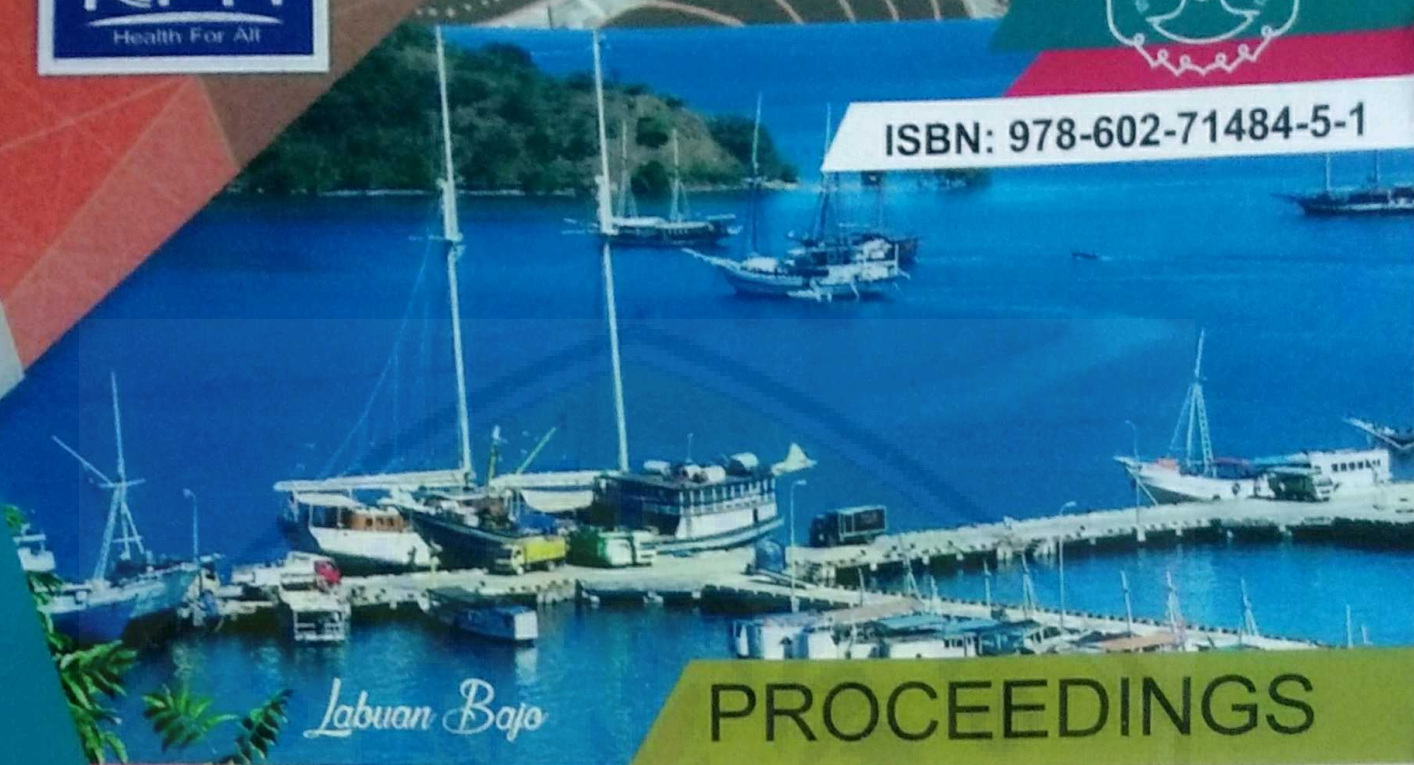




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Labuan Bajo

PROCEEDINGS

Mid-ICPH 2018

Mid-International Conference on Public Health 2018

Theme:

"Revitalizing Family Planning and Women's Empowerment for Improvement of Population Well-Being and Economic Development"

Date:

**April
18-19
2018**

Best Western Premier
Hotel Solo,
Central Java, Indonesia



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**MID-INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
ON PUBLIC HEALTH 2018**

**“REVITALIZING FAMILY PLANNING AND WOMEN’S
EMPOWERMENT FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF
POPULATION WELL-BEING AND
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT”**

Organized by:

Masters Program in Public Health,
Sebelas Maret University

In Collaboration with:

World Federation of Public Health Associations
Indonesian Public Health Association (IAKMI)
University of Washington, Washington, Indonesia
Tulane School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine,
New Orleans, USA
London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, London, UK
Hope College, Michigan, USA
Ministry of Health, Indonesia
School of Health Polytechnics, Surakarta
District Government of Karanganyar, Central Java

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Chair of the Mid-International
Conference on Public Health

Welcome to the Mid International Conference on Public Health 2018 (Mid-ICPH 2018). The theme chosen for this conference is "Revitalizing Family Planning Program and Women's Empowerment for the Improvement of Population Well-being and Economic Development".

