



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 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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DESCRIPTIVE ABOUT NON COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN CENTRAL WERDI OF PEKALONGAN REGENCY

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Non-communicable disease (NCD) is the leading cause of death globally. PTM is closely related to degenerative conditions. With age, physiological function will decrease due to aging process so that NCD many appear in old age. In addition, degenerative problems can lower the immune system so it is very susceptible to disease. Global WHO (World Health Organization) estimates non-infectious diseases account for 63% of deaths and 43% morbidity worldwide. The 2010 global status report on the NCD World Health Organization (WHO) reported that 60% of all deaths in the world are due to non-communicable diseases and 4% dying before the age of 70 years the proportion of non-infectious causes of death diseases in people younger than 70 year, cardiovascular disease is the biggest cause (39%), followed by cancer (27%) (Riley, 2014). This situation leads to difficult handling due to complications and even early death. **Objective:** This research is expected to be applied as health care innovation in reducing non-communicable diseases case in Indonesia. **Method:** The research design used in this study is cross sectional with the number of samples of 181 Family Cards from 401 Family Card Village Werdi Pekalongan District. Instruments in the study of questionnaires about non-communicable diseases in the community. **Result:** number of PTM cases as much as 45,5%. There were asthma disease (10,5%), hypertension (21%), diabetes mellitus (5,3%), rheumatic (10,5%), heart (10,5%), and other disease (31,6%) . **Conclusions:** To realize the health behaviors that avoid NCD, it is necessary to survey risk factors, health promotion and prevention through health service through integrated post of non-communicable disease. Implementation of *integrated post service of NCD* in Indonesian society is expected to be able to control non-communicable diseases and improve the knowledge and skills of officers and cadres, especially in conducting early detection, monitoring and follow-up of non-transmittable risk factors optimally so that it is expected to help reduce the rate of NCD increase in community.

Keywords: Elderly, Non-Communicable Diseases, Precentage.

INTRODUCTION

Non-communicable disease (NCD) is the leading cause of death globally. NCD is often called new communicable disease because it can be transmitted through lifestyle such as diet, sexual activity and global communication. NCD is also closely related to degenerative conditions. With age, physiological function will decrease due to aging process so that NCD many appear in old age. In addition, degenerative problems can lower the immune system so it is very susceptible to disease. Globally WHO (World Health Organization) estimates NCD causes about 63% of deaths and 43% morbidity worldwide. Global status report on NCD World Health Organization (WHO) in 2010

reported that 60% cause of death of all ages in the world is due to non-communicable diseases and 4% died before the age of 70 years. All deaths caused by NCD occur in people aged less than 60 years in developing countries, while in developed countries by 13% (Horton, 2015). The proportion of causes of NCD death in people younger than 70 years, cardiovascular disease is the biggest cause (39%), followed by cancer (27%). While chronic respiratory diseases, digestive diseases and other NCD together cause about 30% of deaths, and 4% of deaths due to diabetes (Riley, 2014). This situation leads to difficult handling due to complications and even early deaths.

The case of NCD for Central Java Province based on Basic Health Research in 2012, the highest NCD is the group of heart disease and blood vessels. From a total of 1,212,167 cases from 34 districts reported at 66.51%, followed by diabetes mellitus of 16.58%, and COPD of 1.61%. Changes in the pattern of fertility, lifestyle and socioeconomic communities are suspected as the background of the prevalence of NCD, so the incidence of non-infectious diseases varies greatly in epidemiological transitions (Mirza, 2009).

The case of NCD can occur in all age groups. But with the increasing age in the elderly which leads to the effectiveness of organ performance decline then the elderly will be more vulnerable to the non-infectious disease. Although the elderly are a nonproductive group but if left without further efforts will make a special burden for the productive group in their environment. In addition, the increased prevalence of NCD poses a serious threat to development as it threatens the national economy. To that end, the author wants to know the various cases of NCD in elderly in Hamlet Werdi and is expected to help the government to consider the solution of the prevalence of NCD cases.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The research design used in this research is cross sectional. Sampling using Quota sampling with a total sample of 30 elderly Werdi Tengah Hamlet in 181 Family Cards. Instruments in the study of a questionnaire about non-communicable diseases.

