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ARTIKEL PENELITIAN

KONDISI LINGKUNGAN RUMAH DAN KEJADIAN ISPA PADA BALITA DI INDONESIA

TRADISI PERAWATAN IBU PASCA PERSALINAN (SE'I DAN TATOBI) DI KECAMATAN AMANUBAN BARAT, KABUPATEN TIMOR TENGAH SELATAN, PROVINSI NUSA TENGGARA TIMUR

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Zahra, Okky Assetya P

KONDISI LINGKUNGAN RUMAH DAN KEJADIAN ISPA PADA BALITA DI INDONESIA

A further analysis of the 2013 Basic Health Research (Riskesdas) data on the incidence of Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) of children under five years in Indonesia has been conducted. The unit of analysis is a children age 0-59 months, with a total sample of 75,212 children. The dependent variable is the incidence of ARI, whereas the independent variables are exposure to cigarette smoke in the house, the type of cooking fuel, and the condition of the house window. Analysis is done by region. The results showed the highest prevalence of ARI under children under-five in Java-Bali region (28.1%) and the smallest in Maluku region (16.6%). The most significant housing environmental condition factors associated with ARI occurrence based on per region analysis is exposure to secondhand smoke in the home (3 regions) compared to the condition of the window of risk (2 regions) and cooking fuel (1 region). The Java-Bali Region had the highest proportion of children under five who were exposed to all housing environmental condition factors, although the analysis of relationships in this region showed only statistically significant cigarette exposure factor ($p = 0.001$; $OR = 1.14$; 95% $CI = 1.05-1.23$). The effort to prevent the occurrence of ARI of children under five years is minimizing the potential for air pollution exposure at home, such as not smoking inside the home, using the not risk type of fuel and routinely open the window every day.

Keywords: Acute respiratory infection, region, environmental risk factors

Kartika Handayani, Rachmalina S Prasodjo

TRADISI PERAWATAN IBU PASCA PERSALINAN (SE'I DAN TATOBI) DI KECAMATAN AMANUBAN BARAT, KABUPATEN TIMOR TENGAH SELATAN, PROVINSI NUSA TENGGARA TIMUR

The number of mortality rate is a barometer status due to public health, especially the number of mother and infant mortality rate (AKI and AKB). Timor Tengah Selatan district, Nusa Tenggara Timur province, viewed from the side of geographic and socio-economic conditions were still in critical conditions whereas the maternal and infant mortality rate in the year 2009-2012 was still high. There is unique tradition in Timor Tengah Selatan district, namely Se'i (fogging) and Tatobi (hot compresses) that were given to the mother after they give birth. Se'i and Tatobi were a series of activity aimed to care pregnant mothers during the puerperium consist dietary restriction, fogging, roasting, and hot water compress for 40 days. This research was a qualitative research conducted to dig deeper about the tradition of Se'i and Tatobi, which held in Amanuban sub district, in Timor Tengah Selatan district, Nusa Tenggara Timur Province. The research was done by means of in-depth interviews to 10 mothers after 0-40 days delivery, biological mothers, mother-in-law, husband, midwives, and community leaders. The results of interview showed there was fear of feeling from mother post childbirth if they do not follow these series of tradition. It is recommended to health workers to improve the health services by using the approach of the culture and local customs, by providing counseling about pregnancy, birth, post

birth, and baby care through ways that easily digested by their reason and logic.

Keywords: Tradition, Se'i, Tatobi, postpartum care

Bryan Mario Isakh, Tris Eryando, Besral, Miko Hananto, Asep Hermawan

PAJANAN POLUTAN DALAM / LUAR RUMAH DAN KEJADIAN PENYAKIT PARU OBSTRUKTIF KRONIS PADA RESPONDEN STUDI KOHOR PTM DI KOTA BOGOR, PROVINSI JAWA BARAT

