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" Global Health Issues : Problems and Solutions"

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PREFACE

Global health is the health of the population on a global scale. The global health system includes all activities aimed to improving and maintaining health in various countries. The strength of the health system built by the state is shown by the ability of the health system to deal with health problems. Each country is dynamic to strengthen the health system in improving health services both in normal and abnormal conditions (disasters and health crises). Strengthening the health system is the main capital to create a strong global health system.

WHO developed a health system framework known as the six building blocks consisting of 6 pillars, namely health services, health workers, health information, medical devices/vaccines/technology, health financing and leadership. The six pillars are a unit that has intermediate goals such as access, coverage, quality and health safety which will produce outcomes such as increased health status, responsiveness, social and financial risk protection and increased health efficiency.

WHO emphasized that the world is currently facing 13 challenges related to global health, 7 of which are related to health. Challenges related to health include improving health services, drug coverage, stopping infectious diseases, investing in health workers, maintaining adolescent health, protecting antibiotics and maintaining sanitation (Detik Health, 2020).

The vision of Institut Kesehatan Sumatera Utara (INKES SUMUT) is to be excellent and innovative in producing professional health workers who always strive to answer global problems. In tridharma activities, INKES SUMUT conducts international scale scientific meetings in the form of conferences. The conference that will be held is the first INKES SUMUT's international conference with the theme "Global Health Issue" and sub-themes adapted to the scientific study programs within INKES SUMUT held on October 12, 2022.

The conference is called the International Conference INKES SUMUT (ICON INKES SUMUT). The ICON INKES SUMUT SUMUT 2020 is part of a series events for the XXth anniversary of the Institut Kesehatan Sumatera Utara, and closes the series of activities for the 2022 anniversary. This ICON activity invited speakers from 4 countries, namely Malaysia, America and Australia including Indonesia with the theme the theme of Global Health Issues. One of the aim of this conference activity is scientific presentation through oral presentations at the INKES SUMUT International Conference (ICON INKES SUMUT 2022) which published through the Proceedings of the INKES SUMUT International Conference (ICON INKES SUMUT) 2022.

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HOME CARE AND TELENURSING

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Abstract

Nowadays the importance of scientific knowledge has been increasing and healthcare applications are changing rapidly. With the increasingly aging population, chronic treatment of acute illness depending on which treatment applications have changed the perspective on the quality of the patient's care and maintenance. Home care is an aspect of continuity of care that can be effective in facilitating the treatment process of patients who do not need hospitalization, and their care needs can be managed and followed at home. In-absentia methods such as remote care through technology are used to provide necessary and fair care services to patients who are at home and do not have access to some particular services. Nurses can use available technologies such as mobile phones, computers, andexisting communication applications such as Instagram, WhatsApp, and Telegram in order to continuecare and provide ongoing care services. In this presentation, an attempt is made to review and discuss the role of telenursing in-home care. The role and responsibilities of the nurse are also highlighted.

PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASESPOST COVID-19: ECOLOGICAL PUBLIC HEALTH APPROACH

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As we enter the post-pandemic period, this does not mean that the H1N1 virus has gone away.Based on experience with past pandemics, we expect the H1N1 virus to take on the behaviour of a seasonal influenza virus and continue to circulate for some years to come. Pandemics, like the viruses that cause them, are unpredictable. So is the immediate post-pandemic period. There will be many questions, and we will have clear answers for only some. Continued vigilance is extremely important,and WHO has issued advice on recommended surveillance, vaccination, and clinical management during the post-pandemic period.

PREVENTING AND OVERCOMING STUNTING AMONG CHILDREN

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Stunting is the impaired growth and development that children experience from poor nutrition, repeated infection, and inadequate psychosocial stimulation. Children are defined as stuntedif their height-for-age is more than two standard deviations below the WHO Child Growth Standards median.

Focus on preconception, first, early prevention are Preconceptional periode like anytime before pregnancy (Vahratian, 2003), Time period of 2-6 prior to pregnancy (Sri Sumarmi, 2016), second, Periconceptional period like period ranging from at least 2 months prior to conception through 4 monthsof pregnancy (Bodnar, 2006), Period ranging from 1 month prior to conception through 2-3 months ofpregnancy (Vahratian, 2003).

Stunting related to IUGR (intra Uterine Growth Retardation), as the primary causal of low birthweight There is a pathways to stunting involving the cycle of inter & trans generation, as well as pre- and postnatal factors. Trans-generational pathway is arranged by mechanism of specific epigenetic

DECISION MODEL TO PERFORM EARLY DETECTION CERVICAL CANCER

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Cervical cancer is one of the profound causes of women's morbidity and mortality in developing countries. Death that is caused by cervical cancer has been projected to raise almost 25% for the next 10 years. Based on the estimation of Globocan, International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) in 2012, cancer cases in Indonesia are 134 per 100,000 citizens with the highest incidents on women are breast cancer, which reaches 40 per 100,000, followed by cervical cancer that reaches 17 per 100,000 citizens. Therefore, based on the integration of three theories, which are the situation awarenes theory by Endsley (1988, 1995), and the planned behaviour theory by Ajzen and Fishben (1980), and the social cognitive theory, then the new finding of the study is that the decision making by women of childbearing age to perform early detection of cervical cancer is begun by the existence of situation awareness and the intention where individuals truly perform the attitude that is made easier by the existence of self efficacy. The intervention model is a decision model of women of childbearing age which is influential to the efforts to improve the decision of women of childbearing age to perform early detection of cervical cancer with the VIA test

THE EFFECT OF JOGGING AS INTENSITY AEROBIC EXERCISE ON SHORT-TERM MEMORY AT NURSING SCIENCE PROGRAM STUDY FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCE INSTITUT KESEHATAN SUMATERA UTARA IN 2022

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Background: Memory is influenced by very complex factors such as physical activity or exercise. Memory has been shown correlated by physical activity. Jogging is an aerobic exercise has a significant effect on health. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of jogging as a moderate-intensity aerobic exercise on short-term memory in students of the Nursing Science Study Program, Faculty of Health Sciences, Institut Kesehatan Sumatera Utara. **Methods:** This research is a quasi experiment using 15 people control group and 15 people experimental groups with random sampling technique. Experimental group jogging for 30 minutes in 7 days. The data were tested using paired-sample t-test. To measure short-term memory using Scenery Picture Memory Test (SPMT). **Results:** The results showed that there was an effect of jogging as a moderate-intensity aerobic exercise on short-term memory with $p = 0.000$ (sig < 0.05). **Conclusion:** There is an effect of jogging as a moderate-intensity aerobic exercise on the short-term memory of nursing students at Faculty of Health Sciences, Institut Kesehatan Sumatera Utara in 2022.

Keywords: Jogging, Short-Term Memory

FACTORS RELATED TO THE PROCESSING OF PLASTIC WASTE WITH ECOBRICK METHOD IN STUDENTS OF SMA NEGERI 1 ALASA, ALASA DISTRICT, NIAS UTARA REGENCY

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Background: Plastic waste is all used or unused materials produced from non-renewable chemicals. Ecobrick is one of the waste processing that implements the 3R system (reduce, reuse, recycle). This study aims to analyze the factors related to the processing of plastic waste using the ecobrick method in students of SMA Negeri 1 Alasa. **Methods:**This research is a quantitative survey analytic study. The research population was 860 people. The sampling technique used is stratified sampling. Predisposing factors (knowledge and attitudes), enabling factors (availability of facilities), reinforcing factors (counseling, teacher support and parental support). The data were tested using the chi square test. **Results:** The results of this study indicate that there is a significant relationship between knowledge (p-value = 0.000), attitudes (p-value = 0.018), counseling (p-value = 0.000), parental support (p-value = 0.000) and ecobrick method ofwaste processing. The results of this study also showed that several factors did not have a significant relationship between the availability of facilities (p-value = 0.778) and teacher support (p-value = 0.054) with ecobrick waste processing. **Conclusion:** Health behavior will be good if the respondent's knowledge is good, to increase the respondent'sknowledge, information support is needed such as counseling and motivational encouragement from teachers and parents. Maintenance of facilities is also equally important to encourage students to behave in a healthy manner, namely disposing of waste in its place and processing waste using the ecobrick method.

Keywordss: Plastic Waste, Ecobric, Knowledge, Attitude, Health Behaviour.

FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE PEOPLE ACCEPTANCE OF COVID-19 VACCINATION BASED ON HEALTH BELIEF MODEL (HBM) THEORY INKOTA DATAR VILLAGE, HAMPARAN PERAK DISTRICTS, MEDAN, NORTH SUMATERA

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Background : A low percentage of people acceptance about Covid-19 vaccination in Kota Datar Village is affected by some factors, one of them is the perception of their society. Individual perception about something what to do is related to their health that review in Health Belief Model theory (HBM). **Objectives :** The purpose of this research is to find out what factors that are related to people acceptance of Covid-19 vaccination. **Methods :** This study used descriptive correlation with sectional cross approach. The sample were all population in Kota Datar village, determined by purposive sampling technique with total amount were 67 respondents. **Result :** The result showed that there was relationship between each factors, perceived susceptibility, perceived severity, perceived benefit, perceived barriers, and cues to action factor with respondents' acceptance toward Covid-19 vaccination (p=0,000; α=0,05). There was a relationship between self-efficacy with respondents' acceptance toward Covid-19 vaccination (p=0,000; α=0,05). **Conclusion :** It is expected to the respondents that they can change their perception about Covid-19 vaccination, so they will accept the vaccin injection. So that, the Covid-19 pandemic can be resolved soon.

