



PROCEEDINGS

The 4th International Conference on Sustainable Innovation (ICoSI) 2020

Cutting Edge Innovations for Sustainable Development Goals

Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta (Indonesia)

October 13 - 14 2020

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Focal Conferences



- ✔ (ICPU) The 2nd International Conference on Pharmaceutical Updates
- ✔ (ICOMS) The 6th International Conference on Management Sciences
- ✔ (ICLAS) The 9th International Conference on Law and Society
- ✔ (ICMHS) The 4th International Conference Medical and Health Sciences
- ✔ (ICAF) The 6th International Conference for Accounting and Finance
- ✔ (ILEC) The 2nd International Language and Education Conference
- ✔ (ICONURS) The 2nd International Conference on Nursing
- ✔ (ICITAMEE) The 1st International Conference on Information Technology, Advanced Mechanical and Electrical Engineering
- ✔ (IConARD) International Conference on Agribusiness and Rural Development
- ✔ (ISHERSS) The 2nd International Symposium on Social Humanities Education and Religious Sciences
- ✔ (ICONPO) The 10th International Conference on Public Organization
- ✔ (DREAM) The 5th Dental Research and Exhibition Meeting
- ✔ (ICHA) The 5th International Conference on Hospital Administration
- ✔ (ICOSA) The 3rd International Conference on Sustainable Agriculture





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Preface by the Chairperson of the 4th ICoSI 2020



Dr. Yeni Rosilawati, S.IP. S.E., MM.

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

All praise is due to Allah, the Almighty, on whom we depend for sustenance and guidance. Prayers and peace be upon our Prophet, Muhammad SAW, his family and all of his companions.

On behalf of the organizing committee, it is my pleasure and privilege to welcome the honourable guests, distinguished keynote & invited speakers, and all the participants.

With the main theme of “Cutting-Edge Innovations on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)”, the 4th International Conference on Sustainable Innovation (ICoSI) 2020 serves as a forum to facilitate scholars, policy makers, practitioners, and other interested parties at all levels from Indonesia and abroad to present their novel ideas, promote cutting-edge research, and to expand collaboration network. The conference has about 1373 participants participating from more than 8 countries 4 continents all over the world, making this conference a truly international conference in spirit.

This multidisciplinary conference was first held in 2012 and has undertaken various changes and adopted to the current technological trends of our education system. From having this conference with just 175 participants back in 2012 we have come a long way in making the conference a huge success with more than 1373 participants participating in this two-day conference.

Formerly, this conference consisted of only 9 (nine) focal conferences. This year, there are 14 focal conferences from various disciplines, namely: 1) The 2nd International Conference on Pharmaceutical Updates (ICPU), 2) The 6th International Conference on Management Sciences

(ICoMS), 3) The 9th International Conference on Law and Society (ICLAS), 4) The 4th International Conference Medical and Health Sciences (ICMHS), 5) The 6th International Conference for Accounting and Finance (ICAF), 6) The 2nd International Language and Education Conference (ILEC), 7) The 2nd International Conference on Nursing (ICONURS), 8) The International Conference on Information Technology, Advanced Mechanical and Electrical Engineering (ICITAMEE), 9) The 2nd International Conference of Agribusiness and Rural Development (IConARD), 10) The 10th International Conference on Public Organization (ICONPO), 11) The 2nd International Symposium on Social Humanities Education and Religious Sciences (ISHERSS), 12) The 5th Dental Research and Exhibition Meeting (DREAM), 13) The International Conference on Hospital Administration (ICHA), and 14) The 3rd International Conference on Sustainable Agriculture (ICoSA).

Accordingly, We are proud to announce that this year, the 4th ICoSI 2020 breaks the Museum Rekor-Dunia Indonesia (MURI) record as the Virtual Multidisciplinary Conference with the Largest Number of Area of Fields in Indonesia

In addition, this year, this conference holds special value since this is the first conference in the history of our university where the entire conference is taking place remotely on a digital platform through the use of advance technologies due to the Covid-19 Pandemic.

I would take this opportunity to express my highest respect to the Rector of Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta, Dr. Gunawan Budiyanto who gave approval and ensured the maximal support from all the faculty members of Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta (UMY) that made this event a big success. In addition, my appreciation goes to all the support teams who have provided their valuable support and advice from planning, designing and executing the program.

