

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF PUBLIC HEALTH
"Improving Quality of Life through Multi Sector Collaboration"

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Letter for Presenter

No. 193/UPHEC//2018

Yogyakarta, January 26th 2018

Dear Wuriani

Assalamu`alaikum Warahmatullah Wabarokatuh

Best wishes, may the mercy and grace of Allah is always with all of us. Aamiin.

On behalf of the organizing committee, we are delighted to inform you that your paper has been accepted for a poster presentation and will be published in conference proceeding. Guideline for poster presentation can be accessed through our website : www.uphec.fkm.uad.ac.id. If there is anything that we can do to assist your preparation for the conference, do not hesitate to contact 4th UPHEC committee.

We look forward to welcoming you as our esteemed guest and we hope you will enjoy the conference and enjoy your stay in Yogyakarta.

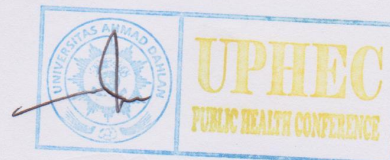
Wassalamu`alaikum Warahmatullah Wabarokatuh

Sincerely,
Dean Faculty of Public Health
Universitas Ahmad Dahlan



Lina Handayani, Ph.D.

Chairperson UPHEC,



dr. Nurul Qomariyah, M.MedEd.

Additional information:

The conference will provide the same certificate as presenter for both methods of presentation



PROCEEDING

*Improving Quality of Life Through
Multi Sector Collaboration*

4th UPHEC

**UNIVERSITAS AHMAD DAHLAN
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
ON PUBLIC HEALTH**

Yogyakarta, February, 21-22, 2018

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PROCEEDING

Universitas Ahmad Dahlan International Conference on Public Health
(UPHEC)

“Improving Quality of Life Through Multi Sector Collaboration”

ROYAL AMBARUKMO HOTEL- YOGYAKARTA, INDONESIA

February, 21-22, 2018

Published by :

UAD Press

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Proceeding

UPHEC

UAD International Conference on Public Health 2018

UAD International Conference on Public Health (UPHEC) is an international conference with proceeding, organized by Public Health Faculty of Universitas Ahmad Dahlan. Proceeding is an interdisciplinary abstract or full paper that publishes material on all aspect of public health science that covers (but not limited) to health promotion, occupational health and safety, epidemiology, health economic, psychology, pharmacy, health reproduction, maternal and child health. The proceeding and full paper is published on July, 2018.

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PROCEEDING

Universitas Ahmad Dahlan International Conference on Public Health



Theme:

“Improving Quality of Life through Multi Sector Collaboration”

Keynote Speaker

dr. Anung Sugihantono, M.Kes

(Directorate General of Public Health, Ministry of Health Republic of Indonesia)

Speaker I

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yeo Kee Jiar

(Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, Malaysia)

Speaker II

Lina Handayani, Ph.D

(Universitas Ahmad Dahlan, Indonesia)

Speaker III

Dr. S.M. Raysul Haque

(Independent University, Bangladesh)

Speaker IV

Elli Nur Hayati, Ph.D

(Universitas Ahmad Dahlan, Indonesia)

Speaker V

MA. Teresa G. De Guzman, Ph.D

(University of the Philippines, Philippines)

February 21-22, 2018
Yogyakarta, Indonesia

Organized by:

Faculty of Public Health, Universitas Ahmad Dahlan

Faculty of Psychology, Universitas Ahmad dahlan

Foreword from Rector of Universitas Ahmad Dahlan

Good morning, Greeting to all of us

1. The honorable Keynote Speaker : dr. Anung Sugihartono, M.Kes (Directorate General of Public Health, Ministry of Health Republic of Indonesia)
2. Prof. Dr. Yeo KeeJiar (UTM, Malaysia)
3. Ma. Teresa G. De Guzman, Ph.D (UP Manila, Philippines)
4. Dr. S.M. Rasyul Haque, School of Public Health Independent University Bangladesh
5. Novi Chandra, Ph.D , Universitas Gajah Mada
6. Speaker from UAD : Lina Handayani, Ph.D and Elli Nurhayati, Ph.D
7. And, the excellences the invited guests, presenters, and the participants

Assalamu'alaikumWr.Wb

Welcome to the Universitas Ahmad Dahlan and the 4rd International Conference on Public Health (UPHEC). This event is held annually by the Faculty of Public Health Universitas Ahmad Dahlan with different collaborators. The principal purpose of this conference is to disseminate the scientific research in the Public Health domain, included the Quality of live through multisectoral collaboration.

