



The 3rd International Conference on
Vocational Innovation and Applied Sciences

ABSTRACTS &
PROGRAM BOOK

ICVIAS 2021

"Innovative Development in Applied Business, Health
and Information Technology in the Global Pandemic Era"

VIRTUAL, OCTOBER 24-25, 2021

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Table of Contents

Opening Speech	2
Keynote Speakers	3
Plenary Speakers	4
ICVIAS 2021 Schedule	5
Plenary Speaker Abstract.....	8
Oral Presenter Abstracts	10
Poster Abstracts	140

Opening Speech

Welcome Message from Dean of Faculty of Vocational Studies, Universitas Airlangga

Prof. Dr. Anwar Ma'ruf, drh., M.Kes.



Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh,

On behalf of Faculty of Vocational Studies, Universitas Airlangga, it is my great pleasure to welcome all distinguished guests, speakers, and participants to the 3rd International Conference on Vocational Innovation and Applied Sciences (ICVIAS) 2021. This year, ICVIAS comes to its 3rd edition, bringing a big theme "Innovative Development in Applied Business, Health and Information Technology in the Global Pandemic Era".

It has been very hard for all of us getting through this unprecedented time caused by COVID-19 pandemic. We are forced to stop doing our offline activities including teaching and learning in the class, as well as research and community service that gather a crowd. Various creativity and innovation from academicians and practitioners are therefore needed to face and adapt to this global pandemic era.

This international conference is a valuable forum for academicians, researchers, practitioners and students to discuss ideas in applied sciences. I hope this conference can result in innovations and works or products that can help handle this situation, contributing positively to the wider community at the regional, national and international levels.

Keynote Speakers



Wikan Sakarinto S.T., M.Sc., Ph.D

Director General of Vocational Education
Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and technology,
Republic of Indonesia



Dr.-Ing. Joharsyah Ciptokusumo

Board Director of Association of Indonesia Professionals for
Science, Technology & Enterprises (AIPSE e.V.), Germany
Development Engineer Tire Molds, Continental AG
Alumnus of dual vocational study, production technology university
of applied science Hannover - Continental AG



Dr. H. Emil Elestianto Dardak, B.Bus., M.Sc

Deputy Governor of East Java

Plenary Speakers

Business Plenary Speakers

Dr. Anidah Robani	Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka
Ersa Tri Wahyuni, SE, M.Acc, PhD, CA, CPMA, CPSAK	Universitas Padjadjaran Indonesia
Dian Yulie Reindrawati S.Sos., MM, PhD.	Universitas Airlangga Indonesia
Shamsinar Ibrahim	MARA University of Technology Malaysia

Health Plenary Speakers

Prof. Nicolaas C. Budhiparama, MD, Ph.D., Sp.OT, FICS	Universitas Airlangga Indonesia
Dr. Purwati, dr., Sp.PD	Universitas Airlangga Indonesia
Septi Panca Sakti, SS., BA., MSc. (PH)	Project Coordinator 'Health and Migrant' Paritätische Projekte gGmbH, Selbsthilfbüro Osthessen
Dr. Juriah Kamaludeen	Universiti Putra Malaysia, Malaysia

Information Technology Plenary Speakers

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Waidah Ismail	Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia
Tito Prabowo	IT Division Manager, Association of Indonesia Professionals for Science, Technology & Enterprises (AIPSE), Germany
Prof. Ts. Dr. Mohamad Noorman Masrek	MARA University of Technology Malaysia

ICVIAS 2021 Schedule

Sunday, October 24, 2021

Start	End	Explanation
07:30	08:00	Registration on Online Meeting Room (Host: Universitas Airlangga ; Tech Admin: Martin Yehezkiel Sianipar)
08:00	08:40	Opening Ceremony 1. Dean Faculty of Vocational Studies 2. Consulate General of the Republic of Indonesia in hamburg 3. Vice Rector for Internationalization, Digitalization and Information Universitas Airlangga
08:40	09:15	Keynote Speaker Talk 1 Wikan Sakarinto S.T., M.Sc., Ph.D (Director General of Vocational School Education in Indonesia) <i>Topics: Vocational Education Policies and Strategies to Produce Skilled Human Resources in the Global Pandemic Era</i> Conferment certificate by Dean: Prof. Dr. Anwar Ma'ruf, drh., M.Kes
09:15	10:00	Keynote Speaker Talk 2 Dr-Ing. Joharsyah Citpokusumo (Board Director of Association of Indonesia Professionals for Science, Technology & Enterprises (AIPSE e.V.), Germany; & Development Engineer Tire Molds, Continental AG) <i>Topics: The Concept and Implementation of Integrated Engineering Vocational Education in Germany</i> Conferment certificate by 3rd Vice Dean: Novianto Edi Suharto, SST., Par., M.Si

10:00	10:45	Keynote Speaker Talk 3 Dr. H. Emil Elestianto Dardak, B.Bus., M.Sc Deputy Governor of East Java Conferment certificate by 2nd Vice Dean: Dr. H. Imam Susilo, dr., SpPA(K), FISCM, MIAP
10:45	13:25	Plenary Session I (Health) Moderator: Arni Kusuma Dewi, dr., M.Si Topics: Product to Maintain Health in New Normal
13:25	13:50	Lunch and Pray
13:50	16:40	Plenary Session II (Information Technology) Moderator : Rachman Sinatriya Marijanto, B. Eng., M.Sc Topics: Technology Development in New Normal
16:40	16:50	Closing Ceremony Day First by MC

Monday, October 25, 2021

Start	End	Explanation
07:30	08:00	Registration on Online Meeting Room (Host: Universitas Airlangga ; Tech Admin: Martin Yehezkiel Sianipar)
08:00	10:40	Plenary Session III (Business) Moderator : Dr. Tika Widiastuti, S.E., M.Si Topics: Business Development in The World New Normal
10:40	10:50	REGISTRATION OF ROOM PAPER PRESENTATION
10:50	12:50	ORAL PRESENTATION SESSION CATEGORY: BUSINESS
12:50	13:40	Lunch and Pray
13:40	15:40	ORAL PRESENTATION SESSION CATEGORY: HEALTH
15:40	16:00	SHORT BREAK TIME
16:00	16:40	Reward Announcement and Closing Ceremony by MC

Plenary Speaker Abstract

Innovative Development in Sport Medicine Technology in The COVID-19 Pandemic

By : Nicolaas C. Budhiparama, MD, PhD

¹Associate Professor – Leiden University Medical Center, The Netherlands

²Faculty of Vocational Studies – University of Airlangga Indonesia

³Nicolaas Institute of Constructive Orthopaedic Research and Education Foundation for Arthroplasty and Sports Medicine, Indonesia – The Netherlands

COVID-19 virus was declared a pandemic by WHO on March 11th, 2020. It originated in Asia but had quickly spread across Europe and America, affecting millions of patients. This pandemic has been disastrous towards all walks of life all around the Globe. But rather than focusing on the past tragedies, we should focus on the silver linings and lessons learned from this pandemic.

With the onset of the pandemic, healthcare systems had to scramble to protect its healthcare workers and patients from further contamination. Clinicians who are accustomed to caring for individual patients are now forced to take on the collective public as their responsibility. Early on, there are many confusion and distress due to many uncertainty and unknown factors. Limited resources such as PPE, facilities & medical staff and fear of COVID contamination also limit the amount of surgical procedure. Health protocols such as hand washing, social distancing, mask wearing and community lockdowns are enforced nationally to suppress the contamination numbers.

Sports and Exercise Medicine physicians are forced to think outside the box in order to continue treating their patients. Many rapidly implement eHealth and Telemedicine to treat their patients who prefers to stay home rather than risk contamination from visiting the hospitals. Aside from its advantages, telemedicine also has some drawbacks which we will address today. Other eHealth solutions include tele-rehabilitation, Virtual Reality and Health mobile apps. It is important to evaluate the benefits of digital technology against its long term evidence based results.

Oral Presenter Abstracts

10:50	12:50	ORAL PRESENTATION SESSION
		CATEGORY: BUSINESS
		ROOM 1: BUSINESS (10 mins + 5 mins Q/A)
		Moderator : Ragdad Cani Miranti, SST., M.A ; Tech. Admin : Martin Yehezkiel Sianipar
10:50	11:05	The Impact of Financial Ratios on Indonesian Banks Profitability (Study on commercial banks that are included in the category BUKU 4) (Wita Dwi Amanah, Eka Lestari Hafqi Putri)
11:05	11:20	Strategy Strengthening Destination Branding Kampung Thematic Batik Cibuluh Bogor Through Digital Marketing (Diyan Putranto, Marhanani Tri Astuti)
11:20	11:35	Online Learning in the Middle of the Covid-19 Pandemic (Ade Onny Siagian, Aris Ariyanto, Hadion Wijoyo)
11:35	11:50	Startup And Msme's Development; Identification Based On Business Characteristics Of The Millennial Generation In Padang City (Chichi Andriani, Ilham Thaib)
11:50	12:05	The Effect of The Audit Committee, Independent Commissioners And Board Of Commissioners On Company Profitability (Fauzan Akbar Montazeri, Poppy, Amelia Rizky)
12:05	12:20	Super Premium Destination! The Role Of Tourist Expectation On The Intention Of Visiting To Labuan Bajo (Firda Ayu Cahyaningsih, Lusy Asa Akhrani)
12:20	12:35	Digital Marketing Communication Strategy for Medical Supplier Company in Covid-19 Pandemic Era (Nailul Mona, Yassmine Audini)
12:35	12:50	Importance Performance Analysis on the Attributes of Digital Convenience Store Platform in Indonesia (Moh. Wahyudin, Shafira Wuryandani, Mochammad Maksum, Qistina Arifadini)
12:50	13:05	Factors That is Affect Willingness to Consume Porang and or Processed with Nominal Logistic Regression Analysis Approach (Rudi Triyono, Sri Wahyuni, Nurul Hidayati, Rindi Anti Nur Fadilah)
12:50	13:40	Lunch and Pray
13:40	15:40	ORAL PRESENTATION SESSION CATEGORY: HEALTH
15:40	16:00	SHORT BREAK TIME
16:00	16:40	Reward Announcement and Closing Ceremony by Host

Importance-Performance Analysis on the Attributes of Digital Convenience Store Platform in Indonesia

Moh. Wahyudin^{1*}, Shafira Wuryandani², Mochammad Maksum³, Qistina Arifadini⁴

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The development of digital technology has changed many things in consumer behavior, including in shopping for daily necessities. The flexibility and efficiency offered by digital technology have encouraged the two largest retail companies in Indonesia to develop a digital convenience store platform as a strategy to improve service to their customers. By 2021, the developed convenience store platform has been used by more than one million customers. However, some customers have complaints against the platforms. It means that there are platform attribute performances that need to be improved. This study aims to analyze the attributes of the digital convenience store platform that users consider important and contribute significantly to its performance. The number of respondents in this study was 200 users of digital convenience stores platforms, and the data obtained were analyzed by the Importance Performance Analysis (IPA) method. As a result, there are 18 attributes that are considered extremely important by users: login methods, product diversity, user data security, delivery accuracy, product accuracy, customer service, shopping discount, shipping cost discount, direct delivery service and product compatibility. However, users rated that customer service attributes, shopping discounts, and shipping discounts did not meet their expectations. Overall, the performance of the digital convenience store platform in Indonesia reached 85.83% of user expectations. So that the digital platform developer needs to concentrate on these three attributes so that the level of performance can be maximized and can meet user expectations.

Keywords: convenience store, digital platform, importance-performance analysis, user expectations

The Impact of Financial Ratios on Indonesian Banks Profitability (Study on banks that included in the category BUKU 4)

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One of the factors that customers and investors look at before injecting their funds into the bank is the soundness of the bank. These investors will see the financial performance of the bank in the financial statements. The extent to which the level of bank profitability determines the bank's ability to manage its operations. This study aims to see impact of financial ratios on profitability of banks that are included in the Commercial Bank Business Group (BUKU) IV for the period 2013- 2020. The research method uses panel data regression with ROA as the dependent variable and the independent variables are CAR, NPL, NIM, BOPO, and LDR. The data used are the financial statements of each BUKU IV bank published on the respective bank's website for the 2013 - 2020 period. The results showed that CAR had a positive and insignificant effect on ROA. NIM and LDR have a positive and significant effect on ROA. Meanwhile, NPL and BOPO have a negative and significant effect on ROA.

Keywords: *Return On Assets (ROA), Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR), Non Performing Loan (NPL), Net Interest Margin (NIM), BOPO, Loan Deposit Ratio, Panel Regression Data Estimation*

Strategy Strengthening Destination Branding Kampung Thematic Batik Cibuluh Bogor Through Digital Marketing

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In line with the development of tourist villages as a leading program for tourism and the creative economy, Kampung Batik Cibuluh is a tourist town located in Bogor based on community, creative and cultural industries based on local wisdom, which has the potential to improve the economy Of rural communities based on the participation of the people's community. During the Covid-19 pandemic, it is also a challenge for tourist villages to survive and even develop. The purpose of this research is to create a "destination brand" strategy with the development of creative industries and also to strengthen digital marketing in communicating it as part of its attractiveness for tourists to experience the characteristics and characteristics that make it unique and attractive For tourist destinations. The analysis strategy is based on destination branding analysis, as well as strengthening digital marketing as part of branding, as developing messages and promotions. This research methodology uses a qualitative descriptive method, namely SWOT analysis by collecting data using primary data and secondary data through literature studies, research results, media social. Tourist decision-making in choosing a tourist destination is strongly influenced by the strength of the destination branding of the tourist attraction. Digital Marketing as a tool in communicating branding is very important in establishing branding. The collaboration between the government, the tourism industry, the community, the media, and academia (Penta helix) will strengthen the branding of the thematic village of Cibuluh, Bogor.

Keywords: Tourism, Destination Branding, Digital Marketing, Tourism Village

Online Learning in the Middle of the Covid-19 Pandemic

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The purpose of this research regarding the Covid-19 pandemic has disrupted the conventional learning process. The refore we need a solution to Thechallenge. Online learning is one alternative that can overcome the challenge. This aimed at obtaining an overview of the implementation of online learning in management Study Program, Faculty of management, BinaSaranaInformatika University as an effort to suppress the spread of covid 19 in Higher Education. Research samples were students of management Study Program. Data were collected by interview through a zoom cloud meeting. Data analysis was performed using the interactive analysis technique of Miles &Huberman. The results showed that: (1) students already have the basic facilities needed to take part in online learning; (2) online learning has flexibility in its implementation and is able to encourage the emergence of independent learning and motivate students to be more active in learning; and (3) distance learning encourages the emergence of social distancing behavior and minimizes the emergence of student crowds so that it might be able to reduce the potential for the spread of Covid-19 in the college environment. Weak supervision of students, lack of signal strength due to many tall buildings, and the high cost of internet credits challenge in on line learning. Increasing learning independence, interest and motivation, the courage to express ideas and questions other benefits of online learning.

Keywords: Covid-19, Online learning, Social Distancing

Startup And Msme's Development; Identification Based On Business Characteristics Of The Millenial Generation In Padang City

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This study aims to identify and explain the characteristics of the start-up business of the millennial generation in the city of Padang as a process for startup and MSMEs development. The population in this study is a pioneering business for the millennial generation, namely all coffee shops in the Padang city. The sampling technique used purposive sampling technique with the criteria ; the coffee shop owners is a millennial generation with birth years 1995-2010, the age of the company ranges from 1-5 years, has more than 2 employees and and has a profit above Rp. 10,000,000/year. The number of samples in this study using the opinion of Hairs et all so that the samples used were 180 coffee shops. Research data were collected through questionnaires and data analysis using descriptive statistical analysis techniques. From the research results obtained characteristics of ; gender, age, educational background, marital status, length of business establishment, number of employees, form of business ownership, availability of wifi/internet facilities for visitors, membership status on online shopping applications, total sales per year, business ownership status, business legal entity status, separation of company finances from personal finances, business development plans, profit adequacy business and and allowance for operating results. Of the 16 characteristics, it is hoped that they will be able to assist in the start-up process and MSMEs development for the millennial generation in the Padang city.

Keywords: startup, SME;s, Millenial Generation

The Effect of The Audit Committee, Independent Commissioners And Board Of Commissioners On Company Profitability (Fauzan Akbar Montazeri, Poppy, Amelia Rizky)

Fauzan Akbar Montazeri^{1*}, Poppy², Amelia³

The purpose of this study was to analyze the effect of the audit committee, independent commissioners and board of commissioners on company profitability. This research uses descriptive verification method. The sample in this study is a company registered as a member of the LQ-45. The data used comes from 35 companies listed as LQ-45 companies on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. The results of the study with a significance level of 5% indicate that the audit committee, independent commissioners and commissioners have a significant effect on profitability.

Keywords: Audit Committee, Independent Commissioner, Board of Commissioners, Profitability

SUPER PREMIUM DESTINATION! THE ROLE OF TOURIST EXPECTATION ON THE INTENTION OF VISITING TO LABUAN BAJO

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ABSTRACT

The declaration of Labuan Bajo to become one of the super-premium destinations makes tourists have their own views, whether it can attract tourists to come to visit. Based on this phenomenon, this study aims to determine the role of tourist expectations on the intention to visit Labuan Bajo. This study involved 500 tourists who are Indonesian citizens over 17 years of age and have the intention to visit the super-premium destination of Labuan Bajo and were obtained using a purposive sampling technique. The scale used to measure tourists' expectations of super premium destination Labuan Bajo is the Tourist Expectation scale. The intention to visit the super-premium destination Labuan Bajo will be measured using the Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) scale. Data analysis in this study was carried out using simple regression data analysis techniques which resulted in the role of tourist expectations on the super-premium destinations in Labuan Bajo amounting to 8.1% of the intention to visit the super-premium destination of Labuan Bajo. Has a significant positive correlation if the traveler expectations in super-premium Labuan Bajo travel increase, the intention of visiting tourists will increase.

Keywords : Labuan Bajo, Super Premium Destination, Tourist Expectation, Theory of Planned Behavior, Visit Intention.

Digital Marketing Communication Strategy for Medical Supplier Company in Covid-19 Pandemic Era

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In the covid-19 global pandemic era, many countries apply restriction for many offline activities in order to prevent virus spread. This affected many business and force them to go online. Every business have to adapt and adopt technology within this pandemic situation. One of the business whose product demand are increasing, is a medical supplier company. But this increase not only in the matter of demand, but also competitor and product variation. Existing company should run digital transformation to secure and expand their position on the market. This paper explain digital marketing communication strategies which conducted by medical supplier company in covid-19 pandemic era. These include social media activation, online transaction, company website, e-commerce and marketplace,. Result shows that digital marketing plays important role for product sales escalation. Company can promote their business and establish customer relationship through various digital channel. However, marketplace strategy seems more challenging for medical supplier company. This paper could help other business to determine their suitable digital marketing communication strategy.

Keywords: marketing communication, digital marketing, marketplace, digital transformation

Importance-Performance Analysis on the Attributes of Digital Convenience Store Platform in Indonesia

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The development of digital technology has changed many things in consumer behavior, including in shopping for daily necessities. The flexibility and efficiency offered by digital technology have encouraged the two largest retail companies in Indonesia to develop a digital convenience store platform as a strategy to improve service to their customers. By 2021, the developed convenience store platform has been used by more than one million customers. However, some customers have complaints against the platforms. It means that there are platform attribute performances that need to be improved. This study aims to analyze the attributes of the digital convenience store platform that users consider important and contribute significantly to its performance. The number of respondents in this study was 200 users of digital convenience stores platforms, and the data obtained were analyzed by the Importance Performance Analysis (IPA) method. As a result, there are 18 attributes that are considered extremely important by users: login methods, product diversity, user data security, delivery accuracy, product accuracy, customer service, shopping discount, shipping cost discount, direct delivery service and product compatibility. However, users rated that customer service attributes, shopping discounts, and shipping discounts did not meet their expectations. Overall, the performance of the digital convenience store platform in Indonesia reached 85.83% of user expectations. So that the digital platform developer needs to concentrate on these three attributes so that the level of performance can be maximized and can meet user expectations.

Keywords: convenience store, digital platform, importance-performance analysis, user expectations

Factors That Is Affect Willingness to Consume Porang and or Processed with Nominal Logistic Regression Analysis Approach

Rudi Triyono¹, Sri Wahyuni², Nurul Hidayati³, Sintya Ismana G.T⁴

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The Indonesian government has echoed that porang will be an alternative food in the future so that currently various programs are designed by the government to support the development of porang cultivation and industry, although in reality the Indonesian people are not familiar with the existence of porang and its benefits. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to analyze what factors can affect the willingness to consume porang and or its preparations as a diet menu. The study was conducted in July–October 2021 involving as many as 436 respondents who were determined based on the convenience sampling method. The data used are primary and secondary data. Primary data was obtained through the distribution of online questionnaires through social media (whatsapp and Instagram). While secondary data is obtained through journals, books, internet, and other sources relevant to the research topic. Data were analyzed using nominal logistic regression analysis involving 5 independent variables (income per month, age, education, occupation, and family category) and 1 dependent variable (willingness to consume of porang/its product). The results of the analysis showed that as many as 49.3% stated that they were willing to consume porang as a diet menu. The factors that influence respondents' willingness to consume porang as a diet menu are occupation and education level (significance level 10%). Thus, in order to conduct education and outreach to introduce porang to the community, programs can be arranged according to the type of work and level of education.

Keywords: Diet, obesity, logistic regression analysis, porang, willingness to consume.

10:50	12:50	ORAL PRESENTATION SESSION CATEGORY: BUSINESS
		ROOM 2: BUSINESS (10 mins + 5 mins Q/A)
		Moderator : Teza Thalita, SST., M.PubPol ; Tech. Admin : Ahmad Kahfi Mukafih
10:50	11:05	Attributes of Governance, Leverage, and Bank Size on Performance: An Ex-Ante Pandemic Approach (Elva Farihah, Okta Sindhu Hartadinata)
11:05	11:20	Can We Validate the Value? Valuing Automotive and Component Sub-Sector Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange during the Covid-19 Pandemic Crisis (Alex Soelistyo, Riko Hendrawan)
11:20	11:35	What a Priority Solution in Dealing Covid-19 Impact? Study of Social Safety Net (SSN) based on Islamic Objective (Tika Widiastuti, Puji Sucia Sukmaningrum, Aufar Fadhlul Hady, M. Mahbubi Ali, Anidah Robani, Sulistya Rusgianto)
11:35	11:50	Conflict Management of Cost Budget Plan in Building Public Facilities With Mutual Cooperation (Gotong Royong) System (Abdul Mubarak, Edison Hatoguan, Suripto)
11:50	12:05	Corporate Governance and Corporate Value : The Role of Institutional Ownership and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) (Mita Nur Octaviani, Ludwina Harahap)
12:05	12:20	The Effect Of Economic Growth, Unemployment Rate, And Poverty Rate On Islamic Human Development Index In West Java 2012-2019 (Muhammad Reza, Amelia)
12:20	12:35	Performance Analysis Of Sharia Stock Mutual Funds In Indonesia Using The Sharpe And Treynor Method (Case Study Before And During The Covid-19 Pandemic) (Dian, Amelia)
12:35	12:50	Risk Management Concept Development At The Islamic Boarding School (Lely Ana Ferawati Ekaningsih, Ubud Salim, Djumahir, Nur Khusniyah Indrawati, Muhammad Djakfar)
12:50	13:05	Does Owner's Competence And Skill Drive Small Business Performance (Adriana Madya Marampa, Mugiarti Afendi, Wiwiek Rabiatal Adawiyah)
12:50	13:40	Lunch and Pray
13:40	15:40	ORAL PRESENTATION SESSION CATEGORY: HEALTH
15:40	16:00	SHORT BREAK TIME
16:00	16:40	Reward Announcement and Closing Ceremony by Host

Attributes of Governance, Leverage, and Bank Size on Performance: An Ex-Ante Pandemic Approach

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Abstract

This study aims to present empirical evidence related to the attributes of governance, leverage, and bank size on performance. The data source used is secondary data derived from financial statement data and annual reports of banking companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the period 2019-2020. This research model uses logistic regression. The results of this study indicate that the attributes of governance, namely the size of the board of commissioners and the proportion of independent commissioners have no effect on performance. Meanwhile, leverage and bank size affect performance. This research is expected to give the implication that banks that have good governance, optimal capital structure and adequacy of total assets have relatively better resilience during a pandemic.

Key words: Governance; Leverage; Bank Size; Performance; COVID-19

Can We Validate the Value? Valuing Automotive and Component Sub-Sector Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange during the Covid-19 Pandemic Crisis

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This study provides a comprehensive fundamental-based value analysis of firms using Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) and Relative Valuation (RV) approaches. This study exposes how these approaches behave in valuing firms during the crisis caused by the covid-19 pandemic and how to validate the valuation results. The object of the study is companies in the automotive and component sub-sector listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) in 2020. The company's historical financial data between 2016 and 2020 are used to predict their financial behavior over the next five years under three scenarios: optimistic, moderate, and pessimistic. From the study employing the DCF method, the following results were obtained: ASII and INDS stocks were overvalued in all scenarios while GJTL and SMSM were undervalued in all scenarios. Overall ASII stocks were overvalued by -48.9%, INDS stocks were overvalued by -54.6%, GJTL stocks were undervalued by 8.5%, and SMSM stocks were undervalued by -28.7%. With the RV method, the following results were obtained: INDS, GJTL, and ASII stocks were undervalued in all scenarios, while SMSM stocks were overvalued in all scenarios. However, results from RV method also show that valuation results for SMSM and ASII are partially invalid, which indicates that the pandemic crisis has significantly affected the value of these companies.

Keywords: valuation, value, discounted cash flow, relative valuation, pandemic

What a Priority Solution in Dealing Covid-19 Impact? Study of Social Safety Net (SSN) based on Islamic Objective

Tika Widiastuti^{1,*}, Puji Sucia Sukmaningrum², Aufar Fadhlul Hady³, M. Mahbubi Ali⁴, Anidah Robani⁵, Sulistya Rusgianto⁶

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The impact of the Covid-19 pandemic has affected all aspects, including disrupting the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, especially the pillars of social and economic development. This study aims to propose priority solutions in overcoming the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic based on Islamic objectives. This study uses a qualitative-quantitative approach with the Analytic Network Process (ANP) method. Data collection was carried out through Focus Group Discussions and In-depth Interviews with relevant stakeholders and supported by a literature review to explore comprehensive information. The findings show that there are differences of opinion among stakeholders from regulators, practitioners, associations, and academicians regarding the main priority solutions to deal with the impact of Covid-19. However, stakeholders agree that the Social Safety Net Program in the lineage sector, namely the distribution of the Family Hope Program, is the first priority solution (0.33984). The second priority solution is a program in the field of mind (0.02789). In contrast, the program in the field of soul and wealth is the third priority solution (0.025885). This study contributes to developing Government Policy to handle the socio-economic impact of Covid-19, especially related to priority solutions through Social Safety Net Program.

Keywords: Social Safety Net; Priority Solution; Covid-19; Islamic Objective; Analytic Network Process.

CONFLICT MANAGEMENT OF COST BUDGET PLAN IN BUILDING PUBLIC FACILITIES WITH MUTUAL COOPERATION (GOTONG ROYONG) SYSTEM

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Gotong royong is the original culture of Indonesia, Gotong royong is something that must be continuously preserved everywhere, both in rural and urban areas. Gotong royong can ease a heavy workload and can strengthen unity. It is what the people of Rt 01 Rw 06, Sukadama Sub-district, Tanah Sareal, Bogor, have done, mutual cooperation in the implementation of the construction of religious facilities in mutual cooperation by community members, there are differences of opinion between residents to ; **building form, material quality, implementation time, budget, and funding sources** so there is a conflict of interest, the building becomes the main key as a shared facility that will be used for a long time, so the form must accommodate suggestions and input from various community groups while still paying attention to the main function of worship. The use of materials from the initial plan of the building one floor to two floors with various considerations, it resulted in changes of materials for the structure (foundation, columns, beams and floor plates). As for MEP (mechanical, electrical, plumbing) must adjust according to changes in structure and architecture with the addition of light points and air conditioning coolers. Changes in the idea of building shape and material quality, it ultimately impacts on the longer implementation time and change to the Budget Plan Cost than before to changes in the addition of two initial plans, so the construction of public facilities in general can change in accordance with the conditions and agreements of all residents.