Continuous exposure to indoor and outdoor air pollutants can be a risk of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). This article is the result of an analysis of non-communicable disease (NCD) cohort study aimed at finding out the relationship between occupation and duration of indoor and outdoor pollution exposure to COPD events. The data source came from the NCD's baseline cohort conducted by National Institute of Health Research and Development in 5 urban villages in Bogor Tengah sub-district, Bogor City with the total sample of 1739 people. The study design is cross sectional. The dependent variable of this study is the incidence of COPD (based on measurement results with spirometry), and the independent variables are job type, duration of indoor and outdoor exposure. Data were analyzed using chi square test. The result of the analysis showed that there was a significant correlation between the type of work to the incidence of COPD ($p < 0.05$) ($OR = 0.642$; 95% $CI: 0.47-0.878$). Although duration of indoor and outdoor exposure did not correlate significantly, but after re-analyzed by stratification of occupation type, there was a significant correlation between the duration of outdoor pollutant exposure with COPD of respondent group with high-risk job ($p = 0.052$, $OR = 4.558$, 95% $CI: 1.146-18.128$). Need to anticipate the potential risk of COPD on cohort respondents.

Keywords: Exposure, air pollutants, occupation, indoor/outdoor pollution, COPD

Sunaryo, Dyah Widiastuti

AKTIVITAS ENZIM ESTERASE PADA POPULASI NYAMUK AEDES AEGYPTI TERHADAP MALATION DI TIGA KABUPATEN DI PROVINSI DAERAH ISTIMEWA YOGYAKARTA

Special Region of Yogyakarta is one of the areas with high Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) in Indonesia. The use of insecticides for dengue vector control is widely performed in order to control the incidence of DHF. The aim of this research was to know the use of insecticide in controlling *Ae. aegypti* mosquito, the susceptibility status of *Ae. aegypti* mosquitoes in three districts (Sleman, Gunung Kidul and Bantul) in Yogyakarta against malation and to know the activity of esterase enzyme in the mosquito population. The research was conducted in 2015 with cross sectional design. *Ae. aegypti* mosquito resistance data to malation was obtained based on the activity of alpha enzyme and beta esterase in mosquito's body biochemically. Increased activity of esterase enzyme indicates the occurrence of *Ae. aegypti* resistance against malation insecticides. Data on information on

insecticide use were obtained from secondary data from district health offices at the three research sites. The susceptibility test results indicate that an increase in esterase enzyme activity, especially beta esterase in the *Ae aegypti* population. It can be concluded that in all three research sites there has been *Ae aegypti* resistance against malation insecticides. This means that the use of malation in the control of *Ae. aegypti* is no longer effective, resulting in the control of *Ae. aegypti* in the study sites should select the active ingredient of insecticide which does not have carboxylic acid (malation) group.

Keywords: Enzyme esterase, resistance, malation, *Aedes aegypti*

Sugiharti, Heny Lestary, Siti Masitoh
PENGETAHUAN, SIKAP, DAN PERILAKU BIDAN PRAKTIK MANDIRI TERHADAP UPAYA KEWASPADAAN UNIVERSAL DI PROVINSI JAWA BARAT DAN KALIMANTAN TIMUR

Healthcare Associated Infection (HAIs) is one of the health problems in the world, including Indonesia. HAIs have direct impacts as an economic burden which in principle, can be prevented if health service facilities consistently implement the program of Prevention and Control of Infection (PCI). Universal precaution is part of PCI efforts in health care facilities. This writing aims to determine knowledge, attitudes, and behavior of midwives related to universal precautions in the prevention of infection in an independent midwife practice. The research was conducted in West Java and East Kalimantan provinces. The research design was cross sectional with quantitative method. The sampling technique was purposive sampling whereas the number of samples was determined based on the minimum sample size of 30 for the correlational descriptive research, and the number of samples was 38 midwives. The results of this study indicate that there was a discrepancy between knowledge, attitude, and behavior of midwives towards the application of universal precautions. In terms of behavior, there are some components of universal precautions with very low percentages, such as using self-protective equipment completely when helping with labor (10.5%), and disposing of sharps collection containers such as syringes into temporary shelters just in time determined (18.4%). Need for capacity building to improve the ability of independent midwives in the application of universal precautions.

