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Conference
Proceedings

The 2nd International Conference Of Fort De Kock 2026

22 – 23 Mei 2026
Bukittinggi,
West Sumatera

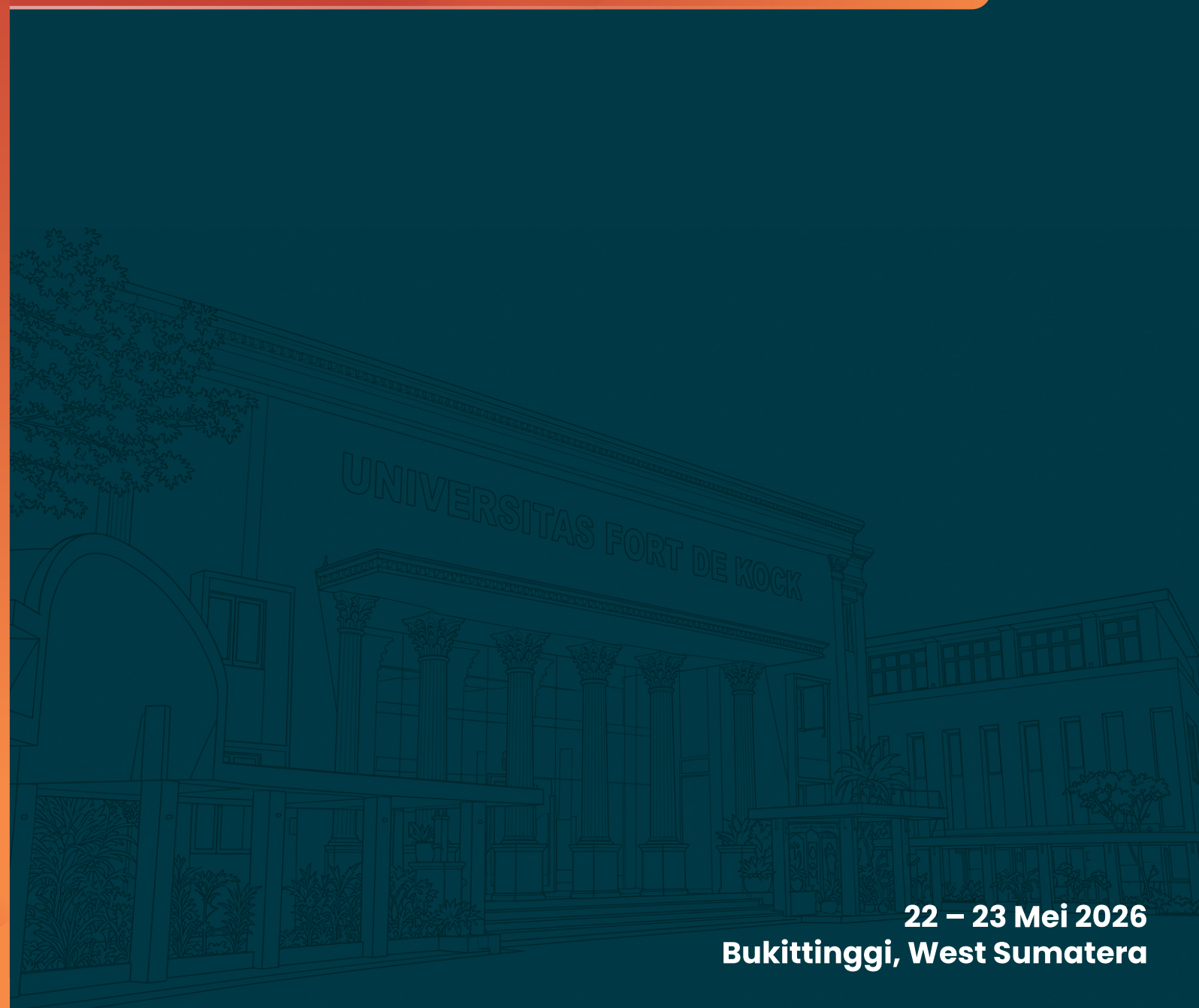


UNIVERSITAS
FORT DE KOCK
BUKITTINGGI

Conference Proceedings

The 2nd Internasional Conference Of Fort De Kock 2026

“The Effect Of Global Changes Across Multiple
Sector To Increase Quality Of Human Resources”



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Editor:

Evi Hasnita

Neila Sulung

Yelmi Reni Putri

Nurhayati

Zuraida

Ratna Dewi

Rahmi Koesuma

Wenny Lazdia

Oktavianis

Rina Mariyana

Fitrianola Rezkiki

Rahmiwati

Reviewer:

1. Dr. Oktavianis, S.ST, M.Biomed (Universitas Fort De Kock , Indonesia)
2. Prof. Dr. Neila Sulung, Ns, S.Pd, M.Kes (Universitas Fort De Kock , Indonesia)
3. Dr. Febriyeni S.SiT M,Biomed (Universitas Fort De Kock , Indonesia)
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- 10.Tri Andi Eka Putra, S,Kom, M.Kom (Universitas Fort De Kock , Indonesia)
11. Ns. Imelda R Kartika, S.Kep, M.Kep (Universitas Fort De Kock , Indonesia)

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Welcome to ICOF 2026

We are delighted to welcome you to the 2nd International Conference of Fort De Kock (ICOF 2026), to be held in Bukittinggi, West Sumatra, Indonesia, on 22-23 Mei 2026. This event will bring together nursing experts, nursing, Midwifery, physiotherapy, pharmacy, psychology, law, digital business, pharmacy researchers, healthcare professionals, nursing educators, and students worldwide. We expect it to be a great opportunity and an inspiring occasion for research development and learning, especially for disseminating new findings in Health and non-health, to bridge the networking among health professionals, researchers, and health educators. During the conference, the scientific programs consist of keynote speeches, plenary sessions, and research presentations. We look forward to your attendance and participation, and we hope that the conference will provide stimulating research development, networking, and cooperation.

Key Note Speake



Prof. Dato' Dr. Fadzli bin Adam
(University Sultan Zainal Abidin)
"Global Health Worker Shortage: CrossSector Solutions
from Education, Tech,
and Policy to Sustain Health Service"



Buya Mahyeldi Ansharullah, S.P
(Gubernur Sumatera Barat)
"The Role of Local Government in
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Prof. Dr. Hj. Evi Hasnita, S.Pd, Ns, M.Kes
(Rector Universitas Fort De Kock)
"The Role of Higher Edication and Global
Chalanges to Creating Quality of Human
Resources"



Prof. Datuak Dr. Ismail Sagap
(UKM National University Of Malaysia)
"Medical Tourism & International
Accreditation: How Global Patient Flow
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Dr. Adam Al Anas Bin Mat Ali
(Putra Specialist Hospital)
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"Non Economics Aspects : it's impact on
sustainable Socio- economic development
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(Monash University Australia)
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ROOM I

Correlation Between Self-Management And Quality Of Life In Diabetes Patients

Ratna Dewi¹, Annisa Fitri²

^{1,2}Nursing Program Of Fort De Kock University
ratna.dewi@fdk.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Diabetes mellitus is a chronic disease characterized by increased blood glucose levels due to impaired insulin function. The rising cases of diabetes in Bukittinggi City are often accompanied by low patient ability to perform self-management. This study aimed to examine the relationship between self-management and the quality of life of diabetes patients. This study used a cross-sectional design with 85 respondents selected using purposive sampling. Data were collected using self-management questionnaires and the Diabetes Quality of Life (DQoL) instrument and analyzed using the Chi-Square test. The results showed that the majority of respondents had poor self-management (54.1%), yet most respondents' quality of life was classified as good (74.1%). Statistical analysis indicated a significant relationship between self-management and quality of life in diabetes patients, with a p-value of 0.029. In conclusion, there is a significant relationship between self-management and quality of life in diabetes patients in Bukittinggi City. Future research is recommended to use a longitudinal design to better monitor the development of self-management and quality of life. Community health centers are also encouraged to enhance education regarding diabetes self-care to continuously improve patients' quality of life.

Keywords: self-management, quality of life, diabetes mellitus

A Qualitative Study Exploring How Nurse Communication Improves Quality of Life among Patients with Diabetes Mellitus

Fitrianola Rezkiki¹, Imelda Rahmayunia Kartika², Windi Yuswita³

¹ Department of Nursing, Faculty of Health, Universitas Fort De Kock, Bukittinggi, West Sumatera

Jln. Soekarno – Hatta KM 4 Bukittinggi

fitrianola.rezkiki@fdk.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Patients with type II diabetes mellitus (DM) had a lower quality of life (52.8%). One factor that can help improve the quality of life of type II DM patients is the therapeutic communication of nurses when interacting with patients. The importance of good communication is for optimal care and treatment, and for cooperation with patients. Communication is an important thing in interacting to change patient behavior so that they can live a healthier life for themselves. The purpose of this study was to explore how to manage the quality of life of diabetes mellitus patients through the application of therapeutic communication by nurses. The design of the study was a descriptive qualitative study with eight patients with diabetes mellitus type II. Purposive sampling was conducted to recruit participants. Data were collected through in-depth interviews and were audio-recorded. The results of the study revealed 3 themes: 1) non-verbal messages from nurses in communicating with DM patients; 2) nurses having therapeutic communication characteristics; 3) improving the quality of life of DM patients through therapeutic communication techniques. The results of this study highlight that nurses' therapeutic communication is very important as a medium of information and emotional support for patients with type II DM to further improve their quality of life. It is expected that the community health center, especially health workers, needs to provide socialization to improve therapeutic communication skills and apply them in every interaction with patients.

Keywords: Diabetes Mellitus, Quality of Life, Nurse Communication

Couples Experiences Of Breast Cancer Patients In The Early Diagnosis

Yelmi Reni Putri¹, Yati Afiyanti²

¹*NursingDepartement, Faculty of Health, Universitas Fort De Kock, Indonesia*

²*Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia*

³*Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia*

Corresponding author: yelmi.reni@gmail.com

ABSTRAK

Breast cancer is the leading cause of cancer in women, both in Indonesia and globally. The Global Observatory for Cancer (GLOBOCAN) 2024, published on the International Agency for Research on Cancer website, explains that breast cancer is the top 10 cancer-related cancer worldwide, with 2.3 million new cases. Breast cancer patients account for nearly half of all cancer patients, at 47.8%.(WHO, 2021). A significant increase can be seen in the number of breast cancer cases each year. Incidence and mortality rates are expected to continue to rise significantly over the next 5-10 years.(Sung et al., 2021). Conducting an analysis of the problems experienced by breast cancer patients in the early stages of diagnosis. A qualitative exploratory, descriptive method was adopted in the investigation. During data collection, twenty-two participants were recruited and interviewed. Deep interview was utilized to collect data. The study's findings provide five significant themes: (1) Psychological Impact on the Wife's Condition; (2) Husband's Perception of Changes in Function; (3) Fulfillment of Sexual Needs; (4) Support Given to the Wife; (5) Future Life Plans. The impact of breast cancer is not only felt by breast cancer patients but also by their partners (husbands), especially during the early stages of diagnosis.

Keywords: Experiences, Couples, Breast Cancer, Early of Diagnosis

The Effect of Murottal Al-Qur'an Therapy on Anxiety Levels in Preoperative Patients at Sadikin Pariaman Regional General Hospital

Mufli Arsy Nurhadi¹, Sri Burhani Putri², Waldi Rahman³, Weddy Martin⁴, Dini

Qurrata Ayuni⁵, Al Huda⁶
¹²³⁴⁵⁶ Universitas Sumatera Barat

ABSTRACT

Surgery is a significant stressor for individuals undergoing it. From a psychiatric nursing perspective, surgical procedures can create a situational crisis in the form of internal disturbances that increase tension and anxiety. Anxiety is a common psychological response experienced by patients prior to surgery. High levels of anxiety can negatively affect physiological conditions and the patient's healing process. The role of nurses is essential in understanding patients, providing information, and offering support to help reduce anxiety and worry. Nurses are also responsible for preparing patients both physically and psychologically before surgical procedures. Murottal Al-Qur'an therapy is a complementary intervention that uses the recitation of the Qur'an as a healing method. This therapy has effects similar to music therapy, providing relaxation and reducing anxiety levels. Listening to Qur'anic recitation stimulates the brain to produce chemical substances such as neuropeptides. These molecules increase the production of β -endorphin hormones, which are then transmitted to receptors in various organs of the body, resulting in positive feedback such as lowered blood pressure, slower respiration and heart rate, and increased alpha brain wave activity. This study used a quasi-experimental design with a pre-post one-group approach. The research was conducted in the preoperative surgical ward at Dr. Sadikin Pariaman Regional General Hospital. Samples were selected using a simple random sampling technique based on the Slovin formula, resulting in a total of 15 respondents. The findings indicate that after 15 minutes of Murottal Al-Qur'an therapy in preoperative patients, there was a reduction in anxiety levels. Before the therapy, 8 respondents experienced moderate anxiety and 7 experienced severe anxiety. After the therapy, 7 respondents experienced mild anxiety, 6 moderate anxieties, and none experienced severe anxiety. There is an effect of Murottal Al-Qur'an therapy in reducing anxiety levels among preoperative patients in the preoperative surgical ward at Dr. Sadikin Pariaman Regional General Hospital.

Keywords: Anxiety Level, Murottal Al-Qur'an Therapy, Preoperative Patients

Exploring Anxiety in Patients with Diabetes Mellitus and Diabetic Foot Ulcers Undergoing Modern Wound Care: A Mixed-Methods Study in Bukittinggi, Indonesia

Wenny Lazdia, Rahmawita, Nurhayati, Rina Mariyana

¹²³Universitas Fort De Kock Bukittinggi, Kelurahan Manggis Ganting, Kecamatan Mandiangin Koto
Selayan Kota Bukittinggi, Provinsi Sumatera Barat
email: wenny.lazdia@fdk.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Diabetic Foot Ulcer (DFU) is a common complication of diabetes, affecting approximately 25% of patients and associated with high risks of amputation, recurrence, and mortality. Delayed wound healing, persistent inflammation, and oxidative stress contribute to prolonged treatment and increased psychological burden. Anxiety is frequently experienced by patients and may negatively impact treatment adherence and outcomes. However, studies integrating anxiety with patient experiences during wound care remain limited, particularly in primary healthcare settings. This study aimed to analyze anxiety levels and explore the experiences of patients with diabetes mellitus and DFU undergoing modern wound care in primary healthcare centers in Bukittinggi City. A mixed-methods design with an explanatory sequential approach was used. The quantitative phase involved 30 respondents selected through proportional sampling. Anxiety levels were measured using the Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale (HARS) and analyzed using SPSS. The qualitative phase included in-depth interviews with eight participants and was analyzed using Colaizzi's method to identify key themes. Anxiety levels were evenly distributed between mild and severe categories (50.0% each). Five major themes emerged: emotional responses to wound conditions, fear of complications, uncertainty of healing duration, perceptions of modern wound care, and the importance of family and healthcare support. Patients reported that anxiety was influenced by slow healing, prolonged treatment, and limited understanding of care procedures. Modern wound care provided physical benefits, including reduced pain and improved comfort, although cost and access remained challenges. Anxiety in DFU patients is influenced by physical, psychological, and social factors. Modern wound care offers both physical and psychological benefits; however, continuous education, family support, and effective therapeutic communication are essential to improve adherence and reduce anxiety.

Keywords: diabetes mellitus, diabetic foot ulcer, anxiety, modern wound care, complementary therapy, mixed methods

Examining The Effectiveness Of Mindfulness-Based Cognitive Therapy For Older People With Depression

Helena Patricia^{1*}, Sharifah Munirah Syed Elias², Hema Malini³ Noor Azizah Binti Mohd Ali⁴

¹ Department of Mental health Nursing, Syedza Saintika university, West Sumatera, Indonesia

² Department of Special Care Nursing, International Islamic University Malaysia, Pahang, Malaysia,

³ Department of Medical-Surgical Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Andalas University, West Sumatra, Indonesia,

⁴ Department of Critical Care Nursing, International Islamic University Malaysia, Pahang, Malaysia,

Corresponding: helenapatricia77@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Older people residing in nursing homes experience complex psychological, physiological, and social changes that contribute to a higher prevalence of depression and negatively impact their quality of life. Mindfulness-Based Cognitive Therapy (MBCT) is one of the nonpharmacological approaches that combines aspects of cognitive behavior therapy and mindfulness meditation; it shows promise as an intervention that is particularly effective in managing depression in this population. This study aimed to evaluate the effectiveness of MBCT in reducing depression among older people living in nursing homes in Indonesia. The study is a quantitative design with a randomized controlled trial. This study was conducted in two nursing homes in West Sumatra Province in Indonesia. The total population was 214 residents. The number of respondents was 67 in the intervention group and 66 in the control group. The intervention group received eight sessions of MBCT over eight weeks, while the control group received “treatment as usual” during eight weeks. Depression and quality of life were measured at baseline, post-test, and three-month follow-up. The data were analyzed using an intention-to-treat (ITT) approach, with a two-way mixed ANOVA. The study revealed that the adapted MBCT is effective in reducing depression levels as a primary outcome ($p < 0.001$) and in increasing the quality-of-life score as a secondary outcome ($p < 0.001$) among older people living in nursing homes. This study recommends healthcare professionals, policymakers, and stakeholders to regularly evaluate older people’s mental health, adopt MBCT as a standard intervention, and include therapies in routine care to address depression and enhance quality of life in nursing homes.

Keywords: *Older people; depression; mindfulness-based cognitive therapy; nursing homes.*

Family Knowledge And Its Influence On The Detection Of Diabetes Mellitus Emergencies In Patients With Type 2 Diabetes: A Correlation Study

Aulia Putri¹ Lutri Khairun Niska², Dian Anggraini³

1,2,3 Faculty of Health Science, Mohammad Natsir University, Bukittinggi

* Corresponding Author: faihaputriaulia@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Diabetes mellitus-related emergencies, including hypoglycemia and hyperglycemic crises, represent life-threatening conditions that require appropriate management. Family involvement in the early detection of diabetes mellitus emergencies is important in preventing adverse outcomes among these patients. Nevertheless, a substantial proportion of families still demonstrate limited understanding regarding the importance of early detection and appropriate response strategies. One of the key determinants influencing the effectiveness of early detection is the level of knowledge possessed by family members. This study aimed to analyze the relationship between family knowledge and the ability to detect diabetes mellitus-related emergencies. A descriptive correlation analytic design with a cross-sectional approach was employed. The sample consisted of 131 family members of patients with diabetes mellitus, selected using a purposive sampling technique. Data were collected using structured questionnaires designed to assess the level of family knowledge and Knowledge Attitude Practice (KAP) instrument to measure the family ability in detection of Diabetes Mellitus Emergencies. Statistical analysis was conducted using the Spearman rank correlation test. Results: This study found that most of the participants (64.9%) had a high level of knowledge, while 71.0% demonstrated good emergency detection ability. Furthermore, statistical analysis revealed a significant relationship between family knowledge and emergency detection ability ($p < 0.05$) with a correlation coefficient ($r = 0.446$), indicating a moderate positive association between the two variables. Conclusion: Higher level of family knowledge regarding diabetes mellitus is positively associated with improved ability to detect diabetes mellitus emergencies. Recommendation: Strengthening family-centered educational interventions is strongly recommended to enhance early detection capabilities and reduce the risk of severe complications.

