

Magister Program of Biomedical Sciences
Magister Program of Midwifery
Magister Program of Gender and Development Studies



Present:

THE 2nd INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON

WOMEN AND SOCIETAL PERSPECTIVE
ON QUALITY OF LIFE

WOSQUAL 2020

NOVEMBER 26, 2020

ZOOM Virtual conference



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Women play pivotal roles across virtually all areas of life ranging from household, education, research, technology, health, economy, industry, security, and government. In fact, women have become indispensable for the sustenance and development of our state and nation. But is this enormous responsibility and burden exchanged equally with fair opportunity, respect, and welfare towards women? In reality, significant gaps and obstacles remain in the faces of women aiming to optimize their potentials. Unfortunately, these not only arise from society, but can also stem from within themselves.

The 2nd International Conference on **Women and Societal Perspective on Quality of Life (WOSQUAL) 2020** aimed to gather a multi-disciplinary group of professionals, including academicians, policymakers, researchers, clinicians, and practitioners to present and exchange ideas on the year's three main pressing issues regarding women in society: women in STEMM, specific health issues among women, and the role of women in the current pandemic.

We invited participants to comprehensively discuss the participation and role of women in Science, Technology, Engineering, Mathematics, and Medicine (STEMM). More specifically, in the fields of biomedical science, medicine, midwifery, and gender and development. We wish to open up insights and motivate young women working in this field to continue to expand their roles and attain a better quality of life for themselves and the nation. We also wish to invite all stakeholders to encourage more consideration and provide opportunities for women to develop their full potentials in these areas.

At this conference, we also discussed the specific health problems that can hinder a woman's productivity, including reproductive health and diseases that are related to women, which encompass infectious diseases, cancers, and metabolic syndrome. Additionally, we would like to address the mental burden that women undergo as a result of the cultural notions surrounding beauty and wellness. This has resulted in anxiety towards aging for many women and we therefore invite further discussions into how women have dealt with the issue.

Finally, the conference focused special attention towards the current global fight against the COVID-19 pandemic. In particular, how women have played enormous roles in improvement of the pandemic situation. We have learned of female leaders who have managed the pandemic remarkably in their countries, and are intrigued to discuss what strengths do they have, as leaders, that have led them to their success? Not only that, but we would also like to discuss the roles of everyday, working women, who have been forced to move work to their homes, resulting in the simultaneous burden and assimilation of domestic and office work. All of these are precious lessons that must be adequately addressed in order to provide advice for the authorities to improve policies to prepare for any similar situation that we may face in the future.

We would like to express our gratitude and high appreciation to keynote speakers, invited speakers, and presenters, both oral and poster, who have contributed, shared their knowledge and experiences at this conference. Hopefully, this conference will open our horizons and pay more attention to the importance of women's health both physically and mentally and their welfare. As we more consider to women's vital role in all aspects of life, as a mother, as a leader, as a role model, as an essential part of all aspects of life, and most important as herself, the special creatures.

Appreciatively yours,


Ika Yustisia
Chairperson of IC WOSQUAL 2020





The 2nd International Conference on Women and Societal Perspective on Quality of Life (WOSQUAL) 2020

Makassar, 26th of November 2020



SCOPE AND TOPIC

Women in STEMM :

- Women's careers in Biomedical Science and Medicine
- Science, education, and women
- Information, technology, and women

Women's Health and Wellness :

- Maternal, neonatal, and child health
- Adolescent and reproductive health
- Women and cancer
- Lifestyle-related diseases in women
- Communicable diseases related to women
- Non-communicable diseases related to women
- Women and mental health
- Women and occupational health
- Dietetics and nutrition
- Medicinal plants and natural products

Women's Leadership

- Women in leadership and decision-making roles
- Women and workplace: how to balance career and household responsibility
- Socio-cultural factors in women's leadership and careers



Keynote Speaker

Prof. Dr. Dwia Aries Tina Pulubuhu, M.A.
Rector of Hasanuddin University



Dr. HC. Ir. H. Suharso Monoarfa
Minister of National Development Planning/
Head of Bappenas



Invited Speakers

	Woro Srihastuti Sulistyaningrum, ST, MDS Director for Family Development, Development of Woman, the Child, Youth and Spots, National Development Planning Agency	
	Dr. rer.physiol. dr. Septelia Inawati Wanandi Chairperson of Indonesian Consortium for Biomedical Sciences, Professor of Electrophysiology and Molecular Biology, Universitas Indonesia	
	Prof. Dr. Patcharee Lertrit, MD Dean of the Faculty of Graduate Studies, Professor of Biochemistry, Mahidol University, Thailand	
	Dr. Georgia Atkin-Smith Biologist and science program director, Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research, La Trobe Institute for Molecular Science, Australia	
	Dr. dr. Rina Masadah, M. Phil, Sp.PA (K), DFM General Obstetrics Specialist, Vice Dean of Research, Infectiology, and Infectious Diseases, Mahabul Patra, ST, Hasanuddin, Makassar, Indonesia	
	Prof. Dr. Shaiful Bahari Ismail Professor of Family Medicine, University of Selangor, Malaysia	
	Prof. Dr. dr. Suryani As'ad, MSc, Sp.GK Professor of Nutrition, Hasanudin University	
	Prof. Dr. Andi Ima Kesuma, M.Pd Professor of Anthropology, Gadjah Mada University	
	Upiok Anderiani Miskad, PhD, Sp.PA Associate Professor, Department of Pathology, Hasanudin University	
	Dr. dr. W. Andralia Kartolo, MSc, DLSHM, ABAARM, Acp President Director of FHM Wellness & Ambing Services, Indonesia	
	Rini Rachmawaty, S.Kep. Ns., MN., PhD Vice Dean for Academic, Research, and Innovation, Faculty of Nursing, Hasanudin University	
	dr. Rusdina Bte Ladju, PhD Center Research and Biomedical Science, Hasanudin University	
	dr. Bau Dilam Ardyansyah, MBSc., MHPE PhD Candidate in Interprofessional Education (IPE) Study, Curtin University, Australia	
	Dr. dr. Irawaty Djaharuddin, Sp.P(K) Parasitologist and Microbiology Parasitology, Department of Parasitology & Respiratory Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Hasanudin University	

Keynote lecture

Plenary lectures

Symposium

Oral presentation

Poster presentation

Best presenters

Door prizes

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Women and Societal Perspective on Quality of Life (WOSQUAL) 2020

07.30	Registration	IC WOSQUAL 2020 Committee
08.00	Opening Ceremony The 2nd IC WOSQUAL 2020	Master of Ceremony
08.10	The National Anthem of Indonesia	IC WOSQUAL 2020 Committee
08.20	Hasanuddin University Almamater song	IC WOSQUAL 2020 Committee
08.30	Opening Praying	Prof.Dr.Ir. Ahmad Munir, M.Eng.
08.40	Chairman Report	Dr.dr. Ika Yustita, M.Sc
08.50	Welcome Speech Dean of Graduate School Hasanuddin University	Prof.Dr.Ir. Jamaluddin Jompa, M.Sc
09.05	Welcome Reception and Opening by Rector of Hasanuddin University	Prof.Dr. Dwia Aries Tina Pulubuhu, MA
09.20	Keynote Speech by Ministry of National Development Planning	Dr.(H.C.) Ir. H. Suharso Monoarfa
09.35	Profile of Hasanuddin University	

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2020**

Plenary Lecture Women in Science Moderator : Dr. Gita Vita Soraya, PhD

09.45	Dr.dr. Rina Masadah, M.Phil,Sp.PA(K),DFM "Women in Science"
10.05	Prof.Dr.rer.physiol.dr. Septelia Inawati Wanandi "Women and the Development of Biomedical Science in Indonesia"
10.25	Dr. Georgia Atkin Smith "Women in STEMM"
10.45	Discussion Session
11.00	Certificates for the speakers and photo session

11.05

Poster Session 1

	Symposium 1 Moderator: dr. Muh. Aryadi Arsyad, MBM.Sc., PhD	Symposium 2 Moderator: dr. Yenni Yusuf, MInfectDis, PhD	Symposium 3 Moderator: Muhammad Arsyad, S.P., M.Si., PhD	Symposium 4 Moderator: dr. Gita Vita Soraya, PhD
11.20	Prof. Dr. dr. Suryani As'ad, MSc, Sp.GK: "Nutrition for Women"	Prof. Dr. Shaiful Bahari Ismail: High Quality of Men's Health Will Enhance Women's Quality of Life	Woro Srihastuti Sulistyningrum, ST, MIDS: "Women's Leadership during the Pandemic"	Rini Rachmawaty, S.Kep., Ns., MN., PhD: "Experience and motivation in pursuing scholarships and education in nursing science"
11.40	Prof. Dr. Patcharee Lertrit, MD: "Women and Metabolic Syndrome".	dr. Upik Anderiani Miskad, PhD, Sp.PA (K): "Women and Cancer"	Prof. Dr. Andi Ima Kesuma, M.Pd.: "Measuring the Role of Bugis Women During the Coronavirus (COVID-19) Pandemic: Overview of Relevance in History and Socio-Culture"	dr. Rusdina Bte Ladju, PhD: "Experience and motivation in pursuing scholarships and education abroad in Biomedical Science"
12.00	Dr. dr. W. Andralia Kartolo, MSc, DLSHTM, ABAARM, Acp.: "Aging and Wellness for Women"	Dr. dr. Irawaty Djaharuddin, Sp.P(K): "Biological Sex Impact and COVID-19"		dr. Bau Dilam Ardyansyah, MBSc., MHPE: "Experience and motivation in pursuing scholarships and education in health professional education"
12.20	Discussion session	Discussion session	Discussion session	Discussion session
12.30	Certificates for the speakers and photo session	Certificates for the speakers and photo session	Certificates for the speakers and photo session	Certificates for the speakers and photo session

Poster Session 2 and Lunch Break

13.30	Free Paper Presentation 1
15.00	Certificates for the presenters and photo session
15.05	Poster Session 3 and Afternoon Break
15.20	Free Paper Presentation 2
17.00	Certificates for the presenters and photo session
17.10	Best Oral/Poster Presenters and Door Prizes Announcement
17.30	Closing



Free Paper Presentation

Oral Presentation

ROOM 1: Maternal, Neonatal, and Child Health

Moderator : dr. Muh. Aryadi Arsyad, MBM.Sc., Ph.D

Co-host : Astri Anita

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Moderator : dr. Yenni Yusuf, M.Infect.Dis., PhD

Co-host : Nurul Rezky

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Moderator : Dr. drg. Andi Sumidarti, M.Kes.

Co-host : Dian Ekayanti Astarti

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Moderator : Dr. Andi Nilawati Usman, SKM, M.Kes.

Co-host : Andi Aprilyani

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Moderator : Dr. Elizabeth C Jusuf, Sp.OG(K)

Co-host : Sandy Kartika Purnomo

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Moderator : Dr. Paulina Taba, M.Phil

Co-host : Nurliana

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ROOM 6: Women and Cancer

Moderator : Dr. dr. Prihantono, Sp.B-Onk., M.Kes.

Co-host : Indira Pratiwi

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Co-host : Desya Faradila Ismi

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INVITED SPEAKERS

NOVEMBER 26, 2020



High Quality of Men's Health Will Enhance Women's Quality of Life

Shaiful Bahari Ismail, Universiti Sains Malaysia, MALAYSIA

Men's health refers to a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being, as experienced by men, and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. Quality of life (QoL) is the perceived quality of an individual's daily life, that is, an assessment of their well-being or lack thereof. This includes all emotional, social and physical aspects of the individual's life.

In Malaysia, life expectancies improve for both men and women since 1960. At 2016, life expectancies for men increase to 72.5 years old and 77.2 years old for women. Though women generally live longer, but studies showed that they have a lower quality of life. When men die earlier, the women will face financial instability and loss of partner with many consequences. Our National Health Morbidity Survey (NHMS) 2019 showed that 11.8% of Malaysians drink alcohol which will results in abuse and other suffering to women. Three in 10 men in Malaysia reported to have sexual dysfunction. Many studies showed multiple negatives physical, psychological and social impact of men's sexual dysfunction to women. Based on the few parameters mentioned highlights some health-related issues among men particularly in Malaysia. Therefore, there must be a concerted effort to ensure the improvement of Men's health in order to enhance the Women's Quality of Life.

Biological Sex Impact and COVID-19: A Literature Review

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Objective: COVID-19 is a highly contagious disease. The prevalence increases rapidly and has differential impacts on both women and men. Hence, it is important to evaluate the potential sex-specific mechanisms modulating the course of COVID-19.

Method: We conducted a literature review of publicly available information to summarize knowledge about the biological sex impact and the current pandemic.

Results: The incidence of COVID-19 infection was higher in men than women from various studies with a worse prognosis. Women have XX chromosomes linked to a better immunological response. The X chromosome also plays an important role in ACE2 receptor-specific COVID-19 in the body and immunity. Sex steroids in women enhance immunity but male's testosterone responses poorly to immunity. Gender disparities are causing different manifestations and outcomes related to COVID-19, yet the mechanism is still not well known.

Conclusions: The impact of biological sex and the risk of transmission and the severity of COVID-19 is multifactorial. It depends on the host's response to the agent of infection.

Keywords: biological sex, gender, COVID-19

Aging and Wellness for Women

Dr. dr. W. Andralia, MSc., DLSHTM, ABAARM, Acp

FMN Wellness & Antiaging Groups, Indonesia

Women play an important role in the quality of life of their families, as well as the growth of welfare in the society and a nation. Women 's role in the families are very crucial, yet their wellbeing are so often been neglected.

Women, just like any other living creatures, are facing aging too. However, aging with all the degenerative diseases that come along is no longer a big issue when it is understood well, including how to prevent and manage it well since an early stage.

There are so many underlying causes of aging, but one in common is a 'Chronic Inflammation'. Inflammation will give less harmful impact to human body if it is managed and prevented optimally.

This seminar will highlight how to prevent inflammation that will lead to an aging process as well as degenerative diseases. The goal is to share quick and simple tips to avoid and manage an inflammation, which is hoped to improve the wellbeing of women, as well as their families.

**MENAKAR PERAN PEREMPUAN BUGIS MASA PANDEMI COVID-19
(Tinjauan Relevansi dalam Sejarah dan Sosial-Budaya)**

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ABSTRAK

Tulisan ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis bagaimana peran penting perempuan Bugis di masa pandemi Covid-19 dalam aspek sejarah dan sosial-budaya. Tinjauan sejarah dan sosial-budaya ini dianggap penting sebagai alternatif yang lebih dekat untuk menerjemahkan kebijakan-kebijakan yang lebih luas baik dalam lingkup nasional dan global. Metode yang digunakan yaitu kualitatif dengan lebih menekankan pada studi dokumen. Hasil analisis dokumen menunjukkan bahwa dalam perjalanan sejarahnya perempuan Bugis menunjukkan peranan yang strategis dan penting. Contoh kecil dalam bidang politik yang dapat dianggap sebagai representasi kedudukan perempuan di sektor publik sejak beberapa abad yang lalu dimana kedudukan perempuan di daerah lain begitu memperhatikan justru pada saat yang sama di Sulawesi Selatan mereka memiliki kedudukan yang tinggi. Dalam aspek sosial-budaya, sebagai penggerak ekonomi kreatif seperti keberadaan perkembangan tenun menunjukkan bagaimana perempuan begitu kreatif. Banyak dari nuansa sosial budaya pada perempuan Bugis yang dapat memberikan ruang alternatif dalam memecahkan segala persoalan masa pandemi Covid-19 saat ini.

Kata Kunci: *Peran, Perempuan, Sejarah dan Sosial-Budaya, Covid-19.*

**Experience and motivation in pursuing scholarships and education abroad
as a female graduate student**

Bau Dilam Ardyansyah

**Department of Biochemistry, Faculty of Medicine Hasanuddin University
PhD Candidate in Interprofessional Education (IPE) in health, Curtin University, Australia**

My idea for going abroad was to learn to improve the existing education and teaching practice that we have in our home institution. I wanted to have a taste of a different educational system applied in a foreign country, which I believe can only be experienced if you are at the very scene. It turns out that studying abroad has a lot more to offer than that. Studying abroad highlights one's capacity to transfer their skill, and to adjust to new and different settings, build up their international communication and collaboration, master a second language, or think systematically in a different culture.

Experiencing education in a completely different setting from your normal upbringing means speaking and expressing yourself in a completely different language and immersing into an entirely new academic culture. It will take one out of its comfort zone. It will lead to a new perspective of life and a better appreciation of home.

With all the challenges, one has to be brave enough to decide, is studying abroad really what I want in life? Particularly if you are going to be a PhD-Mama, with little children with you. Once it is determined, be persistent in trying, and succeed in it. Lessons I learned, study abroad needs *hardworking* to take on the new challenges, and *perseverance* as you might fail and not only once (the more you try, repetition and new options will build up better capacity). One may not have any family or relatives besides their core family as their companions while study abroad, thus it is critical to have a *good supporting network* from fellow students and friends. Last but not least, always *be grateful* to whatever comes up.

Consciously and unconsciously what I learn in the new setting, makes me who I am, but does not necessarily change me entirely as a person. I believe it adds some positive qualities to me that are important for later in life.

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**GRADUATE SCHOOL
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ROOM 1

Moderator:

dr. Muh. Aryadi Arsyad, MBM.Sc., Ph.D

**MATERNAL, NEONATAL, AND
CHILD HEALTH**

NOVEMBER 26, 2020



[ABS-157]

Increasing Midwifery Capability on Maternal Health Service

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Abstract

Objective: This study aimed to determine the differences in midwives' knowledge, attitudes, motivation, and abilities regarding maternal health care after an intervention.

Methods: This was an experimental research study with a quasi-experimental pretest-posttest design with a control group. The sample of this study was 66 midwives in Jeneponto Regency; 33 midwives comprised the control group, and 33 comprised the treatment groups. The sampling technique was purposive. This study was conducted at twelve Primary health care in Jeneponto Regency.

Results: This study shows that there were differences between the midwives in the treatment and control groups in mean knowledge, motivation, attitude, and ability regarding health care for pregnant women before and after health education ($p < 0.005$); the increase in the service abilities of midwives after the Ammuntuli Bija intervention models indicates that the intervention is truly working. The components that showed significant changes ($p < 0.05$) were knowledge ($p = 0.024$), motivation ($p = 0.046$) and ability ($p = 0.017$).

Conclusion: The models and modules provided were capable of increasing the knowledge, motivation, and ability of midwives in maternal health care. Comprehensive efforts, cross-sector support, and supporting regulations are needed.

Keywords: Midwives, Maternal, Health services

[ABS-46]

The Effect of Prayer Therapy on the Anxiety of Pregnancy Third Trimester in the Community Health Center of Makassar

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Abstract

Objective: To determine the effect of prayer therapy on the anxiety of pregnancy third trimester.

Methods: A quasi-experiment and it was designed by pretest and posttest nonequivalent control group. The sampling technique used is consecutive sampling with the total sample of respondents consists of 30 respondents which are 15 respondents in the intervention group and 15 respondents in the control group.

Results: There are meaningful differences in the average score of anxiety between the intervention group and the control group of 3,908 with p-value 0,000 ($p < 0,05$).

Conclusion: Prayer therapy can reduce the anxiety of pregnant women in trimester III.

Keywords: Prayer therapy, Anxiety, Pregnancy

[ABS-115]

Management of Covid-19 in Pregnant Women and NeonatesSuhartina Hamzah^{1*}, Ainun Fatimah², Iqra Aswad³, Kurniaty⁴

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Abstract

Coronaviruses are a large family of viruses that cause disease in humans and animals. In humans, it usually causes respiratory infections, from the common cold to serious illnesses such as Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS). The disease is mainly spread between people through respiratory droplets from coughs and sneezes. This virus can last up to three days with plastic and stainless steel SARS CoV-2 can last up to three days, or in aerosols for three hours. The management of Covid-19 is based on the classification of the severity of cases, which are divided into several groups, namely without symptoms, mild symptoms, moderate symptoms, severe and critical symptoms. Changes in the immune system that occur in pregnancy can make pregnant women more susceptible to Coronavirus infection and more at risk of experiencing severe and fatal symptoms of the disease. In addition, the high fever that occurs due to COVID-19 in the first trimester of pregnancy can increase the risk of birth defects in children. Pregnant women with SARS or MERS are also at higher risk of experiencing miscarriage or giving birth to premature babies. This incident can also occur in pregnant women with COVID-19, COVID-19 is a new disease that has become a pandemic. This disease should be watched out for because transmission is relatively fast, has a mortality rate that cannot be ignored, and there is no definitive therapy. There are still many knowledge gaps in this field, so further studies are needed.

Keywords: Covid19; Neonates; Pregnant Women

[ABS-34]

Aterm Labor with Covid-19 in a Medical, Bioethical and Islamic Perspective

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Abstract

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is a disease that is currently endemic to almost all over the world. Knowledge about COVID-19 infection in pregnancy and the fetus is still limited and there are no specific recommendations for handling pregnant women with COVID-19. A case study of 39-year-old woman, with signs of labor, planned to deliver with COVID-19. Management of each pregnant woman is carried out based on the COVID-19 early warning system (EWS) combines with anamnesis, physical examination, and supporting examinations (laboratory, radiological/CT-thoracic, and Swab/PCR). The patient refused to be referred to the hospital for handling COVID-19 and refused to go for further examination with Swab (PCR). Making decisions on ethical problems and dilemmas with a medical, bioethical, and Islamic approach. Handling and clinical decision making in cases of pregnancy with COVID-19 with various dilemmas apart from medical considerations require a bioethical approach and Islamic values.

Keywords: COVID-19; pregnancy; labor; medical; bioethics; Islam

[ABS-28]

COVID-19 infection In Pregnancy with Suspected Systemic Lupus Erythematosus

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Abstract

Most patients with SARS COV2 infection reported had mild to severe respiratory dysfunction with some symptoms, others whom RT PCR tests are positive, asymptomatic. SLE is associated with maternal and fetal morbidity in pregnancy. A 26 years old nulliparous 38 weeks gestational age. Ultrasonography results in 3822 grams of fetal weight. The patient had the positive result of IgG TORCH, ANA IF, Anti RNP/Sm, Anti Sm, and Covid 19 swab test. Based on these laboratory findings, the patient was diagnosed as suspect SLE with COVID 19. A caesarean section was performed. The baby was born in good condition. The patient was asymptomatic and hospitalized for 7 days. Pregnancy in the setting of suspicion of SLE had a higher risk of complications for both baby and mother. This case does not show a typical disease course in general Covid 19. This is most likely due to changes in the immune system during pregnancy and high Cycle Threshold.

Keywords: COVID-19, SLE, pregnancy, TORCH

[ABS-160]

Risk Transmission Through Breastfeeding and Antibody in COVID-19 Mother

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Abstract

Objective: SARS CoV 2 has spread beyond the world and make a new challenge in the breastfeeding issue. There is some disagreement among breastfeeding management in confirmed COVID 19 patients China consensus but no evidence shows the transmission via breastfeeding. This paper aims to know the risk of transmission through breastfeeding in COVID 19 patients and antibodies in breastmilk.

Method: We conducted a literature review of publicly available information to summarize knowledge about risk transmission through breastfeeding and antibody in mother confirmed COVID 19

Result: A maternal woman was positive for COVID 19 in throat swabs show negative SARS CoV 2 in breastmilk. No evidence suggests the transmission of SARS CoV 2 from mother to baby via vertical route or breast milk. IgG and IgA were detected in breast milk and potentially against SARS CoV 2.

Conclusion: A mother with COVID 19 can continuing direct breastfeeding with appropriate hygiene precautions (using a mask and wash hand) and should remain separate (home isolation precautions) from other family members including the infant, except for breastfeeding.

Keywords: COVID-19, Breastfeeding, Antibodies

[ABS-56]

Implementation of the Breastfeeding Counseling Guide for Working Mothers on Breastfeeding Practices until 6 Months

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Abstract

Background: The number of work participation among women is increasing. Employment in mothers is a dominant barrier in breastfeeding practices, so breastfeeding support for working mothers is needed.

Objective: This study aimed to determine the effect of implementing the breastfeeding counseling guide for working mothers on breastfeeding practices until 6 months.

Methods: The study was conducted using a quasi-experimental design to pregnant working mothers in Kota Yogyakarta. A total of 47 subjects were recruited and divided into two groups. The intervention group included working mothers who received counseling using the breastfeeding counseling guide for working mothers ($n = 24$), and the control group consisted of working mothers who received standard breastfeeding counseling ($n = 23$). Assessments of breastfeeding practices were conducted on the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th weeks and the 3rd and 6th months.

Results: The breastfeeding counseling guide for working mothers was significantly related to breastfeeding practices at 6th month ($p = 0.022$; relative ratio 1.150; 95% confidence interval: 0.982–1.347). The evaluation of breastfeeding counseling showed that there were differences in knowledge before and after counseling ($p = 0.001$). Observations to the breastfeeding practices showed that the most common breastfeeding problems were breast held with fingers on the areola (12.5%) and the way the mothers take the baby off the breast (12.5%).

Conclusion: Working mothers need more intensive and specific breastfeeding assistance to help them fulfill the rights of their baby to be exclusively breastfed.

Keywords: Breastfeeding counseling, breastfeeding among working mothers

[ABS-181]

The Effect of Back Massage and Combination (Back and Acupressure Massage) on Prolactin Hormone Levels and Breast Milk Production in Primipara Postpartum Mother

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ABSTRACT

Objective: The aim of this research: to determine the effect of back massage and combination (back massage and acupressure) on levels of the hormone prolactin and milk production in Primipara Postpartum Mothers. **Method:** The subjects in this study consisted of 30 postpartum primiparous mothers on the first day of the previous study pretest by taking a blood sample of 3 ccs from the peripheral veins to check the levels of prolactin hormone using the ELISA Kit at the Hasanuddin University Research Laboratory in Makassar, then the respondents were asked to fill in a self-report table containing the frequency of breastfeeding to determine milk production in 24 hours for 3 days. After that, they were given the intervention in the form of back massage and combination (back massage and acupressure) at the acupressure point LU1, CV17, and SI1 on the body 1 time a day every morning with a duration of 30 minutes for 3 consecutive days then the measurement of milk production and blood collection was carried out on day 4, namely the median cubital vein in the anterior arm to measure the levels of the hormone prolactin using ELISA kit and compared the prolactin hormone before and after the intervention. Data were processed using paired T-test and one-way Anova. **Result:** The treatment of giving back massage and combination (back massage and acupressure) to primiparous postpartum mothers had a significant effect in increasing prolactin levels and milk production in primiparous postpartum mothers. **Conclusion:** The Back massage and combination (back massage and acupressure) can increase prolactin hormone levels and milk production, so this therapy can be given to postpartum and breastfeeding mothers to fulfill exclusive breastfeeding.

Keywords: acupressure, back massage, breast milk production, prolactin hormone, primipara.

[ABS-68]

Maternal Risk Factors and Pregnancy Outcomes of Preterm Birth at Tertiary Health Care

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Abstract

Objective: The study aimed to explore maternal risk factors and pregnancy outcomes of preterm birth at tertiary health care.

Methods: A retrospective case-control study within 2 years observational period. Data were collected from medical records at Wahidin Sudirohusodo Hospital and statistically analyzed using the SPSS program.

Results: There were 624 samples. There were 3 risk factors of preterm birth namely maternal working status, maternal age, and maternal history of diseases; among them, maternal history of diseases was the most prominent with $p = .000$, $OR = 2.003$, and $95\% CI = 1.455$ to 2.758 . Pregnancy outcomes consist of maternal management and neonatal outcome were statistically significant with p -value $.000$ and $.000$, consecutively.

Conclusion: The maternal history of diseases had twice the risk of preterm birth. Preterm birth was associated with caesarean section and neonatal outcome revealed a promising result.

Keywords: risk factors of preterm birth, management of pregnancy, neonatal outcome

[ABS-124]

Permanent Pacemaker Implantation with Near-zero Fluoroscopy in 17-year-old Pregnant Woman with Multiple Aborted Cardiac Arrests caused by Pause-Dependent Torsades de Pointes due to Total Atrioventricular Block and a Prolonged QT Interval

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Abstract

Objective: To explain a life-saving procedure on a young pregnant woman with malignant arrhythmia with minimal fluoroscopy. Case report: A 17-year-old female, pregnant for 18 weeks, presented with Torsades de Pointes due to total AV block and prolonged QT interval. The patient experienced multiple defibrillations and a permanent pacemaker was needed to resolve the total AV block. In the absence of non-fluoroscopic measures, we implanted a pacemaker with a cumulative dose-area-product of 54.7mGy/cm² (estimated uterus dose 6.5mGy/cm²), and cumulative air kerma of 0.15mGy. Upon follow-up, the patient gave birth to a normal baby on the 34th week of pregnancy. Conclusion: Permanent pacemaker implantation with near-zero fluoroscopy performed by an experienced operator could be an alternative life-saving option for a pregnant woman with malignant arrhythmia in a resource-limited center.

Keywords: permanent pacemaker, pregnancy, prolonged QT interval, torsades de pointes, total AV block.

[ABS-155]

Prevalence of Asymptomatic Urinary Tract Infection in Pregnant Women in Makassar

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Background. Asymptomatic urinary tract infection (AUTI) is important to identify amongst pregnant women because of its potential to cause adverse maternal and fetal outcome. Although the gold standard of diagnosis of AUTI should be based on urine culture, no data in Makassar is currently available. The aim of this preliminary study was to determine the prevalence of and the bacterial agents causing AUTI among pregnant women in Makassar.

Methods. Pregnant women without urinary symptoms who came for antenatal care at public health centres were asked to participate in the study. Midstream urine was streaked on Blood and MacConkey Agar Plate and incubated at 35°C in aerobic condition for 24 hours. The bacterium which colony was more than 10⁵ CFU/ml was continued to sensitivity testing for the patient's benefit. Asymptomatic bacteriuria refers to the presence of bacterial colonies of the same morphology of more than 10⁵ CFU/ml.

Results. Between August – October 2020, 90 pregnant women who fulfilled the criteria consented to participate in the study. Mid-stream urine was collected and processed for aerobic bacterial culture. There were 13 (14.4%) urine samples which showed growth of bacterial colonies at a number exceeding 10⁵ CFU/ml, 76.9% of which were Gram negative and 23.1% Gram positive bacteria.

Conclusion. The prevalence of AUTI in pregnant women in Makassar was 14.4%. This preliminary study suggests that urine routine screening for urinary tract infection is required among pregnant women with or without symptoms.

Key words: asymptomatic; urinary tract; bacteriuria; pregnant

[ABS-143]

Treacher Collins Syndrome: A Case Report

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Abstract

Treacher Collins Syndrome is a rare genetic abnormality marked by the craniofacial deformity. TCS incidence ranged around 1 from every 50.000 live births. This dominant autosomal abnormality was caused by a genetic mutation, especially the TCOF1 gene. Around 60% of the TCS cases happened due to de novo gene mutation, so there was no history of the same disease found within the family. At the 2nd trimester antenatal visit, the patient was suspected of having congenital abnormality from ultrasound screening. We may found above normal amnion fluid/hydramnios, enlarged septum pellucidum, and a few other deformities on the face and head suggesting there were intrauterine congenital abnormalities. The prenatal genetic examination is needed to diagnose TCS, but TCS that was found on the 2nd-trimester ultrasound screening can help us to make better counseling for the families. TCS treatment depends on the abnormality found, but multidisciplinary therapy is usually required.

