



TAPANULI INTERNATIONAL HEALTH CONFERENCE TIHC 2022

Tapaneli Intertional Health Conference 2022:
Medical Surgical Nursing, Paliative Care, Epidemiology,
Health Promotion, Traditional Medicine,
Maternal and Neonatal Health



PROCEEDING

**PADANGSIDIMPUAN,
NORTH SUMATERA, INDONESIA
15 – 16 MARCH 2022**

PROCEEDING

Tapanuli International Health Conference 2022:
Medical surgical nursing, Paliative care, Epidemiology, Health Promotion,
Traditional Medicine, Maternal and Neonatal Health

Padangsidimpuan, North Sumatra, Indonesia
15 – 16 March 2022

**AUFA ROYHAN UNIVERSITY IN
PADANGSIDIMPUAN CITY
2022**

FOREWORD

First of all, let us praise the presence of Allah SWT who has given us the time and opportunity so that we can complete the abstract book of the 2022 Tapanuli International Health Conference with the theme "Prevention of Sustainable Degenerative Diseases Towards a Healthy and Productive Society with speakers from Taiwan, Thailand, Malaysia and Indonesia.

We are very proud to be able to complete the abstract book which was previously held through the Tapanuli International Health Conference in virtual collaboration with Universiti Sains Malaysia, Nuur Purwodadi University, Central Java, Adilla Stikes Bandar Lampung, ArRum Stikes Salatiga Central Java, Muslim Nusantara University and Akper Tengku Faqinah Banda Aceh.

For information, this abstract book is the first to be organized by the University of Aupa Royhan Padangsidempuan. We hope that this abstract book will make a real contribution to the growth and development of science and technology in the health sector, both at the national and international levels.

Finally, we apologize if there are things that are less pleasant in this abstract book. We are still waiting for suggestions and constructive criticism for the perfection of this abstract book.

Padangsidempuan, 15 March 2022
Drafting Team

DISEASES PREVENTION TOWARDS A HEALTHY AND PRODUCTIVE SOCIETY

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Evidence-Based Guidelines For Cardiovascular Disease Prevention In Women

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To review evidence-based approaches to cardiovascular disease (CVD) prevention for women. Literature review. Cardiovascular disease remains the leading cause of morbidity and mortality for women worldwide. Overall, 1 in 3 women die from CVD, and 45% of women over age 20 years have some form of CVD. Misconceptions still exist that cardiovascular disease is primarily a disease of middle-aged men. This misconception, along with the fact that risk factors and symptoms of acute events often differ between women and men, leads to an imbalance in the assessment, diagnosis, treatment, and outcomes of cardiovascular disease in women. The most important way to prevent atherosclerotic vascular disease is to promote a healthy lifestyle throughout life. All adults should consume a healthy diet. Adults should engage in moderate-intensity or vigorous-intensity physical activity. For those requiring pharmacological therapy, the target blood pressure should generally be <130/80 mm Hg. Unique aspects that pertain to women,

2

such as pregnancy-associated conditions that increase future risk, Polycystic Ovarian Syndrome (PCOS), and treatment-related issues specific to women, need to be considered when treating women. Knowledge of updated guideline recommendations are critical in shared decision-making plans to treat women and men to improve CVD outcomes.

Keywords: evidence-based medicine, cardiovascular disease, prevention, women, life style, pharmacological therapy

Marine Natural Products as Leads for Drug Discovery

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The marine environment is well known to be the host for a large community of microorganisms, such as bacteria, fungi, and microalgae, which comprise a significant percentage (up to 50-60%) of biomass of the sponge host. The role of these diverse microbes in sponge biology varies from source of nutrition to mutualistic symbiosis with the sponge. Marine-derived microorganisms in sponge and mangrove plants were assumed to be the original producers of the potential of the biologically active metabolite and structurally unique compounds. Several biologically active compounds with varying degrees of action, such as anti-tumor, anti-cancer, anti-microtubule, anti-proliferative, cytotoxic, photoprotective, and antibiotics and antifouling properties, have been isolated to date from marine sources. Several of these bioprospecting compounds are currently in clinical trials or have been used as lead structures to develop new therapeutic drugs. This lecture will focus on bioactive compounds from fungi isolated from

marinesponges and mangrove plants.

Perceived Neighborhood Cohesion, Prospective Memory and Neuropsychiatric Symptoms

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Empirical evidence shows that the neighborhood characteristics may impact cognitive function of persons with high risk of cognitive impairment (PWHRCIs). Therefore, the purpose of this project was to explore the relationships between perceived neighbor cohesion and prospective memory which is a memory function to remember what to do in the future. The specific aims were: 1. To develop a perceived neighborhood cohesion questionnaire and test its' psychometric properties, and 2. To test the following hypothesis: perceived neighborhood cohesion was significantly associated with PWCI's prospective memory. This project applied Sequential Mixed Method: first, we conducted individual and focus group interviews to explore the themes of perceived neighborhood cohesion and developed a related questionnaire. Then we conducted a

cross-sectional study with questionnaire survey to test the psychometric properties of the perceived neighborhood cohesion questionnaire-Taiwanese version (12 items) and test the hypothesis: there was a relationship between perceived neighborhood cohesion and prospective memory in PWCI. The expert validity reached 78.4% agreement which was not meet the goal of 80%. However, the cronbach's alpha of the instrument was 0.85. Therefore, it was acceptable for a newly developed instrument. The results of the exploratory factor analysis (no rotation) derived a 3-factor solution, explaining 62.49% of the score variance. As to the hypothesis testing, the perceived neighborhood

cohesion questionnaire-Taiwanese version was significantly correlated with prospective memory ($\beta=.512$, $p < .001$). Therefore, the newly developed questionnaire demonstrates acceptable preliminary psychometric properties and perceived neighborhood cohesion is associated with cognitive function in PWHRCIs in northern Taiwan. In the future, we can explore the impacts of other physical and socialenvironmental factors on the cognition of PWHRCIs for future intervention developments (279 words).

Keywords: neighborhood cohesion, cognitive function, persons with high risk of cognitive impairment

Degenetrative Disc Disease

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Degenerative disc disease is a common cause of low back and neck pain. The disease is caused by ageing process involving wear and tear on a spinal disc. The prevalence of disc degenerative of entire spine was 71% in men and 77% in women aged less than 50 years. Meanwhile, it was more than 90% in both sexes aged more than 50 years old. The risk factors for the disease include older age, obesity, strenuous physical work, and tobacco smoking. During disc degeneration, there is an erosion of the cartilaginous endplate and disc space collapse which will result in strain on the surrounding muscles. Among the symptoms of the disease include low-grade, continuous pain around the affected disc. A medical history, physical examination and imaging are required in the diagnosis. Non-pharmacological which includes physiotherapy and pharmacological treatment such as analgesia and steroid injection may be prescribed. Lifestyle modifications including physical activities and good nutritional intake are required to prevent disc degenerative disease.

Keywords: degenerative disease, cervical, lumbar, lifestyle modifications

Vaccine And Routine Imunization; HealthPromotion Strategies During The Covid 19 Pandemic

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Describe health promotion strategies during the Covid-19 pandemic for Covid Vaccine and routine immunization and to share experience on implementing health promotion strategies in the community setting during Covid-19. Simple systematic review was performed to get basic information and health promotion during strategies during Covid-19 pandemic. Health education series were performed by community services team of Universitas Riau by individual consultation or home visit families, small group education (online and offline) and larger group education. There are some key points from review of articles about vaccine and immunization. Immunization is a vital progress but unfinished agenda, the word of immunization had numerous achievement, challenges and strategic vision for the next decade especially Covid-19 pandemic. The presence of health professionals, having an older mother, and having

more educated mothers were associated with a higher probability of a child's receiving full immunization. Factors contributing to low vaccine coverage included fear of being exposed to the virus at health care facilities, restriction on city-wide movements, shortage of workers, and diversion of resources from child health to address the pandemic. Implementation health education could be more effective by using multiple health promotion program involving individual, family, small groups and larger groups. Health promotion strategies during the Covid-19 pandemic must continue as much as possible during pandemic.

Keywords: Vaccine. Immunization, education, pandemic, promotion, health

Living With Degenerative Disease: Patients, Family, and Health Professionals' Perspectives

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A degenerative disease is a type of a medical condition that causes a tissue or organ to deteriorate over time such as Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease. There are quite several degenerative diseases and many of them are associated with aging or gets worse during the aging process. Changes due to degenerative diseases can be behavioral and cognitive changes, leading to dementia, increasingly severe movement disorder, mood and personality changes, tremor, instability of posture and gait, upper motor neuron dysfunction (hyperactive reflexes, Babinski signs) and/or lower motor neuron, dysfunction of either cranial nerves or spinal nerves (weakness, dysphagia, dysphonia, muscular wasting and fasciculations, pulmonary insufficiency). Several studies have explored the illnesses from patients, family, and health professionals' perspectives. From degenerative patients' perspectives, living with the degenerative diseases is a life with any problems related changes and limitations which affect physical, emotional,

mental, and social aspects of the life and raise fear and anxiety. They need social support, acceptance, and autonomy in living and dealing with their conditions. From family perspectives, they need to struggle to overcome daily difficulties they had to face since they became family caregivers. From healthcare professionals, they struggled to identify persons' needs due to the illness symptoms such as cognitive decline and communication deficits. They experienced several facilitators and barriers to the provision of palliative care to people with degenerative illnesses. There are need to improve knowledge and coordination in delivering care for the patients with degenerative diseases.

Keywords: Degenerative diseases, patients, family, healthcare professional, perspectives. .

Thai herbal medicines for treatment and prevention during a pandemic

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Since, an outbreak of a novel coronavirus (COVID-19) started around mid- December 2019 until now. In Thailand, the researchers and scientists from several agencies have joined hands in carrying out research into the use of the herbal medicines. Eight Thai herbal medicines were suggested to use for fight COVID-19 as *Andrographis paniculata*, *Boesenbergia rotunda*, *Zingiber officinale*, *Curcuma longa*, *Phyllanthus emblica*, *Allium sativum*, *Eupatorium fortunei* and *Lonicera japonica*. Most of the mechanism of action of these plants was inhibition the SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19) replication. Two purified compounds as andrographolide and panduratin A which were derived from *A. paniculata* and *B. rotunda*, respectively were exhibited 99.9% inhibitory activities against SARS-CoV-2. Since, these compounds can be isolated from herbal medicines

which are generally grown in Thailand and Southeast Asia; so they may serve as the promising candidates for therapeutic purposes with economic advantage during COVID-19 situation. However, they need further study to prove their safety and efficacy. Moreover, in Thailand the potential food can be used as herbal medicines for prevention on COVID-19 by acting as immunostimulatory agents, anti-oxidant agents and so on.

Keywords: Thai herbal medicines, COVID-19, SARS-CoV-2, *Andrographis paniculate*, *Boesenbergia rotunda*

Analysis Of Medical Compliance Factors Following Mmas-8 Score In Patients With Type-2 Melitus Diabetes

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Diabetes mellitus is a group of metabolic diseases with characteristics of hyperglycemia that occurs due to abnormalities in insulin secretion, insulin action or both. insulin produced by pancreatic cells. The purpose of this study was to determine the factors of medication adherence in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus with an MMAS-8 score at Batunadua Health Center, Padangsidimpuan City. This type of research is a quantitative study with a cross-sectional approach, which is a cross-sectional study on research objects that are measured and collected simultaneously at one time, and there is no follow-up from the researchers. Respondents were selected through the Probability Sampling technique with the Total Sampling technique, ie all members of the population were taken to be used as research samples. The respondent's medication adherence level was measured using the MMAS-8 questionnaire adopted from Morisky's study. The results

showed that the majority of respondents who received treatment at the Batunadua Health Center in Padangsidempuan City were in the obedient category. The factors that influence medication adherence include age, gender, education level, and duration of treatment. Further research is needed to determine the effect of these factors on the level of adherence to treatment for Type-II Diabetes Mellitus patients.

Keywords: DM type-II, Medication Adherence, MMAS-8

Effectiveness Of Music And Progressive Muscle Therapy On Insomnia In The Elderly In Sowan Village

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Analyzing differences in the effectiveness of music therapy and progressive muscle relaxation in the elderly with insomnia. This research is a quantitative study with a Quasy Experiment research design and uses a pretest and posttest control group design approach. The sampling technique used in this study was purposive sampling and obtained 34 respondents. Based on the results of research using the Friedman test, it is known that the difference in the average value of music therapy and progressive muscle relaxation is 0.18 with an F value of 1512,970 and a p-value of $0.000 < 0.005$. The results show that the difference in scores for music therapy and progressive muscle relaxation is 0.11, so it can be concluded that there is a difference between music therapy and progressive muscle relaxation to reduce the level of insomnia in the elderly.

Keywords: Music Therapy, Progressive Muscle Therapy, Insomnia, elderly

Relationship Of Predisposing Factors With Breast Care In Pregnant Mothers

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Breast care needs to be done by pregnant women to be able to expedite the release of breast milk. Most pregnant women do not do breast care because of lack of knowledge in breast care itself, or flat, because of the condition of the breasts, especially the nipples. The type of research was quantitative with a cross sectional study design. The population in this study were all pregnant women in Sungai Orosan Village, Padang Bolak District, North Padang Lawas Regency in 2021 as many as 36 people. The sample in this study was all pregnant women in Sungai Orosan Village, Padang Bolak District, North Padang Lawas Regency in 2021 as many as 36 people. Data were analyzed by univariate and bivariate using Chi Square test. The results showed that there was a relationship between knowledge factors ($p= 0.004$), parity ($p= 0.004$) and employment status ($p= 0.003$) with breast care in pregnant women. The conclusion is that there is a relationship between knowledge, parity and employment status with breast care

in pregnant women. *It is hoped that pregnant women can increase their knowledge about breast care during pregnancy.*

Keywords: Knowledge, Parity, Employment Status, Breast Care

The Impact Of Using Gadgets In Parenting Patterns On The Development Of Children Aged 3 - 5 Years

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Analyzing the effect of using gadgets in parenting on the development of children aged 3-5 years. The research design is an analytical survey with a cross sectional approach, using a sample taken through a purposive sampling technique of 68 children aged 3-5 years which was carried out in Toroh District in December 2021. The results of univariate analysis showed that 68 respondents, the majority 95.6% used gadgets with a long duration (<1 hour), 97.1% gross motor development in the normal category, 98.5% fine motor development in the normal category, and 95.6% social personal development. with normal category and language development 98.5% normal category. The results of the bivariate test with Spearman's rho showed that there was an effect of using gadgets on gross motoric and fine motor development of children aged 3 - 5 years with a p-value of $0.001 < 0.05$ and there was no effect of using gadgets on personal social and language development of children aged 3

- 5 years with p-value $0.709 > 0.05$. The use of gadgets at the age of 3-5 years can potentially interfere with children's gross and fine motor development

Keywords : Gadget Usage, Child Development Age 3 - 5 Years

Study In Health Insurance For National In Maintaining Quality And Loyalty Hospitalized Patients In The Hospital South Sulawesi

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With a full range on the quality, the hospital will be able to get long-term profitability which were obtained from satisfaction loyalty to a patient. evidence that the consumer is always become the customer, who has the power and positive attitude toward the hospital. suggested to doctor at the hospital to be more provides consultations and giving a detailed and clear about disease patients. In addition, the need for a efforts to monitor and analyze every complaints and hopes patients who associated with the quality hospital services including service quality doctor at the hospital in each

The method literature reviews will be done to gather information related to *customer satisfaction and loyalty* from a variety of sources form scientific journals, articles, handbook relating to impact, the policy, implementation, the model Insurance reference that comes from journals

and articles BMC Public health, Health research and Police system, and environment research public health, American journal related with the topic, then will be done on indonesian cataloging rules and documentation using software Endnote and arranged in the form recommendation from literature reviews literature reviews in the form background are questions about the reality research on procedures health services are now, How number of patient visits in the hospital after came into force BPJS, How effective service that is able to improve the quality service and loyalty patients

Keywords: perception, Quality of the Service, loyalty Patients

Quality Of Life In Elderly Diagnosis Chronic Diseases

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The health status of the elderly is not only related to physical conditions, but also psychological conditions, social activities, and quality of life. One of the components that determine the quality of life of the elderly is physical health problems experienced in the long term or chronic. This study aims to describe the quality of life of the elderly diagnosed with chronic disease. This study used a descriptive research design with a cross sectional design. The research sample was 84 elderly people with proportional random sampling technique. Data collection using the WHOQOL-OLD quality of life instrument. The results of this study indicate that the majority of the elderly experience chronic hypertension as many as 43 elderly (52.2%). The quality of life of the elderly is mostly in the low category of 65 elderly (77.4%). This study recommends that chronic disease sufferers pay attention to the psychological conditions experienced so that they are able to think positively which aims to improve their

quality of life. Families are also expected to be able to support and motivate the elderly to recover from chronic diseases.

