

11TH INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON DISASTER:

COLLABORATION OF DIFFERENT GENERATION IN THE COMMUNITY



PROCEEDING

ISBN : 978-602-8865-58-6



DEPARTMENT OF NURSING
FACULTY OF MEDICINE
UNIVERSITAS GADJAH MADA

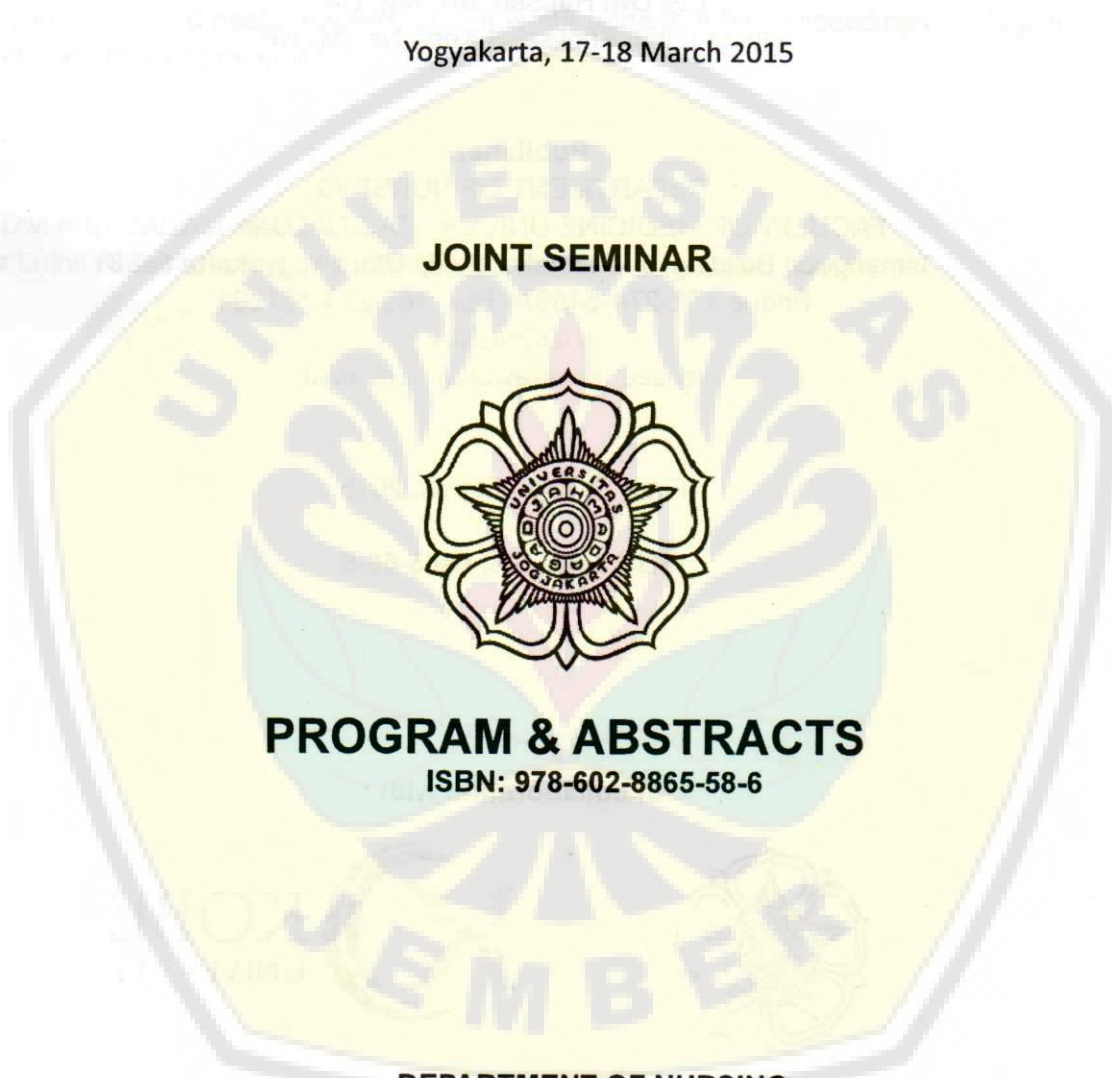


KOBE
UNIVERSITY

FOREWORD

**11TH INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON DISASTER:
COLLABORATION OF DIFFERENT GENERATION
IN THE COMMUNITY**

Yogyakarta, 17-18 March 2015



JOINT SEMINAR

PROGRAM & ABSTRACTS

ISBN: 978-602-8865-58-6

**DEPARTMENT OF NURSING
FACULTY OF MEDICINE, UNIVERSITAS GADJAH MADA
YOGYAKARTA**

in Collaboration with

**KOBE UNIVERSITY
GRADUATE SCHOOL OF HEALTH SCIENCES
JAPAN
2015**

**11TH INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON DISASTER:
COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT FOR DISASTER MITIGATION
AND REHABILITATION**

Editor :

Elsi Dwi Hapsari, BN, MS, DS
Itsna Luthfi Kholisa, S.Kep., Ns., MANP

Publisher :

DEPARTMENT OF NURSING
FACULTY OF MEDICINE UNIVERSITAS GADJAH MADA
Ismangoen Building, Jl. Farmako, Sekip Utara Yogyakarta 55281
Phone +62-274-545674 Fax. +62-274-631204
INDONESIA
Website: keperawatan.ugm.ac.id

First Edition : March, 2015

ISBN : 978-602-8865-58-6

In collaboration with :



Kobe University Graduate School of Health Sciences, Kobe, Japan

FOREWORD

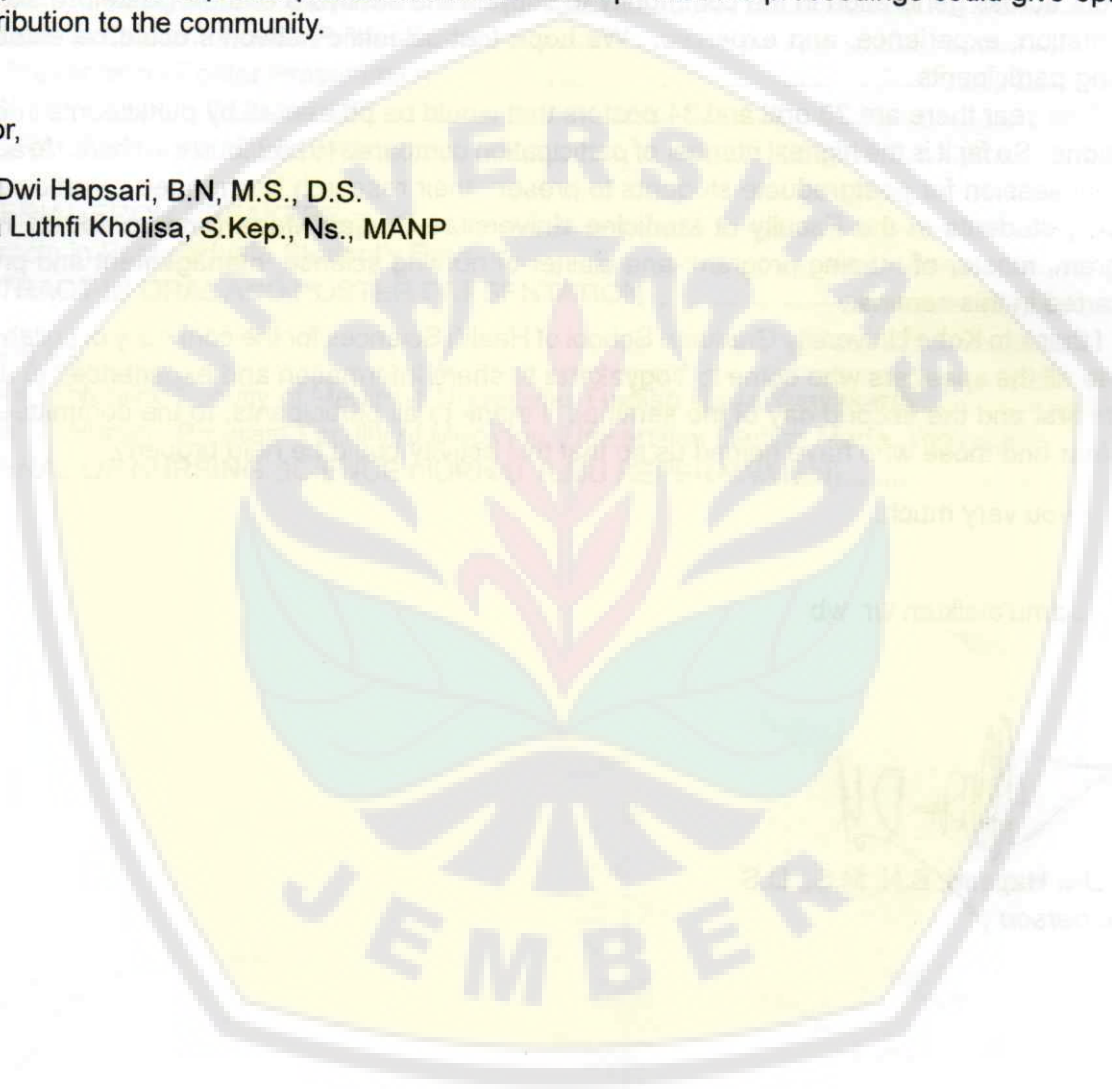
All praises are directed to Allah, God the Almighty, so the proceedings of the 11th International Seminar on Disaster: Collaboration of Different Generation in the Community by Department of Nursing, Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, Indonesia in collaboration with Kobe University Graduate School of Health Sciences, Kobe, Japan on 17-18 March 2015 could be arranged properly.

The proceedings contain the material presented by the speakers and abstract from participants who join in oral and poster presentation. It is our hope that the proceedings could give optimum contribution to the community.

Editor,

Elsi Dwi Hapsari, B.N, M.S., D.S.

Itsna Luthfi Kholisa, S.Kep., Ns., MANP



COMMITTEE REPORT

Assalamualaikum wr. wb.,

First of all I would like to welcome to Yogyakarta to all invited guests, speakers and all participants in order to attend the 11th International Seminar on Disaster: Collaboration of Different Generation in the Communities on 17-18 March 2015. It is a joint seminar between Department of Nursing Faculty of Medicine Universitas Gadjah Mada (Indonesia) and Kobe University Graduate School of Health Sciences (Japan).

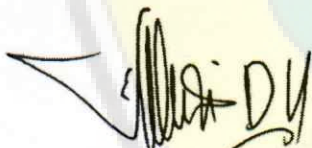
This seminar is expected to provide an opportunity, in particular for those who are interested to work across generation in the community to support the survivors of the disaster, to exchange information, experience, and expertise. We hope that scientific networks could be established among participants.

This year there are 23 oral and 34 posters that would be presented by participants in parallel sessions. So far it is the highest number of participation compared to previous seminars. In addition, special session for postgraduate students to present their research is arranged. Participation of nursing students in the Faculty of Medicine Universitas Gadjah Mada (undergraduate nursing program, master of nursing program, and cluster of nursing science, management and practice) is started in this seminar.

I thank to Kobe University Graduate School of Health Sciences for the continuity of collaboration and to all the speakers who come to Yogyakarta to share information and experiences to all of us in the first and the second day of the seminar. I thank to all participants, to the committee of the seminar and those who have helped us so that this activity could be held properly.

Thank you very much.