Keywords: knowledge; emergency; diabetes mellitus; detection

Beyond Treatment: How Parental Self-Efficacy And Coping Strategies Shape Chemotherapy Adherence In Children With Lymphoblastic Leukemia

Rina Mariyana¹⁾ Dea Nabila²

¹²Universitas Fort De Kock Bukittinggi, Kelurahan Manggis Ganting, Kecamatan mandiangan Koto Selayan Kota Bukittinggi, Provinsi Sumatera Barat
email: rinamariyana89@gmail.com

ABSTRAK

Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia (ALL) remains the most prevalent pediatric malignancy worldwide, requiring prolonged and complex chemotherapy regimens. Suboptimal adherence to chemotherapy continues to be a major barrier to treatment success. Emerging evidence suggests that parental psychological resources, particularly self-efficacy and coping strategies, may significantly influence adherence behaviors in children. This study aimed to investigate the extent to which parental self-efficacy and stress coping strategies predict chemotherapy adherence among children diagnosed with ALL. A cross-sectional correlational study was conducted at the Cahaya Community Foundation, Padang, Indonesia, in 2025. A total of 67 parents were recruited from a population of 197 using purposive sampling. Data were collected using validated instruments, including the General Self-Efficacy Scale (GSE), Brief COPE, and a structured chemotherapy adherence questionnaire. Associations were analyzed using Chi-square tests and presented with odds ratios (OR) and 95% confidence intervals. Most parents reported high self-efficacy (58.2%) and adaptive coping strategies (55.2%), while 55.2% of children demonstrated high chemotherapy adherence. Parental self-efficacy showed a strong and significant association with adherence ($p < 0.001$; OR = 56.667), indicating a markedly increased likelihood of adherence among children of highly self-efficacious parents. Similarly, adaptive coping was significantly associated with adherence ($p < 0.001$; OR = 14.082). These findings highlight the substantial influence of parental psychological resilience on treatment compliance. Parental self-efficacy and stress coping are critical determinants of chemotherapy adherence in pediatric ALL. Integrating psychosocial interventions targeting parental resilience into pediatric oncology care may enhance adherence and improve treatment outcomes.

Keywords: Acute lymphoblastic leukemia; chemotherapy adherence; parental self-efficacy; coping strategies; pediatric oncology

The Role Of Family Support On The Quality Of Life Of Productive Age Breast Cancer Patients At Rsud Dr. Achmad Mochtar Bukittinggi In 2025

Rosmalia Dewi¹, Yelmi Reni Putri²

^{1,2}Department Of Nursing, Universitas Fort De Kock, Bukittinggi, Indonesia

Corresponding Author: drosmalia121@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Breast cancer (carcinoma mammae) is a medical condition resulting from genetic mutations in breast cells that cause abnormal cell growth and may spread to other parts of the body. This disease affects not only physical conditions but also psychological and social aspects, thereby reducing patients' quality of life, particularly among those of productive age. Based on the World Health Organization Quality of Life-BREF (WHOQOL-BREF), the majority of patients had good quality of life (54%), with moderate physical dimension (47%), good psychological dimension (42%), moderate social dimension (42%), and good environmental dimension (47%). Family support plays an important role in helping patients cope with the disease and undergo treatment. This study aimed to determine the relationship between family support and the quality of life of breast cancer patients of productive age at Dr. Achmad Mochtar Regional General Hospital, Bukittinggi, in 2025. This study employed a quantitative design with a cross-sectional approach. The sample consisted of 104 respondents selected using purposive sampling. Data were collected using family support and quality of life questionnaires. Data analysis was conducted using univariate and bivariate analysis with the Chi-square test, with a significance level of $p < 0.05$. The analysis showed that 56 respondents (53.8%) had high family support, while 48 respondents (46.2%) had low family support. The quality of life was classified as high in 66 respondents (63.5%) and low in 38 respondents (36.5%). Bivariate analysis indicated a significant relationship between family support and the quality of life of breast cancer patients of productive age ($p = 0.024$; $OR = 0.385$). Conclusion: Family support has a significant relationship with the quality of life of breast cancer patients of productive age. Recommendation: Healthcare providers are encouraged to involve family members in the care process of breast cancer patients to help improve patients' quality of life during treatment.

Keywords : Family Support, Quality of Life, Breast cancer, Productive Age

The Impact Of Basic Life Support Education On The Knowledge Of Disaster Response Volunteer Organizations

Rahmat Syukri , Ratna Dewi², Fidi Sandika Ikhlas³

^{1,2,3}Nursing Program Of Fort De Kock University

rahmatsyukri@fdk.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Emergencies are unexpected events that can occur suddenly and require immediate attention. One such life-threatening emergency that requires prompt handling is cardiac arrest and respiratory arrest. West Sumatra is categorized as a zone for disaster alert. With a male population of 2,841,802 and a total population of 5,640,629, the region experiences numerous cases of respiratory and cardiac arrest where victims' lives are often not saved due to the lack of skills among volunteer organization members, tourist site staff, and the surrounding community in performing Basic Life Support (BLS). The aim of this study is to measure and increase the knowledge of the volunteer organization members at Fort De Kock University about Basic Life Support for emergency situations, thereby reducing mortality rates from respiratory and cardiac arrest. This research uses a quasi-experimental design with a pre-posttest approach. The research population consists of members of the campus volunteer organization at Fort De Kock University in Bukit Tinggi, with a total population of 131 individuals. Probability and non-probability sampling techniques yielded a sample size of 17 individuals. Data were analyzed using computer-based univariate and bivariate analysis with the Wilcoxon test. The results indicate that the average knowledge of respondents before the education was 46.29 with a standard deviation of 14.823, and the average knowledge after the education was 89.82 with a standard deviation of 9.105. There was a significant difference in the respondents' knowledge scores before and after the intervention, with a mean difference of 43.529 and a p-value of 0.000. It is recommended that volunteer organization members undergo BLS training to improve their knowledge of Basic Life Support. This study provides information that BLS education is an effective measure to reduce mortality rates due to respiratory and cardiac arrest.

Keywords: Cardiac Arrest, Respiratory Arrest, BLS Education, Knowledge

The Role Of Family Support And Motivation On The Self-Efficacy Of Cancer Patients Breastfeeding Productive Age In The Hospital Dr. Achmad Mochtar Bukittinggi

Siska Purwanti¹, Yelmi Reni Putri², Neila Sulung³

¹ Mahasiswa Keperawatan Universitas Fort De Kock

^{2 3} Dosen Keperawatan Universitas Fort De Kock

Corresponding Author: Yelmireniputri@fdk.ac.id.com

ABSTRACT

Breast cancer can affect the physical and psychological condition of patients, thus impacting self-efficacy in undergoing treatment. Family support and motivation are important factors that can increase patient self-confidence. To determine the relationship between family support and motivation on self-efficacy of productive-age breast cancer patients at Dr. Achmad Mochtar Hospital Bukittinggi in 2025. Quantitative research with cross-sectional design. The sample consisted of 132 respondents selected by purposive sampling. Data analysis used the Chi-Square test with $p < 0.05$. There was a significant relationship between emotional support ($p = 0.000$; OR = 14.380), instrumental ($p = 0.000$; OR = 28.786), informational ($p = 0.000$; OR = 17.242), appreciation ($p = 0.000$; OR = 10.022), and motivation ($p = 0.000$; OR = 31.530) on self-efficacy. Family support and motivation play a crucial role in improving self-efficacy in breast cancer patients. Healthcare professionals and families are expected to provide more optimal support and motivation during treatment.

Keywords: Family support, motivation, self-efficacy, *breast cancer*

Phenomenological Study of Self-Acceptance of Breast Cancer Patients at Achmad Mochtar Hospital

Rahmiwati¹⁾ Anjelia Diana²⁾

¹Departemen Keperawatan Medikal Bedah UFDK

²Universitas Fort De Kock Bukittinggi,
email: rahmiwati@fdk.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Breast cancer is a chronic disease that not only affects patients' physical condition but also influences their psychological, emotional, and social aspects. A diagnosis of breast cancer often triggers emotional responses such as shock, fear, sadness, anger, and even depression, which affect the patient's process of self-acceptance. This study aimed to describe the process of self-acceptance among breast cancer patients and the factors influencing it. The research employed a qualitative approach with a phenomenological design. The participants consisted of 10 breast cancer patients undergoing treatment at the Oncology Outpatient Clinic of Dr. Achmad Mochtar Regional General Hospital, Bukittinggi, in 2025, selected using purposive sampling techniques. Data were collected through in-depth interviews and analyzed through transcription, categorization, theme development, and formulation of meaningful descriptions of the participants lived experiences. The findings identified five themes: (1) psychological or emotional responses to self-acceptance, (2) the presence of a positive support system in the self-acceptance process, (3) the emotional role of family in patient self-acceptance, (4) adaptation to physical changes, and (5) positive attitudes and gratitude. The results showed that in the initial phase following diagnosis, patients experienced psychological responses such as shock, fear, sadness, and denial. Over time, patients went through emotional stages including denial, anger, bargaining, depression, and acceptance. The self-acceptance process was influenced by family support, social support, internal motivation, and spiritual beliefs. Patients who received adequate emotional support and information were more likely to adapt and demonstrate a positive attitude during treatment. The conclusion of this study is that self-acceptance among breast cancer patients is a gradual and dynamic psychological adaptation process, strongly influenced by internal and external factors, particularly family support. Therefore, healthcare professionals are encouraged to provide a holistic approach that includes psychosocial support to help patients achieve optimal self-acceptance.

Keywords: Coping, Family Support, Phenomenology, Self-Acceptance, Breast Cancer

The Effect Of Mobile Applications On Quality Of Life And Fatigue In Breast Cancer With Chemotherapy: A Systematic Review

Mesi Yunia Sari¹, Hayatus Sa'adah Ayu Lestari², Feny Dwi Anggraeni³

Faculty of Nursing, Airlangga University

Email : mesi.yunia.sari-2021@fkip.unair.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Breast cancer triggers the occurrence of malignancy in women, and a small portion occurs in men in the form of epithelial tissue and breast tissue; the incidence rate is 10% of the total breast volume. One of the treatments often used by breast cancer patients is chemotherapy. While this therapy has positive effects, it can also have negative side effects due to treatment reactions. This study aims to identify literature on what and how mobile application interventions on the quality of life of breast cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy. This research is a systematic review by analyzing several articles from several international databases, including Scopus, Science Direct, and PubMed for publications in the last five years, namely 2018 to 2022. The literature search uses English with the keywords used "mobile application and breast cancer and quality of life and chemotherapy". A database search yielded 63 articles, including 30 from Scopus, 21 from Science Direct, and 12 from PubMed. The researchers then further refined the criteria, reducing the total to 13 articles, and checked for duplicate articles, resulting in a total of 10 articles. The results of this study focus on: *mobile application* and quality of life in breast cancer. From several article analyses conducted, several articles stated that mobile applications have a positive impact on quality of life, as well as reducing pain and fatigue levels and improving health.

Keywords: *Mobile application, breast cancer, quality of life, fatigue and chemotherapy*

Nurse-Specific Burnout Profile in The Hospital Work Environment: A Quantitative-Qualitative Sequential Analysis

Cory Febrina¹⁾, Eri Barlian³⁾, Elsa Yuniarti²⁾, Lyra Sepniza Putri⁴⁾, Abdi Iswahyudi⁵⁾

¹Lecturer, Nursing and Nursing Education Study Program, Fort De Kock University

²Lecture of Biology Department, Universitas Negeri Padang

³Lecturer of Environment Science, Universitas Negeri Padang, Indonesia

⁴Student, Nursing Study Program, Fort De Kock University

⁵Lecturer, Public Health Program, Fort De Kock University

Email: elsayuniarti@gmail.com. Email: cfebrina6@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

High levels of nurse burnout are a cumulative psychological response of nurses to the work environment. However, research on nurses' specific about burnout responses to the work environment is still very limited To determine the specific characteristics of nurse burnout in hospitals related to the work environment. This research method uses a sequential explanation method. Phase I quantitatively used random sampling techniques to obtain 200 samples, which were distributed using the Maslach Burnout Inventory questionnaire, which consists of 22 Likert-type statements. Phase II interviews confirmed information related to the specific responses obtained previously. showed that the majority of respondents experienced moderate burnout (130 respondents (65 %), low burnout (40 respondents (20%), and high burnout (30 respondents (15 %). Based on the interviews, nurses felt physically and psychologically exhausted even before starting work in the morning. Nurses experiencing moderate burnout were able to carry out their nursing profession professionally but lacked good emotional resilience when returning home. Experiences of failure in providing care were a very dominant factor in nurse burnout.: Training is needed to improve emotional failure resilience for nurses, and regular burnout screening is integrated in hospitals.

Keywords: Burnout, Nurses, Hospitals

ROOM II

Determinants Of Hiv-Related Risk Behavior Among Informal Service Sector Workers

Sri Handayani¹, Alfita Dewi²

1,2 Universitas Syedza Saintika

*Email korespondensi : ririhermana388@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Data from the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia in 2025 estimated that approximately 564,000 people were living with HIV (PLHIV) in Indonesia. Indonesia ranked 14th globally in terms of the highest number of HIV cases and 9th for new HIV infections. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between environment, peers and psychological trauma toward HIV/AIDS risk behavior in salon workers and cafe employees in Pasaman Barat Regency in 2024. This study was quantitative with a *cross-sectional* design. The study was conducted in West Pasaman Regency in June - August 2024. The population was all salon workers and cafe employees, totaling 215 people, with a sample of 156 people. The sampling technique was *Accidental Sampling*. The research instrument was a questionnaire. The data were then analyzed univariately and bivariate using the *chi-square* test. The results of statistical tests showed that there was a correlation between the environment (p-value = 0.005), peers (p-value = 0.006), and there was no correlation for psychological trauma (p-value = 0.270) and HIV/AIDS risk behavior. Data were analyzed univariately and bivariately, with the chi-square test to assess the relationship between independent variables (environment, peers, psychological trauma) and dependent variables (HIV/AIDS risk behavior). The conclusion is that there is a correlation between the environment and peers, while there is no relationship between psychological trauma and HIV/AIDS risk behavior. It is suggested to respondents in socializing to be more careful in choosing the right environment and also friends to avoid us from deviant behavior.

Keywords: Environment, Peers, Psychological Trauma, HIV/AIDS risk behavior

Strengthening Public Health Human Resources In Indonesia Amid Global Multisectoral Changes: A Systematic Review Of Challenges, Adaptation, And Future Strategies

Dian Paramitha Asyari,M.Kes

Public Health Departement, University of Alifah Padang

dianparamitha6692@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Rapid global changes across multiple sectors, including digital transformation, climate change, economic instability, demographic transitions, and post-pandemic health system reforms, have significantly reshaped the landscape of public health services worldwide. In Indonesia, these changes have created urgent demands for stronger, more adaptive, and sustainable public health human resources. The need for competent health professionals who can respond effectively to complex health challenges has become increasingly important, particularly in achieving universal health coverage and strengthening national health resilience. This systematic review aims to examine the impact of global multisectoral changes on the development and strengthening of public health human resources in Indonesia, focusing on workforce competency, digital readiness, policy adaptation, workforce distribution, and long-term sustainability strategies. This study used a systematic review approach based on the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) guidelines. Literature searches were conducted in PubMed, Scopus, ScienceDirect, Google Scholar, and Garuda databases for articles published between 2020 and 2025. The search keywords included “public health human resources,” “global change,” “digital health transformation,” “health workforce challenges,” “health system resilience,” and “Indonesia.” The review identified five major factors influencing public health human resources in Indonesia: digital health transformation, health policy reform, climate and environmental health challenges, demographic transitions, and socioeconomic instability. Climate-related health risks and epidemiological shifts demand multidisciplinary public health competencies. In addition, urbanization and population aging have increased healthcare complexity and workforce demand. Persistent barriers include unequal workforce distribution, inadequate training opportunities in rural areas, and limited policy implementation at the local level then ensuring sustainable health system transformation in Indonesia.

Keywords: *Public Health Human Resources, Global Change, Systematic Review*

Phenomenological Study Of Quality Of Life In Diabetic Ulcer Patients At Dr. Achmad Muchtar Hospital Bukittinggi City

Neila Sulung, Mutiara Putri Utami

Universitas Fort De Kock Bukittinggi, Jl. Soekarno Hatta No. 11, Manggis Ganting, Kec. Mandiangin Koto
Selayan, Kota Bukittinggi, Sumatera Barat 26117.
neila.sulung.ns@gmail.com

ABSTRAK

Quality of life is an important indicator in assessing the impact of a disease, including endocrine system disorders such as diabetic ulcers. Patients with diabetic ulcers generally experience a decline in quality of life, mainly due to limitations in activity and movement. The prevalence of diabetic ulcers in Indonesia is around $\pm 15\%$ of diabetes mellitus patients. Globally, cases will continue to increase along with the increasing number of diabetes sufferers. This study aims to describe, analyze, and interpret the quality of life of diabetic ulcer patients at Dr. Achmad Mokhtar Regional General Hospital Bukit Tinggi City. The method used is qualitative research with a phenomenological approach. Data were obtained through in-depth interviews with six participants, consisting of three men and three women aged 45–68 years, who were selected using a purposive sampling technique. Data analysis was conducted using the Colaizzi method, which resulted in three main themes, namely: (1) declining physical health, (2) psychological health disorders, and (3) support from the social environment. The results of the study showed that all participants with diabetic ulcers tended to have a low quality of life, viewed from the aspects of physical health, psychological health, social relationships, and the environment. Therefore, patients are expected to be able to control blood sugar levels regularly, maintain diet and physical activity, and maintain the cleanliness of wounds and the surrounding environment to prevent complications. In addition, improving spiritual aspects through worship and maintaining good relationships with family are also important as a form of support in improving the quality of life.

Keywords: Quality Of Life, Diabetic Ulcer, Diabetes Mellitus.

The Effect Of Lifestyle And Depression Levels On Hypertension In Community : A Meta-Analysis

Abdi Iswahyudi Yasril^{1*,5}, Eri Barlian², Elsa Yuniarti³, Cory Febrina^{4,5}

¹Lecturer of Public Health Study Program, Fort De Kock University, West Sumatera, Indonesia

²Lecturer of Doctoral Program in Environment Science, Universitas Negeri Padang, Indonesia

³Lecturer of Biology Department, Universitas Negeri Padang, Indonesia

⁴Lecturer of Nursing and Nursing Education Study Program, Fort De Kock University, Indonesia

*⁵Student, Doctoral Program in Environment Science, Universitas Negeri Padang, Indonesia *Email: iswahyudiabdi@fdk.ac.id ; Email: e.barlian@fik.unp.ac.id*

ABSTRACT

Hypertension is an increase in systolic blood pressure above 140 mmHg and diastolic blood pressure above 90 mmHg in two measurements taken five minutes apart while the person is sufficiently rested/calm. Evidence-based research is very important in determining health policies. There have been many international publications on hypertension, especially those influenced by lifestyle and depression levels, necessitating the drawing of conclusions that can be used for non-communicable disease prevention and control efforts, particularly hypertension. This approach is called Meta-Analysis. This study aims to analyze the influence of lifestyle and depression levels on the incidence of hypertension based on the results of previous similar studies with the meta-analysis method. This research was conducted with a systematic review and meta-analysis using primary data, specifically data from previous similar studies. Article searches used several databases, namely: PubMed and Springer Link. The articles in this study were collected using the PRISMA diagram and analyzed using the Review Manager 5.3 application (RevMan 5.3) by calculating the effect size and heterogeneity (I²) to determine the combined research model and form the final results of the meta-analysis. The results of data analysis are presented in the form of forest plots and funnel plots. In a systematic review and meta-analysis of 11 studies including data obtained lifestyle effect sizes were there was no significant effect overall (p 0.63; OR 0.94; CI 0.72–1.22) and there was a significant effect of depression levels on hypertension (p 0.02; OR 1.54; CI 1.08–2.21). Lifestyle and depression levels are potential risk factors for hypertension, but evidence generated based on references collected over the last 5 years and meta-analysis results show that depression levels have a significant influence on hypertension.