Keywords: Quality of Life, Chronic Disease, Elderly

Complementary Therapy Methods Based On Natural Materials With Ginger Extra (*Zingiber Officinale*) On Gout Pain

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The basic physiological needs of comfort and safety must be fulfilled before causing more complex problems. Gout is characterized by pain, which is one of the basic humans (Alifiasari,2011). One natural ingredients method that can provide a warm sensation is ginger extract. The method in this study used a quasi-experimental research design with pretest-posttest with control group design. The sampling technique used is nonprobability sampling with a total sampling approach and obtained a sample of 50 respondents and using statistical test analysis using the paired t test. The results of the analysis of complementary methods with natural ingredients on the level of pain scale before and after using ginger extract by giving compresses. The results of the statistical test paired t test,

obtained a significance value of 0.0001 or less than 0.05 ($p < 0.05$), with a t value of 39,192. The existence of complementary therapy with natural ingredients in the form of ginger extract has a good effect on gout pain.

Keywords: Complementary; Natural Ingredients; Ginger; Pain; Gout.

Effectiveness Of Antibacterial Soap Combination Of Sweet Orange Peel Essential Oil And Basil Leaves

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Bacterial skin infection by *Staphylococcus aureus*, namely boils, impetigo, cellulitis, and Staphylococcal Scalded Skin syndrome (SSSS). Synthetic antibacterials can prevent infection, but have their own problems, such as irritation. Natural ingredients can be used as an alternative, namely sweet orange (*Citrus sinensis*) and basil (*Ocimum basilicum* L.) leaves. This study aims to determine the antibacterial effect of liquid soap containing essential oils of sweet orange peel (*Citrus sinensis*) and basil leaves (*Ocimum basilicum* L.). Liquid soap essential oil of sweet orange peel (*Citrus sinensis*) and basil leaves (*Ocimum basilicum* L.) against *Staphylococcus aureus* was tested by disc diffusion. This study used Dettol Original soap as a positive control which was stored for 28 days and analyzed using SPSS one-way ANOVA with 95% confidence level, followed by well diffusion to see the diameter of the zone of inhibition (mm). The results showed that all concentrations had inhibitory

potential against *Staphylococcus aureus* which was determined based on the zone of inhibition, with a mean of >20 mm or 30 mm. Liquid soap combination of essential oils from sweet orange peel and basil leaves showed a very strong antibacterial effect against *Staphylococcus aureus* bacteria.

Keywords: antibacterial, sweet orange peel, basil leaves, soap

The Risk Factor Of Tuberculosis In Pijorkoling Public Health Center

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Home environmental factors that can influence the incidence of pulmonary Tuberculosis include room ventilation, humidity, temperature, lighting, windows and the acted of opened windows. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between knowledge, attitudes and humidity of the house with the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis in Pijorkoling Public Health Center. The research design used was a cross sectional study. The population in this study were all aspects in July, 2020 which showed symptoms of pulmonary tuberculosis as many as 60 people in the Pijorkoling Public Health Center, and the number of samples was 60 people who were determined by total sampling or the entire population was used as the research sample. Patients with pulmonary Tuberculosis was analyzed based on the medical records of patients, knowledge and attitudes measured used a questionnaire, and home humidity measured used a hygrometer. The research analysis used the Chi-Square test

($\alpha=95\%$). The results of statistical tests showed that there was a significant relationship between the level of knowledge, attitudes and humidity of the house and the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis at Public Health Center of Pijorkoling, Padangsidempuan City, with results ($p = 0.00$).

Keywords: knowledge, attitude, humidity, pulmonary tuberculosis

Factors Correlated With Incomplete Miscarriage At Lakipadada Regional General Hospital Of Tana Toraja Regency

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Miscarriage occurs when a result of conception is inevitably brought out before it is developed enough to survive on its own because it weighs less than 1000 grams or its gestational age is less than 28 weeks. An incomplete miscarriage takes place when some of the conception result has been brought out from the cavum uteri but some of it remains inside. The aim of this study was to identify factors correlated with incomplete miscarriage at Lakipadada Regional General Hospital, Tana Toraja Regency in 2018. This research employed cross sectional method. The population was 104 pregnant women who experienced miscarriage at Lakipadada Regional General Hospital, Tana Toraja Regency from January to August 2018. Samples were taken using purposive sampling, consisting of 80 pregnant women who experienced incomplete miscarriage at Lakipadada Regional General Hospital, Tana Toraja Regency from January to August. Data were collected using

checklists. The collected data were processed using SPSS version 24.0, analyzed in univariate and bivariate methods using chi-square statistical test and presented in frequency distribution table. Univariate analysis was used to look for the frequency distribution, bivariate analysis revealed that there was a correlation between anemia and incomplete miscarriage (p -value= .042) and no correlation of hypertension (p -value= .571) and smoking (p -value= .549) with incomplete miscarriage. There is a correlation between anemia and incomplete miscarriage at Lakipadada Regional General Hospital, Tana Toraja Regency in 2018 and there is no correlation of hypertension and smoking with incomplete miscarriage at Lakipadada Regional General Hospital, Tana Toraja Regency in 2018.

Keywords: Anemia, Hypertension, Smoking, Incomplete Miscarriage

The Effect Of Family Knowledge Level On First Aid Speed Of Patients With Hypertension Emergencies In Dr.R Soedjati Soemodiardjo Purwodadi Hospital

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Hypertension is the silent killer which is widely known as a very common cardiovascular disease. (WHO, 2019). Data obtained from RSUD dr.R Soedjati Soemodiardjo Purwodadi in 2017 there were 540 patients with hypertension and 212 of them were hypertensive emergencies in 2020, but not higher than 2021, namely 502 with the same hypertension patients as many as 173 people. The aim of this study was to determine the effect of the level of family knowledge on the speed of first aid in patients with emergency hypertension at RSUD Dr.R Soedjati Soemodiardjo Purwodadi. This study is an analytical study with a case control study design using a retrospective approach. The data collection method used a questionnaire in the form of a questionnaire and check the medic notes addressed to. The sample size for each group is

15 respondents using nonprobability sampling technique with Quota Sampling method. Results: The characteristics of the age of the respondents at RSUD dr.R Soedjati Soemodiardjo Purwodadi from 30 respondents 43.3% aged 36-45 years, 50% have high school education, 33.3% work as farmers, while the level of knowledge 66.7% is classified as having good knowledge , 50% of respondents have fast family first aid for hypertension emergencies and 50% are slow. The results of statistical tests with chi square, obtained a p value of 0.007 <0.05, there is an effect of the level of family knowledge on the speed of first aid in emergency hypertension at RSUD dr.R Soedjati Soemodiardjo Purwodadi. Conclusion: There is a significant influence

between the level of family knowledge on the speed of first aid for hypertension emergencies at RSUD Dr.R Soedjati Soemodiardjo Purwodadi.

Keywords: knowledge level, speed, first aid, emergency hypertension

Relationship Of Knowledge And Attitude With The Use Of Personal Protective Equipment Mask On Public Fuel Filling Officers At Spbu At Kota Padangsidimpuan

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The use of PPE (Personal Protective Equipment) is the last risk control to protect workers from occupational safety and health hazards. Compliance in using PPE is important to be a concern to protect workers from hazards that occur in the work environment. The purpose of this study was to determine whether there was a relationship between knowledge and attitudes with the use of PPE masks for public refueling officers at gas stations in Padangsidimpuan City. The type of research used is an observational analytic study with a cross sectional study design. The sample in this study were all employees of public refueling officers at gas stations in Padangsidimpuan City as many as 75 people. The results showed that most of the officers did not fully use PPE when working. Based on data analysis conducted with chi-square

statistical test, it was found that there was a relationship between knowledge ($p=0.001$) and attitude ($p=0.001$) with the use of PPE. Suggestions based on research results are for companies to establish stricter policies regarding compliance with wearing PPE and provide continuing health education to employees related to the use of PPE.

Keywords: knowledge, attitude, PPE (Personal Protective Equipment)

The Effect Of Giving Moringa Leaves Extract On The Reduction Of Blood Pressure In Elderly Hypertension Patients in Ngrandah Village, Toroh District, Grobogan Regency

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The aim of this study was to determine the effect of giving Moringa leaf extract on lowering blood pressure in elderly hypertension patients in Ngrandah Village, Toroh District, Grobogan Regency. The type of research that is used in this research is quantitative using a quasi-experimental research design with a Control Group Design approach. The sampling method that is used in this study was Qouta Sampling (Judgment Sampling). It was found 26 respondents that were divided into 2 groups, namely 13 respondents of Moringa leaf extract as case group and the control group who consumed the drug, 13 respondents. Based on a computerized analysis with Paired T Test result, the effect of offering Moringa leaf extract on blood pressure reduction in elderly hypertension patients in Ngrandah Village, Toroh District, Grobogan Regency, obtained a

value of ρ value of 0.000 $< \alpha$ (0.05). Furthermore, using the Independent Test to get a value of ρ value of 0.000 $< \alpha$ (0.05). From the results of the above research, it can be concluded that there is an effect of giving Moringa leaf extract on reducing blood pressure in elderly hypertensive patients in Ngrandah Village, Toroh District, Grobogan Regency.

Keywords : Hypertension, Moringa Leaf Extract, Decrease

Factors Associated with Pulmonary Tuberculosis Incidence in Working Area of Puskesmas Kapota Kecamatan Wangi-Wangi Selatan Kabupaten Wakatobi"

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Risk factors that can cause tuberculosis disease are the factors of air humidity, ventilation area and density of occupancy. Air humidity is a condition of temperature in the house which will affect one's body resistance to diseases, especially pulmonary tuberculosis. Another effort to prevent the occurrence of Pulmonary TB disease is to pay attention to the ventilation system that meets the health requirements, because with ventilation that meet the health requirements there will be good air circulation in the room so that germs, especially pulmonary tuberculosis disease is not contained in the room. Residential density is the ratio between the number of occupants with the floor space of the house. Minimum area per person is very relative, depending on the quality of buildings and facilities available. The research design used in this

research is descriptive analytic using Cross Sectional approach. The sample used in this research is 100 people who are in working area of Kapota Public Health Center. The instrument of data collection in this research is observation and questionnaire using Gutman scale. From the results of this study can be concluded that there is a relationship between air humidity, ventilation area and density of residents with the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis in the working area of Kapota Wave-Wangi Selatan District Health Center of Wakatobi Regency.

Keywords: Air Humidity, Ventilation Area, Density Occupant and Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Factors Affecting Health Workers in Providing Nutritious Foods to Patients in RSUD Labuang Baji Makassar

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The organization of hospital food is a series of activities ranging from menu planning, food needs planning, budget planning, food procurement, acceptance and storage, rationing of foodstuffs, distribution and recording, reporting and evaluation. This study aims to determine the relationship of knowledge, motivation, level of education, age and period of health worker to the provision of nutritious food in patients RSUD Labuang Baji Makassar. The type of research used in this research is descriptive correlative with cross sectional approach. The sample used in this study were 40 respondents. Instrument of data collection in this research is questionnaire which use Gutman scale. From the results of this study can be concluded that there is a relationship between knowledge, ($p = 0,043 \leq 0,05$) motivation, ($p = 0,003 \leq 0,05$) age ($p = 0,043 \leq 0,05$) and working period ($p =$

0,008 \leq 0,05) of nutritious food in patients RSUD Labuang Baji Makassar. In education variables ($p = 0,056 \geq 0,05$) there is no relationship with the provision of nutritious food in patients at RSUD Labuang Baji Makassar.

Keywords: Knowledge, motivation, education level, age, period work and Food service.

Relationship of Husband Support with DPT III Immunization at Puskesmas Pintu Padang, Batang Angkola District, Tapanuli Selatan Regencyy

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Immunization is a preventive effort to reduce morbidity, disability and mortality due to some PD3I, such as diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus which can be prevented by DPT immunization. Complete basic immunization coverage in infants in Indonesia reaches 86.8%. DPT III immunization in Batang Angkola Subdistrict showed that the achievement of DPT I (95.6%) and achievement of DPT III (55%) had decreased, meaning that it was not in accordance with coverage. The purpose of this study is the Relationship of Husband's Support to Giving Immunization of DPT III at Pintu Padang Health Center Batang Angkola District, South Tapanuli Regency in 2018. This study uses Descriptive Correlation method. The research design used was cross sectional. The study was conducted in the work area of the Pintu Padang Health Center. The sample is 55 people.

Statistical analysis using univariate and bivariate with statistical tests of the type of test used, namely Chi-Square, the results of the study showed that there was a relationship between Husband's Support for Giving DPT III Immunization. It is expected that mothers will be more active and caring in providing infant immunization and should seek information about the benefits of immunization.

Keywords : Husband's Support, Giving DPT Immunization III

Physical Properties Testing Soap From Citronella Oil With The Addition Of Red Spinach (*Amaranthus gangeticus*) Extract

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Cosmetics production is estimated to increase by 7% due to consumer demand during the COVID-19 pandemic, one of which is soap production. The purpose of this research was to determine the citronella oil (*Citronella oil*) with the addition of red spinach (*Amaranthus gangeticus*) extract can be formulated in the manufacture of solid soap. The method used in this research is a laboratory-based experimental method. The formula for solid soap is the ratio between citronella oil (*Citronella oil*) and red spinach (*Amaranthus gangeticus*) namely formula 1 = 1% and 2%, formula 2 = 1.5% and 2.5% and formula 3 = 2%, and 3%. The tests carried out in this study included Organoleptic Test, pH Test, High Foam, Irritation Test on Volunteers' Skin and Preference Test. Formula 1 with pink organoleptic test results, in solid form and produces lemongrass oil aroma, pH 9.0 test, high foam test with 60% foam stability, and irritation test on volunteer skin is no irritation. Formula

2 with organoleptic test results was pink in solid form and produced the aroma of citronella oil, pH 9.0 test, high foam test with foam stability 70%, and irritation test on volunteer skin was no irritation. Formula 3 with purplish pink organoleptic test results in a solid form and produces lemongrass oil aroma, pH test of 10,4, foam height test with 60% foam stability, and irritation test on volunteer skin is no irritation. The conclusion of this research is that formula 2 is the best.

Keywords : Oil, Lemongrass, Spinach, Red, Soap

The Relation Of Nurse's Motivation And Work Ability With Quality Nursing Services At Makkasau Parepare Hospital

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Currently, the practice of nursing services in hospitals does not reflect the practice of professional services where nursing activities are not fully oriented to meeting patient needs. Based on data from the Nursing Section of RSUD Andi Makkasau Parepare, the number of nurses currently working is 165 people, of which 40 nurses with SPK education, 121 D-III nurses and 4 nurses. While the data on BOR (Bed Occupancy Rate) obtained is 94%. So that a research was conducted on the relationship between motivation and work ability of nurses with the quality of nursing services at Andi Makkasau Hospital Parepare. The research method used is descriptive analytic with cross-sectional method. The statistical test used is the Fisher's Exact Test. From the research conducted at the Andi Makkasau Hospital Parepare in September – November with a total sample of 84 obtained by total sampling the

results were: 56 (66.7%) sufficient motivation and 28 (33.3%) less; sufficient work ability 79 (94.05 %) and less than 5 (5.95 %); and the quality of nursing services with good category 74 (88, I %) and less 10 (11,9%). And the results of statistical tests, for motivation and work ability with quality nursing services obtained values for P, respectively: 0.014 and 0.011. The value of the contingency coefficient between motivation and work ability with the quality of nursing services, respectively: 0.275 and 0.350. The value of the relative risk for motivation with the quality of nursing service group with good and poor categories, respectively: 1.262 and 0.214; ability to work with the quality of nursing services with good and poor categories, respectively:

2.278 and 0.148. This study found a relationship between motivation and

work ability with the quality of nursing services and has a significant relationship

Keywords: motivation, work ability, service quality

Relationship Between Age And Comorbidities And Elderly Gymnastics In Puskesmas Ngaringan, Grobogan Regency

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The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between age and comorbidities and elderly gymnastics in *Puskesmas* Ngaringan, Grobogan Regency. This type of research is correlation analysis, in which, it is to analyze the dynamics of the correlation between phenomena, both between risk and effect factors. The approach used cross sectional. It is to know the dynamics of the correlation between risk and effects factors, by approaching, observing or collecting data together. Based on the *Chi Square test* it can be used with a p value $(0.003) < (0.05)$, H_a is accepted, H_0 is rejected. It can be concluded that there is a relationship between age and elderly gymnastics in *Puskesmas* Ngaringan, Grobogan Regency. Based on the *Chi Square test* it can be used with a p value $(0.003) < (0.05)$, then H_a is accepted, H_0 is rejected. It can be concluded that there is a relationship between comorbidities and elderly gymnastics in *Puskesmas* Ngaringan, Grobogan Regency.