Keywords; *building form, material quality, implementation time, budget, and funding sources*

Corporate Governance and Corporate Value : The Role of Institutional Ownership and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

Mita Nur Octaviani dan Ludwina Harahap

Abstract

Institutional ownership has tight controlling, and monitoring encourages and motivates managers to behave according to shareholder expectations so that it is expected to increase the company's value. Research in the area of corporate governance conducted so far, focusing more on the board of commissioners, board of directors, and audit committee on the achievement of corporate value; institutional ownership mechanisms are still rarely analyzed. Therefore, this study explores more roles of institutional ownership in mitigating manager behavior not to impede the achievement of corporate goals and the creation of corporate value. Other governance mechanisms, namely external governance, can also discipline managers to help achieve the company's goals of improving shareholders' prosperity using corporate CSR proxies. With a sample of 13 companies registered in the mining sector for 5 years, researchers tried to test whether internal and external governance could positively affect the company's value. The results show that internal and external governance positively affect the company's value, except for the influence of the audit committee, which shows its insignificance to the company's value. Moreover, independent commissioners, board of commissioners, institutional ownership, and CSR positively significantly affect the company's value.

The Effect Of Economic Growth, Unemployment Rate, And Poverty Rate On Islamic Human Development Index In West Java 2012-2019

(Muhammad Reza, Amelia)

ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine how much influence economic growth, unemployment rate, and poverty rate have on the Islamic Human Development Index (I-HDI) in West Java in 2012-2019. Data processing in this study used descriptive quantitative analysis with the Ordinary Least Square (OLS) analysis method. The data used is secondary data in the form of time series taken from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), West Java Health Office. The results of the study showed that the variable of economic growth as measured by Gross Regional Domestic Income has a positive and significant effect toward I-HDI value with a probability value smaller than alpha (0.05). While the variables of poverty and unemployment have a negative and insignificant effect toward I-HDI with a probability value greater than alpha (0.05).

Keyword: Willingness to pay, Halal Logistics, SEM-PLS

Performance Analysis Of Sharia Stock Mutual Funds In Indonesia Using The Sharpe And Treynor Method (Case Study Before And During The Covid-19 Pandemic)

(Dian, Amelia)

ABSTRACT

The weakening of stock markets in various countries due to the Covid-19 pandemic has based this research to determine the performance of Islamic equity mutual funds in Indonesia in the period before the Covid-19 pandemic and during the Covid-19 pandemic. The performance measurement method uses the Sharpe index, the Treynor index and is based on the benchmark performance of the Jakarta Islamic Index. This study also analyzes the differences in the performance of Islamic equity mutual funds between before and during the Covid-19 pandemic using the Sharpe and Treynor indices. Differences in performance between periods were analyzed using the Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test.

The research sample includes 42 mutual funds. The results showed that only 4 Islamic equity mutual funds consistently outperformed in the period before and during the Covid-19 pandemic. The results of hypothesis testing found that there were differences in the performance of Islamic equity mutual funds before and during the Covid-19 pandemic.

Keywords: Sharia Equity Mutual Funds, Sharpe, Treynor, Covid-19 Pandemic

RISK MANAGEMENT CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT AT THE ISLAMIC BOARDING SCHOOL

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The concept of risk management has been widely studied, but in terms of finance, both in Islamic and conventional banking, government institutions, insurance, while research on non-financial risk management with research objects in educational institutions, especially Islamic boarding schools is still rarely done. This article aims to propose a reconstruction of the concept of non-financial risk management in Islamic educational institutions, especially Islamic boarding schools. This research is qualitative research by conducting theoretical and empirical studies on previous research. The results of the study found that risk exists in all organizations including Islamic boarding schools. Risk needs to be managed appropriately and correctly because failure to manage risk properly and correctly can have serious consequences for the organization's operations. Anticipating and dealing with risks so as not to cause greater losses is permitted by Allah SWT. The most important contribution in this paper is to develop the concept of risk management in Islamic boarding schools so that they can manage their organization

Keyword: Risk Management, Islamic Boarding School, educational institution

DOES OWNER'S COMPETENCE AND SKILL DRIVE SMALL BUSINESS PERFORMANCE

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Abstract

Competence is needed in every scope of the company, including micro and small and medium enterprises. Competence to manage a business is needed to improve performance. In determining whether or not a business is booming, one of the supporting factors is competency. What is needed is the Entrepreneurship Competence of SMEs. In this study, competency used consists of Knowledge, Skill, and Attitude. This questionnaire's dissemination was distributed in various places in Indonesia, namely in Tana Toraja, Purwokerto, and Ajibarang. The questionnaires distributed were around 150. The return was 131. The research method was quantitative using a simple regression method. The results showed that the relationship between Knowledge Competence and MSME Performance was significant, with a T-statistic of 3.479 (> 1.96). The original sample estimate value is positive, which is 0.253, which shows that the relationship between Knowledge Competence and MSME Performance is positive. Thus the H1 hypothesis is accepted, Show that the relationship between Attitude Competence and MSME Performance is significant, with a T-statistic of 4.316 (> 1.96). The original sample estimate value is positive, which is 0.323, which indicates that the direction of the relationship between Attitude Competency and MSME Performance is positive. Thus the H2 hypothesis is accepted.

Keywords: Competence, Performance, SMEs

10:50	12:50	ORAL PRESENTATION SESSION CATEGORY: INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
		ROOM 3: INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (10 mins + 5 mins Q/A)
		Moderator : Dr. Rachmad Andri Atmoko ; Tech. Admin : Sarinah
10:50	11:05	Use of the Rational Unified Process for Design and Build Learning Management System in College (Dini Destiani Siti Fatimah, Ade Sutedi, Robi Subagja)
11:05	11:20	Development of Primate Learning Media using Machine learning Mobile-based (Nuruddin Wiranda, Harja Santana Purba, R. Ati Sukmawati, Mitra Pramita)
11:20	11:35	Web-Based Financial Information System in The Christian Evangelical Church in Minahasa (Salaki Reynaldo Joshua, Heilbert Armando Mapaly, Kenneth Yosua Palilingan)
11:35	11:50	Radio as Old Technology is The Best Choice For Teaching In The Inland Area (Tulus Winarsunu, Hardianto Wibowo, Zamah Sari)
11:50	12:05	The Effect of Covid-19 Pandemic on Increasing Rice Tiwul Business Income Using System Dynamic Approach (Titus Kristanto, Dewi Rahmawati, Ayu Endah Wahyuni, Muhamad Nasrullah, Reza Arindra Fadillah, Amanda Amalia)
12:05	12:20	Development Of Web-Based Interactive Learning Media Materials Of One Variable Equation And Inequality For One Variable Using Drill And Practice Method (Harja Santana Purba, Nuruddin Wiranda, Noor Fajriah, Siti Aisyah)
12:20	12:35	Optimizing Academic Supervision through CoMent Strategy in STEAM-ED Approach and Application of Fractal Geometry for Batik & Textile Creative Craft Teachers at State Vocational School 5 of Bengkulu City (Rahmad Ramelan Setia Budi)
12:35	12:50	Development of Microservices-Based System to Reduce the Use of Antibiotics in Animal Husbandry (Aalbrecht Alby Irawan, Tobias Muench, Rainer Roosmann)
12:50	13:05	Ontology Modelling to Support Personalisation for Internship Recommendation (Puspa Setia Pratiwi)
12:50	13:40	Lunch and Pray
13:40	15:40	ORAL PRESENTATION SESSION CATEGORY: HEALTH
15:40	16:00	SHORT BREAK TIME
16:00	16:40	Reward Announcement and Closing Ceremony by Host

USE OF THE RATIONAL UNIFIED PROCESS FOR DESIGN AND BUILD LEARNING MANAGEMENT SYSTEM IN COLLEGE

Dini Destiani Siti Fatimah^{1*}, Ade Sutedi², Robi Subagja³

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Online learning becomes a necessity when all schools have to lock down due to the Covid-19 pandemic. However, even without a pandemic, online learning has been widely used in universities. This is because many universities are starting to implement blended learning. Online learning requires a Learning Management System application that allows learning interactions between lecturers and students. The purpose of this study was to build a Learning Management System for a college using the Rational Unified Process method. The learning system is built based on the Web so that it can be accessed through multiplatforms. The result of the design is a dynamic software system, which provides facilitation for admins, lecturers, and students. Admin (system manager) is responsible for managing data for lecturers, students, and courses. Lecturers store lecture materials, assignments, and assessments. This system provides an interface facility for students to access course materials, enter assignments, and view grades. The system is built using PHP, My SQL, XAMPP and Sublime Text. As well as the Google Chrome Web browser. The conclusion of this research is that the resulting system has been successfully used for online learning for a college.

Keywords: College, Blended Learning, Learning Management System, Rational Unified Process.

DEVELOPMENT OF PRIMATE LEARNING MEDIA USING MACHINE LEARNING MOBILE-BASED

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Primates are one of the forest dwelling animals that have an important meaning in life in the universe. The Bristol Conservation and Science Foundation (BCSF), International Primatological Society (IPS), IUCN/SSC PSG, and Conservation International (CI) have published 25 species of the most endangered primates, six of which are in Indonesia, namely Lutung, Bekantan, Tarsius tumpara, Kukang, and Simakobu. Three of the six primates mostly live on the island of Borneo. One form of primate treasure conservation in Kalimantan is by conducting primate identification studies. In this study developed a mobile application using Machine learning to identify primate species in the Kalimantan. One method that can be used in machine learning is Convolutional neural network (CNN). CNN is used to extract spatial features from primate images into highly efficient image identification issues. The app was tested using two scenarios: using photos and video recordings. The test results achieved an average accuracy of 80% when using photos and 71% when using video recordings.

Keywords: primate, animal recognition, machine learning, mobile-based, mobile computing

WEB-BASED FINANCIAL INFORMATION SYSTEM IN THE CHRISTIAN EVANGELICAL CHURCH IN MINAHASA

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Church as a part of community service organization has various activities and transactions to accommodate the needs of the congregation. Because the church also has quite complex business processes and systems, it must have information including data storage to facilitate an integrated and centralized church in data storage, management, and presentation. This study discusses the analysis, design, and construction of a church financial information system as a solution to the problems that exist in the GMIM (The Christian Evangelical Church in Minahasa) where processing will be maximized in a web-based financial information system.

Keywords: Financial information system, Church, Web-based

RADIO AS OLD TECHNOLOGY IS THE BEST CHOICE FOR TEACHING IN THE INLAND AREA

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Radio is a technology that has been developed since the beginning of 1802. However, the development of radio as a transmission tool began in 1915 by David Sarnoff, who is known as a pioneer of radio broadcasting. Now the development of radio is starting to be abandoned and has been replaced by more sophisticated technology. However, radio still has an advantage, one of which is that radio is now a cheaper technology to manufacture and implement. In a pandemic era like this, the choice of radio as a learning tool for inland areas is the best choice. In addition to having a low price, radio now also has a fairly small power in its operation, it is only enough with the help of a solar cell that this device can run well. In this study, radio technology testing combined with solar cells will be carried out as teaching in areas that are still not covered by technology and electricity. Thus, it will make alternative learning for those who need it.

Keywords: Radio, Alternatife education, Inland

THE EFFECT OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON INCREASING RICE TIWUL BUSINESS INCOME USING SYSTEM DYNAMIC APPROACH

Titus Kristanto^{1*}, Dewi Rahmawati², Ayu Endah Wahyuni³, Muhamad Nasrullah⁴, Reza Arindra Fadillah⁵, Amanda Amalia⁶

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In industry 4.0, the development of the food business is growing rapidly with the support of technology. His food business is tiwul rice. The establishment of the Nasi Tiwul SBR business began in March 2020 (coinciding with the Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia). The problem that occurs in Nasi Tiwul SBR is increasing the income of tiwul rice during the Covid-19 pandemic. The approach taken in this research is to use a dynamic system approach. The purpose of using a dynamic system approach is to provide feedback on the behavior of the systems involved in the research, especially the owner of the tiwul rice business. The result of this research is to increase the business income of tiwul rice and increase the market share of tiwul rice products.

Keywords: Covid-19, Rice Tiwul, System Dynamics

DEVELOPMENT OF WEB-BASED INTERACTIVE LEARNING MEDIA MATERIALS OF ONE VARIABLE EQUATION AND INEQUALITY FOR ONE VARIABLE USING DRILL AND PRACTICE METHOD

Harja Santana Purba¹, Nuruddin Wiranda¹, Noor Fajriah¹, Siti Aisyah¹

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Learning today is held at home online (in the network). The activities of students in online learning are more dominant in independent learning activities, namely reading books and completing assignments through the online learning platform provided by the teacher. One of the steps that can be taken to attract students' interest in learning is that the subject matter is delivered using media that is applied in web form. This study aims to develop media and analyze the feasibility of web-based interactive learning media on the material of linear equations and inequalities of one variable class VII with drill and practice methods. This research method is Research & Development with ADDIE model (Analyze, Design, Development, Implementation, and Evaluation). Seventh grade students of State Junior High School as test subjects. Data collection and analysis techniques used tests, questionnaires, and descriptive statistical analysis. The technologies needed in developing web-based learning media are CSS, HTML, Mathjax, JavaScript, Geogebra, Scratch, Firebase, and JSON. Validity assessed by experts (materials and media) obtained the percentage of achievement in the very valid and valid categories, the effectiveness of the learning media was obtained from the completeness of students with a percentage of 80%, and practicality was obtained from the results of the questionnaire responses that gave a positive response. Based on the results of validity, effectiveness, and practicality, it was found that the learning media developed was suitable for use in learning.

Keywords: web-based , interactive learning media, one variable linear equation, drill and practice method

OPTIMIZING ACADEMIC SUPERVISION THROUGH COMENT STRATEGY IN STEAM-ED APPROACH AND APPLICATION OF FRACTAL GEOMETRY FOR BATIK & TEXTILE CREATIVE CRAFT TEACHERS AT STATE VOCATIONAL SCHOOL 5 OF BENGKULU CITY

Rahmad Ramelan Setia Budi

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The title of this research is: "Optimizing Academic Supervision through CoMent Strategy in STEAM-ED Approach and Application of Fractal Geometry for Batik & Textile Creative Craft Teachers at State Vocational School 5 of Bengkulu City". The formulation of the problem in this study is: "How can academic supervision optimize the STEAM-ED approach and the application of fractal geometry through the CoMent Strategy of school supervisors in learning carried out by Batik and Textile Creative Craft teachers at State Vocational School 5 of Bengkulu City?". The objectives of this study are: (1) To describe the pattern of teacher development with the CoMent strategy in the implementation of academic supervision in optimizing the STEAM-ED approach and the application of fractal geometry to learning by Batik and Textile Creative Craft teachers at State Vocational School 5 of Bengkulu City in aspects of planning, implementation, and evaluation; (2) Describe the supporting factors and inhibiting factors for teacher development patterns with the CoMent strategy in the implementation of academic supervision in optimizing the STEAM-ED approach and the application of fractal geometry in learning carried out by Batik and Textile Creative Craft teachers at State Vocational School 5 of Bengkulu City; and (3) describing solutions as an effort to overcome the inhibiting factors for teacher development patterns with the CoMent strategy on the implementation of academic supervision in optimizing the STEAM-ED approach and the application of fractal geometry to learning carried out by Batik and Textile Creative Craft teachers at State Vocational School 5 of Bengkulu City. This study describes the implementation of academic supervision with the CoMent Strategy of school supervisors in an effort to optimize the STEAM-ED approach and the application of fractal geometry to Batik and Textile Creative Craft teachers at State Vocational School 5 of Bengkulu City. Based on the results of the individual daily reports of school supervisors and in-depth interviews as well as video testimonials to every teacher who is in charge of batik and textile creative crafts in this study which shows a very significant satisfaction in carrying out the learning process with the STEAM-ED approach and the application of fractal geometry and the performance of the trained teachers. which looks very good, it can be concluded as a result of the research that the implementation of academic supervision through the CoMent strategy turned out to be very good in optimizing the STEAM-ED approach and the application of fractal geometry for Batik and Textile Creative Craft teachers at State Vocational School 5 of Bengkulu City in their learning.

Keywords: STEAM-ED, Fractal, CoMent, Academic Supervision

DEVELOPMENT OF MICROSERVICES-BASED SYSTEM TO REDUCE THE USE OF ANTIBIOTICS IN ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

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The concentration, specialisation, and intensification processes has been causing the major challenges such as livestock medication in the field of animal husbandry. Livestock medication, specifically the use of antibiotics in the fight against infectious diseases, has become the research interest of many scholars because of the increase in antibiotic-resistant bacteria for most bacterial strains in recent years. Correspondingly, the state of Lower Saxony presented a strategy against antibiotic-resistance bacterial strains in February 2016 and set the goal to reduce the use of antibiotics in animal husbandry by half in five years. The goal can be achieved with the coordination between farmer and veterinarian by putting more emphasis on prevention measure hence the use of antibiotic can be averted. As veterinarians have selectively digitalized their individual work processes, a heterogeneous IT landscape developed. This study aims to design a new system with high grade of interoperability and capabilities including to identify and analyse problems in animal husbandry, to plan, monitor, and evaluate proactive and reactive measures, to build a knowledge base, and to generate effective and efficient advice for the veterinarian based on the aforementioned knowledge base. The system is based on microservices which represent architectural styles that allow the flexibility in composing various modules which can be individually adapted, expanded or completely replaced.

Keywords: Microservice, antibiotics reduction, animal husbandry

Ontology Modelling to Support Personalization for Internship Recommendation

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Personalized recommendation systems have been widely accepted as solutions towards overcoming the challenges related to the information overload. The personalization is to facilitate the expression of the students' need and enable them to obtain relevant information in these information system accesses. The relevance of information is defined by a set of customizable preferences specific to each student. Data describing users are often grouped as profiles. The content of a user's profile varies according to approaches and applications. The use of ontology for knowledge representation in knowledge-based recommendation systems has become an interesting research area. Existing approaches in knowledge-based recommendation systems have adopted the use of ontologies to solve problems related to personalization, but the approaches still lack to provide a complete representation of user's preferences. In this paper, the proposed model based on building an ontology-based personalization called OntoIntern. The ontology able to capture and store all information to personalize the content of internship occupations according to the student profile.

Keywords: Personalization, Ontology, User profile Context, Ontology engineering, Knowledge representation

10:50	12:50	ORAL PRESENTATION SESSION I CATEGORY: INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
		ROOM 4: INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (10 mins + 5 mins Q/A)
		Moderator : Amalia, SST., MTrT ; Tech. Admin : Tri Widianingsih
10:50	11:05	Best Practice a Second Layer of Security for Remote Vocational Education (Dimas Febriyan Priambodo, Nurul Syamsiah, Hermawan Setiawan, Yulandi, Dimas Febriyan Priambodo)
11:05	11:20	Multimedia and E-Learning Innovations in Developing Tolerance in a Pandemic Era: Lessons from Pangandaran (Asep Mulyana, Aris Arif Mundayat, Mada Sukmajati)
11:20	11:35	E-Siskamling to go to Smart Village; planning and design (Saffana, Hermanto)
11:35	11:50	SIPP Application Development Effort In Supporting The Digitalization Of Tri Dharma At The Universitas Negeri Semarang (Avi Budi Setiawan, Ariyani Widyastuti, Anggyi Trisnawan Putra, Suminar; Tania Wicaksana)
11:50	12:05	Digital Congregation News Android-Based in The Christian Evangelical Church in Minahasa (Heilbert Armando Mapaly, Salaki Reynaldo Joshua, Salvius Paulus Lengkong)
12:05	12:20	Robotic Arm 6 Degree of Freedom (DoF) on SCADA-based Modular Production System (MPS) (Sihono, Suryono, Bangun, Sri, Bagus, Fadlil, Heksa)
12:20	12:35	Prototype Monitoring System of Surface Height and Water Turbidity Based on Internet of Things (IOT) (Kahfi Nur Hidayat, Fauzi Mahardika)
12:35	12:50	Modular Production System For Fabrication, Storage, And Outlet Lifter Processes For Automation (Amanda Oktaviani, Sri Astuti, Suryono, Achmad Fachrul Aji, Dadi, Nizar Agil Fahreza6, Bagus Yunanto)
12:50	13:05	Development of Information Systems and Tourism Decision Support Integrated with Sharia-Based Hospitality System managed by PT. Yoy International Management (Sularso Budilaksono, Febrianty, Euis Puspita Dewi, Fahrul Nurzaman, Ahmad Rosadi)
12:50	13:40	Lunch and Pray
13:40	15:40	ORAL PRESENTATION SESSION CATEGORY: HEALTH
15:40	16:00	SHORT BREAK TIME
16:00	16:40	Reward Announcement and Closing Ceremony by Host

Best Practice Layer 2 Security for Remote Vocational Education

Dimas Febriyan Priambodo^{1,*}, Nurul Syamsiah², Hermawan Setiawan³, Yulandi⁴, Dimas Febriyan Priambodo*

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Open standards especially OSI is built to separate each layer and work without knowledge of each other. This concept also means if one layer hacked, communication are compromised without another layer alert. In best practice layer 2 security is underestimated because it is considered that security has been built through the application by implementing Authentication, Authorisation and Accounting. In vocational education who are prepared to work directly in the real world then this should not be forgotten to be taught. This system proposed online education for teach layer 2 security. With Hyper V virtual machine the windows has been installed in almost all student. In defcon has also been used several platforms and HyperV is proven to be able to run to meet attack scenarios in layer 2. Results of 20 students (all population in class) of security engineering in Politeknik XYZ shows a significant increase with normal data in statistical approach. This system give 12,307% increase score although applied new system. Best Practice Layer 2 Security for remote Vocational Education can be solution for teaching network security in pandemic session especially in layer 2 security.

Keywords: layer 2 security, vocational education, network security

Multimedia and E-Learning Innovations in Developing Tolerance in a Pandemic Era: *Lessons from Pangandaran*

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Abstract

The spread of the Covid-19 virus has prompted the government to carry out various restrictions on social mobility, including closing schools. Recent studies have demonstrated the dynamics and problems in online learning, but very few of them reveal innovative online learning best practices. This article analyzes the innovation of multimedia learning and e-learning at SMK Bakti Karya Parigi (SBK), Pangandaran, in developing tolerance. Through a multicultural class program, this multimedia vocational high school presents students from various ethnic groups in Indonesia. Through phenomenology as a research strategy, the object of research is approached by giving space for experience-based subjectivity. Meanings, attitudes, beliefs, and emotions are important data components. Based on nine months of observations and in-depth interviews with stakeholders, this article discusses how multimedia learning and e-learning innovations are built in the midst of a pandemic. The results of this study indicate that this school has developed innovative programs, including the Vocational Balancing Program (VBP). Through VBP, SBK students interact in assisting Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) in local villages to integrate with the online marketplace. They build creative content that promotes these SMEs in the midst of the sluggishness due to the pandemic. The learning process that involves the dissemination of knowledge, discourse, experience, consciousness, and emotions is what breeds tolerance among SBK students. This study makes a theoretical contribution to the important role of knowledge and discourse, the function of consciousness and emotion, and the workings of discursive practice in the formation of educational subjects.

Keywords: *Innovation, Multimedia, E-Learning, Tolerance, Covid-19, SMK Bakti Karya Parigi, Pangandaran*

E-Siskamling to go to Smart Village; planning and design

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Smart village is a systematic village management strategy, covering all dimensions in the governance of a village. One of the dimensions in a smart village is security. Siskamling is a community culture that has been attached for a long time, which not only fulfills the need for security, but also has many positive values. The information management and scheduling system in the siskamling is generally done manually, which definitely requires resources for recording equipment, time for managing and delivering information, as well as a place to store the schedule. Along with the development of technological sophistication, the manual system can be done only by using an application that can be accessed anywhere and anytime. This research concentrates on planning and designing applications that can be used for the needs of the security system, namely the E-Siskamling application (electronic security system). E-Siskamling will be developed using the eXtream Programming (XP) methodology, including planning in the form of functional and non-functional requirements analysis, as well as system design using Unified Modeling Language (UML). The results of this research are in the form of planning (analysis) and design documents, which will be used for the next stage, namely application development (system development).

Keywords: Smart village, E-siskamling, extream programming.

SIPP APPLICATION DEVELOPMENT EFFORT IN SUPPORTING THE DIGITALIZATION OF TRI DHARMA AT THE UNIVERSITAS NEGERI SEMARANG

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ABSTRACT

Technology has helped humans in various fields, for example in the field of research and service. The Institute for Research and Community Service (LPPM) Universitas Negeri Semarang (UNNES) in its role in realizing the responsibility for the Tri Dharma of Higher Education, has changed the procedure for evaluating the instrument which was originally manual to be more effective and efficient through an application called SIPP (Management Information System). Research and Service) which can be accessed on the website. This change is expected to create even better conditions. However, these existing facilities are not well received. This can be seen from the many researchers who are late in collecting research instruments and even less familiar with this SIPP application. Data analysis techniques used in this study include transcripts of the results of field surveys, observations and interviews, data reduction, analysis, data interpretation and triangulation.

Keywords: efficiency, effectiveness, quality, excellent service, innovation

Digital Congregation News Android-Based in The Christian Evangelical Church in Minahasa

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Information is a necessity that is needed by everyone. With the development of Information Technology today, it is very helpful for people to get the desired information easily and quickly. This digital media provides a number of advantages when compared to print media. One of the advantages of this digital media that is very pronounced is that this digital media can reduce printing costs, because this digital media does not need to be printed, but only uses internet media to disseminate the information. In church activities, also cannot be separated from the delivery of information to the church congregation. The purpose of this study is to develop an android-based mobile software to be able to provide information or congregational news digitally. In this research, a number of stages will be carried out, namely Literature Study, Data Collection, System Design and Data Model, System Development and Data Processing, Testing and Evaluation, Reporting and Publication.

Keywords: Android, digitization. e-Warta, Church, software

Robotic Arm 6 Degree of Freedom (DoF) on SCADA-based Modular Production System (MPS)

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ABSTRACT

Technology was created to help humans in completing the job. Technological developments are very rapid and affect various fields of life, one of which is the industrial sector. The development of technology in the industrial sector can be seen from robotics to optimize resources to run effectively and efficiently. Among the robots that are often used in the industrial world are arm robots. Robotic arms can do continuous work. The advantage of robot arms is producing a more precise quality of work that is done repeatedly and can be reprogrammed for several different tasks. The existence of a robot arm is beneficial to speed up the work process with maximum results in the industrial world. However, the previously developed robot arm is less than 6 DoF, so the movement is still not accessible. This research implements a **Robotic Arm 6 Degree of Freedom (DoF) on SCADA-based Modular Production System (MPS)** from these problems. The task of the robot arm is to move the material from one place to another place. One cycle task can be finished in 55 seconds with a speed of 100%, and if the speed is 50%, it takes 90 seconds. The data above can measure the effectiveness of the maneuver robot for taking the task. When the robot arm works and is suddenly blocked by a foreign object that makes the robot arm stops moving, the robot arm automatically turns off, and an overload warning appears on the pendant.

