

Results

Agents of change couldn't perform their role optimally. They still faced difficulty to practice healthy life styles, particularly to change their smoking behavior. Lack of technical assistance from supporting facilitator also hampered the success of the program. In addition, agents of change have not utilized their social networks optimally to support the sustainability of this program.

Conclusions

Sustained non-communicable diseases community based prevention model in Benda village did not reach the targeted result. Local government support is needed for program sustainability.

O115

SWOT analysis of primary healthcare readiness in the implementation of *e-puskesmas* in Padang City in 2016

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Background

Padang District Health Office takes part in taking benefit of the progress of technology and information toward the implementation of *e-Puskesmas*. Padang DHO targeted all primary health care implemented *e-Puskesmas* in 2016. The aim of this research was to analyze the readiness of primary health care in implementing *e-Puskesmas* through SWOT method.

Materials and methods

This research used qualitative method. Data were collected by using in-depth interview, focus group discussion, observation and document study. The informants were selected by using purposive sampling method. The data were analyzed using SWOT method.

Results

This study found that the quality of human resources was still low. Organization readiness was reflected from the positive response of leaders and officers but there was no written policy. Hardware readiness was constrained due to internet and applications that sometimes errors which interfere the quality of service. Based on SWOT analysis, it was known that the preparedness of primary health care was in third quadrant.

Conclusions

Primary health care's readiness was weak but still had a good opportunity. Thus, the priority strategy that need to be done by primary health care is weakness-opportunity strategy such as officer training, the making of policies related to *e-Puskesmas* and the improvement in internet network speed.

O116

Patient safety climate survey in 11 Indonesian hospitals

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Background

The measurement of Patient Safety Climate (PSC) is very important before implementing patient safety initiatives in hospital. The PSC Survey was developed to evaluate the patient safety climate of Indonesian hospital.

Materials and methods

A cross-sectional survey design was used. The survey tool was designed to measure 4 dimensions of PSC, including transformational leadership, teamwork, individual consciousness, and PS culture. The survey included 9 personnel characteristics questions and 80 items of safety issues using 5-Likert scales. The instrument was tested to

evaluate its psychometric properties and administered to 11 various type of hospitals in Jakarta, Indonesia.

Results

The response rate was 68,2%. The psychometric properties of PSC were good (Cronbach's α : 0.51 to 0.86, t-scores >1.96, and Q square pred. relevance= 68. 9%). The results showed that there were various scores of 4 dimensions of the PSC. Transformational leadership contributed the highest probability in building better patient safety at hospital level compared to the other dimensions.

Conclusions

The PSC survey showed good psychometric properties and was able to measure an accurate assessment of the overall patient safety climate across various Indonesian hospitals.

O117

Facts and expectations of antenatal care data management quality by the midwives

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Background

Monitoring health condition of pregnant women by midwives might have an impact on the accuracy of the determination of the risk of pregnancy and the kind of intervention that should be given to a pregnant woman. Accordingly, the accuracy of recording and reporting is important for pregnant women themselves and for midwives. The purpose of this study was to describe and analyze the quality of data management in pregnancy test results conducted by village midwives.

Materials and methods

This study used survey method and focus group discussions. The data was processed by descriptive and qualitative approach. The study involved 218 midwives who provide pregnancy services in health centers in 3 districts of Central Java Province.

Results

The results indicated that midwives applied a form of antenatal care standards, but the way of recording was not consistent and not complete, although the manual had been provided. In addition, the data processing was done manually. Importantly, midwives were not able to identify the pregnancy risk and delivery as a result of the lack of data in the recording and reporting of antenatal care.

Conclusions

This study concluded that the guidelines for the managing the maternal health data already exist, however the recording and reporting are less precise, in consequence it cannot help midwives in the detection of risk factors accurately and promptly.

O118

Access to screening and treatments for diabetic retinopathy under the universal coverage scheme in Thailand

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Background

Diabetic retinopathy (DR), a complication of diabetes, should be screened and treated. The 5th National Eye Survey in Thailand (2006-2007) reported the blindness in DR was 5.1%. Therefore, the Universal Coverage Scheme (UCS) has implemented the DR screening program and a referral system for laser or bevacizumab therapies. This study aimed to estimate current access to screening and treatments for DR.