There is a relationship between age and comorbidities and elderly gymnastics in *Puskesmas* Ngaringan, Grobogan Regency

Keywords: Age, comorbidities, gymnastic movements

The Physical Environment Of House And Incidence Of Ispa (1-12 Years Old) At Tamalate Health Center In Makassar

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The aim of this study was to determine the effect of giving Moringa leaf extract on lowering blood pressure in elderly hypertension patients in Ngrandah Village, Toroh District, Grobogan Regency. The type of research that is used in this research is quantitative using a quasi-experimental research design with a Control Group Design approach. The sampling method that is used in this study was Qouta Sampling (Judgment Sampling). It was found 26 respondents that were divided into 2 groups, namely 13 respondents of Moringa leaf extract as case group and the control group who consumed the drug, 13 respondents. Based on a computerized analysis with Paired T Test result, the effect of offering Moringa leaf extract on blood pressure reduction in elderly hypertension patients in Ngrandah Village, Toroh District, Grobogan Regency, obtained a value of p value of $0.000 < \alpha (0.05)$. Furthermore, using the Independent Test to get a value of p value of 0.000

$<\alpha$ (0.05). From the results of the above research, it can be concluded that there is an effect of giving Moringa leaf extract on reducing blood pressure in elderly hypertensive patients in Ngrandah Village, Toroh District, Grobogan Regency.

Keywords : Hypertension, Moringa Leaf Extract, Decrease

The Effect Of Giving Moringa Leaves Extract On The Reduction Of Blood Pressure In Elderly Hypertension Patients in Ngrandah Village, Toroh District, Grobogan Regency

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ISPA is a disease that attacks one part and / or more of the respiratory tract from the nose to the alveoli including adnexa tissue such as sinus, middle ear and pleural cavity (Nelson, 2013). From the research results can be concluded that based on the results of the final score of respondents in Health Center Tamalate Makassar about the condition of ARI events is known that the most answer is Good as many as 25 (67.5%) respondents, and the lowest answer is Less Good as much as 15 (32.5 %) of respondents. This study aims to determine the effect of physical factors of the house with the incidence of ARI in children aged 1-12 years using a comparison with Home Ventilation, Home Humidity, and Temperature House. This research was conducted in November 2017. The sampling technique used Purposive sampling with the

number of samples were 40 respondents. The results of this study indicate that there is a fairly clear influence between the influence of physical factors of the house with the incidence of ARI in children aged 1- 12 years in the Working Area Tamalate Health Center of Makassar as there is the effect of ARI events with Home Ventilation, Humidity House, and Temperature House. It is expected that the health center will maintain or improve the quality of health services so that the community or the mother remains renovated to bring their children to the health center or other health institutions, and for the advancement of Tamalate Makassar Health Center in the future. The results of this study can be used as a means to enrich the insight and develop science.

Keywords: Home Ventilation, Home Humidity, and House Temperature.

The Relation Of Case Of Hypertension With Pattern Eats To Elderly In Puskesmas Malimongan Baru Of Distric Bontoala

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Various reasons is told by hypertension cause at elderly because lack of activity or athletics, fatness, smoking, often consumes beverage having alcohol and many containing caffeine, work factor which able to cause stres, often consumes food which many containing salt and knowledge that is less about healthy food menu. Intention of this research is to know level of case of hypertension and relation between pattern eats with case of hypertension at lansia. Research design applied in this research is analytic research passed approach of Cross Sectional with aim to know relation between case of hypertension with pattern eats to lansia. Sample in this research is elderly having age 45 - 60 years in Puskesmas Malimongan Baru

District Bontoala Makassar Town. which is not has hypertension history before all with sampling total technique that is, all lansia suffering hypertension paying a visit to Puskesmas Malimongan Baru. Result of research namely incidenty hypertension at lansia in puskesmas Malimongan Baru enough heights, namely out of 50 responders elderly which is accurate about its(the blood pressure it is obtained that there are 54,00% experiencing hypertension and result of statistical test analysis shows statistic test result Chi Square obtained value $\chi^2_{hitung} > \chi^2_{tabel}$ where $\chi^2_{hitung} = 21,772$ and $\chi^2_{tabel} = 3,841$, From this inferential research that there is the relation of pattern eats with case of hypertension at elderlyin new Puskesmas Malimongan of District Bontoala Makassar Town.

Keywords: Hypertension, Pattern Eats, Elderly, gender, age

Effect Of Progressive Muscle Relaxation On Psychological Stress Control Of Diabetes Mellitus

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Diabetes mellitus (DM) is one of the degenerative diseases that is a global problem. DM clients experience various stresses both physiologically (hyperglycemia and fatigue) and psychologically (anxiety). This study was conducted to determine the effect of progressive muscle relaxation on the physiological control of stress and psychological clients with diabetes mellitus. This research was conducted in the city of Padangsidimpuan. The research period starts from April to July 2020. The research design is a quasi- experimental design with one group pretest-posttest only design. The sampling technique used is Consecutive Sampling. The number of samples in this study were 20 people. The instrument used is the Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale (HARS) to measure stress levels. The results of progressive muscle relaxation research can be used as complementary therapy in managing psychological stress in people with

diabetes mellitus. Anxiety score from 36.05 to 32.60 ($p=0.001$). Progressive muscle relaxation is effective in reducing psychological stress in people with diabetes mellitus.

Keywords: Diabetes Mellitus, Anxiety, Progressive Muscle Relaxation

Family Experience In Care Of Patients Diabetes Mellitus Type 2: Phenomenological Study

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The function of the family to care for family members with health problems is that the family is able to provide a sense of security, comfort in the environment needed for patient healing. The purpose of the study was to determine the family's experience in treating patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus. The research method was a qualitative type with a phenomenological study design. The participants were 5 people with the sample technique using Snowball Sampling. The data collection method used in-depth interviews and analyzed using the Coallaizi Method. The results of the study: 1) The family said the symptoms of diabetes were frequent urination; 2) Families take time to help self-care patients; 3) Family efforts in healing; 4) Feelings of family anxiety in caring for; 5) Utilize health facilities in blood sugar control. The conclusion is that the relationship between family support and patients, the relationship of

family knowledge about type 2 diabetes mellitus, peer relationships in the patient's family, greatly affect patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus in obtaining health such as encouragement to take care of patients. The conclusion of the study can be used as additional insight for families who care for type 2 diabetes patients.

Keywords: family care, type 2 diabetes mellitus, phenomenological study

Potential Vitamin C In Kratom (*Mitragyna Speciosa*) Leaves Using Ultraviolet Spectrophotometry Method

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Kratom plants are plants that belong to the *Rubiaceae* family, a group with coffee plants. Kratom leaves can be used to treat chronic pain, digestive problems, and as an aid for opium addiction. At low doses, kratom leaf is a stimulant but at high doses it acts as a sedative. This study aims to find other benefits of kratom leaves that can be used during the covid-19 pandemic, namely increasing body resistance. One of the compounds that can increase endurance is vitamin C. The content of vitamin C in Kratom Leaves is analyzed against steeping room temperature water, hot water and boiling water because kratom leaves are usually consumed by brewing hot water and drinking as tea and then measuring the levels with using the ultraviolet spectrophotometric method. The results of the study successively resulted in the content of vitamin C with levels of 0.02034 ± 0.0002 mg/g, 0.0214 ± 0.0003 mg/g, 0.0221 ± 0.0002 mg/g. This research is expected to

make a good contribution to the kratom plant during this COVID-19 pandemic. Besides being able to increase endurance with its vitamin C content, it can also improve the economy of the local community.

Keywords : Kratom leaf, Vitamin C, Ultraviolet spectrophotometry

Antibacterial Activity Test Ethanol Extracts Of Cayenne Pepper (*Capsicum Frutescens* L.)

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Cayenne pepper (*Capsicum frutescens* L.) contains compounds that have anti-bacterial properties such as tannins, flavonoids, alkaloids, anthraquinones, phenols, saponins, terpenoids, limonoids and carotenoids. This research method is experimental including the manufacture of ethanol extract of cayenne pepper by maceration method, phytochemical screening and activity test of cayenne pepper ethanol extract against *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Escherichia coli* using several concentrations, namely 600 mg/ml, 500 mg/ml, 400 mg/ml, 300 mg/ml, 200 mg/ml, 100 mg/ml, 80 mg/ml, 60 mg/ml, 40 mg/ml, 20 mg/ml, Control + (Chloramphenicol) and Control – (Ethanol 70%). Testing of antibacterial inhibition by agar diffusion method. Phytochemical test results show that cayenne pepper contains flavonoid, saponin, steroid and triterpenoid compounds. Based on the antibacterial activity test at concentrations of 600 mg/ml, 500 mg/ml, 400 mg/ml, 300 mg/ml, 200

mg/ml, 100 mg/ml, 80 mg/ml, 60 mg/ml, 40 mg/ml and 20 mg/ml ethanol

extract of cayenne pepper (*Capsicum frutescens* L.) can inhibit *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Escherichia coli* bacteria.

Conclusions It was concluded that the ethanolic extract of cayenne pepper greatly affected the growth of *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Escherichia coli* bacteria

Keywords : Cayenne pepper (*Capsicum frutescens* L.) antibacterial, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Escherichia coli*.

The Influence Of The Physical Environment Of The House With The Incidence Of Ispa In Ages Aged 1-12 In The Work Area Of Tamalate Health Center Of Makassar City

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ISPA is a disease that attacks one part and / or more of the respiratory tract from the nose to the alveoli including adnexa tissue such as sinus, middle ear and pleural cavity (Nelson, 2013). From the research results can be concluded that based on the results of the final score of respondents in Health Center Tamalate Makassar about the condition of ARI events is known that the most answer is Good as many as 25 (67.5%) respondents, and the lowest answer is Less Good as much as 15 (32.5 %) of respondents. This study aims to determine the effect of physical factors of the house with the incidence of ARI in children aged 1-12 years using a comparison with Home Ventilation, Home Humidity, and Temperature House. This research was conducted in November 2017. The sampling technique used Purposive sampling with the number of samples were 40 respondents. The results of

this study indicate that there is a fairly clear influence between the influence of physical factors of the house with the incidence of ARI in children aged 1- 12 years in the Working Area Tamalate Health Center of Makassar as there is the effect of ARI events with Home Ventilation, Humidity House, and Temperature House. It is expected that the health center will maintain or improve the quality of health services so that the community or the mother remains renovated to bring their children to the health center or other health institutions, and for the advancement of Tamalate Makassar Health Center in the future. The results of this study can be used as a means to enrich the insight and develop science.

Keywords: Home Ventilation, Home Humidity, House Temperature.

Factors Affecting Officer Performance On Patient Satisfaction In The Work Area Of Sadabuan Health Center, Padangsidempuan City

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Performance is the appearance of the work of personnel in quantity and quality in an organization. performance is the execution of the functions required of a person or an act, an achievement a general exhibition of skills. Satisfaction or dissatisfaction is the conclusion of the interaction between expectations and experiences after using the services or services provided. The purpose of this study was to determine the factors that influence the performance of officers on patient satisfaction in the Sadabuan Health Center work area, Padangsidempuan City. The type of research used in this research is an analytical survey research with a cross sectional study design. Sampling used the total sampling method with a sample size of 30 respondents for health workers and 30 respondents for patient visits. Data obtained by using

questionnaires and interviews. The results were processed on spss22 with chi-square test. The results of the bivariate analysis, there is a significant effect between tenure, motivation, work discipline with the performance of health workers and there is a significant effect between tenure, motivation, work discipline and patient satisfaction. The conclusion in this study is that there is an influence between tenure, motivation, work discipline with the work performance of health workers and patient satisfaction in the work area of the Sadabuan Health Center, Padangsidempuan City.

Keywords: officer performance, patient satisfaction

**Factor Analysis Relating To Pattern
Trouble Sleeping Client Which Taken
Care Of In Space Of Treatment Of
Wedge Surgical Operation Dakka
Local General Hospital Public
Labuang
Baji Kota Makassar**

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The client frequently require more sleep and taking a rest from at healthy client. However, natural character from disease preventing client for getting rest sleeping enoughness. intention of This research is Factor analysis area and habit factor can bother patient sleep pattern which taken care of in space Treatment of Wedge surgical operation DAKKA Local general hospital public Labuang Baji KOTA MAKASSAR. Design from This research is is analytic descriptive with approach of cross sectional with data analysis univariat and bivariate. Result which obtained namely there is environmental factor influence with pattern trouble sleeping patient while for factor of habit of patient is

interpreted that is habit factor influence with patient sleep pattern trouble which taken care of in space of treatment of Wedge surgical operation DAKKA Local general hospital public Labuang Baji KOTA MAKASSAR. Thereby conclusion in this research is 1). Area of having influence having a meaning (of) with pattern trouble sleeping client, 2). Habit of patient have influence having a meaning (of) with gangguan pattern sleeping, 3). Mostly responder experience sleep pattern trouble during taken care of in hospital, 4). experienced by Sleep pattern trouble is client which taken care of in space of treatment of Wedge surgical operation DAKKA Local general hospital public Labuang Baji KOTA MAKASSAR because of condition of treatment room which less kondusif

Keywords: Pattern Of Sleep, Wedge Surgical

The Relationship between Immunization and ISPA Incidence in Toddlers at Mare Health Center, Mare District, Bone Regency

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The cause of the increase in ARI in the community is the influence of the environment, attitudes and behavior as well as the low knowledge of the community to find the best solution in tackling the incidence of ARI, while immunization is an attempt to give the body's immunity (antibody) artificially to prevent infectious diseases. This study aims to determine the relationship between the incidence of ARI with immunization in children under five at the Mare Health Center. The research design was an analytical survey with a cross sectional study approach intended to determine the relationship between the incidence of ARI and immunization. The number of samples was 50 respondents of mothers under five and their children under five who met the inclusion and exclusion criteria where data were collected through the distribution of questionnaires and observation. Data processing using SPSS

computer which is presented in tabular form. Results with the chi squer correlation test to see the relationship between variables. From the results carried out with the statistical correction test, it was found that the value (P) = 0.030 or less than the alpha value, for the relationship between immunization and the incidence of ARI, thus it was concluded that there was a significant relationship between the incidence of ARI and immunization for children under five, especially in Mare Health Center, Mare District, Bone Regency.

Keywords: ARI, toddlers, immunization, knowledge

Description of the Level of Knowledge, Attitudes and Actions of Transvestites of Commercial Sex Workers (CSWs) about HIV/AIDS AIDS Infection in Padangsidempuan City

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Transgenders are a high risk group for HIV/AIDS infection. IBBS data (Integrated Biological and Behavioral Surveillance) in Indonesia, transgenders are the second highest at 22% after injecting drug users. AIDS In Padangsidempuan City alone in 2016 the incidence of HIV/AIDS was 47,741 cases. This study uses a descriptive observational method, with the type of quantitative research. The population of this study was 90 people who were transgender sex workers commercial AIDS in Padangsidempuan City so that a sample of 47 transgender sex workers was obtained using purposive sampling technique. The results showed that most of the transgender commercial sex workers had sufficient

knowledge about matters related to HIV/AIDS, namely 33 (66.0%) people, while the waria who had less knowledge were 14 (28.0%) people. Most of the transgender commercial sex workers had a higher negative attitude about things related to HIV/AIDS, namely 31 (62.0%) people compared to 16 (32.0%) people who had a lower positive attitude. Most of the transgender commercial sex workers had a higher positive attitude about HIV/AIDS, namely 38 (76.0%) than those who had a lower negative attitude, namely 9 (18.0%). And of the 47 transgender people who were interviewed, there were 8 transgender people who had a history of STIs (sexually transmitted infections). With this research, it is suggested to the health office that there is a need for further counseling about HIV/IDS among waria and the need for routine screening in the transgender

community. For the transgender community, it is recommended that sexualintercourse is carried out safely and regularly in the STI or WCT clinic.