Let me conclude my speech by encouraging the delegates to participate with an increasing number in all the activities and discussions through the digital platforms for the next two days. I wish everyone a successful, safe, and fruitful conference.

Thank you!

Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Yogyakarta, Indonesia, 14 October 2020



Welcoming Remarks by the Rector of Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta



Assoc. Prof. Dr. Gunawan Budiyanto

Innovation is the beginning of the development of technology, and technology is a development machine that is expected to provide benefits to humans and provide the smallest possible impact on environmental quality. In the concept of sustainable development, development must improve the quality of human life without causing ecological damage and maintain the carrying capacity of natural resources.

International Conference on Sustainable Innovation (ICoSI) is an international conference which is an annual conference held by the University of Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta (UMY), Indonesia. In 2020 this raises the issue of "Cutting-Edge Innovations on Sustainable Development Goals." Therefore, on behalf of all UMY academics, I would like to congratulate you on joining the conference, hoping that during the Covid-19 Pandemic, we can still provide suggestions and frameworks for achieving sustainable development goals.

About The 4th International Conference on Sustainable Innovation (ICoSI) 2020

Cutting Edge Innovations for Sustainable Development Goals

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is enacted by the United Nations as a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and into the future. It consists of strategies to improve health and education, reduce inequality, and spur economic growth while also conserving natures by 2030.

This year, however, at the first one-third of its timeline, the SDG Reports shows that the outbreak of COVID-19 did hinder the achievement, or at least decelerate the progress of achieving the 17 goals. In fact, according to the report, “some number of people suffering from food insecurity was on the rise and dramatic levels of inequality persisted in all regions. Change was still not happening at the speed or scale required”, accordingly.

Therefore, in this event of pandemic, the quantity and quality of research, innovation, and more importantly multi-disciplinary collaboration are indispensable. Furthermore, there needs to be clear ends of those works. That is how those research are applicable and benefits directly to the society. That is how those research is incorporated as the drivers of policy making, and used practically in the society. Hence, the stakeholders especially the triple helix of higher education institution, government, and industry must be re-comprehended and supported to reach the common goal of the SGD.

International Conference on Sustainable Innovation (ICoSI) has been essentially attempting to strengthen this regard since its first establishment. One of the goals of ICoSI is to provide primarily a platform where scholars, practitioners, and government could grasp the development and trends of research. Hopefully, meeting these actors altogether would result in stronger collaboration, sophisticated and advantageous research, and brighter ideas for further research. Based on these reasoning, this year, the 4th ICoSI 2020 UMY is themed ‘Cutting-edge Innovations for Sustainable Development Goals’.

Improving from last year conference which brought nine focal conference, this year ICoSI 2020 UMY brings 14 disciplines, from social sciences, natural sciences, and humanities. ICoSI 2020 received as much as 1005 papers. The paper works submitted in ICoSI 2020 UMY will be published in Atlantis Proceedings, IOP Proceedings, National/International Journals, and ICoSI ISBN-indexed Proceedings.

Nevertheless, ICoSI believes that publication is only the beginning of research dissemination. The publications will enhance the chance of the research known by wider audience, and then used, applied, and incorporated at either system, institutional, or personal level of human lives.



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TRACK ECONOMICS, LAW, EDUCATION, SOCIAL, AND HUMANITIES



The Effectiveness of Cognitive Behaviour Therapy towards Hallucination Intensity in Skizofrenia Patients

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ABSTRACT

Mental disorders are characterized by disruption in the ability to judge reality or poor insight. Hallucinations are the primary symptom of schizophrenia, and it includes many nursing diagnoses found in psychiatric hospitals, where patients have developed thoughts and imaginations to deal with the problem, and they are unable to control whether it is real or not. The objective of this study was to describe the effectiveness of cognitive behavior therapy towards hallucination intensity in schizophrenic patients. The articles search for literature review was limited to English and Indonesian, which were accessed from internet databases, namely: Elsevier, google scholar, and national libraries with keywords cognitive behavior therapy and hallucination intensity. This literature review showed that the provision of cognitive behavior therapy has a significant effect on the intensity of hallucinations in schizophrenia patients pre-therapeutic and post-therapeutic intervention. Cognitive behavior therapy was very effective in reducing the intensity of hallucinations in schizophrenic patients.