Materials and methods

Outpatient visits and hospitalization data of the UCS were analyzed. The proportions of DR severity were based on published reports and used to estimate an access to the DR screening and further treatment. Descriptive statistics were used.

Results

There were approximately 2,389,527 adult patients with diabetes in 2015, which was 6.3% of adult UCS members. In 2014 and 2015, 114,155 (4.9%) and 105,444 (4.4%) patients had DR. It was estimated that 16.7% of them (19,064 and 17,626 patients, respectively) required for treatments. For an access to the treatments, 7,027 (36.9%) and 8,504 (48.2%) patients received laser therapy and 2,768 (14.5%) and 2,942 (16.7%) received bevacizumab therapy in the same periods. The waiting time from being diagnosed with DR until receiving the treatments was 87 days on average in both years.

Conclusions

Screening and access to treatments for DR in the UCS members with diabetes were modest. With the universal coverage of health insurance, there was still a room for improvement in effective coverage for ophthalmic complications of this key non-communicable, chronic diseases.

O119

Noise control cost analysis: comparison of the installation of waste based noise barrier and the hearing protection devices usage

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Background

The selection of the noise control methods affects the effectiveness and the efficiency in reducing noise. In reality, the use of Hearing Protection Devices (HPD) is preferred than noise barrier installation. The previous study on the material development made of recycled Expanded Polystyrene (EPS) waste—called BATAFOAM—proved that it has well ability to block sound. Thus, it is suitable to be utilized as noise barrier material. This study aimed to analyze the estimated costs of BATAFOAM installation and the use of HPD in reducing noise.

Materials and methods

The cost effectiveness ratio was assessed by calculating the Average Cost-Effectiveness Ratio (ACER) of both noise control alternatives by looking at the costs to reduce noise each person/year and the costs to reduce noise each person/dBA.

Results

The cost of BATAFOAM installation to reduce noise 1 dBA/person/year was lower than the use of HPD with replacement once a month or once in 3 months. These costs were five times higher than the cost of BATAFOAM installation in reducing noise by 1 dBA.

Conclusions

It was proved that BATAFOAM installation is effective and efficient as a noise control alternative.

O120

Natural antibody of IgG Anti Phenolic Glycolipid-1 is positively correlated to protective antibody of IgG Anti Epitope IDALLE ESAT-6 *Mycobacterium leprae* among household contact in leprosy endemic area

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Background

Household contact is a high risk group for transmission of leprosy. Household contact with high titers of antibody IgG anti Phenolic Glycolipid-1 has a greater risk of becoming leprosy later on. While antibody IgG anti IDALLE ESAT-6 *Mycobacterium leprae* (IDALLE L-ESAT 6) has a protective effect against subclinical stage of leprosy. Therefore the aim of this study was to analyze the correlation of natural antibody of IgG anti Phenolic Glycolipid-1 to protective antibody of IgG anti IDALLE L-ESAT 6.

Materials and methods

This study was designed as an observational analytical study. The subjects of the study consisted of 95 household contacts who lives in leprosy-endemic area of Lamongan Regency, East Java. Measurement of IgG anti Phenolic Glycolipid-1 and IgG anti IDALLE L-ESAT 6 levels were using by enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) technique.

Results

Results showed that mean of antibody IgG anti Phenolic Glycolipid-1 level in all subjects was 134.54± 295.15Units/mL, while mean of antibody IgG anti IDALLE L-ESAT 6 level was 408.61±Units/mL. Interestingly, there was a significant positive correlation between antibody of IgG anti Phenolic Glycolipid-1 levels and protective antibody of IgG anti IDALLE L-ESAT 6 levels (Rank-Spearman correlation test, p=0.016; r=0.247).

Conclusions

It is concluded that the higher natural antibody of IgG Anti Phenolic Glycolipid-1 level leads to the higher protective antibody of IgG Anti IDALLE L-ESAT 6 Level among household contacts. It means household contacts with the greater risk of becoming leprosy has the greater protective antibody against leprosy.

O121

Estimating age of maxillary and mandibular third molar eruption of late adolescent age

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Background

Third molars are the most variable teeth. They are most often congenitally missing and can follow an abortive eruption path and become impacted. The 3rd molar is the one tooth marker indicating that an individual is likely to be at least 18 years of age. The aim of this study was to predict the risk of 3rd molar eruption problems in late