Keywords: *MPS, PLC, Robot Arm, PLC control, LD, SFC, ST, e!Cockpit*

PROTOTYPE MONITORING SYSTEM OF SURFACE HEIGHT AND WATER TURBIDITY BASED ON INTERNET OF THINGS (IOT)

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Climatological observations are natural phenomena related to climate and air quality, one of the data generated in climatological observations is evaporation data. The evaporator is an evaporation measuring instrument used by the Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysics Agency (BMKG). Evaporation measurement measures the height of the water surface in the evaporimeter to get the evaporation value that will be read by the observer. This makes the possibility of erroneous readings in evaporation measurements. This makes researchers design an evaporimeter monitoring system to make evaporation measurement data automatic and add water turbidity measurements to support automatic evaporimeter maintenance. The monitoring system design uses a Node MCU ESP8266 microcontroller, an ultrasonic sensor HC-SR04 for measuring water level, a Light Dependent Resistance (LDR) sensor for measuring water turbidity, a database as a data store, and a web display. The result of the system design in this study is the monitoring system for water height and turbidity can perform performance for monitoring features for water height and turbidity. The test results show that the tool can provide information on the height and turbidity of the water on the website page. The input experiment with a water level of 8.5 cm shows 8.64 cm on the web display, while the water turbidity test shows the system is able to determine the difference in water turbidity with 3 sample solutions, namely: water solution, coffee solution, and mixed solution (water and soil).

Keywords: Water Surface Height, Water Turbidity, Internet of Things (IoT)

MODULAR PRODUCTION SYSTEM FOR FABRICATION, STORAGE, AND OUTLET LIFTER PROCESSES FOR AUTOMATION

Amanda Oktaviani^{1,*}, Sri Astuti², Suryono³, Achmad Fachrul Aji⁴, Dadi⁵, Nizar Agil Fahreza⁶, Bagus Yunanto^{*6}

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The growing industry makes the role of humans slowly shifted and be replaced by automated industrial control systems. The consistency and effectiveness of the results and stable productivity make all switch to using automatic control, especially Programmable Logic Control (PLC). Based on this, a modular production system was made for the fabrication, storage, and outlet lifter processes using PLC, which helps increase students' knowledge in understanding the working principles of PLC-based industrial automation. This modular production system for three stations is designed with input devices in Reed Switch Sensors, Inductive Proximity, Photoelectric, Color Sensors, Pressure Sensors and Fiber Optic Sensors. As for the output device using a DC Motor, Actuator, Pilot Lamp, Tower Light, and Buzzer. With program control using PLC and Wago e!Cockpit software, the three processes run continuously and continuously from a fabrication station with performance for product merging, a storage station to store fabricated products, and an outlet lifter as a station to return pallets to the initial process. This modular production system will later be used as a learning module for students, especially State Polytechnic of Semarang.

Keywords: e!Cockpit, fabrikasi, penyimpanan, PLC, outlet lifter

Development of Information Systems and Tourism Decision Support Integrated with Sharia-Based Hospitality System managed by PT. Yoy International Management

Sularso Budilaksono, Febrianty, Euis Puspita Dewi, Fahrul Nurzaman, Ahmad Rosadi

PT. Yoy Manajemen Internasional is engaged in the tourism services sector. This company is a sharia-based hotel development and management company that was newly formed in October 2020. The hotel and tourism business network initially used a manual system. The tourism information system connects 6 groups at once, namely: hotel managers, tourist attraction operators, car rentals, restaurants, micro-enterprises supporting the tourism sector and tourists. Tourists can come from domestic or from abroad. The purpose of this research is to develop a tourism information system specifically for the sharia-based hotel industry that integrates all partners from PT Yoy Manajemen Internasional.

This information system connects two interests, namely PMS (Property Management System) for the hospitality industry and YPA (YoY Personal Assistant) for mobile applications used by tourists. The system development method by applying the SDLC (System Development Life Cycle) method, consists of: planning, analysis, design, implementation, testing and training. Development of information systems with a management-to-consumer (top-down) and management-to-consumer (bottom-up) approach so that the development of information systems is expected to be more optimal.

Testing this application was carried out through usability testing on both companies and SMEs assisted by PT. Yoy Management with a total of 50 respondents and 20 students of the Informatics study program. Usability testing using User-Interface and User-Experience users.

Keywords: hospitality industry, information system, sharia, PMS, YPA

10:50	12:50	ORAL PRESENTATION SESSION I CATEGORY: BUSINESS
		ROOM 5: BUSINESS (10 mins + 5 mins Q/A)
		Moderator : Dr. Froilan Mobo ; Tech. Admin : Dedy Saputra
10:50	11:05	Digitalization Adoption of Small Medium Enterprises in The Pandemic Era (Riska Nur Rosyidiana, et al.)
11:05	11:20	The Role of the Pokdarwis SIKOBER in Developing Educational Tourism in the Kampung Kreasi Sidokumpul Gresik (Upik Dyah Eka Noviyanti, et al.)
11:20	11:35	Brand Trust Impact on Brand Advocacy: A Perspective of Vocational Students (Moh. Darus Salam, et al.)
11:35	11:50	Sheraton Surabaya Hotel & Towers Communication Marketing Strategy in Increasing the Number of Guest Visits in the Post-Covid-19 New Normal Era (Jiwangga Hadi Nata, et al.)
11:50	12:05	Early Career Employee's Satisfaction during the pandemic (Pamela Magdalena, Armanu, Noermijati, Dodi Wirawan Irawanto)
12:05	12:20	The Determinant of Investors Intention to Use the IPOT Application – a Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) Approach (Rindah Febriana Suryawati, et al.)
12:20	12:35	Firm Performance Measurement in the Property and Real Estate Industry in Indonesia (Triana Zuhrotun Aulia, Sustari Alamsyah, Devi Oktaviani, Triana Zuhrotun Aulia)
12:35	12:50	The Existence of Tour Guide in Tanjung Puting National Park during Covid-19 Pandemic (Nur Emma Suriani, et al.)
12:50	13:40	Lunch and Pray
13:40	15:40	ORAL PRESENTATION SESSION CATEGORY: HEALTH
15:40	16:00	SHORT BREAK TIME
16:00	16:40	Reward Announcement and Closing Ceremony by Host

Digitalization Adoption of Small Medium Enterprises in The Pandemic Era

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COVID-19 has struck more than a year, but it has not subsided. SMEs face major challenges in order to survive financially. Digitalization helps SMEs to maintain their financial performance. Technology Organizational and Environmental (TOE) framework used by the authors to construct a comprehensive model that examined the role of different exogenous factors in the adoption of digitalization by SMEs in Indonesia during Covid-19 period. Using a questionnaire survey of 299 SMEs in Indonesia, this study identified that the exogenous factors influenced the adoption of digitalization by SMEs. The impact of digitalization in dealing with pandemic were also tested. This study is expected to provide a discourse for SMEs to be digitally ready and adapt to changing times.

Keywords: Digitalization, SMEs

The Role of the Pokdarwis SIKOBER in Developing Educational Tourism in the Kampung Kreasi Sidokumpul Gresik

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This paper aims to describe the role of Pokdarwis SIKOBER in developing educational tourism in Kampung Kreasi, Sidokumpul, Gresik. Kampung Kreasi, which used to be a slum village, has now become one of the tourist villages visited by many tourists from various regions. The tourism treats offered at Kampung Kreasi are educational tours related to educational tours in managing waste and urban farming. This Kampung Kreasi has undergone many changes and great progress since the establishment of the Pokdarwis, where the most prominent development is in terms of increasing public awareness of environmental management and the quality of the tourist attraction program. Pokdarwis in charge of organizing tourist attractions managed by the local community. The role of Pokdarwis can also be seen from the process of designing, implementing, and managing tourism activities, involving third parties including the community. The collaboration carried out by Pokdarwis with several stakeholders is the strength for the sustainability of Kampung Kreasi in developing educational tourism in Kampung Kreasi.

Keywords: The Pokdarwis Role, Educational Tourism, Tourist Attractions

Brand Trust Impact on Brand Advocacy: A Perspective of Vocational Students

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The number of students is one of the important elements in a university's sustainability. It also serves as an indicator of university's ability and capability to provide quality education. In the midst of competition to get students, universities need to make proficient marketing efforts. The objective is not only to attract prospective students but also to increase the satisfaction and loyalty of existing students. Brand advocacy is a form of effective and relatively low-cost marketing concept. Unlike advertising and other marketing communications, brand advocacy has a stronger emphasis because it is conveyed by students to their surroundings. These students become "agents" who are more convincing to their audience because they experience firsthand the educational activities at their universities. This study explores the influence of brand trust on brand advocacy from vocational students' point of view. Brand trust is measured through a scale adapted from the study of Chaudhuri and Holbrook (2001) and Koschate-Fischer and Gartner (2015) while brand advocacy is measured through a scale adapted from Phillips, Noble and Noble (2011).

Keywords: brand trust, brand advocacy, vocational students

Sheraton Surabaya Hotel & Towers Communication Marketing Strategy in Increasing the Number of Guest Visits in the Post-Covid-19 New Normal Era

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Strategy formulation is important in the implementation of a hotel's business in order to survive. Planning and marketing communication strategies carried out by a hotel are an effort to increase branding, awareness, and provide the best service to their guests. Not only that, the preparation of strategies is useful in dealing with competition in hotel services in the middle and after the Covid-19 pandemic. This study uses qualitative methods and aims to explore management policies in the application of communication marketing strategies to increase the number of guest visits in the new normal era. This study uses a SWOT analysis (Strength, Weakness, Opportunity, Threat) to assist in designing and implementing the prepared strategy. The results of this study indicate that Sheraton Surabaya Hotel & Towers Surabaya uses promotion optimization strategies through social media platforms to reach the market. Promotion through implementing and meeting CHSE certification standards, especially during this pandemic, as well as through various promotions in the form of voucher packages through social media platforms is one part of hotel promotions. This promotion is part of a strategy that serves to provide information, persuade and show the best choices to its guests.

Kata kunci : Strategi pemasaran, Komunikasi Pemasaran, *New Normal*, chse

Early Career Employee's Satisfaction during the pandemic

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During a pandemic, employees do their jobs in different ways. Not all employees can do their job in the workplace. Some of them have to work from home. In addition, employees at the beginning of their careers who are continuing their studies must also follow their education from home. Conditions like this will affect the development of resources carried out by the company they work for and in the end will affect their job satisfaction. This study tests and analyses the influence of human resource development on early career employees' satisfaction which is mediated by organizational culture and individual competence. Researchers conduct survey method at undergraduate student at Banking Private Institute in DKI Jakarta, Indonesia. The sample of this study is student and early career employees. The respondents were students who were early career employees. The purpose of the study was to see whether early career employees' human resource development had an effect on job satisfaction during the pandemic. This study also analyses how the organizational culture and individual competence mediates the influence of human resource development on employee job satisfaction at the beginning of their career during the pandemic.

Keywords: Organizational Culture, Individual Competences, Human Resource Development, Early Career Employees' Satisfaction

The Determinant of Investors Intention to Use the IPOT Application – a Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) Approach

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The development of information technology has been transforming business activities towards digital and likewise the securities trading in capital market. The IPOT application is an online investment and stock trading application from PT Indo Premier Sekuritas which has been release first in 2007. Since many of online investment apps starting to emerge in Indonesia, this study attempts to analyze the determinants of users' intention to use of the IPOT apps so that this study may proposed factors should be improved by the apps to become the leading apps in the industry. There are 100 questionnaires being analyzed and processed in this research using IBM SPSS Statistics 26 and SmartPLS 3.0 software. Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) was the approach of proposing factors being affecting investors intention to use the IPOT. The results of this study indicate that perceived usefulness and perceived ease of use are two determinants affecting investors intention to use the application. However, the perceived trust is not proven to be factor affecting such intention.

Keywords: intention to use, IPOT, perceived ease of use, perceived trust, perceived usefulness, TAM

Firm Performance Measurement in the Property and Real Estate Industry in Indonesia

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The property and real estate industry in Indonesia continues to grow in the face of the weakening Indonesian economy and has become an attractive investment place for investors. Seeing this condition, it makes researchers interested in conducting more in-depth research and finding facts related to firm performance and the factors that influence it. Firm performance is measured by Tobins'Q which focuses on financial aspects and company shares. Factors affecting firm performance analyzed; working capital turnover, asset growth and leverage. The object of research is property and real estate companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) in 2015-2019. The sample was selected by purposive sampling method and obtained 37 companies or 185 observations. The data type is panel data. The method of analysis is multiple regression analysis using the Eviews 9.0 program. The results showed that the average value of Tobin's Q was 1.24 (> 1), meaning that the firm's performance was greater than the value of the listed company assets; the industry is given a good rating by the market. The influencing factors are: working capital turnover has a significant negative effect, asset growth has a significant positive effect, and leverage has no significant effect on firm performance. The research implication for the property and real estate industry is that the market response is very good so that revenues and profits continue to be increased, and it is necessary to pay attention to the large debts of some sample companies which can have bad consequences if not managed properly.

Keywords: firm performance, working capital turnover, aset growth.

The Existence of Tour Guide in Tanjung Puting National Park during Covid-19 Pandemic

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Cindy Permatasari ,Nur Emma Suriani

ABSTRACT

The COVID-19 pandemic which occurred in early March 2020 in Indonesia had a major Impact on tourism in Tanjung Puting National Park. Responding to the situation due to this outbreak, the tourist destination was closed on March 18th, 2020 - October 6th, 2020 and the second closure was on December 23rd, 2020 - February 26th, 2021 under local government regulations regarding the closure of tourist areas at a predetermined time. This situation makes tourism activities paralyzed in the tourist spot, the decrease in the number of visits due to the absence of tourist visits makes people who work in the setourist destinations also lose their jobs, especially the tour guides. The decreasing number of tourists has a direct impact on the need for a tour guide in a tourism spot. Loss of work has an impact on income and also the life style of the individual concerned. The aim of the study is to (1) determine the condition of the Tour Guides in Tanjung Puting National Park before the COVID-19 Pandemic, (2) find out the impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Tour Guides, and (3) find out the adaptation strategies of Tour Guides in facing COVID-19 Pandemic. The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative. The data sources were selected by using the

Central Kalimantan. The data analysis technique which is used in this study is interactive analysis. The findings of the research show that the tour guides and HPI have carried out various adaptation strategies both to deal with the emotions they feel or take action to survive in conditions like now. Not only focusing on dealing with current conditions but also the need for preparation in dealing with post-pandemic tourism activities. It is recommended for tour guides to add insight and knowledge about tourist objects or other information, learn new foreign languages, learn to apply health protocol when conducting appropriate guiding, and get vaccinated. Besides, thinking about opening a business or having an alternative income is also very necessary. In addition, HPI is also advised to coordinate with related parties regarding tourism preparation after the COVID-19 pandemic and provide training on tourism activities in the destinations after tourism has recovered. And it is suggested to make more detailed rules for payment of the tour guides.

Keywords: pandemic, tourguide, adaptationstrategy

10:50	12:50	ORAL PRESENTATION SESSION I CATEGORY: BUSINESS
		ROOM 6: BUSINESS (10 mins + 5 mins Q/A)
		Moderator : Ana Yuliana Jasuni, S.E., M.M ; Tech. Admin : Salwa
10:50	11:05	SMIT-21 (Smart Mosque Innovation and Technology during Pandemic COVID-19 on 2021) (Roprop Latiefatul Millah, Nina Karlina, Anas Naufal Nashrul Malik, Rena Denya Agustina)
11:05	11:20	The Use Of Digital Marketing For Accommodation Service Businesses In Bawean Island As An Effort To Strengthening The Capacity And Competence Of Local Entrepreneurs (Dian Yulie Reindrawati, et al.)
11:20	11:35	The Effect of Organizational Learning and Core Organizational Competence on Organizational Performance (Study at Private Universities in NTT Province) (Rahmat Yuliawan, et al.)
11:35	11:50	pieces analysis to improve performance cash sales system: a case study on the Darmo Deli supermarket (Anisa Fitri Sya'bania, et al.)
11:50	12:05	Consumption Intensity of Indonesian Herbal Herbs During the Pandemic (Umi Farichah Bascha, et al.)
12:05	12:20	CIPP Model To Evaluate Id And Passport Recommendation Issuance For Indonesian Migrant Worker In Surabaya City Government (Ria Triwastuti, et al.)
12:20	12:35	Analysis of Product Knowledge Level and Purchase Intention Hajj Savings Products Among Workers (Yossy Imam Candika, et al.)
12:35	12:50	Implementation of Digital Libraries as Innovation in Indonesian Public Libraries (Dyah Puspitasari Srirahayu, Dessy Harisanty, Esti Putri Anugrah)
12:50	13:05	Digitalization Strategy for Consignment, Franchising, and Partnership Networks Through the Implementation of e-KOLab (Electronics for Consignments, Franchising, Organizational Networks) (Study on SMEs member of DPD IWAPI Bali (Association of Women Entrepreneurs of the Bali Province) (Farida, Febrianty, Sularso, Ni Kadek, A.A.A. Ngr. Tini, Rusmini)
12:50	13:40	Lunch and Pray
13:40	15:40	ORAL PRESENTATION SESSION CATEGORY: HEALTH
15:40	16:00	SHORT BREAK TIME
16:00	16:40	Reward Announcement and Closing Ceremony by Host

SMIT-21 (Smart Mosque Innovation and Technology during Pandemic COVID-19 on 2021)

Roprop Latiefatul Millah^{1,*}, Nina Karlina², Anas Naufal Nashrul Malik³, Rena Denya Agustina⁴

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The COVID-19 pandemic has affected various aspects of life, including activities in public places that involve large numbers of people. In digitalization, the development of science and technology is multiplying and must answer the challenges faced. SMIT-21 (Smart Mosque Innovation and Technology during the Covid-19 pandemic on 2021) initiated a vending machine containing masks and hand sanitizers so that anyone can access masks and hand sanitizers for free, in which there is also dropbox technology "mask donation or hand sanitizer," which can then be a supplier of masks or free hand sanitizers for anyone in the mosque who needs it. This automatic vending machine is also equipped with a sterilization process with UV light to kill viruses that come from outside. The hand sanitizer that comes out when accessed is sterile from viruses and harmful substances. These masks or hand sanitizers can also be made through non-cash donations via scanning e-money barcodes to provide free access to masks and hand sanitizers at vending machines. The collection of masks and hand sanitizers is equipped with sensors to automatically recognize who wants to collect them so that direct contact between the user and the vending machine can be minimized. SMIT-21 has the potential to be developed in various places, not only in mosques, as a form of innovation in the fields of technology, economy, social, and government program support in order to reduce the spread of COVID-19 and provide easy personal access to protective facilities in the form of masks and hand sanitizer.

Keywords: COVID-19, Hand sanitizer, Mask, Mosque, Vending Machine.

THE USE OF DIGITAL MARKETING FOR ACCOMMODATION SERVICE BUSINESSES IN BAWEAN ISLAND AS AN EFFORT TO STRENGTHENING THE CAPACITY AND COMPETENCE OF LOCAL ENTREPRENEURS

Dian Yulie Reindrawati, Nur Emma Suriani, Umi Farichah Bascha, Jiwangga Hadi Nata,

Abstract

This paper aims to examine how local Bawean business actors use digital marketing for their promotion tool in promoting their accommodation. Regional tourism development has become a trend for equitable distribution of the community's economy because its effects can be felt directly in a multiplier manner. One of the factors that play an important role in regional tourism development is the existence of appropriate accommodation in regional tourism areas. However, often tourists have not received information due to the lack of promotion in the media about the condition of the tourist area and also the readiness of accommodation. This is because accommodation managers have not utilized social media optimally and have not had a comprehensive understanding of how to create good marketing content to be marketed digitally. Lack of human resources and education in science and technology, the use of social media and digital marketing is an issue that is often found in tourism managers in the region. The method used is descriptive qualitative research method. The results of the study state that the marketing efforts carried out in Bawean were traditional. Regeneration efforts and the younger generation that moved out from the island are the toughest challenges in implementing the Digital Marketing.

PIECES ANALYSIS TO IMPROVE PERFORMANCE CASH SALES SYSTEM: ACASE STUDY ON THE DARMO DELI SUPERMARKET

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Darmo Deli Supermarket is a growing retail company. Cash sales is the main source income for the company. In order to improve its performance, it is deemed necessary to conduct an analysis of the cash sales system at the Darmo Deli supermarket. A qualitative approach with interviews was used to obtain information about the cash sales flow and system that had been implemented. The results of the analysis of pieces indicate that the control aspect of the cash sales system needs to be improved, so the fraudulent sales data reporting can be avoided.

Keywords: pieces analysis, cash sales system, system

Consumption Intensity of Indonesian Herbal Herbs During the Pandemic

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The corona virus pandemic that has plagued the world since the beginning of 2020 is referred to as covid-19 which began in the Wuhan area at the end of 2019. Various efforts were made by the whole world to treat the new virus. Indonesia is no exception, various treatments are carried out, including traditional Indonesian medicine therapy which is believed to increase the body's immunity. Covid-19 is a virus that attacks the human immune system, therefore consuming Indonesian herbal herbs is a smart step, not only to increase immunity but also to preserve the tradition of consuming Indonesian herbal herbs. This study aims to determine the intensity of Indonesian people in consuming herbal or traditional Indonesian herbs during the pandemic. Questionnaires have been distributed throughout a year through social media networks, as many as 470 respondents spread across the island of Java took part in the study. This study uses frequency distribution data analysis techniques with the help of tagword applications for visualization. The results showed that people consumed traditional Indonesian herbs during the pandemic. The word turmeric appears 179 times as the main toga most widely used as the main ingredient of herbal drinks to be consumed during the pandemic followed by ginger words 137 times as second toga most consumed. Respondents' awareness of the benefits offered by Indonesian herbal medicine made people continue to consume this herbal drink to increase their immune system during the pandemic. This behavior not only a healthy booster but this void is also an opportunity for Indonesian herbal herbs as Indonesia's tourist attraction in terms of culinary tourism in the future.

Keywords: Indonesia's, herbal drink, traditional

CIPP MODEL TO EVALUATE ID AND PASSPORT RECOMMENDATION ISSUANCE FOR INDONESIAN MIGRANT WORKER IN SURABAYA CITY GOVERNMENT

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The purpose of this study was to find out how the CIPP model evaluates the procedures for issuing ID and passport recommendations for prospective Indonesian migrant workers in Surabaya city government through the Surabaya City Manpower Office. This study uses observation and interview data collection techniques. The procedures for issuing ID and passport recommendations are collection of files, verification of completeness of files, receipt of files by the service, disposition of dispositions, joint recruitment, address surveys, signing of placement agreements, issuance of official reports, making of passport recommendations, validation of recruitment files. passport recommendation. However, there are several obstacles in its implementation, so an evaluation is needed to find out the shortcomings of a program, the evaluation model used is the CIPP evaluation model (Context, Input, Process, Product).

Keywords: procedure, evaluation

Analysis of Product Knowledge Level and Purchase Intention Hajj Savings Products Among Workers

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The purpose of this study was to determine product knowledge level and purchase intention Hajj Savings Products in the Millennial Generation among Workers. This research uses quantitative descriptive method and gets 80 respondents aged 17 to 35 years who already have an income. There are 3 indicators of Knowledge Level, namely knowledge of attributes, benefits, satisfaction and 4 indicators of purchase intention, including transactional, referential, preferential, and explorative interest. Data retrieval using questionnaires distributed with google forms to respondents. The results obtained on the product knowledge level variable get an average total index of 80% and for the Purchase Intention variable an average of 82%. From this study, it shows that there is a relationship between the level of knowledge and interest in buying Hajj savings products in the millennial generation among workers. Because in the research results, buying interest has a higher percentage of the level of knowledge but the comparison is not much different.

Keywords: product knowledge, purchase intention, Hajj Savings Products

Implementation of Digital Libraries as Innovation in Indonesian Public Libraries

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Abstract

Libraries are facing an increasingly fast-paced environment, especially in library management, facing many challenges from the external environment such as economic, social, political and technological, so that innovation becomes part of every activity in the library and the need for this research is increasing. The transformation of the library into a digital library is an innovation carried out by the library to answer the challenges of the increasingly massive development of information and communication technology. The library has transformed into a digital library where processing, management, storage and delivery of library materials to users is done digitally. However, not all public libraries in Indonesia are ready to carry out this transformation. This study aims to identify implementation of digital libraries in Indonesian public libraries. This research method uses content analysis on public library websites in Indonesia. The number of public libraries that were sampled in this study were 547 public libraries in all cities/districts and provinces in Indonesia. The results of this study indicate that not all public libraries in Indonesia have digital libraries. a total of 277 (53,9%) public libraries have digital libraries, 229 (44,6%) do not have digital libraries and as many as 8 (1,6%) libraries have website errors. Digital libraries in Indonesian public libraries are in the form of applications that can be downloaded for free on Google Playstore. Through this digital library, you can borrow and use books in the form of electronic books. In the digital library, these users can also interact with other users, provide recommendations for books being read, book reviews and make new friends. Seeing that many public libraries in Indonesia still do not have digital libraries, it is necessary to pay attention to library management to carry out the transformation, and also the need for attention from the local government because public libraries are the responsibility and are managed by local governments who manage public libraries from government funds. and tax payments.

Keywords: digital library, public library, innovation, information and communication technology

Digitalization Strategy for Consignment, Franchising, and Partnership Networks Through the Implementation of e-KOlabor (Electronics for Consignments, Franchising, Organizational Networks)

(Study on SMEs member of DPD IWAPI Bali (Association of Women Entrepreneurs of the Bali Province))

DPD IWAPI Bali supports \pm 650 SMEs and \pm 200 cooperatives who need a strategy to Scale Up and can become a Model Business Continuity Plan (BCP). This model is expected to be a model that moves many elements to mutual cooperation and competition. The research was motivated by the strong desire of DPD IWAPI Bali Partners to make SMEs independent under their leadership and to be independent and able to develop wider knowledge, expertise, market access and even raise capital. The purpose of this study is to connect various parties to collaborate for the sharing economy by creating the e-KOlabor application.

The main menus contained in e-KOlabor include: Products, SMEs, Franchises, Investors, Negotiations, Consignments, Consultations, Markets, and others. This E-Kolabor adopts "PangPadePayu" which offer cooperative "win-win solution" in collaborating which is superior in the form of cooperation in the consignment system, franchise, and organizational network. This application will be based on the website and on android. The research was carried out over 3 months from June to August 2021. The system development method adopted a life cycle in Extreme Programming (XP) with five phases, namely: Exploration phase, Planning phase, Iteration until the release phase, Productionizing phase, and Death Phase. The testing of this application was carried out through usability testing in SMEs supported by IWAPI Bali Province with a total of 200 respondents from SME stakeholders and 50 other related organizations/investors. Usability testing using User-Interface and User-Experience users.

The result of the application is a strengthening of the organizational networks, which will have a positive provide multiplier effect for the MSME community. The e-KOlabor application to support Grand Design Bali Returns to help the MSME economy recover.