Keywords: *Hypertension, Lifestyle, Depression, Meta-Analysis*

The Effectiveness Of Digital-Based Health Promotion Interventions In Improving Healthy Living Behaviors: A Systematic Literature Review

Fadhilatul Hasnah

Universitas Alifiah Padang

*Email korespondensi : fhasnah5@gmail.com

ABSTRAK

Global changes driven by rapid digitalization have transformed health promotion strategies in various sectors, thus opening up opportunities to improve the quality of human resources through behavioral change. This study aims to systematically review the effectiveness of digital-based health promotion interventions in improving healthy behaviors. This study uses the Systematic Literature Review approach by following the PRISMA guidelines. The literature was obtained from the PubMed, Scopus, and ScienceDirect databases for publications from 2015 to 2025. A total of 1,245 articles were identified, with 30 studies meeting the inclusion criteria after the screening and feasibility assessment process. The results showed that digital-based health promotion interventions in general have a positive effect on health behaviors, especially in increasing physical activity and improving diet. Effects are being found on smoking cessation behavior, preventive behavior, as well as mental health. Interventions that integrate interactive features and personalized feedback have been shown to be more effective than passive approaches. However, some of the challenges that are often reported include declining user engagement, digital literacy gaps, and unequal access to technology. This research shows that digital-based health promotion interventions have promising potential in improving healthy behaviors and contributing to improving the quality of human resources in an era of global change. Further research needs to focus on the sustainability of user engagement and equitable access to digital interventions.

Keywords: Digital Health Promotion, Behavior Change, Systematic Overview, Global Change, Human Resource Quality

Closing The Immunization Gap In Low-Coverage Settings: Evidence From Community Health Cadres And Information Access In Indonesia

Meyi Yanti^{1*}, Ika Putri Ramadhani²

ABSTRACT

Achieving Complete Basic Immunization (CBI) coverage remains a major challenge in low-resource primary healthcare settings. In Anak Air Primary Health Center, Padang, Indonesia, CBI coverage reached only 52.1% in 2023, far below the $\geq 90\%$ threshold required for herd immunity. Previous studies have generally examined determinants of immunization uptake in isolation, with limited evidence integrating community health care engagement and access to health information, particularly in low-coverage contexts. This study aimed to analyze the combined influence of these factors on the completeness of basic immunization among toddlers. A community-based cross-sectional study was conducted among 106 mothers with toddlers aged 12–24 months selected through random sampling. Data on cadre roles and access to health information were collected using structured questionnaires, while immunization status was verified through maternal and child health records. Data were analyzed using chi-square tests and logistic regression. The results showed that only 61.3% of children had complete immunization. High access to health information (82.0%) and active cadre involvement (84.0%) were reported; however, significant disparities persisted. Access to health information ($p < 0.001$) and cadre engagement ($p = 0.035$) were significantly associated with immunization completeness. These findings indicate that service availability alone is insufficient, and that effective communication and community engagement are critical determinants. Strengthening the role of community health cadres and improving equitable access to accurate health information are essential strategies to close the immunization gap and prevent vaccine-preventable disease outbreaks.

Keywords: *Complete Basic Immunization; Community Health Cadres; Health Information Access; Immunization Coverage; Public Health*

Integrating The Informal Sector Into Formal Urban Solid Waste Management In Bukittinggi

Eka Budi Satria^{1*}, Athosra¹, Hidayati²

¹Prodi Kesehatan Masyarakat Program Sarjana, Universitas Fort De Kock, Bukittinggi, Indonesia, ekabudisatria@gmail.com, athosra@yahoo.com

²Dinas Lingkungan Hidup, Bukittinggi, Indonesia, hidayati@gmail.com

* Corresponding Author: ekabudisatria@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Managing solid waste is a big problem in many developing countries. In Bukittinggi City there's a gap between how much waste is being produced and how well both formal and informal waste management systems can handle it. This gap puts the city's environment and people's health at risk. This study looks at how the informal sector, scavengers, helps reduce waste and how waste is managed at the Bukittinggi Environmental Offices' Transfer Depot. We did in-depth interviews with 26 people, observed what happens at the depot, and analyzed documents from August to September 2024. Bukittinggi City is not doing well in reducing waste. The city aims to reduce waste by 30% under the 3R policy. It's still far from achieving this goal. In 2024 the city produced 49,553.61 tons of waste due to tourism and a high population density. The informal sector, made up of 15-20 scavengers, plays an important role in reducing waste. They recover materials at the depot and contribute around 0.2% to the annual waste reduction, which is about 200 kg per day. However, the scavengers face health risks because they don't have proper protective equipment and formal health monitoring. To achieve waste reduction goals, it's essential to include scavengers in management and enforce strict safety and health standards. Making scavengers' roles formal and improving their workplace safety is crucial for urban environmental and social well-being. The scavengers and their work are vital in reducing waste, and their health and safety must be prioritized.

Keywords: *Waste Management, Informal Sector, Environmental Epidemiology, Scavengers, Public Health*

High Coverage, Low Participation: The Hidden Gap In Indonesia's National Health Insurance (Jkn) In *Lima Puluh Kota* Regency

Nurdin¹, Febriani Devita², Neila Sulung³

¹District Health Office of Lima Puluh Kota Regency

Email: febrianidevita@yahoo.com

^{2,3*}Master's Program in Public Health, Universitas Fort De Kock

Email: nurdin.6606@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

Universal Health Coverage (UHC) in Indonesia has achieved high enrollment; however, active participation remains suboptimal. In *Lima Puluh Kota* Regency, UHC coverage reached 95.08%, whereas active participation was only 73.43%, indicating a gap between enrollment and actual utilization of health services. This study aimed to analyze this gap and to identify behavioral and system-level determinants influencing the effectiveness of the National Health Insurance (JKN) program. A mixed-methods design was employed in Lima Puluh Kota Regency. Quantitative data were collected from 99 respondents using stratified random sampling and analyzed using chi-square tests and multiple logistic regression. Qualitative data were obtained through in-depth interviews with five key informants and analyzed thematically. UHC coverage reached 95.08%; however, active participation remained suboptimal (73.43%), reflecting a gap of approximately 21.65%. Attitudes and practices were significant and dominant behavioral determinants, while cultural factors showed influence in the multivariate model. From a system perspective, policies, human resources, funding, and infrastructure were generally available; however, coordination gaps, uneven workforce distribution, and limited funding constrained effective implementation. High coverage does not necessarily translate into effective UHC. Improving participation requires integrating behavioral interventions with strengthened coordination and governance within the health system.

Keywords: Universal Health Coverage, participation, JKN, health behavior, health system

Teenagers' Perceptions Of Lgbt At Senior High School 5 Bukittinggi City

Nurhayati^{1*}, Oktavianis², Natasya Aprilia³

^{1,2}Master's Program in Public Health, Fort De Kock University, Indonesia

³Nursing Study Program, Fort De Kock University, Indonesia

*Email correspondence: yatnurhayati44@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Indonesia is a country with complex social dynamics related to issues of sexual orientation and gender identity, including adolescent perceptions of LGBT (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender) which are influenced by cultural values, social norms, and societal beliefs. This study aims to determine adolescent perceptions of LGBT at Senior High School 5 Bukittinggi City in 2025. This study used a quantitative approach with a descriptive survey design. The research sample consisted of 91 respondents drawn from a population of 1,042 students. Data collection was conducted using a questionnaire, then analyzed univariately with frequency distribution and percentage. The results showed that respondents were predominantly female (71.4%), with the highest age being 17 years (37.4%). Most respondents had negative perceptions of LGBT (72.5%), while 27.5% had positive perceptions. These negative perceptions were mainly influenced by internal factors in the form of cultural values and social beliefs held by respondents. In general, adolescent perceptions of LGBT at Senior High School 5 Bukittinggi City tend to be negative, so it is necessary to improve comprehensive, evidence-based, and sensitive reproductive health education to develop a more objective understanding among adolescents.

Keywords: *LGBT; Perception*

Analysis Of Risk Factors For Stunting Incidence In Under-Five Children In Sijunjung Regency

Evi Hasnita¹

Program Studi Magister Kesehatan Masyarakat, Fakultas Kesehatan, Universitas Fort De Kock
Bukittinggi

evihasnita@fdk.ac.id

ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the "Risk Factors for Stunting Incidence Among Toddlers in Sijunjung Regency in 2024." This research utilized a mixed-method design. The quantitative study used a case-control approach with 100 respondents selected via proportional random sampling. Data were collected using questionnaires and analyzed univariately, bivariate, and multivariate. The qualitative study involved eight informants, including health department officials, nutrition coordinators, village heads, and mothers of toddlers, with data analyzed through reduction, display, and conclusion drawing. Chi-square test results revealed a significant relationship between stunting incidence and a history of exclusive breastfeeding ($p=0.000$, $OR=10.09$), feeding practices ($p=0.000$, $OR=9.11$), infectious diseases ($p=0.000$, $OR=5.46$), immunization status ($p=0.044$, $OR=4.41$), family income ($p=0.000$, $OR=16.15$), and environmental sanitation ($p=0.000$, $OR=13.05$). There was no significant relationship between a history of low birth weight ($p=0.93$, $OR=3.24$) and stunting. Environmental sanitation emerged as the dominant factor affecting stunting with a POR of 22.39. Qualitative results indicated that stunting management implementation has been optimal but still requires improvement in activity execution and cross-sectoral cooperation. There is a significant relationship between exclusive breastfeeding, feeding practices, infectious diseases, immunization status, family income, and environmental sanitation with stunting incidence, where environmental sanitation is the most influential factor. Community health centers and related sectors are advised to enhance collaboration to accelerate stunting reduction.

Keywords: Stunting, Risk factors, Toddlers, Environmental sanitation, Mixed method

An Evaluation Of The Integrated Posyandu Program On Adolescent Health In Merangin Regency

Oktavianis^{1*}, Nurhayati², Evi Hasnita³, Adriani⁴, Rinde Elya Safassi⁵

^{1,2,3,4} Master's Program in Public Health, Fort De Kock University, Indonesia

⁵ Public Health, Merangin Community Health Center, Indonesia

*Email correspondence: oktavianis@fdk.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Merangin Regency in Jambi Province shows a high prevalence of adolescent risk behaviors, including smoking, premarital sexual activity, sexually transmitted infections (STIs), and drug abuse, highlighting the need to evaluate the Integrated Posyandu (Pos Pelayanan Terpadu) program for adolescents. This study aimed to evaluate the implementation of the Integrated Posyandu program in addressing adolescent health problems in Merangin Regency in 2024. The research design used is an analytical design with a cross-sectional approach. Data analysis is carried out using Chi Square statistical test. The sample consisted of 189 adolescents. The results indicated significant associations between adolescents' knowledge ($p=0.000$), peer support ($p=0.000$), family support ($p=0.000$), and the role of health workers ($p=0.000$) with the utilization of Integrated Paysandú services. However, no significant relationship was found between the distance to health facilities and service utilization ($p=0.292$). These findings suggest that internal and external factors, particularly knowledge and social support, as well as the role of health workers, play a crucial role in improving adolescent participation in Integrated Posyandu programs. Strengthening education and motivation strategies by health workers is recommended to optimize program effectiveness in addressing adolescent health issues.

Keywords: *adolescent health; integrated posyandu Program*

Factors Associated With Risk Behavior Of Hiv/Aids Incidence Among Teenagers

Adriani¹ Oktavianis² Tri Agustina³⁾

^{1,2,3} Universitas Fort De Kock Bukittinggi

Email correspondence: Adrianisuwito@fdk.ac.id

ABSTRACT

HIV/AIDS is a worldwide public health issue that is getting worse, even in Indonesia. Due to a number of variables, including ignorance, cultural influences, socioeconomic circumstances, and the media's and educators' limited involvement in health education, adolescents are among the most susceptible groups to HIV transmission. The purpose of this study is to identify risk factors for HIV/AIDS among teenagers in SMA N 2 Sipora, Mentawai Islands. has a sample size of 87 individuals and a cross-sectional design. A structured questionnaire was the tool utilized. The majority of respondents had little knowledge (51.7%), a negative culture (64.4%), bad socioeconomic situations (72.4%), a low role for the media (65.5%), and a low role for teachers in HIV/AIDS education (65.5%), according to the results. high-risk HIV/AIDS-related behavior (66.7%). With a p-value <0.05 and a varied odds ratio, there was a significant correlation between the five independent variables and HIV/AIDS risk behavior, with socioeconomic having the most impact (OR = 218.500). These findings imply that initiatives aimed at preventing HIV/AIDS in teenagers must include economic support, positive cultural reinforcement, education, and the best possible use of the media and educators. It is anticipated that this research will provide a basis for creating more successful HIV/AIDS teaching initiatives in schools, especially in isolated regions like the Mentawai Islands.

Keywords: Mentawai, risk behavior, teenagers, HIV/AIDS

The Effect Of Traditional Minangkabau Remedy Using Processed Banana Blossom On Under-Five Children At Risk Of Stunting"

Shantrya Dhelly Susanty^{1*} , Muti Patima Zahara

Program Studi Kesehatan Masyarakat, Fakultas Kesehatan, Universitas Fort De Kock Bukittinggi
Jl. Soekarno Hatta No.11, Manggis Ganting, Kec. Mandiangin Koto Selayan, Kota Bukittinggi, Sumatera Barat 26117

E-mail Corresponding:; shantryadhelly@fdk.ac.id²

ABSTRACT

Toddlers at risk of stunting are children under the age of five who have a high potential for experiencing growth faltering. The lack of nutritional intake provided by mothers, especially breast milk, can hinder toddler growth and trigger the risk of stunting. This study aimed to determine the effect of consuming a traditional Minangkabau remedy in the form of processed banana blossom on increasing breast milk production, as a preventive measure for toddlers at risk of stunting in Nagari Canduang Koto Laweh in 2024. This quantitative study utilized a Two-Group Experimental Design. The sample consisted of 20 breastfeeding mothers, divided into 10 respondents in the intervention group and 10 respondents in the control group. Data were collected using a questionnaire, derived from primary and secondary data sources. Data analysis was conducted using the Independent Sample T-Test. The results showed that the average breast milk production in the control group (without intervention) was 24.50 with a Standard Deviation (SD) of 8.317. Meanwhile, the average breast milk production in the intervention group (given processed banana blossom) increased to 106.00 with an SD of 29.796. There was a mean difference between the two groups of 81.50. The statistical test results showed a p-value = 0.000 ($p < 0.05$), meaning H_0 was rejected and H_a was accepted. There is a significant effect of administering the traditional Minangkabau remedy of processed banana blossom on increasing mothers' breast milk production to support the growth of toddlers at risk of stunting. Mothers are encouraged to regularly consume processed banana blossom to optimize breast milk production and assist toddler growth.

Keywords : Stunting; Banana Blossom; Toddler

The Effect of Nutritional Status Screening Based on Reproductive Health Education on Adolescent Knowledge

Diana Putri^{1*}, Yellyta Ulsafitri²

¹Faculty of Health Science, Mohammad Natsir Bukittinggi University

*Email korespondensiL dianaputri270509@gmail.com

²Faculty of Health Science, Mohammad Natsir Bukittinggi University

email: ulsafitriyellyta@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Adolescent nutrition issues have become a global public health concern due to the increasing prevalence of the double burden of malnutrition, which is characterized by the coexistence of malnutrition and overweight or obesity. Nutritional status during adolescence is strongly linked to reproductive health outcomes, including hormonal imbalances, menstrual disorders, anemia, and future fertility risks. This study aims to analyze the influence of reproductive health education based on nutritional status screening on adolescent knowledge. A pre-experimental study using a pretest-posttest design of one group was conducted among 80 students of Akabiluru Health Vocational School. Nutritional assessments include Body Mass Index (BMI), Upper Middle Arm Circumference (MUAC), and body fat percentage measurements. Participants receive integrated reproductive health education with individualized nutrition screening feedback. Data were analyzed using paired t-tests. Results showed a significant improvement in adolescent knowledge scores after the intervention, with the mean score increasing from 61.25 ± 8.41 before the intervention to 83.47 ± 6.92 after the intervention ($p < 0.001$). Nutrition screening identified that 30% of participants were overweight or obese, 17.5% were at risk of chronic energy deficiencies, and 26.3% had an excessive percentage of body fat. These findings suggest that nutrition status screening-based education effectively increases adolescents' awareness of reproductive health and nutrition. Early nutrition screening combined with reproductive health education can serve as an important prevention strategy to address adolescent reproductive health issues.

Keywords/Keywords : adolescents; reproductive health education; nutrition screening

ROOM III

Anti-Vertigo Effect of Ethanolic Extract of *Zingiber zerumbet* Rhizome (Mentawai Traditional Medicinal Plant) on Motor Coordination in Mice Using the Beam Walking Test

Aulia Amita¹, Fajrian Aulia Putra², Vilma Humaira³,

¹ Faculty of Health Sciences, Universitas Sumatera Barat, Indonesia

* aulia.amita06@gmail.com/082297126196, fajrianauliaputra15@gmail.com,
vilmahumaira56@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Vertigo is a balance disorder associated with vestibular dysfunction and impaired motor coordination. Traditional medicinal plants have increasingly been explored as alternative therapies, including *Zingiber zerumbet* (“pelekak”), which is traditionally used to relieve dizziness. This study aimed to evaluate the anti-vertigo activity of the ethanolic extract of *Zingiber zerumbet* rhizome on motor coordination in mice using the beam walking method. This experimental study used a post-test only control group design. Mice were randomly divided into five groups: negative control (0.5% Na CMC), positive control (1 mg/kg body weight), and three treatment groups receiving ethanolic extract doses of 50, 100, and 200 mg/kg body weight. All treatments were administered orally. Motor coordination was assessed through crossing latency and foot slips at 30, 60, and 90 minutes after treatment. The negative control group showed the longest crossing time and highest number of foot slips, indicating impaired coordination. In contrast, the positive control demonstrated significant improvement ($p < 0.05$). The treatment groups exhibited dose-dependent effects, with the 200 mg/kg group producing the greatest improvement. At 90 minutes, this group showed crossing times of approximately 6–7 seconds with ≤ 1 foot slip, compared to 15 seconds and ≥ 3 slips in the negative control. One-way ANOVA revealed significant differences among groups ($p < 0.05$). The anti-vertigo activity of *Zingiber zerumbet* may be related to bioactive compounds such as zerumbone, which can modulate central nervous system activity and exert anti-inflammatory effects. In conclusion, the ethanolic extract of *Zingiber zerumbet* rhizome significantly improved motor coordination in mice, with the optimal effect observed at 200 mg/kg body weight, supporting its potential as an alternative therapy for vertigo.

Keywords: *vertigo, Zingiber zerumbet, beam walking, motor coordination,, herbal medicine.*

***In Vitro* Wound Healing and Anticancer Activities of Ethanol, Ethyl Acetate, and n-Hexane Fractions of *Ageratum conyzoides* L. Leaves Against NIH-3T3 Fibroblast and MCF-7 Breast Cancer Cell Lines**

Tika Afriani^{1*}, Rahmayulis², Surya Tasasasmita¹, Elga Zulnifa Dewi¹

¹Faculty of Health Sciences, Mohammad Natsir Yarsi University, Bukittinggi, West Sumatra, Indonesia ²Academy of Pharmacy Imam Bonjol, Bukittinggi, Indonesia

*Corresponding author: tika.afriani91a@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Ageratum conyzoides L. (bandotan, Asteraceae) is a medicinal plant widely used in Indonesian traditional medicine. Despite ethnomedicinal relevance, scientific evidence on its wound healing and anticancer activities at the cellular level remains limited. This study aimed to evaluate wound healing activity against NIH-3T3 fibroblast cells using the scratch assay, and anticancer activity against MCF-7 breast cancer cells using the MTT assay, from the ethanol, ethyl acetate, and n-hexane fractions of bandotan leaves. Fractionation was performed by liquid-liquid partitioning from 40 g of concentrated ethanol extract (obtained by ultrasonic-assisted extraction at 40 kHz, 25 min, yield 10.25%). Fractions were characterized by organoleptic testing, phytochemical screening, GC-MS analysis, and total flavonoid content (TFC) determination (AlCl₃/quercetin method, $\lambda = 432$ nm). For the MTT assay (MCF-7), concentrations of 31.25–500 μ g/mL were applied with doxorubicin as positive control; statistical analysis used One-Way ANOVA and post hoc Dunnett's test. For the scratch assay (NIH-3T3), IC₂₅ concentrations were applied and results analyzed by One-Way ANOVA with post hoc Games-Howell test due to variance heterogeneity. Phytochemical screening confirmed flavonoids, tannins, saponins, terpenoids/steroids in all fractions; alkaloids were absent in the ethanol fraction. TFC was highest in the ethyl acetate fraction (25,184.66 $\pm$ 464.34 mg QE/g), followed by n-hexane (12,627 $\pm$ 165.16 mg QE/g) and ethanol (7,538.33 $\pm$ 108.10 mg QE/g). In the MTT assay, the ethyl acetate fraction showed IC₅₀ = 92.3 μ g/mL (moderate cytotoxicity) and n-hexane showed IC₅₀ = 98.2 μ g/mL (moderate), while the ethanol fraction was non-toxic (IC₅₀ = 84 mg/mL). One-Way ANOVA confirmed significant differences ($p < 0.05$); Dunnett's post hoc showed all concentrations of ethyl acetate and n-hexane fractions differed significantly from the negative control. In the scratch assay, the ethyl acetate fraction at IC₂₅ achieved complete wound closure at 0–24 h, significantly superior to the n-hexane fraction (remaining gap 43.48% at 24 h) and negative control (35.32% at 24 h; $p < 0.05$, Games-Howell). All fractions achieved complete closure by 48 h except the negative control (24.29% remaining). The ethyl acetate fraction of *A. conyzoides* demonstrates the strongest dual biological activities, attributed to its highest flavonoid content, representing a promising candidate for herbal wound care and breast cancer adjuvant therapy development.

