



STIKep PPNI Jawa Barat, Bandung - INDONESIA
National Cheng Kung University Hospital - TAIWAN
Bandung, 16th – 17th July, 2018

Conference Book
International Conference on Health Care
and Management

“Evidence to inform action on supporting and implementation of
SDGs”

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This book published by:

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Welcome Message



Assalamualaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh

Dear honorable guests,
Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as an agreement of sustainable development objectives agreed by all countries at the 2015 UN sessions. Each country including Indonesia has an obligation to implement this joint development plan by applying universal, integration and inclusive principles by ensuring that no one missed or “No-one Left Behind” Indonesia has Nawa Cita or 9 priority agenda which should synergize with SDGs and can be used as health program application in Indonesia to also achieve SDGs.

On behalf of the organizing committee and the Nursing Society of Indonesia, I am glad to invite you to join ICHM 2018 (International Conference on Health Care and Management) in Bandung, Indonesia on July 16-17, 2018.

The conference is expected to reveal some solutions for evidence-based health care and scientific facts to be discussed by various viewpoints from diverse speakers from around the world with the title “Evidence to inform action on supporting and implementation of SDGs. Through the International Conference is expected to improve health services, especially in the field of nursing in Indonesia to improve the human development index.

We hope all participant could benefit from the exciting program and will surpass your expectation and that will be an inspiring event.

Warm regards,



Dhika Dharmansyah
Conference chair



Assalamu'alaykum Wr.Wrb
Good morning and best wishes for all of us.

Ladies and gentlemen, in such a great and happy day, let's praise and thank to Allah Swt who has given us grace and mercy to all of us to gather in this International Conference on Health Care Management event today.

First of all, we would like to gratitude and appreciate highly to national Cheng Kung University Hospital has given the opportunity and confidence to our institution STIKep PPNI Jabar for the second time in collaboration to organize International Conference on Health Care Management with theme: "Evidence to inform action on supporting and implementation of SDGs". This event is one of follow up The memorandum of Understanding between NCKUH with STIKep PPNI Jabar.

STIKep PPNI Jabar is as a nursing education institution carry out the mandate to create professional nurse, we must implement all TRIDHARMA University activities in academic atmosphere that aims to broaden and improve nursing and existence of nurse profession capacity in nation developing continually.

As we know the university academic quality is determined by its researches and graduates result quality. The research work results may be either a right against managing intellectual wealth equity as well as scientific work which is able to be publicized through scientific journals and scientific gathering forums of the same scientist background both in national and international level.

Nevertheless, the publishing of journal researches is published by its university. Nowadays, it is irregular because there are both financial and scientific manuscript availability drawbacks. Scientific regular manuscripts are very limited because manuscript contributor is only from its university as well.

The high education Research and technology ministry data in 2017, it stated that there were an increase of research work publishing done by practitioners, academicians and researchers of Indonesian. The amount of Indonesian research publishing on international journal certifiable indexed Scopus tended to increase. The high education Research and technology ministry data on December 1st 2017 noted that Indonesia scientific research publishing reached 14.100 journals. Meanwhile, on October 1st 2017 there were as many as 12.098 journals.

However, internally nurse profession scientific research journals are still less of publishing. It is alleged to the low of quantity and quality publishing about nursing. One of the drawbacks is rarely the interaction between nursing scientists and experts in scientific conferences. Some efforts are carried out by STIKep PPNI to encourage and to accelerate sharing knowledge amongst the nursing experts. Accordance to the goals, National Cheng Kung University Hospital Taiwan and STIKep PPNI have made MoU and held as this International conferences organizer. Hopefully, it is able to bridge all stakeholders, practitioners, and academicians in supporting the quality of the human resources especially, nurses and health workers as well.

The honourable ladies and gentlemen,
Nowadays, in the global era, the transformation runs rapidly and consequently it makes the knowledge based society. Information and communication technology development are very important in on its role in manifesting society development based on the knowledge. The higher education of society will be higher of health service quality demands specially nurse.

Accordance to the effort, this International conference aims to,

1. Facilitate the knowledge sharing between health experts and nurses to encourage the goal of health human resource quality.
2. Produce health scientific and nursing articles deserve to be published on international scopus indexed journal.
3. Make communication networking amongst Universities, research institution, nurse practitioners, and other stakeholders.

I truly believe that all participants through the 2 days in international conference, our goals above are able to be manifested well.

Finally, I would like to thank to all of participants diligently and with spirit of attending this international conference on health care management.

Wish the conference is able to be knowledge sharing event and delightful and successful as well, the conference will be enlightened and interchange will do great help for us after attending this conference, especially STIKep PPNI Jabar and generally for all profession nurses to provide health services to communities, aamiin ya robbal alamin.

Wassalamu'alaykum Wr.wb.

