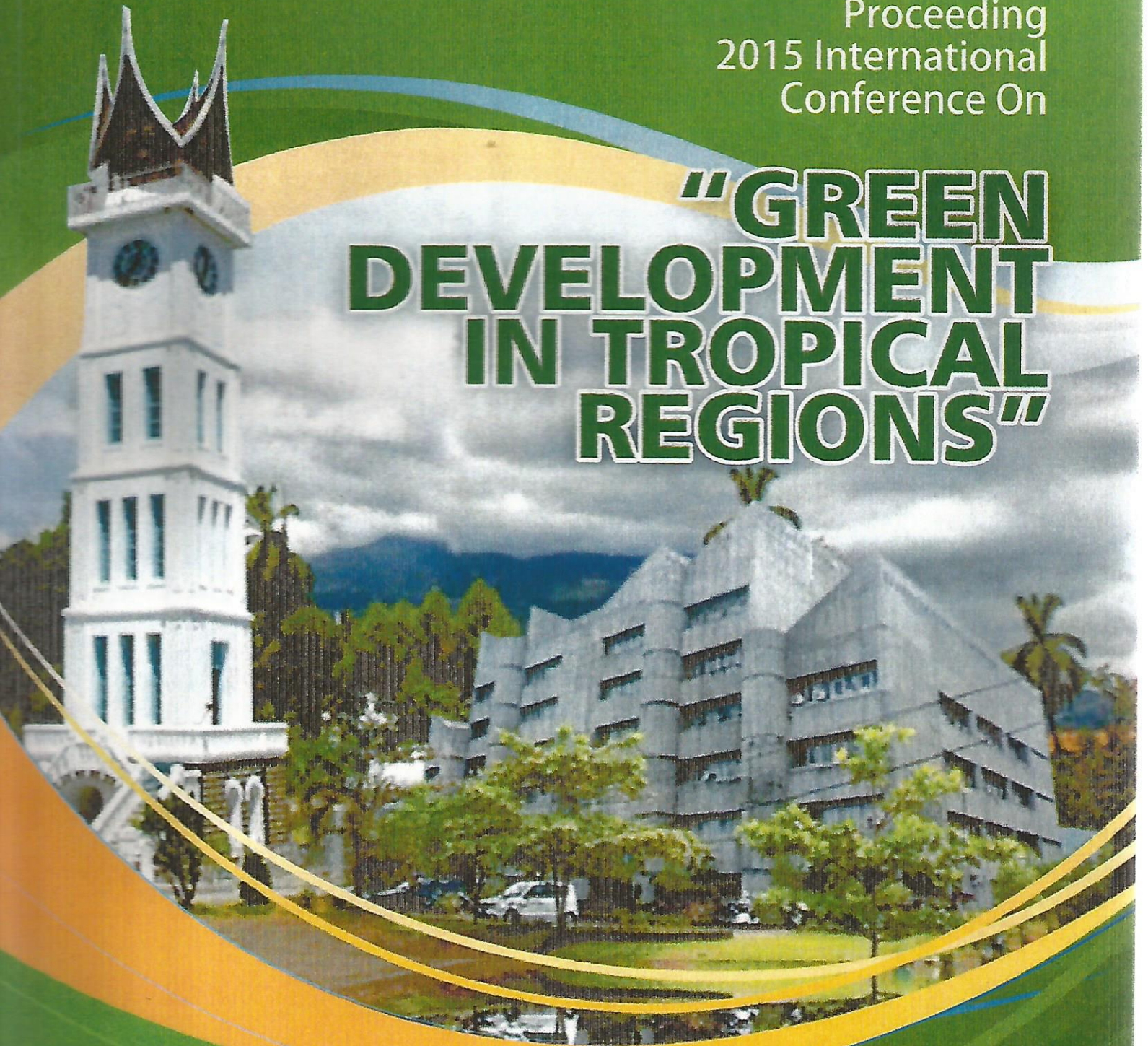


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"GREEN DEVELOPMENT IN TROPICAL REGIONS"



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FOREWORD

The papers contained in this proceeding originate from the "2015 International Conference on Green Development in Tropical Regions". Keynote speakers and authors of selected oral and poster presentations were invited to submit a manuscript for publication. Manuscripts were reviewed by the editors, and members of the editorial boards, and papers of a suitable scientific standard feature in this publication. The Steering Committee appreciates the contributions of all editors and reviewers in improving the quality of this proceeding.

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Padang, July 2016

Chairman,

Prof. Rudi Febriamansyah, PhD

Director of Graduate Program

Andalas University

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ANALYSIS EMPOWERMENT OF INDEPENDENT SMALLHOLDER FARMERS OF RUBBER IN THE RIAU PROVINCE

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ABSTRACT

Rubber farming of independent smallholder farmer in general are still in progress naturally without any intervention of a third party, so that the productivity of smallholder rubber farming is still low. This will certainly have an impact on the empowerment of the rubber farmers. This study aimed to analyze the level of empowerment of independent smallholder farmers of rubber in farming activities in Riau Province. This study was used explanation research that it is intended to discover and develop the theory. Respondents were chosen by dispropotional stratified random sampling. A total of 575 farmers from three districts potential rubber commodity in Riau Province. To answer the purpose of using the Likert Scale's Summated Rating (SLR). The results showed that the level of empowerment of smallholder farmers of rubber in the province of Riau included in the categorized quite well from the institutional aspect and productive economy, but is still not good than the aspect of human resources.

Keywords: *empowerment, smallholder farmers, rubber*

INTRODUCTION

Typology of smallholder plantations can be divided into two types, namely plantation farmers who became a partner for public and private companies and smallholder owned by non- government community. However, production of rubber smallholders better than independent smallholders due agribusiness management of input, process and output runs fine on smallholders. Unlike the independent smallholders who have not been able to meet the optimum production of oil palm plantations. Statistics plantation in Riau Province in 2012 showed that the area of land and production community rubber plantation with state and private companies are not directly proportional, where community plantation is wider but its results are not as big as private estates and country. In 2011 the productivity of the new Community's Garden Rubber reach 926 kg/ha/year when compared to plantation country has reached 1,327 kg/ha/year and Big Private Plantation reached 1,565 kg/ha/year. (Ministry of Agriculture, 2012). Smallholders with garden conditions is largely the old rubber trees that are less well maintained (not fertilized), using seed instead of clones, rubber materials low quality so that productivity is far below the normal potential. The ability of rubber farmers in achieving productivity rubber farming as expected very dependent on the empowerment of farmers.

Community empowerment are the elements that allow people to survive and able to develop themselves in order to achieve its objectives. However, community empowerment is an attempt to constantly improving the dignity of the bottom layers of society who are not able to escape the trap of poverty and underdevelopment. In other words, empowerment can be interpreted as an effort to increase the ability of poor society to participate, negotiate, influence and control of community institutions are accountable for the betterment of life. It can be concluded that, empowerment is an effort to improve the ability of the public, encourage the courage to be able and have the independence in choosing alternative and improvement for a better life.

Therefore, this study aims to determine the level of non-pattern rubber farmer empowerment, which in terms of the concept of "three powers" namely empowerment of aspects of human resources (HR), empowerment of productive economic aspects and institutional aspects of the empowerment of farmers.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Patterns of self-empowerment rubber farmer were assessed using explanation research intended to find and develop the theory, so that the result or product research may explain why or why the occurrence of a particular phenomenon or social reality. The approach used is a survey approach, this approach is used to describe the specific character of a population with respect to the attitudes and behavior (Faisal. 2005). The choice of location is done purposively with consideration of the location of non-rubber based on the number of farmers most in the order of 1, 2 and 3 is in the third district in a row. In determining the respondents used key informants and samples. To answer the purpose of using a Likert Scale's Summated Rating (SLR).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Farmer empowerment level

Mardikanto (2012) explains that empowerment is an effort to build the power itself, by encouraging, motivating and raise awareness of their potential and strive to develop it. Furthermore, such efforts followed by strengthening potential or power possessed by the community itself. Next, Mardikanto (2012) explains that the empowerment aimed both directions. First, let go of the shackles of poverty and underdevelopment. Second, strengthen the position in the economic structure of society and power.

In each program's empowerment, community empowerment is output to be achieved as a final destination. Mardikanto (2009) explained that empowerment are the elements that allow people to survive and (in the dynamic sense) are able to develop themselves in order to achieve its objectives. Because it is an attempt to empower communities (continuous) increases the dignity of the bottom layers of society who are not able to escape the trap of poverty and underdevelopment. In other words, the empowerment of society is increase capacity and improve the independence of the public.

Patterns of self-empowerment rubber farmers in the province of Riau studied with variable human resources, productive economy, and institutional (three power).

Human Resources (HR)

Human resources (HR) has a very important role in building the nation. With superior human resources and competitive will be able to increase agricultural productivity and able to manage the market through the supply of agricultural products. Empowerment of Human Resources is closely related to the ability of a person in the knowledge, attitudes, skills and reasoning power and creativity to develop their potential and social environment in this case is a farming community environment.

Tabel 1. Human Resources (HR)

No.	Human Resources (Y1)	Average	Category
1	Knowledge of farmers on better farming of the process extension	2.96	Enough
2	Improving the competence and quality of farmers in farm businessplanning	2.54	Less
3	Engaged in the manufacturing group PDNG	2.11	Less
4	Farmers have rubber farming plan	2.51	Less
Human Resources (Y1)		2.53	Less Helpless

Based on Table, it can be explained that the empowerment of self-pattern rubber farmers in the province of Riau categorized as "defenseless" which with a score of 2.53. The human resource variable in the value of the four indicators that increase farmers' knowledge, improvement of competence and quality of farmers, farmer involvement in the manufacture PDNG (Plan Definitive Needs Group), planning of rubber farmers.

Counseling can contribute to increase the knowledge of farmers, because one of the roles of counseling is the role of education. The results of the field study indicate that outreach activities that have been done can improve farmers' knowledge on rubber farming better, so the empowerment of rubber farmers in quite defense condition (score 2.96).

Indicators of farmers' knowledge increased and indicators of competence and quality of farmers in business planning to get a score of 2.54 with the category of "Less". Judging from the indicators increased knowledge of farmers, extension workers has been carrying out its role in the process of counseling. However, the material presented extension only discuss the problems faced by farmers even in one sample farmer groups, extension has never specifies the *extension materials but counselors receive complaints from farmers to farm rubber*. So not much knowledge gained from the farmer extension process

that led to the farmer must take the initiative to acquire knowledge in rubber to farm themselves.

From the indicators of competence and quality of farmers in business planning, there is no special materials are given extension of rubber farming business planning. Extension only occasionally gives a view of how well the rubber farming in the future so that the farmers do not understand what a business plan and how good business planning. Farmers are only able to make small plannings are not written to run farming as determining maintenance schedules, but all the planning that has made farmers can not be run in accordance with the plans that have been made.

On the involvement of farmers in the manufacturing indicator PDNG got a score of 2.11 with less category. In making PDNG group, the agent role is to assist the group in making PDNG, but in making a group PDNG not all members of the group who participated made it only the leader and secretary of the group, and some farmers who make PDNG aided by the extension. Not all farmers want to get involved in the manufacture PDNG only some farmers only. In this case the unity and loyalty of farmers in the group still has not woken up so it needs more intensive coaching by the instructor. Factors limited time farmers is also one less obstacle farmers to follow the group's activities.

On Indicator farmers have farming plans to get a score of 2.51, less categorize. Lack of knowledge of farmers on business planning makes the farmers have not been able to make their business plan in writing. However, farmers have a plan that is not written in running their farm *as plant maintenance schedules and sales plans*.

Productive Economy

Agricultural development to be achieved through agricultural counseling activities, basically have economic objectives that seek to improve the income of farmers for the welfare of their families and communities. More productive economic approach emphasizes the active participation of the community to solve , formulate , plan and carry out activities in accordance with the needs in order to create the economic conditions of society's productive. Productive economy in this case more emphasis on rubber farming activities are managed to be able to achieve optimal production , so as to the welfare of farmers. Farmer empowerment is seen from productive economic aspects of this research can be seen in Table 2.

Table 2. Productive Economy

No.	Productive Economy (Y2)	Average	Category
1	Scaling up effortswith their outreach activities	2.98	Enough
2	Improved rubber farm income	3.05	Enough
3	Increased household income of farmers	2.74	Enough
4	Household after the link extension	2.98	Enough
	Productive Economy (Y2)	2.94	Quality Helpless

Table 2 illustrates that the economic empowerment productive rubber farmers as farmers who receive counseling in Riau Province in the category "Enough" with a score value is 2.94. Economic assessment productive rubber farmers is assessed from the following five indicators increased business scale, increasing farm income, an increase in household income, an increase in non-food needs and rising household expenditure after the counseling.

Indicators of the increase business scale with the counseling activities get a score value of 2.98 which can be categorized "Enough". Such improvements can be seen from the increase in rubber plantation area they have, which is indicated by the number of farmers with land area of over 2 hectares of rubber reached 49.17% or almost 50%. There are also some members of farmers or farmer rubber acreage of land to grow from the results that they buy, although not yet cultivated or used for something useful, but there is a desire to use the vacant land at their disposal to land food agriculture and horticulture, and there is also even for livestock.

Similarly, the increase in farm income gum after the counseling also increased as indicated by the assessment of this indicator is obtained a score of 3.05 which can also be categorized "Enough". It means counseling already delivering the material of the production, quality, price and income of the farmers have been able to increase farmers' income through farming rubber rubber, although the impact is not entirely perceived by rubber farmers in the province of Riau.

Indicators of increasing household income and non-food needs with a score of 2.74 with "enough" category. It means, although farmers still largely dependent with rubber to farm, but they begin to develop other businesses can increase their income. Such as trade and develop other commodities such as oil crops, vegetables and fruit. This is where the role of the educator is needed in terms of increasing the productive economy of farmers through counseling. With increasing income of farmers made non-food needs of farmers has also increased, because basically both of these indicators are interrelated. The higher the income of a person/family, the fulfillment will be higher as well.

On the rising indicators of household spending after the extension obtained a score value of 2.98 by category: "Enough". The continued development of the times make demands owned by farmers growing to improve their standard of living. On this indicator based on the fulfillment of 14 basic household needs of farmers, namely (1) a floor area greater than 8m²; (2) type of residential buildings flooring is cement; (3) The wall type is the place to stay the walls; (4) The use of toilet or latrine is milliki itself; (5) household lighting source is electricity; (6) the source of drinking water is a water refill; (7) Fuel cook using gas; (8) The consumption of meat per week is greater than 1 times; (9) Purchase of clothes per year of household members greater than 1 sets; (10) Eating in the day to the household is more than 2 times; (11) The ability to go to the health center including a category capable; (12) Field household's main job is farmer owners; (13) Highest level of education is higher education; (14) Ownership of the asset or building is greater than Rp. 500.000, -. Most of the farmers have been able to meet the basic needs of the household 3-6 they are even some who have been able to meet all the basic needs of the household (14 indicators).

Institutional

Syahyuti (2006) explains that, an institution is a set of rules that governs the behavior of living in a group of people. It is something that serves for specific purposes within the community. Institutional empowerment in this case relates to how the institutional capabilities of the farmer groups can help to be able to work effectively, efficiently and was able to be sustainable.

Table 3 shows that the level of institutional empowerment of farmer groups in Riau province in the category sufficiently shown with a score of 2.99. Variable empowerment views of institutional assessed based on seven indicators that institutions have clear objectives, institutional objectives achieved, the institution has a clear structure, farmer groups have PDG (Plan Defenitive Group) and PDNG (Plan Definitive Needs Group), the implementation of the DRC and P, institutions can help farmers implement farming materials, farmer groups into rural economic enterprises.

Table 3. Institutional

No.	Institonal (Y3)	Average	Category
1	Institutional have a clear goal	3.18	Enough
2	Institutional group goal achieved	2.92	Enough
3	Have a clear institutional structure	3.60	Hight
4	Farmer groups have PDG and PDNG	2.71	Enough
5	PDG and PDNG be implemented	2.49	Less
6	Agencies are able assist farming	2.87	Enough
7	Farmer groups into rural economic enterprises	3.12	Enough
Institutionl (Y3)		2.99	Qualite helpless

Empowerment of farmers from institutional aspect got a score of 3.18 with categorize "Enough". Institutional farmer followed by farmers (farmer groups) are generally fairly powerful, but its weakness is institutional farmers are not able to help farmers in the capital or the sale of farm production.

At the institute indicator has clear goal, institutional goal achieved and institutions have a clear structure to get a score of 2.92 with "enough" category. Agricultural institutions such as farmer groups in Riau Province in general has had a clear goal of improving the economy of its members. However, in reality, these goals are still not able to be implemented and felt by most members of the group. This is due to lack of good quality management of farmer groups. In addition, each farmer group also has a management structure that is clearly illustrated from the structure that shows the group's leader, secretary, treasurer and member of the group. Although there were still groups whose structure only

shows the core committee and in the implementation still there are concurrent positions within its competence.

Although the ability of farmers to make PDG and PDNG still categorized enough, but farmer groups in Riau have generally been PDG and PDNG obtained a score of 3.60 with the High category. Making PDNG and PDG and aims to facilitate farmers' groups in planning and carrying out an activity. However, in the field found that the manufacture of PDG and PDNG just to get the assistance provided by the government.

This is evident from the implementation of the PDG and PDNG the category enough (score 2.71). This shows that the PDG and PDNG which have been made by the group have been carried out by the group, but the plan has not been implemented.