Family planning program has become the goal of the population control policies and interventions worldwide. The term "family planning" is often used as a synonym for "birth control". It is also used as an euphemism for access to and the use of contraception. Family planning, however, does not only involve contraception. Family planning programmes often include other medical, educational, and social activities, such as sexuality education, prevention and management of sexually transmitted infections, pre-conception counseling and management, and infertility management. Some family planning methods, such as condoms, also help prevent the transmission of HIV and other sexually transmitted infections.

Family planning has profound health, economic, and social benefits for families and communities. It protects the health of women by reducing high-risk pregnancies, protects the health of children by allowing sufficient time between pregnancies, reduces abortions, supports women's rights and opportunities for education, employment, and full participation in society, and protects the environment by stabilizing population growth.

At this point, women's empowerment is increasingly considered a key factor affecting family planning and reproductive health outcomes among women. Women's empowerment is defined as "the expansion of people's ability to make strategic life choices in a context where this ability was previously denied to them". Previous research on women's empowerment points to its pivotal role in influencing reproductive health behaviors, though there is wide variation in results. Central to understanding and supporting women's ability to make strategic life choices is examining the role of gender-based power as it affects sexual and reproductive health outcomes.

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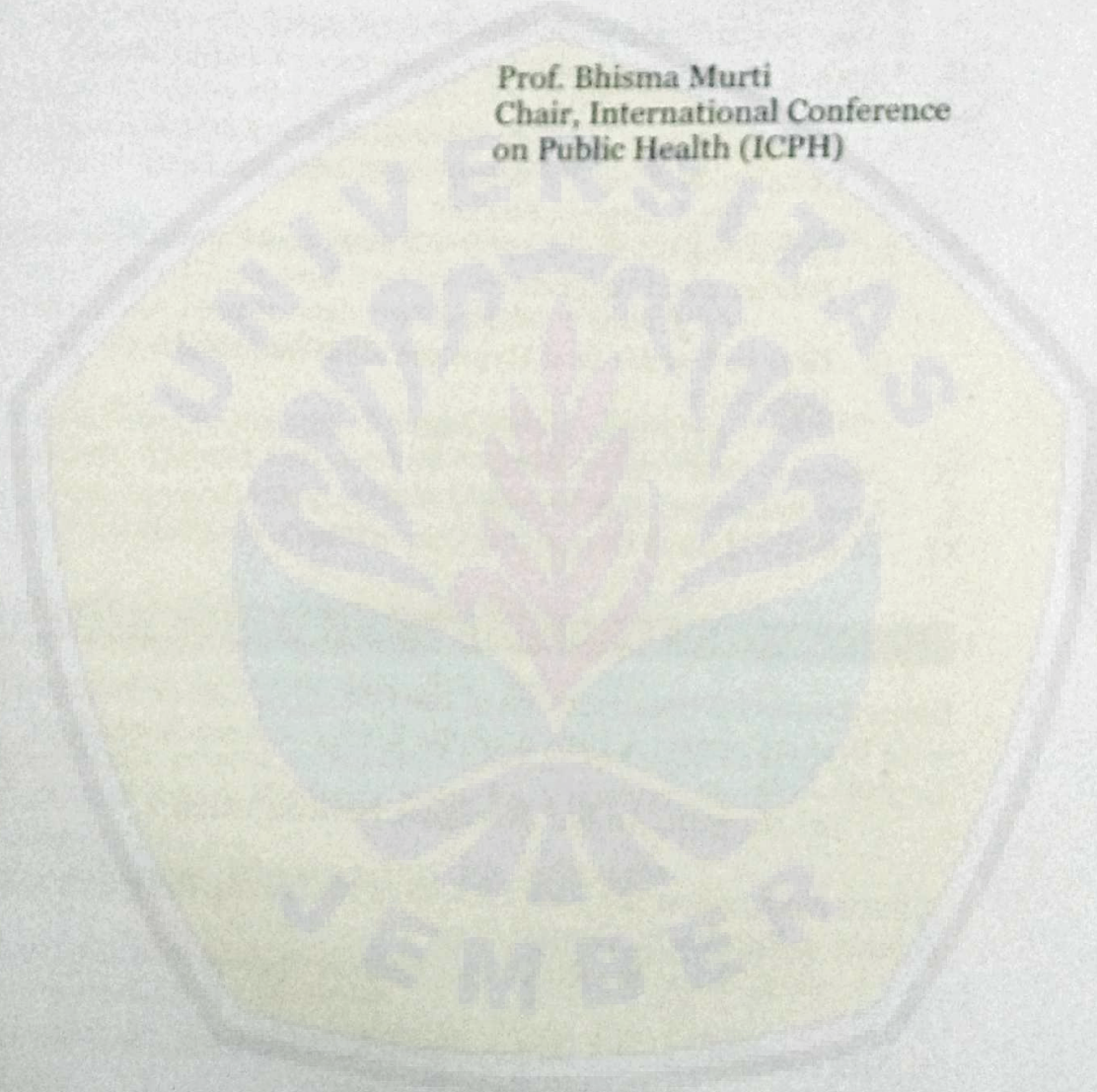
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Surakarta (Indonesia), April 18, 2018

