



INKES SUMUT  
**ICON 2022**  
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

# PROCEEDINGS 2022

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE INSTITUT KESEHATAN SUMATERA UTARA

## GLOBAL HEALTH ISSUE

COVID 19, TELENURSING, STUNTING & COMPLIMENTARY CARE

## Problems and Solutions

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12th 2022

 zoom meeting

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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, and existing communication applications such as Instagram, WhatsApp, and Telegram in order to continue care 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  
DISEASES POST 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 stunted if 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 months of pregnancy (Bodnar, 2006), Period ranging from 1 month prior to conception through 2-3 months of pregnancy (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 awareness 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 STUDY PROGRAM  
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  $p = 0.000$  ( $\text{sig} < 0.05$ ). **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.

**Kata Kunci:** *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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### **Abstract**

**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 of waste 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's knowledge, 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.

**Keywords:** Plastic Waste, Ecobric, Knowledge, Attitude, Health Behaviour.

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

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om

**Abstract**

**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 ( $p=0,000$ ;  $\alpha=0,05$ ). There was a relationship between self-efficacy with respondents' acceptance toward Covid-19 vaccination ( $p=0,000$ ;  $\alpha=0,05$ ). **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.

**Keyword :** Covid-19, Vaccination, Acceptance

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

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### Abstract

**Background:** The COVID-19 (Coronavirus Disease 2019) pandemic caused by the SARS CoV-2 (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus-2) virus has become an event 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:** The type 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 data collection 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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### Abstract

**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 MEMORIAL HOSPITAL MEDAN**

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## **Abstract**

**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 constitutes 29% 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 Pure Firm Memorial Hospital Medan. **Methods:** This type of research is analytic observational with 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 50 controls 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 between age at first menstruation,  $p$  value = 0.005; OR = 3.167 and obesity  $p$  = 0.021: OR = 2.698 and 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 DOCUMENTING NURSING CARE FOR NURSING PROFESSIONAL PROGRAM STUDENTS AT THE HEALTH INSTITUTE OF NORTH SUMATRA

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## Abstract

**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 used is 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 majority of respondents are female, as many as 31 respondents (77.5%), most of the respondents rated the activities in the very good category, namely 39 people (97.5%), good categories 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 further researchers.

**Keywords :** *Telenursing, Documentation, Effectiveness, Nursing Care.*

# ECOLOGICAL RISK AND IDENTIFICATION OF HEAVY METALS IN VEGETABLES PLANTED AROUND THE FINAL PROCESSING PLACE FALL

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## Abstract

**Background:** The Final Processing Site is still in the form of open dumping, while based on 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. The open dumping system is not covered with geotextiles and without leachate channels. The leachate 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 around the 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 average content 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 0.3729 mg/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 was carried out and the results were 60 respondents with a total RQ value of >1 for Cd and an RQ value of >1 as many as 58 respondents for Pb. **Conclusion:** From these results, it was concluded that if the community consumes 1 small bowl (150 grams) per day of vegetables 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 PLACE FALL

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### Abstract

**Background:** The Final Processing Site is still in the form of open dumping, while based on 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. The open dumping system is not covered with geotextiles and without leachate channels. The leachate 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 around the 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 average content 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 0.3729 mg/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 was carried out and the results were 60 respondents with a total RQ value of >1 for Cd and an RQ value of >1 as many as 58 respondents for Pb. **Conclusion:** From these results, it was concluded that if the community consumes 1 small bowl (150 grams) per day of vegetables 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

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

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## Abstract

**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 after BTWT 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 ( $p=0,00$  ;  $\alpha=0,05$ ). 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.

**Key Words :** Mobilization, Elderly, Backward Tandem Walk Test

**COMPARISON OF LEMON INHALED AND LIME INHALED  
AROMATHERAPY ON NAUSEA AND VOMITING**

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**Abstract**

**Background:** Nausea is an unpleasant feeling related to feeling sick or pushing to vomit, while vomiting 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 2,467 with a P Value = 0.000. **Conclusion:** There is a difference in the administration of lime inhalation 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 AT THE AEK KANOPAN HEALTH CENTER NORTH LABUHANBATU IN 2022

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### ABSTRACT

**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. Some of 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 Kanopan Health 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%), with an average age of  $44.86 \pm 13,808$  years (age range 23-70 years), and the majority had a high 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 Pulmonary TB at the Aek Kanopan Health 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 SIMPANG FOUR INPATIENT HEALTH CENTER, ASAHAN REGENCY IN 2022**

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## **Abstract**

**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 patient satisfaction 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 Inpatient Health Center. **Methods:** This research is an analytic survey research using a quantitative research approach with a cross sectional research design. This research was conducted in the 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, Kepuasan

**ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION,  
PERSONAL HYGIENE AND DIET ON CASES OF WORM INFECTION IN  
ADULTS IN THE WORK AREA OF PATUMBAK HEALTH CENTER DELI  
SERDANG REGENCY IN 2021**

