



Copyright © 2017 by Departemen Kedokteran Keluarga, Komunitas, dan Bioetika Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Gadjah Mada.

All rights reserved. This book or any portion thereof may not be reproduced or used in any manner whatsoever without the express written permission of the publisher except for the use of brief quotations in a book review.

Printed in Yogyakarta, Indonesia

First Printing, 2017

ISBN 978-602-74950-1-2

Department of Family and Community Medicine
Faculty of Medicine Universitas Gadjah Mada
Jalan Farmako Sekip Utara, Sleman, Yogyakarta 55281
Phone: (0274) 560300

<http://fk.ugm.ac.id/>

PROCEEDING INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR

Contribution of Primary Care Medicine towards High Quality of
Patient Care and Community Services in The JKN Era

Hosted by:
Republic of Indonesia Ministry of Health, WHO Indonesia, Gadjah Mada
University, Australian Fellowship Program and 17 Faculty of Medicine Indonesia
- The National Board of Indonesian Primary Care Physicians

schedule, consistency of attendance of the participants, and the implementation of the clinical skills exam. In conclusion, the training increases participants knowledge of referral of the nonspecialistic disease, but the implementation process need to be improved by considering participants input, and the existing constraints..

Key word : doctor, evaluation, training

Poster Presentation 6. Review of Tobacco Control Policy Implementation Regarding Cigarette Advertising And Sponsorship In Indonesia

Mariatul Fadilah¹, Rizki Andini Nawawi²

¹Community Medicine and Public Health Departement, Medical Faculty of Sriwijaya University

²Medical Student at Medical Faculty of Sriwijaya University

Abstract

Background: Over six million people all over the world died from tobacco use, both in the form of cigarettes and other tobacco products, and most of these deaths occur before life expectancy is reached. The latest tobacco control policy issued in Indonesia is *Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 109 Tahun 2012* (Government Regulation 109/2012), effective since 2014. One of the important points in the policy is the restriction of cigarette advertising, promotion and sponsorship. This review aims to describe the implementation of tobacco control policy regarding cigarette advertising and sponsorship in Indonesia.

Method: This review is a qualitative study conducted on existing literature on cigarette advertising and control policy in Indonesia published during 1999 through 2014. The body of literature was then analyzed through theme analysis.

Results: Two main themes had been the focus of analyzed literature, i.e. the pervasive influence of cigarette advertising and the importance of banning tobacco advertisements. The implementation of tobacco control policy, especially with regards to advertising and sponsorship, so far has been very weak.

Conclusion: Tobacco advertising and sponsorship control in Indonesia has not been effectively implemented. This may be caused by two main factors, namely the influence of tobacco industry marketing measures deemed strong within the Indonesian market, and the tobacco control policy that is still deemed uncomprehensive and not strongly enforced.

Keywords: tobacco control policy, cigarette advertising, cigarette sponsorship, Indonesia

Poster Presentation 7. Improving Hand Washing Knowledge Of Nurses For Control And Prevention *Methicillin Resistant Staphylococcus Aureus* Infection

Kusbaryanto¹

¹Department of Public Health, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta

Abstract

Background: Many nosocomial infections are caused by microorganisms spread through the hands of health care workers by direct contact especially when the hands of health workers are disseminating microorganisms from one individual to another in the health service. The aim of this study was to study about the effectiveness of Audit Guidelines for MRSA infection control and prevention with the directive discourse in improving hand washing knowledge of nurses in hospitals.

Methods: This study is a quasi-experimental study using pretest-posttest control group design. Research subjects were the treatment group consisted of 25 nurses and the control group consisted of 28 nurses.

Results: The results of the hand washing knowledge measurement showed a mean of 7.2 in the control group and a mean of 7.4 in the treatment group, conducted with *Mann-Whitney test*, obtained $p = 0.379$ ($p > 0.05$), so there is no difference in hand washing knowledge after the treatments in the treatment group and the control group. This was because the respondents have had a good understanding before trainings.

Conclusions: Audit Guidelines for the control and prevention MRSA infections with the directive discourse was not significantly improve the hand washing knowledge. Key word : nosocomial infection – MRSA infection – hand washing – knowledge

Poster Presentation 8. Analysis of Risk Factors of Hypertension Stadium Az Ziva Clinic in Kuningan

Erna Ratna Permana¹Deni K Sunjaya² Nita Arisanti²

¹Physicians Primary Level Health Facilities BPJS, Kuningan, West Java

²Department of Public Health Sciences Faculty of Medicine, University of Padjadjaran, Bandung, West Java

Abstract

Comparison of the effects of risk factors on the incidence of hypertension in clinical stage Az Ziva has not been known clearly. The study is quantitative, cross-sectional, analyzed gradually include univariate analysis to calculate the frequency distribution,