Keywords: *hallucination intensity, cognitive behavior therapy*

1. INTRODUCTION

According to Riskesdas 2013, in a study conducted by Myra, Wempy Thioritz, A. Jayalangka Tanra, American Psychiatric Association (2013), stated that 1% of the world's population suffers from schizophrenia. A similar study by WHO stated that the prevalence of schizophrenia in the community ranges from 1-3 per population. In Indonesia, the prevalence of schizophrenia sufferers, according to Sosromihardjo in a study conducted by Bety (2017), was 0.3-1%. If Indonesia's population is around 200 people, it can be estimated that around 2 million people suffer from schizophrenia. Schizophrenia is one of the most widespread mental disorders in Indonesia; about 99% of Psychiatric Hospitals in Indonesia are schizophrenic sufferers. Meanwhile, the prevalence of schizophrenia in Central Java is 0.23% of the total population, which exceeds the national figure, namely 0/17% (Riskesdas, 2013). Each year, as many as 35% of schizophrenia patients experience recurrence, and of all schizophrenic patients who have been treated, there are as many as 20% -40% have not shown satisfactory results, and their schizophrenia is a chronic disease (Hawari, 2006). The results of previous research, there was a significant relationship between medication adherence and patient recurrence (p-value = 0.022 <0.05) with an inverse relationship, which means that the more compliant patients are in taking medication, it can reduce patient recurrence (Mubin, 2019).

Hallucinations are one of the symptoms that often appear in schizophrenia, where the patient experiences sensory changes in perception, the patient feels a false sensation such as a sound, sight, taste, touch, or smell

(Damaiyanti, 2014). Auditory hallucinations are experienced by more than 90% of patients, and most of them experience it (Sutini, 2014). Symptoms of the hallucinations that the client experiences a depiction of a psychotic condition which is sometimes characterized by apathy, asociality, lack of desire, and dull affection. Clients experience mental disorders in thoughts, perceptions, and behavior, which are often be seen, such as delusions, hallucinations, changes in ambivalent natural feelings, inappropriate feelings, and loss of empathy for others (Doengoes, 2007).

Behavioral, cognitive therapy is a therapeutic approach that modifies the thoughts, assumptions, and attitudes of an individual. Cognitive-behavioral therapy basically believes that human thinking is formed through the process of a series of stimuli, cognitive and response, interrelated and form a kind of network in the human brain. Cognitive processes will be a determining factor in explaining how humans think, feel, and act. (Spiegler & Guevremont, 2010).

2. METHOD

A literature review of the mental nursing article was to identify the effectiveness of cognitive behavior therapy towards the intensity of hallucinations in schizophrenic patients. The article inclusion criteria used were schizophrenic patients with hallucinations who received cognitive behavior therapy, while the exclusion criteria were abstract articles, and the articles displayed were not full text. In English and Indonesian, Article searches were accessed from the internet in an international database, namely Elsevier, from a national database, namely Google

Scholar and National Library, with the keywords cognitive behavior therapy and hallucinations. The result was there were 20 articles were found on google scholar, 15 on Elsevier, 37 on national libraries. Articles that met the inclusion criteria were collected and examined systematically. The search for literature published from 2010 to 2020. Then, found 6 National articles and 2 International articles that met the inclusion criteria requirements.

3. RESULTS

The results of the literature review found that cognitive behavior therapy has a significant effect on the psychological intensity of mental disorders, especially hallucinations. The journals related to cognitive behavior therapy and hallucinations in schizophrenia patients are as follows:

