

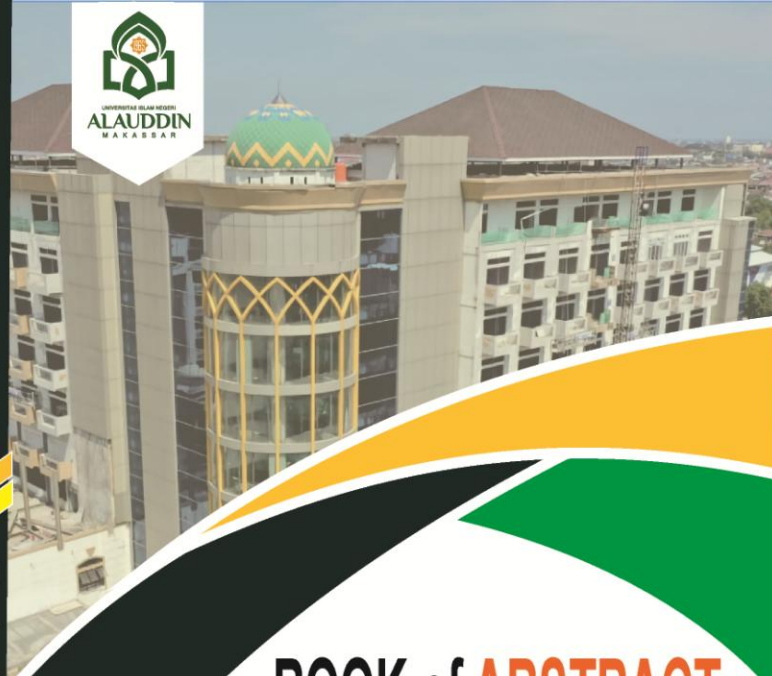


MEDICAL AND HEALTH SCIENCE FACULTY

MAKASSAR, 27th-28th AUGUST 2022

The 1st Abauddin Health and Medical International Conference

Book of Abstract Alhamdic 2022



BOOK of **ABSTRACT**

**ALAUDDIN HEALTH AND MEDICAL
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE**

NOVOTEL HOTEL, 27th-28th AUGUST 2022



UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI ALAUDDIN MAKASSAR
MEDICAL AND HEALTH SCIENCE FACULTY

Introduction

Dr. Syatirah Djalaluddin, SpA., M.Kes

Dean of Medical and Health Science Faculty, Universitas Islam Negeri
Alauddin Makassar

Medical and Health Science Faculty, Universitas Islam Negeri Alauddin Makassar hold the **Alauddin Health and Medical International Conference (Alhamdic) 2022** with the theme *“Advance Technology in Health and Medicine in Improve Quality of Life”*. This activity aims to be a forum for socializing and exchanging ideas and experiences related to technological advances in health and medicine in improving the quality of life. In addition to this program, it is expected that stakeholders, industries, and researchers can establish business or research collaboration that focus on key issues in the future on a national and international scale.

The program activity will be in the form of a scientific seminar consisting of plenary lectures, oral presentations and poster presentations. The target participants are either practitioners or academics (lecturers, researchers and students) in the health and medical fields, from within and outside the country.

The main objective of this program is to socialize and increase knowledge about technological advances in health and medicine in improving the quality of life. Specifically, this activity aims to:

- As a medium for meeting and exchanging information between researchers and business partners
- As a means of socializing and identifying the level of understanding of the general public about technological advances in health and medicine in improving the quality of life
- Develop research networks and other collaborations in the field of health and medicine both on a national and international scale

Thank you for participating and see you at the next scientific event

Campus Map

Fakultas Kedokteran Dan Ilmu Kesehatan

UIN Alauddin Makassar

<https://www.google.com/maps/@-5.2055754,119.4986499,237m/data=!3m1!1e3>





PROGRAM AT A GLANCE OF ALHAMDIC (ALAUDDIN HEALTH & MEDICAL INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE)

MEDICAL & HEALTH SCIENCE FACULTY OF UIN ALAUDDIN MAKASSAR, INDONESIA



Time	AGENDA	PIC	ROOM
1st Day (27th August 2022)			
07.30-08.30	Registration	Commettee	Registration Desk
	Opening Ceremony	MC	Ballroom
08.30-08.32	Welcome Speech by MC		
08.32-08.42	Traditional Dance" Padduppa" By Rufaidah		
08.42-08.45	National Anthem "Indonesia Raya" & Mars UIN Alauddin Makassar		
08.45-08.50	Recitation of the Holy Qur'an By Qori Rahmat Hidayat,S.Sos		
08.50-08.55	Opening Speech: Dean of Medical and Health Science Faculty UIN Alauddin Makassar: Dr. dr. Syatirah, Sp.A, M.Kes		
08.55-09.00	Opening Speech: Rector of UIN Alauddin Makassar: Prof. Hamdan Juhanis, Ph.D		
09.00-09.05	Opening Speech & Opening The Conference Officially: Governor of South Sulawesi Province, Indonesia: H. Andi Sudirman Sulaiman, S.T		
09.05-09.10	Recitation of Do'a By Dr.Azizul Hakim, Sp.d, M.Pd		
09.10-09.20	Coffee Break		
	Opening Symposium 1	MC	
	Symposium 1	Moderator: Dr.rer.nat. Adryan Fristiohady, S.Farm,M.Sc,Apt	
09.20-09.30	Traditional Dance "4 Ethnicities" By Rufaidah		
09.30-10.00	Director of M&T Malaysia: Madam Mariam Mohd Nasir, A.M,N, ETN		
10.00-10.30	Thammasat University Thailand: Rathapon Asasutjarit, Ph.D		
10.30-11.00	Chairman of the BPJS Health Supervisory Board: Prof. dr. Abdul Kadir, Ph.D, Sp.THT-KL(K), MARS		
11.00-11.30	General Director of Islamic Education, Ministry of Religious Affairs: Prof. Dr. Muh Ali Ramdhani, S.TP., M. T		
11.30-12.00	Discussion		
12.00-13.00	Lunch (Product Presentation by Marks Venus)	MC	
	Symposium 2	MC	
13.00-13.30	UIN Alauddin Makassar, Indonesia: Dr. Hj. Sitti Saleha, S.Sit, SKM, M.Keb	Moderator: Syahrul Basri, M.Kes	
13.30-14.00	UIN Alauddin Makassar, Indonesia: Ns. Ahmad Jamaluddin, M.Kep, Sp.Kep,MB, ETN		
14.00-14.30	UIN Alauddin Makassar, Indonesia: Dr. Andi Susilawaty,S.Si.,M.Kes		
14.30-15.00	UIN Alauddin Makassar, Indonesia: Dr. apt. Karlina Amir Tahir, M.Si		
15.00-15.30	Discussion		
15.30-16.00	Coffee Break & Closing		
Time	2nd Day (28th August 2022)		PIC
07.30-08.30	Registration & Opening	Comettee	Registration Desk
	Symposium 3	Moderator: Rudi Safaruddin, PharmD, M.Pharm, M.Epid	Ballroom
08.30-09.00	West Virginia University, USA: Salman Khan, MD, Ph.D		
09.00-09.30	Xcenda, Corrollton, USA: Ryan Fiano, MPH., Ph.D		
09.30-10.00	WHO: Mr. Stephen Himley, MS, MPH		
10.00-10.30	Discussion		
10.30-10.45	Coffee Break	MC	
10.45-12.00	Poster Presentation	Commettee	Hall 7 (Ballroom front hall)
12.00-13.00	Lunch		
13.00-15.00	Oral Presentation	Moderator	Breakout Room
		Yusmaindah Jayadi, S.Gz, M.Kes	Hall 1 (Online)
		Ns. Ardian Adhiwijaya, M.Kep	Hall 2 (Online)
		Mukhriani, S.Si, M.Si	Hall 3 (Offline)
		Tri Addya Karini, MPH	Hall 4 (Offline)
		Rimawati Aulian Insasni Sadarang, MPH	Hall 5 (Offline)
		dr. Andi Faradillah, Sp.GK., M.Kes	Hall 6 (Offline)
15.00-16.00	Coffee Break	MC	
16.00-16.30	Closing Ceremony	MC	Ballroom
	Announcement: Best poster & oral presentation		
	Closing Speech Officially by Dean of Medical and Health Science Faculty, UIN Alauddin Makassar		

List Of Content

	Page
Title Page	i
Introduction	ii
Conference Agenda	iii
List of Content	iv
Antiplasmodial activities test from non-chloroform fraction and its sub-fraction from <i>Hyrtios reticulatus</i> sponge extract	Mahfur Mahfur 1
A Narrative Inquiry Study On Parents About Children With Post Traumatic Stress Disorder After Disaster	Etik Rositasari 2
Bougenville flower (<i>Bougainvillea spectabilis</i> wild) active fraction test of ethanol extract (in vitro) as sunscreen	Ni Nyoman Yuliani 3
Coprocessed Lactosa-Sorbitol as a Filler Excipient in Formulation of Tablet Teophylline by Direct Compression	A. Mumtihanah Mursyid 4
Analysis of Chemical Compound, Antioxidant Activity, and Conventional and Molecular Characterization of Endophytic Fungi Isolated from <i>Muntingia calabura</i> L. Blossoms	St. Maryam 5
The Suitability of The Prescription of Non-Sterile Concoctions For Children at XXX Mother and Child Hospital Makassar : Compatibility and Stability Stud	Vina Purnamasari M 6
Effect of N1- Benzoiloxymethyl-5-Fluorouracil against The p53 Expression and Apoptosis Activity In Breast Cells of Female Mice (Sprague-Dawley) Induced with 7.12-Dimethylbenz(a)anthracene (DMBA)	Dewi yuliana 7
Anti inflammatory activities against LPS-induced J774.1 Cell and Total Flavanoid content of <i>Vitex coffasus</i>	Faradiba Abdul Rasyid 8
Radiotracer on Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer for EGFR L858R/T790M Double Mutations	Muammar Fawwaz 9
Effectiveness Of Moringa Honey On Hemoglobin Level In Pregnant Women With Anemia	Alifia Ayu Delima 10
How To Improve Maternal Health Care Quality: Scoping Review	Mahindria Vici Virahaju 11
The Effect Of Java Massage Towards The Quality Of Life Child With Asthma	Retno Puji Hastuti 12
The “Stopping the Heart” Technology Improves Quality of Life in South Sulawesi	Jayarasti Kusumanegara 13

Toxicity Test of Ethanol Extract of Shallot peel (<i>Allium cepa</i> L.) with Brine Shrimp Lethality Test (BSLT)	Virsa Handayani	14
Antioxidant Activity Of Extract And Fraction Of Teak Leave Using Dpph And Frap Methods And Determination Of Total Phenolic And Flavonoids Content	Nuralifah	15
Antidiabetic chewable tablet formulation of tamarind leaves (<i>Tamarindus indica</i> L.) and ajwa date seeds (<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i> L.) extract combination	Sukmawati	16
Phytochemical Screening of Purslane Herb Ethanol Extract which has The Potential as Anti-rheumatoid Arthritis.	Rizqi Nur Azizah,	17
SPF Value Of Sunscreen Emulgel Preparation Containing Ethanol Extract Of Lime Fruit (<i>Citrus Aurantifolia</i>) With Variations In HPMC Concentration	Mirawati	18
Total Phenolic Content And Cytotoxic Activities Of Pecut Kuda Leaves (<i>Stachytarpheta jamaicensis</i> (L.) Vahl) EXTRACT	Asni Amin	19
The Mean Adequacy Ratio (Mar) And The Balanced Nutrition Index (Igs) In Adolescents Live In The Post-Disaster Suburban Area	Nikmah Utami Dewi	20
Analysis Of Benzene Biomarker And Erythrocytes Count In Shoe Workers, Indonesia	Ranti Ekasari	21
Do Age And Cathecol-O-Methyl-Transferase (Comt) Correlate With The Ability To Memorize The Qur'an?	Rahim, Rosdianah	22
Pattern Of Care Seeking Behavior For Pregnant And Giving Mothers During The Covid-19 Pandemic In Gowa District	Rosdianah	23
The Attainment Of Effective Communication On Medical Students' Empathy	Rosdianah	24
The Effect Of A Combination Of Ergonomic Exercise And Zikir Therapy On Changes In Joint Pain Scale In The Elderly In The Working Area Of The Antang City Health Center Of Makassar	Eny Sutria	25
Patients' Perceptions On The Nurses-Driven Patient Safety Implementation: An Analysis	Syamsiah Rauf	26
Spiritual Attitude And Spiritual Competence Of Nursing Students: An Analysis	A.Adriana Amal	27
Prenatal Gentle Yoga with Dhikr On Sleep Quality Among Pregnant women in Rural And Urban Areas	Nurhidayah	28
Development Of Self Emulsifying Formulations Of Poorly Soluble Ibuprofen For Enhanced Dissolution Rate	Nurul Muhlisah M	29
Physicochemical Of Trigona Honey With Propolis From Bone District, South Sulawesi, Indonesia	Asriani	30
Detection Of Lard In Face Mask Using A Combination Of Ftir Spectroscopy And Chemometric Methods	Nur Syamsi Dhuha	31

Differences In The Effectiveness Of Warm And Cold Compresses Against The Degree Of Dysmenorrhea In Adolescents In Pesantren Ukhwatul Muslim, Gowa Regency	Ferawati Taherong	32
Antibacterial and antioxidant performance of tea tree oil and soursop leaves extract combination in emulsion gel preparation	Rahmasari Dyah	33
Formation and Characterization of Piroxicam-malic acid cocrystals	Haeria Doloking	34
Capsule Shell Manufacturing from Kepok Banana Hump Starch (<i>Musa paradisica</i> L.)	Surya Ningsi	35
Analysis of WHO Universal Precautions 2020 in preventing COVID 19 in Rural-Urban Communities in South Sulawesi	Eka Hadrayani	36
Nursing Intervention Module In Pre-Eclampsia Prevention In Pregnant Women	Hasnah Hasnah	37
The Effect Of The Combination Of Semi-Fowler Position With Murottal Al-Qur'an On Pain Level Hypertension Patients	Maria Ulfah Ashar	38
Factors Relating To Nurse's Competence In Primary Survey In Maternity Emergency	Eva Yustilawati	39
Relationship Between Family Social Support and Postpartum Blues Risk in Makassar, Indonesia	Emmi Bujawati	40
Believe In Work Safety During Sea And Medicine Search (Case Study Of Patorani Fishermen)	Fatmawaty Mallapiang	41
An Overview Of Nurse's Anxiety Level During Pandemic At Hospital	Syisnawati Syisnawati	42
Analysis Of Mental Health And Dimensions Of Religiosity In University Student	Yessy Kurniati	43
Intervention Of Red Onion Compress Therapy In Thypoid Fever Patients With Hyperthermic Problems	Huriati	44
Investigation of Wound Stage and Exudate Type in Diabetes Foot Ulcers: a Cross-sectional Study	Ahmad Jamaluddin	45
Measuring health literacy about Vaccination Covid-19 in community of South Sulawesi, Indonesia: survey using the HLQ Questionnaire	Nurul Fadhilah Gani	46
The Effect of Stretching Exercises on Breastfeeding Mothers to Avoid Functional Disorders	Mufdlilah	47
Depo Provera Injectable Family Planning Acceptors at Pasitallu Public Health Center Selayar Island 2021 Amenorrhoea Risk Factors	Sitti Saleha	48
The Effectiveness of Gluten Free Casein Free on Obedience and Eye Contact Ability, Imitation Ability, Labeling Ability in Autism Spectrum Children	Trisnawaty	49
Coping Stress analysis of Students in a Faculty of Medicine and Health	Andi Dian	50

Sciences during the Covid 19 Pandemic	Diarfah	
Stress Level Analysis Of Students In State University During The Covid-19 Pandemic	Yudi Adnan	51
The Determinants Overview Of Survival For Breast Cancer Patients At X Hospital In 2018-2020	Azriful	52
Adolescent's Activity Level and Eating Behaviour During Pandemic COVID-19: A Cross Sectional Study	Darmawansyih	53
The Effect Of Makassar Local Language As A Edutainment Media In Sexual Child Abuse Preventing	Aswadi	54
The Effect of a High Fat High Sugar Diet on Histological Appearance in The Liver Of Wistar Rats During Infancy Period	Mohammad Ikbal G	55
The outcome of premature rupture of membranes in Makassar during the Covid-19 pandemic	Syatirah Jalaluddin	56
The use of Bupivacaine and epinephrine infiltration after Caesarean section procedure	Kartika Handayani	57
Blood Pressure Changes in Elderly Hypertension: The Effect of Slow Deep Breathing Exercise	Muh. Anwar Hafid	58
Acceptance and commitment therapy islamic approach improve the psychological flexibility of patients with mental disorders	Rasmawati	59
Phytochemical identification and DPPH free radical scavenging activity of ethyl acetate and n-hexane soluble fractions of Zingiber zerumbet (L). Roscoe ex Sm. Rhizome	Haeria Doloking	60
The Relationship between Murattal Therapy Intervention Time and Change in Blood Pressure in Patients with Decreased Consciousness	Risnah	61
Relationship between Self-Efficacy and Religious Spiritual Coping to Stress in Housewives with Hypertension South Sulawesi	Nurul Khusnul Khotimah	62
Comparison Of Nutritional Value Of Biscuits Based On Ajwa Dates And Khalas Dates	Syamsul Alam	63
Relationship between Family Support and Quality of Life for the Elderly in the Working Area of Samata Health Center, Gowa Regency	Aidah Fitriani	64
The Relationship Between The Dimensions Of Religiosity With The Incidence Of Depression In College Students	M. Fais Satrianegara	65
Description Of Basic Sanitation In Maccini Baji Hamlet Takalar District In 2022	Yusma Indah Jayadi	66
Evaluation of Additional Feeding Program (AFP) for Pregnant Women in Preventing Stunting at Pattalassang Public Health in Covid-19	Yusma Indah Jayadi	67
Implementation of Hospital Implementation Based on Sharia Principles: A Study on Sitti Khadijah Hospital	Insyirah Syamra	68

The Management Of Food At Faisal Islamic Hospital Ujung Pandang	Aulia Ananda Asysyfa	69
Evaluation Of The Mental Health Program In The Samata Community Health Center	Andi Syamsia Adha	70
Counseling And Planning Of Pilot Family Medicinal Plants (Toga) As Education Of Toga Utilization In Jambua Hamlet, Maros Regency	Annisa Suci Istiqamah	71
The Factors Influencing Mothers' Behaviour On Their Antenatal Care Visits In The Health Center Of Bulurokeng In 2020	Najdwah Emilia	72
The Relationship Between The Mothers' Awareness And The Compliance On Attending Immunization Based On Schedule During Pandemic In Rappocini District	Cani Hasim	73
ACTIVITY TEST OF Ethanol EXTRACT of HORSEWHIP (Stachytarpheta jamaicensis L. Vahl) LEAVES AS ANTIDIARE	Jasmin Kaimudin	74
Analysis of absorption and molecular docking of curcumin compounds as inhibitions of NF-Kb For In Silico Anti-Breast Cancer Drug Candidates	Endang Adillah	75
Analysis of Oral Hygiene Interventions Using Chlorhexidine to Reduce the Incidence of VAP in the ICU Room of Wahidin Sudirohusodo Hospital	Riyadhatul Jinan,	76
Nursing Interventions Based On 5 Finger And Murottal Hypnosis To Prevent Preeclampsia Pregnant In Indonesia	Hasnah	77
HACCP (Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point) In Construction Of Clinical Development X HACCP (Analisis Bahaya Titik Kontrol Kritis) pada Konstruksi Pembagunan Klinik X	Hervina	78
Relationship Of Food Security, Health Services And Family Income To Wasting Incidence In Toddlers Age 0-59 Months In North Polombangkeng District, Takalar Regency In 2022	Reski Nurfatmi	79
Description Of Hazards On The Development Of The X Makassar Clinic Laboratory	Siti Nurkhaliza	80
The Relationship Between Premature Rupture Of Membranes And Leukocyte Level In Mothers At Pku Muhammadiyah Hospital Of Mamajang District Of Makassar	Rahmayanti S	81
The Impact of Volcanic Eruptions of Mental Health	Afifah Cahya Imani Arifin	82
Antituberculosis Activity Test Of Parang Romang (Boehmeria Virgata (Forst.) Guill) Root Extrac	M. Rusdi	83

ANTIPLASMODIAL ACTIVITIES TEST FROM NON-CHLOROFORM FRACTION AND ITS SUB-FRACTIONS FROM HYRTIOS RETICULATUS SPONGE EXTRACT

Mahfur Mahfur^{1,2}, Subagus Wahyuono³, Indah Purwantini³, Erna Prawita Setyowati^{3*}

¹ Doctoral Program in Pharmaceutical Science, Faculty of Pharmacy, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta 55281, Indonesia

² Department of Pharmaceutical Biology, Faculty of Pharmacy, Universitas Pekalongan, Pekalongan, Indonesia

³ Department of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Faculty of Pharmacy, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta 55281, Indonesia

mahfurisfa@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Background

A marine sponge is one of the invertebrate creatures which is intriguing to be investigated from the standpoint of drug development due to its potency to produce novel chemicals. The important of discovery of new compounds sourced from nature which are active against malaria needs to be done. Hyrtios reticulatus were have known to be some abundant sources of uncommon secondary metabolites can be investigated.