Quality of life index is an estimation of overall quality of life which takes into account purchasing power index (higher is better), pollution index (lower is better), house price to income ratio (lower is better), cost of living index (lower is better), safety index (higher is better), health care index (higher is better), traffic commute time index (lower is better) and climate index (higher is better). In the year 2017 Indonesia occupies the 45th position out of 56 countries. This position an improvement after the previous year in 2016 Indonesia ranked 57th (from 61 countries). Despite the increase, Indonesia is still under neighboring countries such as Singapore, India and Malaysia.

It is obvious that the effort to improve the quality of life can not be solved only by the health sector alone. Multi-sectoral coloboration is required to achieve equitable development in various sectors in improving quality of life. It is important for us in Indonesia especially in Yogyakarta to have a program to learn the experience of multisectoral collaboration to improve quality of life from other countries. Therefore, in this 57th MILAD UAD series, we will hold an international seminar with the theme "Improving Quality of Life through Multisectoral Collaboration" which invite speakers from UAD and abroad.

This conference has become an effort in enhancing the knowledge of researchers, policy maker, studenst, other stakeholder and all participants. Hope this conference as a media for scientific gathering and collaboration between the participants taking into account in improving quality of life through multisectoral collaboration. Finally, and once again, welcome to UPHEC and with "Bismillahirohmanirohim" this conference officially opened. Thank you for your attention.

Wassalamu'alaikum Wr.Wb.

Yogyakarta, February 2018
Rector of Universitas Ahamd dahlan

Dr. Kasiyarno, M.Hum.

**Welcome Address from
Chairperson of the Universitas Ahmad Dahlan International Conference
on Public Health (UPHEC) 2018**

Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarokatuh,

Thanks to Allah SWT, which has given us guidance and blessing, therefore we were able to complete book of abstract for the 4th Universitas Ahmad Dahlan Public Health Conference (UPHEC). This conference is a series of UAD 57th anniversary activities. It is a collaboration between Faculty of Public Health and Faculty of Psychology, UAD. The theme of the 4th UPHEC "Improving Quality of Life through Multisectoral Collaboration" is deliberately appointed to support inter-sectoral collaboration to improve health status, especially to improve the quality of life.

This book of abstract is a collection of all abstracts submitted to the 4th UPHEC. This book is compiled by scientific team guided by good abstract writing guidelines. We hope this book could be a media for all of us to share information; improving research quality, publication; and broadened our network.

Feedback from expert and everybody who have read this book are highly valuable. We would like to thanks to all who have worked hard and participated in completing this book. May this book bring benefits for all of us.

Wassalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarokatuh.

Best Regards

dr. Nurul Oomariyah, M.Med.Ed
Chairperson of UPHEC 2018

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Responsibility of the contents rests upon the authors and not upon the publisher or editor

Schedule of Conference

Day	Time	Description	Venue	
Wednesday, February 21, 2018	06.30-07.30	Registration	The Kasultanan Ballroom 3	
		Setting Up the Posters	8th Floor	
	07.30-08.50	Opening Ceremony	The Kasultanan Ballroom 3	
		Safety Induction		
		Recitation of Holy Qur'an		
		Sing the National Anthem: Indonesia Raya		
		Melayu Dance		
		Speech: 1. Chairman of UPHEC : dr. Nurul Qomariyah, M.Med.Ed 2. Rector: Dr. Kasiyarno, M.Hum		
	08.50-09.35	Keynote Speech: dr. Anung Sugihantono, M.Kes "The Role of Indonesian Government in Regulating Policies to Improve Quality of Life"		
	09.35-09.45	Photo Session		
	09.45-10.00	Coffee Break		
	Plenary Session 1			
	10.00-10.30	1. Assoc.prof. Dr. Yeo Kee Jiar "Effort of NGO in promoting comprehensive sexuality education to improve quality of life among local and refugee communities: an exploration of NGO perspective in Malaysia" Moderator : Syamsu Hidayat, Ph.D	The Kasultanan Ballroom 3	
	10.30-11.00	2. Lina Handayani, PhD "Breastfeeding Promotion" Moderator : Syamsu Hidayat, Ph.D		
	11.00-11.30	Discussion		
	11.30-12.30	Break Session	Voyage 2 nd floor	
	Plenary Session 2			
12.30-13.00	1. Dr. S.M. Raysul Haque "Feasibility of Using Subjective Health Measurement Tool for Assessing Population Health in Developing Country " Moderator : Dr. AM. Diponegoro, S.Ag.,M.Ag	The Kasultanan Ballroom 3		
13.00-13.30	2. MA. Teresa G. De Guzman, Ph.D "Integrating Indigenous Knowledge Systems and Practices (IKSP) in Health and Disaster Reduction" Moderator : Dr. AM. Diponegoro, S.Ag.,M.Ag			
13.30-14.00	3. Elli Nur Hayati, Ph.D "Domestic Violence and Women's Quality of Life" Moderator : Dr. AM.Diponegoro, S.Ag.,M.Ag			

