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ABSTRACT FOR 4ᵗʰ ASIA-PASIFIC PARTNERSHIP ON HEALTH AND NUTRITION IMPROVEMENT (APHNI) CONFERENCE 2022

Towards Achieving Health-Related Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Current Situation and The Next Agenda

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UNIVERSITAS ALMA ATA
YOGYAKARTA, INDONESIA

THE 4th ASIA PACIFIC PARTNERSHIP ON HEALTH AND NUTRITION IMPROVEMENT (APHNI) 2022

Towards Achieving Health-Related Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Current Situation and The Next Agenda

Edited on behalf scientific committee of the 4th APHNI 2022 University of Alma Ata

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The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), also known as the Global Goals, were adopted by the United Nations in 2015 as a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure that by 2030 all people enjoy peace and prosperity. The 17 SDGs are integrated—they recognize that action in one area will affect outcomes in others and that development must balance social, economic, and environmental sustainability. Countries have committed to prioritizing progress for those who are furthest behind and Indonesia is one of the countries involved in this agenda. The SDGs are designed to end poverty, hunger, AIDS, and discrimination against women and girls. The creativity, know-how, technology, and financial resources from all of society are necessary to achieve the SDGs in every context.

With the theme "Changing Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", the SDGs, which contain 17 Goals and 169 Targets, are a global action plan for the next 15 years (effective from 2016 to 2030), to reduce poverty, reduce and protect the environment. The SDGs apply to all countries (universally) so that all countries without exception for the goals of developed countries have a moral obligation to achieve and target the SDGs.

Different from its predecessor the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the SDGs are designed to involve all development actors, be it the Government, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), the private sector, academia, and so on. Approximately 8.5 million citizens' voices around the world also contribute to the SDGs Goals and Targets. Leaving No One Behind is the main Principle of the SDGs. With this principle, at least the SDGs must be able to answer two things, namely, Procedural Justice, namely the extent to which all parties, especially those who have been left behind, can be involved in the entire development process, and Substance of Justice, namely the extent to which development policies and programs can or can answer the problems of citizens, especially disadvantaged groups.

The Asia-Pacific Partnership and Nutrition Improvement (APHNI) is an international conference activity that has been routinely held by the Faculty of Health Sciences, Alma Ata University since 2019. The collaborations have been established with national and international institutional partners, as well as health professional organizations. Discussions will explore strategies in improving quality, services, and the role of post-pandemic health technology in Asia Pacific countries.

This conference aims to provide opportunities for all researchers and lecturers of instructors from various universities and other academic institutions, health sciences students, and health professionals from various health service facilities to join this event. The policy maker from local government, regional, and national health offices, social service, and other health professional organizations work together to discuss Towards Achieving Health-Related Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Current Situation and The Next Agenda

Preface

Assalamu'alaikum, Wr. Wb.

Peace be upon you, and Allah mercy and blessings,

Alhamdulillah, Praise and Gratitude we pray to Allah SWT, who has given His mercy and grace, so that we can complete the abstract book for the participants of the 4th Asia Pacific Partnership on Health and Nutrition Improvement (APHNI) Conference 2022 which was held virtually on October 26, 2022.

We hope that this abstract book can provide benefits both theoretically and clinically for the participants of the 4th Asia Pacific Partnership on Health and Nutrition Improvement (APHNI) Conference 2022. We realize that there is a lot of imperfection in the preparation of this abstract book. For this reason, we hope for constructive criticism and suggestions so that we can become better at preparing the next abstract book and organizing the event as a whole in the coming year.

Finally, we hope that this book can be useful for all those who need it.

Wassalamualaikum, Wr. Wb.

Yogyakarta, 6 November 2022

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 # NFH-001

ASIA-PASIFIC PARTNERSHIP ON HEALTH AND NUTRITION IMPROVEMENT (APHNI) 2022

Impact of Household Income on Animal Source Food Consumption in Complementary Feeding: A Cross-Sectional Online Survey ICFQ-COVID-19 Study

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ABSTRACT

Background: *Appropriate complementary feeding practice is needed to support physical growth and cognitive development. The practice was more challenging during the COVID-19 pandemic due to the impact of economic disruption such as labour reduction or unemployment and a decrease in household income level. Animal source foods (ASFs) are an important component of complementary feeding because of their role in increasing dietary diversity and providing essential sources of proteins.*