Keywords : consignment, franchise, organizational network, e-Kolabor, IWAPI

10:50	12:50	ORAL PRESENTATION SESSION I CATEGORY: HEALTH
		ROOM 7: HEALTH (10 mins + 5 mins Q/A)
		Moderator : Rizki Amalia, S.Si., M.Si ; Tech. Admin : Salma
10:50	11:05	Fabrication Of Simple Space Regainer On Space Loss Case (Sianiwati Goenharto, Elly Rusdiana, Annisa Rahmadani)
11:05	11:20	Fabrication Of Mayne's Space Maintainer For Premature Loss Of Deciduous Teeth (Sianiwati Goenharto, Elly Rusdiana, M. Kautsar Haula Robbi)
11:20	11:35	Preliminary study of Brain Derived Neurotrophic Factor and Lactat Dehydrogenase as Biomarker Predicting Autism in Maternal (Arni Kusuma Dewi, et al.)
11:35	11:50	Image Quality Analysis of T2 Fluid Attenuated Inversion Recovery (FLAIR) Sequences with Time Repetition (TR) and Time Inversion (TI) Variations Using the Visual Grading Characteristics (VGC) Method in Brain MRI 3 Tesla (Muhaimin, et al.)
11:50	12:05	Improvement Of Image Quality Of Mri Cervical Sagittal Stir Sequence In Low Tesla Mri With Non-Local Means Denoised Filtering Method (Muhaimin, et al.)
12:05	12:20	Overview of Self-care Behavior in Type II Diabetes Mellitus Patients : Literature Review (Khotibul Umam, et al.)
12:20	12:35	Work Fatigue on the Heavy Equipment Operator of Jalan Lintas Selatan (JLS) Lot 6 project (Fadilatus Sukma Ika N, et al.)
12:35	12:50	Startup Enables Smart City Solutions (Sk Shahin Hossain, Asbah, Che Musa Che Omar)
12:50	13:05	Empowering MSMEs in supporting the hospitality industry by sharing session and facilitating MSME features in smart tourism application post (Sularso Budilaksono, Febrianty Febrianty, Euis Puspita Dewi, Fahrul Nurzaman)
12:50	13:40	Lunch and Pray
13:40	15:40	ORAL PRESENTATION SESSION CATEGORY: HEALTH
15:40	16:00	SHORT BREAK TIME
16:00	16:40	Reward Announcement and Closing Ceremony by Host

FABRICATION OF SIMPLE SPACE REGAINER ON SPACE LOSS CASE

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Background: Space loss is a condition where permanent tooth space is reduced due to premature tooth loss of the primary teeth. Space loss can be treated by using simple space regainer. **Purpose:** To report the fabrication of simple space regainer in space loss case. **Case:** The dental laboratory received a dental cast of 11-years old patient with space loss on tooth 25 and asked to make simple space regainer with the components consisting of loop incorporated with coil springs which soldered to molar band. **Conclusion:** The fabrication of simple space regainer includes: fitting the molar band to tooth 26, making loop incorporated with coil spring, soldering the loop to molar band, followed by finishing and polishing.

Keywords: space loss, space regainer, simple space regainer

FABRICATION OF MAYNE'S SPACE MAINTAINER FOR PREMATURE LOSS OF DECIDUOUS TEETH

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Premature loss is deciduous teeth that fall out before approaching the time of eruption of their replacement permanent teeth regardless of the reason for the loss of the teeth. The premature loss of primary teeth can cause the teeth next to the edentulous area to shift and lose arch space causing permanent teeth to grow abnormally. Prevention taken so that the negative impact of premature loss does not occur, can be done by using Mayne's space maintainer. This case report aimed to report the fabrication of Mayne's space maintainer in premature loss case. The laboratory accepted a working model with a case of premature loss in tooth 74, and was asked to make the Mayne's space maintainer. This appliance consists of a molar band attached to tooth 75 with a 0.9 mm loop that is soldered on the buccal of the molar band. It is concluded that fabrication of Mayne's space maintainer in the case of premature loss of tooth 74 includes the preparation of a working model, adjustment of the molar band on tooth 75, making the loop, followed by soldering the loop to the molar band, and finally the finishing and polishing.

Keywords: Mayne's space maintainer, premature loss, space maintainer

Preliminary study of Brain Derived Neurotrophic Factor and Lactate Dehydrogenase as Biomarker Predicting Autism in Maternal

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Valproic acid given prenatally is a risk factor for Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD). Some of the biochemical changes in fetal blood that are known to have ASD genetic abnormalities compared to normal fetuses are Brain Derived Neurotrophic Factor (BDNF) and Lactate Dehydrogenase (LDH). The changes in both blood chemistry that begin to occur in the mother or only in the fetus have not been studied. The aim of the study was to show that there were differences in BDNF and LDH levels in maternal exposure to valproic acid and controls. The 14 weeks pregnant mice with inclusion and exclusion criteria were divided into 4 groups, namely the control group and the valproic acid exposure group, each with and without exercise. The exposure was carried out for 4 consecutive days. BDNF and LDH were measured from blood serum collected at 19 weeks of gestation. Kruskal Wallis statistical test showed that there was a significant difference in BDNF levels ($p=0.05$). The level in the valproic acid exposure group was lower than the control with or without exercise. Meanwhile, the Kruskal Wallis test for LDH levels showed no significant difference ($p=0.51$) although the LDH levels in the valproic acid exposure group were higher than the control without exercise. The results of this study are a good initial indicator to make it a marker of predisposing the incidence of ASD in humans by conducting further research in humans.

Keywords: Valproic Acid, Marker Autism, BDNF, LDH, Mice

Image Quality Analysis of T2 Fluid Attenuated Inversion Recovery (FLAIR) Sequences with Time Repetition (TR) and Time Inversion (TI) Variations Using the Visual Grading Characteristics (VGC) Method in Brain MRI 3 Tesla

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Abstract

MRI examination developed an examination technique of pulse sequence Inversion Recovery (IR), it is called FLAIR (Fluid Attenuated Inversion Recovery). T2 FLAIR (Fluid Attenuated Inversion Recovery) sequence was used to suppress Cerebrospinal Fluid (CSF) signal so that abnormalities adjacent to the CSF could be seen more clearly. Cerebrospinal Fluid (CSF) signal in the T2 Weighted Image has a high signal intensity, therefore signal suppression is needed to reduce the intensity of the fluid signal in the brain. The parameters for the T2 FLAIR sequence are Time Repetition (TR) and Time Inversion (TI). Westbrook et al. (2011) have explained that Time Inversion (TI) parameter is the most powerful contrast controller in the image. Time Repetition (TR) is used to be long enough to get full recovery of Net Magnetization Vector (NMV). FLAIR sequence requires a long TR about 6000+ ms and long TI between 1700 – 2200 ms. Optimization of MRI examination has to be known by the operator to obtain an optimal image. Image quality will show the accuracy in representing the anatomical condition, so it can avoid errors in diagnosis. Visual Grading Characteristics (VGC) method can be used to evaluate image quality. The result of method is a VGC curve that can show the comparison of the image quality between two images, so it can be known which image quality is better between two variations of TR and TI.

Keywords: Brain MRI, Time Repetition, Time Inversion, Visual Grading Characteristic

IMPROVEMENT OF IMAGE QUALITY OF MRI CERVICAL SAGITTAL STIR SEQUENCE IN LOW TESLA MRI WITH NON-LOCAL MEANS DENOISED FILTERING METHOD

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ABSTRACT

In Low Tesla MRI there are weaknesses in the signal to noise ratio (SNR) which is low compared to High Tesla MRI, In Low Tesla MRI, STIR sequences are used for cervical MRI examinations, STIR sequences are used in cervical MRI examinations because the cervix is surrounded by a lot of fluid and fat, then the STIR sequence is used to confirm the cervical image (Meindl et al., 2009; Ulbrich et al., 2011), By using the STIR sequence the fat will be suppressed, and the image information will be seen more clearly (Moeller & Reif, 2010).

A study in the journal MRI denoising using Non-Local Means stated that this Non-Local Means filter can be used to improve the quality of MRI images by increasing the SNR value, which is not affected by visible structures in the image. The Non-Local Means filter available in the ImageJ software is a Java-based image processing program developed at the National Institutes of Health and the Laboratory for Optical and Computational Instrumentation (University of Wisconsin) (Manjón et al., 2008).

There is a significant difference in the image quality of the Spinal Cord, Cerebrospinal Fluid, Corpus, and Discus organs between the images before and after the Non-Local Means Denoised filter based on the SNR value. The image after filtering produces an average SNR value that is superior to the image before it is filtered. The results of image visualization assessed by two respondents obtained quality differences in image quality in the Spinal Cord, Corpus and Discus organs between the image before filtering and the image after filtering Non-Local Means, but the Cerebrospinal Fluid organ did not find a significant difference. Image After the Non-Local Means Denoised filter is performed, the average value is higher than the image before filtering.

Keywords : MRI Low Tesla, MRI Cervical, Non-Local Means Denoised, ImageJ, SNR, Image Quality

Overview of Self-care Behavior in Type II Diabetes Mellitus Patients : Literature Review

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ABSTRACT

Background : Diabetes Mellitus is a chronic disease that requires self-care to improve the quality of life and reduce the occurrence of complications. Self-care behaviors that can be applied by DM patients include physical activity (exercise), diet regulation, control of blood glucose levels, treatment, and prevention of complications. The purpose of this literature review is to describe self-care behavior in patients with Type II Diabetes Mellitus.

Methods: Literature Review using the PICOT framework from several databases (Scopus, Science Direct, Google Scholar, Research Gate and Pubmed). The articles were selected based on the inclusion criteria.

Results: After collecting data, all data were selected according to the inclusion and exclusion criteria, then the study was selected using the 2009 PRISMA flow diagram. Based on the 12 selected, the results obtained

Conclusion: The role of nurses is important in increasing adherence to self-care behavior of Diabetes Mellitus patients.

Keywords: adherence, Type II Diabetes Mellitus, self-care behavior,

Work Fatigue on the Heavy Equipment Operator of Jalan Lintas Selatan (JLS) Lot 6 project

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Abstract

Background: Fatigue is a feeling of tiredness that reduces alertness and performance that can trigger accidents in informal and formal sectors, including road construction projects. **Purpose:** To determine the factors associated with work fatigue on the Jalan Lintas Selatan (JLS) Lot 6 heavy equipment project operator. **Method:** This study is an analytic with a cross-sectional approach. In this study, there were 49 samples with random sampling techniques. The data were obtained by observation and filling out a questionnaire. Data were analyzed with the Spearman correlation test. **Result:** Heavy equipment operators have a percentage of age 35 years (61.2%), years of service ≥ 5 years (57.1%), and light physical workload (73.5%). The results of KAUPK2, heavy equipment operators mostly rarely feel tired with complaints that are often handled, namely tired before work and feel exhausted all over the body and never feel less confident. Spearman's age statistic test has a value of $\rho=0.014$, physical workload $\rho=0.000$, and the service period has $\rho=0.083$. **Conclusion:** Most heavy equipment operators are old and have the most extended working period. The physical workload is mainly in the light category. The fatigue level of most operators is rarely tired. Age, nutritional status, and physical workload have a relationship with fatigue on heavy equipment operators. In contrast, the working period has no connection with fatigue on heavy equipment operators in the JLS Lot 6 project.

Keywords: work fatigue, heavy equipment operator, work fatigue factor.

STARTUP ENABLES SMART CITY SOLUTIONS

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Startups are found to be innovative, creative, visionary, risk-taking, and eager to break the status quo (e.g., Bell et al., 2019; Men et al., 2018). The startup solutions impact society addressing smart city and urban development challenges. Cutting edge technologies, digitalization, and digital transformation are modern disruptive solutions but sustainability of these solutions is questionable. Startups accelerate innovation where smart leaders are leading through advancement of technology applications. Thus industry 5.0 is approaching where automated technology works with human critical thinking skills and creativity. These global trends also impact reforming strategy for urban planning and development of smart cities. The coronavirus pandemic speedup this reforming strategy meanwhile it changes the way people live and work in cities. Therefore, 4.0 cities precise smartness and sustainability. Perhaps most importantly for the further development of smart cities around the world, 4.0 cities generate higher returns on investment in new technologies, with profitable investments in digital infrastructure, green mobility and transport, public safety, health, education, and water and energy resources. However, technologies are merely a tool for achieving the qualitative goal of smart cities if sustainability is less concern and so, startup and innovation is very challenging.

This article have been formulate from the source of secondary documents in relation to analysis, challenges and change happening globally focusing startup, smart city, innovation and sustainability.

Keywords: Startup, technology, innovation, smart city, investment, challenges, and sustainability

Empowering MSMEs in supporting the hospitality industry by sharing session and facilitating MSME features in smart tourism application post pandemic

Sularso Budilaksono, Febrianty, Euis Puspita Dewi, Fahrul Nurzaman, Ahmad Rosadi

PT. Yoy Manajemen Internasional is engaged in the tourism services sector. This company is a sharia-based hotel development and management company that was newly formed in October 2020. This company was born during the Covid-19 pandemic that hit almost all sectors of the hospitality tourism industry in all countries in the world. PT. Yoy Management is here to take a role in the recovery period and enable the hospitality industry sector and MSMEs to support tourism by carrying out the sharia concept (trust, transparency, accountability) in its management.

MSMEs supporting tourism through the MSME feature in the Tourism Information System specifically in the sharia-based tourism industry. This system integrates hotel managers as partners of PT. Yoy, MSME managers who support the tourism sector such as souvenir shops, gift shops and others, tourists with PT. Yoy Manajemen Internasional as the Smart tourism applicator. Efforts to empower MSMEs supporting tourism are carried out with a sharing session approach of 7 activities for 2 months. MSME actors can enter products and services offered to tourists through a sharia-based Tourism Information System managed by PT. Yo Management. The total number of MSMEs participating in this empowerment consisted of 40 people who opened tourism supporting products and services around West Sulawesi and South Sulawesi.

Keywords: information systems, smart tourism, MSMEs supporting tourism, sharia-based management

13:40	15:40	ORAL PRESENTATION SESSION CATEGORY: HEALTH
		ROOM 1: HEALTH (10 mins + 5 mins Q/A)
		Moderator : Dr. Lusy Tunik Muharlisiani, M.Pd ; Tech. Admin : Martin Yehezkiel Sianipar
13:40	13:55	Analysis of Using Integrated Referral System (SISRUTE) at the Public Health Center in Makassar City (Suci Rahmadani, A. Muflihah Darwis, Nur Annisa Hamka, Arvina Pebrianti HR)
13:55	14:10	Comparison of Muscle Energy Technique (MET) and Strain Counter Strain (SCS) in Chronic Non Specific Low Back Pain (CNSLBP) (Amelia Nisrina, Afif Ghufrohi, Heru Purbo Kuntono)
14:10	14:25	The Impact of Internet Gaming Addiction on Visual Acuity in Adolescents (Septian Mixrova Sebayang, Renia Loysa Sinurat)
14:25	14:40	Profile Analysis of Signal Intensity Ratio Value in Focal Liver Tumor of In Phase Opposed Phase Abdominal MR (Ghinaa Rihadatul 'Aisy, Lailatul, Muhaimin, Anggraini Dwi)
14:40	14:55	Identification hlyA gene of Listeria monocytogenes in Chicken Meat From Traditional Markets and Supermarkets in Indonesia by Standard Method and PCR Analysis (Katty Hendriana Priscilia Riwu, Mustofa Helmi Effendi, Aswin Rafif Khairullah, Eduardus Bimo Aksono)
14:55	15:10	Stages of Early Adolescent Smoking Behavior Development in Tegal City, Indonesia: A Qualitative Study (Agus Susanto, Hartono, Ismi, Drajat)
15:10	15:25	Efforts Of Milkfish Pond Farmers In Managing Psychological Stress And Remaining Productive In The Time Of The Covid-19 Pandemic (Bagus Dwi Cahyono, Nurul Huda, Evy Aristwati)
15:25	15:40	Analysis of Intravoxel Incoherent Motion Diffusion Weighted Imaging Post Processing Techniques to Determine Benign and Malignant Breast Lesions (Milaniawati Suwito, Lailatul Muqmiroh, Muhaimin, Tri Wulan Handarini)
15:40	16:00	SHORT BREAK TIME
16:00	16:40	Reward Announcement and Closing Ceremony by MC

Analysis of Using Integrated Referral System (SISRUTE) at the Public Health Center in Makassar City

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The government has issued a letter concerning Applications for the Use of an Integrated Referral System (SISRUTE) to all district/city/provincial Health Offices. Recognizing the obstacles and the importance of using SISRUTE properly, in implementing the Management Information System, it is necessary to understand how to use the information system at the institution. This study aims to analyze the factors that influence the use of SISRUTE at the Makassar City Health Center. The sample in this study were direct users of the SISRUTE application as many as 39 respondents from 36 public health centers. This research uses quantitative research with survey research. The data analysis carried out was univariate analysis and bivariate analysis. The results of this study indicate the perception of ease and Behavioral intention to use are related to the use of the SISRUTE at the Makassar City Health Center. While the facilitation Condition and perceived benefits are not related to the use of SISRUTE at the Makassar City Health Center. Respondents who often use SISRUTE stated that the SISRUTE application is easy to use. Some of the reasons respondents rarely use SISRUTE are because they rarely have emergency patients to be referred to the hospital, long hospital response times, data inconsistency, and internet connection instability. The results of this study suggest the need to evaluate the use of the Integrated Referral System (SISRUTE) by involving the Health Office, Hospitals, Health Centers, and the Government so that they can maximize the use of SISRUTE to support excellent service for the community.

Keywords: SISRUTE, health center, Integrated Referral System

COMPARISON OF MUSCLE ENERGY TECHNIQUE (MET) AND STRAIN COUNTER STRAIN (SCS) IN CHRONIC NON SPECIFIC LOW BACK PAIN (CNSLBP)

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Chronic low back pain is usually defined as pain below the costal margin and above the inferior gluteal folds and lasting more than 12 weeks. The most frequently encountered characteristic is a myofascial trigger point (MTrP). Interventions that can be used to reduce pain in chronic low back pain are MET and SCS. The purpose of this research is to compare the effect of MET and SCS in CLBP non-specific patients. This study uses two groups pre-test and post-test design with randomized and use Quadruple Visual Analogue Scale (QVAS) for measurement. 12 subjects were randomly divided into two groups, group I was given standard therapy and MET while group II people were given standard therapy and SCS. The patient received a program for 12 sessions (2 days/week). The paired t-test was used to determine pre and post-test while the unpaired t-test was used to compare between Group I and Group II after treatment. The difference test of QVAS pre and post-treatment in the first groups showed $p=0,000$, while in the second groups showed $p=0,000$. The difference of QVAS between the first and second groups after treatment showed $p=0,389$. There is no significant difference between MET and SCS in chronic low back pain non-specific. This study shows that MET and SCS are equally effective in decreasing pain in subjects with chronic non-specific low back pain.

Keyword: chronic non-specific low back pain, muscle energy technique, strain counter strain, pain.

The Impact of Internet Gaming Addiction on Visual Acuity in Adolescents

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Internet gaming addiction has become a topic of increasing research interest. The duration of playing online games without a break is at risk of poor visual acuity. Decrease visual acuity of adolescent is one of the health problems. This study examined the impact internet gaming addiction on visual acuity in adolescents. This was a descriptive cross-sectional study. A total of thirty two adolescents who attend to special eye hospital participated in the study. Subjects were a convenience sample of adolescents. Data were collected using Snellen chart and Indonesian Online Game Addiction Questionnaire on addiction to online games. Data were analyzed by descriptive statistics and the Pearson's correlation coefficient. The results showed that most of subjects played games more than three hour each day. There was a significant negative relationship between internet gaming addiction and visual acuity for ocular dextra and sinistra. It is recommended on taking a twenty second break and looking at something at least twenty feet or six meters away every twenty minutes. Nurses should consider the strategies to prevent and reduce addiction in adolescents. Thus, prevention programs need to take into account the importance of parenting.

Keywords: vision, adolescent, internet, gaming, addictive behavior

Profile Analysis of Signal Intensity Ratio Value in Focal Liver Tumor of InPhase OpposedPhase Abdominal MR

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In Phase OpposedPhase Sequence is sensitive to the presence of fat in the parenchymal liver. The value of signal intensity ratio in those sequences can evaluate the characteristic of focal liver tumor. Several studies have shown that the cutoff point of signal intensity ratio values have good accuracy, sensitivity and specificity. The aim of this study was to determine the profile of signal intensity ratio value in the in-phase opposed-phase sequence for the focal liver tumors. Of forty five focal tumor liver samples including twenty seven malignant and eighteen benign samples. The signal intensity ratio value calculation was obtained from the quotient of the mean value of solid tumors in the inphase versus opposedphase by placing the region of interest in the solid tumor area. The result of this study indicates that the signal intensity ratio value has a cutoff point, sensitivity, specificity, accuracy are zero point nine eight six three, eighty one percent, seventy seven point eight percent, eighty percent in respectively. In conclusion, the signal intensity ratio value could be used as a noninvasive method to differentiate the focal liver tumor.

Keywords: Signal Intensity Ratio, Inphase Opposed phase, Focal Liver Tumor

Identification *hlyA* gene of *Listeria monocytogenes* in Chicken Meat From Traditional Markets and Supermarkets in Indonesia by Standard Method and PCR Analysis

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ABSTRACT:

The aim of this study was to determine the contamination of *Listeria monocytogenes* in chicken meat sold in several wet- and supermarkets in the city of Surabaya. Twenty-five samples of chicken meat purchased from wet- and supermarkets were first inoculated in the *Listeria* Enrichment Broth were followed by Palcam agar media. The characteristic growth of typical colonies is further identified by Gram staining, biochemical characteristics, motility, haemolysis in blood agar and CAMP- Test reactions followed by PCR to identify the presence of *hlyA* gene. The results showed that three (12 %) out of 25 samples were identified as *L.monocytogenes*, one isolate from wet- market and two isolates from supermarket were identified.The positive characteristics of the isolates were Gram staining, catalase test, MR-VP, motile, and β hemolysis, CAMP reaction, while negative of sulphide, indole, TSIA, and mannitol. The presence PCR of *hlyA* gene with length of 456 bp was also identified in three isolates of *L.monocytogenes*.

KEYWORDS:Chicken meat, *Listeria monocytogenes*, *hlyA* gene.

Stages of Early Adolescent Smoking Behavior Development in Tegal City, Indonesia: A Qualitative Study

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Early adolescent smoking behavior is a complex activity, which is formed through several stages. Not all teenagers who take the initiative to smoke will end up as active smokers. Many factors influence the formation of adolescent smoking behavior. The study aims to explore the stages of early teenagers' cigarette encounters until becoming a smoker in Tegal City, Province of Central Java, Indonesia. The researcher has done in-depth qualitative interviews with thirty-five participants. Study participants are male smoker adolescents. Data analysis used themes. The researcher broke the finding down into four stages. The four stages are to encounter cigarettes, try smoking, consider being a smoker, and enjoy smoking. Most teenagers learn from parents and peers about cigarettes. The reason for most adolescent's attempts was that older playmates threatened them. Peers and parents are crucial factors in shaping early adolescent smoking behavior. To stop smoking behavior, both parties must be actively interested in health promotion activities. The results of the study can be used as a reference in the preparation of adolescent smoking behavior prevention programs based on the condition of adolescents.

Keywords: early teen, smoking behavior, smoking formation, qualitative study

Efforts of Milkfish Pond Farmers in Managing Psychological Stress and Remaining Productive in The Time of The Covid-19 Pandemic

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The COVID-19 pandemic has had a far-reaching impact both directly and indirectly, including milkfish farmers. The enactment of Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) and continued with the Enforcement of Restrictions on Community Activities (PPKM) will impact them. The impact can be in the form of psychological stress that can cause a decrease in mood or work passion which has implications for a decrease in their productivity. This study explores how milkfish pond farmers are trying to manage their psychological stress and remain productive during the COVID-19 pandemic. This research method is qualitative by thoroughly investigating and understanding the existing phenomena, starting from data processing, data triangulation, and data analysis. The sample of this research is milkfish pond farmers and policymakers related to milkfish cultivation. The sampling technique used is snowball sampling from policymakers to milkfish pond farmers until the research subjects' saturation or similarity of answers is found. This study indicates that milkfish pond farmers experience psychological stress and decreased mood on levels that vary from mild to moderate. However, they are still trying to stay productive during the COVID-19 pandemic. This research implies that the stress level and mood of milkfish farmers and their coping mechanisms are known to decrease stress levels. The contribution of this research is as primary data for further researchers to develop applied research such as safe interventions to reduce stress levels and improve the mood of milkfish pond farmers.

Keywords: COVID-19, Stress, Agriculture, Nursing

Analysis of Intravoxel Incoherent Motion Diffusion Weighted Imaging Post Processing Techniques to Determine Benign and Malignant Breast Lesions

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Apparent Diffusion Coefficient values between benign and malignant breast lesions have overlapping values related to varying of b values. Intravoxel Incoherent Motion post processing techniques produces three coefficients, namely free molecular diffusion coefficient, the perfusion coefficient, and perfusion fraction which could improve the characterization of both lesions. The aim of this study is to analyze Intravoxel Incoherent Motion Diffusion Weighted Imaging postprocessing techniques to evaluate benign and malignant breast lesions. Thirteen raw data of breast Magnetic Resonance Imaging with contrast injection consists of two samples of benign and eleven samples of malignant lesions. It uses b values fifty, one hundred, two hundred, eight hundred, and one thousand second per millimeter square. All three coefficient values are obtained from Diffusion Weighted Imaging image by placing Region Of Interest on the most enhanced lesion area regarding to Dynamic Contrast Enhancement Image. After that Signal Intensity slope would be noted. This study reveals free molecular diffusion coefficient of malignant lesion is zero point seventy six plus or minus zero point fourteen and the other hand, one point forty six plus or minus zero point thirty nine in benign lesion. With the results that, there is significantly difference of free molecular diffusion coefficient between malignant and benign lesion, but not on perfusion coefficient and Signal Intensity slope. There is no overlapping of free molecular diffusion coefficient between benign and malignant breast lesion, so that it could be used to differentiate both lesion.

Keywords: Intravoxel Incoherent Motion, Free Molecular Diffusion Coefficient, Breast Lesion

13:40	15:40	ORAL PRESENTATION SESSION CATEGORY: HEALTH
		ROOM 2: HEALTH (10 mins + 5 mins Q/A)
		Moderator : Dr. Ir. Nugrahini Susantinah Wisnujati, M.Si ; Tech. Admin : Ahmad Kahfi Mukafih
13:40	13:55	Combination of therapy using back massage, acupressure, and infusion of nutmeg (<i>Myristica Fragrans</i> Houtt.) for insomnia cases (a study case) (Marita Tri Santi, Edith Frederika Puruhito, Ratna Wahyuni)
13:55	14:10	The Telemedicine To Improve Physical Activity In Adults With Diabetes Mellitus: A Literature Review (Triana Karnadipa, Ari Nurfikri, Safrin Arifin)
14:10	14:25	The Effect of Giving Red Dragon Fruit (<i>Hylocereus polyrhizus</i>) and Red Bean Yogurt (<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i> L.) on The Satiety Index in Obese Adolescents (Yenni Oktora, Harsono Salimo, LilikRetna Kartikasari)
14:25	14:40	Female Athlete Triad Level of Knowledge and Future Direction of Developing Web-Based Screening System: A Pilot Study (Itsna Rosyada, Sapta Kunta Purnama, Budiyantri Wiboworini)
14:40	14:55	An Overview of Knowledge and Usage of Herbal Medicine during the Covid-19 Pandemic by Students of Polytechnic Ministry of Healthy Jakarta II (Nanang Kurnia, Yayan, Aprilia Ayu)
14:55	15:10	Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) Risk Assessment for Gorontalo Regency, Gorontalo, Indonesia Using Geographic Information System (Ririn Pakaya, Yanti Hz Hano, Muhammad Ramdhan Olii)
15:10	15:25	Comparison of Calcification Plaque Volume In Coronary Arteries Using Filtered Back Projection and Intelli IP Advanced At CT-Scan 128 Slice (Naufal Arya Pratama, Lailatul Muqmiroh, Amillia Kartika Sari)
15:25	15:40	Consumption of Low Glycemic Index Fruits Before Meals Improves Macronutrient and Fiber Intake in Overweight People (Neldawati Ningrum, Dono Indarto, Suminah)
15:40	16:00	SHORT BREAK TIME
16:00	16:40	Reward Announcement and Closing Ceremony by MC

Combination of therapy using back massage, acupressure, and infusion of nutmeg (*Myristica Fragrans* Houtt.) for insomnia cases (a study case)

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Insomnia has become a health problem in the world as 30% of population are insomniacs, including 28 million people in Indonesia. If left untreated, insomnia can reduce quality of life, lead to depression and even suicide. A case study was performed to treat insomnia using back massage, acupressure (at the points of *Xinshu* (BL 15), *Pishu* (BL 20), and *Baihui* (GV 20), and infusion of nutmeg powder (*Myristica Fragrans* Houtt.). The massage and acupressure were given every two days for 40 minutes before going to bed, this was alternated with herbal infusion of 2 gram nutmeg powder for 28 days. The result show the therapy decrease IRS (Insomnia Rating Scale) of the case, including improvement quantity and quality of sleep, also the emotional condition. The combination of the therapy provide an effective treatment of insomnia cases, furthermore it easily conducted by anyone who has insomnia.