Wassalamu'alaikum wr .wb



Elsi Dwi Hapsari, B.N, M.S., D.S
Chairperson

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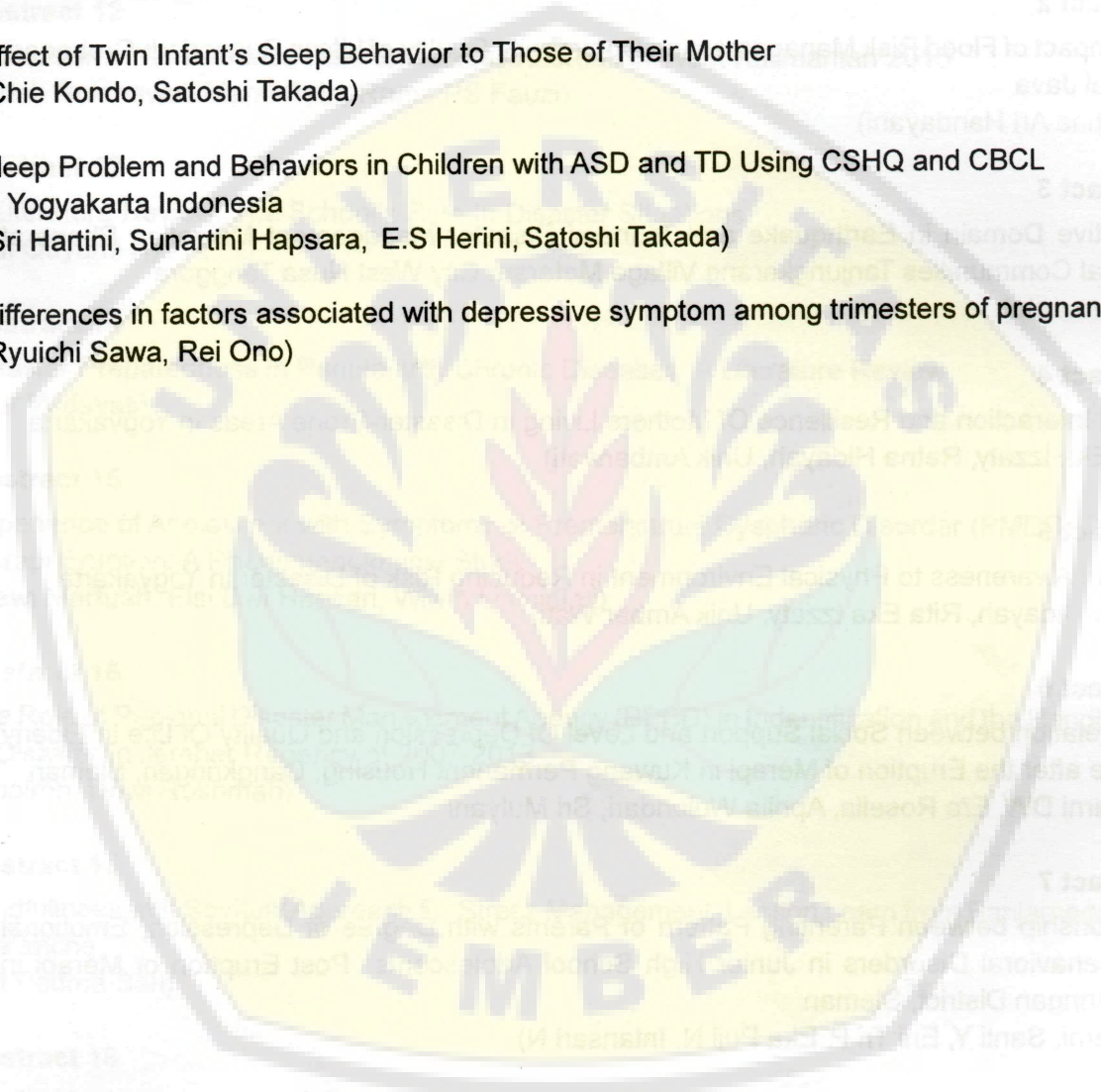
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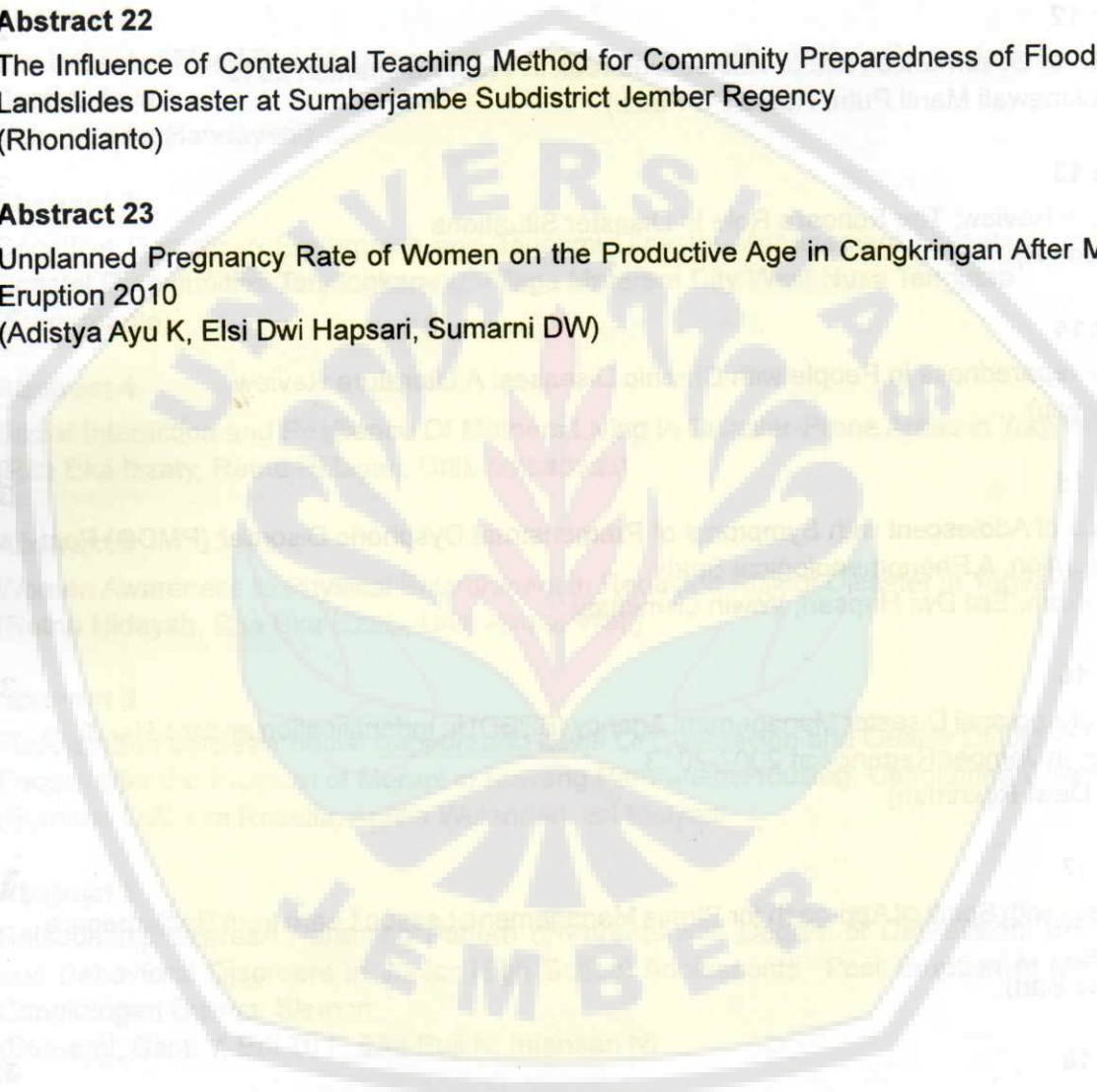
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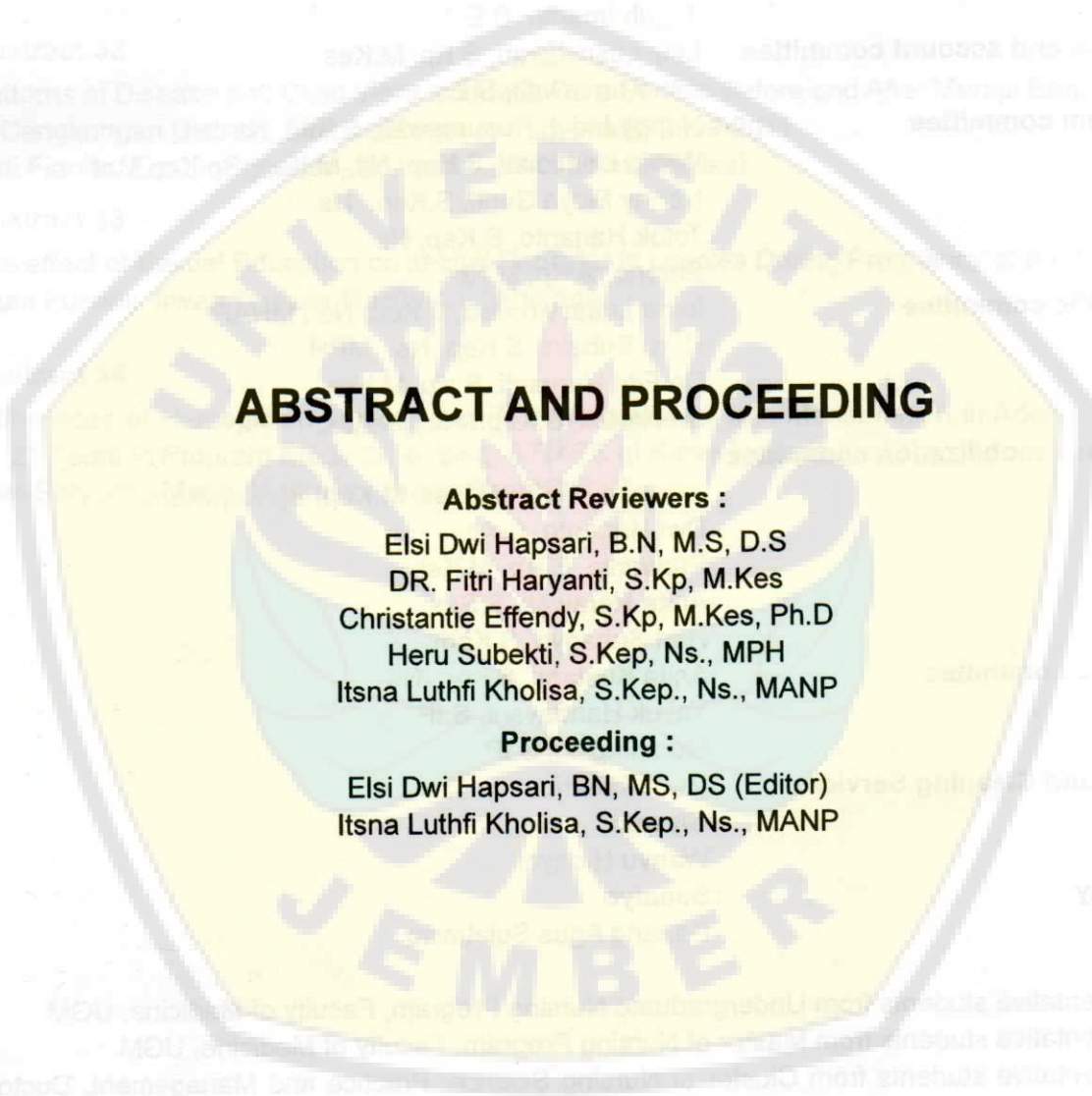
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COMPOSITION OF COMMITTEE

Advisor	: Prof. Satoshi Takada, M.D., Ph.D Prof. dr. Sunartini Hapsara, Sp.A(K), Ph.D Ibrahim Rahmat, S.Kp, M.Kes.
Chief	: Elsi Dwi Hapsari, B.N, M.S., D.S
Secretary	: Melyza Perdana, S.Kep, Ns., M.S
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Program committee	: Happy Indah Kusumawati, S.Kep, Ns Wiwin Lismidiati, S.Kep, Ns, M.Kep, Sp.Kep.Mat Nenny Fidya Santi, S.Kep., Ns. Totok Harjanto, S.Kep, Ns Sutono, S.Kp, M.Kes
Scientific committee	: Itsna Luthfi Kholisa, S.Kep, Ns., MNAP Heru Subekti, S.Kep, Ns., MPH Dr. Fitri Haryanti, S.Kp, M.Kes Sri Hartini, S.Kep., Ns., M.Kes.
Resource mobilization committee	: Akhmadi, S.Kp, M.Kes, M.Kep, Sp.Kep.Kom Dwi Harjanto, S.Kp Purwanta, S.Kp, M.Kes Anita Herawati, S.Sos Hari Subagyo, S.Kom
Logistic committee	: Anita Kustanti, S.Kep, Ns Yayuk Handayani, S.IP Murtiningsih, S.IP
Driver and Cleaning Service	: Mudi Raharjo Giyanto Wahyu Hidayat
Security	: Sunaryo Danang Agus Sujatmiko

