

3rd International Conference on Disaster Management and Human Health Risk

Focal Theme: Sustainable Water Management and Environment

Abstract Book

Date : 7th March 2024

Venue : Summit Hotel Subang USJ, Malaysia

Organized by: Lincoln University College, Malaysia



Medical Laboratory Technologist
Ministry of Health Malaysia



Health Education Officer
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Datuk Dr. Hjh. Bibi Florina Abdullah

Pro Chancellor

Lincoln University College, Malaysia

Message

Greetings and welcome to this International Conference, where scholars from around the world convene to share insights and approaches pertaining to the construction of communities that are resilient to natural calamities. We should collaboratively investigate novel approaches to alleviate hazards and improve global disaster readiness.

I am pleased to officiate the 3rd International Conference on Disaster Management and Human Health Risk (ICDMHHR 2024), organised by Lincoln University College (LUC), Malaysia. Addressing climate change, population growth, and urbanization is of the utmost importance due to the profound consequences they have on human health. Promoting social equity, guaranteeing access to pure water, sustaining ecosystems and agriculture, and mitigating natural disasters are all aspects of sustainability that contribute to improved public health outcomes. The Data Science integrates scientific knowledge into policy, practice, and research on disaster risk reduction. Stakeholder communication is of the utmost importance. A critical component in emergency situations is the application of statistical and computational prowess, along with knowledge of risk and disaster reduction and digital health. This methodology promotes sustainable development and a healthier biosphere, which ultimately benefits human health.

Lincoln University College is an esteemed establishment committed to advancing scholarly inquiry and scholarly excellence. Since its inception in 2002, LUC, Malaysia, has simultaneously solidified its reputation with respect to rankings. LUC has maintained two circles of SETARA 5 (5-star) accreditation since 2017 and in 2022, the Malaysian Ministry of Higher Education granted it a six-star status. As per the 2022 Impact Rankings, Lincoln University College is ranked 201–300th and 53rd, respectively, in the world according to the THE (Times Higher Education) Impact Ranking for quality education delivery.

We are delighted to express our gratitude to all of our stakeholders for their ongoing support, participation, and assistance in organizing this triumphant conference. In my capacity as Pro Chancellor, I am delighted to extend a heartfelt welcome to all participants and earnestly solicit that this conference deliberate and discuss the myriad aspects of this stimulating subject matter, ultimately formulating recommendations that promote a more harmonious, health-conscious, and improved global environment.

I wish the conference great success!!!!





Prof. Dr. Amiya Bhaumik
President
Lincoln University College, Malaysia

Message

Dear esteemed participants, distinguished guests, and honorable speakers, It is with great pleasure and enthusiasm that we extend a warm welcome to all of you at this 3rd International Conference on Disaster Management and Human Health Risk (ICDMHHR 2024), organized by Lincoln University College (LUC), Malaysia.

In a world facing unprecedented challenges, our commitment to advancing healthcare and allied sciences while aligning our efforts with the SDGs is more crucial than ever before. This conference serves as a dynamic platform for scholars, researchers, practitioners, and policymakers to share knowledge, foster innovation, and forge partnerships that can drive positive change on a global scale.

The Sustainable Development Goals, set forth by the United Nations, provide a strategy for a better, more equitable, and sustainable world. To break the vicious cycle of "Disaster, respond, recover, repeat.", we need a better understanding of disaster risk, in all its dimensions.

Healthcare, IT sector, Management, Communication and Allied sciences are dynamic and ever-evolving fields. They are marked by continuous advancements in technology, evolving human needs, and the ongoing quest for excellence in unforeseen disaster management. Our collective expertise has the power to transform lives, alleviate suffering, and shape the future generations to come.

This conference is a foundation for convergence of minds, a symphony of ideas, and a kaleidoscope of innovation! As we embark on this unique journey, let us remember that today is not just another day; it's a day filled with the potential to shape the future. As we convene for the 3rd International Conference on Disaster Management and Human Health Risk (ICDMHHR 2024), focussing on different United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), let us remain mindful of the pressing challenges facing our world. Together, we can harness the power of science, research, and collaboration to pave the way for healthier communities, more resilient healthcare systems, and a sustainable future.

Thank you for your participation and dedication to these vital pursuits. We look forward to the knowledge-sharing, collaborations, and transformative discussions that will undoubtedly emerge from this conference. On behalf of Lincoln University College, it is my distinct honour to warmly welcome you to this Conference. Your presence here today is a testament to our collective commitment to knowledge, innovation, and progress. Together, let us start on this journey of discovery and collaboration that will shape the future of our fields

We look forward to a successful and fruitful event that will benefit all involved.





Dato (AMB) Dr. Mohd Yusoff Bin A. Bakar
Vice Chancellor & CEO
Lincoln University College, Malaysia

Message

I warmly welcome you to the 3rd International Conference on Disaster Management and Human Health Risk (ICDMHHR 2024), organized by Lincoln University College, Malaysia. I am honored to address such a distinguished audience committed to addressing these critical issues. As we gather here today, we are confronted with unprecedented challenges posed by environmental disasters, threatening the very fabric of our existence.

As we convene here today, we are not just participants in an academic gathering; we are architects of a healthier and more compassionate world. Our diversity of backgrounds, experiences, and perspectives enriches the discussions and collaborations that will take place over the course of this conference.

I want to express my heartfelt gratitude to all the participants, keynote speakers, and organizers who have worked tirelessly to make this event a reality. Your dedication to advancing healthcare and allied sciences is truly commendable, and your presence here today is a testament to your commitment to the betterment of society.

As we embark on this journey of exploration and discovery, let us reaffirm our collective resolve to safeguard our precious water resources and nurture a healthier, more sustainable planet for generations to come. I am confident that through our collective efforts and unwavering determination, we can overcome the challenges ahead and pave the way for a brighter, more sustainable future.

Finally, this international conference has served as a catalyst for meaningful dialogue, collaboration, and innovation in our shared pursuit of addressing pressing global challenges. As we reflect on the insightful discussions, diverse perspectives, and valuable connections, we are reminded of the collective commitment to advance knowledge and solutions that transcend borders and disciplines. Let's use the momentum this conference has generated to move forward. Together, we have taken significant strides towards realizing our collective vision of a more inclusive, resilient, and prosperous world.



Mental Health and Youth Peace-building Agency: Towards Youth-inclusive and Gender- responsive Post-conflict and Pandemic Environment

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— Abstract —

The 21st century life is here, and the youth sector of society reflects: who are they? What are their roles to play? And how their potential is optimized to meet the demands of this rapidly changing society. The role of the youth in society highlights development, including culture, values, education, and peace. However, the youth, in their vulnerability, experience a blend of favorable and unfavorable conditions, allowing them to cope, thrive, and survive. The youth in their lifetime offer a promise for a better future. Hence, looking into the youth of today in the most challenging times posits an effort to reach them and provide avenues for them to voice out. There are some challenges besetting the Young Meranaws, having lived through a crossroads. The aim of the study was to delve into the exploration and conceptualization of the Young Meranaws intersecting post-conflict and pandemic environments, focusing on how the youth survived in interfacing realities. The study employed a qualitative research design: narrative inquiry among twelve mixed-gender Young Meranaws as willing participants who had given consent. The participants were residents of Marawi City and safely fled to the Municipality of Saguiran in a transitional shelter during the Marawi Siege. The participants consented to face-to-face, one-on-one interview sessions lasting 30-45 minutes to convey their narratives three years ago and eventually transitioned with the COVID-19 pandemic surge. Conversely, the Young Meranaws echoed their voice through their lived experience as a collective body in society. There were stories chronologically arranged: The Sojourn: From Marawi to Saguiran; The Safe Space: From Siege to Shelter; and The Stories in Themes: State of Shock, Support System, Struggles, Survival Tools, and Succinct Statements. The five (5) emergent story themes were based on the seven-step narrative analyses (Colorado State University; EDRM: 600). The Young Meranaws echo their rhetorical voice amidst intersecting positions. Interestingly, the Young Meranaws can take the central position and be at the forefront of post-conflict reconstruction initiatives, building their capabilities and capacities amidst the pandemic environment in due time. A call to create and co-create a safe space and platform for their voice to be listened to and recognized as social actors is imperative.

Keywords: *Environment; Pandemic; Post-Conflict; Young Meranaws; Youth*

Role of Business Conglomerates in Disaster Management in India Case of Select Business Groups

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Abstract

India is one of the few countries in the world that is quite vulnerable to natural disasters. The country's geographical placement makes it prone to extreme kinds of disasters such as cyclones and floods, landslides and avalanches, earthquakes and fires. Millions of people are affected either directly or indirectly by such disasters year after year. India is a party to several international agreements on reducing disaster risk and responding quickly when calamities strike. Many disaster mitigation plans, policies and machinery have been put in place and are fully operational. The Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, has drawn up a broad 'National Disaster Management Framework, outlining, among other things, the role that the business sector plays in preparedness for and mitigation of disasters. The Indian corporate sector plays a vital role in rendering community-level and national-level support for undertaking disaster relief activities. Not only does the sector mobilize the monetary and manpower resources required during a disaster, but it also contributes in large measure to the rescue, relief and rehabilitation of the affected. Business conglomerates in India drive economic growth by creating direct and indirect employment opportunities, investing in new-age technology, diversifying into uncharted arenas and promoting entrepreneurship. Disasters, whether natural or man-made, can have grave consequences for businesses. Hence, it is only prudent, if not imperative, for these business houses to take an active part in disaster management. With the growing global emphasis on sustainable development goals, Indian firms are on par with their global counterparts in striving to make the world a better place to live in. This paper presents the case of select business conglomerates in India, highlighting their role in disaster management. An attempt has been made to study and analyse the role of select Indian conglomerates in disaster relief, identify the challenges and suggest suitable strategies for making enhanced disaster management policies.