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**ABSTRACT**

**Objective :** Worm infection cases in Indonesia are still at a fairly high prevalence. Worm infections currently 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 effect of 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 Chi Square 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 the most 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 BEHAVIOR  
WITH SOAP (CTPS) IN GANDAHUSADA HIGH HEALTH  
VOCATIONAL SCHOOL IN THE ERA OF THE COVID-19  
PANDEMIC IN 2022**

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**ABSTRACT**

**Background:** One of the way to reduce cases of infectious diseases is to practicing clean and healthy behaviour. Effective hand washing could reducing the risk of infectious diseases. The behavior of 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 there were found only 3 student (30%) who does hand washing behaviour after each activity and after finishing their activities from outside the house 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 high school for pandemic covid- 19 and The sample is 96 samples. Method of data analysis use univariate analysis, bivariate analysis and multivariate analysis with multiple logistic regression test. **Results:** The results of the study statistically showed knowledge, attitudes, facilities and information related 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 are knowledge ( $p = 3.99$ ), 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 daily behavior.

**Key words:** *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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## Abstract

**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 DEMONSTRATION METHOD ON STUDENTS' KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE ECOBRICK METHOD IN SMA NEGERI 1 HILIDUHO IN 2022

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## *Abstract*

**Background:** Plastic waste is currently a threat to the earth, which can worsen the life of living things both in the sea and freshwater globally. The purpose of counseling health is to 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 sample of 82 people. **Result:** demonstration method counseling has a 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, namely 44 people (53.7%) and after the intervention, the majority of respondents had good knowledge, namely as many as 70 people (85.4%), there is an average increase from 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 AT THE AEK KANOPAN HEALTH CENTER IN THE ERA OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC YEAR 2022***

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**ABSTRACT**

**Background:** The COVID-19 pandemic has caused health workers to fear and stress (burnout). This condition affects motivation, discipline, and the work environment. All of the above factors are related to the performance of health workers in the era of the COVID-19 pandemic. The purpose of this study is to analyze the influence of burnout, work motivation, work discipline, and work environment related to the performance of health workers during the COVID-19 pandemic at the Aek Kanopan Health Center.

**Methods:** This study is a cross-sectional observational analytical study involving 90 health 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 decreased self-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 results showed a p-value < 0.05 between burnout (p-value < 0.001), work motivation (p-value < 0.001), work discipline (p-value < 0.001), and work environment (p-value < 0.001), with the performance of health workers. **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 attention to 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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**ABSTRACT**

**Background:** The COVID-19 pandemic changed various aspects of health services. The performance of health workers is affected by additional duties such as conducting COVID-19 vaccination 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 80 health workers in COVID-19 vaccination services at the Aek Kanopan Health Center. Research questionnaires will assess factors affecting performance (work experience, cooperation, skills, rewards, incentives, job distribution, and authority) and performance. **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 majority of the study subjects performed well (68.7%). Chi-Square test results showed a p value of  $< 0.05$  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, and authority with health workers' performance in implementing COVID-19 vaccination in the community at the Aek Kanopan Health Center. Healthcare workers' performance can improve when there is an increase in experience, skills, and the awarding of rewards or incentives.

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

**THE 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.**

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**Abstract**

**Background:** Breast milk is a liquid that contains white blood cells, immune substances, enzymes, hormones, and proteins that are suitable for babies. Breast milk is an ideal source of nutrition, rich in food essences that can accelerate the growth of brain cells 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 age and 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 due to 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 with the 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 each other in breastfeeding so as not to cause anxiety in breastfeeding mothers

**Keywords:** *Anxiety, Breast Milk Production*

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

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## ABSTRACT

**Background :** The increasing number of COVID-19 cases in Indonesia since March 2020 has prompted the Indonesian government to set various policies in handling the COVID-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 through monthly monitoring with Virat tool. In the output section, the COVID-19 vaccination program at the Sumbul Health Center in Dairi Regency is ready to be implemented by establishing an adequate vaccine dose schedule, target number, and facilities for implementing COVID-19 vaccinations. **Conclusion :** The readiness of the COVID-19 vaccination 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% COVID-19 vaccination target.

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

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

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## ABSTRACT

**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 Balai City 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 hypertension in 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 regression test 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 knowledge and 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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**ABSTRACT**

**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 research design 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 Foundation Nursing Home, Martubung Village, Medan Labuhan Subdistrict, Medan City. **Results**: The results of the study in the category of insomnia before the intervention were severe insomnia 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 therapy with 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 reduce insomnia 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 DHEN MEULABOH  
HOSPITAL**

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**ABSTRACT**

**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 Dhen Meulaboh Hospital. This type of research used a cross-sectional design and was conducted at the BLUD of Cut Nyak Dhen 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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## Abstract

**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 chisquare 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 ( $p \leq 0.05$ ). **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