Keywords: Treacher Collins Syndrome; Congenital Abnormality

[ABS-1]

The Effect of Murrottal Al-Quran Therapy on Sleep Quality for Babies aged 3-6 Months in Meteseh Village, Semarang City

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Abstract

Objective: Sleep needs can not only be seen from the aspect of the quantity of sleep but can also be seen from the quality of the baby's sleep. If the sleep quality of the baby is good, then the growth and development of the baby can be achieved optimally, one way to improve the quality of a baby's sleep is using the Murrotal Al-Quran therapy. From interviews of 12 parents, found 8 babies who have sleep disorders. This study aims to describe the influence of Al-Quran mass therapy on the sleep quality of infants aged 3-6 months.

Method: This type of research is a quasi-experiment with one group pretest-posttest design. The study population was infants aged 3-6 months with sleep disorders. This research was conducted twice a day and given every time before bedtime. Study sample 16 infants aged 3-6 months, using purposive sampling. The independent variable is Murrotal Al-Quran and the dependent variable is the sleep quality of infants aged 3-6 months. The research instrument used a questionnaire. Processing of Wilcoxon statistical test data. Asym.

Result: Sig (p-value 0.000) (<0.05), Ha is accepted and Ho is rejected or there is an influence before being given the Murrotal Al-Quran therapy and after being given the Murrotal Al-Quran therapy on improving sleep quality in infants aged 3- 6 months.

Conclusion: The conclusion of this research is the Effect of Al-Quran Murrotal Therapy on Sleep Quality of Infants Age 3-6 Months in Meteseh Village, Semarang City.

Keywords: Murrottal Al-Quran, quality of sleep for infants, infants aged 3 to 6 months

[ABS-178]

The Effect of Stability Ball Exercise on Low back pain Intensity and Functional Activity In Pregnant Women

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Abstract

Objective: Pregnancy is a period that causes many major changes in the body of a woman because of the growth of the fetus in the womb. These changes often result in complaints of low back pain which have an impact on daily functional activity in pregnant mothers such as self-care, lifting, walking, sitting, standing, sleeping, sexual life, social life, and going to other places. This study aims to determine the effect of stability ball exercise on Low back pain Intensity and functional activity in pregnant mothers.

Method: This study used an experimental design one group pre-test and post-test with the type of time series research. The subjects of this study were a pregnant mother with second and third trimesters in Tamalanrea and Tamalanrea Jaya public health center. The number of respondents was 13 peoples with the sampling used a purposive sampling technique. The subjects were given stability ball exercises for 4 weeks (12 times treatments). Low back pain intensity and Functional activity were measured by using the Visual Analogue Scale (VAS) and Oswestry disability index (ODI).

Result: The result of this study after used Paired T-Test and obtained a significant value $p < 0.001$ ($p < 0.05$) for both Low back pain intensity and Functional activity.

Conclusion: This shows that there is an effect of stability ball exercise on Low back pain intensity and functional activity in pregnant mothers.

Keywords: low back pain, pregnancy, functional activity, stability ball exercise

[ABS-179]

Effect of Lumbopelvic Exercise on Functional Activity for Pregnancy-related Low Back Pain

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Abstract

Objective: Pregnancy has a profound physiological effect causing complaints during pregnancy. Low back pain is the most common complaint during pregnancy which harms daily activities such as when walking, lifting objects, climbing stairs, doing household chores, even while resting and sleeping. Handling the limitations of functional activities can be done by providing exercise through the approach of managing low back pain. This study aims to determine the effect of lumbopelvic exercise on functional activity in pregnant women with low back pain in the Sudiang Raya Health Center.

Method: This research is quasi-experimental design research with experimental time-series design research methods. Sampling using a purposive sampling technique with a sample of 14 people. Subjects were given lumbopelvic exercise for 6 weeks (18 treatments). Functional activity was measured using an Oswestry Disability Index (ODI). The collected data were tested for normality using the Shapiro Wilk test and obtained normally distributed data. Then the difference test between pre-test and post-test using repeated measure ANOVA test.

Result: From the analysis results obtained significance value $p < 0,001$ ($p < 0.05$) after 18 treatments.

Conclusion: This shows that there is an effect of lumbopelvic exercise on the functional activities of pregnant women with low back pain in the Sudiang Raya Health Center.

Keywords: Low back pain, functional activity, pregnancy, lumbopelvic exercise, Oswestry Disability Index (ODI)

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[ABS-38]

Relationship between Levels of Estradiol and Usable Duration on Sexual Dysfunction in Acceptors depot medroxyprogesterone acetate At Puskesmas Bara-Barayya Makassar

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Abstract

Objectives: This research aims to determine the relationship between estradiol hormone levels and duration of use on sexual dysfunction acceptor depot medroxyprogesterone acetate.

Methods: This research was an observational study with a cross-sectional method. Samples were 43 acceptors of depot medroxyprogesterone acetate who meet the criteria using the accidental sampling technique. Data were analyzed using Chi-Square.

Results: The results showed a significant correlation between the levels of the hormone estradiol to the incidence of sexual dysfunction ($p = 0.000$), as well as the duration of use of depot medroxyprogesterone acetate against sexual dysfunction ($p = 0.000$)

Conclusion: The length of time using the injection of depot medroxyprogesterone acetate significantly reduces the level of the hormone estradiol which can cause sexual dysfunction in depot medroxyprogesterone acetate acceptors.

Keywords: Sexual dysfunction; Estradiol; Depot Medroxyprogesterone Acetate.

[ABS-63]

THE EFFECT OF ESTROGEN HORMONE ON PREMENSTRUAL SYNDROME OCCURRENCES IN TEENAGE GIRLS AT PESANTREN DARUL ARQAM MAKASSAR

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Abstract

Objectives: PMS symptoms can include anxiety, quick temper, excessive strain on the breasts, increased or decreased appetite, nausea vomiting, acne, low back pain, to faint. This study aimed to determine the effect of estrogen hormone in Adolescent Girls who experienced premenstrual syndrome at DarulArqam, Makassar.

Methods: The research design used the cross-sectional approach using the purposive sampling technique in order to get samples of female teenagers who had PMS and another 25 samples of female teenagers who did not have PMS. The Respondent who had experienced PMS filled in the daily diary sheets did the blood taking of 5 cc and underwent the examination of estrogen level using ELISA method. The study was conducted for three months, and the data were analyzed using the Mann-Whitney U test.

Results: The research result indicated that the mean value of estrogen hormone in adolescent girls who experienced PMS was 148.32 pg/ml higher compared to the female teenagers who did not experience PMS of 98.00 pg/ml. the analysis result indicated that H_a was accepted, and H_0 was rejected since the mean value in PMS teenagers was higher compared to the non-PMS teenagers with the value of $p = 0.000 < \alpha = 0.05$. this result showed that there was a significant effect of estrogen hormone in adolescent girls who experience PMS compared to those. Who did not experienced PMS. The next result in the adolescent girls who experiences light PMS with the mean value of estrogen hormone was 130.73 pg/dl, while in adolescent girls who experienced severe PMS of 162.14 pg/ml.

Conclusion: From this result, it was found that the value of $p = 0.000 < \alpha = 0.05$, which indicated that there was a significant effect of the levels of estrogen hormone between the non-PMS, mild PMS, and severe PMS.

Keywords: Premenstrual Syndrome (PMS); Estrogen Hormone.

[ABS-54]

KB Practices and the Impact on Papuan Women Reproductive Health

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Abstract

Objectives: KB (Family Planning) is one of the Indonesian government's policy programs in order to reduce the population rate as well as to improve reproductive health in Indonesia. Papua is one of the areas that have high reproductive health vulnerability, for this reason, the government through the BKKBN has created the Kampung KB program to introduce family planning to the Papuan people. For this reason, this study aims to describe and analyze family planning practices and their impact on Papuan women. A case study was conducted in Waena Village, which is one of the Kampung KB in Jayapura City, Papua.

Methods: The research method used is descriptive qualitative using an ethnographic approach. The determination of the informants was done purposively by assigning one of the key informants. Data analysis includes data reduction, data description, and interpretation.

Results: The results showed that the practice of KB was carried out by women of childbearing age using a variety of forms of KB, some using Pill KB (birth control pills), and KB Spiral (intrauterine device). In addition, the family planning program has provided education to increase insight into reproductive health, types of diseases, and women feel more valued and treated better by men with the KB program.

Conclusion: In addition, the existence of the Kampung KB program also has an impact on community social activities, such as fostering youth and children to have a clean and healthy lifestyle that is oriented towards family welfare.

Keywords: KB Villages; Reproductive Health; Waena; Papua.

[ABS-2]

Histopathological Features of the Placenta in Preeclampsia Disease

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Abstract

Objectives: Preeclampsia (PE) is a pregnancy complication that occurs after 20 weeks gestation and can present as late as 4-6 weeks after delivery. The specific signs and symptoms of PE are hypertension and/or proteinuria, and it would threaten the safety of the fetus. The basic pathogenesis of PE is endothelial dysfunction of the placenta. Reduction of placental blood perfusion leads to infarct, necrosis, thrombosis, and many other placental abnormalities. This study aimed to elucidate the histopathological features of the placenta in PE patients.

Methods: Ninety-seven PE patients have 52% severe PE and 48% mild PE were evaluated. Seventy percent of patients were multiparous, and 30% primiparous.

Results: Most of the patients have a PE history of their previous pregnancy (78.2%). The most gestational age of patients was 38 to 39 weeks, most of the baby born at a normal weight (80.9%) while 19.1% have less weight. The placentas were analyzed in paraffin blocks embedded samples with Hematoxylin-eosin staining. We found cytotrophoblastic cell hyperplasia in all samples (100%), fibrinoid necrosis in 65% samples, thrombosis, and endarteritis in 75% samples, villous stromal fibrosis in 62% samples.

Conclusion: These features showed alteration features of placental in PE, which could be the targets of prevention and management of PE patients.

Keywords: Preeclampsia; Cytotrophoblastic cell hyperplasia; Fibrinoid necrosis; Villous stromal fibrosis.

[ABS-41]

THE LEVEL OF SOLUBLE FMS-LIKE TYROSINE KINASE 1 (SFLT-1) OF UMBILICAL CORD IN PREECLAMPSIA AND ITS CORRELATION WITH HYPERTENSION AND PERINATAL OUTCOME

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Abstract

Objectives: Soluble Fms like tyrosine kinase 1 (sFlt-1) is one of the markers that function in the pathogenesis of preeclampsia. This research aimed to analyze the level of sFlt-1 of the umbilical cord against hypertension and the perinatal outcome in preeclampsia mothers and normal pregnant mothers.

Methods: The research used an observational analytical study using the cross-sectional design. The sample used was the 18 delivering mothers with preeclampsia and 15 normal delivering mothers. The level of sFlt-1 of umbilical cords was examined using the ELISA method. The data were analyzed using the Mann-Whitney-U test to determine the different levels of sFlt-1, the blood pressure, and the perinatal outcome in the two groups, while the Spearman's Rank correlation test was to determine the correlation between the level of sFlt-1 with the blood pressure and perinatal outcome.

Results: The research results indicated that was a significant difference between the level of sFlt-1 of the umbilical cord in the preeclampsia group and that in the control group (10.693+6.535 ng/mL, 3.572+1.225 ng/mL; $p < 0.05$). There was a significant difference between the blood pressure and the birth body weight in the two research groups ($p < 0.05$), on the other hand, the incident of asphyxia showed no difference between the two groups ($p = 0.944$).

Conclusion: Here was a significant correlation between the level of sFlt-1 of the umbilical cord and the blood pressure and the pre-natal discharge (systolic blood pressure, $p = 0.000$, diastolic blood pressure, $p = 0.001$, birth bodyweight, $p = 0.008$, asphyxia $p = 0.013$).

Keywords: sFlt-1; preeclampsia; blood pressure; birthbody weight; asphyxia

[ABS-80]

Comparison of Endothelin-1, Nitric Oxide and Roll Over Test on Preeclampsia and Normotensi

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Abstract

Objectives: This study aims to compare and analyze levels of Endothelin - 1, Nitric Oxide, and rollover test in preeclampsia and normotensive pregnancy.

Methods: This study was an analytic cross-sectional research conducted in Dr. Wahidin Sudirohusodo Hospital, Barabara, Mamajang, and Antang Health Center in February-June 2020. This study was financed by internal grant UNHAS in 2020 with contract number 1585/UN4.22/PT.01.03/2020. The subjects in this study were women aged 20-25 years with a single pregnancy, above 20 weeks gestational who were divided into 2 groups of 50 preeclampsia and 100 normotensives. ET - 1 and NO levels were checked using ELISA Method and ROT was measured by mercury sphygmomanometer.

Results: ET - 1 and NO levels serum were higher in preeclamptic group (42.27 +- 9.24 vs 37.13 +- 9.44; p = 0.002 and 176.43 +- 50.8 vs 152.75 +- 51.3; p = 0.012). ROT were higher in preeclamptic group (23.40 +- 8.77 vs 19.70 +- 8.69; p = 0.026).

Conclusion: Preeclampsia group had higher levels of ET - 1, NO and ROT values than normotension.

Keywords: Endothelin-1; Nitric Oxide; Roll Over Test; Preeclampsia.

[ABS-32]

Placenta Accreta Spectrum Disorder: a case-series report at tertiary care hospital

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Abstract

Objectives: This paper aims to evaluate the morbidity experienced by pregnant women with placenta accreta spectrum disorder (PASD).

Methods: a retrospective report carried out in the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology at Dr. Wahidin Sudirohusodo Hospital.

Results: it was found in 33 cases. The mother's average age is 34.52 years old, with the gestational age of 34.78 weeks; the most is the third pregnancy, 31 cases with cesarean section history and, curettage in 4 cases. The median of the Placenta accreta index in this report is 5.5. The average amount of bleeding is 2700 ml, and blood transfusion units needed are 7.5 blood bags. The most common treatment is the uterus reservation, with no reports of maternal death. The length of stay is about six days.

Conclusion: Maternal death from PASD can be prevented by proper management, although maternal morbidity is still prevalent, uterine reservations can still apply in most cases.

Keywords: placenta accreta spectrum disorder; morbidity; bilateral iliac artery ligation; tourniquet placemen.

[ABS-105]

Factors associated with Mode of Delivery in Prelabor Rupture of Membrane at Secondary Health Care

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Abstract

Objectives: the aims of the study were to explore factors associated with Prelabor Rupture of Membrane (PROM) and mode of delivery of PROM at secondary health care.

Methods: a retrospective case-control study within a year observational period. Data were collected from medical records St. Khadijah I Mother and Child Hospital Makassar and statistically analyzed using SPSS program.

Results: there were 4003 samples with 259 cases with PROM. Parity and Body Mass Index (BMI) were factors associated with PROM with $p = .000$, and $.032$ consecutively; among them, BMI was more prominent than parity with $OR = 2.392$, and $95\% CI = 1.052$ to 5.442 . Caesarean section is not associated with PROM, $p = .000$.

Conclusion: primigravidae and obesity were factors associated with PROM, and BMI was more strongly associated with PROM than parity. PROM is not an indication for cesarean section.

Keywords: prelabor rupture of membrane, mode of delivery

[ABS-144]

High Caesarean Delivery According to Risk of Hypertension Related Pregnancy and Robsons Classification in One of Mother and Children Hospital in Makassar

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Abstract

Objectives: The study aimed to describe the relationship between hypertension-related pregnancy and methods of delivery also analyze the caesarean delivery based on Robsons classification.

Methods: Descriptive study with the cross-sectional design over 1 year period (December 1st, 2018 to November 30th, 2019) of 156 women with hypertension related pregnancy delivered in Sitti Khadijah 1 Mother and Children Hospital in Makassar, Indonesia. Risk factors, clinical manifestation, classification of hypertension, birth weight, 1-minute APGAR score, and method of delivery were collected and analyzed with Chi-square.

Results: Caesarean delivery was 87.8% in our study and birth weight is significantly related to the method of delivery ($p=0,018$). According to Robsons classification, size of group 8 (5.8%), group 10 (9%) and number of caesarean delivery in group 5 (90%) were higher (should be 1.5-2%; <5%; and 50-60%, respectively).

Conclusion: Evaluation with Robsons classification is needed for hypertension-related pregnancy.

Keywords: Hypertension; Pregnancy; Caesarean delivery; Robsons classification.

[ABS-182]

Characteristic of Inflammation Markers of Women with Covid-19 in Supporting Hospitals in Makassar

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Abstract

Objectives: To analyze the marker of peripheral inflammatory cells and CRP in women, especially in Covid-19 supporting hospitals.

Methods: Retrospective study using data of COVID-19 patients in COVID-19 supporting hospital in Makassar performed from April-August 2020. Samples categorize based on Age-Specific Fertility Rate, and also divided into the non-Severe group if fulfill mild or moderate criteria, and the severe group if showed severe pneumonia or critical illness. Data then analyzed statistically.

Results: The number of Covid-19 cases not different between women and men, but the age of ≥ 50 years is more common in men. There are differences in platelet number, eosinophil, and monocyte percentage between women and men. In woman, getting older tend to be severe, and there are age-related dynamic changes of the marker of peripheral inflammation cells, that seems to follow the dynamic change of estrogen level.

Conclusion: There are age-related dynamic changes of inflammation marker in women with Covid-19, which are needed to be explored.

Keywords: Covid-19; Hematology Profile; Immune Response; Peripheral Blood Inflammatory Cells; Supporting Hospital; Women.

[ABS-183]

**LITERATURE REVIEW: THE VALUE OF PROCALCITONIN IN
CORONAVIRUS DISEASE 2019 (COVID-19) PATIENTS**

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Abstract

Objective: This study aimed to provide a literature review of the value of procalcitonin in patients with COVID-19

Methods: This search included the key words: 'Procalcitonin' or 'PCT' and 'Coronavirus' or 'CoV' or 'COVID' or 'SARS-COV-2'. Article from December 2019 to September 2020 that examined or discussed procalcitonin in COVID-19 were included.

Results: The role of procalcitonin to differentiate COVID-19 and non-COVID-19 patients were supported by 4 studies, otherwise 1 meta-analysis stated that there were no significant difference of procalcitonin levels between those groups. Ten from 11 studies stated that procalcitonin levels were associated with severity in COVID-19 patients. Nine from 10 studies stated that elevated procalcitonin levels were associated with increased probability of developing severe disease and mortality. It remained unclear whether procalcitonin levels in deteriorating COVID-19 patients were increased because of secondary bacterial infection or target organ injury. Male gender associated with higher procalcitonin levels and mortality of COVID-19.

Conclusion: Although the role of procalcitonin to differentiate COVID-19 and non-COVID-19 patients are still inconsistent, procalcitonin level is a useful marker of severity, progression, and prognosis in COVID-19 patients.

KEYWORD: COVID-19; Marker; Procalcitonin

[ABS-123]

Symptomatic Sinus Bradycardia due to Electrolyte Imbalances in SIADH related COVID-19

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Abstract

This paper aims to describe an atypical manifestation of COVID-19 in females: near syncope due to sinus bradycardia. Coronavirus Disease-2019 (COVID-19) has been declared a global pandemic since March 11th, 2020. Despite emerging reports and literature covering a wide spectrum of COVID-19 clinical manifestations, facets of COVID-19 have not been fully elucidated. To our concern, sinus bradycardia as a manifestation of COVID-19-induced syndrome of inappropriate antidiuretic hormone (SIADH) has never been reported before. In this paper, we report a case of a 59-year-old female patient with confirmed COVID-19 initially presented with presyncope. Further investigations reveal sinus bradycardia related to COVID-19-induced SIADH. This case highlights the possibility of immune-neuroendocrine-cardiovascular crosstalk resulting in an atypical manifestation of COVID-19: near syncope due to sinus bradycardia. Another possible cause of sinus bradycardia in COVID-19 is electrolyte imbalance due to COVID-19-related SIADH.

Keywords: Symptomatic Sinus bradycardia; SIADH; COVID-19; Electrolyte Imbalances.

[ABS-184]

IDENTIFICATION OF SALMONELLA SP. USING CULTURE METHOD AND DETECTION OF INVA GENE USING PCR METHOD IN CHILDREN FECES WITH DIARRHEA

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Abstract

Objectives: Diarrhea is the second leading cause of death in children under five years old, and it is responsible for killing approximately 760,000 children each year. Diarrhea caused by various infectious agents, one of the most important is *Salmonella sp.*, with morbidity and mortality are higher than diarrhea caused by other bacteria

Methods: This research was conducted for the identification of *Salmonella sp.* and detection *invA* genes in the stool of children with diarrhea. A total of 50 rectal swab specimens in the process for the isolation of *Salmonella sp.* using culture methods. Furthermore, the polymerase chain reaction PCR method is carried out to detection of *Salmonella* genus primer *invA* gene targets

Results: Based on test results obtained by the culture method is not positive results in 50 specimens, nor on testing by PCR method *invA* genes were not detected in 50 specimens. The results of the PCR test is in line with the results of the test culture and confirmed that no bacteria *Salmonella sp.* on 50 specimens, so it is believed that the bacteria that cause diarrhea in 50 samples is not of the genus of *Salmonella*.

Conclusion: In this study showed that the result was in line between culture and PCR methods in detecting *Salmonella sp.* where both do equally not find the bacteria *Salmonella sp.* in the 50 specimens, so it is believed that the bacteria that cause diarrhea in 50 samples were not the genus of *Salmonella*.

Keywords: Culture; Polymerase Chain Reaction; *invA*; *Salmonella sp.*

[ABS-116]

Nephrotoxicity risk evaluation in tuberculosis patients using a fixed-dose or single-tablet combination of anti-tuberculosis in Makassar, IndonesiaNurjannah Nurjannah¹, Yulia Yusrini Djabir^{2,3*}, Arif Santoso^{2,4}, Muhammad Nasrum Massi⁵, Risfah Yulianty⁶

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Abstract

Objectives: Anti-tuberculosis drugs (ATD) use may induce nephrotoxicity in tuberculosis patients. ATD can be prescribed as a combination of single tablets (CST) or in fixed-dose combination (FDC). This study aimed to evaluate the incidence of nephrotoxicity in patients receiving anti-tuberculosis in FDC and CST regimens.

Methods: Forty-one TB patients were included in the study, 25 patients received ATD in FDC while 16 patients had CST regimen. Blood sampling was carried out prior to the initiation of ATD treatment to measure serum creatinine, glomerulus filtration rate (GFR), and blood urea levels. The patients were monitored during the course of ATD treatment for 2 months (intensive phase). At the end of the intensive phase, the renal function parameters were measured again and compared with the baseline levels.

Results: The result shows that in general, there was a significant decrease in the mean serum creatinine without significant change in urea level following 2 months of ATD treatments. Meanwhile, the mean GFR value of both groups was found significantly improved after ATD treatment. The type of regimen given, either FDC or CST, did not seem to affect renal function test differently. Only 1 out of 41 patients had a 25 percent reduction of GFR but all patients had negative urine protein indicating the absence of renal injury.

Conclusion: It is concluded that the risk of nephrotoxicity during the intensive phase of ATD treatment was minimal. This risk is not found to be dependent on the type of dosage form given.

Keywords: Anti-tuberculosis regimen; Intensive phase; Creatinine; Glomerular filtration rate.

[ABS-129]

Factor Analysis for 30-days hospital readmission rates in Indonesian Regional Hospital

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Abstract

Objectives: Knowing the clinical status and non-clinical factors that cause 30-days hospital readmission rates and their relationship in patients with Tuberculosis and DM.

Methods: Design a descriptive and cross-sectional approach using a checklist sheet with a sample of 34 patients.

Results: Clinical status of the majority of types of DM in 20 patients (58.80%), the cause of entry of diabetic wounds in 9 patients (26.5%), history of irregular treatment in 14 patients (41.2%), there was comorbidity of 28 patients (82.4%). Non-clinical factors using BPJS insurance were 32 patients (94.1%), long duration of short care 19 patients (55.9%), education was carried out preparation for discharge 20 patients (58.8%), allowed to go home the condition was better 33 patients (97.1%). There is a significant relationship between education preparation for discharge and readmission ($p=0.030$, $r=0.349$).

Conclusion: Clinical status and non-clinical factors of DM patients account for the majority of the readmission.

Keywords: Diabetes Mellitus; Readmission; Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

[ABS-134]

EVALUATION OF LENGTH OF HOSPITAL STAYS AMONG INSURED PATIENTS BASED ON THE 5 HIGH VOLUME DISEASES AT INDONESIAN REGIONAL HOSPITAL

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Abstract

Objectives: Evaluating the factors associated with length of stay in insured patients based on the top 5 diseases of Indonesian Regional Hospital.

Methods: This is a descriptive-analytic study with a retrospective study approach. A total of 205 respondents used the purposive sampling technique and the instrument used was a checklist sheet.

Results: The distribution of LOS for more than 10 days was 1.1% in the internal medicine ward ($p = 0.000$). Type of diabetes mellitus has a LOS of more than 10 days 9.5%. Age shows a p-value of 0.019. The LOS varied based on the nursing problems experienced by the patients and nursing interventions undertaken for the patients.

Conclusion: LOS can be found in the elderly, internal wards, and types of diabetes mellitus.

Keywords: Evaluation of LOS, Insured patients, Indonesian Regional Hospital

**Magister Program of Biomedical Sciences
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DIETETICS AND NUTRITION

NOVEMBER 26, 2020



ABS-118

Eating Habits and History of Hyperemesis Gravidarum As Risk Factor of Preeclampsia

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Abstract

Objective: This study aimed to determine the relationship between eating habits and hyperemesis gravidarum with the incidence of preeclampsia.

Methods: This study used a cross-sectional design. The total sample was 48 pregnant women with normal pregnancies and preeclamptic pregnancies who had a gestational age above 20 weeks. Collecting data using a questionnaire and data analysis using the chi-square test and odds ratio (OR).

Results: The habit of eating irregular fruit during pregnancy was significantly associated with the incidence of preeclampsia, with an OR value of 8.57. Mothers who had hyperemesis gravidarum increased their risk 3.86 times for developing preeclampsia.

Conclusion: Eating habits and history of hyperemesis gravidarum as risk factors of preeclampsia. Nutritional intervention is needed through nutrition education for pre-pregnant women so that their nutritional adequacy during pregnancy can be fulfilled, especially during the 1st trimester, namely the implantation phase and socialization of the community movement program for healthy living, especially the consumption of vegetables and fruits for women of childbearing age, women during pre-pregnancy, pregnant and breastfeeding.

Keywords: preeclampsia, hyperemesis gravidarum, fruit, vegetable eating habits

ABS-87**Medical Nutrition Therapy in Hemodynamically Unstable Patient Due to Cardiogenic Shock with Infected Bronchiectasis and Severe Protein-Energy Malnutrition**Marsella CP¹, Taslim NA², Syam N², Syauki AY²

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Abstract

Cardiogenic shock is defined as tissue hypoperfusion due to cardiac dysfunction. It is associated with hemodynamic instability and elevated arterial lactate as an indicator of anaerobic metabolism. A hypercatabolic state in this condition leads to increasing nutritional requirements and negative nitrogen balance. Medical nutrition therapy by considering metabolic tolerance has a role to prevent further metabolic deterioration and loss of lean mass as well as improve the clinical outcome of the patient. A 44-years-old female patient with severe protein-energy malnutrition (Subjective Global Assessment Score C; MUAC 15cm) suffered from hemodynamic instability due to cardiogenic shock and infected bronchiectasis at the infection center of Wahidin Sudirohusodo Hospital. Intake was postponed due to mean arterial pressure 56 mmHg on vasopressor support and oxygen saturation below 93%. Physical examinations showed loss of subcutaneous fat, lung crackles and wheezing, muscle wasting, and pretibial edema. Laboratory assessments showed elevated arterial lactate (3.2mmol/L), hypoalbuminemia (2.4g/dl), lymphocytopenia (650/ul), elevated liver enzymes (SGOT 780U/L; SGPT 868U/L), and urine urea nitrogen (5g/24hours). Nutritional therapy was started after mean arterial pressure >65mmHg with the stable dosage of a vasopressor drug and decreased arterial lactate level to 2.2 mmol/L then given gradually with a target calorie of 1500 kcal and protein 1.5-1.8g/kg ideal body weight/day using high protein diet. Arterial lactate and blood gas analysis were controlled every day to determine the target of nutritional therapy day by day. Supplementations of zinc, vitamin B complex, Thiamine, vitamin C, vitamin A, vitamin D3, and Curcumin were given. After 15 days of nutritional therapy, the patient was discharged from the hospital with stable hemodynamic without vasopressor support, adequate nutritional intake, improvement of anthropometric parameters, and laboratory test results (arterial lactate 1.6mmol/L, albumin 3.1g/dl, lymphocyte 1,871/ul, SGOT 34U/L, SGPT 41U/L, urine urea nitrogen 0.72g/24hours). In conclusion, adequate nutritional therapy which is planned by evaluation of hemodynamic tolerance can improve the clinical outcome of the patient and positive nitrogen balance in the hemodynamically unstable patient.

Keywords: nutritional therapy, cardiogenic shock, unstable hemodynamic, malnutrition, metabolic changes

ABS-88**Nutrition Therapy in Loss of Consciousness Patient due to Meningioma with Severe Protein Energy Malnutrition, Anemia and Hypoalbuminemia**Salmawati Maryati^{1*}, Devintha Virani², Nurpudji A Taslim², Nurbaya Syam²¹Clinical Nutrition Specialist Program, Hasanuddin University School of Medicine, Indonesia;²Nutrition Departement, School of Medicine Hasanuddin University, Indonesia

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Abstract

Severe malnutrition is associated with poor outcomes and higher mortality in Meningioma patients. Meningioma is generally benign. The grade of tumor correlates to the clinical outcome of patients, due to the inflammatory process and hypercatabolic conditions which cause increased nutritional requirements. A 23-years-old woman was admitted to the hospital with severe protein-energy malnutrition, loss of consciousness (GCS E3M6V4) due to meningioma six days ago. There was a history of low food intake since 7 months ago due to decreased appetite orally. Physical examination showed anemia conjunctiva, loss of subcutaneous fat, and muscle wasting. Laboratory assessments showed anemia, leukocytosis, thrombocytosis, hyponatremia, hypoalbuminemia, depletion of the immune system. Nutritional therapy was given gradually with a target calorie of 1650-2500kcal and protein 1.5-2g/ideal body weight/day by a combination of soft diet (blended) and high protein formula enterally and amino acid-contained parenteral nutrition. Supplementations such as zinc, vitamin C, vitamin A, curcumin, snakehead fish extract, and B complex, were administered via enteral feeding. After 46 days of nutritional therapy, the patient was discharged with adequate nutritional intake, along with the improvement of consciousness, anthropometric status, and laboratory tests. In conclusion, adequate nutritional therapy improved nutritional status and clinical outcome in meningioma patients. A high protein diet has a significant effect to balance hypercatabolic and prevent the worse outcome of the patient.