Kindest regards,



The Dean of STIKep PPNI Jabar



Excellencies, Distinguished Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Selamat Siang,

I'm ChyunYu Yang, the superintendent of National Cheng Kung University Hospital in Tainan, Taiwan.

On behalf of our hospital, it is my pleasure and privilege to welcome all of you to participate in the international conference on health care and management 2018.

To our eminent speakers and delegates who have come from UK, Netherland, Korea, Japan, Thailand, Singapore, Taiwan, and Indonesia, I bid you a very warm welcome to Bandung. We are indeed honoured to have you here with us. We have about 1.000 participants from different place in Indonesia and countries gathered here today, making our conference a truly meaningful one.

This is our second time collaborate with STIKEP PPNI Jawa Barat to hold an international conference. Last year, we have very successful conference with the theme focus on infection control and disaster management. And this year, our conference theme is "evidence to inform action on supporting and implementation of SDGs".

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) known as the global goals, are a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity. Goal 3 addresses all major health priorities and calls for improving reproductive, maternal and child health; ending communicable diseases; reducing non-communicable diseases and other health hazards; and ensuring universal access to safe, effective, quality and affordable medicines and vaccines as well as health coverage.

However, the world seems still far from ending maternal mortality, with more than 303,000 deaths in pregnancy or childbirth occurring annually. NCDs are also a growing problem, causing 40 million deaths in 2015.

But, All in all, we can take comfort in the fact that SGD indicators are moving in the right direction. Yet we still have plenty of work to do.

I wish in the next two day and a half, we have the opportunity - and indeed the responsibility - to prepare and add knowledge related the current situation and progress reflection of SDGs.

In closing, I encourage delegates to participate actively in the interesting discussions over the next two days. I wish everyone a successful and fruitful conference.

Thank you.

Conference Committee

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Exploring The Management of Obstetrics Emergency Practice at Beringin Raya Public Health Center of Bengkulu City Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

Objectives: This study aimed to determine the factors associated with the Management of Emergency Obstetrics at Beringin Raya Health Center in Bengkulu City, Indonesia. **Methods:** An analytical research using cross-sectional design was used. The participants were nurses and midwife at public health center, Beringin Raya. 29 participants were included. Data were collected using the checklist sheet from 10 to 22 July 2017. A check list form contained six part: emergency implementation, education, years of service, PONED personnel availability, Equipment and facilities, colleagues, managerial. Data were analysis using Chi-Square (X²) with alpha (α) 5%. **Results:** The results of the study showed that there is no correlation between educations ($p > .05$), tenure ($p > .05$), availability of trained officer's PONED ($p > .05$) with obstetric management at Beringin Raya Health Center of Bengkulu in 2017. There is a relationship between facilities ($p < .05$) with the Management of Obstetrics Management at Beringin Raya Health Center Bengkulu City in 2017. There is a relationship between peers ($p < .05$) and superiors support ($p < .05$) with the Management of Obstetrics Emergency at Health Center Beringin Raya Bengkulu in 2017. **Conclusion:** The Management of Obstetrics Management related to facilities in the Health Center. It is suggested to Beringin Raya Public Health Center of Bengkulu City to always improve the staff of obstetric obstetrical management by increasing the availability of facilities, increasing cooperation between colleagues, and increasing the support from the leadership to subordinates

Keyword : Management, Practice, Obstetrics, Emergency

INTRODUCTION

Obstetrics emergency case can cause severe pain or even death for mother, fetus and newborn baby if not well treated. There are four factors which cause death for mother, fetus and newborn baby, they are bleeding, infection, sepsis and hypertension and pre-eclampsia or eclampsia also dystocia. Dystocia only happen in labor process meanwhile other three can happen on pregnancy, delivery and childbirth. The case of obstetrics emergency treatment can be affected (obstacles) by one of the emergency helper like predisposition (education, knowledge, years of service), The availability of trained obstetric service and Basic Emergency Neonatal (PONED), equipment and supporting facility for obstetric emergency, other factor (support from family, peers and superior) [10].

According to World Health Organization (WHO) in 2015, the number of death from maternal in the world from 1990 to 2015 have decreased only 1% each year while the number of death rate for neonatal around 4 million baby it indicates Obstetrics Emergency rate is high [11].

Obstetric case in Indonesia is considered high if compared with other ASEAN countries. Data obtained from Indonesia Health Department in 2015, they are 305 mothers from 100.000 live

birth (KH). Malaysia 29/100.000 live birth, Vietnam 49/100.000 live birth, Philippine 120/100.000 live birth, Thailand 26/100.000 live birth [9].

According to Indonesia Health Profile (2015) mostly obstetric cases are caused by birth complication, labor, and other childbirth factor, followed by abortus (26%). The highest are cause by pre-eclampsia and eclampsia with Case Fatality Rate (CFR) 2,35%, case proportion is 49% from all obstetric case [8].