Table. 1. Research Results

| No | RESEARCHER/ YEAR | TITLE | RESEARCH RESULT |
|----|---|--|---|
| 1. | Max Birchwood, Maria Michail, Alan Meaden, Nicholas Tarrier, Shon Lewis, Til Wykes, Linda Davies, Graham Dunn & Emmanuelle Peters (2014). | Cognitive behavior therapy to prevent harmful compliance with command hallucinations. | <p>The results showed that 98 out of 197 samples that were given cognitive behavior therapy experienced a reduction in command hallucinations and medication, while 99 people underwent treatment as usual.</p> <p>It found that 39 out of 85 samples in the treatment group fully fulfilled the sound heard than 22 people from 79 samples in cognitive behavior therapy for command hallucinations and treatment-experienced were decrease.</p> |
| 2. | Christina Thomson, Rea Wilson, Daniel Collerton, Mark Freeston, and Robert Dudley (2017). | The cognitive behavioural therapy for visual hallucinations: an investigation using a single-case experimental design. | <p>Lauren's results, the imagined being present every day during the initial phase, showed a good decline after the intervention was carried out. Likewise for Josh having it every week. After the introduction of interventional therapy, the action is reduced to two weeks and one month. After the 65th day onwards, the shadow creature ceases to exist. Both Lauren and Josh experienced a decrease in the frequency of shadows creature during therapy as an important and positive change.</p> |
| 3. | Retno Yuli Hastuti & Setianingsih (2016). | The Effect of Cognitive Behaviour Therapy on Clients With Violent Behaviour Nursing Problems and Hallucinations at RSJD DR. RM Soedjarwadi Klaten. | <p>The results obtained by the characteristics of clients with violent behavior and hallucinations in the intervention group gender were more common in male, namely 24 respondents with 11 high school education (39.4%), 16 unemployed (57.1%), unmarried. 15 people (53.6%). Meanwhile, for the control group, the male gender was 19 people (67.9%), 12 people were high school education (42.9%), 16 people worked (57.1%), while the marriage was 50%: 50%.</p> <p>They are experiencing significant changes in hallucination symptoms that get CBT. Decreased cognitive response in clients from 8.25 to 10.295.07 with p-value $\leq \alpha$ 0.05. Emotional response decreased significantly from 8.29 to 4.18, with p-value $\leq \alpha$ 0.05.</p> |
| 4. | Arlini Wulansari (2017). | The Effect of Cognitive Behaviour Therapy on Controlling Hallucinations (Schizophrenia) at UPT Puskesmas Sukodadi, Lamongan Regency. | <p>The results of this study indicated success in providing cognitive behavior therapy interventions at the hallucination level. During the pre-experiment, it was found that 43.3% had a lower level of control over hallucinations. After Post-experiment, it was found that 56.7% was better at controlling hallucinations.</p> |
| 5. | Dela Noprianti (2019). | Application of Cognitive Behaviour Therapy in Nursing Care for Mr. E with Auditory | <p>The result of case analysis with cognitive therapy was that patients could control their hallucinations by changing negative thinking patterns into positive thinking patterns. So it is concluded that if there is an effect of cognitive behavior therapy in controlling the</p> |



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| | | Hallucination Sensory Perception Disorders in the Cendrawasih Room RSJ Prof. HB Saanin Padang. | appearance of hallucinations because it can improve the patient's mindset in controlling negative thoughts, which can cause hallucinations to reappear. |
| 6. | Deny P. R, Budi Anna Keliat, & Novy Helena C Daulima (2014). | The Effects of Behavioral Therapy, Behavioral Cognitive Therapy, and Family Psychoeducation on Hallucination Clients Using Kurt Lewin's Change Theory Approach. | The results of this study indicated that the most gender of clients is women (68.75%), unemployed (62.5%), the most recent education is a high school (56.25%), the religion is Islam (81, 25%).), the most ethnic group is the Sundanese (43.75%), the most home domicile is from outside the Bogor area (62.5%), and the most medical diagnoses are paranoid schizophrenia (93.75%), nursing diagnoses have the most hallucinations (100 %). The results showed if the change in the average response of clients to stressors in each group, which received cognitive therapy treatment, showed a lower response than the other treatment groups. The results of CBT showed an increase in the ability to control hallucinations. |
| 7. | Dinda Dwi Mega Savitri (2020). | The Effect of Cognitive Behavioural Therapy on Decreasing Anxiety in Hallucination Patients at Puskesmas Jiwa Kalitidutu Bojonegoro. | The results of this study indicated that of 34 respondents, some of them experienced a decrease in anxiety and no anxiety. This showed that there is an effect of CBT on reducing the anxiety of hallucination patients at Puskesmas Jiwa Kalitidutu Bojonegoro. |
| 8. | Sukma Ayu Candra Kirana, Budi Anna Keliat & Mustikasari (2016). | Decreasing Symptoms of Hallucinations Clients and Social Isolation with Cognitive Behaviour Therapy and Cognitive Behavioral Social Skills Training in Psychiatric Hospital. | The results of this study indicated that giving CBT and CBSST to clients with hallucinations and social isolation had a significant effect on symptom reduction compared to the control group, who did not receive any significant reduction. |

4. DISCUSSION

According to research conducted by Hastuti & Setyaningsih (2016), in this study, the effect of CBT on reducing hallucination symptoms was the same as the response assessed for symptoms of violent behavior ranging from cognitive, behavioral, emotional, physiological, and social symptoms. Symptoms of hallucinations in this study decreased significantly. This study showed that CBT for hallucination symptoms could decrease significantly even though the client has violent behavior.