Representative students from Undergraduate Nursing Program, Faculty of Medicine, UGM
Representative students from Master of Nursing Program, Faculty of Medicine, UGM
Representative students from Cluster of Nursing Science, Practice and Management, Doctoral Program, Faculty of Medicine, UGM



ABSTRACT AND PROCEEDING

Abstract Reviewers :

Elsi Dwi Hapsari, B.N, M.S, D.S
DR. Fitri Haryanti, S.Kp, M.Kes
Christantie Effendy, S.Kp, M.Kes, Ph.D
Heru Subekti, S.Kep, Ns., MPH
Itsna Luthfi Kholisa, S.Kep., Ns., MANP

Proceeding :

Elsi Dwi Hapsari, BN, MS, DS (Editor)
Itsna Luthfi Kholisa, S.Kep., Ns., MANP

PROGRAM

Day 1, Tuesday March 17th 2015

Time (GMT+8)	Agenda	Speakers
08.30-09.00	Registration	
	Safety briefing	
09.00-09.30	Opening Ceremony	1. Chairperson 2. Dean of Faculty Medicine, UGM
09.30-10.00	Keynote speaker	Disaster prevention education for the disabled children Prof. Satoshi Takada, M.D., Ph.D (Kobe University Graduate School of Health Sciences, Japan)
10.00-10.10	Session I	
10.10-10.35	Speaker 1	Provincial Disaster Management Unit (BPBD)'s activity and community empowerment in disaster situation (Provincial Disaster Management Unit of Yogyakarta)
10.35-11.00	Speaker 2	Health problem and prevention in community-dwelling super aging country Rei Ono, PT, MPH, Ph.D (Kobe University Graduate School of Health Sciences, Japan)
11.00-11.25	Speaker 3	Disaster and social capital: challenge of public health nurses in Japan Associate Prof. Sayaka Kotera (Kobe University Graduate School of Health Sciences, Japan)
11.25-11.40	Discussion session	
11.40-12.30	Postgraduate Session	Each presenter should present maximum in 8 minutes (5 presenters)
12.30-13.30	Break	
13.30 – 15.00	Parallel Session I	Each presenter should present maximum in 15 minutes (5 presenters)
15:00 – 16:15	Parallel Session II	Each presenter should present maximum in 15 minutes (5 presenters)

Day 2, Wednesday, March 18th 2015

Time (GMT+8)	Agenda	Speakers
08.30-09.00	Registration	
09.00-09.10	Session II	
09.10-09.35	Speaker 4	Optimizing the role of educational institution in each disaster phase Handoyo Pramusinto (Disaster Unit, Faculty of Medicine UGM)
09.35-10.00	Speaker 5	Enhancing Nurses' Role in Disaster Resilience Riyanto, S.Kp., M.Kep., Sp.Kom (Association of Indonesian Community Nurses)
10.00-10.20	Discussion session	
10:20-11:55	Parallel Session III	Each presenter should present maximum in 15 minutes (5 presenters)
11:55-13:00	Break	
13.00-14.35	Parallel Session IV	Each presenter should present maximum in 15 minutes (5 presenters)
14:35-15:30	Parallel Session V	Each presenter should present maximum in 15 minutes (3 presenters)
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Yuko Yamaguchi, Hiroya Matsuo	The Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice on the Prevention of Sexual Transmitted Infection (STI) Among Adolescents in Thailand
Chie Kondo, Satoshi Takada	Effect of Twin Infant's Sleep Behavior to Those of Their Mother
Sri Hartini, Sunartini Hapsara, E.S Herini, Satoshi Takada	Sleep Problem and Behaviors in Children with ASD and TD Using CSHQ and CBCL in Yogyakarta Indonesia
Ryuichi Sawa, Rei Ono	Differences in factors associated with depressive symptom among trimesters of pregnancy

PARALLEL SESSIONS

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TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 2015

PARALLEL SESSION 1

13:30-15:00 PM

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Suharmanto	Cognitive Domain in Earthquake and Tsunami Disaster Management Mitigation Phase at Coastal Communities Tanjungkarang Village Mataram City West Nusa Tenggara
Lantin Sulistyorini	The Relation Between Family Experience and Disaster Emergency Response in Subdistrict of Panti
Rhondianto	The Influence of Contextual Teaching Method for Community Preparedness of Floods and Landslides Disaster at Sumberjambe Subdistrict Jember Regency
Nur Widayati	Disaster Preparedness in People with Chronic Diseases: A Literature Review

PARALLEL SESSION 2

15:00-16:15 PM

Name	Title
Sumarni DW, Era Rosella, Aprilia Wulandari, Sri Mulyani	The Relation between Social Support and Level of Depression and Quality of Life in Elderly People after the Eruption of Merapi in Kuwang Permanent Housing, Cangkringan, Sleman
Sumarni DW, Santi Y, Erii Tri P, Eka Puji N, Intansari N	Relationship between Parenting Pattern of Parents with Degree of Depression, Emotional and Behavioral Disorders in Junior High School Adolescents Post Eruption of Merapi in Cangkringan District, Sleman
Sheizi Prista Sari, Hartiah Haroen, Elly Fadiah	Different Levels of Stress in the Elderly Caused by Disaster?
Irwan Budiana, Agus Supinganto, Dewi Nursukma Purqoti	Family Health Behaviour of Flood in the District Sekarbela of Mataram City
Rita Eka Izzaty, Retna Hidayah, Unik Ambarwati	Social Interaction And Resilience Of Mothers Living In Disaster-Prone Areas In Yogyakarta

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 2015

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Retna Hidayah, Rita Eka Izzati, Unik Ambar Wati	Women Awareness to Physical Environment in Reducing Risk of Disaster in Yogyakarta
Ni Ketut Alit A	Gender Perspective to Women Empowerment In Community Disaster; Approach in Disaster Nursing
Dewi Marfuah, Elsi Dwi Hapsaris, Wiwin Lismidiati	Experience of Adolescent with Symptoms of Premenstrual Dysphoric Disorder (PMDD) Post Merapi Eruption: A Phenomenological Study
Iis Rahmawati	The Influence of KIE (FGD) Disaster Prevention of Primary, Secondary, Tertiary in Pakis Village District of Panti Jember

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Khoirun, Dewi Rokhmah	The Role of Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) in Identification and the Handling of Disaster in Jember Regency at 2007-2013
Sumarni DW, Elsi Dwi Hapsari, Anik Dwi Marga, Prisca Tara Pramudyah	The Relations Between Psychosocial Stressors and Menstrual Disorder and Sexual Behaviors of Junior High School Students after the Eruption of Merapi in Cangkringan Sub-District Sleman Regency
Elfi Quyumi R	A Literature Review: The School's Role In Disaster Situations
Adistya Ayu K, Elsi Dwi Hapsari, Sumarni D.W	Unplanned Pregnancy Rate of Women on the Productive Age in Cangkringan after Merapi Eruption 2010

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Name	Title
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Sri Padma Sari	Mindfulness With Spiritual Approach for Stress Management: Lesson Learn from Banjarnegara Avalanche
Erti Ikhtiarini	The Effect of Supportive Therapy toward Anxiety Level of Clients with Post Traumatic Stress Disorder after Flash Floods in Panti Subdistrict, Jember District



Disaster Prevention Education for the Disabled Children

Prof. Satoshi Takada, M.D., Ph.D

(Pediatrician, Graduate School of Health Science, Kobe University, Japan)

Provincial Disaster Management Unit (BPBD)'S Activity and
Community Empowerment in Disaster Situation

(Provincial Disaster Management Unit of Yogyakarta)

Health Problem and Prevention in Community-Dwelling Super Aging Country

Rei Ono, PT, MPH, Ph.D

(Physiotherapist, Kobe University Graduate School of Health Sciences, Japan)

Community Empowerment Under Disaster Situations

Sayaka Kotera, RN, PHN, PhD

(Community Nurse, Kobe University, Kobe, Japan)