Keywords: HIV/AIDS, STI, Waria CSWs, Knowledge, Attitudes and Actions

Relationship of Knowledge and
Attitude with Obedience in Performing
Bedrest Treatment in Patients with
Suspected Typhoid Fever At the
UPTD Community Health Center
Pokanjior
Padangsidimpuan City

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Until now, typhoid fever is still a health problem. In Indonesia, cases of typhoid fever are found throughout the year and until now there has been no agreement regarding the relationship between the increasing number of cases of typhoid fever. This study aims to determine the relationship between knowledge and attitudes of typhoid fever sufferers with obedience in carrying out bed rest treatments. This research uses analytical descriptive research method. A total of 35 samples were obtained by using the saturated sample technique. The results of the study after being processed using the Fisher Exact Test.

The results showed that there were 23 patients with sufficient knowledge (67.71%), but who were obedient in carrying out bed rest treatments only 19 people (54.29%), and who had a positive attitude were 27 people (77.14%) and obedient. only 17 people (48.57%). This shows that even though they are sufficiently knowledgeable and have a positive attitude, there is still the potential to be disobedient in carrying out bed rest treatments. The conclusions of this study are: There is a relationship between knowledge and obedience of patients with typhoid fever in carrying out bed rest treatment, There is a relationship between attitude and obedience of patients with typhoid fever in carrying out bed rest treatment at the Pokanjior Community Health Center, Padangsidempuan City.

Keywords: Typhoid Fever Knowledge, Attitude, Obedience, bed rest

Relationship between Hospital Officer Behavior and Medical Waste Management System at Inanta Hospital, Sidimpuan City

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Behavior is an activity or activity of the organism (living thing) concerned. From a biological point of view, all living things starting from plants, animals and humans behave, because they have their own activities. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between the behavior of hospital staff and the medical waste management system at Inantha Hospital, Sidimpuan City. This research design uses a descriptive correlative research design with a cross sectional approach, which is a study to study the dynamics of the correlation between the independent variable and the dependent variable by means of an observation approach or data collection using a questionnaire at once (point time approach), the total population is 21 people, and a sample of 21 respondents. . The measuring instrument used is a questionnaire. The results are processed using SPSS version 20 using a 2x2

table with the Chi-Square test with a table significance level of $= 0.05$. The results of the bivariate relationship between the behavior of the waste management system are p value $= 0.003$, and knowledge about waste management systems medical, namely p value $= 0.018$. The conclusion in this study is that there is a relationship between behavior and knowledge about the medical waste management system at Inantha Hospital, Sidimpuan City.

Keywords: Behavior, medical waste management system

Demographic Picture and Nutritional Status of Tuak Addicts in Adult Men in Botang Sub- District, Makale District, Tana Toraja Regency

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Tuak is a type of alcoholic beverage which is a result of fermentation of palm trees, and coconut trees or fruit drinks containing sugar. Knowledgeable Age description of tuak addicts in Botang Subdistrict, Makale District, Tana Toraja Regency, Knowledgeable Overview of tuak addict jobs in Botang Sub-District, Makale District, Tana Toraja Regency, It is known that the picture of tuak addict education in Botang Village, Makale District, Tana Toraja Regency, is known Body mass index (BMI) for palm wine addicts in Botang Village, Makale District, Tana Toraja Regency. The type of research used is descriptive analytical research with a "cross sectional" approach using primary data, where dependent variables and independent variables are collected simultaneously at the same time. Then observations were made to see Demographic and Nutritional Status of Poison Addicts in Adult Men in Botang Sub-District, Makale

District, Tana Toraja Regency. The results of this study showed that 50 respondents who consumed tuak had a negative effect on increasing nutrients in the body, namely as many as 32 (64%) whose body mass index is not normal. And very influential on health or nutritional status, the traditional drink of palm wine is known to be one factor in the occurrence of obesity and weight loss. sometimes someone who has entered the age above 50 years is unable to walk long distances due to abnormal nerves in the body.

Keywords: Tuak addicts, and Body mass index (BMI)

Factors related to nurses in the application of family public health care at Gunung Tua Hospital, Padang Lawas Regency

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The implementation of family community health care is one of the main activities of the Puskesmas. Public health services provided to families are increased knowledge and willingness of families to deal with health independently. As well as increasing knowledge of the importance of getting health services. This research is descriptive research with the aim to identify factors related to nurses' interest in carrying out family public health care at Gunung Tua Hospital, Padang Lawas Regency. Samples were taken from the population with a total sampling technique, namely all nurses who served in Gunung Tua Hospital, Padang Lawas Regency, including those on duty at the Pustu with a total of 25 respondents. The research instrument was a questionnaire and an observation sheet on the implementation of family public health care. Data processing is done by using percentage analysis technique. This research proposal shows

that the factors related to the nurse's interest in carrying out family public health care by nurses at the Gunung Tua Hospital, Padang Lawas Regency are skill factors (78.8%), knowledge factors (76.8%), education factors (75.2%). While the implementation of family public health care is still low at 68.0%. Therefore, the implementation of public health care at Gunung Tua Hospital can be better by increasing the skills, knowledge, and education of nurses.

Keywords: Education, knowledge of family public health skills

Factors Associated with the
Incidence of Anemia in Pregnant
Women 1-3 Months of Pregnancy in
the Working Area of Batunadua
Public Health Center,
Padangsidimpuan City

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Anemia is a symptom of an underlying condition, such as loss of blood components, inadequate elements or lack of nutrients needed for the formation of red blood cells which results in a decrease in the oxygen-carrying capacity of the blood. Pregnant women aged 1-3 months pregnant in the Batunadua Health Center Work Area, Padangsidimpuan City The research design used was cross sectional. The study was conducted in May-June 2019. Data collection was carried out using a questionnaire. The sample in this study were some pregnant women with a gestational age of 1-3 months. as many as 28 people using purposive sampling method. The results showed that most of the mothers had good knowledge about anemia, dietary factors were included in the good category, the mother's pregnancy

distance factor was good with a low risk level and 3 respondents who had a history of anemia. The results showed that there was a significant correlation between the mother's level of knowledge and the incidence of anemia in pregnant women, there was a relationship between dietary factors and the incidence of anemia in pregnant women, and there was a relationship between the distance factor of pregnancy and the incidence of anemia in pregnant women. The conclusion that can be obtained from the results of this study is that health promotion activities carried out by health workers can relate to the implementation of understanding maternal knowledge, maternal eating patterns, and maternal gestational distance about anemia which can have an impact on the

incidence of anemia in pregnant women at gestational ages
1-3. months in the working area of the Batunadua Health
Center, Padangsidempuan city

Keywords: Anemia Incidence, Knowledge, Diet, and
Pregnancy Distance.

Factors Associated with BPJS Patient Satisfaction with Services at the Public Health Center at South Tapanuli Hospital

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Quality health care is an important factor in achieving patient satisfaction. Patient satisfaction is a patient's level of feeling that arises as a result of the performance of health services he gets after the patient compares it with what he expects (Pohan, 2017). Patient satisfaction depends on the quality of applicable services. This study aims to determine the factors related to the level of satisfaction of BPJS patients with services at the Community Health Center in South Tapanuli Regency. By using a comparison of membership status, health services and length of membership on patient satisfaction. This research was carried out in July 2019, at the community health center in South Tapanuli Regency. The sampling technique is in Random Sampling with a total sample of 50 people. The results showed that the factors related to the level of satisfaction of BPJS patients with services at the

regional general hospital (RSUD) of South Tapanuli Regency were quite concrete, namely there was a relationship between membership status and patient satisfaction, health services with patient satisfaction and length of membership with satisfaction. patient. It is hoped that health workers will further improve services at the regional general hospital (RSUD) of South Tapanuli Regency. It is hoped that the attitude of health workers can provide increased skills to realize patient satisfaction. It is hoped that further researchers will be able to continue this research using respondents above 50 samples.

Keywords: membership status, health services, length of membership, patient satisfaction

The Relation Of Pattern Eats With Hypertension Case At Erdelry In Hospital Of Labuang Baji Makassar

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Increasing of old age amounts in Indonesia as impact success of development, causes the increasing of problems at group of erdelry which its (the life experience is naturally will experience a period of stripper with all under groudt especially in health problem. Intention of this research is to know level of hypertension case, pattern eats erdelry and relation between pattern eats with case of hypertension at erdelry. Research design applied in this research is research of analytic deskriptik passed approach of Cross Sectional with aim to know relation between case of hypertension with pattern eats to erdelry. Sample in this research is erdelry having age 60 years to the above of in Hospital of Makassar. Number of samples is 50 pays a visit to come in Hospital Labuang Baji. Result of research namely insident hypertension at erdelry in Hospital Labuang Baji enough heights, namely out of 50 responders erdelry which is

accurate about its (the blood pressure it is obtained that there are 62,00% experiencing hypertension, 58,00% elderly with pattern eats is good and result of statistical test analysis shows value p

= 0,025 mean there is relation between pattern eats with case of hypertension at elderly. From this inferential research that there is the relation of pattern eats with case of hypertension at elderly in Hospital Labuang Baji Makassar.

Keyword : Hypertension, Pattern Eats, Elderly, Age

The Effect Of Perception Of Primary Service On Patient Satisfaction In Panyabungan Regional General Hospital, Mandailing Regency

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Excellent service is the main element in hospitals and health units. Hospitals are required to provide health services that meet optimal service standards. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of perceptions of excellent service on patient satisfaction at the Panyabungan Regional General Hospital, Mandailing Natal Regency. The population in this study were all patients who visited the Panyabungan Regional General Hospital, Mandailing Natal district as many as 3867 people. The sample in this study was that some patients visited the Panyabungan Regional General Hospital, Mandailing Natal district, as many as 97 people using purposive sampling technique. The results showed that there was a significant effect between attitude and patient satisfaction with a value of $p = 0.000$. there is a significant effect between attention and patient satisfaction with a value of $p = 0.000$ and there is a significant effect between action

and patient satisfaction with a value of $p = 0.000$. It is recommended to conduct regular training of existing staff and officers so that they can provide better services, especially aimed at increasing user satisfaction at the Panyabungan Regional General Hospital, Mandailing Natal Regency.

Keywords: Attitudes, Attention, Actions, Excellent Service, Patient Satisfaction

Keywords : Hypertension, Moringa Leaf Extract, Decrease

Factors Associated with Giving Colostrum to Newborns at the Panyabungan Regional General Hospital, Mandailing Natal District

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Colostrum is a thick, yellowish liquid produced by the alveoli of the mother's breast in the late period or third trimester of pregnancy. Knowing the relationship between mother's education and giving colostrum at the Panyabungan Regional General Hospital, Mandailing Natal Regency. The relationship between maternal age and colostrum administration at the Panyabungan Regional General Hospital, Mandailing Natal Regency, this study was an observational with correlational design regarding Factors Associated with Colostrum Giving to Newborns at the Panyabungan Regional General Hospital, Mandailing Natal Regency. statistics using Chi-square test obtained p value = 0.00. Because the p value ≤ 0.05 , the alternative hypothesis is accepted. This shows that there is a relationship between education and giving colostrum to newborns at the Panyabungan Regional General Hospital, Mandailing Natal Regency. There is a relationship between

knowledge and giving colostrum to newborns at the Panyabungan Regional General Hospital, Mandailing Natal Regency. in newborns at the Panyabungan Regional General Hospital, Mandailing Natal district

Keywords: Giving colostrum, age, knowledge, and education

Factors Associated with the Incidence of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in the Work Area of the Siabu Health Center, South Tapanuli Regency

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The risk factors that can cause tuberculosis are air humidity, ventilation area and residential density. Air humidity is a temperature condition in the house which will affect a person's resistance to disease, especially pulmonary TB disease. Another effort to prevent pulmonary TB is to pay attention to a ventilation system that meets health requirements, because with ventilation that meets health requirements, there will be good air circulation in the room so that germs, especially pulmonary tuberculosis, are not trapped in the room. Occupancy density is the ratio between the number of occupants and the floor area of the house. The minimum area per person is very relative, depending on the quality of the building and the facilities available. The research design used in

this research is descriptive analytic using a cross sectional approach. The sample used in this study was 100 people who were in the working area of the Kapota Public Health Center. The data collection instruments in this study were observations and questionnaires using the Gutman scale.

Keywords: Air Humidity, Ventilation Area, Occupant Density and the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis.

Factors Associated with the Incidence of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in the Work Area of the Siabu Health Center, South Tapanuli Regency

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According to the World Health Organization (WHO) in 2018 more than 1.5 billion people or 24% of the world's population experienced Soil Transmitted Helminths (STH) worms and more than 870 million children live in environments where the transmission is very intensive and requires treatment due to this parasite. This study aims to determine the factors that influence the incidence of helminthiasis in the working area of the Bajo Health Center. This type of research is observational with a correlational approach to see the factors that influence the incidence of helminthiasis in children aged 1-5 years at the Pargarutan Health Center, South Tapanuli Regency. This research was conducted in the working area of the Pargarutan Health

Center, South Tapanuli Regency in June 2019. The results of this research using statistical analysis of the Chi-square test obtained $p \leq 0.05$ then the alternative hypothesis is accepted. This shows the influence of behavior, knowledge and environment on the incidence of worms.

Keywords: Worms Incidence, Mother's Knowledge, Behavior, Environment

Factors Related To The Implementation Of Nursing Care In Improving The Quality Of Nursing Services In Padangsidimpuan Hospital, Padangsidimpuan City

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One area that needs attention is the development of the health sector, especially for health workers, namely the nurses who serve in the treatment room in processing the nursing care process. The nursing care process is a process or series of activities in nursing practice that are directly given to clients as a health service order in an effort to fulfill basic human needs and must comply with work quality standards that provide both quantity and quality work results, so that the nurse's performance will be more effective. This study aims to determine the extent of the implementation process and the achievements of nursing care in the implementation of nursing care carried out in the internal care room at the Padangsidimpuan Hospital, Padangsidimpuan City. The population and sample in this study amounted to 25 nurses with a total sampling

selection. The data obtained were then processed and presented in a simple descriptive manner. The results showed that the average performance of nurses was 86.40%, while the performance of nurses in managing nursing care in the room showed good results according to standard operating procedures (SOP), thus the quality of nursing services also showed maximum results in developments in the field of nursing. and nursing care standards.

Keywords: nursing care, quality, performance

Relationship Of Nutritional Intake With The Incidence Of Anemia In Pregnant Women At Padangsidempuan City General Hospital

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The causes of anemia in pregnant women are malnutrition or malnutrition, a lot of blood loss during the last delivery, chronic diseases such as tuberculosis (TB), intestinal worms and malaria. One of the easy, inexpensive, and fast determinants of nutritional status is LILA which reflects energy reserves so that it can reflect Chronic Energy Deficiency (KEK) in Women of Childbearing Age (WUS) and pregnant women. The aim of this study was to determine the relationship between nutritional intake and the incidence of anemia in pregnant women at the Padangsidempuan City General Hospital in 2020. This research is a quantitative research type with an analytical descriptive research design using a cross sectional study approach. With a sample of 16 people . with accidental sampling technique and the data is

processed by univariate and bivariate. Based on statistical tests showed the value of Value = 0.03 ($p > 0.05$). There is a relationship between nutritional intake and the incidence of anemia in pregnant women.

Keywords: nutritional intake, anemia, pregnant women

Family Habit Relationship With Stunting Incidents In Toddlers In The Working Area Of Puskesmas Manisak Mandailing Natal Regency Year 2021

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Stunting is a condition in which the occurrence of malnutrition during a long period of growth and development of children. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between family habits and the incidence of stunting in toddlers in the Manisak Health Center Work Area, Mandailing Natal Regency in 2021. The research method was quantitative with a Cross Sectional Study approach. The study was conducted at the Manisak Health Center on 97 toddlers. Analysis of the data used is Chi-Square. The results showed that there was a relationship feeding habits $P = 0.002 < 0.05$, caregiver habits $P = 0.006 < 0.05$, health service habits $P = 0.023 < 0.05$, with stunting. The conclusion is that there is a relationship between feeding habits, caregiver habits, the habit of getting health services with the incidence of stunting

in toddlers. It is hoped that mothers will be more concerned about maintaining family health by increasing good family habits.