Keywords: meningioma, malnutrition, inflammation

ABS-89**Medical Nutritional Therapy in Infected Bronchiectasis with Impending Respiratory Failure: A Case Report**Dian Wahyuni¹, Devintha Virani², Nurpudji Taslim², Nurbaya Syam²

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Abstract

Bronchiectasis is a chronic infective and inflammatory respiratory disease that causes significant morbidity and mortality. Repeated respiratory infections may lead to Infected Bronchiectasis (IB) and acute exacerbations which often require hospital admission, increase the risk of malnutrition, impact the quality of life, and eventually leads to death. Nutritional therapy is needed to modulate inflammation and enhance immunity to reduce the severity of exacerbation, overcome malnutrition, as well as to decrease morbidity and mortality. We reported a 59-year-old female patient, diagnosed with IB. The patient had low oral intake due to productive cough and anorexia for 2 weeks before admission. Moreover, she had gradual shortness of breath that caused an impending respiratory failure during hospitalization, supported by continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP). Nutritional assessment was made based on Subjective Global Assessment (SGA) score C. The abnormal laboratory findings were the increased neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio (NLR) 9.3, moderate depletion of the immune system with total lymphocyte count (TLC) 808.4/ul, hypoalbuminemia (3.2 g/dl), and increased in liver enzymes: aspartate aminotransferase (AST) 206 U/l and alanine aminotransferase (ALT) 224 U/l. Nutritional therapy was given gradually with target calorie 1400-1900 kcal, protein 0.8-1.5 g/kg IBW/day, carbohydrates 45-50%, and fat 33,3-43% through oral and parenteral nutrition. The patient was given supplements such as vitamins (A, B complex, C, D), zinc, curcumin, and snakehead fish extract high albumin content. After 14 days of treatment, significant clinical and metabolic improvement in NLR, TLC, plasma albumin, liver enzymes (AST/ALT), blood gas analysis, and functional capacity (handgrip strength) were found. In conclusion, adequate nutritional therapy with macro and micro-nutrients in the IB patient could improve clinical outcomes, nutritional status, and quality of life.

Keywords: infected bronchiectasis, malnutrition, nutritional therapy, respiratory failure

ABS-91

Nutritional Therapy in Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE) Patient

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Abstract

The systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) is a chronic autoimmune disease characterized by the production of autoantibodies directed against nuclear (anti-dsDNA, anti-Sm, anti-RNP) and cytoplasmic antigens affecting several organs and tissues. The aim of nutritional therapy in this patient was to fulfill macronutrients and micronutrients, reduce inflammation, improve the immune system, and nutritional status. This case reported a woman 37 years old with a history of joint pain since the last 2 years, admitted to hospital with diarrhea and vomiting more than 3 times a day and seizure before a loss of consciousness was diagnosed with SLE ACR 6/10 SLEDAI score 18 with decubitus ulcer grade 4, moderate malnutrition, anemia (7,4 g/dL), immune system depletion (Total Lymphocyte Count/TLC 460,6 /ul), hypoalbuminemia (2,7 g/dL), and severe hypokalemia (2,3 mmol/L). Nutritional therapy was given with total energy 1600 kcal and increased gradually, protein 1,5-2 g/kg IBW/day, carbohydrates 50% and fat 29-32%. Anemia has been corrected with adequate intake and blood transfusion while hypokalemia has been corrected by giving refeeding syndrome therapy because it is accompanied by hypomagnesemia 1.17 meq which is corrected by administering antacids, and KCl IV and maintained with KSR tablets, accompanied by supplementation of vitamin B complex, vitamin A, vitamin C, vitamin D, zinc, Curcuma, fish oil, and snakehead fish extract high content protein albumin. After 50 days of nutritional intervention, there were clinical and metabolic improvements marked by laboratory results including anemia (7.4 to 9.2 g / dL), TLC (460 to 1200 /ul), albumin (2.7 to 3.1. g / dL), and potassium (2,3 to 4,2 mmol / L). In conclusion, adequate nutritional therapy with macronutrients and micronutrients can improve nutritional status and quality of life in SLE.

Keywords: systemic lupus erythematosus, malnutrition, inflammation, immune

ABS-94

Nutritional Therapy in Pyoderma Gangrenosum patients due to Inflammatory Bowel Disease

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Abstract

Pyoderma gangrenosum is an inflammatory disorder characterized by chronic and recurrent skin ulcers with necrolytic margins. Pyoderma gangrenosum is often associated with systemic inflammatory conditions most often it is inflammatory bowel disease. The aim of nutritional therapy in this patient was to fulfill macronutrients and micronutrients, reduce inflammation, and nutritional status. This case reported a woman 53 years old, admitted to hospital with diarrhea accompanied by ulcers on the legs, knees, spine, and limitations in carrying out daily activities. with a diagnosis of pyoderma gangrenosum due to inflammatory bowel disease and malnutrition, anemia (9,4 g/dL), leukocytosis (14.790/ml), thrombocytosis (602.000/ml), hypoalbuminemia (2,3g/dL), hyponatremia (132 mmol/L), hypokalemia (2,9 mmol). Nutritional therapy was given with total energy 1600 kcal and increased gradually 1800 kcal, protein 1,5-2 g/kg IBW/day, carbohydrates 50-55%, and fat 30-35%. Supplementations such as vitamin B complex/8 hours, zinc 20 mg/24 hours, vitamin C 250 mg/12 hours, vitamin A 6000 IU/24 hours, and high protein albumin snakehead fish extract (Pujimin 2 capsule/8 hours). After 28 days , there were clinical and metabolic improvement in anemia (9,4 to 10,5 g/dL) leukocyte (14790 to 7830 /ul), thrombocytosis (602.000 to 348.000 g/dL) albumin (2,3 to 3,3 g/dL), sodium (132 to 143 mmol/L), and potassium (2,9 to 4,3 mmol/L). In conclusion, nutritional therapy with adequate macronutrients and micronutrients can improve nutritional status and quality of life, the ability to carry out daily activities from mild dependent to be independent in pyoderma gangrenosum patients.

Keywords: pyoderma gangrenosum, malnutrition, inflammatory bowel disease, immune

ABS-95**Nutritional Therapy in Post Total Hysterectomy, Adhesiolysis, Chistektomy, Post Laparotomy Exploration ec Perforation of Colon Sigmoid and Colostomy: A Case Report**Giena Tiara Werdhianti², Suryani Asad²¹Clinical Nutrition Specialist Program, Hasanuddin University School of Medicine, Indonesia;²Department of Nutrition, Hasanuddin University School of Medicine, Indonesia

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Abstract

Exploratory laparotomy is generally performed as an emergency procedure in cases of hollow organ perforation. Postoperative complications can occur after both elective and emergency laparotomy. Postoperative pain, nausea, vomiting are common. In the reality, some patients have experience with short and long-term complications such as fever, wound infection and dehiscence, anastomotic disorder, adhesive bowel obstruction, incisional hernia, etc. These complications are more common with emergency surgery, but can also occur in elective procedures. The aim of nutritional therapy in postoperative conditions is to minimize inflammation and improve clinical conditions, fulfill macro and micronutrient needs, advance the healing process, improve the immune system, and nutritional status. A 50 years-old female diagnosed with post laparotomy exploration ec perforation of colon sigmoid and colostomy, severe protein-energy malnutrition (Subjective Global Assessment Score C), anemia (9.8 g/dl), leukopenia (1900 /ul), immune system depletion (Total Lymphocyte Count/TLC 247/ul), hypoalbuminemia (2.4 g/dl), and imbalance electrolyte (sodium 131 mmol/l, potassium 3.1 mmol/l). At the beginning of treatment, the patient could only lie on the bed. Nutritional therapy was given with a total energy expenditure of 1700 kcal and increased gradually to 1850 kcal, protein 1.5-1.7 g/kg BW/day, carbohydrates 50%, fat 31.7-33.8%. Supplementation was zinc, vitamin B Complex, vitamin C, vitamin A, Curcuma, and snakehead fish extract high content of protein albumin (Pujimin). The patient was discharged after 16 days with clinical and laboratory improvements (Hb 11.6 g/dl, leukocyte 8400/ul, TLC 1255/ul, albumin 3.2 g/dl, sodium 135 mmol/l, potassium 5 mmol/l), and could walk with assistance. In conclusion, adequate nutritional therapy with macronutrients and micronutrients can improve nutritional status and quality of life in post laparotomy exploration.

Keywords: post laparotomy exploration, malnutrition, inflammation, nutritional therapy

ABS-111

The Risk Factors for Malnutrition in Toddlers

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Abstract

Objective: This study aimed to determine the risk factors for malnutrition in toddlers.

Methods: This study was a case-control study design, which consisted of a case group of 30 respondents and a control group of 30 respondents with a total sampling technique. The statistical test used is chi-square.

Results: The results showed that there was a risk of feeding patterns on the malnutrition events in toddlers (OR=2,200>1; X2 count=5,455; $\varphi=0,411$), there was a risk of exclusive breastfeeding on malnutrition events in toddlers (OR=2,242>1; X2 count=6,787; $\varphi=0,359$), there was a risk of a history of infection with the malnutrition events in toddlers (OR=4,257>1; X2 count=6,310; $\varphi=0,472$), there was an income risk of malnutrition events in toddlers (OR=3,438>1; X2 count=5,443; $\varphi=0,256$) and there was a risk of the number of children to the malnutrition events in toddlers (OR=2,176>1; X2 count=9,774; $\varphi=0,259$).

Conclusion: Feeding patterns, exclusive breastfeeding, a history of infectious diseases, income, and the number of children are risk factors for malnutrition in toddlers, and it is recommended that parents pay attention to diet and modify the food that toddlers consume to avoid malnutrition.

Keywords: malnutrition, feeding patterns, exclusive breastfeeding, a history of infectious diseases, income and number of children, toddlers

ABS-166

Dietary Diversity, Dietary Patterns, and Dietary Intake are Associated with Stunted Children in Jenepono District, IndonesiaHasan Basri¹, Veni Hadju², Andi Zulkifli³, Aminuddin Syam²

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Abstract

Objective: The most influencing factor of children stunting occurrence are those related to food, both in terms of quantity and quality. The good foods are those various and fulfill adequate nutrition according to the age and sex of the child. This study aims to see the relationship between dietary diversity, dietary pattern, and dietary intake for stunted children.

Methods: This study is a follow-up of the previous study of nutrition interventions in children. We measured the dietary intake in the 24-hours recall of 340 children. The dietary diversity and dietary patterns were measured by the FFQ (Food Frequency Questioner) form for children. Stunting was defined as <-2 height for age z score, calculated by WHO anthro 2005. The data was using the chi-square test and independent t-test by the SPSS 25 application.

Results: The results show that a lack of energy intake was associated with 132 stunted children (44.9%) ($p = 0.050$), while a lack of fat intake in 125 children (45.6%) ($p < 0.050$). The dietary diversity was measured based on how many types of food consumed, and there is a relationship at a mean value of 7.51 ± 0.87 ($p < 0.050$). The dietary pattern was measured based on the adequacy level of children's food-frequency. Also, there is a relationship between stunting and insufficient nuts consumption in 135 children (45.3%; $p = 0.019$), and sugar-contain foods in 103 children (43.8%; $p = 0.050$).

Conclusion: Stunting in children under 5 years-old is related to children's diet, not only in terms of food quantity such as dietary pattern but also in terms of quality like providing a variety of foods. Accordingly, the number of children's dietary intake can be fulfilled according to the adequate recommended nutrition.

Keywords: diversity, pattern, food, stunted

ABS-145

Role of Maternal in Preventing Stunting: A Systematic Review

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Abstract

Objective: Stunting is seen as a serious public health problem at present time. Although its prevalence has decreased, the stunting rate is a large number of cases in the world.

Methods: A literature search was conducted on electronic databases such as ProQuest, PubMed, ScienceDirect, and Google Scholar to identify relevant published articles from January 1, 2010, to July 1, 2020. Additional articles were identified from the reference lists and grey literature.

Results: Three main phases require the optimal role of mothers to prevent stunting in children during the golden phase. These phases include the pre-conception phase, the prenatal phase, and the infant-toddlerhood phase. Various roles of mothers include fulfilling maternal, fetal, infant, and child nutrition, carrying out early breastfeeding initiation, exclusive breastfeeding, and appropriate complementary feeding, optimizing the environment for child development, optimizing family support, and avoiding various psychosocial factors that can be detrimental during growth, and child development.

Conclusion: The role of mothers in the golden phase is a key factor in preventing stunting in children. Although the conception period does not have a fetus, early strengthening of maternal nutrition must be done so that the mother's body is ready to undergo the prenatal phase for fetal development, which then continues in the infant phase - toddlerhood to adolescence.

Keywords: stunting, maternal

ABS-14

Association Between Sedentary Behavior with High Blood Pressure, Central Obesity, and Impaired Fasting Glucose as Metabolic Syndrome Component in Pre-Clinical Medical Student Hasanuddin University Batch 2017

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Abstract

Objective: Metabolic syndrome is a set of metabolic abnormalities. This situation can trigger other diseases with prolonged survival and an enormous burden of disease in the future if not handled properly. The prevalence of metabolic syndrome indeed tends to increase with the increasing incidence of central obesity. Increased prevalence of the metabolic syndrome is associated with changes in lifestyle, such as changes in eating patterns and physical activity, including sedentary behavior.

Methods: This study is an observational analytic with a cross-sectional approach. There are 176 samples in this study ranging in age from 17-22 years. Sedentary behavior measured by IPAQ (International Physical Activity Questionnaire Long Last 7 Days Self-Administered Format). The central obesity measured by examining waist circumference, fasting blood glucose measured by glucometer with POCT method, and the automatic blood pressure monitor measured blood pressure.

Results: central obesity (38,6%) is more common founded than high blood pressure (16,5%) and impaired fasting blood glucose (0%) - dominated by the female sex. There is no significant relationship between sex and sedentary behavior ($p=0.125$). The chi-square test also showed no correlation between sedentary behavior and central obesity in this study ($p=0.492$). There is a significant correlation between sedentary behavior and high blood pressure based on the Spearman rho test ($p<0.05$).

Conclusion: Sedentary behavior correlates with the high blood pressure but does not correlate significantly with central obesity in this group. The more sedentary female dominates this tendency. Based on the results, the female sex is more vulnerable than the male in developing metabolic syndrome.

Keywords: Sedentary behavior, metabolic syndrome, high blood pressure, impaired fasting glucose, central obesity

ABS-162

How to Prevent Knee Osteoarthritis in Overweight Women: Literature Review

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Abstract

Osteoarthritis (OA) is a progressive joint disorder characterized by damage to cartilage, subchondral bone, inflammation, and/or thinning of synovial tissue. The joints most commonly affected are the knees. Because of its high prevalence and its chronic and progressive nature, as well as having a serious impact on the patient's' life, OA has a large socio-economic impact. It has been reported that women cases have more severe impacts. This disease affects 18% of women who are over 45 years old, while for men only 10%. Risk factors such as knee anatomy, kinematics, previous knee injury, hormonal influences, and obesity may affect a lot. Obesity can affect the progress of joint deterioration significantly. It also can prevent more severe complication. The most meaningful connection between diet and OA is the weight. Being overweight can increase the strain on joints. It also can excess fat causes inflammation which can exacerbate symptoms.

Keywords: osteoarthritis, knee osteoarthritis, overweight women, diet

[ABS-112]

Oxidized Low-Density Lipoprotein (Ox-LDL) in Non-Diabetes Mellitus Adults With and Without Central ObesityNur Hayati Fatsya¹, Uleng Bahrun², Liong Boy Kurniawan^{2*}

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Abstract

Objective: This study aims to determine the levels of Ox-LDL levels in non-diabetes mellitus (DM) young adult subjects with central obesity and without central obesity. It involves an oxidative modification of LDL particles. The oxidative modification of LDL particles for producing Ox-LDL is the result of an imbalance between pro and antioxidants, which is exacerbated by central obesity and insulin resistance. This research was conducted in the Clinical Pathology Laboratory and Research Laboratory of Hasanuddin University Hospital (RSPTN UH) from July 2019 to October 2019.

Methods: This was a cross-sectional research. The subjects of this research were categorized as central obesity if the men's waist size was ≥ 90 cm and the women's was ≥ 80 cm, whereas patients were categorized as non-DM if fasting plasma glucose levels were <126 mg/dL. The oxidized low-density lipoprotein levels were examined by the ELISA method. The data were analyzed by the Mann-Whitney test, independent t-test, and Spearman's correlation test.

Results: Ox-LDL levels in non-DM young adult subjects with central obesity and without central obesity were 57.19 ± 19.90 U/L and 57.00 ± 12.22 U/L, respectively ($p = 0.411$). There was no significant correlation between Ox-LDL levels with BMI ($p = 0.982$, $r = 0.003$), with waist circumference ($p = 0.993$, $r = 0.001$) and with fasting plasma glucose ($p=0.870$, $r= 0.020$).

Conclusion: The result showed no significant difference in Ox-LDL levels in non-DM young adult subjects between those with central obesity and without central obesity.

Keywords: Ox-LDL, central obesity, adult, atherosclerosis

ABS-186

The Effects of a High Protein, Low Carbohydrate, and Low Fat Diet on Kidney and Liver Function in Male Wistar Rats

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Abstract

Objective: A fairly popular diet recommends a high protein, low carbohydrate diet as a weight-loss strategy in obese patients because it reduces appetite and calorie intake. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of a long-term high protein, low carbohydrate, and low fat (HPLCLF) diet on kidney and liver function.

Methods: This study used 22 experimental animals of male Wistar strain *Rattus norvegicus* divided into two groups, namely the standard feed (n=9) and the HPLCLF feed (n=13), and the treatment was given for 8 weeks and then examined the biochemical markers of plasma, urine, and histology.

Result: The results showed that the HPLCLF diet did not provide statistically significant differences in the incidence of MAU (p=0.240, Mann-Whitney T-test) and renal histology (p=0.308, Fisher's Exact Test). However, there were histological changes in the form of glomerular enlargement, narrowing of the capsular space, and hydropic degeneration of the kidney tubules more widely in the HPLCLF group. On liver function examination, there was a significant difference in ALP (p=0.018, Mann-Whitney T-test), but the transaminase enzymes ALT and AST did not show a significant difference (p=0.171 and p=0.066, Mann-Whitney T-test). although the majority there was a higher increase in the HPLCLF group than in the control group and in the liver histology, there was a significant difference (p=0.005, Fisher's Exact Test) in the form of hydropic degeneration with sinusoid dilation.

Conclusion: This indicates that there has been early kidney and liver cell injury or an adaptation mechanism to changes in the composition of a given diet.

Keywords: high protein, kidney function, kidney histology, liver function, liver histology

ABS-187

Chicken Oil as The New Cooking Oil: Its Effect on Lipid Profile and Liver Histology in Male Wistar Rats

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Abstract

Objectives: This study aims to compare the effect of chicken oil and palm oil on lipid profiles and liver histology in male Wistar rats

Methods: The study is an experimental study with *A two-group pretest-posttest design*. Male Wistar rats (n = 10) were separated into two groups randomly, namely the chicken oil group and the palm oil group. Each rat in the group was given oil at a dose of 1 mL/day for four weeks. Before treatment, lipid profile levels were measured, and after four weeks of treatment, lipid profile levels and liver histology were examined.

Results: Administration of 1 mL/day of oil in each group for four weeks diminished total cholesterol, HDL, LDL levels at the two groups also increased triglyceride levels in the two groups, but non-significant differences among groups ($p>0.05$). This research also showed the formation of hepatic steatosis in all groups, but still mild-moderate microvesicular steatosis, and non-significant differences among groups ($p>0.05$).

Conclusion: The consumption of 1 mL/day of chicken oil for four weeks has a similar effect on lipid profiles and liver histology as the consumption of 1 mL/day of palm oil with the same duration. We propose further study by administering the intervention of chicken oil to rats for a longer time.

Keywords: chicken skin fat, palm oil, lipid profile, steatosis, fatty acid

[ABS-203]

Obesity Indices in Predicting Uric Acid Levels Among Indonesian Male and Female Young Adults

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ABSTRACT

Objective: Hyperuricemia prevalence is higher among obese subjects and has been associated with several metabolic and cardiovascular disorders. There are several traditional methods to define obesity including body mass index (BMI) and waist circumference (WC) and non-traditional methods including body fat percentage (fat) and visceral fat. This study aimed to determine and stratify the association between several obesity indices including BMI, WC, fat, and VF with uric acid levels among Indonesian male and female young adults.

Methods: This was a cross-sectional study performed in 88 non-diabetic young adults comprising 44 male and 44 female subjects. The obesity indices were measured and their association with uric acid was analyzed and stratified. Linear logistic regression tests were performed to analyze the relationship between obesity indices and uric acid levels in male and female subjects.

Results: Uric acid levels had significant positive correlation with BMI ($r=0.822$, $p<0.001$), WC ($r=0.753$, $p<0.001$), VF ($r=0.690$, $p<0.001$), and fat ($r=0.400$, $p=0.007$) in male subjects, while in females, uric acid levels correlated positively with WC ($r=0.501$, $p<0.001$), VF ($r=0.447$, $p=0.002$), and BMI ($r=0.373$, $p=0.013$). Linear logistic tests showed that BMI had the strongest association with uric acid levels in males ($\beta=0.712$, $p<0.001$) while WC had the strongest association in females ($\beta=0.501$, $p=0.001$) compared to other obesity indices.

Conclusion: Obesity indices had a significant association with uric acid levels in both male and female subjects. BMI had the strongest association with uric acid levels in males, while WC had the strongest association in females.

Keywords: Uric acid, hyperuricemia, body mass index, waist circumference, adults

[ABS-204]

**EFFECT OF GIVING YELLOW SOYBEAN MILK
(Glycine max (L.) merr.) ON REDUCTION OF TOTAL CHOLESTEROL LEVELS MALE
WHITE RAT (Rattus norvegicus strain wistar) HYPERCOLESTEROLEMIA**

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ABSTRACT

Background: Hypercholesterolemia is a condition in which total cholesterol levels are >200mg / dl. Data from the American Heart Association (AHA) in 2014 showed that the prevalence of the population with cholesterol levels >240 mg / dl was estimated at 31.9 million people or (13.8%) of the population. Soy contains isoflavones, in the liver isoflavones will increase the Low Density Lipid (LDL) receptors so that the levels of Low Density Lipids (LDL) in plasma decrease.

Objective: To determine the effect of giving yellow soy milk (Glycine max (L.) Merr.) On the reduction of total cholesterol levels of hypercholesterolemic male rats (Rattus norvegicus strain wistar).

Method: Experimental using the design "Pre and Post Test Control Group Design". Samples were divided into 5 groups, group 1 was given normal control, group 2 was negative control, group 3 was given simvastatin 0.1 mg / day as positive control, group 4 was given 4ml / day yellow soy milk, and group 5 was given 8ml yellow soy milk /day.

Results: The average reduction in total cholesterol levels in male white rats (Rattus norvegicus strain wistar) normal control group, negative control, positive control, treatment 1 and treatment 2 were 0.00 mg/dL, 0.80 mg/dL, 60,80 mg/dL, 60.40 mg/dL and 73.00 mg/dL. The one way ANOVA results showed that there was a significant difference after being given yellow soy milk (Glycine max (L.) Merr) in the positive control group, treatment 1 and 2 in male white rats (Rattus norvegicus strain wistar).

Conclusion: The provision of yellow soy milk (Glycine max (L.) Merr) has an effect on reducing total cholesterol levels in male white rats (Rattus norvegicus strain wistar).

Keywords: Hypercholesterolemia, total cholesterol levels, yellow soybean milk

**Magister Program of Biomedical Sciences
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Magister Program of Gender and Development
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**Dr. Andi Nilawati Usman, SKM,
M.Kes.**

**MEDICINAL PLANTS AND NATURAL
PRODUCTS**

NOVEMBER 26, 2020



[ABS-26]

Herbal Medicines for Women and Children's Health in Tipang Village, District Humbang Hasundutan, North Sumatera

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Abstract

Objective: This study aimed to describe the use of medicinal plants for the health of mothers and children, and to describe the local knowledge in traditional medicine to cure diseases that are often experienced by mothers and children in Tipang village, Humbang Hasundutan Regency, North Sumatra Province. **Method:** This study used a qualitative method with an interactive model. The scientific approach used in this research is local wisdom. **Result:** The local knowledge of the Tipang community is based on local wisdom on the use of herbs in traditional medicine. Besides the local knowledge about the types of medicinal plants, they also know how to apply it to therapy, especially massage therapy. Specifically, they use this traditional medicine for the health of mothers and children, including the use of bangun-bangun leaves to increase milk production, pultak-pultak (*Physalis angulata*), Bulung ni untejau (guava leaves), hunik (*Curcuma domestica*), botik (*Carica papaya*), harambir (*Cocos nucifera*) used to treat colic, ginger is used to reduce fever in children, paet-paet leaves are used to heal wounds, and halas (*Alpinia galanga*), and Napuran (Betel leaf) are used to treat the itching. **Conclusion:** Traditional medicine is part of the cultural system of the Tipang village community which has huge potential benefits in developing community health, especially maternal and child health.

Keywords: Herbal Medicine, Tipang, Women and Children's Health

[ABS-67]

**Traditional Medication on the health of Women And Children of the Togutil Tribe
in North Maluku Province**

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Abstract

Objectives: This research aimed at studying 1) Togutil tribe women and children's health condition, and describing 2) the local wisdom of traditional medicine of women and children of the Togutil tribe. **Methods:** The research used ethnography study with the design of multiple sites and a thick description approach (thick description and depth). **Results:** Togutil women and children always rely on traditional medicine and they do this treatment since ancient times and have always been done from generation to generation. Traditional medicinal ingredients come from the leaves, stems, roots of trees, and fruit of the trees. If the medicine has been given and there is no change, the person who is sick will be taken to a doctor for consultation and recommend other traditional medicine to drink. The role of women and children of the Togutil tribe is more dominant in the home to maintaining food security and the role of men of the Togutil tribe is outside the home to hunting and farming. **Conclusion:** The health of Togutil women and children is very important to maintain their survival. The pattern of maintaining their health by consuming traditional medicines

Keywords: Traditional medicine, women and children of Togutil Tribe, local wisdom, North Moluccas

[ABS-69]

Cytotoxic Activities and Its Profiling of Partition Extracts from Purple Maman (Cleome rutidosperma DC.) Using 1H NMR Spectroscopy Combined with Cluster Analysis

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Abstract

Objective: Metabolomic studies in medicinal plants using NMR analytical instruments are useful for plant fingerprinting and exploration of biological effects in drug discovery investigation. Cleome rutidosperma DC is a herbaceous plant that grows wild and is found in tropical areas and used as a health treatment. **Method:** This study analyzed metabolite profiles in hexane extracts, petroleum ether partitioned extracts, methanol partitioned extracts, methanol-water subpartition extracts, and hexane subpartition extracts using 1H NMR combined with cluster analysis and cytotoxic activities against five human cancer cell lines were A549 (lung), KB (cervical), KB-VIN (nasopharyngeal), MD-MB-231 and MCF-7 (Breast). **Result:** The 1H NMR spectrum identifies the dominant major compounds and represents the signal of saturated fatty acid compounds, omega-3 fatty acids, lipids, beta-glucose, cholesterol, ethyl, and methyl groups of each extract, and the chemical shift 0.52-9.39 ppm appears after magnified as minor compounds. Cluster analysis showed an extract similarity of 95.57% and had a positive correlation coefficient (R²) 0.92, and then hexane extract showed potential as an anticancer cell line with a cell growth inhibition value of 28.1% for MCF-7 cell and >58% for cells A549, KB, KB VIN, and MDA-MB-231 compared to other samples. **Conclusion:** Spectra 1H NMR confirms the potential of the technique in authenticating each extract with its activity correlation.

Keywords: Cleomaceae, NMR, fingerprinting, cluster analysis, anticancer, cell line

[ABS-119]

The Effect of Giving Mixed Juice of Papaya (*Carica papaya*) and Honey (*Lyopercisum Esculentum*) on Intensity of Stomach Pain in Patients with GastritisDali¹, Sitti Rachmi Misbah¹, Asminarsih Z.P¹, Harlyanti Muthmainnah Mashar², Nurmiaty^{3*}¹Department of Nursing, Polytechnic of Health Ministry of Health, Kendari, Indonesia;²Department of Nutrition, Polytechnic of Health Ministry of Health, Palangka Raya, Indonesia;³Department of Midwifery, Polytechnic of Health Ministry of Health, Kendari, Indonesia**Abstract**

Objective: to analyze the effect of giving mixed juice of papaya (*Carica papaya*) and honey (*Lyopercisum Esculentum*) on the intensity of gastric pain in gastritis patients at the Integrated Healthcare Center for elderly of Talia village, the working area of Public Health Center of Abeli, city of Kendari City 2019. **Method:** This research was a quasi-experiment with pre and post-test design with a control group. The population in this study were all patients with gastritis with a sample of 60 people (30 cases and 30 controls). Sampling was done by simple random sampling. Data were analyzed using the paired t-test to analyze differences in pain intensity, and the pooled t-test to analyze the effect of giving a mixture of papaya (*Carica papaya*) and honey (*Lycopersicum esculentum*) juice to reduce pain intensity in patients with gastritis. **Results:** There was a significant effect of giving mixed juice of papaya (*Carica papaya*) and honey (*Lycopersicum esculentum*) to reduce pain intensity in gastritis patients at Integrated Healthcare Center for the elderly of Talia village, the working area of the public health center of Abeli, city of Kendari ($p = 0,000 < \alpha = 0.05$). **Conclusion:** Mixed juice of papaya and honey can reduce the intensity of pain in gastritis patients.

Keywords: Mixed juice of papaya and honey, pain, and gastritis

[ABS-110]

Cytotoxic Activity of Ethanol Extract Moringa Leave (*Moringa oleifera*) and Ethanol Extract Papaya Leave (*Carica papaya*) Combination on MCF-7 Breast Cancer Cells

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Abstract

Objective: This study aims to find out cytotoxic activities of the combination of ethanol extract moringa leave and ethanol extract papaya leave on the growth of MCF7 breast cancer cells culture. **Methods:** This research was conducted in a true experimental laboratory using post-test only control group design method. **Results:** The results showed that there were similarities in the percentage of living cells in MCF7 cell culture using a combination of Moringa leaf ethanol extract and papaya leaf ethanol extract with concentrations of 0, 20, 40, 80, and 160 microgram/mL for 48 hours with a cell density of 5×10^3 after giving WST reagent and FITC v annexin kit reagent, namely a decrease in the number of living cells in several types of extract combinations and their concentrations. Inhibition of MCF7 cell culture was also indicated by the IC₅₀ value which was included in the very strong category with details of each extract combination for 25:75 the IC₅₀ value is 8.09 microgram/mL, for 50:50 the IC₅₀ value is 12.02 microgram/mL, and for 75:25 the IC₅₀ value is 24.40 microgram/mL. However, based on the results of the one-way ANOVA test, there was no significant difference between groups (p more than 0.05). **Conclusion:** The combination extract of ethanol extract moringa leave and ethanol extract papaya leave was inhibited the process of the MCF-7 cell culture growth showed by decrease the percentage of living cells.

Keywords: Extract combination; cytotoxic; MCF7; breast cancer; *Moringa oleifera*; *Carica papaya*

[ABS-86]

Isolation and characterization of a bioactive protein from several Species of sponges as antibacterial agents

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Abstract

Objective: Research on antibacterial bioactivity of protein fraction derived from various species of sponges in Barang Lompo island, South Sulawesi by using a polar solvent buffer of 0.1 M Tris-HCl with pH 8.3, 2 M NaCl, 0.01 M CaCl₂, 1 % β-mercaptoethanol, 0.5 % Triton X-100 has been carried out. Lowry protein assay was performed to determine the protein concentration. **Method:** The bioactivity test was analyzed using the gel diffusion technique. Results have shown that the protein concentration in the crude extracts isolated from 500 g of fresh samples of four species of sponges (BLS 02, BLS 06, BLS 07, and BRL 01) was 7.080 mg/mL; 8.400 mg/mL; 16.624 mg/mL, respectively. The initial purification of protein use was carried out using the fractionation method with ammonium sulfate, followed by the dialysis process. **Result:** Bioactivity against to *Salmonella typhi* was shown by all protein fractions, of which protein fraction with a saturation level of ammonium sulfate 40-60% of BRL 01 sponge shows the highest inhibition zone (26.48 mm) followed by protein fraction with ammonium sulfate saturation level of 30-40% of BLS 06 sponge (26.18 mm). Test of the inhibition level in the various concentration of bioactive protein with the highest inhibition zone showed that the maximum activity was in 4000 µg/mL of protein from BRL 01 40-60 % and BLS 04 30-40 % with inhibition zones of 23.54 and 20.56 mm, respectively. **Conclusion:** These results indicate that bioactive protein from the sponge has great potential as a raw material for developing novel antibacterial drugs, particularly for *Salmonella typhi* infections.