	14.00-14.30	Discussion	
	Call for Paper		
	14.30-15.30	Call for paper group A (Session 1)	Pemandangan I Room
		Call for paper group B (Session 1)	Pemandangan II Room
		Call for paper group C (Session 1)	Pemandangan III Room
	15.30-16.00	Coffee Break and Ashar Prayer	8 th floor
	16.00-17.00	Call for paper group A (Session 2)	Pemandangan I Room
		Call for paper group B (Session 2)	Pemandangan II Room
		Call for paper group C (Session 2)	Pemandangan III Room
	Workshop		
	07.00-07.30	Registration	8 th Floor
	08.00-09.00	Poster Presentation	8 th Floor
Thursday, February 22 2018	09.00-12.00	Workshop 1 : Qualitative Research Trainer: Dr. Yeo Kee Jiar Moderator : dr. Nurul Qomariyah, M.Med.Ed	Pemandangan I Room
		Workshop 2 : Role of the Indigenous Knowledge Systems and Practices (IKSP) in Health and Climate Change Adaptation Strategies Trainer: MA. Teresa G. de Guzman, Ph.D Moderator : Oktomi Wijaya, S.KM.,M.Sc	Pemandangan II Room
		Workshop 3 : Community Empowerment Trainer: Novi Chandra, Ph.D Moderator : Elli Nur Hayati, Ph.D	Pemandangan III Room
	12.00-12.30	Closing	(each room)
	12.30-13.30	Lunch	8 th floor

A Phenomenological Analysis of Commercial Sex Workers in Preventing the Transmission of HIV/AIDS

Sri Wahyuni, Tutik Rahayu

Maternity Department, Nursing Faculty, Sultan Agung Islamic University,

Article Info

Keyword:

Prostitutes,
Transmission prevention,
HIV/AIDS

ABSTRACT

The transmission of HIV/AIDS in Indonesia is growing fast. One of the triggers is risky sexual behaviors done by prostitutes and their customers. This study is aimed at obtaining in-depth understanding of the efforts made by prostitutes in preventing the contagious disease of HIV/AIDS in Semarang city. The method used in this study was qualitative design with phenomenology approach. There were 8 participants involved and were selected by using purposive sampling technique. The data were collected by using in-depth interview technique with semi-structured questions, while the data analysis was carried out based on Colaizzi steps. The results of the study are divided into 3 themes: obtaining information from health professionals, optimizing the available health facilities, and the consistency of condom use. The study concludes that the participants are able to recognize the risk of disease threatening their health so that they obey the advice given by health professionals to diligently do health screening and try to use condom when serving the guests. The study suggests that it is important to strengthen the commitment of the prostitutes to obey the advice given by health professionals

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1. INTRODUCTION

AIDS (Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome) is a syndrome with symptoms of opportunistic illness or certain cancers resulting from a decline in the immune system infected by HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) (Duarsa, 2007). HIV/ AIDS is a threat of sickness and death in various countries, including in Indonesia. Transmission of HIV/ AIDS in Indonesia is growing fast. One of the reasons is due to risky sexual behavior (Tully, Cojocar, Bauch, 2015; Kristianti 2012). This risky sexual behavior is usually done by prostitutes. The customers of the prostitutes who do not care about safe sexual practices by using condoms are potentially infected with HIV / AIDS from their partners. As a result, their wives, who do not know about the husband's risky sexual behavior, are at high risk of HIV infection (Kristanti, 2012).

2. RESEARCH METHOD

The research used qualitative method with phenomenology approach. (Pollit, Beck & Hungler, 2001). The researcher attempted to analyze the prostitutes' sexual behavior in the prevention of

sexually transmitted diseases HIV/ AIDS in Semarang city. The population in this research was the female prostitutes in Gambilangu, located in Semarang city, especially in the working area of society health center in Mangkang. The sample was selected by using purposive sampling technique (Hardiyansyah, 2010).