Keywords : Covid-19, Vacination, Acceptance

ANXIETY IN NORTH SUMATERA HEALTH INSTITUTE'S STUDENTS DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN 2022

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Background: The COVID-19 (Coronavirus Disease 2019) pandemic caused by the SARS CoV-2 (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus-2) virus has become anevent that threatens public health in general and attracts worldwide attention. With the general aim of knowing the anxiety of North Sumatran Health Institute students during the covid-19 pandemic and the specific purpose of knowing the intensity of anxiety in North Sumatran Health Institute students during the COVID-19 pandemic. **Methods:** Thetype of research used in this study was quantitative descriptive with a Cross Sectional approach. -online survey to find out the Anxiety of North Sumatra Health Institute Students During the Covid-19 Pandemic Period. The measuring instrument used for datacollection used in this study was Generalized Anxiety Disorder (GAD-7). The population in this study amounted to 233 people with a total sample of 233 using a total sampling technique. **Results:** The results showed that from 233 respondents, 109 respondents (46.8%) had normal anxiety, 82 respondents (35.2%) experienced mild anxiety, 37 respondents (15.9%) experienced moderate anxiety, and 5 respondents (2.1 %) with severe anxiety/panic. **Conclusion:** The conclusion of this study is that the majority of students feel normal anxiety during the covid-19 pandemic. It is expected that respondents can do positive activities that can relax the mind so that anxiety can be reduced.

Keywords: Pandemic, COVID-19, Anxiety.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN POCKET MONEY AND SNACK HABITS WITH NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF STUDENTS AT SMA NEGERI 17 MEDAN

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Background: The nutritional status of a human being can be formed from various underlying factors, namely economic factors and diet. The purpose of this study was to analyze the relationship between pocket money and snack habits with the nutritional status of students at SMA Negeri 17 Medan. **Methods:** This study uses a quantitative approach using a cross sectional study design with the research sample being 50 students of class XII. Measurements were made on the variables of pocket money, snacking habits and nutritional status which will be analyzed by univariate and bivariate analysis using the Chi-square Test at a 95% confidence level. **Results:** The results showed that the average pocket money of class XII students was dominant (> Rp. 500,000) by 58% and poor snacking habits were more dominant by 54% and the nutritional status of students based on BMI was Normal at 88%. The results of the bivariate test showed that there was a relationship between pocket money (P value = 0.021) and there was no relationship between snack habits (P value = 0.146) and the nutritional status of students. **Conclusion:** To students to always pay attention to healthy snack habits and avoid snacks that contain high sugar, salt and fat in order to maintain normal nutritional status. For the school to pay attention to school facilities to provide a clean canteen and provide healthy and nutritious food to create a good nutritional status for students of SMA Negeri 17 Medan.

Keywords: Pocket Money, Snack Habits, Nutritional Status, Students, High School.

THE RELATIONSHIP OF FIRST MENSTRUATION AND OBESITY TO BREAST CANCER EVENT IN HOSPITAL MURNI TEGUH MEMORIALHOSPITAL MEDAN

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Background: Breast cancer is a carcinoma originating from the ducts or lobules of the breast and is a global problem and an important international health issue where breast cancer is the most common malignancy in women in developed countries and constitutes29% of all cancers diagnosed each year. This study aims to determine the relationship between age at first menstruation and obesity on the incidence of breast cancer at the PureFirm Memorial Hospital Medan. **Methods:** This type of research is analytic observationalwith a case-control design. The population in this study were all breast cancer patients and non-breast cancer patients, with a sample of 50 cases of breast cancer patients and 50controls of non-breast cancer patients. Data analysis methods used include bivariate analysis with chi-square to see the independent and dependent variables and multivariate analysis using multiple logistic regression to see which variables are most related. **Results:** The results of this study indicate that there is a significant relationship betweenage at first menstruation, p value = 0.005; OR = 3.167 and obesity p = 0.021: OR = 2.698and with a PAR value of 67.5% on the incidence of breast cancer at Murni Teguh Memorial Hospital Medan. **Conclusion:** It is suggested that health education about the importance of early detection and screening (including breast self examination) and importance information related to the danger of disease/infections on breast be improved.

Keywords: Breast Cancer, Age of First Menstruation, Obesity

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF USING TELENURSING IN DOCUMENTINGNURSING CARE FOR NURSING PROFESSIONALPROGRAM STUDENTS AT THE HEALTH INSTITUTE OF NORTHSUMATRA

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Background : The use of telenursing will be more effective if it is applied during the current covid-19 pandemic. Evaluation of Nursing Care using telenursing is very necessary in treating patients who are far from health workers. This study aims to determine the use of telenursing in the evaluation of nursing care by students of the nursing profession program at INKES SUMUT. **Methods:** The research method usedis descriptive quantitative, the sampling technique in this study uses a total sampling with 40 research samples. **Results :** The results of this study indicate that the majorityof respondents are female,as many as 31 respondents (77.5%), most of the respondentsrated the activities in the very good category, namely 39 people (97.5%), goodcategories as much as humans (2.5 %). **Conclusion :** This research is expected to be useful for nursing services, nursing education and can be used as a reference for furtherresearchers.

Keywords : Telenursing, Documentation, Effectiveness, Nursing Care.

ECOLOGICAL RISK AND IDENTIFICATION OF HEAVY METALS IN VEGETABLES PLANTED AROUND THE FINAL PROCESSING PLACEFALL

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Background: The Final Processing Site is still in the form of open dumping, while basedon Law Number 18 of 2008 concerning waste management, the application of open dumping is no longer justified and must be developed into a form of sanitary landfill. Theopen dumping system is not covered with geotextiles and without leachate channels. Theleachate from this TPA model absorbs directly into the soil and water bodies which can then contaminate the soil, water and plants that grow around the TPA. **Methods:** This study aims to carry out an ecological risk assessment, an ecological health risk (Ecological Risk Assessment) and the identification of heavy metals in vegetables aroundthe Waterfall landfill. This type of research is analytic with a cross sectional study design. This study uses 8 sample points of objects in the form of vegetable plants and 60 samples of subjects, namely people who consume these vegetable plants. vegetable samples will be examined at the USU LIDA laboratory. **Results:** The results showed that the averagecontent of heavy metals in vegetable plants around the Waterfall landfill was as follows:Cd 0.0471 mg/kg, Cu 0.7301 mg/kg, Pb 0.1064 mg/kg, Zn 0.1507 mg/kg, and Mn 0.3729mg/kg. kg. The average intake of exposure in the community around the TPA was Cd 0.024 mg/kg/day, Cu 0.329 mg/kg/day, Pb 0.053 mg/kg/day, Zn 0.085 mg/kg/day, and Mn 0.197 mg/kg/day. day. Then the calculation of the ecological risk for Pb and Cd wascarried out and the results were 60 respondents with a total RQ value of >1 for Cd and anRQ value of >1 as many as 58 respondents for Pb. **Conclusion:** From these results, it wasconcluded that if the community consumes 1 small bowl (150 grams) per day ofvegetables in the TPA with a fixed body weight for 30 years, then the community is at risk of developing non-carcinogenic diseases such as kidney failure, hypertension, abnormalities in the body. bones and others. People should not consume vegetables around the landfill or consume fish in ponds around the landfill or water, to avoid these health risks.

Keywords: Ecology, Heavy Metals, Vegetables, Health Risk

ECOLOGICAL RISK AND IDENTIFICATION OF HEAVY METALS IN VEGETABLES PLANTED AROUND THE FINAL PROCESSING PLACEFALL

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Background: The Final Processing Site is still in the form of open dumping, while basedon Law Number 18 of 2008 concerning waste management, the application of open dumping is no longer justified and must be developed into a form of sanitary landfill. Theopen dumping system is not covered with geotextiles and without leachate channels. Theleachate from this TPA model absorbs directly into the soil and water bodies which can then contaminate the soil, water and plants that grow around the TPA. **Methods:** This study aims to carry out an ecological risk assessment, an ecological health risk (Ecological Risk Assessment) and the identification of heavy metals in vegetables aroundthe Waterfall landfill. This type of research is analytic with a cross sectional study design. This study uses 8 sample points of objects in the form of vegetable plants and 60 samples of subjects, namely people who consume these vegetable plants. vegetable samples will be examined at the USU LIDA laboratory. **Results:** The results showed that the averagecontent of heavy metals in vegetable plants around the Waterfall landfill was as follows:Cd 0.0471 mg/kg, Cu 0.7301 mg/kg, Pb 0.1064 mg/kg, Zn 0.1507 mg/kg, and Mn 0.3729mg/kg. kg. The average intake of exposure in the community around the TPA was Cd
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Keywords: Ecology, Heavy Metals, Vegetables, Health Risk

OPTIMIZATION OF BACKWARD TANDEM WALK TEST (BTWT) TOWARDELDERLY ABILITY OF MOBILIZATION REVIEWED BY MOBILITY SCALE SCORE (EMSS) AND TIME UP GO TEST (TUGT) INSTRUMENT

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Background: Elderly is someone who reaches over 60 years old. In aging process, the elderly will have many physical and phsycological problems. Some of them are decreased ability of mobilization, paired body balance, decreased ability of walk and activity. Preventing that problems, Backward Tandem Walk Test (BTWT) is one of the solution. BTWT is aimed to increase body balance, activity, walk, coordination, and postural body balance. This study was aimed to review elderly mobilization ability afterBTWT was done. **Metods:** This quasi experiment study used 60 samples divided into 2(two) groups and measured two times, pre and post test. Measurement of ability mobilization for the first group used Elderly mobility scale score (EMSS), and the second one used Time Up and Go Test (TUGT). **Result:** Univariate analysis result showed that the group measured by EMSS instrument majority were in partially helped mobility category, they were 28 respodents (94%), others were totally helped and independence mobility, they were 1 (one) respondent each (3%). Another group that was measured by TUGT instrument showed that majority respodents were in a good mobility, they were 25 respondents (83%) and the rest respondents were in unstable mobility , they were 5 respondents (17%). All respondents in EMSS and TUGT instrument were in good mobility after the imtervention was conducted. **Conclusion:** Bivariate using t dependent test showed that there was significant difference between the pre and post intervention of BTWT (p=0,00 ; α=0,05). It meant that BTWT influenced to elderly ability mobilization. It is suggested to tha research place to implement BTWT for the elderly regularly and continually. It can prevent decrease of ability of mobilization an increase elderly health.