Keywords: *Ageratum conyzoides*; wound healing; anticancer; MTT assay; scratch assay; flavonoids

Effect Of (*Eleuthrine Bulbosa*) On Liver Histopathology And Prothrombin Time In Preclinical Trials

Miming Andika^{1*}, Siska Yulia Afni², Rizqa Hasanah³

¹Faculty of Health, Fort De Kock University, ²Faculty of Health, Fort De Kock University

³Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, University of Bengkulu

*mimingandika@fdk.ac.id

Abstract

The global prevalence of liver disease shows significant numbers to be aware of. Chemicals entering the body through various routes or infections can cause liver damage. This study aims to determine how Dayak onion (*Eleuthrine bulbosa*) bulb extract affects prothrombin time and histopathology levels in male white rats. In this experiment, 42 male white rats were divided into six groups: comparison (Vitamin E), *E. bulbosa* extract dose of 200 mg/kgBW, *E. bulbosa* extract dose of 400 mg/kgBW, *E. bulbosa* extract dose of 800 mg/kgBW, negative control (standard feed), and positive control (carbon tetrachloride). After five days of oral carbon tetrachloride induction and seven days of oral *E. bulbosa* ethanol extract, blood was taken for prothrombin time analysis, and liver organs were taken for histological analysis. Prothrombin time varied significantly between treatment groups, according to statistical results ($p < 0.05$). Hepatocyte structure began to improve, and a dose of 200 mg/kgBW caused mild damage, according to liver histopathology studies in male white rats. Hepatoprotective effects were demonstrated by *E. bulbosa*, particularly at a dose of 200 mg/kgBW.

Keywords: *Eleuthrine Bulbosa; Prothrombin; Histopathologi; Liver*

The Effect Of Moringa Leaf (*Moringa Oleifera*) Cookies On The Incidence Of Anemia In Breast Cancer Patients At Kamang Magek Community Health Center, Kamang Magek District, Agam Regency In 2025

Zulaika Salsabila¹, Yelmi Reni Putri², Mesi Yuniasari³

¹Mahasiswa Program Studi Keperawatan dan Pendidikan Ners Universitas Fort De Kock Bukittinggi

²³Dosen Program Studi Keperawatan dan Pendidikan Ners Universitas Fort De Kock Bukittinggi

ABSTRACT

Anemia is a common complication experienced by breast cancer patients, caused by both the disease itself and the treatment undergone. Hemoglobin deficiency can reduce patients' quality of life, thus requiring additional nutritional interventions. Moringa leaves are known to be rich in iron and vitamins that play a role in hemoglobin formation and can be processed into cookies as a supplementary food. To determine the effect of Moringa leaf cookies on hemoglobin levels in breast cancer patients at the Kamang Magek Public Health Center, Kamang Magek District, Agam Regency, in 2025. This study used a quasi-experimental design with a one-group pretest-posttest approach. Cookies were consumed at a dose of 2 pieces per day for 7 days. The sample consisted of 13 respondents selected using purposive sampling. The instruments used were an observation sheet and the Easy Touch GCHB device to measure hemoglobin levels before and after the intervention. The results showed that the average hemoglobin level before the intervention was 10.70 g/dL and increased to 12.57 g/dL after the intervention. The dependent t-test showed a p-value of 0.000 ($p < 0.05$). The provision of Moringa leaf cookies had a significant effect on increasing hemoglobin levels in breast cancer patients before and after the intervention. Moringa leaf cookies can be considered an alternative supplementary food to help address anemia in breast cancer patients. Future researchers are encouraged to involve a larger sample size.

Keywords: Moringa Leaves, Cookies, Hemoglobin, Breast Cancer, Anemia

Study of P53 Protein Expression in the Apoptosis Process in Endometriosis Patients

Febriyeni¹, Andon Hestiantoro²

²Dosen Program Studi Keperawatan dan Pendidikan Ners Universitas Fort De Kock Bukittinggi

ABSTRACT

The pathogenesis of endometriosis can activate cytokines and has a signaling pathway for apoptosis. P53 is a tumor suppressor gene that regulates cell division by preventing cells from growing and dividing too quickly or in an uncontrolled manner. When DNA in a cell becomes damaged, P53 plays a crucial role in determining whether the DNA will be repaired or the damaged cell will self-destruct through apoptosis. By stopping the division of cells containing mutated or damaged DNA, p53 regulates DNA repair and cell division, thus preventing progression. The aim of this study was to determine the expression profile of P53 protein in endometriosis patients as a process of apoptosis seen in menstrual blood and endometrial tissue. Forty women with and without endometriosis participated in this study. Subjects' menstrual blood samples were collected using filter paper pads and endometrial tissue was collected by biopsy. Gene expression levels were measured using the quantitative polymerase chain reaction (qPCR) method and analyzed using the Livak method. The results showed that p53 gene expression in endometriosis patients was lower than in the control group. In menstrual blood samples, the median p53 expression value in the endometriosis group was 2.03, while in the control group it was 2.83. Meanwhile, in endometrial tissue, the median p53 expression in the endometriosis group was 1.38 compared to 1.60 in the control group. These findings indicate a decrease in p53 expression in both menstrual blood and endometrial tissue in endometriosis patients. P53 gene expression in endometriosis patients was lower than in the control group, both in menstrual blood and endometrial tissue. These findings suggest a possible role of apoptosis dysregulation in the pathogenesis of endometriosis.

Keyword: mRNA expression, P53, Endometriosis, Menstrual blood, Endometrial tissue

The Effectiveness Of Clove Leaf Extract (*Syzygium Aromaticum*) And Basil (*Ocimum Africanum*) On Fly Mortality In 2025

Fitria Fatma, SKM, M.Kes, Muhammad Madani Fajran1

ABSTRACT

Indonesia is home to a wide variety of plant species, many of which can be used as the basis for natural insecticides. Basil leaves contain compounds that can act as respiratory toxins, while clove leaves can also be utilized as natural insecticidal plants. This study used a true experimental design with two extract samples: basil leaf extract and clove leaf extract. These were divided into four treatment groups with dosages of 20 ml and 30 ml, each with six repetitions. Data were collected using observation sheets and analyzed using the Independent Sample T-Test. The results showed differences between the treatment groups. The average number of fly deaths for the 20 ml basil leaf extract compared to the 20 ml clove leaf extract was 2.167. For the 30 ml dosage, the average number of deaths was 4.833. The p-value for the 20 ml extract was 0.016 (< 0.05), and for the 30 ml extract was 0.014 (< 0.05), indicating statistically significant differences. In conclusion, there is a significant difference in fly mortality between the use of basil leaf extract and clove leaf extract. It is recommended that the public consider using natural leaf extracts, as they are safer for both the environment and human health.

Keywords : Extract; Basil; Clove; Fly

Acute Toxicity Test Of Ethyl Acetate Fraction Of Robusta Coffee Beans (Coffea Canephora) And Liver Histopathology In Male White Mice

Miming andika^{1*}, Natasya Febrian Adha²

12Pharmacy Study Program, Faculty of Health, Fort De Kock University Bukittinggi
11 Soekarno Hatta Street, Manggis Ganting, Mandiangin Koto Selayan District, Bukittinggi
City, West Sumatra 26117, Indonesia
E-mail Corresponding: mimingandika@fdk.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Robusta coffee beans (*Coffea canephora*) are used as an alternative treatment for various diseases due to their antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, and antidiabetic properties, and their potential to reduce cancer risk. Safety testing of herbal medicines is essential to determine safe dosage for consumption. This study aims to evaluate the acute toxicity of the ethyl acetate fraction of robusta coffee beans (*Coffea canephora*) based on LD₅₀ mortality rates using the Thompson and Weil method, determine the safety dosage threshold, and observe its effects on liver histopathology in male white mice (*Mus musculus*). A total of 25 male mice were divided into 5 groups and orally administered the ethyl acetate fraction in graded doses following the Thompson and Weil method: 0 (control), 4 mg/kgBW, 40 mg/kgBW, 400 mg/kgBW, and 4000 mg/kgBW. The observation period lasted 14 days to monitor clinical symptoms and mortality. The results showed no deaths in any of the test groups, indicating an LD₅₀ value of 4000 mg/kgBW for the ethyl acetate fraction of robusta coffee beans, which classifies it as non-toxic in terms of acute toxicity. Body weight changes showed a p-value > 0.05, indicating no significant difference between treatment and control groups. However, liver histopathology analysis revealed tissue damage. At a dose of 40 mg/kgBW, minimal liver damage was observed. At doses of 400 mg/kgBW and 4000 mg/kgBW, moderate to severe liver damage was found. It can be concluded that the ethyl acetate fraction is not acutely toxic, but high-dose consumption may cause significant liver damage.

Keywords : acute toxicity, *Coffea canephora*, liver histopathology

The Effect Of Herbal Oil On The Incidence Of Post-Wet Cupping Infection In Bukittinggi

Lydia Mardison Putri

Faculty Health Fort De Kock University Bukittinggi

Lydia.mardison2@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Various effort health therapy complementary and alternatives that can be done For increase health , wrong the only one is with do therapy cupping , however a number of from action cupping especially wet cupping very risky to incident Infection on used incision action cupping. For That need done administration of herbal oil containing anti-inflammatory For prevent occurrence infection . The indicators used is healing primary wound from from Nursing Out Comes. Sample study This is everything that is done action wet cupping as many as 100 people, test statistics Dependent T- test . After given herbal oil found mark $\alpha < 0.05$ meaning herbal oil is capable cure primary post-operative wound cupping with prevent occurrence infection wound post bruise so that No none of them wound post wet cupping that experiences infection . Suggestions to Friend colleagues who do therapy wet cupping For using herbal oil after do cupping wet .

Keywords : Cupping wet ; Herbal oil

Effect Of Cherry Leaf (*Muntingia Calabura*) Decoction On Blood Glucose Levels: A Quasi-Experimental Study In Patients With Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus

Lisavina Juwita¹⁾, Puji Patrisia²⁾, Fitrianola Rezkiki³⁾

¹⁾²⁾³⁾ Nursing study Program, Faculty of Health Science, Fort De Kock University

Email Correspondence : lisavina@fdk.ac.id

ABSTRACT

The increasing consumption of highly processed foods rich in fat, sugar, and sodium has been associated with the growing prevalence of non-communicable diseases, including type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM). Persistent hyperglycemia in T2DM results from impaired insulin secretion and reduced insulin sensitivity, highlighting the need for complementary strategies to improve glycemic control. Cherry leaf (*Muntingia calabura*) decoction has been traditionally used as a herbal remedy and may possess antihyperglycemic properties. This study aimed to examine the effect of cherry leaf decoction on blood glucose levels among patients with T2DM. A quasi-experimental study with a one-group pretest–posttest design was conducted among 30 patients with T2DM in the working area of Depati Tujuh Primary Health Care. Participants were selected using purposive sampling based on the following criteria: adults diagnosed with T2DM, not receiving antidiabetic medication, and having 2-hour postprandial blood glucose levels above 200 mg/dL. The intervention consisted of administering 100 mL of cherry leaf decoction once daily for four consecutive days. Blood glucose levels were measured before and after the intervention. Data were analyzed using the Wilcoxon signed-rank test. The findings demonstrated a statistically significant reduction in blood glucose levels following the intervention ($p < 0.001$). The mean blood glucose level decreased from 296.60 mg/dL before the intervention to 156.30 mg/dL after the intervention, indicating a substantial improvement in glycemic status among participants. These findings suggest that cherry leaf decoction may contribute to short-term glycemic reduction in patients with T2DM and has potential as a complementary intervention for blood glucose management. However, given the absence of a control group and the short intervention period, further randomized controlled trials with larger sample sizes are needed to confirm its efficacy and clinical applicability.

Keywords: Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus; Cherry Leaf Decoction; Glycemic Control; Complementary Therapy; Quasi-Experimental Study.

The Effectiveness of Holistic Assistance Based on Evidence-Based Maternal Risk Assessment on the Self-Efficacy of Third Trimester Pregnant Women in Facing Childbirth

Syylvia Cahya Ramadhan¹, Rahmatul Ulya¹, Sunesni¹, Endang Sari¹

¹Prodi Sarjana Kebidanan, Fakultas Ilmu Kesehatan
Universitas Sumatera Barat

ABSTRACT

The third trimester of pregnancy is a crucial period as pregnant women often experience increased anxiety and uncertainty in facing childbirth. One of the important psychological factors is self-efficacy, which refers to a mother's belief in her ability to cope with the childbirth process. A holistic approach (bio-psycho-socio-spiritual) based on evidence-based maternal risk assessment is considered capable of improving the quality of care by comprehensively addressing physical, psychological, social, and spiritual conditions as well as pregnancy risks. This study aimed to analyze the effectiveness of holistic assistance based on evidence-based maternal risk assessment on the self-efficacy of third trimester pregnant women in facing childbirth. This research employed a quasi-experimental design with a pretest-posttest control group approach. The sample consisted of 30 third trimester pregnant women divided into an intervention group (n=15) and a control group (n=15) using purposive sampling. The intervention included holistic assistance covering education, psychological, social, and spiritual support, as well as evidence-based maternal risk assessment for 4 weeks. Self-efficacy was measured using the Childbirth Self-Efficacy Inventory (CBSEI) questionnaire. The results showed that in the intervention group, the mean self-efficacy score increased significantly from 58.40 ± 6.21 before the intervention to 75.86 ± 5.47 after the intervention ($p = 0.000$; paired t-test). Meanwhile, in the control group, there was a non-significant increase from 57.93 ± 5.98 to 60.12 ± 6.10 ($p > 0.05$). The independent t-test results indicated a significant difference between the intervention and control groups after treatment ($p = 0.000$). In conclusion, holistic assistance based on evidence-based maternal risk assessment has a significant effect on increasing the self-efficacy of third-trimester pregnant women. This intervention is recommended to be integrated into antenatal care services to enhance maternal readiness for childbirth optimally.

Keywords: Holistic Assistance, Self-Efficacy, Pregnant Women, Third Trimester, Evidence-Based Maternal Risk Assessment

The Effect Of Complete Breast-Feeding Training On Mothers' Behavior In Preventing Stunting In Toddlers In The Cubadak Public Health Center Working Area

Febriniwati Rifdi¹, Vedjia Medhyna²

ABSTRACT

Proper and age-appropriate complementary feeding contributes to reducing the risk of stunting. This study aims to determine the effect of complementary feeding training on maternal behavior in preventing stunting in toddlers. This type of research is a quasi-experimental study with a two-group design approach. The population is all mothers who have toddlers at risk of stunting, totaling 87 people. Sampling used a quota sampling technique with a sample size of 60 toddler mothers divided into 2 intervention groups (Training and Health Counseling @ 30 People). Data collection used a knowledge and attitude questionnaire and observation of stunting prevention actions. Data analysis included univariate analysis and bivariate analysis using the Mann-Whitney U-test. The results of the study after the intervention in the training group averaged knowledge of stunting prevention 17.56, average attitude 47.96 and average action 98.13. The results of the study after the intervention in the counseling group averaged knowledge 14.7, attitude 44.26 and action 84.44. The provision of training significantly influences stunting prevention measures in toddlers where knowledge ($p = 0.000$), attitudes ($p = 0.000$) and actions 13.69 ($p = 0.000$). Stunting prevention behavior is better in the training group. In conclusion, the provision of training significantly influences maternal behavior in preventing stunting in toddlers. It is hoped that health workers will continue to develop training techniques for making complementary foods (MP-ASI) in order to improve maternal behavior in preventing stunting in toddlers.

Keywords: Training, Stunting Prevention Behavior

The Effectiveness Of Carrot Juice (*Daucus Carota*) And Tamarind Turmeric Decoction (*Curcuma Domestica Val*) On Menstrual Pain (Dysmenorrhea)

Zuraida¹, Hanifah Diatul Hakki²

^{1,2}Midwifery Program Of Fort De Kock University

zuraida@fdk.ac.id

ABSTRACT

According to WHO data (2023), 1,769,425 women (90%) experience dysmenorrhea, with 10–15% of them suffering from severe dysmenorrhea. Dysmenorrhea is characterized by abdominal pain, cramps, and back pain. Based on preliminary survey data, the prevalence of dysmenorrhea in May 2025 at SMA Negeri 2 Bukittinggi was 54 individuals. This study aims to determine the effectiveness of carrot juice (*Daucus carota*) and tamarind turmeric decoction (*Curcuma domestica Val*) in reducing menstrual pain (dysmenorrhea) at SMA Negeri 2 Bukittinggi City. This study used a quantitative quasi-experimental design with a two-group pretest-posttest approach. The respondents consisted of 32 participants: 16 received carrot juice and 16 received tamarind turmeric decoction. The sampling technique used was purposive sampling. The research instrument was the NRS (Numeric Rating Scale) checklist, which was used to measure pain intensity. Data analysis was conducted using the Wilcoxon test and the Mann–Whitney test. The results showed that tamarind turmeric decoction (*Curcuma domestica Val*) was effective in reducing menstrual pain, with a p-value of 0.000 and a mean rank of 10.22. Carrot juice (*Daucus carota*) was also effective in reducing menstrual pain, with a p-value of 0.000 and a mean rank of 22.78. The conclusion of this study is that there is a significant difference in effectiveness between the two interventions. Tamarind turmeric decoction is more effective in reducing the scale of dysmenorrhea. It is recommended that respondents utilize this therapy when experiencing dysmenorrhea.

Keywords: Carrot juice, tamarind turmeric, dysmenorrhea

The Effect Of Consuming Red Bean Pudding (*Vigna Angularis*) On Hemoglobin (HB) Levels Of Female Students At SMP N 1 Sungai Rumbai, Dharmasraya Regency In 2025

Ainal Mardiah^{1*}, Nurul Amalina², Widya Nengsih³

Midwifery Program Study, Fort De Kock University, Indonesia

*Email correspondence: ainalmardiah09@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Adolescent girls who suffer from anemia are at risk of impaired growth and cell development, as well as behavioral and emotional disorders. Red beans are beneficial in preventing anemia because they contain iron, zinc, and copper, which help support the development of red blood cells, enzymes, and bones. The purpose of this study was to examine the effect of consuming red bean pudding (*Vigna angularis*) on hemoglobin (Hb) levels among female students at SMP N 1 Sungai Rumbai, Dharmasraya Regency, in 2025. This study used a one-group pretest–posttest design. The population consisted of 114 seventh-grade female students. The sample was selected using total sampling, including 37 students with mild anemia. Data collection was carried out through intervention and observation. Data were analyzed using univariate and bivariate analysis with a paired sample t-test. The results showed that the average Hb level of students before the administration of red bean pudding was 10.59 g/dL with a standard deviation of 0.48. Meanwhile, the average Hb level after the intervention was 12.81 g/dL with a standard deviation of 0.93. Bivariate analysis indicated a significant difference in Hb levels before and after the consumption of red bean pudding among students of SMP N 1 Sungai Rumbai ($p = 0.000$). It can be concluded that red bean pudding has an effect on increasing Hb levels among the students. Students are encouraged to consume healthy and nutritious foods, such as red bean pudding, to improve Hb levels and prevent anemia in adolescents.