Furthermore, the institutional indicators can assist in carrying out farming by farmers or farming materials categorized "Enough" with a score of 2.87. In this case of course extension activities have been going pretty well. In addition to farmer groups is a means to obtain the extension, farmer groups are also medium farmers in terms of getting assistance from the government in the form factors of the production of rubber farming such as seed, fertilizer, tools harvesting tools and other assistance. But the group has not been fully able to help farmers provide sufficient information in to farm, including the diffusion of innovation among farmers that less goes well. Institutional technicians are also not able to fully assist farmers to farm rubber and facilitate farmers to partner with other parties. Entanglement farmers with toke is one factor that is strong enough to affect farmers can not completely decide its own conduct farming and in partnership with others. usually rubber farmers in Riau is still very tied to "toke" (owner of an enterprise) in terms of marketing, although in several districts in Riau has no auction market to help farmers get higher prices, but the dependence of farmers to owner of an enterprise primarily related to debt or meeting family needs causing difficult for farmers to be able to break away from dependence.

Indicators of farmer groups to become economic enterprises can also be categorized as "enough" with a score of 3.12. Other than as a group learning process container, can also serve as a forum for economic for farmers which can help farmers to increase revenue, such as joint marketing tool, a means of savings and loans, and so forth. Rubber marketing through auction markets managed by group of is one example of a business function into a group of village economy, as some group of farmer in Kuantan Singingi and Indragiri Hulu. Besides institutional groups were also used by farmers as a forum for savings and loans to assist farmers in terms of capital.

Farmer empowerment recapitulation

Empowerment rubber farmers in the Riau Province self pattern described in the variable human resource empowerment, economic empowerment productive and institutional empowerment can be summarized in Table 4.

Table 4. Empowerment

No.	Institonal (Y3)	Average	Category
1	Human Resources (Y1)	2.53	Less helpless
2	Productive Economy (Y2)	2.94	Quite helpless
3	Institutional (Y3)	2.99	Quite helpless
	Empowerment (Y)	2.82	Quite helpless

Patterns of self-empowerment rubber farmers in the Riau province categorized quite helpless with a score of 2.82. Empowerment of rubber farmers viewed from three aspects: the empowerment of Human Resources (HR), Productive Economic empowerment and Institutional empowerment.

Empowerment aspects of human resources (HR) is still considered "less powerful" with a score of 2.53 perception. It can be seen that there is still the need for self-coaching to rubber farmers in the province of Riau, the role of education should be improved so that farmers' knowledge of the process of education increases. In addition, the necessary guidance to the management capabilities of farmers ranging from labor to farmers' financial management. If the human resources aspect of empowerment is met, then increase production and and income will concomitant increase.

In terms of the economic aspects of Productive categorized quite helpless with a score of 2.94. In this aspect the extension has been able to foster the desire of farmers to have a better life. In addition, the economic pressure also makes the farmers have the desire to increase their income.

Institutional empowerment aspect also is quite helpless with a score of 2.99. Is expected to be more active groups to be able to help its members to farm rubber. In addition, the need for a work plan better and attainment targets are clear. Here's role as a companion extension is necessary so that farmer groups can work well as it should.

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1st INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF HEALTH SCIENCE, SUSTAINABILITY AND MANAGEMENT (IC-HSSM 2017)

“Strengthening Global Medical Staff Competencies, Networks & Managerial Skills to Achieve Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)”



2nd – 4th November 2017

STIKES FORT DE KOCK
Bukittinggi, Indonesia

FORT DE KOCK
PRESS

Organized by:

STIKes Fort De Kock,
Kolej Universiti Islam Melaka,
Universiti Malaysia Pahang

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**ABSTRACT BOOK PROCEEDING 1st INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF
HEALTH SCIENCE, SUSTAINABILITY AND MANAGEMENT (IC-HSSM 2017)**



Theme :

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Achieve Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

2nd – 5th November 2017, STIKes Fort De Kock, Bukittinggi, Indonesia

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ABSTRACT BOOK PROCEEDING 1st INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF HEALTH SCIENCE, SUSTAINABILITY AND MANAGEMENT (IC-HSSM 2017)

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Managerial Skills to Achieve Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

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PREFACE

Alhamdulillah, praise and gratitude presence of almighty Allah SWT, because the gift of his top international seminar proceedings of the Conference Of Health Science, Sustainable And Manangement" can publish. International Seminar on the theme "Strengthening the Global Medical Staff Competencies, Networks & Managerial Skills To Achieve Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)" on carry on 2-4 November 2017.

Indonesia and Malaysia are actively involved in supporting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) negotiations by enhancing good communicating goal's and building partnership network. Thus, in order to support SDGs programme, STIKes Fort De Cock, Universiti Malaysia Pahang and Kolej Universiti Islam Melaka will conduct the first annual International Conference on Health, Science, Sustainability and Management (HSSM), with the theme 'Strengthening the Competence of Global Medical Staff, Network & Managerial Skills for Achieving SDGs. It will bring together research, policy, and the health science and management community to share practical solutions to achieve Sustainable Development Objectives (SDG) at the local and national levels. This conference will use the SDGs as a starting point to support and promote more Indonesia development. The Global Goals for sustainable development could get these things done in all countries and for all people.

The conference will focus on four thematic areas: Health, Science, Sustainability, and management. A strong correlation among health, science, sustainability, and management is crucial in addressing challenges in providing quality services both in present time and in the future. Therefore, the understanding toward the integration of the fundamental health and science, research and practice in this field should be constantly promoted. This conference will provide opportunities to disseminate research finding as evidence for practice and educate future generations.

To all participants, have a nice conference and we look forward to your continuing support to HSSM.

Bukittinggi, November 2017
Chairman of the Committee,

Wenny Lazdia



Message from the 1st International Conference of HSSM 2017 – Co-Host (STIKes Fort De Kock)

Assalamualikum. WR. WB

Salam sejahtera untuk kita semua

First of all, let thanks to Allah who always blesses to all of us, so that we can get together in the 1st International Conference of Health Science, Sustainability and Management (HSSM 2017)", Shalawah and salam to our prophet Muhammad S.A.W, who struggling for muslim people to achieve the happiness and bring us from the darkness to the brightness as we see at this time.

I am very proud and grateful with this conference, we was plan this conference long time ago and we are dreams to conduct this conference as a step to bring the Fort De Kock Health Sciences Vission to the reality " Fort De Kock Health Sciences College be a Supperior Health Institute which produce professional alumnus who can compete in golbal era in the 2021".

This conference was conduct in order to support SDGs programme, STIKes Fort De Cock, Universiti Malaysia Pahang and Kolej Universiti Islam Melaka conduct the first annual International Conference on Health, Science, Sustainability and Management (HSSM), with the theme 'Strengthening the Competence of Global Medical Staff, Network & Managerial Skills for Achieving SDGs. It will bring together research, policy, and the health science and management community to share practical solutions to achieve Sustainable Development Objectives (SDG) at the local and national levels

The conference will focus on four thematic areas: Health, Science, Sustainability, and management. A strong correlation among health, science, sustainability, and management is crucial in addressing challenges in providing quality services both in present time and in the future. Therefore, the understanding toward the integration of the fundamental health and science, research and practice in this field should be constantly promoted. This conference will provide opportunities to to build the relationship with keynote speaker and thier institution, to disseminate research finding as evidence for practice and educate future generations.

I would like to extend my gratitude and appreciation to all of committees who doing their best and hard word to prepare and held this conference. especially to Dr. Yudhi as a technical conselor, Kopertis area X, Health Department, Fort De Kock Fondation who always support us, and also I would like to say thaks to head of committe Ns. Wenny Lazdia, S.Kep, MAN

Fort De Kock Health Science College really hopes that this conference as the begining starting to build strong relationship with the keynote speakers institution and their countries in the educational, reserach and other academic activities.

We also provides city tour to introduce “Minang Kabau” culture as interesting place to visit for keynote speaker and participants from other countires, have nice day, nice conference, nice trip and we wait for your next visit, Fort De Kock Health Sciences College always welcome to all of you.

Bukittinggi, November 2017



Nurhayati, S.ST, M.Biomed
Head of Fort De Kock Health Sciences College



Message from the 1st International Conference of HSSM 2017 – Co-Host (UMP)

Assalamualaikum Wrt. Wbt. and Greetings,

Welcome to Bukittinggi!

As representative of Universiti Malaysia Pahang, we are proud to co-host of the 1st International Conference of Health Sciences, Sustainability and Management with our prominent higher education institution partners namely STIKes Fort De Kock Bukittinggi and Kolej Universiti Islam Melaka. We invited seven professors from United Kingdom, Indonesia, Singapore, Malaysia, Japan, and Philippine to lead us through an exploration of this conference theme organized around three interdisciplinary research areas on health sciences, sustainability and management.

This year conference brings a timely theme - Strengthening the Competence of Global Medical Staff, Network and Managerial Skills for Achieving SDGs. This theme motivates us to explore the current industrial problems and find best practical solution. Furthermore, the scholars, government representatives, industry and postgraduate students who attended this conference will be benefited with exposure of innovative research methods, practical solutions, suggestions and future research direction from the research outcomes.

The 1st International Conference of HSSM 2017 has accepted both research papers and poster for oral presentation. The participants will have had an opportunity to participate in lively and rich academic discussions. The outcomes of this conference will help the early career and seniors' scholars to publish their papers in Web-science and Scopus indexed proceedings and improve the university visibility and ranking in the world map.

As a final point, I would like to thank all parties that have contributed to this conference. First of all, I would like to thank the keynote speakers. I would also like to thank all participants, supports and participation of the supporting organizations and sponsors. The support from Ministry of Higher Education of Indonesia - Kopertis Wilayah X, Government of Bukittinggi, Dinas Kesehatan Provinsi (West Sumatera) and Bank Nagari. Finally, we would like to extend our sincere gratitude and appreciation for all of the hard work and dedication provided by the local committees, volunteers, students and staff of STIKes Fort De Kock Bukittinggi.

With these words, I hope the 1st International Conference of HSSM 2017 provides you with a forum to exchange scientific ideas, inspire new research, and new contacts for closer co-operation, so that we can, together, envisage the future of a promising development of health science, sustainability and management towards our readiness on industrial revolution 4.0.

To all participants, have a nice conference and we look forward to your continuing support to HSSM.

I also wish you a pleasant and interesting stay in Bukittinggi city with warm local hospitality. Enjoy the local authentic meals and Minangkabau culture in the heart of the city centre of Bukittinggi.

Bukittinggi, November 2017



Yudi Fernando Ph.D.

Head of Technical Committees
1st International Conference of HSSM 2017

Deputy Dean (Research and Postgraduate Studies)
Faculty of Industrial Management
Universiti Malaysia Pahang

Message from the 1st International Conference of HSSM 2017 – Co-Host (KUIM)

Assalamualaikum Wrt. Wbt and Salam Sejahtera.

First and foremost I would like to congratulate our host STIKes for organizing this international seminar. My deepest appreciation goes to our host for their resounding efforts and support for research within our regions which undoubtedly benefits all of us.

With the theme of “Strengthening Global Medical Staff Competencies, Networks & Managerial Skills to Achieve Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)”, It is fair to state that this international seminar provides valuable information with regards to the field of medicine to all participants especially to those within the region. The success of this seminar is also an indication that STIKes is ready to collaborate with international educational institutions towards developing more significant studies that contribute tremendously to humanity.

Allow me the privilege of quoting the wise Imam Ghazali in which he said: An individual that wants to succeed but refuse to overcome the struggle is like a sail boat in the desert. It will stay in the same place for the rest of its life. Therefore, let us use the experience and knowledge that will be gained from this wonderful seminar in encouraging the culture of research and publication for the betterment of the society.

Ladies and gentleman, hosting the Fort de Kock International Seminar is no easy task. It must have required detailed and tedious preparations to ensure a smooth experience for all. Hence, I would like to congratulate all of those who were involved for their hard work which leads to the realization of organizing this international seminar. Let us pray for more programmes in the future with more corroborations and responses from various parties. Inshaallah, our thirst for knowledge is rewarded by our creator.



Profesor datuk dr. Haji mohd taib bin haji dora
Vice Chancellor
Kolej Universiti Islam Melaka

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1. KUMARAN RAJARAM (DR.), PHD

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Biographical notes:

Dr. Rajaram is a professor and current practitioner in Business Management and Organizational Science and a research scholar who specializes in Learning Analytics, culture of learning and Internationalization of Business Education. He earned his PhD with Distinction from University of South Australia in Business and Management (minoring in Business & Management Education). Dr. Rajaram is a Course Leader (Chair) and Senior Lecturer with SMO/NBS, where he lectures, leads a team of senior faculty, practitioners and is responsible for the curriculum and learning design for the courses of Management Principles, Skills and Competencies and Fundamentals of Management.

He has over 15 years of corporate experience in organizational change, business development and strategic management and lecturing experience of more than seven years in higher education. He headed his own start-up business consultancy as the regional Chief Executive Office (CEO), Executive Chairman & Regional Managing Director and Principal Consultant where he and his team provided change management training and business solutions for SMEs, MNCs, NGOs, Universities and higher education institutions globally. During this stint, he has travelled widely to execute business consultations which have

diversified his experiential horizons, especially in the cross-cultural context. He was also featured in SPANs magazine in 2008 for being an 'exemplary and outstanding young entrepreneur'; USQ Alumni Newsletter in 2009 - 'Alumnus achieves Professional Training Success'; InSPire Magazine in 2010 for being 'Outstanding and Exemplary Role-Model' as an academic and business development practitioner. Prior to that, he has had experience as Director of Academic Affairs and Business Development for a Higher Education Institution that collaborates with well-established overseas universities, where he implemented change strategies and championed evolving issues in corporate governance. His eight years of service in RSN as a scholar, where he started his career and with his last appointment as the section head had earned him many accolades such as Certificate of Commendations and Outstanding Innovation awards from the former President of Singapore, Dr. Tony Tan and then Chief of Navy and Transport Minister of Singapore, Mr. Liu Tuck Yew. For his outstanding instructional performance, he was acknowledged as 'Master Instructor' which is the highest and most prestigious award bestowed to instructors in the Unit of more than 500 instructors and featured as an excellent role model for exemplifying RSN core values in Navy News in 2007. He was interviewed and featured in SPANs magazine in 2008 for being an exemplary and outstanding young entrepreneur, USQ Alumni Newsletter in 2009 - 'Alumnus achieves professional training success', Inspire magazine in 2010 for being an exemplary role model as an academic and business practitioner. He was invited by the Vice Chancellor, University of Southern Queensland (USQ), as the Graduation Address Guest Speaker in 2011. He was nominated for the Outstanding USQ Professional Alumnus 2012 and 2013 and Outstanding USQ Academic and Research Alumnus 2014, 2015 and 2016.

He currently serves as an ad-hoc reviewer for Tier 'A' Learning Science and a regular reviewer for the International Business Education Journals. He sits on the editorial board for Singapore Management Journal. He also serves as an invited reviewer for Asian Case Research Journal (NUS), Academy of Management Conferences and Cross-Cultural Management: An International Journal. He has served many well-known UK, US and Australian universities which have partnered with accredited higher education institutions in Singapore. He has also served as the Adjunct Associate Professor in Business and Management over 3 years with International Technological University, United States of America, Silicon Valley. He has lectured postgraduate modules in Cross-Cultural Management, Strategic Management and Organizational Behavior. He has supervised doctoral candidates in their pursuit of research work. His dedication has earned him 'Best Lecturer Award' in 2011 with one of the largest and top ranked private higher educational institution in Singapore that collaborates with well-recognized overseas Universities in United Kingdom (U.K.), United States (U.S.) and Australia. As an acknowledgement for his quality performance, he was nominated for the 2012, 2013 and 2014 Emerald/EFMD Outstanding Doctoral Research Awards.

In 2016, Dr. Rajaram was awarded the competitive Nanyang Technological University Edex Grant for the project titled *“Scaffolding the flip: Developing an activity support system for instructors of flipped classroom”*. He has since pioneered the authentic creation of the course titled *‘Management Principles, Skills and Competencies’*, where he leads a team for the development of the design of the course curriculum, (1) changing the course from an examination based to a 100% course work assessment; (2) created the learning design to adopt a full-fledged flipped classroom and (3) developed the technology enabled learning course materials through an e/online learning platform (4) designed and developed the *“e-interactive tech”* system for scaffolding the flipped classroom. Dr. Rajaram was also nominated in 2015 and awarded the John Cheung Social Media Award in 2016 for the best practice in the use of social media in teaching. In 2017, Dr. Rajaram, as the principal investigator, was awarded the prestigious and highly competitive National Level, Ministry of Education Tertiary Education Research Grant Project titled: *“Social-Psychological interventions for empathy and leadership ability development in business students”*. This is an authentic research which focuses on the development of empathy and leadership abilities in business students which could be scalable to organizations in the future. Besides this, in mid-2017, Dr. Rajaram is awarded two highly competitive and prestigious University level grants, namely one as the principal investigator titled *“Developing in-class activity support system for instructors to capture and monitor individual as a full-time polytechnic lecturer and also an adjunct lecturer for Singapore University of Social Sciences, Singapore Institute of Management (SIM Global) with their Global University partners as well as for contributions of students”*, *NTU Educational Excellence Grant (by Nanyang Technological University)* and the second as the co-principal investigator titled *“Developing a support system to train ethical competence”*, *NTU Educational Excellence Grant (by Nanyang Technological University)*.