Methods

The sponge samples were extracted using ethanol followed by trituration fractionation and vacuum liquid chromatography to get the samples. The 5 samples obtained, its main extracts, non-chloroform fraction, SN 1-3 were tested for activity against Plasmodium falciparum variant 3D7 and FCR3.

Results

The results showed that extract etanol of the sample and non-chloroform fraction have a good activity againts Plasmodium falciparum 3D7 and FCR3. Extract etanol sample have IC_{50} 42.01 ± 3.74 μ g/mL on 3D7 and 41.89 ± 2.3 μ g/mL on FCR3. The non-cloroform fraction have IC_{50} 39.42 ± 7.57 μ g/mL on 3D7 and 39.05 ± 1.08 μ g/mL on FCR3. The sub-fraction SN 1,2 and SN3 have IC_{50} 38.03 ± 4.01 μ g/mL, 55.45 ± 3.13 μ g/mL, 39.63 ± 2.97 μ g /mL on 3D7 and 55.15 ± 3.48 μ g/mL, 69.35 ± 5.76 μ g/mL, 61.54 ± 7.0 μ g/mL on FCR3.

Conclusions

This study discovered that Hyrtios reticulatus sponges had antiplasmodial activities and could be further used as a guide to find a new compound for antiplasmodial.

Keywords : Sponges, Hyrtios reticulatus, antiplasmodial, malaria.

A NARRATIVE INQUIRY STUDY ON PARENTS ABOUT CHILDREN WITH POST TRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER AFTER DISASTER

Etik Rositasari¹, Arum Pratiwi²

¹University of Gadjah Mada/Master of Nursing Faculty of Medicine Public Health and Nursing

²University of Muhammadiyah Surakarta/Nursing Program Faculty of Health Science
etikrositasari08@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Background

Objectives: This study aims to explore information about the mother's experience that has children with anxiety due to PTSD.

Methods

The method used was a qualitative with narrative Inquiry approach. Participants in this study were 9 participants taken using the purposive sampling method. Data collection used Focus Group Discussion, indepth interviews and observations.

Results

We found 7 themes which are environmental distress, economic financial distress, triggered symptom of distress, traumatic all syndrome, maladaptive coping mechanism, children's physiological distress and parent's coping mechanism.

Conclusions

Anxiety in children due to trauma will cause anxiety and fear that is characterized by pale face, sweating and increase of heart rate. Anxiety also interferes with the socialization of children and causes sadness and worry for parents.

Keywords: Anxiety, Child, Post Trauma Syndrome

BOUGENVILLE FLOWER (BOUGAINVILLEAE SPECTABILIS WILD) ACTIVE FRACTION TEST OF ETHANOL EXTRACT (IN VITRO) AS SUNSCREEN

Ni Nyoman Yuliani¹, Siswandono Siswandono², Tristiana Erawati³, Maximus M. Taek⁴, Maria I.M Indrawati⁵, Lely A.V Kapitan⁶, Yulius Korassa⁷, Elisma Elisma⁸

^{1,5,6,7,8} Kupang Health Polytechnic Ministry of Health Indonesia

^{2,3} Department of Pharmacy, Airlangga University, Indonesia

⁴ Department of Pharmacy, Widya Mandira Catholic University Kupang
prof.sis@ff.unair.ac.id

ABSTRAK

Background

The sunscreen activity test of the n-hexane acetone and ethanol fraction of Bougainville flower. It will be a shrub and thorny plant, its leaves and stems are administrative. Its growth habit is dense, the bloom cycle is seasonal, with plants blooming during the dry season or after winter, the Nyctaginaceae family which is efficacious as a sunscreen because it contains active compounds such as flavonoids and phenolics which are polyphenolic compounds. This study aims to determine the sunscreen activity of the n-hexane acetone and ethanol fractions of Bougainvilleae spectabilis Willd by calculating the value of Sun Protection Factor (SPF), percent erythema transmission (%Te) and percent transmission of pigmentation (%Tp).

Methods

Bougainville was extracted by maceration method for 3 days and remaceration for 2 days using ethanol p.a solvent and the yield percentage was 12.70%. Furthermore, phytochemical screening and in vitro Sunscreen Activity Test were carried out using the UV-Vis Spectrophotometry method.

Results

The ethanolic extract of Bougainville contained flavonoid compounds, alkaloids, saponins, tannins, and phenolics. Based on the sunscreen activity test, the active fractions of the ethanol extract, including the n-hexane fraction, the acetone fraction and the ethanol fraction made in 5 concentrations, showed maximum sunscreen activity at the SPF value of the ethanol fraction with concentrations of 200 ppm (5.699), 400 ppm (12.973), 600 ppm (18.760), 800 ppm (26.180) and 1000 ppm (35.010), the total SPF value for the ethanol fraction was 19.70, while the SPF value for the n-hexane fraction with a concentration of 200 ppm (1.908), 400 ppm (3.286), 600 ppm (4.670), 800 ppm (5.580) and 1000 ppm (10.33), the total SPF value of the n-hexane fraction was 5.153 and the SPF value of the acetone fraction with a concentration of 200 ppm (6.306), 400 ppm (10.460), 600 ppm (20.720), 800 ppm (25.47) and 1000 ppm (31.640), the total SPF value of the acetone fraction was 18.91.

Conclusions

The percentage of erythema transmission (%Te) of the most active fraction of ethanol was at a concentration of 200 ppm (44.67%), 400 ppm (17.03%), 600 ppm (7.48%), 800 ppm (2.92%) and 1000 ppm (0.90%). The percentage value of pigmentation transmission of the active fraction of ethanol at concentrations of 200 ppm (52.99%), 400 ppm (29.61%), 600 ppm (21.80%), 800 ppm (12.45%) and 1000 ppm (7.45%).

Keywords: Bougainvillea spectabilis Willd., Active fraction, Sunscreen Activity, SPF, %Tei, %Tp.

COPROCESSED LACTOSE-SORBITOL AS A FILLER EXCIPIENT IN FORMULATION OF TABLET THEOPHYLLINE BY DIRECT COMPRESSION

Mursyid, A. Mumtihanah¹, Nurlina², Ulfa, Khusnul Khatimah³, Erlita, Ida⁴, Fariani⁵

Departement of Pharmaceutical, Faculty of Pharmacy, Univeristas Muslim Indonesia, Makassar, Indonesia.

mumtihanah.mursyid@umi.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Background

Tablet excipients in direct compression should have good flowability and compactibility. To improve the properties of excipient may be obtained by co-processing. The purpose of this research is to produce an excipient by co-processed Lactose-Sorbitol.

Methods

This research was compared co-processed Lactose-Sorbitol fabricated by wet milling technique. The co-processed material obtained were evaluated; particle size distribution, diameter average, density, porosity, carr's index, flowability, compactibility and DSC. Theophylline used as model in the manufacture of direct compression tablets. And they have been compared with their's physical mixture.

Results

The flowability of co-processed Lactose-Sorbitol was increased based on measurement by angles of repose who didn't passed 25°, in the range of 13,31±0,62 to 11,85±0,95 and the tensile strength of co-processed Lactose-Sorbitol was increased until 1.42 MPa was higher than it's physical mixture. DSC result of co-processed had similar pattern with Lactose and Sorbitol. In manufacture tablet theophylline by co-processed Lactose-Sorbitol shown that the uniformity of tablet was great, disintegrant tablet has been inadequate but it can improve with variation concentration of disintegrant. In result of hardness test has still low but can improve by increasing concentration co-processed filler.

Conclusion

The co-processed Lactose-Sorbitol is more promising to use as direct compression material.

Keywords

Co-processed, Lactose-Sorbitol, Direct Compression, Theophylline, Wet Milling

**ANALYSIS OF CHEMICAL COMPOUND, ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITY,
CONVENTIONAL AND MOLECULAR CHARACTERIZATION OF ENDOPHYTIC
FUNGI ISOLATED FROM MUNTINGIA
CALABURA L. BLOSSOMS**

Maryama, St¹, Abidina, Zainal², Fitriana³, Kusuma, Andi Trihadi⁴, Tahira Masdiana⁵, Ha, Venti Sulfianur⁶, Sa, Gina Feby⁷, Faizah, Nor⁸

Department of Pharmaceutical Chemical, Faculty of Pharmacy, Universitas Muslim Indonesia bDepartment of Pharmaceutical Microbiology, Faculty of Pharmacy, Universitas Muslim Indonesia

st.maryam@umi.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Background

Plants have endophytic fungi as a source of antioxidants, where the secondary metabolites produced have biological activities such as anticancer, antiviral, and antioxidant compounds. Endophytic fungi can also produce compounds that have the same benefits as their host plants. *Muntingia calabura* L. is a medicinal plant that contains antioxidant activity compounds so that the endophytic fungi in it are also expected to produce antioxidant effects. The purpose of this research is to obtain isolates of endophytic fungi that have been characterized conventionally and molecularly and the levels of chemical compounds contained in them are known which can produce antioxidant compounds that play an important role in counteracting free radicals.

Methods

The identification of endophytic fungi isolates of *Muntingia calabura* L. blossoms conventionally using macroscopic-microscopic and molecularly using PCR (Polymerase Chain Reaction) where the PCR results were sequenced to determine the DNA sequence. The chemical compound and antioxidant activity had been obtained were tested using a UV-Vis spectrophotometer.

Results

The isolation results showed 22 different types of endophytic fungi based on the results of macroscopic and microscopic testing. Moreover, based on identification using TLC-autography, only four the isolate of endophytic fungi that gave antioxidant activity was obtained, namely the isolate with the code IFEBK-10, IFEBK-17, IFEBK-20, and IFEBK-22. But only one of them have a very strong antioxidant activity, namely isolate IFEBK-10 with an IC₅₀ value of 49,327. For quantitative testing, the levels of phenol compounds were 22,227 mgGAE/g extract, flavonoid compounds were 8,938 mgQE/g extract and tannin compounds were 27,292 mgTAE/g extract. Molecular characterization showed that endophytic fungi had antioxidant activity belonged to the phylum/division Ascomycota, genus *Daldinia* sp. and the species *Daldinia eschscholtzii*.

Conclusions

The endophytic fungi isolated can be characterized to the species level and contain chemical compounds with very strong antioxidant activity.

Keywords: Antioxidant, Endophytic Fungi, Molecular characterization, *Muntingia calabura* L.

THE SUITABILITY OF THE PRESCRIPTION OF NON-STERILE CONCOCTIONS FOR CHILDREN AT XXX MOTHER AND CHILD HOSPITAL MAKASSAR : COMPATIBILITY AND STABILITY STUDY

Vina Purnamasari M¹, Mirawati², Aztriana³, Santy Tri Wahyuni⁴

Faculty of Pharmacy, Universitas Muslim Indonesia Jl. Urip Sumoharjo No.km.5, Panaikang, Kec. Panakkukang, Kota Makassar, Sulawesi Selatan 90231, Indonesia
aztriana.aztriana@umi.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Background

Medicines for pediatric patients are often not available so the doctor will prescribe a compound drug which usually consists of one or more drugs. This study aims to determine the potential for incompatibility and instability of drugs to non-sterile compound prescriptions in children at RSIA XXX in Makassar during January to April 2020.

Methods

Samples were obtained based on a purposive technique with retrospective data which were then assessed for drug incompatibility and stability based on the official literature.

Result

Based on the sampling results obtained 150 prescription sheets consisting of 18 drugs. The results of literature studies on drugs have shown no potential for incompatibility, but there are 16 drugs of which have the potential to experience instability, either caused by humidity or exposure to light. The drugs are Ambroxol, Vitamin B Complex, Cefadroxil, Cefixime, Cetirizine, Chlorpheniramine Maleate, Codeine, Co-trimoxazole, Dexamethasone, Erythromycin, Methylprednisolone, Paracetamol, Prednisone, Salbutamol, a combination of Triprolidine HCl and Pseudoephedrine HCl and Vitamin C.

Conclusion

Potentially unstable was affected by humidity as many as 7 drugs and exposure to light as many as 16 drugs while the potential for drug incompatibility was not found.

Keywords: incompatibility, stability, pediatric prescription

EFFECT OF N1- BENZOILOXYMETHYL-5-FLUOROURACIL AGAINST THE P53 EXPRESSION AND APOPTOSIS ACTIVITY IN BREAST CELLS OF FEMALE MICE (SPRAGUE-DAWLEY) INDUCED WITH 7.12-DIMETHYLBENZ(A)ANTHRACENE (DMBA)

Dewi yuliana¹, Siswandono, Junaidi khotib²

¹Fakultas Farmasi Universitas Muslim Indonesia

²Fakultas Farmasi Universitas Airlangga

dewi.yuliana@umi.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Background

This research is designed to investigate the influence of N-benzoiloxymethyl-5-fluorouracil on p53 protein expression and apoptotic activity in 7.12-Dimethylbenz(a)anthracene (DMBA) induced in Breast Cancer Rats.

Methods

Thirty rats were divided into six groups i.e control group, DMBA group, 5-fluorouracil group and three treatment groups of N1- benzoiloxymethyl-5-fluorouracil at 2,77; 5,54; 11,06 mg/200gBW dosages in intra peritoneal during a week. DMBA were given orally for 5 weeks with 2 x 20 mg/ kgBW dosages and 11 weeks incubation with 20 mg/kgBW dosages. Treatment groups were given i.e. administration drugs for a week. The mammae tissues examine in the 8th day of treatment and stained with haematoxylin eosin for morphological quantitative analysis and immunohistochemistry to observe the existence of p53 and apoptotic activity in the breast cancer mice.

Results

The research result indicates that in histology blood smear slice of breast tissue in DBMA control group has pleuromorphie, hypercromatin, and higher mitosis than in 150 µmol/kgBB 5-fluorourasil and 75,150, 300µmol/kgBB N1-benzoiloksimetil-5-fluorourasil group.

Conclusions

Similiarly in immunohistochemistry, it is indicate that 2,73 mg/200gBB 5-fluorourasil and 2,77; 5,54; 11,06 mg/200gBB N1-benzoiloksimetil 5-fluorourasil treatments can increase p53 protein expresion and the number of apoptotic mice breast cancer cell rather than in DBMA control group.

Keyword: 5-Fluorouracil, N-benzoiloxymethyl-5-fluorouracil, 7,12 dimethylbenz(a)anthracene (DMBA), breast cancer , p53 protein, apoptosis

ANTI INFLAMMATORY ACTIVITIES AGAINST LPS-INDUCED J774.1 CELL AND TOTAL FLAVANOID CONTENT OF VITEX COFFASUS

Abdul Rasyid, Faradiba¹, Tifania², Malik, Abd.³

Laboratory of Pharmacognosy-Phytochemistry, Faculty of Pharmacy, Universitas Muslim Indonesia, Makassar 90231.

faradiba.faradiba@umi.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Background

The secondary Metabolite compounds found in the vitex sp are terpenes, flavonoids, and lignans. Flavonoids have shown anti inflammatory, anti-oxidative, anti-mutagenic, and anti-carcinogenic properties. Vitex coffasus (VCS) research was limited to cancer activities and larvicides compared to other vitex species. This study aims to determine the anti-inflammatory activity against LPS-induced J774.1 cells. And the total flavonoid content of Vitex coffasus

Methods

Initially, the Vitex coffasus leaves were extracted by using methanol. Next, the extracts were divided into three concentrations 10, 30, and 100 µg/ml, and then evaluated Anti-inflammatory by using J774.1 cells function as a macrophage and after being triggered by LPS from Escherichia coli, these macrophages could produce Nitric oxide (NO). Inhibition of NO was evaluated using Griess reagent. The qualitative analysis of flavonoids used TLC and visualization by spraying with AlCl₃. The determination of total flavonoids is conducted based on the AlCl₃ with total flavonoids expressed in QE (Quercetin equivalent) at the maximum wavelength of 431 nm.

Results

The extracts effectively reduced lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-induced NO levels in a 100 µg/ml concentration. The total flavonoid content of VC leaf extract is 1.0318 mg QE / g extract. was 0.003817 mgQE/g extract

Conclusion

From these results, we can conclude that the VCS leaves possess the anti inflammatory activity and total flavonoid content was 0.3817%

Keywords: Anti inflammatory, Flavonoid, Vitex coffasus

RADIOTRACER ON NON-SMALL CELL LUNG CANCER FOR EGFR L858R/T790M DOUBLE MUTATIONS

Fawwaz, Muammar¹, Aminuddin, Ainie Hasanah², Baits, Muzakkir³, Pratama Mamat⁴

^{1,2,3,4}Laboratory of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Faculty of Pharmacy, Universitas Muslim Indonesia

muammar.fawwaz@umi.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Background

Non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) is a type of lung cancer affecting around 85% of all lung cancer diagnoses. Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor – Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitor (EGFR-TKI) is an effective therapeutic approach for NSCLC patients. However, the use of first- and second-generation EGFR-TKI therapy causes EGFR mutations and eventually leads to resistance. Prevention of resistance due to TKI therapy is needed through early detection of EGFR mutation. Biopsy is the common diagnostic method in NSCLC; however, this technique is invasive to NSCLC patients. In addition, the biopsy is unable to describe the type of mutation because of the tiny sample used while the cancer is heterogeneous.

Methods

The use of molecular imaging techniques such as Positron Emission Tomography (PET) and Single Photon Emission Computed Tomography (SPECT) is a guaranteed option because it is non-invasive and is able to determine mutation status in detail. Thus, this study aims to review the radiotracer that has been developed to detect EGFR mutations, especially in the L858R/T790M EGFR double mutations.

Results

Our results showed that some radiotracers such as [18F]FEWZ, [125I]ICO1686, and [77Br]BrCO1686 have high in vitro selectivity for the double mutations EGFR L858R/T790M. However, these compounds showed insufficient in vivo accumulation toward EGFR L858R/T790M.

Conclusions

Therefore, further study to find out new molecular probe for EGFR double mutations is needed.

Keywords: NSCLC, EGFR-TKI, Radiotracer, PET/SEPCT.

EFFECTIVENESS OF MORINGA HONEY ON HEMOGLOBIN LEVEL IN PREGNANT WOMEN WITH ANEMIA

Alifia Ayu Delima¹, Suryani Asad², Veni Hadju³, Agussalim Bukhari⁴

¹Department of Medicine, Faculty of Medicine and Health Science, Universitas Islam Negeri Alauddin, Makassar, Indonesia

^{2,3,4}Faculty of Medicine and Health Science, Universitas Hasanuddin, Makassar, Indonesia

delimalifiayu@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Background

Morbidity in pregnant and maternity women is a big problem in developing countries. According to WHO, 40% of maternal deaths in developing countries are related to anemia in pregnancy caused by iron deficiency and acute bleeding. Fulfillment of good nutrition and rich in macro and micro nutrients can improve the health status of pregnant women. Moringa honey is one of the innovations in developing honey products produced by Apis Mellifera bees, which are fed with Moringa leaf juice and processed, then stored in bee hive cells to produce Moringa honey.

Methods

The study used a True Experiment type, with a Double Blind Randomized-Controlled Trial design. The research sample consisted of 29 anemic pregnant women. All subjects received the same treatment, a dose of 15 ml honey which was consumed for 8 weeks every morning before eating and all subjects continued to take Fe tablets at night. Data analysis used T-test and for the effectiveness used N Gain score.

Results

There are significant differences in Hb levels of pregnant women before and after intervention with Moringa honey. There are also significant differences in Hb levels of pregnant women before and after intervention with ordinary honey. Moringa honey intervention has a higher level of effectiveness (26%) than ordinary honey (16%) in increasing blood hemoglobin levels of pregnant women.

Conclusions

Moringa honey can be given to pregnant women with anemia as a companion to Fe tablets to increase blood Hb levels more maximally.

Keywords: Moringa, honey, hemoglobin, pregnant women, anemia

HOW TO IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH CARE QUALITY: SCOPING REVIEW

Mahindria Vici Virahaju¹, Anugerah Destia Trisetyaningsih²

^{1,2} Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Kesehatan Akbidyo

ind.vici@gmail.com, anugerahdestia.ad@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Background

Maternal mortality rate is an indicator of health quality, related to the quality of care during pregnancy, childbirth, health status, and education. The increase use of health facilities is not always accompanied by decrease in maternal and newborn mortality rates, indicates that there is possibility due to poor service quality.to identify the effort to improve quality of maternal health care

Methods

adapted from Arksey and O'Malley. The research subjects include: users of maternal health care, health care providers and non-health workers at the health care facilities.articles was searched through 3 databases, namely PubMed, Google Scholar and Garuda Portal between 2019-2021

Results

3 themes related to the effort to improve quality of maternal health care, namely: facilities for giving health service, capacity building for officers in charge and maternal health care customers

Conclusion: The service system, in house training, supervision and customer participation are useful to support the improvement of maternal health quality.