Several factors in the occurrence of hallucinations also greatly affect the intensity of hallucinations and the severity of the symptoms that appear. Gender, education level, marital status, occupation, and religion are factors according to Deny et al. (2014), the most predisposing factor for hallucination clients is a history of previous mental disorders, and the most precipitating factor is drug withdrawal. Hallucinations experienced by clients can be

an unpleasant experience, and this can interfere with the client's daily activities. Giving CBT to clients can change negative thoughts into positive thoughts so that it can prevent hallucinations in the treatment of this study, an increase of 2.75 points. Stuart (2009) states that CBT therapy aims to change irrational beliefs, negative statements, and wrong reasoning about the existence of individuals. CBT is more focused on changing one's interpretation of events. An interpretation that is not based on reality will change a person's emotions and behavior to become maladaptive.

Symptoms arising from hallucinations in clients can decrease because the application of CBT functions to change the client's thinking function in a positive direction and ultimately lead to pleasant feelings. The emergence of feelings that arise from a positive way of thinking will make the client behave constructively. Even though the client experiences hallucinations, it does not make the client think negatively about themselves. Increasing the ability to treat CBT can also influence the process of forming new behaviors through behavior modification that is done by



following positive behaviors by clients and providing negative behavioral feedback on negative behaviors.

5. CONCLUSION

Several studies have shown that cognitive behavior therapy's effectiveness can reduce the intensity of hallucinations in schizophrenic patients. Cognitive behavior therapy is an intervention that can be applied in renewal by mental nursing staff, families of mental disorders patients, or adolescents who experience hallucinations. It will be very influential if this application is repeated. The literature review analysis results showed that there were differences in the intensity of hallucinations between the intervention and control groups before and after the intervention giving cognitive therapy to hallucinating patients.

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The Effect of Tuberculosis Event on the Self-Concept of Positive Pulmonary Tuberculosis and Negative Pulmonary Tuberculosis

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ABSTRACT

The concept of self is all thoughts, beliefs, and that make the person know him and influence his contact with others. Usually, the self-concept of pulmonary tuberculosis patients is disrupted due to physical changes such as being thinner physically, pale, often coughing, body weakness, and decreased physical abilities. Based on preliminary research on 44 positive pulmonary TB respondents It is obtained patients with negative self-concept (31.8%). The purpose of this study was to determine the self-concept (self-image, self-ideal, self-esteem, self-role, and self-identity) in pulmonary tuberculosis patients in Jatiuwung Public Health Center, Tangerang City. Research methods: This research used descriptive correlation method with Cross-sectional approach. With a population of 88 respondents with positive pulmonary TB and a sample of 44 respondents were taken by purposive sampling technique and Slovin formula. The instrument used was a questionnaire sheet. For the technical analysis, this study uses Univariate and Bivariate analysis. Research result There is an influence of the incidence of tuberculosis on the self-concept of patients with positive pulmonary TB and negative pulmonary TB, with the result of self-concept p-value of 0.001 ($p < 0.05$), then it is concluded that there is an influence of the incidence of tuberculosis on the self-concept of patients with positive pulmonary TB and negative pulmonary TB. Conclusions and recommendations The results of the study there is the influence of the incidence of tuberculosis on the self-concept of patients with positive pulmonary TB and negative pulmonary TB. It is recommended for pulmonary TB patients to always think positive and always be confident in treatment.

Keywords: Tuberculosis, self-concept

1. INTRODUCTION

Tuberculosis is a disease of global concern. With various control efforts made, the incidence and deaths from tuberculosis have decreased, but tuberculosis is estimated to still attack 9.6 million people and cause 1.2 million deaths in 2014. India, Indonesia, and China are the countries with the most tuberculosis sufferers, respectively 23%, 10%, and 10% of all sufferers in the world (WHO, Global Tuberculosis Report, 2015).