Keyword: Adolescent, Anemia, Red Bean

Effect Of Sabana Ciinan Audio-Visual Stimulation On Developmental Outcomes In Children Aged 4–5 Years

Vedjia Medhyna¹, Hafizhah Az zahra², Vitria Komala Sari³, Febriniwati Rifdi⁴

¹Faculty of Health Sciences, Universitas Fort De Kock, Bukittinggi, Indonesia

*Email : vedjiamedhyna@fdk.ac.id

²Faculty of Health Sciences, Universitas Fort De Kock, Bukittinggi, Indonesia

Email: Azahafizhah@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Early childhood represents a critical developmental period commonly referred to as the golden age, during which physical, cognitive, language, social, and emotional capacities rapidly develop. Developmental disorders among children under five remain a significant public health concern, particularly in low- and middle-income countries. In Indonesia, the prevalence of developmental problems in children ranges from 13% to 18%, highlighting the need for effective stimulation strategies to support optimal child development. This study aimed to evaluate the effectiveness of the Sabana Ciinan audio-visual stimulation method on developmental outcomes among children aged 4–5 years in Bukittinggi City. This study employed a quasi-experimental design using a one-group pretest–posttest approach. The research was conducted from September 2024 to March 2025 in Bukittinggi City, Indonesia. The study population consisted of 8,915 children, with 40 participants selected through proportional sampling based on inclusion criteria. Child development was assessed using the Pre-Screening Developmental Questionnaire (KPSP). The intervention involved structured audio-visual stimulation through the Sabana Ciinan program, which integrates movement, language, visual interaction, and social engagement activities. Data were analyzed using univariate analysis and the Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test. The findings demonstrated that the mean developmental score increased from 6.98 ± 0.800 before intervention to 9.40 ± 0.672 after intervention. Statistical analysis revealed a significant difference between pretest and posttest developmental scores ($p = 0.000$; $p < 0.05$), indicating that the intervention significantly improved developmental outcomes. The developmental score increased by approximately 34.7% following the intervention. In conclusion, the Sabana Ciinan audio-visual stimulation method was effective in enhancing child development among children aged 4–5 years. This approach may serve as a practical and accessible developmental stimulation strategy for parents and healthcare providers to support early childhood development.

Keywords: early childhood development; audio-visual stimulation; preschool children; child development; quasi-experimental study.

ROOM IV

Yoga Exercises On Improving Sensorimotor Coordination In Children *With Autism* At Slb Autisma YPPA Bukittinggi

Yelva Febriani*, Rindu Febrieni Utami, Raysa Hardinata

Program Studi Fisioterapi, Universitas Fort De Kock, Bukittinggi

Alamat E-mail: yelva.management@gmail.com (Y. Febriani)

ABSTRACT

Autism is a spectrum of neurodevelopmental disorders that affect how individuals interact, communicate, and behave. According to data released by the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia in 2022, the number of children diagnosed with autism spectrum disorder in Indonesia increased to 500 cases. Furthermore, regarding to the data from the Bukittinggi Department of Education in March 2024, there were 158 students with autism across 7 special education schools (SLB). The purposes of this investigation was to identification the effect of yoga exercise on sensorimotor coordination in children with autism at SLB Autism YPPA Bukittinggi in 2025. This research used a quasi-experimental design. Sampling was conducted using purposive sampling. The study took place from early to late February 2025, with a population of 28 and a sample of 10 participants. The sample underwent 12 yoga sessions over 4 weeks, with 1 rest day per week. Sensorimotor coordination in children with autism was measured using the MABC-2 (Movement Assessment Battery for Children-2). The results showed that the average sensorimotor coordination score before treatment was Mean = 11.50 with a standard deviation of 1.269, and after treatment, the average increased to Mean = 12.90 with a standard deviation of 1.449. The p-value was $0.000 < \alpha (0.05)$, indicating a significant effect of yoga on sensorimotor coordination in children with autism at SLB Autism YPPA Bukittinggi. Conclusion: Yoga exercise has a positive impact on improving sensorimotor coordination in children with autism. Recommendation: Respondents are encouraged not only to participate in the study but also to practice yoga independently as a means to enhance sensorimotor coordination

Keywords : Yoga Exercise, Sensorimotor Coordination, Autism

The Relationship of Physical Activity in the Elderly with the Level of Balance

Akbar Miftahul Rizki¹ , Ratna Dewi², Rahmat Syukri³

^{1,2,3}Physiotherapy Program Of Fort De Kock University

Email Corresponding : akbarluisdebrokli@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Elderly individuals experience significant physiological decline, particularly those affecting balance control, such as decreased strength of the muscles responsible for balance. The purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between physical activity and balance levels in the elderly in Jorong Kalung Tapi, Tilatang Kamang District. This study was descriptive and analytical. This study was conducted in Jorong Kalung Tapi, Tilatang Kamang District. The sampling technique used purposive sampling, with a sample size of 50 individuals. The results showed that 30 (60%) respondents had good physical activity patterns. Meanwhile, 20 (40%) respondents had good weight balance. The results showed a p-value of $0.036 < 0.005$, indicating a relationship between physical activity and balance in the elderly in Jorong Kalung Tapi, Tilatang Kamang District. It can be concluded that there is a relationship between physical activity and balance in the elderly in Jorong Kalung Tapi, Tilatang Kamang District. Therefore, the elderly are encouraged to maintain a healthy lifestyle and increase physical activity.

Keywords: elderly, balance, physical activity

Effectiveness of Acupressure Therapy in Reducing Pain and Improving Quality of Life among Older Adults with Low Back Pain: A Quasi-Experimental Study

Imelda Rahmayunia Kartika¹, Fitria Nola Rezkiki², Fany Rahmayuni³

^{1,2}Department of Basic Nursing, Nursing Program, Universitas Fort De Kock, Bukittinggi, West Sumatera, ³Nurse Practitioner, Nursing Program, Universitas Fort De Kock, Bukittinggi, West Sumatera Corresponding author email address : imelda.rahmayunia@fdk.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Low back pain is a common condition among older adults and significantly affects functional ability and quality of life. Non-pharmacological interventions such as acupressure therapy have been increasingly explored as complementary approaches for pain management. This study aimed to examine the effect of acupressure therapy on pain intensity and quality of life among elderly individuals with low back pain. A quasi-experimental study with a one group pre-test and post-test design was conducted among elderly participants diagnosed with low back pain. A total of 30 respondents were selected using purposive sampling. Participants were assigned to an intervention group receiving acupressure therapy. The acupressure intervention was given for 15 minutes, 3 times a week for 2 weeks. Pain intensity was measured using the Numeric Rating Scale (NRS), while quality of life was assessed using WHOQOL-BREF. Data were analyzed using paired and independent t-tests. The results showed a significant reduction in pain levels in the intervention group compared to the control group ($0.001 < 0.05$). Additionally, quality of life scores significantly improved following the intervention ($0.001 < 0.05$). In conclusion, acupressure therapy is an effective complementary intervention for reducing pain and improving quality of life among elderly patients with low back pain. This therapy can be considered as part of holistic nursing care to enhance patient outcomes.

Keywords: Acupressure; Low Back Pain; Elderly; Pain Management; Quality of Life

Determinants of Academic Stress Among Adolescents In An Islamic Boarding School

Emira Apriyeni^{1*}, Veolina Irman², Indah Komala Sari³, Vino Rika Nofia⁴, Dwi Christina Rahayuningrum⁵

^{1,2,3,4,5}Nursing Department, Syedza Saintika University

*Email correspondence: emira.apriyeni@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Academic stress is a common problem faced by adolescents, especially students in Islamic boarding schools, which have a double burden of academic and religious demands. This study aims to analyze the relationship between self-efficacy, coping strategies, social support and academic stress in ninth-grade students in Salafiyah Islamic Boarding School, Minangkabau Village, in 2025. A cross-sectional design with total sampling was used, and 65 students participated. Data were analyzed using chi-square and logistic regression tests. The results showed that 61.5% had high academic stress, 64.6% had low self-efficacy, 53.8% used emotion-focused coping, and 61.5% had low social support. There were significant relationships between academic stress and self-efficacy ($p=0.013$), coping strategies ($p=0.043$) and social support ($p=0.002$). Multivariate analysis revealed increased academic stress with low social support ($OR=5.7$). Schools should provide students with motivational coaching, counseling services, peer study groups and basic stress management training to help them cope effectively.

Keywords: Academic stress; self-efficacy; coping strategies; social support.

Determinants Of Suicide Risk Among 11th-Grade High School Students In Bukittinggi In 2024

Najmi Hanifah Kamil^{1*}, Neila Sulung², Fitria Nola Rezkiki³

^{1,3}Nursing Program Study, Fort De Kock University, Indonesia

² Master's Program in Public Health, Fort De Kock University, Indonesia

*Email correspondence: najmihanifah01@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Suicide is a significant mental health issue, with the highest incidence occurring among adolescents compared to other age groups. Globally, suicide is the second leading cause of death among individuals aged 15-29 years, and approximately 74% of 1,018 adolescents within this age range have attempted suicide. This study aims to identify the determinants of suicide risk among high school students in Bukittinggi in 2024. This quantitative research employs a cross-sectional design with a total population of 1,759 students and a sample size of 326 students. The sampling method used is proportionate stratified random sampling. Data were collected using questionnaires and analyzed using univariate, bivariate, and multivariate analyses. The findings from 326 respondents indicate that depression (P-value = 0.000, OR = 3.3), bullying (P-value = 0.000, OR = 3.2), and parenting style (P-value = 0.000, OR = 3.1) are significantly associated with suicide risk among 11th-grade high school students in Bukittinggi. However, drug abuse (P-value = 0.354) was not found to have a significant relationship with suicide risk in this population. Multivariate analysis revealed that depression (Value = 0.000) is the most influential factor in suicide risk. It is recommended that adolescents experiencing depression redirect their feelings of depression towards positive activities, such as exercising with peers or engaging in play with family or pets to alleviate their depressive state. Additionally, adolescents are encouraged to talk to their parents or consult with a school counselor to seek solutions for their depression and to learn stress management techniques for the future.

Keywords: *Determinants, Suicide Risk, Adolescents*

Hybrid Intelligence And The Illusion Of Competency In Cognitive Reconstruction Agency On AI-Based Learning

Mutia

Fakultas Psikologi dan Kesehatan, Universitas Negeri Padang

*Email korespondensi: mutia@student.unp.ac.id

ABSTRAK

The rapid integration of generative artificial intelligence (AI) in education has led to the emergence of hybrid intelligence, where human cognition and machine processing interact dynamically. While previous studies primarily emphasize efficiency and performance enhancement, limited attention has been given to its deeper cognitive implications. This study aims to analyze how AI reshapes cognitive agency, learner identity, and metacognitive processes. A systematic literature review combined with bibliometric analysis was conducted using PRISMA guidelines to synthesize relevant studies from 2016–2025. The findings reveal that AI usage promotes cognitive offloading, reduces long-term knowledge retention, and weakens critical thinking when used without structured scaffolding. More importantly, this study introduces the concept of competence illusion, a metacognitive distortion in which learners overestimate their abilities due to reliance on AI-generated outputs. Bibliometric analysis further shows that hybrid intelligence remains underexplored and peripheral within the broader AI in education research landscape. To address this gap, this study proposes the Cognitive Agency Redistribution (CAR) framework, which conceptualizes varying levels of human–AI cognitive interaction. The novelty of this study lies in integrating cognitive offloading theory, learner agency, and hybrid intelligence into a unified conceptual model. The findings highlight the need for educational strategies that maintain cognitive engagement while leveraging AI as a collaborative thinking partner rather than a cognitive substitute.

Keyword: hybrid intelligence; cognitive offloading; cognitive agency; generative AI; competence illusion

Factor Related To Adolescent Mental Health In Agam Regen

Rahmi Sari Kasoema¹, Yunisa Muliani^{1,2)}

^{1,2}Fakultas Sosial Ekonomi dan Humaniora, Universitas Fort De Kock Bukittinggi.

Email : sarikasoema@fdk.ac.id

ABSTRACT

As many as 1 in 7 adolescents aged 10 – 19 years suffer from mental disorders. In the district. Agam in 2022 recorded as many as 754 cases of mental health problems in adolescents. This study aims to find out factors related to adolescent mental health. This type of research is descriptive analytics with a cross-sectional design. Sampling used a simple random sampling technique with a sample size of 81 respondents. Data collection using questionnaires. Data analysis included univariate analysis and bivariate analysis using chi-square test. The results showed that 76.5% of adolescents were well-informed, 55.6% had negative attitudes, 51.98% had good parental parenting, and 54.3% of adolescent mental health was poor. There is a significant relationship between parents' level of knowledge, attitudes and parenting and adolescent mental health. It can be concluded that the level of knowledge, attitudes and parenting of parents is significantly related to adolescent mental health. It is recommended to carry out educational efforts related to adolescent mental health in order to form a positive attitude response and cause adaptive open behavior in adolescents in maintaining mental health.

Keywords: Mental Health, Adolescents, Attitudes, Knowledge, Parenting

Enhancing Emotion Regulation in Middle Childhood: A School-Based Psychoeducation and Mindfulness Intervention Study

Putri Andam Sari

ABSTRACT

Difficulties in emotion regulation among children can lead to maladaptive coping strategies, such as excessive internet or smartphone use as a means of escaping negative emotions. Therefore, early interventions aimed at improving emotion regulation are essential as a preventive measure. This study aims to examine the effectiveness of psychoeducation and mindfulness interventions in enhancing emotion regulation among children in middle childhood. A quantitative approach with a pretest–posttest control group experimental design was employed. A total of 18 children aged 10 years were assigned to three groups: psychoeducation ($n = 6$), mindfulness ($n = 6$), and a control group ($n = 6$). The intervention was conducted over four weeks. Emotion regulation was measured using the Emotion Regulation Questionnaire for Children and Adolescents (ERQ-CA). Changes in scores were analyzed using gain scores (posttest–pretest differences) and compared across groups using the Kruskal–Wallis test. The results indicated a significant difference in emotion regulation gain scores among the groups. Both the psychoeducation and mindfulness groups showed greater improvements compared to the control group. These findings suggest that school-based interventions are effective in enhancing children's emotion regulation, with implications for the development of more adaptive human capital.

Keywords: Emotional Regulation; Middle Childhood ; Psychoeducation ; Mindfulness ; School-Based Interventions

Emotional Experiences of Men Watching Chinese Dramas in West Sumatra

Yesi Deswita^{1*}, Amin Akbar²

¹Faculty of Psychology and Health, Padang State University

*e-mail correspondence: yesideswita9@gmail.com

² Faculty of Psychology and Health, Padang State University e-mail : aminakbar@fip.unp.ac.id

ABSTRACT

The development of digital media has transformed patterns of entertainment consumption, including the growing interest in Chinese dramas (C-dramas) among adult men in Indonesia. This phenomenon is noteworthy, as drama viewing is culturally stereotyped as a female oriented activity. This study aims to explore and describe the emotional experiences of adult men in West Sumatra when watching Chinese dramas. A qualitative phenomenological approach was employed. The participants were three adult men aged 27–48 years who actively consumed Chinese dramas. Data were collected through semi- structured in-depth interviews and analyzed using thematic coding to capture both textual and structural descriptions of lived experiences. The findings reveal that participants' emotional experiences were initially triggered by curiosity arising from short drama clips on social media. During viewing, emotions such as joy, anger, empathy, and satisfaction emerged; however, these emotions were temporary and confined to the narrative context. Participants demonstrated reflective awareness in distinguishing fiction from real life, resulting in limited and controlled emotional involvement without long-term effects on attitudes or behavior. Chinese dramas functioned as a form of light emotional regulation and leisure activity. Phenomenologically, the essence of adult men's emotional experiences in watching Chinese dramas lies in temporary, controlled emotional engagement driven primarily by curiosity.

Keywords: emotional experience; Chinese drama; adult men; phenomenology; media psychology

The Effectiveness of Expressive Writing in Reducing Academic Stress Among University Students at Universitas Fort De Kock

Alfi Rahmadini¹, Erika Prima Yola²

¹Fakultas Sosial, Ekonomi dan Humaniora, Universitas Fort De Kock

alfirahmadini@ufdk.ac.id

²Fakultas Sosial, Ekonomi dan Humaniora, Universitas Fort De Kock

erikaprimayola@ufdk.ac.id

ABSTRACT

This study aimed to investigate the effect of expressive writing on academic stress among students at Universitas Fort De Kock. The study employed an experimental design using a one-group pretest–posttest approach. A total of 10 students participated in the study and underwent an expressive writing intervention conducted over five consecutive days. Academic stress was measured using an academic stress scale questionnaire administered before and after the intervention. The data were analyzed using a paired-samples t-test to examine differences in stress levels prior to and following the intervention. The findings revealed a statistically significant reduction in academic stress after the intervention, with a significance value of $p = 0.02$ ($p < 0.05$). These results suggest that expressive writing is effective in alleviating academic stress among university students. In conclusion, expressive writing represents a practical, low-cost, and accessible intervention that can be implemented to support students in managing academic stress.

Keywords: expressive writing, academic stress, university students, paired-samples t-test

Stress Levels and Psychological Disorders Based on SRQ-20 Screening Among Indonesian Adolescents

Yuliza Bella Amanda¹, Mona Yolanda², Septa Nelli³, Rola Oktorina⁴

^{1,2,3,4}Faculty of F Health Sciences, Universitas Sumatera Barat (Yuliza Bella Amanda)

*Email correspondence: yulizabellaamanda@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Psychological disorders among adolescents represent a growing global public health concern. Stress, particularly arising from academic and social pressures, has been identified as a major contributing factor to mental health problems. This study aimed to examine the relationship between stress levels and psychological disorders based on SRQ-20 screening among tenth-grade students at SMA Negeri 1 Kota Pariaman, Indonesia. A quantitative cross-sectional design was employed involving 83 students selected using total sampling. Data were collected using a stress level questionnaire and the Self- Reporting Questionnaire (SRQ-20). Statistical analysis included descriptive statistics and Chi-square tests with a significance level of 0.05. The results revealed that 69.9% of students experienced stress and 68.7% exhibited symptoms of psychological disorders. A significant relationship was found between stress levels and psychological disorders ($p < 0.001$), with a prevalence ratio (PR) of 3.08 (95% CI: 1.63–5.82). These findings highlight the critical need for early detection and school-based mental health interventions to mitigate psychological risks among adolescents.

Keywords: Adolescents, Stress, SRQ-20, Mental Health, Psychological Disorders

Mental Health Overview Of Adolescent Victims Of Bullying At State Junior High School In Bukittinggi City

Del Fatma Wati^{1*}, Suci Zoniati²

¹Faculty Of Nursing, Fort De Kock University

*Email correspondence: delfatmawati@fdk.ac.id

²Faculty Of Nursing, Fort De Kock University email: sucizoniati@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Bullying is aggressive behavior intended to harm an individual or group of people verbally, physically, or psychologically, causing stress and trauma for the victim. Bullying has a very negative impact on the victim, one of which is their mental health. This study aims to determine the mental health of adolescent victims of bullying at a public junior high school in Bukittinggi City. This study is a qualitative study using a descriptive approach. Informants were selected through purposive sampling at a public junior high school in Bukittinggi City. Data collection techniques used interviews and documentation. Data were analyzed through data reduction, data display, and conclusion/verification stages. The results of the study obtained two themes: 1) verbal bullying behavior in adolescents, and 2) psychological changes in adolescents. This study can be concluded that psychological changes that occur in adolescent victims of bullying include victims who do not want to interact with their peers because they feel afraid, are more often alone than interacting with their friends, and feel different from others or lack self-confidence.