Keywords: Insomnia, Back Massage, Accupresure, *Myristica Fragrans*

THE TELEMEDICINE TO IMPROVE PHYSICAL ACTIVITY IN ADULTS WITH DIABETES MELLITUS: A LITERATURE REVIEW

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Physical activity has been evaluated to decrease mortality rates in people with diabetes mellitus. After the COVID-19 pandemic, healthcare delivery was leaned towards telemedicine or telehealth to conduct social distancing. The primary aim of this review is to evaluate formats and strategies used in telemedicine to improve physical activity in adults with diabetes mellitus. ProQuest, Medline, and CINAHL were searched for studies involving adults with diabetes mellitus (>18 years old); telemedicine; and physical activity outcomes. The quality of the studies was appraised using the JBI Critical Appraisal Checklists for risk of bias, study design, and quality of evidence. Data syntheses were conducted following simplified approach by Aveyard. Themes were developed based on the findings. Five randomized controlled trials met the inclusion criteria. The risk of bias was determined low in most of the studies. Text messages were the most common method. Pedometer, accelerometer, and International Physical Activity Questionnaires were commonly used to quantify the level of physical activity. Frequent reminders using text messages to the participants were the common strategy to ensure their adherence. Telemedicine could be recommended to promote and improve physical activity and adherence to training programme in adults with diabetes mellitus. Further reviews evaluating the effectiveness of telemedicine to improve physical activity in adults with diabetes mellitus were needed.

Keywords: diabetes mellitus, physical activity, telehealth, telemedicine

The Effect Of Giving Red Dragon Fruit (*Hylocereus polyrhizus*) and Red Bean Yogurt (*Phaseolus vulgaris* L.) on The Satiety Index in Obese Adolescents

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The lifestyle of adolescence during the pandemic, which has a habit of consuming foods that contain high calories, fat, carbohydrates, and sodium but low in fiber such as fast food and soft drinks and tends to be a sedentary lifestyle is a risk factor for obesity in adolescence. The content of oligosaccharides in red dragon fruit shows prebiotic properties as nutrients for the growth of probiotic bacteria in yogurt, as well as providing additional substrate to increase probiotic activity reaching the colon so that it can improve appetite control. This study aims to analyze the effect of giving red dragon fruit and red bean yogurt on satiety index in 60 people of obese adolescents for 14 days, who live in Mataram City, West Nusa Tenggara Province. Subjects were divided into five groups with each group consisting of 12 people. The first group was given 70 grams of red dragon fruit and 169 ml of red dragon fruit, the second group was given 140 grams of red dragon fruit and 113 ml of red bean yogurt, the third group was given 210 grams of red dragon fruit and 57 ml of red bean yogurt, the fourth group was only given 280 grams of red dragon fruit and the fifth group is the control group. The study used an experimental randomized controlled trial design with a pre-post test design with a control group design. Appetite levels including hunger, satisfaction, and desire to eat were evaluated using the Visual Analogue Scale (VAS). The data were statistically analyzed using TWO WAY ANOVA with a significant value <0.05 . In conclusion, the feeling of fullness felt in the first, second and third groups occurred at 60 and 90 minutes, starting to decrease in satiety at 120 minutes.

Keywords: Obese, Adolescents, Satiety Index.

Female Athlete Triad Level of Knowledge and Future Direction of Developing Web-Based Screening System: A Pilot Study

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Abstract:

Female Athlete Triad is three interrelated syndromes (deficiency energy, abnormal menstrual function, low bone mineral density) that widely observed in female athletes in aesthetically and weight classes sport. Triad screening had been widely applied in many countries, but not so in Indonesia. The primary objective of this pilot study was to investigate the triad level of knowledge among Indonesian elite female athletes Pencak Silat and give future directions for increase insight and prevention of triad risk through screening. Using cross-sectional methods with an online questionnaire, this research collected data from 82 elite female athletes Pencak Silat. The knowledge levels were found with 30,49% of response not having heard and 69,51% having heard about the triad from the Indonesian Triad Educational Platform managed by the researcher, but not able to identify all three components. So far, triad-based screening is not commonplace due to the lack of triad knowledge and references in Indonesians that are easily accessible by athletes and coaches as well as the tendency to use manual screening which can only be done by the health workers, while digitalization of the screening system is needed to assist athletes to perform early detection of triads at any time.

Keywords: Female Athlete Triad, Screening System, Pencak Silat

AN OVERVIEW OF KNOWLEDGE AND USAGE OF HERBAL MEDICINE DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC BY STUDENTS OF POLYTECHNIC MINISTRY OF HEALTHY JAKARTA II

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States of the problem: COVID-19 has now become a global health problem. In Indonesia, there are 828.026 confirmed cases as of January 10, 2021.⁽¹⁾ To deal with this current situation, prevention efforts are needed. One of them increases endurance by using herbal remedies. In addition to having been used for generations, several studies have shown that herbal medicines have the potential to increase endurance. **The purpose** of this study was to describe the knowledge and usage of herbal medicines during the COVID-19 pandemic. **This study** using the purposive sampling method with one hundred respondents. Data were collected based on primary data using a google form questionnaire with univariate analysis. On **Preliminary results** are Most of respondents had pretty good knowledge in forty eight point eight percent, and jamu on sixty nine point five percent as the herbal medicine of choice, when pharmacies to get herbal medicines. Moreover, the **implications** are the knowledge of using herbal medicine during the COVID-19 pandemic is good and Jamu is the most used herbal medicine based of the types. This research will be continued with more samples to better represent the conclusions.

Keywords: Knowledge, Usage, Herbal Medicines

Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) Risk Assessment for Gorontalo Regency, Gorontalo, Indonesia Using Geographic Information System

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Inadequate planning, housing, water, sewage, and waste management in urban and semi-urban areas produced ideal conditions for dengue viruses and their mosquito vector *Aedes aegypti* to spread throughout the region over the preceding decade. Dengue prevention is primarily focused on vector control (chemical spraying, biological control, physical removal of breeding grounds, and infrastructure enhancement) and community education in the absence of a vaccine. They have had no influence on the prevalence of Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) Public health surveillance is the systematic and continuous collection of data and information on events, health problems, and conditions that influence the occurrence and spread of disease in order to plan, implement, and evaluate public health practices. It is crucial in dengue management since it determines the number and distribution of cases, viral serotypes, and severity of disease in a community. The purpose of this article is to examine the use of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) to determine the spatial distribution of the DHF Risk map in the Gorontalo Regency. The GIS system's overlay operation is utilized to combine two maps, namely the DHF hazard map and the DHF vulnerability map. The findings reveal that the Gorontalo Regency is dominated by low-risk classes, with a total area of 99,716.7 ha (46.52%). The GIS approach might be used to assess transmissible DHF risk zoning, which would aid in enhancing DHF and other vector-borne disease surveillance strategies in order to promote prevention and control efforts.

Keywords: Dengue, Risk, Hazard, Vulnerability, Gorontalo Regency

Comparison of Calcification Plaque Volume In Coronary Arteries Using Filtered Back Projection and Intelli IP Advanced At CT-Scan 128 Slice

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The increase in plaque volume in the coronary artery of heart is driven by an increase in the volume of calcification plaque. This indicates that calcification plaque has a major effect on increasing plaque volume which can increase the risk of coronary artery disease (CAD). The use of filtered back projection (FBP) on CT-scans still has flaws in terms of image quality that can result in errors in the calculation of plaque volume. Intelli IP Advanced is hitachi CT-scan's iterative reconstruction (IR) type and can improve image quality compared to FBP. The purpose of this study is to find out the comparison of calcification plaque volume in coronary arteries using FBP and Intelli IP Advanced. This study used 38 samples of coronary artery blood vessels that had calcification plaque and reconstructed using the reconstruction of FBP and Intelli IP Advanced algorithms (levels 1-3). Plaque calculation is done automatically using aquarius intuition edition application on CT-scan Hitachi SCENARIA 128 Slice. The results in this study found significant differences ($pvalue < 0.05$) in calcification plaque volume results with the use of FBP and Intelli IP Advanced algorithm reconstruction (Level 1-3). However, significant differences are found only in algorithm reconstruction pairs (Intelli IP Advanced Level 1 and Level 3) that have a pvalue of ($pvalue < 0,05$). The conclusion is that IR affects the volume value of calcification plaque.

Keywords: Calcification plaque, Filtered Back Projection, Intelli IP Advanced.

Consumption of Low Glycemic Index Fruits Before Meals Improves Macronutrient and Fiber Intake in Overweight People

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Overweight and obesity are a global nutrition problem which their prevalence has risen during the 20 years including in Indonesia. Central obesity becomes one of the most important factors for prediabetes and diabetes development. Adult people in Indonesia have daily low consumption of fruits and vegetables. Consumption of 50 g banana before having breakfast reduces 1 cm waist circumference in healthy adults. The study aimed to compare the effect of consumption of low glycemic index fruits before meals on daily macronutrient intake in overweight people. A total of 21 adult people with prediabetes who had body mass index ≥ 25 kg/m² and lived in Kateman district, Indragiri Regency, Riau Province, participated in this study. They were randomly divided into two groups (12 adults for control and 9 adults for treatment groups). The treatment group consumed orange or pear before meals for 21 days whilst the other group consumed fruits as usual. Nutritional data were collected using a 24 hours food recall questionnaire. Data were statistically analyzed using ANOVA and independent t tests with a significant value < 0.05 . Fruits consumption before meals significantly increased the mean daily intake of energy ($p = 0.002$), fat ($p < 0.001$), carbohydrates ($p = 0.003$), and fiber (0.014) after 21 days intervention. The mean differences of energy ($p = 0.254$), protein ($p = 0.697$), fat ($p = 0.621$), carbohydrates ($p = 0.962$) and fiber ($p = 0.751$) intake in the control group did not differ from the treatment group. In conclusion, regular consumption of fruits before meals significantly increases macronutrient and fiber intake in overweight people with prediabetes but their food intake changes are similar to overweight people with prediabetes who consume fruits after meals.

Keywords: Overweight, Prediabetes, Nutritional Intake, Food Order

13:40	15:40	ORAL PRESENTATION SESSION CATEGORY: HEALTH
		ROOM 3: HEALTH (10 mins + 5 mins Q/A)
		Moderator : Dr. Arif Sabata Aji ; Tech. Admin : Sarinah
13:40	13:55	The Effectiveness Of Eco Enzyme As Wound Healing In White Male Rats (Rattus Norvegicus) Wistar Strain (Maria Caecilia Nanny Setiawati, Reisa Elvaretta, Bambang Witjahjo)
13:55	14:10	Relationship of Aggressive Driving Behavior And Perception of Accident Risks With Traffic Accidents In Two Wheel Riders (Online Oject) In Gorontalo Regency (Irwan, Syahrul, Lintje Boekoesoe)
14:10	14:25	Telemedicine Application: User Preference and Feature Development (Ari Nurfikri, Triana Karnadipa)
14:25	14:40	Paper Towels from Garlic Peel Waste (Allium sativum): Preparation and Characterization (Antinah Latif, Septia Ardiani, Yessy Yerta Situngkir, A. Sarmada, M. Yunus Fitriyadi)
14:40	14:55	Medicinal Plants As A Sexual Dysfunction Treatment For Female (Rinda Sofiyana, Arifa Mustika, Myrna Adianti)
14:55	15:10	Health Policy Controlling Soft Drink Consumption in Indonesia (Zeni Zaenal Mutaqin)
15:10	15:25	Hypertension Treatment with Acupuncture Therapy on Quchi Point (LI 11), Taichong Point (LV 3), and Zusanli Point (ST 36) (Maya Septriana, Myrna Adianti, Onny, Priskilla, Dwi Indah Puspita, Ario Imandiri, Edith F.Puruhito)
15:25	15:40	The Effectiveness of Perceptual Motor Training on Gross Motor Skill and Bilateral Coordination in Children with Mild Intellectual Disability (Nahdiah Purnamasari, Andi Besse Ahsaniyah A. Hafid, Meutiah Mutmainnah, Andi Rahmaniar SP)
15:40	16:00	SHORT BREAK TIME
16:00	16:40	Reward Announcement and Closing Ceremony by MC

The Effectiveness of Eco Enzyme as Wound Healing in White Male Rats (Rattus Norvegicus) Wistar Strain

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Wounds, whether open or closed, are one of the most common problems that occur every day. Eco enzyme is a solution of complex organic substances produced from the fermentation process of sugar, organic waste garbage, and water in a ratio of 1:3:10. As a sample in this study, there were 6 groups of Eco-enzymes, namely using organic waste materials from papaya peel, lime peel, sweet orange peel, pineapple peel, and cassava leaves, and a combination of all that organic ingredients. The purpose of this study was to determine the effectiveness of eco-enzyme (pure) on wound healing by researching on the backs of male white rats of Wistar strain through macroscopic wound observation (wound healing time by measuring the length of the wound) and microscopic re-epithelialization of the skin. The results obtained showed that from macroscopic and microscopic observations, all types of eco-enzyme samples were able to heal cuts, even faster than the control (povidone-iodine solution) while the best effect was eco-enzyme made from lime peel. So, waste garbage consists of organic materials can be utilized into something more useful and has added value as wound healing

Keywords: eco enzyme, waste garbage, wound healing, re-epithelialization

Relationship of Aggressive Driving Behavior And Perception of Accident Risks With Traffic Accidents In Two Wheel Riders (Online Oject) In Gorontalo Regency

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Traffic accidents are a problem that is becoming increasingly complex and, of course, more serious. The high prevalence of traffic accidents among two-wheelers in various regions makes researchers interested in conducting further research, Data from the Traffic Directorate of the Gorontalo Police (2020) revealed that throughout the year In 2020, there were 396 cases of traffic accidents with a total of 620 victims with 89 deaths (14.35%). This study aims to determine the relationship between aggressive driving behavior and perception of accident risk with traffic accidents on two-wheeled drivers in Gorontalo Regency. This type of research is an analytic survey with a cross-sectional approach. The number of samples was 96 respondents through the accidental sampling method. Data analysis used the chi-square test. The results of the study on the variable of aggressive driving behavior of 44 respondents who had experienced accidents (45.8%) were included in the high category. There were 33 respondents (34.4%) who had traffic accidents. Then, for the perception of the risk of accidents from 44 respondents included in the harmful perception category, 28 respondents (29.2%) had traffic accidents. In conclusion, there is a relationship between aggressive driving behavior and traffic accidents with a p-value of 0,000; there is a relationship between perception of risk of accidents and incidents of traffic accidents with a p-value of 0,000. Motorists and other people, of course, this is an effort to increase, develop, and prevent increasing traffic accidents.

Keywords: Aggressive driving behavior; traffic accidents; perceived risk of accidents

Telemedicine Application: User Preference and Feature Development

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The development of telemedicine application startups in Indonesia has continued to increase since the covid 19 pandemic, but the features that users need most to develop have not been met. This research was conducted to find out the features that users need most when using a startup telemedicine application. Quantitative research with a descriptive approach, data collection was done through a questionnaire to 523 respondents. The three most widely used telemedicine applications are Halodoc 69.6%, Alodokter 16.8%, Klik Dokter 5%. The features that users really need are the confidentiality of medical data that is guaranteed 72.7%, features that are easy to understand 17.4%, and an explanation of the user's health condition along with the choice of treatment 4%. Telemedicine application development can be done by looking at the user's needs, namely the protection of the confidentiality of medical data.

Keywords: Telemedicine, Service Coverage, Public Perception

Paper Towels from Garlic Peel Waste (*Allium sativum*): Preparation and Characterization

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Garlic peel has the potential to replace wood as the main raw material for manufacturing paper. Garlic peel contains cellulose so it can be processed into paper. A research has been done on garlic peel waste for paper towels. World production of toilet paper per year is approximately 35 billion rolls. Given an average population of 6 billion people in the world, the world average is around 6 rolls per person. The use of wood for paper is increasingly significant so that it can cause widespread deforestation and can even damage nature. The aim of this study was to evaluate preparation and characterization of paper towels from garlic peel waste. The paper towels manufacturing process has several stages: the drying process, pulping process and printing process. Making tissue paper is done using a chemical method with the soda process. Cooking was carried out at a temperature of 100°C for 1.5 hours with a NaOH concentration of 1%. Then the SNI 7891:2017 test was carried out. There are 3 samples including paper towels use of NaOH 1 M, paper towels use of 1 NaOH with tapioca flour and paper towels use of 1 NaOH with additives (VCO and chitosan). Several characterizations have been tested such as physical and mechanical properties, optical properties and chemical properties. The sample of paper towels were tested and the test results were compared with SNI 7891: 2017.

Keywords: characterization, paper towels, garlic peel waste

Medicinal Plants As A Sexual Dysfunction Treatment For Female

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Sexual dysfunction according to the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders fourth edition (DSM IV) is a group of disorders characterized by clinically significant impairment in the inability of a person to respond sexually or feel sexual pleasure. Sexual dysfunction is characterized, among others, by disturbances in the sexual response cycle or pain associated with the intercourse. According to Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM), sexual dysfunction is related to kidney deficiency which is a causative factor for various sexual disorders. One of the therapies used is herbal therapy. The purpose of this review is to analyze the effectiveness of herbal therapy with various plants as a treatment for sexual dysfunction in women. The primary data search was conducted using an online search instrument using Scient Direct, Pubmed, Google scholar, PMC, IJWHR, and ProQuest. The results obtained from several articles showed that several plants have an efficacious effect as a treatment for female sexual dysfunction and have been used in clinical trials on humans. The scientific research in this article review uses creams, aromatherapy, capsules, powders, and extracts methods. In conclusion, plants that have the potential as a treatment for female sexual dysfunction including *Foeniculum vulgare* (Fennel seeds), *Tribulus terrestris* (Bindii fruit), *Ginkgo biloba* (Maidenhair tree), *Trigonella foenum-graecum* (Fenugreek seeds), *Lavandula angustifolia* (Lavender flower), *Panax ginseng* (Ginseng root).

Keywords: Female sexual dysfunction, Medicinal plants, Herbal medicine

Health Policy Controlling Soft Drink Consumption in Indonesia

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The trend of patients with non-communicable diseases continues to increase both nationally and internationally. Consumption of soft drinks is a trigger for non-communicable diseases such as obesity, diabetes mellitus, heart attacks, strokes, and kidney failure. To prevent the negative impact of soft drink consumption, various countries have made soft drink control policies. Although the consumption of soft drinks in Indonesia has increased, up to now, Indonesia does not yet have a policy related to controlling soft drinks. The aim of the study was to obtain recommendations for effective health policies to control soft drink consumption in Indonesia. The research method is qualitative with a case study design. The data was obtained from a literature review and in-depth interviews with members of the Indonesian House of Representatives, representatives of entrepreneurs, representatives of the Ministry of Health, and the Food and Drug Supervisory Agency. The resulting policy recommendations for controlling soft drinks are taxes on sugary drinks and labeling of foods with high sugar content. To control the consumption of soft drinks which is a risk factor for non-communicable diseases, the government is advised to implement taxes on sugary drinks and label food with high sugar content.

Keywords: health policy, soft drink, non-communicable disease

Hypertension Treatment With Acupuncture Therapy On Quchi Point (Li 11), Taichong Point (LV 3), And Zusanli Point (ST 36)

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Hypertension is a multifactorial disease caused by the interaction of various factors, including age, obesity, drinking alcohol, stress, genetics or heredity, excess or deficiency of potassium, and smoking. Blood pressure is very important to control because it stimulates blood to circulate throughout the body to provide fresh blood containing oxygen and nutrients to all organs of the body. In Indonesia, hypertension is one of the causes of death with a high prevalence rate, it is associated with an increased risk of cardiovascular disease and is the third cause of death after stroke and tuberculosis. One of the ways to cure hypertension is using pharmacological therapy, by giving drugs for hypertension. Another way to cure hypertension with acupuncture. The study was to determine the effect of acupuncture therapy to treat hypertension by using the Quchi point (Fact Sheet 11), Taichong point (LV 3), and Zusanli point (ST 36). This study used the design method "one group pre-post test", by comparing blood pressure before and after acupuncture therapy. 6x therapy for 2 weeks. The results of systolic pressure showed a sig value of 0,000, and the result of diastolic pressure showed a sig value value of 0.258. Only systolic blood pressure has a meaningful result. In conclusion, the results acupuncture therapy at Quchi point (LI 11), Taichong point (LV 3), and Zusanli point (ST 36) significantly reduces systolic blood pressure, but not diastolic blood pressure.

Keywords: Acupuncture, hypertension, TCM

The Effectiveness of Perceptual–Motor Training on Gross Motor Skill and Bilateral Coordination in Children with Mild Intellectual Disability

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Children with intellectual disabilities have development issues that affect several aspects including cognitive, motoric skills, social, and emotions. Motor skills of children with Intellectual Disability are considerably poor and delayed, hence they could not learn and live in seclusion. *Perceptual-Motor Training is the process of achieving skills and functional abilities through sensory input, sensory integration, motor interpretation, motion activities, and feedback.* This study aims to determine the effect of perceptual-motor training on changes in gross motor skills and bilateral coordination in children with mild intellectual disabilities. Methods: This study used a quasi-experimental design with one group pre-test and post-test approach. The Test Gross Motor Development Second Edition (TGMD-2) and Movement Assessment Battery for Children 2nd Editions (M-ABC Test) were used to measure gross motor skill and bilateral coordination. Seventeen children with mild intellectual disability at Sekolah Luar Biasa Laniang Makassar who were aged 10-14 years and able to communicate participated in this study. The perceptual-motor training was performed on children for four weeks with twelve times treatments Results: The results of the study after the Paired T-Test was carried out and obtained a significant value of $p < 0.001$ ($p < 0.05$) for both gross motor skills and bilateral coordination. Conclusion: This shows that there is an effect of perceptual-motor training on changes in gross motor skill and bilateral in children with mild intellectual disabilities.

Keywords: perceptual-motor training, gross motor skill, bilateral coordination, intellectual disability, children

13:40	15:40	ORAL PRESENTATION SESSION CATEGORY: HEALTH
		ROOM 4: HEALTH (10 mins + 5 mins Q/A)
		Moderator : apt. Ayu Novita Trisnawati, M. Biotek ; Tech. Admin : Tri Widianingsih
13:40	13:55	Low Back Pain Therapy with Back Massage, Acupressure and Ginger Compress (Jihan Aura, Neny Purwitasari, Myrna Adiant)
13:55	14:10	Overview of Housing for Tuberculosis Patients in Manado, North Sulawesi, Indonesia using a Geographic Information System (Meityn Disye Kasaluhe)
14:10	14:25	Physical Properties And Chemical Content Of Facial Mask Products Made From Bitter Melon Extract (Momordica Charantia) (Maspiyah, Nieke Andina Wijaya, Novia Restu Windayani)
14:25	14:40	The Relationship The Periode Of Undergoing Hemodialysis Therapy With The Value Of Hemoglobin Levels In Hemodialysis Clients (Erna, Nursalam, Tintin, Wahfiudin)
14:40	14:55	Abelmoschus manihot as a complementary antibacterial therapy for MRSA: a computational biology approach (Marko Jeremia Kalalo, Irma Antasionasti, Elly Juliana Suoth, Surya Sumantri, Trina Ekawati Tallei, Fatimawali)
14:55	15:10	The Effect of Health Education Using Busar Game Media on Knowledge of Fruit and Vegetable Consumption in Grade 4 and 5 Students at SDN 07 Pagi Kebayoran Lama Utara, South Jakarta (Alfonsa Reni Oktavia, Irfan Said, Fallah Indriawati Barokah, Dwi Ayu Lestari)
15:10	15:25	Health Policy Analysis : Implementation of Self-Isolation Policy COVID-19 Patient in Cikarang Community Bekasi Regency (Emmelia Kristina Hutagaol)
15:25	15:40	The Potential test of The Mosquito Oviposition Preference Using Similar Subtracts: Colonized Water and Aedes Larvae Extract (Muh. Saleh, Isra Wahid, Anwar Daud, Syamsiar S Russeng)
15:40	16:00	SHORT BREAK TIME
16:00	16:40	Reward Announcement and Closing Ceremony by MC

Low Back Pain Therapy with Back Massage, Acupressure and Ginger Compress

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Low back pain (LBP) is defined as a sensation pain and discomfort localized below the 12th rib and above inferior gluteal folds. In this case study, based on traditional medicine the client's LBP is due to kidney deficiency syndrome especially the kidney *qi* and the damp-cold pathogen attack. Which cause by bad habits, trauma, living environment tends to be humid that can injure the kidneys, bladder that makes the kidney *qi* weak and cause damp-cold pathogens to settle easily. The purpose is to know the effect of combination therapy for back massage, acupressure at *Shenshu* (BL23), *Weizhong* (BL 40), *Taixi* (KI 3) and *Sanyinjiao* (SP 6) and ginger (*Zingiber officinale* Rosc.) compress on low back pain sufferers. For the methods, the clients with LBP were given massage therapy in the back and acupressure points at *Shensu* (BL 23), *Weizhong* (BL 40), *Taixi* (KI 3) and *Sanyinjiao* (SP 6) as well as given ginger herbal compresses (*Zingiber officinale* Rosc.) 12 times within 1 week 2 times of therapy. The ginger used is red ginger as much as 20 grams each time therapy. The results of the treatment of LBP were that massage combination therapy on the back area and acupressure at the points *Shensu* (BL 23), *Weizhong* (BL 40), *Taixi* (KI 3) and *Sanyinjiao* (SP 6) and presented a ginger herbal compress (*Zingiber officinale* Rosc.) can help with low back pain. Conclusion: Back Massage therapy, acupressure and ginger compress could reduce low back pain.

Keywords: *Back Pain, Back Massage, Acupressure, Ginger compress*

Overview of Housing for Tuberculosis Patients in Manado, North Sulawesi, Indonesia using a Geographic Information System

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In 2015 to 2019, TB cases in Indonesia had increased from 331.703 to 561.049 cases. In 2019, the case notification rate for the province of North Sulawesi was in the top four compared to other regions in Indonesia, which was 328 cases per 100,000 population. Data from 2017 showed that the Manado city area has the highest TB cases in North Sulawesi. *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* is very susceptible to environmental conditions. Direct exposure to ultraviolet causes TB germs to die within a few minutes. With these characteristics, environmental conditions, especially housing, have a role in the transmission of TB disease. Geographic information system (GIS) is a tool that has the potential to obtain spatial data on TB cases and enabled to determine where is the place with the most TB cases. This study aims to determine the residential description of TB patients in the Manado City Region, North Sulawesi, Indonesia. The research method used a survey with a cross-sectional approach and was conducted in 10 sub-districts in the Manado City area. Sampling using the convenience sampling method with a sample of 155 respondents. Univariate data analysis using STATA 13 and Arcmap 10.4.1 for mapping TB cases. The results showed that the occupancy of TB patients with non-permanent wall types (9.03%), lighting that did not meet the requirements (16.77%), and high occupancy density (12.90%) was in the Wanea sub-district. Respondents with ventilation houses that do not meet the criteria (7.74%) are primarily located in the Mapanget sub-district. These research findings TB patients with housing conditions that do not meet the requirements are in areas with the highest number of underprivileged families.