According to background taken by researcher above, with the highest obstetric visit and almost 100% of obstetrics emergency can be treated at Puskesmas Beringin Raya officers, so the researcher try to find out if education factor, years of services, PONE D practice, equipment and facility, peers support or senior support to do the management of obstetrics emergency Practice. Because of this background, this research is to find out what factor can push the management of obstetrics emergency Practice.

METHODS

The study design and samples

This research is an analytic research with cross-sectional method. The population in this research is 29 nurses and midwives who work at Puskesmas Beringin Raya. Sample are taken by using total sampling. The member of research can be included into inclusion criteria such as, willing to participate in research, medical personnel, doctors, nurses and midwives, also joined in data collecting until it's done.

After data are collected, data are processed and analyzed by using univariate and bivariate analysis.

Measurements and instruments

Instrument research is checklist sheet which taken from Lusia research in 2012. Checklist research is used to find out the management of obstetrics emergency practice, education, years of services, availability of trained PONE D personnel, equipment and facility, peers, superior in managing obstetric emergency.

Checklist sheet which used is consist of six parts: the management of emergency, education, years of services, availability of trained PONE D personnel, equipment and facility, peers, senior in treating obstetric emergency. Education parameter have three options;0: D III- D IV, 1: bachelor. Years of services has 2 options; 0: under 10 years, 1: more than 10 years. The availability trained PONE D personnel have 3 options;0: midwife, 1: nurse, 2: doctor. Equipment and facility have 2 options, 0: incomplete, 1: complete. Parameter for peer have 5 options; SL(always) 4 point, SR(often) 3 point, KK (sometimes) 2 point, J (rarely) 1 point and TP (never) 0 point with result parameter; 0: not-support, 1: support. Superior parameter has five options: SL(always) 4 point, SR(often) 3 point, KK (sometimes) 2 point, J (rarely) 1 point and TP (never) 0 point, with parameter result, 0: not-support, 1: support. management of obstetrics emergency practice parameter has two options, yes and no with parameter result 0: not conducted, 1: conducted.

Data collection and procedure

This research was conducted on 10 July to 22 July in 2017 at Puskesmas Beringin Raya. Researcher came to Puskesmas Beringin Raya and then explained about the purpose and asked for permission to conduct a research and asked for permission to patient to join in the research as respondents. After got enough permission, researcher read research checklist content and gave answer to available rooms according to respondent choice. After respondent checked the sheet, researcher collected the sheets and put it in one file then obtained data will be inputted into data process step.

Data analysis

Data are processed by using SPSS. Univariate analysis is used in analyzing and shows in frequency distribution, univariate analysis to find out the frequency distribution from each dependent and independent variable. Bivariate analysis is used to look for correlation between dependent variable with independent variable together by using chi-square statistics analysis (X^2) with meaning degree (α) 5%.

DISCUSSION

Analysis univariate shows that almost respondents (34.5%) said there is no availability of trained PONE (Basic Obstetric Neonatal Essential Service) personnel, bivariate analysis, chi-square analysis shows that $p=0,449$ is higher than alpha score 0,05 means there is no correlation between availability of trained PONE personnel with management of obstetric emergency practice at Puskesmas Beringin Raya Bengkulu city in 2017. Univariate analysis result shows that almost half of respondents (34.5%) don't get support from peers. Chi-square analysis result shows that $p=0,005$ is lower than alpha 0,05 means there is a correlation between peer with management of obstetric emergency practice at Puskesmas Beringin Raya in 2017.

This research result is contrary with Supriyatnataris (2007) statement, he said that one reason why midwife in a village doesn't take fetus emergency to Puskesmas which able to PONE is because there is no availability of trained PONE personnel in that facility especially doctor.

This research is same with conducted research by Noflidaputri (2014), with title, factors which related with implementation of PONE (Basic Obstetric Neonatal Emergency Service) at Puskesmas Tanah Garam Solok city, her research shows that there is no correlation between equipment and facility with PONE implementation ($p=1,000$; $OR=1,750$)

This research result is same with Pattianakotta (2012) research in Middle Maluku regency, the result shows that almost half of midwife in a village with lack of equipment and facility carry out referrals (9,1%) compared with village midwife who have equipment and facility carry out referrals (60%). It can be concluded that there is a significance correlation between equipment and facility with carry out referrals where $p^{value}=0,013$ ($p>0.05$) with $OR = 6,67\%$. It means midwife in a village with equipment and facility at Puskesmas able to do PONE will carry out referrals 6,67 times than midwife with no equipment and facility at Puskesmas can implement PONE.