Keywords: Stunting, Family Habits

The Relationship Among Working Time, Workload And Employment Status To The Performance Of Midwife In Implementing The Integrated Management Program For Childhood Illness At Indrajaya And Delima Public Health Center In Pidie District

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Improving the quality and access of health services for infants and children under five with activities carried out is the application of the Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI). The existence of health problems in infants and children under five is caused by the coverage of IMCI that has not reached the target yet, in 2019 the coverage of IMCI services in Pidie Regency is 90% still below the target of 100%. This study aims to analyze the relationship among years of service, workload and employment status with the performance of midwives in implementing the IMCI

program at Indrajaya and Delima Public Health Centers. This study implements analytic research using a *cross sectional*. The population in the study were midwives at those Public Health Centers as many as 96 people. The research sample is the total of the population. Data was collected by interview using a questionnaire. statistical test *logistic regression* with Stata 14.2 program. The results showed that the IMCI coverage at Indrajaya Public Health Center was 75.4% and at Delima Public Health Center was 62.2%. The results of the statistical test of factors related to the performance of midwives in the implementation of the IMCI program were the variable length of service ($p\text{-value} = 0.020$) and workload ($p\text{-value} = 0.015$), while the employment status factor had no

relationship (*p-value* = 0.265). It is recommended to the Heads of Indrajaya and Delima Public Health Centers that they can increase employee motivation through good teamwork, instill a sense of pride in being trusted as IMCI officers, and make staff who have clear work goals and have a desire for achievement at the Public Health Center, as well as improve well planned training, coaching and supervision and continuous manner through supervision and providing feedback in order to increase IMCI coverage and improve the work ability of IMCI officers.

Keywords: Working Period, Workload, Employment Status, Performance, IMCI.

The Effectiveness Of Kegel Exercise On The Healing Time Of Normal Postpartum Mother's Perineum During The Pandemic Time In The Working Area Of The Purwodadi 1 Health Center

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This study aims to determine the effectiveness of Kegel exercises on the healing time of normal postpartum mothers' perineal wounds during the pandemic. This type of research is quasi-experimental. The research design used a posttest design with control group. The population is all postpartum mothers as many as 45 people. The research sample was 32 people. The treatment group (kegel exercises) were 16 people and the control group (not kegel exercises) was 16 people. The sampling technique is purposive sampling. The measuring instrument uses REEDA. Statistical test using Mann Whitney test. Perineal wound healing time after being given Kegel exercises on average 5.13 days. Perineal wound healing time not Kegel exercises was given an average of 6 days. Kegel exercises are more effective than betel leaf decoction on the healing time of normal postpartum mothers' perineal wounds during the pandemic. Kegel exercises are effective in healing normal postpartum maternal perineal wounds during a pandemic.

Keywords: Kegel exercises; perineal wound healing time

Development Of A Prototype Of Malaria Clinical Diagnostic Decision Support System

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Malaria is a public health problem that still causes mortality, particularly in high risk population. To help health workers in diagnosing malaria accurately, it is necessary to develop a decision support system for malaria diagnosis. The aim of this study was to develop a prototype of malaria diagnostic decision support system. It was a descriptive study with action research design to explore each phase in the development of a prototype of malaria diagnostic decision support system. Participants of the study consisted of 5 general practitioners in RSU Gunungsitoli and 2 nurses in Puskesmas Gunungsitoli. The study created an application model of computer-based malaria diagnostic decision support system designed using PHP programming language and MySQL database. This system worked by entering malaria clinical symptoms into the expert system, and data of symptoms were processed by the expert system to determine diagnosis and medical advice that was useful to assist health staff in making

decision. Malaria diagnostic decision support system that had been developed attracted the interest of health workers and help them in diagnosing malaria clinically.

Keywords: malaria, clinical diagnostic ,decision support system

The Effects Of Menstrual Counseling Using Media Booklet Toward The Knowledge Of Adolescent Girls in Facing Menarche At Sd Muhammadiyah 1 Padangsidempuan

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Adolescent girls who experience their first menstruation (*menarche*) will feel confused, anxious and uncomfortable so that they are not ready in face menstruation, especially the first menstruation. Lack of menstrual knowledge can lead to long-term reproductive health problems. This study determine the effect menstrual counseling using booklet toward the knowledge of adolescent girls in the face of *menarche*. This study was an experimental study using quasi experiment design with control group pretest-posttest design. The population were adolescent girls who had not menstruated. The sample were 43 adolescent girls with a total population sampling technique. The data collection was used questionnaire. The data were analyzed using wilcoxon tests. Before menstrual counseling, the majority of

adolescent girls had poor knowledge of (96.3), when the first counseling and post-test carried out, the majority adolescent girl had good knowledge of (70.4), second post-test was (94.4). The results of the wilcoxon test obtained $p(\text{value}) 0.000 < 0.05$. In conclusion, there is an effect of counseling using booklet the knowledge of adolescent girl in dealing with *menarche*. Suggestions for nearest health workers are expected to provide counseling about menstruation, especially to adolescent girl who have not experienced their first menstruation (*menarche*).

Keywords: Adolescent girl, Menarche, Knowledge, Counseling, Booklet

Correlation Between Health Services With Participation Of The Long-Term Contraception Method (MKJP) In Covid-19 Pandemic Era At Jatirejo Village

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Family planning acceptors during the Covid-19 pandemic have a direct impact on health services in the community so that acceptors cannot access health services freely as before. This has an impact on the decline in family planning participants. For this reason, in the face of the Covid-19 pandemic, services will continue to be carried out by applying the principles of infection prevention and physical distancing. Bivariate analysis test in this study using Chi Square test analysis. Bivariate analysis was used to measure the correlations between health services and participation of MKJP family planning. The location used in this study was in Jatirejo Village, Jumapolo District, Karanganyar Regency in August - December 2021. The population of this study were all KB or PUS acceptors in the Jatirejo Village area as many as 586 acceptors, the sample

used was 120 subjects. The author carried out the research by giving questionnaires to the respondents. Respondents who received good health services and were willing to use family planning using long-term contraceptive methods were 35 respondents (29.25%), while respondents who considered health service services sufficient indicated 6 respondents (5%) who participated in the MKJP program. With a p value of 0.000, it shows that the service of health workers has a significant relationship with family planning participation. There is a relationship between the service of health workers with the participation of KB MKJP.

Keywords : Long Term Contraception Methods; Health Services

The Effect Of Effleurage Massage Toward Decreasing Of Pain Intensity On Labor Phase-I Active

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The aim of this research is to know the effect of effleurage massage toward decreasing of pain intensity of Kala labor phase-I active. Design of this research is quasy-experimental design with pre-test and post-test on group design The sample of this research is taken from the mother's who has Kala phase-I active with pain- labor, they are about 14 respondents. The sampling technigue is purposive sampling and the indicator-tools used is Numeric Rating Scale (RNS). The results of this research shows that almost the mother get pain in kala phase-I active before having the Effleurage Massage, they are about 6.71, in the contrast, after having the Effleurage Massage the mothers on Kala phase-I active get the pain about 5. The statistical test is tested with t-dependent and the result is p value = 0,000 (<0,05) Conclusions: there is an effect of Effleurage Massage toward Decreasing of Pain Intensity on Kala Labor Phase-I Active

Keywords: Effleurage Massage; Pain of Labor; The Labor

The Effect Of Covid-19 Pandemic On Household Food Security In Singengu Jae Village, Kotanopan Sub-District, Mandailing Natal Regency In 2022

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COVID-19 in Indonesia has caused a widespread health crisis not only in urban areas, but also in rural areas, leading to society-wide impacts. Many people are demanded to struggle even more to meet their food needs, because this pandemic has led to unprecedented job losses, which further impairs efforts to achieve food security. One of the most impacts encountered by rural communities is changes in food security, which can be assessed from the people's purchasing power and food availability, both in quantity and quality of food. This research was intended to determine the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic on household food security in Singengu Jae Village, assessed through household income and expenditure on food and non-food items. This research was conducted in Singengu Jae Village with a total sample of 31 respondents. This research data were

collected by using a list of questionnaires. Quantitative descriptive was used as the method of analysis in this research. The collected data were further processed and presented in tabular form. The results showed that the COVID-19 pandemic provided effects on household food security in Singengu Jae Village. 26 respondents (83.9%) revealed that this COVID-19 pandemic contributed to any effect on family food security. The accumulative proportion of household food expenditure was amounted to 65.70%. Therefore, it can be stated that households in Singengu Jae Village, viewed accumulatively, was classified in the category of food insecurity, based on the proportion of food expenditure. Therefore, all cross-sectoral sectors are expected to actively support the improvement of food productivity to realize the sustainability in food self-

sufficiency and food security by increasing people's incomes as well as providing them with quality food.

Keywords: COVID-19, Household Food Security.

The Relationship Between Trigger Of STBM(Sanitasi Total Berbasis Masyarakat) With Changes Of Behavior Of BABS (Buang Air Besar Sembarangan) In Community

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Health is a very important thing in human life. The availability of latrines is an effort to improve basic sanitation and can break the chain of disease transmission. STBM (Sanitasi Total Berbasis Masyarakat) with changes in behavior of BABS (Buang Air Besar Sembarangan) communities in the village of Napa Batang Toru District, South Tapanuli Regency. The design of this study using quantitative research is classified for the field research of this research conducted in the village of Napa, Batang Toru District, South Tapanuli Regency. the number in this study was 70 heads of families, the sampling technique using the Slovin formula, with a sample of 32 heads of families. data analysis used using the Product Moment Correlation formula, r_{xy} value for r table (r_t) if $r_{xy} > r_t$ then the hypothesis is accepted. if $r_{xy} < r_t$ then the hypothesis is rejected. STBM

(Sanitasi Total Berbasis Masyarakat) with Change in Behavior of BABS (Buang Air Besar Sembarangan) in Napa village, Batang Toru District, South Tapanuli Regency.

Keywords: Triggering STBM (Sanitasi Total Berbasis Masyarakat), Behavior of BABS (Buang Air Besar Sembarangan)

Factors Associated with the Incidence of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in the Work Area of the Siabu Health Center, South Tapanuli Regency

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The client frequently require more sleep and taking a rest from at healthy client. However, natural character from disease preventing client for getting rest sleeping enoughness. intention of This research is Factor analysis area and habit factor can bother patient sleep pattern which taken care of in space Treatment Of Wedge surgical operation Kamase I Local general hospital public Labuang Baji Makassar. Design from This research is is analytic descriptive with approach of cross sectional with data analysis univariat and bivariate. Result which obtained namely there is environmental factor influence with pattern trouble sleeping patient while for factor of habit of patient is interpreted that is habit factor influence with patient sleep

pattern trouble which taken care of in space of treatment of Wedge surgical operation Kamase I Local general hospital public Labuang Baji Makassar. Thereby conclusion in this research is 1). Area of having influence having a meaning (of) with pattern trouble sleeping client, 2). Habit of patient have influence having a meaning (of) with ganguan pattern sleeping, 3). Mostly responder experience sleep pattern trouble during taken care of in hospital, 4). experienced by Sleep pattern trouble is client which taken care of in space of treatment of Wedge surgical operation Kamase I Local general hospital public Labuang Baji Makassar because of condition of treatment room which less kondusif.

Keywords: Pattern Sleeped, Habit

Analysis of Determinants of Stroke Incidence at the Padangsidimpuan City Regional Hospital

Stroke is the number one cause of disability and the third leading cause of death in the world after heart disease and cancer, both in developed and developing countries. Based on Disability -adjusted life year (DALYS) in 2015 shows an increase in stroke prevalence per 100,000 in Indonesia, ie 42 in 1990 to 86 per 100,000 population in 2015. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of hypertentyon factors, diabetes meilitus, obesity, smoking, alcohol, physical activity and dietary pattern against stroke incidence in patients at the public hospital of the city of padangsidimpuan. The type of this study is observatsional analytic with case control study design. Case samples were stroke patients who came to the hospital for 45 people and controlled samples were people who did not have symptoms of stroke at the surgical clinic at public hospital in Padang Sidimpuan city as many as 45 people or 1: 1. Data analysis was done by logistic regression test multiple. The results showed that obesity and eating habits were predictors of stroke, ie obesity ($p =$

0.026), OR = 0.361, 95% CI = 0.148 - 0.886 and eating habits (p = 0.008), OR = 3.324, 95% CI = 1.361 - 8,119 with stroke equation is $-1,67 +1,101$ obesity + 1,201 dietary pattern. Factors dietary pattern proved most influential on the incidence of stroke, it is recommended to health workers to intensify health promotion on healthy lifestyles including good diet, avoid smoking and regular exercise.

Keywords: Stroke , Obesity and Dietary Pattern

Effectiveness Of Diabetic Foot Gymnastic On The Level Of Leg Pain In Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus Patients

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Many diabetic patients experience circulatory disorders, especially in the legs. People with DM will feel pain in their legs after traveling long distances. Diabetic foot gymnastics is an activity or exercise that is done by moving the muscles and joints of the feet. Foot exercise or diabetes exercise can help improve impaired blood circulation and strengthen the small muscles of the feet in diabetic patients with neuropathy. In addition, it can strengthen the calf muscles and thigh muscles, overcome the limitations of joint motion and prevent joint pain deformity occurs. The purpose of this study was to determine the effectiveness of diabetic foot exercises on the level of foot pain in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus. The design of this study used a quasi-experimental design with pre and post test group design with control group. The number of research samples was 44 respondents, 22 respondents in the

intervention group, and 22 respondents in the control group. Data analysis used independent t test and paired t test. The results showed that diabetic foot exercise was effective in reducing leg pain in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus with $p = 0.000$ ($p < 0.05$). The results of this study can be used as a reference and independent nursing intervention in physical exercise to reduce leg pain and increase leg blood circulation in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus.

Keyword : diabetic foot gymnastic, leg pain.

Risk Factors For Peripheral Neuropathy InPatients With Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus

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Peripheral neuropathy was one of the most common complications in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus and could make it worse the sufferer's quality of life. The aim of this study was to determine the risk factors for peripheral neuropathy in patients with type 2 DM. Case control design was used in this study. The population of this study were all patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus in Padangsidempuan City. Sampling used purposive sampling method with a total sample of 96 respondents, namely the case group as many as 48 respondents and the control group as many as 48 respondents. The data analysis of this study was used by Chi-Square Test. Statistically it was obtained that the duration of suffering diabetes mellitus ($P = 0.039$; OR = 2.60), hypertension ($P = 0.002$; OR = 0.24) and lifestyle ($P = 0.000$; OR = 165) had a significant relationship with the occurrence of peripheral neuropathy in patients with type 2 DM. Meanwhile, age ($P = 0.540$), BMI/Obesity ($P = 0.642$),

regularity of treatment ($P = 0.621$) did not have a significant relationship with the occurrence of peripheral neuropathy in patients with type 2 DM. Based on the results of this study, it was found that the duration of suffering type 2 DM, hypertension and lifestyle were risk factors for peripheral neuropathy in patients with type 2 DM.

Keywords: Peripheral Neuropathy, Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus

The Relationship Of Hormonal Contraception Use To Hpv Infection In Hiv-Infected Women

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Cervical cancer has the potential to be prevented because the cause is clearly known, namely the persistence of HPV infection. There are many risk factors that can decrease cervical local immunity thereby increasing the persistence of HPV, one of which is the use of hormonal contraceptives. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between the use of hormonal contraception and HPV infection in HIV-infected women. This study is a quantitative analytical study, cross sectional, 55 women infected with HIV between December 2019-March 2020 aged 24-51 years. All respondents are women who have been tested positive for HIV infection, have been confirmed, and all respondents have received ART and routinely make visits to outpatient services at the Dr. Central General Hospital. Kariadi and the Salatiga City General Hospital in Central Java. Examination of HPV

infection using the Reserve Dot Blot “Flow-Through” Hybridization method. Data on contraceptive use were obtained from direct interviews. During the research period (December 2019 - March 2020) a total of 55 respondents were obtained. Respondents who detected HPV infection were 29 people (53%). Eleven respondents (20%) used hormonal contraception. There was no relationship between the use of hormonal contraceptives and HPV infection in HIV-infected women (p-value = 1,000). There is no relationship between the use of hormonal contraception on HPV infection in HIV-infected women.