Optimizing the Role of Educational Institution in Each Disaster Phase

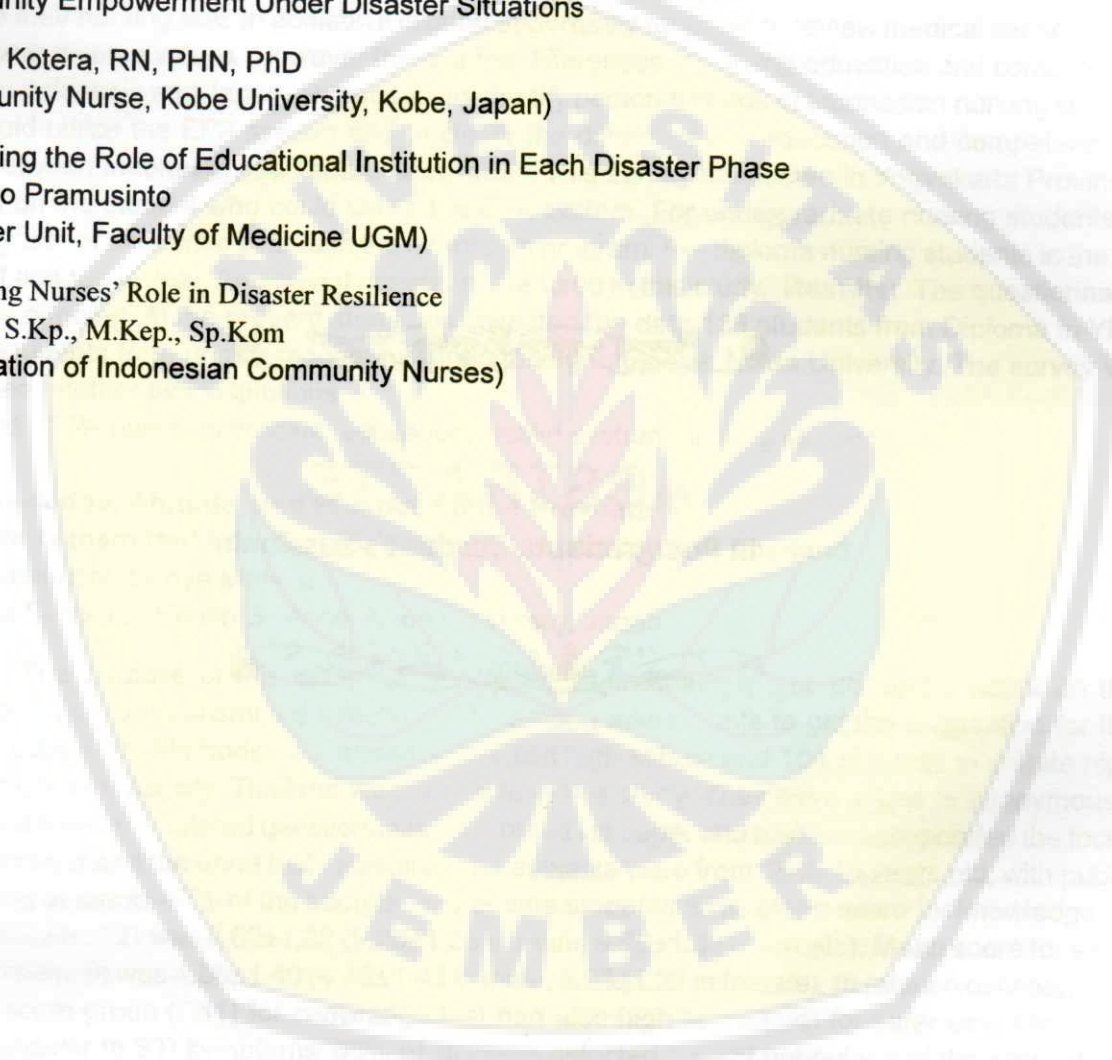
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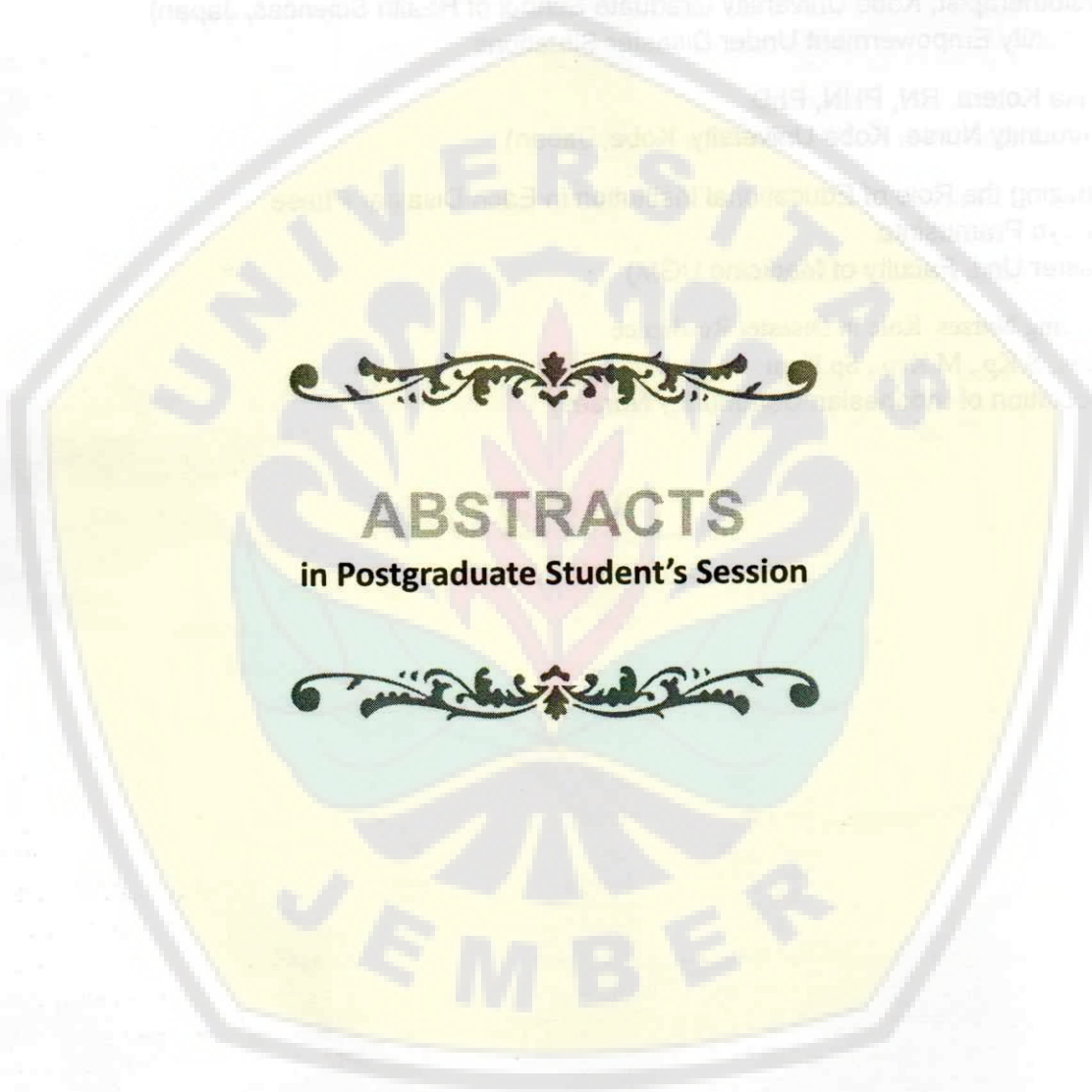
(Disaster Unit, Faculty of Medicine UGM)

Enhancing Nurses' Role in Disaster Resilience

Riyanto, S.Kp., M.Kep., Sp.Kom

(Association of Indonesian Community Nurses)





Understanding the Personal Needs and Clarifying the New Way of Support for Next Generations of EPA (Economic Partnership Agreement) Nurses

Harumi Oshitani¹, Elsi Dwi Hapsari², Totok Harjanto², Minato Nakazawa¹

¹Graduate School of Health Sciences, Kobe University, Japan

²School of Nursing, Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Indonesia

Background: The acceptance of nurses based on the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) solves the problem of the nursing shortage and care workers in an aging society in Japan. Also that has a significant effect on Indonesian nurses who want to go to abroad in order to acquire and improve their nursing skill. In addition it is good opportunity for japan to review medical services and to consider diverse values. However there is the differences in nursing education and competency between Indonesia and Japan. **Purpose:** To identify personal needs of Indonesian nursing student who could utilize the EPA system and to clarify the differences in education and competency of nurse between Indonesia and Japan. **Methods:** This survey conducted in Yogyakarta Province, focused on the student who could utilize the EPA system. For undergraduate nursing students in the 4th grade of academic year or in the internship program. For diploma nursing students in the 3rd grade of academic year. An original questionnaire used in this study. **Results:** The questionnaire survey is ongoing. At the present stage, we collected the data 138 students from Diploma in YKY and 76 students from undergraduate nursing student in Gadjah Mada University. The survey will conducted another two institutions.

Keyword: EPA nurse, Indonesia, education, health system, nursing student

The Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice on the Prevention of Sexual Transmitted Infection (STI) Among Adolescents in Thailand

Yuko Yamaguchi, Hiroya Matsuo

Graduate School of Health Science, Kobe University, Japan

Purpose: The purpose of this study was to grasp the knowledge, attitude, and practice on the prevention of sexual transmitted infection (STI) among adolescents to get the suggestion for the effective education. **Methods:** 93 students in public high school and 104 students in private high school in Chiang Mai city, Thailand were enrolled in this study. They were asked to anonymously complete a self-administered questionnaire distributed via paper and also they cooperated the focus group interview and the urine test. **Results:** The subjects were from 15 to 18 years old, with public high school students 47% of the sample, and private students 53%. Mean score for knowledge on STI (maximum : 12) was 9.62 ± 1.38 (9.26 ± 1.35 in male, 9.96 ± 1.32 in female). Mean score for safer sex (maximum: 6) was 4.88 ± 1.40 (4.48 ± 1.48 in male, 5.25 ± 1.22 in female). In relation between two, the high score group ($\square 11$) for knowledge test had also high score ($\square 4$) for safer sex. About the coping behavior to STI symptoms, 90% of students selected correct behavior and the percentage in female was higher than that in male. Moreover, there was significant difference in advisers on sexuality between the correct behavior group and the wrong group. **Conclusin:** From the result of this survey, the knowledge level on STI was positively correlated with the attitude toward safer sex, and also there was significant differences in medical checkup between attitude toward safer sex and coping behavior in setting severe situation on STI symptoms. Moreover, parents and health professionals were key person as the advisers to have correct coping behavior.

Effect of Twin Infant's Sleep Behavior to Those of Their Mother

Chie Kondo, Satoshi Takada

Graduate School of Health Science, Kobe University, Japan

Background: The children care burden on the twin mother is heavy. It is required to support the mother without isolating. In Japan, the number of the twin birth is approximately 20,000 people in 2009. The number of twin birth declines from 2005. However, the rate of twin birth among fertility rate is increasing (by Health, Labor and Welfare Ministry in Japan. **Purpose:** The purpose of this study was to evaluate the sleep behaviors of twin infants and their mother quantitatively and to clarify the association between twin infant's sleep behavior and their mother's sleep behavior. **Methods:** Twin infants and their mothers were recruited from the class for the twin infants and their family (7 pairs, their aged 4-9 months). Infant's and mother's sleep were recorded for one week by using the actigraph (Micro-motion roger, Ambulatory Monitoring Inc, Ardsley, NY). Activities counts were recorded at 1-minutes intervals, and the records were analyzed using custom software AW2. **Results:** Twin infant's bedtime duration was 625.8±91.1 minutes. It was classified that into 3 groups, A: infants sleeping, B: only one infant sleeping and C: infants awaking. Their nocturnal sleep behaviors were synchronized around 4-5months. As for mother, it was supposed in comparison with own bed, bed-share was easy to be affected by their infants sleep situation. **Conclusion:** It is important that we understand the sleep behavior of twin infants and their mothers to support them.

Sleep Problem and Behaviors in Children with ASD and TD Using CSHQ and CBCL in Yogyakarta Indonesia

Sri Hartini,^{1,2} Sunartini Hapsara,³ E.S Herini,³ Satoshi Takada¹

¹Graduate School of Health Sciences, Kobe University, Japan

²School of Nursing, Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Indonesia

³Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, Indonesia

Abstract

Background: Children with sleep problems were more likely to have behavior problem (withdrawn, somatic complaint, anxious, social, thought, attention problems, rule-breaking and aggressive behaviors) in Taiwan and Korea (Shang CY, et al. 2005 and Park et al, 2012). Based on preliminary study, we found that emotional and behavioral problem were significantly higher on children with ASD than TD in Yogyakarta Indonesia. The purpose of this study was to investigate association of sleep problem and behavioral problem in children with ASD. **Methods:** This study used a cross-sectional design. Seventy-six mothers of children with ASD and TD were enrolled in this study. ASD group was recruited from special school for autism in Yogyakarta, whereas control group was recruited from public school in the same area. Diagnose was made by child neurologists based on DSM IV TR. CSHQ and CBCL/6-18 used to assessing sleep problems and behavior problems. License agreement to use CBCL in Indonesian version have granted by Prof. Thomas Achenbach. All items of Indonesian CBCL were positively correlated with total score and had good internal consistency. **Results:** Withdrawn, anxious, social, thought, attention problems, rule breaking, and aggressive behaviors were significantly higher in children with ASD than TD. Night awakening was significantly higher on children with ASD than TD. There was significant correlation between total sleep problems with aggressive in children with ASD. **Conclusion:** Higher of total sleep problems in children with ASD reflect more aggressive behaviors.

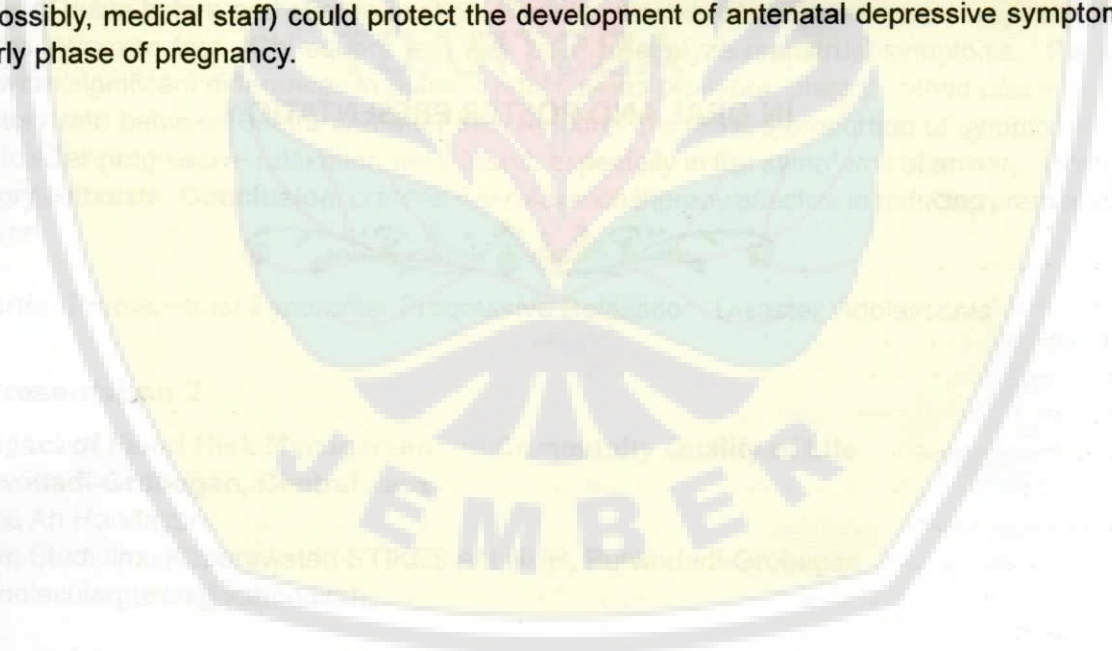
Keywords: sleep problem, behaviors problems, CSHQ, CBCL, children with ASD and TD