Keywords: *Tuberculosis, Housing, Geographic Information System*

THE EFFECT OF BALANCED NUTRITION FEEDING TIME ON IMPROVING THE NUTRITIONAL STUTUS OF STUNTING CHILDREN

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Stunting is a nutritional problem that has a negative impact on the achievement of optimal growth and development in children. One of the causes of stunting is the inaccuracy of giving balanced nutritional food. This study aims to analyze the effect of the time of giving balanced nutrition to the improvement of the nutritional status of stunted children. The method used is a quasi-experimental research design with one group pre and post test design. The sample of this study was taken by accidental sampling technique, as many as 45 respondents. The analytical test used is the Wilcoxon test. The results of the value (Sig 0.000 < 0.05) have an effect on the time of giving balanced nutrition to the improvement of the nutritional status of stunting children in the region. Tangerang District Health Office.

Keywords: *Balanced nutrition, Stunting, Time to give*

Physical Properties and Chemical Content of Facial Mask Products Made From Bitter Melon Extract (*Momordica charantia*)

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Bitter melon had properties as an antioxidant for the skin and could be used in the form of facial care mask products. The purpose of this study was to analyze the physical properties and chemical content of face mask products made from bitter melon extract and original cream. This type of research was experimental. The treatment of this research was the proportion of bitter melon extract and original cream. The proportions that used by bitter melon extract and original cream were $X1 = (1\text{gr}:5\text{gr})$, $X2 = (1\text{gr}:10\text{gr})$, $X3 = (1\text{gr}:15\text{gr})$. The dependent variable in this study was the physical properties of facial mask products, which include aroma, color, texture, applicative strength, and chemical content. The method of data collection was using observation sheets by 30 panelists. Data analysis was using Anova single test and Duncan test. The results showed that the physical properties and chemical content of face mask products were influenced by the proportion of bitter melon extract and original cream. After doing statistical tests on the aroma of face mask products, the best proportion was $X3$ which had a slight bitter melon aroma. The color of face mask product in the best proportion was $X2$, was greenish white. The best texture was $X3$, which has a soft texture, the applicative strength of $X3$ which was sticks to the skin and easy to be cleaned. The chemical contents of the face mask product were saponins, flavonoids, polyphenols, alkaloids, triterpenoids, momordisin, glycosides cucurbitacin, charantin, and vitamin C. The best face mask product was scented with a little bitter melon, greenish-white in color, soft in texture, had good applicative strength, and contained chemicals including flavonoids and vitamin C..

Key word : bitter melon extract, original cream, facial mask.

THE RELATIONSHIP THE PERIODE OF UNDERGOING HEMODIALYSIS THERAPY WITH THE VALUE OF HEMOGLOBIN LEVELS IN HEMODIALYSIS CLIENTS.

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ABSTRACT

Background: Hemodialysis is a kidney replacement therapy and only replaces kidney excretion function. Impact arising from hemodialysis done by chronic kidney patients one of which is anemia. The process of hemodialysis can result in impaired kidney function and blood loss resulting in a decrease in hemoglobin levels in the blood. The longer you undergo hemodialysis, the hemoglobin level will decrease further. This study aims to determine the relationship between the periode of undergoing hemodialysis therapy with the value of hemoglobin levels in hemodialysis clients.

Method: This study used a correlative descriptive study using a cross sectional study. The sampling technique used purposive sampling technique with 74 respondents.

Results: The results of the spearman test showed a p value of 0.188, and a correlation value of 0.175, which means there was no significant relationship between duration of therapy with hemoglobin levels.

Conclusion: There was no significant relationship between the duration of hemodialysis therapy and the value of hemoglobin levels. It is hoped that further researchers will use even more samples.

Keywords : *The periode of hemodialysis therapy, hemoglobin level*

***Abelmoschus manihot* as a complementary antibacterial therapy for MRSA: a computational biology approach**

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The treatment of Methicillin-Resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) infections is becoming a great challenge due to antibiotic resistance. Penicillin-Binding Protein 2a (PBP2a) is the protein responsible for MRSA antibiotic resistance by lowering the affinity of the currently available antibiotic due to the gate-like formation of residues that protects the active site from being inhibited. Recent studies have found that small molecules that bind into the allosteric site of PBP2a can enhance the current available antibiotic susceptibility. Plants have long been used as alternative medicines to treat a variety of diseases. *Abelmoschus manihot* leaf (AML) is often used as a traditional medicine to treat indigestion, high cholesterol level and to heal wound. It is also known to have a great antibacterial activity. Therefore, the present study aims to identify PBP2a allosteric site inhibition of bioactive compounds from AML as complementary antibacterial agents to treat MRSA. AML collected from North Sulawesi was extracted using methanol, then the bioactive compounds were analyzed using GC-MS. The bioactive compounds and PBP2a structure were retrieved, prepared, and the molecular docking protocol was conducted using Pyrx-vina. The molecular dynamics simulation was carried out using NAMD and then analyzed using VMD. The result showed that bioactive compounds from AML bind to the allosteric site of PBP2a with comparable binding energy compared to the native ligand. Molecular interactions in the allosteric site were also found to form stable bondings. AML can be a potential candidate to be used as a complementary therapy to treat MRSA.

Keywords: MRSA, PBP2a, antibiotic resistance, *Abelmoschus manihot*, Molecular docking, Molecular dynamics

The Effect of Health Education Using Busar Game Media on Knowledge of Fruit and Vegetable Consumption in Grade 4 and 5 Students at SDN 07 Pagi Kebayoran Lama Utara, South Jakarta

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School-age children consumed less fruit and vegetables than the recommended daily requirement. The low consumption of fruits and vegetables is due to the low level of nutritional knowledge. Lack of knowledge will reduce the ability to apply nutritional information so that the consumption of healthy food will decrease and become a negative impact on the nutritional status of school-age children. One of the efforts to overcome the low consumption of vegetables and fruit is to increase the knowledge of children's nutrition through nutrition education. One of the learning media in nutrition education is educational games. Media games can encourage students to think creatively and are carried out by fellow students by playing games in learning activities. This study aims to determine the effect of health education with the media "busar game" on knowledge of fruit and vegetable consumption in 4th and 5th-grade students at SDN 07 Pagi Kebayoran Lama Utara. This type of research is quantitative with a *pre-experimental* design with *one group pre-post test*. It was conducted on 4th and 5th graders at SDN 07 Pagi with a population of 128 students. The sample size used the *Slovin* formula so that 56 students were selected by *stratified random sampling*. Bivariate data analysis using *paired sample t-test*. Statistical test results obtained a p-value of 0.001 (≤ 0.05) there is an effect of health education with the BUSAR game media on the level of knowledge of fruit and vegetable consumption. Students can apply fruit and vegetable consumption behavior according to the recommended recommendations.

Keywords: *health education, fruit, vegetable, media games, knowledge*

Analisis Kebijakan Kesehatan: Implementasi Kebijakan Isolasi Mandiri Pasien COVID-19 Pada Masyarakat Cikarang Kabupaten Bekasi

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ABSTRAK

Pandemi Severe Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus-2 (SARS-CoV-2 COVID-19 telah membawa banyak kerugian termasuk kehilangan nyawa.

Dalam upaya percepatan penanggulangan pandemic COVID-19 pemerintah membuat kebijakan dan aturan dari mulai undang-undang, peraturan Menteri kesehatan sampai dengan standar operasional prosedur yang diberlakukan oleh fasilitas layanan kesehatan seperti rumah sakit dan puskesmas.

Peranan SDM Kesehatan dan masyarakat serta adanya peraturan pemerintah merupakan rangkaian segitiga penanggulangan bencana yaitu keterlibatan pemerintah, masyarakat dan dunia usaha.

Penelitian ini menggunakan desain penelitian deskriptif analitik tentang implementasi kebijakan kesehatan dengan metode pengambilan data kualitatif berupa wawancara mendalam dari *stakeholder* baik dari rumah sakit, puskesmas, masyarakat yang terkonfirmasi coronavirus termasuk paska rawat inap dan yang sedang menjalani isolasi mandiri.

Penelitian ini menunjukkan adanya keterbatasan implementasi kebijakan dari pengawasan masyarakat terkonfirmasi yang dilakukan hanya terbatas pada hasil identifikasi puskesmas saja sementara pasien paska rawat inap COVID-19 yang di pulangkan karena sudah membaik tidak dilakukan pemantauan lanjutan

Health Policy Analysis : Implementation of Self-Isolation Policy COVID-19 Patient in Cikarang Community Bekasi Regency

Abstract

The pandemic of Severe Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus-2 (SARS-CoV-2) that also known as COVID19 has brought a lot of losses, in terms of morbidity due to exposure to the virus and mortality, and the spread are so fast including at Bekasi Regency.

The triangle of disaster management are the existence of government regulation, community participation and business involvement. The participation of health community representing the business involvement. To accelerate the response for this pandemic, the government makes policies and rules ranging from laws, regulations from Ministry of Health of Republic Indonesia to standard operating procedures that imposed by hospital and public health center.

This research took data at Bekasi Regency West Java with qualitative data collection methods and an analytical descriptive research design. The data collection methods are in the form of in-depth interviews form stakeholders including confirm COVID-19 patients.

The respondent comes from hospital, public health center, people who are confirmed to have coronavirus including post-hospitalization and those who are undergoing self-isolation. The result showed that monitoring of self-isolation cases was only for new cases found by the public health center or we called Puskesmas but not post-hospitalized patients who were sent home to continue treatment at home..

Keyword: *Health policy, community participation, the role of health workers, self-isolation, discharge planning.*

The Potential test of The Mosquito Oviposition Preference Using Similar Subtracts: Colonized Water and Aedes Larvae Extract

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ABSTRACT

The researchs on ovitrap using attractants have been extensively developed, but studies on the use of similar substrates in the form of colonized water and Aedes larvae extract as attractants have not been widely published. Adding an attractant to the ovitrap can stimulate the sense of smell for mosquitoes to come to the place to lay their eggs. The use of ovitrap has recently begun to be developed because it is environmentally friendly. The purpose of this study is to determine the attractants potential of colonized water and larvae extract as the oviposition preferences for of Aedes Sp. to lay eggs in the ovitrap. The type of this research is a true experimental design, the design of The Posttest-Only Control Group Design. Observations are made in the laboratory for nine repetitions. Observational data show that the average number of eggs in ovitraps that uses the colonized water and larvae extract is higher than that of conventional/control water. The results of the Kruskal-Wallis test indicate that there is a significant difference in the average number of eggs in the colonized water attractant, larval extract and conventional water (*Asymp. Sig < 0.05*). The conclusion is obtained that similar substrate attractants in the form of larvae extract and Aedes colonization water have the potential to be Aedes sp oviposition preferences compared to conventional water. However, it is still necessary to conduct a field study so that it can be used as an environmentally friendly method of the surveillance and control of the vector transmitting Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever.

Keywords : oviposition preference, attractant, water colonization, Aedes larvae extract, similar substrate

13:40	15:40	ORAL PRESENTATION SESSION CATEGORY: HEALTH
		ROOM 5: HEALTH (10 mins + 5 mins Q/A)
		Moderator : apt. Lolita M.Sc ; Tech. Admin : Dedy Saputra
13:40	13:55	The Effect of Saffron (<i>Crocus Sativus</i>) on Reducing Blood Glucose Levels of People with Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus (Dewi Siti Oktavianti, Irfan Said, Alfonsa Reni Oktavia, Rani Rahmasari Tanuwijaya)
13:55	14:10	The Factors Influence of Nurse Anxiety In Handling Covid-19 (Made Suandika, Debi Ari Setiawan, Tophan Heri Wibowo, Woung Ru-Tang, Wilis Sukmaningtyas)
14:10	14:25	Community Empowerment In Health Services Accessing Through The Assertive Communication Training (Theresia Puspitawati, Soepri Tjahjono Moedji Widodo)
14:25	14:40	The Effect Of Slow Deep Breathing Therapy On Reducing The Pain Scale Of Patients With Mild Head Injury (MHI) at The Emergency Unit (Made Suandika, Aryudha Pramudianto, Woung-Ru Tang, Dwi Novitasari, Tophan Heri Wibowo, Septian Mixrova Sebayang)
14:40	14:55	Pengaruh Pandemi Covid-19 Terhadap Persepsi Dokter dan Perawat dalam Penggunaan Telehealth di Rumah Sakit Sentra Medika Cikarang (Lyliana Endang Setianingsih)
14:55	15:10	A Comprehensive Review of <i>Syzygium aromaticum</i> : Phytochemistry and Pharmacological Action (Aswin Rafif Khairullah, Mustofa Helmi Effendi, Arif Nur Muhammad Ansori, Katty Hendriana Priscilia Riwu)
15:10	15:25	Bixa orellana Seed Extract Hydrogel Patch Promotes Oral Mucosa Wound Healing on Diabetic Rat Model (Renaissa, Aliva, Apridhia, Alma)
15:25	15:40	Antibiotik Administration Behaviour in Dairy Cattle on Dry Season in Kawi Mountain Indonesia (Herinda Pertiwi, Tri Bhawono Dadi, Nur Jannah Eka Agustinah)
15:40	16:00	SHORT BREAK TIME
16:00	16:40	Reward Announcement and Closing Ceremony by MC

The Effect of Saffron (*Crocus Sativus*) on Reducing Blood Glucose Levels of People with Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus

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Diabetes mellitus is a chronic condition resulting in an increase in blood glucose levels due to the inability of body to produce the insulin or to use insulin effectively. Chronic hyperglycemia is a major problem of people with diabetes mellitus, which can lead to various complications. One of the interventions to prevent, inhibit and reduce complications due to diabetes is to control blood sugar. One of the non pharmacological therapy to optimize blood glucose controls is consume Saffron. The Saffron contains *Crocins*, *Picrocrocin*, and *Safranal* which have a hypoglycemic effect, increase insulin sensitivity, and control blood glucose. The study aims to determine the effect of Saffron (*Crocus Sativus*) on reducing blood glucose levels of people with type 2 diabetes mellitus. This research used a *quasi experimental* design, *Pre-Test* and *post-test with control*. The sampling methode was *purposive sampling* technique with 54 respondents divided into two groups; 27 intervention groups and 27 control groups. The location of the research was RW 09 Kelurahan Kebayoran Lama Utara, Jakarta Selatan. The statistical test used the *paired T Test*. The results showed there was a significant effect on blood glucose of people with type 2 diabetes mellitus after given Saffron in the intervention group with *P-value* 0,005 (*P value* < 0,05. The Saffron can be used as a non-pharmacological therapy to reduce blood glucose levels and prevent complications in diabetes.

Keywords: Blood glucose, Saffron, type 2 diabetes mellitus

THE FACTORS INFLUENCE OF NURSE ANXIETY IN HANDLING COVID-19

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ABSTRACT

Health workers are a group with a very high risk of exposure during the treatment process of covid-19 patients. Many nursing staff have mental health disorders, as they not only bear the overload, high risk of infection, and fatigue. Many factors are the cause of anxiety experienced by health workers during the Covid-19 pandemic such as age, gender, education, employment, and marital status. The purpose of the study was to find out the factors that influence nurse anxiety in handling covid-19 at RST Wijayakusuma Purwokerto. Design survey research with correlational study type using cross sectional time approach. The samples in this study were all nurses who treated covid-19 patients, who were 53 nurses with total sampling techniques. Research instrument using Zung Self Rating Anxiety Scale questionnaire with data analysis using spearman-rank. The results showed nurse anxiety in handling Covid-19 mostly in the mild category (60.4%). There were a relationship between age and working period factors with nurse anxiety in handling Covid-19 (p value < 0.05). There is no relationship of gender factors, education, and marital status with nurse anxiety in handling Covid-19 (p value > 0.05).

Keywords: Factors, Anxiety, Nurses, Covid-19

Community Empowerment In Health Services Accessing Through The Assertive Communication Training

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Abstract

Background: Communication is a key factor in the process of health services accessing due to the communication is a means of expressing the desires and thoughts. Effective communication of patient-physician will create a good relations between physician-patients, so that will increase the comfort and increase the confidence of patients. Good relationships between patient-physician will increase convenience so that will affect the status of his health. Type of health communication service consumer in Southeast Asia is one-way communication, physician tend to dominate while the process of consultation and ignore the perceived and desired patient. However, it is difficult to change the one-way communication being the ideal communication due to the cultural barriers. In Indonesia , patients fall into the category of low in terms of active participation at the consultation process

Objective: To empower community through the communication assertive training by increasing the intention in applying the assertive communication.

Method: This study was a quasi experiment pretest and posttest design in one-group experimental study. All 43 participants were women in Wedomartani Village, Ngemplak Sub-District, Sleman District. Sampling on this study was quota sampling. Normality test results showed a normal distributed data. The data analyzed using dependent t-test

Results: Majority of respondents (21.43%) 45-49 years old. Youngest respondents in the 20-24-year-old age range (2.38%) and the oldest respondents over 65 years of age (2.38%). Education of the majority of undergraduate or undergraduate respondents (52.38%). While based on the occupation aspect, the majority of respondents were housewives (50.00%). The result of study demonstrated of the mean average score before training (pretest) of 20.43 and after (posttest) 24.31. The value of p: 0.000 or < 0.05 it means significant.

Conclusion: The community empowerment through assertive communication training showed there was an increase in the intention of assertive communication implementing

Keywords: community, empowerment, communication, assertive, intention

The Effect Of Slow Deep Breathing Therapy On Reducing The Pain Scale Of Patients With Mild Head Injury (MHI) at The Emergency Unit

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ABSTRACT

Head injury patients experience pain problems that can result in disturbed sleep patterns, anxiety, impaired physical activity and decreased self-care abilities. Handling to reduce acute and chronic pain non-pharmacologically can be done by giving slow deep breathing (SDB) exercises. Breathing exercises with SDB increase lung ventilation thereby increasing the flow of oxygen and blood to the brain and causing a relaxing effect. The aim of the study was to determine the effect of slow deep breathing therapy on reducing the pain scale of patients with Mild Head Injury (MHI) in the emergency unit. Pre-experimental research design with the type of one group pretest-posttest design. The sample in this study were 23 patients with MHI at the emergency unit as used accidental sampling technique. The research instrument used a numerical rating scale with data analysis was shown by Wilcoxon. The results showed that the pain of MHI patients before therapy had an average pain scale of 4.96 and after therapy had an average pain scale of 2 and 3. There is an effect of SDB on reducing the pain scale of patients with MHI in the emergency unit with a p value $(.0001) < 0.05$.

Keywords: Slow Deep Breathing, Pain, Minor Head Injur

Pengaruh Pandemi Covid-19 Terhadap Persepsi Dokter Dan Perawat Dalam Penggunaan Telehealth Di Rumah Sakit Sentra Medika Cikarang

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Abstract

Telehealth is the delivery of health services, where patients and health care providers are separated by distance. Developments of information and communication technology have a very significant influence in every aspect of human life, one of which is in supporting the application of information and communication technology in the health sector, especially during the Covid-19 pandemic. Sentra Medika Hospital (RSSM) Cikarang is a type B private hospital. Most of the patients of RSSM Cikarang are BPJS patients, and according to the hospital administration, the percentage of BPJS patients can reach more than 80%. RSSM Cikarang is one of the Covid19 referral hospitals in the Bekasi Regency area. The use of telehealth can improve patient care outcomes, mainly due to reduced time and costs for transportation and reduced barriers for patients to access to specialists. The purpose of the study was to get an overview of the effect of the Covid-19 pandemic on the perceptions of doctors and nurses in the use of telehealth at Sentra Medika Hospital Cikarang. This type of research uses a qualitative method where data collection is done by interview about the perceptions of doctors and nurses in the use of telehealth at Sentra Medika Hospital Cikarang. The results showed that the use of telehealth services at Sentra Medika Hospital Cikarang was still limited to post-Covid 19 patients and non-BPJS self-isolation patients. Most doctors have not supported the implementation of telehealth or telemedicine services for patients other than Covid 19 patients, due to obstacles in terms of medical ethics.

Keywords: telehealth, telemedicine, pandemic, covid 19

A Comprehensive Review of *Syzygium aromaticum*: Phytochemistry and Pharmacological Action

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Abstract

The clove plant (*Syzygium aromaticum*) is one of the most precious and ancient types of spice plants. The clove plant is widely used as curry powder and as a condiment to enhance the taste of food dishes. The clove plant is a green tree, which can grow to a height of between 8-12 m. This plant has compound flowers that have four long petals and square-shaped leaves. Cloves are widely produced in India, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia and Tanzania. Cloves are one of the main vegetable sources of phenolic compounds like as hydroxynamic acid, flavonoids, hydroxyphenyl propens, and hydroxybenzoic acid. Traditionally, cloves have been used in the treatment of nausea, vomiting, flatulence, intestinal disorders, and liver disorders. Cloves have several pharmacological activities, including antibacterial, anti-inflammatory, antifungal, antidiabetic, antioxidant, and anesthetic.

Keywords: *Syzygium aromaticum*, phytochemistry, pharmacology

***Bixa orellana* Seed Extract Hydrogel Patch Promotes Oral Mucosa Wound Healing on Diabetic Rat Model**

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Abstract

Diabetes mellitus causes delayed wound healing due to increased oxydative stress and prolonged inflammation. *Bixa orellana* seed contains antioxidants with antiinflammatory properties and tissue regeneration stimulators. Hydrogel patch is a stable dosage form for oral wound care. The aim of this study was to investigate the effect of *Bixa orellana* seed extract hydrogel patch on oral wound healing in diabetic model. The subjects were 36 diabetes- induced male wistar rats to reach fasting blood-glucose level >150mg/dL. The wounds were made on the labial mucosa using 3 mm punch biopsy. The subjects were divided into treatment and control group. The treatment group were treated with *Bixa orellana* seed extract hydrogel patch, while the control group were treated with hydrogel patch base only, once a day for 14 days. The subjects were euthanized on day 0, 1, 3, 5, 7, 14. Hematoxylin-eosin staining was performed to observe the neutrophil, macrophage, and angiogenesis counts under 400x magnification. The data was analyzed with two-way ANOVA test. The result showed significant difference of macrophage and neutrophil count between the test and control group ($p < 0.05$). No significant difference was observed on angiogenesis. In conclusion, the application of *Bixa orellana* seed extract hydrogel patch improves oral mucosa wound healing process in diabetic model by promoting inflammation resolution observed in faster wound neutrophil count peak at day 0 post-injury, followed by faster decline of neutrophil on day 3, and macrophage count peak on day 3, followed by faster decline of macrophage count on day 5 and 7.

Keywords: diabetes-mellitus, mouth-mucosa, wound-healing, *Bixa orellana* seed, hydrogel-patch.

Antibiotic Administration Behaviour in Dairy Cattle on Dry Season in Mt. Kawi Indonesia

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Abstract

Dairy cattle have a high risk of health problems in the farming without appropriate biosecurity management. This condition could initiate decrease of milk production, even death. Antibiotics are needed, in the treatment of infectious disease by bacterial or viral. However it should be considered in its use. If it doesn't use properly there will be resistance to these antibiotics. This study is aimed to survey general antibiotic prescribing behaviour for dairy cattle on Mt. Kawi, East Java - Indonesia in dry season which is extremely hot and many infectious disease have been diagnosed. Therefore a survey was conducted with five frequently occurring first-line cases to primary-care veterinary practitioners. For each case a predefined pattern of questions were asked about whether or not they would prescribe antimicrobials, if they would prescribe a non-antimicrobial treatment and if they would perform additional diagnostic steps. The result show that overall most prescribed antimicrobials were potentiated penicillin-streptomycin (51.9%), gentamicin (20.95%), oxytetracycline (16.67%), enrofloxacin (6.67%), ceftriaxone (1.9%), chepalaxin (1.42%), and dihydrostreptomycin (0.48%), to treat case mastitis (95 cases), enteritis, bovine ephemeral fever / BEF (77 cases), endometritis (3 cases), and pyometra (29 cases) combined with some symptomatic treatment such as antihistamines, antipyretics, analgesics and antiinflammation. It also showed that antimicrobial prescribing behaviour in dairy cattle on Mt. Kawi by veterinary practitioners is on the track of national guidelines. Focus in development of this prescription behaviour should be on performing the appropriate diagnostic steps and decreasing the use of highest priority critically important antibiotics.

Keywords: antibiotic, dairy cattle, dry season, prescription behaviour

13:40	15:40	ORAL PRESENTATION SESSION CATEGORY: HEALTH
		ROOM 6: HEALTH (10 mins + 5 mins Q/A)
		Moderator : Nur Maulida Safitri, S. Kel., MP., M.Sc ; Tech. Admin : Salwa
13:40	13:55	A Non Touch Height Measurement Device for Children in a Hospital (Elsyea Adia Tunggadewi, et al.)
13:55	14:10	Prevalence and affecting factors hypertension in Outpatients (Joko Susanto, et al.)
14:10	14:25	DETECTION Salmonella sp. UNPACKED MEATSBALLS AND PACKED MEATBALLS IN SEPANJANG MARKETS SIDOARJO (Miyayu Soneta Sofyan, et al.)
14:25	14:40	PEMBUATAN MOCK-UP DENGAN BAHAN BIS-AKRIL UNTUK RESTORASI PORCELAIN LAMINATED VENEER PADA KASUS DIASTEMA SENTRAL RAHANG ATAS (Dwiyanti Feriana Ratwita, et al.)
14:40	14:55	The Effect of Work Motivation on the Informal Workers Performance at the Lamongan Fish Market Trading Unit During the Covid-19 Pandemic (Tofan Agung Eka Prasetya, et al.)
14:55	15:10	Prevalence and Associated Factors to Hypertension in Outpatients (Joko Susanto, et al.)
15:10	15:25	Effect of Dhikr on Spirituality and Cortisol Levels among Patients with Heart Failure: A Pilot Study (Fanni Okviasanti, et al.)
15:25	15:40	REVIEW ARTICLES: ABNORMAL BLOOD LIPIDS LEVELS (DYSLIPIDEMIA) TREATMENT WITH ACUPUNCTURE METHOD ABSTRACT (Maya Septriana, et al.)
15:40	16:00	SHORT BREAK TIME
16:00	16:40	Reward Announcement and Closing Ceremony by MC

A Non Touch Height Measurement Device for Children in a Hospital

Elsyea Adia Tunggadewi^{1,*}, Riky Tri Yunardi², Sisca Dina Nur Nahdliyah³, Eva Inaiyah Agustin⁴, Aji Akbar Firdaus⁵, Deny Arifianto⁶

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Children often get sick because their immune system is not perfect. If the child is sick, generally the child will be difficult and lazy to do something. Sick children will be taken to the hospital for treatment, usually the hospital will write down data about the sick child, one of which is measuring the child's height. In general, the process of measuring a child's height is done by having the child stand near the measuring device, then the hospital staff measures it and records it. During a pandemic like this, which the corona virus can be transmitted to sick children, so in this research, a device to measure the child's height will be made, without touching the child. This device will work immediately when the child stands up, no need to wait long or ask the child to stand up straight for sometime, and without touching, the results of the child's height will appear. This research was conducted at a hospital in Jombang, and this device uses Arduino Uno and Ultrasonic Sensor. Based on the results of the research, the accuracy of the device is 99.7% when the child is at a distance of up to 2 meters from the device, and 99.5% when the child is more than 2 meters from the device. While the measurement time is about 2.2 seconds, with a distance of less than 2 meters, and 2.2 seconds when standing more than 2 meters.