Keywords: Bullying behavior, mental health, school-age adolescents, psychological changes

The Impact Of AI Writing Tools On Student Writing Proficiency

Meladina¹

¹Faculty of Health, Universitas Fort De Kock

*meladina@fdk.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Writing English is an essential skill that should be mastered by students who are learned English as foreign language. However, not all of the students able to write well. They tend to use some an easy way to accomplish it. One of them by accessing Artificial Intelligence (AI). There are many benefits of using this AI but this tool may hinder students' ability to think critically and write independently. The purpose of this research was to how these tools influence students' independent writing abilities both in writing score and their point of view related to perception to the function of this tool. A mixed-methods research approach used, combining quantitative and qualitative data. 52 writing samples had been chosen from students at Nursing Study Program at Universitas Fort De Kock who use AI tools regularly and those who do not will be compared for structural quality, originality, and overall coherence. The result of this research found that the minimum score before using AI 67.00. Then, after accessing AI the students score increased to 69.00 with the average score was 77.78. In addition, based on surveys and interviews conducted to gather insights into students' writing habits, perceptions, and reliance on AI tools. 61.5% of the students sometimes used AI to do their tasks, half of the students said that AI gives positive impacts of their writing and 55.8% of the students had more self-confidence after using AI in their writing. Last, it is hoped that the students may learn from the AI how to conduct writing task well. They can use AI as long it is for brain storming and looking for the ideas.

Keywords: *Artificial Intelligent; Writing Proficiency; Nursing Students*

The Influence Of Finger Hold Technique Reduces Anxiety And Labor Pain With Induction

Haryati Astuti, Dewi Erlina Asrita Sari Nurul Indah Sari Linda Raniwati Ernawati

Program Studi Diploma III Kebidanan STIKes Husada Gemilang

Jl. Pendidikan Tembilahan INHIL Riau Indonesia CP 29211

E-mail : haryatihusadagemilang05@gmail.com,

ABSTRAK

The feeling of anxiety that mothers often feel during the labor process will have an effect on the pain of childbirth. Period I labor pain is one of the most intense forms of physiological pain until the complete opening where the pain is felt continuously increases. A pre-survey conducted at the Nilam Sari Clinic showed that of the 5 mothers who gave birth by induction, most of them (73.4%) had moderate levels of anxiety and as many as 2 mothers (57.2%) had pain intensity mild, 3 mothers (42.8%) had moderate levels of pain. Non-pharmacological interventions such as finger hold techniques has been shown to be effective individually, but to look at the effects of lowering anxiety and pain simultaneously in the first period of labor with induction has not been widely studied. Objective: To know the effect of finger hold technique reduces anxiety and pain in maternity mothers during I with induction. Methods: This study used a quasi-experimental design with one group pretest-posttest. Quantity The research sample was 30 mothers. Sampling using consecutive sampling. The instrument used to measure anxiety is the Hamilton anxiety scale (HAM-A), while to measure pain is the visual pain analogue scale (VAS). Testing statistics using parametric and non-parametric analysis, with the meaning of the test results determined based on $p < 0.05$ Results: The results of the study showed that there was a decrease in anxiety levels and significant reduction in pain levels in women giving birth in phase I after being given an intervention with a value of $p = 0.001$. The administration of finger hold techniques is also able to have an effect on reducing anxiety and pain simultaneous delivery of 48.55%. Conclusion: Finger hold technique has an effect on lowering anxiety and pain intensity in maternity during period I with induction.

Keywords: (Finger Hold Technique): (Anxiety):(Intensity of Labor Pain):(Phase I): (Induction)

ROOM V

Denim Upcycling And Doodle Art As Creative Tourism Souvenirs: An Approach Combining Visual Communication Design And Consumer Psychology

Putriadi, Melisa¹; Adhitya, Lucky²; Yanti, Fitri³, Jutia, Yoma⁴

¹ Visual Communication Design Program, Fort De Kock University, ² Tourism Program, Fort De Kock University, ³ Psychology Program, Fort De Kock University, ⁴ Visual Communication Design Program, Fort De Kock University

*Email correspondence: melisaputriadi@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The global tourism industry is undergoing a fundamental paradigm shift, moving from destructive mass tourism toward creative and sustainable tourism. Amid this transition, souvenirs are required to transform from mere functional commodities into mementos rich in aesthetic value, ecological integrity, and emotional attachment. This research report reconstructs an empirical framework for the development of upcycled products based on denim textile waste, integrated with Doodle Art as creative tourism souvenirs. This study focuses on the tourism landscape of Bukittinggi City, West Sumatra, a destination currently facing extreme environmental carrying capacity pressures with a Tourism Pressure Index reaching 69.7 (Very High). Through a Descriptive Qualitative and Research and Development (R&D) methodological approach articulated interdisciplinarily with Visual Communication Design (VCD) and consumer psychology, this study examines the revitalization of post-consumer textile waste. Analysis findings indicate that the application of Doodle Art—which strategically adopts contemporary graphic design trends of 2026 such as Tactile Craft and Elemental Folk—is capable of redefining the inherent imperfections of used materials into premium-value wabi-sabi aesthetics. Furthermore, psychometric evaluations show that eco-conscious millennials are willing to pay (WTP) a price premium three to four times higher for upcycled products that offer cultural narratives through multimodal storytelling. From a macroeconomic perspective, this innovation strategy provides a pragmatic solution for Bukittinggi—where the tourism sector, paradoxically, currently contributes only 4.9% to the city’s economy—by fostering a high-yield circular economy. The study’s conclusion affirms that participatory co-creation-based upcycled souvenirs are an essential portable destination branding tool for future local economic and ecological resilience.

Keywords: Denim Upcycling, Doodle Art, Creative Souvenirs, Creative Tourism, Consumer Psychology

Strategies Of Da'Wah Through Tourism: Opportunities And Challenges In The Age Of Globalization

Md Moslim Hider , Md Abul Hasan Jarjis

University Science Islam Malaysia(USIM)

Email: mmhaider93@gmail.com +601124310021, ahjarjis15@gmail.com +601111750224

ABSTRACT

Tourism has become an important contemporary platform for communicating Islamic values and strengthening Da'wah through ethical, cultural, and Halal-based experiences. This study examines the application and role of Da'wah within tourism through the development of a systematic Halal ecosystem that includes Halal hospitality, modest fashion, Islamic entertainment, ethical services, and effective Da'wah communication. The study employs a qualitative research methodology based on library research and document analysis. Data are collected from selected books, journal articles, reports, and other academic sources related to Halal tourism, Islamic lifestyle industries, Islamic communication, and Da'wah practices. These materials are analyzed thematically in order to identify the main concepts, opportunities, challenges, and strategies connected to the integration of Da'wah and tourism. Through this approach, the study gains a deeper understanding of how tourism can be used not only as an economic activity but also as a meaningful medium for presenting Islamic teachings, values, ethics, and ways of life to both Muslim and non-Muslim tourists. The study shows that a well-structured Halal ecosystem can improve the effectiveness of Da'wah by providing tourists with a complete and positive experience of Islam through services, behavior, environment, communication, and cultural presentation. Elements such as Halal food, prayer facilities, modest dress, family-friendly entertainment, Islamic hospitality, and respectful communication help portray Islam as peaceful, ethical, organized, and relevant to modern life. However, the study also finds several challenges, including differences in Halal standards, weak coordination among tourism stakeholders, commercialization of Islamic symbols, globalization, and the difficulty of communicating Islamic values in multicultural tourism settings. In conclusion, this study emphasizes the need for an integrated Halal tourism strategy that combines Islamic principles, professional tourism management, stakeholder cooperation, and culturally sensitive Da'wah communication. Such a strategy can strengthen Halal tourism as a growing global industry while also making it an effective platform for promoting Islamic values in a positive, attractive, and practical manner.

Keyword: Strategy, Halal Ecosystem, Modest Fashion, Islamic Entertainment, Da'wah communication, Halal hospitality.

Feasibility Analysis Of Nagari Koto Tangah As A Tourism Village And Its Influence On Visit Intention

Yosi Hana Fibri^{1}, Bamy Emely², Riko Naldi³, Lucky Adhitya^{4*}*

¹²³⁴Fakultas Sosial Ekonomi Humaniora, Universitas Fort De Kock

coresspondensi: *yosihana@ufdk.ac.id

ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the feasibility of developing Nagari Koto Tangah as a tourism village and to examine its influence on tourists' visit intention. This research applies a quantitative approach using an ex-ante evaluation design, which assesses the potential of a destination before its formal establishment. Data were collected through a Likert-scale questionnaire distributed to 100 respondents, who were provided with a conceptual stimulus regarding tourism village development. The data were analyzed using Pearson correlation and simple linear regression with the assistance of SPSS. The findings indicate that tourism village feasibility has a positive and significant effect on visit intention. The correlation coefficient is 0.666 with a significance level of 0.000 (<0.05), indicating a strong relationship between variables. The coefficient of determination (R^2) is 0.443, meaning that 44.3% of visit intention is explained by the feasibility variable, while 55.7% is influenced by other factors outside the model. The regression equation shows that an increase in perceived feasibility leads to a higher level of visit intention. These results suggest that destination potential plays an important role in shaping tourists' intentions even before physical development occurs. Therefore, this study provides a basis for stakeholders in planning sustainable community-based tourism development.

Keywords: tourism village; destination feasibility; visit intention; ex-ante evaluation; community-based touris

Quality Evaluation Of Interrelated Student Murals Using Practice-Based Research

Veggy Andika Pratama^{1*}, Melisa Putriadi¹, Yudha Wibisono., S.Tr.I.Kom., M.Sn¹
Wendo afriyoma pratama¹

¹Prodi Desain Komunikasi Visual Program Sarjana, Universitas Fort De Kock, Bukittinggi, Indonesia,

* Corresponding Author: veggyandikapratama@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The foundation of Visual Communication Design (VCD) education is creativity; students must create unique, communicative, and superior visual works. However, in terms of concept, originality, and creativity, murals created by VCD students are often unsatisfactory. Many works lack compelling visual storytelling, the courage to try new things, and the ability to generate new ideas. Divergent thinking and the development of a designer's personality are further hampered by a boring educational environment. **Objective** Using a practice-based research approach, this study sought to evaluate the quality of four related murals as strategic interventions in VCD education. The researchers conducted iterative stages including contextual observation, brainstorming based on visual semiotics and environmental psychology, manual-digital sketching, collaborative execution with acrylic paint and mixed materials, and reflective visual evaluation based on five criteria: visual hierarchy and composition, color psychology and emotional appeal, narrative strength and thematic relevance, contextual fit with the program's identity, and technical quality and material durability. The assessment results indicated that all four works achieved high quality. The geometric panels highlighted visual hierarchy; the cloud-star installation stood out for its contextual appropriateness; the figurative mural excelled in narrative and emotional appeal; and the cosmic mural received the highest rating for its ideal balance, particularly in reaffirming the VCD program's identity. Neutral areas were effectively transformed into engaging and inspiring learning environments by combining figurative, geometric, and narrative visual languages. These results support the growth of environmental graphic design in creative education contexts in developing countries and offer a useful assessment framework for educators and design institutions.

Keywords: mural art; visual communication design education; reflective evaluation; creative pedagogy; replicable framework.

Halal Digital Payments And Economic Sustainability: Muslim Tourists' Perceptions In Bukittinggi, Sumatra

Adhitya, Lucky¹, Hutama, Pandu Satriya², Wardani, Widyaningtyas Kusuma³, Putri, Nadya Erika⁴

¹ Faculty of Social Economics and Humanities, Fort De Kock University

*Email correspondence: lucky@fdk.ac.id

² Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Jember University email: pandu.fisip@unej.ac.id

³ Islamic Religious Education Study Program, Madani College of Islamic Education Yogyakarta email: widyaningtyas.kusumawardani@gmail.com ⁴ Faculty of Social Economics and Humanities, Fort De Kock University email: nadyaep.23@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Digital transformation has emerged as a fundamental pillar for economic sustainability, with financial technology (fintech) driving significant shifts in the global economic landscape. This study investigates the adoption of the Halal Digital Payment System (QRIS) among Muslim tourists in Bukittinggi, West Sumatra. Employing an integrated quantitative and qualitative approach, the research reveals that the primary drivers of QRIS adoption are Trust and Perception of Sharia Compliance, rather than mere convenience or functional utility. These value-based variables serve as the most dominant and statistically significant predictors. The findings indicate that functional aspects—such as security and ease of use—have evolved into basic expectations rather than primary motivators. Qualitatively, the perception of Sharia compliance is deeply rooted in the socio-cultural philosophy of Adat Basandi Syarak, Syarak Basandi Kitabullah (ABS-SBK), where users place implicit trust in ecosystems regulated by authorities like Bank Indonesia. Consequently, strategic interventions in Muslim-majority markets must pivot from feature-centric promotion to building trust and shared values. Understanding these authentic drivers is crucial for strengthening local SME resilience and ensuring the long-term economic sustainability of the halal tourism sector.

Keywords: Halal Digital Payments; QRIS; Muslim Tourists; Economic Sustainability; Sharia Compliance.

Resilient Supply Chain Strategies Under Global Production Disruption

Evan Yofiyanto^{1*}, Ratih Dyah Kusumastuti²

1 Master of Management, University of Indonesia, 2 Master of Management, University of Indonesia,
email : ratih.dyah@ui.ac.id

*Email correspondence : evan.yofiyanto@ui.ac.id
musta

ABSTRACT

Global production disruptions have increasingly challenged the stability of automotive supply chains, particularly in import-dependent markets where reliance on external manufacturing amplifies vulnerability. Despite growing attention to supply chain resilience, limited research has quantitatively examined how alternative mitigation strategies perform in balancing operational efficiency and service performance under such disruptions. This study investigates resilient supply chain strategies in the distribution of completely built-up (CBU) vehicles from Thailand to Indonesia using a quantitative case study approach. The analysis compares operational costs and lead times across multiple scenarios in a global supply chain context, utilizing company secondary data. Four configurations are evaluated, including a base case without mitigation, the use of a backup supplier, and the implementation of backup inventory located in Thailand and Indonesia. Supply chain performance is assessed through financial impact, order fulfillment lead time, and customer order fulfillment rate. The findings reveal clear performance differences across scenarios, highlighting critical trade-offs between operational cost, recovery speed, and service level. Strategies involving backup inventory demonstrate superior service performance and faster recovery, while backup supplier strategies provide flexibility at the expense of higher costs and longer lead times. This study provides a structured and data-driven comparison of resilience strategies and offers practical insights for managerial decision-making in designing more robust supply chains under global disruptions.

Keywords: Resilient supply chain; Production disruption; Supply chain resilience strategy; Cost and lead time trade-off; Automotive supply chain.

The Role Of Tigo Nagari Sector Police In Implementing Restorative Justice In The Settlement Of Theft Cases

Yulhardi.S¹

Fakultas Sosial Ekonomi dan Humaniora, Universitas Fort De Kock

Yulhardi.s2@gmail.com

ABSTRAK

The implementation of restorative justice in Indonesia reflects a paradigm shift in criminal law enforcement from punitive approaches toward restorative and community-based mechanisms, particularly in minor theft cases. This approach was formally institutionalized through Indonesian National Police Regulation Number 8 of 2021 concerning Criminal Case Handling Based on Restorative Justice, which emphasizes reconciliation, victim recovery, and the restoration of social harmony through the involvement of offenders, victims, families, and community representatives. This study aims to analyze the role of the Tigo Nagari Sector Police in implementing restorative justice in theft cases and to identify the obstacles encountered during its implementation within the local community context. This research employed a socio-legal (juridical-empirical) approach using both primary and secondary data. Primary data were obtained through interviews with police officers, while secondary data were collected from legislation, legal literature, and relevant academic publications. The collected data were analyzed qualitatively using a descriptive-analytical method. The findings reveal that the Tigo Nagari Sector Police plays a significant role not only as a law enforcement institution but also as a mediator facilitating reconciliation between offenders and victims. The implementation of restorative justice contributes to restoring social relationships, reducing dependence on formal criminal proceedings, and maintaining community harmony. However, several obstacles remain, including limited police capacity in mediation and negotiation techniques, inadequate supporting facilities, and low public understanding of restorative justice mechanisms. Therefore, strengthening institutional capacity, improving mediation facilities, and increasing public legal awareness are necessary to optimize the implementation of restorative justice in theft cases.

Keywords: *Police; Restorative Justice; Theft Crime*

The Effect Of Online Marketing On Consumer Buying Interest In Rm. Emperor Tiara

Agus Nurofik^{1*}, Ernani Hadiyati², Dwi Orbaningsih³, Rosidi⁴

Program Doktor Ilmu Manajemen, Universitas Gajayana Malang, Indonesia^{1,2,3,4}

*Koresponden: agsnin@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine the effect of online marketing variables—based on the indicators of product, price, place, and promotion—on consumers' purchase intention at RM Ampera Tiara. This research employs a quantitative approach. The number of respondents in this study was 100, selected using a purposive sampling technique. Primary data were collected through a questionnaire, with the measurement scale using a continuum line. The data analysis technique applied in this study is simple linear regression analysis. The results indicate that the online marketing variable has a positive and significant effect on consumers' purchase intention at RM Ampera Tiara. In this study, consumers' purchase intention is influenced by online marketing by 81.5%, with product convenience and promotion being the most influential indicators in increasing purchase intention. This study provides theoretical implications as a reference for future research related to online marketing and consumer purchase intention, particularly for RM Ampera Tiara online. The managerial implications are in the form of suggestions for the management of RM Ampera Tiara as well as other marketplaces to improve product quality and the promotional systems used in marketing products, thereby increasing consumers' purchase intention.

Keywords: Purchase intention, Online marketing.

An Analysis Of Planogram Implementation And Display Space Allocation In Independent Retail Stores For The Kispray Brand

Endah Asa Alyya^{1*}

¹Faculty of Economy and Business, Universitas Indonesia (author 1)

*Email correspondence: endah.asa@ui.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Competition in the fast-moving consumer goods (FMCG) industry requires companies to optimize planograms and display space allocation, as product placement directly influences purchasing decisions and stock availability. In independent modern retail stores, planograms that are not data-driven lead to display space imbalance, characterized by frequent out-of-stock conditions for high-demand products and overstock for others. This condition is reflected in Kispray's national OOS Rate by SKU of 7.02%, indicating that the existing display space allocation is not proportional to the actual demand of each product. This study aims to design and optimize a single-brand Kispray planogram in independent modern retail TipTop through an integrated approach combining visual merchandising heuristics and Integer Linear Programming (ILP). The heuristic stage establishes the initial product arrangement structure, including product grouping based on packaging type, placement of best-selling variants at eye-level positions, and determination of minimum–maximum facing limits to maintain shelf display consistency. The ILP model then optimizes facing allocation for each SKU by considering shelf capacity constraints, display policies, and priority products. The evaluation was conducted through a before-and-after analysis using a seasonally controlled period, namely October–November 2025 as the pre-implementation period and Desember 2025 – Januari 2026 as the post-implementation period, with OOS Rate and sales performance per SKU interpreted as complementary indicators. The results indicate a sales increase of 19,87%, although accompanied by an increase in OOS Rate, which is attributed to demand growth that was not fully anticipated by existing replenishment planning. These findings reveal that planogram effectiveness requires close integration between product layout design and inventory management as a necessary condition to maximize its overall impact.