Keywordss : Mobilization, Elderly, Backward Tandem Walk Test

COMPARISON OF LEMON INHALED AND LIME INHALED AROMATHERAPYON NAUSEA AND VOMITING

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Background: Nausea is an unpleasant feeling related to feeling sick or pushing to vomit, whilevomiting is the expulsion of gastric contents through the mouth due to involuntary muscle spasm. Nausea and vomiting occur in 60-80% of first pregnant women (primigravida) and 40- 60% in multigravida women (Handayani, 2015). **Method :** The design of this research is quasi-experimental and Post-test Group Design. The population in the study was 30 people, with a total sampling technique. Data analysis consisted of univariate and bivariate with independent T-Test test. **Results:** Before being given lime inhalation, there were 8 respondents with moderate intensity nausea and vomiting after the intervention, there were 6 respondents with mild nausea and vomiting. Before being given lemon inhalation there were 12 respondents with moderate intensity nausea and vomiting, after being given the intervention there were 9 respondents with mild intensity nausea and vomiting. From the statistical test, it was found that the average decrease in nausea and vomiting was from 2.267 to 2,467with a P Value = 0.000. **Conclusion:** There is a difference in the administration of limeinhalation therapy and lemon inhalation therapy for nausea and vomiting in pregnant women in the first trimester.

Keywords : Lemon Inhalation, Lime Inhalation, Nausea Vomiting

FACTORS AFFECTING THE UTILIZATION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS ATTHE AEK KANOPAN HEALTHCENTER NORTH LABUHANBATU IN 2022

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Background: Pulmonary tuberculosis (Pulmonary TB) is still a burden on public health. Several attempts have been made to eliminate the disease. However, various factors cause efforts to eliminate pulmonary tuberculosis have not been optimal. Someof these factors are related to compliance with treatment or health services. This study aims to determine the influence of knowledge, cultural factors, and beliefs on using health services for Pulmonary TB at the Aek KanopanHealth Center. **Methods:** This study is a cross-sectional observational analytical study assessing 35 pulmonary TB patients. Demographic data (age, gender, last education, occupation, and income), level of knowledge, cultural factors, trust and utilization of health services were variables in the study. A questionnaire is a research instrument for measuring such variables. **Result:** From the results of the study, the majority of the study subjects were men (68.6%), withan average age of $44.86 \pm 13,808$ years (age range 23-70 years), and the majority had ahigh school education (54.3%), farmer jobs (42.9%) and earned > two million rupiahs (45.7%). The level of knowledge in 19 (54.3%) people is good. Cultural factors in 20 (57.1%) people are good. The level of trust in 22 (62.9%) people is very trusting, and the utilization of health services in 20 (57.1%) people is good. Therefore, there is an influence of knowledge and trust on the use of health services for pulmonary TB (p- value < 0.05) and there is no influence between cultural factors and the use of health services for pulmonary TB (p-value > 0.05). **Conclusion:** There is an influence of knowledge and trust on the use of health services for PulmonaryTB at the Aek KanopanHealth Center. For this reason, education is needed to increase public knowledge and trust so that more people are obedient to Pulmonary TB treatment.

Keywords: Cultural Factors, Compliance, Trust, Knowledge, Pulmonary TB

THE EFFECT OF PATIENT PERCEPTIONS ABOUT THE QUALITY OF INPATIENT SERVICES ON PATIENT SATISFACTION AT THE SIMPANGFOUR INPATIENT HEALTH CENTER, ASAHAN REGENCY IN 2022

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Background: This is a goal that needs to be done because it is an important thing that will affect the quality of health services at the Puskesmas. Measurement of patient satisfaction is relatively easy to do and is expected to provide an overview of the quality of Puskesmas services in terms of perceptions of patient satisfaction. Perception of patientsatisfaction is closely related to service quality. Users of health services at the Puskesmas demand quality services. Research Objectives To analyze the effect of perceptions of responsiveness, assurance, assurance, physical evidence (tangible), empathy (empathy), reliability (reliability) on the level of patient satisfaction at the Simpang Empat InpatientHealth Center. **Methods:** This research is an analytic survey research using a quantitativeresearch approach with a cross sectional research design. This research was conducted inthe work area of the Simpang Empat Inpatient Health Center, Simpang Empat District, Asahan Regency, from December 2021 to March 2022 with a sample of 68 people. **Result:** The results show that there is an influence on the perception of responsiveness, assurance, assurance, physical evidence (tangible), empathy (empathy), reliability (reliability) on the level of patient satisfaction at the Simpang Empat Inpatient Health Center.

Kata Kunci: Responsiveness, Assurance, Tangible, Empathy, Reliability

ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION, PERSONAL HYGIENE AND DIET ONCASES OF WORM INFECTION IN ADULTS IN THE WORK AREA OF PATUMBAK HEALTH CENTER DELISERDANG REGENCYIN 2021

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Objective : Worm infection cases in Indonesia are still at a fairly high prevalence. Worminfectionscurrently occur in the community, especially in adults in the work area of the Patumbak Health Center, Deli Serdang Regency. This study aims to determine the effectof environmental sanitation,personal hygiene and diet on cases of worm infection in adults in the Work Area of the Patumbak Health Center, Deli Serdang Regency in 2021.**Method** : Type and design This research is analytic using a case control design with ChiSquare statistical test. The sample in this study amounted to 86 respondents in adulthood. The results showed that there were 43 respondents in the case group and 43 respondents in the control group. **Result** : The results showed that there was a significant effect between environmental sanitation variables (p value=0.034, OR=2.162 and 95%CI=1.707-2.738), personal hygiene (p value=0.029,OR=0.161 and 95%CI=0.303- 0.786). and dietary variables (p value = 0.031, OR = 0.350 and 95%CI = 0.146-0.841) for helminth infections. **Conclusion** : The results of the Regression Test showed that themost dominant risk factor was the dietary variable with a value of Exp(B) or OR=4,090.Suggestions for the Puskesmas to monitor and educate on environmental sanitation in settlements and work with cross-sectors in improving infrastructure in the Puskesmas Working Area. Patumbak, Deli Serdang Regency. Community to improve personal hygiene and maintain diet to avoid contamination of worm eggs and helminth infections.

Keywords: Worms, Sanitation, Personal Hygiene and Diet

ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECT OF KNOWLEDGE OF ATTITUDE, MEANS, AND INFORMATION ON HAND WASHING BEHAVIORWITH SOAP (CTPS) IN GANDAHUSADA HIGH HEALTH VOCATIONAL SCHOOL IN THE ERA OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN 2022

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Background: One of the way to reduce cases of infectious diseases is to practicing clean and healthy behaiour. Effective hand washing could reducing the risk of infectious diseases. The behaviorof washing hands with soap can be influenced by many factors including knowledge, attitudes, facilities and information obtained from various sources. The data that obtained from Ganda Husada Tebing Tinggi Health Senior High School after surveyed to ten students therewere found only 3 student (30%) who does hand washing behaviour after each activity and after finishing their activities from outside thehouse during the pandemic. This study aims to analyze the effect of knowledge, attitudes,facilities, and information on the behavior of washing hands with soap (CTPS) at SMK Kesehatan Ganda Husada Tebing Tinggi in the era of the COVID-19 pandemic 2022. **Method**: This type of study is a quantitative survey with Cross sectional study. The population of this study were all student of class X at Ganda Husada Tebing Tinggi highschool for pandemic covid- 19 and The sample is 96 samples. Method of data analysis use univariate analysis, bivariate analysis and multivariate analysis with multiple logisticregression test. **Results**: The results of the study statistically showed knowledge, attitudes

,facilities and informationrelated to the behavior of washing hands with soap (CTP) ($p < 0.05$). The results of multiple logistic regression test are known variables that related to the behavior of washing hands with soap areknowledge ($p = 3.99$), attitude ($p = 2,63$), facilities ($RP = 2,95$), information ($p = 3,35$). Knowledge was the most dominant factor which influencing the behavior of washing hands with soap (CTPS) **Conclusion**: It is suggested that it is necessary to further increase knowledge, attitudes, and information to students at school through health approaches and counseling on the importance of washing hand so as to prevent disease and students having washing hand behavior become a dailybehavior.

Keywords: Knowledge, Attitudes, Facilities, Washing hand

EVALUATION OF MIDWIFE HEALTH WORKER REGISTRATION PROGRAM BASED ON THE MIDWIFERY COMPETENCY TEST USING THE CIPP METHOD

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Background: Indonesian midwife competency test is a process that aims to measure the knowledge and attitudes of health workers according to midwife professional standards. With the aim of improving the implementation of the competency test-based midwifery registration program through evaluation of midwifery alumni in Palembang. **Method :** The method used is CIPP (context, input, process, product). Data collection techniques are interviews, data analysis techniques used are descriptive qualitative, and continuous interpretation. **Results:** The results of the evaluation of the midwifery health worker registration program based on the overall competency test in Palembang have been carried out properly and according to procedures. **Conclusion:** The registration of midwifery health workers based on the midwifery competency test with the cipp method of midwife health workers in the city of Palembang has been carried out according to the procedure and is very good. It is hoped that the midwifery health worker registration program will continue and be developed further.

Keywords : Registration, Midwife Competency Test, CIPP

THE EFFECT OF HEALTH EDUCATION WITH DEMONSTRATIONMETHOD ON STUDENTS'KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE ECOBRICKMETHOD IN SMA NEGERI 1 HILIDUHO IN 2022

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Background: Plastic waste is currently a threat to the earth, which can worsen the life of livingthings both in the sea and freshwater globally. The purpose of counseling health isto increase students' knowledge about plastic waste processing methods ecobricks. **Methods**: This type of research is pre-experimental, using a one-to-one design pre- posttest design group. The population in this study were students of SMA Negeri 1 Hiliduho totaling 468 people. The sampling technique used in this study is stratified sampling with a total sampleof 82 people. **Result:** demonstration method counseling hasa significant effect on knowledge respondents with the results of the Wilcoxon p-value of 0.000. **Conclusion:** The knowledge of respondents before the majority intervention was less, namely44 people (53.7%) and after the intervention, the majority of respondentshad good knowledge,namely as many as 70 people (85.4%), there is an average increasefrom before counseling by 8.70 to 17.63.