Keywords: health care quality, maternal health care

THE EFFECT OF JAVA MESSAGE TOWARDS THE QUALITY OF LIFE CHILD WITH ASTHMA

Retno Puji Hastuti^a, Kodri^{*}

^aKotabumi Nursing Study Programme, Major of Nursing, Tanjungkarang Health Polytechnic, Bandar Lampung, Indonesia

^bTanjungkarang Nursing Study Programme, Nursing Major, Tanjungkarang Health Polytechnic, Bandar Lampung, Indonesia

retnopujihastuti15@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Background

Asthma is a chronic inflammation of the respiratory tract with symptoms of recurring cough, wheezing and shortness of breath. Impaired lung effectiveness generally causes the quality of life of children with asthma is lower than normal children. One of the roles of parents is care with complementary, such as massage to improve blood circulation and stimulates the production of endorphin hormones to cause a sense of comfort and relax in the muscles, reduce stress, and increase the immunity of the child's body. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of Javanese massage on the quality of life of children with asthma.

Methods

This is quantitative research with a quasi-experimental with pre and post-test design to determine differences in the average value of quality of life of children before and after the Javanese massage. The population was children suffering from asthma in the Bandar Lampung Region. Samples were counted with 16 consecutive sampling techniques. Data put by interview using the PedsQL questionnaire. The equipment used VCD Java massage tutorial, massage kit, asthma treatment lifted, cellular phone, and logbook format. Data analyzed with paired T-test.

Results

Of the study showed a significant difference in Physical Function (p-value= 0.004); Psychic Function (p-value = 0.012); and the quality of life of an asthmatic child (p-value= 0.000). Javanese massage can be used as a complementary and modalitas therapy for the prevention, and to improve quality of life an asthmatic child.

Keywords: asthma, Java massage, quality of life

THE “STOPPING THE HEART” TECHNOLOGY IMPROVES QUALITY OF LIFE IN SOUTH SULAWESI

Jayarasti Kusumanegara^{*a}

^aDoctoral Program, Faculty of Medicine, Hasanuddin University Division of Thoracic, Cardiac, and Vascular Surgery. Department of Surgery. Faculty of Medicine. Hasanuddin University.

jayarasti@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Background

Heart disease is a disease that causes a lot of morbidity and mortality in people's lives. The incidence of heart disease in the community is increasing. According to statistics from the 2018 Basic Health Research (Riskesdas) survey, the incidence of heart and blood vessel illness is rising annually. At least 15 per 1,000 persons or 4.2 million people today suffer from cardiovascular illness, with 2,784,064 of them having heart disease. The “stopping the heart” technology during surgical procedures is widely used worldwide. This technology has been used in South Sulawesi since 1998 but has only been routinely applied since 2018.

Methods

We performed cardiac surgery on 316 patients over the last 4 years. Almost all surgeries are performed with the “stopping the heart” technology with the help of a cardiopulmonary machine. Heart surgery in South Sulawesi is divided into 280 adult heart surgeries and 36 congenital heart surgeries over 4 years.

Results

The mortality rate for heart surgery in South Sulawesi is 6% annually. The improvement in the quality of life of patients after heart surgery in South Sulawesi can be felt so that patients with coronary heart disease do not feel chest pain after surgery and avoid sudden cardiac arrest. Patients with congenital heart disease get heart anatomy that has been corrected to its normal shape so that it is independent of the symptoms that are often experienced and from the incidence of heart failure if the patient is not operated.

Conclusion

Heart surgery in South Sulawesi is a new breakthrough in health technology, especially for areas outside Java. Patients in this area don't have to go far to get heart surgery. With a fairly low mortality rate, heart surgery in South Sulawesi can improve the quality of life for patients with heart disease in South Sulawesi.

Keywords: Stopping the Heart, Cardiac Surgery, Quality of Life

TOXICITY TEST OF ETHANOL EXTRACT OF SHALLOT PEEL (ALLIUM CEPA L.) WITH BRINE SHRIMP LETHALITY TEST (BSLT)

Virsa Handayani, Selpida Handayani, Adelia Noviyanti Ahmad

Faculty of Pharmacy, Indonesia Muslim University, Makassar, Indonesia

virsafarmasi@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Background

Shallot is a medical plant which have potential as a drug. This research aims to obtain data and information on the toxicity of ethanol extract of skin from the shallot to larvae of *Artemia salina* Leach, and to determine the LC50 value using the Brine Shrimp Lethality Test (BSLT) method.

Method

The extraction method used is maceration method using ethanol as the solvent. This type of research is an experimental which uses quantitative methods with using shrimp larvae that placed in a series of test solution of varied concentration.

Results

Observation were made after 24 hours to see mortality and then data analysis using probit analysis. This BSLT test showed that the ethanol extract of skin from the shallot had a toxicity of LC50 = 220.29 ppm.

Keywords: Shallot skin; BSLT; ethanol extract; toxicity test.

ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITY OF EXTRACT AND FRACTION OF TEAK LEAVE USING DPPH AND FRAP METHODS AND DETERMINATION OF TOTAL PHENOLIC AND FLAVONOIDS CONTENT

Nuralifah^{a*}, Yamin^a, Parawansah^b, Sarlita Rahmalia^a, Nurull Hikmah^a

^aFaculty of Pharmacy Halu Oleo University, Kendari city, Indonesia

^bFaculty of Medicine Halu Oleo University, Kendari city, Indonesia

nuralifah@uho.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Background

The aim of this study is to determine the antioxidant activity of extracts and fractions of teak leaf (*Tectona grandiss* Linn. F) using the DPPH and FRAP methods and the determination of phenolic and flavonoid levels.

Results

Active compounds of teak leaves are alkaloids, phenolics, flavonoids, tannins and saponins. The activities of antioxidants of extract and fractions were determined using DPPH and FRAP methods. Antioxidant activity test using the DPPH method on ethanol extract, n-hexane fraction, chloroform fraction, ethyl acetate fraction and water fraction show potent antioxidant activity with IC₅₀ values of 11,823; 10,309; 9,331; 6.507 and 32.469 mg/L and the FRAP method 9.351 respectively; 8,258; 7,321; 4,716 and 19,161 mg/L. Total flavonoid content of ethanol extract, n-hexane fraction, chloroform fraction, ethyl acetate fraction and water fraction were 261.57; 310.59; 404.71; 522.35 and 149.80 mgQE/g samples. Total phenolic content of ethanol extract, n-hexane fraction, chloroform fraction, ethyl acetate fraction and water fraction were 168.16; 261.33; 294.67; 368.16 and 94.67 mgGAE/g samples.

Conclusions

Tectona grandiss Linn. F. leaf extract and fraction have extremely strong antioxidant activity. Ethyl acetate fraction is known to have the strongest antioxidant activity compared to other extracts/fractions with IC 50 values of 6.507 ± 0.040 and 4.716 ± 0.200 using DPPH and FRAP methods, respectively. The correlation between total phenolic, flavonoid content, and radical inhibition is very high. These show the compounds most responsible as antiradical are phenolic and flavonoid compounds

Keywords: Antioxidant, extract and fraction, DPPH, FRAP, phenolic content and flavonoids content

ANTIDIABETIC CHEWABLE TABLET FORMULATION OF TAMARIND LEAVES (TAMARINDUS INDICA L.) AND AJWA DATE SEEDS (PHOENIX DACTYLIFERA L.) EXTRACT COMBINATION

Sukmawati^a, Rian Iryansyaha,*

a Faculty of Pharmacy, Universitas Muslim Indonesia, Indonesia

rianirynsyh@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Background

Determine the anti-diabetic effect in vivo and determine the good formulation of anti-diabetic chewable tablet from tamarind leaves extract and ajwa date palm seeds extract combination.

Methods

Tamarind leaves and ajwa date seeds extracts were extracted with 96% ethanol using maceration and soxhletation methods. Then, the compounds contained were screened phytochemical. Anti-diabetic effect of those extracts were treated in alloxan-induced mice (*Mus musculus*), using a pre and posttest controlled group design method with 2 control and 5 treatment groups. The groups were positive control (0.65 mg/kg glibenclamide), negative control (1% sodium-CMC), group A (280 mg/kg tamarind leaves extracts), group B (392 mg/kg date seeds extracts), group C (TLE:DSE, 75:25), group D (TLE:DSE, 50:50), and group E (TLE:DSE, 25:75). The decrease in glucose levels was observed every 60, 120, and 180 minutes. The highest effect group will be formulated as chewable tablet by wet granulation method. Granules and tablets will be evaluated physically.

Results

The highest anti-diabetic effect group was in group C (TLE:DSE 75:25), with aa combined dose of 210 mg/kg and 98 mg/kg. The formula used in this study was considered good, as was the result of granule and tablet evaluation parameters.

Conclusios

Tamarind leaves and ajwa date seeds extract combination have an anti-diabetic effect and they can be formulated into anti-diabetic chewable tablet.

Keywords: Ajwa date seeds; anti-diabetic; chewable tablet; extract combination; tamarind leaves.

PHYTOCHEMICAL SCREENING OF PURSLANE HERB ETHANOL EXTRACT WHICH HAS THE POTENTIAL AS ANTI-RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS.

Rizqi Nur Azizah^a, Andi Emelda^a, Ira Asmaliani^{i*}

^a Department of Pharmacology, Faculty of Pharmacy, Universitas Muslim Indonesia

ira.asmaliani@umi.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Background

Purslane (*Portulaca oleraceae*) is one of the plants that is used empirically as a traditional medicine to increase immunity, lower lipids and blood glucose, bacteriostatic, antineoplastic, anti-depressant, skin diseases, and anti-inflammatory. Ethanol extract of purslane herb (*Portulaca oleracea* L.) at a dose of 400 mg/kgBW has an effect as anti-rheumatoid arthritis in male white rats (*Rattus norvegicus*) induced by Complete Freund's Adjuvant (CFA). This study aims to determine the phytochemical compounds which contained in the purslane herb (*Portulaca oleraceae*).

Methods

This study uses a phytochemical screening method which includes identification of flavonoid, alkaloids, phenolics, steroids, and saponins.

Results

Phytochemical screening results showed that purslane herb was positive for containing flavonoid, alkaloid, phenolic and steroid compounds.

Conclusions

Purslane herb ethanol extract contains flavonoid, alkaloid, phenolic and steroid compounds.

Keywords: *Portulaca oleraceae*, Phytochemistry, rheumatoid arthritis.

SPF VALUE OF SUNSCREEN EMULGEL PREPARATION CONTAINING ETHANOL EXTRACT OF LIME FRUIT (*Citrus Aurantifolia*) WITH VARIATIONS IN HPMC CONCENTRATION

Mirawati, Iskandar zulkarnain, Andi Rofifah Azizah^a

Faculty of Pharmacy, Universitas Muslim Indonesia, Makassar, Indonesia

mirawati.mirawati@umi.

ABSTRACT

Background

Determining the SPF value of an emulgel sunscreen containing ethanolic extract of lime peel (*Citrus aurantifolia*) and the effect of HPMC concentration on the SPF value.

Methods

Extraction by maceration method with 70% ethanol solvent. Emulgel was made with various concentrations of HPMC, namely 1.5% (F1); ,5% (F2); and 3.5% (F3). The SPF value was determined on the extracts and preparations of F1, F2 and F3 using a UV-Vis spectrophotometer

Results

The results showed that the SPF value obtained was 35,178; 42,306; 48,853; and 49,640 for extract, F1, F2 and F3 respectively. The SPF values are included in the high protection category

Conclusions

The increase in HPMC concentration had a significant effect ($P=0.5$) on the SPF value of the emulgel preparation. While the stability test results show that F3 has optimal physical characteristics and stability.

Keywords: Lime Peel Ethanol Extract, HPMC, SPF

TOTAL PHENOLIC CONTENT AND CYTOTOXIC ACTIVITIES OF PECUT KUDA LEAVES (*Stachytarpheta Jamaicensis* (L.) Vahl) EXTRACT

Asni Amin^{1*}, Risdha Waris¹, Aminah², A.Tenri Bunga³, Noer Kurnia³, Nurul Fitri³

Pharmacognosy and Phytocemistry Laboratory of Faculty of Pharmacy UMI
Pharmaceutical Chemistry Laboratory of Faculty of Pharmacy UMI
Pharmacy graduate of Faculty of Pharmacy UMI

asni.amin@umi.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Background

The pecut kuda plant (*Stachytarpheta jamaicensis* (L.) Vahl) is a plant from the Verbenaceae family that has the potential as an anticancer. This study aims to determine the total phenol content and determine the cytotoxic activity from the ethanol extract of pecut kuda leaves.

Methods

The leaves of pecut kuda macerated with 70% ethanol solvent, the crude extract obtained is then evaporated to obtain a thick extract. Determination of total phenol levels with gallic acid standards using Folin-ciocalteau reagent measured at a wavelength of 737 nm and cytotoxic activity using the BSLT (Brine Shrimp Lethality Test) method against *Artemia salina* Leach larvae

Results

The results of the determination of the total phenolic content of pecut kuda leaves in this study were 61,189 mg GAE/g extract and the cytotoxic activity expressed by the LC₅₀ value was 148,936 µg/ml. The results showed that ethanol 70% extract of Pecut kuda leaves are toxic, it is marked with LC₅₀ values <1000 µg/ml.

Conclusions

Based on the level of toxicity, the LC₅₀ value of 70% ethanol extract has the potential as an anticancer.

Keywords: Cytotoxic, BSLT, *Artemia salina* L., Total phenol content, Pecut kuda leaves extract

THE MEAN ADEQUACY RATIO AND BALANCED NUTRITION INDEX (IGS) IN ADOLESCENTS LIVING IN THE POST-DISASTER SUBURBAN AREA

Nikmah Utami Dewi^{a,b*}, Ali Khomsan^a, Cesilia Meti Dwiriani^a, Hadi Riyadi^a, Ikeu Ekayanti^a, Diah Ayu Hartini^c, Ummu Aiman^b

^aDepartment of Community Nutrition, Faculty of Human Ecology, IPB University, Bogor, Indonesia

^bDepartment of Nutrition, Faculty of Public Health, University of Tadulako, Palu, Indonesia

^cNutrition Department, Health Polytechnic of Palu, Palu, Indonesia,

nikmahdewi@apps.ipb.ac.id; nikmah@untad.ac.id

Abstract

Objective

The purpose of this study is to assess the diet quality in adolescents who live in post-disaster suburban areas by applying MAR and Balanced Nutrition Index (IGS). This study also aimed to validate MAR and IGS by observing the correlation value from both methods.

Methods

The total sample was 395 adolescents 15 – 17 years old who studied and lived in areas affected by natural disasters in 2018 and those who lived in suburban areas that successfully get interviewed for 2 times non-consecutive 24-hours food recalls. The MAR value is assessed by calculating the NAR of 14 nutrients, meanwhile, the IGS includes an assessment score from six types of food.

Result

More than 50 % of adolescents have an IGS score of 5 and 10 for carbohydrate and protein-based-animal side dishes, whereas, more than 90% of adolescents have 0 scores for vegetables and fruit types of food. The average score of MAR for adolescents is 47.1 % with NAR values less than 50 % in vitamin B9, vitamin B12, Vitamin C, Calcium, Sodium, and Zinc. The Pearson correlation between IGS and MAR was found to be 0.82 ($p < 0.01$).

Conclusion

The Balanced Nutrition Index (IGS) is able to assess the diet quality of adolescents who live in post-disaster sub-urban areas, it is appropriate for the purposes of surveys and nutritional education.

Keywords: Adolescents; Diet quality; IGS; MAR; Post-Disaster.

ANALYSIS OF BENZENE BIOMARKER AND ERYTHROCYTES COUNT IN FOOTWEAR WORKERS, INDONESIA

Ranti Ekasari^a

^aDepartment of Public Health, Faculty of Medicine and Health Science, Universitas Islam Negeri Alauddin, Makassar, Indonesia

ranti.ekasari@uin-alauddin.ac.id (R. Ekasari)

Abstract

Objective

This study aimed to identify benzene in human body which was its biomarker called S-Phenylmercapturic Acid (S-PMA) and Erythrocytes of footwear workers in Sukajaya Village, Indonesia.

Methods

This research conducted from March to May 2018. It was a cross-sectional study with a total sampling method. The sample of this study was 68 shoemakers. This study had the inclusion and exclusion criteria. The inclusion criteria consist of (1) the workers must be a man with at least one year of task length; (2) had an active status of worker in workplace. Whereas, the exclusion criteria was (1) The creatinine level of workers less than 0,3 g/L or more than 3,0 g/L; (2) workers were in bad condition and were not in location when the study was conducted.

Results

The result according to statistically analysis showed that workers with high S-PMA concentrations ($>0.67 \mu\text{g/g}$ creatinine) were 1.074 times more likely to have erythrocytes $<4,5 \times 10^{12}/\text{L}$ than those who had low S-PMA concentrations ($<0.67 \mu\text{g/g}$ creatinine). In addition, workers' risk rose to 1.14 after controlled by work length, work duration, and smoking status.

Conclusions

By that fact, shoe workers should use mask as personal protective equipment. In addition, shoe workers should implement a healthy lifestyle by not smoking.

Keywords : Benzene; erythrocytes; footwear workers; S-phenylmercapturic acid.

DO AGE AND CATHECOL-O-METHYL-TRANSFERASE (COMT) CORRELATE WITH THE ABILITY TO MEMORIZE THE QUR'AN?

Rosdianah Rahim^{a*}, Suryani As'ad^b, Veni Hadju^c, Saidah Syamsuddin^b, Muhammad. Hatta^b, Nadyah Haruna^a, Syatirah Jalaluddin^a, Yessy Kurniati^a

^aFaculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Universitas Islam Negeri Alauddin,

^bSchool of Medicine, Hasanuddin University

^cFaculty of Public Health, Hasanuddin University

rosdianah.rahim@uin-alauddin.ac.id

Abstract

Introduction

The aimed of this study was to analyze the correlation between the expression of gene and protein COMT with the memory capabilities of al-Qur'an memorizers.

Method

This study was done by quantitative research, using observational methods with the cross-sectional approach. The sample selection was done purposively. The memory ability was measured based on Intelligence Structured Tests (IST) and ELISA was performed to determine COMT protein levels.

Result

A significant correlation was found between age, gen and protein COMT with memory scores in the respondents.

Conclusion

The younger age and the high number of COMTs correlated with increasing memory skills in memorizing the Qur'an.

Keywords: age, gene, protein, COMT, memory

Pattern of Care Seeking Behavior For Pregnant and Giving Mothers During the COVID-19 Pandemic in Gowa District

Rosdianah^a

^aDepartment of Medicine, Faculty of Medicine and Health Science, Universitas Islam Negeri Alauddin, Makassar, Indonesia

rosdianah.rahim@uin-alauddin.ac.id ; (Rosdianah)

Abstract

Background

The total number of maternal and child mortality in Indonesia every year has not yet reached the target set by WHO. This figure is influenced by maternal compliance to perform antenatal care checks. During the Covid-19 pandemic, this can have an impact on the decrease in the frequency of pregnant women or giving birth in carrying out their health checks.

Methods

The research design was observational with a cross sectional study design. The population in this study was selected using the consecutive sampling method, namely based on inclusion and exclusion criteria so that a sample of 51 samples was obtained with a sampling time of October - November 2020 in Gowa Regency. then the sample is then distributed questionnaires to get further data.

Results

From the research that has been done, the results obtained are that as many as 50 samples (98%) perform antenatal care checks every month and only 1 sample (2%) does not do antenatal care checks regularly every month. For the level of knowledge of mothers related to the covid pandemic, 33 samples had sufficient knowledge, 7 samples had good knowledge and 11 samples had less knowledge related to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Conclusions

The pattern of care seeking behavior of pregnant women and giving birth during the pandemic has not changed from the period before the pandemic, namely pregnant women still routinely check their pregnancy every month.

Keywords : care seeking behavior, pregnant, Covid-19

The Attainment Of Effective Communication On Medical Students' Empathy

Rosdianah¹ , Darmawansyih¹ , Sitti Hadijah¹

Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Alauddin State Islamic University of Makassar

darmawansyih@uin-alauddin.ac.id

Abstract

Background

Communication between doctors and patients is one of the keys to the success of providing good medical services to patients. With good and effective communication, health services will be more optimal, and patients will feel more comfortable and satisfied. Furthermore, the risk of malpractice could be reduced. Among several elements influencing effective communication in a doctor-patient relationship, empathy is considered to play a significant role. Empathy is a person's ability to emotionally understand what other people feel and experience. Essentially, it is the ability to put oneself into someone else's position. The empathic feeling is highly needed in doctor-patient communication. As a communication competence has been consistently cited as a key element in the medical profession, empathy is central to be possessed by doctors in building proper and decent communication with their patients. Empathy has been instrumental for doctors to build deeper sense of feelings which may lead to attention and compassion on patients' condition. Moreover, emphatic feeling has a pivotal role enabling doctors to observe a sensory or affective of patients to identify and understand their emotional experience.