Keywords: *Integer Linear Programming (ILP), planogram, shelf space allocation.*

The Role Of Customer Experience In Driving Customer Satisfaction, Loyalty, And Continuance Usage Intention Mobile Banking In Indonesia

Antonia Laksmi Andityarini,

Faculty of Economic & Business, Universitas Indonesia

Antonia.laksmi@ui.ac.id

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to examine the antecedents and outcomes of customer experience (CX) in the context of mobile banking in Indonesia. To understand the relationship between CX and key behavioral constructs, data were collected through a structured online questionnaire distributed to mobile banking users. A total of 448 valid responses were analyzed using Partial Least Squares Structural Equation Modelling (PLS-SEM) to test the proposed hypotheses based on the Stimulus–Organism–Response (SOR) framework. The model integrates trust, convenience, social influence, application attributes, customer support, and communication as stimulus variables, while customer experience, customer satisfaction, and customer loyalty are positioned as organism variables influencing continuance usage intention. The findings reveal that convenience, trust, social influence, application attributes, and communication significantly enhance customer experience, whereas customer support does not show a significant effect. Furthermore, customer experience is found to have a strong positive influence on customer satisfaction and customer loyalty, which subsequently act as key drivers of continuance usage intention. These results highlight the critical role of customer experience as a central mechanism in sustaining mobile banking usage. This study contributes to the growing literature on digital banking behavior by emphasizing the importance of experiential factors beyond initial adoption. Managerially, the findings provide insights for banks to design more effective strategies by improving service quality, optimizing application features, and strengthening communication to enhance customer retention and competitiveness in the digital financial ecosystem.

Keywords: Customer Experience; Customer Satisfaction; Customer Loyalty; Continuance Usage Intention; Mobile Banking

Transparency Evaluation of Public Procurement in X Institution

Nisa Nadira Ramadhani¹, Ratih Dyah Kusumastuti²

¹Faculty of Economic & Business, Universitas Indonesia, nisa.nadira@ui.ac.id

²Faculty of Economic & Business, Universitas Indonesia, ratih.dyah@ui.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Transparency is a fundamental principle in procurement, particularly in public procurement. Assessments of public procurement transparency conducted by various international organizations have generally been carried out at the national level. Therefore, this study aims to determine the level of public procurement transparency at the government agency level implementing public procurement systems. This study employs a quantitative approach, beginning with the development of indicators using the Content Validity Index (CVI) method, followed by the assessment of selected indicators and weighting using the Rank Order Centroid (ROC) method to determine the relative importance of each indicator. Data collection involved experts in public procurement from both internal and external parties of X Institution. The results indicate that the procurement transparency level of the studied agency falls within the very high transparency category. However, several indicators were identified in the poor and very poor categories, particularly those related to conflict-of-interest disclosure, comparison between contract values and the owner's estimate (HPS), and procurement activities concentrated in the fourth quarter. These findings indicate that transparency gaps still exist in several specific aspects. Based on these findings, improvement recommendations were formulated focusing on enhancing weak-performing indicators to increase the overall transparency score. The analysis also shows that indicators contributing to the transparency index have strong implications for procurement governance. Thus, this study demonstrates that institution-level transparency evaluation can serve as a basis for setting improvement priorities, strengthening internal control, and improving public procurement management.

Keywords: *Public Procurement Transparency; Procurement Governance; Internal Control; Risk Management; Procurement Performance*

ESG Performance And Firm-Level Total Factor Productivity: Evidence From Indonesia

Fenny Rahayu Prasetyaningsih^{1*} , Jonathan Nahum Marpaung²

¹²Faculty of Economics and Business, University of Indonesia

*Email correspondence: fenny.rahayu@ui.ac.id

ABSTRACT

In Indonesia, the adoption of Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) practices has increased in recent years in response to growing regulatory and market pressures. However, whether ESG improves firm productivity remains empirically underexplored. This study examines the direct relationship between ESG performance and Total Factor Productivity (TFP) among ESG-rated non-financial companies listed in Indonesia. Using panel data for 2014–2023 period, the study applies panel regression models, with fixed- or random-effects specifications selected through standard model selection tests. TFP is estimated using the Levinsohn–Petrin method as the primary approach and the Olley–Pakes method as a robustness check, complemented by sensitivity analysis based on alternative sample treatment. The results show that ESG performance does not have a statistically significant direct effect on TFP across all model specifications. This finding suggests that ESG initiatives in Indonesia have not yet translated into measurable productivity gains in the short run. The study contributes to the literature by providing firm-level evidence from Indonesia and by showing that the relationship between ESG and firm productivity is not statistically significant.

Keywords: ESG; Total Factor Productivity; Non-Financial Firms; Panel Data; Indonesia

POSTER

Development Of An Automated Medical Coding Decision Support System Using Natural Language Processing (NLP) Algorithm Based On ICD-10 Dictionary

Denos Imam Fratama, Dede Fauzi
Universitas Syedza Saintika

ABSTRACT

Medical diagnosis coding is an essential process in healthcare information management; however, manual coding is often time-consuming and prone to inconsistencies. This study aims to develop an automated medical coding decision support system using a Natural Language Processing (NLP) algorithm integrated with the ICD-10 dictionary. The proposed system was designed to assist medical coders in identifying diagnosis terms and generating appropriate ICD-10 code recommendations more accurately and efficiently. The research utilized diagnosis data obtained from electronic medical records. The text data were processed through several preprocessing stages, including case folding, tokenization, stop word removal, and stemming. Medical terms were then extracted using NLP techniques and matched with the ICD-10 dictionary using a string similarity approach. System performance was evaluated using Accuracy, Precision, Recall, and F1-Score metrics. The evaluation results demonstrated that the NLP-based system achieved an accuracy of 91%, precision of 89%, recall of 88%, and F1-score of 89%, outperforming the manual coding approach. The system was also able to provide consistent ICD-10 code recommendations for various diagnosis cases, including diabetes mellitus, hypertension, gastritis, and urinary tract infections. The findings indicate that the proposed system can improve the efficiency, consistency, and quality of medical diagnosis coding. Therefore, the developed system has strong potential to support healthcare information management and enhance the quality of electronic medical record data in healthcare institutions.

Keywords: Medical Coding, Decision Support System, Natural Language Processing, ICD-10, Electronic Medical Records.

Self-Efficacy And Foot Care Compliance In Diabetes Mellitus Patients: A Cross-Sectional Study

Dian Anggraini¹ Anisa Fadila² Aulia Putri

1,2,3Faculty of Health Science, Mohammad Natsir University, Bukittinggi

*Corresponding Author : dian.10060519@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Diabetes mellitus (DM) is a chronic condition associated with severe complications, particularly diabetic foot ulcers, which significantly increase the risk of lower extremity amputation. Preventive strategies, especially consistent and independent foot care, are recognized as the most effective measures to mitigate this risk. Patient adherence to foot care practices is strongly influenced by self-efficacy, a psychological construct that reflects confidence in one's ability to perform health-related behaviors. Previous studies have highlighted self-efficacy as a mediating factor in diabetes self-management, including foot care, diet, and blood glucose monitoring, underscoring its pivotal role in improving patient outcomes. This study aimed to examine the relationship between self-efficacy and adherence to foot care among individuals with diabetes mellitus. A quantitative cross-sectional design was employed, involving a population of 414 patients with diabetes mellitus. A purposive sample of 81 respondents was selected. Data were collected using the Foot Care Confidence Scale (FCCS), Nottingham Assessment of Functional Foot Care (NAFF), and Diabetic Foot Care Behavior (DFCB) observation sheets. Statistical analysis was conducted using Spearman's rank correlation test. The findings revealed that more than half of the participants demonstrated high self-efficacy (56.8%) and adherence to foot care practices (51.9%). Bivariate analysis indicated a significant moderate correlation between self-efficacy and foot care adherence ($p < 0.001$; $r = 0.656$). These results are consistent with international evidence showing that self-efficacy mediates compliance dimensions and foot care behaviors in diabetes management. Higher self-efficacy was associated with greater adherence to foot care, suggesting that interventions aimed at strengthening patient confidence may enhance preventive behaviors and reduce the risk of diabetic foot ulcer complications. Health professionals are encouraged to actively provide education and persuasive interventions to strengthen patients' self-efficacy, thereby promoting adherence to foot care and improving long-term outcomes in diabetes management.

Keywords: Diabetes Mellitus, Self-efficacy, Foot care adherence

The Influence Of Taste And Brand Image On Consumers' Purchase Intention Of Peanut Kipang (A Case Study Of H. Daud Peanut Kipang Business In Pasir Lohong, Pariaman City)

Siti Hayati, Ramzi Putra Ditia, Iqwan Afdalli, Muhammad Rifqi Aufaa
Universitas Sumatera Barat

ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the influence of taste and brand image on consumers' purchase intention toward H. Daud Peanut Kipang in Pasir Lohong, Pariaman City. The research applied a quantitative approach using primary data collected through questionnaires distributed to consumers of H. Daud Peanut Kipang. The population consisted of 402 consumers, while the sample was determined using the Slovin formula resulting in 80 respondents. Data analysis was conducted using descriptive analysis, validity and reliability tests, classical assumption tests, multiple linear regression, hypothesis testing, and coefficient of determination analysis with the help of SmartPLS 4. The findings indicate that taste has no significant effect on purchase intention, while brand image has a significant positive effect on purchase intention. Simultaneously, taste and brand image significantly influence consumers' purchase intention. The coefficient of determination (R-Square) value of 0.735 indicates that 73.5% of purchase intention can be explained by taste and brand image, while the remaining 26.5% is influenced by other variables outside this study. The results suggest that strengthening brand image and maintaining product quality are important strategies to increase consumers' interest in traditional food products.

Keyword: *Taste, Brand Image, Purchase Intention, Traditional Food, Peanut Kipang.*

**“Medical Waste Management” Study
At The Koto Baru Public Health Center, Dharmasraya Regency**

Harisnal, Skm, M.Epid, Abdi Iswahyudi Yasril, Skm, Mkm, Salma Sharmila
Public Health Study Program, Fort De Kock University, Bukittinggi
Email: harisnal@fdk.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Medical waste management is an essential aspect of ensuring the safety of patients, healthcare workers, and the environment in healthcare facilities. UPT Puskesmas Koto Baru, Dharmasraya Regency, generates various types of medical waste that may pose risks if not properly managed. Medical waste management still faces several constraints, including limited facilities and infrastructure, suboptimal internal transportation, low frequency of external transportation, and the absence of designated personnel. This study aims to analyze the management of medical waste at UPT Puskesmas Koto Baru, Dharmasraya Regency, in 2025 based on input, process, and output aspects using a descriptive qualitative approach. A total of nine informants were selected through purposive sampling. Data were collected through observation, interviews, and document review. The results showed that human resources and facilities were not yet optimal. Waste segregation did not fully comply with established standards. Internal transportation was conducted using limited facilities. External transportation was carried out by a licensed third party with a frequency of twice a year. Waste storage utilized a closed temporary storage facility (TPS) and cold storage; however, long-term storage still posed risks. Overall, medical waste management had not fully complied with the Regulation of the Minister of Health Number 18 of 2020. It is recommended to improve staff capacity, provide continuous training, enhance facilities and infrastructure, strengthen monitoring systems, and improve coordination among related parties.

Keywords : Medical Waste Management, Public Health Center, Human Resources, Facilities and Infrastructure, Waste Transportation

The Influence Of Business Capital, Creativity, And Social Media Utilization On The Sustainability Of Msmes In Pariaman City In 2025

Nurhasnah, Ulfa Nofita Ramadani, Shella Nur Aminah, Zaqiyah Nurrahmi, Gilang Heryadhi Apri, Risa Wahyuni EDT

Universitas Sumatera Barat

22nurhasnah@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the effect of business capital, creativity, and the use of social media on the sustainability of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in Pariaman City, both partially and simultaneously. This research employs a quantitative approach. The population consists of 10,114 MSME actors in Pariaman City, covering various business sectors such as culinary, trade, and services. The sample size was determined using the Slovin formula with a 10% margin of error, resulting in 100 respondents. Data were collected through the distribution of questionnaires directly to MSME actors, while data were analyzed using multiple linear regression analysis with the help of SPSS version 26. The results show that: (1) Business capital has no significant effect on the sustainability of MSMEs in Pariaman City, with a significance value of $0.122 > 0.1$. (2) Creativity has a positive and significant effect on the sustainability of MSMEs, as shown by a significance value of $0.000 < 0.1$. (3) The use of social media also has a positive and significant effect on MSME sustainability, with a significance value of $0.001 < 0.1$. (4) Simultaneously, all three variables have a positive and significant effect on MSME sustainability in Pariaman City, with a significance value of $0.000 < 0.1$. The Adjusted R Square value of 0.422 indicates that 42.2% of the variation in MSME sustainability is explained by business capital, creativity, and the use of social media, while the remaining 57.8% is influenced by other factors such as government support, marketing strategies, and technological innovation.

Keywords: *Business Capital, Creativity, and Social Media Utilization*

The Effect Of Schroth Exercise On Reducing Scoliosis Degrees In Elementary School Students At SD 02 Percontohan Bukittinggi City, In 2025

Irhas Syah¹, Yelva Febriani², Muhamad Ilham³
Email : irhassyah86@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Scoliosis is a spinal disorder that experiences a lateral bend or curve of the vertebra. Scoliosis is characterized by changes in the shape of the anatomical structure of the spine, namely the occurrence of lateral curvature abnormalities of the spine in the coronal plane usually accompanied by rotation. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of Schroth exercise on reducing the degree of scoliosis in elementary school students 02 Perpilotan Bukitlinggi City in 2025. The research method used a quasi-experiment. The research design used a one-group pretest and posttest approach with a sample of 10 people. The study was conducted for 4 weeks. The sampling technique used a purposive sampling method, which is in accordance with the inclusion criteria. The results of this study obtained an average value of pre-scoliosis degrees of 12.30 and post-10.50 and there was a significant effect of providing Schroth exercise on reducing the degree of scoliosis with a p value = 0.000. Conclusion: There is an effect of giving Schroth exercises on reducing the degree of scoliosis in elementary school students at SD 02 Percontohan, Bukittinggi City in 2025.

Keyword: Schroth Exercise, Scoliosis

Speed Agility Quickness (SAQ) Training Improves Agility in Basketball Players at the Halilintar Basketball Club Bukittinggi

Annisa Adenikheir 1m, Tiara Wulandari²

Fort De Kock University

Email : annisa.adenikheir@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Agility is one of the important elements of the bi-motored component of the body that plays a role in sports. Agility is the body's ability to change direction as quickly as possible, the directions in question are front, back, right, and left. Training (SAQ) is considered effective in increasing the ability to change direction, increase acceleration, and effectively increase deceleration quickly so that athletes are able to play basketball by running fast, effectively, and repeatedly. This study aims to determine the effect of giving Speed Agility Quickness (SAQ) training on agility in basketball players at the Halilintar Bukittinggi Basketball Club in 2024. This research was conducted from February . The method used in this research is Quasi Experiment with one group pretest-posttest method. The total patient population was 30 people with a sample of 14 people. This study was conducted for 4 weeks. The results of the 14 samples had an average agility before giving the intervention of 14.26 with a minimum value of 15.56 and a maximum value of 13.33. And the average after giving intervention 13.6821 with a minimum value of 12.71 and a maximum value of 14.82 at the halilintar Bukittinggi Basketball club in 2024. The effect of the intervention shows that there is an influence characterized by a p value = $0.001 < (0.05)$, meaning that there is an effect of Speed Agility Quickness (SAQ) training on increasing the agility of soccer players.

Keywords : Agility, Speed Agility Quickness (SAQ), Basketball Players

Formulation Of Nanoemulgel Preparations And Wound Healing Activity Test From Ethyl Acetate Extract Of Kemumu Leaf Stalk (*Colocasia Gigantea* Hook. F) In Vivo Against White Mice (*Mus Musculus*)

Devahimer Harsep Rosi, Tika Afriani, Rivo Haikal
Universitas Mohammad Natsir Bukittinggi

ABSTRACT

Wounds represent a disruption of skin tissue continuity that may lead to complications when the healing process is delayed. The petiole of *Colocasia gigantea* (Blume) Hook.f. contains bioactive compounds with potential wound healing activity. This study aimed to formulate the ethyl acetate extract of *Colocasia gigantea* petiole into a nanoemulgel dosage form and to evaluate its physicochemical characteristics and wound healing activity on incision wounds in male white mice (*Mus musculus*). Extraction was performed using the maceration method with ethyl acetate as solvent, yielding an extract with a percentage yield of 11.2%. The nanoemulgel was formulated into four variations (F0, F1, F2, and F3) and evaluated for organoleptic properties, homogeneity,

Keyword: Formulation, wound healing

The Effect Of Tens And Upper Body Exercise On Shoulder Functional Ability In Frozen Shoulder Cases In 2025

Riri Segita¹, Siti Munawarah², Gevira Nazla³
Program Studi Fisioterapi, Universitas Fort De Kock
e-mail: ririsegita@fdk.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Frozen shoulder is a condition affecting the shoulder joint characterized by pain, stiffness, and restricted range of motion, which negatively impacts patients' functional ability in performing daily activities. This study aimed to determine the effects of Transcutaneous Electrical Nerve Stimulation (TENS) and upper body exercise on shoulder functional ability in patients with frozen shoulder. This study employed a quasi-experimental design with a one-group pretest–posttest approach. A total of 10 participants were selected using purposive sampling based on inclusion and exclusion criteria. Shoulder functional ability was assessed using the Shoulder Pain and Disability Index (SPADI). Data were analyzed using a paired sample t-test. The mean pretest score was 37.20, which decreased to 17.10 in the posttest. The statistical analysis showed that the null hypothesis (H_0) was rejected, indicating a significant effect of TENS and upper body exercise on shoulder functional ability in patients with frozen shoulder. TENS combined with upper body exercise significantly improves shoulder functional ability in patients with frozen shoulder.

Keywords: Frozen shoulder; transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation (TENS); upper body exercise; shoulder functional ability.

Prevention Stunting Through the First 1000 Days of Life (HPK) Education Program In Toddlers Aged 12-24 Months in West Sumatera, Indonesia

Resty Noflidaputri, Antel Ultari

1Faculty of health, Fort De Kock University, Indonesia

2Midwives at the Community Health Center, Indonesia

Corresponding Author: Resty Noflidaputri E-mail: restynoflida@fdk.ac.id

ABSTRACT

According to WHO data in 2022, as many as 22% of approximately 149.2 million children under the age of 5 years experienced stunting. Stunting In Indonesia in 2022, as many as 21.6% of toddlers experienced stunting This study aims to determine the effect of providing educational videos about stunting prevention through the 1000 HPK program on the knowledge and attitudes of mothers of toddlers. This type of research is quantitative with a descriptive design. Quasi Experiment with the approach Pre Post-Test. The sampling technique is carried out by sampling proportion with a sample size of 101 people. Data collection used a questionnaire sheet on the knowledge and attitudes of mothers of toddlers. Data analysis included univariate and bivariate analysis using the t-test. Wilcoxon The results of the study showed that education on stunting prevention through educational videos had a significant effect on the knowledge of mothers of toddler's value=0.000, attitude of mother of toddler p-value=0.000. It was concluded that the 1000Days of Life (HPK) Program education was proven effective in improving mothers 'knowledge and attitudes in preventing stunting in toddlers aged 12–24 months in West Sumatera. This improvement indicates that educational interventions based on critical periods of a child's life have an important role in reducing the risk of stunting from an early age. Therefore, it is hoped that health workers and policy makers will integrate the 1000HPK Program education sustainably into maternal and child health services, especially at the community health center and integrated health post levels. In addition, strengthening the role of the family and regular monitoring and evaluation of program implementation are needed to ensure the effectiveness of the intervention in the long term.