Objectives: *The study aimed to determine the association between the impact of COVID-19 pandemic on household economic aspects and the consumption of ASFs in Indonesia.*

Methods: *This cross-sectional study included 574 Indonesian mothers of 6 to 23-months-old children. Data were obtained through online self-administered questionnaires including consumption of ASFs in complementary feeding and the impact of COVID-19 pandemic on household economic aspects. To analyse the bivariate associations between the impact of COVID-19 pandemic on household economic aspects and household income level with ASFs consumption, a Chi-square test was used. Multivariate analyses were analysed using logistic regression tests.*

Results: *Majority (92.2%) of the children reported consuming any type of ASFs in the preceding 24 hours. The impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on household income, household food purchasing ability, father's employment, and mother's employment with ASF consumption was statistically significant. The types of ASF given to children in complementary foods are eggs (65.9%), dairy products (61.7%), processed meat (54.9%), fish or seafood (53%), meat (43.9%), poultry (34.7%) and organ meats (26.8%). Food group 4 (dairy products) and food group 5 (flesh food) were associated with household economic level, while consumption of food group 6 (egg) was not statistically significant. Multivariate analysis showed that child's age and minimum dietary diversity contributed to ASFs consumption.*

Conclusions: *All economic impact aspects of COVID-19 pandemic affect ASFs consumption on complementary feeding. However, to increase the consumption of ASFs on complementary feeding, other policies targeting improvements in food security should be considered.*

KEYWORDS*: animal source protein; complementary feeding, COVID-19 pandemic*

NFH-002
ASIA-PASIFIC PARTNERSHIP ON HEALTH AND NUTRITION IMPROVEMENT (APHNI) 2022

The Analysis of Factors to Predict Eating Behavior among Adolescent Girls: ACommunity-Based Study in Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

Background: *The eating behavior of adolescent girls is often not concerned with the nutritional content of food, consuming more fast food, causing changes in eating behavior leading to unhealthy eating behavior. The impact of having unhealthy eating behavior is the emergence of obesity and underweight. Adolescent eating behavior is influenced by predisposing, supporting and reinforcing factors.*

Objectives: *This study aims to analyze the factors to predict the eating behavior of community-based adolescent girls in Indonesia.*

Methods: *This study uses a quantitative method with a cross-sectional approach. The sample consisted of 210 adolescent girls aged 15-18 years in the city of Bandarlampung, Indonesia. Data were taken from July to October 2022. The sample was taken using the multistage random sampling method and analyzed using the chi square test and logistic regression.*

Results: *As many as 75 adolescent girls (35.7%) have unhealthy eating behavior, 164 people (78.1%) have poor nutritional knowledge, 6 people (2.9%) experience early menarche, 98 people (46.7%) were malnourished, 99 people (47.1%) had eating disorder, 74 people (35.2%) had a risky personality, 109 people (51.9%) were dissatisfied with their body image, 100 people (47.6%) had low allowance, 109 people (51.9%) influenced by social media, 98 people (46.7%) influenced by idols, 136 people (64.8%) influenced by family, 111 people (52.9%) influenced by teachers, and 76 people (36.2%) were influenced by their peers. Statistically, the factors related to the eating behavior of adolescent girls were knowledge (p=0.016), nutritional status (p=0.000), eating disorder (p=.0.008), personality (p=0.002), body image (p= 0.006), allowance (p=0.11), social media (p=0.000), idol figures (p=0.03), family (p=0.037), teachers (p=0.048) and peers (p=0.000), while menarche was not related (p=0,241). The most associated factors in predicting the eating behavior of adolescent girls are nutritional status, eating disorders, personality, body image, social media, idol figures, teachers and peers.*

Conclusions: *The prevalence of unhealthy eating behavior in adolescent girls is 35.7% and the most associated factors in predicting the eating behavior of adolescent girls are nutritional status, eating disorders, personality, body image, social media, idol figures, teachers and peers.*

KEYWORDS: *adolescent girls; associated factors; eating behavior*

#NFH-003
ASIA-PASIFIC PARTNERSHIP ON HEALTH AND NUTRITION IMPROVEMENT (APHNI) 2022

The Effect of Education on Knowledge and Attitude in Halal and Thoyyib Food Selection

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ABSTRACT

Background: *The majority of Indonesia's population is Muslim. Total Muslim populationin Indonesia is 237.53 million in 2021, this number is equivalent to 86.9% of the country's population of 273.32 million people. In Indonesia, the government requires all products tobe halal certified, but still not all producers understand the importance of halal certification.they are constrained by costs and lengthy procedures in obtaining halal certification. So itis necessary to educate people in the selection of halal and thoyyib food*