Keywords: ecobricks, plastic waste, counseling, demonstration.

THE EFFECT OF BURNOUT, WORK MOTIVATION, WORK DISCIPLINE, AND WORK ENVIRONMENT ON THE PERFORMANCE OF HEALTH WORKERS ATTHE AEKKANOPAN HEALTH CENTER INTHE ERA OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC YEAR 2022

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Background: The COVID-19 pandemic has caused health workers to fear and stress(burnout). This condition affects motivation, discipline, and the work environment. Allof the above factors are related to the performance of health workers in the era of theCOVID-19 pandemic. The purpose of this studyis to analyze the influence of burnout,work motivation, work discipline, and work environment related to the performance ofhealth workers during the COVID-19 pandemic at the Aek Kanopan Health Center. **Methods:** This study is a cross-sectional observational analytical study involving 90health workers in services during the COVID-19 pandemic at the Aek Kanopan Health Center. Research questionnaires assess factors affecting performance (burnout, work motivation, work discipline, and work environment) and performance. The burnout assessment uses the Indonesian Maslach Burnout Inventory (MBI), which includes three dimensions: emotional fatigue, depersonalization, and decreasedself-achievement. **Result:** From the results of the study, the majority of the study subjects had a moderate burnout rate, excellent and good work motivation, excellent and good work discipline, and a work environment that was also very good and good.The performance of health workers is also good. Wilcoxon's test resultsshowed a p- value < 0.05 between burnout (p-value < 0.001), work motivation (p-value < 0.001),workdiscipline (p-value < 0.001), and work environment (p-value < 0.001), with theperformance of healthworkers. **Conclusion:** There is an influence between burnout, work motivation, work discipline, and work environment on the performance of health workers at the Aek Kanopan Health Center in the era of the COVID-19 pandemic. Therefore, improving the performance of health workers by paying attentionto aspects such as burnout, work motivation, work discipline, and the work environment must be a concern to achieve health services goals at puskesmas.

Keywords: Burnout, COVID-19, Discipline, Work Motivation, Work Environment

FACTORS AFFECTING THE PERFORMANCE OF HEALTH WORKERS IN THE CONTEXT OF IMPLEMENTING COVID-19 VACCINATION IN THE COMMUNITY AT PUSKESMAS AEK KANOPAN IN 2022

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Background: The COVID-19 pandemic changed various aspects of health services. The performance of health workers is affected by additional duties such as conductingCOVID-19vaccination services. Ability factors and motivational factors are factors that affect performance. This study aims to assess what factors affect health workers' performance in implementing covid-19 vaccination in the Aek Kanopan Health Center.**Research Methods:** This study is a cross-sectional observational analytical study involving 80health workers in COVID-19 vaccination services at the Aek Kanopan Health Center. Researchquestionnaires will assess factors affecting performance (work experience, cooperation, skills,rewards, incentives, job distribution, and authority) andperformance. **Result:** From the results of the study, the majority of the study subjects had good work experience (76.2%), good cooperation (68.7%), good skills (63.7%), high rewards (67.5%), high incentives (56.2%), good job distribution (76.2%), and good authority (71.3%). The majorityofthe studysubjects performed well (68.7%). Chi-Square test results showed a p valueof < 0.05 between work experience (p value $= 0.021$), cooperation (p value $= 0.029$), skills (p value $= 0.048$), awards (p value $= 0.046$), incentives (p value $= 0.048$), job distribution (p value $= 0.021$), and authority (p value $= 0.042$) with the performance of health workers. **Conclusion:** There is a relationship between work experience, cooperation, skills, awards,incentives, job distribution, andauthority with health workers' performance in implementingCOVID-19 vaccination inthe community at the Aek Kanopan Health Center. Healthcareworkers' performance can improve when there is an increase in experience, skills, and theawarding of rewards or incentives.

Keywords: COVID-19, Performance, Healthcare Workers, Vaccination

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE LEVEL OF ANXIETY OF MOTHERS WHO BREASTFEEDTHEIR BABIES TO THE AMOUNTOF MILK PRODUCTION IN MOTHERSWHO HAVE BABIES AGED1-12 MONTHS IN SIGUMPAR DANGSINA VILLAGE, SIGUMPAR HEALTH CENTER WORK AREA.

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Background: Breast milk is a liquid that contains white blood cells, immune substances, enzymes,hormones, and proteins that are suitable for babies. Breast milk isan ideal source of nutrition, rich in food essences that can accelerate the growth of braincells and the development of the nervous system. In breastfeeding, mothers often experience anxiety caused by milk production. Breast milk production can be influenced by several factors, namely infant birth weight, gestational age, maternal ageand parity, maternal stress/illness, smoking, alcohol consumption, consumption of contraceptive pills, maternal diet, husband and family support, breast care, type of delivery and hospitalization. when giving birth. Mothers who experience anxiety will cause the let-down reflex to occur, resulting in disruption of breast milk production dueto inhibition of the production of the hormones prolactin and oxytocin. This study aims to determine the relationship between the level of anxiety of breastfeeding mothers withthe amount of milk production in mothers who have babies aged 1-12 months in Sigumpar Dangsina Village, Sigumpar Health Center Work Area.
Method: This research is a quantitative research with cross sectional data collection approach. The population of this study were all breastfeeding mothers who had babies 1-12 months. The sampling technique used is a total sampling of 17 respondents. The data was processed by Spearman correlation test. **Results**: The results showed p value =
0.003 so p < 0.05 which means that there is a relationship between the level of anxiety of mothers who breastfeed their babies to the amount of milk production in mothers who have babies aged 1-12 months in Sigumpar Dangsina Village, Sigumpar Health Center Work Area. **Conclusion**: Mothers/Communities and their families support eachother in breastfeeding so as not to cause anxiety in breastfeeding mothers

Keywords: Anxiety, Breast Milk Production

ANALYSIS OF THE READINESS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OFTHE COVID-19 VACCINATION PROGRAM AT THE SUMBUL HEALTH CENTER, DAIRI REGENCY

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Background : The increasing number of COVID-19 cases in Indonesia since March 2020 has prompted the Indonesian government to set various policies in handling theCOVID-19 pandemic. One of the efforts to overcome the COVID-19 pandemic is to develop a COVID-19 vaccination program. The purpose of this study was to analyze the readiness for the implementation of the COVID-19 vaccination program at the Sumbul Health Center, Dairi Regency. **Method :** This research was conducted in August 2022 using a qualitative method with a systems approach, namely in-depth interviews. There were 5 informants in this study. Data analysis was done by source triangulation and method triangulation. **Results :** The results showed that the input section of HR activities coincided with other Puskesmas activities and had a busy schedule; vaccination program funds are available; adequate facilities and infrastructure and in accordance with the guidelines for the implementation of the vaccination program. In the process part, namely the preparation of the vaccination program by making microplanning documents; readiness monitoring process throughmonthly monitoring with Virat tool. In the output section, the COVID-19 vaccinationprogram at the Sumbul Health Center in Dairi Regency is ready to be implemented byestablishing an adequate vaccine dose schedule, target number, and facilities for implementing COVID-19 vaccinations. **Conclusion :** The readiness of the COVID-19vaccination program at the Sumbul Health Center in Dairi Regency was carried out well. It is hoped that the Sumbul Health Center can improve the quality of Human Resources (HR) and improve program planning so that it can achieve the 100% CIVD-19 vaccination target.

Keywords : Readiness, analysis, COVID-19 vaccination, Public Health Center

THE INFLUENCE OF KNOWLEDGE, DIET, AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY ON THEINCIDENCE OF HYPERTENSION IN THE PRIMARY HEALTH CENTER OF TANJUNG BALAI CITY IN 2022

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Background : Hypertension is a condition in which the blood pressure in the blood vessels is chronically elevated. Data from the Primary Health Center in Tanjung BalaiCity saw an increase in hypertension cases, namely in 2019 as many as 389 cases, in 2020 as many as 391 cases, and in 2021 as many as 398 cases. **Method :** This type of research is a Cross Sectional Study. A sample of 48 people suffered from hypertensionin cases and 48 controls did not suffer from hypertension. Bivariate and multivariate data analysis with multiple logistic regression test. **Results :** The results showed that knowledge and diet were associated with the incidence of hypertension in the management of hypertension ($p < 0.05$). The results of the multiple logistic regressiontest showed that the variables that influenced the incidence of hypertension in hypertension management were knowledge (OR = 3.13) and diet (OR = 2.81). **Conclusion :** Knowledge is the most dominant factor influencing hypertension prevention. It is recommended to do promotions and health education about knowledgeand good eating patterns

Keywords : Knowledge, Diet, Physical Activity, Hypertension

THE EFFECT OF FLOWING WATER MUSIC THERAPY WITH BRAINWAVE ON DECREASING INSOMNIA IN ELDERLY ELDERLY IN THE NURSING HOME GUNA BUDI BAKTI FOUNDATION, MARTUBUNG VILLAGE, MEDAN LABUHAN SUBDISTRICT, MEDAN CITY

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Background : Elderly is an age group in humans who have entered the final stages of their life phase which is a natural process accompanied by with a decrease in physical condition and decreased organ function. One of the problems that often arise is the problem of sleep disorders in the elderly or insomnia. Flowing water music therapy is one way to reduce insomnia and improve the quality of sleep in the elderly. **Methods**: This study aims to determine the effect of Flowing Water Music Therapy with Brainwave on Insomnia Reduction in Elderly Elderly with a quasi-experimental researchdesign with onegroup pre and post test design methods. The population was all elderly people, amounting to 34 people using total sampling at the Guna Budi Bakti FoundationNursing Home, Martubung Village, Medan Labuhan Subdistrict, Medan City. **Results**: The results of the study in the category of insomnia before the intervention were severeinsomnia as many as 29 respondents (85.3%), very severe insomnia as many as 5 respondents (14.7%). The category of insomnia after the intervention was no insomnia complaints as many as 12 respondents (35.3%), mild insomnia by 20 respondents (58.8%), and very severe insomnia by 2 respondents (5.9%). The results of this study used the Paired Samples T Test which showed the effect of flowing water music therapywith brainwave on decreasing insomnia in the elderly with a value (p = 0.000).**Conclusion:** This shows that there is an effect of flowing water music therapy with brainwave on decreasing insomnia in the elderly. It is recommended to be able to reduceinsomnia in the elderly in the nursing home foundation for filial piety, Martubung Village, Medan Labuhan District, Medan City and improve the sleep quality of the elderly.