2. YUDI FERNANDO, Ph.D.

Deputy Dean (Research and Postgraduate Studies)
Faculty of Industrial Management
Universiti Malaysia Pahang

Biographical notes:

Yudi Fernando holds a PhD and is the Deputy Dean Research and Postgraduate Studies at the Faculty of Industrial Management, Universiti Malaysia Pahang. He has been working in the electronics industry for several years. His current research interests are green operations management, service management, logistics, and sustainable issues in supply chain management. He is a Research Committee Chair and founding member of the Malaysian Association of Business and Management Scholars (MABMS) formerly known as an Academy of Business and Management (ABM). He is also a member of the Society of Logisticians, Malaysia/Pertubuhan Pakar Logistik Malaysia (LogM). He serves

as a technical committee in international conferences and invited Speaker in various universities. He enjoys his daily work as an operation management scholar while actively teaching and having research papers published in the related field.



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Formal Education

- Non-degree from Certificate Program in Global Tobacco Control at Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore MD, 2013



- Master Degree from Farming Systems of Hasanuddin University, Makassar, South Sulawesi, Indonesia (1999 - 2002)

International Attendance (Training/Workshop/Conference/Course)

- Indonesia Environmental Engineering Student Summit (IEESS 2017) - Jakarta, 23 September 2017
- The 1st Environmental Health International Symposium (EHIS 2017) - Jakarta, 21 - 23 August 2017
- SEATCA SIS Focal Points Workshop - Bangkok, 7-8 August 2014
- Workshop on Developing Campaign Strategies for FCTC Accession and Effective PP Implementation - Bogor, 20 - 22 March 2013
- World Conference on Tobacco or Health - Singapore, 20 - 24 March 2012
- Person to Person Advocacy with Parliamentarians (PPAP) Training Workshop, Bali - Indonesia, 24 - 29 November 2010
- Asia Pacific Conference on Tobacco or Health (APACT) : FCTC in The Asia Pacific: Change, Challenge, and Progress, Sydney - Australia, 6 - 9 October 2010
- Global Tobacco Control Leadership Program, at The Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore MD, July 2010
- Workshop on Developing The Role of Technical Staff of Parliament in Health Legislation Process, Jakarta - Indonesia, 23 - 24 August 2010
- Workshop on AHEAD: Advancing Healthy Advocacy for Reproductive Health, Jakarta - Indonesia, 7 - 8 July 2010
- Oceania Tobacco Control Conference, Darwin - Australia, 7 - 9 October 2009
- Regional Training on Communication and Media: A Tool for Parliamentary Advocacy, Chiang Mai - Thailand, 23 - 26 November 2008
- Regional Workshop to Review Advocacy Techniques for Working with Parliamentarians, Bali - Indonesia, 26 - 28 March 2008
- SEATCA Advocacy Fellowship Training Programme, Bangkok - Thailand, December 1 - 2, 2006
- Indonesian Advocacy Training Workshop, Bogor - Indonesia, May 1 - 4, 2006
- South East Tobacco Control Alliance (SEATCA) Advocacy Training Programme, Taipei - Taiwan, March 4 - 6, 2006
- Regional Workshop on Woman and Tobacco Control, Taipei - Taiwan, March 1 - 3, 2006.
- ASEAN Advocacy Training on Tobacco Control, Phuket - Thailand, 28 - 30 June 2005.
- The 7th Asia Pacific Conference on Tobacco or Health, Gyeongju - Korea,

Professional Experiences

- Technical Staff of Environmental Health and Disability for WHO Indonesia (May 2016 - Dec 2017)
- Technical Staff of Tobacco Free Initiative for WHO Indonesia (November 2015 - April 2016)



- Technical Staff of Member of Parliament, Mrs. Ermalena MH (October 2014 – March 2015)
- Coordinator Researcher on at political mapping of parliamentarians related to poverty and health issues Perkumpulan Prakarsa (September 2014 – February 2015)
- Consultant at National Commission on Tobacco Control – (August 2013 – Oct 2015)
- Inter-Organization Coordinator at Women Network on Tobacco Control – (August 2013 – July 2015)
- Consultant at Indonesia Legal Aid Foundation (YLBHI) for Project of Promoting Transparency and Accountability on Proposing and Formulating the Draft Bill in Legislative Council of Indonesia House of Representatives – (December 2013 – June 2014)
- Team Member of Task Force on Tobacco Control Issue at Indonesia Ulema Council – MUI (June 2013 – present)
- Project Officer at National Commission on Tobacco Control (October 2012 – July 2013)
- Women Group Liaison for National Commission on Tobacco Control (August 2012 – July 2013)
- Legal Drafter at Indonesia Tobacco Control Legal Resource Center (July 2012 – present)
- Researcher at Perkumpulan Prakarsa on Indonesian Parliament Members' Position
 - Related to Tobacco Control Bill (July – October 2012)
 - Program Consultant for Indonesian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development (January 2011 – June, 2012)
 - Team Member of KAKAR – Coalition on Anti Corruption in Health Law (2009 – 2012)
 - Team Leader for Indonesia Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development, Jakarta, Indonesia (2007 – 2010)
 - Program Officer of Indonesia Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development, Jakarta, Indonesia (2006)
 - Program Assistant of Indonesia Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development, Jakarta, Indonesia (2003 – 2005)

Award

Young Leader Award from AACT Sydney 2010 and The John Tung Foundation

4. MASATOSHI KAIMASU

7-5 Shimizudani-cho Tennoji-ku Osaka 5430011, JAPAN
Phone +81 80 3107 2640/ masatoshi.kaimasu@gmail.com



Areas of Expertise:

- Project based learning
- Energy mix policy
- Project management in public sector projects
- Human Resource Development
- Project design
- Renewable energy policy
- Evaluation of projects

EXPERIENCE

2017-present

Graduate School of Law, Nagoya University

Part-time lecturer for Project Management I (in English) to

2014-present **Kobe Women's University**

Associate Professor, Kobe, Japan

- Practicing Project Based Learning (PBL) in collaboration with local government and private firms
- Researching Project Management for International Development Projects

2012-2014 **Japan International Cooperation Agency**

Project Formulation Advisor, JICA Sri Lanka Office, Colombo, Sri Lanka

- Planned and Monitored loan projects to power sector, e.g. concurrence of some procurement procedures
- Planned and procured local consultants to implement several studies related to power sector

2008-2011 **Japan International Cooperation Agency**

Project coordinator of project on BAKORKAMLA Structural Enhancement, Jakarta, Republic of Indonesia

- Planned and monitored the 3-year project of the Project

- 2005-2008 **Japan International Cooperation Agency**
Programme coordinator to Power Sector in Vientiane, Lao PDR
- Coordinated JICA's activities, in particular, 3 on-going projects, in power sector in Lao PDR
- 2004- 2004 **Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) HQ**
A team member as project planning of preliminary study for the
Lao Electric Technical Power Standard Promotion Project,
Vientiane, Lao PDR
- Developed the Project Design Matrix (PDM), which is one of methodologies to monitor and evaluate, to clarify project goals, outputs, and activities with counterparts of the governmental officers
- 2001- 2004 **Japan International Cooperation Agency Laos Office**
Project Formulation Advisor, Vientiane, Lao PDR
within JICA and its counterpart agencies in ASEAN member countries
- 1996-1998 **Nippon International Cooperation for Community**
Development (NICCO)
Project Officer and Accounting Manager, Kyoto
- Coordinated the Kenaf project, which aimed to encourage technical transfer of traditional Japanese paper production methodology from Japanese experts to counterparts
 - Trained Volunteer staff
- 1989-1994 **Toppan Printing Co., Ltd.**
System Engineer, Tokyo and Osaka
- Developed a system of issuing specification for plastic package printing on IBM AS/400, such as analysed existing system, designed the system and built application programmes, conducting the pilot system and debugged

EDUCATION TRAINING

Master of Project Management

Open University of Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 2013

MSc in Development Studies

University of Bath, Bath, UK, 1996

BEng in Organic Chemistry

Kyoto Institute of Technology, Kyoto, JAPAN, 1989

PUBLICATION

- 1) Kaimasu M., Ao H., Taira Y., "Management of ID Projects: Risk Analysis and Lessons Learned", Proceedings of the 11th International Conference on Project Management, in progress (7 pages), Nov. 2017
- 2) Yoshida C., Ito M., Orikata T., Sugaya H., Kaimasu M. and Nomakuch T., "A



- Study for Improving Accuracy of Risk Management Education Based on Research of Project”, Proceedings of the 11th International Conference on Project Management, in progress (8 pages), Nov. 2017
- 3) Kaimasu M. “Discussion on literature reviews using e-portfolio” (*in Japanese*), Japan Universities Association for Computer Education pages), (4 page), Aug. 2017
 - 4) Kaimasu M. “E-portfolio as a Tool for Better Practices in PBL”, Proceeding of the 10th International Conference on Project Management, pp.842-846, Nov.2016
 - 5) Kaimasu M. et al., “Management of ID Projects: Risk Analysis and Lessons Learned”, Proceeding of the 10th International Conference on Project Management, pp.951-956, Nov. 2016
 - 6) Kaimasu M., “International public work projects and project management” (*in Japanese*), NEC Wisdom, <https://www.blwisdom.com/management/practice/pmc/item/10427/10427.html?start=1> , Feb. 2016
 - 7) Kaimasu M., “Study on an Approach of Designing Projects on PBL – Through Case Study at Department of Home Economics, Kobe Women’s University –” (*in Japanese*), Journal of Project Management Society, Vol. 18, No.2, pp.3-8, Apr. 2016
 - 8) Kaimasu M., “An Approach of Designing Projects on Project-Based Learning (PBL) –Case Study at Department of Home Economics, Kobe Women’s University–”, Proceeding of the 9th International Conference on Project Management, pp.82-85, Oct. 2015
 - 9) Kaimasu M. et al., “New Challenge of Lifestyle Production Course at Faculty of Home, Economics, Kobe Women’s University”, Proceeding of the 8th International Conference on Project Management, pp.46-53, Dec. 2014
 - 10) Kaimasu M., “Qualitative Envisaging Feed-in Tariff on Photovoltaic Solar on Malaysia”, MPM Thesis, Open University Malaysia, 67 pages, Sep.2012
 - 11) Kaimasu M., “Hand-made paper in Vietnam”(in Japanese), Vol.48, No.4 pp.177-186, Dying Industry, Apr. 2000
 - 12) Kaimasu M. “A relationship between a government and NGOs: The case of Japan”, MSc Thesis, University of Bath, 53 pages, Nov. 1996

5. BETHEL BUENA O. PARASO - VILLARTA

Contact Address:

Unit 1208 Vellagio Tower Condominium
2011 Leon Guinto St., Malate, Manila 1004 (Residence)
College of Nursing, University of the Philippines Manila

Sotejo Hall, Pedro Gil St, Manila 1000 (Office)



Telephone Numbers:

(02) 523-1472, 523-1485 Telefax (Office)

0917-6281897 (Mobile phone)

E-mail:

bethelbuenaopv@yahoo.com,

bpvillarta@up.edu.ph

Biographical notes:

Over forty (40) years of active involvement in social development programs particularly health education and promotion, population development, reproductive health, effective parenting, safe motherhood and child survival, adolescent and youth development, community and family health, and community mobilization.

Committed teaching of Nursing, Community Health, Mental Health and Psychiatry, Health Education and Health Promotion and International Health for nineteen (19) years.

Extensive experience in higher education management; design and development of training modules, innovative training approaches and teaching/learning materials; human resource development (HRD), information, education and communication (IEC), preparation of program plans, project proposals and feasibility studies; implementation/ coordination of local and national projects; policy development, implementation and monitoring; conduct of program/project evaluations;

Accredited Master Trainer on Training Skills Development, Management and Leadership Skills Development, Interpersonal Communication Skills, Curriculum and Module Development and Supervisory Skills Training; Accredited Teacher -Trainer on Natural Family Planning

Extensive experience in inter-agency coordination of government and non-government organizations (GOs and NGOs) as well as negotiation with local and international donor agencies.



Combined studies in Nursing, Community Health, Health Education and Promotion, Mental Health and Psychiatry, Adolescent Studies, Reproductive Health and Family Planning, Human Resource Development, Population and Development.

Active involvement in professional and socio - civic organizations in various capacities: founding member, board of trustees, officer, volunteer.

Attended numerous local and international training programs and conferences either as resource person/speaker, member of training team and/or participant.

WORK EXPERIENCES

- Consultant and Resource Person for local and international organizations, 1983 to Present, in the following areas: (See Major Projects)
 - ▶ Human Resource Development including conduct of training needs analysis, development of training modules and materials, training of trainers, training evaluation, installation of training systems;
 - ▶ Health Promotion and Health Education;
 - ▶ Psychiatric and Mental Health Nursing;
 - ▶ International Health
 - ▶ Reproductive Health
 - ▶ Adolescent Health and Development
 - ▶ Effective Parenting
 - ▶ Population and Development (POPDEV)
 - ▶ Interpersonal Communication Skills
 - ▶ Organizational Change and Development;
 - ▶ Community Organization and Development;
 - ▶ Program Planning, Development, Management and Evaluation
 - ▶ Integration of Population and Reproductive Health in Medical, Nursing and Midwifery Curricula;
 - ▶ Higher Education Management with focus on Nursing and other health sciences;
- Participated in Research Projects, either as Principal Investigator, Member of the Research Team or Consultant (See Major Projects)
 - ▶ Reproductive Health
 - ▶ Adolescent Health and Development
 - ▶ Interpersonal Communication Skills
 - ▶ Health Promotion and Health Education
 - ▶ Curriculum and Materials Development
- Faculty, College of Nursing, University of the Philippines Manila (1997 - Present):
 - ▶ Senior Professorial Lecturer, July 2015 - Present;
 - ▶ Associate Professor 5, April 2008 - June 2015;
 - ▶ Associate Professor 3, July 2005 - April 2008;
 - ▶ Associate Professor 1, April 2001 - June 2005;
 - ▶ Assistant Professor 4, July 2000 - March 2001;

- ▶ Assistant Professor 2, June 1997 – June 2000.
- Administrative Positions Held at the College of Nursing
 - ▶ Alumni Relations Officer, June 2013 – June 2014
 - ▶ Head, Continuing Education and Community Extension Program, November 2010 – May 2012
 - ▶ Head, Teaching Program, June 2004 – October 2010
 - ▶ Coordinator, National Service Training Program – Civic Welfare Training Service (NSTP – CWTS), Academic Years 2004 – 2010; July 2015 - Present
 - ▶ Chair, Faculty-Students Relations Committee, February 2002 – May 2004
 - ▶ Member, Dean’s Advisory Committee, February 2002 – 2014
 - ▶ Chair, Graduate Program, August 2002 – June 2004
 - ▶ Core Member, Continuing Education and Community Extension Program, 1997 – June 2004
 - ▶ Coordinator, Mental Health and Psychiatric Nursing Specialty AY1999 – 2001; 2009 - 2010.
 - ▶ Member, Mental Health and Psychiatric Nursing Specialty Group, 1997 – 2015
 - ▶ Member, Community Health Nursing Specialty Group, 1997 – 2015
- Subjects/Courses Taught/Handled at UPM – CN
 - ▶ Dynamics of Nursing Practice (N353)
 - ▶ Nursing and Health Program Development (N350)
 - ▶ Intensive Experience in Mental Health and Psychiatric Nursing (N219.7)
 - ▶ Intensive Nursing Experience, Community Based (N121.2)
 - ▶ Mental Health and Psychiatric Nursing (N109.2)
 - ▶ Community Health Nursing II (N119)
 - ▶ Nursing Leadership and Management (N181)
 - ▶ Community Mental Health Nursing (N123)
 - ▶ Nursing Interventions I and II (N105 and N107)
 - ▶ Community Health Nursing 1 (N12 – Family Health Nursing and Environmental Health Nursing components)
 - ▶ Human Development (N2)
 - ▶ Behavioral Foundations in Health and Illness (N1), Anthropology, Psychology and Sociology components
 - ▶ National Service Training Program – Civic Welfare Training Service (NSTP – CWTS)
- Positions Held at the University of the Philippines Manila
 - ▶ Member, Academic Personnel and Fellowship Committee, July 2013 – June 2014
 - ▶ Member, Curriculum Committee, AY 2004 – October 2010
 - ▶ Member, UPM – NSTP Faculty Group, AY 2004 – June 2012; August 2015 – June 2016
- Affiliate Faculty, University of the Philippines Open University, Faculty of Management and Development Studies, AY 2013 – Present
 - ▶ Subjects/Courses Taught/Handled at UPOU
 - ▶ International Health 212 (Health Promotion Practice)



- ▶ Community Mental Health (Non – Formal Course)
- Professorial Lecturer, Graduate School, Centro Escolar University, Second Semester AY 2016 – 2017
 - ▶ Subject Taught/Handled – Global Health and Policy Implications (PhD course)
- Thesis/Dissertation Adviser, Critic or Member, 2005 – Present
 - ▶ University of the Philippines Manila, College of Nursing
 - ▶ University of the Philippines Open University
 - ▶ Centro Escolar University Graduate School
- Visiting Professor, Woosong University, Daejeon, South Korea, July – December 2012; July 2014 – June 2015
- Visiting Lecturer, Institute of Family and Community Health, (1997 - 2007)
Project Officer, Office of Special Concerns (Technical Secretariat - Philippine Family Planning Program), Department of Health, November 1991 - June 1993).
- Project Manager, Training Program for Faculty of Colleges of Medicine, Nursing and Midwifery on Reproductive Health sponsored by the Johns Hopkins Program on International Education in Reproductive Health (JHPIEGO), Mary Johnston Hospital-Fertility Care Center . (*The MJH-FCC was an accredited training center for Asia and the Pacific of JHPIEGO which is based in Baltimore, Md., USA*), June 1990 - November 1991.
- Population Programs Chief (Division Chief), Standards and Accreditation Division (November 1987 to February 1989) and Population Manpower Development Division (November 1984 to November 1987), Commission on Population.
- Project Officer, Training Division, Commission on Population, 1976 to 1984.
- Information, Education, Communication Regional Coordinating Officer, Regional Population Office No.1, San Juan, La Union, 1974 to 1976.
- Staff Nurse, Domiciliary Service, Philippine Tuberculosis Society, Inc., Tayuman, Manila, 1973 to 1974.