Objectives: *The objective of this study was to analyze knowledge and attitudes in the selection of halal and thoyyib pangan food.*

Methods: *This was experimental research using an accidental sampling method. The samples were 89 respondents. Inclusion criteria are Muslim adolescent and adult who are willing to be respondents. The research steps were: 1) compiling educating materials composed of "The Advantage of Consuming Halal and Thayyib Food for Health" and "Halal: from A to Z and Critical Points of Modern Food", 2) developing educational-purpose Powerpoint media, 3) giving a pretest to identify respondent knowledge and attitude before education, 4) giving education and carrying out a discussion online via Zoom Meeting for three hours, and 5) giving a posttest to identify respondent knowledge and attitudes after education.*

Results: *Respondents who get information related to halal food are mostly obtained fromsocial media by 88.76%. There was a significant difference in knowledge and attitudesregarding the selection of halal and thoyyib food after being given education (p<0.005).The average knowledge score increased after education, but the average attitude scoredecreased after education.*

Conclusions: *Education on halal and thayyib food, as attested to this research, could elevate knowledge yet not change attitudes. Before and after education knowledge was significantly different (p < 0.005). Future researchers are expected to give online or offline education for a longer duration and use more attractive media.*

KEYWORDS: *education; food; halal; online; thoyyib*

#NFH-004
ASIA-PASIFIC PARTNERSHIP ON HEALTH AND NUTRITION IMPROVEMENT (APHNI) 2022

Antimicrobial Activity of Telang Leaf Extract Against *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Candida albicans*

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ABSTRACT

Background: *Infectious diseases that women often experience in obstetric cases are usually problems in the vaginal area, puerperal infections and some cases of infections of the reproductive organs. Efforts to reduce the negative impact of infection can be done by looking for compounds that have antimicrobial activity, one of which is Telang Leaf (Clitoria ternatea). Telang leaves contain flavonoids, flavanols, kaempferol, quercetin and mirisetin. From the results of various studies Telang Leaves have a pharmacological influence as an antimicrobial.*
Objectives: *The purpose of this study was to determine the activity of telang leaf extract against the growth of Staphylococcus aureus bacteria and Candida albicans fungi based on the diameter of the inhibitory zone.*
Methods: *The research method used is experimental laboratories. The test was carried out by extracting Telang leaves by the maceration method, then evaporated with a rotary evaporator so that a concentrated extract was obtained. Extracts Made concentrations of 10%, 20%, 30%, 40% and 50%. The antimicrobial activity test of the extract against Staphylococcus aureus bacteria and candida albicans fungus was carried out by disc diffusion method.*
Results: *The results showed that negative controls did not have an inhibitory zone diameter. The average diameter of the inhibition zone of telang leaf extract in Staphylococcus aureus is the highest with a concentration of 50%, which is 17.8 mm and a positive control of 42.6 mm. while in candida albicans fungus with a concentration of 50% with an inhibitory diameter of 16.5 mm and a positive control of 26.2 mm.*
Conclusions: *The conclusion is that telang leaves have antimicrobial activity at a concentration of 50% against Staphylococcus aureus and candida albicans So that telang leaf extract can be developed as a treatment in infectious diseases in case of obstetrics.*

KEYWORDS: *antimicrobials; candida albicans; staphylococcus aureus; telang leaves*

#NFH-005
ASIA-PASIFIC PARTNERSHIP ON HEALTH AND NUTRITION IMPROVEMENT (APHNI) 2022

Determination of Total Flavonoid Levels of Sembung Rambat (Mikania micrantha) Ethanolic Estract Capsules By Spectrophotometry-Uv/Vis

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Background: *Diarrhea is a disease characterized by an increase in the frequency of bowel movements more than 3 times. Some studies have proven that Sembung Rambat leaf possess antidiarrheal activity. The leaf contains flavonoid compounds that have a function as antidiarrheal agents and able to inhibit intestinal motility, reducing fluids or electrolytes.*

Objectives: *This study aimed to determine the total flavonoid content of capsules of ethanol extract of Sembung Rambat leaves using UV-Vis spectrophotometry in three formulations, namely FI, FII , FIII*