Methods

The major purpose of this research was to investigate the attainment of doctor-patient effective communication through empathic feeling. The methodological approach used in this research was quasi experimental research by utilizing a pre-experimental one group pretest-posttest design. The sample of this study consisted of 96 medical students selected from the Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences of Alauddin State Islamic University of Makassar.

Results

Following the statistical test using paired t-test, a correlation test result with a Sig value of 0.01 was obtained. With the level of significance/alpha : 0.05, it is obvious that the significant value is $0.01 < 0.05$ showing that H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted. Therefore, doctor-patient effective communication has been considered to influence the students' level of empathy.

Key Words: Effective communication, empathy, doctor-patient relationship

THE EFFECT OF A COMBINATION OF ERGONOMIC EXERCISE AND ZIKIR THERAPY ON CHANGES IN JOINT PAIN SCALE IN THE ELDERLY IN THE WORKING AREA OF THE ANTANG CITY HEALTH CENTER OF MAKASSAR

Eny Sutria^a, Ayu Satriana^b, Muh. Anwar Hafid^c, Nur Hidayah^d, Aidah Fitriani^e

Department of Nursing, Faculty of Medicine and Health Science, Universitas Islam Negeri Alauddin, Makassar, Indonesia

enysutria@uin-alauddin.ac.id

Abstract

Background

Joint pain is one of the disorders of the musculoskeletal system that is commonly found in the elderly and can be characterized by swelling of the joints, redness of the skin at the joints, burning sensation, pain, and disturbances in movement.

Objective

The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of a combination of ergonomic exercise and remembrance therapy on changes in the joint pain scale in the elderly

Methods

The research design used a pre-experiment, namely a one-group pre-post test design with a sample of 18 elderly respondents. The sampling technique used is purposive sampling. The study was conducted for one month with the intervention once a week using the Paired Sample T-Test.

Results

The results showed that the P value was 0.000 ($\alpha < 0.05$), which means there was an effect before and after the intervention of a combination of ergonomic exercise and remembrance therapy. Before the intervention, ten people (55.6%) with moderate pain disorder, and eight (44.4%) with severe pain disorder. Meanwhile, after the intervention, there were nine people (50.0%) with mild pain, 8 (44.4%) with moderate pain, and one person (5.6%) with severe pain.

Conclusion

It can be concluded that the combination of ergonomic exercise and remembrance therapy influences changes in the joint pain scale in the elderly in the Antang Health Center Work area, Makassar City.

Keywords: Ergonomic exercise, dhikr therapy, joint pain in the elderly

Patients' Perceptions on The Nurses Driven Patient Safety Implementation: an Analysis

Syamsiah Rauf^a, Nur Hidayah^{a,*}, Nurul Khusnul Khotimah^a, A.Adriana Amal^a, Irma^b

^aNursing Management Department, Program Study Nursing, Faculty of Medicine and Health Science, Universitas Islam Negeri Alauddin, Makassar, Indonesia

^bStudent of Program Study Nursing, Faculty of Medicine and Health Science, Universitas Islam Negeri Alauddin, Makassar, Indonesia

syamsiah.rauf@uin-alauddin.ac.id

Abstract

Objective

Analyze the patient's perception of the application of patient safety by nurses.

Methods

This research is a descriptive quantitative. Samples were obtained using purposive sampling technique. Data were collected from 67 patients in the LabuangBaji Hospital ward using a reliable and valid instrument of patient safety. Ethics Commitees of Medical Faculty of Alauddin Islamic University, No. C.104/KEPK/FKIK/VI/2022

Result

The results showed that the implementation of patient safety in hospitals based on patient perceptions in the less category was 55.9% and the good category was 44.1%. From the domain analysis, it was found that the domain that has the highest average patient safety application is reduce risk patient from falls domain (3.50), ensure correct site, correct procedure, and correct patient surgary (3.45), reducing the risk of infection (3.43). increased drug safety (3.41) and the lowest was patient identification and effective communication (3,37).

Conclusion

This shows that the implementation of patient safety in hospitals still needs to be improved. This study recommends increasing the knowledge and competence of nurses in identifying patients and effective communication that can optimize the application of patient safety in hospitals.

Keywords: Patient Safety, Quality of Services

Spiritual Attitude and Spiritual Competence of Nursing Students: an Analysis

A.Adriana Amal^a, Syamsiah Rauf ^a, Nur Hidayah^a, Darti^b

^aNursing Management Department, Program Study Nursing, Faculty of Medicine and Health Science, Universitas Islam Negeri Alauddin, Makassar, Indonesia

^bStudent of Program Study Nursing, Faculty of Medicine and Health Science, Universitas Islam Negeri Alauddin, Makassar, Indonesia

adriana.amal@uin-alauddin.ac.id

Abstract

Objective

Analyze the spiritual attitudes and spiritual competencies of nursing students.

Methods

This research is descriptive quantitative research. Data were collected from 163 respondents who are nursing students obtained by purposive sampling technique. Spiritual Attitude and Involvement List (SAIL) instrument to measure spiritual attitude and Spiritual Competence Scale to assess spiritual competence

Results

The results were obtained for 5 domains of spiritual attitudes, connectedness with nature with the highest average value of 4.33, the meaningfulness of 4.28, trust with 4.23, and transcendent experience with the lowest average score of 3.96. Spiritual competence obtained 6 domains, domain spiritual competence with the highest average value attitude towards patient safety spirituality 4.41, communication 4.36 dan lowest Referral to Professionals 4.04.

Conclusion

From these results, it can be concluded that several domains of spiritual attitudes and spiritual competence of students still need more attention to be improved. Spiritual attitude and spiritual competence can be started by increasing the spiritual awareness of nursing students.

Keywords: spiritual attitude, spiritual competence, nursing students

Prenatal Gentle Yoga with Dhikr On Sleep Quality Among Pregnant women in Rural And Urban Areas

Nurhidayah^a, Nurul Fadhilah Gani^a, Hasnah^b

^aDepartment of Nursing, Faculty of Medicine and Health Science, Universitas Islam Negeri Alauddin, Makassar, Indonesia

^aDepartment of Nursing, Faculty of Medicine and Health Science, Universitas Islam Negeri Alauddin, Makassar, Indonesia

^bDepartment of Nursing, Faculty of Medicine and Health Science, Universitas Islam Negeri Alauddin, Makassar, Indonesia

nurhidayah.ners@uin-alauddin.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Background

Sleep is physiological process for physical and mental health in pregnant women. However, it is a common problem, and very important to overcome. Limitation of chemical drugs is an important basis for developing non-pharmacological interventions in overcoming sleep disorders in pregnant women. Exercise with prenatal Gentle Yoga And Dhikr is needed to improve sleep quality. This study aim to determine the effect of Prenatal Gentle Yoga And Dhikr ton sleep quality among pregnant women in Rural and Urban areas.

Methods

This study was quantitative research with quasy experimental (non equivalent group) design. The research conducted at Bajeng primary health centre (rural area) and Kassi-Kassi Primary Health Centre (urban area). There were 30 pregnant women who were participants in this study were selected using a purposive sampling technique. Data were analyzed using SPSS ver 26 program with friedman test for determine effectivity of intervention, and general linier model to determine differences between rural and urban groups.

Results

The results showed that there was an effect of prenatal gentle yoga and dhikr in improve sleep quality in pregnant women in rural and urban areas $p(0.000)$. There is a difference in the effectiveness of prenatal gentle yoga and dhikr in rural and ruban areas $p(0.007)$. This intervention was more effective in urban than rural areas.

Conclusions

Prenatal Gentle yoga with dhikr is an effective interventions to improve sleep quality for pregnant women in rural and urban areas. For this reason, it is hoped that this intervention will become an option for maternal physical exercise during pregnancy.

Keywords: Prenatal Gentle Yoga, Sleep quality, pregnant women

DEVELOPMENT OF SELF EMULSIFYING FORMULATIONS OF POORLY SOLUBLE IBUPROFEN FOR ENHANCED DISSOLUTION RATE

*Nurul Muhlisah M¹, Nurul Ihsaniati², Latifah Rahman²

¹Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Universitas Islam Negeri, Alauddin, Makassar, Indonesia. ²Faculty of Pharmacy, Hasanuddin University, Makassar, Indonesia.

nurul.muhsisah@uin-alauddin.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Background

After oral administration of the drug, drug dissolution is a requirement for absorption of a drug into the systemic circulation. Based on the classification Biopharmaceutical Classification System (BCS), ibuprofen is included in class II, which has low solubility with good permeability characteristics (effective permeability in humans for ibuprofen $8.70 \times 10^{-4} \text{ cm}^2/\text{s}$). Self-Emulsifying Drug Delivery System (SED DS) can improve the bioavailability of drugs that have low solubility with high permeability. Therefore, to increase the dissolution rate, a ibuprofen formulation was carried out using the SED DS method. The aim of sed ds formation is to increase the solubility and onset of action of ibuprofen, thereby improving therapeutic effectiveness

Methods

Ibuprofen solubility tests were carried out on several types of oil and surfactants, namely corn oil, sunflower oil, soybean oil, oleic acid, tween 80 and span 80 using the method saturation solubility. Three formulas were made containing the active ingredient ibuprofen 200 mg, Tween 80: span 80 (3: 1) as a surfactant with a concentration of 30% (F1), 45% (F2), 60% (F3) and oil as a carrier. The preliminary characterization of ibuprofen SED DS was determined by emulsification efficiency method, dispersibility test and particle size characteristics.

Results

The results of the solubility test showed that oleic acid had the highest dissolving capacity of 29.11% so that oleic acid was used as a carrier in this formulation. The dissolution test results showed that the ibuprofen formulated by the SED DS method could increase the dissolution rate of ibuprofen, the dissolution percentage of each formula after 1 hour was 72.44% (F1), 65.27% (F2), 85.10% (F3), and 33.65% comparison. Statistical analysis using a completely randomized design showed a significant difference between dissolution rates (F1), (F2) and (F3) with comparators. The ibuprofen formula with surfactant of 60% (F3) showed the highest dissolution rate compared to (F1) and (F2) as well as with comparators.

Conclusions

The formation of ibuprofen SED DS with 60% surfactant concentration (F3) was proven to increase the dissolution rate of ibuprofen.

Keywords: Dissolution, ibuprofen, Self-emulsifying Drug Delivery System (SED DS)

DETECTION OF LARD IN FACE MASK USING A COMBINATION OF FTIR SPECTROSCOPY AND CHEMOMETRIC METHODS

Nur Syamsi Dhuha^a, Leli Wulandari^a, Gemy Nastity Handayani ^a, Alfia Putri Febriyanti^b

^aDepartment of Pharmacy, Faculty of Medicine and Health Science, Universitas Islam Negeri Alauddin, Makassar, Indonesia

^bDepartment of Pharmacy, Faculty of Medicine and Health Science, Universitas Maulana Malik Ibrahim, Malang, Indonesia

nursyamsi.dhuha@uin-alauddin.ac.id

Abstract

Objective

Halal cosmetic products cover all aspects of the production process, including the starting raw materials, handling, processing, storage, distribution, transportation, and delivery to consumers. For this reason, detection of lard on the facemask products is very important to ensure the halalness of the cosmetic products used. The purpose of this study was to analyze the lard on the face mask samples containing olive oil which the products did not have a permit from The Indonesian Drug and Food Control (BPOM) by using Fourier Transform Infrared (FTIR) Spectroscopy combined with chemometric.

Methods

The code of samples is LTL, QN, NR, MDG, and HCN. The control of the research is lard and olive oil. The data from the FTIR spectrum is combined with a Principal Component Analysis (PCA) analysis of chemometrics. The combination is quite effective and accurate for analyzing the mixture of oils in face mask samples..

Result

The MDG sample shows the presence of the C=C cis functional group in the wave region of 1664.74 cm⁻¹. On the wavenumber area of 1546.17 cm⁻¹, it indicates the presence of a C=C aromatic functional group. The wavenumber region on 1065.70 cm⁻¹ indicates the presence of a C-O functional group (ester, CA). Based on the pattern of the spectrum related to the wavenumber area that appears in lard, the MDG sample is suspected to contain lard. By the PCA chemometric graph, the MDG and lard samples are located in the same quadrant.

Conclusion

The research shows that the MDG sample contains lard that this not written on the packaging label.

Keywords: FTIR, PCA, Cosmetics, Halal, Lard, Olive.

PHYSICOCHEMICAL OF TRIGONA HONEY WITH PROPOLIS FROM BONE DISTRICT, SOUTH SULAWESI, INDONESIA

Asriani¹, Haerani Rasyid², Agussalim Bukhari³, Firdaus Hamid⁴

1 Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Islam Negeri Alauddin , Makassar

2 Internal Department, Faculty of Medicine, Hasanuddin University, Makassar

3 Nutrition Department, Faculty of Medicine, Hasanuddin University, Makassar

4 Microbiolgy Department, Faculty of Medicine, Hasanuddin University, Makassar
Faculty of medicine, Hasanuddin University Makassar Indonesia

asriani.amiruddin@uin-alauddin.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Background

Indonesia is a country that has high biodiversity both flora and fauna. This diversity includes the types of insects that spread in Indonesia. Trigona sp is a type of stingless bee one of the producers of very good propolis. Propolis is widely used as a very useful natural medicine for health. One of the Trigona honey cultivation is in Bone district, South Sulawesi.

Methods

The research method is descriptive. The study began with collecting samples of Trigona propis honey from Bone Regency, South Sulawesi. Honey was analyzed for the chemical compounds by chromatographic spectrometry.

Results

Trigona honey with propolis has pH 4,50, water content 28,25%, total calories 2621 kcal/kg, total sugar 48,22%, Protein 0,01%, fat 3,02%, carbohydrate 57,82%, flavonoids 91,05 mg/kg, anti oxidant 99,27 ppm, vitamin C 211,76 mg/kg, polyphenol 527,91 mg/kg, calcium 224,14 mg/kg, magnesium 191,14 mg/kg, zinc 6,89 mg/kg.

Conclusion

Trigona honey with propolis has higher flavonoids, anti-oxidants, vitamin C, and polyphenols.

Keywords : Physicochemical, Trigona honey, Propolis, Bone

DIFFERENCES IN THE EFFECTIVENESS OF WARM AND COLD COMPRESSES AGAINST THE DEGREE OF DYSMENORRHEA IN ADOLESCENTS IN PESANTREN UKHWATUL MUSLIM, GOWA REGENCY"

Ferawati Taherong¹, Herlianty^{2*}, Siti Aqma Ibrahim², Evi Sri Dahrianti²

¹ Department of Midwifery, Faculty of Medicine and Health Science, Universitas Islam Negeri Alauddin, Makassar, Indonesia, ² Department of Midwifery, Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Kesehatan Gema Insan Akademik Makassar, Indonesia

ferawati.taherong@uin-alauddin.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Background

Dysmenorrhea is a pain in the pelvic area due to menstruation and prostaglandin production that arises shortly before or with the onset of menstruation and lasts for several hours, to eliminate pain non-pharmacologically, namely by discharging and warming the pain in the abdomen. This study aimed to determine the difference in the effectiveness of warm and cold compresses on the degree of dysmenorrhea in adolescents in Ukhwatul Muslim Islamic Boarding School, Gowa Regency.

Methods

This research is quasi-experimental with a comparative design. The population in this study was all respondents who experienced dysmenorrhea in the Ukhwatul Muslim Islamic Boarding School, Gowa Regency, which was as many as 30 students. Samples were taken using a non-probability sampling type total sampling of 16 samples. The test used in this study is a statistical test, namely a paired T-test.

Results

The results of the study are for the cold compress variable against dysmenorrhea based on the results of the T-test obtained a value of $p = 0.000 < \alpha = 0.05$ and an average value of 5.125, this means that H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted, and for a warm compress variable against the degree of dysmenorrhea based on the results of the T-test is obtained a value of $p = 0.000 < \alpha = 0.05$ and an average value of 1.875, this means that H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted.

Conclusions

Based on the results of the research above, it can be concluded that there is an effect of giving both warm compresses and cold compresses on dysmenorrhea in adolescents where cold compresses have more effect than warm compresses.

Keywords: Dysmenorrhea, cold compress, and Warm compress.

Antibacterial and Antioxidant Performance of Tea Tree Oil and Soursop Leaves Extract Combination in Emulsion Gel Preparation

Dyah Rahmasari*, Handrea Mulya, Muhammad Abi Alwan, Ghisella Utamy Devy, Arrizky Nadya Meigawati, Uswatun Chasanah

Department of Pharmacy, Faculty of Health Science, University of Muhammadiyah Malang, Indonesia

dyahrahmasari@umm.ac.id (Dyah Rahmasari)

Abstract

Background

Acne or acne vulgaris is a skin disease that most often occurs in adolescents. One of the natural ingredients often used as a treatment is tea tree oil. However, there is a finding that tea tree oil is sensitive to pathogenic bacteria that make it resistant. Therefore, it is necessary to have an additional natural ingredient that can work synergistically with tea tree oil to increase the effectiveness of treatment against acne. One of the ingredients used is soursop leaf extract (*Annona muricata*).

Methods

The emulsion was prepared by the spontaneous emulsification method and then incorporated into gel preparation. Three emulsion gel formulations were prepared with tea tree oil (5%) and different concentrations of soursop leaves extract (5%, 6%, and 7%). Afterward, physicochemical characteristics, antibacterial activity, antioxidant activity, and stability of the emulsion gel were investigated.

Results

The different concentrations of soursop leaves extract in combination with tea tree oil significantly affected the physicochemical characteristics, antibacterial activity, antioxidant activity, and stability of the emulsion gel. The best formula is formula 3 with $9,89 \pm 0,27$ mm of diameter inhibition zone and $66,75 \pm 0,005$ % of inhibition percentage.

Conclusion

There is a synergistic relationship between tea tree oil and soursop leaf extract, as evidenced by an increase in the diameter of the inhibition zone, especially in the bacteria *Propionibacterium acnes*.

Keywords: Soursop leaves extract, Tea tree oil, Carbomer, Well-diffusion method, DPPH assay

Formation and Characterization of Piroxicam-malic Acid Cocrystals

Haeria Doloking*, Nur Syamsi Dhuha, Nurjannah

Department of Pharmacy, Faculty of Medical and Health Sciences, UIN Alauddin Makassar, 92113, Gowa, South Sulawesi, Indonesia

* haeria.fdoloking@uin-alauddin.ac.id

Abstract

Background

Piroxicam is one of the most potent anti-inflammatory non-steroidal drugs in the treatment of musculoskeletal, bone, and joint injuries including ankylosing spondylitis, osteoarthritis, and rheumatoid arthritis. Piroxicam exhibits poor solubility and slow onset of action in biological subjects. An oral dosage form of piroxicam with enhanced aqueous solubility is desired to enable a faster onset of action and its use for mild-to-medium-level acute pain relief. Cocrystal formation aims to increase the solubility and onset of action of piroxicam, thereby improving therapeutic effectiveness. Piroxicam-malic acid cocrystal is formed by solvent drop grinding method with methanol as a solvent.

Methods

The preliminary characterization of piroxicam and cocrystal particles was determined by Scanning Electron Microscope, Differential Scanning Calorimetry, X-ray Diffractometry, and Fourier Transform Infra-Red Spectrophotometry to confirm the formation of hydrogen bonds. Dissolution studies of piroxicam and its cocrystals were performed in pH 1.2 hydrochloric acid solutions at 37°C.

Result

The microscopic analysis showed the formation of a new crystalline phase, the thermal analysis showed a shift in the melting point to lower which confirm increased solubility due to the formation of the crystalline phase.

Conclusion

Crystallographic analysis shows a new unique peak which indicates the formation of a new crystal lattice in the form of a triclinic lattice. This is also confirmed by the results of functional group analysis which shows the formation of heterosynthonic supramolecular hydrogen bonds between the amide group of piroxicam and the carboxylic group of malic acid. The greater dissolution rate is reached by piroxicam-malic acid (1:2) cocrystal.

KEYWORDS: Pharmaceutical, Solvent Drop Grinding

Capsule Shell Manufacturing from Kepok Banana Hump Starch (*Musa paradisiaca* L.)

Surya Ningsi^{a*}, Dwi Wahyuni^a, Nurminah^a

^a Universitas Islam Negeri Alauddin, Makassar, Indonesia

surya.ningsi@uin-alauddin.ac.id

Abstract

Background

The high starch content in banana hump can be used in making capsule shells. This study was conducted to determine the characteristics of the starch produced from the banana hump and the characteristics of capsule shells made using banana hump starch.

