



CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

2019 – 18th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 19-20 September, Jakarta

19-20 September 2019

CONFERENCE VENUE

**Universitas Al Azhar Indonesia, Komplek Masjid Agung Al Azhar,
Jakarta, Indonesia**

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Preface:

Healthcare And Biological Sciences Research Association (HBSRA) is an international forum of researchers, academicians and practitioners for sharing knowledge and innovation in the field of healthcare and life-sciences. HBSRA aims to bring together worldwide researchers and professionals, encourage intellectual development and providing opportunities for networking and collaboration. This association meets with its objectives through academic networking, meetings, conferences, workshops, projects, research publications, academic awards and scholarships. HBSRA strives to enrich from its diverse group of advisory members. Scholars, Researchers, Professionals are invited to freely join HBSRA and become a part of a diverse academic community, working for benefit of academia and society through collaboration and vision.

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We hope to have an everlasting and long term friendly relation with you in the future.

In this context we would like to share our social media web links:

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You will be able to freely communicate your queries with us, collaborate and interact with our previous participants, share and browse the conference pictures on the above link.

Our mission is to make continuous efforts in transforming the lives of people around the world through education, application of research & innovative ideas

KEYNOTE SPEAKER



Diena Noviarini

**Ministry of Research and Technology, Faculty of Economics,
State University of Jakarta, Indonesia**

Topic: Ancient Information and Technology: The Way of Our Life

Diena Noviarini is working with the Ministry of Research and Technology, Indonesia. She is a Lecturer in Public Sector Reform Program assignments, including ISO 9001:2008 in State University of Jakarta, Indonesia. She is also a holder of series Research Intellectual Copyrights from the Ministry of Intellectual and Copyrights. Her accomplishments include – Graduate and Member of Young Leader Programme JICA 2010, the Indonesian Ministry of Research and Technology’s Grant Year 2017, the Chair Associate of SICSSAM Korean Conference 2017 & the Indonesian Ministry of Research and Technology’s Grant Year 2018

PRESENTERS

<p>Gbenga Akomolafe ERCICRLSH1919051</p>	<p>Wetlands Invaded by Cyclosorus Afer (Christ.) Ching are Less Diverse and More Threatened than Non-Invaded Ones in Nigeria</p> <p>Akomolafe Gbenga Festus School Of Biological Sciences, Universiti Sains Malaysia: Gelugor, Penang, 11800 Department Of Botany, Federal University Lafia: Akunza-Obi Road, Lafia, Nasarawa, Nigeria, PMB 146</p> <p>Rahmad Zakaria Bin School Of Biological Sciences, Universiti Sains Malaysia: Gelugor, Penang, 11800 Center For Global Sustainability Studies, Universiti Sains Malaysia: Gelugor, Penang, 11800</p> <p>Abstract Invasive plants have been identified as one of the main agents of biodiversity loss across the globe. In this study, we compared the diversity indices of wetlands invaded by a tropical fern, Cyclosorus afer and those that are not invaded. Six wetlands of size 500 x 500 m² each, including 3 invaded and 3 non-invaded were chosen in Lafia, Nigeria for this study. Forty 1.5 x 1.5 m² quadrant at 10 m intervals along 200 m transects were established in each site, thereby making up to a total of 240 quadrants. The relative abundance of the plants and diversity indices were estimated in each quadrant. These were later used to compute the diversity indices for all the invaded and non-invaded sites. Total of 1634 individual plants of 9 different species were observed at the invaded sites while 1032 individuals of 14 different species were observed at the non-invaded sites. The non-invaded sites exhibited higher diversity indices than invaded ones, though the number of individual plants of non-invaded sites is smaller. The rarefied and extrapolated species richness, Shannon index and Simpson index of the non-invaded sites are significantly higher than invaded sites. This means that the non-invaded sites are richer in terms of number of species and are more diverse than invaded sites. Unlike the invaded sites where C. afer dominated, none of the plant species at non-invaded sites exhibited strong dominance over others. This is an indication of more even distribution of plants species at non-invaded than invaded sites. The lower species diversity of the invaded sites as compared with non-invaded ones is also an indicator for the level of threats posed on the wetlands by C. afer. Keywords: Calopogonium Mucunoides, Cyclosorus Afer, Invasive Plants, Lafia</p>
<p>Farhan Taufiqurrahman Ashegaf ERCICRLSH1919052</p>	<p>Electric Wheelchair Using EEG Signals with Artificial Neural Network and Fast Fourier Transform for Classification</p> <p>Farhan Taufiqurrahman Ashegaf Department of Electrical Engineering, Diponegoro University, Semarang, Indonesia</p> <p>Benediktus Bryan Bimantoro Department of Electrical Engineering, Diponegoro University, Semarang, Indonesia</p> <p>Aris Triwiyatno Department of Electrical Engineering, Diponegoro University, Semarang, Indonesia</p> <p>Bonaventura Ananda Daniel Naipospos Department of Electrical Engineering, Diponegoro University, Semarang, Indonesia</p> <p>Abstract Wheelchairs at this time cannot be used by persons with disabilities who experience paralysis. People with paralysis experience motor nerve disorders in moving the body muscles so that it is difficult to operate a wheelchair independently without the help of others. Therefore innovation is needed regarding wheelchair technology so that it can be moved without the help of others. One technology that can be applied to overcome this problem is to use brain signals that can be recorded by electroencephalogram (EEG) in the form of electrical signals to drive an electric wheelchair. This paper discusses the feature extraction of 4-channel EEG signals using the Fast Fourier Transform</p>

