International Conference on Health Care and Management

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

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Conference Book International Conference on Health Care and Management:
“Evidence to inform action on supporting and implementation of SDGs”
Bandung, 16th – 17th July, 2018

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 STIkP 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 STIkP PPNI Jabar.

STIkP 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 STIkP PPNI to encourage and to accelerate sharing knowledge amongst the nursing experts. Accordance to the goals, National Cheng Kung University Hospital Taiwan and STIkP 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 SGDs 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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<td>H. Husen BSC., MM</td>
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<td>H. Wawan Arif Sawana., S.Kp</td>
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<td>Advisor</td>
<td>Dr. Hj. Tri Hapsari. R. A., S.Kp., M.Kes</td>
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<td>Drs. Sutjahyo., M.M</td>
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<td>Ns. Diwa Agus Sudrajat., M.Kep</td>
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<td>Chair</td>
<td>Dhika Dharmansyah, Ners., M.Kep</td>
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<td>Rena Ratna Nur Syamsiah, AMD</td>
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<td>Yuda Gumelar, S.Ip.,MPd</td>
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<td>IT Administrator</td>
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<td>Eva Supriatin., S.Kp., M.Kep</td>
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<td>Linlin Lindayani., MSN</td>
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Ns. Herdiman., M.Kep
Wagino
Budi Gunawan, SE
Ribut Sarimin, M.Kes
Hj. Yuyu Yulipah, AMK., S.Pd

General Committee: Asep Haedar
Djudju
Adjum
Dahlan
Edi

Security: Asep Supriyadi
Diki
Uu
Siswo
CAPTURE OF SEXUAL BEHAVIOR AND VIOLENCE IN ADOLESCENT IN PEKALONGAN CITY

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Adolescence is one of the most important periods of the human life cycle, where dramatic changes in physical, sexual, psychological, and mental changes occur. Health data on adolescents from various sources states that adolescents are a group that is vulnerable to deviations from health behaviors. Objectives: This study is expected to assist the government in terms of describing sexual behavior, and violence in junior high school adolescents in Pekalongan City. Method: This research use cross sectional design with sample number 587 junior high school student in Pekalongan City. The data were collected using questionnaires. Outcome: There are only 3 students (0.5%) of the 8th grade in private schools who claim to have had sexual intercourse. Relationships were done with one partner only, but only 1 student used condoms. A total of 207 students (35.7%) had been involved in fights, 103 of them women. A total of 63 students (29.7%) had experienced serious injuries due to exercise, even as many as 32 students (16.2%) had experienced bone fractures or joint dislocations. Conclusions and Suggestions: Unhealthy sexual behavior is still in the low category, needs to be pressed down to zero cases. While the behavior of adolescent violence in the form of fights quite a lot, so further research is needed on the psychological impact of adolescents who experience violence.

Keywords: Sexual Behavior, Teen, Violence
INTRODUCTION

Adolescence is one of the most important periods in the human life cycle, where there is a dramatic change in physical, sexual, psychological, and mental changes. Adolescents are the largest population group, which is about 20% of the world's population and 85% of them live in developing countries (Sitaresmi, 2014). The adolescent population is also regarded as the most healthy group because it has not suffered from infectious diseases during childhood and has not been too risky to suffer degenerative diseases such as parents (Sitaresmi, 2014, Judarwanto, 2010).

Health data on teenagers from various sources provide facts contrary to the notion that adolescents are the healthiest population group. One of them, more than 1.8 million people aged 15 to 24 die each year by the cause can actually be prevented. In 2008, young people aged 15 to 24 were 40% of all new HIV infections among adults (Judarwanto, 2010). Approximately 50 percent of teenagers aged 15 years, and still sit in the middle school level (SMP) / High School (SMA) have been smoking and dating. The total number of cases of drug abuse of junior and senior high school students up to 2008 was 110,627 cases, while in 2007 it was 110,970 and in 2006 was 73,253 (Catio, 2013). About 565 young people aged 10-29 die daily through interpersonal violence.

Based on the population census from BPS in 2010, the number of adolescents aged 10-24 years is about 64 million or 27.6% of the total population of 237.6 million people. This amount is a considerable amount, so the health problems of adolescents need to get serious attention from various circles. The Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia is actively making efforts to overcome the health problems of school age children. The development of health in adolescent groups is an effort to fulfill one of the basic rights of the people, namely the right to obtain health services in accordance with Act No. 23 of 1993 on Health and Law No. 23 of 2002 on Child Protection. The youth health program is also one of the integrated programs in Basic Health Services (Catio, 2013). Planning of the program requires the integration of various related elements as well as other applicable provisions.

In order to assist the government in enforcing the efforts of adolescent health development, especially the Pekalongan City government, this study surveys about sexual behavior, and violence in junior high school adolescents in Pekalongan City.

METHODS

The research design used in this study is cross sectional with the number of samples as many as 587 students. Instruments in the study of questionnaires that will assess healthy behaviors and health risks of junior high school students. The questionnaire to be used is a questionnaire developed by the Global Health School Survey (GSHS) team from the Indonesian Ministry of Health with the collaboration of the Ministry of Education and WHO. Use of this instrument has been obtained via email from WHO. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics, including quantity exposure in unit quantities and percentages.