Methods: *Laboratory experimental method is utilized in this study. The composition of each capsule consists of extract (200 mg), aerosol PH 101 (10 mg), Avicel PH 101 (50 mg), lactose 165 mg and PVC with varying amounts in each formula, respectively for FI, FII and FIII is 25 mg, 50 mg, and 75 mg. The initial procedure is capsule formation and testing (moisture content, angle of repose, flow rate, weight uniformity, and disintegration time of the capsules). Furthermore, total flavonoid content in capsule extract is determined by the means of the UV-Vis spectrophotometric method.*

Results: *Organoleptic test showed irregular spherical granules with Sembung Rambat characteristic odor. The results of the moisture content test 1.93-4.40%, granule angle of repose 30.5-32.6°, granule flow properties 2.84-5.93 gram/second, disintegration time 2 minutes 20 seconds-4 minutes 47 seconds, and weight uniformity with the largest deviation is 0.4899. Moreover, variations in PVP concentration did not affect the total flavonoid content in all capsule formulations.*

Conclusions: *Based on the evaluation of granules and capsules, the best is formula I II. Meanwhile, the average total flavonoid content in Formula I is 3.32 ± 1.37 mgEQ/100 grams of extract, Formula II is 3.62 ± 2.15 mgEQ/100 grams of extract, Formula III is 3.34 ±0.35 mgEQ/100 grams of extract.*

KEYWORDS: *capsules; mikania micrantha; total flavonoids; UV-Vis spectrophotometri*

#NFH-006
ASIA-PASIFIC PARTNERSHIP ON HEALTH AND NUTRITION IMPROVEMENT (APHNI) 2022

Malnutrition as an Associated Factor of the Sarcopenia Risk Using SARC-Calf and SARC-Calf 31 but not SARC-F in Oncology Patients Undergoing Chemotherapy

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ABSTRACT

Background: *Cancer-related malnutrition and sarcopenia is a common condition for cancer patients and has adverse effects on them. However, there is less study regarding the prevalence and its association in Indonesia.*

Objectives: *Therefore, this study aims to determine the prevalence of sarcopenia risk and its associated factors.*

Methods*: A cross-sectional study of adult patients with cancer receiving IV chemotherapy at Kariadi General Hospital, Indonesia, was conducted. Malnutrition, risk of sarcopenia, and activities were assessed by Patient-Generated Subjective Global Assessment (PG-SGA), SARC-F, SARC-Calf (33 and 34), SARC-Calf 31, and activities of PG-SGA.*

Results: *This study included 267 patients undergoing chemotherapy, 58.1 % was female and 85 % was malnourished. According to SARC-F, SARC-Calf 31 and SARC-Calf (33 and 34), there were 18.4 %, 33.3 % and 44.2 % patients identified with sarcopenia risk. In multivariate analysis, factors independently associated with sarcopenia risk by SARC-Calf 31 were malnutrition (OR =9.079, 95 % CI = 2.08–36.6, p=0.003), age ≥ 60 years (OR = 2.075, 95 % CI = 1.054 - 4.08, p=0.035) and female (OR = 2.12, 95 % CI = 1.2 – 3.75, p = 0.01). Malnutrition (OR =5.057, 95 % CI = 1.85-13.8, p=0.001) and activity (OR =8.49, 95 % CI = 1.92–37.5, p=0.005) were significantly associated with sarcopenia risk using SARC-Calf (33 and 34), whilst SARC-F had no association with any factors.*

Conclusions: *The high prevalence of malnutrition and sarcopenia risk in this population warrants immediate screening, diagnosis, and treatment. Further studies were needed to validate sarcopenia risk screening tools in Indonesia.*

KEYWORDS*: cancer; malnutrition; sarcopenia*

THEME 2: Maternal Health, Child Health, Nursing and COVID-19

MNC-001
ASIA-PASIFIC PARTNERSHIP ON HEALTH AND NUTRITION IMPROVEMENT (APHNI) 2022

Analysis of Determinant Factors of Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus Incidence in Agricultural Populations

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ABSTRACT

Background: *The prevalence of type 2 Diabetes Mellitus (DM) in urban areas was 2.6% compared to 1.4% in rural areas. However, what is quite interesting is that the proportion of disturbed fasting blood glucose (GDPT) and impaired glucose tolerance (TGT) in rural residents is higher than in urban areas, namely 3.7% and 5.4%, respectively. This shows that rural residents are more at risk of developing type 2 DM if no intervention is carried out.*