Keywords: Music therapy flowing water, brainwave, insomnia, elderly elderly.

RELATIONSHIP PATIENT KNOWLEDGE ABOUT DIABETIC WOUND TREATMENT TO INTEREST IN VISITING THE SURGICAL POLICE CUT NYAK DHIEN MEULABOH HOSPITAL

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Background: Diabetes mellitus in general is better known as diabetes. Diabetes mellitus is a chronic metabolic disease caused by the body's inability to produce insulin according to the body's needs or due to ineffective use of insulin or both. When asked about their understanding of gangrene wound care independently, they said they did not fully understand how to treat gangrene wounds. Wound care is only done sober. **Objectives:** The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between patient knowledge about diabetic wound care and interest in visiting the surgical clinic at Cut Nyak Dhien Meulaboh Hospital. This type of research used a cross-sectional design and was conducted at the BLUD of Cut Nyak Dhien Meulaboh Hospital. With a total sample of 38 respondents. **Result:** The results showed that the majority of respondents' knowledge was in the good category, namely 22 respondents (57.9%) and the least were in the less good category, namely 16 respondents (42.1%). The majority of respondents' interest in visiting was in the high category, namely 27 respondents (71.1%) and at least was in the low category, namely 11 respondents (28.9%). **Conclusion:** The relationship between the two variables, namely between the knowledge of respondents and the interest in visiting patients, is related to the results of the bivariate test using the Chi square test which is 0.00. Can increase their knowledge about diabetic wound care so that they can increase awareness for treating diabetic wounds and routinely re-control the hospital so that the healing process can run well and not cause complications that end in amputation.

Keywords: Knowledge, Interest in visiting

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE ROLE OF THE NURSE WITH IMPLEMENTATION OF INFECTION CONTROL PREVENTION (PPI) ACCORDING TO ACCREDITATION STANDARDS AT MITRA SEJATI HOSPITAL MEDAN

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Background: Prevention and control of nosocomial infections is a program that includes planning, implementing and supervising and coaching in an effort to reduce the incidence of nosocomial infections in hospitals and those responsible for this task are hospital infection prevention and control committees formed by the head of the hospital. **Methods:** This research is a correlation study with the chisqure test . The population in this study were all practicing nurses at Mitra Sejati Hospital in Medan, totaling 181 people. Samples taken 36 people. The sampling technique uses Simple Random Sampling. Data collection tool using a questionnaire. This study aims to determine the relationship between the role of nurses and the implementation of infection control prevention (PPI) according to accreditation standards at Rumah Mitra Sejati Medan in 2019. Statistical test results using the Chisquare test. The relationship between the nurse's role and the implementation of infection control prevention (PPI) according to accreditation standards at Rumah Mitra Sejati Medan in 2019 has a P value = 0.000 (p≤0.05). **Results:** These results indicate that there is a relationship between the role of the nurse and the application of infection control prevention (PPI) according to accreditation standards at Rumah Mitra Sejati Medan in 2019.

Keywords: The Role Of Nurses, Application of PPI

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF GIVING LAVENDER AROMATHERAPY ON BREAST MILK PRODUCTION TO POST PARTUM MOTHERS IN THE WORK AREA OF THE IDANOGAWO NIAS HEALTH CENTER

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Background: The postpartum period is a condition where the reproductive recovery period is the same as before pregnancy. Postpartum nursing actions are needed to support the recovery process, including mobilization, feeding, urination, defecation, feeding, breast care, and perineal care. About 80% to 90% of milk production is determined by the mother's emotional state, which is related to her oxytocin reflex in the form of thoughts, feelings, and sensations. This increase facilitates milk production. Apart from the emotional factors that do not go well with breastfeeding, the main problems in Indonesia are socio-cultural factors and the lack of knowledge of pregnant women, their families and the community. The purpose of this study was to determine the effectiveness of giving lavender aromatherapy to breast milk production in postpartum mothers in the working area of the Idanogawo Nias Health Center. **Methods:** The type of research used in this research is quantitative, namely by Quasi Experiment, the research design is a one group pretest posttest design. The population in this study were all postpartum women in the working area of the Idanogawo Nias Health Center in 2022, totaling 33 people using a purposive sampling technique, a sample of 15 respondents according to the inclusion and exclusion criteria. data analysis using a non-parametric test with the Wilcoxon test. **Results:** The results of the study showed the effectiveness of giving lavender aromatherapy to breast milk production in postpartum mothers in the working area of the Idanogawo Nias Health Center in 2022. The Wilcoxon test showed a p value < α, namely (0.001) < α (0.05). **Conclusion:** It is hoped that it will provide insight and knowledge on how to increase milk production for postpartum mothers. Postpartum mothers can use lavender aromatherapy during the postpartum period as an alternative non-medical method to increase milk production.

Keywords: Breast Milk Production, Lavender Aromatherapy

THE EFFECT OF DATE JUICE CONSUMPTION ON INCREASING HEMOGLOBIN LEVELS IN PREGNANT WOMEN IN WORK AREA SIMPANG ULIM HEALTH CENTER

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Background : Anemia is a condition of red blood cells or decreased hemoglobin (Hb) levels in the blood. So that the oxygen carrying in capacity for the needs of vital organs in the mother and fetus is reduced Puskesmas simpang ulim. **Methods**: This research is an experimental study, the research metho uses an intervention study with the one group pretest-postest method. Samples were taken by ramdom sampling as many as 20 people.data were collected by conducting experimenst and observation. Furthermore, the data obtained were analyzed by using a paired T test parametric statistical test, namely to determine whether there was an effect of consuming data palm juice on the increase in hemoglobin levels in pregnant women. **Results** showed that the average hemoglobin level before consuming date juice was 10.8 g/Dl, whilw after consuming date palm juice for 10 days the average was 12.2g/Dl, it can be **Conclusion** that Ha is accepted, which means that there is an effect of consuming date palm juice for days the average, which means that there is an effect of consuming levels in pregnant womwn in the second trimester, to health worker to increase counseling about the importance of giving treatment to pregnant women, and, 3) the results of this study can be a reference to develop other research on the handing of anemia in pregnant women in the second semester.

Keywords : Anemia, , Palm Juice, Pregnant Women.

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES, MOTIVATION, USE OF APD, AND WORK ENVIRONMENT WITH MEDICAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT AT RSUP H. ADAM MALIK IN 2022

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Background: Hospital medical solid waste is solid waste consisting of infectious waste, pathology waste, sharps waste, pharmaceutical waste, and cytotoxic waste generated from hospitals. Medical solid waste can pose a danger to the surrounding environment and also be fatal to nursing staff, cleaning services, and incinerator operators if not managed properly and correctly, it can cause exposure to sharps and infection with dangerous diseases such as tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS, and others. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between knowledge, attitudes, motivation, use of PPE, and work environment with solid medical waste management at H. Adam Malik Hospital. **Methods:** The type of research used in this study is quantitative with a cross sectional research design. The population in this study were all officers who managed medical waste at H. Adam Malik Hospital for one month, namely 897 nurses, 267 cleaning services, and 2 incinerator operators, with sampling techniques using non- probability sampling using a purposive sampling approach, where each service unit and nurse station became research samples. The instrument used in this research is a questionnaire. The analysis used is using the chi-square statistical test. **Results:** The results showed that there was a relationship between knowledge, attitudes, use of PPE, and the work environment in the management of medical solid waste at the RSUP. H. Adam Malik Year 2022, with a variable value of knowledge (p value = 0.000), attitude (p value = 0.001), PPE usage (p value = 0.023), and work environment (p value = 0.036), while the motivation variable has no relationship with medical solid waste management with a value of (p value = 0.054). **Conclusion:** Based on the results of this study, H. Adam Malik Hospital should provide regular training at least once every 6 months to add insight or knowledge to officers in managing good medical solid waste according to the established SOP and to supervisors of medical solid waste management to be more active and diligent in carrying out supervision of officers in charge of managing medical solid waste.

Keywords: Nurse, Cleaning Service, Incenerator Operator, Medical Solid Waste Management

FACTORS INFLUENCING PATIENT COMPLIANCE WITH HEALTH PROTOCOLS IN PREVENTING COVID-19 AT TANJUNG BERINGIN HEALTH CENTER IN DAIRI DISTRICT

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Background: Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) is the infectious disease that causes Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19). SARS-CoV-2 is a new type of coronavirus that has never been identified before in humans. There are at least two types of coronaviruses known to cause diseases that can cause severe symptoms, such as Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS). The purpose of this research is to find out what factors influence patient compliance with health protocols to prevent COVID-19 at the Tanjung Beringin Health Center. **Methods:** This type of research is an analytic correlation survey (analytic research) with a cross-sectional research design. The population in this study was people who visited the Tanjung Beringin Health Center; the sampling technique used was accidental sampling. The data used includes primary data and secondary data. Data analysis used bivariate and multivariate approaches. **Results:** The results of this study indicate that knowledge, attitudes, and perceptions influence health protocols for preventing COVID-19 at the Tanjung Beringin Health Center. The results of the chi-square statistical test analysis obtained a p value of 0.000 < 0.05. **Conclusion:** The most dominant factor influencing patient compliance with health protocols for preventing COVID-19 at the Tanjung Beringin Health Center is attitude. We recommend that health workers provide education to patients about patient compliance with health protocols.

