



## **Conference Proceedings**

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## **CONFERENCE VENUE**

**Ibis Bali Kuta, Jl. Raya Kuta No. 77, 80361 Kuta, Bali, Indonesia**

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## **Preface:**

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## **KEYNOTE SPEAKER**



**Made Indra Wijaya**

**PhD (Medical Science) Candidate, Cyberjaya University College of Medical Sciences (CUCMS), Malaysia**

**Topic: Quality Improvement and Patient Safety Before and After Realignment of Shift Schedule**

**Hospital management is the main field of research that fascinated Dr. Made Indra Wijaya. He published several manuscripts in International-indexed Journals and presented several articles in International Conferences. He got Indonesian Hospital Management Award, Patient Safety category for his research “Second Victim Support Program and Patient Safety Culture: A Quasi-Experimental Study in BIMC Hospitals” in 2017 and Customer Service Category for his research “Improving Patient Satisfaction Using Combined Service Excellence Program and IHI Virtual Breakthrough Series Collaborative” in 2018. The last research also won Asian Hospital Management Award, Excellence Award Winner, Customer Service Category, in 2018.**

## PRESENTERS



Migahid M.M.  
ERCICRLSH1927051

**Eco-Physiological and Cytological Responses in Medicinal Species *Onopordum Alexandrinum* and *Alhagi Graecorum* after Seed Exposure to Static Magnetic Field**

Migahid M.M.

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### Abstract

Two medicinal plant species *Onopordum alexandrinum* Boiss. (Family Asteraceae) and *Alhagi graecorum* Medic. (family Fabaceae) were selected to determine the effect of different intensities and exposure times of static electromagnetic field on eco-physiological and cytological levels. The results indicated that shoot and root lengths of *O. alexandrinum* decreased significantly in contrast to *A. graecorum*, where the length increased gradually with the increase of magnetic field compared to control. A significant reduction of chlorophyll a was recorded in *A. graecorum* in response to pretreatments; however a significant variation in chlorophyll pigment content of *O. alexandrinum* was recorded. The total phenolic content of *O. alexandrinum* decreased significantly compared to control; while in the case of *A. graecorum* highly significant accumulation was recorded. The content of total flavonoid in the two plant species exhibited a significant reduction due to changing exposure time to magnetic field. Significant increases in the mitotic index of two species root meristems were recorded under seed pretreatments. The highest intensity induced significant increases in chromosomal aberrations of *O. alexandrinum* but different intensity showed highly significant increase in *A. graecorum*. Remarkable trends were recorded toward higher tolerance in *A. graecorum* compared to *O. alexandrinum* under magnetic effect. This opens an unusual perspective on plant adaptation that should be tested in other species.

**Keywords:** Static Magnetic Field; *O. Alexandrinum*; *A. Graecorum*; Adaptation



Suci Nur Cahyani  
ERCICRLSH1927051

**Factors Associated with Incidence of Preterm Birth in RSUD Wates Kulon Progo in 2017**

Suci Nur Cahyani

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### Abstract

**Background:** Preterm birth was labor that occurs at gestational age of less than 37 weeks with an estimated fetal weight of less than 2500 grams. Preterm birth was a neonatal emergency caused by multifactorial and still a health problem in developed and developing countries. The incidence of preterm birth in RSUD Wates in 2017 was 243 cases from 2293 deliveries (10,59%).

**Purpose:** This study was to determine the factors associated with the incidence of preterm birth in RSUD Wates, Kulon Progo, DI Yogyakarta, Indonesia.

**Method:** A matched case control study was conducted in 112 pairs of women with preterm birth (case group) and term delivery (control group) in RSUD Wates started from January 1 until December 31, 2017. Univariate, bivariate and multivariate conditional logistic regression models were used to measure the associations between related factors and preterm birth.