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Chair, International Conference
on Public Health (ICPH)



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THE DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH PERSONNEL
PERFORMANCE IN TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL
USING "ACHIEVE" MODEL

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ABSTRACT

Background: Tuberculosis (TB) remains a major public health problem in the world that causes morbidity and mortality. The role of health personnel is important in the implementation of lung TB control program. Health personnel performance that is not optimal can cause the TB case to remain high. Little is known about the factors affecting the performance of health personnel in Indonesia. This study aimed to examine the determinants of health personnel performance in TB control using "ACHIEVE" model.

Subjects and Method: This was an analytic observational study with a cross-sectional design. The study was conducted in community health center in Jember, East Java. A sample of 45 health personnel of TB program implementation was selected for this study by simple random sampling. The dependent variable was health personnel performance, which included TB case finding, observation, and monitoring of TB patients. The independent variables were ability, clarity, help, incentive, evaluation, validity, and environment (ACHIEVE). The data were collected by questionnaire and analyzed by logistic regression in SPSS 16.

Results: Of all health personnel under study, 43 (93.4%) had good ability, 75.6% received positive organizational support, and 84.5% received appropriate evaluation. Health personnel performance was determined by ability (OR= 2.98; $p= 0.002$), clarity (OR= 1.18; $p= 0.013$), help (OR= 2.98; $p= 0.002$), incentive (OR= 0.98; $p= 0.054$), evaluation (OR= 1.18; $p= 0.013$), and environment (OR= 0.80; $p= 0.047$).

Conclusion: Health personnel performance is determined by ACHIEVE model, except validity which was not examined in this study.

Keywords: tuberculosis program, health personnel, performance, ACHIEVE model

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THE CONSUMPTION LEVEL OF FAT, PROTEIN AND CARBOHYDRATE IN OVERWEIGHT/ OBESITY ADOLESCENTS IN MALANG, EAST JAVA

Reny Tri Febriani¹⁾, FX Ady Soesetijo²⁾, Farida Wahyuning Tiyas³⁾

¹⁾Masters Program in Public Health, Universitas Jember

²⁾Faculty of Public Health, Universitas Jember

³⁾Faculty of Dentistry, Universitas Jember

ABSTRACT

Background: Overweight and obesity are an alarming global public health problem. Overweight and obesity are defined as abnormal or excessive fat accumulation that may impair health. According to WHO, worldwide obesity has nearly tripled since 1975. In 2016, more than 1.9 billion adults, 18 years and older, were overweight. Of these over 650 million were obese. 39% of adults aged 18 years and over were overweight in 2016, and 13% were obese. 41 million children under the age of 5 were overweight or obese in 2016. Over 340 million children and adolescents aged 5-19 were overweight or obese in 2016. This study aimed to determine the consumption level of fat, protein and carbohydrate in overweight/ obesity adolescents in Malang, East Java.