Keywords: Knowledge, Attitude, Perception, Patient Compliance, Health Protocols, Covid 19

THE EFFECT OF SOY MILK AND AJWA DATES ON INCREASING HEMOGLOBIN LEVELS IN THIRD TRIMESTER PREGNANT WOMEN

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Background: Iron deficiency anemia is anemia caused by the lack or low iron, folic acid and vitamin B12 in the body of pregnant women. The World Health Organization (WHO) reports 33-75% of pregnant women experience iron deficiency anemia and will increase by 30-40% as the gestational age increases. Deaths caused by anemia in pregnant women in developing countries as much as 40% are caused by iron deficiency and acute bleeding and even both interact with each other (Amini et al., 2018). The purpose of this study was to analyze the effect of giving soy milk and Ajwa dates on increasing hemoglobin levels in third trimester pregnant women. **Methods:** This type of research is pre-experirnental with a pretest-post test one group design approach. In this study, researchers will take a sample of 30 respondents. 15 people as an intervention group and 15 people control group. **Results:** The average intensity of hemoglobin levels of third trimester pregnant women before the intervention group was 10.427 gr/dL SD $\pm$ 0.369 and after the intervention group was 11.76 gr/dL SD $\pm$ 0.249. While the average intensity of hemoglobin levels of third trimester pregnant women before the control group was 10.420 gr/dL SD $\pm$ 0.481 and after the control group was 10.460 gr/dL SD $\pm$ 0.486. Bivarite analysis obtained the value of the difference in the intensity of hemoglobin levels in third trimester pregnant women before and after intervention between the control group and the intervention group on soy milk and ajwa dates with a p value of 0.000 ($p < 0.05$). **Conclusion:** there is an effect of soy milk and ajwa dates on increasing hemoglobin levels in third trimester pregnant women.

Keywords: Anemia, Hemoglobin, Ajwa Dates, Soy Milk

THE INFLUENCE OF THE HEAD OF THE LEADERSHIP STYLE INPATIATION ON NURSES' PERFORMANCE AT PUTRI HIJAU MEDAN LEVEL II HOSPITAL YEAR 2022

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Background Tk II Putri Hijau Hospital Tk II Putri Hijau Hospital Kesdam I Bukit Barisan by the general public familiarly called Rumkit Putri Hijau is one of the health care places located right in the heart of the city of Medan. And from the results of interviews conducted with 5 nurses regarding the leadership style of the head of the inpatient installation room, it was found that six of the 4 implementing nurses said that the head of the room always encouraged and encouraged his members, in communicating there was always feedback between the head of the room and the implementing nurse and in making decisions there was less negotiated by consensus, three of them said the head of the room followed what his members said under certain conditions and situations, the head of the room was very authoritarian in monitoring the behavior of subordinates, one nurse said that the head of the room always made decisions independently without communication with subordinates and supervised a lot in every behavior. **Methods:**This research is an analytic survey research using a quantitative research approach with a cross sectional research design conducted in 2022 in the Inpatient Room of the Putri Hijau Hospital Level II Medan with a sample of 135 respondents. **Results:**Based on the research, it can be seen that nurses tend to perceive the leadership style of the head of the room in an autocratic type in which the leader directs others to achieve his vision. You are in control and make your own decisions without asking anyone else's opinion. **Conclusion:**This is because the Hospital at the Level II Putri Hijau Hospital in Medan is a military hospital, the results of the study indicate that the majority of nurses' performance is lacking, the minority about the nurse's leadership style is good, the results of the analysis of research conducted have an influence that affects the Inpatient Leadership Style on Nurses' Performance at the Level II Putri Hijau Hospital in Medan.

Keywords: Nurse Performance, Leadership Style, Autocratic

THE RELATIONSHIP OF NUTRITION KNOWLEDGE AND JUNK FOOD CONSUMPTION HABITS WITH NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF CLASS XI STUDENTS OF SMA NEGERI 1 SIMPANG LEFT SUBULUSSALAM CITY ACEH

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Background: Indonesia have nutritional problems, especially the nutritional status of adolescents. Adolescents with more nutritional status continue to increase from year to year. The increasing number of overnutrition in adolescentsis caused by the high consumption of junk food among adolescents. Factors that play a role in adolescent food consumption habits are adolescent nutritional knowledge. **Methods:** This study aims to determine the relationship between nutritional knowledge, and consumption habits of junk food on the nutritional status of SMA Negeri 1 Simpang Kiri students.The design of this study was cross sectional, the population was students of class XI IPA and IPS, with a sample of 65 students, which were taken using aconsecutive sampling technique. The research instruments were questionnaire, scales, and microtoise. Statistical analysis used is Gammacorrelation test.The study showed that 59,5% % of respondents had good nutritional status, 95,9% of respondents had good knowledge, 63,5% of junk food the most answers Yes. **Results:** The results of statistical tests showed the relationship between nutritional knowledge and nutritional status (p-value = 0.159), and the relationship between junk food consumption and nutritional status (p-value = 0.000). **Conclusion**: The results of the study show that there is no significant relationship between nutritional knowledge and nutritional status, but there is a significant relationship between junk food consumption habits and nutritional status.

Keywords: Junk Food, Nutritional Knowledge, Nutritional Status

THE EFFECT OF FOOT MASSAGE AND WARM WATER SOAK MIXTURE OF KENCUR TO REDUCE THE DEGREE OF EDEMA IN PREGNANT WOMEN AT PMB DINA ANGGRIANI

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Background: Some of the physiological complaints that are often experienced by pregnant women, one of the discomforts that pregnant women often feel is leg edema, around 80% of which are in the third trimester, swelling is found appearing in the leg area. This is because the uterus is compressed, so that venous return and gravity are hampered. The implication that arises is the emergence of fluid retention which increases in number. **Methods:** This type of research is analytical in nature using quasi-experiment using one group pretest-posttest type. Population The population that will be used is 15 pregnant women. The sample in this study used total sampling, meaning that the entire population was used as the research sample, namely 15 people. Data analysis was carried out using univariate and bivariate analysis with the Wilcoxon test. **Results:** The results of bivariate analysis using the Wilcoxon test showed that there was an effect of foot massage and soaking in warm water mixed with kencur on reducing the degree of edema in pregnant women (p=0.000). **Conclusion:** This research shows the effect of foot massage and soaking in warm water mixed with kencur on reducing the degree of edema in pregnant women. It is recommended that health services provide education and services about foot massage and warm water soaking in dealing with excess fluid volume (Foot Edema) in pregnant women.

Keywords: Foot Massage, Kencur, Warm Water

EFFECTIVENESS OF ENDORPHIN MASSAGE AND LAVENDER AROMATHERAPY ON PAIN IN THE FIRST STAGE OF THE ACTIVE PHASE

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Background: The World Health Organization (WHO) notes that every day around 830 women die due to pregnancy and childbirth. Nearly 99% of all deaths occur in developing countries. Maternal death occurs due to complications of pregnancy, not making regular visits during pregnancy. In 1990-2015 maternal mortality worldwide fell by around 44%, the target in 2016-2030 as one of the sustainable development goals is expected to be 70 global maternal deaths per 100,000 live births (WHO, 2019). Referring to the results of the 2017 Indonesian Demographic Health Survey (IDHS), it was found that AKABA in Indonesia was 32 per 1,000 live births. **Method:** This type of research is quantitative research, using experimental research methods with quasi- experimental types. The sample in this study were 30 respondents using simple random sampling technique. **Results:** The intensity of labor pain in the group given Endorphin Massage and lavender aromatherapy in laboring mothers showed a mild pain scale with a mean value of 4.95. The intensity of labor pain in the group that was not given Endorphin Massage and lavender aromatherapy in laboring women showed a scale of severe pain with a mean value of 7.45. **Conclusion:** There is an effect of endorphin massage and lavender aromatherapy on the intensity of labor pain during the first active phase in women giving birth with a p-value <0.000.

Keywords : Endorphin Massage, Lavender Aromatherapy And Pain During Active Phase I.

CHARACTERISTICS OF WOMEN OF FERTILIZING AGE WHO EXPERIENCE OBESITY IN THE WORKING AREA OF THE PANCUR HEALTH CENTER BATU DISTRICT PANCUR BATU DISTRICT DELI SERDANG IN 2020

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Background : Obesity is a condition of abnormal body fat that can cause health risks and is one of the global health problems that must be treated immediately (WHO, 2016). The aim of this study was to determine the characteristics of women of childbearing age who are obese. This research was conducted at the Pancur Batu Community Health Center, Pancur Batu District, Deli Serdang Regency. **Method :** This type of research is quantitative research using a descriptive analytical design. The population in this study were obese patients in women of childbearing age who visited the community health center. The sample in this study was 31 women of childbearing age who were obese. It is said to be obese if the BMI of a woman of childbearing age is <27 kg/m². Univariate analysis was used to determine the distribution of respondents based on age and occupation.. **Results :** The results of the study showed that the age prevalence of women of childbearing age who were obese in the Pancur Batu Community Health Center working area was more at the age of 33-49 years, namely 17 people (54.8%) while at the age of 15-32 years it was 14 people (45.2%). %). And the prevalence based on work was 8 people (25.8%) doing heavy work, while 23 people (74.2%) did light work. **Conclusion :**The advice in this research for women of childbearing age who are obese is to pay attention to healthy eating patterns, and increase physical activity by exercising regularly

Keywords : Obesity, Women of Childbearing Age, Age, Occupation

THE EFFECT OF GIVING DRAGON FRUIT JUICE AND HONEY ON HAEMOGLOBIN LEVELS IN PREGNANT WOMEN AT GONTING MALAHA PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER, ASAHAN REGENCY.