Objectives: *This study aims to analyze the determinants of the prevalence of type 2 DM in the agricultural population.*

Methods: *This type of research is a case-control study, with the sample being farmers who suffer from type 2 DM (cases) and farmers who do not suffer from DM (controls). The research was conducted in Gedong Tataan District, Pesawaran Regency with the number of each group as many as 41 people. Data were collected by measuring Body Mass Index, blood pressure, interviews with the IPAQ-SF questionnaire and the Brinkmann Index.*

Results: *The results showed that the number of types of pesticides, genetic factors and physical activity were the determining factors for the occurrence of type 2 DM. Respondents who used pesticides 2 types of pesticides had a 2.7 times risk of suffering from type 2 DM compared to those who used 1 type of pesticide. Respondents with a family history of DM have a 16.03 times possibility of suffering from DM compared to those without a family history of DM. Respondents with low physical activity had 4,154 chances of suffering from DM compared to respondents who had high physical activity.*

Conclusions: *Promotive and preventive efforts are needed, especially for people who use pesticides 2 types of pesticides, family history of suffering from type 2 DM and low physical activity.*

KEYWORDS*: agricultural population; risk factors; type 2 of DM*

MNC-002
ASIA-PASIFIC PARTNERSHIP ON HEALTH AND NUTRITION IMPROVEMENT (APHNI) 2022

Risk Factors of Unsuccessful Exclusively Breastfeed During the COVID-19 Pandemic in Bantul Regency, Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

Background: *The stunting prevalence in Indonesia has decreased from 27.7% in 2019 to 24.4% in 2021. However, it is estimated that there will be an increase in stunting and other nutritional problems resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic. One of the strategies to reduce stunting is to increase the prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding to 80%. It is anticipated that due to the COVID-19 pandemic, other risk factors will cause breastfeeding failure.*
Objectives: *The aim of this study was to analyse the risk factors of unsuccessful of exclusive breastfeeding during the COVID-19 pandemic.*
Methods: *We performed a case-control study among 263 children aged 6 – 12 months. The case group is children who are not breastfeed exclusively, and children who breastfeed exclusively as a control group. A chi square used to compare subjects characteristics. Logistic regression model used to explore the best model to show the significance factors correlated with unsuccessful of exclusive breastfeeding.*
Results: *The results showed that there were several variables related to the unsuccessful of exclusive breastfeeding. Mothers' occupation (OR=2.1, 95% CI: 1.1 – 3.9), mothers who were infected with COVID-19 (OR=3.3, 95% CI: 1.2 – 9.0), mothers who gave colostrum immediately after delivery (OR=0,082, 95% CI: 0,02 – 0,32), and children who were cared for by caregivers other than their biological mothers (OR=3.8, 95% CI: 1.9 – 7.2). Furthermore, logistic regression analysis indicates that mothers' feeling of anxiety was associated with the unsuccessful of exclusive breastfeeding with interactions with other variables.*
Conclusions*: There are risk factors associated with the failure of exclusive breastfeeding. Related variables are risk factors that arise due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Further research is needed to determine the possibility of other risk factors that influence failure.*

KEYWORDS*: COVID-19; exclusive breastfeeding; risk factors; unsucsessfuls*

#MNC-003
ASIA-PASIFIC PARTNERSHIP ON HEALTH AND NUTRITION IMPROVEMENT (APHNI) 2022

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Pyridoxine Supplementation (B6) to Reduce Symptoms of Depression Pre-Menstrual Syndrome in Adolescent Girls

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ABSTRACT

Background: *Menstruation is a sign of women who have reached puberty. During menstrual periods, many women experience physical discomfort. Physical discomfort with symptoms of menstrual disturbance discomfort in the abdominal area until instability problems. Psychological symptoms of PMS include emotional and mood-related symptoms such as depression, crying, hypersensitivity, easily confused, or rapid emotional changes that will cause sadness or anger. In Indonesia, according to data from BPS (Central Buereau of Statistic), showed that the number of female adolescents who experience PMS reaches a very large number, that decreasing their creativity and productivity. Therefore why this symptoms of PMS should be addressed. Pyridoxine serves to help produce the hormone serotonin which creates a sense of happiness.*

Objectives: *This study is intended to determine the effectiveness of Pyridoxine supplementation in reducing symptoms of Pre-Menstrual Syndrome (PMS) and what kind of symptoms most responsive to pyridoxine.*