Keywords: *Business Conglomerates; Corporate Sector; Disaster Mitigation; Disaster Preparedness; Disaster Relief; Disaster Risk*

Mindfulness Based Meditation Intervention to Reduce Substance Cravings and Improve Sleep Quality among the Substance Abused Clients at Rehabilitation Centres, India

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Abstract

Substance abuse, involving harmful psychoactive substance consumption, is a global health concern. In India, from 2013 to 2028, an alarming increase in substance abuse was observed, with around 62.5 million using alcohol and 8.75 million consuming cannabis. An estimated 57 million individuals in India require treatment for substance abuse issues. The per capita alcohol consumption in India is predicted to rise by 0.3 liters from 2024 to 2028. Substance use disorder is exacerbated by stress, heightening cravings and the risk of escalated abuse. Substance abuse negatively impacts sleep quality, inducing ineffective sleep patterns among individuals with higher substance use. Male individuals in Indian rehabilitation centers, lacking sufficient treatment and therapeutic interventions, face an elevated risk of unhealthy drug usage. This study aims to evaluate the effectiveness of mindfulness techniques in reducing substance cravings and maintaining sleep quality among clients in diverse rehabilitation centers across India. Using a quasi-experimental design and an exploratory sequential mixed-methods approach, the study comprises two phases. The qualitative phase involves in-depth interviews to understand the lived experiences of substance abuse clients. Identified themes inform the development of a validated Mindfulness-Based Meditation Intervention module. The subsequent quantitative phase employs scales to assess craving levels, sleep quality, and the intervention's effectiveness. Randomized participant assignment ensures unbiased group allocation. The three-week Mindfulness Meditation intervention phase is followed by post-intervention data collection and comprehensive data processing and analysis. This mixed-methods design provides nuanced insights into the effectiveness of Mindfulness Meditation techniques in reducing substance cravings and maintaining sleep quality in rehabilitation centers in India.

Keywords: *Substance Abuse; Craving; Sleep Quality; Mindfulness Based Meditation*

Recognizing the Culturally Distinctive Constructs in the Interaction between Practitioner and Patient in Traditional Chinese Medicine

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— Abstract —

Chinese medicine has not only been challenged by debates over its efficacy in comparison to Western medicine but also by wars brought on by globalisation. For example, the Wall Street Journal reports that the Nobel Prize committee, when discussing TuYouyou, the first Chinese woman to win a Nobel Prize in chemistry for developing Chinese medicine to treat malaria, gives more credit to modern technology inspired by plant-based treatment than it does to traditional Chinese medicine (TCM). However, because of its growing popularity across the world, researchers are starting to examine the medical, cultural, and communicative success of TCM in China and the West. In order to better understand how some of TCM's basic principles and important values are being lived and displayed in and within the profession, researchers in China will monitor TCM practitioners in their interactions with patients. This study proposes to use a discourse analytic approach supplemented by anthropological field notes and interviews to examine video recordings of practitioner-patient interactions during TCM practice sessions such as acupuncture, Chinese herbal medicine prescription, and TCM massage or tuina. The purpose of this research is to gain a better understanding of how "healing, quiet, and the miracle cure" manifest themselves in patient contacts at the clinic.

Keyword: *Medical Practitioner; Modern Technology; Plant Based Treatment*

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— Abstract —

Fresh agricultural products are essential consumer goods for every resident, and eliminating hunger and ensuring food security is also one of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. Due to the perishable nature of agricultural products, enterprises need to pay special attention to the supply chain management of such products. Many fresh agricultural product enterprises have built their own supply chain systems, but how to evaluate the performance of this supply chain system is a complex and worth-studying problem. A survey by the Ministry of Rural Agriculture of China shows that the annual damage rate of agricultural products in China is 22.7%. Approximately 460 million tons. This article reviews the concept and significance of performance management in agricultural product supply chains and emphasizes its importance. Summarized the performance management methods, strategies, and key indicators of the agricultural product supply chain, explored various internal and external factors that affect supply chain management, and pointed out future research directions, suggestions, and limitations at the end of the article. The purpose of this article is to systematically review the research progress in agricultural product supply chain performance management and provide a foundation for in-depth research in this field for the academic and practical communities.

Keywords: *Fresh Agricultural Products; Supply Chain Management; Supply Chain Performance*

Elucidating the Mechanisms Responsible for the Increased Prevalence of Coronary Heart Disease in Diabetes Requires an In-Depth Examination of the Effect of Oxidised LDL from Different Subgroups of People on Endothelium-Dependent Relaxation

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— Abstract —

LDL cholesterol has long been known to play a role in determining the risk of heart attack and stroke. Atherogenic particles other than low-density lipoprotein (LDL) are well-documented currently. There will be no Apolipoprotein B in this study, and the possibility of a second coronary ischemia event will not be taken into account because it is a case-control study and the atorvastatin dosage will not be increased to the maximum effective dose. The term "low density cholesterol" refers to a metric, but the low-density cholesterol particle will not be precisely measured.

Keywords: Cholesterol; Control Study; Effective Dose

A Study Based on the Perspective of the Healthcare Industry on the Contribution of the Medical Device Market and its Significant Growth to the Chinese Economy

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— Abstract —

It is true that there is a rising interest in investing in China, but the medical device industry has been slow to expand. Despite this, the sector is gaining in significance as more people realize that investing in the health technology field, in comparison to a literature study, several papers give important information about China's medical device industry and investment climate. Investment in medical device technology and the market is a topic that is under-researched. Foreign investment theories are used to derive the technology investment theories. Since the Chinese government pays more attention to healthcare than ever before, appropriate rules on medical device investment will become increasingly important for helping those that conduct business in the region. Business research in the future will increasingly focus on medical device investments. The medical device laws, notably the new Chinese medical device regulations, which came into force in 2014, receive minimal attention. That's why we are here to help you bridge that gap with our proposal, which aims to disclose the major drivers of the Chinese medical device industry, determine the viability of investments, and give some insights on how investors interested in joining the Chinese medical device industry might be benefited from a comparison of the old and new medical device laws. The location quotient is used for the first time in the medical device industry study. Despite the fact that the Chinese medical device market is one of the most promising industries in the world, this study provides a large amount of significant materials."

Keyword: *Investment Policies; Medical Device Industry; Stakeholders*



In-Depth Case Study of Hong Kong's Project Management for Construction Service Engineering

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— Abstract —

According to those in the field, most of a Quantity Surveyor's day is spent reviewing nominations from subcontractors. Nonetheless, there are a few major clients who haven't been satisfied. Rather than relying on the current system of nominated subcontracting, the Hong Kong Jockey Club is trying out domestic subcontracting for building services in the hopes that it will better help them avoid disputes and claims from contractors. Increasingly, we have seen "bills of quantities for commercial building services" in recent years. There is not much of a premium included in the tender price if BQ is included in the contract compared to a contract without it. It's crucial to "maintain," and it is also useful to serve as a vehicle for the building services consultant to create more methodical designs while keeping a close eye on the project's costs. A few years ago, many of Hong Kong's leading consulting and quantity surveying firms worked together to establish a uniform method of measurement for building services projects across the city. QS companies are more likely to come up with their own method of measurement now that the established method has been shown to be excessively complex.

Keywords: Measurement of Buildings; Methodical Designs; Project Management

Implementation of Internet Autonomous System Classification of Topology for Internet Autonomous Systems

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Abstract

Although the Internet has been researched since its inception, academics didn't start paying much attention to its growth and change until the mid-1990s, when it became economically viable in the United States. If the data from the BGP monitor was trustworthy and thorough enough, the researchers concluded that it allowed for the first full look at the AS topology. What they observed was that the distribution of AS degrees followed a simple power formula. Academic interest in Internet topology and data collection methods, graph construction, and graph approaches and analysis has increased since the publication of this influential study. More than half the previous studies have examined Internet topology in terms of node degree distribution, betweenness, and average hop count at the Autonomous System (AS) level. Macroscopic measures, on the other hand, fail to reflect the local characteristics of AS connections. Most earlier models, on the other hand, are basic abstractions that don't take into account the varied sorts of nodes and links. As a result, these measurements do not reflect regional differences in the Internet's evolution depending on factors such as economic, political, and business. We presented a machine learning approach to inferring edge types in AS graphs generated from open-source data. With the help of the Gentle AdaBoost machine learning approach and the five node properties extracted from the AS graph, a classifier for p2p and p2c edges was learned. We apply our method to the categorization of three AS graphs: a BGP network, a traceroute graph, and an IRR graph. All three graphs feature a very high number of distinct p2p and p2c edges. Each. Integrating the three graphs gives us a much fuller view of the p2p and p2c ecosystems on the Internet.

Keywords: *Autonomous System; BGP; Internet Topology; p2p*

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Abstract

Degenerative valvular alterations are the most common cause of mitral regurgitation (MR), a common valve heart condition in which blood flows retrogradely from the left ventricle towards the left atrium. The goal of this doctoral dissertation is to improve diagnostic methods, treatment paradigms, and understanding of degenerative valvular coronary artery disease by exploring the complex role of magnetic resonance imaging (MR) in this condition. The first chapter highlights the increasing clinical usefulness of magnetic resonance (MR) in the setting of degenerative valve heart disease and explains its importance. An extensive literature assessment establishes the context for the study issues and draws attention to the most pressing knowledge gaps. In order to investigate the underlying mechanisms of MR, this research uses a novel strategy that combines state-of-the-art imaging methods with genetic studies and clinical evaluations. Myocardial remodeling, hemodynamic changes, and valve degeneration all interact in intricate ways, and this study sheds new light on how MR develops. Crucial to MR evaluation is diagnostic accuracy and precision. The article offers a thorough analysis of several diagnostic methods, contrasting how well they work in real-world settings. In addition, it delves into exciting new diagnostic techniques that have the potential to transform monitoring and early detection. The article focuses on MR treatment methods for degenerative valvular heart disease. This book provides researchers and physicians with an in-depth resource for making treatment decisions by exploring medical management, surgical techniques, and new therapeutics. In this article, we discuss patient outcomes and prognostic variables, which put these treatment choices into a broader perspective. In addition to expanding our knowledge of magnetic resonance (MR) in degenerative valvular heart disease, this thesis offers researchers, physicians, and legislators practical takeaways. Better patient outcomes and higher-quality care for MR patients may be possible with the integration of mechanistic insights, improved diagnostic tools, and evidence-based therapy suggestions.