Subjects and Method: This was a cross-sectional study conducted in some Senior High Schools in Malang, East Java, from January to February, 2018. A sample of 111 students with overweight and obese was selected for this study by proportional random sampling. The dependent variable was nutritional status. The independent variables were fat, protein, and carbohydrate consumption level. The data were collected by 2 x 24 hours food recall and analyzed by logistic regression.

Results: As many as 33 (29.7%) study subjects consumed fat that exceeded the recommended daily allowance (RDA). Only 32 (28.8%) of them consumed fat according to RDA. As many as 60 (54.1%) study subjects were undergoing low carbohydrate diet. 38.7% of them had deficient fat intake. The risk of overweight increased with high fat consumption (OR= 5.38, 95% CI= 0.07 to 0.93, p= 0.038), high protein consumption (OR= 13.28, 95% CI= 2.33 to 35.12, p= 0.001), and high carbohydrate consumption (OR= 0.14, 95% CI= 0.38 to 4.15, p= 0.704).

Conclusion: The risk of overweight increases with high fat and high protein consumption in adolescents. High carbohydrate consumption does not show significant effect on the risk of overweight.

Keywords: nutrition, consumption level, overweight, obesity, adolescents

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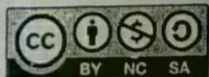
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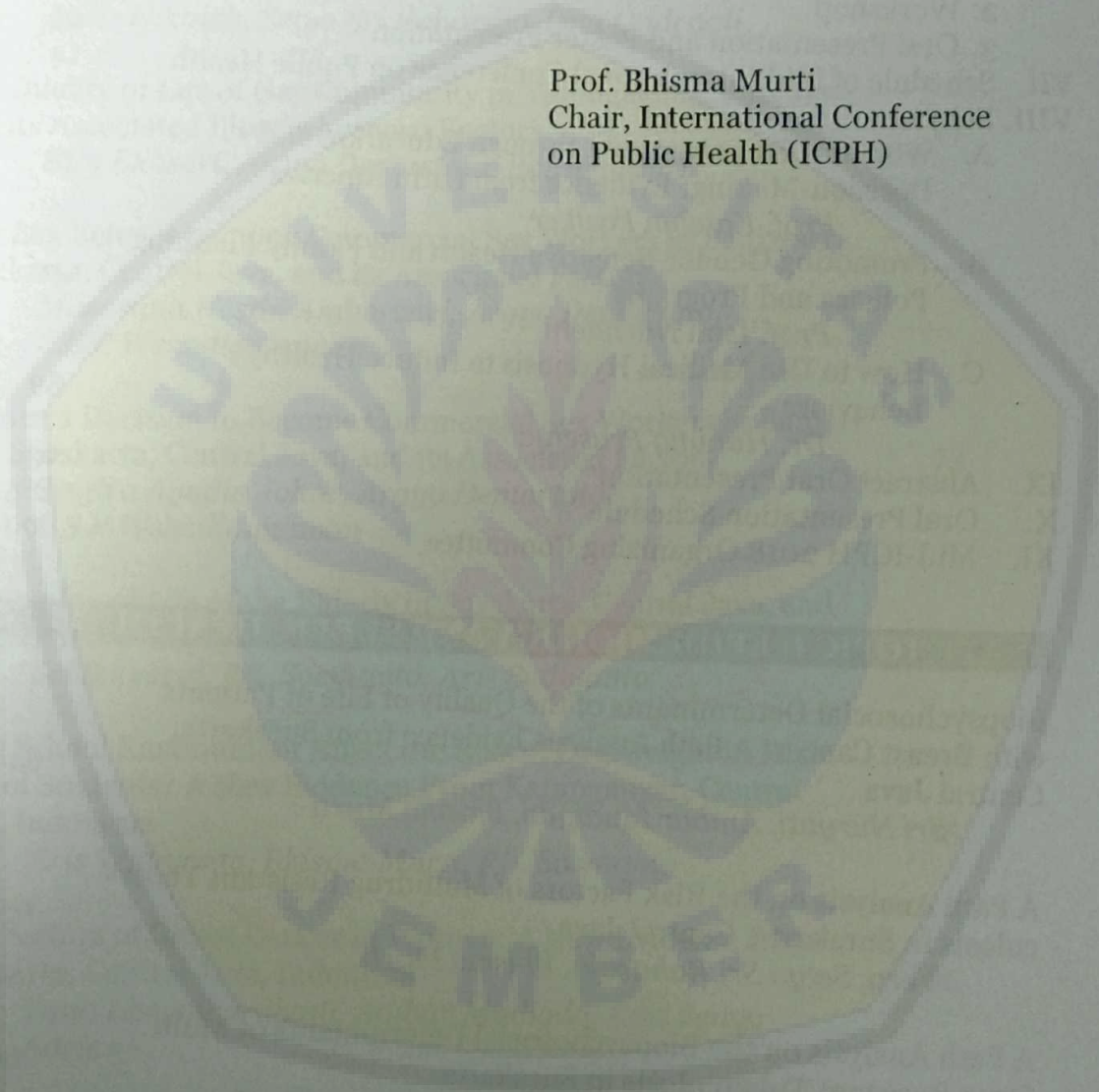
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THE CONSUMPTION LEVEL OF FAT, PROTEIN AND CARBOHYDRATE IN OVERWEIGHT/ OBESITY ADOLESCENTS IN MALANG, EAST JAVA