Based on the data obtained from the Tangerang City Health Office, in 2015, tuberculosis cases were found with 1,005 new cases out of a total of 1,668 cases. The number of TB suspects was 7,455, And the number of patients treated was 1,052, with a cure rate of 926. While in 2016, there was an increase, with the discovery of 1,104 new cases from the number of cases, 2,079. The number of TB suspect findings was 7,687 with a cure rate of 926 (Pasar Baru Health Center Data, 2017).

Pulmonary TB can cause physical, mental, and social changes in sufferers. Pulmonary TB disease can affect the sufferer's self-concept. Individuals suffering from

pulmonary TB often feel helpless, rejected, feel guilty, feel inferior, and withdraw from others for fear that the disease is contagious to others (Purwanto, 2009).

Self-concept is all ideas, thoughts, beliefs, and convictions known to individuals in dealing with others. Negative self-concepts can be seen from individual and social relationships. Self-concept consists of self-image, self-ideal, self-esteem, self-role, and self-identity. Self-esteem is a personal assessment of the results achieved by analyzing how far the behavior meets the ideal self. Self-image is an individual's attitude towards himself both consciously and not including past or present perceptions. The ideal self is the individual's perception of how they should behave according to personal standards. Self-identity is an awareness of oneself that an individual can obtain from his observations and judgments. Roles are a series of behavioral attitudes (Stuart & Sundeen,

The development of self-concept is not formed at birth but is learned as a result of a person's unique experience in himself, experiences relating to others, and through social contact. Individuals with positive self-concept can function more effectively as seen from interpersonal abilities,

intellectual abilities, and environmental mastery. Negative self-concepts can be seen from relationships and social conditions that are maladaptive (Kusnadi, 2015).

Positive self-concept can be equated with positive self-evaluation, positive self-esteem, and positive self-acceptance. A positive self-concept is stable and varied. Individuals who have positive self-concepts are individuals who know very well about themselves. People who have good self-concepts will always be optimistic, dare to try new things, dare to succeed, dare to fail, confident, feel self-worth. In short, individuals who have a positive self-concept are individuals who know very well who they are so that they accept all advantages and disadvantages (Priyoto, 2014).

Negative self-concept is the same as negative self-evaluation, self-loathing, low self-esteem, and lack of personal respect and self-acceptance. People who do not accept themselves tend not to accept others. Self-concept is a mental picture possessed by an individual (Priyoto, 2014).

2. METHOD

The research design used by researchers was a descriptive correlation, which is research that aims to determine the effect of independent variables with the dependent variable. The sample in this study were 88 respondents of both male and female pulmonary TB in the Jatiuwung Public Health Center in Tangerang City. The sample in this study used purposive sampling (Sugiyono, 2015).

3. RESULTS

3.1. Univariate Analysis

The univariate analysis in this study aims to look at the frequency distribution of demographic data/characteristics of respondents, namely age and sex, about the effect of pulmonary TB incidence on self-concept in Jatiuwung Public Health Center, Tangerang City.

The demographics can be seen in the diagram below:
 Frequency Distribution Based on Age of Respondents in Jatiuwung Public Health Center, Tangerang City 2017 (n = 88)

| Age | Frequency (n) | Percentage (%) |
|-------|---------------|----------------|
| 20-39 | 34 | 38.6 |
| 40-60 | 54 | 61.4 |
| Total | 88 | 100.0% |

(Source: Primary Data, May 2017)

Table I. shows the age frequency distribution of respondents. Be seen that the frequency of 88 respondents in the Jatiuwung Community Health Center is majority from the age of 40-60 years, totaling 54 people (61.4%).

Frequency distribution based on the Gender of Respondents in Jatiuwung Public Health Center Tangerang City **2017** (n = 88)

| Age | Frequency (n) | Percentage (%) |
|-------|---------------|----------------|
| Male | 49 | 55.7 |
| Girl | 39 | 44.3 |
| Total | 88 | 100.0% |

Table II. shows the gender frequency distribution of respondents. Be seen that the frequency of 88 respondents in the Jatiuwung Community Public Health Center is majority as many as 49 people (55.7%).