Keywords: hormonal contraception, HPV, HIV

Toksicity Test of Karamunitng Leaf(Rhodomyrtus Tomentosa [Aiton] Hassk.) Ekstratc With Finder Liquid Variation UsingThe Brine Shrimp Lethality Test (BSLT) Method

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Karamunting leaves (Rhodomyrtus tomentosa [Aiton] Hassk.) is a plant that is widely found in areas in Indonesia which has potential as an antioxidant so that it is the basis for the purpose of this study to see the toxicity effect of karamunting leaf extract. Extraction was carried out by maceration method using 3 types of solvents with different levels of polarity, namely ethanol (polar), ethyl acetate (semipolar) and n-hexane (nonpolar) against shrimp larvae (*Artemia salina* L.) using the BSLT method. Toxicity test using the BSLT method with *Artemia salina* L.

bioindicator. The results obtained were analyzed by analysis to determine the value of Lethal Concentration 50 (LC50). 10; 15; 20; and 25 $\mu\text{g} / \text{mL}$. Based on the results of observations and data analysis, it was found that the ethanol extract of karamunting leaves had a moderate toxic effect with the highest LC50 value, namely 70% ethanol extract of 11.55 $\mu\text{g} / \text{mL}$, ethyl acetate extract of 12.44 $\mu\text{g} / \text{mL}$ and n-hexane extract. Karamunting to 15.77 $\mu\text{g} / \text{mL}$. Based on the results of this study indicate that the three extracts are included in the strong toxicity category with a range of 0-100 ppm

Keywords: BSLT, extract, *rhodomyrtus tomentosa*, toxicity

The Effect Of Consumption Breaking Boiling Water Leaves On The Production Of Breast Milk (ASI) For Breastfeeding Mothers

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Breastfeeding is very important for optimal growth and development both physically and mentally and baby intelligence, Insufficient milk production is a limiting factor most common causes milk production to stop. One attempt increase milk production is through the use of traditional medicine in the form of decoction and extract leaves wake up. The purpose of this research is to know wake-up leaf effect to increase breast milk production to breastfeeding mothers in desa batang pane II kecamatan halongonan timur kabupaten padang lawas utara. This type of research uses quantitative with a quasi-experimental design (quasi-experimental), This research was conducted in the desa Batang Pane II. The reason for choosing this location because it's never been done research about consumption effect steeping boiled water leaves wake up on milk production for nursing mothers. The population in this study

is all breastfeeding mothers 0-6 months as many as 18 people. Sampling technique using total sampling where is the total population made a sample as many as 18 people. After the test using Paired t-test obtained Pvalue = 0.020 ($p < 0.05$), then it can be concluded there is a consumption effect steeping boiled water leaves wake up on milk production for nursing mothers. The Recommended for breastfeeding mothers can consume wake up leaves to increase the volume of breast milk according to the recommended dosage and dosage.

Keywords: boiling water leaves wake up, breast milk production (breast milk)

The Counseling Effect Through Leaflet Media Of Leucorrhea Knowledge On Girls

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WHO states that 5% of the world's adolescents are infected with Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD) with leucorrhea symptoms annually. Leucorrhea is higher in the younger age group and unmarried women. Basic Riskesdas 2018 indicated that 75% of women experienced leucorrhea. Health promotion through leaflet media is one way to increase knowledge. The study aimed to determine the effectiveness of using leaflet media to increase the knowledge of adolescent girls about leucorrhea at the Al-Manar Ujung Gurap Orphanage. The design of research was Quasi Experiment with pretest- posttest design. The population was adolescent girls. The sample size used a total sampling of 40 respondents by using Statistical Wilcoxon test. This study shows before the counseling was given, the majority had less knowledge of 60% and 10% of good knowledge. Meanwhile, after the intervention, the majority had good knowledge of 87.5% and

12.5% enough. Increased knowledge of adolescent girls after being given an intervention showed a change in the average value of knowledge before (pretest) and after (posttest) given leucorrhea counseling, namely 1.50 to 2.88% with p-value =

0.000. There was an effect of providing counseling with leaflet media on increasing the knowledge of leucorrhea on adolescent girls.

Keywords: counseling, leucorrhea, leaflets, knowledge

Factors Affecting Satisfaction of Pregnant Women with Antenatal Care (ANC): A Scoping Review

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The level of client satisfaction indicates the competence of health workers that are valued by pregnant women. It is an important indicator of service quality. Satisfied patients are more likely to comply with treatment and advice they received from health professionals. The study aimed to conclude and examine factors related to the satisfaction of pregnant women with antenatal care (ANC) services. The method used scoping review consisted of 5 stages, namely: conducting a focusing review with the PEOS (Population, Exposure, Outcomes) framework, conducting literature searching using relevant databases. Then, it continued with selecting relevant studies by using inclusion and exclusion criteria; performing critical appraisals to assess the quality of the literature, performing data extraction, analyzing and

reporting results. The sources of data were obtained from Pubmed, Willey, and Science Direct. The searching process used keywords which adapted to the theme. Based on the analysis of study there were 12 articles fulfilled the criteria which showed the factors affecting satisfaction of pregnant women with ANC services. The satisfaction of pregnant women with ANC services had a direct and long-term impact on the health of mothers and babies.

Keywords: antenatal care, pregnant, satisfaction, women

The Use Of Mobile Technology In Antenatal Care (ANC): A Scoping Review

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The use and utilization of mHealth as a healthcare sector worldwide is becoming popular rapidly. The use of mHealth is an innovation which can be used to improve healthcare and service outcomes. This study aimed to determine the use of mobile technology which provided convenience in ANC services. The searching was carried out comprehensively using three databases of Pubmed, EBSCO and ProQuest from January 1, 2011 to December 31, 2021 by following the PRISMA-ScR guidelines. The searching process used keywords which adjusted to the theme. Based on the analysis of study there were 14 articles fulfilled the criteria which showed relationship with the acceptance of pregnant women in using mobile technology as a means of ANC services. From the results of the evidence-based literature review, it was found that the use of mHealth for pregnant women had a very important role to provide and support the provision of ANC services both from health promotion and

health consultation, in terms of time and cost. It could be accepted positively because it provided many benefits in providing health services equally among pregnant women in all regions, especially areas which difficult to reach by health workers.

Keywords: antenatal care, mobile, technology

Factor Relating To Level Of Independence Of Family In Treatment Of Lung Tuberculosis Patient In Region Health Center Of Public Wek I

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Tuberculosis disease is contagion and has the character of chronic (chronical) has is old recognized by public, and daunted. Mortality number and morbidity from year to year tends to increase. In tuberculosis disease Indonesia returns to emerging as main death cause after heart sickness and bronchi. Data obtained by Health Center of Public wek I City Padangsidempuan , number of samples fulfilling criterion inklusi 50, while the accused target 587. This research aim to know the relation of health education with independence of family in treatment of lung tuberculosis patient. Research design applied is Deskriptif. Way of data collecting by using kuisisioner, and observation and intervention of health education giving in the form of counselling, discussion, bulk of opinion and simulation. Result obtained is level of independence of family in

treatment of member of familys patient TB lung before counselling giving of health namely hardly less counted 38,00% and less self-supportingly counted 46,00%, after counselling giving of health changes signifikan to become enough self-supporting counted 54,00% and very self-supporting counted 12,00%. There by there is the relation of counselling with independence of family in treatment of member of family suffers TB lung before and after counselling giving of health with value $OR = 4,053$. Conclusion of level of independence of family in treatment of member of family patient TB lung before health counseling giving of its the generally stays at independence of level of I and level of II and after health counselling giving generally stays at independence of level of III and level of IV and there are independence change of family signifikan in treatment of

member of family suffers TB lung before and after health counselling giving with value OR = 4,053.

Keywords: health counselling, treatment, independence, lung tuberculosis

Physical Evaluation Of Orange Peel (Citrus Sinensis) Aromatherapy Balm

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Orange peel has beneficial contents. One is essential oil which can be used as medicinal raw and aromatherapy. Orange aromatherapy can stabilize the nervous system and lead to pleased feeling. This study aimed to evaluate the physical preparation of orange peel aromatherapy balm. The research method used experimental research. The concentration of orange peel extract was 0%, 5%, 10%, and 15%. It encompassed: organoleptic, homogeneity test, pH test, irritation test, and hedonic test. The finding showed white balsam preparations, semi-solid, orange peel distinctive smell, homogeneous, pH 5-

6. There was no irritation on the respondents' skin, and preferably on 15% concentration. Based on the analysis of the study, it could be concluded that the physical preparation of aromatherapy balm met the standards, and the best concentration was 15%.

Keywords: physical evaluation, balm, orange peel (citrus

sinensis)

Factors Associated With Undernutrition Status In Toddlers

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The prevalence of malnutrition in Indonesia based on the measurement of body weight for age is 17.7% with a presentation in the underweight category of 13.0% and the poor nutrition category of 3.9%. The nutritional status of infants or toddlers is one indicator that describes the level of community welfare. The type of research is quantitative with Cross Sectional Study design. The population used in this study were 225 people with a total sample of 69 people. Analysis of the data used is Chi Square. The result that the majority of people at risk were 35 people (50, 7 %), the majority of higher education were 46 people (66.7 %), the majority were working as many as 52 people (75.4 %), the majority of high income were 48 people (69, 6%) and the majority of under-nutrition status in children under five as many as 48 people (69.6%). There is a relationship between mother's age (p-value = 0.003), employment status (p-value =0.000), education (p-value = 0.000) and income (p- value = 0.000) with the nutritional status of children under five. it is hoped that the community or respondents can pay attention

to the nutritional status of toddlers.

Keywords: employment status, education, income, malnutrition status, mother's age, toddler

Factors Related to the Activity of Posyandu Cadres at the Tana Batue Health Center, Libureng District, Bone Regency

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Posyandu is one of the institutions at the village level that plays a role in efforts to reduce infant mortality, children under five years old and birth rates with the aim of creating the ability to live healthy for every resident in realizing optimal public health degrees. This research was conducted at Tana Batue Public Health Center, Libureng District, Bone Regency in 2022. The type of research used was a survey with a cross sectional study approach, that use to determine the relationship between education, cadre incentives, cadre training and length of service as cadres with the activeness of Posyandu cadres. The sample of this study was Posyandu cadres with a total sampling of 195 samples. The results showed that cadre education ($p = 0.025$), cadre incentives ($p = 0.000$), cadre training related to the activity of Posyandu

cadres with a p value (0.047) < 0.05 , and length of time being a cadre was not related to the activity of Posyandu cadres with a value of p (0.966) > 0.05 . It is recommended for the Tana Batue Health Center to provide opportunities for Posyandu cadres who have never participated in activities or training with the aim of improving their skills in providing health services to the community.

Keywords: education, incentives, cadre, training, length of time being a cadre, posyandu

Factors Associated With Undernutrition Status In Toddlers

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Introduction Excellent service can be carried out with various strategies, namely increasing human resources, analyzing the community's ability to pay, the availability of health facilities/facilities and analyzing the level of community need for health services. **Objective** The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between education of health workers, length of service of officers, incentives of health workers and excellent service. **Method** This research was conducted at Batunadua Public Health Center, Padangsidimpuan City. The type of research used is an analytic survey with a cross sectional study approach. The sample of this study was health workers in hospitalized patients with exhaustive sampling with a total of 67 samples. **Result** The results showed that the education of health workers was related to excellent service with p value (0.031) < 0.05 , staff tenure was related to excellent service with p value (0.000) < 0.05 , health worker incentives related to excellent service with p value (0.001) < 0.05 . **Conclusion** The conclusion is that the education of health workers, length of

service of officers, incentives of health workers are related to excellent service. It is recommended that in providing excellent service to patients, there needs to be fast, appropriate and pleasant action without letting patients wait long, need complete facilities and equipment to support the achievement of goals in accordance with their workload and function of service institutions, health care workers need to have a friendly attitude so that patients can convey complaints and wishes without hesitation and feeling pressured.

Keywords: excellent service, jamkesmas, incentives, staff tenure

Factors Affecting Pornography Exposure Effects On Adolescent School In MTS Nurul Abyad

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Pornography is a depiction of erotic behavior with paintings or writing to awaken lust, reading material that deliberately and solely designed to arouse lust, Pornography has a very big danger, especially in adolescents Psychological adolescents are still unstable and the growth of hormone- sex hormones in adolescents make pornography has a very big (negative impact) on teenagers. This study aims to determine the factors that affect the effects of exposure to pornography in MTs Nurul Abyad Barang Lamatti Riattang Village, Bulupoddo Subdistrict, Sinjai Regency. This study was observational by using "cross sectional" design where sampling using slovin formula as many as 48 people, after data collection is done data interpretation using statistical method consists of univariate and bivariate analysis by using fisher exact test test. There is influence between knowledge and the effect of pornographic exposure, there is

influence among peers with the effect of pornographic exposure, there is influence of mass media with the effect of exposure of pornography in Mts Nurul Abyad Sinjai.

Keywords: pornography, knowledge, peers, mass media

Spirituality Analysis In Elderly With Diabetes Mellitus Type 2: Phenomenology Study

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Spiritual connects between intrapersonal (relationship with self), interpersonal (relationship between self and others), and transpersonal (relationship between self and god/occult power). Objective The purpose of the study was to determine the description of spirituality in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus. It was used qualitative study. The research design was a phenomenological study. The study population was 2076. The study participants were 7 participants. The results of this study were expected to be developed through research by exploring more deeply the spiritual experience of elderly patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus. The conclusion of this study was the spirituality of patients with diabetes mellitus includes relationships with God, relationships with the environment and relationships with others greatly affect in obtaining health such as encouragement to do self-care and as a source of hope and strength.

Key words : diabetes mellitus, spirituality

Injection Contraceptive Method And Osteoporosis Among Woman Sexual Active In Mandailing Natal

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The aim of study is to analyze injection contraceptive method and osteoporosis among women sexual active in Mandailing Natal. A cross-sectional study using primary survey data conducted on October 2021 in Mandailing Natal. The sample of women sexual active were 82 acceptor contraceptive that chosen using purposive sampling. The variables injection contraceptive method were categorized into 2 groups (injection method and other method) and linked to osteoporosis diseases (yes and no). The bivariate analyzed chi-square test and showed Prevalence ratio (PR) with confidence interval (CI) 95%. The contraceptive method used injection contraceptive (58.5%), condom (18.5%), Pill contraceptive (11%), Implant (8.5%) and Intrauterine Device/IUD (3.7%). Percentage of injection contraceptive method was skewed 48 (58.5%). Percentage of osteoporosis were 60 (73.2%). The chi-square test showed

prevalence ratio of injection contraceptive method and osteoporosis among women sexual active was 1.41 (CI: 1.04 - 1.92). The mean of analyzed were women sexual active that used injection contraceptive method risk 1.41 higher osteoporosis diseases than used other methods. Injection contraceptive method was risk factor osteoporosis diseases among women sexual active. The use of the injection contraceptive method must be adjusted to the user's goals.

Keywords: injection contraceptive, osteoporosis, women sexual active

Risk Factors Of Type II Diabetes Mellitus In Padangsidempuan Hospital

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Diabetes mellitus is a degenerative disease that has risk factors. Physical activity and eating habits are risk factors for diabetes mellitus. The purpose of this research was to determine the relationship between physical activity and eating habits with type II diabetes mellitus. The research method is quantitative with a cross sectional research design. The population in this study were all patients who came for treatment to the Internal Medicine Poly Hospital of Padangsidempuan City. The research sample was 50 people. Univariate and bivariate data analysis with chi-square test. The results showed that there was a relationship between physical activity (p-value = $0.001 < 0.05$) and eating habits ((p-value = $0.003 < 0.05$) with the incidence of type II diabetes mellitus. there was a relationship physical activity and eating habits with the incidence of type II diabetes mellitus.

Keyword : activity physical, diabetes mellitus type II, eating habit

Relationship Between Acceptance And Understanding Of Family Planning (KB) Information With Child Birth Control At Padangsidempuan City Hospital

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Thus the development program will always require the role of communication in terms of supporting the implementation of development programs. One of the development programs is the population and family planning program in which the term Communication, Information and Education (KIE) is known which is the process of delivering and receiving messages in order to improve and utilize knowledge, attitudes and behavior of the community, and encourage them to be aware of accepting the family planning program. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between acceptance and understanding of family planning information in child birth control at Padangsidempuan City Hospital. This research was carried out in May 2020 at the Padangsidempuan City Hospital with a Cross Sectional

Study approach. The population in this study were all family planning acceptors who were in the Padangsidempuan City Hospital in 2020 as many as 325 people, a sample of 76 people was obtained using the purposive sampling technique. The results showed that there was a relationship between receiving family planning information on child birth control at Padangsidempuan City Hospital. The results showed that there was a relationship between understanding family planning information on child birth control at Padangsidempuan City Hospital. Given that the receipt of family planning information greatly influences understanding in controlling child birth, it is necessary to increase access to receiving family planning information through the provision of family planning services that are close to where people live. Given that the receipt of family planning information

greatly influences understanding in controlling child birth, it is necessary to increase access to receiving family planning information through the provision of family planning services that are close to where people live.