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ABSTRACT

Background: Overweight and obesity are an alarming global public health problem. Overweight and obesity are defined as abnormal or excessive fat accumulation that may impair health. According to WHO, worldwide obesity has nearly tripled since 1975. In 2016, more than 1.9 billion adults, 18 years and older, were overweight. Of these over 650 million were obese. 39% of adults aged 18 years and over were overweight in 2016, and 13% were obese. 41 million children under the age of 5 were overweight or obese in 2016. Over 340 million children and adolescents aged 5-19 were overweight or obese in 2016. This study aimed to determine the consumption level of fat, protein and carbohydrate in overweight/ obesity adolescents in Malang, East Java.

Subjects and Method: This was a cross-sectional study conducted in some Senior High Schools in Malang, East Java, from January to February, 2018. A sample of 111 students with overweight and obese was selected for this study by proportional random sampling. The dependent variable was nutritional status. The independent variables were fat, protein, and carbohydrate consumption level. The data were collected by 2 x 24 hours food recall and analyzed by logistic regression.

Results: As many as 33 (29.7%) study subjects consumed fat that exceeded the recommended daily allowance (RDA). Only 32 (28.8%) of them consumed fat according to RDA. As many as 60 (54.1%) study subjects were undergoing low carbohydrate diet. 38.7% of them had deficient fat intake. The risk of overweight increased with high fat consumption (OR= 5.38, 95% CI= 0.07 to 0.93, p= 0.038), high protein consumption (OR= 13.28, 95% CI= 2.33 to 35.12, p= 0.001), and high carbohydrate consumption (OR= 0.14, 95% CI= 0.38 to 4.15, p= 0.704).

Conclusion: The risk of overweight increases with high fat and high protein consumption in adolescents. High carbohydrate consumption does not show significant effect on the risk of overweight.

Keywords: nutrition, consumption level, overweight, obesity, adolescents

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**THE DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH PERSONNEL
PERFORMANCE IN TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL
USING “ACHIEVE” MODEL**

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ABSTRACT

Background: Tuberculosis (TB) remains a major public health problem in the world that causes morbidity and mortality. The role of health personnel is important in the implementation of lung TB control program. Health personnel performance that is not optimal can cause the TB case to remain high. Little is known about the factors affecting the performance of health personnel in Indonesia. This study aimed to examine the determinants of health personnel performance in TB control using “ACHIEVE” model.

Subjects and Method: This was an analytic observational study with a cross-sectional design. The study was conducted in community health center in Jember, East Java. A sample of 45 health personnel of TB program implementation was selected for this study by simple random sampling. The dependent variable was health personnel performance, which included TB case finding, observation, and monitoring of TB patients. The independent variables were ability, clarity, help, incentive, evaluation, validity, and environment (ACHIEVE). The data were collected by questionnaire and analyzed by logistic regression in SPSS 16.

Results: Of all health personnel under study, 43 (93.4%) had good ability, 75.6% received positive organizational support, and 84.5% received appropriate evaluation. Health personnel performance was determined by ability (OR= 2.98; p= 0.002), clarity (OR= 1.18; p= 0.013), help (OR= 2.98; p= 0.002), incentive (OR= 0.98; p= 0.054), evaluation (OR= 1.18; p= 0.013), and environment (OR= 0.80; p= 0.047).

Conclusion: Health personnel performance is determined by ACHIEVE model, except validity which was not examined in this study.

Keywords: tuberculosis program, health personnel, performance, ACHIEVE model

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