Differences in Factors Associated with Depressive Symptom among Trimesters Of Pregnancy

Ryuichi Sawa, Rei Ono

Graduate School of Health Science, Kobe University, Japan

Objective: Antenatal depression has negative impact on both maternal and fetal health, and therefore, the importance of early detection have been emphasized. A lot of changes including the concentration of hormone and the development of fetus have occurred in the progress of pregnancy. However, these changes would not occur in the same timing, and therefore, factors associated with depressive symptom might be different in each trimesters of pregnancy. The aim of this study was to explore the differences in factors associated with depressive symptom among trimesters of pregnancy. **Methods:** This study was cross-sectional design. Total number of pregnant women enrolled in this study was three hundred and ninety-one (1st trimester: n = 99, 2nd trimester: n = 95, 3rd trimester: n = 197). All subjects completed self-reported questionnaires to assess demographic characteristics, low back pain and depressive symptom. Logistic regression models were performed to explore factors associated with depressive symptom in each trimesters of pregnancy. **Results:** The number of supporters around pregnant women was associated with depressive symptom in 1st trimester [odds ratio (OR): 0.59, 95% confidence interval (CI): 0.38 – 0.91], and low back pain was associated with depressive symptom in 3rd trimester [OR: 3.24, CI: 1.06 – 9.89]. Furthermore, these associations were still significant after analyzed by multivariable logistic regression model. There was no factor associated with depressive symptom in 2nd trimester. **Conclusions:** Different approach in each trimester of pregnancy would be needed to maintain psychological health. Support from not only the partner but also people around pregnant women (including family member, friends and, possibly, medical staff) could protect the development of antenatal depressive symptom at the early phase of pregnancy.





Oral Presentation 1

The Effect of Progressive Relaxation Therapy for Reducing Premenstrual Syndrome in Adolescents after Merapi Eruption in Yogyakarta

Dwi Kustriyanti¹, Elsi Dwi Hapsari², Wiwin Lismidiati²

¹Student of Master of Nursing Program, Faculty Medicine UGM

²Lecturer of Master of Nursing Program, Faculty Medicine UGM

Background: Premenstrual syndrome (PMS) in adolescents could affect the quality of life, academic performance, such as a decreasing in concentration, failed the examination and the absenteeism in the class, where the prevalence of PMS increased in the disaster areas. Treatment of PMS is needed to reduce symptoms of PMS. Progressive relaxation therapy is a non-pharmacological treatment that could be effective, efficient and simple therapy as a treatment of PMS. **Objective:** This research aimed to find out the influence of progressive relaxation in decreasing premenstrual syndrome in adolescents after Merapi Eruption. **Method:** The study was conducted in two stages: 1) Screening of PMS using diagnostic criteria ACOG (2011) on 237 female students to determine the prevalence of PMS; 2) progressive relaxation intervention on 26 female students 4 times. There were 90 students who met the inclusion and exclusion criteria. First relaxation was taught for the intervention group and they asked to complete a diary record of symptoms until the next menstrual period. The next intervention was given at first until the third day of menstruation. Blood pressure, respiration and pulse were measured on the first day of menstruation, 15 minutes before the intervention and 15 minute after intervention on the third day. Paired t-test was used find out changes of pulse before and after relaxation. Systolic, diastole blood pressure and respiratory rate using the Wilcoxon test. Chi square test was used to analyze menstrual symptoms. **Results:** There were significant differences in pulse, systolic blood pressure, diastolic blood pressure, and respiratory rate between before and after intervention. Decreased proportion of symptoms from before to after progressive relaxation were found, especially in the symptoms of anxiety, irritability, and angry outbursts. **Conclusion:** progressive relaxation therapy effective in reducing premenstrual syndrome.

Keywords: Premenstrual Syndrome, Progressive Relaxation, Disaster, Adolescents

Oral Presentation 2

The Impact of Flood Risk Management on Community Quality of Life in Purwodadi-Grobogan, Central Java

Agustina Ari Handayani

Program Studi Ilmu Keperawatan STIKES AN NUR, Purwodadi-Grobogan

Email:moleculargustin@yahoo.com

Background: Purwodadi has often experience recurrent floods. This area is near the watershed. Its condition are accompanied by a low elevation and forest conversion. Flood risk management should be understood to improve the quality of life. **Aim:** To analyze the impact of the flood disaster management to the quality of life of city-Grobogan Purwodadi, Central Java. **Subject:** Inclusion criteria: living in urban areas on Purwodadi at least 8 years, ever following the flood disaster socialization, involved in the management of community. Exclusion criteria: BPBD (Badan Penanggulangan Bencana Daeah) members. **Methods:** The study used a case-control design with retrospective. Determination of the samples using the PS program (α :0.05, Power:0.95, proportion of exposed control group:36%, OR:14), totally are 46 respondents with simple random sampling technique. The research instrument are: 1)18 item (indicators:mitigation, preparedness, pre-disaster,

≥mean: good, <mean: bad) questionnaire of flood disaster risk management. Test validity (lowest 0.32) and reliability (Cronbach's alpha 0.75). All items are used. 2) Quality of life (QOL) consists of 26 items (indicators: physical health, psychological, social relations, environment, ≥ 52: positive, < 52: negative). From Indonesian WHO-QOL Relationship variables of floods and quality of life were analyzed with Chi Square (CI 95%). The probability of floods toward quality of life were analyzed with an odds ratio (95% CI). **Results:** Bad risk management-negative QOL is 69.6%, bad risk management-positive QOL is 21.7%. Good risk management-negative QOL is 30.4%, good risk management-positive QOL is 78.3%. The indicator pre-disaster preparedness and disaster management risk are rarely prepared. The environmental indicators give a negative value for the quality of life. It was associated with living conditions and ease of transportation. Based on the Chi square test, there is a relationship between variables flood disaster risk management and quality of life (p value 0.01 < 0.05). OR value 8.2 means a good disaster risk management can be improve the positive quality of life the community as much as 8.2 times. Probability is 89.1% (Lower: 1.2 Upper: 156.6, CI 95%). **Conclusions:** Good disaster risk management provides a positive impact on quality of life. The disaster socialization needs to be improved because there are many people who have a bad flood disaster risk management. This could be pose a big threat if the flood arrived.

Keywords: Flood, Risk management, QOL

Oral Presentation 3

Cognitive Domain in Earthquake and Tsunami Disaster Management Mitigation Phase at Coastal Communities Tanjungkarang Village

Mataram City West Nusa Tenggara

Suharmanto

STIKES Yarsi Mataram

Introduction: National Search and Rescue Agency states that Indonesia have disaster-prone areas, one of which is West Nusa Tenggara, because geographically waters bordering with Indian ocean that current is strong enough so vulnerable to cruise disaster, and if earthquake, the potential tsunami. Mataram, the capital of West Nusa Tenggara is one earthquake-prone areas and tsunami, because it is located above the ocean meeting the Indo Australian plate and continental Eurasia, and close to the beach. The main factors that can lead to catastrophic earthquake and tsunami is the lack of understanding of the characteristics of the hazard, attitudes or behaviors that lead to a decrease in natural resources, the lack of early warning information that led to unpreparedness and inability to cope with disasters. The purpose of this study was to identify the domains of cognitive (knowledge) in the earthquake and tsunami disaster management mitigation phase of coastal communities Tanjungkarang Village, Mataram City West Nusa Tenggara. **Subject and Method:** This study used a descriptive design, with a population is coastal communities Tanjungkarang Village Mataram City of 300 heads of families, with a sample of 85 households. This study was conducted in February 2015, using a questionnaire. Analysis of data using univariate analysis that calculates the proportion of knowledge of the earthquake and tsunami disaster management mitigation phase. **Result and Conclusion:** The results showed that the majority of knowledge about the earthquake and tsunami disaster management mitigation phase in coastal community Tanjungkarang Village Mataram City West Nusa Tenggara in good categories as much as 96.5%.

Keywords: Disaster Management, Knowledge, Mitigation

Oral Presentation 4

Social Interaction and Resilience of Women in Disaster-Prone Areas in Yogyakarta

Rita Eka Izzaty, Retna Hidayah, Unik Ambarwati
Yogyakarta State University

Introduction: This research is based on the national platform about the disaster management as one of the concepts in disaster risk reduction emphasizing families as the smallest units in a society that will become the most effective informal environment to raise awareness of disaster risk reduction activities. **Objectives:** Regarding that platform, from the psychological point of view, this research aims to examine: (1) the most influential psychological predictors to social interaction, including identification, imitation, sympathy, or suggestion; (2) psychological predictors that influence resilience of mothers when facing disasters, including emotional control, inducement control, optimism, causal analysis, empathy, self-efficacy, or open-mindedness; and (3) a correlation between social interaction and resilience. **Methods:** This research employed descriptive qualitative and quantitative methods. The respondents of the groups of productive women and that of elderly ones were chosen proportionally. There were 30 respondents in each area. The total of the respondents were 150 from 5 disaster-prone areas in Yogyakarta including the volcano eruption, earthquake, and flood disaster. The five disaster-prone areas examined were Nganggring and Kopeng which were the main and first volcano prone-areas; densely-populated areas of Gemblakan-Danurejan along the Code River which were flood prone-areas; and densely-populated areas of Sapen-Gondokusuman which were earthquake prone-areas. The data analysis of this research employed descriptive analysis and product moment correlation. **Results:** The results show that: (1) the most influential factor influencing social interaction is the suggestion and the least is the imitation; (2) the most influential factor influencing resilience is open-mindedness, while the least is the inducement control; and (3) the social interaction conducted by the individuals is proved to have correlation with the resilience ($r = 0.58, p < 0.05$). **Conclusion:** In the context of disaster management, it can be concluded that each individual can be more resilient when facing problems if she often interacts socially with others or other groups.

Keywords: Social Interaction, Resilience, Women, Disaster-Prone Areas

Oral Presentation 5

Women Awareness to Physical Environment in Reducing Risk of Disaster in Yogyakarta

Retna Hidayah, Rita Eka Izzaty, Unik Ambar Wati
Yogyakarta State University, Indonesia

Introduction: Physical environment becomes one of the determinant factors in the natural disaster risk reduction activities, in addition to cultural and social factors. The physical environment can be defined as any condition of the quantity and quality of the environment that embodies human activities include landscape, facilities and infrastructure, house arrangement and layout, and movement. The importance of the physical environment on disaster risk reduction will be related to structural building resilience, shape and spatial arrangement, and circulation or movement that provides easy access for evacuation. **Objective:** This paper aims to examine the awareness of women to the physical environment, especially to their house, which is associated to building construction, the selection of furniture, provision of emergency equipment, the arrangement of space and furnishings, and the provision of emergency facilities as supporting aspects of disaster risk reduction. **Methods:** This study employs a descriptive approach that involving 86 women as

respondents in the three disaster-prone areas of major volcanoes (Cangkringan, Merapi), flooding (river area of Code), and earthquakes (Pandak, Bantul). **Result:** The result explains the views of women in the three disaster-prone areas which can be described as follows: 1) women have high awareness to undertake the provision of emergency equipment, to plan evacuation routes, and to arrange spatial lay out of their houses as the most important step to reduce the risk of disaster; 2) women have less awareness of the importance of the selection and arrangement of sturdy furniture and house construction. **Conclusion:** It can be concluded that women are more concerned with the "soft" physical environment rather than a "hard" physical environment.