Keywords: *Imaging Methods; Mitral Regurgitation; Myocardial Remodeling*

Investigating the Effect of Smoking on the Mortality of Diabetes Mellitus Patients: A Case Study in Guangdong Province China

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— Abstract —

Cigarette smoking and diabetes were significantly more common among the Chinese population compared to the global average. Among the population as a whole, 34.17 percent smoke; in Guangdong Province, the figure is 34.08 percent. As of today, diabetes affects more than 20.8% of China's population. By 2030, the world's population will have increased to 42.3 million. Two of China's most pressing public health concerns are the rising prevalence of tobacco use and the epidemic of diabetes. The association between cigarette smoking and diabetes in the Chinese population has only been the subject of a small number of case-control studies. More research is needed to determine the long-term effects of smoking exposure and the connection between smoking and other risk factors, but both studies found a link between cigarette smoking and diabetes, and the case-control study found a dose-response relationship between daily cigarette use and DM. The purpose of this research is to establish whether or not cigarette smoking contributes to the development of diabetes. Multiple studies have found a correlation between higher rates of cigarette smoking and an increased risk of developing diabetes.

Keywords: *Risk of Developing Diabetes, Control Study, Smoking*

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— Abstract —

The aim of this paper is to investigate the effectiveness and feasibility of orthodontic treatment for OSAHS in children. The introduction section introduces childhood OSAHS and its effects on children's growth and development and clarifies the research purpose and significance of this paper. The etiology and clinical features of childhood OSAHS section introduces the concept and classification of OSAHS, discusses the etiology and mechanisms of childhood OSAHS, and describes its clinical manifestations as well as diagnostic methods. The section on the application of orthodontic treatment in children with OSAHS describes the mechanism of action of orthodontic treatment in children with OSAHS and explores its feasibility and effectiveness. The section on the effects of orthodontic treatment on children's growth and development analyzes the effects of orthodontic treatment on children's maxillofacial growth, occlusal relationship and functional development. The case study of clinical application of orthodontic treatment in children with OSAHS and the evaluation of the effect of clinical application are detailed in the case study of clinical application of orthodontic treatment in children with OSAHS and the evaluation of the effect, respectively, in the sections of Clinical Application of Orthodontic Treatment in Children with OSAHS and Evaluation of the Effect of Clinical Application. The final discussion and outlook section provides an in-depth analysis of the study results and looks forward to the future research direction and development trend in the field of orthodontic treatment for children with OSAHS.

Keywords: *Childhood OSAHS; Clinical Application; Effect Evaluation; Growth and Development; Orthodontic Treatment*

Exploratory Study in Hong Kong Examining the Effects of a Nursing Education and Counseling Service on Medication Adherence and Quality of Life in Patients with Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

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Abstract

People with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease often struggle with not using their inhalers as needed. As a result, this lowers one's health and overall quality of life (QoL). A number of studies have shown that patients who strictly follow their medication schedules have fewer hospitalizations and a better quality of life. The quality of life and adherence to treatment for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) have been shown to improve with nurse education and counseling. An effective new method to enhance medicine adherence and patient quality of life in COPD patients is a nursing education and counseling program. This dissertation seeks to do three things: (1) study and construct a strategy for implementing an educational program in a clinical setting; (2) establish a protocol for evidence-based practice; and (3) analyse the possibility of implementing the approach. From two different online databases, six studies meeting the criteria were selected. Studies were critically evaluated to ensure they were of sufficient quality and validity. SIGN (Scottish Intercollegiate Guidelines Network) checklists were utilised for the evaluation. The collected data was subsequently analysed. The implementation's viability and adaptability were evaluated. The practical viability of the evidence-based recommendations was also taken into account. The next stage was to find out if clinical ideas supported by evidence were feasible for healthcare practitioners to execute. After this, we'll talk about the potential downsides and upsides of emerging technologies and tinker with the cost-benefit analysis. Additionally, the EBP procedure was developed with real-world clinical use in mind.

Keywords: *Nursing Education; Pulmonary Disease; Emerging Technologies*

Examining the Relationship Between Headache and Sleeplessness, Anxiety, and Depression among Hong Kong Chinese Women

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— Abstract —

As research has shown, "In the general population, there is a robust correlation between sleep apnea, headaches, and mood disorders. Daily, morning headaches will be associated with SDBD. Compared to their pre- and post-menopausal counterparts, perimenopausal women are more likely to experience sleep disruptions, headaches, and low mood "counterparts. When compared to "After one month, both Caucasians and Hong Kong Chinese reported lower rates of insomnia (11% versus 29%). Within a year, 37% of Hong Kong Chinese and 38% of whites will suffer from frequent headaches. Hong Kong Chinese showed lower rates of depression and greater rates of anxiety (2% vs. 13% and 9% vs. 4%, respectively, in lifetime prevalence) than did Caucasians. It has been seen that differences in the prevalence of depression may be due to people's reluctance to admit they have a mental health problem or to the physical manifestations of their symptoms. Because of these differences in prevalence, it is hypothesised that Hong Kong Chinese and Caucasian individuals will have different associations between insomnia, headaches, and mood. The benefits are significant "for the purpose of researching the relationship between insomnia, headaches, and mental health issues amongst the Chinese population of Hong Kong.

Keywords: *Mood Disorder; Insomnia; Headache*

Mathematics Instructional Strategies: Findings from a Study in a Prominent Chinese Province

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— Abstract —

By examining a series of four filmed sessions on the subject of fraction division, the scope of our investigation allowed us to investigate the instructional coherence that existed in a Chinese mathematics classroom. Within each particular lesson as well as across different lessons, the qualities of instructional coherence were the primary focus of our investigation. A framework was designed with the purpose of concentrating on the teaching of lessons with regard to their content, procedure, and the use of classroom discussion by the instructor. The studies of lesson teaching were complemented further with analyses of training resources and discussions with the instructor of the lesson. The results go beyond those of prior research, which largely concentrated on a single session, to give more data concerning the instructional techniques of Chinese instructors and the potential influence such activities have on the learning of their pupils. Specifically, the instructor made an effort to assist students in developing knowledge linkages and coherence during the course of the class. The findings also imply that the teacher was able to generate coherent classroom teaching because of the coherence of the curriculum as well as the teacher's judgment of the coherence of the information.

Keywords: *Mathematic, Instructional Strategies, Teachers Methods, Classroom Assessment, China*

A Detailed Study of Chinese Public Hospitals Focusing on Doctor-Patient Communication and the Diagnosis Process

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— Abstract —

This study looks at how doctors explain diagnostic analyses to their patients, as well as the many ways in which patients react to hearing these explanations from their doctors. The focus of this study is on how patients respond to their doctors' explanations. The results show that when making diagnoses, primary care physicians in China frequently use the exclusionary technique. In primary care consultations, medical testing (in the form of clinical tests) is typically performed to confirm the developing diagnosis. In addition, the descriptions that patients provide of their symptoms cannot align with the opinions of the specialists. It has been observed that the process of diagnosing is an evolving one that takes place at virtually every level of the consultations that have been accumulated. Because of these discoveries, the process of diagnosis is no longer comprised of a single step but rather a continuous process that continues for a significant amount of time (i.e., assessing the symptoms, explaining the symptom cause, providing a provisional diagnosis, and making a conclusion about the final diagnosis).

Keyword: *Diagnostic Analysis; Medical Testing; Doctor-Patient Communication*

Exploring the Effectiveness and Challenges of Smartphone Classroom Applications in Traditional Undergraduate Education: an In-Depth Study

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— Abstract —

The purpose of this study is to provide insight into the effectiveness and challenges of smartphone classroom adoption in traditional undergraduate education. Through a comprehensive literature review, questionnaire surveys, and observations of educational practices, we analyzed the various issues faced by students, teachers, and educational institutions in adopting smartphones for teaching and learning. The findings suggest that smartphone classroom applications have significant advantages in promoting student engagement and enhancing learning outcomes, but they also face challenges in terms of technological compatibility, privacy protection, and pedagogical resource management. By deeply analyzing these issues, this study aims to provide valuable insights for improving smartphone applications in traditional undergraduate education and to inform the future development of educational technology. This study provides useful guidance for educational policymakers, educational technology developers, and educational practitioners to better utilize smartphone technology to drive innovation in traditional undergraduate education.

Keywords: Smart Phones Devices; Traditional; Chinese Undergraduate Education; Mobile Learning; Factor Analysis

A Study to Analyse the Difference Between Deep Learning and Machine Learning

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— Abstract —

The revolutionary subfields of computer science known as machine learning and deep learning are finding significant application in the business world. The process of teaching computers and other machines how to make predictions based on prior data or actions using examples from their own memory is known as machine learning. Deep learning is a subsection of machine learning that makes use of artificial neural network techniques and algorithms to train and learn from data that is not structured. This allows for learning to take place from data that is not organized. In order to make sense of the mountain of data that is being created each day, there is an urgent need for techniques of data usage and management that are highly automated and technologically advanced. The software for machine learning (ML) and deep learning (DL) is subjected to a thorough investigation that we provide in this work. The study serves as an introduction to the fundamentals of ML and DL. The most widely used approaches and techniques in fields made feasible by technological advancements are investigated next. In conclusion, a business point of view is presented for the two applications of ML and DL are most often used.

Keyword: *Deep Learning, Machine Learning, Artificial Intelligence*

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— Abstract —

The purpose of this research is to create a diversified modeling framework for analysing healthcare costs resulting from an aging population. Adults in the UK aged 45 and over are simulated using a discrete event simulation model for heart disease and Alzheimer's disease. The research recommends many methods for estimating each disorder's future medical care costs based on external population estimations and demographic shifts. The evaluation of researching and developing improved medicines for each illness considers its potential financial rewards. The secondary goal is to assess the current level of knowledge about ageing and healthcare expenditures by creating a literature search engine and a literature repository. In 2037, it's estimated that treating cardiovascular disease and dementia would cost a total of \$28 billion. Because of the complexity introduced by considering connections across diseases, the allocation and budgeting outcomes of linked sickness models may vary from those of standalone disease models. This novel strategy expands the toolkit available to modelers interested in analyzing comorbidity. The research may inform policy choices regarding healthcare service commissioning and long-term priorities across various illnesses and healthcare programs, thereby enhancing overall population health.