Keywords: Bioactivity, sponges, bioactive protein, antibacterial, inhibition zone

[ABS-93]

Plectranthus scutellarioides varieties, toxicity behind beauty

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Indonesia

Abstract

Objective: This study aimed to demonstrate optimization extraction and cytotoxicity of a variety of *Plectranthus scutellarioides*, which is known as Miana Hias, as a new candidate for an anticancer drug. **Method:** This research is analytic experimental which conduct by optimization of extraction using three solvents and three extraction methods, and cytotoxicity assay using brine shrimp test. **Results:** Optimate extraction was obtained by soxhletation with ethanol as solvent-based on %yield of extract. Trailing psycholeus show the highest toxicity than color blaze dark star and trailing queen but this result was not significant ($p=0.9$). The only effect from the extraction method has a significantly different p-value of 0.06 with a significance level of 0.1 (90%). **Conclusion:** Optimum extraction based on %yield of the extract obtained by soxhletation and ethanol as solvent. *Plectranthus scutellarioides* var. trailing psycholeus and trailing queen exhibited similar cytotoxicity, and more toxic than the color blaze dark star variety, which is common use as a traditional medicine in Indonesia. This result gave us new insight that trailing psycholeus and trailing queen not only used as a decorative plant but also behind their beauty they have the capability to be medicine.

Keywords: *Plectranthus scutellarioides*; cytotoxicity, variety

[ABS-109]

Hepatoprotector Activity of Ethanol Extract Red Dragon Fruit (*Hylocereus polyrhizus*) Against Acute Hepatotoxicity of Paracetamol in Rats (*Rattus norvegicus*)

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Abstract

Objective: This study aims to look at the effect of hepatoprotection from the ethanol extract of red dragon fruit peel (*Hylocereus polyrhizus*) on SGOT and SGPT levels in rats (*Rattus norvegicus*) induced by Paracetamol. **Methods:** This research was conducted in an experimental laboratory using the Pre post-test only control group design method. **Results:** The result showed that there were differences in changes in SGOT and SGPT blood measurements between groups during the treatment. However, based on the results of the one-way ANOVA test, there was no significant difference between groups (p more than 0.05). ethanol extract of red dragon fruit peel (*Hylocereus polyrhizus*) could not prevent a significant increase in SGOT levels in rats induced by a high dose of paracetamol. Whereas the measurement of SGPT levels in the ethanol extract of red dragon fruit peel (*Hylocereus polyrhizus*) can prevent elevated levels of SGPT in rats induced by high-dose paracetamol, but not statistically significant. **Conclusion:** The ethanol extract of the red dragon fruit peel (*Hylocereus polyrhizus*) was visible showed improvement in the results of liver histopathological measurements in rats induced high doses of paracetamol.

Keywords: Red dragon fruit peel; hepatoprotector; paracetamol

[ABS-117]

Chia Seed (*Salvia Hispanica L*) Extract Improves Bone Density in Ovariectomy-Induced Osteoporotic Rat ModelZulfiyah Surdam^{1,2}, Yulia Yusrini Djabir^{2,3}, Aryadi Arsyad^{2,4*}

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Abstract

Objective: Estrogen deficiency may trigger a reduction in bone density leading to osteoporosis. Chia seeds contain high phytoestrogens and calcium, both play an important role in the process of bone remodeling. This study aimed to determine the effect of chia seeds (*Salvia Hispanica L*) on osteoporosis based on bone histological features and blood calcium levels. **Method:** Twenty-five female Wistar rats were employed in the study. Two groups consisted of non-ovariectomized rats with or without chia seed extract treatment. The other three groups undergone ovariectomy and then received either placebo, chia seed extract, or sodium alendronate treatment as a standard treatment for osteoporosis. Treatments were given daily through oral gavage (130 mg/kg) for 60 days. After 24 hours from the last treatment, blood samples were taken to measure the calcium levels and the tibia bone tissues were removed to perform a histological study. **Result:** The results indicate the trabeculae of the ovariectomized rats were thinning. Chia seed extract treatment led to more compact trabeculae compared to those untreated or received sodium alendronate. The blood calcium levels of the ovariectomized rats treated with Chia seed were significantly lower compared to the non-ovariectomized controls (p equal 0.006), but they were still within the normal range. **Conclusion:** It is concluded that chia seeds extract administration can improve osteoporosis in the ovariectomized rats.

Keywords: Osteoporosis; ovariectomy; tibial trabeculae; blood calcium levels

[ABS-140]

Isolation and the potential of bioactive protein from microsymbiont red algae *Eucheuma cottonii* as antibacterial agents

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Abstract

Objective: The research of the potential of bioactive protein from microsymbiont red algae *Eucheuma cottonii* as an antibacterial has been carried out. This study aimed to know the antibacterial activity of bioactive protein from microsymbiont red algae. **Methods:** The methods of research were fractionation, dialysis, and antibacterial activity test. The isolation of bioactive protein used ammonium sulfate fractionation method at the rate of 0-20%, 20-40%, 40-60%, and 60-80% percent saturation. Furthermore, the purification of bioactive protein was conducted by dialysis with a cellophane membrane. Antibacterial activity test using the agar diffusion method with testing bacterial against *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Escherichia coli*. **Results:** The result showed that the most of inhibition zone towards *S. aureus* and *E. coli* showed that the fraction of 60-80 % saturation with a value of 13.20 mm and 10.66 mm, respectively. **Conclusion:** All of the fractions have an inhibition zone towards the bacterial test.

Keywords: Antibacterial, bioactive protein, *E. cottonii*, microsymbiont

[ABS-141]

Purification, characterization, and an anticancer assay of L-asparaginase enzyme from siam weed (*Chromolaena odorata* Linn) leaves against LK-2 lung cancer cells

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#authors with equal contribution to this work

Abstract

Objective: L-asparaginase enzyme is known to be isolated from siam weed (*C. odorata* L.) leaves and also potentially to be developed as an anticancer treatment. This research aims to characterize, purify, and test the anticancer activity of the L-asparaginase enzyme from *C. odorata* L. leaves against LK-2 cancer cells. **Methods:** The enzyme activity was observed by Nessler Method, the enzyme purification was conducted by the chromatography techniques, and the cytotoxicity assay was observed by the MTT method. **Results:** The optimum conditions of enzymes effectively at pH 8, 37°C, and 30 minutes whereas the effect of the addition of metal ions namely K as the best activator able to increase 8.57% of enzyme activity while Zn as the best inhibitor capable of inhibiting 85.62% enzyme activity. The pure enzyme was obtained a specific activity of 11.25 IU/mg with 67.03 times of purity levels and the enzyme molecular weight of 11.8 kDa while the IC₅₀ values were obtained at 100.3 ppm in the medium category. **Conclusion:** These results indicate that the pure L-asparaginase enzyme isolated from *C. odorata* L. leaves has the potential to be expanded as an anticancer medicine, especially for LK-2 lung cancer.

Keywords: Anticancer, *C. odorata* L., characterization, LK-2, purification

[ABS-74]

The Effect of Pokea Clam Consumption on The Expression of Endothelial Nitric Oxyde Synthase

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Abstract

Objective: This study aimed to analyze the effect of consumption of pokea shellfish (*Batissa violacea* var. *Celebencis* von Marten 1897) on the expression of the enzyme endothelial nitric oxyde synthase (eNOS) gene in hypertensive and non-hypertensive patients in Sampara District, Konawe Regency. **Method:** This study used an observational analytic method with a case-control study design through a molecular biology approach. The research location is in the Sampara subdistrict area. The total sample is 60 people consisting of 30 case samples and 30 control samples using a purposive sampling technique. Data were collected using a pokea shellfish consumption pattern questionnaire, a Semi-Quantitative Food Frequency Questionnaire (FFQ SQ) questionnaire, and laboratory examination data on eNOS gene expression. Data analysis with dependent t-test. **Result:** Variable distribution of pokea clam meat consumption, the hypertension group respondents had a mean value and standard deviation of 35.14 (17.66), while the non-hypertensive respondent's group was 41.10 (19.82). In the variable levels of the eNOS, the hypertension group had a mean and standard deviation of 11.76 (1.83) umol / L, while the non-hypertensive group had of 6.53 (1.67) umol/L. The results of the statistical test analysis showed that there was an effect of pokea clam consumption on the expression of the eNOS gene ($p=0.000$). **Conclusion:** Pokea clam consumption affects the expression of the eNOS gene in Nonhypertensive and Hypertension Patients in Sampara District, Konawe Regency, Southeast Sulawesi.

Keywords: Hypertension, Pokea clam, Endothelial Nitric Oxide Synthase gene, Sampara

[ABS-188]

**Black Seed (*Nigella sativa*) as Adjuvant Therapy
Improves Clinical, Cognitive and Extrapyramidal Symptoms During Risperidone
Treatment in Schizophrenia**

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Abstract

Objective: Schizophrenia is the most common psychotic disorder. Nearly 1% of the world's population suffers from schizophrenia during their lifetime. Indonesia with a large population can have a high prevalence of schizophrenia. Accumulating evidence indicates that neuroinflammation and stress oxidative play a significant role in the pathophysiology of schizophrenia results in clinical symptoms of schizophrenia and cognitive impairment. On the other hand, there have been numerous reports that black seed (*Nigella sativa*) is an effective anti-inflammatory and antioxidant agent. It is hoped that the effects of black seed can improve clinical, cognitive, and extrapyramidal symptoms during risperidone treatment in schizophrenia. **Methods:** In the present study, it was conducted on 20 schizophrenic patients who were hospitalized at the psychiatric hospital (RSKD) of South Sulawesi with Risperidone therapy from May to July 2020. Patients were divided into 2 groups, the control and treatment groups received *Nigella sativa* 1000 mg/d for 4 weeks. Each group was measured for pre and post-clinical, cognitive and extrapyramidal symptoms with Positive and Negative Symptom of Schizophrenia (PANSS), Montreal Cognitive Assessment Indonesian Version (MoCA-Ina), and Extrapyramidal Symptom Rating Scale (ESRS). **Result:** We found that administration of black seed for 4 weeks significantly improved the score of PANSS, MoCA-Ina, and ESRS assessment. **Conclusion:** Our findings suggest that *Nigella sativa* may consider as an adjunct therapy to improve clinical, cognitive, and extrapyramidal symptoms during risperidone treatment in Schizophrenia.

Keywords: Schizophrenia; PANSS; ESRS; MoCa-Ina; clinical symptoms; cognitive symptoms; extrapyramidal syndrome; *Nigella sativa*.

**Magister Program of Biomedical Sciences
Magister Program of Midwifery
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Studies**



GRADUATE SCHOOL
HASANUDDIN UNIVERSITY

ROOM 5

Moderator:

Dr. dr. Elizabeth C Jusuf, Sp. OG(K)

**NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
RELATED TO WOMEN**

NOVEMBER 26, 2020



[ABS-16]

Successful Bloodless Caesarean Myomectomy in Patient with Potentially Massive Bleeding: A Case Report

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Abstract

Fibroids are remarkably common, benign, monoclonal tumors of the smooth muscle cells of the myometrium. Fibroids are often associated with pregnancy because the prevalence is higher in reproductive age. In contrast, Cesarean Myomectomy is still considered high-risk surgery and controversial. Our patient had a uterine torsion (around 90 degrees) due to huge multiple fibroids with preterm pregnancy with superimposed preeclampsia. Myomectomy began with the double-circle stitch technique to block tumor vascularization after the delivery of the baby. Multiple Uterine Myoma with the largest measuring 23x20x18 cm and weighing 2800 grams was removed. Estimated blood loss was 350 cc and the duration of operation was 90 minutes which slightly longer than a normal cesarean section. No blood transfusion was given. The risk-benefit ratio of cesarean myomectomy should be re-evaluated. It is a considerably safe and reasonable option with appropriate technique and experienced hand.

Keywords: Double Circle Stitch, Hemorrhage, Caesarean Myomectomy, Uterine Torsion

[ABS-102]

Myomectomy of Giant Myoma during the First Trimester of Pregnancy: A Case Report

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Abstract

About 0.1-10.7% of leiomyoma cases affect pregnant women. Conservative management is preferred because myomectomy during pregnancy is still controversial due to the risk of hemorrhage, pregnancy injury, and pregnancy loss. A 32 years old nulliparous woman with a gestational age of 14+5/7 weeks had chief complaints of worsening swollen abdomen. An ultrasonographic examination revealed an ovarian tumor. Intraoperatively, we found subserosal leiomyoma. Myomectomy was performed using a uterine tourniquet (Foley catheter no.18) and a double-circle stitch technique. The pregnancy was continued. A sizeable subserosal leiomyoma (35x30x13 cm) with a weight of 14 kg was successfully removed in a 90 minutes procedure with an estimated 400 cc of blood loss. The histopathological result showed a hyaline uterine leiomyoma. The infant was delivered with a cesarean section at term. We can perform a safe myomectomy during the first trimester of pregnancy.

Keywords: Pregnancy, Giant myoma, myomectomy

[ABS-76]

Management of Delayed Ureteral Injury Diagnosis after Gynecologic Surgery with Ureteroneocystostomy Technique: A Case Report

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Abstract

Ureteroneocystostomy primarily used for ureteral injury in the lower third portion. Total abdominal hysterectomy is the most common cause of iatrogenic ureteral trauma during gynecologic surgery. Mostly are not identified intraoperatively but rather in the postoperative period. A 53 years old married woman referred with bilateral ureteral injury due to previous total abdominal hysterectomy with bilateral salpingo-oophorectomy, complained about no urine production. Ultrasonography shows free fluid and grade 2 bilateral hydronephrosis. We performed a Ureteroneocystotomy with the Lich-Gregoire technique for bilateral ureteral reimplantation. We found inadvertently ligated and laceration in the left and right distal of the ureteral. Drain and stent placed. The duration of the operation was 200 minutes. A Foley catheter was performed for 14 days. The patient with ureteral injury should be evaluated and intervened at the earliest because a delayed diagnosis can worsen the prognosis.

Keywords: Ureteral Injury, Ureteroneocystotomy, Lich-Gregoire ureteral reimplantation.

[ABS-103]

Effects of Aerobic (Low Impact) on Blood Pressure and Vascular Function in Postmenopausal Women with Stage 2 Hypertension

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Abstract

Objective: The effects of menopause are often the focus of attention as women enter old age. For example, the development of several diseases, such as hypertension. It is very important to reduce the negative impact of menopause such as hypertension, by implementing appropriate lifestyle interventions, such as exercise training. We examined the effects of aerobic (low Impact) exercise on blood pressure and vascular function in postmenopausal women with stage 2 hypertension.

Methods: 20 participants (50-60 years old) suffering from stage 2 hypertension were taken from the participants PROLANIS of the Wa Ode Buri Puskemas in Kendari. Using pre-experiment one-group pretest-posttest design. Participants are trained 3 times/week for 1 month. Participants' systolic, diastolic blood pressures, and pulse were measured before exercising and after 12 exercises. The method of analysis used a statistical paired sample t-test.

Results: There was a significant change in systolic blood pressure before exercise $P = 0.000$ ($P < 0.05$) and diastolic $p = 0.000$ ($P < 0.05$) as well as a significant decrease in pulse rate (7 beats / min)

Conclusion: Aerobic low impact exercise causes a decrease in blood pressure while increasing the strength of heart function in postmenopausal women with stage 2 hypertension. Aerobic low impact exercise may be an effective intervention for the prevention and treatment of age-related vascular complications and post-menopause effects.

Keywords: Aerobic, Blood Pressure, Vascular Function, Postmenopausal, Hypertension

[ABS-121]

**Prevalence and Characteristics of Atrial Fibrillation in Makassar City Population:
A Telemedicine Study**

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Abstract

Objective: Atrial fibrillation (AF) is one of the most commonly occurring arrhythmias and a major modifiable risk factor for stroke, especially in a woman. The incidence of AF in Indonesia is not well-characterized yet. This is a community-based study to determine the prevalence and characteristics of AF in the Makassar city population.

Method: This is a cross-sectional study conducted between January 2014 - September 2018 using Telemedicine data from Hasanuddin University Hospital.

Results: This study includes 19.718 ECGs from our telemedicine database. AF was found in 189 ECGs (0.96%) Ashman phenomenon is found in 2 adults and 3 elderly patients.

Conclusion: The prevalence of AF in the Makassar population is 0.96%, more common in men than in women. The elderly are the largest age group with findings of 46.6%. The Ashman phenomenon is found more often found in the adult and elderly.

Keywords: Atrial Fibrillation, Prevalence, Makassar, Telemedicine

[ABS-122]

Diagnostic Value of the Heart-Type Fatty Acid-Binding Protein (hFABP) in Diagnosing Acute Myocardial Infarction

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Abstract

Objective: Timely diagnosis and prompt treatment are critical in acute myocardial infarct (AMI). This research aimed to assess the diagnostic value of hFABP in diagnosing AMI within 6 hours of onset.

Methods: This is a diagnostic study performed on 39 patients with ≤ 6 hours chest pain onset in the Emergency Room of Dr. Wahidin Sudirohusodo Hospital, Makassar from February through March 2015. Sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive value, negative predictive value, and accuracy of the hFABP and troponin T were calculated and compared.

Results: In this study, the sensitivity, negative predictive value, and accuracy of the hFABP were higher than the troponin T (87.5 % vs 41.6%, 80% vs 51.7%, and 84.6% vs 64.1%, respectively).

Conclusion: In patients with early-onset chest pain with non-ST elevation in ECG and negative troponin T, the hFABP could be used to assist the diagnosis of AMI.

Keywords: acute myocardial infarction, hFABP, troponin T

[ABS-127]

Role of Coronary Capillary Circulation in Coronary Artery Disease

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Abstract

Objective: Coronary artery disease is a leading cause of death in a woman. This paper aims to present the role of microcirculation in atherosclerotic coronary artery disease.

Method: A review of literature in Google scholar and Pubmed with the keyword of microcirculation in coronary artery disease were used to search the data in September 2019.

Results: Increased myocardial oxygen demand is fulfilled by Ficks principle, $MVO_2 = CBF \times (CaO_2 - CvO_2)$. Increased myocardial oxygen demand (MVO_2) could be met by increased coronary blood flow (CBF) or myocardial oxygen extraction ($CaO_2 - CvO_2$). Myocardial oxygen extraction could be achieved through the homogenization of capillary flow. In response to increased metabolic demand, the constricted capillary vessels need to be dilated and the non-functional ones need to be recruited to ensure homogenous circulation, expressed as a novel parameter capillary transit time heterogeneity (CTH). Microcirculatory dysfunction resulting in the inability to homogenize capillary flow could manifest as angina.

Conclusion: Microcirculation plays an important role in coronary artery disease.

Keywords: Capillary, coronary artery disease, microcirculation, angina

[ABS-61]

Acute Kidney Disease in Systemic Lupus Erythematosus: A Case Series

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Abstract

Acute kidney disease (AKD) describes acute or subacute damage and/or loss of kidney function for a duration of between 7 and 90 days after exposure to an acute kidney injury (AKI) initiating event. The systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) is a systemic autoimmune disease, most commonly in women, involving the skin, kidneys, joints, heart, and serosal surfaces. We report two cases of AKD in SLE. First, 21 years old female with decreased glomerular filtration rate (GFR) 31,5 for 4 weeks and renal biopsy membranous nephropathy. Second, 22 years old female with decreased GFR 27,7 for 6 weeks with focal segmental glomerulosclerosis. Both of them were treated with intravenous methylprednisolone pulse therapy followed by oral methylprednisolone and hydroxychloroquine. Their symptoms improved, and renal functions recovered gradually.

Keywords: acute kidney disease; lupus nephritis; systemic lupus erythematosus; membranous nephropathy; focal segmental glomerulosclerosis

[ABS-146]

Systemic Lupus Erythematosus with Complication Anti Phospholipid Syndrome and Pulmonary Hypertension: Case Report

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Abstract

The manifestations of Anti-phospholipid syndrome (APS) in Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE) patients who are pregnant are around 38%, where the risk of spontaneous abortion in SLE patients is 15%, followed by the risk of fetal abnormalities and other diseases in pregnant women with SLE. In this case report, we will report a 24-year-old woman. with SLE, APS, and Pulmonary Hypertension (PH), and a history of spontaneous abortion. A 24-year-old-woman presented to the hospital with shortness of breath, accompanied by haemoptysis and a history of spontaneous abortion. Based on the clinical presentation, laboratory findings, and echocardiography, the patient was diagnosed with SLE, APS, and PH. Treatment was initiated with a low-dose corticosteroid, hydroxychloroquine, anti-platelet, and phosphodiesterase 5 blockers. However, the shortness of breath experienced by the patient got worse and the patient eventually died.

Keywords: systemic lupus erythematosus, antiphospholipid syndrome, pulmonary hypertension, spontaneous abortion

[ABS-153]

Lupus as Silent Killer in Young Women: Literature Review

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Abstract

Lupus or systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) is a chronic autoimmune disorder that involves many organ systems, can be life-threatening. Death in SLE patients caused by worsening lupus activity, lupus complications, or long-term sequels. Lupus founds 10 times more in women than men. SLE ranked as the 10th leading cause of death in young women and as the autoimmune disease that leading cause of death in young women. Death associated with SLE is mainly caused by active disease, organ failure, infection, or cardiovascular disease. Pregnant women with SLE are at a higher risk of adverse pregnancy outcomes. Prevalence of lupus is primarily in younger ages women and productive ages women, they are at a greater risk for life-threatening consequences of this disease. So, fast and precise diagnosis, proper treatment, and education to the public about the dangers of lupus are needed to reduce lupus mortality in younger ages women.

Keywords: Lupus, systemic lupus erythematosus, death, young women

[ABS-171]

The Effect of Motor-Cognitive Dual-Task Training on Cognitive Ability in the Elderly

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Abstract

Objective: Aging is a process of natural change (both in function and physical appearance) as a person gets older. Degeneration due to aging involves a decrease in the mechanism of cellular homeostasis, a decrease in organ mass, and the loss of functional reserve in the body system. Aging also causes changes in brain size or mass, vascular function, and cognitive decline. The cognitive decline will result in a decrease in performance under dual-task conditions and will greatly hamper the elderly in their daily activities. The provision of dual-task training in the elderly will restore and improve dual-task performance and also have an impact on increasing the cognitive ability of the elderly.

Methods: This study used the pre-experimental method with one group pretest-posttest design. The subjects are active elderly groups in Posbindu Batara Hati Mulia, Gowa Regency who do not experience cognitive impairment, do not undergo special treatment (under bed rest conditions), and have more than 18 Mini-Mental Statement Examination (MMSE) measurement value. The 14 samples were given dual treatment training 3 times a week for 4 weeks. The measurement of the level of the cognitive function uses the Mini-Mental Statement Examination (MMSE).

Results: The results of the study were obtained by testing hypotheses using a paired T-test. It indicated a significant value of $p < 0.001$ ($p < 0.05$) at the level of cognitive function ability.

Conclusion: There is an effect of giving dual-task training to the level of cognitive function abilities.

Keywords: cognitive, dual-task training, elderly

[ABS-172]

Simultaneous Dual-Task Training (Motor-Cognitive) Effect on Dynamic Balancing Changes in the Elderly

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Abstract

Objectives: Dual-task training is a training method that combines two activities at once at the same time. Basically, each individual can do more than one activity, but it becomes difficult when they enter old age which is characterized by changes in functions of physical, cognitive, emotional, psychosocial, and sexual. Changes in old age can result in an increased risk of falling caused by disturbances in walking patterns and body balance. This study aims to find out the impact of dual-task training on dynamic balance in the elderly.

Methods: This study used the pre-experimental research design with one group pre-test and post-test. The subjects are the active elderly group in Posbindu Batara Hati Mulia Gowa who do not undergo any special treatments (under bed rest). The total sample of 14 individuals was given dual-task training 3 times a week throughout 4 weeks. Measurement of the dynamic balance was using the Berg Balance Scale.

Results: The results showed that 14 respondents who were given dual-task training had an impact on dynamic balance in the elderly with significant value paired sample t-test $p = 0.0000$ (<0.05).

Conclusion: There is an impact of dual-task training (motor-cognitive) on the dynamic balance for the elderly.

Keywords: dual-task training, dynamic balance, elderly

[ABS-174]

Familial Phenotype of Waardenburg Syndrome in Four Women: A Case Series

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Abstract

Waardenburg syndrome is an accumulation of some genetic conditions which leads to sensorineural hearing loss (SNHL) and depigmentation of hair, skin, and eyes. The cause of sensorineural hearing loss in children can be congenital or hereditary, characterized by sensorineural deafness, associated with pigment disorders and tissue defects. Based on the accompanying symptoms, Waardenburg syndrome is divided into 4 types, where the most frequent ones are type 1 and 2. Clinical symptoms including dystopia Canthorum, pigment disorders (white crest, abnormalities of eyebrow, eyelashes, body hair, and iris heterochromia), sensorineural deafness, protruding nose, and depigmented hair at a young age. Based on physical and additional examinations performed on four women patients, all results showed major and minor symptoms of Waardenburg syndrome accompanied by dystopia Canthorum, therefore classified as Waardenburg type 1. All patients are classified as type 1 Waardenburg syndrome which were inherited in the form of autosomal dominant.

Keywords: autosomal dominant, dystopia Cantorum, SNHL, Waardenburg syndrome, women

[ABS-189]

Correlation between Serum Calcium Levels and the Success of Physiotherapy in Ischemic Stroke Patients

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Abstract

Objective: This study aims to determine the relationship between serum calcium levels and the success of physiotherapy in ischemic stroke patients.

Methods: This research was conducted by measuring serum calcium levels through blood specimens, while NIHSS (National Institute of Health Stroke Scale) measurements, Barthel Index measurements, MMT (Manual Muscle Testing) measurements were measured using a score (assessment format).

Results: Statistically shows differences in NIHSS scores, Barthel Index scores, MMT scores before and after physiotherapy with serum calcium levels. Clinically it shows that serum calcium levels are normal (8-10 mg/dl), There is no difference in NIHSS scores between groups of serum calcium levels, There was a difference in the Barthel Index score between groups of serum calcium levels > 10 mg/dl with <9 mg/dl, > 10 mg/dl with 9-10 mg/dl. There was no difference in the MMT score between groups of serum calcium levels.

Conclusion: There is a relationship between serum calcium levels and NIHSS score, Barthel Index score, and MMT score in ischemic stroke patients.

Keywords: Serum Calcium levels; Physiotherapy; Ischemic Stroke Patients.

[ABS-108]

Analysis of Tumor Necrosis Factor Alpha Level in Immune Thrombocytopenia

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Abstract

Objective: T Cell dysfunction in Immune Thrombocytopenia (ITP) plays important role in the mechanism of loss of tolerance with impairment of cytokine balance. This research aims to analyze the TNF alpha level and its relation to thrombocytopenia in ITP patients.

Methods: Using the cross-sectional method, this research was conducted in dr. Wahidin Sudirohusodo hospital, Makassar, from May until June of 2020. TNF alpha levels of 57 subjects diagnosed with ITP consisted of 32 primary and 25 secondary ITP were measured by Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA) method. Data were analyzed statistically by Mann Whitney and Spearman tests.

Results: The result showed a significantly higher TNF- α level in primary ITP (396,7 nanogram per liters) compared to secondary ITP (124,2 nanogram per liters) ($p < 0,001$). TNF alpha levels correlate with the severity of thrombocytopenia in both groups ($p < 0,05$).

Conclusion: It was concluded that TNF alpha level was higher in primary ITP compared to secondary ITP and correlate with the severity of thrombocytopenia.

Keywords: Immune Thrombocytopenia, TNF alpha, thrombocytopenia

**Magister Program of Biomedical Sciences
Magister Program of Midwifery
Magister Program of Gender and Development
Studies**



GRADUATE SCHOOL
HASANUDDIN UNIVERSITY

ROOM 6

Moderator:

Dr. Paulina Taba, M.Phil.

**SCIENCE, EDUCATION, AND
WOMEN**

NOVEMBER 26, 2020



[ABS-39]

The Effect of Stage IV Childbirth Care Module on Skills Improvement of D-III Midwifery Students

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Abstract

Objective: This study aims to determine the module's effect on the improvement of stage IV childbirth care skills of D-III Midwifery students in the childbirth care course. **Method:** This study uses a Quasi Experiment (Pre-test post-test design) to measure skills. The entire population is the Midwifery students in the third semester. The Sampling technique used total sampling. The total sample was 141 people. The research was conducted from November to December at STIKES Pelamonia Kesdam VII Wirabuana. In this study, it was divided into two groups, including the demonstration group and the module group, beforehand a pre-test was carried out on the skills of stage IV childbirth care, and then the division of the module was carried out first then intervened in each group for three meetings with 2x60 minutes at each meeting. At the end of the meeting, a post-test was conducted. Data were analyzed using Mann Whitney's statistical analysis. **Results:** The results of this study indicate that there is a significant increase in skills from the results of the pre-test and post-test, marked by the value ($p = 0.000$, $p < 0.05$) increasing the skill of handling stage IV labor care in the module group compared to the demonstration and module groups. **Conclusion:** The results of data analysis and evaluation results in the module have a significant increase in the skills of stage IV childbirth care for D-III Midwifery students.

Keywords: modules; demonstrations; stage IV childbirth care; skills; students.

[ABS-113]

Knowledge, Skills, and Attitudes of the New Graduate Registered Nurses on Patient Safety: Literature Review

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Abstract

Objective: This review aimed to identify the knowledge, skills, and attitudes that New Graduate Registered Nurses (NGRNs) have regarding patient safety. **Methods:** This review literature begins with selecting a topic and then searching for relevant papers using keywords in the PubMed database, Cochrane library, EBSCOhost, Google scholar, Wiley online library, Science direct, and secondary searching. **Results:** After screening the articles, there were five articles that met the inclusion criteria. In this review, NGRN knowledge, skills, and attitudes are limited, experience deterioration, and are only assessed in the low to moderate category that can threaten patient safety. In fact, one study identified inexperience as a factor in incidents of patient safety. **Conclusion:** Studies related to NGRNs knowledge, skills, and attitudes regarding patient safety are lacking. Exploring NGRN knowledge, skills, and attitudes about patient safety during the transition may influence current nursing trends as it encourages safer and more positive patient outcomes.

Keywords: new graduate nurses; new graduate registered nurses; knowledge; skills; attitude; patient safety

[ABS-168]

Evaluation of Health Care Quality Among Insured Patients in Indonesian Mother and Child Hospital: A Secondary Data Analysis

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Abstract

Objective: This study aimed to evaluate the health care quality among insured patients hospitalized in the Indonesian mother and child hospital. **Method:** A secondary data analysis was performed to evaluate the health care services received by the insured patients hospitalized in the Indonesian mother and child hospital. Data were extracted from the BPJS health insurance e-claim database from January 1 to December 31, 2019 and from January 1 to June 30, 2020. Descriptive and bivariate analysis were used to examine total patients and hospital admissions, patient diagnoses and severity, types of inpatient wards, length of stay, discharge status, hospital costs, and 30-day readmissions. **Results:** Total inpatient unit admissions were 2,870 in 2019 and 1,533 in 2020. From total hospital admissions in 2019 and 2020, over 50% were admitted to the 3rd class of inpatient units, less than 10% had a length of stays more than 5 days, and over 98% were discharged based on physician approval. However, hospital readmissions were also found for about 20.1% in 2019, and 2.9% in 2020, and about 42.9% in 2019 and 61.3% in 2020 were found causing hospital financial losses. Older patients, longer hospital stays, inpatient ward class 1 & 2, high hospital tariff, inadequate clinical pathway implementation, lack of interprofessional collaboration, and ineffective nurse manager supervision were identified as contributing factors to the hospital financial losses. **Conclusion:** Integrated clinical pathways with interprofessional collaboration that are implemented through the professional nursing practice model are suggested for health care quality improvement.