Oral Presentation 6

The Relation between Social Support and Level of Depression and Quality of Life in Elderly People after the Eruption of Merapi in Kuwang Permanent Housing, Cangkringan, Sleman

Sumarni DW¹, Era Rosella², Aprilia Wulandari², Sri Mulyani³

¹Teaching Staff of Department of Psychiatry of Faculty of Medicine of UGM

²Student of Nursing Science Study of Faculty of Medicine of UGM

³Teaching Staff of Nursing Science Study Program Faculty of Medicine of UGM

Purpose: To discover the relation between social support and level of depression and quality of life in elderly people after the eruption of Merapi in Kuwang Permanent Housing Cangkringan Sleman.

Method: This was non-experimental research using cross sectional design. The subjects were 46 elderly people in Kuwang Permanent Housing Cangkringan Sleman who were selected using total sampling method. Research data was collected by Social Support Questionnaire (SSQ), Geriatric Depression Scale (GDS), and Short Form 36 (SF-36). Analysis of data on social support and quality of life used Pearson Product Moment correlation test and analysis of data on social support and level of depression used Spearman's Rho correlation. **Result:** There was significant negative correlation $r=-0,744$, $p<0,05$, between the number of social supporters and level of depression. There was significant negative correlation $r=-0,710$, $p<0,05$ between level of satisfaction with social support and level of depression. There was significant positive correlation $r=0,358$, $p<0,05$ between the number of social supporters and quality of life and there was significant positive relation $r=0,410$, $p<0,05$ between level of satisfaction with social support and quality of life. **Conclusion:** There was negative correlation between social support and level of depression and there was positive correlation between social support and quality of life in elderly people after the eruption of Merapi in Kuwang Permanent Housing, Cangkringan, Sleman.

Keywords: Eruption of Merapi, Social Support, Level of Depression, Quality of Life, Elderly People

Oral Presentation 7

Relationship between Parenting Pattern of Parents with Degree of Depression, Emotional and Behavioral Disorders in Junior High School Adolescents Post Eruption of Merapi in Cangkringan District, Sleman

Sumarni¹, Erii Tri P², Eka Puji N², Intansari N³

¹Section of Psychiatry in Faculty of Medicine

²Students of Nursing Science Study Program in Faculty of Medicine

³Lecturer of Nursing Science Study Program in Faculty of Medicine

Research's Objective: To analyze the relationship between parenting pattern of parents with the degree of depression, emotional and behavioral disorder in Adolescents of Junior High School Post Eruption of Merapi in Cangkringan District, Sleman. **Method:** Type of this research conducted was the non-experimental by using cross sectional design. The subject of this research was the students of Junior High School Grade VII living in Cangkringan District as many as 92 students. Research' instrument included *Parental Authority Questionnaire (PAQ)*, *CDI (Child Depression Inventory)*, and *Strength and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ)*. Data analysis was using *Spearman Rho*. **Result:** There is relationship between parenting pattern of parents who are permissive with a degree of depression ($p < 0.05$), and the value of $r = 0.481 - 0.523$; there is a parenting pattern of parents who are permissive with the emotional and behavioral disorder, ($p < 0.05$) and the value of $r = 0.422 - 0.459$. **Conclusion:** There are a relationship between permissive parenting pattern with the degree of depression, emotional and behavioral disorder in students of Junior High School post eruption of Merapi in Cangkringan District, Sleman.

Keywords: Merapi Eruption, Parents Parenting Pattern, Degree of Depression, Emotional and Behavioral Disorder, Adolescent of Junior High School

Oral Presentation 8

Correlation Between Help Seeking Behaviors and Post Trumatic Stress Disorders on Prisoners of Cebongan Prison after Armed Group Incident

Irwan Supriyanto^{1,2}, Herlina Pohan¹, Soewadi³

Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine, Gadjah Mada University

¹Resident in training, Department of Psychiatry,

Medical Faculty Gadjah Mada University

²Staff, Department of Psychiatry, Medical Faculty Gadjah Mada University

³Professor, Department of Psychiatry, Medical Faculty Gadjah Mada University

Background: Armed group incident at Cebongan Prison on 23 March 2013 was a manmade disaster, which can induce psychological damages to prisoners and posed risk for the development of *post traumatic stress disorders (PTSD)*. Although the prison was equipped with health facility, the usage of this facility, particularly the mental health facility was still low. These facts raised questions of how the prisoners coped with their stress and to whom they sought for help. **Objective:** The aim of this study was to identify help seeking behavior among the prisoners and their associations PTSD. **Methods:** This study was a descriptive analytic study with a cross sectional design conducted at Cebongan Prison, Yogyakarta. The inclusion criteria were prisoner during the incident and provided informed consent. The exclusion criteria were severe mental disorders. The prisoners were asked about the methods they used to overcome stress relating to the incident. The methods were grouped into categories. PTSD was assessed using *Harvard Trauma Questionnaire (HTQ)*. Significance was defined at $p < 0.05$. **Results:** 285 subjects met inclusion and exclusion criteria,

of which 139 subjects reported *hyper-arousal*, 71 subjects reported *avoidance* and *numbing*, 143 subjects reported *re-experiencing*, and 54 subjects fulfilled criteria for PTSD. Ten methods of help seeking behavior were identified. Subjects with PTSD employed more methods compared to those who are not ($p < 0.05$). The proportion of PTSD in subjects who sought for help and who did not was not statistically different ($p > 0.05$). **Conclusion:** The prevalence of PTSD was high. Subjects with PTSD sought for help, although it was ineffective.

Keywords: Help Seeking, Post Traumatic Stress Disorder, Manmade Disaster

Oral Presentation 9

The Relationship Between Psychosocial Stressors And Menstrual Disorder and Sexual Behaviors of Junior High School Students after The Eruption of Merapi in Cangkringan Sub-District Sleman Regency

Sumarni D.W.¹, Santi Y.², Elsi Dwi Hapsari³

Anik Dwi Marga⁴, Prisca Tara Pramudyah⁴

¹Psychiatric Department, Faculty of Medicine Universitas Gadjah Mada

²Psychiatrist, RSJ DR. Soeroyo, Magelang

³Master of Nursing, Faculty of Medicine Universitas Gadjah Mada

⁴Undergraduate program, Faculty of Medicine Universitas Gadjah Mada

Research purpose: To analyze the relationship between psychosocial stressors and menstrual disorder and sexual behaviors of junior high school students after the eruption of Merapi in Cangkringan Sub-district Sleman Regency. **Method:** This study was a non-experimental study with observational method and cross-sectional design complemented with qualitative approach. Respondents in this study were female 7th grade students of junior high schools who had experienced menarche in Cangkringan Sub-district Sleman Regency. Sampling was performed by total sampling. The research instruments were psychosocial stressor questionnaire (IPSP), menstrual disorder questionnaire (SPAF) and sexual behavior questionnaire. Data analysis used *Chi-Square* test. **Result:** There was a significant relation ($p < 0,05$) between psychosocial stressors and menstrual disorder and there was a significant relationship ($p < 0,05$) between psychosocial stressors and sexual behaviors of junior high school students after the eruption of Merapi in Cangkringan Sub-district Sleman Regency. **Conclusion:** There were relationships between psychosocial stressors and menstrual disorder and sexual behaviors of junior high school students after the eruption of Merapi in Cangkringan Sub-district Sleman Regency.

Keywords: Eruption of Merapi, Menstrual Disorder, Sexual Behaviors, Junior High School Students

Oral Presentation 10

Gender Perspective to Women Empowerment In Community; Approach in Disaster Nursing

Ni Ketut Alit A

Nursing Faculty, Airlangga University, Surabaya East Java

E-mail: alitnik@gmail.com

Background: Disasters are a primary cause of morbidity and mortality. Nurses play an important role in disaster mitigation. The suffering of women and children during the disaster clearly illustrated in the face of the mass media. Women suffered disproportionately the consequences of natural disasters-events, while in general it is as a result of their gender status in society. Women are an essential part in emergency relief efforts and disaster mitigation. **Designs and Setting:** The aims of this study were to explore gender perspective to empowerment the community in disaster. This study used text review from 2008 to 2014 were collected and analyzed using analytical techniques and marginalized discourses, identified gender perspective themes. **Results:** Disaster is a serious disruption to the functioning of a community, causing widespread loss of human life in terms of material, economic or environmental and are beyond the ability of the community to cope using their own resources. International Council of Nurses (ICN) stated that the role of nurses in the event of a disaster is disaster preparedness, including risk assessment and multi-disciplinary management strategies at various system levels, is critical to the delivery of effective responses to the short, medium, and long-term health needs of a disaster-stricken population. Disaster management with gender perspective is going to imperative. **Conclusion:** Conclusion through a pattern of disaster management policy perspective particularly on disaster nursing approach that more women have strengthness, shorter expected length of women's suffering in a disaster situation.

Keywords: Gender Perspective, Disaster, Nursing, Community

Oral Presentation 11

The Condition of Stress of Elderly after Nine Month Post-Earth-Quake

West Java 2009 in Sidamukti Pangalengan

Sheizi Prista Sari, Hartiah Haroen, Elly Fadliah

Faculty of Nursing, Padjadjaran University

Background: West Java 2009 Earth-quake was a natural disaster that gave a big impact to all people in Sidamukti Village. Elderly is the victims who couldn't adapt like human as usually. **Purpose:** To identify the condition of stress of elderly after 9 month post-earth-quake West java 2009 in Sidamukti Pangalengan Village. **Method:** This research is descriptive quantitative. Subjects consisted of all elderly in Sidamukti Pangalengan Village (75 people). The condition of stress was measured using the questioner that adopted from Impact of Event Scale-Revised from Weiss. **Result:** Almost all of elderly (79%) have a several symptoms of post-traumatic stress, less of half elderly (19%) do not have any symptoms of post-traumatic stress, and 3% have a post-traumatic stress disorder. **Discussion:** Disasters can cause different levels of stress in the elderly. Elderly is vulnerable that require specialized interventions to address not only their physical limitations but also their stress.

Keywords: Elderly, Stress, Earthquake

Oral Presentation 12

Evaluation of Governance Role to Rabies Outbreak in West Kalimantan 2015

Indah Sukmawati Manti Putri, Rama PS Fauzi

Kementerian Koordinator Bidang Pembangunan Manusia dan Kebudayaan

Jl. Medan Merdeka Barat No.3, Jakarta

E-mail: indah.sukmawati@gmail.com

Background: Disease outbreak has been stated in constitution (UU No. 24/2007) as non natural disaster. Rabies is zoonotic disease attacking central nervous system caused by virus. Rabies outbreak was occurred in West Kalimantan in 2005, 29 cases in 1 death. On August 2014, West Kalimantan had been declared for free Rabies. However, per 10 February 2015, rabies occurred with 84 cases with 9 deaths in District of Melawi, and 118 cases with 7 deaths in District of Ketapang. Rabies has given major issues in community health and safety, therefore rabies control need to be conducted in scheme of prevention, mitigation and case management intensively through policy making, capacity building, and community empowerment. Coordination in Province to District level resulted a target of West Kalimantan Free Rabies in 2018. Responses being undertaken such as vaccination, surveillance, elimination of HPR, cases management, transport monitoring of HPR, and initiation of rabies center. **Objective:** To evaluate the governance role to rabies outbreak through prevention, policy making and case management of bite case on HPR in Province of West Kalimantan. **Method:** The research method used is the study of literature and Focus Group Discussion. The data were obtained through in depth interview, observation, and documentation. **Results:** Rabies outbreak has impact to community concerns in health and safety. District of Ketapang and Melawi are vulnerable to rabies since geographically bordered with Central Kalimantan- the endemic area of rabies in Kalimantan. The implementation of rabies program had not run well. Cross-sectoral coordination needs to be strengthened and procedures of outbreak declaration need to be socialized from Province level to Village level. Networking and communication through cross agencies need to be intensified and community needs to be empowered to anticipate the delay of bite-case treatment. Bad infrastructure conditions also contribute to the delay of treatment. Local commitment is absolutely needed in accordance with rabies free program. Human resources both in human and veterinary health need to be improved. **Conclusion:** The implementation of rabies program in West Kalimantan had not run well because there was a limitation of infrastructure, human resource, and coordination in the program implementation. Therefore, it is recommended to improve joint commitment from related party.