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Background: Anemia of pregnancy is a potential that can harm the mother and baby. Mothers with anemia can increase the risk of death compared to mothers who are not anemic. WHO reports that between 2000 and 2019, the prevalence of anemia in pregnant women decreased globally by 4.5%, while in Indonesia the incidence of anemia in pregnant women increased by 44.2% from 2015 which was 42.1% (Sulung et al ., 2016). Given the high frequency of anemia in Indonesia, pregnant women with anemia continue to pose health risks. The results of the 2018 Riskesdas study showed that 48.9% of Indonesian pregnant women experienced anemia. The results of the 2018 Up to 84.6% of pregnant women between the ages of 15 and 24 years who suffer from anemia are affected by anemia (Kemenkes RI, 2020). **Method:** The design of this research is quasi-experimental and Post-test Group Design. The population in the study was 20 people, with a total sampling technique. Data analysis consisted of univariate and bivariate with independent T-Test test. **Results:** The results of the Paired T-test statistic with a significant level of sig α. 0.05 obtained a p-value of
0.000 <0.05, which means that there is an effect before and after giving dragon fruit juice and honey on hemoglobin levels in pregnant women. **Conclusion:** There is an effect of giving dragon fruit juice and honey on hemoglobin levels in pregnant women.

Keywords: Dragon Fruit And Honey, HB Levels, Pregnant Women

THE EFFECT OF GIVING THE MARMET TECHNIQUE WITH JASMINE OIL ON BREAST MILK PRODUCTION IN POSTPARTUM MOTHERS IN THE WORKING AREA OF SOMAMBAWA COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER NIAS SELATAN DISTRICT

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Background: The technique of expressing breast milk by hand is called the guinea pig technique. The marmet technique is a combination of massages aimed at expelling breast milk manually and helping the milk ejection reflex (Milk Ejection Reflex). The guinea pig technique is a safe and significant way to stimulate the breasts to produce more milk. **Objective:** This study aims to determine the effect of giving the guinea pig technique with jasmine oil on milk production in mothers. This research was a type of quantitative research with a non-equivalent control group pretest-posttest research design. **Methods:** This research was a type of quantitative research with a non-equivalent control group pretest-posttest research design. Sampling used the accidental sampling method. The research sample was postpartum women in the working area of the Somambawa Health Center, South Nias Regency, who met the inclusion criteria, totaling 36 people. **Research results:** . The results of the study used the Wilcoxon test statistical test and obtained a significance value of ρ-value = 0.000 ($\rho \leq 0.05$) meaning that there was a significant difference in milk production before and after being given the marmet technique with jasmine oil at 6 hours postpartum and 7 days after postpartum. **Conclusion:** So it can be concluded in the intervention group that the guinea pig technique massage given to postpartum mothers increased milk production

Keywords: Breast Milk Production, Postpartum Mothers, Marmet Technique with Jasmine Oil

THE RELATION OF KNOWLEDGE OF POSYANDU CADRES AND POSYANDU LEVEL WITH NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF CHILDREN IN THE WORK AREA OF TANOH ALAS PUBLIC HEALTH, ACEH TENGGARA

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Background: Nutritional status is an important factor in determining health status because it can describe the balance between the body's needs and nutrient intake. The nutritional status of workers will be achieved if the nutritional needs, diet, physical activity and sleep duration are optimally met. **Methods:** This study aims to determine the relationship between the level of nutritional adequacy and lifestyle with the nutritional status of workers (outsourcing) at H. Adam Malik Hospital Medan. The research design used was cross sectional. The population in this study were workers (outsourced) at RSUP H. Adam Malik Medan who worked on the morning shift and the sampling technique in this study was purposive sampling. **Results:** From the results of the study that energy adequacy was obtained p value of 0.006 $<\alpha$ 0.05 then there was a significant relationship with nutritional status, based on protein obtained p-value of 0.003

< 0.05 then there was a relationship, Based on fat obtained p-value of 0.000 < 0 0.05 then there is a significant relationship with nutritional status, based on carbohydrates obtained p-value 0.000 < 0.05 then there is a significant relationship with nutritional status, based on diet obtained p-value 0.011 < 0.05 then there is a significant relationship with nutritional status nutrition, based on physical activity obtained p-value 0.099> 0.05 then there is no significant relationship with nutritional status and based on sleep duration obtained p-value 0.457> 0.05 then there is a significant relationship with nutritional status. **Conclusion**: Workers should continue to maintain their diet and meet their nutritional needs.

Keywords: Nutritional adequacy, Lifestyle, Worker, Nutritional status

EFFECT OF NUTRITIONAL COUNSELING ON INPATIENTS OF GASTRIC DISEASE ON FOOD WASTE AT SIDIKALANG HOSPITAL IN 2022

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Background : The stomach as one of the important organs in the human body. The stomach serves to digest food with the help of stomach acid (HCl) and pepsin. This study aims to find out "whether there is an effectiveness of nutritional counseling on changes in food waste in inpatient gastric disease patients at Sidikalang Regional Hospital. The type of research is descriptive with a cross sectional design .**Methodes**: The population in this study was 30 inpatients at Sidikalang Regional Hospital. Where the sample of this study was taken by all inpatients at Sidikalang Hospital using the purposive sampling method. **Results**: Of the 30 samples studied, it is known that the number of male and female samples is 15 people each (50%). And based on the work of the majority of farmers as many as 13 people (43.3%). Meanwhile, based on the diagnosis of the majority of colic abdomen disease, there were 14 people (46.7%). Before being given education on the application of guidelines for the contents of my plate from 32 stunting toddlers at the Lae Ordi posyandu 1 Silima Kuta Village, STTU Julu District, had a short category of 17 toddlers (46.9%) and a very short category of 15 toddlers (53.1%). After being given education on the application of guidelines for the contents of my plate from 32 toddlers at the Lae Ordi posyandu 1 Silima Kuta Village, STTU Julu District, the majority of toddlers who have Normal Nutritional Status, namely 20 toddlers (62.5%). **Conclusion**: The guidelines for the contents of my plate are effective for improving the nutritional status of toddlers at the Lae Ordi 1 Posyandu Silima Kuta Village, STTU Julu District with a p value of $0.000 < \alpha \ 0.05$. It is recommended that the nutrition installation can improve the taste of food, modify the existing menu and better monitor patients who bring and consume food from outside the hospital, so that patients can spend the food given from the nutrition installation to help speed up the patient's recovery from the field of nutrition received by the patient.

Keywords : Nutrition Counseling, Stomach Disease, Food Waste

THE RELATIONSHIP OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT COVID-19 AND COMPLIANCE IN IMPLEMENTING HEALTH PROTOCOLS IN THE FACULTY OF NURSING, INSTITUT KESEHATAN SUMATERA UTARA DURING COVID-19

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Background: Knowledge about the covid-19 virus is very much needed as a basis for demonstrating an action to prevent the spread of covid-19 by complying with health protocols. This study aims to determine the relationship between knowledge and about covid-19 with compliance in implementing health protocols at the Faculty of Nursing, Institut Kesehatan Sumatera Utara during the covid-19 period. **Method:** This study used a descriptive correlation design with a cross sectional approach. The sample in this study were 35 respondents, namely all active students of the program at the Faculty of Nursing, Institut Kesehatan Sumatera Utara. The measuring instrument used is a questionnaire consisting of 32 questions. The analysis used is univariate and bivariate analysis. Univariate analysis was used to see the frequency distribution and bivariate analysis using Fisher's Exact. **Results:** Based on statistical results using the Fisher's Exact test between knowledge and compliance variables, it shows that the p value is 0.365 which means p value > (0.1) so it can be said that there is no relationship between knowledge about covid-19 and compliance in implementing health protocols in faculty of Nursing in the time of covid-19. **Conclusion:** Student knowledge about covid-19 has no relationship with the implementation of health protocols at the Faculty of Nursing, Institut Kesehatan Sumatera Utara.

Keywords: Covid-19,compliance with health protocols knowledge

ANALYSIS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF MEDICAL RECORDS IN INPATIENT PATIENTS AT SITI HAJAR GENERAL HOSPITAL MEDAN. 2022

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Background:: A medical record document is a document that shows the continuity of care or treatment during a patient's hospitalization to outpatient care, as a document that shows communication between the doctor in charge of the patient and the consultant doctor or other health personnel, and as a document granting authority to medical or health personnel to carry out medical procedures. The completeness of medical record documents greatly influences the quality of health services, the quality of statistical data on diseases and health problems, as well as the process of paying health costs using the INA CBGS software. **Method:** This research uses a qualitative research design to monitor the implementation of inpatient medical records. The samples in this study were 2 main informants in this study, namely the head of the medical records section and the head of the inpatient room. Data collection for this research was obtained through In Depth Interviews with all informants. The research instruments used were interview guides, observation sheets, voice recorders, documentation tools and field notebooks. **Results:** It is known that there were incomplete recordings by doctors and nurses in 11 medical record files (73.3%). **Conclusion:** The implementation of medical records for inpatients at the Siti Hajar General Hospital in Medan is not running optimally, this can be seen from the number of staff which is sufficient but needs to be optimized further and there are still incompleteness found in filling out medical record files as well as delays in delivery. status from the inpatient room to the medical records installation section which is not in accordance with the applicable SOP

Keywordss: Medical Record, Patient, Inpatient

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF RED GINGER DECOCTION AND SOY MILK ON REDUCING DYSMENORRHEA PAIN IN ADOLESCENT GIRLS AT MADRASAH ALIYAH AL HIDAYAH VILLAGE SUKAMAJU REGENCY KUANTAN SINGINGI IN 2022

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Background: Dysmenorrhea or menstrual pain is a condition of abdominal pain in the lower abdominal region with a very high prevalence and is a major cause of absenteeism among adolescent girls in school. The incidence of dysmenorrhea in Indonesia among adolescent girls ranges from 43% to 93% where 74-80% of adolescents have mild dysmenorrhea, the disorder occurs in 60-70% of women with 15% of them complaining that their activities are hampered. **Aims:** The purpose of this study was to determine the effectiveness of red ginger decoction and soy milk on reducing dysmenorrhea pain in adolescent girls at Madrasah Aliyah Al Hidayah Sukamaju Village, Kuantan Singingi Regency. **Methods:** The research method used quantitative methods with two group pretest and posttest village research. The sample size was 16 adolescent girls at Madrasah Aliyah Al Hidayah Sukamaju Village. Using sampling techniques, namely purposive sampling, while data analysis uses the Wilcoxon test. **Results:** From the results of the study obtained in the red ginger decoction group before being given 8 respondents experienced severe pain and after being given to 7 respondents experiencing mild pain, 1 person experienced moderate pain. While in the soy milk group before being given, 8 respondents experienced severe pain and after being given to 6 respondents experienced mild pain and 2 respondents experienced moderate pain. Based on the Wilcoxon test obtained 0.007 < 0.05 and 0.008 < 0.05 which means that red ginger decoction and soy milk have a significant effect on the incidence of dysmenorrhea in adolescent girls. **Conclusion:** There is an Effectiveness of Giving Red Ginger Decoction and Soy Milk to Reduce Dysmenorrhea Pain in Adolescent Girls at Madrasah Aliyah Al Hidayah Sukamaju Village, Kuantan Singingi Regency. This research can be used as a reference and implementation in overcoming dysmenorrhea by using a type of non-pharmacological therapy, namely giving red ginger decoction and soy milk.