Methods: *The design of this study was a quasi-experiment with a control group. The intervention and the control group each consisted of 20 people. All samples follow the study to completion. Questionnaires were used to determine the severity of STDs before and after intervention, in intervention groups and control groups. PMS severity score tested with static t test.*

Results: *There is an effect of pyridoxine supplementation to reduce PMS. It is known from the t significance of the t-test is 0.001. The type of PMS with the highest symptom reduction is PMS Type D (Depression).*

Conclusions: *Pyridoxine can be considered as a routine supplement for women with PMS type D.*

KEYWORDS: *depression; menstruation; pre-menstrual syndrome (PMS); pyridoxine; supplementation*

#MNC-004
ASIA-PASIFIC PARTNERSHIP ON HEALTH AND NUTRITION IMPROVEMENT (APHNI) 2022

A smartphone application to decrease mother's anxiety of proper neonatal care in Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

Background: *The first 0-28 days of life presents a crucial stage in infant health and wellbeing. Antenatal care education regarding proper neonatal care is needed in this setting. The existing phenomenon, many pregnant women have not been able to take care of their babies which cause anxiety for mother. And the development of the digital era demands educational media in the form of smartphones as educational media for pregnant women.*
Objectives: *To pilot an Android-based smartphone application (app) and assess its effectiveness in decreasing pregnant Indonesian women's anxiety about neonatal care.*
Methods: *A quasi-experimental study with 31 participants in each experimental and control group (N=62). The sampling technique is purposive sampling. Participants were pregnant women in the third trimester who obtained antenatal care (ANC) at the Community Health Center in Banguntapan 1 in Yogyakarta, Indonesia. Participants were given information about neonatal care, completed a structured questionnaire, and were given the 'My Baby Care' (MBC) app. In the control group, the intervention use a neonatal care booklet. Data were analyzed using paired t-tests to compare pre and post-intervention groups; and independent sample t-tests to compare participants' anxiety status between the two groups.*
Results: *The results demonstrated that using an Android-based smartphone app as an educational medium significantly decrease participants' anxiety (p=0,000). We found that health education delivered via the smartphone app was effective in decreasing participants' anxiety about neonatal care (MD=-3.516, p-value=0.000).*
Conclusions: *The use of an Android-based smartphone app was found to be effective in decreasing mothers' anxiety about proper neonatal care. Digital strategies are innovative and should be considered for the implementation of health education in antenatal care programs in Indonesia and beyond. This smartphone application can be used to prepare for the process of pregnancy and childbirth better.*

KEYWORD: *health education; mhealth; smartphone application; mother's anxiety; neonatal care*

#MNC-005
ASIA-PASIFIC PARTNERSHIP ON HEALTH AND NUTRITION IMPROVEMENT (APHNI) 2022

The Implementation of Integrated Antenatal Care (ANC) in Primary Health Centers in Semarang during the COVID-19 Pandemic

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ABSTRACT

Background: *During the COVID-19 pandemic, ANC visits at several health facilities decreased, and it is worsened by a limited health provider and service time potentially an obstacle to integrated ANC implementation. In fact, ANC is very essential for pregnant women in addition to preventing complications of pregnancy and childbirth.*
Objectives: *To compare the achievement of antenatal care at the puskesmas before and after the COVID-19 pandemic and to find several factors that may affect it.*
Methods: *This is cross-sectional research conducted from May to June 2021 at two primary health centers (PHC), Genuk and Halmahera Semarang. Data was purposively obtained from e medical record system. The data analysis used was Fischer's exact test and Chi-Square. Besides, we conducted interviews with the PHC staff regarding factors related to ANC visits.*
Results: *The implementation of the integrated antenatal program at the Genuk and Halmahera PHC in Semarang did not significantly differ before and during the Covid-19 pandemic. However, the prescription of Fe tablets was increased (55% to 70%) during the pandemic in the two PHCs. There were decreases in the number of new patients (22.5% to 17.5%), the number of Hb examinations (52.5% to 35%), the incidence of anemia, and consultations with doctors (10% to 2.5%). The lower ANC Visits during the Covid-19 pandemic were in accordance with the governance regulation in limiting the number of patients and the duration of health services.*
Conclusions: *special attention to the impact of lower adherence to integrated ANC is needed, especially on the growth and development of infants born during and in the months following the COVID-19 pandemic.*