Keywords: Prevention, Control, Management of Bite Case on HPR, Rabies Center.

Oral Presentation 13

A Literatur Review: The School's Role in Disaster Situations

Elfi Quyumi R

Akademi Keperawatan Dharma Husada Kediri

Jl. Penanggungungan No 41 A Kota Kediri

Email: equyumi@yahoo.com

Background : Children spent half of their time in the schools, in there uniquely positioned to help with their recovery. Schools have long been tasked not only with educating children, but with detecting and reducing barriers to learning. In this place, children also training in effective coping skills before exposure and how interventions their stress. Schools are the largest gathering place in a community, which coordinate and promote activities will strengthen disaster response. The

school disaster plan will optimize a community's capacity to maintain the safety of its school-aged population in the event of a school-based or greater community crisis. School may also have to function school-based clinics, health screening, mental health treatment, and wellness promotion activities from prevention and preparedness stage until recovery phase. The purpose of review is to provide literature review to describe about the preparedness of public schools for the prevention of and the response to disaster management. Method: Elsevier inc, Medline, Science direct are Data Based used to explore the article, by using PECOT/PICOT framework P(patient/problem): disaster; E/I (exposure/implementation): children; C(control): school's role; O(outcome): reducing effects of disaster for children. Result: Most of school superintendents reported having a response plan, but fewer have a plan for prevention. Most have an evacuation plan, but almost had never conducted a drill. Conclusion: There are several important preparedness deficiencies in school disaster plans. A learning collaborative framework was used in which local teams regularly came together to share solutions to implementation and clinical challenges experienced in the field.

Keywords: Disaster, Emergency Preparedness, Pediatric, School

Oral Presentation 14

Disaster Preparedness in People with Chronic Diseases: A Literature Review

Nur Widayati

School of Nursing, University of Jember

Background: Vulnerable populations such as people with chronic diseases have an increased risk of adverse health effects resulting from disaster. This literature review aimed to explore the problems faced by people with chronic diseases following disaster and possible ways to improve disaster preparedness. **Method:** Electronic databases of PubMed, Medline, and Google Scholar were searched to identify relevant studies concerning disaster preparedness in people with chronic diseases. Keywords used in searching were chronic diseases, disaster, preparedness, and disaster management. Articles that provide information concerning disaster preparedness in chronic disease were included and the non-English articles as well as chronic disease of non-disasters situation were excluded. **Results:** The review indicates that there are some problems faced by people with chronic diseases following disaster, such as lack of access to medications and routine health care, medication regimens interruption, stress, and inadequate nutrition. This condition can lead to the exacerbations of the disease. Surveillance system of people with chronic diseases and the treatment that they receive can provide information in assessing the needs of people with chronic diseases in disaster situation. Education and preparedness in people with chronic diseases should include basic safety information, awareness of health care options, location of shelters, improved health literacy regarding medications, communication regarding stocking special dietary needs and medications. Enhanced patient education and empowerment are required to improve patient responsibility to take proactive role in their disease management. Attention to medication availability, stress management, support of daily living activities, and appropriate food should be anticipated in the emergency preparedness planning for people with chronic diseases. **Conclusion:** The disaster preparedness plan should address the needs of people with chronic diseases following disaster situation.

Keywords: Chronic Diseases, Disaster, Preparedness

Oral Presentation 15

Experience of Adolescent with Symptoms of Premenstrual Dysphoric Disorder (PMDD)

Post Merapi Eruption: Phenomenological Study

Dewi Marfuah¹, Elsi Dwi Hapsari², Wiwin Lismidiati²

¹Student, Master of Nursing Program, Faculty of Medicine, Yogyakarta

²Lecturer, Master of Nursing Program, Faculty of Medicine, Yogyakarta

Background: Premenstrual syndrome (PMS) is health problem in women about 20-40%. The most severe form of PMS called premenstrual dysphoric disorder (PMDD) with a prevalence of 3-8%. The prevalence of PMS and PMDD increased in post-disaster, 47.3% and 41.8%, respectively. Symptoms of PMDD that were perceived affect quality of women's life. However, there were no studies that describing adolescents' experience with symptoms of PMDD. **Objective:** To describe experience of adolescent with symptoms of PMDD. **Methods:** A qualitative study using phenomenological approach. Number of participants were six female students of SMK Negeri 1 Cangkringan that meet PMDD based on DSM-IV criteria. In-depth interviews with an unstructured interview. Colaizzi method was used for data analysis. **Results:** Nine themes were found: 1) Symptoms perceived as a change that affects the psychological, behavioral and physical; 2) Symptoms are intermittent along the menstrual cycle; 3) Environmental and hormonal factors play a role in the onset of symptoms; 4) Symptoms cause discomfort and interfere social relationships of adolescents; 5) Variety of adolescent's perception comes from various sources; 6) Sleep and consumption of herbal medicine as coping is common done when they feel discomfort; 7) Support of significant others play a role in dealing with the symptoms; 8) Adolescent's acceptance about the menarche is ambivalence; and 9) Symptoms accepted as a natural phenomenon of women. **Conclusion:** Adolescents' experience with symptoms of PMDD post-disaster was like in the normal condition that cause discomfort. It interferes adolescent's social relationship. However, the symptoms increased because of prolonged stress. Therefore, nurses have a role to provide health education about symptoms.

Keywords: Premenstrual Dysphoric Disorder, Adolescent, Merapi Eruption.

Oral Presentation 16

The Role of Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) in Identification and the Handling of Disaster in Jember Regency At 2007-2013

Khoiron, Dewi Rokhmah

Public Health Faculty, University of Jember.

Jl. Kalimantan I/93 Jember. Telp (0331-337878). Fax (0331-322995)

Email: choifaza@yahoo.com, Phone 081330758606

Introduction: The Law No. 24, 2007 about the Handling of disaster and The Role of Government No 21, 2008 about the implementation of the handling of disaster aimed to ensure the implementation of the handling of disaster that be planned, directed, integrated, and coordinated in order to give protection for society from threat, risk and the effect of disaster. The one efforts of them is by doing a design disaster risk reduction and development programs. To be able to realize these programs, it is necessary to asses disaster insecurity every area (provinces and regency). In Jember, East Java Province, entered in three major areas most prone to disasters. Red Cross Indonesia alerts that in 2007-2013, Jember took place in 246 events of disaster. Jember Red Cross reported that from

31 districts of Jember Regency had experienced disaster. **Subject and methods:** This research was conducted in December 2014-February 2015 with analytical data using descriptive methods of secondary reports derived from the field of disaster management in the Social Institution and BPBD of Jember Regency. This research population is the population who experienced the disaster within the 2007-2013. While the sample of this research is the society community either male or female, stayed in Jember Regency, being the victims of the disaster in Jember Regency in the past years 2007-2013. The collected data was analyzed descriptively using the logical thinking associated with the concept of insecurity disaster in Indonesia. The literature review is also conducted to enrich and refine the analyzed data. As for the election of the place research at the service of the Social institution and BPBP, Jember Regency. Because both of those institution have responsibility of Disaster Management. **Results:** The result of the research showed that that during the period 2007-2013 there are 246 disaster, consist of fires, floods, cyclones, wind rain, winds of hurricane, landslides, food poisoning, have been struck by lightning and the building collapsed. Disaster response conducted by several agencies that joined into SATLAK (Implementing Disaster Mitigation Unit). SATLAK consists of several members from several agencies, including Social Institution, Regent, Baskesbang, and the people's welfare. Since 2012, the function of SATLAK was switched by BPBD Jember Regency. Both of SATLAK and BPBD serve as a disaster relief, organizer which includes a series of efforts that include disaster prevention, emergency response and rehabilitation. BPBD working with PMI to make disaster-prone map based on the severity of the impact of the tsunami from zone 1 to zone 5.

Keywords: The Role, Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD), Identification And Handling, Disaster

Oral Presentation 17

Mindfulness with Spiritual Approach for Stress Management: Lesson Learn from Banjarnegara Avalanche

Sri Padma Sari

Nursing Programme, Faculty of Medicine, Diponegoro University

Email: ners_45@yahoo.com

Subject and Method: This study investigated the mindfulness with spiritual approach for two participants with stress after Banjarnegara avalanche. The researcher recruited the participants from mental health education session. The two participants expressed a stress after avalanche and agreed to participate in this study. Mindfulness with spiritual approach was delivered through a three-stage process: centering in awareness by calming technique, allowing thought and feeling without reacting of struggle and reclaiming power through acceptance. **Results:** In the first participant, a man was currently experiencing hallucination of his family post avalanche. He is sometimes crying without any reasons. In the second participant, a woman was experiencing the events and she was sad about the avalanche. Both of them realized that they were still ignore about what they experienced. Both participants received the three-stage process of mindfulness with spiritual approach which is conducted for one hour. After demonstrating the mindfulness with spiritual approach, they were able to aware about their current' thought and feeling and also accept the experience of avalanche which was part of their life. **Conclusion:** Accepting the traumatic event is important and it plays a pivotal role in distressing traumatic experience. Mindfulness with spiritual approach can help the individuals to develop ways of maximizing acceptance and can be useful for individuals after the disaster.

Keywords: Mindfulness, Spiritual, Stress, Avalanche, Disaster

Oral Presentation 18

Family Health Behaviour of Flood in the District Sekarbela of Mataram City

Irwan Budiana, Agus Supinganto, Dewi Nursukma Purqoti

Institute Health Science of Yarsi Mataram

Email: irwan_budiana@rocketmail.com/081917926238

Background : Health problems caused by flood is still be a threat to society, especially the sub-district of Mataram city Sekarbela which annually becomes flooded . Negatively affected by the disaster , among others, the emergence of a variety of health problems that occur in the community ranging from the emergence of infectious diseases , lack of clean water , food and nutritional disorders difficulties , mental health problems and other health problems. In addition to environmental factors, health behaviors are still low worsen the condition of public health itself because the behavior of the community is the second largest after the environmental factors that affect the health of individuals, groups and communities. **Objective:** This study aimed to determine people's health behaviors related to knowledge, attitude and practice healthy against floods in the district Sekarbela Mataram. **Methods:** This study used a descriptive survey design approach household survey (Household Survey). The population in this study are all families with a family member suffering from the aftermath of the disaster in the district Sekarbela of Mataram City totaling 56 people. The sample size of this study amounted to 56 by using the method of sampling or sampling total saturated. While the data collection instrument using the checklist and observation sheets relating to health practices. **Results:** From the results, 49% of respondents have a good knowledge about post-disaster health problems, 35% of respondents have a good attitude to the problem of post-disaster health or disease and 52% of respondents applying post-flood health practice. **Conclusion:** Knowledge society is still low with regard to healthy living post Disaster Risk behavior is closely related to poor still healthy attitudes and practices of the community healthy. it is that the main cause of the emergence of a wide range of health problems after the occurrence of floods.

Keywords: Flood, Behavior, Knowledge, Attitude and Practice

Oral Presentation 19

The Effect of Supportive Therapy toward Anxiety Level of Clients with Post Traumatic Stress Disorder after Flash Floods in Panti Subdistrict, Jember District

Erti Ikhtiarini Dewi

School of Nursing, Jember University

Background: Flash floods in Panti Sub-district in 2006 are natural disasters that have an impact in terms of both physical and psychological. Psychological impact of a disaster that requires special attention is post traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). Anxiety is one of the symptoms of PTSD. Supportive therapy can be given to reduce anxiety responses at clients with PTSD. **Method:** The research used quasi-experimental pre-post test without control group design. Data collection tool used to measure anxiety is HARS (Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale) questionnaire. **Result:** The samples in this research were 20 respondents that are divided to two groups. Supportive therapy is given in four session. Results showed that there was a significant difference in anxiety levels before and after getting a supportive group therapy on the group ($p = 0,008$; $p < \alpha$). The aim for this therapy was to escaped members of group to explore their feelings about their problems. Some of clients from this research say that this therapy can be useful by sharing support and advice to reduce their anxiety. **Conclusion:** Anxiety are a psychosocial problems, as one of the symptoms

of PTSD, it is still perceived only its intensity is reduced. In fact, supportive therapy effectively to reduce sign and symptoms of anxiety at clients with PTSD after flash floods.