(FFT) and classified using Artificial Neural Network (ANN) method. The results of feature extraction by FFT in the form of Power Spectral Density (PSD) were filtered and obtained mean, median, and standard deviation values. These values become ANN inputs to be classified into 5 classes. ANN is trained with the back propagation algorithm of 1000 epochs. The result of the EEG signal classification becomes a wheelchair motion command, which is forward, backward, turn left, turn right, and stop. In this research, it was found that the classification of EEG signals using FFT and ANN resulted in an accuracy of 88.75% when detecting orders for wheelchair and resulted in an accuracy of 100% when moving wheelchair according to the EEG classification results obtained. **Keywords:** Wheelchair, Paralysis, EEG, Fast Fourier Transform (FFT), Artificial Neural Network (ANN)



Momi Das
ERCICRLSH1919053

Health Related Quality of Life of Tea Garden Workers

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Abstract

Background: Tea garden workers are socially and economically the most disadvantaged group in our country and researcher has inadequate knowledge about the health related quality of life (HRQoL) of this workers group. A cross sectional study was designed to assess the HRQoL and its related factors among tea garden workers.

Method: The study was conducted between January-December 2018 with conveniently selected 396 workers of a tea garden in Sylhet District. The instrument included semi-structured questionnaire regarding socio-demographic and economic characteristics, factors related to work, health, lifestyle and behavior and standardized SF 36 Health Survey. Data were analyzed by independent sample t test and one way ANOVA.

Result: The study population age was between 18 to 58 years with equal male female proportion, most of them were married, Hindu and illiterate. Almost half of the workers suffered from various types of acute and chronic illness, underweight and anemia and alcoholic. The overall mean HRQOL score was 64.51 (± 16.11), among eight domains physical functioning (PF) showed highest mean score 74.75 (± 14.37) and general health (GH) had lowest scores 49.75 (± 21.57), mean physical component score (PCS) 61.74 (± 18.99) was lower than mean mental component score (MCS) 67.28 (± 16.16). Older age group, female, Muslim, separated, illiterate workers reported poor HRQoL. Lower HRQoL also observed among those who were listed, night shift workers, worked in tea garden area and whose job tenure was >31 years. Heavy workload, occupational accident, acute and chronic illness, hypertension, anemia, consumption of leafy tobacco and alcohol had negative impact on HRQoL of the study group. Analysis demonstrated significant differences among HRQoL scores between various factors such as age group, marital status, education, workers type, job tenure, workload, conflict with co-workers, chronic illness, consumption of leafy tobacco and alcohol, BMI and anemia.

Conclusion: The findings of the study suggest development of strategies and interventions to ensure effective prevention and management of mental and physical health of the tea garden workers.

Keywords: HRQoL, Tea garden workers



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ERCICRLSH1919054

Factors Associated with The Decision amongst Employees to Use Private Medical Insurance

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Abstract

Health insurance is believed can improve the healthcare utilization and prevent the out-of-pocket healthcare expenditures (Spaan et al., 2012). In Indonesia, the universal health coverage was introduced in 2014 and known as Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional (JKN) (Nurmansyah and Kilic, 2017). Since the implementation of JKN, primary healthcare services had important roles as gate-keeper to provide the first-contact service, continuous service, and also comprehensive service which involve curative, promotive, and preventive programs (Nurmansyah and Kilic, 2017). Despite the

benefits of National Insurance Programme offered, many people in Indonesia still prefer to utilize the private health insurance provider, especially those who work in a private company.

Objectives

This paper aims to identify the factors that associated with the decision amongst private company's employees in using private medical insurance.

Methods

In this study, the researcher utilized a qualitative method by doing in-depth interview. The samples were chosen by using simple random sampling approach. There were 13 respondents in this study which include 10 respondents who work in a private company and 3 other respondents are employees in insurance sector.

Results

Based on the interview findings in this study, the researcher found that there are some factors which associated with the decision amongst the private company's employees to utilize private medical insurance, such as job, marital status, age, education level, the benefits offered by private medical insurance and income.

Conclusion

There are some other factors that might be related to the decision amongst employees to choose private medical insurance, such as the medicines offered and certain illness coverage.

Keywords: Employee, Public Insurance, Private Medical Insurance, Associated Factors, Interview

Upcoming Conferences

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- 2019 – 19th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 27-28 September, Hong Kong
- 2019 – 20th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 10-11 October, Dubai
- 2019 – 21st International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 18-19 October, Prague
- 2019 – 22nd International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 18-19 October, Bangkok
- 2019 – 23rd International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 16-17 November, Singapore
- 2019 – 24th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 12-13 December, Dubai
- 2019 – 25th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 12-13 December, Sydney

- 2019 – 26th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 22-23 December, Bali
- 2019 – 27th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 24-25 December, Bangkok
- 2019 – 28th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 30-31 December, Kuala Lumpur
- 2020 – International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 20-21 February, Dubai
- 2020 – 2nd International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 06-07 March, Melbourne
- 2020 – 3rd International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 28-29 March, Singapore
- 2020 – 4th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 03-04 April, Tokyo
- 2020 – 5th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 17-18 April, London
- 2020 – 6th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 15-16 May, Berlin
- 2020 – 7th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 15-16 May, Kuala Lumpur
- 2020 – 8th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 22-23 May, Seoul
- 2020 – 9th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 05-06 June, Prague
- 2020 – 10th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 12-13 June, Singapore
- 2020 – 11th International Conference on Research in Life-Sciences & Healthcare (ICRLSH), 10-11 June, Paris

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