Keywords: Red Ginger Decoction, Soy Milk, Dysmenorrhea

THE INFLUENCE OF MUSIC THERAPY AND RELAXATION TECHNIQUES DEEP BREATHING AGAINST DECREASED LEVELS ANXIETY IN THIRD TRIMESTER PREGNANT WOMEN IN THE WORKING AREA OF ULUNOYO HEALTH CENTER ULUNOYO DISTRICT SOUTH NIAS REGENCY

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Background: According to the WHO (2020), about 10% of pregnant women experience depression, and this condition is more prevalent in developing countries, reaching 15.6% during pregnancy and 19.8% after childbirth. Relaxation is one of the interventions that can be done to deal with anxiety. In addition to relaxation, another deep breathing therapy used is music therapy. The purpose of this study is to knowing the effect of music therapy and deep breathing relaxation techniques on decreased anxiety levels in the third trimester pregnant women working area of Ulunoyo Health Center, Ulunoyo District, South Nias Regency. **Methods:** This type of research is quantitative, using experimental research methods with a pre-experimental approach. The research design used was a quasi-experimental study with a one-group pretest and posttest design. Samples in this study were III-trimester pregnant women who experienced deep anxiety, facing the delivery of as many as 15 people. The statistical test used by non-parametric statistical tests is the Wilcoxon test. **Results:** The effect of music therapy and deep breathing relaxation techniques on the decline anxiety level in the third trimester pregnant women working area of Ulunoyo Health Center with the Wilcoxon test analysis, which obtained a significance value of 0.000 ($p < 0.05$), it can be concluded that there is an influence of music therapy and deep breathing relaxation on the anxiety of third-trimester pregnant women. **Conclusion:** There is a need to counsel pregnant women about the level of anxiety in mothers, the impact of anxiety, how to prevent it, and how to apply music therapy and deep breathing relaxation for mothers.

Keywords: Music Therapy, Relaxation of Deep Breathing, Anxiety of Pregnant Women in the Third Trimester.

FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN COVID-19 VACCINATION IN SISARAHILI VILLAGE, NAMOHALU ESIWA SUB-DISTRICT, NORTH NIAS DISTRICT IN 2022.

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Background: Covid-19 (Coronavirus Disease 2019) is an infectious disease virus that was first detected in December 2019 in Wuhan City, the capital of Hubei, China. Based on the initial survey conducted by researchers in the working area of the UPT Puskesmas Namohalu Esiwa, precisely in Sisarahili Village, the vaccination achievement was still 72.86% of the 1,161 target population. This study aims to determine the factors related to community participation in the Covid-19 vaccination in Sisarahili Village, Namohalu Esiwa District, North Nias. **Methods**: This study uses a quantitative approach with a *Cross Sectional Design*. The number of samples in the study were 93 samples taken using the *Accidental Sampling Technique*. Methods of data collection by direct interviews with respondents. Data was processed by univariate and bivariate analysis using *Chi Square Test*. **Results**: This research showed that there was a significant relationship between knowledge (p= 0.000), occupation (p= 0.000), family support (p=0.000), and attitudes (p=0.044) with community participation in Covid-19 vaccination in Sisarahili Village, Namohalu Esiwa District. North Nias Regency in 2022. **Conclusion**: There is no significant relationship between families with confirmed Covid-19 (p= 0.601) community participation in the Covid-19 vaccination in Sisarahili Village, Namohalu Esiwa District, North Nias Regency in 2022. The researcher's advice in this study is that people who have not been vaccinated are advised to vaccinate at the nearest vaccination service place and related agencies are advised to provide information on Covid-19 vaccinations to the public.

Keywords: Knowledge, Employment, Family Support, Chronic Disease History and Covid-19 vaccination.

EFFECTIVENESS OF WOUND CARE WITH PINEAPPLE JUICE CONSUMPTION ON GRANULATION CHANGES IN DIABETIC ULCERS

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Background: Diabetes Mellitus (DM) sufferers have many complications, one of which is diabetic ulcers which can cause amputation and even death. Diabetic ulcers wound care accompanied by consumption of pineapple juice is an alternative wound treatment that can be done This study aims to analyze the effects of pineapple juice on changes in diabetic ulcer granulation. **Methods:** This study uses a quasi-experimental method with a one group pre and posttest design. The sample used was 6 people with DM who had diabetic ulcers. Data was collected using Bates-Jensen Wound Assessment Tool analyzed using the Mann Whitney U Test. **Results:** Mostly the group that was given pineapple juice experienced changes in diabetic ulcer granulation in the fast category compared to the group that was not given pineapple juice experienced changes in diabetic ulcer granulation in the normal category (based on the Bates-Jensen Wound Assessment Tool). The results of statistical tests using the Mann Whitney U Test with a p value <0.05 concluded that consumption of pineapple juice was effective in accelerating changes in granulation in diabetic wounds. **Conclusion:** There is an effect of giving pineapple juice on changes in granulation of diabetic ulcers.

Keywords: diabetic ulcer granulation, pineapple juice, wound care, diabetic ulcers

FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH THE INCIDENCE OF CHRONIC ENERGY DEFICIENCY (CHD) IN PREGNANT WOMEN AT THE SAWO HEALTH CENTRE LASARA SAWO VILLAGE SAWO SUB-DISTRICT NORTH NIAS DISTRICT 2020

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Background: Chronic undernutrition is a condition in which the mother suffers from a chronic lack of food, which results in health problems in the mother so that the increasing needs of pregnant women for nutrients are not met. The impact of women with SEZ is the risk of reducing muscle strength that helps the process of childbirth so that it can lead to prolonged partus and post-saline bleeding, even maternal death. The risk to the baby can result in fetal death (miscarriage), prematurity, birth defects, low birth weight babies (LBW) and even infant mortality, disrupting fetal growth and development, namely physical growth (stunting), brain and metabolism which causes non-communicable diseases in adults with SEZ. **Methods:** The purpose of this study was to determine what factors are risk factors for chronic energy deficiency (CHD) in pregnant women at Sawo Health Centre. This type of research is analytical observational using cross sectional study design. The number of samples in this study were 30 pregnant women where data collection used secondary data and analysis using the Chi Square Test. **Results:** The results of the analysis showed a relationship between the history of infectious diseases, food intake and maternal age to the incidence of SEZ in pregnant women and there was no relationship between economic status and the incidence of SEZ in pregnant women. **Conclusion:** Suggestions in this study are expected to the health centre to pay more attention to health, especially the incidence of chronic energy deficiency in pregnant women (SEZ) so that there are not more sufferers of chronic energy deficiency.

Keywords: Chronic Energy Deficiency (CHD), Pregnant Women, History of Infectious Disease, Dietary Intake, Maternal Age, and Economic Status.

THE EFFECT OF GIVING BISCUITS MADE FROM *DALI NI HORBO* ON BLOOD PROTEINS IN WISTAR RATS

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Background: *Dali ni horbo* is milk produced from domesticated buffalo (*Bubalus bubalis*) which is processed in such a way that it forms lumps like tofu. Several studies show that buffalo milk has very good nutritional content. A cup of buffalo milk has 8.5 grams of protein, vitamin B12, riboflavin, vitamin A, vitamin C, vitamin B6, thiamin, folic acid, amino acids and niacin. People usually process *Dali I horbo* into side dishes and can be transformed into more innovative forms such as biscuits which many toddlers like. Before biscuits made from *Dali Ni Horbo* are given to toddlers who are malnourished, it must first be done in vitro. **Methods**: The experimental animals used in this research were male Wistar rats (Rattus Norvegicus) with an average age of 10 weeks. The number of mice was 15 which were divided into three groups, each group consisting of 5 mice. Group I was given standard feed, namely 551 pellets and crushed corn, group II was given biscuits made from andaliman and *dali ni horbo*, group III was given biscuits made from without the addition of *dali ni horbo*. Biscuits and feed are given using the force-feeding method. Biscuits are prepared in suspension form by dissolving the biscuits using distilled water. Each rat was given the same volume of suspension, namely 3 ml each per day. Rat maintenance was carried out for 5 weeks which included adaptation and treatment. Treatment was given for 4 weeks. Mice were placed in individual cages, with temperatures ranging from 20 – 22 degrees Celsius. Blood protein examination was carried out before and after the intervention. **Result:** The average protein level in the blood before the intervention was 6.8600 and the average protein level in the blood after the intervention was 7.6340 and the sig value was 0.001. It can be concluded that there is an effect of giving biscuits made from *dali ni horbo* on protein levels in the blood. **Conclusion:** Protein is needed in order to achieve normal growth and development. The body needs protein in its food, whether from animals or plants. It is recommended that biscuits be given to children who experience protein deficiency in order to prevent stunting.

Keywords: Dali Ni Horbo, Stunting, In Vitro

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