Keywords: Acceptance, Understanding of Family Planning Information, ChildBirth Control.

**Description Of The Quality Of
Midwife Services During The Covid-
19 Pandemic For Patients In
Children And Mother Health/Family
Planning Room At Baiturrahman
Public Health Center Banda
Aceh 2021**

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The quality of health/midwifery services is the level of perfection of health/midwifery services carried out so as to create satisfaction for each patient in accordance with the average level of satisfaction, and the procedures for its implementation are also in accordance with established professional standards and ethics. According to WHO (World Health Organization) data on March 16, 2021, the death toll from the corona reached 2,671,176 people in the world, with a total of 120, 745,236 infected people from 222 countries. This study was conducted to determine midwifery services during the Covid-19 in Children and Mother Health/Family Planning Room Patients at Baiturrahman

Health Center Banda Aceh in 2021. This research is a quantitative study with a descriptive approach. The population in this study was 30 respondents. Data was collected by filling out a questionnaire and the technique used was accidental sampling. The results showed that the quality of midwifery services during the Covid-19 still lacking. However, from the 5 aspects assessed, the aspects which are already categorized as “Good” are empathy, followed by responsiveness, tangible, assurance and the last is reliability.

Keywords: midwifery service quality, reliability, assurance, tangible, empathy, responsiveness

Factors Related To Recording Systems At Medical Record Section In General Hospital Padangsidempuan City

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Diabetes mellitus is a degenerative disease that has risk factors. Physical activity and eating habits are risk factors for diabetes mellitus. The purpose of this research was to determine the relationship between physical activity and eating habits with type II diabetes mellitus. The research method is quantitative with a cross sectional research design. The population in this study were all patients who came for treatment to the Internal Medicine Poly Hospital of Padangsidempuan City. The research sample was 50 people. Univariate and bivariate data analysis with chi-square test. The results showed that there was a relationship between physical activity (p-value = $0.001 < 0.05$) and eating habits ((p-value = $0.003 < 0.05$) with the incidence of type II diabetes mellitus. there was a relationship physical activity and eating habits with the incidence of type II diabetes mellitus.

Keyword : activity physical, diabetes mellitus type II, eating habit

Risk Factors Of Type II Diabetes Mellitus In Padangsidempuan Hospital

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The recording system is one part of the evidence of the service process provided by health workers because it contains clinical data about patients. The medical record is a collection of important facts about the patient's history and health, including data on the history of past and present illnesses and medications written by health workers who provide care to patients. This study aims to determine the factors associated with the recording system in the medical record section. The research design used is an analytical survey with a cross sectional study approach with a sample of 35 respondents, the determination of the sample size using exhaustive sampling. Collecting data using a questionnaire. Data processing using a computer presented in the form of narration and tables. The statistical test used was chi-square with a significance level of $\alpha=0.05$. Based on the results of the chi-square statistical test, it shows that there is a significant relationship between officer knowledge, officer motivation, officer

training, officer tenure, and work discipline with the medical record recording system. It is recommended that the Sidimpuan City General Hospital further improve the medical record recording system to make it better.

Keywords: Recording system, knowledge, motivation, training, years of service and work discipline.

The Effect Of Giving Bit Fruit Juice (Beta Vulgaris) On Haemoglobin Levels Of Pregnant Women With Anemia

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The prevalence of anemia in Indonesia is 26.2% consisting of 50.9% men and 49.1% women (Kemenkes RI, 2018). If the mother's hemoglobin before pregnancy is around 11gr%, hemodilution will result in physiological pregnancy anemia and the mother's Hb will be 9.5-10 gr%. The purpose of this study was to determine whether there was a significant effect of giving beetroot juice on hemoglobin levels of pregnant women with anemia before and after being given beetroot juice. This research method is Quasi Experiment with control group pre test and post test design. The samples taken were 15 pregnant women. Sampling in this study used the Purpose Sampling method. Data was collected through a check list observation sheet and analyzed univariately and bivariately with the Pariad T-test and presented in the form of a frequency distribution table. Based on univariate analysis were proven by the Pariad T-test, the value of was

0.01 ($p < 0.05$). The conclusion of this study is that there is an effect of giving beetroot juice on hemoglobin levels of pregnant women with third trimester anemia in Sitampa Simatoras Village, South Tapanuli.

Keywords : Beetroot Juice, Hemoglobin Levels, Pregnant Women and Anemia

Utilisation Of Ketepeng Cina (*Cassia Alata L.*) Leaves Extract In Antifungal Preparation

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Indonesia has many plant species that can be used as raw materials for herbal medicines. One of the plants that can be used as a medicinal plant is the Chinese Ketepeng (*Cassia alata L.*). This plant helps treat tinea versicolor, constipation, and canker sores. The content of the Chinese ketepeng leaves are alkaloids, tannins, glycosides, and flavonoids. The purpose of the study was to determine the activity of the ethanol extract of ketepeng leaves in the growth of the fungus *Malassezia furfur*, which was formulated of spray and antifungal powder with various concentrations (FII) 5% and (FIII) 10%. This research is experimental research, including inhibition test and organoleptic. Inhibitory test of Chinese ketepeng leaves were obtained from spray and powder preparations with three treatments Treatment 1,2,3 for F1 (21.5 mm), (22 mm), (22.3mm) in spray preparation and (18 mm), (18.5 mm), (19 mm) in powder preparation, F2 in the treatment 1,2,3 (24 mm), (24 mm), (23.5 mm) in the

spray preparation and (21.5 mm), (21.75 mm), (22 mm) in powder preparations. Spray and powder formulations of ethanol extract Chinese ketepeng leaves at concentrations of 5% and 10% were effective in inhibiting the growth of *Malassezia furfur*.

Keywords: Cina Ketepeng Leaves (*Cassia alata L.*), Spray, Powder, Antifungal, *Malassezia furfur*

The Relationship Of Working Time, Workload And Employment Status To The Performance Of Midwife In Implementing The Integrated Management Program For Ill Toddlers (MTBS) In Puskesmas Indraajaya And Delima Pidie District

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Improving the quality and access of health services for infants and children under five with activities carried out is the application of the Integrated Management of Sick Toddlers (MTBS). The existence of health problems in infants and children under five is caused by the coverage of IMCI that has not reached the target, in 2019 the coverage of MTBS services in Pidie Regency is 90% still below the target of 100%. This study aims to analyze the relationship

between years of service, workload and employment status with the performance of midwives in implementing the IMCI program at the Indrajaya and Delima Health Centers. This type of analytic research uses a cross sectional design. The population in the study were midwives at the Puskesmas as many as 96 people. The research sample is the total of the population. Data was collected by interview using a questionnaire. The data were analyzed by logistic regression statistical test with the Stata 14.2 program. The results showed that the MTBS coverage at the Indrajaya Health Center was 75.4% and at the Delima Health Center 62.2%. The results of the statistical test of factors related to the performance of midwives in the implementation of the MTBS program were the variable period of service (p-value = 0.020) and workload (p-value = 0.015), while the employment status

factor had no relationship (p-value = 0.265). It is recommended to the Heads of the Indrajaya and Delima Health Centers that they can increase employee motivation through good teamwork, instill a sense of pride in being trusted as MTBS officers, and make officers who have clear work goals and have a desire for achievement at the puskesmas, as well as improve training, coaching and supervision. in a planned and continuous manner through supervision and providing feedback in order to increase MTBS coverage and improve the work ability of MTBS officers. In addition, it is necessary to map out officers who have never attended education and training and propose training for MTBS officers.

Keywords: Years of Service, Workload, Employment Status, Performance, MTBS

Processing Herbal Tea From Muscle Leaves(*Brassica Juncea l.*)As alternative to Vitamin C

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Green mustard is a vegetable rich in vitamins and antioxidants that are beneficial for the health of the body. Herbal teas are not only made from tea leaves, but also from other plants that have health benefits such as making herbal teas from mustard greens (*Brassica juncea L.*). The purpose of this research is the processing of herbal tea preparations from mustard leaves whose tea quality requirements are in accordance with SNI. This research method is experimental research with quantitative analysis method. The results showed that the test for vitamin C W1 levels was 12.8% with a total of 259.5 mg of vitamin C, while the test of vitamin C W2 levels was 11.2% with a total of 160.4 mg of vitamin C. 15 Panelists liked the mustard leaf herbal tea product with the W1 formulation.

Keywords: extract, mustard leaves, drinks, herbal tea, vitamin C

Epidemiology Diarrhoea At Baby Below Five Years In Leworeng Public Health Center In Soppeng District

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Diarrhoea disease still becoming death cause balita (baby below (under five years) the biggest is world while in Indonesia in the year 2007 around 162 thousand balita dies or around 460 balita every day his(its. Diarrhoea case at balita in Kabupaten Soppeng the year 2007 reaching 1782 patients, 2008 1965 patients and the year 2009 1751 patients. Intention of this research beknowing the image of diarrhoea patient at balita according to place (kelurahan/desa), according to patient amounts balita and time the happening of diarrhoea. Research method have the character of descriptive analyticness with approach cross-sectional, that is observation to diarrhoea disease at case frequency, as of case swampy forest of diarrhoea either according to region and also according to level of balita and note of about diarrhoea case. what done oncelly observation only. Result of research is image of diarrhoea

patient at balita according to place of namely kelurahan/ countryside in Leworeng Public Health Center in Soppeng the year 2010 enough heights and highest at Paenre Lompoe with number of 104 (19,62%), according to patient amounts in three years highest terkahir of terjdi in the year 2010, and according to time happened highest diarrhoea happened in December, January and November.

Keyword : Diarrhoea, balita, place, time, epidemiology

The Relation Of Level Of
Education With Knowledge Of
Household Mother With Prevention
And Treatment Tuberculosis Disease
In The Work Of Area Peoples
Health
Center Lappadata Sinjai

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Tuberculosis is chronic disease chronic have been recognized is old by public, and daunted by public by catching, morbidity and mortality number from year to year tended to increase. In disease Indonesia tuberculosis re-emergence as cause of main death after bronchi and heart sickness. Data which obtained and Puskesmas Lappadata, Sinjai, amount of patients fulfilling sample criterion inklusi counted 68 people, the accused target of 458 people. This research aim to know the relation of level of education with knowledge of housewife in prevention and treatment of disease tuberculosis lung in activity region *Peoples Health Centra* Lappadata Sinjai. Research design which applied in this research is Analytic

descriptive with method of approach of Cross Sectional. Ms. household having family member suffering from tuberculosis lung, Way of data collecting by using kuisioner. to know are there relation between level of education and knowledge of mother rumaha preventive inside stair and treatment of disease tuberculosis lung apply Chi-square at SPSS. Based on test result statistic obtained by value $p = 0,015$ for relationship education and knowledge of housewife in prevention and treatment of tuberculosis lung. and $p = 0,009$ for the relation of knowledge and education with prevention and treatment of disease tuberculosis lung. This research conclusion that is the relation of between level of educations and knowledge of housewives concerning prevention of tuberculosis lungs and are relation between level of educations and

knowledge of housewives in treatment of tuberculosis lungs
specially in Job/Activity regions *Peoples Health Centra*
Lappadata Sinjai.

Keyword : education, Knowledge, Preventive, treatment,
tuberculosis

The Relationship of Midwife
Behavior to the Implementation of
Infection Prevention in
Panyabungan Hospital,
Mandailing Natal
Regency

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Prevention of infection is one of the most important actions that must be taken by midwives in order to minimize infections caused by microorganisms and reduce the risk of transmission of life-threatening diseases. In general, this study aims to determine the relationship between the behavior of midwives on the application of infection prevention at the Panyabungan Hospital, Mandailing Natal Regency. The method used in this study is an analytic survey method, using a Cross Sectional Study approach, the sample size is determined using total sampling with a purposive sampling approach, namely 28 respondents using Chi-Square statistical tests, and midwives who meet the inclusion criteria are 22 respondents. The results of this study indicate

that there is a relationship between the respondent's actions and the behavior of midwives in the application of infection prevention, namely $P =$

$0.027 < 0.05$, there is no relationship between knowledge and behavior of midwives on the application of infection prevention, namely $P = 0.674 > 0.05$, no The relationship between attitudes and behavior of midwives towards the application of infection prevention is $P = 1,000 > 0.05$. This action variable has a large enough influence on the behavior of midwives in the application of infection prevention. Therefore, in its daily application, midwives must carry out infection prevention measures consistently and systematically in improving the performance of midwives.

Keywords: Application of Infection Prevention, Infection Prevention, Midwife Behavior

Related Factor Of Patients With Diabetes Mellitus In The Work Area Of Pijorkoling Public Health Center, Padangsidimpuan City

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Diabetes Mellitus is a diabetes mellitus disease with metabolic disorders caused by many factors with a syndrome in the form of chronic hyperglycemia and disorders of carbohydrate, fat and protein metabolism. The purpose of this study was to determine the factors associated with Diabetes Mellitus sufferers in the working area of the Pijorkoling Public Health Center, Padangsidimpuan City. The design of this research is cross sectional. The population is all people with Diabetes Mellitus who visited the Pijorkoling Public Health Center, Padangsidimpuan City. Samples were taken as many as 37 people with a sampling technique, total sampling. Data processing techniques with univariate and bivariate data analysis using the chi-square test which is processed using SPSS. The results of this study indicate that there is a relationship between heredity, diet, age and people with Diabetes Mellitus. It is hoped that people with Diabetes

Mellitus will change an unhealthy lifestyle into a healthy one.

Keywords: Heredity, Diabetes Mellitus, Diet, Age

The Elderly's Anxiety Toward The Covid-19 At Mibo, Banda Raya, Banda Aceh

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The degenerative aging process brings problems in elderly resulting in changes in physical, cognitive, social and sexual. Anxiety in the elderly is one of the disorders often experienced with emotional states which has the characteristics of physiological stimulation, unpleasant feelings, and a comprehensive feeling about something bad happening. During the COVID- 19 pandemic, the anxiety felt by the elderly has an impact on the decline in health status in which the elderly have difficulty in getting family support due to distance limitations. Family members who experience illness due to exposure to the covid 19 virus, and family members lose their jobs. The purpose of this study was to "Know Anxiety in the Elderly during the Covid 19 Pandemic in Mibo Village, Banda Raya District, Banda Aceh City. The research design used in this study is descriptive, namely research used to describe a situation, behaviour or phenomenon. The measuring instrument in this study was the Depression Anxiety Stress Scale (DASS).

The number of samples involved was 30 elderly people. In this study, the researchers only measured the level of anxiety experienced by the elderly in Mibo Village, Banda Raya District, Banda Aceh City. The results showed that 60% of the elderly experienced mild anxiety, 23% of the elderly experienced moderate anxiety, and 17% of the elderly experienced severe anxiety. The decline in the elderly can cause anxiety in some people, but not in others. During the COVID-19 pandemic, anxiety in the elderly resulted from many losses felt by the elderly, the breakdown of friendly relations between families. In facing these difficult times, the elderly need attention, a sense of security and the provision of friendly health facilities in accordance with the health needs of

the elderly, which is very important given to them to prevent an increase in the level of anxiety.

Keywords: anxiety, elderly people, Covid-19 pandemic

The Effect Of Provision Of Information Through The Media Leaflets On Increasing Mom's Knowledge About Pregnancy Dangerous Signs In Sub-Ground Bagasnagodang Sipirok District

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Knowledge of danger signs in pregnancy is very helpful in reducing the maternal mortality rate, because knowing the danger signs in pregnancy a pregnant woman will find a health service place faster so that the risks in pregnancy will be detected and treated early. The purpose of this study was to analyze the effect of providing information through leaflet media on increasing maternal knowledge about the danger signs of pregnancy in Sipirok Sub-district in 2017. The type of this research was the Separate sample pretest-posttest with Quasi Experiment research design with one group pretest posttest design. The study was conducted in Sipirok District in 2017. There is a population of 15 people. Which is taken by cluster sampling technique. The instrument of this research is a

questionnaire. Based on the results of the Wilcoxon test it can be concluded that there is a significant influence on the provision of information on increasing maternal knowledge about pregnancy hazard signs using leaflet media, the value of $p = 0.012$ at alpha (α) 5%. It is expected that respondents will increase their knowledge about the dangers of pregnancy by attending existing health counseling.