The criteria of the participants in this study include: the prostitutes who are localized in Gambilangu, Semarang city and have been practicing this activity for approximately 6 months, and are willing to be respondents by giving informed consent approval. The ideal number of participants in qualitative research with the phenomenological method is around 3-10 people (Dukes, 1984 in Cresswell, 1989). In this study, the number of the participants was 8 and there was data saturation.

This research was conducted in Gambilangu, Semarang city area, especially in the working area of society health center in Mangkang. The data were collected by using in-depth interview technique with using semi-structured questions. Interviews were also provided with field notes to identify non-verbal responses and situations during interviews (Cresswell, 2010).

3. RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

This chapter describes the results of research obtained on the prevention of sexually transmitted diseases HIV/ AIDS in Semarang city. The study covers three themes that include: (1) Obtaining information from health professionals, (2) Optimizing the use of available health facilities and, (3) Consistency of condom use. Several efforts have been made to prevent the transmission of sexually transmitted diseases either by the participants or health professionals and society health center. Participants received information and facilities from health professionals and society health center in the form of health education, provision of condoms, guidance, inspection, and periodical screening.

Obtaining information from health professionals

Participants in this study said that they knew how to prevent sexually transmitted diseases because they had already got information in the form of health education from the officers of society health center. Participants revealed that they joined routine activities held by the society health center twice in a week. From these activities, the participants admitted to gain knowledge about sexually transmitted diseases in terms of the types and ways to prevent them. Here are the participants' statements:

"... Yes, I usually get explanation in the building, on Monday and Wednesday in the counseling about HIV/AIDS disease. I got information about the type of person that can get this kind of diseases, just like syphilis, and Fluor albus. So, every Monday the leader likes to give counseling about that ... (P1)."

"... there has already been a counseling. I often join the counseling, as well.. (P2)."

"... every time I am here, there is such a counseling whether it is conducted twice in a week or an exercise on Wednesday and then...we are always told when there is a counseling....(P3)."

"... good, because every Monday we must come because there is a counseling...(P5)."

"...the disease counseling on sexually infected contagious disease, like gonorrhoea, condyloma acuminatum, I forget the rests, but there are many of them (P6), we also get guidance, screening, and we get to join a gymnastics. Sometimes we are appreciated by them, you know. We were once invited for gymnastics in the town hall... (P6)."

"... Here we often participate in health activities, and counseling is recommended every two weeks. The screening should be done to know whether we are infected by the disease or not, the VCT blood taking is also periodically taken once every three months ... (P7)."

Optimizing the use of available health facilities

All participants in this study reported that they received facilities in the forms of regular health check and screening from the society health center. This helps the participants in monitoring their health condition. The participants' statements can be seen below:

"....Thank god.....healthy, yesterday I had the VCT and the result will probably come out this Monday, the screening is on Monday (P2)."

"..... the VCT is conducted once every three months. There is also screening there..... (P3)."

"... we also get counseling, as well as screening. There are gymnastics and counseling. Sometimes we are appreciated by them, you know. We were once invited for gymnastics in the town hall... (P6)."

".... here we should do screening, it is usually conducted on Wednesday. On Monday we do not get screening, the point is we support the program.... (P5)."

One participant who had one child also reported that the health professionals provided explanations regarding the functions of screening and VCT. This is very beneficial for participants in an effort to prevent the emergence of sexually transmitted diseases. Here are their opinions:

"....The screening is carried out to prevent any diseases, so later you can see whether you are infected by diseases or not. I said 'yes' to her, if you work here, you must obey the rules. When the time comes for screening, we do the screening. When the time comes for having injection, we will have it. Regarding VCT, I asked what VCT was. VCT is used to take blood sample in order to find out whether I have diseases or not, and it lasts up to now...(P4)."

"...here we often join healthy activities, the counseling is suggested to be done twice in a week together with screening to find out whether we have diseases or not. The VCT blood sample taking is also periodically taken once every three months ... (P7)."

The monitoring of health outcomes and screening was documented in a book. Each participant had a health record book. One participant described the experiences as follows:

"... yes we have a book for the screening, and later it will be checked in the laboratory. If there is a disease, for example like having infected contagious disease, it will be written in the book report. If there is not any disease, then the book will be ticked.. (P8)."