EDUCATIONAL HISTORY

- Doctor of Public Health major in Health Education, University of the Philippines Manila, April 2001.
Dissertation: *The Effects of Health Education Package on the Reproductive Health Knowledge, Beliefs, Behaviors and Life Skills of In-School Youth: A Comparative Study of Approaches*
- Master of Arts in Psychology, Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Maynila (University of the City of Manila), April 1990.
Thesis: *An Analysis of Psycho-Socio-Demographic Factors Affecting Family Planning Discontinuance Focusing on the Wife As The Decision Maker*
- Bachelor of Science in Nursing, University of the Philippines, April 1972.

AWARDS/ RECOGNITIONS RECEIVED

Awardee, Gawad Sentenaryo Professorial Chair for exemplary teaching and



research performance in Community Health Nursing and Mental Health
Psychiatric Nursing, July 2011 – June 30, 2012.

- *Awardee*, Leonor Malay-Aragon Professorial Chair for exemplary teaching and research performance in Community Health Nursing and Mental Health Psychiatric Nursing, July 2008 – June 2009.
- *Awardee*, Juan and Juana Angara Professorial Chair for exemplary teaching and research performance in Health Education, January - December 2006
- *Awardee*, Academic Achievement Award, College of Nursing, University of the Philippines Manila, April 17, 2001.
- *Awardee*, Distinguished Alumni Award for contributions to Public Health, Polytechnic University of the Philippines (PUP) and the PUP Alumni Association, October 6, 2000.
- *Awardee*, Doctoral Dissertation Grant, Philippine Council for Health and Development, July 2000.
- *University Scholar*, College of Public Health, University of the Philippines Manila, 1st Semester, AY 1993 – 1994.
- *Entrance Scholar*, University of the Philippines Diliman, 1st Semester AY 1967-1968.

MEMBERSHIP IN ORGANIZATIONS

- *Life Member*, Philippine Nurses Association
 - *Chairperson*, Public Affairs Department, February 2017 – Present
 - *Chairperson*, Publications Committee, February 2017 – Present
 - *Chairperson*, Public Relations and Advocacy Committee, July 2016 – January 2017
 - *Member*, Public Relations Committee and Advocacy Committee, Philippine Nurses Association, July 2013 – June 2016
- *Founding Member*, Gerontology Nurses Association of the Philippines
 - *Board Member*, Gerontology Nurses Association of the Philippines, 2009 – 2012
- *Member*, University of the Philippines College of Nursing Alumni Association, April 1972 – Present
 - *President*, October 2016 - Present
 - *Treasurer*, 2007 – 2009
- *Member*, University of the Philippines College of Nursing Foundation, Inc. 2004 – Present
 - *Member*, Board of Directors, October 2016 – Present
- *Founding Member*, Cancer Warriors Foundation, Inc. , 2001 – Present
 - *Member*, Board of Trustees, 2010 - Present
- *Founding Member and Officer*, Pacita United Methodist Church, San Pedro, Laguna, 1980 – Present

MAJOR PROJECTS/CONSULTANCIES UNDERTAKEN

(From Year 2000 only; earlier projects maybe made available upon request)

RESEARCH

- *Investigator*, Lived Experiences of Filipino Wives of Korean Men, Ongoing.
- *Investigator*, Lived Experiences of Adolescent Cancer Victims on Reintegration to Mainstream Society, Ongoing.
- *Co-Investigator*, Evaluation of the Rainbow Tent Health Iskool Project (A Health Education Project of the Municipality of Pateros). November 2007 – November 2009.
- *Co-Investigator*, Regional Educational, Regulatory and Workforce Mapping Programme, World Health Organization/Western Pacific Region (WHO – WPR), September 2007 – September 2008
- *Investigator*, Curriculum Development for the Teaching of NSTP/CWTS (National Service and Training Program/Civic Welfare Training Service) in a Competency Based, Value Based BSN (Curriculum), University of the Philippines Manila, College of Nursing, June 2006 – December 2007).
- *Investigator*, Profiling of Competencies and Capabilities of Health Service Providers in Northern Iloilo, SAVE Philippines, February – August 2005.
- *Co-investigator*, Contraceptive Inventory, USAID Manila, November 2001 – March 2002.
- *Co-Investigator*, Models of Health for Urban Poor Post Reproductive Women 55 - 70 Years Old in Selected Cities of Metro Manila, WHO West Pacific Regional Office and Reproductive Health Philippines, Inc. (RHPI), November 2000 - May 2001
- *Investigator*, The Effects of Health Education Package on the Reproductive Health Knowledge, Beliefs, Life Skills and Behavior of In-School Youth: A Comparative Study of Approaches (Doctoral dissertation presented to the College of Public Health, University of the Philippines Manila) June 2000 - March 2001.
- *Consultant*, Mainstreaming Natural Family Planning (NFP) Services Through Integration in the Nursing and Midwifery Curricula in the Philippines, Institute for Reproductive Health in cooperation with Association of Deans of Philippine Colleges of Nursing, Nov. 1999 - April 2001.
- *Member, Core Group* on Revisiting the Core Competencies for the Nursing Profession, Board of Nursing, Professional Regulation Commission, Phase II A and B, Phase III, October and November 2010, May 3 & 4, 2011.
- *Member, Core Group* on Philippine Nursing Roadmap 2030 Workshop Series, Board of Nursing, Professional Regulation Commission, February 2010 – May 2012.
- *Temporary Adviser*, Consultation on the Development of Regional Network of WHO Collaborating Centres and Technical Partners on HIV/AIDS in the Western Pacific Region, Manila, Philippines, December 3 – 4, 2008.

- *Consultant/Resource Person*, Workshop on the Comparability of Qualifications in the Health Sector within the APEC Region, Department of Foreign Affairs and Department of Health, October 20 - 22, 2008.

6. PROFESOR DATUK MOHD. TAIB BIN HJ. DORA



Tarikh & Tempat Lahir : Kg. Tg. Bidara, Masjid Tanah, Melaka.
Warga negara : Malaysia
Jawatan Terkini : Naib Canselor, Profesor
Lama Perkhidmatan di Universiti : 32 Tahun
Alamat Rasmi : Naib Canselor (Pejabat)
Kolej Universiti Islam Melaka KM 45, Kuala Sungai Baru, 78200 Melaka.
No. Tel. : 06-3878462 (Pejabat)
H/P: 019-2419231/ 0172951661
No. Fak. : 06-3878063
Alamat email : mohdtaib@kuim.edu.my/mohdtaib@utem.edu.my
mohdtaibd@yahoo.com

EDUCATIONAL HISTORY

Ijazah Sarjana Muda Sastera dengan Kepujian (B.A. Hons) dalam bidang *Antropologi dan Sosiologi*, Universiti Malaya (1984).
Ijazah Sarjana Sastera (M.A.) dalam bidang *Sosiologi*, Universiti Malaya, Kuala Lumpur (1991).
Ijazah Doktor Falsafah (Ph.D) dalam bidang *Sosiologi Bandar*, Universiti Malaya, Kuala Lumpur (1997).

AREAS OF EXPERTISE:

Sosiologi Bandar
Pembangunan Sosio Ekonomi
Pembangunan Sumber Manusia (HRD),



RESEARCH AREA

Kemiskinan (Bandar dan luar Bandar)
Pembangunan Sosio Ekonomi
Pembangunan Sumber Manusia (*HRD*),
Penilaian Impak Sosial (*SIA*),
Keusahawanan

WORK EXPERIENCES

Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (UTM)

- i) Penolong Pensyarah A (11 Feb. 1985 – 28 Feb. 1992)
- ii) Pensyarah (1 Mac 1992 – 28 Feb. 1999)
- iii) Profesor Madya (1 Mac 1999 – 31 Ogos 2004).

Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka (UTeM)

- i) Profesor (1 September 2004 hingga kini).

Beijing Foreign Studies University (BFSU), Beijing, China (*Pinjaman*)

- i) Profesor Pelawat (September 2011 – Februari 2012)
- ii) Penyandang Kursi Pengajian Melayu China (Mac 2012 – Februari 2015).

Kolej Universiti Islam Melaka (*Pinjaman*)

Naib Canselor (1 Nov. 2014 hingga kini)

AGENDA

1st Day: Thursday 2nd November 2017

08.00 am – 12.00 pm: Pick up service from Bandara International Minangkabau

12.00 pm – 02.00 pm: Check in Hotel

02.00 pm – 05.00 pm: Registration (STIKES Fort De Kock)

04.30 pm: End of 1st Day

2nd Day: Friday 3rd November 2017

07.30 am : Pick up service from Hotel

08.30 am – 10.00 am : Opening Ceremony

- Quran recitation
- Minangkabau Traditional Welcome Dance and Art Performance
- Welcoming speech from:
 - HCMS 2017 Conference Chair: Wenny Lazdia, SKep, Ns, MAN
 - Chairman of STIKES Fort De Kock: Nurhayati S.ST., M.Biomed
 - Chairman of Kopertis X: Professor Dr. Herri SE., MBA

10.00 am – 10.15 am : Coffee Break

10.15 am – 12.15 pm: Panel Session I – Health Sciences and behavioral
Neuroscience and Behavioral

By: Dr. KumaranRajanam (Nanyang Technological University, Singapore)

Improving Global Medical Staff Competencies: Key Challenges and Opportunities

By: Professor Datuk Dr. Hj. MohdTaib Bin Hj Dora (KolejUniversiti Islam Melaka, Malaysia)

12.15 pm – 02.00 pm : Lunch & Sholat

02.00 pm – 05.00 pm: Concurrent Session I

Room I: Health Science and Behavior (A)

Room II: Health Science and Behavior (B)

Room III: Sustainability (A)

Room IV: Sustainability (B)

Room V: Business and Management (A)

Room VI: Business and Management (B)

05.00 pm : End of 2nd Day

3rd Day: Saturday 4th November 2017

07.30 am : Pick up service from Hotel

08.30 am - 10.30 am : Panel Session II – Sustainability and Management
Strategic Sustainable Business: Insight from Great Britain

By: Professor Dr. Charbel Jose ChiappettaJabbour (University of Strirling, UK)

Problem Based Learning: A Japanese Experiences

By: Assoc. Professor Masatoshi Kaimasu (KOBE Women University, Kobe Japan)

Sustainability for Productivity and Profitability

Dr. Yudi Fernando (Universiti Malaysia Pahang)

10.30 am - 10.45 pm : Coffee Break



10.45 am – 12.15 pm : Panel Session III – Sustainable Development Goals

Improving Nurse Competencies

By: Professor Bethel Buena P. Villarta (University of the Philippines Manila)

Sustainable Development Goals for Better Quality Life

By: **WHO Representative to Indonesia**

12.15 pm – 01.30 pm: Lunch and Sholat

01.30 pm – 05.00 pm: Concurrent Session II

Room I: Health Science and Behavior (C)

Room II: Health Science and Behavior (D)

Room III: Sustainability (C)

Room IV: Sustainability (D)

Room V: Business and Management (C)

Room VI: Business and Management (D)

07.00 pm - 10.00 pm : Gala Dinner, Networking and Best Paper Awards

10.00 pm : End of 3rd Day

4th Day: Sunday 5th November 2017:

07.30 am : Pick up service from Hotel

08.00 am – 01.00 pm: Conference Tour and Lunch

01.00 pm : End of 4th Day

ORAL & POSTER PRESENTATION SCHEDULE

Date/ Day/ Time	Room I (Health Science)	Room II (Sustainability)	Room III (Management)
ORAL PRESENTATION			
Friday, 3 rd of November 2017 13.30 s/d 16.00	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Nurhayati Febriyeni Yelva Febriani Shantria Dhelly Susanty Adriani Lisa vina 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Yudhi Neila Sulung Oktavianis Silvia Sukarsi Rusti Rahmi Sari Kusuma 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Evi Hasnita Wenny Lazdia Ratna Dewi Imelda R Kartika Detty Gusman
Moderator : Notulen :	Randa Tri Marta Laras Prawesti	Shanti Winda Putri Mutiara Utami	Rahmi Assyura Puti Rania Yulasti
POSTER PRESENTATION			
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Husna Farianti Amran Ai Kustiati Tyagita Widya Sari Linda Handayuni Adi Antoni Sukri 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Isna Ovari Nova Yuliza Wardah Firsty Ayu Paramitha Resty Noflidaputri Muchsin Rivianto 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Imelda Fitri Erna Linda Rosya Besty Verawati Suryani Vitria Meilinda Elsa Wahyu

Date/ Day/ Time	Room I (Health Science)	Room II (Sustainability)
ORAL PRESENTATION		
Saturday, 4 th of November 2017 13.30 s/d 16.00	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Evi Hasnita Yenni Nurdin Billy Harnaldo Vedjia Medina Irhas Syah 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Cici Apriza Yanti Yelmi Reni Putri Vina Novela Maysarah Harisnal Novi Wulan Sari Abul Muthalib
Moderator : Notulen:	Randa Tri Marta Laras Prawesti	Rahmi Assyura Puti Rania Yulasti
POSTER PRESENTATION		
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Emulyani Novi Yanti Sri Yanti Desty Puswati Nur Afrinis Linda Widyastuti 	

An Analysis of Environmental Pollution of Particulates Matter, Carbon Monoxide (CO), and Formaldehyde (HCHO) from Brick Kiln Production in Bukittinggi

Billy Harnaldo Putra^{1a}, Harry Ade Saputra^b

^{1a, b} STIKes Fort De Kock, 26 128, Bukittinggi, Indonesia

ABSTRACT

Background: A total of 71 brick building factories are still located in the settlement center of Bukittinggi city, West Sumatra, Indonesia (Department of Industry and Commerce, 2016). Rice husk (90.2%) and firewood (9.8%) are the most common fuel sources used for firing bricks. These organics biomass feedstocks can cause environmental and health risk as they contain carbon monoxide and formaldehyde.

Aims: Therefore, this study aims to examine the content particulate, carbon monoxide, and formaldehyde of brick burning by using rice husk and firewood either in the factory or on the direct environment of biomass burnt tests in the laboratory.

Methods: This study uses the descriptive study to test levels pollution particulate matter PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀, CO, and HCHO by using Particle Counter Chem 9881 DT on environment brick factories test with a radius of 0, 10 and 20 meters and on biomass burnt tests in the laboratory.

Results: The result shows that both of environment brick factories tests and on biomass burnt tests in the laboratory are considered dangerous for human exposure. The value of environmental pollution at environment brick factories tests still fluctuates as the external factors such as temperature, humidity, wind direction and other external factors influencing the test. However, the result of laboratory tests shows that the environment pollutant has a significant public health problem as there are no external factors which can influence the results.

Conclusion: It is concluded that laboratory test and field study show the smoke produced from rice husk and firewood are in the category of danger based on the value of the air pollution standard index (PSI).

Keywords: Pollution Burn a Production Brick-Kiln, PM 10, PM 2.5, Carbon Monoxide (CO), Formaldehyde (HCHO), Pollution standard Index (PSI)

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Effect of Acupressure in Vomiting Frequences

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ABSTRACT

Background: Pregnancy is a period in which a woman carries an embryo or fetus in their body. During the pregnancy, most of the women experience physiological and anatomical changes. One of the changes that occur in one trimester pregnant women is nausea and vomiting.

Introduction: Acupressure Massage therapy is the development that goes along with the development of the science of acupuncture for acupressure massage technique is derived from the science of acupuncture.

Methods: This study was pre-experimental design experiment with one group pretest-posttest. The instrument used in this study is the observation sheet "Morrow Assessment of Nausea and Emesis" (MANE) and "Numeric Rating Scale" (NRS). By using sampling techniques was purposive sampling.

Results: From statistical test using test dependent T-test showed the average value of the frequency of nausea and vomiting before action of acupressure is 10.60 and the average value of the frequency of nausea and vomiting after acupressure is 2.30 with the P value is 0.000.

Conclusion: Acupressure effective to decrease the frequency of nausea and vomiting in pregnant women from the first trimester and used as a non-pharmacological interventions in reducing nausea and vomiting in pregnant women.

Keyword: Acupressure, Nausea, Vomiting

Effect of Brisk Walking Exercise on Blood Pressure In Hypertension Patients

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ABSTRACT

Background: The prevalence of hypertension is increasing both in the world, Indonesia and West Sumatra. Management of hypertension consists of two pharmacological and non-pharmacological. One of the non-pharmacological management is regular physical exercise as it is called brisk walking exercise.

Aims: The purpose of this study was to determine effect of brisk walking exercise on blood pressure in hypertension patients

Introduction: Brisk walking exercise is useful to reduce stress, lower cholesterol levels and vasodilatation of blood vessels

Methods: A Quasi experimental with pretest-posttest design was utilized in this study. Purposive sampling was used to take 10 respondents who suffer from hypertension. Two tools were used: brisk walking exercise observation and sphygmomanometer.

Results: It showed that before brisk walking exercise the mean systolic blood pressure was 141.12 mmHg and diastolic 88.75 mmHg. Results after brisk walking exercise mean systolic blood pressure was 133.94 mmHg and diastolic 84.06 mmHg. Bivariate results obtained p value 0,000.