Keywords: *Health Care; Population Aging; Morbidity; Long-Term Care; Ageing and Health; Health Policies*

Exploring the use of a Developed Portable Lung Function Breathing Training Device for Postoperative Respiratory Training in Patients with Lung Cancer

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Abstract

Objective: To explore the application effect of a self-developed portable lung function respiratory training device in elderly lung cancer patients after surgery. **Methods:** 100 cases of lung cancer patients were randomly divided into a control group and a research group. The control group carried out routine postoperative care and rehabilitation training, while the research group conducted respiratory training on the basis of the training of the control group with the portable pulmonary function respiratory training device developed by the researchers at the same time, comparing the maximal ventilation, exertional lung capacity, and maximal inspiratory capacity of the two groups. **Results:** Comparing the pulmonary function of the 3rd and 7th days of the postoperative training. **Conclusion:** Breathing training with the developed portable pulmonary function breathing training device can effectively improve the patients' respiratory and pulmonary function indexes, enhance the respiratory function of the lungs, and facilitate the recovery of postoperative pulmonary function.

Keywords: Respiratory Training, Lung Cancer, Lung Function Indexes, Training Device

A Study to Analyse how to use Renewable Energy Sources and put Sensors in Solar Panels to Track the Amount of Heat Produced

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Abstract

When it comes to renewable energy sources, solar power is the only one that has seen rapid growth in both popularity and significance. With the help of the solar tracking system, they can maximise the efficiency of the solar panels and generate a surplus of energy. The effectiveness of solar panels is due to the fact that they are perpendicular to the direction of the sun's beams. Even if there are less expensive alternatives, the installation fee is large and pecuniary. An embedded NodeMCU microcontroller serves as the heart of the control circuit. This device's programming allows the LDR sensor to detect the sun's rays and then instruct the DC motor to spin the solar panel in a certain direction. With its low speed and strong torque, a DC motor is the most elegant and understated of the motor types. Even though it can only spin in one direction (within programming, of course), we can still program it to change directions. This forces consumers to either buy many panels to cover their energy needs or invest in high-output systems. Assuming they are too expensive to buy, varieties of solar cells with better efficiency are available. There are a myriad of options available for improving the efficiency of solar panels, but tracking is one of the most cost-effective methods to achieve this goal. With tracking, the panel may be angled towards the sun more broadly, increasing its power production. It could be a tracker with two or one axe. When it came to monitoring the sun's rays from both axes, compatibility improved with duality. Using a single tracker for commercial purposes is less expensive because of significant power booms; hence, a little price hike is justified and reasonable, so long as maintenance costs remain relatively stable.

Keywords: Renewable Energy; Engineering; Solar Panel; Economic Development

A Study of the Chinese Clothing Market, to Predict the Establishment of Brand Equity

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— Abstract —

In this study, the garment industry in China is used to examine the connection between brand equity and its constituent parts (namely, brand awareness, brand loyalty, brand image, and perceived quality). The concept expands upon the work of creating brand equity. In order to get the required information, an intercept survey was conducted in shopping malls in Beijing and Shanghai, the two largest cities in China. As the Chinese middle class expands and the market becomes more global, Chinese consumers are starting to look and act more like their Western counterparts. Perceived quality, brand awareness, brand image, and brand loyalty were all examined, and it was discovered that the directional correlations between brand equity and each were contested. The result jibes with what was found in the aforementioned literature review. Alternatively, ANOVA was used to look at their connections in the Chinese market. Marketers may use the information to better understand the Chinese market and develop a distribution plan tailored to it. A significant correlation between distribution intensity and all measures of brand success was found using analysis of variance (ANOVA) (recognition, loyalty, perception, and perceived quality). It is possible that if Chinese consumers have a lower opinion of the product's quality, this will lead to a more favourable brand perception and an increase in customer loyalty.

Keywords: *Brand; Perceived Quality; Brand Image; Brand Awareness.*

Prevalence of Preparedness of Disaster Management Amongst Local Health-Care Providers of Pakistan, a Local Study

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Abstract

Introduction: This research study is to evaluate the prevalence rate of knowledge regarding preparedness amongst the locals of a district (Multan) through a cross-sectional survey. The rationale is to provide base-line awareness and to prepare the community for any natural disaster situation and how to take the necessary actions for management. **Research Methods:** A validated questionnaire was used to analyze the results among 389 participants using a simple random sampling technique. **Results and Discussion:** Amongst 389 people, only 52.19% of respondents answered the disaster management questionnaire and had awareness, whereas 47.81% don't know about management and preparedness. These results were analyzed on SPSS version 26. **Conclusion:** Awareness and base-line knowledge are important for handling such disaster management situations, whether they are natural disasters or man-made disasters.

Keywords: Disaster; Management; Preparedness

Correlation Between Mental Health Literacy and Brief Behavioural among Indigenous Adolescents Girls

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Abstract

Health literacy is a crucial factor in determining the health outcomes of individuals, and it plays a vital role in promoting health. Mental health literacy (MHL), which includes knowledge of mental health care, is particularly low among indigenous communities. People belonging to minority groups, such as indigenous communities have lower levels of health literacy, which leads to poorer health outcomes. There has been comparatively less research conducted on MHL in children and adolescents from low-middle income countries (LMICs). It is essential to determine the level of MHL among indigenous adolescents to identify the most appropriate approach for improving their mental health literacy. The aim of this research is to analyze the correlation between mental health literacy and brief behavior among indigenous adolescent girls. This study used a cross-sectional design with a quantitative approach. To identify mental health literacy, the Mental Health Knowledge Questionnaire (MHKQ) and Strength Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ) were used to identify brief behavioural levels. The Indonesian translations of all two questionnaires were considered valid and reliable in the current study. The study was conducted in December 2023. The research subjects were 59 adolescent girls at Cirendeu Indigenous Community recruited through total sampling. Data analysis uses correlational tests between variables. The research results showed that, of the 59 respondents, the majority had inadequate knowledge about mental health. Additionally, most of the respondents had a borderline level of brief behavioural. The bivariate analysis results show a p-value of 0.004. The findings of this study indicate a strong correlation between mental health literacy and brief behavioural levels among indigenous adolescent girls. The study underscores the importance of interventions to address mental health literacy, which can be a key factor in improving behavioral health outcomes for adolescents.

Keywords: *Mental Health Literacy; Mental Health Levels; Indigenous Adolescents*

Design and Prototype of SISPEEC.ID: An App for Improving Quality of Surveillance Covid-19 in Public Health Center

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Abstract

Background: The centralised, nationally used SILACAK application has a disadvantage in reporting punctuality, which considerably depends on the condition of the application. The development of a digital surveillance information system in local contexts is therefore considered necessary to overcome the current problems of surveillance performance and quality, which will enable faster decision-making by local governments in the era of decentralization. **Objective:** This paper aims to present the sequential steps to develop a design and prototype digital application for COVID-19 surveillance in public health centres. **Methods:** To develop a digital concept of COVID-19 surveillance for the public health centre with an innovative business model based on the outcomes. The algorithm and digital application preparation was completed by the IT team, with the content of the recording system, data analysis, and data visualization. The stage of preparing a prototype of a digital application will result in a context diagram, DFD, and application interface. **Results:** SISPEEC.ID could be used by a public health center, a surveillance office, or a district health office. The app prototype features include a dashboard, a public health institution profile, a case handling menu, a patient menu, and visualisation by epi-contact, which are more complete compared with the standard app. **Conclusion:** The SISPEEC.ID app has contributed to supplementing surveillance data management in public health centres with indicators of epidemiology. To assist surveillance data administration and enhance the effectiveness of COVID-19 surveillance, the public health centre can adopt the SISPEEC.ID programme as a model.

Keywords: E-Health; Surveillance; Covid-19; Public Health Center; Indonesia

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Abstract

The use of virtual reality (VR) is now being investigated and implemented into educational and training programs in order to broaden the scope of educational possibilities and improve learning in a variety of domains. There has been a lack of study conducted on students' impressions of virtual reality technology and their intent to utilise it for training purposes, despite the fact that academics are investigating the learning affordances linked with virtual reality. The purpose of this study was to identify the elements that impact students' intentions pertaining to the utilisation of virtual reality (VR) in an interactive educational setting. In order to add aspects that are associated with education and the use of virtual reality technology in training settings, an enhanced version of the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) was created. Both structural equation modelling (SEM) and confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) were used as methods of analysis. When it came to relationships, the original TAM components were the most powerful. It was also found that there were relationships between elements that were specifically important to virtual reality technology and learning. Any other educators who are interested in introducing virtual reality (VR) into a dynamic learning environment may find the findings of this research to be helpful.

Keywords: *Virtual Reality; Learning Technologies; Education*

Quality of Life among Children with Chronic Kidney Disease as the Challenges Faced: A Systematic Review

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Abstract

Background: Children with chronic kidney disease (CKD) continue to face significant health challenges, with a growing morbidity rate that lowers their quality of life (QoL). Children with CKD experience complex problems physically, emotionally, socially and at school, requiring different problem-solving for each child. Regardless of the underlying cause, children's quality of life is negatively impacted by progressive CKD because of the requirement for frequent follow-up appointments, a rigorous medication regimen, and diet compliance. **Purpose:** This research aims to determine the challenges faced by children with CKD that affect their quality of life based on research results. **Methods:** A systematic review study to determine the health problems that children will face that affect their quality of life. Electronic database and reference list of relevant articles from 2016 to 2023. Guided by PRISMA guidelines, five electronic database PubMed, EBSCO, PROQUEST, Science Direct, and Google Scholar were searched for relevant articles published in English. **Results:** Search literature based on quantitative study design and mixed-methods criteria, published in the past 8 years from 2016 to 2023, and in English. 11 articles were selected and included in this review. From 11 studies, it was found that the majority of children with CKD had a low quality of life in terms of physical, emotional, social and academic function, even though the quality of life of children who underwent a renal transplant was better than that of children who underwent hemodialysis and peritoneal dialysis. Short stature, low family income, use of dialysis, and depression are risk factors associated with lower overall QoL. **Conclusion:** Research reveals that almost all children with CKD score poorly on QoL assessments. Children with CKD experience a poor quality of life and require teamwork and comprehensive work to improve the child's quality of life. Therefore, in order to promote good adaptation and quality of life, healthcare providers should include understanding of coping processes into care management.