KEYWORDS: *Achievement of ANC Target Management, COVID-19 Pandemic Period*

#MNC-006
ASIA-PASIFIC PARTNERSHIP ON HEALTH AND NUTRITION IMPROVEMENT (APHNI) 2022

Exploring the nurse's experience in providing end-of-life care among covid-19 patients in West Nusa Tenggara Province

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ABSTRACT

Background: *COVID-19 is one of the new infectious diseases that cause massive mortality worldwide including in Indonesia, especially in West Nusa Tenggara. Nurses are healthcare professionals who maintain patient's life as well as provide end-of-life care. The nurse's experience is one of the important factors in determining the quality of service among COVID-19 patients.*
Objectives: *To explore the experience of nurses in providing end-of-life care among COVID-19 patients.*
Methods: *This research used a qualitative design with a phenomenological approach. An in-depth interview with a semi-structural approach was conducted. A total of 15 respondents were involved in the study after data saturation had been reached. Data analysis using the Miles and Huberman technique which includes data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion*
Results: *There were several themes identified, including nurses' emotions (unpleasant experiences, dilemmas, guilt), challenging care (health protocols, facilities, and medical supplies), and advanced pandemic preparedness (facilities, personnel, policy).*
Conclusions: *The nurse's expereince in providing end-of-life care among covid-19 patients is crucial . Therfore local and national authorities need to support the nurses, clinical environment and preparing advanced pandemic preparedness to improve nurses' roles in the future pandemics*

KEYWORDS*: care; end-of-life; experience; nurses*

#MNC-007
ASIA-PASIFIC PARTNERSHIP ON HEALTH AND NUTRITION IMPROVEMENT (APHNI) 2022

The Influence of Parental Anxiety to Children's Social Skills During COVID-19 Outbreak in Bekasi 2022

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ABSTRACT

Background: *Since the first case of COVID-19 was found in Indonesia on March 2020, the government decided to lockdown all the countries. The children have been doing school from home (SFH), limited to socialize with others, and getting assisted by the parents to study at home. This condition might be an issue which affecting daily activities to parents and children, as well as their anxiety level and social condition of children.*

Objectives: *The main objective was to clarify how parents' anxiety level affect children social skill in Indonesia during COVID-19 Outbreak.*

Methods: *Design of this study was observational analytic. All participants (N=31) were recruited through the school by purposive sampling technique. The inclusion criteria were child who live with parent, and age 6 – 9 y.o (1st and 2nd grade of elementary). The parents were given an explanation about the study before filling out the consent for themselves and their children (age 7 to 9 y.o.). Then, parents were asked to fill out a questionnaire containing demographic data, and the Depression Anxiety Stress Scale (DASS-42). The children were asked to play with their peers in groups and then recorded to show their social interactions. The recording results were observed using the Social Skill Scale (SSS). Anxiety and SSS data were tested normality then analyzed using SPSS by independent sample t-test.*

Results: *Finally, there were 31 pairs of parents and children involved in this study. The 24 participants with normal-low level of parental anxiety (M = 2.50; SD = 2.859) compared to 7 participants with middle-severe level (M = 5.14; SD = 3.024) of parental anxiety is significantly related to the child's ability to cooperate with other children t(29) = -2.126, p=0.04. However, parents' anxiety level was not found significant to children's social skill: self-control and assertion, t(29) = -0.559, p=0.54; t(29) = 0.62, p=0.58, respectively.*

Conclusions: *Children's social skills in cooperating with others can be re-optimized in this offline learning method. As for parents, mental health consultation services can be provided in dealing with the new normal and decreasing their anxiety level.*

**KEYWORDS*:* *COVID-19; children social skill; parental anxiety; school from home*

THEME 3: Maternal and Child Health and Nutrition

#MCN-001

ASIA-PASIFIC PARTNERSHIP ON HEALTH AND NUTRITION IMPROVEMENT (APHNI) 2022

Correlation of Parity, Knowledge, and Family Income with the Nutritional Status of Pregnant Women at the Padang City

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ABSTRACT

Background: *Optimal nutritional status in pregnant women supports the effoachieve SDG's (Sustainable Development Goals). 38.2% of pregnant women (aged 15-49 years) worldwide are malnourished and lead to anemia.*

Objectives: *This study aims to see the correlation of parity, knowledge, and family income which affects the nutritional status of pregnant women.*