Conclusion: There were significant differences on systolic and diastolic blood pressure before and after brisk walking exercise in hypertension patients.

Keyword: brisk walking, blood pressure, hypertension

Healthy Life Style on the Diabetes Mellitus Patients

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ABSTRACT

Background: International Diabetes Federation (IDF) estimates that of the 382 million people suffering from diabetes, 175 million of whom remain undiagnosed, so the danger of developing progressively become unwittingly and without complication prevention.

Introduction: Blood sugar levels can be maintained by a healthy lifestyle.

Methods: This study is a qualitative study with 18 participants who were selected by purposive sampling in Bukittinggi, Indonesia

Results: Physical activity undertaken consisted of routine and accidental activities are brisk walking, gymnastics and paths around the house. The frequency of physical activity every day and there is a one week. Compliance with DM diet of foods consumed is bread, rice, side dishes, vegetables and fruits. Total size of the meal is a plate as much as two tablespoons, not to the full. Frequency of eat two meals a day. Restricted diets are sugary foods and rice. The impact of changes in lifestyle blood sugar levels within the normal range, no significant complaints on respondents, quality of life improved, more meaningful life, respondents live with sincerity and convincing yourself to heal.

Conclusion: A healthy lifestyle can be done as an effort to control the blood sugar levels of people with Diabetes Mellitus Type 2

Keyword: Helathy Life Style, Diabetes Mellitus

Effects Transverse Friction and Kinesiotaping For Reducing Pain On Plantar Fasciitis

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ABSTRACT

Background: In Indonesia, the amount people who get plantar fasciitis increase 25% each year. It's about 220.000 cases each year at 2012. Transverse friction and kinesiotaping is useful to reduce pain, can be improved via the sensory stimulation of other types of nerve fibers, swelling reduction, lymphedema reduction, and reduce muscle fatigue or cramps.

Aims: The purpose of this study was to determine effects transverse friction and kinesiotaping for reduce pain on plantar fasciitis.

Methods: This research using quasi experiment with one group pretest and posttest. This research using 10 samples with plantar fasciitis. The data is collected through observation by measuring the pain in the sample through T-dependent test.

Result: The result show mean before giving transverse friction and kinesiotapping is 6.30 and after giving are 5.00. Data were analyzed by using T-dependent test statistic with significant value of $\alpha=0.05$. The result of bivariate is p-value 0,004.

Conclusion: The result indicates that there is difference before and after giving transverse friction and kinesiotaping. The researchers concluded that giving transverse friction and kinesiotaping can reduce pain in plantar fasciitis cause using high heels.

Keyword: Plantar Fasciitis, Transverse Friction, Kinesiotaping

Phenomenon Of Short Stage Genesis Factor (Stunting) In Bukittinggi 2016

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ABSTRACT

Background: Stunting is a chronic condition that shows a delayed growth because of chronic malnutrition, showed by z-score height for age < -2SD. In Bukittinggi, there are 1043 cases of stunting. The purpose of this study is for analyzing the factors that cause stunting in Bukittinggi.

Methods: This study was mixed methods with cross sectional design. Quantitative design with case control and qualitative with indepth interview. The study was conducted in Agustus-October 2017 in Bukittinggi.

Results: The analysis show there were relationship between low birt weight, family income, nutrient intake, genetically, feeding too early, and mother education with the incidence of stunting. Regression analysis showed that the dominant risk factor for stunting was genetically and family income.

Conclusion: Conclusion of this research is family income and genetic has a major contribution in the growth of children. It is required a program that includes the increasing of education, especially in families with low education in order to prepare the first 1,000 days of life.

Keywords: *stunting, risk factors, toddlers*

The Effect of Cooking Methods on Lactose and Protein Content of Vegetables in Complementary Food of Breast Milk

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ABSTRACT

Background: Complementary food of breast milk is a process of transition from mere intake of dairy heading into semi-solids that is easily digested by the baby's digestive organs. The growth process of the baby can turn into a critical period for the nutritional balance disorders that can be caused in part by the processing method breastfeeding lack of proper nutrition and a weak resistance properties of vegetables. Where vegetables are also a major component in the manufacture of complementary food of breast milk has macronutrients such as lactose and protein.

Aims: This study aims to determine the effect of complementary food of breast milk processing using several methods in the manufacture of breastfeeding on the content of lactose and protein.

Methods: The study design is True Experiment design by using a Posttest design-Only Control Design. Complementary food of breast milk processing method used in this research is boiling, steaming and using the microwave. Vegetable that is used as a sample are spinach, broccoli, carrots and potatoes. Lactose and Protein Nutrient content measured using a spectrophotometer UV/Vis Genesis20 at 540 nm.

Results: This research was conducted at the Laboratory of Applied Sciences STIKes Fort De Kock. The results showed that the complementary food of breast milk processing techniques result in a reduction in the nutrient content of lactose and protein, wherein the processing technique complementary food of breast milk processing with boiling process causes more a reduction in lactose content and protein with an average percentage of reduction that is lactose 59.32% and 47.78% protein. Processing techniques breastfeeding good for the average percentage reduction is by steaming lactose is 46.37% while the technique of complementary food of breast milk processing well to the average percentage reduction in the protein by using a microwave is 17.76%.

Conclusion: Based on the research that has been done can be concluded that breastfeeding processing techniques with boiling inappropriately used as a method in the manufacture of breastfeeding.

Keyword : *Lactose, Protein, Cooking Methods, Complementary Food of Breast Milk.*

Effect of Brain exercises to the Concentration of Student Learning

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ABSTRACT

Background: Impaired concentration in learning experienced by many students, especially in the study eye lessons that have a fairly high level of difficulty. Gymnastics brain can have a positive influence to increase the concentration, attention, alertness and brain function capabilities for planning, response and make a decision.

Aims: The purpose of this study was to observe the effect of Brain Gymnastics to the learning concentration on the Primary School students.

Methods: Design was using *Quasi-Experimental* with pretest -posttest, and then held on July-August, 2017. Sampling uses *purposive sampling* a total of 20 respondents. Data analysis was using T-test with α dependent 0.05.

Results: The results showed no effect of the concentration of brain exercises to learn in primary school students with a mean -16.8000 and $p = 0.000$.

Conclusion: It was concluded that brain exercises can improve concentration and learning elementary school students are expected to nursing personnel in the community to optimize health care for school age children one by giving the brain exercises to improve students' concentration.

Keywords: Gymnastics brain, the concentrations studied, Elementary School Students

Analysis of Knowledge, Facility and Motivation on Household Waste Processing

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ABSTRACT

Background: Waste closely associated with public health, human behavior that allow increased production of waste reaches a stage where the production of waste is more dominant than the ability to destroy the waste produced, in Jorong Tanjung Alam contained as many as 189 families, the majority of household waste by the community by fire as many as 127 families, was buried in a hole as much as 3 families and 16 families with the behavior of littering.

Aim: The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of knowledge, infrastructure and motivation with Household Waste processing in Tanjung Alam.

Methods: The study design was quantitative with cross sectional design. The population in this study was all heads of households in Jorong Tanjung Alam. Sample was taken by using simple random sampling. The data was collected using a questionnaire and analyzed by chi-square and logistic regression.

Results: The results showed a significant relationship exists knowledge p value = 0.002, OR = 16.423. Infrastructures p value = 0.000, OR = 0.234, Motivation p value = 0,000 and OR = 4.349. It is known that motivation factor has a value of Exp (B) = 0.055, knowledge Exp (B) = 0.004, and means infrastructures with value exp (B) = 4.305.

Conclusion: Motivation is a key factor that needs to be improved so that the waste management in Tanjung Alam Jorong can run as expected.

Keywords: Waste Management, Knowledge, Infrastructure, Motivation

Nutritional Status, ANC Quality and small-for-gestational related to Neonatal Death

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ABSTRACT

Background: Infant mortality is the death that occurred between shortly after birth until the baby has not been exactly one year old (0-12 months). According to the *World Health Organization* (WHO) data of IMR in the world was 35 per 1,000 live births in 2012. Infant mortality on 2014 in the Padang city was 108 babies, infant mortality on 2015 were 96 babies.

Methods: This research with methods, *quantitative* with cross sectional design in order to determine the relationship of nutritional status, ANC and LBW causes of infant mortality in the city of Padang. The research sample was amount to the 65 respondents by the Nov- Dec 2016.

Results: The results was take the relationship of nutritional status obtained mother with infant mortality obtained with $p = 0.006$ OR = 14.471, the ANC and the quality of infant mortality was obtained $p = 1,000$, with OR = 0.923, LBW relationship with infant mortality results Statistical test was obtained $p = 0.004$, with OR = 17,200.

Conclusion: There was a correlation between nutritional status, and low birth weight with the causes of infant mortality. And there is no significant relationship between the ANC and the quality of the causes of infant mortality. PHC is expected to be running health promotion, improve services and education and also conduct supervision and activities to reduce infant mortality.

Keywords: nutritional status, quality of the ANC and LBW, relationships; death cause

Breast Feeding Status and Acute Pulmonary Infection Case

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ABSTRACT

Background: Exclusive breastfeeding rate is still low in Indonesian. It is 27 %. Exclusive breastfeeding is one of the factors that affect the occurrence of Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI).

Aim: The purpose of this study is to define the correlation of breastfeeding status with ARI of infant at the Health Care in Pasaman Region.

Methods: This study used cohort design, the collection of data using questionnaires against 175 infants as a sample to find out the breastfeeding status and the incidence of ARI.

Results: The result of bivariate analysis shows that breastfeeding status associated with the ARI ($p = 0.001$).

Conclusion: The conclusion of this study was exclusive breastfeeding greatly influence the occurrence of ARI, it is recommended to all health care provider to be more active providing counseling and education to community, particularly the three trimester pregnant women.

Keywords: Breastfeeding Status, Acute Respiratory Infection

Differences between Leg Extension Method (DAPRE) and Oxford Method in Improving Strength of Quadriceps

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ABSTRACT

Aims: To find out the differences in the effect of DAPRE method and Oxford method on improving muscle strength with lag extension exercise.

Background: Quadriceps is one of the large muscles in the knee joint. The quadriceps has a function as an active stabilizer of the knee joint and also as a weight support and ambulation. Strong quadriceps muscle can prevent injury while doing the activity.

Introduction: DAPRE and oxford methods are isometric exercise used for muscle strengthening exercises.

Results: Testing two paired (related) samples in the treatment group I using the associated T-test, P value 0,000 was an increase in quadriceps muscle strength with the leg extension exercise of the oxford method. T-test related group II results P value 0.000 there is increased quadriceps muscle strength with lag extension exercise method DAPRE. The result of bivariate T-test in get result of P value 0,018 mean there is significant power difference between treatment group I and group of material II.

Conclusion: There is a difference in increased quadriceps muscle strength training in leg extension method of Oxford method is more improved than on leg extension training of DAPRE method.

Keywords: DAPRE, oxford, strengthening, quadriceps

Reverse Logistics, Health and Sustainability towards a Circular Economy: An Exploratory Validation of Measurements

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ABSTRACT

The reverse logistics business model has capability to contribute to additional revenue to manufacturer and it will become company social responsibility to practice three aspects of sustainable principle in a combination of economic, environmental and social impacts. An end-of-life product if left untreated properly will affect the community health caused by numerous diseases such as malaria, skin diseases, a *herpes* and digestive disorders etc. The aim of this paper is to investigate the main domains of reverse logistics and validate the measurement constructs. The data was collected from an electronic survey among 313 automotive firms in Malaysia which currently active in promoting - make, use, and dispose the used (end-of-life products) automotive spare parts. The split-half method was used to test the internal consistency and psychometric attribute of questionnaires. This paper found that product return and product recovery are two critical domains in reverse logistics. This paper concludes that the companies actively involved in reverse logistics can contribute to wellbeing of society to manage the waste and reuse secondary raw materials. In the future the global economy will widely practice long-lasting design, maintenance, repair, reuse, remanufacturing, refurbishing, and recycling towards a circular economy.

Keywords: reverse logistics; health; end-of-life products; sustainability; measurement

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Relationship Between Caring of Midwives and Patient Satisfaction with Health Insurance (BPJS)

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ABSTRACT

Background: Based on data obtained visible decrease in the number of patients treated in obstetric use BPJS that in 2014 the number of patients BPJS is as much as 1030, in 2015 the number of patients BPJS is as much as 1019 people and in 2016 as many as 1003 people.

Objective: To determine the relationship of behavior *caring* the midwife with patient satisfaction in RSU Major General HA Thalib Kerinci 2017

Introduction: quality service based on the behavior, *caring* midwife because behavior of *caring* shown to affect patient satisfaction. The high patient satisfaction with the service achieved when the patient needs to services provided by midwives.

Methods: *Cross Sectional* with independent variable is the behavior *caring* midwife while the dependent variable is patient satisfaction with health insurance (BPJS). Sampling technique *accidental sampling* with the number of respondent were 81 patients. Univariate and Bivariate data processing is computerized with the statistical test *Chi-Square*.

Results: Univariate known that 45 (55.6%) patients were less midwife BPJS states caring of patients and 46 (56.8%) patients were less satisfied. Bivariate analysis obtained value ρ value 0.000, which means there is a significant relationship between behavior caring the midwife and patient satisfaction with health insurance (BPJS).

Discussion: Midwives still not caring when providing care to patients, causing discomfort and impact on dissatisfaction in the health service.

Limitations: In this study only uses quantitative methods alone to unknown reasons *caring* the midwife still less than the maximum.

Conclusion: Behavior of caring midwife needs to be improved because it is a reflection of the quality of health services. It is important for the health agency trainings, seminars, workshops so as to give satisfaction to the patient.

Keywords: Behaviors of Caring Midwives, Patient Satisfaction with health insurance (BPJS)

The Utilization Models of Child Health Care For Toddlers

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ABSTRACT

Background: Community clinic is a form of the health efforts with society based, managed by society in organizing the development of health to empower and give opportunities for the society in acquiring health services to hasten the decreases of mothers and baby mortality.

Methods: This research is a sequential explanatory design using quantitative approach with 106 respondents of quantitative sample by means of knowledge, attitude, motivation, occupation, and family supports variables and 17 quantitative informants with human resources and infrastructures as the variables. Data analysis is univariate, bivariate, and multivariate.

Results: Bivariate analysis of knowledge relationship has p value (0.000), occupation (0.000), family supports (0.000) with Child Health Care utilization for toddler. Meanwhile 0.068 p value of attitude, 0.272 of intrinsic motivation, 0.116 of extrinsic motivation are not influenced. Multivariate analysis present that occupation is the dominant variable with p value 0.000 towards Child Health Care's utilization for toddler.

Conclusion: The most influencing factor is occupation toward Child Health Care utilization for toddler and in this study, also obtained the right models of utilization of Child Health Care Toddlers

Keywords: Utilization models, Child Health Care, Toddlers

Analysis the Use of Birth House Hold in Public Health

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ABSTRACT

Background: RTK Development of a strategy for the health service closer maternal high-risk or away from health facilities.

Introduction: RTK is the place to stay while pregnant and companion before and after childbirth.

Methods: Descriptive analytic with cross-sectional and descriptive qualitative analyzes maternal mortality against RTK availability.

Results: There is a relationship between knowledge, attitude, family support, deliveries by the use of RTK. Qualitatively mother maternity been using RTK, feel satisfied and comfortable with the infrastructure available. RTK implementation process goes well and reduce maternal mortality.

Discussion: RTK has been utilized by the birth mother by the depth interviews with informants regarding human resources, infrastructure and funding.

Conclusion: Knowledge, attitudes, family support birth attendants associated with the use of RTK, a decline in maternal deaths during 2017.

Keywords: RTK, Knowledge, Attitude, Family Support, birth attendants, maternal mortality rate

Factors Associated with Utilization of Volunteering Counseling and Testing in Pregnancy

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ABSTRACT

Background: Government establish the effort to prevent transmission of HIV from mother to child with a program requiring all pregnant women to undertake VCT (Volunteering Counseling and Testing). But these efforts have not taken granted, so that is still low participation of pregnant women to utilize VCT services.

Aim: The purpose of this study was to identify factors that influence utilization of VCT services to pregnant women in the Rasimah Ahmad Primary Health Care Bukittinggi by the year of 2016.

Methods: The study type is analytic correlation with cross sectional design. The study population was all pregnant women. Data obtained by the method of filling the questionnaire. Data were analyzed by using Chi-Square test.

Results: The results showed 53.2% of respondents with a high level of knowledge, 45.2% of respondents to the source information is not available, and 54.8% of respondents with the support of her husband and a good family. Statistical analysis showed no relationship between knowledge (p Value = 0.00), Availability of Resources (p Value = 0.00), or social support from husband and family (p Value = 0.04), with the utilization of VCT services to pregnant women.

Conclusion: The conclusion of the three variables studied by researcher there is associated among knowledge, availability of resources and social support husband and family with the utilization VCT services to pregnant women.

Keywords: Utilization of VCT, HIV / AIDS, Pregnancy

The Sexual Behavior on Homosexual Community Led To Sexual Transmitted Infections

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ABSTRACT

Background: Sexual transmitted infections are a contagious disease, mainly through sexual contact. The cases number of Sexual Transmitted Disease (STD) in Bukittinggi city who visited health facility are 152 people.

Aim: This study aims to determine the factors associated with the incidence of sexually transmitted infections in MSM (men sex with men).

Introduction: the factor that associated with STD among homosexual community is cognitive, sexual behavior and history of condom use.

Methods: This research was quantitative research with Cross sectional approach. The samples are 115 people (MSM) who seek treatment at IMS-VCT Clinic in Primary Health Care Rasimah Ahmad Bukittinggi in 2017. As for independent variable is knowledge, sexual behavior, history of condom usage and dependent variable is infectious Sex on MSM.