Method

The working method begins with the extraction of the starch from the banana hump using the pouring sediment method. The starch characteristic test carried out included organoleptic, measurement of amylose and amylopectin levels, as well as the measurement of moisture and ash content. Furthermore, the starch is formulated into capsule shells. Five formulas were made with different concentrations of starch, namely FI (0.5%), FII (1%), FIII (1.5%), FIV (2%) and FV (2.5%).

Results

The results showed that the yield of starch was 2.15%. The results of the starch organoleptic observation showed a white color, powder form, odorless and tasteless. Starch has levels of amylose and amylopectin, respectively 17.5% and 82.5%; water content of 0.2% (qualify), and an ash content of 0.5% (qualify). The capsule shell made from banana hump starch has characteristics with capsule shell specifications in the form of a length and diameter close to commercial capsule shells, the same volume, and thickness as commercial capsule shells, with a weight heavier than the commercial capsule shells; destruction time of FI, FII, FIII, FIV and FV <30 minutes; water content of the capsule shell <20%.

Conclusion

Kepok banana hump starch fulfills the requirements to be made into capsule shells with good characteristics.

Keywords: Capsule shells, banana hump, starch

Analysis of WHO Universal Precautions 2020 in preventing COVID 19 in Rural-Urban Communities in South Sulawesi

Eka Hadrayani^a, Aidah Fitriani^a, Eva Yustilawati^a, Nurul Fadhilah Gani^a, Nurhidayah^a, Musdalifah^a, A.Adriana Amal^a, Syamsiah Rauf^a

^a Program Studi Keperawatan Fakultas Kedokteran & Ilmu Kesehatan Universitas Islam Negeri Alauddin Makassar Jln.H.M Yasin Limpo No. 36 Kel. Romang Polong Kec. Somba Opu Kab. Gowa Sulawesi Selatan

eva.yustilawati@uin-alauddin.ac.id

Abstract

Objective

Transmission of Novel coronavirus (nCoV) or coronavirus (COVID-19) is increasing and spreading widely. Efforts to prevent the transmission of the COVID-19 virus need to be carried out immediately, both in urban and rural areas to break the chain of infection. Differences in the individual characteristics of the community and rural areas will affect the attitudes and the behavior of COVID-19 prevention efforts.

Methods

This research is quantitative research with a descriptive correlational design using a cross-sectional study approach.

Result

The study showed knowledge was in the good category with an average of 0.806, hand washing behavior was in the excellent category with an average of 3.33, physical distancing behavior was in the excellent with an average value of 2.92, the behavior of using PPE was in the good category with an average of 2.84, the behavior of disinfecting contaminated areas was in the good category. in the excellent category with an average of 3.3, and ethical behavior when coughing and sneezing in the good category with an average of 3.48.

Conclusion

The domain of behavior that is mostly carried out by the community in efforts to prevent COVID-19 is maintaining ethics when coughing and sneezing, and what still needs to be improved is the behavior of using PPE.

Nursing Intervention Module In Pre-Eclampsia Prevention In Pregnant Women

Hasnah Hasnah ^a, Nurul Fadhilah Gani ^a, Nurhidayah ^a

^a Department of Maternity, Nursing Program Study, Faculty of Medicine and Health Science, Alauddin State Islamic University, Makassar, Indonesia

hasnahners@gmail.com;

Abstract

Background

The causes of maternal death includes pre-eclampsia, bleeding, and infection. Pre-eclampsia is characterized by several symptoms such as high blood pressure, edema, and proteinuria. Pre-eclampsia is a high risk for pregnant women. Nurses are front line workers and play an important role in preventing pre-eclampsia. The prevention of pre-eclampsia can be done if nurses have the appropriate guidance.

Methods

The type of this research is qualitative research. The population is pregnant women at Bajeng Primary Health Care and Tinggi Moncong Primary Health Care. The number of respondents in this study is eighteen pregnant women. To collect data, we used focus group discussions (FGD) and in-depth interviews. Data analysis was performed using an open code program. Data were collected using recording tool, and then were transcribed in the form of sentences. Data were processed using an open code program in order to define the keywords through the FGD and in-depth interview results. Ethics Committees of Medical Faculty of Hasanuddin University. No: 5662/UN4.14.1/TP 01.02/2020 dated 19 February 2020.

Results

The FGD results from the eighteen informants after the qualitative data analysis based on category is done is that we obtain four topics, which are, nutrition, stress management, physical exercises, and knowledge about pre-eclampsia.

Conclusions

We have an intervention module about the intervention of pre-eclampsia for pregnant women, which consists of four topics: nutrition, stress management, physical exercises, and knowledge about pre-eclampsia.

Keywords: Intervention, Nursing, Pre-eclampsia, Mother Pregnant

FACTORS RELATING TO NURSE'S COMPETENCE IN PRIMARY SURVEY IN MATERNITY EMERGENCY

Yustilawati, Eva¹, Gani, Nurul Fadhilah², Ilhamsyah³, Ashfaq, Nabila Rani⁴

^{1,3}Emergency Nursing, Nursing Department, Alauddin State Islamic University Makassar, Indonesia

²Maternity Department, Nursing Department, Alauddin State Islamic University Makassar, Indonesia

⁴Nursing student, Nursing Department Alauddin, Makassar, Indonesia

eva.yustilawati@uin-alauddin.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Background

The Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) in Indonesia is still relatively high and the leading cause of maternity emergencies. Nurses are at the forefront of handling emergency cases, so they must be competent according to standards to prevent maternal morbidity and mortality. Assessment is an important initial stage in nursing care services, determining appropriate treatment for patients. This study aims to determine the factors related to the competence of nurses associated with the primary survey (primary survey) in maternity emergencies.

Methods

This research is quantitative research with a cross-sectional approach. The purposive sampling technique selected a sample of 34 participants. Data were collected using a questionnaire. The study was carried out at the BLUD Labuang Baji Makassar in May-June 2022

Results

The results showed that as many as 22 nurses (64.7%) had good competence; the related factors were ($p = 0.031$) and training ($p = 0.013$), while the length of work was not described in the primary survey ($p = 0.062$) The results of multiple logistic regression showed that the most influential variable in training ($OR = 7.899$). This means that nurses who have attended the training are 7,899 times more likely to have good competence related to primary assessment in maternity emergencies. Data were collected using questionnaires and observation sheets. Data were analyzed using SPSS version 26 with Chi-Square. test

Conclusions

Education and training related to the competence of nurses in primary assessment. For this reason, it is necessary to improve various nurse education and training programs to improve competence.

Keywords: Clinical competence, Nursing, Primary Assessment (Primary Survey), Maternity Emergency.

The Effect of The Combination of Semi-Fowler Position With Murottal Al-Qur'an on Pain Level Hypertensive Patients

Maria Ulfah Ashar^{a*}, Nurul Khusnul Khotiman^a, Huriati Bahuddin^a, Wahdaniah Karim^a, Ainun Maghfirah Ramadani^a

^aDepartment of Nursing, Faculty of Medicine and Health Science, Universitas Islam Negeri Alauddin, Makassar, Indonesia

mariaulfahashar@uin-alauddin.ac.id

Abstract

Background

The common symptom experienced by hypertension patients is headache. Headache is the most common symptom complained of by hypertension sufferers due to increased intracranial pressure. The location of the headache that is most often complained of is in the occipital area.

Methods

This study uses a quasi-experimental quantitative research design using a pre-test post-test one group with purposive sampling technique. The inclusion criteria in this study are 25-70 years old, patients with a diagnosis of mild-moderate hypertension, the patient was present at the time of the study, patients are willing to take part in the study, and who have complaints of pain. The exclusion criteria are patient can't talk and patient with head injuries.

Results

The mean value before the intervention was 6.41 and after the intervention the mean value was 3.59. There is a difference in the mean value before and after the intervention. Based on the Wilcoxon signed rank test, the value of $p = 0.000$ (<0.05).

Conclusion

There is an effect of the combination of the semi-fowler's position with murottal al-Qur'an on the pain level of hypertensive patients

KEYWORDS: semi-fowler's position; murottal; pain; hypertension

FACTORS RELATING TO NURSE'S COMPETENCE IN PRIMARY SURVEY IN MATERNITY EMERGENCY

Yustilawati, Eva¹, Gani, Nurul Fadhilah², Ilhamsyah³, Ashfaq, Nabila Rani⁴

^{1,3}Emergency Nursing, Nursing Department, Alauddin State Islamic University Makassar, Indonesia

²Maternity Department, Nursing Department, Alauddin State Islamic University Makassar, Indonesia

⁴Nursing student, Nursing Department Alauddin, Makassar, Indonesia
eva.yustilawati@uin-alauddin.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Background

The Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) in Indonesia is still relatively high and the leading cause of maternity emergencies. Nurses are at the forefront of handling emergency cases, so they must be competent according to standards to prevent maternal morbidity and mortality. Assessment is an important initial stage in nursing care services, determining appropriate treatment for patients. This study aims to determine the factors related to the competence of nurses associated with the primary survey (primary survey) in maternity emergencies.

Methods

This research is quantitative research with a cross-sectional approach. The purposive sampling technique selected a sample of 34 participants. Data were collected using a questionnaire. The study was carried out at the BLUD Labuang Baji Makassar in May-June 2022

Results

The results showed that as many as 22 nurses (64.7%) had good competence; the related factors were ($p = 0.031$) and training ($p = 0.013$), while the length of work was not described in the primary survey ($p = 0.062$) The results of multiple logistic regression showed that the most influential variable in training ($OR = 7.899$). This means that nurses who have attended the training are 7,899 times more likely to have good competence related to primary assessment in maternity emergencies. Data were collected using questionnaires and observation sheets. Data were analyzed using SPSS version 26 with Chi-Square. test

Conclusions

Education and training related to the competence of nurses in primary assessment. For this reason, it is necessary to improve various nurse education and training programs to improve competence.

Keywords: Clinical competence, Nursing, Primary Assessment (Primary Survey), Maternity Emergency.

Relationship Between Family Social Support and Postpartum Blues Risk in Makassar, Indonesia

Emmi Bujawati¹, Stovyanti², Syahrul Basri^{3*}

^{1,2} Majoring in Epidemiology, Universitas Islam Negeri Alauddin Makassar

³Department of Public Health, Universitas Islam Negeri Alauddin Makassar

syahrulbasri.kl@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Background

Postpartum Blues is a psychological disorder in the form of mood disorders and mild dysphoria experienced by postpartum mothers. The mothers has first time borne will experience the Postpartum Blues and it will risk become a psychotic postpartum if left untreated. The purposes of this study were to determine the relationship between family social support and postpartum blues risk of patients at Masyita Maternity Hospital in Makassar.

Methods

The research used a Cross Sectional Study design. There were 39 postpartum patients selected by using total sampling technique during the period research. Primary data was collected by interview technique using the Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale (EPDS) questionnaire on the first until 14 days postpartum while secondary data used medical record data. The Data was analyzed univariate and bivariate by using Chi-Square test.

Results

Univariate analysis showed as many as 48.7% (19 people) experienced Postpartum Blues. Bivariate analysis showed that there was a significant relationship between family instrumental support ($P = 0.016$, $RP = 2.5$) and family appraisal support ($P = 0.007$; $RP = 3.16$) with postpartum Blues events, and no significant association for family emotional support ($P = 0.267$, $RP = 1.6$) and family information support variables (0.152 ; $RP = 5.08$) with postpartum blues events.

Conclusion

It was recommended to families to improve the quality of support, especially instrumental and appraisal support because it was very important to assist Makassar mothers with a postpartum in first two weeks.

Keywords:Postpartum Blues, Family Social Support, Makassar, Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale

Believe In Work Safety During Sea And Medicine Search (Case Study Of Patorani)

Fatmawaty Mallapiang , Shavira Tenriwaru , Nurdiyanah , Nildawati , Azriful

Department of Public Health, Faculty of Medicine and Health Science, Universitas Islam Negeri Alauddin, Makassar, Indonesia

fatmawaty.mallapiang@uin-alauddin.ac.id

Abstract

Objective

This study aims to determine the trust patorani on work safety before, during and after fishing.

Methods

This research is a qualitative descriptive study with an ethnographic approach and purposive sampling fishermen Patorani in Tamasaju Village.

Result

The results showed that the patorani believe that before going to sea they must perform a safety ritual so that when looking for flying fish eggs they avoid unwanted things and get a lot of sustenance, by preparing offerings such as unti te'ne, kaddo minnya', kanre patangrupa, songkolo salama', sorongan, betel leaf, layer cake, pack of cigarettes, 2 chickens, pa'rappo, umba-umba, tai bani (red candle), langsung fruit, incense/incense, bette, lanra and salt. When going to sea, you should not or abstain from speaking indecently, speaking arrogantly or arrogantly. In addition, the wife of the fisherman Patorani is prohibited from leaving the house for too long while her husband is at sea because it will affect the blessing of her husband's catch.

Conclusion

Therefore, it is suggested that the tradition of belief patorani in the ritual process does not deviate from the teachings of Islam. The request for salvation while at sea is only addressed to Allah swt, as the ruler of the universe.

KEYWORDS: Occupational Safety; Trust; Fishermen; Patorani.

An Overview Of Nurse's Anxiety Levels During Pandemic At Hospital

Syisnawati Syisnawati^{a*} , Risnah Risnah^a, Marwani Marwani^a

^aDepartment Of Nursing, Faculty of Medicine and Health Science, Alauddin State Islamic University, Makassar, Indonesia

syisnawati.syarif@uin-alauddin.ac.id

Abstract

Background

Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) is contagious because a virus causes it from the coronavirus group; SARS-CoV-2 is a new type of covid-19 virus that humans have never identified. With the emergence of the COVID-19 outbreak, changes in the working environment conditions of nurses at COVID-19 Referral Hospitals who treat directly or not will be more susceptible to the disease triggering anxiety in nurses.

Methods

A descriptive analytics survey of the level of Nurse's Anxiety during the pandemic at Labuang Baji Hospital. The sample of the study consisted of 70 nurses. The data were collected using a questionnaire and the Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale. The data were analyzed using descriptive statistics.

Results

The results of this study stated that in Labuang Baji Hospital, nurses experienced mild anxiety levels of about 71.4%, moderate anxiety of approximately 20.0%, and severe stress of about 8.6%. While the most experienced symptoms by respondents are lack of concentration 59.1%, and the least felt symptoms are easy crying 3.2%. It was found that female nurses were more likely to experience severe anxiety compared to male nurses and the age of nurses found that nurses with a younger generation experienced anxiety than nurses whose age and length of work had been long.

Conclusions

The majority level of anxiety among nurses at the Labuan Baji Hospital during the pandemic was mild. Conducting further supportive administrative studies to reduce anxiety levels is recommended.

Keywords: Coronavirus, Anxiety, Nurse

ANALYSIS OF MENTAL HEALTH AND DIMENSIONS OF RELIGIOSITY IN UNIVERSITY STUDENT

Kurniati, Yessy¹ Satrianegara, Muhammad Fais²

^{1,2} Universitas Islam Negeri Alauddin

yessy.kurniati@uin-alauddin.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Background

Mental health problems continue to increase. One aspect related to mental health is the level of religiosity. This study wanted to see the description of mental health and dimensions of religiosity in university student

Methods

This research is a quantitative research with a cross sectional design. The population of this study were students of the Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences UIN Alauddin Makassar. Sample selection was done by accidental sampling and obtained a sample of 328 people. The incidence of depression was measured by the DASS 21 questionnaire and religiosity was measured by a previously validated questionnaire. Data analysis was carried out using the SPSS program.

Results

The results showed that based on mental health there were 65.9% of respondents who experienced anxiety, 39.9% of respondents who experienced stress and 34.1% experienced depression. Based on the dimension of religiosity, most of the respondents were in the sufficient category on the dimensions of ritual (77.4%), practice (86.3%) and intellectuals (94.8%). Most of the respondents are in the good category on the dimensions of belief (59.5%) and appreciation (54.3%)

Conclusions

Aspects of mental health in university student are in an alarming state. Meanwhile, based on the aspect of religiosity, it is quite good

Keywords: mental, health, religiosity, university, student

INTERVENTION OF RED ONION COMPRESS THERAPY IN TYPHOID FEVER PATIENTS WITH HYPERTHERMIC PROBLEMS

Huriati¹, Arbianingsih², Mulyana Anwar³, Eka Hadrayani⁴, Muthahharah⁵

^{1,2,4,5}Pediatric Nurse, Department Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Alauddin State Islamic University, Makassar,

³Nurse, Department Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Alauddin State Islamic

huriati@uin-alauddin.ac.id

Abstract

Objective

According to WHO, typhoid fever can cause death if not treated immediately, worldwide, typhoid fever reaches 11-20 million cases per year with an estimated death of around 128,000-161,000 annually. Typhoid fever is a bacterial infection with *Salmonella* paratyphi A, B, and C that attacks the small intestine where hyperthermia is one of the signs and symptoms of typhoid fever. One of the non-pharmacological interventions that can be done to reduce hyperthermia is red onion compresses.

Method

Used is a case study with data collection techniques through the process of interviewing the patient's family, making observations, physical examinations, and documentation. Onion compresses are given once a day for 3 days of administration.

Results

Based on the evaluation results obtained from the first day until the third day the patient's hyperthermia was resolved. After being given a red onion compress, the patient's body temperature decreased, on the first day: to 38.5° on C, on the second day: to 37, .8°C, and on the third day: to 36.7°C.

Conclusion

However, it is undeniable that a decrease in body temperature can occur due to proper care and routine administration of drugs to patients. Therefore, to be able to optimally apply the recommendations together with hospital standards and the cooperation of the patient's parents.

Keywords: Typhoid fever, hyperthermia, and onion compress

Investigation of Wound Stage and Exudate Type in Diabetes Foot Ulcers: a Cross-sectional Study

Ahmad Jamaluddin^{a*}, Syatirah^a, Hasnah^a, Ardian Adhiwijaya^a, Syamsuri Syakri^a, Karlina Amir Tahir^a

Alauddin Islamic State University Makassar, Makassar, Indonesia

*ahmad.ners@uin-alauddin.ac.id

Abstract

Objective

This study was to identify whether there was a relationship between wound stage and exudate in diabetic wounds.

Method

This study used a cross-sectional approach which was carried out at the Gocare Indonesia Wound Care Clinic in Indonesia with a total sample of 288 participants (441 wounds) in 2020-2022 with a purposive sampling method. Data analysis using chi-square test.

Results

The results showed that the respondent's characteristics based on gender were mostly male (55.2%), and the average age among the patients was 54.94 years. There was a relationship between the stage of the wound and the type of exudate in diabetic wounds ($p = <0.0001$).

Conclusion

It can be concluded that exudate is a factor that needs to be considered in treating diabetic wounds.

KEYWORDS: Wound stage, Wound exudate, Diabetes mellitus

Measuring health literacy about Vaccination Covid-19 in community of South Sulawesi, Indonesia: survey using the HLQ Questionnaire

Nurul Fadhilah Gani^a, Eva Yustilawati^a, Aidah Fitriani^b, Eka Hadrayani^b

^aDepartment of Nursing, Faculty of Medicine and Health Science, Universitas Islam Negeri Alauddin, Makassar, Indonesia

nurul.fadhilah@uin-alauddin.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Background

Covid-19 has become a pandemic attacks the whole world and has an impact on the entire order of life around the world, especially Indonesia, which is a developing country. Vaccination is the main actions to prevent COVID-19 pandemic. Public enthusiasm and public compliance regarding the Covid-19 vaccine have not been evenly distributed since the issuance of the policy. Many factors can influence, one of which is health literacy. There are few study about measuring Health literacy in the community, especially in Indonesia. This study aimed to measuring health literacy in the community in South Sulawesi regarding the Covid-19 vaccination.

Methods

This study is a quantitative research with a cross sectional approach. The research was conducted from February to July 2022. The participants in this study was the people of South Sulawesi representing 3 ethnic groups, namely Buginese, Makassar, and Toraja. The number of samples in this study amounted to 506 people who were selected by accidental sampling technique. Data were collected using the HLQ Questionnaire. Data were analyzed using SPSS ver 26. Univariate analysis presented in frequency distribution or median (min-max). Difference by ethnicity were analyzed with the Mann Whitney U test and Kruskal Wallis.

Results

506 participants filled out the questionnaire with an average age of 30 years (18-67) years. The results showed that the health literacy of the people in South Sulawesi is in the average 3 from 1-4 scales, and average 3,60 on a scale 1-5 in each HLQ domain. There are differences in the HL of the community based on ethnicity. The Makassar ethnic community has a better average Health literacy score than the other two tribes. Characteristics of participants become predictors of community HL. Age, education, occupation, and ethnicity are related to people's health literacy, p value 0.000. While gender is not related to health literacy in this study p value (0.073).

Conclusions

People with the good health literacy are active in seeking information, sorting information, and implementing a healthy lifestyle, as well as participating in vaccinations during the Covid-19 pandemic. To improve health literacy in terms of the community's ability to determine health services and communicate with health workers, an improvement strategy is needed through education and other strategies.