Consistency of condom use

Another important effort which had been made in the prevention of sexually transmitted diseases was the consistency or commitment of the participants in using condoms while they worked. This study showed some results in which there were those who were obedient and less obedient. Some of them needed to persuade their guests to be willing to use condoms and provided explanations about the benefits of it for the guests. The followings are the explanation in details. There have already been some participants who consistently used condoms while serving the guests and dared to refuse their guests if they did not want to use a condom. We can see the participants' statements below:

".... if there is any guest who disagrees to use a condom, then I will just decline him... (P3)."

"...I keep on using condoms until now ... (P5)."

One of the efforts made by participants in the prevention of sexually transmitted diseases is by persuading guests to use condoms. Here are their statements:

"... yes so I tried to persuade him by saying I would give him "the service" if he was willing to use a condom... (P2)."

"... I will say I like using condoms, 'if you are not willing to use it, you will get infected by diseases, we have to keep ourselves safe, including you as a customer, and me too' and then he would finally agree. So, I think if I persuade him nicely, he will be willing to do that... (P3)."

"... at the moment, they keep wearing it, yeah, just persuade them ... (P5)."

These participants claimed to persuade the customers to be willing to use condoms to prevent the risk of the disease transmission to the customer's family and for the sake of safety so that participants would not be pregnant. Here are what they said:

"...to prevent the disease, persuading the customers to use condoms is necessary because you have a family and I also have a family... (P4)."

"...we should be able to persuade him so that he wants to use condom. In my case, I said to him like this 'Sir, I am fertile. Meanwhile, I have got a lot of children. I don't have anyone else except my children, don't you feel pity?', we must be able to persuade him and ask them what will happen if I am pregnant... (P7)."

Some explanations were shown by the participants both verbally and by showing a book or leaflet which they have got about sexually transmitted diseases, their impact and the prevention done by persuading their customers to use condoms. The following is the a participant's statements:

"...we have to know how to make him want to wear condoms. One customer said, 'I did not want to use it, miss. So, how is it, miss?' So, they actually depend on us, I tried to keep persuading him. The point is that I have to explain to him by showing the book to the customers about the diseases. If you insist on not using condoms, then I have to explain the consequences if we get these diseases. For males, it will be like so and for females, it will be like so. I will ask him to just read first, and then I will just show him... (P1)."

Discussion

Preventive efforts from contagious diseases from the participants were done through various ways, such as getting information from health professionals, and others. The information from health professionals was given in the form of health education on sexually transmitted diseases and the preventive efforts. The health information has proved to increase the knowledge and understanding of the participants about health. According to Zimmerman and Woolf (2014), health education can increase one's knowledge about science. It was also experienced by the respondents, where with the provision of health education provided for the respondents, they could understand sexually transmitted diseases and the impacts they had for their health.

Information on health resulted in the increased knowledge about health and preventive behavior for sexually transmitted diseases carried out by the respondents. According to research conducted by Xinying Sun (2014), knowledge about health is proportional to health behavior and health status. It was proven during research that when having transactions with the guests, the respondents made agreements on the condom use. A study conducted by Teiljlingen & Bhatta in 2010 shows that knowledge about health affects the use of condoms in prostitutes.

The results of the study show that the knowledge implanted by health professionals was imprinted and recorded on the respondents' mind. It could be identified from the efforts made by respondents who kept their commitment to use condoms. They even frequently persuaded and provided explanations to their guests. The prostitutes commonly have a high risk for being infected by sexually transmitted diseases. In this study, the respondents with high awareness used health care facilities provided by society health center for the diseases prevention. Society health center as the guard for the

prostitution localization in Gambilangu, Semarang provides health care facilities, such as infectious disease screening periodically.

Screening is an early detection effort to examine the occurrence of a disease (Speechley, Kunnilathu, Aluckal, Balakrishna, Mathew, George, 2017). Screening for sexually transmitted diseases can detect the presence of sexually transmitted diseases in order to be early identified to facilitate treatment and prevent the spread of the disease extensively (Committee on Adolescence and Society for Adolescents Health Medicine, 2014).

4. CONCLUSION

It can be concluded from this study that the participants were able to recognize the risk of disease threatening their health so that they obeyed the advice given by the health professionals to diligently do health screening and to use condom when serving the guests. The suggestion obtained from this study is that it is essential for prostitutes to be committed and to obey the advice given by health professionals.

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