3.2. Bivariate Analysis

The bivariate analysis aims to determine the effect of pulmonary TB events on self-concept in Jatiuwung Public Health Center, Tangerang City. The research analysis used was chi-square. The results of the analysis for the effect of pulmonary TB events on the self-concept of patients with positive pulmonary TB and negative pulmonary TB in Jatiuwung Health Center, Tangerang City are as follows:

Results of Crosstabulation of Pulmonary TB Events and Self-Concept of Patients with Positive TB and Negative Pulmonary TB in 2017 (n = 88)

| | Self-concept | | | | Total | p-value |
|-------------|--------------|-----|----------|-----|-------|---------|
| | Positive | | Negative | | | |
| Positive TB | 6 | 8.2 | 8 | 1.8 | 4 | 0.001 |
| Negative TB | 1 | 6.6 | 4 | 4 | 0.0 | |
| Total | 7 | 4.8 | 11 | 5.2 | 8 | |

(Source: SPSS 16 processed data)

From table III, it is known that the majority of positive pulmonary TBs have negative self-concepts of 28 respondents (31.8%), and positive pulmonary TB there are positive self-concepts of 16 respondents (18.2%). Whereas in the majority of negative pulmonary TB, there are positive self-concepts as many as 41 respondents (46.6%), and in the negative pulmonary TB, there are negative self-concepts as many as 3 respondents (3.4%), in Jatiuwung Public Health Center, Tangerang City.

Based on bivariate analysis, the chi-square test tested the statistical results obtained the p-value of 0.001 and the value α (0.05). So H_0 was rejected so that there was a

significant influence between the incidence of pulmonary TB on the self-concept of positive pulmonary TB patients and negative pulmonary TB in Jatiuwung Health Center, Tangerang City.

4. DISCUSSION

Based on the results of the above study about the description of the age of respondents in Jatiuwung Public Health Center, Tangerang City, the majority of 88 respondents were found in middle adulthood (40-60 years), totaling 54 people (61.4%). Middle adulthood is an age, susceptible to disease due to inadequate immune system and decreased organ function. According to Mubarak (2007), age is one of the factors that influence knowledge. With increasing age someone's psychological and psychological aspects (mental) will change. There are four broad categories of physical growth, change in size, change in proportion, loss of old characteristics, and emergence of new features. This occurs due to the maturation of organ function. In psychological and mental aspects, the level of thinking of a person is more mature. The age of patients with pulmonary TB is in middle adulthood (40-60 years). The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Putra (2011), which states that the majority of respondents ranged in age from 40-49 years due to a decrease in endurance, making them vulnerable to transmission of pulmonary TB. Anggraeni (2011) said that pulmonary TB could attack anyone, but pulmonary TB more often attacks someone who has low endurance. Middle adulthood is a time of adaptation, and the awareness that he is no longer young and his future is no longer filled with possibilities that are not faced. The results carry a critical period (Friedman, Bowden & Jones, 2010).

Based on the results of the study above about the description of the gender of respondents in Jatiuwung Public Health Center Tangerang City, of 88 respondents, it seen that the majority of sex are male, as many as 49 people (55.7%) and female as many as 39 people (44.3%). This is due to the lifestyle factors of men who smoke and drink alcohol. Naga (2012) said that men are more often attacked by pulmonary TB due to smoking, and alcoholic drinks which can reduce the body's defense system. Naturally, if men suffer more pulmonary TB because the lifestyle of men who smoke and drink alcoholic beverages are often referred to as agents of pulmonary TB disease. Riskesdas (2007) said that, Gender, especially male, are more dominant in all types of cigarettes than women, except for the use of chewing tobacco in which women 19 times more than men. In general, the most popular types of cigarettes are filtered clove cigarettes (64.5%), then unfiltered clove cigarettes (35.4%), and hand-rolled cigarettes (17.1%).

Based on the results of the chi-square test regarding the effect of pulmonary TB incidence on self-concept in the Jatiuwung Public Health Center of the 88 respondents, it is known that the majority of positive pulmonary TB respondents experienced negative self-concepts of 28 people and positive self-concepts of 16 people. In comparison, the majority of negative pulmonary TB respondents experienced positive self-concepts as many as

41 people and negative self-concepts as many as 3 people.

It can be seen from the results of the bivariate analysis using the chi-square test, it is obtained statistically that the significant value is 0,000 ($0,000 < 0.05$) And H_0 is rejected so there is a significant influence between the incidence of pulmonary TB on self-concept in Jatiuwung Public Health Center, Tangerang City.