Keywords: *Quality of Life; Children; Chronic Kidney Disease*

A Study to Analyse the Implications of Privatization of School Education and the Impact of Privatization of Higher Education

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Abstract

These aims are being advanced via international transfer of education provision. There are a lot of things that might be impacted by a country's approach to youth education, including the path that it will take in the future. For purely pragmatic reasons, it is of the utmost importance to do research on the problems that arise as a consequence of privatisation activities. The increasing demand for education throughout the nation prompted the privatisation of the education sector, which opened the door for non-governmental organisations, religious groups, and other commercial enterprises to join the field. The educational system is now experiencing fast change as a direct result of privatisation. Therefore, it is widely agreed that private organisations are crucial. As local and state governments have struggled to meet the rising demand for educated citizens, there has been a corresponding rise in the number of people searching for a high-quality education outside of the country. This motivates people and groups to establish their own private educational institutions. While this has expanded opportunities for higher education, the introduction of market pressures has made colleges more competitive. Many private schools won't survive if they can't attract new students and keep the ones they have. Evidence that private schools in the state are of a better calibre than state-run public schools may be seen in the fact that more and more parents are opting to send their children there. This is due to the inferior level of education provided by public institutions like the rest of India, which is seeing a decline in the quality of its public education system. Private school enrollment among rural children aged 6 to 14 increased from 18.7% in 2006 to 30.8% in 2014. The private schools have made a huge difference in raising education standards in the region.

Keywords: *Privatization; School Education; Higher Education; Private school*

"Gap" Phenomenon in Outsourced IS Development Projects: An Exploratory Study

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Abstract

This paper aims to deepen the understanding of the "gap" phenomenon in outsourced information system (IS) development projects, including its various dimensions, through an exploratory study. Through case studies and expert interviews, the nature and influencing factors of the "gap" phenomenon in outsourcing projects are revealed. The study finds that these "gaps" encompass multiple aspects such as technology, communication, and expectation management and explores the underlying factors. Ultimately, the paper proposes some suggestions for narrowing the "gap" to promote successful implementation of outsourcing projects. These findings are of significant importance in enhancing the success rate of outsourced IS development projects and improving the understanding and response capabilities of project managers and outsourcing vendors.

Keywords: *Outsourcing; Information Systems Development; Gap Phenomenon; Dimensions; Exploratory Study*

Impact of Strategic Management and Performance at Croatian Entrepreneurial Practice

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— Abstract —

This study investigates the nexus between strategic management practices and performance outcomes within the entrepreneurial landscape of Croatia. As globalization accelerates market dynamism, strategic management becomes imperative for entrepreneurial ventures to attain sustainable growth and competitive advantage. Drawing upon established literature in strategic management and entrepreneurship, this research develops a conceptual framework to elucidate the mechanisms through which strategic management influences performance in Croatian entrepreneurial endeavors. Employing a mixed-methods approach, the study combines qualitative interviews with quantitative analysis of performance metrics to provide a comprehensive understanding of the relationship. The findings underscore the pivotal role of strategic management in enhancing performance metrics such as profitability, market share, and innovation capacity among Croatian entrepreneurs. Moreover, the study examines contextual factors shaping the implementation and effectiveness of strategic management practices within the Croatian business environment. The insights generated contribute to theory development and offer practical implications for entrepreneurs, policymakers, and educators seeking to foster strategic capabilities and entrepreneurial success in Croatia.

Keyword: *Strategic Management; Performance; Entrepreneurial Practice; Croatia*

An Exploration of the Disaster Relief Operations Challenges in Malaysia

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Abstract

Disaster relief operations are vital in providing immediate response efforts to those affected by natural disasters. Natural disasters are on the rise due to climate change, increasing the need for disaster relief operations. The inability to respond promptly and provide timely assistance exacerbates the complexities of managing crises. Hence, the purpose of this research is to explore the multifaceted challenges of disaster relief operations in the context of Malaysia. This exploration was conducted to better understand the challenges associated with disaster relief operations in Malaysia. The research employed qualitative research involving in-depth interviews in five states of Peninsular Malaysia. Approximately thirteen disaster relief operations experts aged 30 and older were interviewed for this research. Interviews were transcribed in a notebook, video, or voice recorder. Afterwards, a transcript of each interview was imported into Atlas.ti based on thematic analysis. Several key challenges were identified, such as a shortage of manpower and equipment, a lack of coordination, and communication barriers. The lack of manpower and equipment was a result of the need for more manpower and equipment than was available; communication barriers arose from the dearth of disaster-related information; and a lack of coordination resulted from the complexity of coordinating the various stakeholders involved, such as the government, NGOs, and humanitarian organizations. It was noted in the results of this study that the respondents held similar views about the challenges associated with disaster relief in Malaysia. Through the research, humanitarian practitioners and policymakers will become better informed about the challenges faced in disaster relief operations that involve multiple actors. This way, they can enhance their practice and develop regulations, policies, and logistics strategies to improve their effectiveness. Consequently, this research provides valuable insight into disaster relief operations, which require thoughtful consideration and effective implementation.

Keywords: *Disaster Relief Operations; Natural Disaster; Disaster Management; Humanitarian Logistics*

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Abstract

A major health threat emerged in early 2020. In December 2019, a novel severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) epidemic outbreak occurred in Wuhan, China. It spreads rapidly across the world. The World Health Organization (WHO) named the disease coronavirus disease (COVID-19) on 11th February 2020. This COVID-19 pandemic has affected about one-fifth of Libyans. As of 9th July 2021, there were 199,526 infected, 3,227 deaths, and 180,204 recovered cases confirmed in Libya. In this review, the overview of the COVID-19 outbreak; and vaccination in Libya were explored. It could be helpful for COVID-19 detection, diagnosis and recovery in Libya. There has been no specific anti-viral treatment for SARS-CoV-2 until now. However, vaccines were discovered to slow down the rapid spread of the virus throughout the world. In this review study, it was revealed that vaccination in Libya not only prevents serious disease, hospitalization, and death but also lowers infections that are rapidly accumulating. Preventive measures such as washing hands frequently with soap and water or sanitizer; wearing a mask; and maintaining social distancing of about 1 meter should always be followed, even if a person gets vaccinated. The best preventive measure should be to 'stay at home' to break the COVID-19 infection chain. In conclusion, each country should focus on its preparedness to combat future epidemics or pandemic outbreaks.

Keywords: COVID-19; Outbreak; Libya; Vaccination

A Study to Understand Next-Generation Computer Memory Architectures through the Use of Modeling and Leveraging Emerging Non-Volatile Memories

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Abstract

Energy efficiency in computer system architecture is of the utmost importance nowadays. The common belief is that as CMOS technology becomes smaller, the leakage will increase exponentially since traditional CMOS scaling theory predicts that threshold and supply voltages will decrease in response to device sizes. As a result, methods of the present generation see leaky power as a rival to dynamic power. Prior to power budget leakage being an important issue, there had to be a boom of groundbreaking, industry-altering technologies. In the field of non-volatile memory technology, there have been several exciting new advancements. Resistive Random Access Memory (ReRAM), Phase-Change Random Access Memory (PCRAM), and Spin-Torque-Transfer Random Access Memory (MRAM, STTMRAM) are all examples of modern non-volatile memories that have appealing properties, including low access energy, high cell density, and excellent access performance. So, it's great to see these new non-volatile memory technologies being used to build low-power, high-performance computers in the future. Since these novel non-volatile memory technologies are still in their early stages of development, further academic research is required to demonstrate their worth. In light of this, this dissertation investigates three strategies for assisting these novel types of non-volatile memory. Space, power consumption, and circuit-level performance models of several nonvolatile memory types serve as the starting points. Secondly, they propose and evaluate several architecture-level strategies to mitigate write operations' detrimental impacts on non-volatile memory. Lastly, they conduct case studies of real-world applications for this state-of-the-art technology.

Keywords: Non Volatile Memory; Computer Memory Architectures; Resistive Random Access Memory; Phase Change Random Access Memory

A Study on the Development and Research of Very Power Efficient Electronic Circuits for Use in Body Sound Monitoring

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Abstract

Energy is constantly being dissipated by humans, from their heartbeats to their footsteps. In order to power electronic medical equipment that is directly tied to human health, scientists are attempting to extract energy from the human body and transform it into electricity. Researchers in the domains of bioelectronics and energy harvesting are now focusing on this kind of energy recycling. In the initial segment of the examination, the basics of the human body's three primary energy sources - thermal, chemical, and mechanical - will be reviewed. Following that, several energy sources are covered, along with the energy collection methods that may be used and how they function. Also included are some common demonstrations and real-world uses for each kind of energy-harvesting device that taps into the human body. Particularly, a synopsis of the benefits and major drawbacks of various energy-collecting devices is provided, along with suggestions for viable alternatives. Additionally, the methodologies for wearable and implantable energy harvesting device interactions with the human body are outlined. At long last, an innovative idea has been proposed for a self-powered closed-loop bioelectronic system (SCBS). This system would integrate the human body with various electronic equipment, such as portable electronics, implanted medical devices, energy harvesting, and so on.

Keywords: *Energy Harvester; Human Body; Self-Powered; Closed-Loop; Bioelectronic System*

Malaysia's Disaster Relief Operations Challenges: The Roles of Stakeholders

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Abstract

Disaster relief operations are complex undertakings that require the involvement of numerous stakeholders, each playing a crucial role in mitigating disaster impacts and enhancing resilience. Each stakeholder provides its own unique set of resources and capabilities, enabling an effective and coordinated response to disasters. Thus, this research strives to identify stakeholders' roles and involvement in dealing with challenges in disaster relief operations. The research aimed to better understand how stakeholders used strategies to overcome challenges during disaster relief operations. This study used qualitative research methods to conduct in-depth interviews in five states throughout Peninsular Malaysia. A total of thirteen disaster relief operations experts aged 30 and older have been interviewed for the purpose of this study. Transcriptions of interviews were taken into a notebook, video recorder, or voice recorder and then transcribed. The interview transcripts were then imported into Atlas.ti based on a thematic analysis of the transcripts. The results were categorised into four themes (communication, coordination, manpower, and equipment). The findings indicated that stakeholders had taken extensive measures to minimise disaster relief operations and mitigate disaster impact. This included creating training programmes for disaster response teams and local communities, as well as providing information on disaster preparedness. They also focused on developing early warning systems and disaster preparedness plans. In addition, one of the strategies for improvement outlined in the research is raising awareness about disaster knowledge. Through these efforts, countries and communities can better prepare themselves for disasters and create more resilient communities that are better prepared to respond to disasters. In this way, disaster relief operations can be minimized, resulting in more effective and efficient rescue efforts, thereby reducing challenges encountered during disaster relief operations.