Methods: *The type of this research is observational with a cross-sectional design and uses Spearman correlation statistical test. The number of samples in this study was 74 pregnant women at their 1st and 2nd trimesters in health centers of Kuranji, Andalas and Nanggalo, Padang City in 2022.*

Results: *The results showed that as many as 34 pregnant women (45.9%) have optimal nutritional status, 60 pregnant women (81.1%) with multipara, 54 pregnant women (73.0%) with moderate knowledge and as many as 40 pregnant women (54.1%) with high family income. The results of the correlation test are only family income factors that affect the nutritional status of pregnant women with (p value = 0.005).*

Conclusions: *The correlation between family income and the nutritional status of pregnant women showed significant results. Family income is one of the factors that determine the food availability which furhter determines the nutritional status of the family.*

KEYWORDS*: family income; knowledge; nutritional status; parity*

#MCN-002

ASIA-PASIFIC PARTNERSHIP ON HEALTH AND NUTRITION IMPROVEMENT (APHNI) 2022

Improvement in Their Nutritional Status After 6-Months Program In Gua Musang And Jeli, Kelantan?

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ABSTRACT

Background: *Malnutrition is one of the main causes of death and disease among children globally. The Community Feeding Program (CFP), focused on the underprivileged community such as the Orang Asli due to the persistently high prevalence of malnutrition.*
Objectives: *This study aimed to investigate the proportion and factors associated with the successful outcome of the nutritional status among Orang Asli children participated in the CFP in Gua Musang and Jeli, Kelantan.*
Methods: *This was a cross-sectional study involving 175 recipients of Orang Asli children aged between six months to six years old who participated in the CFP in Gua Musang and Jeli, Kelantan. Data were collected from Buku Kanak-Kanak Kekurangan Zat Makanan (BKKKZM) using a proforma. Height and weight were measured. Z-scores for weight-for-age was determined and classified using WHO AnthroPlus software. This program involved a combination of three interventions; provision of Ready to Used Therapeutic Food (RUTF), Supplementary Feeding, and Community Health Empowerment Program.*
Results: *This study showed an improvement in the nutritional status indicators; weight, and weight-for-age Z (WAZ) score after six months in the program. The proportion of successful outcome of improvement in nutritional status increased to 64.0% for weight-for-age Z (WAZ) score. Factors associated with the successful outcome include location of feeding centres, percentage of attendance, and fathers' education.*
Conclusions: *The Community Feeding Program showed the improvement in the nutritional status of Orang Asli children; thus, this program should be sustained to improve the nutritional status of the children.*

KEYWORDS: *feeding program; malnutrition; nutritional intervention; orang asli*

#MCN-003

ASIA-PASIFIC PARTNERSHIP ON HEALTH AND NUTRITION IMPROVEMENT (APHNI) 2022

Determinant of Stunting Events in Children 0-59 Months in Rural: Case Control Study

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ABSTRACT

Background: *Stunting is still a national issue in Indonesia. Yogyakarta is the area with the third highest prevalence. Although efforts to reduce stunting have been carried out, it turns out that the locus of stunting in rural areas is always increasing.*
Objectives: *The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between socio-demographic characteristics and the incidence of stunting*
Methods: *This study is survey research to identify the incidence of stunting and its determinants. The determinant factors identified were socio-demographic characteristics including, maternal age, parity, birth spacing, mother's education, mother's occupation, father's education, father's occupation, mother's height, mother's arm circumference, child's birth weight, child's birth length, history of delivery, and history of exclusive breastfeeding. The research was conducted in Argodadi District. The subjects in this study were toddlers aged 0-59 months weighing at the posyandu. The sample size taken is 154 toddlers. The instruments used are microtoise, infantometer, questionnaire, and WHO anthropo. Ordinal logistic regression was conducted to determine the association between socio-demographic characteristics and stunting incidents.*
Results: *analysis of socio-demographic characteristics showed that the child was male (OR: 0.48; CI: 0.24-0.93), born to a mother with a height of 155-160 cm (OR: 0.31; CI: 0.12-0.80). , working mothers (OR:1.58; CI:0.79- 3.15), and fathers who worked as laborers/farmers (OR:0.66; CI:0.33-1.33) were associated with stunting.*
Conclusions: *the role of socio-demographic characteristics in the incidence of stunting indicates the need for specific and innovative stunting prevention intervention strategies for at-risk community groups, namely mothers with low height, working mothers, and fathers working as laborers/farmers.*

KEYWORDS: *height; occupation; socio-demographic; stunting*