Keywords: Health literacy, Vaccination, Covid-19, community.

The Effect of Stretching Exercises on Breastfeeding Mothers to Avoid Functional Disorders

Muflilah¹, Veni Fatmawati², Dian Retnaningdiah³

¹Master of Midwifery Program, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universitas 'Aisyiyah Yogyakarta, Jalan Siliwangi (Ring Road Barat) 63 Mlangi, Nogotirto, Gamping, Sleman, Yogyakarta. 55292

²Physiotherapy Program, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universitas 'Aisyiyah Yogyakarta, Jalan Siliwangi (Ring Road Barat) 63 Mlangi, Nogotirto, Gamping, Sleman, Yogyakarta. 55292

³Management Program, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universitas 'Aisyiyah Yogyakarta, Jalan Siliwangi (Ring Road Barat) 63 Mlangi, Nogotirto, Gamping, Sleman, Yogyakarta. 55292

venifatma10@unisayogya.ac.id

Abstract

Background

In addition to paying attention to the adequacy of breast milk, breastfeeding mothers also pay attention to the position when breastfeeding their babies whether it is in accordance with ergonomics or not. If a breastfeeding mother breastfeeds in an inappropriate position, it will have an impact on pain such as low back pain, back pain, neck pain to leg pain. To avoid these problems, breastfeeding mothers can do stretching exercises before and after breastfeeding. Stretching is an action or exercise to minimize the risk of injury. The benefits of stretching for breastfeeding mothers are to improve physical fitness, optimize movement, increase physical relaxation, and reduce the risk of joint and muscle injury. Postpartum mothers or those who are breastfeeding are prone to experience several problems that can reduce daily functional activities such as difficulty sitting and standing for long periods of time. The aim of this study was to determine the benefits of stretching exercises for breastfeeding mothers to avoid functional disorders.

Methods

This type of research is a quasi-experimental research design using pre-test and post-test one group design, the research sample taken was 30 nursing mothers with breastfeeding criteria with children aged 1-18 months and willing to be respondents, for 2 weeks with a frequency of 2 times a week. A physical activity questionnaire instrument for breastfeeding mothers was employed.

Result

The results of the study which were analyzed using a paired sample t-test probability in the group obtained $p = 0.000$ ($p < 0.05$), which means that there is an effect of stretching exercises on breastfeeding mothers to avoid functional disorders. The conclusion is that stretching exercises for breastfeeding mothers to avoid functional disorders are highly recommended.

Keyword : Comfort in breastfeeding, Stretching, Functional disorders

Depo Provera Injectable Family Planning Acceptors at Pasitallu Public Health Center Selayar Island 2021 Amenorrhoea Risk Factors

Sitti Saleha, Marawani

Alauddin State Islamic University of Makassar, Makassar, Indonesia
Bhakti Partiw, Indonesia College of Health Sciences, Jakarta, Indonesia

hjstsaleha.uinmksr@gmail.com(S.Saleha).

Abstract

Introduction

Due to its practical application, practical working style, and reasonably low and safe pricing, depo provera injectable contraception is becoming more and more popular in Indonesia. Depo Provera injectable contraceptives may result in amenorrhea and spotting, which are abnormal menstrual cycle patterns.

Method

To learn more about the age, parity, length of usage, nutritional status, and acceptance of depo provera injection family planning at the Pasitallu Health Center as risk factors for amenorrhoea.

Results

37.5% of people who accepted depo provera injections for family planning had amenorrhea between the ages of <20 and > 35 (high risk), whereas 62.5% did so between the ages of 20-35 (low risk). According to parity, there might be up to 30.35% acceptors at parity >3 times (high risk), whereas there could be up to 69.64% acceptors at parity ≤3 times (low risk). According to the duration of use, there were 8.92% acceptors after <6 months of low risk and 91.07% after ≥6 months of high risk. According to nutritional status as determined by Body Mass Index (BMI), at BMI ≥25.1 (high risk), as many as 55.35% acceptors, while BMI 25.1 < (low risk) as many as 44.64% acceptors, and as determined by Upper Arm Circumference (LiLA), which is >28.5 (high risk), as many as 60.71% acceptors, while LiLA <28.5 (low risk), as many as 39.28% acceptors.

Conclusion

Amenorrhoeal amenorrhoea risk factors in depo provera injectable family planning Acceptors demonstrated that between the ages of 20 and 35, age was more prevalent. It demonstrated that amenorrhea was more prevalent in parity. It was more prevalent with usage lasting six months or longer, and nutritional status as determined by the body mass index (BMI) and upper arm circumference (LiLA) was more prevalent with BMI 25.1 and LiLA >28.5 with use lasting six months or longer.

Keywords: Amenorea, DepoProvera

The Effectiveness of Gluten Free Casein Free on Obedience and Eye Contact Ability, Imitation Ability, Labeling Ability in Autism Spectrum Children

Trisnawaty ¹, Yusma Indah Jayadi ², Tarmizi Talib ³, Rista Suryaningsih ⁴

Faculty Medicine and Health Sciences , UIN Alauddin Makassar ^{1,2,4}, Faculty Psychology , University of Bosowa ³

trisna.waty@uin-alauddin.ac.id

Abstract

Background

The number of autistic children in the world in recent years has increased considerably. Most children with autism have digestive problems, this disorder is called leaky gut syndrome. With this digestive disorder, children with autism are advised to go on a gluten-free and casein-free (GFCF) diet. The aim of the study was the effectiveness of GFCF therapy in improving the ability of autistic children to follow VBA (attention ability, imitation ability and labeling ability).

Methods

The type of research is quasi-experimental, the one group pretest-posttest design and qualitative. The number of samples used were 7 children with a diagnosis of autism spectrum, aged 5-8 years, currently undergoing ABA therapy for at least 2 months, parents who were educated about the GFCF diet and willing to do it at home, had consumed the GFCF diet food rotation menu for at least 1 week. Purposive sampling is a data collection technique in this research, Milestones Assessment Screening before giving the GFCF diet, Vineland development and observation sheet development maps for children with special needs; Gluten free casein free diet food rotation menu; Measurement indicators include: Compliance and eye contact, imitation, and object labeling ability scales. This research was analyzed using t test.

Results

The results showed that giving gluten free and casein free was effective in increasing obedience and eye contact, imitation and labeling abilities in children with autism spectrum ($p = 0.00$ ($p < 0.05$)). Community participation in helping parents to be ready to accept, nurturing and educating children with special needs.

Conclusions

Support in the form of a good support system is very much needed by parents. The role of institutions is also needed in providing professional support capable of doing community service for education as well as for consultation related to the care and education of children with special needs.

Keywords: GFCF Diet, Autism, Compliance and Eye Contact, Imitation, Labeling

Coping Stress analysis of Students in a Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences during the Covid 19 Pandemic

Andi Dian Diarfah a , Syatirah Jalaluddinb , Azizah Nurdinb , Trisnawaty

Department of Midwifery, Faculty of Medicine and Health Science, Universitas Islam Negeri Alauddin, Makassar, Indonesia

Department of Medicine, Faculty of Medicine and Health Science, Universitas Islam Negeri Alauddin, Makassar, Indonesia

andi.dian@uin-alauddin.ac.id

Abatract

Background

The Covid-19 pandemic situation that has not subsided affects every sector of human life, including students. Stress is one of the most common psychological effects. Changes in the learning system with online methods which are expected to help the learning process run, sometimes also experience obstacles. There are network constraints, limited or wasteful data packets for online meetings, the difficulty of working on group assignments, and even giving too many assignments. Stress is an unavoidable condition. To reduce stress, a person tends to take "fight or flight" action.

Methods

A cross-sectional online survey of student in a Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences. Administered by an online questionnaire using ways of coping (revise) scale. A total of 427 respondent, used purposive sampling. Data were analyzed descriptively and then categorized based on the type of stress coping.

Results

We found that seven of the eight types of stress coping were dominated by moderate category students. However, it was found that medical and health science students used the self-blame type more and less than half used seeking social support and problem-focused coping.

Conclusions

Each student tends to use more than one type of stress coping. Skills in performing coping strategies are required.

KEYWORDS: Coping Stress; Self-Blame; Emotion-Focused Coping.

STRESS LEVEL ANALYSIS OF STUDENTS IN STATE UNIVERSITY DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

*Yudi Adnan¹, Nildawati¹, Fatmawati Mallapiang¹, Syarfaini¹, Anita Mariani¹, Tuti Alawiah¹, A. Irna Nurul Fuady Imran¹, Indah Cahyani Haris¹

¹Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Universitas Islam Negeri Alauddin Makassar, Makassar, Indonesia

yudi.adnan@uin-alauddin.ac.id

Abstract

Background

The very fast and widespread spread of Covid 19 has an impact on various sectors, so that governments in various countries carry out strategic policies, including in the education sector, by implementing online lectures.

Methods

The purpose of this study was to determine the stress level of students during online lectures during the COVID-19 pandemic. This study uses a quantitative research type with an observational analytic approach with a cross sectional study design. The population in this study were students from State Universities in South Sulawesi. The sample in this study were 133 respondents with accidental sampling method.

Results

From the results of statistical tests, it was found that most of the respondents had normal stress levels (42.9%), but there were categories of severe stress (8.3%) and very severe stress (1.5%). Age variable value p value = 0.301 > 0.05, gender p value = 0.172 > 0.05, from institution p value = 0.367 > 0.05, semester level p value = 0.474 > 0.05, study program p value = 0.199 > 0.05, and achievement index p value = 0.075.

Conclusions

There are obstacles faced by students such as non-existent networks, exhausted internet packages, homework that must be done too, and lecture assignments that accumulate causing them to experience stress.

Keywords: Stress Level; Students; Covid 19; University

The Determinants Overview of Survival For Breast Cancer Patients At X Hospital In 2018-2020

*Azrifula , Fatmawaty Mallapianga , Rini Jusriana , Nildawatia

Department of Public Health, Faculty of Medicine and Health Science, Universitas Islam Negeri Alauddin, Makassar, Indonesia

azriful@uin-alauddin.ac.id

Abstract

Background

The purpose of the study was to describe the determinants of survival for breast cancer patients at Hospital X Makassar City in 2018-2020.

Methods : Design of this study is an descriptive observational with a retrospective cohort method using secondary data from medical records of breast cancer patients at Hospital X Makassar City for the period January 2018-December 2020 (n=196).

Results

The average time span for breast cancer patients is 3.54 years with a minimum of 1 year and a maximum of 15 years. The average age of breast cancer patients is 48.9 years with a minimum age of 21 years and a maximum of 71 years. The initial age of the infected/detected patient, the average is 45.4 years with a minimum age of 19 years and a maximum of 67 years. Patients who survived were 90.3% (177 people). Breast cancer patients who survive more than the age group 50 years (93.4%), do not work (91.0%), have comorbidities (92.8%), have anemia (96.9%), early stage (94.8%), the location of clinical symptoms in the right breast (94.0%), early age detected/detected > 40 years (92.6%).

Conclusions

Age, education level, employment status, marital status, comorbid status, anemia, disease stage, location of clinical symptoms, and early age of breast cancer detection are determinants of breast cancer survival.

Keywords : Breast cancer; Survival; Determinant, Patients.

Adolescent's Activity Level and Eating Behaviour During Pandemic COVID-19: A Cross Sectional Study

Darmawansyih1 ,Andi Faradilah1, Andi Sitti Rahma1

School of Medicine, Universitas Islam Negeri Alauddin, Makassar, Indonesia

* darmawansyih@uin-alauddin.ac.id

Abstracts

Background

Pandemic COVID-19 have brought impact in education system into online method by applying social distancing and work for home regulation. Adolescent lifestyle is shifting to more sedentary by studying from home. Nevertheless, today fact shown that sedentary lifestyle is a bridge to obesity and more complicated disease.

Methods

We studied 754 adolescents who still follow online school. They fulfilled self-reported questionnaire to test their activity level, and eating habit during Pandemic. This study aimed to describe activity level and eating behaviours of adolescents during pandemic.

Result

We found that the low proportion of adolescent's activity level during pandemic. The most exercises preferred were walking (77,2%), jogging (40.9%), and bicycling (35.9%). Whereas, intake of soft drink and sweetened drink were considered high by 36.5% and 83 % of all adolescent participants.

Conclusion

This study implies the need for strategies to avoid increasing number of adolescents's low activity and high packaging food consumption in pandemic.

Keywords : eating behaviours, activity level, adolescent, COVID-19

THE EFFECT OF MAKASSAR LOCAL LANGUAGE AS A EDUTAINMENT MEDIA IN SEXUAL CHILD ABUSE PREVENTING

Aswadi^{1,2*}, Stang³, Suriah⁴, Nurhaedar Jafar⁵, Ridwan Amiruddin⁶, Sukri Palutturi⁷, Jayadi Nas⁸, Tri Krianto⁹, Sukfitrianty Syahrir¹⁰

¹ Department of Public Health Doctoral Student of Public Health Hasanuddin University, Makassar, Indonesia;

² Departement of Public Health Promotion, Faculty of Public Health, Pancasakti University, Makassar, Indonesia;

³ Department of Biostatistics and Demographics, Faculty of Public Health, Hasanuddin University, Makassar, Indonesia;

⁴ Department of Health Promotion, Faculty of Public Health, Hasanuddin University, Makassar Indonesia;

⁵ Department of of Nutrition Science, Faculty of Public Health, Hasanuddin University, Makassar, Indonesia;

⁶ Department of Epidemiology, Faculty of Public Health, Hasanuddin University, Makassar Indonesia;

⁷ Administration Department and Health Policy, Faculty of Community Health, Hasanuddin University,

⁸ Department of Political Science and Government, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Hasanuddin University.

⁹ Department of Health Promotion, Faculty of Public Health Indonesia University,

¹⁰Departmen of Public Health, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Alauddin Islamic State University, Makassar, Indonesia

aswadi19k@student.unhas.ac.id

Abstract

Background

Child sexual abuse (CSA) is a global social problem associated with a number of negative consequences. The prevalence of child sexual abuse in Indonesia is 7.1% for girls and 6.0% for boys. Based on data on sexual harassment in Indonesia from 2013 to 2016, the victims with the highest percentage were children aged 4–9 years (41%). This study aims to determine the effect of local language edutainment in preventing sexual abuse in children.

Methods

The type of research used is quantitative with a pretest-posttest design with a control group. This study was divided into two groups, namely control and intervention. The population of this study were children in grades 3 and 4. The sample size for each group was 33 respondents so that the total sample was 66 respondents. The researcher uses a sampling technique in the form of purposive sampling

Results

This study showed that the level and attitude in the treatment group and control group before and before providing information through offline edutainment media with the local Makassar language experienced a significant increase or it could be said that there was an influence between providing information through counseling and the level of student knowledge in prevention efforts child sexual abuse with p value < 0.05.

Keywords: sexual abuse, edutainment media, children

THE EFFECT OF A HIGH FAT HIGH SUGAR DIET ON HISTOLOGICAL APPEARANCE IN THE LIVER OF WISTART RATS DURING INFANCY PERIOD

Mohammad Ikbali, G¹, Jelita Inayah, S², Rosdianah, R³

¹Student of Medical Education, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Universitas Islam Negeri Alauddin, Makassar

^{2,3}Department of Medical Education, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Universitas Islam Negeri Alauddin, Makassar

jelita.inayah@uin-alauddin.ac.id

Abstract

Background

Non Alcoholic Fatty Liver Disease (NAFLD) is a degenerative disease that is closely related to obesity. This disease does not only affect in adults, but can also attack children with the highest prevalence of obesity in adolescents. This is influenced by lifestyle patterns and daily food consumption. The purpose of this study was to see the effect of giving a high-fat, high-sugar diet to histological image of wistar rats liver with control group. And the comparison the liver weight of the treatment group and the control group.

Method

This study is a laboratory experimental with 8 white rats (*Rattus Novergicus*) Wistar strain aged 8 weeks with a body weight of 180 grams and adapted for 2 weeks and divided into 2 groups, namely the treatment group (feeding with high fat diet and high sugar drinks) and control group (standard feed and drink) with ad libitum feeding and drinking for 7 weeks. Data analysis was performed using the Independent T test.

Results

The mean ratio of liver weight was greater in the treatment group (A) by 12.75 grams compared to the control group by 9.25 grams. The percentage of liver cell damage in the treatment group was greater than the control group with an average value of the treatment group (A) by 91.10% and the control group (B) by 4.07% ($p = 0.000$).

Conclusion

The treatment of a high-fat, high-sugar diet can affect changes in the liver image of wistar rats with the highest percentage of damage in the treatment group compared to the control group and also affected the highest liver weight in the treatment group compared to the control group.

Keywords: NAFLD, high fat diet, high sugar diet.

CASE REPORT OF THE USE OF BUPIVACAINE AND EPINEPHRINE INFILTRATION AFTER CAESAREAN SECTION PROCEDURE

Kartika Handayani¹, Nursuryawirawan², Syatirah Jalaluddin¹, Nildawati³, Azizah Nurdin¹, Dachlia Sri Sakti¹

¹School of Medicine, Universitas Islam Negeri Alauddin, Makassar, Indonesia

²Faculty Of Medicine, Hasanuddin University, Makassar, Indonesia

³School of Public Health, Universitas Islam Negeri Alauddin, Makassar, Indonesia

syatirahjalaluddin@gmail.com

Abstract

Background

Currently, delivery by caesarean section is increasingly performed. In some countries in South America, 80% of delivery cases are completed by caesarean section for medical or physiological reasons. Aims studi to explore the use of bupivacaine and epinephrine infiltration after caesarean section procedure

Method

Used case report design

Result

Case Presentation from two cases, we found that the first patient had mild pain, with the VAS in the first 24 hours ranging between 0-3/10. There was no disturbance in her daily activities. Meanwhile, the second patient had moderate pain eight hours after the surgery, with VAS 4/10 when moving. There was a reduction in pain severity during assessment in the 12th and 24th hours, with VAS 2/10.

Conclusions

Overall, patients in their first 24 hours after surgery can still carry out their daily activities without complaints, where the pain is still within the patient's tolerance limit.

Keywords: Infiltration; Bupivacaine; Epinephrine; Caesarean section

Blood Pressure Changes in Elderly Hypertension: The Effect of Slow Deep Breathing Exercise

Muh. Anwar Hafid^a, Harmawati.H^b

^a Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences Alauddin State Islamic University Makassar

^b Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences Alauddin State Islamic University Makassar

muhammadanwarhafid1562@gmail.com

Abstract

Introduction

When hypertension is not properly treated, consequences like heart failure, renal failure, and stroke can develop as a result of high blood pressure. One condition that has high mortality and morbidity rates among the elderly is hypertension.

Method

The method of research is quasi-experimental. Slow Deep Breathing Exercise is the research's independent variable, while the respondent's blood pressure is its dependent variable. To choose the sample in accordance with the inclusion criteria, a purposive sampling strategy was employed. One treatment group received slow deep breathing exercises as treatment material. The pretest and posttest were administered at the first meeting and the final meeting.

Results

According to the results of the Paired Sample T Test, the respondent's average blood pressure before receiving treatment was 147.60 mmHg, and after receiving treatment, it was 130.00 mmHg with a significance value of p value $0.02 < 0.05$. It is therefore possible to draw the conclusion that providing Slow Deep Breathing Exercise has a significant impact on blood pressure changes.

Conclusion

It can be concluded that slow deep breathing exercises have an impact on blood pressure control because there were six people (60.0%) with hypertension prior to the Slow Deep Breathing Exercise intervention and three people (30.0%) afterwards.

Keywords: Blood Pressure; Hypertension; Slow Deep Breathing Exercise, Elderly; High Blood Pressure.

Acceptance and commitment therapy islamic approach improve the psychological flexibility of patients with mental disorders

Rasmawati^{a*}, Fauziah Nur^a, Sri Nurjannah^a

^aDepartment of Nursing, Faculty of Medicine and Health Science, Universitas Islam Negeri Alauddin, Makassar, Indonesia

rasmawati.ners@uin-alauddin.ac.id

Abstract

Objective

Patients with mental disorders experience disturbances in thoughts, feelings, and behavior, so they have several psychological problems such as inadequate emotional regulation and lack of flexibility to adapt to the conditions experienced. One of the psychotherapies that can be used is acceptance and commitment therapy with an Islamic approach. The principle of this therapy is to accept the current condition of having a mental disorder by surrendering to Allah SWT and committing to being more active in achieving healing by endeavoring. This study aims to determine the effect of applying ACT using an Islamic approach to the psychological flexibility of patients with mental disorders.

Methods

This research was a quasi-experiment one-group pre-post-test design. This study involved 31 patients with mental disorders who were treated at the Dadi Hospital in South Sulawesi Province, were Muslim, and had good insight. ACT using the Islamic approach was given in four sessions. The data was collected with a demographic data questionnaire and the Acceptance and Action Questionnaire – II (AAQ-II) and then analyzed using the Paired T-Test with a significance level of $\alpha=0.05$.