RESULT

The result shows that more than half of respondents (55.2%) have D III-D IV in education, more than half of respondents (65.5%) are less than 10 years of service, almost half of respondents (34.5%) no availability of PONE trained personnel, almost half of respondent (34.5%) do not have complete equipment and facility, almost half of respondents (35.4%) don't get support from peer, almost half of respondents (37.5%) do not get support from superior and almost half of respondents (41.4%) are not good in managing the obstetrics emergency practice. (table 1)

It is find out that chi-square analysis result shows that there is no correlation between education with management of obstetric emergency practice ($p > 0.05$) (Table 2), there is no correlation between education with management of obstetric emergency practice ($p > 0.05$) (table 3). There is also no correlation between the availability PONE trained personnel with management of obstetric emergency practice ($p > 0.05$) (table 4)

Table 1 Frequency distribution of education, years of services, PONE personnel availability, equipment and facility, peer support, superior and management of obstetric emergency practice (N = 29)

No	Variable	Frequency	Percentage
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1	Education	DIII-DIV	16	55.2
		Bachelor	13	44.8
		Total	29	100.0
2	Years of service	Less than 10 years	19	65.5
		More than 10 years	10	34.5
		Total	29	100.0
3	PONED personnel availability	Not available	10	34.5
		Available	19	65.5
		Total	29	100.0
4	Equipment and facilities	Incomplete	10	34.5
		Complete	19	65.5
		Total	29	100.0
5	Peer support	Not good	10	34.5
		Good	19	65.5
		Total	29	100.0
6	Superior support	Not good	11	37.9
		Good	18	62.1
		Total	29	100.0
7	Management of obstetric emergency practice	Not good	12	41.4
		Good	17	58.6
		Total	29	100.0

Table 2 Correlation between education with management of obstetric emergency practice

Variabel	Management of obstetric emergency practice						<i>p Value</i>
	Less good		Good		Total		
	F	%	f	%	f	%	
DIII-DIV	7	43.8	9	56.2	16	100,0	1,000
Bachelor	5	38.5	8	61.5	13	100,0	

Contrary result obtained from other variables, it is found out from chi-square analysis that there is a correlation between equipment and facility with management of obstetric emergency practice ($p < 0.05$) (table 5). There is also a correlation between peer with management of obstetric emergency practice ($p < 0.05$) (table 6) and there is a correlation between superior support with management of obstetric emergency practice ($p < 0.05$) (table 7).

Table 3 Correlation between years of service with Management of obstetric emergency practice at Puskesmas Beringin Raya Bengkulu city in 2017

Variabel	Management of obstetric emergency practice						<i>p Value</i>
	Less good		Good		Total		
	F	%	f	%	f	%	
Years of service							

Less than 10 years	7	36,8	12	63,2	19	100,0	0.774
More than 10 years	5	50,0	5	50,0	10	100,0	

Table 4 Correlation between PONED personnel availability with management of obstetric emergency practice at Puskesmas Beringin Raya Bengkulu city in 2017

Variabel	Management of obstetric emergency practice						<i>p Value</i>
	Less good		Good		Total		
PONED personnel availability	F	%	f	%	f	%	
Not available	3	30,0	7	70,0	10	100,0	0.449
Available	9	47,4	10	52,6	19	100,0	

Table 5 Correlation between Equipment and facilities factor with management of obstetric emergency practice at Puskesmas Beringin Raya Bengkulu city in 2017

Variabel	Management of obstetric emergency practice						<i>p Value</i>
	Less good		Good		Total		
Equipment and facilities	F	%	f	%	f	%	
Incomplete	8	80,0	2	20,0	10	100,0	0.005
Complete	4	21,1	15	78,9	19	100,0	

Table 6 Correlation between peer factor with management of obstetric emergency practice at Puskesmas Beringin Raya Bengkulu city in 2017

Variabel	Management of obstetric emergency practice						<i>p Value</i>
	Less good		Good		Total		
Peer	F	%	F	%	f	%	
Less good	8	80,0	2	20,0	10	100,0	0.005
Good	4	21,1	15	78,9	19	100,0	

Table 7 Correlation between Superior support factor with management of obstetric emergency practice at Puskesmas Beringin Raya Bengkulu city in 2017

Variabel	Management of obstetric emergency practice						<i>p Value</i>
	Less good		Good		Total		
Superior support	F	%	f	%	f	%	
Less good	8	72,7	3	27,3	11	100,0	0.018
Good	4	22,2	14	77,8	18	100,0	

CONCLUSION

This research result shows that there is no correlation between education, years of service, the availability of trained PONED personnel with management of obstetric emergency practice at Puskesmas Beringin Raya and there is a correlation between equipment and facility with management

of obstetric emergency practice at Puskesmas Beringin Raya, there is a correlation between peers, support from superior with management of obstetric emergency practice at Puskesmas Beringin Raya

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