Keywords: *Disaster Relief Operations; Natural Disaster; Stakeholder*

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Abstract

Background: Preconception care was one of the WHO's recommendations to reduce maternal and foetal mortality and determine women's future health. Health promotion was the key strategy that can have implications for reduced mortality or morbidity in mothers and infants as well as women. **Objective:** To identify models of preconception health promotion services in the community. **Method:** A scoping review was carried out by determining in advance the eligibility criteria. The search for data on English-language articles was carried out based on sources published between 2011 and 2021 in the databases like PubMed, Science Direct, and ProQues. Article filtering was done using the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) flowchart reference. **Result:** There were 13 research articles that met the criteria of the 1354 articles identified. The intervention model of preconception health promotion services carried out on women of childbearing age was effective when it involved cross-sectors. Health promotion is carried out by providing routine education/counselling either directly or indirectly, namely using technology through special applications or chat/telephone/WA on mobile phones. **Conclusion:** The scoping review showed that preconception health promotion services have an impact on increased knowledge, perceptions, attitudes, and changes in health behaviour in adolescents or women of childbearing age. Therefore, it was necessary to develop a preconception health promotion model according to the characteristics of each region or community to improve maternal and child health.

Keywords: *Service Promotion, Behavior, Preconception, Scoping Review*

Nutritional Status and Hypertension in the Elderly: A Retrospective Study at Culamega Health Center, Tasikmalaya, Indonesia

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Abstract

Background: Hypertension is still the highest problem in non-communicable diseases (NCDs) in Indonesia and has increased cases from previous years. One of the factors that causes hypertension is nutritional status. Data from the preliminary study showed that there were 4 elderly people with a thin BMI result, 4 hypertensive people with a normal BMI, and 7 hypertensive people with an overweight BMI result. This research aims to determine the relationship between nutritional status and the incidence of hypertension in the elderly. **Methods:** This research used descriptive analysis with a retrospective approach. The population in this study was all elderly people in 2022 who experienced hypertension; there were as many as 398 people at Culamega Health Centre with the total sampling technique. This research used a spearman rank analysis correlation test. The research instrument used was a checklist sheet. **Results:** The results of the univariate analysis showed that most of the elderly had normal nutritional status (50.5%), and most of the elderly experienced stage 1 hypertension (68.8%). The bivariate analysis obtained a p -value of 0.03 (<0.05), which means that there was a relationship between nutritional status and the incidence of hypertension in the elderly. **Conclusion:** There was a significant relationship between nutritional status and the incidence of hypertension in the elderly at Culamega Health Centre. Based on the research, it was expected that health workers in health care can improve public health efforts with elderly Posyandu activities (Integrated Health Centre) and other supporting programmes such as elderly gymnastics, Chronic Disease Management Programme activities, and NCD (Non-Communicable Diseases) screening.

Keywords: *Nutritional Status; Hypertension; Elderly*

The Effect of Consuming Celery Pudding (*Apium graveolens L*) on Hypertension in Elderly Women in Ciamis, Indonesia: An Experimental Study

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Abstract

Background: Hypertension is still a problem in the elderly. Hypertension in Indonesia affects 63,309,620 people, including in Ciamis Regency. In 2020, there will be 20,083 people with risk factors for the habit of consuming salty food. Non-pharmacological efforts include consuming vegetables that contain flavonoids, apigenin, vitamin C, phytosterols, calcium, and potassium, such as celery leaves. The aim of the research is to analyse the effect of consuming celery pudding on reducing blood pressure in elderly women in Ciamis Regency, Indonesia. **Methods:** This type of research is quasi-experimental with a one-group pretest-posttest design. The population of elderly women is 69 in Cinyasag Village, Ciamis Regency, Indonesia. The sampling technique was purposive sampling with a sample size of 34 respondents. Instruments Celery pudding, Spignomanometer and stethoscope, checklist sheet. Data analysis Paired Wilcoxon test used STATA. **Results:** Average systolic blood pressure before intervention: 170 mmHg (SD 16.574); after intervention: 150/mmHg (SD 13.27); diastole before 100 mmHg after 80 mmHg; p value before and after for systole (p value = 0.0005) and for diastole (p value = 0.0440). **Conclusion:** There is an effect of consuming celery pudding on reducing blood pressure in hypertension sufferers among elderly women in Cinyasag Village, Ciamis Regency. Celery pudding can be used as a food that can be consumed by the elderly to lower blood pressure.

Keywords: Celery; Hypertension; Elderly

Investigation of the Impact of Opening the Kuningan Dam Sluice Gate on Public Health in Randusari Village, Indonesia: A Descriptive Epidemiological Study

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Abstract

Background: The opening of the Kuningan Dam sluice gates as part of the National Strategic Project in January 2024 has caused complaints of strong odours by the people of Randusari Village, Cibeurem District, in Kuningan Regency. An investigation was carried out on January 27, 2024, into the affected communities by a team from the Cibeurem Community Health Center, the Kuningan District Health Service, and the Cimanuk Cisanggarung River Region Center. **Objective:** To describe the environmental risk factors and public health impacts resulting from opening the Kuningan Dam sluice gates. **Methods:** In a cross-sectional research design, the target subjects were 70 people in Wanaasih Hamlet, Randusari Village, Cibeurem District, Kuningan Regency. Variables analysed were environmental risk (water resources, water quality), exposure time, number of affected houses, population characteristics, complaints, and health symptoms. Data collection techniques include interviews using questionnaires, water quality checks, and health checks. Data analysis uses a descriptive epidemiological approach based on a time, place, and person approach. **Results:** A total of 20 houses were affected for 1 month; the type of clean water resources was dug wells for 19 houses (95%); the risk level was medium for 5 houses (25%); and high for 15 houses (75%); the water quality for E. coli bacteria did not meet the requirements for 20 houses. (100%) and the Coli Form does not meet the requirements of 20 houses (100%). Individual characteristics based on gender: 54 women (77.14%) and 16 men (22.86%), Subjective complaints: pungent odour, nausea and vomiting, dizziness, and shortness of breath. Cough: 3 people (4.28%); dermatitis: 2 people (2.85%); cold: 5 people (7.14%); asthma: 1 person (1.42%). **Conclusion:** The number of houses affected was 20. The dominant environmental risk factors were clean water facilities, dug wells which contained E. coli bacteria, complaints of strong odours and dominant symptoms of coughs and colds. Suggestion: use personal protective equipment and use unpolluted water sources.

Keywords: Health Impact; Water Quality; Water Resources; Epide

Factors Analysis of Characteristics of Respondents with Pregnancy Depression at the Bojong Rawalumbu Community Health Center, Bekasi City

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Abstract

Background: Pregnancy is one of the things expected by women in the process of life. However, many women experience difficulties due to physical, social, and psychological changes during pregnancy. There are even some mothers who suffer from psychological disorders such as depression. Perinatal depression occurs in 10-15% of women. One of the causes is a lack of knowledge about the process of pregnancy until the postpartum period which results in birth complications and disrupts the baby's growth and development. Purpose: This study aimed to identify the characteristic factors of respondents associated with prenatal depression. Methods: This research is a quantitative research that uses a cross-sectional design. The sample in this study was 85 respondents of pregnant women using the Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale (EPDS) screening tool.

Results: The results of this study showed that the factors associated with the incidence of depression in pregnant women were education ($p = 0.011$), income ($p = 0.046$), history of domestic violence ($p = 0.028$), and pregnancy complications ($p = 0.043$) while the unrelated factors were age ($p = 0.098$), occupation ($p = 0.829$) and parity ($p = 0.139$) with $\alpha = 0.05$. Conclusion: Education, income, history of domestic violence and history of pregnancy complications affect the incidence of depression in pregnant women. **Recommendations:** It is expected that the team of health workers, especially midwives and nurses, will not only focus on physical health but mental health also needs attention, and is expected to provide screening services and pregnancy psychology services to identify patients at risk of depression.

Keywords: Depression, Pregnancy, Domestic Violence, Prenatal

An Exploratory Analysis of the Treatment Impact for Depression and Anxiety Adolescents

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Abstract

The operational parameters for the evaluation and management of kids and young adults with depressive disorders are summarised in this summary. Depressive illnesses in adolescents and adults have fundamental symptoms; however, symptom manifestation varies dramatically with growth. Early detection and treatment of these prevalent, chronic, and recurring diseases may improve outcomes and reduce concomitant mental problems. Treatment planning and length vary. Successful therapy requires patient-family interaction. All depressed children and adolescents should get psychotherapy. Antidepressants are prescribed for psychotic and bipolar depression, especially severe depression. All patients need post-acute care, and some need long-term maintenance. Early intervention improves psychological outcomes. Anxiety and depression frequently occur concurrently and sequentially in young people and adolescents, increasing the risk of the other. Major depressive disorders and depression are the most prevalent depression and anxiety diagnoses in adolescents. Family clusters of anxiety and depressive illnesses span generations. This cannot include all the literature on internalising comorbidity. 15.9%–61.9% of youngsters have anxiety and depression. Despite this wide range, studies agree that high comorbidity rates are clinically significant. A study shows these disorders have a common phenomenology and diagnostic overlap. The scientific and medical relevance underlying concomitant depression and anxiety remains a mystery.

Keywords: *Anxiety; Adolescents; Depression; Disorders*

A Study to Determine the Role of Nursing in Comprehending the Reasons: Why So Many Young Women Give Birth to Unwanted, Unplanned Children

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— Abstract —

Because teenage pregnancies and deliveries often have disastrous consequences for both the mother and the child, they represent a serious public health concern. This thesis looks at how nursing could help identify the underlying causes of these iatrogenic pregnancies using a mixed-methods approach. Both qualitative and quantitative methods will be used in the study to gather information and provide a full picture of this complex issue. There are dangers to the health of the pregnant mother and her unborn child associated with delayed prenatal treatment start times and lower rates of prenatal treatment attendance, which are connected to the high prevalence of unplanned births. No research has looked at the effects of prenatal planning on women's postpartum health, even though free prenatal care and abortion are readily available in Malaysia. This study looked at the connections between Malaysian women's utilisation of prenatal care and outcomes and their ability to plan their pregnancy. Medical records were used to gather information on variables such as patients' level of education, marital status, lifestyle choices, and the date of their first prenatal visit. The mother's age was calculated by summing up the years of her life before giving birth. Women between the ages of 20 and 34 served as a comparative category for women of every age.