Result: The results showed that 12 among 115 patients have STD (10.4%). The bivariate analysis found that there are significant association between the incidence of STD with the cognitive, sexual behavior and the history of condom usage. The multivariate analysis showed that sexual behavior dominantly affected the incidence of STD.

Discussion: In this study, the sexual behavior which has bigger risk to STD is anal sex. The risk will even bigger when the respondent did not use the condom.

Conclusion: The sexual behavior on homosexual community was the biggest factor that led to STD.

Keywords: Homosexual, Sexual Behavior, STD

Case Study of Environment, Smoking and Other Disease on Tuberculosis Incident

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ABSTRACT

Background: A disease of tuberculosis was the global emergency tuberculosis since 1993 because most countries in the world could not control disease pulmonary tuberculosis. The prevalence of Pulmonary TB cases in 2016 was 141 / 100.000 population.

Aim: The purpose of this research was to determine the factors associated with the incidence of pulmonary TB disease in Baso area at Bukittinggi.

Methods: This study used a case control design. The population included the cases of pulmonary TB disease and control the patients without pulmonary TB disease with ratio 1 : 2 with a total sample were 114 peoples. The research instrument used the form of questionnaires. Data were analyzed using chi square test ($\alpha = 0.05$) and counting odds ratio.

Results: It can be concluded that there is a significant relationship respectively between smoking ($p=0,003$; OR=3,6), comorbidities ($p=0,04$; OR=2,5), and the home environment physical conditions with the incidence of pulmonary TB ($p=0,036$; OR=2,5).

Conclusion: The results showed that most of smoking, a source of transmitting of pulmonary TB, comorbidities, the home environment physical conditions, and the role of health workers are the factors of pulmonary TB in Baso area at Bukittinggi. It hoped that by implementing and improving PHBS for themselves, the family and the environment make *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* will not grow and live in the home environment.

Keyword: comorbidities, home environment, smoking, tuberculosis

Path Analysis of Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever Incidents in Bukittinggi

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ABSTRACT

Background: Path analysis is an analysis technique, which was developed from multiple regression analysis. This method is used to analyze the causal relationship that involves many variables such as incidence of dengue in the city of Bukittinggi. There are many variables that affect the incidence of dengue but it is not easy to find a more dominant variable because it will cause problems multikolinearitas. So rather than it used path analysis to analyze the influence of direct and indirect incidence of dengue in the model of the relationship between variables that are causality.

Aim: The purpose of this research to the application of the path analysis on factors affecting the incidence of dengue in Singapore in 2016. This study is non-reactive with the primary data form of transmission of dengue and secondary data Profile Bukittinggi City Health Department in 2016 on the incidence of dengue in the city of Bukittinggi analysis track. Sample of this study were 103 respondents.

Results: The results of path analysis showed that there is influence between the variables of population density ($p=0.0005$; $\beta = 0.376$), mobility ($p= 0.046$; $\beta = 0.102$) sanitation ($p = 0.0005$; $\beta = 0.436$) and containers index ($p=0.047$; $\beta = 0.096$) on the incidence of dengue. After further analysis there are variables that influence indirectly against dengue is age ($B= 0.491$) and knowledge ($\beta= 0.720$).

Conclusion: It is expected to use this path analysis expected health workers to be able to increase public awareness in protecting the environment in order to prevent the incidence of dengue in the city of Bukittinggi.

Keywords: path analysis, incident, Dengue Fever, Bukittinggi.

Role of Parents, Schools and Social Media on Sexual Behavior

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ABSTRACT

Background: Sexual behavior is a matter of teenagers that is there Bukittinggi city. Many students said that the role of parents, the role of school and social media are less.

Aims: The aim of this research is to find the relationship of the role of parents, the role of school and social media to the sexual behavioral students of SMAN X Bukittinggi in 2017.

Methods: This research uses the method of descriptive analytic by using cross sectional design. Sample was taken by quota sampling, with samples from 150 people. Data processing is done in computerized.

Results: The result of the univariate analysis shows that 58.0% respondents the role of parents against good health behavior, 65.3% the role of school health behavior good again respondents, 56.7% the role of social media respondents good against health behavior, In bivariate analysis p value = 0.000 means there was correlation, p value = 0.1 means there was no correlation and p value = 0.367 means there was no correlation.

Conclusion: The research can be concluded that there is the relationship between the roles of parents with the behavior of health. Regulations expected to determine schools are forbidden to bring mobile phones to school.

Keyword: The role parents, the role of school, the role of social media, Sexual behavior

The Influence of Counseling Methods in Improving Tuberculosis Patient Behaviour on TB Treatment

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ABSTRACT

Background: The prevalence of pulmonary tuberculosis in Indonesia was 10% of cases in 2015. The achievement of pulmonary TB program in Bukittinggi in 2016 was 57%. Some obstacles in acquiring the target were the suspected TB was still little-netted and the behavior of society about treatment related to the behavior of TB patients also affected it.

Methods: The method used in this research was *quasi experiment* for quantitative research. The samples of the TB patients were taken by *purposive sampling* with the total of 40 people. The variables were knowledge, attitudes, motivation, perception, awareness and responsibility of the patients to the treatment of pulmonary TB.

Results: The results showed that mean value of knowledge before (21,28), after (26,60); the attitude before (46.85) after (46,12) , the motivation before (43,35) and after (46,12), the perception before (9,05), after (23,60), the awareness before (6,6) , after (9.08), the responsibility before (4.22) and after (5.42). The bivariate analysis showed that there was influence of counseling on the knowledge (p value: 0,000), motivation (p value: 0,000), perception (p value: 0,000), awareness (p value: 0,000), responsibility (p value: 0,000).

Conclusion: There was influence after counseling. Meanwhile, the attitude with p value (0.198) had no effect. In multivariate analysis, the motivation was the most dominant variable with mean value (46.12) p value (0,000) on treatment behavior.

Keywords: knowledge, motivation, perception, the treatment of pulmonary TB

Risk Factor of HIV/AIDS Disease

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ABSTRACT

Background: HIV/AIDS is a health problem in the world, where risk factors is the main factor of sexual behavior. Based on the data obtained from the NAC program manager at Riau Province, AIDS Commission there are 3,958 HIV-Aids cases in Riau and as many as 79 were people in the area of Bukit Kapur.

Aims: This study was to determine the risk factors of HIV/ AIDS in Bukit Kapur Dumai by the year of 2017.

Methods: This research is descriptive analytic with retrospective approach. The research sample as many as 94 people aged 20-24 years the whole society with data retrieval technique Simple Random Sampling.

Results: There is a significant relationship between attitudes and HIV / AIDS ($p = 0.024 / OR 2.8$), sexual behavior and HIV / AIDS ($p = 0.040 / OR 3.5$). As for drug use are not related to HIV / AIDS ($p = 0.320 / OR 1.6$) then work and HIV / AIDS ($p = 0.277 / OR 2.4$).

Conclusion: From the research results can be concluded that the attitude and behavior of sex can lead to HIV / AIDS where attitudes and sexual behavior that is not good, like promiscuity and syringes is the main factor for HIV transmission.

Keywords: HIV / AIDS, Works, Use of Drugs, Sexual Behavior and Attitudes

Evaluation of Health Care Program on Maternal and Child Post Millennium Development Goals

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ABSTRACT

Background: Globally, maternal mortality is still very low at 45%, as well as infant mortality rate of 49%, is still not up to Millennium Development Goals (MDG's). West Sumatra province stated that Maternity Death in 2015 was 110 cases, the IMR 27/1000 live births, while the MDG's target is 23/1000 Birth of life.

Methods: Qualitative research methods with phenomenology approach. The study was conducted in the region of West Sumatra on period of September-January 2017. The informant is composed of Chief Medical Officer, Head of the Health Center, and the holders of the Maternal-Child program, the selection of informants by purposive sampling. Data collection was conducted through interviews and processed and analyzed qualitatively.

Results: The results reveal sufficient number of personnel, the availability of funding for existing programs, constrained process, the lack of availability of infrastructure. Organizing, implementing MCH program needs to be improved. Output obtained, the program MDG's in the province of West Sumatra has not been achieved, because K1-K4 incomplete deliveries by shamans, social, cultural, handling complications, and because the target of the MDG's too high.

Conclusion: MCH Program in West Sumatra province needs to be improved, especially according to the standard of antenatal visits, health education, improvement activities, community development, and evaluation of the availability of infrastructure in accordance with the SOP.

Keywords: MDG's, Maternal and Child Health

Peer Group Methods effect on Knowledge, Attitude, and Behaviors of Teenager in Reproduction Health

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ABSTRACT

Background: 70% of womens in Indonesia was experience vaginal discharge caused by fungi and parasites such as pinworm or protozoa. Factors that affect the state of adolescent reproductive health are internal factors such as knowledge, attitudes, behaviors of adolescents themselves and external factors that affect the environment in which the adolescent is adolescent sexual activity are at risk of reproductive health problems.

Aim: The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of health education with the peer group regarding knowledge and attitudes of young women about reproductiveon health in SMP 2 Bukittinggi 2017.

Methods: This study used design a quasi-experimental with one group pre and posttest with a sample of 29 people. Collecting data was using questionnaires.

Results: Statistical analysis showed there are significant health education with peer group on student knowledge before (pretest) and after (posttest) with p value of 0.001. Statistical analysis showed there are significant health education with the peer group on the attitudes of students before (pretest) and after (posttest) with p value of 0.001.

Conclusion: There is the influence of health education with peer group on knowledge and attitude of students before (pretest) and after (posttest)

Keyword: peer group, knowledge, attitude, behavior, teenager

Perceptions of Nurses on Implementing Handover with SBAR Communications

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ABSTRACT

Background: Handover with Communication SBAR is one step in *Patient Safety* which is important to reduce the incidence of accidents patient. Socialization communication of *SBAR* during the *handover* has been done, but there are many nurses who do not understand and less attention about the implementation of communication *SBAR*.

Aim: This study aimed to explore the perception of nurses in the implementation of the *handover* to the communication *SBAR*.

Methods: Qualitative study with phenomenological approach. Participants were a total of 11 people made up of nurses, head of nurse and team. Purposive sampling was used in measuring devices with in-depth interviews where the researcher as a research instrument to meet the saturation of answer.

Results: The research theme is the nurse's perception of the intensity of the implementation of the handover to the SBAR communication and nurse's perception of the interpretation of the understanding in carrying out the handover to the SBAR communication.

Conclusion: Perception of nurses carry out the handover to the communication SBAR is illustrated by the intensity of execution that has not become routine and the interpretation understanding is not optimal.

Keyword: Perception, Handover, Communication SBAR

Therapeutic Communication and Patient Satisfaction on Nursing Care

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ABSTRACT

Background: Hospital should be able to provide qualified services, so it can meet the expectations of patients. The phenomenon that often occurs particularly in nursing care services is unmet the expectations of patients on how nursing care given.

Aims: The aim of this study was to determine the therapeutic communication by nurse related to the patient satisfaction in obtaining nursing care.

Methods: The study design was quantitative with cross sectional design. The population in this study was thirty patients in the Medical Ward Government Hospital of Padang Pariaman. Sample was taken by using accidental sampling in the period of April 2017. The data was collected using a questionnaire and analyzed by chi-square test.

Results: The results showed that 53.3% of respondents said poor therapeutic communication by nurse, 60% of respondents are less satisfied and there is a relationship between therapeutic communication nurse and patient satisfaction with $p = 0.03$ and $OR = 7.8$.

Conclusion: It can be concluded that the therapeutic communication by nurse was related to patient satisfaction in nursing care. Expected to the nurses can perform therapeutic communication very well, then it is expected to the hospital in order to improve the quality of nursing care by providing training and supervising the implementation of the nurses performance, especially in the implementation of therapeutic communication.

Keywords: therapeutic communication, patient satisfaction, nursing care

Influence of Service Antenatal Models continuously on The Level Satisfaction Pregnancy

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ABSTRACT

Background: Level Maternal satisfaction on antenatal care at health centers is still low compared to other medical facilities.

Aims: This studi was to determine the influence of Service antenatal Models throug the level of satisfaction in pregnancy.

C The study design used is a purely experimental design with two votes (pre posttest one group design). Sample selection is done with consecutive sampling technique that is all the pregnancy women in first trimester. Pregnancy coming check-up for the first time to a health center that met the inclusion criteria and are willing to become respondent's research. The data was collected using a questionnaire. Analysis of data used is the Wilcoxon test.

Results: Based on bivariate analysis, showed that the average negative as positive rank is 20.13 and 27.36. Having performed statistical tests obtained p value of 0.004 means that there are differences in satisfaction levels in pregnant women before and after undergoing continuous model of routine antenatal care.

Conclusion: It is expected that the Department of Health implement the model of antenatal care is continuous, especially for pregnant women in younger age, low education level, and income level so low that health conditions and satisfaction Maternity care can be improved.

Keywords:

Model, Service Antenatal, continuous, Satisfaction Pregnancy

Analysis Factors of Depression among High School students in Bukittinggi, 2017

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ABSTRACT

Background: The leading cause of disease and vulnerability in adolescents for 10-19 year-old is a depression. Parents-teenager intimacy, bullying, personality types and socioeconomic status are the factors which can lead the incidence of depression for adolescents. Therefore, this study aims to determine the factors which can be associated with the incidence of depression among adolescents in Bukittinggi city, Indonesia.

Method: The research method of the study is a scross sectional. A total of 248 high school adolescents from six different schools in Bukittinggi city uses as a sample. The independent variables of the study are the parents-child intimacy, bullying, personality types and socioeconomic status. Furthermore, dependent variables of depression and outside variables are sex and school majors. This study uses mixed methods which are quantitative and qualitative. Data analyses are included univariable and bivariable using chi-square. In addition, the strengthening between free variable relation and dependent variable is using Odd Ratio (OR) with 95% confidence interval (CI), and multivariable with logistic regression test.

Results: The result of bivariable analysis shows that there is a significant correlation between parent-teenager intimacy variables, bullying, personality types and socioeconomic status with depression. The intimacy of teenage parents with depression ($p = 0.000$, OR 10,308, CI95% 5,657-18,782), bullying with depression ($p = 0.000$, OR 3,445, CI95% 2,020-5,876), personality type with depression occurrence ($p = 0.000$ OR 1.496, 95% CI 1.151-3.254) and socioeconomic status with depression ($p = 0.002$ OR 2.241, CI95% 1.332-3.771). Multivariate analysis also shows that the most influencing factor in the incidence of depression was the parent-teenager intimacy variables with $p = 0.000$ OR 11.224 and the bullying variables with $p = 0.000$ OR 3.822.

Conclusion: The result shows that the strongest factors for depression in adolescents are closely related to the parents-teenager intimacy and bullying. Thus, it is expected that creating a good communication and a positive bonding between parents and their children are necessarily important to prevent a depression in adolescents. School as a place which students spent most of their time should play an active role in order to avoid bullying and all the negative effects for teenagers.

Keyword : Depression, Parents-teenager intimacy, Bullying

Complementarity of Lean Manufacturing Practices and Its Effect on Manufacturing Flexibility: An Empirical Study

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ABSTRACT

This study endeavoured to scrutinize the complementarity effect of lean manufacturing practices on manufacturing flexibility. This study was a cross-sectional research in nature based on a survey-based quantitative data. The sample was taken from discrete process industries in Indonesia. Using the stratified random sampling procedure, a total of 236 large manufacturers participated in the study. This paper revealed the existence of complementarity lean manufacturing practices has direct and positive effects on manufacturing flexibility. In order to leverage manufacturing flexibility, the manufacturing companies shall implement the lean manufacturing practices in a holistic manner, instead of one after the other. This study contributes to close the existing gaps of inconsistent impact of lean manufacturing practices on manufacturing flexibility. The manufacturing practitioners will be benefited by understanding the vital constructs of lean manufacturing practices to improve process efficiency, cost reduction and competitiveness.

Keywords: lean manufacturing; complementarity theory; manufacturing flexibility; Indonesia

Improving Global Medical Staff Competencies: Key Challenges And Opportunities

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ABSTRACT

Advances in medical new technologies, new millennium diseases, transcultural and master a variety of skills, provide new challenges to healthcare providers. Consider new challenges in increasingly challenging global healthcare. Therefore, the healthcare providers should equip themselves with competencies that are appropriate to the current healthcare needs. Despite advances in technology and the use of machines/robots, many jobs could be automated, but manpower requirements remain an important asset to the organization. This paper examines the following core factors in making healthcare providers more competent not only in basic skills, but also in shaping psychological and spiritual strength. Since humans as a unit of body, mind, emotion and spirituality, it is important that healthcare providers evaluate the need for psychological and spiritual intervention. Competence is not just about knowledge, skills, abilities and justification. But competence is more than that, it's not just about how a job needs to be done properly and successfully, but also how it can provide enjoyment of work and thus, reduce negative outcomes.

Keywords: medical, healthcare providers

The Analysis of Menstruation Cycle on Women with Antiretroviral Therapy (Art) in Non Government Organization of Lancang Kuning Pekanbaru

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ABSTRACT

Background: Riau province on the 11st grade of most cases of AIDS that is 1104 cases and 53% occur in women. Treatment that can be done is to use antiretroviral therapy (ART). ARV drugs do not kill the virus but can slow the growth of the virus. The use of antiretroviral drugs can cause side effects in some women the use of antiretroviral drugs causes menstrual disorders such as prolonged bleeding, menstrual bleeding time, faster menstrual periods, longer menstrual intervals, and, periods sometimes do not occur.