RESULTS

A. Respondent's Characteristic

Characteristics of respondents in the study are outlined in 3 variables: gender, age, and class as table 1 below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>%</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sex</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>246</td>
<td>41.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>341</td>
<td>58.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>≤11 Years</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12-15 Years</td>
<td>577</td>
<td>98.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>≥16 Years</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class</td>
<td>8th Class</td>
<td>291</td>
<td>49.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9th Class</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>50.4</td>
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Most of the respondents were women (58.1%), aged between 11-15 years (98.3%).
B. Description of sexual behavior
   a. Graph 1. The frequency of adolescents who have had sexual intercourse

   ![Graph showing frequency of sexual intercourse](image)

   There are only 3 students (0.5%) who claimed to have had sexual relations. Two of them are male, while all three are from 8th grade and from private school. Of these three students all had only one sexual partner, and only 1 male student used a condom.

C. Description of Violence Behavior

   The results showed as many as 207 students (35.7%) had ever been involved in a fight. Most of the students who were fighting were male students and from private schools. Nevertheless, as many as 103 female students have also been involved in fights. A total of 63 students (29.7%) had experienced serious injuries due to exercise, even as many as 32 students (16.2%) had experienced bone fractures or joint dislocations.

DISCUSSION

   According to Margaretha (2012), in adolescence, biological, psychological, and social changes occur rapidly. This requires a change in adolescent behavior to adjust to their current condition. In some teenagers, this adjustment process can take place without significant problems because they manage to identify themselves and have sufficient social support. Both are important to play a role in adolescent adjustment. But some other teenagers may experience adjustment problems. Adolescent adjustment difficulties usually begin with the emergence of behaviors that are at risk of psychosocial problems teenagers both on the personal and social level. In Indonesia, some teenagers are involved in behaviors at risk for mental health, such as: speeding and resulting in accidents; violence / brawl / bullying; violence in courtship; unplanned pregnancy; risky sexual behavior; exposed to sexually transmitted diseases such as hepatitis and HIV-AIDS; smoking and alcohol abuse at an early age; use of marijuana and other addictive substances. Teen risky behavior makes them often labeled as troubled teenagers and eventually they are treated negatively from their social environment. Teen risky behavior is a form of behavior that can harm the health and well-being of teenagers, even some forms of risky behavior can harm others.

   Adolescents are also vulnerable to unhealthy sexual behavior as they enter puberty. In this study, there are 3 students (0.5%) who claimed to have had sexual relations. Two of them are male, while all three are from 8th grade and from private school. Of these three students all had only one sexual partner, and only 1 male student used a condom. These results are still included in the low category when compared with other data. Some research results indicate that girls and boys aged 15-24 years have reported having had pre-marital sex of 1% each in girls and 9% in adolescent boys (Adolescent Reproductive Health Survey Indonesia, 2007). Still based on the same data source shows
the experience of dating teenagers in Indonesia tend to be more daring and open like, holding hands, kissing and touching and stimulating. Premarital sexual behavior among teenagers was reinforced by data from the MOH in 2009 in 4 major cities (Medan, Central Jakarta, Bandung and Surabaya), indicating that 35.9% of adolescents had friends who had had pre-marital sex and 6.9% to have premarital sex. Many factors cause teenagers to have unhealthy sexual behavior, such as biological factors because at this time adolescents begin to experience increased testosterone hormones that increase sexual stimulation in adolescents, and social factors such as establishing a meeting with peers while at this time teenagers have started to be interested and build intercourse with the opposite sex, the desire to get sex with the opposite sex makes teenagers are not shy and afraid to express sexual behavior to satisfy himself and the opposite sex as a form of expression of affection and love to his partner regardless of the risks to be faced in the future Population and Family Planning National, 2013).

This study also describes the behavior of violence perpetrated by adolescents. Table 11 states that as many as 207 students (35.7%) had been involved in fights. Most of the students who were fighting were male students and from private schools. Nevertheless, as many as 103 female students have also been involved in fights. A total of 63 students (29.7%) had experienced serious injuries due to exercise, even as many as 32 students (16.2%) had experienced bone fractures or joint dislocations.

Adolescent violence is very harmful not only to victims, but also to their families, friends and society. The effect is seen not only in death, disease and disability, but also in terms of quality of life. Violence involving youth adds substantially to the cost of health and welfare services, reduces productivity, lowers property values, disrupts important services and generally undermines the public order. The issue of youth violence can not be seen separately from other behavioral issues. Youth violence tends to commit crimes. They also often point out other problems, such as truancy and leads out of school, drug abuse, lying, free driving and high levels of sexually transmitted diseases. However, not all perpetrators of violence have other significant problems of violence and not all youth with violence. There is a strong connection between youth violence and other forms of violence. Watching domestic or physical violence or sexual harassment, for example, may be the condition of children or adolescents to violence considered an acceptable way to solve the problem. Too long exposure to armed conflict can also lead to a common culture of terror that increases the occurrence of violence in youth. Understanding the factors that increase the risk of youth becoming victims or perpetrators of violence is essential to developing effective policies and programs to prevent violence.

CONCLUSION & SUGGESTIONS

The conclusions can be obtained from this research include: Unhealthy sexual behavior is still in the low category, though it certainly needs to be a concern for the government to be able to suppress the incident up to 0 (zero) cases. While the violence that occurs in teenagers quite a lot and the form is a fight. This fights not only in boys, but also in female students. For that recommendation that can be proposed include the need for further research on the psychological impact of adolescents who experienced violence. For the government of course this basic data is expected to be one of the consideration materials in formulating policies related to adolescent health.

REFERENCE