Keywords: 1000 Hpk, Stunting, Knowledge, Attitude

Identification of IUD (Intrauterine Device) Contraceptive Choice Among Postpartum Mothers at RSUD dr. Adnaan WD Payakumbuh in 2025

Widya Nengsih², Santi Yusfita¹,

ABSTRACT

Indonesia's population increased to 280.725.428 people in 2023. To curb population growth, long-term contraceptive methods such as the IUD (Intrauterine Device) must be used. However, IUD usage remains low, at only 8.9% of 60% active family planning participants. This study aims to identify factors influencing the selection of IUD contraception among postpartum mothers at RSUD Dr. Adnaan WD Payakumbuh. The research used a descriptive analytic method with a cross-sectional design. Both primary and secondary data were collected from direct respondents and patient medical records. The study was conducted from February to April 2025 at RSUD Dr. Adnaan WD Payakumbuh, involving 42 postpartum mothers as samples, selected using accidental sampling. A questionnaire was used as the measuring tool to examine the relationship between independent and dependent variables. The Chi-square test (χ^2) was used for statistical analysis. Results showed that maternal knowledge and motivation did not have a statistically significant relationship with IUD selection (p-value > 0.05). Meanwhile, husband's support, mother's perception, and media exposure showed a significant relationship with IUD selection (p-value < 0.05). In conclusion, there is a significant relationship between husband's support, maternal perception, and media exposure with the choice to use an IUD postpartum. It is recommended that healthcare workers be more proactive in providing education and outreach regarding the benefits, procedures, and safety of IUD contraception, especially by involving both partners to increase understanding and active participation in the postpartum IUD program.

Keywords: *IUD Contraceptive Choice, Postpartum Mothers.*

Local Food as a Strategy to Improve Child Nutritional Status: Evaluation of a Supplementary Feeding Program to Support Human Resource Quality

Nina Fitri, Widya Nengsih, Nurul Amalina,

ABSTRACT

According to the 2022 Survey on Nutritional Status of Toddlers in Indonesia, the prevalence of underweight among toddlers was 27.7%, and in 2023, this figure decreased to 25.4%. The purpose of this study is to evaluate the Program for Providing Supplementary Food Based on Local Food for Underweight Toddlers in the Work Area of Sungai Pua Community Health Center, Agam Regency, in 2024. This research employs a qualitative method. The study was conducted in the work area of Sungai Pua Community Health Center, focusing on the Batagak and Sungai Pua villages during September - October 2024. Informants in this study included the Head of Sungai Pua Community Health Center, a nutrition officer (TGP) from the health center, two village midwives, four posyandu (integrated health post) cadres, two community figures (village officials and PKK members), and six mothers of underweight toddlers. Data collection methods included in-depth interviews, observation, and document review. Data analysis was carried out through data presentation based on triangulation. The study findings reveal several issues: Input: Challenges include human resources, facilities, and marketing. Process: Obstacles in the implementation of the local supplementary food program arise from infrastructure and marketing aspects. Output: There has been a decrease in underweight cases, though not comprehensively. In the future, it is hoped that the community health center can provide complete facilities to optimize the implementation of the local food-based supplementary feeding program.

Keywords: Local Food-Based Supplementary Feeding Program for Underweight Toddlers

The Effect Of Purple Sweet Potato And Peanut-Based Cookies On Weight Gain Among Pregnant Women With Chronic Energy Deficiency

Vittria Meilinda, Delfia Oktavia

ABSTRACT

Chronic Energy Deficiency (CED) in pregnant women remains a significant public health issue in Indonesia, particularly in areas with limited healthcare access. This study aimed to analyze the effect of purple sweet potato (*Ipomoea batatas*) and peanut (*Arachis hypogaea*)-based cookies on weight gain among pregnant women with CED. A pre-experimental one-group pretest–posttest design was used involving 31 participants. The intervention consisted of 200 grams of cookies daily for 20 days. Results showed a significant increase in mean body weight from 40.44 kg to 41.18 kg ($p < 0.05$). The findings indicate that locally based nutritional interventions can effectively improve maternal nutritional status. These cookies are recommended as an affordable and practical supplementary feeding alternative.

Keywords : cookies, purple sweet potato, peanuts, chronic energy deficiency, pregnant women

The Relationship Between The Accuracy Of Salmeterol/Fluticasone Propionate Inhalation Medication Use And The COPD Assessment Test (CAT) In Outpatients With Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease At Ibnu Sina Islamic Hospital, Bukittinggi

Efmisa, Kirana, Ariesta,* Syafrima, Dzarizqa, Husni, **Armal, Khairil

ABSTRACT

Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) is a chronic respiratory disease characterized by persistent respiratory symptoms and airflow obstruction. The success of COPD therapy is highly dependent on the accuracy of inhaler technique so that the medication can reach its target site in the lungs optimally. This study aimed to determine the relationship between the accuracy of Salmeterol/Fluticasone Propionate inhaler use and COPD Assessment Test (CAT) scores in outpatients with COPD at Ibnu Sina Hospital in Bukittinggi. This study used a cross-sectional design with a sample size of 56 COPD patients selected using purposive sampling. The instruments used were an observation sheet on inhaler usage techniques according to standard guidelines and a CAT questionnaire to measure patient health status. Data analysis was performed using the Chi-Square statistical test. The results showed that 53.6% of respondents used the inhaler correctly and 46.4% did not. Statistical tests showed a significant relationship between the accuracy of Salmeterol/Fluticasone Propionate inhaler use and CAT scores ($p = 0.018$). Thus, the accuracy of inhaler use techniques was found to significantly affect the severity of symptoms in COPD patients.

Keywords: COPD, Inhaler, Salmeterol/Fluticasone Propionate, CAT, Accuracy of Use.

The Effectiveness Of Health Education Using Wordwall And Power Point Media On Children's Knowledge And Attitudes About Preventing Tuberculosis In The Working Area

Rifahatul Mahmudah, Rischa Hamdanesti
Pagambiran Health Centre In Padang City

ABSTRACT

The incidence of tuberculosis in children is increasing, due to the lack of knowledge and attitude of children about tuberculosis. One of the preventive efforts that can be done to improve children's knowledge and attitudes is by providing health education through word wall and power point media. This study aims to determine the effectiveness of health education using word wall media and power point media on children's knowledge and attitudes. This type of research is quantitative, namely quasi experiments with pretest and posttest two group design. The sample amounted to 80 people consisting of 40 people in the word wall group and 40 people in the power point group using stratified random sampling technique. The research instrument used a questionnaire. The research was conducted at SDN 24 Batuang Taba and SDN 16 Pagambiran with the research time from 12 Februari 2026 – 26 Februari 2026. Univariate analysis was displayed with frequency distribution tables and bivariate analysis using the Wilcoxon signed rank test and Mann Whitney-U test. The results of the study with the Wilcoxon signed rank test test showed that there were differences in knowledge and attitudes before and after education in the word wall group with a p value of 0.000 and the power point group with a p value of 0.000. The results of the mann Whitney test showed that health education with wordwall media was more effective in improving knowledge with a mean rank of 54,31 and attitudes with a mean rank of 51,18. It is expected that the Pagambiran Health Centre can collaborate with schools, especially in health promotion activities, to use wordwall media in providing health education about preventing tuberculosis to children.

Keywords: Tuberculosis, wordwall media, power point media

Understanding Of Awareness Examination And Implementation Of Awareness In Fort De Kock University Students In 2025

Diana Mailisha, Yelmi reni Putri

Universitas fort de kock

dianamailisha5@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Breast self-examination (SADARI) is one of the simple and effective ways to maintain breast health and detect abnormalities early. Understanding and good attitude towards SADARI plays an important role in increasing the awareness and behavior of female students to conduct regular examinations. This study aims to find out the description of the level of understanding and attitude of female students towards the SADARI examination at the Faculty of Health, Fort De Kock University Bukittinggi in 2025. This study uses a descriptive design with a total of 98 respondents. The age distribution of respondents showed that 25 female students aged 20–21 years (25.51%), 22–23 years old as many as 37 people (37.76%), 23–24 years old as many as 10 people (10.20%), and 24–25 years old as many as 6 people (6.12%). Based on the results of the study, it is known that as many as 54 respondents (55.10%) have a high level of understanding, while 44 respondents (44.90%) have a low level of understanding. A median score of 5.00 indicates that most respondents have a good understanding of the importance of regular SADARI checks. In addition, the results of the study showed that the majority of respondents had a positive attitude towards the importance of SADARI examination as a preventive measure and personal health care. The results of this study illustrate that most female students have a good understanding and attitude towards the SADARI examination. It is hoped that the results of this research can be the basis for educational institutions to improve health promotion about SADARI so that the awareness of female students in conducting independent examinations can continue to increase.

Keywords: Understanding, Attitude, Action, Conscious Examination

The Effectiveness Of “Sekara” Education Through The Tiktok Application On Improving Breast Cancer Understanding Among Female Students Of Sman 5 Bukittinggi In 2025

Dwi Asmara¹, Yelmi Reni Putri², Cory Febrina

ABSTRACT

Adolescents' knowledge about breast cancer and breast self-examination (BSE) remains low, even though early detection is crucial for prevention. Preliminary survey results at SMAN 5 Bukittinggi showed that some female students did not yet understand the symptoms of breast cancer or how to perform BSE, while the majority were active social media users, particularly TikTok, as a source of health information. This study aims to determine the effectiveness of “SEKARA” education delivered through the TikTok application in improving breast cancer understanding among female students of SMAN 5 Bukittinggi in 2025. The study used a quantitative design with a pre-experimental one-group pretest–posttest approach. The research population consisted of female students of SMAN 5 Bukittinggi, with samples selected using simple random sampling based on inclusion and exclusion criteria. The research instrument was a questionnaire, and data were analyzed using univariate and bivariate analysis with the paired t-test. The results showed that the mean level of respondents' understanding before the intervention was 17.25 and increased to 23.43 after the intervention. There was an average increase of 6.707 with a p-value of 0.000 ($p < 0.05$), indicating that “SEKARA” education through the TikTok application had a significant effect on improving breast cancer understanding among female students. Therefore, the use of TikTok as a social media platform can serve as an effective health education strategy for adolescents in increasing knowledge about breast cancer and the importance of early detection.

Keywords : Understanding, Breast Cancer, TikTok

Analysis of Medical Waste Management at UPT Community Health Center Koto Baru, Dharmasraya Regency, 2025

Vina Novela, Mila Sharmila

Universitas Fort De Kock
vinanovela7271@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Medical waste management is an essential aspect of ensuring the safety of patients, healthcare workers, and the environment in healthcare facilities. UPT Puskesmas Koto Baru, Dharmasraya Regency, generates various types of medical waste that may pose risks if not properly managed. Medical waste management still faces several constraints, including limited facilities and infrastructure, suboptimal internal transportation, low frequency of external transportation, and the absence of designated personnel. This study aims to analyze the management of medical waste at UPT Puskesmas Koto Baru, Dharmasraya Regency, in 2025 based on input, process, and output aspects using a descriptive qualitative approach. A total of nine informants were selected through purposive sampling. Data were collected through observation, interviews, and document review. The results showed that human resources and facilities were not yet optimal. Waste segregation did not fully comply with established standards. Internal transportation was conducted using limited facilities. External transportation was carried out by a licensed third party with a frequency of twice a year. Waste storage utilized a closed temporary storage facility (TPS) and cold storage; however, long-term storage still posed risks. Overall, medical waste management had not fully complied with the Regulation of the Minister of Health Number 18 of 2020. It is recommended to improve staff capacity, provide continuous training, enhance facilities and infrastructure, strengthen monitoring systems, and improve coordination among related parties.

Keywords : Medical Waste Management, Public Health Center, Human Resources, Facilities and Infrastructure, Waste Transportation

Determinants Influencing Employee Compliance with the Smoke-Free Area Policy at the Civil Service Police Unit Office of Pekanbaru City

Inne Fadila¹, Yoga Saputra², Muhammad Amirul Nur³, Mona Valentin Br. Tambunan⁴, Meisa Apriyanti⁵

^{1,2,3}Faculty of Health and Informatic, Institut Kesehatan Payung Negeri, Pekanbaru, Indonesia,

^{4,5}Faculty Of Midwifery, Institut Kesehatan Payung Negeri, Pekanbaru, Indoensia

ABSTRACT

The Smoke-Free Area (Kawasan Tanpa Rokok/KTR) policy is an important effort to protect public health from the dangers of cigarette smoke. However, compliance with this policy remains a challenge, including within government institutions. This study aims to identify the determinants influencing employee compliance with the KTR policy at the Civil Service Police Unit (Satpol PP) Office of Pekanbaru City. A cross-sectional design was applied with a total of 130 employees selected through purposive sampling. Data were collected using questionnaires and analyzed using univariate, bivariate (chi-square test), and multivariate logistic regression. The results showed that the majority of respondents (65.4%) did not comply with the KTR policy. Factors significantly associated with compliance were knowledge and warning signs, while age, education, supervisor support, and sanctions showed no significant relationship. Multivariate analysis revealed that knowledge was the most dominant factor influencing compliance ($p < 0.05$) with a POR value of 0.364, while sanctions acted as a confounding variable. This study concludes that efforts to improve compliance with the KTR policy at the Satpol PP Office should focus on strengthening employees' knowledge through continuous socialization as well as consistent supervision.

Keywords: *Determinants, Smoke-Free Area, Compliance, Satpol PP Employees*

Tuberculosis Prevention Efforts In The Work Area Of Suliki Health Center Lima Pulu Kota

Maisyarah¹, Athosra², Aisyah Putri Ramadhani³

ABSTRACT

Based on data from the Lima Pulu Kota District Health Office in 2024, 233 TB cases were identified. At the Suliki Community Health Center in 2024, 19 smear-positive TB cases were reported, with 158 suspected TB cases recorded between 2022 and 2024. Specifically, in 2024 alone, 19 TB cases were confirmed. This study aims to identify the factors related to tuberculosis prevention efforts in the working area of the Suliki Community Health Center, Lima Pulu Kota Regency. This is a quantitative study using a cross-sectional design. The study population consisted of 16,145 individuals, with a sample of 100 selected using proportional random sampling. Data were collected through questionnaires and analyzed using the chi-square test with a 95% confidence level. The results showed that 57% of respondents had a high level of knowledge, 59% had a positive attitude, 59% perceived a high level of health worker involvement, and 68% demonstrated strong efforts in TB prevention. Chi-square analysis revealed significant relationships between knowledge ($p=0.000$; $OR=37.286$), attitude ($p=0.001$; $OR=4.582$), and health worker role ($p=0.000$; $OR=20.829$) with efforts to prevent tuberculosis transmission. The study concludes that knowledge, attitude, and the role of health workers are significantly associated with TB prevention efforts. It is recommended that the public be better informed and educated about tuberculosis and proper prevention measures.

Keywords : Knowledge, Attitude, Health Worker Role, Disease Prevention Efforts, Tuberculosis

The Effect Of Kepok Banana Peel (*Musa Acuminat*) Balbisiana C) On Reducing Turbidity, Manganese (Mn), And Iron (Fe) Levels In Dug Well Water In Nagari Sumani, Solok Regency, 2025

Fauzan Akbar, SKM, MKM, Loly Novita Winas, S.Gz, MKM, Loly Novita Winas
Universitas Fort De Kock
Fauzanakbar@Fdk.Ac.Id

ABSTRACT

Water is one of the basic necessities essential for human life. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), water is a vital substance for both human health and the environment. The WHO defines water as a liquid that is free from impurities, pathogenic microorganisms, and harmful substances that can threaten human health. Good water quality can help prevent diseases, support healthcare, and meet daily needs such as drinking, cooking, and sanitation. The aim of this research was to determine the effect of Kepok banana peel (*Musa acuminata* balbisiana C) in reducing turbidity, manganese (Mn), and iron (Fe) levels in dug well water in Nagari Sumani, Solok Regency, in 2025. This study was experimental with an observational approach, using SPSS Paired Sample T-Test and laboratory tests. The results showed that the average turbidity in Wells A, B, and C before treatment was 73.77 NTU, and the average after treatment using banana peel powder was 43.30 NTU. The average manganese (Mn) level before treatment was 2.05 mg/L, and after treatment it was 1.50 mg/L. The average iron (Fe) level before treatment was 2.01 mg/L, and after treatment it was 1.22 mg/L. The conclusion of this study is that among the three parameters tested, only turbidity showed a statistically significant reduction with a p-value of 0.024 < α (0.05). Manganese (Mn) had a p-value of 0.10 > α (0.05), indicating no significant effect, and iron (Fe) had a p-value of 0.115 > α (0.05), also showing no significant effect.

Keywords: Kepok Banana Peel, Dug Well Water, Turbidity, Manganese (Mn), Iron (Fe)

The Role Of Complementary Therapy, Culture, And Education In Breast Cancer Management: A Literature Review

Novi Wulan Sari^{1*}, Evi Hasnita², Erit Rovendra³, Loly Novita Winas⁴

^{1*}Undergraduate Midwifery Study Program, University of Fort De Kock, Indonesia

²Master's Program in Public Health, University of Fort De Kock, Indonesia

³Undergraduate Public Health Study Program, University of Fort De Kock, Indonesia

⁴Diploma Program in Physiotherapy, University of Fort De Kock, Indonesia

Correspondent: noviwulansari@fdk.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Breast cancer is a leading cause of cancer-related death among women, especially in developing countries such as Indonesia. Its management is influenced not only by medical treatment but also by cultural, psychosocial factors, and patient preferences for non-conventional therapies. To examine the role of complementary therapy, culture, and education in breast cancer management through a literature review. Methods: This study used a narrative systematic literature review. Data were collected from accredited national journals indexed in SINTA and international Scopus-indexed journals. Articles were purposively selected based on relevance to the use of Complementary and Alternative Medicine (CAM), cultural influences on treatment-seeking behavior and decision-making, and the effectiveness of educational interventions in improving breast cancer awareness. CAM, including herbal remedies, spiritual practices, yoga, and massage, showed potential to improve patients' quality of life, particularly in physical and emotional aspects. However, CAM should be carefully integrated with conventional treatment to avoid negative interactions. Cultural factors such as belief in traditional medicine, cancer stigma, and family dominance in decision-making were significant barriers to healthcare access and acceptance. Complementary therapy, cultural factors, and education significantly influence breast cancer management. CAM may improve quality of life, while culture and education affect treatment-seeking behavior and early detection success. A holistic approach integrating medical, cultural, and educational aspects is needed to achieve better health outcomes.

Keywords: Culture; Early Detection; Education; Breast Cancer; Complementary Therapy.

Forensic Accounting And Fraud Detection In A Globalized Economy: A Systematic Literature Review

Muhamad Irfan Florid, Dini Fitriyanthi

Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities, Universitas Mohammad Natsir Bukittinggi,
Indonesia Corresponding Email: muhammadirfanflorid704@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The increasing integration of the global financial system has expanded the complexity and scale of *fraud*, thereby challenging the effectiveness of conventional detection methods. This study aims to analyze the role of *forensic accounting* in detecting and preventing *fraud* in the context of the global economy through a *Systematic Literature Review* (SLR) approach. Data were collected from reputable academic databases, namely ScienceDirect, SAGE Journals, Taylor & Francis Online, Emerald Insight, and Springer, focusing on *peer-reviewed* articles published between 2015-2025. A total of 250 articles were identified through keyword-based searches and subsequently selected based on topic relevance, publication quality, and alignment with the study's objectives. Articles meeting the criteria were analyzed to identify techniques, trends, and challenges in *forensic accounting* practice. The findings indicate that modern *fraud* detection increasingly relies on technologies such as *data mining*, artificial intelligence, and digital forensic techniques capable of enhancing effectiveness in identifying cross-jurisdictional fraud. However, the application of *forensic accounting* still faces various challenges, including regulatory differences between countries, human resource limitations, and the rise of digital-based crimes. Furthermore, this study identifies gaps in technology integration within cross-border investigations and a lack of research focused on developing countries. Therefore, *forensic accounting* plays a strategic role in strengthening *fraud* detection systems in the era of globalization, but requires support for technology integration, harmonization of international regulations, and continuous improvement of professional competencies.

Keywords: Forensic Accounting, Fraud Detection, Globalization, Financial Fraud, Digital Forensics