Keywords: Arduino Uno, Height Measurement, Hospital, Ultrasonic Sensor

Prevalence and affecting factors hypertension in Outpatients

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Hypertension is a major risk factor for stroke, coronary artery disease, heart failure, and kidney failure. The prevalence of hypertension in Indonesia based on Basic Health Research (Riskesdas) was 25,8%, and a significant increase in 2018 by 34,1%. East Java Province is one of the provinces with have a prevalence of hypertension above the national prevalence average of 26,2% in 2013 and increased significantly in 2018 to 36,3%. The hypertension prevalence in Lamongan Regency is also above the national hypertension prevalence of 34,7%. Results preliminary study at RSUD dr. Soegiri Lamongan showed that hypertension was the 10 most disease outpatient disease in 2015-2018. This study aims to determine the prevalence and risk factors for hypertension in patients referred to first-level health facilities at RSUD dr. Soegiri. This study used a descriptive quantitative with a cross-sectional approach. Sampling was a consecutive sampling with criteria for hypertension outpatients visiting the RSUD dr. Soegiri Lamongan for a month (June-July 2019). The sample size is 46 respondents. Primary data collection was obtained direct measurement of blood pressure, and provide a questionnaire to assess risk factors with the modified WHO STEPS instrument. Measurement of blood pressure using a sphygmomanometer and from medical records. The results showed 65,2% of outpatients were diagnosed with hypertension. The results with the Chi-square test showed body mass index ($p=0,000$) and vegetable diet habits (0,013) which influenced the occurrence of hypertension. After adjusting for confounding factors, it finds only body mass index still affected the incidence of hypertension (OR=5,61, 95% CI=1,686-18,659). Diet patterns and smoking habits did not show a significant effect as a risk factor for hypertension. The recommended to carry out early detection by conducting home visits by increasing preventive and curative efforts related to hypertension and providing health education about hypertension to the community.

Keywords: hypertension, body mass index, diet pattern, smoking habits

DETECTION *Salmonella* sp. UNPACKED MEATSBALLS AND PACKED MEATBALLS IN SEPANJANG MARKETS SIDOARJO

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ABSTRACT

Sources of human nutrition come from food which is also a source of food for microorganisms. Bacteria is one of the microorganisms that can contaminate food. The bacteria that commonly contaminate food is *Salmonella* bacteria. Meatballs are one of several foods that are in demand by the public. Meatballs are served either in gravy or grilled. Not infrequently meatballs are mixed in dishes for example in vegetable soup, and capcay. *Salmonella* is the third highest cause of foodborne infectious diseases, according to a case report from the Indonesia One Health University Network. This research was conducted at the Pasar Sepanjang which is located in Taman District, Sidoarjo Regency, which is one of the large markets in Taman District. Data retrieval includes direct observation, and testing for *Salmonella* sp. Observations were made to observe the conditions of the store and the storage temperature used. The sample used in this observation amounted to 20 beef meatballs taken from 10 small shops and agents in the Pasar Sepanjang, Sidoarjo Regency. The method used is the conventional standard method. The results in this study were 20% positive for unpacked meatballs and packaged meatballs. This study suggests that always apply food hygiene and sanitation properly and correctly in every process.

Keywords: Meatballs, *Salmonella* sp., Hygiene

PEMBUATAN *MOCK-UP* DENGAN BAHAN BIS-AKRIL UNTUK RESTORASI *PORCELAIN LAMINATED VENEER* PADA KASUS DIASTEMA SENTRAL RAHANG ATAS

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Diastema merupakan keadaan dimana posisi gigi insisif sentral membentuk suatu celah yang menyebabkan terciptanya jarak antar gigi anterior. Restorasi yang digunakan dalam perawatan pada kasus ini yaitu *porcelain laminated veneer*. Dalam merencanakan suatu perawatan gigi dengan restorasi ini, maka teknik *mock-up* digunakan untuk memberikan gambaran akhir dari suatu rencana perawatan. **Tujuan:** Untuk mengetahui prosedur pembuatan *mock-up* dengan bahan bis-akril untuk restorasi *porcelain laminated veneer* pada kasus diastema sentral rahang atas dalam mendapatkan gambaran hasil akhir yang baik. **Tinjauan Pustaka:** *Mock-up* merupakan sebuah langkah awal dari teknik praktis yang menawarkan sebuah gambaran tentang hasil akhir restorasi gigi. Bahan yang digunakan yaitu resin komposit bis-akril. **Kesimpulan:** Tahap pembuatan *mock-up* dengan bahan bis-akril untuk restorasi *porcelain laminated veneer* pada kasus diastema sentral rahang atas dimulai dengan penerimaan model kerja, duplikasi model, penanaman model dalam artikulator, pelilinan *diagnostic wax-up*, evaluasi hasil *diagnostic wax-up*, pencetakan model dengan bahan *silicon*, pengisian bahan bis-akril ke dalam cetakan *silicon*, evaluasi ketebalan dan bentuk *mock-up*, serta finishing dan polishing. Dalam proses pembuatannya dibutuhkan keterampilan dan pengetahuan estetik gigi serta hubungan komunikasi yang baik antara teknisi, dokter gigi, dan pasien untuk menghasilkan protesa gigi yang akurat dan sesuai.

Kata kunci: *Mock-up*, Bis-akril, *Porcelain Laminated Veneer*, Diastema Sentral

The Effect of Work Motivation on the Informal Workers Performance at the Lamongan Fish Market Trading Unit During the Covid-19 Pandemic

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Productivity and performance are some of the factors used to improve and develop the quality of production and service in an organization. This study aims to analyze the effect of work motivation on the performance of Lamongan fish market trading unit informal workers during the covid-19 pandemic. The motivation was measured by the Multidimensional Work Motivation Scale (MMWS), which is based on the Self-determination Theory (SDT). The performance was assessed using the Behavioral Anchor Rating Scale (BARS). Based on the type of research and the method of data collection, the research was an observational study. Based on the research design, this research was a causal explanatory study. The population in this study were all informal workers in the Lamongan fish market trading unit, as many as 300 workers. The number of trading units in the Lamongan fish market was 20 trading units. With a sample of 171 respondents in this study, each trading unit was chosen to have 8-9 workers. Data processing of dependent (performance) and independent variables (work motivation) were analyzed descriptively using descriptive statistics. A preliminary study was conducted with 30 respondents to establish criteria for reliability (Pearson-correlation) and validity (Cronbach's alpha). The hypothesis testing was logistic regression. The results also show that the work motivation factor shows a significant variable where the p-value was 0.000 and the value of Exp (B) was 0.407. The conclusion of this study is that work motivation was affecting the performance of Lamongan fish market trading unit informal workers during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Keywords: motivation, performance, informal worker

Prevalence and Associated Factors to Hypertension in Outpatients

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Hypertension is a chronic disease with a high incidence rate. Hypertension is the most risk factor for stroke, coronary artery disease, heart failure, and kidney failure and is a cause of death and disability. This study aims to determine the prevalence and risk factors for hypertension in patients referred to primary health facilities at RSUD dr. Soegiri. This study used a descriptive quantitative with a cross-sectional approach. Sampling was a consecutive sampling method with criteria for hypertension outpatients visiting RSUD dr. Soegiri Lamongan in March-July 2019. The sample size is 184 respondents. Primary data collection was obtained direct measurement of blood pressure, and provide a questionnaire to assess risk factors with the modified WHO STEPS instrument. Measurement of blood pressure using a sphygmomanometer and from medical records. The results showed 65,2% of outpatients were diagnosed with hypertension. The results with the Chi-square test showed body mass index ($p=0,000$) and vegetable diet habits (0,013) which influenced the occurrence of hypertension. After adjusting for confounding factors, it finds only body mass index still affected the incidence of hypertension (OR=5,61, 95% CI=1,686-18,659). Diet patterns and smoking habits did not show a significant effect as a risk factor for hypertension. The recommended to carry out early detection by conducting home visits by increasing preventive and curative efforts related to hypertension and providing health education about hypertension to the community.

Keywords: hypertension, body mass index, habits fruit diet, habits vegetable diet, smoking habits

Effects of Dhikr on Spirituality and Cortisol Levels among Patients with Heart Failure: A Pilot Study

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Depression and anxiety are common comorbid conditions in patients with heart failure (HF). Spirituality was found to have a positive impact on their mental health status. However, whether the spiritual practice affects physiological modulation is still questionable. Therefore, this study aimed to analyze the effect of dhikr as spiritual practice on spirituality and cortisol levels among patients with HF. A quasi-experiment was used in this study. A sample size of 18 respondents consists of 9 respondents of the control group and 9 respondents of the treatment group. Dhikr intervention was conducted in three meetings with an interval of two days during patients' hospitalization. Spirituality was measured using a questionnaire, whereas the cortisol levels with venous blood sampling, measured by the enzyme-linked fluorescent immunoassay (ELFA) method. Statistics analysis in this study was using t-Test, Mann Whitney, and Wilcoxon Sign Rank Test with a significance level of $\alpha < 0,05$. The results showed that dhikr improves the spirituality of HF patients ($p = 0,000$) and decreases the level of cortisol ($p = 0,015$) significantly. Dhikr intervention seems to strengthen spirituality in patients with HF in the form of right stress perception. Right stress perception impacts adaptive stress response in the form of decrease levels of cortisol. Further research is needed to use dhikr intervention as an alternative solution to cope with depression in a larger population of patients with HF by either using the robust research method, sample size, or the range of the study population.

Keywords: dhikr, spirituality, cortisol levels, heart failure

REVIEW ARTICLES: ABNORMAL BLOOD LIPIDS LEVELS (DYSLIPIDEMIA) TREATMENT WITH ACUPUNCTURE METHOD ABSTRACT

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Dyslipidemia is an abnormal lipid metabolism characterized by an increase in total cholesterol, LDL (Low Density Lipoprotein), triglycerides (TG), and a decrease in HDL (High Density Lipoprotein). Increased levels of total cholesterol, TG, LDL and decreased HDL levels can increase the risk of cardiovascular disease. According to TCM, dyslipidemia is categorized into “*Tan Zheng*” (phlegm syndrome), “*Shi Zuo*” (damp retention), “*Xuan Yun*” (vertigo) and “*Fei Pang*” (obesity). The purpose of this review is to analyze the literature study on TCM within the treatment of dyslipidemia with different acupuncture methods and points. The primary data search was conducted using online e-resources (Google Scholar, Proquest and Pubmed). The results of the study should include at least one of the outcomes indicators for total cholesterol, TG, LDL and HDL. The result there were 20 journals consisting of studies used several acupuncture methods, manual acupuncture (AM), electroacupuncture (EA), moxa (MOK) and auricular acupuncture (AA), Cupping (CUP) and found additional interventions such as nutritional interventions and exercise; body points often used are Zusanli (ST 36), Fenglong (ST 40), Quchi (LI 11), Daheng (SP15), Zhongwan (CV 12), Qihai (CV 6), Guanyuan (CV 4), Sanyinjiao (SP 6), Shenque (CV 8), Tianshu (ST 25) and therefore for AA are Spleen (CO 13), Stomach (CO 4), Shenmen (TF 4) and hunger point. Twenty journals showed a decrease in total cholesterol, TG, LDL levels and an increase in HDL levels. In conclusion all types of acupuncture methods can reduce total cholesterol, TG and LDL levels and increase HDL levels.

Keywords: Acupuncture method, Dyslipidemia, Total cholesterol, Low Density Lipoprotein, Triglyceride.

Indonesian Taxpayer Compliance: Empirical Evidence Taxpayer Perception of Justice and Trust

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The tax system in Indonesia adheres to a self-assessment system that gives taxpayers the authority to calculate the amount of income, calculate the amount of tax payable and report their tax payments by the applicable tax laws and regulations. This tax system encourages taxpayers to be transparent and responsible in implementing their tax obligations. Problems arise because taxpayers often take advantage of this loophole to violate existing tax regulations. The Directorate General of Taxes revealed that Indonesia's tax to gross domestic product (GDP) ratio fell from 10.7% in 2019 and 8.3% in 2020. Many taxpayers do not have the awareness or willingness to fulfil their tax obligations because taxpayers feel that people with the same economic condition or income must bear the same tax burden. This perception of justice is considered one of the factors that affect taxpayer compliance. The researcher tries to examine taxpayers' perceptions of justice on taxpayer compliance with taxpayers' trust as a mediating variable. The analytical technique used in this study uses path analysis techniques. This study concludes that Taxpayers will improve their tax compliance if they feel that the tax authorities have treated them fairly regarding services, providing information, and decisions related to tax audits. Taxpayers will also improve their tax compliance if the current tax payment system follows the principle of justice. Taxpayers pay according to their abilities and are proportional to the public rewards received.

Keywords: Perception of Justice, Trust, Tax Compliance

A Review Tax Research in Last Decade

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This examination maps the pattern of research publications on tax evasion issues. This article aims to unveil and to map research trends in tax evasion issues. By using bibliometric approach, all research publications related to tax evasion issues in the online Scopus database were analyzed. The authorship, number of citations, journal sources, institutions, and countries, were examined. The result showed that the number publications in this are still dominated by western countries (USA is the most influential country in research publication related to tax evasion issues). It is believed that research funding factors became one of the factors why the Western countries still dominate the number of publications nowadays. The results of this study also conclude that the issue of tax evasion are becoming more popular among academics within the area of the business. In addition, this study reveals that the development of research publications in this area is growing.

Keywords: Tax evasion, Bibliometric, citations

A Systematic Literature Review of Curricula Development in Office Management

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One of the most difficult aspects of developing a labor-market-relevant curriculum is ensuring that it is up to date and utilizes the same terminology as the employers do. Before conducting a curriculum that is suitable with the market needs, a transparency literature reviews are needed. Traditional literature reviews often lack thoroughness and rigor and are conducted based on the judgement of the authors. Therefore, to reduce biases, increase reliability and potentially improve the communication of the findings, we use Systematic Reviews as the methodology. This paper aims to offers an overview of different type of review of how to conduct and evaluate a curriculum development in office management using Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses, also known as PRISMA. Specifically, we attend to use all papers that published until the end of 2017 in business and education journals since we know that curriculum will changing every five years.

Keywords: Curriculum Development, Office Management, Systematic Reviews, and PRISMA

Volatile Organic Compounds as a Potential Non-Invasive Method of Diabetes Screening: Helpful or Doubtful?

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Diabetes is complex metabolic disorder caused by the impairment of carbohydrate metabolism. Diabetes is alarmed by the acceleration of glucose levels, either in blood or urine. This is usually affected either from diminished production of insulin hormone (T1D, Type 1 Diabetes) or insufficient response of cells in body to use insulin (T2D, Type 2 Diabete). If this condition chronically happened, verily stated that diabetes can be a major cause of another disorder metabolism, such as lipid and protein disorders. The examination of diabetes was conducted with many different methods, quantitatively or qualitatively. To detect the raise of glucose level qualitatively, many basic chemical reactions are performed. On the other hand, the quantitative examination is performed with blood glucose level tests (random plasma glucose, fasting plasma glucose, and HbA1c test). Blood and urine-based test may bring some inconvenient to the patient when the sample is taken. A non-invasive method that is known at this latest decade is called Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) method. This rapid and easiness method brings a new preference to diabetes patient to get an early diagnosis. This literature review may give brief, short, yet basic information of many clinical literatures about the usage and implication of VOCs method in diagnosing diabetes at the first phase.

Keywords: Volatile organic compounds, diabetes, screening

Poster Abstracts

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The Prevalence of Tuberculosis among HIV patient in Genteng Hospital, Indonesia (Dwi Wahyu Indriati, Rengga Rusfa Gumilang, Alliyah Siti Sundari, Diyantoro)

The Pattern of Bacteria and Its Resistance on Intensive Care Unit Patient Dr. Iskak General Hospital, Indonesia (Anggie Banowati Wibiseno, Dwi Wahyu Indriati, Diyantoro, Aliyah Siti Sundari)

Health-Related Quality of Life in Indonesian Health Workers in Pandemic COVID-19 (Nur Septia Handayani, Berliana Devianti Putri)

Fabrication Of Mayne's Space Maintainer For Premature Loss Of Deciduous Teeth (Sianiwati Goenharto, Elly Rusdiana, M. Kautsar Haula Robbi)

Fabrication Othodontic Appliance For Single Tooth Anterior Crossbite Using Expansion Screws (Elly Rusdiana, Sianiwati Goenharto, Sasadhara Nirmala Ratna Harda)

Haematological Analysis Of Freshwater Fish That Infected By Aeromonas Hydrophila As A Vaccine Candidate (M. Gandul Atik Yuliani, Eric Devilia Fernanda, Anwar Ma'ruf, Ratna Damayanti)

Standardization Parameter of Ethanolic Extract of Carthamustinctorius L. Flowers (Rini Hamsidi, Myrna Adianti, Maya Septriana, Onny Priskilla, Wahyuni, Adryan Fristiohady, Muhammad Hajrul Malaka, Vica Aspadiah, La Ode Muhammad Arlan, Karlies Sirupa Baka, Wiwied Ekasari, Aty Widyawaruyanti)

Bacterial Profiles and Patterns of Antibiotic Susceptibility of Urinary Tract Infections in the Intensive Care Unit (ICU) Dr. Iskak General Hospital, Indonesia (Raisa Agil Puspita, Dwi Wahyu Indriati, Diyantoro, Aliyah Siti Sundari)

Blood pressure and its comparison based on smoking habits and Nutritional Status among adult population in rural area (Handayani, Nur Septia, Widyastuti, Erlinda, Belgis)

The Effect Of Acrylic Dental Cleanser Material On Color Changes (Sujati, drg., M. Kes, Okti Setyowati, drg., M.Kes, Endang Kusdarjanti, drg., M.Kes2, Sujati, drg., M. Kes)

The Correlation Between Creatinine Levels With Albumin Levels In Patients With Chronic Renal Failure In The Hajj General Hospital Surabaya For The Period 2017 – 2019 (Fasafa Rizky Nur Syafitri, Ni Nyoman Purwani, Anita Kurniati)

Pembuatan Mock-Up Dengan Bahan Bis-Akril Untuk Restorasi Porcelain Laminated Veneer Pada Kasus Diastema Sentral Rahang Atas Manufacturing Mock-Ups With Bis-Acryl Material For Porcelain Laminated Veneer Restoration In Case Of Central Diastema Of The Upperjaw (Rr. Dwiyanti Feriana Ratwita, Sri Redjeki Indiani)

Efforts of Milkfish Pond Farmers in Managing Psychological Stress and Remaining Productive in The Time of The Covid-19 Pandemic
(Bagus Dwi Cahyono, Nurul Huda, Evy Aristwati)

Student Knowledge Scores Before And After The Live Streaming Demonstration In The Laboratory In Courses Basic Nursing
(Rudy Alfiyansah ¹, Asep Nidzar Faijurahman ², Hasbi Taobah Ramdani ³)

Corporate Governance and Corporate Value : The Role of Institutional Ownership and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)
(Mita Nur Octaviani dan Ludwina Harahap)

THE EFFECT OF BALANCED NUTRITION FEEDING TIME ON IMPROVING THE NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF STUNTING CHILDREN
(Ria Setia Sari^{1,*}, Febi Ratnasari², Yuni Susilowati)

Factors That Is Affect Willingness to Consume Porang and or Processed with Nominal Logistic Regression Analysis Approach
Rudi Triyono¹, Sri Wahyuni², Nurul Hidayati³, Sintya Ismana G.T⁴

The Prevalence of Tuberculosis among HIV patient in Genteng Hospital, Indonesia

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HIV has become a global issue, affecting not only Indonesia but also the rest of the world. In 2019, there were 1.7 million HIV-positive persons worldwide. Since 1999, the number of HIV-positive people in Indonesia has grown. HIV infection that has progressed to AIDS can result in opportunistic infections. Because of its unique clinical signs, Tuberculosis is the most prevalent opportunistic illness that affects HIV patients, making diagnosis difficult. The goal of this study was to find out how common tuberculosis was among HIV patients at Banyuwangi's Genteng General Hospital from January to December 2019. The Observational Analytical Cross-Sectional technique was employed in this investigation. In the period January-December 2019, data in the form of HIV positive patients who were diagnosed with tuberculosis. A total of 179 HIV-positive patients were studied, with 34 of them also having TB. The findings revealed a 19% prevalence of tuberculosis in HIV patients, with the largest group being between the ages of 25 and 49 years old (76.5%) and male (61.8%), ARV treatment status of 88 percent receiving ARV, and rifampicin sensitivity of 100 percent. Both HIV and tuberculosis patients should be able to properly manage their conditions in order to avoid complications.

Keywords: coinfection, HIV, rifampicin, tuberculosis

The Pattern of Bacteria and Its Resistance on Intensive Care Unit Patient Dr. Iskak General Hospital, Indonesia

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Blood stream infection is an infectious disease by the presence of microorganisms in the bloodstream as evidenced by positive results on blood cultures. One of the causes of high morbidity and mortality rates in critically ill patients in the ICU (Intensive Care Unit) is blood stream infection. This study aims to determine the bacterial profile and the pattern of antibiotics in positive blood cultures of patients in the ICU Dr. Iskak General Hospital. The research design used was descriptive observational. Bacteria isolated from the blood of patients at Dr. Iskak General Hospital. sample returned 266 patients with 532 blood samples. Bacterial isolation and antibiotics tests were carried out according to the standards of the Microbiology Laboratory of Dr. Iskak General Hospital. The data is carried out in percentages and then presented in the form of a frequency distribution table. The results obtained from 532 samples contained 159 (29.9%) positive samples of bloodstream infections. There were 113 (71.1%) gram-positive bacteria with the most common bacteria found was *Staphylococcus aureus* (13,2%), while 46 (28.9%) gram-negative bacteria were found with the most bacteria being *Escherichia coli*. Gram positive bacteria are sensitive to gentamicin and benzylpenicillin antibiotics, while gram negative bacteria are sensitive to gentamicin and amoxicillin antibiotics.

Keywords: Antibiotic, bacteria, blood stream infection, ICU, patients

Health-Related Quality of Life in Indonesian Health Workers in Pandemic COVID-19

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More than 1000 health workers in Indonesia have died due to COVID-19. Health workers also get the increasing workload and negative stigma, including discrimination, also verbal and physical violence. These could be impacting the quality of life of health workers. The health-related quality of life is a measurement that involves the physical (PCS) and mental components (MCS). This study aimed to analyze the health-related quality of life using the SF-36 questionnaire for health workers who have the obligate to give the service during the COVID-19 pandemic in Indonesia and its factors, including the workplace location risk Zone and data related to occupational health and safety. This online platform research is a survey research with a cross-sectional design involving 149 health workers from several areas of Indonesia. The health-related quality of life scores of health workers who work in the orange zone (low risk) (MCS $75 \pm 15,5$) is higher than the red zone (high risk) (MCS $66,2 \pm 15,2$). Besides that, the health-related quality of life scores of health workers who get the complete set of PPE facilities from their workplace (MCS $76,9 \pm 14,2$ PCS 77 ± 16) is higher than those who do not (MCS $73 \pm 17,6$ PCS $82 \pm 13,4$). The health-related quality of life scores tends to be higher in health workers who get the PCR test facilities from their workplace than those who only get the rapid test facilities. These results indicate the attention to occupational health and safety of health workers during this pandemic must be needed to ensure a good health-related quality of life.

Keywords: *COVID-19 Risk Zone, Health related quality of life, Health worker, Occupational Health and safety, 36-Item Short Form Health Survey (SF-36).*

FABRICATION OF MAYNE'S SPACE MAINTAINER FOR PREMATURE LOSS OF DECIDUOUS TEETH

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Premature loss is deciduous teeth that fall out before approaching the time of eruption of their replacement permanent teeth regardless of the reason for the loss of the teeth. The premature loss of primary teeth can cause the teeth next to the edentulous area to shift and lose arch space causing permanent teeth to grow abnormally. Prevention taken so that the negative impact of premature loss does not occur, can be done by using Mayne's space maintainer. This case report aimed to report the fabrication of Mayne's space maintainer in premature loss case. The laboratory accepted a working model with a case of premature loss in tooth 74, and was asked to make the Mayne's space maintainer. This appliance consists of a molar band attached to tooth 75 with a 0.9 mm loop that is soldered on the buccal of the molar band. It is concluded that fabrication of Mayne's space maintainer in the case of premature loss of tooth 74 includes the preparation of a working model, adjustment of the molar band on tooth 75, making the loop, followed by soldering the loop to the molar band, and finally the finishing and polishing.

Keywords: Mayne's space maintainer, premature loss, space maintainer

FABRICATION OTHODONTIC APPLIANCE FOR SINGLE TOOTH ANTERIOR CROSSBITE USING EXPANSION SCREWS

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Background: Anterior crossbite is a condition when the jaws are in centric relation whereas one or more the upper anterior teeth are positioned lingually to the lower anterior teeth. This single tooth anterior crossbite treatment can be performed using orthodontic appliances with expansion screw. **Objective:** To determine the process of fabrication orthodontic appliances for a single tooth anterior crossbite using expansion screw. **Case:** The dental laboratory accepted the maxillary dental cast with single tooth anterior crossbite on teeth 21 and received a request to make orthodontic appliance using expansion screw. The design includes Adams claps on teeth 16, 26, labial bow on teeth 13, 12, 11, 21, 22, 23, the addition of a posterior bite plane, and expansion screw located on the palatal of the maxillary left first incisor. **Conclusion:** Fabrication orthodontic appliances using expansion screw starts drawing design on the model, making Adams claps and labial arch, sectional screw mini mounting, acrylic prossesing, finishing polishing and cleavage of acrylic plate

Keywords: single tooth anterior crossbite, orthodontic appliance, expansion screw

HAEMATOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF FRESHWATER FISH THAT INFECTED BY *AEROMONAS HYDROPHILA* AS A VACCINE CANDIDATE

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Abstract: *Aeromonas hydrophila* can cause high number of mass death and body weight loss because MAS can reach from 80% to 100%. The clinical signs of fish that are infected by MAS including hemorrhage, dropsy, ulcer, exophthalmia, and muscle necrosis. Hemorrhagic and necrosis are also found in the liver, spleen, and kidney that are infected by 10^7 cell/mL of bacteria.

The hematological analysis becomes an important parameter because leukocyte has a role in the immunity system of the body. *Aeromonas hydrophila* infection can increase leukocytes as the immunity response added that the increase in total leukocyte is caused by vaccination.

The present study used 20 Nile Tilapia fish with 10-12 cm in length which were divided into 4 treatment groups and 5 repetitions, namely P0(-) (not vaccinated and not infected), P0(+) (not vaccinated and infected), P1 (vaccinated with whole-cell protein and infected), P2 (vaccinated with 52 kDa outer membrane protein and infected) by intramuscular injection.

Based on the results, it can be concluded that the *Aeromonas hydrophila* vaccination on the 52 kDa outer membrane protein in Nile fish, which was infected by 10^7 cell/mL *Aeromonas hydrophila*, could increase the total and the differential count of leukocytes.

Keywords: Hematological analysis, Tilapia, vaccine, *Aeromonas hydrophila*

Standardization Parameter of Ethanolic Extract of *Carthamus tinctorius* L. Flowers

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Abstract

Background: Safflower (*Carthamus tinctorius* L.) is one of the plants used by the community for the treatment of hypertension, measles, high cholesterol, stomach pains and malaria.

Objective: This investigation aims to establish both specific as well as non-specific parameters of standardized of *C. tinctorius* flower ethanol extract. Standardized extracts of medicinal plants need to be produced in order to maintain the stability of raw materials used in the manufacture of drugs in accordance with established quality standards on basis of the pharmacognostical and phytochemical aspects.

Methods: The standardization was performed as per the standard methods provided in Indonesia Materia Medica and Herbal Pharmacopeia

Results: Specific parameter tests results showed that the deep red, viscous organoleptic extract with a distinctive odor and astringent or chelate taste. 0.12% of water-soluble compounds and 0.22% ethanol soluble compound, chemicals group contained flavanoids, saponins, triterpenoids, tannins, quinones, steroid and Rf value 0.79. Results of non-specific parametric testing 0.96% of dry shrinkage, 1.02% of weight, 0.91% of water content, 0.23% of ash content, 0.2237% of acid-insoluble ash content, microbial contamination $< 1.0 \times 10^{-1}$ colony/mL, and contents of mold/yeast $< 1.0 \times 10^{-1}$ colony/mL. **Conclusion:** The ethanol extract of *Carthamus tinctorius* L. flowers satisfies specific and non-specific standardized parameters.