Keywords: Influence, Leaflet Media, Pregnancy Hazard Signs

The Relationship Of Midwife Behavior Toward The Implementation Of Infection Prevention In Panyabungan District

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In general, this study aims to determine the relationship between the behavior of midwives on the application of infection prevention in Panyabungan, Mandailin Natal Regency and specifically aims to determine the relationship between the factors of knowledge, attitudes, actions, education and procedures with the behavior of implementing infection prevention in Panyabungan, Mandailin Natal Regency. The method used in this study is an analytic survey method, using a Cross Sectional Study approach, the sample size is determined using total sampling with a purposive sampling approach, namely 28 respondents using Chi-Square statistical tests, and midwives who meet the inclusion criteria are 22 respondents. The results of this study indicate that there is a relationship between the respondent's actions and the behavior of midwives in the application of infection prevention, namely $P = 0.027 < 0.05$,

there is no relationship between knowledge and behavior of midwives on the application of infection prevention, namely $P = 0.674 > 0.05$, no The relationship between attitudes and behavior of midwives towards the application of infection prevention is $P = 1,000 > 0.05$. This action variable has a large enough influence on the behavior of midwives in the application of infection prevention. Therefore, in its daily application, midwives must carry out infection prevention measures consistently and systematically in improving the performance of midwives.

Keywords: Application of Infection Prevention

The Relation Between Eating Behavior And Hypertention Phenomena Of Elderly In Menara Indah Village Kepulauan Selayar Regency

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The increase of elderly quantity in Indonesian as effect of successful development, cause increasing problem of elderly group whom their life's journey naturally will occur old age with all their limitations especially about problem health. It is also strengthened with fact that elderly group more suffer the disease causing inability than younger man. One of problem disease which often happens to elderly is hypertension. The research is purpose to know the relation between eating behavior and hypertension of elderly in desa menara indah kecamatan bontomatene keulauan selayar. The design research using in the research is analytic research by cross sectional point of view. Technic sampling with simple random sampling by 46 respondents. From the research obtained that responden with not good eating behavior and

get hypertension as much 17 respondents (37,0%). While, 7 respondents (15,2%), with good eating behavior but get hypertension 22 respondents (47,8%) are not hypertension. In accordance with statistic test, there is a relation between eating behavior and hypertension phenomena. The research conclude that there is a relation between eating behavior and hypertension phenomena of elderly in desa menara indah kecamatan bontomatene kepulauan selayar. The research advice to elderly to be attentive about their daily eating behavior. Their have to care what they consume and routine to check their health in health care nearby.

Keywords : eating behavior, hypertension

The Relationship between Work Motivation and Nurse Performance in Inpatient Installations at Inantha Hospital, Padangsidempuan City

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Work motivation is a will or desire that arises in employees that creates enthusiasm or encouragement to work optimally in order to achieve goals. Performance is the result or level of success of a person as a whole during a certain period in carrying out tasks, compared to various possibilities, such as standard results. work targets or criteria that have been mutually agreed upon. This study aims to determine the relationship between work motivation and nurse performance. The research design used is analytic with a cross sectional study approach with a sample of 44 respondents, the determination of the sample size using total sampling. Collecting data using a questionnaire. Data processing with computers presented in the form of

narratives and tables. The statistical test used is chi-square. Based on the results of the chi-square statistical test, it shows that there is a significant relationship between work motivation and nurse performance. It is recommended to create an intimate and open working atmosphere that can be done by organizing joint and outbound tourism activities for nursing staff.

Keywords: work motivation and nurse performance.

Factor Analysis Relating To Occurrence Of Diarrhoea At Baby Under Five Year In Region Public Health Salo Bulu Distrik Sajoangin, Wajo Regency

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In klinis cause of diarrhoea can be grouped in faction problem in people at ground countries of 6 large that is by Infection, malabsorbsi, allergic, poisoned, immuno deficiencies, and other cause, but which often found in field and or klinis is caused by diarrhoea is poisoned and infection. As for the cause of the hardly influenced by various factors for example situation of gizi, habit or behavior, environmental sanitary landfill, etcetera. The research As for this purpose of research is knowgadle of factor insidentis diarrhoea at baby under feve yearing at Public Health Salo Bulu Distic Sajoangin Wajo Regency. Research design at used is research observational analytical withap the accidental sampling of cross sectional study. The total sample is 30 people. Result of the education respondent is 40,40% based educations, Female or male

balita 80,0% responden, and used wather drinking and 29 responden (96,7%) fine. Knowgadle mother balita the relation of situation of economic social environment and knowledge of mother with occurence of acute diarrhoea at child of balita, Research method with approach of cross sectional study while seeing the relation of lingkugan, knowledge economics social with occurence of diarrhoea measured with statistic apply Chi-Square test, This research result got that there are relationship which are positive between conditions of area of responders with o ccurence of diarrhoeas at child of baby under five year.sesuai with statistical test results where $X^2_{\text{statistic}}$ of result the big 6,109 apply X^2_{kritis} (3,841) Testing environment hardly real correlations in signifikan, the relation of situation of social konomi and

occurrence of diarrhoea as according to statistical test result apply While the relation of level of knowledge with occurrence of diarrhoea from test result Chi-Square Testing reality indicate that correlating not signifikan, diaseces with not somethins must peopling.

Keywords : Used water drink, Cleans, peopling, knowlegle Diarrhoea

Factors Affecting The Incidence Of Diabetes Mellitus In Outpatients In The Work Area Of The South Wara Health Center, Palopo Regency

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Diabetes Mellitus (DM) is a collection of symptoms that arise in a person who experiences an increase in blood sugar (glucose) levels due to an absolute or relative lack of the hormone insulin. Knowledge or cognitive is a very important domain for the formation of one's behavior. Attitude is a reaction or response that is still closed by someone to a stimulus or object. Attitudes clearly indicate a suitability of reactions to stimuli. Diet is the rules / procedures for humans or a group of humans in meeting their needs for food including eating behavior, beliefs and food choices. This study aims to determine the effect of the level of knowledge, attitudes and eating patterns on the incidence of Diabetes Mellitus in outpatients in the work area of the South Wara Health Center, Palopo Regency, which specifically aims to determine the effect of the level of

knowledge on the incidence of Diabetes Mellitus, to determine the effect of patient attitudes. on the incidence of Diabetes Mellitus, knowing the effect of diet on the incidence of Diabetes Mellitus in outpatients in the work area of the South Wara Health Center, Polopo district. This research is an analytic survey with a cross sectional study design. Purposive sampling technique. It was found that there was a significant influence between knowledge, attitudes and eating patterns on the incidence of Diabetes Mellitus in outpatients in the working area of the South Wara Health Center, Palopo Regency.

Keywords: Knowledge, Attitude, Diet, and Diabetes Mellitus

Factors Related To Occurrence Of Low Birth Weight (LBW) At RSIA St. khadidjah III Makassar City

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Degree of health represent one of the target development of health in order to realizing healthy Indonesia 2010, among others to degrade baby mortality, and body weight born to lower to influence baby mortality. In general this research aim to know factors related to occurrence of LBW in RSIA St. Hadidjah III Makassar period years 2011. Then peculiarly this research aim to to know factors related to occurrence of LBW according to age / mother age, anaemia status and economic social in RSIA St. Hadidjah III Makassar period years 2011. This research use descriptive desain with approach of sectional cross technicsly is total of sampling with amount of sampel 124 one who consist of 26 mother sampel bearing BBLR and 98 mother sampel bearing do not LBW. Data collecting through observation. Data-Processing by using SPSS version computer 12,0 which is presented in the form of tables of counted 20 tables and then analysed with test of Chi Square to see relation between

variable. From result of which is conducted with statistical test of correction, factor didaptklan old age mother at BBLR obtained by value of P = 0,13 and OR = 1,70, mother anaemia factor obtained by value of P = 0,000 and OR 7,30, and social factor of mother economics obtained by value of P = 0,001 and OR = 3,05. Conclusion of this research is there are factors related to anaemia status and economic social with occurence of LBW and got by relation do not have a meaning of at factor old age mother with occurence of LBW at to St. Hadidjah III Makassar.

Keyword : low birth weight, anaemia, age, social of economics

Factor of Nutritional Status in Preschool on Public Public Centre Care Haji Provin ce Makassar

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Fulfilled of requirement of nutrition at child of expected able to grow swiftly as according to age to grow flower and can increase quality of life and prevents the happening of morbidity and mortality. Problem gizi intrinsically is public health problem, but its(the penanggulangan cannot be done with medical approach, and health service only. Causative incidence of problem gizi is multifaktor, therefore its(the penanggulangan approach must entangle various related sectors. This research aim to know factor the relation of pattern eats chlid, level of education and level of knowledge of mother with status gizi child of age 3 - 5 year. Sample in this research is mother balita is residing in location at the time of research 77 childs by using technique Purposive Sample. Data processing is

applied by Uji Pearson Chi Square with level of meaning $\alpha = 0,05$ at SPSS. Result of research shows existence of the relation of pattern to eat child with gizi child of age 3-5 years, there is no relation between parity with gizi child of age 3-

5 years, there is relation between knowledge of mother and earnings of family with gizi child of age 3-5 years in Public centre care Haji sub-province Makassar.

Keywords: Pattern eats, parity, knowledge, family earnings, nutritional status

Relationship Between Acceptance And Understanding Of Kb Information With Child Birth Control At Padangsidempuan City Hospital

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Thus the development program will always require the role of communication in terms of supporting the implementation of development programs. One of the development programs is the population and family planning program in which the term Communication, Information and Education (KIE) is known which is the process of delivering and receiving messages in order to improve and utilize knowledge, attitudes and behavior of the community, and encourage them to be aware of accepting the family planning program. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between acceptance and understanding of family planning information in child birth control at Padangsidempuan City Hospital. This research was carried out in May 2020 at the Padangsidempuan City Hospital with a Cross Sectional

Study approach. The population in this study were all family planning acceptors who were in the Padangsidempuan City Hospital in 2020 as many as 325 people, a sample of 76 people was obtained using the purposive sampling technique. The results showed that there was a relationship between receiving family planning information on child birth control at Padangsidempuan City Hospital. The results showed that there was a relationship between understanding family planning information on child birth control at Padangsidempuan City Hospital. Given that the receipt of family planning information greatly influences understanding in controlling child birth, it is necessary to increase access to receiving family planning information through the provision of family planning services that are close to where people live. Given that the receipt of family planning information

greatly influences understanding in controlling child birth, it is necessary to increase access to receiving family planning information through the provision of family planning services that are close to where people live.

Keywords: Acceptance, Understanding of Family Planning Information, ChildBirth Control

**Description Of The Quality Of
Midwife Services During The Covid-
19 Pandemic For Patients In
Children And Mother Health/Family
Planning Room At Baiturrahman
Public Health Center Banda
Aceh 2021**

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The quality of health/midwifery services is the level of perfection of health/midwifery services carried out so as to create satisfaction for each patient in accordance with the average level of satisfaction, and the procedures for its implementation are also in accordance with established professional standards and ethics. According to WHO (*World Health Organization*) data on March 16, 2021, the death toll from the *corona* reached 2,671,176 people in the world, with a total of 120,745,236 infected people from 222 countries. This study was conducted to determine midwifery services during the *Covid-19* in Children and Mother Health/Family Planning Room Patients at Baiturrahman

Health Center Banda Aceh in 2021. This research is a quantitative study with a descriptive approach. The population in this study was 30 respondents. Data was collected by filling out a questionnaire and the technique used was *accidental sampling*. The results showed that the quality of midwifery services during the *Covid-19* still lacking. However, from the 5 aspects assessed, the aspects which are already categorized as “Good” are *empathy*, followed by *responsiveness, tangible, assurance* and the last is *reliability*.

Keywords: Midwifery Service Quality, Reliability, Assurance, Tangible, Empathy, Responsiveness

The Effect Of Giving Moringa
Nuggets To Nutritional Status
(Height/ Age) As An Alternative
Foodstuff In The New
Normal Era In Stunting Toddlers In
Grobogan
Regency

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The purpose of this study is to know the influence of giving moringa nuggets as an alternative to food in the new normal era with increased nutritional status (Height / Age) in Stunting Toddlers in Grobogan Regency. Quasi experimental study type of study, Population of all toddlers with Z-Score < -2 SD (Height / Age) measurement indicator, sampling rule of thumb sampling technique How to collect data is done by measuring the child's weight both in the control group and in the intervention group before the intervention (giving moringa nuggets). Nutritional status is expressed in body weight by age

and nutritional status is expressed in the Z score of weight based on age (Height/Age). There is no change in nutritional status before and after giving moringa leaf nuggets after 30 days of intervention. More research is needed on the administration of moringa nuggets for 90 days to see an increase in the nutritional status of toddlers.

Keyword: moringa nuggets, nutritional status of toddlers

Image Of The Role Of And Health
Cadre In The Effort Improvement of
Service in Local Government Clinic
Aska Sinjai Selatan Distric
Sinjai Regency

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The role of important neighborhood health center cadre in the effort the management of health of like in execution of Posyandu done in every countryside in all Indonesia as one of form of health effort of bersumberdaya public with help of health officer. Main role of health cadre of countryside at execution of activity of Posyandu consisted of 4 the role of covering (1) registration to target paying a visit to Posyandu, (2) balance baby below five years (3) record-keeping result of balance at Card Towards Healthy (CTH) and development jotter of target body weight deliberated as component of growth watcher balita, (4) gives counselling to target paying a visit either in group and also individual having an affair health and gives side dish. Intention of this research be knowing the the relation of motivation, knowledge and position with the role of cadre in

neighborhood health center. Research method is deskriptik analitik. Number of samples is 35 health cadres determined based on quota. Analytical method is analysis univariat and bivariate analysis with level of meaning is 0,05. Result of research of Something is obtained to shows existence of relationship having a meaning (of) between motivations, knowledge and position with the role of neighborhood health center cadre in Local Government Clinic Aska Sinjai Selatan Distric Sinjai Regency.

Keyword : The Role Of Cadre, Service, Health, Neighborhood health center

Analysis Of Knowledge Of The Batak Ethnic Community About The Causes Of Hypertension

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Hypertension is a condition in which a person experiences an increase in blood pressure above normal 140/90 mmHg which results in an increase in morbidity, mortality and mortality. This study aims to determine public knowledge about hypertension. This research is a quantitative research with a design descriptive. The population in this study were 635 people. retrieval technique sample using purposive sampling technique, the sample in the study There are 86 people with hypertension, data collection is done by distributing questionnaires. Univariate data analysis in distribution frequency. The conclusion of the research results obtained based on the level of knowledge of respondents with good categories, namely 7 respondents (8.1%), respondents with sufficient category 29 respondents (33.7%), respondents with less category 50 respondents (58.1%). From the results of this study can be

used as information and increase knowledge about the causes of hypertension.

Keywords: Knowledge, Batak Ethnicity, Hypertension

Knowledge And Attitude Factors Of Pregnant Mothers In The Selection Of Delivery Assistants In The Sibolga Utara District Sibolga City In 2021

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In an effort to reduce MMR, one of the health workers who is directly involved in maternal and child health services is the midwife. Aid deliveries done by non-medical personnel can lead to high MMR and IMR, so this requires the ability and skills of the helper delivery so MMR can be avoided. The number of delivery assistants by a shaman is due to many factors behind them, including education level, attitudes, perceptions, mother, and knowledge about risk factors of labor. The World Health Organization (2020) estimates that maternal mortality is 303,000 people or around 216/per 100,000 live births. Sibolga City Health Office, the Maternal Mortality Rate in 2018 was 7 (seven) out of 115/1000 live births, in 2020 it was 2 (two) out of 115/1000 live births. (Sibolga City Government, 2020).

The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between knowledge and attitudes of pregnant women with the selection of birth attendants in the North Sibolga District in 2021. The type of research was quantitative with a cross-sectional study approach. The population in this study were all pregnant women in 2021 who lived in the North Sibolga District, amounting to 32 people. The number of samples in this study was 32 people using the total sampling technique. The statistical test used in this study is the Fisher's Exact Test. The results of this study indicate that there is a relationship between knowledge and the choice of delivery assistance ($p = 0.001$), and there is a relationship between attitudes and the choice of delivery assistance ($p = 0.001$). The knowledge of the majority of pregnant

women with good knowledge is 25 people, the attitude of the majority is positive as many as 15 people, the choice of childbirth is the majority of health workers as many as 28 people. The conclusion is that there is a relationship between knowledge and attitudes of pregnant women regarding the choice of delivery assistance. Suggestions for pregnant women to choose health workers as birth attendants.

Keywords : Knowledge, Attitude, Pregnant Women

SYNOPSIS