RESULTS

Respondent's Characteristic

Characteristics of the respondents are described in 3 variables, namely gender, age and activeness following the elderly integrated post service activity as the following table:

Table 1. Characteristics of Respondents (n=30)

| Variable | Categories | n | % |
|---|------------|----|------|
| Sex | Male | 11 | 36,6 |
| | Female | 19 | 63,6 |
| Age | <59 years | 30 | 100 |
| Activity in Integrated post service Elderly | Active | 4 | 13,3 |
| | Not | 26 | 86,7 |

Some of the respondents were women (63.6%) and not actively follow the integrated post service NCD/ elderly (86.7%)

Description of NCD

Based on data collected by authors in Werdi Tengah Village shows the number of cases of NCD as many as 16 elderly (53.3%). There were asthma (12,5), hypertension (25%), diabetes mellitus (6.25%), rheumatic (12.5%), heart (6.25%), and other diseases (37.5%).

DISCUSSION

Non-communicable diseases are known as chronic diseases that are not transmitted from person to person, which has a long-term and slowly developing (Riskesdas, 2013). Bustan (2007) stated that those classified as NCD are cancer, diabetes mellitus and cardiovascular disease (heart, atherosclerosis, hypertension, coronary heart disease and stroke). Thus, NCD is a very important problem that must be considered, given the pattern of events that greatly determine the health status in an area and also the success of improving health status in a country. Based on Saeed's (2013) study, the most important risk factors in the case of NCD in Afghanistan are smoking behavior and tobacco use, low diet of vegetables and fruits and inadequate physical activity. The same thing happened to the respondents of this research. At the time of observation and filling questionnaires there are similarities of respondent's behavior that there are elderly who smoke, consume low food of vegetables and fruits, and the pattern of less activity.

Based on research from Kusumaratna (2008) that the quality of life of the elderly is influenced by physical activity. If the physical activity of elderly is high then the quality of life of elderly is also high, but vice versa if low elderly physical activity indicates low quality of life also. While elderly people in Indonesia have low activity pattern, this means the quality of life of elderly Indonesia is also low, this is in accordance with research Ng et al (2010) entitled "Destription of quality of life of elderly in Indonesia is low. This is because the elderly do not have time to exercise. The elderly are also less knowledgeable about the benefits of physical activity, how much and what kind of physical activity to do. Seen from the concept of elderly, that as the elderly gets older, body function changes such as decreased cell function, decreased musculoskeletal function causing decreased bone function and limited movement, and susceptible to diseases that often occur in the elderly (such as hypertension, diabetes mellitus, stroke and others) which causes the physical activity of the elderly to decrease (Nugroho, 2008). Some of the causes of the decline in physical activity of these elderly people can actually be overcome by one of the government programs that accommodate the elderly group integrated post service of elderly. Posyandu or posbindu is an elderly service that emphasizes promotive and preventive efforts. In addition, health services, elderly Posyandu also provide social services, religion, education, skills, sports, and other services needed by the elderly in order to improve the quality of life through improving health and welfare. (Ministry of Health Republic Indonesia, 2016).

CONCLUSION & SUGGESTIONS

Non-Communicable Diseases (PTM) is a very important problem that must be considered, given the pattern of events that greatly determine the health status in an area and also the success of improving the health status in a country. To realize the health behaviors that avoid PTM then it takes a certain effort that involves the role of society directly or indirectly. One of the new forms of Community Based Health Efforts (UKBM) developed by the government in accordance with WHO recommendations to centralize the management of PTM through three main components, namely risk factor surveillance, health promotion and prevention through health service is integrated post of non-communicable disease (Posbindu PTM). The implementation process of Posbindu PTM is done by

health cadres who have been willing to organize PTB posbindu, which is specially trained, fostered and facilitated health knowledge. While the benefits of Posbindu PTM is to improve the quality of life and independence of old age which prioritizes proactive and preventive aspects. This effort will succeed if the program managers are able to advocate effectively, all parties are responsive and do concrete actions according to the role that can be done.

Implementation of Posbindu PTM in Indonesian society is expected to be able to control non-communicable diseases and improve the knowledge and skills of officers and cadres, especially in carrying out early detection activities, monitoring and follow-up of non-transmittable risk factors optimally so it is expected to help reduce the rate of PTM increase in community.

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