

PROCEEDING

**THE 1st INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON HEALTH
ALMA ATA UNIVERSITY 2018**

***“Optimizing The Role of Health Professionals To Improve Maternal
and Child Health in Supporting Sustainable Development Goals
(SDGs)”***

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Theme:

“Optimizing The Role Of Health Professionals To Improve Maternal And Child Health In Supporting Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)”

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PREFACE

Assalamu'alaikum Wr.Wb.

Praise be to Allah SWT who has bestowed His grace and help, so this proceedings entitled ***“Optimizing the Role of Health Professionals to Improve Maternal and Child Health in Supporting Sustainable Development Goals (SDG’s)”*** can be completed.

This seminar will be the first International Seminar which is going to be conducted by the Faculty of Health Sciences of Alma Ata University on February 25, 2018 at Sahid Jaya Hotel, Yogyakarta. This International Seminar is organized as an effort to improve our understanding toward global maternal & child health and nutrition problems development and their quality services system to achieve SDG's. In addition, this international seminar is also a mean to expose researches conducted by many researchers from universities and practitioners in Indonesia and neighborhood countries and to disseminate them to more people.

This Proceeding contains articles resulted from various disciplines researches related to medicine, nutrition and dietetics, pharmacy, nursing, obstetrics and hospital management. This proceeding, hopefully, can be a reference for students, lecturers, and health practitioners. Furthermore, the issuance of these proceedings can be used as a reference in the development of future research, as well as a reference in an effort to improve health services.

Eventually, thank you to all those who have assisted in these articles completion and preparation of this proceeding.

Wassalamu'alaikum Wr.Wb.

Yogyakarta, 25th February 2018

ICHAA Committee

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DESCRIPTION OF THE ROLE OF SOCIETY IN TORCH EARLY DETECTION ON WOMEN OF CHILDBEARING AGE IN SEDAYU COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRE WORKING AREA

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ABSTRACT

Background: TORCH infection is one cause of mothers and babies mortality in Indonesia. One of the infections in pregnant mothers is TORCH. When pregnant woman is infected with TORCH, during pregnancy she will pass on infection to conceived fetus through placenta umbilical cord and cause infection, conceived fetus may be miscarried or born with some physical or nonphysical disability. Women of childbearing age (Wanita Usia Subur – WUS) is women group with most vulnerability against TORCH infection before or after pregnancy. Thus, it is important to do screening or early detection of TORCH before WUS prepared their pregnancy. To encourage WUS behaviour to conduct early detection, there is necessary driving factor like support system from the closest environment and related parties.

Objectives: To understand the role of society in TORCH early detection on women of childbearing age in Sedayu Community Health Center. The role of society can be seen from the role of health workers, volunteer, and family in early detection of TORCH on women of childbearing age.

Methods: This study is quantitative study using quantitative descriptive method. Population of the study is WUS which are recorded at Sedayu Community Health Center I in the last three month from December 2016 to February 2017 that counts 195 pregnant women.

Results: Characteristics of respondent are predominantly of age 26-35 years as much as 38 respondents (57.6%), with High School education level as much as 49 respondents (74.2%), and respondent occupation as housewife as much as 45 respondents (68.2%). The role of health workers in conducting early detection of TORCH is predominantly in good category (51.5%). The role of health volunteer at Sedayu Community Health Center I is predominantly in good category (63.6%). The role of family in TORCH early detection is predominantly in sufficient category (40%).

Conclusions: The role of health workers in conducting TORCH early detection on WUS at Sedayu Community Health Center I is in good category (51.5%). The role of volunteer at Sedayu Community Health Center I Bantul Regency, Yogyakarta is predominantly in good category (63.6%). The role of family in TORCH early detection is predominantly in sufficient category (40%).

Keywords: Role Of Society, Early Detection, TORCH