Result

The majority of respondents are male (87.1%), unmarried (71%), and working (68.1%). The analysis showed an increase in the psychological flexibility of patients with mental disorders after ACT with an Islamic approach ($p\text{-value} = <0.001$).

Conclusion

ACT with an Islamic approach can improve the psychological flexibility of patients with mental disorders, so nurses need to apply ACT as a therapy modality for patients with mental disorders.

KEYWORDS: Acceptance and commitment therapy; patients with mental disorders; Psychological flexibility; Islam.

Phytochemical identification and DPPH free radical scavenging activity of ethyl acetate and n-hexane soluble fractions of Zingiber zerumbet (L). Roscoe ex Sm. Rhizome

Haeria Doloking*, Mukhriani, Rima Amalia, Andri Anugrah Pratama

Department of Pharmacy, Faculty of Medical and Health Sciences,
Universitas Islam Negeri Alauddin Makassar

*haeria.doloking@uin-alauddin.ac.id

Abstract

Background

Zingiber zerumbet is a member of the Zingiberaceae family with various therapeutic potentials. This study aims to determine the phytochemical compounds in the ethyl acetate-soluble and n-hexane-soluble fractions of the Zingiber zerumbet rhizome and its antioxidant potential.

Methods

Identification of secondary metabolite content using the chemical reaction method of the alkaloids, saponins, flavonoids, polyphenols, tannins, and steroids/triterpenoids. Meanwhile, the potential antioxidant assay was carried out based on its ability to reduce DPPH free radicals.

Result

The test results revealed the presence of polyphenolic/tannin content in the ethyl acetate-soluble fraction and alkaloids and flavonoids in the n-hexane-soluble fraction. These findings are directly proportional to the free radical scavenging activity of ethyl acetate-soluble fractions, n-hexane-soluble fractions, and vitamin C (standard antioxidant), 69,476; 77.780, and 7.79 ppm, respectively.

Conclusion

These findings suggest that both fractions are suitable natural antioxidant sources.

KEYWORDS: flavonoids; polyphenolic; vitamin C; extract

The Relationship Between Murattal Therapy Intervention Time and Change in Blood Pressure in Patients with Decreased Consciousness

*Risnah¹, Musdalifah², Muhammad Irwan³

^{1,2}Department of Nursing, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences of
Alauddin Islamic State University

³Department of Nursing, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universitas Sulawesi Barat

risnah@uni-alauddin.ac.id

Abstract

Background

In the Intensive Care Unit, it was found that many patients were in a state of decreased consciousness and changes in blood pressure were one of the indicators. Murattal therapy intervention in nursing has had a good effect on optimizing health services. This study aimed to determine the relationship between the times of murattal therapy intervention and changes in blood pressure in patients with decreased consciousness.

Methods

This study was carried out in the Intensive Care Unit of Labuang Baji Hospital, Makassar. By using the purposive sampling technique, 24 respondents were obtained. Data were collected using observation sheets—and then analyzed using Chi-square. The blood pressure data of each respondent were taken three times, namely in the morning, afternoon and evening—before and after listening to the murattal Al-Qur'an for 15 minutes.

Result

The results show that there is a relationship between changes in blood pressure in the morning, afternoon and evening—before and after the murattal therapy intervention in patients with decreased consciousness with $p < 0.005$.

Conclusion

From the results, it can be concluded that murattal therapy intervention is associated with changes in blood pressure, namely in the morning, afternoon and evening. So it is recommended that nurses who carry out nursing care in the Intensive Care Unit can perform murattal therapy intervention regularly in the morning, afternoon and evening to patients with decreased consciousness to normalize their blood pressure.

KEYWORDS : Blood pressure, Consciousness, Murattal therapy, Time

Relationship between Self-Efficacy and Spiritual Religious Coping to Stress in Housewives with Hypertension South Sulawesi

Nurul Khusnul Khotimah^a, Rasdiyanah^b

^{a,b} Department of Nursing, Faculty of Medicine and Health Science, Universitas Islam Negeri Alauddin, Makassar, Indonesia

nurul.khusnul@uin-alauddin@gmail.com

Abstract

Background

Self-efficacy in hypertensive patients is still relatively low, especially for sodium consumption. In addition to self-efficacy, one of the important elements that influence health conditions is one's religious or spirituality. Stress is one of the factors that cause hypertension. This study aims to determine the relationship between self-efficacy and spiritual coping with stress in housewives with hypertension.

Methods

This study uses an analytical design with a cross-sectional approach. This research was conducted from September 2021 to December 2021 in South Sulawesi. The sample size in this study was 246 housewives with hypertension. Univariate analysis to see the frequency or distribution of data and bivariate analysis to see the relationship between variables using multiple regression test because the independent variable is more than 1 variable.

Results

The t-test in Regression aims to determine the effect of the independent variables partially (on their own) on the dependent variable. The result is Sig < Alpha Research ($0.002 < 0.05$), religious spirituality partially has a significant effect on stress. Based on the results of data analysis, it was found that self-efficacy and spiritual coping had a simultaneous relationship with stress levels in housewives who had hypertension. The strength of the relationship is 24.3% and the remaining 75.7% is influenced by other factors.

Conclusion

There is a simultaneous or concurrent relationship between self-efficacy and religious spirituality with household stress levels with a relationship strength of 0.243 (24.3%).

KEYWORDS: Self-efficacy, Spiritual Religious Coping, Stress, hypertensive

Comparison of nutritional value of biscuits based on Ajwa dates and Khalas dates

Syamsul Alam¹, Hasbi Ibrahim², Yessy Kurniati³,

¹ Public Health Study Program, Universitas Islam Negeri Alauddin, Makassar, Indonesia

² Public Health Study Program, Universitas Islam Negeri Alauddin, Makassar, Indonesia

³Public Health Study Program, Universitas Islam Negeri Alauddin, Makassar, Indonesia

yessy.kurniati@uin-alauddin.ac.id

Abstract

Background

Dates are one of the most beneficial foods. Dates have various types, including Ajwa dates and Khalas dates which have very different prices. Ajwa dates are much more expensive than Khalas dates. One way to increase the consumption of dates is by substituting them for food, for example, biscuits. This study wanted to compare the nutritional content of biscuits that were substituted with Ajwa dates and Khalas dates.

Methods

This research was conducted using pure experimental methods. The ingredients for the biscuits were replaced with Ajwa and Khalas dates with a concentration of 10% each. The biscuits were then analyzed for their nutritional content.

Result

The results showed that the Ajwa dates contain 71.70% carbohydrates, 14.64% fat, 6.36% protein, and 17.85 ppm iron. While Khalas date biscuits contain 69.16% carbohydrates, 12.08% fat, 10.81% protein, and 15.22 ppm iron. It appears that the Ajwa date biscuits contain higher carbohydrates, fat, and iron, but the Khalas date biscuits contain higher protein.

Conclusion

Biscuits made from Ajwa dates and Khalas dates can be a functional food that is rich in benefits.

Keywords: Ajwa, Biscuit, Dates, Food, Khalas

Relationship between Family Support and Quality of Life for the Elderly in the Working Area of Samata Health Center, Gowa Regency

Aidah Fitriani^{a,*}, Ghina Syafira Yulianti Syam^b, Syisnawati^c, Eny Sutria^d

^{a-d}Department of nursing, Faculty of Medicine and Health Science, Universitas Islam Negeri Alauddin, Makassar, Indonesia

aidah.fitriani@uin-alauddin.ac.id

Abstract

Background

The final stage of the life process is called the elderly, at this time, a person experiences changes that result in bio, psycho, social, and spiritual declines that occur naturally due to the aging process. This decline in function can affect the quality of life of the elderly, one of the factors that can affect the quality of life of the elderly is family support. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between family support and the quality of life of the elderly in the working area of the Samata Public Health Center, Gowa Regency.

Method

The design in this research is a descriptive correlation with the cross-sectional approach. The sample used in this study was the elderly, as many as 94 people. The instruments used in this study were family support questionnaires and WHOQL OLD. Data were analyzed using the chi-square test.

Results

The study's results found a relationship between family support and the quality of life of the elderly with $p = 0.000$. This means a significant relationship exists between family support and the quality of life of the elderly in the Samata Health Center Working Area.

Conclusion

This study concludes that good family support can improve the quality of life of the elderly. Therefore, families are expected to provide support to the elderly so that they have a good quality of life.

Keywords: Family Support, Quality of Life for the Elderly

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE DIMENSIONS OF RELIGIOSITY WITH THE INCIDENCE OF DEPRESSION IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

Satrianegara, Muhammad Fais¹, Yessy, Kurniati²

^{1,2} Universitas Islam Negeri Alauddin

yessy.kurniati@uin-alauddin.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Background

The incidence of depression in students showed an increase during the covid 19 pandemic. One aspect related to depression is religiosity. This study aims to see the relationship between the dimensions of religiosity with the incidence of depression in college students

Methods

This research is a quantitative research with a cross sectional design. The population of this study were students of the Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences UIN Alauddin Makassar. Sample selection was done by accidental sampling and obtained a sample of 328 people. The incidence of depression was measured by the DASS 21 questionnaire and religiosity was measured by a previously validated questionnaire. Data analysis was carried out with the SPSS program using the chi square test with a significance of $p < 0.05$.

Results

The results showed that the dimensions of religiosity related to depression were the dimensions of belief ($p=0.042$), while other dimensions of religiosity, namely ritual ($p=0.081$), practice ($p=0.219$), intellectual ($p=0.249$) and appreciation ($p=0.488$), were not associated with the incidence of depression in students .

Conclusions

Efforts are needed based on strengthening the belief dimension to prevent depression in students

Keywords: mental, health, depression, religiosity, dimensions

DESCRIPTION OF BASIC SANITATION IN MACCINI BAJI HAMLET TAKALAR DISTRICT IN 2022

Yusma Indah Jayadi, Yudi Adnan, Tiara Hasdin, Siti Izzah Fauziah, Annisa Nuryasmin

Public Health Study Program, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Alauddin State Islamic University Makassar

yusmaindahji@gmail.com

Abstract

Background

Sanitation of a clean and healthy environment is very important in the prevention of various diseases and can improve the health status of the community.

Methods

This research is observational using a descriptive approach that describes the condition of environmental sanitation. Data was collected by using interview techniques and also direct observation using a questionnaire. The study population was all heads of families (KK) living in the hamlet of Maccini Baji, Ujung Baji Village, Sanrobone District, Takalar Regency totaling 135 families.

Result

Respondents in this study amounted to 135 houses stairs . Of the 135 households, 68.9% used tap water/PDAM as a source of drinking water, 10.4% did not have a latrine, 81.5% households using public toilets if latrines are not available, 85.2% do not have SPAL, 54.1% dispose of waste water around the house, 31.1% no trash can, 71.1% have the type of open trash can, 44.4% of waste handling methods are disposed of into rivers/seas/ditches, 20.7% do not have a septic tank, 96.3% frequency of cleaning livestock cages per month is 0-15 times, and 50.4% has ventilation with an area of <10% floor area.

Conclusion

Directions and motivations from the local government regarding the availability of latrines, waste water sewers (SPAL), trash cans, septic tanks as well as counseling or socialization about waste handling and waste water disposal can be carried out at every village activity in collaboration with village cadres and Mutual cooperation activities can also be carried out regularly every month.

Keywords: Basic Sanitation, Maccini Baji Hamlet, SPAL, Latrine

Evaluation of Additional Feeding Program (AFP) for Pregnant Women in Preventing Stunting at Pattalassang Public Health in Covid-19

Yusma Indah Jayadi , Titah Nurul Lathifah Tahar , Roza Qoni Hadza , Dian Yuliawati Darwis, Muh. Ridwan, Shara Akviani

Department of Public Health, Faculty of Medicine and Health Science, Alauddin State Islamic University, Makassar, Indonesia

titahlathifahh@gmail.com

Abstract

Background

Chronic Energy Deficiency (CDE) in pregnant women causes a pregnant woman to have abortion, bleeding, infection, low birth weight, and indirect natural causes. Therefore, the Additional Feeding Program (AFP) is expected to be one of the solutions to this problem. An evaluation study related to the AFP was held for pregnant women. This study aims to evaluate the empowerment program related to AFP for pregnant women at risk of CDE at the Patalassang Health Center, Gowa.

Methods

This research was held at the 7th -11th of March in 2022. The subjects are the nutritions, village midwives and posyandu cadres. In this research, the data instrument used interview guide, observation, questionnaire form and documentation. The data analysis was carried out by means of a written transcription of the results from the interviews obtained, grouped according to their respective fields and interpreting the data in a narrative and manner then comparing them with the Ministry of Health standards and the others.

Result

The implementation of the AFP in general done well. In the input, it was found that the implementation of the AFP at the Pattalassang Health Center was still constrained by the quality and quantity of the nutritions. The availability of facilities, funds and materials in general are adequate. Regarding process indicators, its good implementation, the distribution of AFP for pregnant women has been considered. As for the output, the evaluation of the monitoring process still needs to be improved.

Conclusion

Based on the results of the evaluation, it is still necessary to improve efforts to fulfill the quality and quantity of human resources as well as in the implementation of recording and reporting.

Keywords: Evaluation, Additional Feeding (AF), Pregnant Women, Stunting

Implementation of Hospital Implementation Based on Sharia Principles: A Study on Sitti Khadijah Hospital

Samra, Insyirah¹, Yusuf, Nurfaizah², Islam, Fahrul³, Arranury, Zilfadhilah
Alauddin State Islamic University, Makassar

syrunginsyirah@gmail.com

Abstract

Background

Health services with sharia principles are a reference for hospitals, especially Islamic hospitals. RSIA sitti khadijah is an Islamic hospital that provides services according to Sharia principles, although not fully. Analyze how the concept of Sharia and the implementation of sharia principles at the Sitti Khadijah Hospital based on the DSN-MUI fatwa no. 107/DSN-MUI/X/2016 concerning guidelines for implementation based on Sharia principles

Methods

This research method uses a qualitative approach with a descriptive analysis approach. The informants in this study were Head of finance, Head of General Administration, Head of Environmental Health, Spiritual Guidance Staff, Nursing Staff, Nutritionist Staff, Pharmacist Staff of RSIA Sitti Khadijah.

Results

RSIA Sitti Khadijah is an Islamic Hospital but has not become a sharia hospital but there are several parts of the hospital that refer to sharia principles such as in the field of services that provide spiritual services for patients, providing Islamic education services about patient jurisprudence such as prayer, tayammum, clean and wear the hijab. separate rooms for male and female patients, as well as examinations on patients who are carried out according to gender.

Conclusions

RSIA Sitti Khadijah Is an Islamic Hospital but has not become a sharia hospital although there are some that refer to sharia principles such as sharia elements in services that provide spiritual services for patients, Islamic education services about patient jurisprudence such as prayer, tayammum, purification and using the hijab.

Keywords: Implementation, Hospital, Islamic Service, Sharia Principle

THE MANAGEMENT OF FOOD AT FAISAL ISLAMIC HOSPITAL UJUNG PANDANG

Aulia Ananda Asysyfa¹, Putri Amelia², Andi Ulfa Febrianti³, Dwi Afika⁴, Nirwana⁵, Ichsanul Ahkam⁶, Syamsul Alam⁷

Public Health Departement, Universitas Islam Negeri Alauddin Makassar

auliaanandaa14@gmail.com/

Abstract

Background

Institutional and industrial food administration is an integrated program consisting of planning, procurement, storage, processing of food ingredients and serving or serving food on a large scale. This food organization activity must be guided by PGRS to ensure quality food so that patients can speed up the process. the healing. This study aims to determine how the management of the implementation and service of food in the nutrition installation at the Faisal Islamic Hospital

Methods

This research is a type of qualitative research with a descriptive approach that describes the implementation of management in food service activities at the Nutrition Installation of Faisal Islamic Hospital.

Result

Implementation of management in food delivery activities at the Nutrition Installation of Faisal Islamic Hospital which includes the menu planning process, food budget planning, planning for food needs, procurement of food ingredients, receipt of food ingredients, storage of food ingredients, processing of foodstuffs and full distribution of food is not fully in accordance with the PGRS steps that have been set.

Conclusions

Food service management at the Faisal Islamic Hospital has met all the requirements for food service management, even though the number of existing patients decreased during the pandemic which resulted in grocery shopping activities turning into a household shopping system.

Keywords : Nutrition Installation, Management, Food Administration

Evaluation of the Mental Health Program in the Samata Community Health Center

Andi Syamsiah Adha, Yusma Indah Jayadi, Andi Assyifa Mappadeceng Okarniatif, Putri Alifia Rezkiyanti, Zulfa Husain.

Public Health Departement, Universitas Islam Negeri Alauddin Makassar

yusmaindahji@gmail.com

Abstract

Background

Mental health problems in society cannot be underestimated. Many cases of mental disorders escape the attention of the family. Thus, it is necessary to create regional conditions that are alert to the mental health of its citizens. It is necessary to involve the local village community in an effort to achieve the goal. Community empowerment strategies are useful for identifying, overcoming mental health problems and maintaining mental health in their area. Community empowerment is a process of developing the potential of both the knowledge and skills of the community so that they are able to control themselves and be involved in meeting their own needs.

Method

This is done to find out how programs and plans related to mental health are carried out at the Samata Health Center. In addition, this can be used as material for improving the quality of the programs implemented, as well as the effectiveness of the programs in the future, both similar programs being implemented and those that will be implemented. The type of research used in this study is an evaluation with a qualitative method obtained through in-depth interviews, observation, document review, as well as online interview conducted via WhatsApp call.

Results

The results obtained from in-depth interviews with Samata Health Center officers that the human resources involved in mental health programs are 4 people who come from mental health program implementers, doctors, cadres, nurses. Based on the results of research conducted at the Samata Health Center, it was found that the availability of facilities to support mental health programs at the Samata Health Center was not good enough. The budget received by the Samata Health Center in carrying out the mental health program comes from the BOK (Health Operational Assistance) and JKN funds.

Conclusion

Samata Health Center has been able to provide medicines with sufficient criteria. However, if the patient has experienced a severe mental disorder and it is no longer resolved, then the patient will be referred to a hospital for more serious treatment.

Keywords: Mental health cadres; Cadre performance; Mental health problems.

Counseling and Planting of Pilot Family Medicinal Plants (Toga) as Education of Toga Utilization In Jambua Hamlet, Maros Regency

Ansyar, Dian Ihwana¹, Istiqamah, Annisa Suci², Haegar, Muhammad³, Susilawaty, Andi⁴

¹Epidemiology Department, Faculty of Medicine and Health Science, UIN Alauddin Makassar University/ Institute

^{2,3}Health Promotion Department, Faculty of Medicine and Health Science, UIN Alauddin Makassar

⁴Environmental Health Department, Faculty of Medicine and Health Science, UIN Alauddin Makassar University/ Institute

Annisaistiqamahap@gmail.com

Abstract

Background

Utilization of family medicinal plants (Toga) is an alternative treatment and self-care using medicinal plants. 90.3% of the people in Jambua hamlet consume homemade herbs. However, it turns out that the majority of people in Jambua hamlet do not know that homemade herbs include the use of toga and about 53.8% of people do not use family medicinal plants.

Method

This research is a quasi-experimental quantitative research with one group pretest-posttest design. The research instrument used in the pretest-posttest was a structured questionnaire. The research sample was 15 people in Jambua Hamlet who were selected by purposive sampling.

Results

Knowledge of family medicinal plants (Toga) before counseling was 75% had good knowledge, while after counseling, 95% had good knowledge. The results of the Paired t-Test analysis showed that there was a significant difference in knowledge before and after counseling with p-value = 0.000. This proves that the counseling on the use of Family Medicinal Plants has a fairly good influence on the people of Jambua hamlet. The extension intervention was supported by the planting pilot family medicinal plants carried out at a strategic location in Jambua Hamlet. Medicinal plants grown include lemongrass, ginger, turmeric, galangal, ginger, and cat's whiskers (java tea). The medicinal plants planted are easy to grow in this area and the seeds are easy to find.

Conclusion

Community knowledge regarding the types and benefits of family medicinal plants is very important to increase the use of family medicinal plants because by looking at the potential of the Jambua hamlet area, there are many family medicinal plants that need to be utilized by the community.