Keywords: *Nursing; Young women; Unwanted Pregnancies; Comprehension*

The Impact of Allergy on People's Quality of Life: A Quantitative Study on Allergy Patients in Henan, China

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Abstract

The survey collected demographic, psychosocial, and allergic data from 108 food allergy sufferers (85% female; 18–87). Following that, participants completed a two-week online diary survey on stress, mood, and energy and a 25-item food allergy checklist (based on iii Study 1) throughout the day. Daily polls show widespread allergies. Food allergies, the cost of avoiding particular foods, the anxiety of food safety concerns, the difficulty of maintaining a balanced diet, and the pressure of social activities centered on food were all issues. Allergy days increase stress and negativity, according to multilevel studies. Seniors were less energetic on allergy days. Rural and suburban communities frequently do better than smaller cities. Character may affect food allergy management. This study supports the first's results. While food allergy rates are rising, little is known about their practical effects. This research sought to identify food allergy sufferers' issues, measure how much they affect daily life, explore how demographic and psychological factors affect food allergies, and devise solutions to help them. Study 1's qualitative results informed Study 2's quantitative findings. (2). The first research examined dietary allergies and health-related quality of life. Focus groups with four demographics helped researchers understand food allergy problems. Lifelong consumer susceptibility. Vulnerability depended on demographics, food allergy awareness, prejudice and stigma, pricing and availability of allergen-free choices, food label clarity, and restaurant wait staff skills (external conditions). The second research examined how much food allergy symptoms affected daily living (in terms of stress, mood, and energy levels). An online study on food allergy prevalence and stress.

Keywords: Allergy; Allergy Patients; Quality of Life; Quantitative Study

Effect of Sexual and Reproductive Health Education Using Mentoring Methods on the Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices of Adolescent Girls in Andalusia School Batam

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Abstract

Sexual and reproductive health is still a taboo topic among Indonesian adolescents. It is important to select the appropriate approach, particularly for adolescent girls, in order to receive information that meets their needs. This research was conducted to examine the effect of mentoring methods on students' levels of knowledge, attitudes, and practices. This Pre-Experimental Design with One-Group Pretest-Posttest Design study involved the random selection of 35 female pupils, aged 10 to 18, from the Andalusia Batam school. The intervention was given four times over a period of one month, with each meeting lasting 60 minutes. Questionnaires were distributed both before and after the mentoring intervention. Each question has ten items, which are knowledge, attitudes, and practices. A difference in the average knowledge scores before 22.89 and after 25.34 has been observed as a result of the education given. Among 23.91 and 24.57 before and after the intervention, there was an average attitude difference. Between 21.03 to 21.77, the average practice result was obtained. After administering the normalcy test, the *T*-test was conducted. The study found that it had significant effects on adolescent girls students' knowledge ($p < 0.05$), but not on their attitudes or practices. Mentoring proved to be a great method for enhancing student understanding. Other than that, students appear to be more content with the assistance that is provided. More study is needed with greater sample sizes and different genders.

Keywords: Adolescent; Mentoring; Knowledge; Attitude

The Relationship between Sedentary Behaviour and the Incidence of Obesity in School-Aged Children at Elementary School Mekarsari 09 Tambun Selatan

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Abstract

Introduction: Obesity is becoming an epidemic health problem around the world. The prevalence of obesity and overweight among school-aged children in Indonesia is higher at 20%, consisting of overweight (10,8%) and obesity (9,2%), than that of lean children (9,2%). Excessive sedentary behaviour can increase the risk of various health problems, one of which is obesity. Bekasi Regency in West Java Province has the 7th highest number of children aged 5–12 years with obesity. People who engage in sedentary behaviour at the age of 10–14 years are at 64.4%. **Objective:** To determine the relationship between sedentary behaviour and the incidence of obesity in school-age children at SDN Mekarsari 09, South Tambun. **Methods:** The research design is cross-sectional, with a total sample of 179 students in grades 4, 5, and 6 selected through the probability sampling technique. The ASAQ (Adolescent Sedentary Activity Questionnaire) questionnaire, which has been tested for validity and reliability with good results, was used to measure sedentary activities performed by children. **Results:** Among the 179 respondents studied, the majority of children engaged in moderate sedentary behaviour 119 respondents (66.5%), and the results of the Chi Square test $p\text{-value} = 0.617 > \alpha 0.005$ means that there is no significant relationship between sedentary behaviour and the incidence of obesity. **Conclusion:** The amount of sedentary activity among elementary school children is not associated with the problem of obesity. However, students with an obese nutritional status are advised to do more physical activity and reduce sedentary activities.

Keywords: Obesity; Sedentary Behaviour; School Children

Usability and acceptability of “PatientSafe” Mobile Application in Enhancing Patient Safety Competence among Nursing Students in Indonesia

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Abstract

Background: Nursing students may make mistakes that pose a threat to themselves and their patients due to a lack of clinical experience. The "PatientSafe" mobile application is a mHealth tool that has been developed with the aim of enhancing patient safety competence among nursing students. **Objective:** This study evaluated the usability and acceptability of the “PatientSafe” mobile application in enhancing patient safety competence among nursing students in Indonesia. **Methods:** A pilot study of the "PatientSafe" mobile application was conducted in West Java, Indonesia, from December 2023 to January 2024. The study involved 30 nursing students, using convenience sampling. The 25-question evaluation form assessed information quality, engagement, usability, aesthetics, patient management impact, and acceptability. The data was summarized using median and interquartile ranges, and categorical variables were given as frequencies and proportions. **Results:** The “PatientSafe” mobile application received a global evaluation score of 4.0 out of 5.0, with 30 nurses providing positive feedback. The global evaluation score is 4.0, with the impact and functioning criteria rated highest, with a median score of 5 and an interquartile range (IQR) of 4-5. About 23 nursing students agreed on the application's ability to improve their understanding and awareness of patient safety. All nursing students, out of 30, gave positive recommendations for the application, with 23 out of 30 rating it 4 out of 5 in the overall star rating assessment. **Conclusion:** “PatientSafe” is a mobile application designed to improve patient safety among nursing students, but further research is needed to enhance its applicability across various contexts.

Keywords: Acceptability; Mobile application; Nursing Student; Patient Safety; Usability

Assessment of Quality of Life Related to Musculoskeletal Strength among Elderly Patients Undergoing Hemodialysis with Chronic Kidney Diseases: A Systematic Review

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Abstract

Background: Elderly patients undergoing haemodialysis (HD) with chronic kidney disease (CKD) have a lower quality of life (QoL) due to decreased muscle strength and decreased mobility and activity. The aim of this study is to assess muscular skeletal strength and associations between CKD and HD in elderly patients. The goal of this study is to evaluate the muscle-skeletal health-related quality of life and functional ability to maintain HD in elderly patients with CKD. **Methods:** In this systematic review, searching for data on EBSCO, ELSEVIER, Pup Med, Science Direct, and Walley from 2020 to 2023 turned up eight articles with random control trials and two articles with cross-sectional study designs. The following assessments of physical QoL using the application of the SF-36 questionnaire and the Euro QoL five-item questionnaire (EQ-5D) are two of the most popular. The SF-36 tool contains 36 items from the domains of physical functions, role restrictions owing to physical health issues, bodily pain, general health perceptions, vitality, social functioning, role limitations due to emotional disorders, and mental health. The Health-Related Quality of Life (HR-QoL) questionnaire encompasses multiple domains, including physical function, psychological well-being, and social relationships with the environment. Assessments typically include measures such as physical function, emotional well-being, social functioning, and role limitations due to health issues. The EQ-5D, a shorter, five-question tool that covers five aspects (mobility, self-care, typical activities, pain/discomfort, and anxiety/depression), is also a generic HR-QoL measure. SF-36, commonly used to assess HR-QoL completely, is frequently used in clinical studies and therapies across a range of health problems. EQ-5D: determine quality-adjusted life years (QALYs) for cost-effectiveness studies and assess the effects of various health interventions. EQ-5D is often employed in health economics and outcomes research. **Results:** The main approaches, namely generic and disease-specific instruments, can be applied to measure health-related quality of life; the short form 36 questionnaire (SF-36) and the Euro QoL five-item questionnaire (EQ-5D) are two of the most popular. One of the main goals for preparing any interventions to prevent and cure musculoskeletal problems in the elderly population should be to improve quality of life. **Conclusion:** To measure health-related quality of life, two basic methods can be used: the EQ-5D and the short Form 36 questionnaire. Overview surveys are used to measure the quality of life related to health in individuals suffering from musculoskeletal illnesses. The recent development of particular instruments should help with the validation of therapeutic and preparation interventions in this field.

Keywords: Chronic Kidney Diseases; Muscle Skeletal Health; Elderly, Quality of Life

The Impact of Video Interactive-Based Exercise on Quality of Life among Pregnant Women In Indonesia: A Pilot Study

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Abstract

Background: Pregnant women experience lower quality of life compared to the general population and experience a decrease in their quality of life as their pregnancy progresses. Video interactive provides an interesting and interactive environment, so participants would be more likely to enjoy completing their physical activity regimen. **Objectives:** This study aimed to determine the impact of video interactive-based exercise on quality of life among pregnant women in Indonesia. **Methods:** A quasi-experimental study was carried out in Bandung, West Java, Indonesia from August 2023 to January 2024. Data was collected before (T0), immediately after (T1), and 2 weeks after the intervention (T2). The videos covered exercise program for pregnant women, including warm-up, main phase (with an aerobic element, followed by strength and endurance exercises) and final stretching and relaxation. The sample of this study are healthy pregnant women. The quality of life was measure using quality of life Gravidarum. The analysis was evaluated using repeated ANOVA test and difference-in-difference estimate. **Results:** The study involved 264 pregnant women, with a response rate of 96%. After a two-week follow-up, the intervention group showed a substantial increase in quality of life scores, with a moderate level of impact (effect size= 0.39). The difference-in-difference estimate showed a modest increase of 3.57 percentage points between groups. **Conclusion:** The study demonstrated that video interactive exercise significantly improved the quality of life for pregnant women, indicating the potential for encouraging their participation in such activities.