**Results:** Analysis showed that 6 of 8 factors were associated with preterm birth. MUAC (OR = 3,803), anemia (OR = 5,077), and hypertension (OR =11,001) were associated with preterm birth. Among these factors, hypertension held the strongest correlation with the preterm birth.  
**Conclusion:** This study shows the factors associated with the incidence of preterm birth in RSUD Wates in 2017 are MUAC, anemia, and hypertension.  
**Keywords:** Factors, Preterm Birth, Hypertension



**Narinder Kaur Multani**  
ERCICRLSH1927054

**Impact of Aging on Postural Sway during Balance Tasks of Increasing Difficulty**

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**Abstract**

**Objectives:** Aging results in deterioration in balance control. However, it is not clear whether this deterioration is on linear basis. Therefore, the present study was conducted to examine the impact of ageing on postural sway, during balance tasks of increasing difficulty, across the ages.

**Methodology:** 120 healthy individuals were recruited in the age groups of 20-29, 30-39, 40-49, 50-59 and 60-69 years with 20 subjects in each group. Postural sway, during static balance control tasks of increasing difficulty level and the dynamic task of standing up from a seated position, was measured by using DIERS PEDO-SCAN.

**Findings:** Postural sway in AP and lateral directions was found to be significantly correlated with age during static balance control tasks of Romberg eyes open ( $r = 0.28$  &  $0.34$ ), Romberg eyes closed ( $r = 0.33$  &  $0.29$ ) and Semi tandem ( $r = 0.23$  &  $0.21$ ) positions as well as dynamic task of sit to stand ( $r = 0.39$  &  $0.57$ ). The post hoc comparisons suggested that the mean scores of postural sway for third decade age group (20-29 years) were significantly different from that of the seventh decade age group (60-69 years). No statistically significant difference was found between third and fourth, fourth and fifth, fifth and sixth or sixth and seventh decade age groups.

**Conclusion:** Though the deterioration in postural control, across the ages, occurs on a linear basis, the present findings do not indicate the age decade, when the healthy adults initially demonstrated alterations in postural sway, during either static or dynamic balance control tasks.

**Keywords:** Aging, Postural Sway, Balance Tasks



**Navdeep Kaur**  
YRSICRLSH1927051

**Impact of Menopause on Quality of Life Among Indian Women**

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**Abstract**

**Research Objectives:** The Objective Of The Study Was To Assess The Impact Of Menopause On The Quality Of Life Of Indian Women.

**Methodology:** 155 Women, In The Age Range Of 40 To 60 Years, From Various Parts Of India Were Included In The Study. Menopause-Specific Quality Of Life (MENQOL) Questionnaire Was Used To Assess The Presence Of Symptoms In Vasomotor, Psychosocial, Physical And Sexual Domains. Menopausal Status Was Categorized As Late Perimenopausal, Early Perimenopausal, Premenopausal And Postmenopausal.

**Findings:** The Average Age Of Participants Was 50.7 Years With Average BMI Of 25.9. A Largest No. Of Women Were In The Postmenopausal Status (N=115), Followed By Premenopausal (N=19), Early Perimenopausal (15) And Late Perimenopausal (N=6) Status. Most

Common Symptom In Vasomotor Domain Was Sweating (38.06%), In Psychosocial Domain Feeling Anxious (25.80%) And Depressed (25.16), In Physical Domain Decrease In Physical Strength (49.67%), Feeling Tired (48.38%), Lack Of Energy (47.74%), Low Backache (47.74%), Aching In Muscles And Joints (46.45%) Whereasin Sexual Domain Mild Vaginal Dryness During Intercourse (30%) And Change In Sexual Desire (28.67%).

Research Outcomes: The Menopausal Symptoms Lasted Many Years After The Cessation Of Menstruation. 25-50% Of Prevalence Rate In Various Domains Indicates A Need To Adopt Multidimensional Approach, For The Better Management Of Menopausal Symptoms.

Future Scope:Future Study May Be Carried Out With Equal Sample Size In All The Categories Of Menopausal Status To Identify The Relationship Between The Severity Of Menopausal Symptoms And The Menopause Status.

Keywords: Menopause, Quality Of Life, MENQOL Questionnaire

## LISTENERS

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## Upcoming Conferences

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