Keywords: clinical pathway; health care quality; health services research; hospital readmissions; hospital stay; nursing care management; patient care management.

[ABS-96]

A Case Study of Document Readiness in the Administration and Management Working Group on Accreditation Results at Lalolae Health Center

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Abstract

The results of the self-assessment assessment at the Lalolae Public Health Center, which was the target of the 2017-2019 accreditation assessment in East Kolaka Regency, showed that most of the low scores were in the Administration and Management group. This study aims to determine the relations between the readiness of accreditation documents in the Administration and Management Working Group on the accreditation results of the Lalolae Public Health Center in East Kolaka Regency. This type of research is quantitative using a cross-sectional design. The number of samples in this study was all people in charge of the administrative and management working group at the Lalolae Public Health Center who were determined by the purposive sampling method. The results of this study indicate that there is a relation between the readiness of accreditation documents in the administration and management groups to the results of accreditation of the Public health center. There are three documents in chapter I that have unfulfilled categories, there are four documents in chapter ii that have unfulfilled categories, and there are four documents in chapter iii that have unfulfilled categories.

Keywords: public health accreditation, document readiness, administration and management group

[ABS-176]

Talent and Knowledge Management on Employee Performance in Public Organization

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Abstract

Objective: The performance of the public health centers (puskesmas) is essential in this Industrial era 4.0, which is associated with the evolution of the Covid-19 pandemic. Puskesmas can meet these expectations when built to ensure health workers carry out their functions properly. Therefore, this study aims to elaborate and analyze a model to enhance health workers' talent and knowledge management in public organizations. **Method:** This research was carried out in 2 (two) health centers, namely Puskesmas Durikumba Karossa District and Puskesmas Lara Mamuju Tengah District. The total sampling technique was used to obtain data through questionnaire from 70 out of 74 officers at Puskesmas Durikumba and 45 out of 53 officers at Puskesmas Lara, thereby leading to a total of 115. Furthermore, this is quantitative and explanatory research with the structural equation modeling (SEM) used to determine the influence and relationship between variables whose data is processed with AMOS software. **Results:** The results showed that talent management consistently carried out from recruitment and retaining existing talents with good development programs encourages employee performance and knowledge management. However, knowledge management cannot improve health staff's performance as constructed at the beginning of this study. **Conclusion:** Talent management can simultaneously improve knowledge management and employee performance. However, although knowledge management has increased as a result of improved talent management, it does not improve employee performance. These results provide managerial contributions to human capital theory development and the empirical evidence of the lack of relationship between talent and knowledge management.

Keywords: talent, knowledge, performance, public organization

[ABS-177]

HR Quality in Talent Management Relationship and Employee Performance in State-Owned Enterprises

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Abstract

Objective: State-owned enterprises need to properly manage their human resources to ensure continuous growth and development due to the rapid-intense competition. Therefore, this study aims to determine how talent management at PT. Antam (Persero) Tbk UBPN Southeast Sulawesi can improve employee performance with human resource (HR) quality used as an intervening variable. **Method:** This is a quantitative research with data collected from 200 respondents through online distributed questionnaires and analyzed using the Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) Amos 23 and SPSS 22. **Results:** The results showed that employee performance is positively and significantly influenced directly by talent management. Similarly, it was found that talent management had a positive and significant effect on HR quality, which invariably influenced employee performance. However, it was also found that HR quality did not properly mediate talent management's effect management's effect on employee performance. Furthermore, this study strengthens the human capital theory and adds empirical evidence of the relationship between talent management and human resources quality. **Conclusion:** Talent management contributes positively to improving the quality of human resources and employee performance. HR quality is not a full mediator in improving the relationship between talent management and employee performance. This finding strengthens the human capital theory in which talent and quality of human resources are intangible assets, and when managed properly, it improves employee performance, which in turn enhances organizational performance.

Keywords: talent management, HR quality, employee performance

[ABS-13]

The Climate Influence on The Way and Place of Childcare and Its Impact on Children's Health

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Abstract

Children are very range of health risks, the role of mothers/parents towards children's attention is needed, especially for under-five children. Parenting errors will affect the health and development of children. The place and method of care will affect children's health. Its relation to climate (temperature, wind, and humidity) in extreme coastal areas will affect parenting style so that children's health and development can be maximized. The aim of the study is to look at the effects of climate on the way and place of childcare and their impact on children's health. The method used is field exploration by observing how parents take care of their children and measuring the temperature and humidity of the caregiver, besides looking for secondary data at the local health center regarding the level of health of infants (health center visits for treatment and types of diseases that are mainly affected by climate). The result is that parents take care of their children in a place that is considered comfortable in terms of climate and how to care more naturally and adapt to the age of the child.

Keywords: coastal climate; childcare; child health

[ABS-97]

Validity and Reliability of a Vibration-Based Cell Phone in Detecting Peripheral Neuropathy Among Patients with Diabetes Mellitus in Primary Care

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Abstract

Aims: The aim of this study was to determine the validity and reliability of a vibration-based cell phone in detecting peripheral neuropathy in the primary care setting. **Methods:** This study consisted of three phases: a pilot study, concurrent validity study, and inter reliability study. A 128-Hz tuning fork and vibration-based cell phone using the Vibrations-Test app was compared in the primary care setting. **Results:** The pilot study confirmed that the vibration-based cell phone has an adequate reliability ($r > 0.70$, $p < 0.001$). The concurrent validity test involved 96 participants (aged 55.78 \pm 8.32 years). The Pearson correlation test found the highest correlation in the metatarsal V ($r = 0.741$, right feet; 0.772 , left feet; $p < 0.001$). In the four primary care settings, the interrater reliability between nurses of the vibration-based cell phone were $k = 1,000$, $k = 1,000$, $k = 1,000$, and $k = 0.720$. **Conclusions:** The concurrent validity test found moderate to strong correlation results and that the interrater reliability had a strong agreement that was almost perfect. Thus, vibration-based cell phone applications can be used as screening tools for detecting neuropathy among patients with diabetes mellitus in the primary care setting.

Keywords: diabetes melitus, neuropathy, vibration, community care

[ABS-101]

Effect of Calcium Chloride Activator on Transforming Growth Factor Beta Levels in Platelet Rich Plasma

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Abstract

Objective: This study aimed to determine the levels of Transforming Growth Factor Beta (TGF Beta) in PRP performed using calcium chloride (CaCl₂) as an activator. **Method:** This research used an experimental laboratory design, involving 16 healthy volunteers that met the inclusion and exclusion criteria. **Results:** The study result showed that the mean pretreatment and PRP Acid Citrate Dextrose (ACD) platelet counts were significantly different ($p < 0.001$). Platelet counts in PRP ACD were higher than pretreatment (666.06 compared to 326.44) or increased 104%. There was also significant difference ($p < 0.001$) of TGF Beta levels between non activated and CaCl₂ activated PRP ACD (17,05 ng/mL compared 53,13 ng/mL). **Conclusion:** The levels of TGF Beta in PRP products activated with CaCl₂ were stored for 1 hour at room temperature (increased 212%). The levels of TGF Beta increased 3.12 times.

Keywords: platelet rich plasma; platelet; transforming growth factor-beta; acid citrate dextrose; calcium chloride

[ABS-169]

Effectiveness of Aquadest as Cerumenolytic Agent to Removal Cerumen Obturans in ENT Clinic

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Abstract

Objective: This study aimed to evaluate the effectiveness of aquadest as a cerumenolytic agent to remove the cerumen obturans in vivo in ENT Clinic. **Methods:** This study was a limited clinical trial involving 40 patients who came to the ENT Clinic at Ibnu Sina Hospital in Makassar with cerumen obturans whose consistency was dense, hard, and covered the tympanic membrane completely and felt pain when trying to extract it with cerumen hooks. Aquadest was dropped for 20 minutes and followed by irrigation with 50 mL of spoit. Successful removal if after the procedure the total tympanic membrane can be seen after irrigation with distilled water with a volume of ≤ 100 or > 100 mL with only one visiting in ENT Clinic. Unsuccessful if the total tympanic membrane is not seen after irrigation with ≤ 100 or > 100 cc and visiting ENT clinic more once to remove the cerumen. Samples were obtained from cerumen obturans patients who came to the ENT Clinic of Ibnu Sina Hospital Makassar from January to March 2020 with an aged range between 8 - 60 years. **Results:** This study showed 100% results (40 ears) were successfully removed cerumen obturans after dropping aquadest in the ear canal, 90% of cases clean only require irrigation by ≤ 100 mL distilled water, and 10% of cases require irrigation by > 100 cc in only one-time visit to ENT clinic. **Conclusion:** This study proves that aquadest is a cheap, easy to obtain, and effective cerumenolytic to removing 100% cerumen obturans through the incorporation of the 20-minute aquadest dropping method followed by irrigation with just one visit to the ENT clinic.

Keywords: cerumenolytic, aquadest, irrigation, cerumen obturans

[ABS-170]

The Role of Mother's Habit of Cleaning the Ears Against Incidence of Cerumen Obturans in Children

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Abstract

Purpose: This study aims to describe the role of the mother's habit against the incidence of cerumen obturans in children. **Methods:** This study is an observational analytic with cross-sectional design. This study was conducted on 119 elementary students and their mother s habits at SD Kera-Kera, Makassar, Indonesia. For the aged samples between 6-13 years, an otoscopic examination was performed to determine cerumen obturans and interview methods to know ear cleaning habits. **Results:** In this study, it was found that 84,9% of the samples experienced obtaining cerumen in one or both ears, especially in children aged <<10 years (71%), where 82.4% of the ear cleaning were made by their mother, using a cotton bud or cerumen hooks with the main complaints of the children is discomfort or impairment of hearing where these habits are not recognized by the level of education or the main activities of mothers. **Conclusions:** The mother's habit of cleaning the ears ear plays a major role in the incidence of cerumen obturans in children. The habit of cleaning the ears does not see the people who do it, or the frequency affects the high incidence of cerumen obturans found in children, especially elementary school students who are under ten years old.

Keywords: mother's habit, cerumen obturans, incidents, children

[ABS-190]

Effect of Simvastatin to Urine and Bladder Macroscopic Tissue in Protamin Sulfate-Induced Acute Interstitial Cystitis Rat Model

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Abstract

Objective: Bladder pain syndrome/ interstitial cystitis is a chronic bladder painful disorder that can alter the quality of life. It is more prevalent in women than in men, with an odds ratio of 13-14. The disease has complex pathogenesis and is associated with statin drug use without an unknown underlying mechanism. In this study, we aim to investigate the effect of simvastatin on urine and bladder macroscopic tissue after simvastatin treatment in the protamine sulfate-induced acute interstitial cystitis rat model. **Methods:** Twelve female Wistar rats aged 6-8 weeks old were included. They were divided into three groups (each n=4), namely placebo+protamin sulfate group (KP), simvastatin 10 mg/kg body weight + protamin sulfate group (S10P), and simvastatin 50 mg/kg body weight + protamin sulfate group (S50P). All animals were treated either with placebo CMC 0,5% or simvastatin by oral gavage for 30 days, followed by protamine sulfate (10 mg/ml) intravesical treatment. All animals were collected for the urine sample three days after intravesical treatment, then followed by sacrificed them to collect the bladder tissue. Collected urinary samples were measured for leucocyte and blood contain with urinary dipstick, while the bladder tissues were measured for their relative weight and macroscopic changes. **Result:** The grade of hematuria in both the simvastatin group was significantly higher than the control group ($p = 0.03$), during the grade of leukocyturia insignificant. Only relative bladder weight in the S50P group was significantly higher than in the control group ($p=0.032$). Bladder macroscopic edema and hemorrhagic in both the simvastatin group were not significantly different from the control group. **Conclusion:** We conclude that simvastatin may contribute to the chronicity of acute interstitial cystitis through modulating the tissue hypervascularisation and hypertrophy state.

Keywords : bladder pain syndrome, cystitis, hematuria, hypertrophy, protamin sulfate, statin

[ABS-191]

The Effect of Futsal on Serum Malondialdehyde (MDA) Levels in Young Adult Individuals Based on Circadian Rhythm

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Abstract

Objective: Sports can increase free radicals that cause oxidative stress in the body. One form of free radicals in the form of lipid oxidation is Malondialdehyde (MDA). This study aims to determine the effect of futsal on serum malondialdehyde (MDA) levels in young adult individuals based on circadian rhythm by providing morning futsal and evening futsal treatment. **Methods:** This study used a quasi-experimental method with a pretest-posttest control group design. The research subjects were 40 healthy individuals aged 18-24 years. Subjects were divided into four groups, namely the evening futsal group, evening control group, morning futsal group, and morning control group. Serum malondialdehyde levels were measured before and after futsal intervention for 2 x 20 minutes. **Results:** The results indicate that there are no significant changes of malondialdehyde serum level on evening futsal group ($p = 0.878$), the evening control group ($p = 0.398$), morning futsal group ($p = 0.678$) and the morning control group ($p = 0.859$). There is no significant difference in the changes of malondialdehyde serum level between the evening futsal group and morning futsal group ($p = 0.65$) and between the morning control group and the evening control group ($p = 0.82$). The value of significance is $p < 0.05$. **Conclusion:** The results showed that there was no effect of futsal on serum malondialdehyde (MDA) levels in young adult individuals based on circadian rhythm.

Keyword: malondialdehyde (MDA), circadian rhythm, morning futsal, evening futsal.

[ABS-192]

The Effect of Mc. Kenzie Back Exercise on the Changes of Pain, Lumbar Curvature, and Activity of Daily Living in People with Lumbar Functional Movement Disorder at Hasanuddin Hospital and Physio Sakti Clinic Makassar

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Abstract

Objective: Low back pain is one health problem that is often experienced by the community. About 60-80% of the world's population has suffered from low back pain in their lives. Low back pain is rarely fatal, but the pain that is felt can make sufferers experience a decrease in the ability to do activities daily of living, decrease performance, and the emergence of occupational health problems when experienced by people of productive age. This study aims to determine the effect of back exercise Mc. Kenzie on improving pain, lumbar curve, and activity daily of living in patients with impaired function and movement of the lumbar region. **Methods:** This study is quasi-experimental with a pre and post-test time-series approach (3 times and 6 times) cross over design. The type of research evaluates changes in pain, lumbar curvature, and daily activity of living by the intervention of Back Exercise Mc Kenzie. This research was conducted at Physiotherapy Polyclinic of Hasanuddin University Hospital and Physio Sakti clinic with a total sample of 17 patients aged 18-70 years, diagnosed with lumbar region dysfunction with a duration of > 1 month, confirmed in scheduled medical records undergoing physiotherapy. Samples were taken using the Simple Random Sampling method. The pain was measured before the intervention, after three interventions, and after six interventions. **Results:** The results showed that back exercise Mc Kenzie had an influence on the change in pain, lumbar curve, and ADL in patients with functional and lumbar motion disorders, where pain, lumbar curvature, and ADL improved after three interventions and were better after six interventions. **Conclusion:** Provision of back exercise Mc. Kenzie affects changes in pain, lumbar curve, and ADL in Lumbar Regional Functional and Movement Patients.

Keywords: back exercise Mc. Kenzie; pain; lumbar curvature; ADL; low back pain.

[ABS-193]

Phenotypes and Genotypes Description of MRSA from Emergency Department Patients at Hasanuddin University Hospital MakassarAsbar Tanjung^{1*}, Rizalinda Syahril², Firdaus²

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asbartanjung@gmail.com*Abstract**

Objective: Staphylococcus aureus has been known as normal flora in the human body but becomes a pathogen if this bacteria has been resistant to the antibiotic, especially to a group of beta-lactam or as known as methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA). This study aims to identify the presence of MRSA in emergency room patients (ER) at Hasanuddin University Hospital, Makassar. **Methods:** This research began with a cross-sectional design using MRSA bacteria from isolates isolated from the patients of the Hasanuddin University Education Hospital Emergency Room. The number of samples obtained was 100 samples by taking swabs in patients who met the inclusion criteria, isolates obtained by taking samples in the nasal cavity of patients using sterile cotton swabs inserted into the Stuart medium as a transport medium and then transferred to enrichment medium then culture, identification, antibiotic test, isolate with the results of identification and testing of positive antibiotics MRSA followed by genotype analysis using PCR. **Results:** The results showed that identification of isolates with culture method obtained 13% Staphylococcus aureus and 87% non-Staphylococcus aureus, while the results of antibiotic tests on Staphylococcus aureus samples showed 46% resistance and 54% sensitive to oxacillin and cefoxitin, PCR test results with MRSA subtyping primer were obtained sample type IVa, 2 types III samples, 1 sample Type Iva & Type III, 1 sample Type IVa, Type II and Type V. **Conclusion:** Staphylococcus aureus in nasal swab isolates were obtained from Hasanuddin University Teaching Hospital in 13% of the 100 patients studied.

Keywords: identification; phenotype; genotype; MRSA bacteria.

[ABS-194]

Correlation between Exercise Program with Lung Function and Achievements in Young Adult Swimmer

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Abstract

Objective: This study aims to determine the correlation between exercise programs with lung function and swimming achievements of young adult athletes. Planning an exercise program by considering physiological stimulus encourages the body to adapt and improve lung function and maximize performance. **Methods:** This observational research used a retrospective cohort study design. Samples in this study were selected based on the inclusion criteria. Thirty-one swimming athletes from the Indonesian Swimming Association of South Sulawesi and Swimming Club of Hasanuddin University were divided into two groups based on the presence or absence of the exercise program periodization that was implemented in the last three months. Data obtained through questionnaires and direct lung function examinations using a spirometer. **Results:** The results showed that there is a significant correlation between the exercise program and lung function, including Vital Capacity (VC), Forced Vital Capacity (FVC), and Forced Expiratory Volume in One Second (FEV1) where the value of $p < 0.05$. There is also a significant correlation between exercise program and swimming achievement, where the value of $p < 0.01$. **Conclusion:** Athletes with exercise programs have better lung function and swimming achievement than the other group. Lung function improves through progressive exercises, which further supports their achievements.

Keywords: exercise program, lung function, vital capacity, swimming achievements.

[ABS-195]

Acute Response of Evening and Morning Futsal Exercise to Serum Cortisol Levels in Young Adults

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Abstract

Objective: Futsal sports are done in the morning and in the evening have the risk of increasing the hormone cortisol due to the accumulation of physical stress, where the rate of cortisol secretion is high in the early morning (between 4 and 10 am) but low in the late afternoon (between 5 pm and one night). The research aims to determine the acute response of evening and morning futsal exercise to serum cortisol levels in young adults. **Methods:** This study was a quasi-experimental method with a pretest and posttest control group designed, which consist of an evening futsal group, evening control group, morning futsal group, and morning control group. This research was carried out in the Beex Futsal field in Makassar. The subjects were 40 people aged 18-24 years old were selected with purposive sampling technique. The measurement of cortisol serum level was conducted before and after intervention for 2 x 20 minutes. The statistical analysis used Wilcoxon, Paired Samples T-Test, and Mann-Whitney Test. **Results:** The result shows that there are no significant changes in the level of cortisol serum in the evening futsal group ($p=0,678$), the evening control group ($p=1,000$), and the morning futsal group ($p=0,508$). There are significant changes in the morning control group ($p=0,003$). There is no significant difference in the changes in the cortisol serum level between the futsal groups ($p=0,253$). The value of significance is $p<0.05$. **Conclusion:** The results of the study, it was concluded that night and morning futsal with low to moderate intensity, and with a duration of 2 x 20 minutes did not affect serum cortisol levels.

Keywords: cortisol; evening futsal exercise; morning futsal exercise.

[ABS-196]

Response of Futsal Sports at Night to Blood Creatinine Levels

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Abstract

Objective: This study aims to determine the response of blood creatinine levels after doing futsal exercise at night. **Methods:** This study used a quasi-experimental design with 38 youth research subjects aged 18-25 years who were then divided into control and treatment groups (morning and evening futsal), then analyzed their blood creatinine levels at dr. Wahidin Sudirohosodo Hospital Makassar. **Result:** This study shows that there is a significant change in blood creatinine response after futsal exercise, both in the morning and at night with a value of $P = 0.00$, while in terms of time, there is no significant difference between the responses of futsal sports performed in the morning and at night with a P -value = 0.19. **Conclusion:** Futsal sports give the body response in the form of an increase in blood creatinine levels, but there is no effect of futsal exercise on the response of blood creatinine levels.

Keywords: night futsal; blood creatinine

[ABS-71]

Implementation of Gender Mainstreaming in Education in Central Lombok Regency

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Abstract

Gender equality and justice remain challenges in development until now. Central Lombok Regency is one of the regencies in Indonesia that has made gender mainstreaming a regional mission listed in the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan 2016-2021. However, gender disparities still occur, including in the education sector. Therefore, this study aims to identify the implementation of government programs related to gender mainstreaming, particularly in education; and analyzing the causes of gender inequality in the education sector in Central Lombok Regency. Literature Review of government documents such as the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan 2016-2021, the 2016 and 2018 Education Office Strategic Plans, and the 2018 Education Office Work Plan were conducted. The result shows that the programs by the Education Office are still general and tend to be implicit so that they do not clearly and specifically describe gender responsive education.

Keywords: Gender, Gender Mainstreaming, Inequality, Education

[ABS-156]

Gender Mainstreaming in the Condongcatur Village Medium Term Development Plan, Depok District, Sleman Regency, D.I. Yogyakarta

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Abstract

Gender mainstreaming (PUG) strategy into the process development today is increasingly becoming a development needed in national level. Sleman Regency, D.I. Yogyakarta by the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection of the Republic of Indonesia (KPPPA RI) has been running well and properly in the example of other districts / cities in the last year. This was conveyed by the Deputy for Gender Equality at KPPPA RI, Agustina Erni during a visit to the Office of Women Empowerment, Population Control and Family Planning in Sleman Regency, July last year. Condongcatur Village, Depok sub-district in Sleman Regency is one of the three villages selected to be the best learning place for PUG Institutional Capacity Building Technical Guidance Participants and PUG Implementation Performance Achievements from 16 provinces in Indonesia by KPPPA RI. Therefore, the location selection for Condongcatur Village, Depok District, Sleman Regency was carried out as part of this research. The purpose of this research is to identify gender responsive policies / programs in the Medium Term Development Plan (RPJM) of Condongcatur Village, Sleman Regency which prioritizes aspects that pay attention to policy conditions and collects efforts to lift the backwardness of one gender. The method used is literature review and legislation. The results show that the Condongcatur Village RPJM document contains responsive program content.

Keywords: Gender mainstreaming, Village Midterm Development Plan, Village Development, Condongcatur Village, Sleman Regency

[ABS-205]

Effect of Artificial Carbon Dioxide (CO₂)-Rich Water Immersion on Peripheral Blood Flow in Healthy Adults

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Abstract

Objective: This study aims to determine the effect of artificial CO₂-rich water immersion on peripheral blood flow in healthy adults. **Method:** Thirty-nine healthy volunteers participated in this study. Each subject immersed both of their legs in a mix solution from water and CO₂ with temperature 38°C. This solution was mixed using a device, namely BICARBONATED CREA. Peripheral blood flow was measured for 5 minutes before immersion, 10 minutes during immersion, and 5 minutes after immersion using pocket JMS Laser Doppler Flowmetry. All data were analysed using the SPSS software 16.0. **Results:** The mean peripheral blood flow on legs significantly increases during immersion, while after immersion, the blood flow decreases near the mean value before immersion ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusion:** Artificial CO₂-rich water immersion can be used as therapy to improve microcirculation.

Keywords: Carbon dioxide, regional blood flow, balneology, Laser Doppler Flowmetry (LDF)

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Moderator:

Dr. dr. Prihantono, Sp.B-Onk., M.Kes.

WOMEN AND CANCER

NOVEMBER 26, 2020



[ABS-6]

Spontaneous Term Pregnancy in Anogenital Malformation Post Colostomy (Blind end Vaginal Sexual Intercourse)*Yohanes Iddo Adventa¹, Trika Irianta², Eddy Tiro³, David Lotisna⁴*

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Abstract

The prevalence of female genital tract congenital anomaly is 4% until 7%, including blind end vagina. Hymen and vaginal anomalies could restrict menstruation, sexual activity, fertility, and delivery. Vaginal anomaly is related to other genital tract anomalies and extragenital abnormalities. Preoperative spontaneous pregnancy in blind end vagina is a rare case. Young married women, 22 years old with Gravida 1 Para 0 Abortus 0 had term pregnancy by blind and vaginal sexual intercourse. During the second day of her life, she had a repair of atresia ani and structure occurred. The patient had defecation difficulty during her life and had a limited diet. After her marriage, vaginal agenesis was diagnosed and imaging examination showed a vesicovaginal fistula with an ectopic vagina opening into the lumen of the rectum. 6 months before pregnancy, a colostomy procedure was performed to improve the quality of life. Cesarean section delivery at term was performed at the emergency theatre with no complication due to uterine contractions. A healthy female baby was delivered with normal anatomy. Informed choice and education had been delivered to the patient for vaginal reconstruction and the patient chose to delay the procedure because of previous normal spontaneous pregnancy. Pelvic examination is mandatory for vaginal anomaly diagnosis. Imaging modalities can explore other genital or extragenital abnormalities related to the blind end vagina. Reconstruction management can be offered to improve the quality of life. The conclusion is Management such as anomalies depends on patient preferences since spontaneous pregnancy occurred by unusual sexual intercourse. Cesarean delivery is the only preferable management in pregnancy in blind end vagina case.

Keywords: blind end vagina, vaginal anomaly, spontaneous pregnancy, fistula

[ABS-9]

The Profile of MICA Expression in Atypical Duct Hyperplasia and Ductal Carcinoma Insitu of Breast Tumor

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Abstract

Objective: Breast cancer is one of the most common cancers in women throughout the world. Its etiology and pathogenesis are complex, leads the morbidity and mortality of this disease still high until now. It has been known that breast cancer occurs from the transformation of precancerous breast tumor so that it is important to understand the gene expression that plays a role in precancerous breast tumors such as Atypical Duct Hyperplasia (ADH) and Ductal Carcinoma Insitu (DCIS) to develop early detection and prompt treatment of this fatal disease.

Major histocompatibility complex class I polypeptide-related sequence A (MICA), is a ligand of Natural Killer Group 2D (NKG2D) receptor gene that is expressed by NK of T inflammation cells. MICA could be used as a marker of the inflammation process in tumor cells immunosurveillance, as known that the inflammation process is an important pathway for precancerous cells to differentiate. In this study, we analyzed the expression of MICA in ADH and DCIS tissues to elucidate its role in precancerous breast tumors.

Methods: Immunohistochemistry method using the antibody of MICA had been applied to 29 of ADH and 30 of DCIS tissue samples. MICA expression was analyzed statistically to histological type of breast tumor.

Results: We found that the mean score of MICA in ADH and DCIS was 2.31 0.71 and 2.32 0.89 respectively, with no significant differentiation statistically ($p=1.00$). The expression of MICA in ADH and DCIS was medium intense in all samples.

Conclusions: MICA showed positive expression in ADH and DCIS, this finding showed that MICA is played a role in breast precancer tumor.

Keywords: MICA, Atypical Duct Hiperplasia, Ductal Carcinoma Insitu, breast precancer tumor

[ABS-59]

Health-Related Quality of Life in Cervical Cancer Survivor

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Abstract

Objective: This study aims to describe health-related Quality of Life in cervical cancer survivors between high and low Health-Related Quality of Life.

Methods: This study used a Qualitative Approach with a Narrative study. Five Cervical Cancer Survivors already participated in this study, as the result of the purposive sampling method with the WHOQOL-BREF scale (1998) and interview.

Results: This study shows that the differences in Health-Related Quality of Life in the cancer survivor can be seen from the period of becoming a survivor. The longer participants become survivors, the more likely it is to have low Health-Related Quality of Life.

Conclusion: There are differences between high and low health-related quality of life in the cervical cancer survivor.

Keywords: Health-Related Quality of Life; Cervical Cancer Survivors

[ABS-77]

**Characteristics of Oral Cavity Tumor Patients at Dr Wahidin Sudirohusodo
Hospital Makassar in 2017-2019**

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Abstract

A tumor is a group of abnormal cells that result from excessive and uncoordinated cell division. By nature, tumors are divided into benign and malignant tumors. Tumors can also occur in the oral cavity, which is one of the 10 most common cancer sites in the world. About three-quarters of cases involve people in developing countries include Indonesia. This study aims to determine the number and characteristics of patients with tumors of the oral cavity at Wahidin Sudirohusodo General Hospital, Makassar, Indonesia in 2017-2019. This study uses a retrospective descriptive method with secondary data from the medical record in 2017-2019. In this study, there are a total of 72 samples of a patient with oral tumors. Most of the patients were in the age group 60-69 years, male, no history of smoking and alcohol consumption, no family history of tumors or cancer, location on the tongue, malignant tumors, with squamous cell carcinoma for malignant tumors and Benign Vascular-lymphatic tumors for benign tumors, and many receive surgical therapy.

Keywords: oral tumor, benign oral tumor, malignant oral tumor.

[ABS-90]

Beta catenin and L1CAM Expressions as a Prognostic Marker in Type I Endometrial Carcinoma

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Abstract

Objective: This study aimed to assess the expression of beta-catenin and L1CAM with their relationship as a prognostic marker in type I endometrial carcinoma.

Methods: 49 types I endometrial carcinoma were selected by taking stratified sampling samples from January 2017 to December 2017. We used the immunohistochemical procedure to evaluate the expression of beta-catenin and L1CAM related to prognostic parameters i.e., myometrial invasion, lymphovascular invasion, and metastatic event.

Results: The statistical results revealed that there was a significant difference between beta-catenin and L1CAM expressions viewed from tumor cells with the depth of myometrial invasion (> 50%), the occurrence of lymphovascular invasion, and presence of metastases in type I endometrial carcinoma ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusion: These results suggest that the tendency of overexpression of beta-catenin together with L1CAM can increase the progression of tumor cells in type I endometrial carcinoma, in its ability to invade myometrium, lymphovascular invasion, and metastasis to other tissues. Our findings indicate that both beta-catenin and L1CAM are promising biomarkers for the prognosis of endometrial carcinoma.

Keywords: type I endometrial carcinoma; beta catenin; L1CAM; immunohistochemistry

[ABS-132]

The Role of Clinical Pathology Characteristics, CA 125 and Neutrophil-Lymphocyte Ratio as Prognostic Factors of Epithelial Ovarian Cancer

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Abstract

Objective: Epithelial ovarian cancer type 2 has the characteristic of rapid tumor growth and genetically more labile than that of type 1. CA 125 and neutrophil-lymphocyte ratio are factors that play a role in the prognosis of epithelial ovarian cancer.

Methods: This study used a retrospective cohort and survival analysis. Patient data were taken from medical records at RSUP Dr. Wahidin Sudirohusodo, Makassar, and Ibnu Sina Hospital Makassar for the period 2014-2019.

Results: The sample consisted of 231 patients. The significant variables were histology (P <0.001 HR 2.64 IK 1.62-4.30) and stage (P <0.001 HR 4.44 IK 2.42- 8.14) while the levels of CA 125 (P = 0.907 HR 1.05 CI 0.48-2.31) and the neutrophil-lymphocyte ratio (P <0.364 HR 1.25 CI 0.77 to 2.02) were not statistically significant.