Methods: The research type is quantitative with cross sectional approach. The study population was all women living with HIV / AIDS under the guidance of NGO LancangKuningPekanbaru which amounted to 96 people with a sample of 53 people taken with Simple Random Sampling technique (simple random), Instrument data collection is a questionnaire in the form of a list question and checklist list. Data were analyzed by chi-square to know the relation between variables.

Results: The results showed that menstrual cycle disorders in HIV-positive women were associated with age (P value 0.001), duration of use of antiretroviral therapy (P value 0.004), nutritional status of women living with HIV (P value 0,003) and environmental factor (P value 0,000).

Conclusion: It is recommended that women living with HIV / AIDS can take Anti retroviral medication regularly and maintain their nutritional status in good condition and it is expected that the environment can provide support to PLWHA women.

Key word: Menstruation Cycle, Women (PLWHA) , Antiretroviral (ARV)

The Influence of Sweet Pottato on Blood Glucose Levels of Male White Mouse (*Mus Musculus*) With Diabetes Mellitus

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The objectiev of this research was to identify the influence of sweet potato on blood glucose levels of male white mouse (*Mus Musculus*) with Diabetes Mellitus.

Methods: The samples were 25 male white mice (*Mus Musculus*) what were divided into five groups such as : negative control group was given standard diet, the positive control group was given induction of alloxan, three treatment groups.

Results: The results was the blood glucose level of the mice showed that there was a significant difference with p value 0,015 on group (P2) with treatment, while in group treatment (P3), there was also significant difference with p value 0,021.

Conclusions: It could be concluded that there was a significant difference in the average blood glucose level after the sweet potato treatment towards various groups.

Keyword : Sweet potato, blood glucose

The Relationship Between Mosquito Breeding Place Eradication and Dengue Hemorrhage Fever Incidence In Payung Sekak Health Center Pekanbaru City

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: DHF is always increasing at the beginning of rainy season and causing a disease outbreak in several regions of Indonesia, including Riau Province. DHF cases reported of 2017 reached 50 cases. DHF eradication should prioritize prevention efforts by implementing PSN 3M Plus continuously rather than the most common fogging ficus action in Indonesia today.

Aim: To know the relationship between mosquito breeding place eradication (PSN) 3M plus and DHF incidence in the work area of Puskesmas Payung Sekaki Pekanbaru.

Methods: The design of this study was an observational cases and controls samples ratio were 1 : 2. The number of sample in this study was 40 cases and 80 controls. Data analysis was performed using bivariate analysis with chi square statistic test and association size of odds ratio.

Results: Based on statistical test results, shown to be related to DHF incidence are the practice of draining container ($p=0,01$; $OR=2,18$), the practice of burying used goods ($p=0,032$; $OR=2,6$), the existence of mosquitos net ($p=0,01$; $OR=3,03$), the habit of hanging clothes ($p=0,012$; $OR=2,79$), and the habit of using mosquito repellent ($p=0,011$; $OR=4,11$). The practice of closing container have no significant relationship with DHF incidence.

Conclusions: The variables related to DHF incidence is the practice of draining container, the practice of burying used goods, the existence of mosquito net repellent. Variables unrelated to DHF incidence is the practice of closing container.

Keywords: Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever, PSN 3M Plus

The Society's Empowerment Based On The Family And Worm's Egg Indentification In The Intestine In To The Relationship And Healthy And Clean Ilfe Behavior At The Garbage Dump Of Muara Fajar Umbai Pekanbaru

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The basic health research outcome in 2013 was one of the provinces which werw the reach of the healthy clean life behavior low about 20%. The garbage dump of mUara Fajar Rumbai district in Pekanbaru is process of the garbage duump which is from all districs in Pekanbaru.

Aim: the study was to analyze and grow the society's empowerment influence based on the family into the relationship and healthy clean behavior at the dump garbage of Muara Fajar Rumbai Pekanbaru, then identifying the worm's egg for the woman's intestine.

Methods: This study was observational study with the cross sectional design. The study type was dscriptive and quantitative. The study sample was a woman in the household at the garbage dump of Muara Fajar Rumbai Pekanbaru with 26 respondens. The used instrument was questiner and microscope. The respondens wewe interviewed based on the questioner which was made after continued by the feces 100 mg taking the sent to the Parasitology Laboratory to indtify the worm's egg. The data was analyzed by the pearson correlation and linear regression test.

Results: The analyze outcome showed that society's empowerment based oon the family through the cadre had the significant and biggest influence ($p = 0,020$) than society's empowerment through maternal and health center ($p=0,081$) and health group organization ($p=0,493$) through the healthy and celan life behavior at the garbage dump of Muara Fajar Rumbai Pekanbaru. From outcome of identification worm's egg through the feces observation found 4 positive respondents of *Ascaris Lumbricoides*, and there is still the society which is on the standard of health I (3,9%) and the health II (7,7%).

Conclusions: Therefore, it can be interpreted that cadre's role is well increased and decreased, so the health and clean life behavior will be better.

Keyword : Society's empowerment, family, health and clean the behavior, worm' egg

An Effectiveness Of Progressive Muscle Relaxation to Peripheral Arterial Disease Oemulf Client Type 2

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ABSTRACT

Background: Prevalence of type 2 DM increased 40% from 2014-2015 in Tanjung Pinang. Diabetes Mellitus is a metabolic disorder that can cause various complications, one of them Peripheral Arterial Disease (PAD). PAD is a risk factor for ulcers, gangrene, and slow wound healing due to non-fluid blood circulation in ekstermitas that can cause lower-intensity amputation in patients with DM. PAD symptoms can be assessed by examination of the result of akle brachial index (ABI) ≤ 0.90 . Various efforts to prevent PAD, one of them progressive muscle relaxation. This study aimed to determine an effectiveness of PMR to peripheral arterial disease of client with Type 2 DM.

Methods: was quasi experimental quantitative with pre-test and post-test study involvees66 respondents divided into 2 groups: one intervention groups and one control group each of 33 respondents.

Results: the majority of respondents aged 60-74 years (57,8%), women (78,8%), suffering from diabetes more than 10 years (69,7%), hypertension or a history of hypertension (72,7%), level of peripheral arterial disease before to intervention Light PAD (75,8%), level of peripheral arterial disease after to intervention Normal (24,2%) and Light PAD (63,6%). After four weeks of intervention, the test results significant relationship of suffering from diabetes ($p=0,006$) on the rate PAD. Significant difference in the rate of PAD before and after the intervention on the one groups: PMR ($p = 0.000$). Results of Mann-Whitney statistical test indicated not significant differences between the intervention group and the control group in PMR ($p = 0,133$). The ordinal logistic regression test results point out of PMR has the strongest effect on the rate PAD ($p = 0.033$).

Conclusion: This research concluded that PMR an effectiveness to PAD of client with type 2 DM. The recommends research further needs associated with other risk factors that affect PAD such as cholesterol levels, serumcreatinineandHbA1c. ABI procedures inspection and the use of the combination of PMR as an independent nursing intervention in the nursing treatment of type 2 DM patients.

Key words : acupressure, peripheral arterial disease, type2 diabetes

Effect of Progressive Muscle Relaxation on Fatigue Symptom in Diabetes Mellitus Patient

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ABSTRACT

Background: Fatigue is highly prevalent in patients with diabetes mellitus. Progressive Muscle Relaxation (PMR) is a promising approach in reducing the fatigue associated with diabetes mellitus. This research was aimed at observing the effect of PMR on fatigue symptom in Diabetes Mellitus patients.

Aim: Investigate the effect of progressive muscle relaxation on fatigue symptom in Diabetes Mellitus patients.

Methods: Quasi experimental Pretest-Posttest with control group design, the study sampling consisted of 66 individuals (33 individuals formed the PMR group, 33 individuals formed the control group) who collected with consecutive sampling. Piper Fatigue Scale was used to collect the data for this study.

Result: The PMR group experienced a greater decrease in fatigue (pre-test=7.32, post-test =5.47) than the control group (pre-test=7.27, post-test=7.22)

Conclusion: PMR was effective to reduce fatigue symptom in diabetes mellitus patients

Keywords: progressive muscle relaxation, fatigue, diabetes mellitus

Sialang Honey as Wound Healing Agent on Diabetic Foot Ulcer Post Debridement

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Patients with diabetic foot ulcer continue to increase as the number of people with Diabetes Mellitus increases. Effective and efficient handling continues to be developed to obtain the most optimal results.

Aim: The aim of this case study is to describe the role of sialang honey on the wound healing of diabetic foot ulcer post debridement.

Methods: This case study was conducted on a 60-year-old respondent and has had diabetes mellitus for about 15 years. Wound care is done using sialang honey as a topical therapy then as a secondary dressing is used gauze and transparent film. The case study was carried out for 6 weeks. The instrument used is the Bates Jensen Wound Assessment Tool.

Results: The total score on first treatment is 24 and after 6 weeks the wound closes perfectly with a score of 7.

Conclusion: Honey sialang can help wound healing on respondent with a diabetic foot ulcer post debridement.

Keywords: Sialang honey, wound healing, diabetic foot ulcer

The Effectiveness of Ice Massage and Thermotherapy in Reducing Low Back Pain Suffered by Oil Palm Farmers at UPT Lubuk Kandis Health Center

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ABSTRACT

Low Back Pain is a musculoskeletal disorder in the lower back caused by various disease and improper activities. Pain usually comes from spine, muscles, nerves or other structures in the area. The low back pain suffered by palm farmers at UPT Lubuk Kandis Health Center is caused by their traditional way in harvesting and collecting oil palm at Oil Palm Collection Site, putting it into the factory machine, and clearing the oil palm branch from the tree. Work that involve lifting and pulling which trigger the twisting of the spine can cause back pain. Some of modality therapy to overcome low back pain are ice massege and thermoptherapy. The purpose of this study is to determine the effectiveness of ice massege and thermotherapy in reducing low back pain sufferd by oil palm farmers. This research uses quasi experimental method with pretest posttest diesign. The sample of this study consist of respondents who where suffering from low back pain, and they were divided into two groups. 14 peoples using ice massege and 14 peoples with thermotherapy. Sample was taken using puposive smpling technique. All data were analyzed using bivariate analysis with independent t test. The independent t test result shows $p \text{ value} = 0,017 < \alpha 0.05$. This result indicates that there is differentiate effectiveness between ice massege and thermotherapy treatment in reducing low back pain suffered by oil palm farmers at UPT Lubuk Kandis Health Center of Indragiri Hulu Regency. The results of this study can serve as a reference on thermotherapy in reducing low back pain.

Keywords: low back pain, ice massege, thermotherapy, pain scale.

Effect of Bekam Therapy to decrease Blood Pressure on Hypertension Patient

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ABSTRACT

Background: Hypertension is high arterial blood pressure, various criteria for the threshold have been proposed ranging from systole 140 mmHg and diastole 90 mmHg. Bekam therapy is one process in throwing the dangerous dirty blood or toxin from the body inside to the skin surface by pulling. Bekam therapy is according to two kinds they are; dried Bekam therapy and wet Bekam therapy. Dried therapy Bekam is the therapy of which suctioning is not operated by incision. Where as wet Bekam suctioning is operated by incision by a needle however the dirty blood is able to quit and aspirated.

Aim: Purpose of the research was to determine affectivity of the Bekam therapy giving through reducing the blood pressure for the hypertension patient at the area job of society health center of paying Sekaki Pekanbaru.

Methods: The research was quantitative research by the research design was Pre Experimental Design by and one group pre test-post test design. The research was operated at the area job of society health center of payung Sekaki in Pekanbaru city on march 2017 until June 2017 with the respondent amount as many as 20 hypertension patients. The used research instrument was observation sheet.

Results: Based on the dependent mean different test was found the outcome that there was difference of the blood pressure (systolic and diastolic) before and after given the bekam therapy for the hypertension patient at the working area of puskesmas of payung sekaki Pekanbaru (p value 0,000). From the research outcome was found that the effective bekam therapy to reduce the blood pressure.

Conclusion: The research is able to be the knowledge for the medicine workers which are at the society health center of Payung Sekaki in handling the hypertension patient. Not just with healing in pharmacologist but by healing non pharmacologist too (Complementary) such as Bekam therapy.

Key words : Hypertension, Bekam therapy, Blood pressure.

Effect of Heel Raises to Ankle Brachial Index at Diabetes Mellitus Patients with Peripheral Arterial Disease

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ABSTRACT

Background: Diabetes mellitus (DM) is a part metabolic diseases that contain blood glucose levels (hyperglycemia). There are several acute and chronic complications of diabetes, one of them is peripheral blood disease. Peripheral arterial disease (PAD) is a condition which is characterized by peripheral arterial narrowing due to atherosclerosis. A way to detect it is by measuring the ABI. ABI is a simple method for assessing peripheral arterial circulation. There are several kinds of therapies for PAD, the most effective therapy to increase the blood flow is physical exercises: heel raises.

Aim: The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of heel raises on the ABI in patients with DM with PAD.

Methods: This is a quantitative research was conducted at Puskesmas Harapan Raya Kota Pekanbaru in June 2017. The research design was quasi experiment with 19 respondents by purposive sampling. The statistical test used is paired t test.

Results: The result of this research conclude that there is a significant influence of heel raises that increase the value of ABI sinistra (ρ value = 0,000) also dextra with (ρ value = 0,000). Based on the result of this study that heel raises exercise is very effective to increasing the value of ABI in patients DM with PAD.

Conclusion: This study recommends that further researchers use standardized tools, extending the time span of the exercise to achieve a normal ABI score.

Keywords : heel raises, ankle brachial index, diabetes mellitus, peripheral arterial disease

Difference of Back Massage and Self-Healing Therapy to Decrease Blood Pressure in Lansia with Hypertension

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ABSTRACT

Background: Treatment of Hypertension by Nurses as non-pharmacological intervention, can do by self-care actions such as reducing environmental distraction, providing day time activities as indicated, teaching deep breathing relaxation techniques or progressive muscle relaxation, back massage and self-healing therapy.

Aim: The purpose of this research is to know the difference of back massage and self-healing therapy to decrease blood pressure in elderly with hypertension in PSTW Khusnul Khotimah Pekanbaru.

Method: This study was conducted on January 4-25, 2017. The population of all elderly people amounted to 28 people.

Results: The result of this research is got difference of pre and post average rate of back massage group 10,31 and difference of mean pre and post value of Self healing group 5.07 The result of t-independent test shows p value 0,689 which means $> 0,05$, hence alternative hypothesis (H_a) accepted, means there is a difference between back massage and self healing. Pre and post back massage action 10.71 is greater than self healing 5.7 which means back massage more effective than self healing to lower blood pressure elderly.

Keywords: Back massage, self-healing, blood pressure, elderly, hypertension

Relationships Between Food Consumption and Diarrhea With The Incident of Stunting on The-Under Five Children In Kampar, Riau

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ABSTRACT

Aim:The objective of this study is to analyze the relationship between food consumption and diarrhea with the incident of stunting on the under-five children in Riau.

Background: Stunting on the under-five children results from low food consumption and diarrhea.

Introduction:The effect of stunting is low intelligence and low productive to adult.

Methods:This study used cross sectional design. This study was conducted from May to June, 2017 in Kampar, Riau. Samples were 180 under-five children living in three villages: Batu Basurat, Koto Perambahan and Ganting Damai. The data were processed and analysed descriptively and inferentially using Microsoft Excel 2013 and SPSS version 20.

Results:The number of the under-five children suffering from stunting is >50% with 69% low consumption energy, protein, and calcium. There was a significant relationship ($p < 0.02$) between food consumption (energy, protein, and Calcium) and the incident of stunting on the under-five children. There was a significant relationship ($p < 0.01$) between diarrhea and the incident of stunting on the under-five children.

Discussion:While the affecting factors of low food consumption on the under-five children are mothers' low nutritional education, low food availability, the affecting factor of the incidence of diarrhea is mother's poor sanitation.

Limitation:The use of a food consumption questionnaire

Conclusion:There was a significant relationship ($p < 0.05$) between food consumption (energy, protein, and Calcium), diarrhea and the incident of stunting on the under-five children.

Keywords: the under-five children, food consumption, diarrhea, stunting.

Duplication of Dust And Employees Characteristics on Respiratory Disease On Rice Milling Industry Workers

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The industry contributes to the improvement of people's welfare, but the industry can also cause pollution impact including rice milling industry in Solok regency. Impact of pollution of the rice milling industry in the form of air pollution damages that can cause interference in the respiratory tract due to the activities in the rice mill.

Aim: This study aims to determine the relationship between dust levels and worker characteristics in the rice milling industry in Solok District in 2017.

Methods: This research uses cross sectional study design with population is all rice milling workers in Solok District and samples taken proportional sampling with total 74 workers. The study period is January-June 2017. The result analysis is bivariate analysis using Chi Square Test.

Results: The results showed that most workers had respiratory disease symptoms, were over 30 years old, worked more than 5 years, smoked at work and did not use PPE while working. And also showed a significant relationship between worker age, working period, use of PPE and smoking habit with respiratory disease symptoms and there is no significant relationship between dust content with respiratory disease symptoms at 95% confidence level.

Conclusions: It is expected that rice milling workers use masks while working and rice millers also provide masks and special attention to the health of their workers.

Keywords : Dust, Employee, Respiratory Disease

The Effect of Cooking Methods on Iron content of Vegetables in Complementary Food of Breast Milk

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Infants who have exclusive breastfeeding should receive complementary food of breast milk because the body's iron reserves are less and less and the intake of breast milk is not sufficient anymore. Infant growth could turn into a critical period for the nutritional balance disorders can be caused by a food cooking method complementary food of breast milk were less precise.