Keywords : Anxiety, Supportive Therapy, PTSD

Oral Presentation 20

The Influence of KIE (FGD) Disaster Prevention of Primary, Secondary, Tertiary in Pakis Village District of Panti Jember

Iis Rahmawati

Departement Maternity and pediatric Nursing

Program Study Nursing Science Jember University

Jl. Kalimantan No. 37 Kampus Tegal Boto jember 68111 Jawa Timur

Background: floods and landslides are the most frequent disasters in this world. Percentage incidence of flooding in Indonesia by 38% and the incidence landslide 18% of all disasters in Indonesia. Panti subdistrict in particular is an area that is prone to flooding and landslides. **Objective:** the study aimed to analyze the influence of KIE (FGD) disaster prevention of primary, secondary, tertiary in pakis village district of panti Jember. **Method:** the design of this study was quasy experimental research with non equivalent control group design. The population in this study were 900 respondents and the samples were 80 respondents who divided into 2 groups, they were control group and experimental group. Data was analyzed with Mann Whitney u test. **Result:** the result shown that p value was 0,031 ($0,031 < \alpha=0,05$), so can be concluded that there is an influence of KIE (FGD) disaster prevention of primary, secondary, tertiary in Pakis village district of panti Jember. **Conclusion:** the suggestion from this study is nurses and parents can give KIE (FGD) training, and teachers can insert KIE (FGD) training additional become education for the society.

Keywords: KIE (FGD) Training, Disaster Prevention, Floods

Oral Presentation 21

The Relation Between Family Experience and Disaster Emergency Response in Subdistrict of Panti Jember East Java

Lantin Sulistyorini

The Instructor of Nursery Program of Jember University

Email: lantin.sulistyorini@gmail.com (081336695922)

Background: Panti is one of the sub-districts in Jember which its area consists of coffee plantations with an increasing intensity of flood since at the end of 2005 until now. The decreasing levels of disaster emergency response can cause the lack of capacity of family and society in undergoing disaster, so the damage caused is getting greater. The direct family experience to the disaster in the past can stimulate the support to look for the information related to the incident. **Objective:** The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between the family experience with the attitude of the disaster emergency response in subdistrict of Panti Jember East Java. **Method:** This research was quantitative research with analytic observational study design with cross sectional method. The population of this study was a family who experienced the flooding disaster in 2006 in sub-district of Panti. The research samples were of 90 respondents. The sample taken was proportional random sampling. The data analysis used was Spearman's rank test. **Result:** The results showed that most families had a strong experience with 50 respondents (55%). The category distribution of emergency response attitude of respondents were 45 respondents (50%)

who had good attitude emergency response, 31 respondents (34.4%) enough, and 14 respondents (15.6%) less. The results of statistical tests were obtained p value = 0.000, $r = 0.545$. **Conclusion:** Cultivating attitudes and knowledge in undergoing the disaster increasingly became an important part, especially areas in subdistrict of Panti, Jember which has a high risk of disaster because the family's experience can directly affect the attitude of the disaster emergency response.

Keywords: Family Experience, Disaster Emergency Response

Oral Presentation 22

The Influence of Contextual Teaching Method For Community Preparedness of Floods and Landslides Disaster at Sumberjambe Subdistrict Jember Regency

Rondhianto

School of Nursing, Jember University

Email: rondhianto83@gmail.com

Background: Floods and landslides is one of the most frequent natural disasters that occur in the world, especially in tropical countries, such as Indonesia with high rainfall and located in the pacific ring of fire area. Jember district, in particularly sub-districts Sumberjambe is one of area in Indonesia that potentially face to natural disasters (especially floods and landslides), because this area is just below the foot of the Raung mountain. Disaster management can be done to reduce the risk of disaster so the adverse effects of the disaster can be minimalized. One of the strategy ini disaster management is disaster preparedness to increase the capacity of communities to cope with disasters. One way to enhance communities capacity is conduct training to the community through contextual and teaching learning (CTL) method as method of learning in adults. **Objective:** the research is to proving influence of CTL method for community preparedness behavior of floods and landslides disaster. **Methods:** The type of research is pre-experimetal design, there were 30 respondents as sample that collected by using simple random sampling. The data were analyze used dependent t test with 95% CI. **Result:** the dependent t test showed t value 15.595 ($p = 0.000 < \alpha (0.05)$). The result of the research indicate there are significant difference of community preparedness behavior before and after intervention. **Conclusion:** applying contextual teaching learning method is effective to increase the community preparedness behavior. Hopefully the nurses can increase the community preparedness behavior through the promotion of health such as health education and disaster simulation with contextual teaching learning method to enhance the community preparedness behavior.

Keywords: Contextual Teaching Learning, Preparedness Behavior, Disaster, Floods, Landslides

Oral Presentation 23

Unplanned Pregnancy Rate of Women on the Productive Age in Cangkringan after Merapi Eruption 2010

Adisty Ayu K.¹, Elsi Dwi Hapsari², Sumarni D.W.³

¹Students of School of Nursing, University of Gadjah Mada

²School of Nursing Faculty of Medicine, University of Gadjah Mada

³Psychiatric Department, Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Gadjah Mada

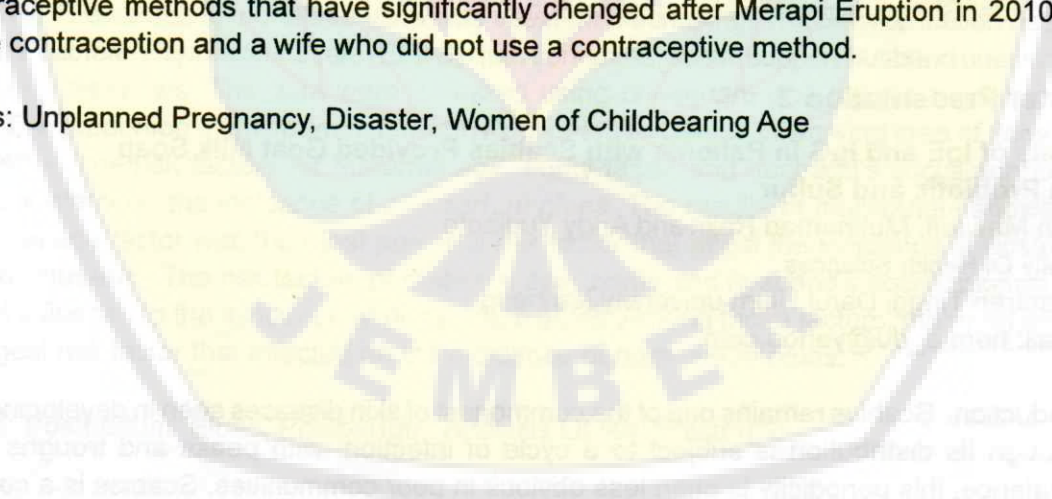
Background: Method of contraception is a vital thing needed by couples of productive age because if interrupted access to contraceptive methods, will cause the occurrence of unplanned pregnancy. Access to contraceptive methodes is influenced by several things, one of which is the source of service, where the source of this service may be interrupted by reason of a disaster in the area.

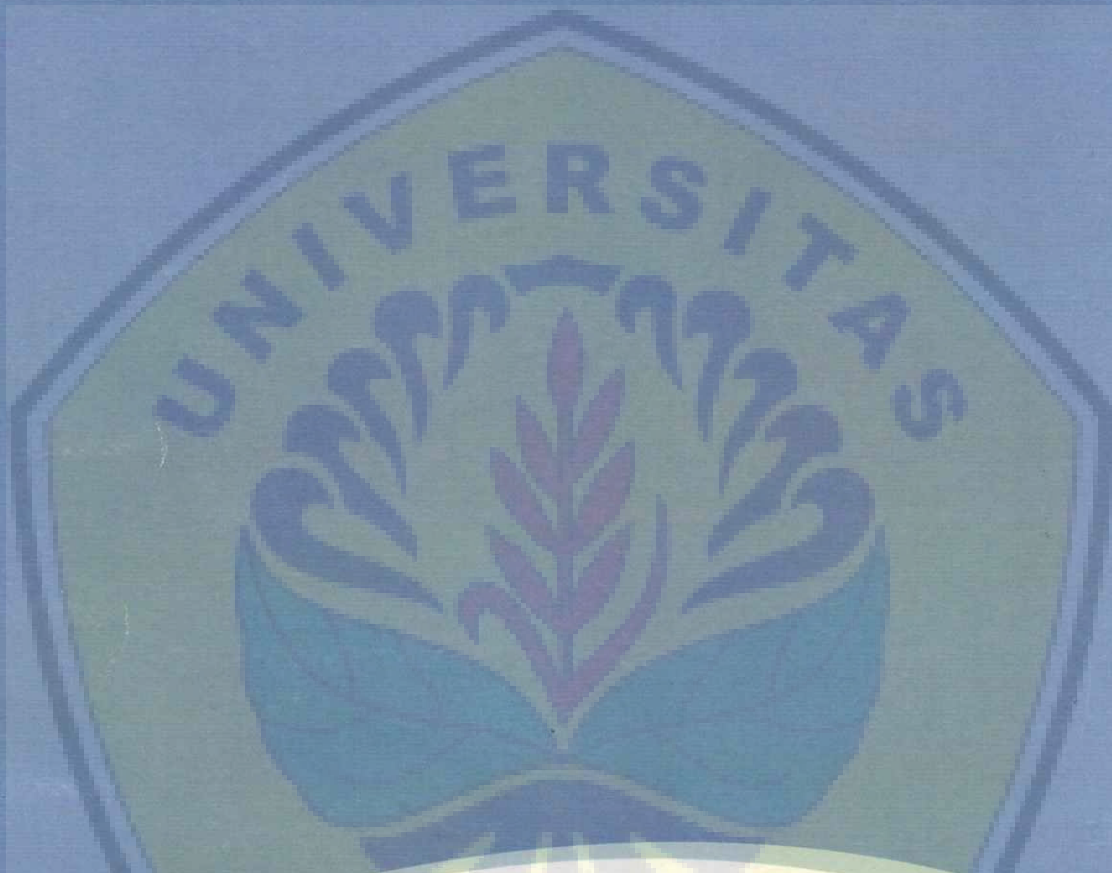
Purpose: To determine the prevalence of unplanned pregnancy in women of productive age in 2010 after the eruption of Merapi in Pagerjurang Kepuharjo resident Cangkringan Yogyakarta. **Methods:**

This study used a retrospective study design. The research sample is needed as much as 86 people and then the data was collection on 06-20 March 2014. Data will be analyzed using univariate and bivariate. Univariate analysis used is distribusu frequency, while the bivariate analysis using Chi-square test and multiple logistic regression to determine the relationship of the independent variables and the dependent variable. **Result:** The prevalence of unplanned pregnancy women of productive age on Merapi Eruption in 2010 in the Pagerjurang was 27.3% (9/33). The incidence has increased when the people living in shelter that is 88.9% as well as the significant relationship between the difficulty of access to contraceptive methods and the incidence of unplanned pregnancy.

Conclusion: The prevalence of unplanned pregnancy after Merapi Eruption in 2010 was 27.3%. In a row, distribution of unplanned pregnancy in Pagerjurang resident from 2010 until 2014 are 0%, 66.7%, 0%, 22.2% and 11.1% and the highest incidence when the people living in shelters. The contraceptive methods that have significantly chenged after Merapi Eruption in 2010 were injectable contraception and a wife who did not use a contraceptive method.

Keywords: Unplanned Pregnancy, Disaster, Women of Childbearing Age





11TH INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON DISASTER:
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DIFFERENT GENERATION
IN THE COMMUNITY**

ISBN 602886558-6



DEPARTMENT OF NURSING
FACULTY OF MEDICINE
UNIVERSITAS GADJAH MADA

Ismangoen Building, Jl. Farmako, Sekip Utara Yogyakarta 55281
INDONESIA

Phone +62-274-545674 Fax. +62-274-631204

Website: keperawatan.ugm.ac.id