Conclusion: Type 2 epithelial ovarian cancer and advanced stage are the prognostic factors that most play a role in epithelial ovarian cancer.

Keywords: epithelial ovarian cancer, prognostic factors

[ABS-173]

Development of Nurses Caring Behavior Scale for Cancer Patients Undergoing Chemotherapy Using Qualitative Method

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Abstract

Receiving chemotherapy treatment is very difficult for cancer patients because the physical and psychological effects are very complex. As care providers, nurses should have the ability to improve the quality of care in cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy. Quality care of nursing can be manifested through nursing care based on nurses caring behavior. Swanson's theory is expected to contribute to further research in the development of new scales and the validity of the instruments which are already based on the 5 structures of Middle Range Swanson Theory of Caring 1991. This study aimed to form a new conceptual framework in domain form and produce statement items through a qualitative approach. The research utilized a phenomenological approach; in-depth interviews were conducted with five open-ended questions given to 12 participants. Interviews were digitally recorded and transcribed; then, the data were analyzed using content analysis. Overall, the resulting questionnaire contained 5 main domains with a total of 33 statement items. The first domain is respecting culture with 5 item statements. The second domain is providing information with 6 statement items. The third domain is responsiveness with 7 statement items. The fourth domain is competencies with 9 statement items. The fifth domain is providing overall motivation with 6 statement items. Qualitative methods successfully produced a perceptive questionnaire of cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy, evaluating the nurses caring behavior with five main domains and 33 statement items with positive and negative statement items.

Keywords: qualitative methods, cancer patient, chemotherapy, caring, tools development

[ABS-197]

Apoptosis Effects of Ethanol Extracts Prasman Leave (*Eupatorium Triplinerve Vahl*) on Breast Cancer Cells

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Abstract

Objective: Breast cancer is included in the ranks of diseases that are very much suffered by the world community, particularly in developing countries such as Indonesia. Passman plants are known to contain flavonoid compounds and antioxidants and therefore, it has the potential as an anticancer.

Methods: This study aims to explore the cytotoxic effect of passman leaves extract on the survival of MCF-7 breast cancer cells. Passman leaf extraction (*Eupatorium triplinerve Vahl*) was carried out by soaking it in 96% ethanol. Cytotoxic observations to obtain IC₅₀ values were carried out using the WST method. Observation and examination of apoptosis were achieved by applying trypan blue.

Results: The results showed that the treatment of ethanol extracts of passman leaves (10-100 µg / mL) for 48 hours inhibited cell growth with IC₅₀ 35.49 µg / mL and could stimulate apoptosis.

Conclusion: The results of this study indicate that ethanol extracts of passman leaves have a cytotoxicity effect against cancer cells by inducing cell apoptosis.

Keywords : Prasman leaves; apoptosis; Breast Cancer Cell

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dr. Andi Suheyra Syauki, Sp.KJ (K)

WOMEN AND MENTAL

NOVEMBER 26, 2020



[ABS-15]

Online Prostitution Amidst Rapid Technology: Literature Legal Review

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Abstract

Objective: The study aims to calculate online (women) prostitution amidst rapid technology, including revolution 4.0.

Method: The research used normative legal research, which is resulted from legal materials such as regulation, the principle of law, and some related cases.

Results: The study indicates that prostitution workers have more than one mobile phone and/or more than one sim card. Increasingly, prostitution workers meet and conduct negotiations with clients online and meet at a mutually agreed venue, which could be the prostitution worker's own venue, the client's home, or another venue such as a hotel.

Conclusion: The rapid development of technology has created a new model of prostitution in the world today. Prostitution workers use technology to make it easier for them to find clients and avoid disclosure of the practice of prostitution which is certainly a crime.

Keywords: Online Prostitution, Technology.

[ABS-22]

The Tradition of Mambosuri Toba Batak Traditional Ceremony for a Pregnant Woman with Seven Months Gestational Age for Womens Physical and Mental Health

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Abstract

This study aimed to determine the process and meaning of the mambosuri tradition for the physical and mental health of Toba Batak women who will give birth to their first child. This research was conducted with qualitative methods with interactive models and Anthropolinguistic Approach. Mambosuri tradition (Seven Months) in the Toba Batak tradition is carried out as an initiation, a means used to overcome anxiety because in ancient times. In Mambosuri, life was inadequate, causing the death of many women who were pregnant with their first child. The process of mambosuri begins with the welcoming of female family members by male family members. The pregnant women are given their favorite food (sipanganon), a traditional fabric (ulos), rice (boras si pir ni tondi), traditional food (tudu-tudu sipanganon), and inspiring words (hata sigabe-gabe)." The tradition of mambosuri is hope and prayer at the time of mambosuri, thus increasing the physical and mental health of a mother who is seven months pregnant will feel calmer and believe there is nothing to worry about until the birth arrives.

Keywords: Mambosuri, pregnant women, Toba Batak

[ABS-23]

The Impact of Marpaniaran Traditional Dance of Women of Toba Batak Wedding Ceremony for Women's Physical and Mental Health

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Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to describe the benefits of marpaniaran traditional dance of women for the women's physical and mental health, the meanings and functions of marpaniaran at the Toba Batak traditional wedding ceremony. This research observed by using an anthropolinguistic approach with the analytic parameters is interconnection, availability, and sustainability. The qualitative paradigm with the ethnography model used in this research. Marpaniaran has good benefits for women's physical and mental health. The movement performed between hands and feet require good physical health because dancing must be done well and long at the wedding ceremony. Feelings of pleasure, gratitude, and welfare of women for what they receive will increase the mental health of women. There are several meanings and functions of marpaniaran, namely as a ritual worship of God and hulahula receiver party, asking for blessings from God and hulahula, and encouraging the soul of the bride in running a household. Marpaniaran requires a strong women's physical and mental health very much. The body movements and women's feelings of welfare in marpaniaran make the Toba Batak women physically and mentally healthy and strong.

Keywords: Batak women, Marpaniaran women, physical and mental health

[ABS-24]

Ngikat Janji Giving Dowry for Bride as Marriage Readiness Perspective in Tamiangs Wedding Ceremony Tradition

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Abstract

This study aimed to find the cultural performances which can apply to keep physical and mental health for women in Tamiangs wedding ceremony tradition. This research employed the ethnography method. As ethnographic research, the data were collected through depth, open-ended interview, direct participatory observation, focus group discussion which is often abbreviated as FGD and written documents. In-depth and open-ended interviews were applied to obtain data from the informants who understand Tamiangs wedding ceremony tradition, especially on Ngikat Janji and also the terms. The focus of analysis is on performance, indexicality, and participation as components of linguistic anthropology. The performance of Ngikat Janji as part of Tamiangs wedding ceremony tradition means the way to honor women for their marriage readiness. Marriage readiness is an important mental indicator for the bride and through it also to keep physical of the bride, especially reproduction health because every bride who has Ngikat Janji no more relationships with other men like dating. It indicates the honor concept contained in the tradition. Honor concept represented the physical and mental health of women brides in Tamiangs ethnicity is an important indicator to build up a quality life.

Keywords: Tamiangs wedding ceremony tradition, marriage readiness, honor concept

[ABS-25]

The Tradition of Markobar in Mangalap Boru Picking a Bride as Advice for the Women Mental Health in Mandailing Wedding Ceremony

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Abstract

The study was conducted to explain the role of markobar (speech) in mangalap boru toward the bride (specifically) and women (generally) mental health in Mandailingnese. This study is concerned with explaining the phenomenon of using language used to console and strengthen the bride who will move into the grooms house. This study used the ethnography model. The data were taken using a recording, interview, and observation. The steps in markobar of mangalap boru were analyzed based on its structure and explaining the speech that consists of advice for the bride. Markobar in mangalap boru produced the utterances to advise the bride to face her new situation with her groom's big family. The speech consists of an introduction by telling the steps of knowing the bride. It was then continued by a speech of accepting the bride to the grooms big family and advice from both sides. It is covered by giving speeches of requests from the brides family to take care of their daughter and promises from the groom's family. Tradition markobar in mangalap boru affected the bride's mental health to release her life custom with her family and move forward with her new with her husband. The pieces of advice in markobar strengthen her spirit and mental to accept the new situation and adapt it sincerely. The language used and performance in delivering markobar is Mandailing local wisdom that should be maintained toward an agreed life system in Mandailingnese.

Keywords: Mental health, women, markobar, mangalap boru, Mandailing

[ABS-44]

Marriage Satisfaction of Women in South Sulawesi During the COVID-19 Pandemic: A Descriptive Study

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Abstract

Marital satisfaction is a psychological condition that a couple needs to navigate their household ark. Domestic harmony which then affects the couple's decision to stay or divorce in marriage is largely determined by the satisfaction of their marriage. Several studies have shown that marital satisfaction is the psychological condition that most determines the psychological well-being of women in their married life. This study aims to find out how the level of marriage satisfaction of women in South Sulawesi during the Covid 19 pandemic. The uncertain socio-economic situation caused by the outbreak, most likely affects the level of their marriage satisfaction. 135 South Sulawesi women were involved as respondents in filling out the questionnaire. The data obtained were analyzed using descriptive analysis techniques using SPSS. The results showed that the marriage satisfaction level of South Sulawesi women during the pandemic tended to be low. Of the 135 respondents, 66% were in the low level of satisfaction category, 23% were in the medium category, and the remaining 11% were in the high category.

Keywords: marriage satisfaction, COVID-19 pandemic, South Sulawesi women.

[ABS-48]

The Effect of Marriage Satisfaction on Divorce Attitudes; a study on Married Couples in a Covid-19 Pandemic Situation in Makassar City

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Abstract

The divorce rate in South Sulawesi province is the highest outside Java. Based on data released by the Director General of the Religious Courts in 2016, South Sulawesi is in fourth place after East Java, West Java and Central Java. Makassar, the capital city of South Sulawesi, 3,543 couples divorced during the period of 2019. Psychologically, one of the factors that affect divorce is marriage satisfaction. The attitude towards divorce which is the beginning of the emergence of divorce behavior, one of which is influenced by the partners satisfaction with his marriage. This research is a quantitative study that tries to find the effect of marriage satisfaction on attitudes towards divorce in the city of Makassar. 188 residents of the city of Makassar were involved as samples in this study. The collected data were then analyzed using SPSS with simple linear regression analysis techniques. The results showed that there was an effect of marriage satisfaction on attitudes towards divorce in the city of Makassar (sig = 0.000 <0.005). From this research it was also found that marriage satisfaction contributed 48.6% (R Square 0.486).

Keywords: marriage satisfaction, attitudes towards divorce, married couples in a Covid-19 pandemic situation in Makassar City

[ABS-198]

Saluh Suh "Spells for Helping Labor Problem" Toward Mothers' Physical and Mental Health in Giving Birth of Simalungun Tradition

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Abstract

Objective: This study is aimed at describing the role of *Saluh suh* spells toward mothers' physical and mental health in giving birth in Simalungun tradition.

Method: The research method employed the qualitative paradigm with two data collections: observation and interview. The analytical method applied an interactive model: data condensation, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification. An Anthropolinguistic approach focused on shaman's performance, indexicality, and participant. Parameters of research were interconnection, evaluability, and sustainability.

Results: In helping labor problems toward mothers' physical and mental health in giving birth, mothers should consume the *demban panurungi*, and mineral water which has been pronounced with the *Saluh suh* spells. *Saluh suh* spells is the symbols of fertility, prosperity, and source of life. It is the supplication prayer that made mothers feel calm, comfort, relax, and dare to face the labor normally because the text contains support, motivation, optimism, and self-confidence that build up mothers' health mentally and physically.

Conclusion: *Saluh suh* spells were proven giving a positive impact toward mothers' physical and mental health in giving birth. By consuming *demban panurungi*, mineral water that has uttered by *Saluh suh* spells so that labor problems can be overcome by providing mothers a good feeling. The good feeling will give a positive impact on many aspects of mothers' healthy

Keywords: *Saluh suh* spells, mothers' physical health, mothers' mental health, Simalungun tradition.

[ABS-65]

The Role of Mudarris Arabic Lecturer Utterances in Audio Continuously For The Mental Health of Female Students in Understanding Arabic

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Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to describe the benefits of cognitive listening to Arabic audio continuously for female students on the development of their mental health, the meaning of the speech spoken by Mudarris Arabic lecturer in Arabic audio that impacts on a good understanding of Arabic. This study observed using a psychopragmatic approach. This study was based on a phenomenology paradigm which used as the basis of a qualitative research approach. Listening to Arabic audio have good benefits for the mental health of female students. In the cognitive process, listening has a good impact on the proficiency of female students in understanding Arabic so that they can retell it with good Arabic. Arabic audio spoken by Mudarris Arabic lecturer can continuously improve the mental health of female students in the form of good memory, good focus, increased intelligence, a calm feeling in the mind because of the speech in the form of Doa prayer that strengthens immunity their physical and mental health. Cognitive processes in listening to Arabic audio continuously are urgently needed to improve mental health and good physical immunity in female students. Arabic speaking, spoken by Mudarris Arabic lecturer can make a healthy mentality, strong memory, and intelligence to think better.

Keywords: Arabic audio, cognitive process, female students and mental health

[ABS-128]

A Correlation Study of Depression Symptoms: Women vs. Men

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Abstract

The prevalence of depression varies between women and men. The most prevalent was in women. We aim to study the comparison of depression symptoms based on gender. We used a correlational study to 243 women and 265 men after collecting symptom depression using the CES-D scale and other primary characteristic data (e.g., socio-economic). "could not get going" symptom in women have a very moderate to strong ($r=0.40-0.60$) significant correlation ($p<0.001$) to many depression symptoms rather than men. Reversely to "feeling sad" symptom. Some explanations also are elaborated for gender by each primary characteristic. We conclude that there is a unique comparison of depression symptoms between women and men.

Keywords: Depression symptoms; women; mental health

[ABS-148]

Family Resilience in Caring for Drug Addiction

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Abstract

Objective: This qualitative study explores family resilience based on the perspective of parents when their children experience drug addiction.

Methods: In-depth interviews, assessments and case documentation have been carried out. The process of interpreting the meaning is carried out to obtain the significance of the interview using Interpretative Phenomenology Analysis.

Results: The themes of limited financial support, lack of time together, regret for life, unilateral decisions and a harsh environment are considered to be negative, on the other hand the theme has become Gods destiny with positive values. Lack of family resilience due to the complexity of the problem has contributed to the increase in cases of addiction in adolescents.

Conclusion: Improving the quality of life of adolescents can be created by optimizing family resilience.

Keywords: Caring, drug addiction, family resilience

[ABS-150]

Why Not Wearing Mask during Covid-19 outbreak: Big Question Mark

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Abstract

Objective: The qualitative research participants were 15 mothers, had children and did not work.

Methods: Collecting data through in-depth interviews, observations and field notes. The data were arranged into transcripts, analyzed through the process of data reduction, triangulation and conclusions.

Results: The resulting themes include: family inner conflicts, the mother of a central family figure, increased family burdens, lack of awareness, fluctuations in family income which are internal causes, while external causes are inconsistencies in implementing regulations, the uncertainty of information validity, lack of role models, restrictions in cultivating culture.

Conclusion: It is necessary to strengthen multisectoral coordination continuously in fostering a culture of awareness of using masks during the Covid-19 period.

Keywords: big question, Covid-19, outbreak, question

[ABS-199]

Association Between Cathecol -O-Methyltransferase (COMT) Val 158 Met Polymorphisms And Psychosocial Stressors In Torajanese Schizophrenic Patients

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Abstract

Objective: The Torajanese has a ritual tradition for the dead and marriage ceremonies from generation to generation on a large-scale; this is one of the cultural factors that influences the evolution of genetic adaptation. Increased incidence of schizophrenia annually is often associated with Cathecol -O-Methyltransferase (COMT) Val 158 Met polymorphisms as one of the genes causing schizophrenia. This study was aimed to determine the association between Cathecol -O-Methyltransferase Val 158 Met polymorphisms and psychosocial stressors with schizophrenia in Torajanese schizophrenia patients.

Method: This was a quantitative study with a cross-sectional analytical description. There were 210 subjects divided equally into 3 groups, namely the Torajanese schizophrenia group with three subsequent generations (n = 70), normal Torajanese group (n = 70) and normal non-Torajanese group (n = 70). This study was conducted at Hasanuddin University Hospital and its network. PCR and RFLP examination was used for Cathecol-O-Methyltransferase (COMT) Val 158 Met polymorphism. The questionnaire was used to assess psychosocial stressors.

Result: There was a significant difference in the distribution of genotypes between the Torajanese schizophrenia group and the normal Torajanese group, between the normal Torajanese group and the normal non-Torajanese group ($p < 0.05$). There were 3 genotypes in Cathecol -O-Methyltransferase (COMT) Val 158 Met polymorphisms in Torajanese, namely Val/Val, Val/Met and Met/Met; and for the 140 subjects of the Torajanese, the amount of Val/Val genotypes was 104 (74.3 %) subjects, Val/Met genotype was 32 (22.9%) subjects and Met/Met genotype was 4 (2.9%) subjects. It was found that 74 (52,9%) subjects had psychosocial stressors and 66 (47.1%) subjects didn't have psychosocial stressors.

Conclusion: There was a significant association between psychosocial stressors and Torajanese schizophrenia group. There was a significant relationship between Cathecol -O-Methyltransferase (COMT) Val 158 Met polymorphisms and Torajanese schizophrenia group. There was no significant difference in PANSS scores on the COMT Val 158 Met polymorphism genotypes.

Keywords: Schizophrenia, Cathecol-O-Methyltransferase (COMT) Val 158 Met polymorphism, psychosocial stressors, PANSS, Torajan

**Magister Program of Biomedical Sciences
Magister Program of Midwifery
Magister Program of Gender and Development
Studies**



GRADUATE SCHOOL
HASANUDDIN UNIVERSITY

ROOM 9

Moderator:

Dr. Ifayanti Ridwan Saleh, SP, MP

**WOMEN IN LEADERSHIPS AND
DECISION MAKING ROLES**

NOVEMBER 26, 2020



[ABS-147]

Exploring the Role of Nurses in Oral Dental Hospitals: Literature Review

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Abstract

One of the roles of nurses in the hospital is to provide oral care, so that the purpose of this study is to systematically explore and describe the role of nurses in dental and oral hospitals. This research method is a literature review with a systematic literature search conducted on four databases, namely PubMed, Scopus, ScienceDirect, and ProQuest articles in the last ten years in English and related to the role of nurses in dental and oral hospitals. Based on eight articles analyzed, the role of nurses in dental and oral hospitals consists of three steps, namely Oral assessment, health promotion, and education such as providing counseling related to oral health and providing oral care. So it must be supported by education or training on oral assessment, health promotion, and oral care. The role of nurses is important in dental and oral hospitals as caregivers and conducting assessments. Thus adequate knowledge, attitudes, and practices are required by nurses to provide effective oral health care.

Keywords: Nurse; Oral Care; Oral Dental Hospitals; Literature Review.

[ABS-52]

**Women's Choice of Road Taken or Not Taken: A Feminist Study of Miles
Franklins My Brilliant Career**

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Abstract

The aim of this study is to explore a dilemma faced by a career woman, especially in balancing her career and household responsibility. The data of this study were taken from an Australian novel written by a feminist writer, Miles Franklin. Borrowing Robert Frosts Road Not Taken poem is to make an analogy to the decision the women should make. This portrait of women's problems is not only presented in a literary work but also happens in real life of women. This study is a descriptive qualitative done through library research by using a feminist approach. The approach is used to study the female protagonist on the way she overcomes her problems, especially in balancing her career and household responsibility. The result indicates that although the female protagonist needs to empower herself by pursuing her career, naturally, she is also responsible for household works. From the analysis, it is also found that women represented by the female protagonist are more capable of playing double roles than men.

Keywords: Career woman; Household responsibility; Double role.

[ABS-20]

**Transformation of Womens Leadership Through Natural Dyeing Weaving
(Ethnographic Studies on Palue Weavers)**Hendrikus Pedro^{1,2*}, Koentjoro¹, Sito Meiyanto¹, Budi Andayani¹¹Faculty of Psychology Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta, Indonesia; ²Faculty of Social Sciences Universitas Nusa Nipa, Maumere, Indonesia.

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Abstract

Culturally, Palue men are leaders and not women. The division of roles based on gender is lived and carried out hereditary. Women weave, while men are not allowed to be involved in weaving activities. In 2013 there was an eruption of Rokatenda volcano-Palue and thousands of residents in the danger zone were evacuated from the remote and fertile island of Palue to the Hewuli sub-district, which is on the outskirts of the regency of Maumere. The refugees adapted a lifestyle that depended on the availability of land into a home industry weaving because they did not have agricultural land. The purpose of this study was to find an explanation for the transformation process of the Palue female weaver's leadership. An ethnographic approach is used in this study. Data collection was carried out for 17 months by directly involved in natural dyeing weaving activities of 15 families of weavers. The results showed that there was a leadership transformation in the Palue weaver's families who worked on the natural dyeing weaving. The weavers became the managers in charge of the natural dyeing weaving process involving the husband and children. There has been a cultural change. Husbands have started to help dyeing weaving process and are not ashamed to help their wives with work. The leadership of the natural dyeing weaving has an impact on the decision-making process in the family. Weavers are the main decision-makers regarding the family economy. At the community level, the weavers become leaders who provide change by forming work organizations from working groups to co-operatives, becoming incubators of the learning process to manage a culture-based tourism business. The transformation of the female weaver's leadership occurs naturally through an increase in the competence of weaving, which aims to increase income. The increase in income gives the weavers a high bargaining position in making economic decisions within the family. The high bargaining position allows the weavers to influence their husbands and children to take part in the production process. The group work process gives weavers a strong influence on community decision-making.

Keywords: Women leadership, Natural dyeing weaving, Palue Tribe, weavers.

[ABS-21]

The Role of Women in Preserving Local Wisdom Poda Na Lima Five Advices for the Community Health in Toba Batak

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Abstract

Objective: This study aimed at (1) describing the local wisdom Poda Na Lima Five Advices for community health, and (2) analyzing the local women's activities in preserving the local wisdom Poda Na Lima Five Advices for the community health.

Methods: The research method employed in this study was a qualitative paradigm with an interactive model in four interactive steps. After data collection, there were three steps of analysis, namely data display, data condensation, and conclusion drawing/verification. The interactive model of the research method was conducted with an anthropolinguistic approach.

Results: Toba Batak has inherited and practiced local community Poda Na Lima Five Advices for community health, which is very important to be continuously practiced to keep healthy such as on this pandemic covid-19. Toba Batak women conduct healthy activities to ask and guide people to keep safe and healthy.

Conclusion: Women play a significant role to preserve local wisdom Poda Na Lima Five Advices for keeping people safe and healthy.

Keywords: Local wisdom; Pods na lima; Community health; Preservation.

[ABS-200]

The Role of Women in Preparing Healthy Cullinary Food Tipang at Tourist Destination

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Abstract

Objectives: The purpose of this paper is to describe (1) the role of women in preparing healthy culinary about food health and (2) the varian of food health in Tipang as a tourist destination for the woman health.

Methods: This paper reviewed using an anthropolinguistic approach with analytic parameters is interconnection, availability, and sustainability. The qualitative paradigm with the interactive model used in this study. Interactive model in four interactive steps: data collection, data condensation, data display and conclusion drawing/verification

Results: The healthy culinary made possible the health for women and requires healthy women to support increase breastfeeding by torbangun, tipa-tipa and sasagun also made healthy for women.

Conclusion: In general, the role of women in preparing healthy culinary food tipang as a tipa-tipa, sasagun, torbangun so important thing for the woman health in Indonesia is developing. Areas that experienced is Humbang Hasundutan Regency.

Keywords: Role; Healthy cullinary food, Tourist destination.

[ABS-64]

The Role of Mothers in Parenting Children's Health Through Folk Songs Didong Doah

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Abstract

Objective: The objective of this research is to describe (1) how the role of mothers in parenting their children about education and health in preparing the children's health physically and mentally, and (2) how mothers use folk songs Didong Doah in their upbringing activities.

Methods: This research employed a qualitative paradigm method with the ethnography model. It also used the anthropolinguistic approach with the analytical parameters, namely interconnection, valuability, and sustainability.

Results: The parenting patterns of mothers toward children are carried out by preparing education about social, health, and cultural values and norms for their children, starting from the age of five years. It is done by singing the folk songs didong doah with the text of the song, which contains teaching about social, health, and cultural values and norms when the children went to sleep.

Conclusion: Mothers play an essential role in preparing their children's education and health in the family. The folk songs Dong Doah has functioned as a medium or means used by mothers in their parenting practices.

Keywords: The Role of Mother; Parenting Pattern; children's Health; Didong Doah.

[ABS-66]

The Role Of Women In Maintaining Health And Preserving Culinary In Malay Batubara Society Through The Tradition Of Menotou Banjo

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Abstract

Objective: This study discussed the role of Batubara Malay women in maintaining health and preserving culinary through the Menotou Banjo tradition. The Menotou Banjo tradition is a tradition of growing rice in the Malay community in Batubara Regency, North Sumatra Province.

Method: The research method used, namely qualitative with interactive models. The interactive model used four stages, namely data collection, data condensation, data display, and conclusions: drawing / verifying. The research approach used is anthropolinguistics.

Results: The results showed the role of Batubara Malay women in maintaining the health of themselves and their families through healthy food during the rice planting season. The serving of food and cakes during the implementation of the Menotou Banjo tradition is a symbol of the ability and skills of the Batubara Malay woman in gathering almost the same food into various types of food. Besides, Batubara Malay women also have a high social and mutual cooperation in social life.

Conclusion: The conclusion of the research shows that the Batubara Malay woman has an important role in maintaining health and also helps her husband to earn a living for family survival. Thus the next generation of healthy, prosperous, and intelligent people will be created.

Keywords: Batubara Malay Women, health, food, and tradition

[ABS-55]

DANI WOMENS STRUGGLE IN PRIVATE CULTURAL SPACES AND PUBLIC CULTURAL SPACES

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Abstract

The Dani tribe anthropologically has a variety of classifications that are formed based on culture and their environment, which will form a set of values, norms, rules that serve as guidelines in regulating the life of every supporter of Papuan culture to carry out, plan, implement, decide, and interact with anyone. Papuan socio-cultural diversity illustrates how a strong dani woman shows her identity in a private (domestic) cultural environment and a public cultural environment. In a socio-cultural structure in Papua, strong dani women are always in a private cultural environment because the values of Patrilineal culture always dominate in the decision-making of all activities carried out by every cultural supporter without the exception of the mighty woman dani. The order of patrilineal cultural values in Papua, a mighty woman, Dani is in household, gardening and child care activities. The system of knowledge and development of knowledge that every strong woman possesses will provide a guide or framework to determine what, to determine what could be, to determine how we feel it, to determine what we should do about this, and to determine how to do it. Thus the knowledge possessed by every strong woman can provide direction and guidance in organizing, planning, implementing, and deciding what her future development will be in a public cultural environment. Qualitative methodology is used to describe the data collected through interview techniques and literature studies, the struggle of a mighty dani woman in a private culture is shown through productive hard work, so that in private culture, a mighty woman dani can provide solutions, determine, and decide what is private. In the public cultural environment, dani mighty women strive to achieve the highest level of education and skills, so that today's mighty dani women can decide to do their activities and be in the world of government, private sector, church, political organizations and other professions.

Keywords: Struggle; Dani Women; Private spaces; Public spaces.

[ABS-60]

THE ROLE OF FISHERMAN WIVES ON SUPPORTING FAMILY ECONOMIC SECURITY IN THE TOBATI-ENGGROS FISHERMAN COMMUNITY IN YOTEFABA BAY JAYAPURA

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Abstract

Tobati Enggros fishers are traditional fishermen who manage and utilize resources around the coastal area and Yotefa Bay, which are the customary rights of the customer community. This paper aims to describe how the role and contribution of fishermen wives in supporting the survival and economic sustainability of the family. This study used the descriptive qualitative method. The selection of informants is carried out by snowball, by assigning a key informant who is also a guide in determining the next informant. Data collection includes observation, in-depth interviews, and FGD (Focus Group Discussion). Data analysis includes data categorization, data description, and data interpretation. The results showed that fishermen wives in the Tobati-Enggros fishing community played a very significant role in the survival and economic sustainability. This is because fishermen wives play a dual role in the public and domestic sphere, apart from playing a role in the domestic sphere, such as doing household affairs, raising children and serving husbands, cooking, washing, and cleaning the house. It turns out that fishermen wives also play an active role in the public sphere by contributing to fishing activities and managing coastal resources.

Keywords: Fishermens Wife; Tobati-Enggros; Teuk Yotefa; Jayapura; Papua.

[ABS-5]

**Indonesia Women Ministers: Gait and Significance for the Women's Movement
Since the Early Reformation to the Presence**

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Abstract

After 20 years of reform, the women's political movement has succeeded in producing a number of policies with a gender perspective. This shows that women's civil society groups have been able to push the pro-gender policy even though the number of women's representation in parliament is not sufficient. The gender responsive policy agenda in Indonesia still faces obstacles and challenges. This paper describes the presence of women in the cabinet in Indonesia since the beginning of the reform period to the present and describes the factors that are underlying the ups and downs of women's representation in politics and government in Indonesia. This study uses a feminist institutionalism approach by collecting data through document studies. Results analysis is carried out by examining the gaps and appropriateness of women's achievements in government (cabinet) and their challenges. The results of the study show that the electability of women as legislators is still far below 30 percent. The presence of women politicians in parliament is considered unable to show a different political color. In contrast, the executive branch of power, such as women ministers, has unique opportunities in terms of policymaking that have a direct impact on women as a great opportunity to form a gender-discriminatory face of government. Women, as agents of change, can be seen when they have a good bargaining position in determining every policy direction. Women in the executive branch are expected to be able to represent their aspirations in fulfilling women's needs and interests so that they are no longer neglected.

Keywords: Reform; Women Ministry; Women's Political Representation.

[ABS-58]

WOMEN LEADER IN LOCAL DEMOCRACY IN SOUTH SULAWESI (Case Study on Regional Head Elections in 2020)Muh. Iqbal Latief^{1*}, Rabina Yunus¹, Hasbi¹, Riri Amandaria¹¹Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Hasanuddin

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Abstract

From the 2009 to 2019 elections, the number of female legislators in the South Sulawesi DPRD has increased significantly. In the 2009 Election, there were 12 people. Then in the 2014 Election, it increased to 16 people and in the 2019 Election, there were 26 women legislators or had met the 30% quota for women in parliament. However, affirmative policies in the legislative domain do not apply to the executive realm. The regulation regulates the quota of 30% for women only in legislative elections, while in regional head elections (Pilkada), the quota is not accommodated. This is the reason why women candidates for the regional head are less accommodated, either through political parties or individuals. In fact, from the direct Pilkada to the simultaneous Pilkada (2005 until now), only one woman has been elected as the Regent in South Sulawesi. This paper tries to study women leaders in local democracy in South Sulawesi, especially the simultaneous regional elections in 2020. The method used is descriptive qualitative, and processed data, namely secondary data and primary data. This research begins with the identification and formulation of problems, data collection, data processing and analysis, including data classification and reduction, drawing conclusions and verification. The results of the study illustrate that the lack of emerging candidates for regional head among women in South Sulawesi is due to the still strong structural and cultural constraints. The indication; (1) Pilkada regulations have not been in favor of women candidates for the regional head, even though Election regulations are very favorable to women candidates; (2) The attitude of political parties has not seriously pushed women as candidates for the regional head, but is still oligarchic; (3) The attitude of the community in supporting the candidates for regional head from among women is still low, especially in the candidacy stage; (4) The role of gender-based social institutions has not been maximized to encourage women as regional heads; (5) the patriarchal culture is still strong in society, making women candidates for regional head less appreciated. As a suggestion, the regulations governing the Pilkada need to be revised so that they are more pro-female candidates. Likewise, regulations related to political parties need to be revised in relation to aspects of education and political regeneration that are more proportional for women.