Keywords: *Carthamus tinctorius* L., malarial, standardized, specific parameters, non-specific parameters.

Bacterial Profiles and Patterns of Antibiotic Susceptibility of Urinary Tract Infections in the Intensive Care Unit (ICU) Dr. Iskak General Hospital, Indonesia

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Urinary Tract Infection (UTI) is one of the most common bacterial infections of the urinary tract in men and women of all ages. The transmission of UTI through contact with people who can recover without treatment or with antibiotic therapy to eliminate pathogenic bacteria. Patterns of antibiotic resistance against UTI-causing bacteria play an important role in the success of UTI treatment. This study aims to determine the bacterial profile and patterns of antibiotic resistance in UTI patients in the ICU of Dr. Iskak General Hospital. This study used an analytical observational research method which was analyzed descriptively. The sample used is the all of patients in the ICU of RSUD Dr. Iskak who has examined urine culture for the period January - Desember 2020. The results of this study showed that the highest incidence of UTI was in the age group >65 years with 25 patients (50%). Women suffer from UTI more often than men, namely 27 patients (54%) and 23 patients (46%). The most common bacteria found was *Escherichia coli* which was found in 17 samples. The pattern of bacterial resistance to antibiotics showed that amoxicillin was the most resistant antibiotic and gentamicin was the most sensitive antibiotic against bacteria that cause UTI.

Keywords: Antimicrobia, bacteria, blood stream infection, patients,

Blood pressure and its comparison based on smoking habits and Nutritional Status among adult population in rural area

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There are few studies on the effects of smoking on blood pressure (BP) that consider confounding factors such as age, obesity, lifestyle, and blood chemistry. We conducted a cross-sectional study to clarify the effects of smoking habits on blood pressure in the rural area of Blitar Jawa Timur. The subjects were 82 rural residents aged 26–71 years. They were classified using three indices: gender, education, work field, marriage status, smoking habits, ages, and nutritional status. The associations between these indices and blood pressure changes were evaluated using Mann-Whitney analysis because of abnormal data distribution. As analyses, smoking habits indicate the significant difference in blood pressure between non-smokers and smokers who varied their amount of smoking was observed. Furthermore, there is the significant difference of blood pressure among respondent who has different nutritional status.

Keywords: blood pressure, smoking, nutritional status

THE EFFECT OF ACRYLIC DENTAL CLEANSER MATERIAL ON COLORCHANGES

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Oral cavity has a vital role in human life, especially teeth. Without teeth, some functions will be impaired. Teeth function for mastication and aesthetics. Loss of teeth can lead to decreased ability to swallow and digest food. These disorders can be prevented by making dentures replace missing teeth. Dentures must be cleaned to prevent infection due to the accumulation of debris on the denture. Removable dentures can be cleaned mechanically, chemically, or a combination of both. Denture cleanser on the market generally come from chemicals such as alkaline peroxide, sodium hypochlorite, and chlorhexidine gluconate. Meanwhile, from natural ingredients, namely betel leaf, it can be used as a denture-cleaning agent. Acrylic resin has properties that absorb water so it is easy to change colour when soaked in a denture cleanser. This paper is to determine whether there is an effect of denture cleanser on the discolouration of the denture base of heat-cured acrylic resin. The nature of porosity and the ability to absorb liquid on a heat-cured acrylic resin base is the main factor causing discolouration on acrylic resin base. Repeated liquid absorption by acrylic resin base during immersion in denture cleanser solution can cause micro-cracking damage to acrylic base and result in hydrolytic degradation of the polymer and slow weakening of polymer structure. In conclusion there is a colour change that occurs on the base of heat-cured acrylic resin in immersion with chemical denture cleansers such as alkaline peroxide, sodium hypochlorite, and chlorhexidine digluconate, as well as betel leaf water.

Keywords: Acrylic dentures, denture cleansers, discolouration

THE CORRELATION BETWEEN CREATININE LEVELS WITH ALBUMIN LEVELS IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC RENAL FAILURE IN THE HAJJ GENERAL HOSPITAL SURABAYA FOR THE PERIOD 2017 – 2019

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Chronic kidney failure is a progressive kidney function damage that ends with uremia that is marked with the chronic decline in kidney function causing the body's balance fails to maintain metabolism and electrolyte fluid balance so that it requires permanent kidney replacement in the form of dialysis or kidney transplantation. Some tests that can be done are to measure creatinine levels and serum albumin levels which are used as markers to help individuals at higher risk of developing Chronic Kidney Disease clinically. This study aimed to determine the correlation profile between creatinine levels and serum albumin levels in patients with chronic kidney failure which can be used to detection to see the progress of chronic renal failure and the detection of a decrease in renal excretion in new dialysis patients. This study used an observational analytic method that analyzed existing secondary data. Thirty samples were taken from chronic kidney failure patients, then the data were analyzed using Pearson correlation test with IBM SPSS Statistics 16.0 for windows software. The results of creatinine levels obtained an average of 3.56 mg/dL and serum albumin levels with an average of 3.87 mg/dL. Pearson correlation test showed a significance value of 0.008, Pearson correlation value of 0.475 with negative results of serum albumin and creatinine levels. This indicates that creatinine levels were negatively related (inversely) to serum albumin levels with a moderate degree correlation.

Keywords: Chronic Kidney Failure, Creatinine, Serum albumin.

MANUFACTURING MOCK-UPS WITH BIS-ACRYL MATERIAL FOR PORCELAIN LAMINATED VENEER RESTORATION IN CASE OF CENTRAL DIASTEMA OF THE UPPERJAW

Rr. Dwiyanti Feriana Ratwita, Sri Redjeki Indiani

ABSTRACT Background: Diastema is a condition in which position of the shape central incisors created space between the anterior teeth. The restoration used in this case is porcelain laminated veneer. In planning a dental treatment with this restoration, the mock-up technique is used to provide a final illustration of a treatment plan. Purpose: To determine the procedure of making a mock-up with bis-acryl material for porcelain laminated veneer restorations in cases of maxillary central diastema in order to get a good result. Literature Review: Mock-up is an initial step of a practical technique that offers an overview of the end result in dental restorations. The material used is bis-acryl composite resin. Conclusion: The step of making a mock-up with bis-acryl material for porcelain laminated veneer restorations in cases of maxillary central diastema begins with accepted of the working model, duplication of the model, investing it in the articulator, waxing diagnostic wax-up, evaluating the results of diagnostic wax-up, molding it with silicon material, filling bis-acryl material into silicon molds, placing the refractory model into silicone mold, evaluating the thickness and shape of the mock-up, last is finishing and polishing. The manufacture of processing is needed skills and knowledge of dental aesthetics for a good communication relationships between technicians, dentists, and patients to produce the accurate and fit dental prostheses.

Keywords: Mock-up, Bis-Acryl, Porcelain Laminated Veneer, Midline Diastema

Efforts of Milkfish Pond Farmers in Managing Psychological Stress and Remaining Productive in The Time of The Covid-19 Pandemic

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The COVID-19 pandemic has had a far-reaching impact both directly and indirectly, including milkfish farmers. The enactment of Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) and continued with the Enforcement of Restrictions on Community Activities (PPKM) will impact them. The impact can be in the form of psychological stress that can cause a decrease in mood or work passion which has implications for a decrease in their productivity. This study explores how milkfish pond farmers are trying to manage their psychological stress and remain productive during the COVID-19 pandemic. This research method is qualitative by thoroughly investigating and understanding the existing phenomena, starting from data processing, data triangulation, and data analysis. The sample of this research is milkfish pond farmers and policymakers related to milkfish cultivation. The sampling technique used is snowball sampling from policymakers to milkfish pond farmers until the research subjects' saturation or similarity of answers is found. This study indicates that milkfish pond farmers experience psychological stress and decreased mood on levels that vary from mild to moderate. However, they are still trying to stay productive during the COVID-19 pandemic. This research implies that the stress level and mood of milkfish farmers and their coping mechanisms are known to decrease stress levels. The contribution of this research is as primary data for further researchers to develop applied research such as safe interventions to reduce stress levels and improve the mood of milkfish pond farmers.

Keywords: COVID-19, Stress, Agriculture, Nursing

Student Knowledge Scores Before And After The Live Streaming Demonstration In The Laboratory In Courses Basic Nursing

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This research was motivated by the Covid 19 pandemic which made major changes in various ways, one of which was in aspects of education from elementary to tertiary levels, including learning both in class and practicum in the laboratory, one of which was in the Basic Nursing course at STIKes Karsa Husada Garut which experienced shift from face-to-face learning to online learning to achieve student competence. The purpose of this study was to reveal the score of student knowledge about standard operating procedures for nursing actions in basic nursing courses. This research was conducted at STIKes Karsa Husada Garut in the even semester with a population of D3 Nursing students who are teaching Basic Nursing courses as many as 132 students with total sampling technique, while those who meet the sample criteria are 102 students. The method used is quantitative to be able to express the value before and after learning with a live streaming demonstration method in the laboratory. The results showed that learning with this method was able to increase the value of student knowledge about SOPs for nursing actions.

Keywords: Demonstration, Basic Nursing, live streaming

Corporate Governance and Corporate Value : The Role of Institutional Ownership and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

Mita Nur Octaviani dan Ludwina Harahap

Abstract

Institutional ownership has tight controlling, and monitoring encourages and motivates managers to behave according to shareholder expectations so that it is expected to increase the company's value. Research in the area of corporate governance conducted so far, focusing more on the board of commissioners, board of directors, and audit committee on the achievement of corporate value; institutional ownership mechanisms are still rarely analyzed. Therefore, this study explores more roles of institutional ownership in mitigating manager behavior not to impede the achievement of corporate goals and the creation of corporate value. Other governance mechanisms, namely external governance, can also discipline managers to help achieve the company's goals of improving shareholders' prosperity using corporate CSR proxies. With a sample of 13 companies registered in the mining sector for 5 years, researchers tried to test whether internal and external governance could positively affect the company's value. The results show that internal and external governance positively affect the company's value, except for the influence of the audit committee, which shows its insignificance to the company's value. Moreover, independent commissioners, board of commissioners, institutional ownership, and CSR positively significantly affect the company's value.

THE EFFECT OF BALANCED NUTRITION FEEDING TIME ON IMPROVING THE NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF STUNTING CHILDREN

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Stunting is a nutritional problem that has a negative impact on the achievement of optimal growth and development in children. One of the causes of stunting is the inaccuracy of giving balanced nutritional food. This study aims to analyze the effect of the time of giving balanced nutrition to the improvement of the nutritional status of stunted children. The method used is a quasi-experimental research design with one group pre and post test design. The sample of this study was taken by accidental sampling technique, as many as 45 respondents. The analytical test used is the Wilcoxon test. The results of the value ($\text{Sig } 0.000 < 0.05$) have an effect on the time of giving balanced nutrition to the improvement of the nutritional status of stunting children in the region. Tangerang District Health Office

Keywords: Balanced nutrition, Stunting, Time to give

Factors That Is Affect Willingness to Consume Porang and or Processed with Nominal Logistic Regression Analysis Approach

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The Indonesian government has echoed that porang will be an alternative food in the future so that currently various programs are designed by the government to support the development of porang cultivation and industry, although in reality the Indonesian people are not familiar with the existence of porang and its benefits. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to analyze what factors can affect the willingness to consume porang and or its preparations as a diet menu. The study was conducted in July–October 2021 involving as many as 436 respondents who were determined based on the convenience sampling method. The data used are primary and secondary data. Primary data was obtained through the distribution of online questionnaires through social media (whatsapp and Instagram). While secondary data is obtained through journals, books, internet, and other sources relevant to the research topic. Data were analyzed using nominal logistic regression analysis involving 5 independent variables (income per month, age, education, occupation, and family category) and 1 dependent variable (willingness to consume of porang/its product). The results of the analysis showed that as many as 49.3% stated that they were willing to consume porang as a diet menu. The factors that influence respondents' willingness to consume porang as a diet menu are occupation and education level (significance level 10%). Thus, in order to conduct education and outreach to introduce porang to the community, programs can be arranged according to the type of work and level of education.

Keywords: Diet, obesity, logistic regression analysis, porang, willingness to consume.



ICVIAS 2021

Letter of Acceptance (LoA)

To : Ade Onny Siagian, Haudi, Aris Ariyanto, Hadion Wijoyo

Subject : Letter of Acceptance

Dear authors,

On the behalf of the International Conference on Vocational Innovation and Applied Sciences (ICVIAS) 2021's committee, we are pleased to inform that your paper entitled:

"Online Learning in the Middle of the Covid-19 Pandemic"

Authors: Ade Onny Siagian, Haudi, Aris Ariyanto, Hadion Wijoyo

has been presented at ICVIAS 2021 conference on 15-16 October 2021, has been reviewed and the scientific committee has decided that the paper is qualified for publication in **International Proceeding: NST Proceeding**.

Best Regards,



Muchamad Sholakhuddin Al Fajri, S.S., M.A.

ICVIAS 2021 Chair

Conference Paper

Online Learning in the Middle of the Covid-19 Pandemic

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research on the coronavirus or Covid-19 pandemic breaks the traditional learning process. So, we need a way to solve the challenge. Online learning is a kind of Overcome challenge. This is to understand the implementation of the online learning Management Research Program, School of Management, Bina Sarana Informatika University as an effort to Suppress the spread of COVID 19 in higher education. The research sample is a student of the management research program. Data is collected through interviews through zoom cloud conferences. Data analysis uses the Interactive analysis technology of Miles & Huberman. The results show: (1) Students already have the basic facilities required to participate in online learning; (2) Online learning is flexible in implementation, Able to encourage the emergence of independent learning and motivate students to participate more actively Learning; (3) distance learning encourages the emergence of social distancing behaviors and minimizes. The emergence of the student population so that it may be able to reduce Covid-19's University environment. Inadequate supervision of students, high-rise buildings, insufficient signal strength, High-cost Internet credits challenge online learning. Improve learning independence, interest and Motivation, the courage to express ideas and question other benefits of online learning.

Keywords: Covid-19, online learning, social distancing

Introduction

The 2019 coronavirus disease (Covid-19) outbreak has swept across 215 countries around the world Challenges faced by educational institutions, especially universities. To fight Covid-19, the government has banned gatherings, social restrictions (social distance) and physical distance (physical distance) Keep your distance), wear a mask, and wash your hands frequently. Through the Ministry of Education and Culture, the government bans universities from conducting face-to-face (regular) lectures and orders them to be conducted Hold lectures or online learning (Kemendikbud Dikti Circular No. 1, 2020). University is guided Ability to organize online learning (Rhamadani et al., 2021). Many universities responded quickly Government directives, including the University of Indonesia (UI) Prevent the spread of coronavirus disease (Covid-19) in Indonesian universities. In the announcement, there are 10 points, one of which is to recommend the implementation of online learning (SE Kemendikbud Nomor 35952/MPK.A/HK/2020, 2020). Approximately 65 universities in Indonesia have implemented Learn online to deal with the spread of Covid-19.

Online learning has its advantages, challenges, and obstacle. To prevent the spread of Covid-19, WHO calls for an end to incidents that may cause crowds to gather collect. Therefore, face-to-

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face learning with many students gathered in the class was reviewed as implemented. Lectures must be conducted in a scene that prevents physical contact between them Students and lecturers and students and students (Rhamadani et al., 2021). Many universities quickly responded to the government's instructions, including the University of Indonesia (UI), which issued a letter of instruction on preventing the spread of coronavirus disease (Covid-19). There are 10 points in the notice, one of which is the implementation of online learning (SE Kemendikbud Nomor 35952/MPK.A/HK/2020, 2020). About 65 universities in Indonesia have implemented online learning in response to the spread of Covid-19. Online learning has its advantages, challenges, and obstacles. To prevent the spread of Covid-19, WHO has called for an end to incidents that may cause crowds to gather. Therefore, face-to-face learning with many students gathered in the classroom to review its implementation. The lecture scene must be able to prevent physical contact between students and lecturers and between students and students (Rhamadani et al., 2021). The use of digital technology can enable students and lecturers to carry out the learning process even in different places. The lecture format that can be used as a solution during the COVID-19 pandemic is online learning.

Online learning is learning using an Internet network with accessibility, connectivity, flexibility, and the ability to bring various types of learning interaction. Research conducted by Limbong et al. (2020) shows that the use of the Internet and multimedia technologies can change the way knowledge is spread and can replace learning in traditional classrooms. Online learning is a learning that can bring students and lecturers together for interactive learning with the help of the Internet (Hermanto & Sidqon, 2020). At the implementation level, online learning requires the support of mobile devices such as smartphones or Android phones, laptops, computers, tablets, and iPhones to access information anytime and anywhere (Yakobus, 2019). Universities during WFH need to implement online learning reinforcement (Sobri et al., 2020). Since the past few years, online learning has become a demand in the education community (Sekarasri et al., 2020). Learning in the era of Industrial Revolution 4.0 requires online learning (Jannah et al., 2020).

The use of mobile technology has made significant contributions to educational institutions, including achieving distance learning targets (Septiani & Setyowati, 2020). Various media can also be used to support the implementation of online learning. For example, the virtual classroom uses Google Classroom, Edmodo, and Schoology services (Haryati & Sukarno, 2021), and instant messaging applications, such as WhatsApp (Utami & Utami, 2020; Shinta Daulay et al., 2020). You can even learn online through social media such as Facebook and Instagram (Gede & Zainuddin, 2020). Online learning connects students with learning resources (databases, experts/instructors, libraries), Physically separate or even far away, but can communicate, interact or collaborate (direct/synchronous and indirect/asynchronous). Online learning is a form of distance learning that uses telecommunications and information technology (such as the Internet, CD-ROOM) (Atsani, 2020). The purpose of this study is to outline the online learning situation in the Bina Sarana Informatika University Management Research Program during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Material and Methods

The Type of Study used is qualitative research. The purpose of this study is to describe the online learning conducted in the Bina Sarana Informatika University Management Research Program to suppress the spread of Covid-19 in the university environment. The online learning referred to in this research is learning using learning media that can be accessed through Internet services. The study first surveyed students on online learning applications. The survey was distributed using Google Sheets provided to students via WhatsApp messages. 96 subjects responded to the distributed survey. Then divide the survey results are divided into three types of student responses: (1) agree with the application of online learning; (2) disagree with the application of online learning; (3) have doubts about the implementation of online learning.

The subjects of the study were students from the management research project of Bina Sarana Informatika University. They conducted online learning and grouped them according to the answers of the subjects. There are 12 subjects, 4 in 2017, 4 in 2018, 4 in 2019, 8 boys, and 4 girls. Data collection is done by Interviews by phone and/or zoom cloud meetings. The aspects asked in the interview were: (1) the facilities and infrastructure of students' online learning; (2) students' feedback on the effect of online learning; (3) implementing online learning to break the spread of Covid-19 in the university environment chain. The analysis of research data adopts the analysis model of Miles and Huberman (1994), including three stages: data restoration, data display, conclusion, and verification.

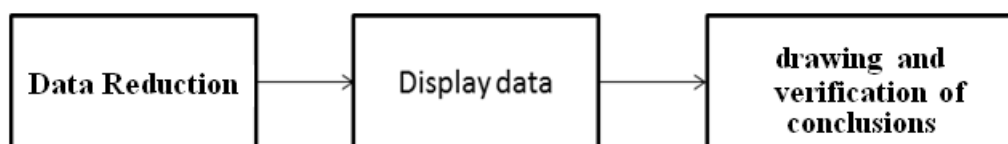


Figure 1. Stages of research data analysis

The data analysis of the research data reduction phase is to collect all required information from the interview results, then group the data. The data presentation stage is to display the data needed in the research, and students do not have enough facilities for online learning increased use of the Internet needs to be abandoned. The conclusion drawing and verification stage is the interpretation stage of the research data to draw conclusions based on the obtained phenomena (Miles & Huberman, 1994).

Results and Discussion

The data analysis

The research data reduction stage is the stage in which all necessary information is collected from the interview results and then the data is grouped. The data presentation stage is to display the research data reduction stage is the stage in which all necessary information is collected from the interview results and then the data is grouped, and students do not have enough facilities for online learning Indonesia is affected by the development of Information and Communication Technology (Huda, 2020). In 2018, 62.41% of the Indonesian population had a mobile phone, 20.05% of households have a computer. These data are related to the research results, which show that although some students do not have laptops, almost all students have smartphones. The survey conducted shows that 54 people have smartphones and laptops, and 42 people only have smartphones.

The use of smartphones and laptops in online learning can improve student learning outcomes (Fuadi et al., 2020). (Rosali, 2020); (Baety & Munandar, 2021) stated that there are many advantages of using information and communication technology in the implementation of online learning.

Some of them are not Not limited by space and time. Many studies have been conducted to examine the use of devices such as smartphones and laptops in studies. The ability of smartphones and laptops to access the Internet helps students to participate in online learning (Riyanda et al., 2020; Fuadi et al., 2020; Ningsih, 2020); (Baety & Munandar, 2021). The use of online learning using zoom cloud meetings has the advantage of being able to interact directly between students and lecturers as well as teaching materials but has the disadvantage of being wasteful of power and less effective if there are more than 20 students (Riayah & Fakhriyana, 2021).

In addition, the challenge of online learning is the availability of Internet services. Some students use cellular services to access the Internet, a few students use WiFi services. When the online learning policy was implemented at Bina Sarana Informatika University, students returned home. They have difficulty cellular signals when in their respective areas, even if there is a signal

that is obtained is very weak. This in itself is the challenge of online learning applications at Bina Sarana Informatika University. Online learning has weaknesses When the Internet service is weak and students have a poor understanding of the instructor's guidance (Safitri & Nugraheni, 2020).

The data analysis of the research data reduction stage is the stage in which all necessary information is collected from the interview results and then the data is grouped. The data presentation stage is to display the data needed in the research, and students do not have enough facilities for online learning Another challenge is the obstacle to financing online learning. The students revealed that to participate in online learning, they had to pay a considerable amount of money to buy Internet data quotas. According to them, learning in the form of video conferences consumes a lot of data quotas, while online discussions through instant messaging applications do not require a lot of quotas. The average student spends Rp. 100,000 rupiah 200,000 times a week, depending on the cellular service provider used. The cost of using video conferencing for online learning is very high (Riayah & Fakhriyana, 2021).

Although the use of equipment can support online learning, there are also negative effects that require attention and foresight, that is, excessive use of equipment. They admitted that in addition to studying, students also use smartphones for social media and watching YouTube videos. Social media has entered the field of early adulthood (Tanjung et al., 2021). Students visit social media in the context of self-expression to build friendship networks and opinions (Fitri et al., 2020). Unfortunately, due to excessive use of gadgets, many people become addicted to gadgets (Mubarizi et al., 2020). It is necessary to worry about the entry of misleading information and inattention during the learning process due to playing social media (Dewi, 2020). In addition, students who are addicted to devices have academic and social problems (Limbong, 2020). Learners with gadget addiction have emotional and behavioral problems (Darmalaksana et al., 2020).

Effectiveness of online learning

Online learning was carried out at the Management Study Program, Bina Sarana Informatika University to break the chain of the spread of Covid-19 using learning applications that can be accessed by network Internet. Overall, students are satisfied with flexible learning. With online learning, students are not constrained by time and place where they can attend lectures from their respective homes or from anywhere. With online learning, lecturers provide lectures through virtual classes that can be accessed anywhere and anytime, not bound by space and time. This condition allows students to freely choose which courses to take and which assignments to do first. The research of (Fitria, 2013) informs that the flexibility of time, learning methods, and places in online learning affect student satisfaction with learning.

It was found that a unique research result from this study was that students felt more comfortable in expressing ideas and questions in online learning. The following learning from home makes them not feel the psychological pressure from their peers that they usually experience when attending face-to-face learning. The absence of lecturers directly or physically also causes students to feel not awkward in expressing ideas. The absence of physical barriers and limitations of space and time make students more comfortable in communicating (Fitria, 2013). Furthermore, online learning eliminates the feeling of awkwardness which in the end makes students dare to express themselves in asking questions and expressing ideas freely.

Online learning also has the advantage of promoting self-regulated learning. The use of online applications can increase independent learning (Gusti, Sri, 2020; Sobri et al., 2020). (Revilda et al., 2021) stated that online learning is more student-centered which causes them to be able to generate responsibility and autonomy in learning (learning autonomy). Online learning requires students to prepare for their learning, assessment, management and at the same time maintain motivation for learning (Fitria, 2013) stated that online learning can increase student interest. Online learning faces special challenges, The position of the student and the lecturer is separated during the process, resulting in the lecturer to not be Ability to directly supervise students'

activities during the learning process. Can't guarantee students are serious in listening to reviews from lecturers. In their research, it was reported that students fantasize more often in More online lectures than face-to-face lectures. Therefore, considering that the online teaching time exceeds one hour and students have difficulty concentrating, it is recommended to shorten the online learning time (Fuadi et al., 2020).

The results of the study also reported that not a few students had difficulties in understanding the lecture material given online. Teaching materials are usually delivered in the form of readings that are not easily understood by students thoroughly (Rosali, 2020). They assume that the material and assignments are not enough because they need an explanation directly from the lecturer. The lecturer often came in and gave explanations provided better learning than classes where the lecturers rarely came to class and gave explanations.

The data analysis in the research data reduction stage is the stage in which all necessary information is collected from the interview results, and then the data is grouped. The data presentation stage is to display Data needed for research, and students do not have enough facilities for online learning Another challenge is the obstacle to financing online learning. The students revealed that to participate in online learning, they had to pay a considerable amount of money to purchase Internet data quotas. According to them, learning in the form of video conferencing consumes a large amount of data quota, while online discussions through instant messaging applications do not require a lot of quotas. The average student spends IDR 100,000-200,000 times a week, depending on the cellular service provider used. Online learning using video conferencing is very expensive (Riayah & Fakhriyana, 2021).

Online learning breaks the spread of Covid-19 in universities The Covid-19 outbreak is an epidemic that spreads very fast and very fast. This epidemic attacks the human immune and respiratory systems (Yunita, 2020). This outbreak is prevented by avoiding direct interaction between the infected person and those at risk of exposure to the coronavirus (Handayani et al., 2020). Regulating the physical distance and contact the chance Spreading the virus is called social distancing (Nurmaliah & Nursyamsiah, 2020).

To curb the spread of Covid-19 in the campus environment, Bina Sarana Informatika University has implemented online learning rules. Lectures are conducted online, which facilitates online interaction between teachers and students. Lecturers can create textbooks that students can access anytime, anywhere. According to (Nurmaliah & Nursyamsiah, 2020), online learning allows interaction through the network even if they are located in different places (Isroqmi, 2020). The presence of teachers and students in different places during learning eliminates physical contact and can encourage the emergence of social distancing behaviors. Maintaining social distancing is a good solution to prevent the spread of Covid-19. The implementation of online learning allows students and lecturers to carry out lectures from their respective homes. Students can access lecture materials and send assignments given by lecturers without having to physically meet on campus. This action can reduce the emergence of mass crowds on campus as happened in face-to-face lectures. (World Health Organization, 2020) recommends that social distancing can prevent the transmission of Covid-19. Although, in urban areas that do not have good internet access due to the disruption of many skyscrapers, the application of online learning shows a different trend. In dealing with this condition, students who live in big cities sometimes with weak internet signals will look for certain positions to get internet access.

Conclusion

To break the chain of transmission of COVID-19 in the university environment, the Management Study Program, Bina Sarana Informatika University, carried out online learning as a solution for implementing learning. The results showed that students had the facilities and infrastructure to carry out online learning. Online learning is effective for overcoming learning that allows lecturers and students to interact in virtual classes that can be accessed anywhere and anytime. Online learning can make students learn independently and increase their motivation.

However, there is the weakness of online learning is that students are not properly monitored during the online learning process. The weak internet signal and the high cost of the quota are challenges for online learning. However, online learning can reduce the spread of Covid-19 in universities.

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