The results of this study are strengthened by the results of a study conducted by Novitasari (2014) showing that self-concept among TBC sufferers in the Bendosari Public Health Center working area which had the highest category of self-concept disorder was as low as 18 people (52.9%). Respondents who have a lack of self-concept are caused by the majority of respondents experiencing continuous coughing making respondents difficult to get along in the community, feeling inferior to tuberculosis and creating a feeling of uncertainty can heal in treatment. This is also in line with research conducted by Amin (2014) in which the majority of respondents have a negative self-concept as many as 18 people (60.0%). Patients with chronic diseases experience self-concept disorders because patients can not accept changes in body shape they have and patients feel no longer have responsibility for their families. The self-concept in pulmonary TB patients will improve if there is support from the family during the treatment process (Novitasari, Irdawati & Hudiawati, 2014).

The results of this study conclude that the influence of the incidence of pulmonary TB on the majority of self-concept found in respondents with positive pulmonary TB who have a negative self-concept. The reason is that because respondents experienced a decrease in enthusiasm for treatment and recovery, feeling ashamed by changes in physical condition (thin and coughing), lack of confidence and others that can worsen the state of the disease. This study can be concluded that the influence of the incidence of pulmonary TB on the majority of self-concept found in respondents with positive pulmonary TB who have a negative self-concept because respondents experienced a decrease in enthusiasm for treatment and recovery, feeling ashamed by changes in physical condition (thin and coughing), lack of confidence and others that can worsen the state of the disease.

5. CONCLUSION

In the community in the Jatiuwung Public Health Center region, the positive pulmonary TB patients obtained the results of the majority of respondents experiencing negative self-concept of 28 respondents (31.8%), negative self-image of 38 respondents (43.2%), negative self-ideal of 25 respondents (28.4%), negative self-esteem as many as 26 respondents (29.5%), positive self-role as many as 27 respondents (30.7%), and positive self-identity as many as 31 respondents (35.2%). There is an influence between the incidence of tuberculosis on self-concept. This is indicated by the Pearson chi-square value with a p-value of 0.001 so that H_a is accepted.

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An Overview of the Implementation of IMCI in Primary Health Community of Bantul and Yogyakarta City

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ABSTRACT

The mortality rate for infants and toddlers aged 12-59 months in the city of Yogyakarta has shown a fluctuating trend between the years 2008 - 2014, to reduce infant and toddler mortality rates the Yogyakarta city government has made some efforts one of which is the implementation of integrated management of children illness (IMCI). Thus, that it can be said that one of the successful actions of the government in reducing mortality and morbidity of infants and toddlers is determined by optimizing the role of IMCI in Primary Health Community (PHC) as the vanguard in public health services. The results of the preliminary study found that all PHC in the cities of Bantul and Yogyakarta had implemented IMCI, although there were no data related to how the inputs, processes and outputs in the implementation of the IMCI. The purpose of this study was to determine the implementation of IMCI related to its inputs, processes and outputs at PHC in Bantul and Yogyakarta City. This research method uses descriptive research. Most puskesmas have not had special funds for the implementation of IMCI and more than 60% of toddlers who come to the health center have been served using IMCI.

Keywords: *Implementation; IMCI; Primary health community*

1. INTRODUCTION

The infant's mortality rate in Bantul has shown a fluctuating trend between 2012 - 2017. Based on the data obtained from the profile of Bantul's health in 2018, the year of 2017 saw a rise of birth, accounting for 8.47 / 1000 births of living rise when compared with the year 2016 with 7.65/1000 live births (Health Profile of Bantul Regency, 2018). The cases of infant mortality in Bantul Regency in 2017 reached 108 cases with the highest infant deaths occurring in PHC Jetis II and Sedayu II area. Furthermore, infant mortality caused by Low Birth Weight (LBW) reached

22 cases, while the mortality due to congenital abnormalities reached 20 cases. On the other hand, the mortality cases of under-five years old children's death in 2017 reached 115 people with the largest number's deaths was in PHC Jetis 2 which reached 10 people (Bantul District Health Profile, 2018).

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) or Objective Development of Sustainable is often referred to the agenda of development of global scope which is more extensive than the Millennium Development Goals or Objectives Development of the Millennium (MDGs) which had ended in 2015. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) aims to ensure a healthy life and improve well-being for all populations of all