Keywords: Leadership, Women, Democracy, Local, Regional Election

[ABS-43]

Women Leaders in the Perspective of South Sulawesi People: A Exploratory Study

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Abstract

Since then until now, the issue of whether or not women should be leaders is still a matter of controversy. There are groups that refuse, and some are not. Women in leadership vortex are a never-ending problem. As an entity, South Sulawesi is an administrative area which of course, has its own perspective on women leaders. The province, which is mostly inhabited by the Bugis-Makassar tribe, of course has its own values related to how they perceive female leaders.

This research is an exploratory study which tries to explore how the people of South Sulawesi view women's leadership. A total of 320 respondents from South Sulawesi participated in filling out an open questionnaire. The data obtained were then analyzed using coding techniques using the principle of thematic inductive analysis. The results showed that the people of South Sulawesi varied in their view of women leaders. In the feasible or not category, 56% of respondents said they were feasible and 44% said they were not. In the category of reasons, they stated that they were worthy, the most prominent response was that women also deserve to be leaders as long as they have the ability. While in the category of reasons, they stated that they were not worthy, the most prominent response was because religion prohibits women from becoming leaders.

Keywords: Women Leaders; The Perspective of South Sulawesi people; Exploratory study.

[ABS-139]

The Influence of Transformational Leadership and Organizational Culture on Organizational Citizenship Behavior with job satisfaction as an intervening variable for female staff at PT. Primissima in Sleman, Yogyakarta

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Abstract

This study is aimed to examine the effect of transformational leadership and organizational culture on organizational citizenship behavior (OCB) with job satisfaction as an intervening variable for female staff at PT. Primissima in Sleman, Yogyakarta. This research is a quantitative descriptive study with a population of 50 female staff. The sampling technique is saturated because the population is relatively small. Methods of data collection were used through the distribution of questionnaires, which is tested the validity and reliability of all items evaluated afterward. Data analysis was performed using Statistical Product and Service Solution (SPSS) and analyzed using path analysis. To evaluate the indirect effect between variables, the study applied the Sobel Test. The results show that there is a significant influence of the Transformational Leadership variable on Job Satisfaction, there is a significant influence of the Organizational Culture variable on Job Satisfaction, there is a significant influence of the Transformational Leadership variable on Organizational Citizenship Behavior, there is no significant influence from the variable Organizational Culture on Organizational Citizenship Behavior, there is no significant influence of the Job Satisfaction variable on Organizational Citizenship Behavior, there is a significant indirect effect of transformational leadership variables on organizational citizenship behavior through job satisfaction, there is no significant effect direct of organizational culture variables on organizational citizenship behavior through job satisfaction.

Keywords: Transformational Leadership; Organizational Culture; Organizational Citizenship Behavior (OCB); Job satisfaction.

[ABS-131]

**Transformational leadership on employee performance in industrial centers
makassar plantation products**

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Abstract

Objective: This study aims to find accurate evidence that supports the notion that transformational leadership has an effect on employee performance at the plantation products industry center.

Methods: In this study, samples were taken as many as 45 people in certain functional sections. This study uses data collection techniques through observation and questionnaires. The descriptive method used was the SPSS version 22 computer program.

Results: Prove that there is a significant influence between variables X and Y as evidenced by the sig 0.042 <0.5.

Conclusion: There is a positive and significant influence of transformational leadership on the performance of employees at the plantation products industry hall, this is indicated by a significant value with the provisions that indicate that there is a positive influence.

Keywords: Leadership transformation; Employee performance.

[ABS-201]

**The Analysis of Women's Leadership in Developing the Quality of Family Health
in Coastal Communities in South Sulawesi
(Case in the Takalar Regency Dasawisma group)**

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Abstract

Dasawisma is a part of the PKK (Family Prosperity Education) organization which consists of 10 families in a group chaired by one of its members. Dasawisma is scattered throughout all villages in Indonesia which has an important role in encouraging the implementation of community empowerment programs. This study aims to analyze the women's leadership of the Dasawisma chairpersons in supporting the improvement of the quality of family health among cadre groups in coastal communities of South Sulawesi. The research approach was qualitative by taking samples purposively on 10 dasawisma heads and 10 cadre families at random sampling from 200 people selected 15% of the subjects or 30 members of the dasawisma and 10 leaders of the cadres. Data were collected through interviews and FGD. Data analysis was carried out by using the performance analysis format of the chairpersons and cadres using 5 indicators that were scored with the highest score of 5 and the lowest score of 1, which would answer the magnitude of the role of the Dasawisma group in increasing the knowledge of members (cadres) and the leadership performance of the Dasawisma chairpersons in carrying out community programs. The results indicate that the role of Dasawisma in increasing women's knowledge is very high through the *balita* – (children) under five years old-- health program, family nutrition health improvement program, the leadership of the Dasawisma chairpersons play roles in moving the community through combined participating style as shown in participating approach 91,5% and Selling approach 75%.

Keywords: Dasawisma; Leadership; Quality of life.

[ABS-202]

The role of family in the seaweed *Kappaphycus alvarezii* farming in Southeast (SE) Sulawesi

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Abstract

The seaweed, *K. alvarezii*, is the most dominant seaweed farmed in SE Sulawesi. Seaweed farming cover at least 11 activities, namely site preparation, tying seeds, planting seeds, cleaning cultivation ropes during maintenance, preventing pests, harvesting, releasing the harvested seaweed to the para-para (drying block), drying the harvested seaweed, releasing the dried seaweed into sacks, transport the dried seaweed into the house, and sell the harvest to the buyer. Until these days, there have not been many studies describing the roles and duties of family members (husband and wife) in supporting these farming activities. The purpose of this study was to describe the role of the family in cultivating seaweed activities in Southeast Sulawesi. This study was conducted in two districts in SE Sulawesi: Langere Village, Bonegunu sub-district, North Buton District (BU) and in Bungin Indah Village, Tinanggea District, South Konawe District (KS). This study used structured interviews with a total of 62 household respondents involved in BU and 90 household respondents in KS. The respondents in BU were dominated by the Kulisusu ethnicity, while those in KS were dominated by the Bajo ethnicity. The results showed that in general, of the 11 cultivation activities, all cultivation activities in BU were dominated by husbands (100%) except for tying the seeds, which were all carried out by mothers (100%). Meanwhile, in KS, the roles of men (M) and women (W) or those in cooperation between the two parties (M-W) vary widely. Site preparation was dominated by M (91.92%) followed by M-W (6.06%) and 2.02% women; planting seedlings: M (94.95%) followed by M-W (5.05%); cleaning the cultivation rope during maintenance of M (86.87%) followed by W (8.08%) and M-W (5.05%); pest prevention: M 100%; harvesting: M (84.85%) followed by M-W (15.15%); releasing the harvested seaweed: M(87.88%) followed by M-W(8.08%) and W (4.04%); drying the harvested seaweed: W (44.44%) followed by M-W (38.38%) and M (17.17%); putting dried seaweed from drying it into sacks: male (82.83%) followed by M-W (17.17%); transporting the dried seaweed into the house: M (85.86%) followed by M-W (14.14%); bring crops to buyers: M (100%). The different patterns of cooperation among family members in seaweed farming will be discussed.

Keywords: Family; Seaweed; Farming; Southeast Sulawesi.

POSTER ABSTRACTS

[ABS-7]

Intraligament Giant Myoma

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Abstract

Background: Myoma is a benign tumor consisting of smooth muscle cells and contains fibrous connective tissue. Intraligamentary myomas include FIGO type 6 and 7 myomas originating from the myometrium on the surface of the serous or pedunculated base and can be intraligamentary. Intraligamentary myomas are the most frequent extrauterine myomas but their incidence is small. Myoma is said to be "giant" when it weighs at 11,4.

Clinical Case: A woman came to the hospital complaining of stomach enlargement since 7 years ago accompanied by abdominal pain in the last few months. Physical examination showed tumor size from symphysis pubis to siphoid process. Data from radiology examination is not available but from anatomical pathology examination, it is said that it is uterine myoma. Intraoperatively we found a giant intraligamentary myoma measuring 37 cm x 38 cm x 40 cm in the impression of being in a cavity donated with a myoma weight of 13.6 kg.

Result: We performed Total Abdominal Hysterectomy and Bilateral Salpingectomy.

Conclusion: Intraligamentary Giant Myoma is a case with small incidents and has considerable difficulties and complications in surgery.

Keywords: Intraligamentary Giant Myoma, Nulipara, Total Abdominal Hysterectomy.

[ABS-106]

Primary Amenorrhea due to Malignancy A case of Clear Cell Carcinoma in Younger age

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Abstract

Background: Ovarian Dysfunction is one of the etiology of primary amenorrhea, but how about the ovarian dysfunction occur at a younger age due to ovarian malignancy, in this case, is ovarian clear cell carcinoma (OCCC) that usually occurs in older age.

Case Report: We report a 17 years old woman presenting with primary amenorrhea with abdominal enlargement, from physical examination, radiology and laboratory findings, abdominal distension, pelvic mass with a size of 15x11 cm with an irregular border, decreased estrogen, and a significant increase in LDH, Ca-125, AFP. So, an exploratory laparotomy was performed, After performing an exploratory laparotomy we removed the tissue, and concluded it was a clear cell carcinoma.

Conclusion: Early diagnose of OCCC is crucial in primary amenorrhea due to better prognosis and treatment.

Keywords: Primary Amenorrhea, Clear cell carcinoma

[ABS-85]

Genotype of Low-Risk Type Human Papilloma Virus In Female Commercial Sex Workers In MakassarYurike Adehline¹, Susiawaty², Sharvianty Arifuddin³

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Abstract

Background: Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) infects about 11.6% of women worldwide. Low-risk HPV caused most benign asymptomatic proliferation but can cause negative HPV cervical cancer which can be prevented with vaccination. HPV study has not to be done in Makassar. This study can be used as epidemiologic data about incidence and risk factors of low-risk HPV infection in Makassar.

Objective: To investigate low-risk HPV genotype through HPV DNA examination and to determine the correlation between risk factors and incidence of HPV infection in Commercial Sex Workers (CSWs) in Makassar.

Method: Cross-sectional study was used and conducted in August 2019. The study population was productive CSWs with a total of 80 samples.

Result: HPV genotype examination showed low-risk HPV types were dominated by types 43 and 44. Coitarche was related to the incidence of HPV infection in Makassar ($p=0.002$).

Conclusion: Coitarche before 15 years old is a predisposing factor for HPV infection and the highest low-risk HPV genotype is type 43 and 44 in CSWs in Makassar.

Acknowledgment: Total sample was small and the sample grouping was not carried out, so bivariate and multivariate analyzes were not performed. The possibility of confounding variables can be considered caused by the change of prevalence results. The strength of this study was the identification method is more sensitive to genotype examination than the pap smear as a conventional method.

Keywords: Human Papilloma Virus Infection in Makassar, Commercial Sex Workers Makassar

[ABS-12]

Satisfying Outcome in Unplanned Pregnancy During Bcr-Abl Kinase Inhibitor (Imatinib) Therapy for Chronic Myeloid Leukemia with Philadelphia Chromosome: A Case Report

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Abstract

Chronic Myeloid Leukemia (CML) is a myeloproliferative disease characterized by translocation of chromosomes 9 and 22 and oncogenic protein BCR-ABL. There is a woman diagnosed with CML with Philadelphia chromosome who has an unplanned pregnancy during a course of oral chemotherapy treatment with BCR-ABL Kinase Inhibitor (Imatinib) in the first trimester of pregnancy. The pregnancy occurred spontaneously and the patient gave birth at term after induction of labor because the laboratory test results were progressing badly since the discontinuation of oral chemotherapy. A healthy baby boy was born and no congenital defect was found. The use of Imatinib during pregnancy is not of certainty to cause a teratogenic effect. However, it is recommended for women receiving oral chemotherapy regimens to use the contraceptive method with a low failure rate and it is expected that pregnant women who consume Imatinib during pregnancy can be calmer and not panic.

Keywords: Chronic myeloid leukemia, Imatinib, oral chemotherapy

[ABS-29]

Gyant Intraligamentary Uterine Leiomyoma: A Case Report

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Abstract

Giant intraligamentary uterine leiomyoma is very rare and can undergo degenerative changes that can pose diagnostic challenges. Hyaline degeneration is the most common type of degeneration. A 49-year-old nulliparous woman came to Wahidin Sudirohusodo General Hospital with complaints of an enlarged abdomen since 8 months ago accompanied by abdominal pain intermittent. Ultrasound examination and CT Scan Abdomen showed a large mass originating from the adnexa and extending into the abdominal cavity so that it pushes the surrounding organs. Preoperative diagnosis is cystic ovarian neoplasm. The patient underwent a total abdominal hysterectomy and bilateral salpingo-oophorectomy with complications of rupture of the ureter. Histopathologic examination reveals uterine leiomyoma with extensive hyaline degeneration. Preoperative evaluation is required to determine the correct preoperative diagnosis and to assess the difficulty of the surgical procedure to be performed to avoid surgical complications.

Keywords: Giant intraligamentary uterine myomas, hyaline degeneration, total abdominal hysterectomy

[ABS-180]

Lipocalin 2 could predict circulating MMP 9 levels in breast cancer patientsUleng Bahrun^{1,2,3,4}, Wildana⁵, Hegaria Rahmawati⁶, Liong Boy Kurniawan^{1,2,3*}, William Hamdani^{1,3,4,7}

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*Correspondence: liongboykurniawan@yahoo.com**Abstract**

Objectives: Breast cancer is the most prevalent carcinoma found in Indonesian females and its incidence remains high worldwide. Lipocalin 2 has been linked with the progression of breast cancer. Matrix metalloproteinase 9 (MMP 9) is an enzyme that has an important role in the angiogenesis process. This study aimed to investigate the relationship between lipocalin 2 and MMP 9 and the property of lipocalin 2 in predicting MMP 9 levels among females with breast cancer.

Method: A total of 55 female with breast cancer were enrolled in this cross-sectional study. Lipocalin 2 and MMP 9 were measured by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay.

Results: Lipocalin 2 was significantly correlated with MMP 9 levels ($r = 0.756$, $p < 0.001$). Lipocalin 2 levels could described the MMP 9 levels ($\beta = 0.76$, $p < 0.001$, R Squared = 56.9%).

Conclusion: The higher the lipocalin 2 levels in the female with breast cancer the higher the MMP 9 levels. Lipocalin 2 could be used to predict the MMP 9 levels.

Keywords: Lipocalin 2; MMP 9; Breast Cancer; Female.

[ABS-3]

The Comparison of Adnex Risk Model With Rmi (Risk Of Malignancy Index) 3 In Discriminating Preoperative Benign And Malignant Ovarian Mass

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Abstract

Background: Ovarian carcinoma remains one of the major problems in Oncology Gynecology. Many methods have been proposed to evaluate ovarian carcinoma risks. This study analyzes the comparison between ADNEX (Assessment of Different NEoplasias in the adneXa) Risk Model with RMI (Risk of Malignancy Index) 3 discriminating preoperative benign and malignant ovarian mass.

Methods: A comparative analytic cross-sectional study on 63 participants. Data and blood samples were taken from women with ovarian tumor diagnosis in associated hospitals. ACC, SENS, SPEC, PPV, and NPV were evaluated in both predictors and statistical analysis was performed using Chi-Square to evaluate menopausal and parity status correlation.

Results: From 63 total samples, consist 40 malignant and 23 benign tumors from pathology anatomy diagnosis. Both ADNEX Risk Model and RMI 3 predict 35 malignant and 28 benign tumors. The value of ACC, SENS, SPEC, PPV and NPV from RMI 3 analysis (79.37, 77.5, 82.6, 88.6, and 67.9%) higher than ADNEX Risk Model (73.02, 72.5, 73.9 82.9 and 60.7%). RMI 3 correlates significantly with all menopause and parity status ($p = 0.0001$ for premenopause, $p = 0.0054$ for postmenopause, $p = 0.000$ for nulipara and $p = 0.0046$ for parity >1). ADNEX Risk Model statistically significant in all parity status and premenopause group ($p = 0.0004$ for premenopause, $p = 0.0633$ for postmenopause, $p = 0.001$ for nulipara and $p = 0.0275$ for parity >1).

Conclusion: Both predictor tools have good performance in discriminating preoperative benign and malignant ovarian mass. RMI 3 is better in discriminating preoperative benign and malignant ovarian mass than ADNEX Risk Model.

Keywords: ADNEX Risk Model, RMI 3, ovarian tumor, malignancy

[ABS-10]

Clinicopathological factors of stage IB-IIB cervical cancer following neoadjuvant chemotherapy relevant to intraoperative bleeding and transfusion, ICU admission, and length of stay

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Abstract

Objectives: To compare the efficacy of NACT followed by surgery with surgery alone in cervical cancer stage IB-IIB.

Methods: Forty-three cervical cancer stage IB-IIB were included in this study. Platinum-based chemotherapy was performed three or six cycles consisted of intravenous paclitaxel (175 mg/m²) and cisplatin (50 mg/m²) or carboplatin (300-400 mg/m²) with 3 weeks interval followed by surgery in the first group (24 respondents) and primary surgery in the second group (19 respondents).

Result: Analytical test results showed levels of leukocytes ($p = 0.002$) and platelets ($p = 0.001$) were lower in the NACT group. Intraoperative bleeding (627.08 ml vs 605.26 ml) and intraoperative transfusion (8 vs 6) were higher in NACT Group. Positive LVSI was obtained 25% vs 57.89%, tumor sizes were significantly smaller in NACT group ($p < 0.001$).

Conclusion: NACT administration increase operability and improve pathologic prognostic factors, , but increases of hematological side effect and intraoperative complication

Keywords: Cervical cancer stage IB-IIB, NACT, Clinicopathological factors

Topic: Women and cancer

[ABS-57]

Correlation between pre-operative peripheral blood monocyte lymphocyte ratio and clinical staging, histological type, the grade of differentiation in epithelial ovarian carcinoma

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Abstract

This study was aimed to identify the correlation between preoperative peripheral blood monocyte lymphocyte ratio and clinical staging, histological type, as well as the grade of differentiation in epithelial ovarian carcinoma. This study was a cross-sectional study and was conducted at Wahidin Sudirohusodo Hospital, Makassar commence in January to December 2019. There was 100 participant with epithelial ovarian carcinoma in this study. Peripheral blood monocyte lymphocyte ratio had a positive correlation with the clinical staging of epithelial ovarian cancer. Stage IV ovarian cancer tends to have a higher mean monocyte lymphocyte ratio than stage I ovarian cancer. Mean monocyte lymphocyte ratio in mucinous. Endometrioid and clear cell type were respectively. Serous type ovarian cancer was more likely to have higher monocyte lymphocyte ratio compared with other types. This finding was different from well-differentiated ovarian cancer that has a lower mean monocyte lymphocyte ratio

Keywords: Epithelial ovarian carcinoma, monocyte lymphocyte ratio, ovarian carcinoma

[ABS-92]

The Survival of Patients with Nonepithelial Ovarian Cancer Based on Patients Characteristics and Treatments

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Abstract

Objective: Nonepithelial ovarian cancer is a rare disease with a poor prognosis. The present study aimed to analyze the survivals of patients with nonepithelial ovarian cancer based on patient's characteristics and treatments in South Sulawesi, Indonesia.

Method: This study used observational cohort design by collecting data from medical records (characteristics and treatments) of the patients whose pathology result was nonepithelial ovarian cancer at Wahidin Sudirohusodo Hospital and Ibnu Sina Hospital from January 2015 until June 2020.

Result: Among 498 cases of ovarian cancer, there were 24 cases of nonepithelial ovarian cancer. No variables were significantly associated with the recent status (died or alive) of these patients by multivariate analysis. Survival of these patients was then analyzed with the Kaplan Meier method and the only variable associated with better survival as patients underwent chemotherapy.

Conclusion: Chemotherapy gives better survival for patients with nonepithelial ovarian cancer.

Keywords: Nonepithelial ovarian cancer; survival; patients characteristics

[ABS-114]

Expression of Protein Regenerating Liver-3 (PRL-3) and E-Cadherin: Close Correlation With Metastatic Breast CancerUpik Anderiani Miskad¹, Syakir², Daniel Sampepajung², Irawan Yusuf²¹Department of Pathology, Faculty of Medicine, Hasanuddin University, Makassar; ²Faculty of Medicine, Hasanuddin University, Makassar, Indonesia*Correspondence: upik.miskad@gmail.com**Abstract**

Objective: Breast cancer is the most common malignant neoplasm worldwide. PRL-3 (protein regenerating liver-3/PTP4A3) was reported to participate in the progression and metastatic of various cancer including breast cancer. Recently PRL-3 was suggested to promote epithelial-mesenchymal transition (EMT) by downregulating E-cadherin expression. To clarify the molecular mechanisms involved in breast cancer progression and metastasis, we investigate the expression of PRL-3 and E-Cadherin and correlate the expression with the clinicopathologic parameters.

Methods: Expressions of PRL-3 and E-Cadherin in 114 primary breast cancer specimens and 73 lymph node metastasis were detected by immunohistochemistry.

Results: Among primary breast cancers examined, there were 11 (9.6%) low grade, 70 (61.4%) moderate grade, and 33 (28.9%) high-grade malignancy. There was a significant correlation between PRL-3 expression and histological grading of breast cancer ($p=0.044$) and the presence of lymph node metastasis ($p<0.001$). A significant correlation was also found between the expression of E-cadherin and the presence of LN metastasis ($p=0.001$). The expression of PRL-3 in the primary site was significantly correlated with the metastatic site ($p<0.001$). The result showed that the higher PRL-3 expression the lower the expression of E-cadherin in breast cancer.

Conclusions: These results strongly suggest that PRL-3 plays a role in the progression and metastasis of breast cancer. PRL-3 may downregulate the expression of E cadherin and induce metastatic ability in breast cancer.

Keywords: PRL-3, E-Cadherin, Breast cancer metastasis, Immunohistochemistry

[ABS-137]

Effect of Menopausal Status on IL-2 in Epithelial Ovarian Cancer Patients

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Abstract

Objective: This study aimed to determine the association of IL-2 with clinical stage, histopathological type, and degree of differentiation epithelial ovarian cancer.

Method: This was the analytical observational study with a cross-sectional approach, conducted at Wahidin Sudirohusodo Hospital and its network hospitals in Makassar. Primary data were collected from March 2019 - March 2020. The total sample was 68 women, 34 early stages, 34 advanced stages.

Results: There were no significant differences in IL-2 levels on clinical stage, histopathological type, degree of differentiation, and tumor residue in epithelial ovarian cancer ($p > 0.05$). There was a significant increase in IL-2 levels at age more than 50 years and menopause.

Conclusion: IL-2 was not associated with clinical stage, histopathological type, degree of differentiation, and IL-2 was associated with increased age and menopausal status.

Keywords: Ovarian Cancer, IL-2, Menopause, age

[ABS-154]

Mix Gonadal Dysgenesis with Dysgerminoma: Case Report

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Abstract

Introduction: Gonadal dysgenesis is one of the common causes of primary amenorrhea. There are three histological categories of gonadal dysgenesis, including Complete Gonadal dysgenesis, Mix Gonadal Dysgenesis, and partial Gonadal dysgenesis. Dysgerminoma is a malignant tumor due to the proliferation of primitive germ cells in the ovary. Cytogenetic disorders involving all or part of the Y chromosome or MGD, especially 45, X / 46, XY are associated with dysgerminoma.

Case Report: A 19-year-old woman with complaints of never had menstruation and an enlarged stomach. Karyotyping examination showed the results of chromosomes 45, X/ 46, XY. Total Hysterectomy and Bilateral Salpingo-oophorectomy was performed. Histopathology results showed a left ovarian dysgerminoma. She was treated using adjuvant chemotherapy.

Conclusion: In gonadal dysgenesis, the presence of Y chromosome is a high risk for developing gonadal tumors (50%) in genotype 46 XY. Dysgerminoma has the best prognosis of all ovarian Germ cell malignant tumor variants.

Keywords: Gonadal dysgenesis, Dysgerminoma

[ABS-136]

The effect of high fructose diet on body weight and interleukin-6 levels: a study on Wistar rats

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Abstract

Objective: This study aims to determine the effect of a high fructose diet on the expression of interleukin-6 in Wistar rats.

Methods: This study was a laboratory experimental, randomized controlled design with a post-test-only control group design on 30 adult male Wistar rats (*Rattus Copernicus*) aged 8-10 weeks which were randomly selected and divided into control and intervention groups. Obesity status was achieved by giving AD II diet and fructose 25% ad libitum. Bodyweight measurement is carried out every week. At weeks 4, 8, and 12, the rats were sacrificed and blood samples were collected from the orbital sinus for the interleukin-6 test.

Results: There was a significant increase in mean bodyweight of the 4-week HF group ($p = 0.002$), 8-week HF group ($p = 0.034$) and 12-week HF group ($p = 0.004$) rats. Body fat percentage of the 12-week HF group ($p = 0.000$) and obesity index / Lee's index in the 12-week HF group ($p = 0.043$) rats were a significant increase. There was also a significant positive correlation between body weight and body fat percentage to interleukin-6 level in Wistar rats fed with a high-fructose diet.

Conclusion: High fructose consumption can increase body weight, percentage of body fat which is positively correlated with the interleukin 6 levels.

KEYWORDS: Fructose; Interleukin-6; Obesity

[ABS-84]

Convalescent Plasma Therapy in Moderate to Severe COVID-19

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Abstract

There has been ongoing research regarding the therapy for the new Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) infection. Convalescent plasma therapy showed promising results in several cases of acute respiratory disease. We report 2 cases of patients with moderate to severe COVID-19 that was admitted with typical symptoms. In addition to supportive treatment, both patients were administered convalescent plasma during their hospitalization. The patient clinical features improved gradually without significant adverse effects. Both chest X-rays and laboratory examination also showed significant improvement.

Keywords: convalescent plasma; COVID-19; respiratory distress

[ABS-164]

Tuberculous Gumma in Multi Drug-Resistant Tuberculosis: A Rare CaseIrawaty Djaharuddin¹, Rina Angriany*, Jamaluddin Madolangan, Muzakkir Amir, Sri Ramadany

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Abstract

Introduction: The incidence of extra-pulmonary tuberculosis (TB) has a much stronger relationship with HIV infection. Only 1-2% of all extra-pulmonary TB cases are cutaneous TB.

Case: Female, 32-years-old, complained of tuberculosis-related symptoms and progressive swelling in the left lower abdomen for 2 months. The patient had a history of cured pulmonary tuberculosis in 2018. She was currently positive for MTB through acid bacilli smears and GeneXpert MTB showed multidrug-resistant (MDR) pulmonary tuberculosis. An abdominal physical examination was found a cystic mass with negative either pregnancy test or ELISA for HIV test. Chest X-Ray, abdominal ultrasonography, and biopsy of cystic mass were done. It was found that GeneXpert MTB of the biopsy tissue showed MDR tuberculous gumma.

Discussion: Tuberculous gumma or metastatic tuberculosis abscess is a form of cutaneous tuberculosis with predilection in extremity, trunk, and head and neck. Another site of tuberculosis can be found with tuberculous gumma. The key diagnosis is giant epithelioid cell granuloma in pathological findings. **Conclusion:** The incidence of tuberculous gumma in the immunocompetent patient was rare. Tuberculosis (TB) can have various manifestations and still very much among us.

Keywords: multidrug-resistant, pulmonary tuberculosis, tuberculous gumma, immunocompetent

[ABS-165]

Comorbidities and Mortality in Covid-19 Patients

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Abstract

Background: The high mortality rate in Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) patients is associated with their comorbid conditions. Therefore, it is important to identify risk factors associated with poor outcomes among COVID-19 patients. This study aimed to find out the comorbidities in case of death due to COVID-19.

Methods: The design of this study was a retrospective descriptive method with a confirmed COVID-19 patient hospitalized at Dr. Wahidin Sudirohusodo Hospital from March - September 2020. Ethics Council recommendation number: 357/UN4.6.4.5.31/PP36/2020.

Results: A total of 454 patients were included in this study. 78 (17.18%) patients death due to COVID-19, consisting of 52 (66.67%) male and 26 (33.33%) female. Range of ages between 18 - 85 years. The highest mortality rate occurred in the age group ≥ 60 years (35; 51.47%), followed by the age group of 45-59 years (33; 48.53%), and the age group of < 45 years (10; 12%). The prevalent comorbidity was hypertension (42.31%), cardiovascular disease (30.77%), diabetes (28.21%), chronic kidney disease (23.08%), malignancy (15.38%), obesity (15.38%), chronic liver disease (7.69%) chronic respiratory disease (6.41%), Immune-related disease (3.85%), and non traumatic cerebral infarction (3.85%). 41 (52.56%) patients reported having two or more comorbidities, and 37 (47.44%) only has one comorbidity. The elevated neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio (NLR) ≥ 3.13 was seen in the majority of patients (68; 87.18%). The mean value of the NLR was 20.94.

Conclusions: Hypertension, cardiovascular disease, and diabetes were the most common comorbidity in patients died due to COVID-19. More than half of the patients had two or more comorbidities.

Keywords: COVID-19, comorbidities, mortality

[ABS-98]

CODE BLUE! How Dangerous is COVID-19 to Our Gynecology Patients Mental Health?

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Abstract

Objective: research aims to evaluate the depression and anxiety status of gynecology cancer patients during the COVID-19 pandemic in Makassar.

Methods: A study conducted on 145 patients at Wahidin Sudirohusodo Hospital from June to August 2020 with ZSAS questionnaire.

Result: The results of the multivariate analysis using logistic regression showed that the PS Score affected depression cases (OR = -0.221; 95% CI -0.342 to (- 0.099)). Pain (OR = 0.678; 95% CI -0,465 to 0,890) and earnings also against depression cases OR = -0.026; 95% CI -0.241 to (- 0.015)) of the three factors that had effect against depression cases, factors which have largest influence are pain (the effect 0.678 times of the cases of depression). Reasons that strongly affect stress levels on patients include health service restrictions, negative issues about health workers, doubt about government solutions.

Conclusion: Depression level significantly increase during COVID 19 pandemic

Keywords: Depression, Anxiety, Gynecological Cancer, Covid -19

[ABS-35]

First Trimester Termination with COVID-19 Infection in a Medical and Bioethical Perspective

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Abstract

Objective: Novel Coronavirus is an RNA virus (SARS-COV-2) is the virus that causes COVID-19, most of the COVID-19 cases globally have evidence of human-to-human transmission. The target of transmission of this virus does not exclude pregnant women. Mothers who are still in the early trimester of pregnancy with all the risks that can occur to both the mother and the fetus.

Method: A case study

Results: A 35-year-old woman, G2P0A1, 12 weeks of gestation, confirmed positive for COVID-19 with complaints of cough, shortness of breath, and fever. Ultrasound results are good fetal condition. Treatment was carried out according to the COVID-19 protocol. Based on the patient's medical considerations, informed consent was made for pregnancy termination. The family refused and hoped that the pregnancy would be maintained. The patient's history was married 8 years and did not have children. Apart from medical considerations in clinical decision making for termination of pregnancy, bioethics is also needed.

Conclusion: Termination of pregnancy in patients with COVID-19 is a clinical decision, based on medical considerations, and a bioethical approach to Clinical Ethics.