Aim: This study aims to determine the effect of cooking methods on iron content of vegetables in complementary food of breast milk.

Methods: The research design of this study is True Experiment Designs by Design Posttest Only Control Group Design. Supplementary food Cooking Methods used breast milk is boiling, steaming and microwave. Vegetables that is used as a sample are spinach, broccoli, carrots and potatoes. Nutrient content of iron was measured using a Spectrophotometer UV / Vis Genesis 20 at 461 nm.

Result: The results showed that the Cooking Methods complementary food of breast milk causes a reduction in iron content, whereby supplementary Cooking Methods complementary food of breast milk better than the boiling and microwave steaming. The percentage of average yield Cooking Methods complementary food of breast milk by boiling 63.18%, steaming 60.59% and microwave 53.62%.

Conclusion: Based on the research that has been done can be concluded that the Cooking Methods of complementary by boiling the more the effect use of the iron content.

Keyword : Iron, Cooking Methods, receive complementary food of breast milk

Model Focussing Socialization: Communication and Interaction of Students Learning Group in Class Tunagrahita

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ABSTRACT

Background: Problems communication and interaction is one form a deficit behavior adaptive children tunagrahita. So that studying they had many obstacles in communication and interact, either by teachers, friends and others The first year this new researchers design learning model group on the basis of the phenomenon the atmosphere tunagrahita in class student learning. Where studying students could not seem to concentrate see explanation teachers, students have can perform tasks teachers give, students it was difficult to understand that stated by teachers, and cannot answer well what asked teacher in class.

Aim: The situation described if communication and interaction between them is very limited. For that desain some kind of model of learning group, with the aim of drawing up procedures about how to communicate and interact right, to quidelines teachers in guiding and training of its students in order to enhance the capacity of sociable.

Method: Research methodology Research and Development and a step R&D the first year this comes to a step to 4 namely validation design. Model which is designed integrating and develop the concept of the activities of a group, the concept of learning multisensori and concept strategy the implementation of the act of nursing into five types of socialization activities.

Results: The result of design researchers named model focussing socialization: communication and interaction learning group students tunagrahita in the class. Planned activities carried out successively from sesi 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 , quidelines procedure fixed activities .The study is done at Outside Regular Schooland Manggis Ganting and Outside Regular School Air Randah, with populasi all students tunagrahita of a class 1-6. The success or failure of students performs activities considered after teachers provides guidance and training twice, use format assessment of the list of view.

Conclusion: Guidance and routine training in study group help students fix communication and at that interaction for the better by teachers and friends , surely it was could improve the study process students in class .

Keyword: Learning group, communication, interaction, tunagrahita students

The Satisfaction Index of Pregnant Women in Pekanbaru City

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ABSTRACT

Background: The prenatal care service shall apply the quality assurance of the service and further evaluation through satisfaction analysis. The preadignant women with higher level of satisfaction will be likely to frequent in conducting their pregnancy check-up. The deviation of K1 and K4 stated that some pregnant women refuse to continue their minimum standards of pregnancy tests. The ministry of health targets in coverage of K1 100% and K4 95%. K4 coverage in Pekanbaru city is only 93.9%.

Aim: This research purposes is to discover the satisfaction index of pregnant women in antenatal service in Pekanbaru city.

Methods: This research quantitative. This research was conducted in 15 units of antenatal care providers (6 health canter and 9 maternity hospitals / pratama clinics) in Pekanbaru City. The population in this study were pregnant women who had their prenatal visit services at Health Care and Maternity Hospital in Pekanbaru City from May until June 2017. The samples in this research are 150 people. The sampling technique used in this research is accidental sampling.

Results: Univariate analysis results 52% of pregnant women are satisfied with antenatal services that have been given. The average maternal satisfaction index in antenatal care was 2.77 (69.25). The lowest satisfaction index was found in the modesty and hospitality indicator from medical staff at 2.52

Keywords: contentment index, pregnant women

The Influence of Knowledge Nurse on The Fulfillment of Nursing Spiritual Care Patients in Intensive Care

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ABSTRACT

Aim: This is a research report to compare the fulfillment of the spiritual needs of patients' scores before and after the increase of knowledge on nurses.

Background: Implementation of nursing care in the fulfillment of spiritual needs is aimed at the client feeling balanced and having the spirit of life so that clients can achieve peace of soul, stability, peace of worship, decreased anxiety, and healing.

Introduction: Spiritual is the belief of a person in relation to the Almighty and the Creator, which is the basic need of every human being. But it's constrained by various factors, one of them is what knowledge and how nursing care that can be applied in meeting the spiritual needs of patients.

Methods: Pre and post design without control was used in this study. 22 respondents were recruited by purposive sampling taken from ICU General Hospital Arifin Achmad, Riau. Data was collected by using questionnaire NSCTS (Nurse Spiritual Care Therapeutic Scale). Wilcoxon test was used to analyze the data.

Result: Results showed that there was an increase in the average value of the fulfillment of spiritual needs of patients by nurses from 55.23 before the intervention became 57.18 after intervention. But there is no significant influence between the increase of knowledge on the improvement of the spiritual needs of patients with $p\text{-value } 0.372 > \alpha = 0.05$.

Discussion: Interventions successfully increase the nurses' knowledge of spiritual care needs. However, it has little effect on the average score increase on the patient's spiritual care.

Conclusion: Further studies are needed on the availability of facilities, operational standards of procedures, and other factors that may affect the fulfillment of the spiritual care patients by nurses in intensive care.

Limitation: Using questionnaires not yet specific to intensive care area.

Key Words : Nursing; patient spiritual need; Intensive care

Patient Reception Activities of Non-Surgical Inpatient Room

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ABSTRACT

Background: In globalization there are consequences for health services. The consequences are the increasingly competitive demands of hospital services. The impact requires health workers to act professionally.

Aim: This research will generally see the implementation of Discharge Planning (return planning) at the stage of acceptance of clients in the room care

Introduction: Nursing service is one form of health services. One of the activities in nursing service is discharge planning. Discharge Planning begins when clients enter in order to prepare for early repatriation and the need for follow-up care at home.

Method: Descriptive research methodology with field survey approach.

Results: The survey results obtained almost all (90.5%) activity acceptance of clients in the room treated by nurses. Description of activities undertaken is an assessment activity about the needs of client services (96%). Assessment of health needs for clients (86%), assessment of environmental factors that could disrupt clients (82%) and collaborate with physicians and other disciplines (98%).

Discussion: The assessment includes biographical data, medical history, psychological factors, and sociocultural, economic and physiological factors of the client. In the sociocultural factors obtained information on the environmental conditions of the client's residence, the community around the client and can be reviewed what kind of environment is able to support the client.

Conclusion: Assessment is the main door of nursing service. Skills in the assessment are needed to improve the quality of nursing services.

Keyword: Nursing, discharge planning, Assesment

The Effects of the Education on Street Snacking Safety Using Comics Towards Students' Nutritional Knowledge

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ABSTRACT

Aim:To analyze the effects of the education on street snacking safety using comics towards students' nutritional knowledge.

Background:Nutritional knowledge is essential, especially for school-age children, as food choice impacts on health.

Introduction:Nutritional education using visual media, such as comics, could increase the school-age nutritional knowledge.

Methods:The study uses quasy-experimental method using *pretest posttest with a control group*. It is conducted in government school 003 Bangkinang from May 6 to May 22, 2017. The study population is 296 students. Around 44 samples are divided into two groups: Control group (regular comic) and intervention group (comics on street snacking safety).

Results:T-test independent ($P=0.14$) showed that there is no significant difference between control group and intervention group. Paired sample t-test ($P=0.000$) showed there is significant effect between education using comic on street snacking safety on students' nutritional knowledge. Linear regression ($P=0.002$) showed that there is significant effect between education using comic on street snacking safety on students' nutritional knowledge

Discussion:While the affecting factor no significant difference between control group and intervention maybe high motivation on control group and

Limitation:Questionnaire

Conclusion: There is an effect between nutritional education using comics about street snacking safety on students' nutritional knowledge

Key words:nutritional knowledge, nutritional education, comics, and street snacking safety

Preventing Meningitis and Brain Inflammatory Disease from the Sustainability of Chronic Suppurative Otitis Media Causing High Population Mortality

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ABSTRACT

Background: Communities who lack the understanding of personal hygiene and the environment can suffer from Chronic Suppurative Otitis Media which, when continued, leads to inflammation of the brain and meningitis that eventually leads to death. This problem in Indonesia has a high prevalence of every 28,000 deaths, equal to 3.9%.

Method: To reduce this high mortality rate is to kill pathogenic bacteria that cause Chronic Suppurative Otitis Media can continue.

Results: *Lactobacillus plantarum* bacteria isolated from Virgin Coconut Oil, the result of its antimicrobial analysis performed with the method of modifying discs, can kill pathogenic bacteria isolated from the patient's secretions.

Conclusion: So the death rate caused by this disease can be lowered.

Keywords: Mortality, Chronic Suppurative Otitis media, antimicrobial analysis, *Lactobacillus palantarum*, VCO

Analysis of Processing Waste Reduce, Reuse, Recycle (3R) Community in Payakumbuh

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ABSTRACT

Aim: To analyze the 3R waste processing in the Community Koa Payakumbuh.

Background: The problem of urban solid waste has become a problem throughout the city government, the central government considers that the reduction of solid waste in the city is not only the responsibility of the municipality, but it is the responsibility of traffic society. Region of West Sumatra and Riau, Payakumbuh is a strategic area and lines potensial.ini trade which resulted in increased production of waste each year.

Introduction: From the book The Periodic Report monthly on waste volume Payakumbuh, transported by 193-206 m³ per day or 5750-5833 m³ per month in 2014 and an increase of 235-261 m³ per day or per month in the year 6210-6840 2015. Untuk it, Payakumbuh city government authority by issuing Payakumbuh Regional Regulation No. 4 of 2014 on waste management, which refers to the Law of the Republic of Indonesia number 18 Year 2008 on waste management. the contents of the regional regulation of waste management community is used method of processing waste in the public system, one method that is highly flexible and realistic is the method of 3R (Reduce or reduce, reuse, or reuse, recycling or recycling). Application of the method 3 R involves community participation as waste production.

Methods: This study used quantitative research methods descriptive analytic with cross sectional design.

Results and Discussion: The positive impact on lowering waste generation at Payakumbuh. City Regional Landfill waste recycling can improve the economy of the community, such as: handicraft derived from inorganic waste and compost derived from organic waste. Focused to this, the researchers tried to analyze the processing 3 R on society Payakumbuh.

Conclusion: It is expected community groups in the waste processing 3 R.

Keywords: Waste, Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, Society

Evaluation of Lactation Management Implementation

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Lactation management for pregnant women is based on the consequences of the process of growth and development of the baby in the womb until the time of birth and during early life gold.

Methods: Qualitative research method, descriptive survey research design. Data collection is done through in-depth interviews and observations on the field presented by Triangulation matrix.

Result: The results of the evaluation of the implementation of lactation management in accordance with procedure standar but there are still obstacles such as busy working mother, busy health worker, mother knowledge, family support and attitude then lactation management implementation from pregnancy, until the childbirth period has not reached. Most of the users of the service revealed that at the time of Ante natal care explanation of post natal about breastfeeding they have not fully get, but the implementation of breastfeeding Exclusive have done well.

Conclusion: It is concluded that this lactation management program needs to be maximized.

Keywords: Lactation Management, IMD

Analysis Policy Implementation of Exclusive Breast That Work for Mom In Order of Higher Education Institutions

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Purpose: Analyzing, explored and described the leader's policy in support exclusive breastfeeding for mothers who work in the Order of Higher Education Institutions

Background: Increased female employment may affect exclusive breastfeeding in Indonesia, because it does not get the opportunity and the means to give milk in place work.

Introduction: Support breastfeeding in Indonesia through a government program as outlined in the legislation, government regulations, or the regulation of health minister.

Methods: This study used qualitative method with phenomenological approach,

Result: 2 of 5 Institution provides maternity leave for 2 months, a feed and return earlier given 1-2 hours.

Discussion: The responsibility of breastfeeding after returning to work is not balanced with the time maternity leave, time off, and the provision of a conducive lactation room.

Conclusion: Implementing a policy of exclusive breastfeeding for working mothers in Higher Education Institutions of Bukittinggi in the process has not yet reached the maximum yet exclusive breastfeeding.

Keywords: Exclusive breastfeeding mother was working, Policy

Risk Analysis Impaired Respiratory Due to Gas Ammonia (NH₃) in the Factory Worker Rubber

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ABSTRACT

Aims: to analyze the risk of respiratory problems caused by gas ammonia at a rubber factory workers

Background: ammonia (NH₃) is a chemical used for the production of latex and useful in a rubber factory Industry.

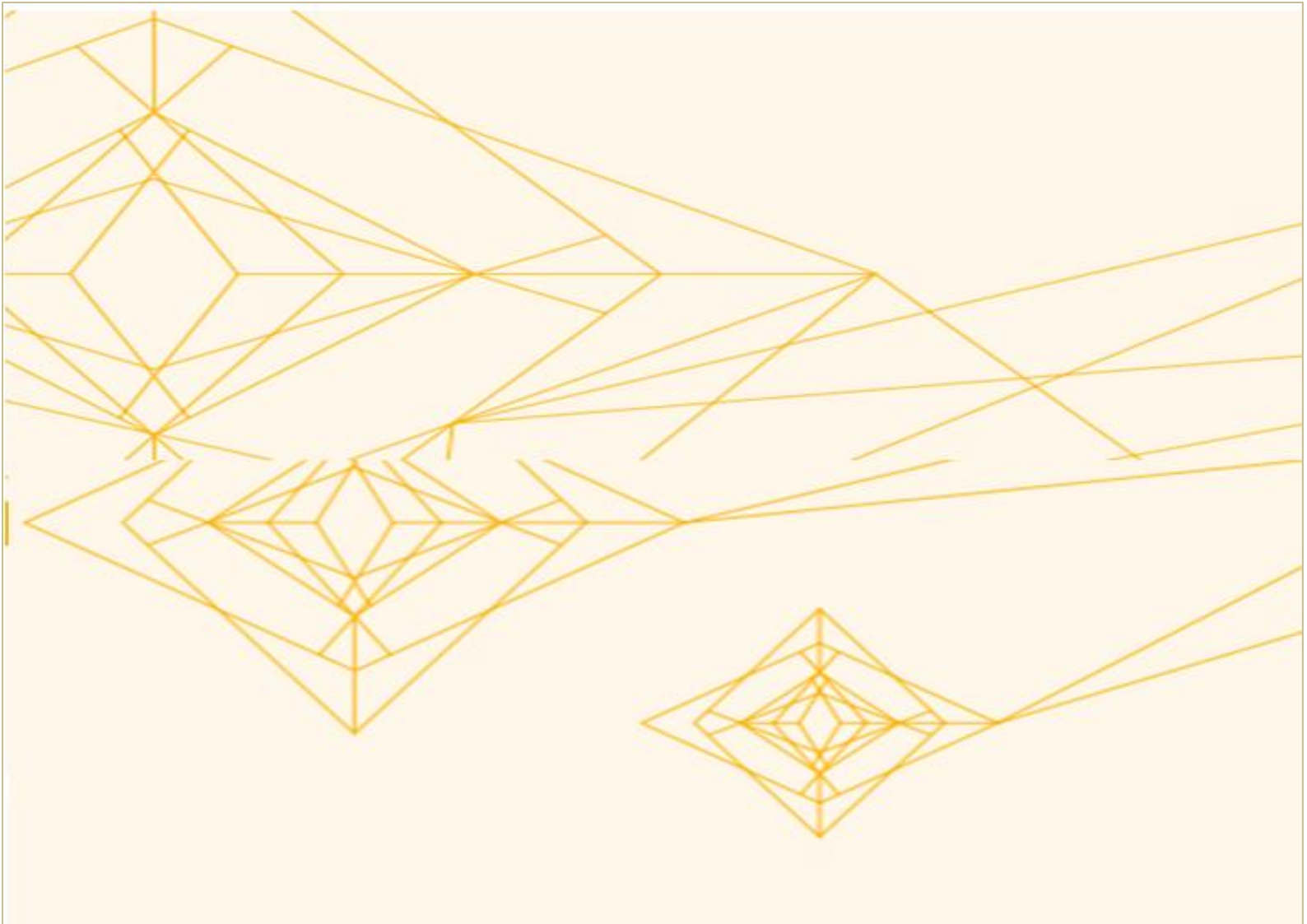
Introduction: high ammonia concentrations in the ambient air volume units at the rubber factory production will have an impact on the health of a rubber factory worker respiratory problems if exposed continuously.

Methods: This study is a descriptive that portray the environmental health risk analysis, analyzing exposure to ammonia gas to rubber factory workers. The sample in this study is wet production workers 30 people. Analysis of data using univariate analysis and analysis of environmental health risks. Data is presented in the form of a frequency distribution table.

Results indicate a potential source of exposure to ammonia derived from the latex. The concentration of ammonia gas (NH₃) the highest of 1.28 g / Nm³ and the lowest was 0.09mg / Nm³. Many 53.3% of respondents interrupted respiratory trachis and all rubber factory workers are not at higher risk of non-carcinogenic (RQ <1).

Conclusion: all rubber factory workers are not at risk of exposure to ammonia gas. It is expected that the entire rubber factory worker can use personal protective equipment (PPE) such as masks and gloves during work and routine medical examinations of workers.

Keywords: Risk Analysis, Respiratory Disorders, Ammonia



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