Keywords: Knowledge, Utilization, Family medicinal plants

THE FACTORS INFLUENCING MOTHERS' BEHAVIOUR ON THEIR ANTENATAL CARE VISITS IN THE HEALTH CENTER OF BULUROKENG IN 2020

Najdwah Emilia¹, Purnamaniswaty Yunus², Azizah Nurdin³, Arlina Wiyata Gama⁴, Siti Aisyah Kara⁵

¹Undergraduate Medical Study Program, Medical Faculty of State Islamic Alauddin University Makassar, Makassar, Indonesia

²Biomedical Department, Medical Faculty of State Islamic Alauddin University Makassar, Makassar, Indonesia

³Biomedical Department, Medical Faculty of State Islamic Alauddin University Makassar, Makassar, Indonesia

⁴Biomedical Department, Medical Faculty of State Islamic Alauddin University Makassar, Makassar, Indonesia

⁵Sharia and Law Faculty of Alauddin State Islamic University Makassar, Makassar, Indonesia

70600117018@uin-alauddin.ac.id

Abstract

Background

Maternal mortality is a death caused by all matters related to and or aggravated by pregnancy nor its handling. As for one of the efforts to degrade the maternal mortality rate is by carrying out a complete of ANC checkup in accordance with the established integrated standards. This research aimed to find out the factors influenced the accuracy of antenatal care visits at Bulurokeng health center, Biringkanaya sub-district, Makassar, South Sulawesi in 2020.

Method

The researcher applied observational design in survey qualitative method. The approach conducted in this research was cross-sectional. The population observed were the mothers who had a complete ANC checkup at Bulurokeng health center during January to December in 2020. They consisted of 302 mothers. The sampling technique applied was simple random sampling with total sample of 100 mothers.

Result

The result was analyzed by using SPSS in chi square test. In this research, the researcher obtained $p = 0,0001$ ($<0,05$) as a value of knowledge variable on the accuracy of ANC visits. $p = 0,029$ ($<0,05$) as a value of attitude variable on the accuracy of ANC visits. $p = 0,032$ ($<0,05$) as a value of husband support variable on the accuracy of ANC visits. Then $p = 0,041$ ($<0,05$) as a value of affordability variable on the accuracy of ANC visits.

Conclusion

Based on those values, the researcher concluded that there was a relationship between knowledge, attitude, husband support, and affordability variable toward the accuracy of ANC visits.

Keywords: Antenatal care, accuracy visits, knowledge, knowledge, husband support, affordability.

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE MOTHERS' AWARENESS AND THE COMPLIANCE ON ATTENDING IMMUNIZATION BASED ON SCHEDULE DURING PANDEMIC IN RAPPOCINI DISTRICT

Cani Hasim¹, Azizah Nurdin², A. Tihardimanto³, Purnamaniswaty⁴, Mukhtar Lutfi⁵

¹Undergraduate Medical Study Program, Medical Faculty of State Islamic Alauddin University Makassar, Makassar, Indonesia

^{2,3,4} Biomedical Department, Medical Faculty of State Islamic Alauddin University Makassar, Makassar, Indonesia

⁵Fakultas Syariah dan Hukum Universitas Islam Negeri Alauddin Makassar, Makassar, Indonesia Program Studi Pendidikan Dokter, Fakultas Kedokteran dan Kesehatan, UIN Alauddin Makassar

canihasim44@gmail.com

Abstract

Objective

This study investigates the relationship between maternal awareness and adherence to the immunization schedule during the pandemic in Rappocini District.

Methods

This research is a quantitative research with an analytical research design through a cross sectional study approach. The population in this study were all mothers who brought their children for immunization at the puskesmas where the sample obtained was 127 respondents. This research uses purposive sampling technique, the data is processed using SPSS with chi-square test.

Results

The study obtained a p-value of 0.024 (<0.05), which means that there is a relationship between awareness and adherence to the immunization schedule during the pandemic in Rappocini sub-district.

Conclusion

In this study there is a relationship between awareness and adherence to the immunization schedule.

Keywords: Immunization, Awareness, Immunization Schedule Compliance

ACTIVITY TEST OF Ethanol EXTRACT of HORSEWHIP (*Stachytarpheta jamaicensis* L. Vahl) LEAVES AS ANTIDIARE

Syamsuri Syakri, Munifah Wahyuddin, Bs. Titi Haerana, Dian Rezki Wijaya

Pharmacy Study Program at State Islamic University Alauddin Makassar
Public Health Study Program at State Islamic University Alauddin Makassar

jasminsilviaafif@gmail.com

Abstract

Background

Diarrhea is a disease characterized by an increase in the frequency of diarrhea and a decrease in stool consistency that occurs three or more times per day. Every year, diarrhea becomes one of the main health problems in developing countries, including Indonesia. Indonesian people still often use plants as traditional medicine, including horse whip leaves. Horse whip leaves contain chemical compounds called tannins that can work as an astringent, which is to shrink the intestinal mucous membrane, thereby reducing diarrheal fluid expenditure. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of 96% ethanol extract of horse whip leaves in the treatment of diarrhea in mice induced by castor oil.

Method

Experimental research design using test animals 25 mice which were divided into 5 groups. The negative control group received Na-CMC treatment, the treatment group of ethanol extract of horse whip leaves at a dose of 200 mg/KgBW, 400 mg/KgBW, 600 mg/KgBW, and a positive control group in the form of Loperamide. Parameters observed were onset, frequency of diarrhea and stool consistency for 5 hours. The data were analyzed using One-way ANOVA test and continued with the Tuckey Post Hoc test.

Results

The antidiarrheal effect test of horse whip leaf on male mice showed that doses of 200, 400 and 600 mg/kgBW had antidiarrheal effects by showing a significant difference with the negative control ($p < 0.05$) based on stool consistency parameters. Meanwhile, on the parameters of onset and frequency of diarrhea, ethanol extract of horse whip leaves at a dose of 600 mg/KgBW was effective as an antidiarrheal because it did not have a significant difference ($p > 0.05$) with the positive control.

Conclusion

Based on the results of the study showed that horse whip leaves have an antidiarrheal effect. Increasing the dose of the extract enhances the antidiarrheal effect.

Keywords: Antidiarrhea, Ethanol extract of horse whip leaves, Castor oil, One-way ANOVA

Analysis of Absorption and Molecular Docking of Curcumin Compounds As Inhibitors Of NF-Kb For In Silico Anti-Breast Cancer Drug Candidates

Endang Adillah, Syamsuri Syakri, Surya Ningsi Karlina Amir Tahir, Bs. Titi Haerana, Dian Rezki Wijaya

Department of Pharmacy, Faculty of Medicine and Health Science, Universitas Islam Negeri Alauddin, Makassar, Indonesia

Department of Public Health, Faculty of Medicine and Health Science, Universitas Islam Negeri Alauddin, Makassar, Indonesia

Abstract

Background

Molecular docking of curcumin ligands and the NF-Kb protein, as well as understanding the Lipinski rule of five to describe these molecules, can allow them to move across cell membranes via passive diffusion. The goal of this research is to see if curcumin molecules may be employed as breast cancer treatments.

Method

The in silico method with molecular docking was used, as well as tethering curcumin ligands that have the potential to be NF-Kb inhibitors, using several programs such as Autodock Vina (PyRx), Yasara, PyMol, and Discovery Studio 2019, as well as tethering curcumin ligands that have the potential to be NF-Kb inhibitors.

Results

Gbind had the greatest value of -6.2 kcal/mol when docked with the target protein Nuclear Factor Kappa Beta (2DBF). The Lipinski rule of five test was used to determine the absorption qualities of substances in the body using these potential ligands. Lipinski rule of five molecular weight 368 g/mol 500 g/mol, hydrogen bond donor 2 5, hydrogen bond acceptor 6 10, Log P 3.369898 > 5, and molar refraction 102.016571 in the 40-130 range.

Conclusion

Curcumin satisfies Lipinski's criteria and hence has the potential to be classified as a drug.

KEYWORD: Breast Cancer; Curcumin; In Silico; Lipinski; NF-Kb

Analysis of Oral Hygiene Interventions Using Chlorhexidine to Reduce the Incidence of Ventilator-Associated Pneumonia (VAP) in the Intensive Care Unit (ICU) Wahidin Sudirohusodo Hospital

Riyadhatul Jinan, Wahdaniah, Eva Yustilawati, Ilhamsyah

¹Nursing Study Program Faculty of Medicine & Health Sciences Alauddin State Islamic University Makassar Jln.HM Yasin LimpoNo. 36 Ex. Romang Polong Kec. Somba Opu Kab. GowaSouth Sulawesi

atunjinan@gmail.com

Abstract

Background

Pneumonia is the 5th cause of death worldwide that affects the lower respiratory tract (lungs) precisely in the alveoli caused by several microorganisms such as viruses, bacteria, and fungi. One type of pneumonia is Ventilator Associated Pneumonia (VAP) which occurs after 48 hours of being treated in the ICU. It is the most common cause of death found in the ICU. Based on research that oral hygiene using chlorhexidine can minimize the incidence of VAP because it can reduce bacterial colonization in the oropharynx and reduce aspiration rates. To analyze verbal hygiene intervention using chlorhexidine to reduce the incidence of ventilator-associated pneumonia (VAP) in the ICU room of Wahidin Sudirohusodo Hospital.

Method

This study is a case study in patients undergoing prolonged bed rest with the installation of a ventilator in the ICU room of Wahidin Sudirohusodo Hospital.

Results

There was a change in mucosal plaque status in patients who had long bed rest with the installation of a ventilator which was measured using the Mucosa Plaque Score after being carried out for three days with oral hygiene intervention using chlorhexidine 0.2% Conclusion: Oral hygiene using chlorhexidine is effectively used to reduce the risk the incidence of VAP in patients with prolonged bed rest in the ICU. The results of this study serve as a reference for nurses in providing independent nursing interventions to patients who experience prolonged bed rest in the ICU. There is a change in mucosal plaque status in patients who have long bed rest with the installation of a ventilator which is measured using the Mucosa Plaque Score after being carried out for three days with oral hygiene intervention using chlorhexidine 0.2%

Conclusion

Oral hygiene using chlorhexidine is effectively used to reduce the risk of VAP events in patients with prolonged bed rest in the ICU. Implications: The results of this study serve as a reference for nurses in providing independent nursing interventions to patients who experience prolonged bed rest in the ICU.

Keywords: Pneumonia, VAP, Oral hygiene, chlorhexidine

Nursing Interventions Based On 5 Finger And Murottal Hypnosis To Prevent Preeclampsia Pregnant In Indonesia

Hasnah , Ilhamsyah, Darti D, Wahdaniah, Nurul Fadhilah Gani

Nursing Program Study, Universitas Islam Negeri Alauddin Makassar, Indonesia

Abstract

Background

The incidence of preeclampsia in Indonesia for the Southeast Asian continent is still very high, namely 190/100,000 live births. Globally, according to WHO, about 12% of maternal deaths are caused by preeclampsia. Preeclampsia can cause disturbances to the mother and fetus in the form of hypovolemia, vasospasm, uteroplacental, infection, acute kidney disease, eclampsia, stroke, coagulopathy and respiratory syndrome and even death. Preventive measures can be taken by administering 5 finger hypnosis and murottal therapy which has benefits in the form of stabilizing blood pressure, pulse, breathing and activating endorphins.

Methods

This research method is quantitative. The research design used a quasi-experimental one group pre-post test. This study uses 5 finger hypnosis and murottal intervention to prevent preeclampsia in pregnant women. The data analysis used in this research is univariate and bivariate analysis. Univariate analysis was conducted to see the characteristics of the sample, namely age, education and parity using descriptive analysis test. Bivariate analysis was carried out to see the effect and differences in the results of blood pressure measurements before and after the intervention using the Wilcoxon test.

Results

The results of this study were tested using the SPSS version 26 application. The data were not normally distributed so that the test used was the Wilcoxon test. The results of this study indicate that pregnant women are at risk of experiencing preeclampsia with the characteristics of age as many as 9 pregnant women, education of 14 pregnant women and parity of 24 pregnant women. This study also found a significant difference between the pretest and posttest with an average decrease in blood pressure of 2-6 mmHg. Wilcoxon test results obtained p-values of 0.00 or (<0.05).

Conclusions

Based on the results of the research above, nursing interventions based on 5 finger and murottal hypnosis modules have significant results in preventing preeclampsia. Researchers hope that there will be socialization in a larger population about the 5 finger and murottal hypnosis intervention module to prevent preeclampsia.

Keywords: 5 finger hypnosis, murottal, preclampsia, maternity

HACCP (Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point) In Construction Of Clinical Development X HACCP (Analisis Bahaya Titik Kontrol Kritis) pada Konstruksi Pembangunan Klinik X

Hervina*¹, Harnila Hadin¹, Rosmilasari¹, Fatmawaty Mallapiang¹, Lilis Widiastuty¹

¹Public Health Study Program, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Alauddin State Islamic University Makassar

Abstract

Background

Every activity in construction that involves human workers has a potential hazard. The construction of the X clinic is a clinic that is engaged in the health sector. The purpose of this study is to find out how to identify hazards, assess risks and establish controls according to existing hazard risks through the HIRARC (Hazard Identification Risk Assessment and Risk Control) method which has a process of identifying problems, measuring risks, and controlling risks which are divided into 5 potentials, namely mechanical, chemical, biological, ergonomic, and psychological.

Method

The population in this study were all workers in the construction of clinic X totaling 26 people and the sample in this study were workers and supervisors as many as 6 people taken by Probability Sampling by Simple Random Sampling.

Results

The results of the assessment research found in the construction of clinic X is the use of PPE that is less effective so that there are many potential hazards of controlling by using personal protective equipment (PPE). And to control what is recommended is to use personal protective equipment PPE.

Keyword : HCCP, HIRARC, Construction

Relationship of Food Security, Health Services and Family Income to Wasting Incidence in Toddlers Age 0-59 Months in North Polombangkeng District, Takalar Regency in 2022

Rezki Nurfatmi¹, Syarfaini², Syamsul Alam³, Yusma Indah Jayadi⁴, Susmihara⁵

Fakultas Kedokteran dan Ilmu Kesehatan, UIN Alauddin Makassar

nurfatmirezki@gmail.com

Abstract

Background

Wasting is a condition of acute malnutrition in children under five, this is indicated by the under-five weight is not proportional to the height or the z-score <-2 SD (standard deviation). The prevalence of wasting and severely wasting in indonesia based on the results of the 2018 Riskesdas reached 10,2% and 7.1% in 2021, This is still a nutrional problem in indonesia because it has not reached the 2020-2024 RPJMN target of 4%. This study aims to see the relationship between health services and family income on the incidence of wasting in toddlers aged 0-59 months in North Polombangkeng sub-district, Takalar district in 2022.

Methods

The type of research used is quantitative with a cross sectional study design. The population in this study were toddlers aged 0-59 months in the north polombangkeng sub-district with a total sample of 146 toddlers. The sampling technique used is probability sampling. The analysis used is the chi-square test .

Results

Based on the results of the chi-square test, it shows that household food security does not have a relationship with the incidence of wasting with a p value of 0.590 (> 0.05), in health services there is no relationship between growth monitoring and the incidence of wasting with a p value of 0.240 (> 0.05), there is no relationship between the completeness of immunization status on the incidence of wasting with a p value of 0.776 (> 0.05), while in family income there is a relationship with the incidence of wasting with a p value of 0.032 (< 0.05) .

Conclusion

This study shows that food security and health services do not have an impact on the incidence of wasting. Meanwhile, family income which is the main cause of nutritional problems has an impact on the incidence of wasting. The problem of wasting in toddlers can be prevented and overcome by carrying out specific nutrition interventions and sensitive nutrition interventions

Keywords: Wasting, Health Services, Family Income, Toddlers

DESCRIPTION OF HAZARDS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE X MAKASSAR CLINICAL LABORATORY

Siti Nurkhaliza, Deah Yulistianingsih, Sabikah Salsabila Arfan J, Fatmawaty Mallapiang, Lilis Widiastuty

Public Health Study Program, Alauddin State Islamic University, Makassar

Abstract

Background

Construction projects are generally activities that contain many elements of danger. The situation at the project site reflects a hard character and the activities look very complex and difficult to implement so it takes excellent stamina from its implementation. The result of a work accident is to cause direct losses or costs and indirect losses or costs. Direct losses or costs are losses that can be calculated directly from the time the event occurs to the rehabilitation stage, for example the cost of treatment and treatment due to an accident.

Method

The method used is qualitative research by analyzing a descriptive secra for an overview of the Risk of Danger in The Construction Workers of Clinical Laboratory X Makassar.

Results

The results of the study showed that there were as many as 3-4 respondents 3-4 times a week which was in a light sprain of their legs, then as many as 1 respondent experienced being pinched once a week, which was in pain but could still continue working. Furthermore, as many as 3 respondents experienced being bitten by insects 4-5 times a week which in itching after being bitten but were still able to continue working. Furthermore, as many as 1 worker was pierced by a nail 1 time a week which, in pain in the legs and did not experience tetanus.

Keyword : Risk, Danger, Building

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PREMATURE RUPTURE OF MEMBRANES AND LEUKOCYTE LEVEL IN MOTHERS AT PKU MUHAMMADIYAH HOSPITAL OF MAMAJANG DISTRICT OF MAKASSAR

Rahmayanti S¹, Azizah Nurdin², Jelita Inayah Sari³, Syatirah Jalaluddin⁴, Rahim Yunus⁵

¹Undergraduate Medical Study Program, Faculty of Medicine and Health Science, Universitas Islam Negeri Alauddin, Makassar, Indonesia

^{2,3,4}Department of Medicine, Faculty of Medicine and Health Science, Universitas Islam Negeri Alauddin, Makassar, Indonesia

⁵Faculty of etiquette and humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Alauddin, Makassar, Indonesia

rahmayantis208@gmail.com

Abstract

Objective

The major purpose of this research was to investigate the relationship between premature rupture of membranes and leukocyte level in mothers at PKU Muhammadiyah hospital of Mamajang, Makassar.

Methods

A quantitative method by using an observational analytical research design through a cross sectional approach. The population is all pregnant mothers registered and recorded in the medical records of PKU Muhammadiyah hospital of Mamajang in 2020 and 2021. The sampling technique was purposive sampling where 101 respondents and were analysed through the use of SPSS application with the chi-square test.

Results

There were various aspects influencing the prevalence of premature rupture of membranes. The relationship between the age and the cases of premature ruptures of membranes, the p-value obtained was $0.003 < 0.05$. The relationship between the parity and the cases of premature ruptures of membranes, the p-value obtained was $0.041 < 0.05$. The relationship between the leukocyte level of pregnant women and the duration of premature ruptures of membranes, the p-value obtained was $0.004 < 0.05$. The relationship between the leukocyte level of pregnant women and the occurrences of premature ruptures of membranes at the term and preterm gestation, the p-value obtained was $0.040 < 0.05$.

Conclusion

There are relationships between leukocyte levels of pregnant women and the high cases of premature rupture of membranes

Keywords: Leukocyte level, Premature rupture of membranes

The Impact of Volcanic Eruptions on Mental Health

Bs. Titi Haerana, Afifah Cahya Imani Arifin

Departement of Public Health, Faculty of Medicine and Health science, Universitas Islam Negeri Alauddin Makassar

bs.titihaerana@gmail.com

Abstract

Background

Natural disasters such as volcanic eruptions are difficult to avoid and difficult to predict when they will occur. These events not only cause material, physical, economic and environmental losses, they can even affect a person's mental health. This study aims to determine the impact of a volcanic eruption disaster on mental health.

Method

The research method used is narrative review. The search for journals and articles is done through the Google Scholar database. Journals were selected based on the desired criteria, namely the impact of a volcanic eruption on mental health.

Results

The results of a narrative review of 7 related literature show that the majority of survivors of the volcanic eruption who experienced post-disaster trauma are women in the adult and elderly age categories. Disaster areas with high exposure or near volcanic areas have a higher risk of trauma, anxiety and mental stress than areas with low exposure. Symptoms of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) can last for years or even decades.

Conclusion

The mental stress and psychological morbidity experienced by survivors will decrease over time. Provide cognitive intervention which is one effective way to deal with anxiety.

Keyword : Mental Health, psychological, vulcanic eruption

ANTITUBERCULOSIS ACTIVITY TEST OF PARANG ROMANG (*Boehmeria virgata* (Forst.) Guill) ROOT EXTRACT

M. Rusdi

Departement of pharmacy, Faculty of Medicine and Health science, Universitas Islam Negeri Alauddin Makassar

muhammad.rusdi@uin-alauddin.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Background

This study aims to determine the antituberculosis activity of Parang Romang root extract against *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*.

Method

Parang Romang root was extracted using 96% ethanol solvent by maceration method, the ethanol extract obtained was fractionated by the liquid-solid extraction method: obtain n-Hexan soluble extract and n-Hexan insoluble extract. Samples of 96% ethanol extract, soluble extract of n-Hexan and insoluble extract of n-Hexan were made in series of concentrations of about 250, 500, 750, and 1000 µg/ml. The inhibition test of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* used the MODS method on the *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* strain H37RV. Color reagents then identify extracts that provide inhibition.

Results

The results of the minimum inhibition concentration of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* showed that a 1000 µg/ml of n-Hexan insoluble extract was able to inhibit the growth of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* strain H37RV. The group of compounds from the n-Hexan insoluble extract of Parang Romang root which is active as an antibacterial *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* is a class of alkaloid compounds.

Keywords: Parang Romang root, MODS, *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, antituberculosis