Keywords: Universal precautions, knowledge, attitudes, behavior of midwives

Dodi Badarianto, Febrina Dumaria Pardede
KARAKTERISTIK PERSONAL DAN KEPUASAN KERJA DENGAN KOMITMEN KEORGANISASIAN TENAGA KESEHATAN DI DAERAH TERTINGGAL PERBATASAN DAN KEPULAUAN INDONESIA

This study examined the relationship between personal characteristics and job satisfaction with organizational commitment of team-based health worker in Underdeveloped, Border, and Islands Area (DTPK). This research used quantitative method. Subject of the research was 467 team-based specialist health worker in order to support Nusantara Sehat Program. Measurements of job satisfaction were conducted using Minnesota Satisfaction Questionnaire (MSQ), while measurement of organizational commitment using Organizational Commitment Questionnaire (OCQ) developed by Allen Meyer. This study used Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) based on covariance to answer the research questions. The results showed that there was a positive relationship between personal characteristics consisting of age, length of work, and marital status with organizational commitment while education level showed negative relationship with organizational commitment. In addition, also found that job satisfaction had a positively related to organizational commitment. There is a need for age criteria for team-based health workers at DTPK (25-35 years) and providing family allowance to team-based health workers in married DTPK.

Keywords: Personal characteristics, job satisfaction, organizational commitment

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EDITORIAL

Dalam penerbitan edisi ini Jurnal Ekologi Kesehatan mengangkat topik yang cukup beragam, terutama berbagai faktor risiko yang dapat menimbulkan gangguan pernafasan. Hasil analisis lanjut Riset Kesehatan Dasar (Riskesdas) tahun 2013, menunjukkan kontribusi asap rokok terhadap kejadian ISPA (Infeksi Saluran Pernafasan Akut) pada balita di Indonesia masih cukup besar; jika dibandingkan dengan faktor risiko lainnya. Selain dari asap rokok, polutan udara *outdoor* ternyata berhubungan dengan penyakit paru obstruktif kronis (PPOK); sesuai dengan hasil penelitian terhadap responden kohor di Kota Bogor.

Di Indonesia bagian timur, masalah kesehatan yang menarik untuk disoroti adalah dampak kesehatan dari kebiasaan atau yang terkait dengan kesehatan ibu dan anak, yaitu tradisi pengasapan (*se'i*) dan kompres panas pada ibu pasca persalinan (*tatobi*). Hasil studi kualitatif di Provinsi Nusa Tenggara Timur ini tentang serangkaian kegiatan ibu yang baru melahirkan selama masa nifas mulai dari pantangan terhadap makanan, pengasapan, pemanggangan, dan kompres kain panas selama 40 hari. Selain itu dibahas juga tentang konsep budaya dan peran keluarga dalam melaksanakan rangkaian kegiatan tersebut.

Topik yang lain adalah penggunaan insektisida yang berlebihan dalam pengendalian vector yang dapat menimbulkan resistensi. Penelitian di Kabupaten Bantul, Sleman dan Gunung Kidul ini mengindikasikan bahwa penggunaan insektisida *malathion* dalam pengendalian nyamuk *Ae. Aegypti* tidak efektif lagi, sehingga perlu ada kebijakan perubahan bahan aktif insektisida lain yang masih efektif dalam pengendalian nyamuk *Ae. aegypti*.

Kewaspadaan universal merupakan cara pengendalian infeksi di fasilitas pelayanan kesehatan yang harus diterapkan oleh petugas kesehatan termasuk bidan, karena mereka yang paling berisiko terkena infeksi melalui cairan sekresi pasien. Pemerintah telah mencoba mengendalikan infeksi tersebut, namun upaya ini belum memberikan hasil yang optimal. Hal ini disebabkan oleh berbagai hal, di antaranya pengetahuan, sikap dan perilaku petugas kesehatan itu sendiri. Salah satu artikel dalam edisi ini menyajikan hasil penelitian di Provinsi Jawa Barat dan Kalimantan Timur, yang spesifik menyoroti pengetahuan, sikap, dan perilaku bidan praktik terhadap implementasi kewaspadaan universal.

Artikel yang terakhir dan cukup menarik adalah kepuasan kerja dengan komitmen keorganisasian pada tenaga kesehatan yang memperoleh penugasan khusus berbasis tim di daerah terpencil, perbatasan, dan kepulauan (DTPK); dimana kepuasan kerja dapat meningkatkan komitmen keorganisasian tenaga kesehatan berbasis tim di DTPK.

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