Keywords: termination of pregnancy; COVID-19; medical; bioethics

[ABS-78]

Association Between Hepatitis B Surface Antigen Status with Maternal and Pregnancy Outcomes at Secondary Health Service

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Abstract

Objective: Describe the association between HBsAg status with maternal and pregnancy outcomes.

Methods: Descriptive study with a cross-sectional design and all pregnant women with HBsAg positive and negative status at Sitti Khadijah Hospital Makassar in January 2019 to December 2019 as population.

Results: Based on bivariate analyses, maternal HBsAg positive status found pregnancy induce hypertension as the main adverse maternal outcome with 3.1 times more likely happened (20.6% vs 7.7%, $p < 0.001$, OR 3.11, CI 95% 1.33 to 7.21), followed by preterm delivery (p 0.398, OR 2.04, CI 95% 0.28 to 15.18) and caesarian section (p 0.335, OR 1.39 CI 95% 0.71 to 2.75) after adjustment for maternal age, education, parity, and nutritional status.

Conclusion: HBsAg status found an association with several adverse maternal and pregnancy outcomes significant for PIH and incidence for preterm and caesarian section need further investigations.

Keywords: Hepatitis B; Pregnancy outcomes

[ABS-79]

Type I Immature Cystic-Solid Sacrococcygeal Teratoma: a case report

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Abstract

Background: Sacrococcygeal teratoma (SCT) is a neonates tumor with an incidence of 1/40,000 births. Derived from Hensen's knot which failed regression during embryonal development. The classification was made based on ultrasonography, histopathology, and degree of extension criteria. Monitoring of maternal condition and prenatal management of complications that occur can provide a better prognosis

Case illustration: 29 years old nulliparous, 38-39 weeks of gestational age complaints abdominal pain accompanied by a bloody discharge. Mass was detected in the fetal sacrococcygeal area at 23-24 weeks. The patient was treated at 38-39 weeks. The baby was born by C-section weight 4375 grams, APGAR scores 7/9 with a mass in the sacrococcygeal region 40x20x18 cm in size. The SCT was excised. Anatomical pathologic examination reveals an immature teratoma

Conclusion: Early diagnosis and prenatal management of SCT can provide a better prognosis for SCT

Keywords: sacrococcygeal teratoma, immature, prenatal management

[ABS-175]

Correlation between positive and negative symptoms with serum brain-derived neurotrophic factor in schizophrenia

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Abstract

Introduction: Schizophrenia affects more than 21 million people worldwide. It is characterized by positive and negative symptoms. Brain-Derived Neurotrophic Factors (BDNF) are hypothesized to play a role in schizophrenia. This study aimed to analyze the difference in serum BDNF levels between schizophrenia patients and healthy persons, and the correlation between positive and negative symptoms with serum BDNF levels in schizophrenia patients.

Methods: This was a case-control study, conducted at West Java Provincial Mental Health Hospital, involving 31 schizophrenia patients and 30 healthy controls. Positive and negative symptoms were assessed using PANSS (The Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale), while serum BDNF levels were measured using the ELISA.

Results: Serum BDNF levels were significantly higher in schizophrenia subjects than healthy subjects ($p=0.002$). There was a strong negative correlation between negative symptoms scores with serum BDNF levels ($r=0,854$, $p<0.01$), and no significant correlation between positive symptoms scores with serum BDNF levels ($r=0.221$, $p=0.116$).

Conclusion: Low serum BDNF levels correlate with high severity of negative symptoms in schizophrenia patients.

Keywords: schizophrenia, positive and negative symptoms, serum BDNF levels

Topic: Science, education, and women

[ABS-18]

Risk Factors of Postpartum Depression at The Women And Children Hospital in Makassar

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Abstract

Objective: To assess the risk factors of postpartum depression (PPD).

Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted in February-March 2020 at St. Khadijah I Women and Children Hospital in Makassar. PPD assessment through direct interviews using a Postnatal Risk Questionnaire (PNRQ) questionnaire. The characteristics of the study sample are presented in frequencies and percentages. Multivariate analysis was used to assess the risk factors for postpartum depression.

Results: A hundred postpartum women were eligible. Most of the women aged 20 until 35 years (86%), low education (74.0%), unemployment (81%), low socioeconomic status (66%), primiparous (54%), ANC ≥4 times (62%), and performed vaginal delivery (67%). Based on PNRQs assessment, 38% of these women were at risk of developing PPD. Significant differences were found between the two study groups in terms of education, employment, parity, and frequency of ANC (all $p < 0.05$). In contrast, there were no significant differences in terms of age, socioeconomic status, and mode of delivery between the two study groups (all $p > 0.05$). Multivariate analysis show parity in women after childbirth had 14 fold risk for experience postpartum depression.

Conclusion: Parity is a strong risk factor for postpartum depression.

Keywords: Postpartum depression, risk factors

[ABS-75]

Anxiety Degree Comparison of Primigravid Term Pregnancy in Adolescents and Young Adults Using Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale

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Abstract

Objective: The purpose of this study is to compare the anxiety degree of primigravid term pregnancy in adolescents and young adults.

Methods: This research used a cross-sectional study, consisting of 62 teenage and young adult pregnant women. Data were collected by the Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale questionnaire and statistical analysis was performed using Chi-Square.

Results: The mean age of the adolescent group was 18.1 years, while the young adult group was 22.1 years. Most of our sample experienced anxiety (51.6%) with a bigger percentage of young adults ($p=0.031$). The economic level correlates statistically with group age ($p=0.003$) but does not correlate significantly to anxiety ($p=0.088$). Education degree also does not correlate to anxiety during pregnancy ($p=0.109$). Economic, education, and sociocultural factors must be considered in the incidence of anxiety during pregnancy.

Conclusion: Young adult group tends to experience anxiety compared to adolescents group.

Keywords: Adolescents; Young adults; Anxiety in pregnancy

[ABS-83]

A natural product of anticancer peptides (ACPs) from symbiotic bacteria: Potential and Opportunities

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Abstract

Objective: This study was aimed to evaluate the bioactivity of the peptide from symbiotic bacteria at lung cancer LK-2 cell line compared to normal M5S cell line.

Methods: The separation of protein hydrolyzates based on molecular weight was carried out using a Molecular Weight Cut Off (MWCO) membrane to obtain peptide fragments. Peptide fragments ≤ 5 kDa, > 5-10 kDa, and > 10 kDa were tested for their anticancer activity using LK-2 lung cancer cells line compared to normal M5S cells line. The percentage of viable cells and cell proliferation were analyzed by MTT assay. The selectivity is determined using the Selectivity Index (SI) equation.

Result: The results showed the number of deaths of LK-2 cells increased when they were treated with peptide fragments at sizes ≤ 5 kDa, > 5-10 kDa, and > 10 kDa during the 16 hour treatment period. Peptide fragments resulted in the rate of cell proliferation were decreased at 16 h in the LK-2 cells, whereas the M5S cells did not show a significant decrease ($P < 0.05$) compared with control. The highest selectivity was shown by peptide fragment with a molecular weight ≤ 5 kDa and > 5-10 kDa; the value of SI is 3.

Conclusion: This discovery shows that peptide fragments that have sufficient selectivity are used as anticancer agents. This study shows the potential and opportunities of peptides from symbiotic bacteria to be used as cancer therapy agents, especially for lung cancer.

Keywords: Symbiotic bacteria, peptide fragments, ACPs, lung cancer, selectivity index

[ABS-30]

Harlequin Ichthyosis: Case Report

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Abstract

Harlequin ichthyosis (HI) is the most severe form of a rare and lethal fetal anomaly. The incidence of about 1 in 300,000 births with a high mortality rate. This report presents a different overview of the lethal and non-lethal of congenital HI. Harlequin ichthyosis characterized by thickness, fissured armor-plate hyperkeratosis, microcephaly, flat fontanel, ears and nose deformities, ectropion, eclabium with fish mouth appearance, flexion deformities of all joints, and hypoplastic digits. Hyperkeratosis decreases the skin's barrier function, which causes dehydration to the baby and prone to infection. Antenatal care and ABCA12 gene mutation screening and preconception family, genetic counseling during pregnancy are essential.

Keyword: harlequin ichthyosis, ABCA 12 gen, autosomal recessive

[ABS-70]

Ectopic Pregnancy of The Tubal Stump After Bilateral Salpingectomy in IVF Patient: A Report Case

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Abstract

Ectopic pregnancy is a serious health issue among reproductive-age women. The incidence of these pregnancies is now estimated to occur in 2 percent of all pregnancies. 31 years old, para 0 abortion 2 women got pregnant after in vitro fertilization and embryo transfer on 20th of July 2019. She was diagnosed as a case of a right cornual portion of fallopian tube ectopic pregnancy after bilateral salpingectomy done for 2 ectopic pregnancies in December 2017 and March 2018. Laparoscopic was performed with operative findings of ruptured ectopic pregnancy within cornual area in the proximal remnant of the right fallopian tube. Excision of the bilateral remnant tube was done. Ectopic pregnancy on the remnant fallopian tube is rare, especially in a patient with a history of bilateral salpingectomy. Minimizing the length of the remnant tube and assessing remnant stump patency are the best strategies to prevent another episode of ectopic pregnancy and prepare a successful IVF pregnancy.

Keywords: ectopic pregnancy, bilateral salpingectomy, in vitro fertilization

[ABS-151]

Effect of Zinc Administered on Plasma Prostaglandin Level as Primary Dysmenorrhea Therapy

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Abstract

Objective: Primary dysmenorrhea is menstrual pain that is not related to pelvic organ abnormalities. Increased prostaglandin levels are found in women with primary dysmenorrhea and correlate with pain levels. Zinc reduces prostaglandin synthesis through its ability as an antiinflammatory and catalyst of anti oxi and endogenous that can improve micro blood vessel circulation.

Method: This study is a quasi-clinical trial with randomization. Statistical data were analyzed with SPSS version 21.

Results: The mean PGF2alpha level in the group of women given standard therapy with zinc decreased significantly from 675.14 plus minus 1101.11 to 417.79 plus minus 804.04, p 0.04. The mean Visual Analogue Scale (VAS) also decreased from 6.91 plus minus 0.70 to 1.49 plus minus 0.59, p 0.000.

Conclusion: Administered of standard therapy accompanied by zinc that begins 2 days before menstruation can reduce levels of prostaglandins (PGF2alpha) and pain intensity in primary dysmenorrhea.

Keywords: Primary Dysmenorrhea, Zinc, Prostaglandin F2α; (PGF2α;)

[ABS-149]

The Correlation Between Vitamin D and PreeclampsiaKeny Stefanus¹, Isharyah Sunarno², Nurbani Bangsawan³, Siti Maisuri²

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Abstract

Introduction: Vitamin D deficiency often occurs in pregnant women, affecting the implantation process of the placenta and the renin-angiotensin system that cause preeclampsia. This study analyzed the correlation between vitamin D and normal pregnancy, preeclampsia, and severe preeclampsia.

Methods: This is a cross-sectional study. Samples were obtained from pregnant women with more than 34 weeks of gestational age in several hospitals in Makassar from June 2019-August 2020 with a total sample of 91 women. Statistical analyses used were Chi-square, Fisher exact, and logistic regression.

Results: There was no significant correlation between demographic characteristics and preeclampsia. Risk factors of severe preeclampsia consisted of age ($p = 0.022$), family disease history ($p = 0.043$), and sun exposure ($p = 0.026$). Severe preeclampsia often occurs in the high-risk age group (OR 3.958). There was no significant difference in vitamin D level between normal pregnancy and preeclampsia

Conclusion: There is no evidence that vitamin D deficiency increases the incidence of preeclampsia.

Keywords: Vitamin D, preeclampsia, severe preeclampsia

[ABS-4]

Cardiotocographic Examination Results of International Federation of Gynecology And Obstetrics And National Institute Of Child Health And Human Development Classification As A Predictor Of Newborn Outcomes

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Abstract

Background: Cardiotocography (CTG) is an electronic equipment used to identify fetuses at risk of hypoxia and intrauterine death or neurological damage. Various classification systems for interpretation have been developed such as the FIGO classification system in 2015 and NICHD in 2008. Asphyxia is a failure of gas exchange which, if it persists, will cause worsening of hypoxemia and hypercapnia. A fetus that is unable to survive in this condition has the risk of organ damage due to hypoxia with long-term consequences. Several studies have been conducted to compare the accuracy of several classification systems. However, until now there has been no research conducted to determine the suitability of the classification system according to FIGO and NICHD in terms of interpretation of fetal heart rate images and the results of APGAR Score and blood gas analysis obtained from the umbilical cord at the time the baby is born.

Objective: To analyze the suitability of the CTG results based on the FIGO and NICHD classification system on the results of the APGAR Score and newborn blood gas analysis.

Methods: This correlative analytic study with a Cross-Sectional study was conducted at the Emergency Room (ER) of obstetrics and gynecology department of RSUP Dr. Wahidin Sudirohusodo period April 2019 - April 2020. Samples that fit the criteria amounted to 50 pregnant women at risk of fetal hypoxia by cardiotocography then classified based on FIGO and NICHD. Samples were collected at delivery with the results of APGAR Score and Newborn cord blood gas analysis

Results: From 50 samples, the CTG results were divided according to FIGO (86% suspicious and 14% pathological), and NICHD (86% category 2 and 14% category 3). There was a significant relationship between cardiotocographic features according to FIGO and NICHD to the first (p-value 0,001) and fifth minute (p-value 0,001) APGAR scores with similar distributions. There was a significant relationship between cardiotocographic features according to FIGO and NICHD to the results of umbilical cord blood gas analysis of newborns with a similar distribution (p value 0.005).

Conclusion: Cardiotocographic features both according to FIGO and NICHD have the same predictive ability to APGAR Score and results of the Newborn cord blood gas analysis.

Keywords: cardiotocography, FIGO, NICHD, APGAR score, blood gas analysis

[ABS-72]

A Case Report: Management Obstetric Ureterocervicovaginal Fistula With Lich Gregoir Technique

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Abstract

Background: 130,000 new cases of urogenital fistula per year worldwide, 13% of urogenital fistula are iatrogenic, 80 % of which followed surgery for obstetric complications. The woman's inability to urinate normally would disrupt the life of the woman herself throughout her life if it does not receive serious attention. we present a case of ureterocervicovaginal fistula which was successfully managed operatively using the Lich Gregoir technique.

Case: Women, 25 years old, complains of urinary seeping from the genitals for two months. There is a history of cesarean section 3 months ago. The results of the methylene blue test were negative. We diagnosed ureterocervicovaginal fistula. During surgery, there was a left ureterocervicovaginal fistula and abdominal ureteroneocystotomy was performed with Lich Gregoir technique. There were no recurring complaints related to urinary incontinence.

Conclusion: Lich Gregoir technique is one of the management in the case of ureterocervicovaginal fistula.

Keywords: Ureterocervicovaginal fistula, Lich Gregoir technique

[ABS-73]

Antenatal Ultrasound of Limb Body Wall Complex: A Case Report

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Abstract

Limb body wall complex is a rare congenital disorder, including myelomeningocele, thoracoabdominoschisis, and limb defects. Two out of the three disorders are required to diagnose a limb body wall complex. A 33 years old multiparity, 24 weeks pregnancy. Ultrasound examination found a single fetus with SDP of 3.1 cm, EFW of 585 grams, negative FHR with limb body wall complex. She was induced for labor by dilating a 30 mL intracervical catheter and 200mcg vaginal misoprostol. A baby girl was born weighing 426 grams, body length of 21cm, APGAR score 0. There were abdominal wall defects, kyphoscoliosis and lower extremities deformities, no umbilical cord, and the baby is attached to the placenta. Pregnancy termination is an available option as it has a low survival rate, the suffering experienced if it survives, and the risk posed by the pregnancy. The conclusion is if the abnormalities are found earlier, so do the management.

Keywords: limb body wall complex, ultrasound, congenital abnormalities

[ABS-82]

Association Between Obesity and Pregnancy Outcomes in Severe Preeclampsia

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Abstract

Objective: This study aimed to describe the relationship between obesity and pregnancy outcomes in severe preeclampsia.

Methods: This descriptive study used a case-control design to explain the association of preeclampsia to obesity. The population of this study is all pregnant women with preeclampsia and eclampsia hospitalized at Wahidin Sudirohusodo Hospital Makassar during 2017-2019.

Results: Based on bivariate analyses found that obesity is associated with maternal outcome ($p:0.006$) and perinatal outcome ($p:0.015$). Nonobesity is more likely to have 6.5 times a good maternal outcome (OR:6.504) and 1.9 times a good perinatal outcome (OR:1.952) compared to obesity. Severe preeclampsia without complication was associated with good maternal outcomes ($p: 0.001$) and 15.3 times better in good maternal outcomes (OR: 15.348).

Conclusion: Obesity during pregnancy results in increased maternal and fetal mortality. Severe preeclampsia without complication is associated with good maternal outcomes, but unfavorable perinatal outcomes, whereas its complication increases the risk of maternal mortality.

Keywords: Obesity; Pregnancy outcomes; Severe preeclampsia

[ABS-138]

Antenatal Sonographic Diagnosis of Alobar Holoprosencephaly With Associated Cyclopia and Proboscis

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Abstract

Background: Holoprosencephaly is also known as brain malformation caused by prosencephalon splitting failure in the first four weeks of embryogenesis. This abnormality occurs at 1: 250 during the phase of embryogenesis and 1: 16000 in alive newborns.

The Purpose: to provide an overview of antenatal ultrasonography in holoprosencephaly disorders,

The Case: We are reporting one case, a 38-year-old mother with G4P3A0 gravid 31 weeks and two days with a single fetus. During the ultrasound examination, polyhydramnios amniotic fluid was found, undeveloped brain organ of falx cerebral, thalamus, and there were also cyclopia and proboscis on the face. Vaginal delivery was conducted to deliver a baby girl weighed 1300 grams, and as showed on the ultrasound, the baby had a microcephaly head, cyclopia, proboscis, extremity, and normal genitalia.

keywords: Holoprosencephaly; Cyclopia; Proboscis; Antenatal

[ABS-27]

The Relationship Between the Level of Patient Satisfaction in Gynecological Oncology Cases and the Services of the Doctor in Charge on Patient at Dr. Wahidin Sudirohusodo General Hospital

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Abstract

Background: In the current era of National Health Insurance, it is very important to maintain patient trust and satisfaction from the medical services provided. Medical personnel, especially doctors, are faced with the challenge of continuing to provide the best service to maintain patient satisfaction, where doctors are part of the hospital provider.

Methods: This cross-sectional study. The sample of the study were all patients with oncology who underwent Lontara IV Gynecology treatment.

Results: There are 3 aspects that have a significant relationship with the level of patient satisfaction, where the p-value less than 0.05 from the results of cross-tabulation. The three aspects of service quality are Tangible, Assurance, Reliability.

Conclusion: Aspects of service quality in the form of Tangible, Assurance, and Reliability have a significant relationship with the satisfaction level of patients. Aspects of Tangible has the greatest influence on the satisfaction level of patients

Keywords: Quality of Health Services, Patient Satisfaction, Servqual

[ABS-31]

Perception of Section Caesaria BPJS Patient to the Quality of Services by Obstetrics Gynecology Specialist Doctors in Khadijah 1 Makassar Mother and Child Hospital in Terms of Education Level

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Abstract

Backgrounds: Hospital is one of the companies that are required to win the competition. In the recent era of National Health Insurance, it is extremely important to maintain patient trust and satisfaction with medical services given. Several studies concluded that there is a significant relationship between demographic factors, especially education on patients satisfaction that is synonymous with the perceived quality of health services.

Purpose: To determine whether there are relationships between education level as a demographic component to the perception of section caesarian patient on the services by obstetrics and gynecology specialist doctors in Khadijah 1 Makassar Mother and child hospital.

Methods: This study was an analytic observational study conducted in Khadijah 1 Makassar Mother and child hospital. Samples of the research included 75 respondents taken by purposive sampling. Respondents were given a questionnaire sheet to obtain demographic data and rate the patient response on the attribute of tangible, responsiveness, assurance, empathy, and reliability. The correlation of education and patient satisfaction level was tested by using Partial Correlations SPSS Statistics 24 test, correlations were considered significant if $p < 0.05$.

Results: Most of the respondents are patients with education criteria of Junior High School and Senior High School as much as 56.0%, then DIV and undergraduate (S1 and S2) as much as 25.3%. The rest are Diploma patients as much as 13.3% as well as uneducated patients and Elementary School as much as 5.3%. Differences in education do not have significant correlation to patient perception on tangible attribute with a value of $p > 0.05$ (0,716), responsiveness value of $p > 0.05$ (0,540), assurance value of $p > 0.05$ (0,464), empathy value of $p > 0.05$ (0,932), and reliable value of $p > 0.05$ (0,939).

Conclusion: Sectio Cesarean patients in Khadijah 1 Makassar Mother and child hospital are dominated with patients with education criteria of Junior High and Senior High. All education criteria or section cesarean patients generally tend to give a positive response to the service of obstetrics and gynecology specialist doctors in Khadijah 1 Makassar Mother and child hospital. The educational difference in section cesarean patients does not have a significant correlation to the perception of patients on service quality by obstetrics and gynecology specialist doctors which includes tangible, responsiveness, assurance, empathy, and reliability.

Keywords: Education, Patient perception, Quality of health services

[ABS-167]

Performance Status Score, Body Mass Index, and Pre-Operative Laboratory Findings as Predictor of Length of Hospital Stay in Patient with Post Gynecological Surgery

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Objective: Gynecologic cancer is a malignancy originating from female reproductive organs, treatment depends on the type. Post-surgical length of hospital stay (LOS) is important in determining the quality of surgery. Preoperative parameters (hypoalbuminemia, low body mass index, perioperative anemia, thrombocyte, and performance status) were associated with prolonged LOS. This research aims to study the correlation between these parameters and LOS.

Method: An analytical observational study with retrospective approach conducted at Ibnu Sina Hospital Makassar, using secondary data of gynecological surgery patients. Result: Of 207 patients who met inclusion criteria, with a mean age of 43.9(SD:13.8) years. Status Performance, type of surgery, hemoglobin, and albumin levels significantly determining the length of stay ($p < 0.05$; 95% CI). There was no significant correlation between thrombocyte levels ($p:0.756$) and patients' BMI ($p:0.591$).

Conclusion: Performance status, hemoglobin, preoperative albumin, and type of surgery have a role in determining the length of stay in post-gynecologic surgery patients.

Keywords: Karnofsky performance scale, albumin, hemoglobin, thrombocyte, gynecological surgery, length of stay

[ABS-125]

The Relationship Between Total Transabdominal Hysterectomy and Female Sexual Functions

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Abstract

Objective: Aim of this study was to determine the effect of total abdominal hysterectomy on female sexual function.

Methods: This was a prospective longitudinal study, conducted at Wahidin Sudirohusodo Hospital and its network hospitals in Makassar. The study sample was women who underwent total abdominal hysterectomy during the study period. Subjects who met the criteria filled out FSFI questionnaire before and 3 months after hysterectomy.

Result: Mean of the total FSFI score after hysterectomy was found to be decreased after hysterectomy and this difference was statistically significant ($p = 0.001$). FSFI scores were found to be decreased after total abdominal hysterectomy. This difference was significant for arousal ($p = 0.026$), lubrication (0.013), and sexual satisfaction (0.008).

Conclusion: An assessment of sexual function, psychological support, and provision of information regarding the efforts that can be made to overcome sexual dysfunction is required so that the patient can adapt to changes in her body after hysterectomy.

Keywords: Total Transabdominal Hysterectomy, Sexual Functions, FSFI Score

[ABS-130]

The Dynamics of Interleukin-6 in Elderly Sarcopenia

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Abstract

Objective: This study aimed to know the dynamics of interleukin-6 (IL-6) in elderly sarcopenia.

Methods: This study was an analytic cross-sectional design conducted at the Geriatric Polyclinic of Wahidin Sudirohusodo Hospital, Makassar in March-June 2020. The assessed variables were the degree of sarcopenia (probable sarcopenia, sarcopenia, dan severe sarcopenia) based on The European Working Group on Sarcopenia in Older People (EWGSOP2) criteria, age, sex, number of comorbid, and IL-6 levels examination.

Results: Studied 82 subjects (51 females, 62.2%). Mean age 68.95 years. The prevalence of probable sarcopenia was 40.2%, sarcopenia 8.5%, severe sarcopenia 6.1%, and normal 45.1%. IL-6 levels were found to be significantly increased according to the severity of sarcopenia (normal, 52.81 ng/L; probable sarcopenia, 67.47 ng/L; sarcopenia, 135.36 ng/L; and severe sarcopenia, 287.99 ng/L). Based on age, IL-6 levels increased significantly with age (60-74 years, 63.28 ng/L; ≥ 75 years, 139.35 ng/L). Based on the number of comorbid, IL-6 levels increased significantly according to the number of comorbid (1-3 comorbid, 52.86 ng/L; \geq comorbid, 120.84 ng/L).

Conclusion: In the elderly subject, IL-6 levels increase according to the severity of sarcopenia. IL-6 levels also increase with age and the number of comorbid.

Keywords: Sarcopenia, IL-6, Elderly.

[ABS-17]

Relationship of Estradiol Hormone Levels with Sexual Function in Premenopausal and Postmenopausal Women

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Abstract

Objective: This study aims to assess the relationship of estradiol hormone levels with sexual function in premenopausal women and postmenopausal women.

Method: This cross-sectional study was conducted at the teaching hospital in the obstetrics and gynecology department of the Faculty of Medicine, Hasanuddin University, Makassar, from February to July 2019. The sample was parturient women aged 40-60 years who had a partner and had intact genital organs. sexual dysfunction was assessed with the Female Sexual Function Index (FSFI) questionnaire. Estradiol levels were analyzed from venous blood samples. Statistical analysis was performed with SPSS software using Chi-Square Test.

Result: Research has been conducted on 78 samples consisting of 42 premenopausal women and 36 postmenopausal women. Estradiol levels of premenopausal and postmenopausal women were 125.27 +/- 69.54 and 67.63 +/- 32.29, respectively. The mean FSFI score in the premenopausal women and postmenopausal women was 23.73 +/- 6.90 and 17.45 +/- 7.16, respectively. There were significant differences in estradiol levels and FSFI scores between the premenopausal women and postmenopausal women ($p= 0.000$). The correlation between estradiol hormone levels and sexual function in premenopausal women is weak ($r = 0.011$) and not significant ($p - 0.947$). In postmenopausal women, the correlation between estradiol hormone levels and sexual function is week ($r= 0.006$) and not significant ($p = 0.973$).

Conclusion: This study concludes that the estradiol hormone affects sexual function in premenopausal and postmenopausal women.

Keywords: Estradiol; FSFI; Premenopause; Postmenopause; Sexual dysfunction

[ABS-19]

Case Report: Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19) Infection in Pregnancy based on Biopsychosocial

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Abstract

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) was first reported on 31 December 2019, once an endemic disease that is now spreading almost all over the world. It is known that COVID 19 is caused by Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus-2 (SARS-COV2) infection. The prevalence of cases in Indonesia on 9 July 2020 was 70.736 with 3417 deaths and a 19.7% mortality rate. Pregnancy coexisting with COVID 19 infection is an urgent concern at this time due to difficulty in-hospital referrals. A woman, 36 years old with first pregnancy and a term gestational age was admitted to hospital because of Cephalopelvic Disproportion (CPD) therefore planned for surgery. She was reactive to COVID 19. She has declined the refer option to Covid-19 referral hospital because of avoiding isolation. The patient delayed her planned delivery and admitted again with a prolonged second phased of labor and complications. She finally gives consent to be referred to the COVID 19 referral hospital. Based on the case, the condition may threaten the lives of mothers and infants, therefore, the right choice was made by referring her to COVID 19 referral hospital that both manage the infection and cesarean section procedure. This case reviewed from the biopsychosocial-cultural and referrals aspects related to pregnancy with COVID 19 infection

Keywords: Pregnancy with COVID 19 infection

[ABS-40]

The Relationship of Family Support with Decision Making Duration in Cancer Patient to Perform Mastectomy

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Abstract

Cancer is a disease caused by abnormal growth of body cells that turn malignant and continue to grow uncontrollably. One of the treatments for breast cancer is mastectomy. The quickness of decision making determine the survival rate of prognosis patients. The aim of this study was to determine the relationship of family support with decision making duration in cancer patient to perform mastectomy. The method was an analytic observation method with cross-sectional design. The samples taken by purposive sampling method with 50 samples of breast cancer patients from X Hospital Surabaya. Data collected include age, last level of education, marital status, proffesion, stage of cancer during mastectomy, family support score, and decision-making duration to perform mastectomy. The data analyzed with Kruskal-Wallis bivariate test. The bivariate test showed the relationship of family support ($p=0.002$) with decision making duration in breast cancer patient to perform mastectomy. In conclusion, there is relationship of family support with decision making duration in breast cancer patient to perform mastectomy.

Keywords: breast cancer, family support, decision making duration, mastectomy

[ABS-42]

The Relationship of Self-Acceptance with Decision Making Duration in Cancer Patient to Perform Mastectomy

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Abstract

Cancer is a disease caused by abnormal growth of body cells that turn malignant and continue to grow uncontrollably. One of the treatments for breast cancer is mastectomy. The quickness of decision making determine the survival rate of prognosis patients. The aim of this study was to determine the relationship of self-acceptance with decision making duration in cancer patient to perform mastectomy. An analytic observation method with cross-sectional design. The samples taken by purposive sampling method with 50 samples of breast cancer patients from X hospital Surabaya. Data collected include age, last level of education, marital status, proffesion, stage of cancer during mastectomy, self-acceptance score, and decision-making duration to perform mastectomy. The data analyzed with Kruskal-Wallis bivariate test. The bivariate test showed the relationship of self-acceptance ($p=0.027$) with decision making duration in breast cancer patient to perform mastectomy. In Conclusion, there is relationship of self-acceptance with decision making duration in breast cancer patient to perform mastectomy.

Keywords: breast cancer, self-acceptance, decision making duration, mastectomy

[ABS-81]

ROLE OF INTERLEUKIN 1B; IN AUTOIMMUNE DISEASE, A MINI REVIEW*1Rachmawati M, 2Tutik H, 3Moch H, 1Mansyur A*

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Abstract

Autoimmunity is generally defined as a phenomenon in which antibodies or T cells react with autoantigens. Autoimmunity induces autoimmune diseases. Epidemiologically, autoimmune diseases are common in women. Recent studies have revealed that such autoantibodies or autoreactive T cells exist even in healthy individuals. The immune system has various mechanisms to suppress the immune response to the self, and the disturbance of these mechanisms results in autoimmune diseases. Interleukin-1, an inflammatory cytokine, is considered to have diverse physiological functions and pathological significances and play an important role in health and disease. In this decade, interleukin-1 family members have been expanding and evidence is accumulating that highlights the importance of interleukin-1 in linking innate immunity with a broad spectrum of diseases beyond inflammatory diseases. The cytosolic segment of each IL-1 receptor family member contains the Toll-IL-1-receptor domain. This domain is also present in each Toll-like receptor, the receptors that respond to microbial products and viruses. Since Toll-IL-1-receptor domains are functional for both receptor families, responses to the IL-1 family are fundamental to innate immunity. Of the 11 members of the IL-1 family, IL-1 β ; has emerged as a therapeutic target for an expanding number of systemic and local inflammatory conditions called autoinflammatory diseases. For these, neutralization of IL-1 β ; results in a rapid and sustained reduction in disease severity. Treatment for autoimmune diseases often includes immunosuppressive drugs whereas neutralization of IL-1 β ; is mostly anti-inflammatory

Keywords: Autoimmune disease, Interleukin 1B