Keywords: Video Interactive, Exercise, Quality of Life, Pregnant Women

Disaster Preparedness Training for Volunteers in Disaster Prone Area in Rural Indonesia

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Abstract

Background: Indonesia, situated in the Pacific Ring of Fire, faces significant tectonic activity, making disaster risk management crucial. This requires national efforts and voluntary individual involvement in vulnerability, capacity, and environmental preparedness and management. The availability of disaster training in rural communities is still limited due to limited resource allocation. **Objectives:** This study aimed to enhance volunteer preparedness for disasters by conducting training in disaster-prone areas in rural Indonesia. **Methods:** The study utilized a quasi-experimental, two-group pretest-posttest design in rural areas in Bandung, West Java, Indonesia, from October 2023 to January 2024. The study sample consisted of volunteers with a minimum experience of at least 1 year, age 18 years old, who were literate and willing to join in this study. The sample was selected by convenience sampling. The Household Emergency Preparedness Scale was utilized to assess the variable. The analysis employed a general linear model. **Results:** A total of 200 volunteers agreed to join in this study (100 participants in each group). Their mean age was 27.2 (SD = 6.31), and the majority had an education background of senior high school. The mean difference in preparedness score before and after intervention was 29.6 (SD = 1.33), with $p < 0.05$. While the mean difference in preparedness score between the intervention and control groups was 5.47 (95% CI = 2.09 to 7.32), with $p < 0.05$ showing intervention was favorable. **Discussion:** Disaster preparedness training for volunteers in disaster-prone areas in rural Indonesia is effective in improving disaster preparedness. Future studies are needed to confirm this finding using a more robust design and a larger sample size.

Keywords: Disaster Preparedness; Indonesia; Training; Volunteers

The Relationship Between Nursing Service Quality and Patient Satisfaction in the Adult Inpatient of RSBT Pangkalpinang

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Abstract

Background: Quality of service is one of the factors that can affect patient satisfaction. Patient satisfaction is an indicator of success in hospital services. Based on patient satisfaction survey data, it was found that the quality of nurse service for patient satisfaction in the adult inpatient unit is a major problem that has not been resolved. Therefore, this study aims to determine and explain the relationship between service quality and patient satisfaction in the inpatient unit of Bakti Timah Hospital Pangkalpinang. **Method:** The form of this study was a quantitative study using correlational analytic methods, and the design used was cross-sectional, conducted from January to February 2023 at the Inpatient Unit of Bakti Timah Hospital, Pangkalpinang, with a sample size of 120 people. The data used was primary data and performed univariate analysis, a bivariate comparison test using the Chi-Square test for the bivariate test, and a multiple logistic regression test for the multivariate analysis test. The SERVQUAL indicator is used to assess service quality, and the EMPATHIC instrument is used to assess patient satisfaction among nurses. **Sample:** The sample for this research uses non-probability sampling techniques with a purposive sampling approach, namely sampling based on consideration and in accordance with inclusion and exclusion criteria, with a sample size of 120 people. **Results:** According to the study's findings, there is no correlation between patient characteristics like age, gender, occupation, education, and income, but there is a significant correlation between the level of nurse service quality and patient satisfaction in the adult inpatient unit at Bakti Timah Hospital Pangkalpinang. Suggestions based on this research are that it is necessary to evaluate and improve the performance of nurses for the care services provided, and it is hoped that the hospital will update human resources, especially nurses, regarding the level of nurse education, nurse competence, and nurse communication in providing information to patients. **Conclusion:** The level of patient satisfaction at Bakti Timah Hospital Pangkalpinang, especially for patients in adult inpatient units, is quite good. In terms of service quality, every indicator should be maintained, especially assurance indicators. For this reason, RSBT Pangkalpinang is more able to improve all aspects of service quality in order to create patient satisfaction $\geq 90\%$ in accordance with the Ministry of Health Decree on minimum hospital service standards. In terms of patient satisfaction, the majority of patients are satisfied, but there are also things that must be improved again. The management of Bakti Timah Pangkalpinang Hospital should have standardized guidelines for nurses in providing quality service to patients, and it is also expected that the hospital can update human resources, especially nurses, related to the level of nurse education, nurse ability, and nurse communication in providing information and evaluating and improving nurse performance towards the care services provided to patients.

Keywords: Nurses; Hospitalization; Satisfaction; Service Quality

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Abstract

Introduction: The World Health Organization (WHO) reports that all children under 5 years old will experience stunting by 2022. 13.7 million children under 5 years old are affected by severe wasting, and children under 5 years old are overweight. Lack of nutrition in stunted children can reduce brain function, which affects motor development. **Objective:** This study aims to analyze the motor development of stunted children. **Research Methods:** The research uses a systematic literature review method. Search for relevant articles about the motor development of stunted children in the PubMed, Science Direct, Scopus, and Google Scholar databases published in the period 2019–2023 that meet the inclusion criteria, namely quantitative research, full text, Indonesian, or English. After obtaining articles that meet the inclusion criteria, they are then selected again by looking at the sample size, namely a minimum of 100 respondents. There were 7 articles that met the inclusion criteria, which stated that there was a delay in motor development experienced by stunted children, especially related to the central maturation process of the nervous system, for example, moving objects into containers, matching pictures according to the correct color, distinguishing the size of objects, slow social responses, and other motor delays. **Conclusion:** Stunting affects motor development in toddlers, both fine motor skills and gross motor skills.

Keywords: Analysis, Motor development, Stunted Children

Marketers Consistently Endeavour to Integrate Novel Technology and Mechanisms into Their Products to Enhance Customer Satisfaction, Hence Improving the Quality of Life and Facilitating Consumer Convenience

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— Abstract —

In recent decades, police departments have adopted various technological advancements to enhance their efficiency and effectiveness, driven by limited resources, increased public scrutiny, and growing interest in police work. Law enforcement agencies throughout the country exhibit a deficiency in comprehending the elements that influence the choice and integration of technology. To address these challenges, further research must be undertaken to determine the extent to which new technology really enhances the effectiveness of policing, benefiting both the community and the police department. This research adds to the literature on consumer behavior and technology adoption by providing an explanation for why learning commitment motivates participation but has no effect on consumers' actual intentions to change their behavior. Considering the study's findings, we also address the role of consumer behavior and customer satisfaction in promoting the introduction of cutting-edge smart technology into retail environments. Our research not only provides useful data and findings, but it also contributes to our understanding of the factors that influence the dynamics of customers and their experiences with advanced technologies.

Keywords: *Customer Satisfaction; E-Wom; New Methods of Technology; Online Community; Online Advertisement*

Evaluation of Using Antibiotic Therapy on Pneumonia Inpatient at A Private Hospital in Batam

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— Abstract —

Pneumonia is the Captain of the Men of Death, the fifth-highest cause of mortality in the world. Pneumonia is an inflammation of the lung parenchyma, usually caused by bacterial, viral, and fungal infections. Antibiotics are the main therapy for pneumonia; appropriate and rational antibiotic therapy will determine the success of treatment to avoid the occurrence of bacterial resistance. This study aims to determine the description, appropriateness, or accuracy of antibiotic use in pneumonia patients at a private hospital in Batam for the period October 2022–March 2023. The study used a cross-sectional method through retrospective data search from medical records of patients aged >18 years who met the inclusion criteria. The data analysis was done descriptively. The results showed that the most common types of antibiotics used in 46 pneumonia patients were ceftiozime injection (30%), levofloxacin injection (22%), ceftazidime injection (20%), ceftriaxone injection (17%), and meropenem (7%). The suitability of antibiotic use based on therapeutic guidelines in the form of Clinical Practice Guidelines for a Private Hospital in Batam 2022, Antibiotic Use Guidelines (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia 2021), and Drug Information Handbook (ed. 27), the results showed that the right type of antibiotic was 59%, the right dose was 87%, the right route of administration was 100%, the right frequency was 87%, and the right duration of administration was 83%. Conclusion: The accuracy of antibiotic type selection is still the lowest, and efforts are needed to improve the rationality of antibiotic use at a private hospital in Batam.

Keywords: *Antibiotic Evaluation; Pneumonia; Rationality*

The Attitudes and Cultural Norms of Hong Kong's Medical Students Toward Online Education: A Comprehensive Study

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Abstract

This study aims to provide a comprehensive examination of the perspectives and values of online learning among students, faculty, and administrators within Hong Kong's Medical College. By exploring the challenges, benefits, and perceptions associated with online education, this research aims to contribute valuable insights to the ongoing discourse on the future of medical education in the digital age. The attitudes of Hong Kong medical students toward online education should be the focus of this research. The launch of certain online education pilot programs was imminent, while the launch of others was still in the works. This is a great chance to get the kids' opinions since many other schools have done the same thing. This study examines the aforementioned problems using an exploratory mixed-methods technique to acquire a high-validity understanding of students' practices. A quantitative questionnaire and qualitative ethnographic fieldwork constitute the two halves of the study. A comprehensive picture of medical students' attitudes and behaviors toward online learning was the goal of this group's joint study. In order to shed light on a phenomena that has eluded explanation up until now, our mixed-methods approach aimed to combine the best features of each phase. Given the availability of information that is qualitative as well as quantitative, it may be beneficial to triangulate the results. As the digital landscape continues to evolve, understanding the unique context of cultural influences is crucial in shaping effective online learning strategies. Through surveys, interviews, and focus groups, this study aims to unravel the intricacies of how cultural norms impact the acceptance, engagement, and overall experiences of medical students with online education in Hong Kong.

Keywords: *Academic Achievement; Online Learning; Online Education*

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Abstract

Introduction: The review would likely determine the effectiveness of interventions in reducing blood pressure levels, controlling hypertension-related complications, and improving overall health outcomes among obese individuals with hypertension. **Materials and Methods:** Methodological quality and risk of bias were assessed using appropriate tools, and data synthesis was conducted following PRISMA guidelines. This entailed exploring digital repositories like PubMed, Embase, and the Cochrane Library, employing a mix of specific keywords and controlled vocabulary pertaining to obesity, hypertension, and relevant interventions. Furthermore, manual searches of reference lists and tracking citations of relevant articles were undertaken. The process of data extraction was meticulously detailed, encompassing the collection of various variables from each included study, such as study characteristics, participant demographics, intervention particulars, and measured outcomes. This involved the utilisation of standardized forms for data extraction. **Result:** Of the 50 studies extracted, only six were used. Diet, emotional wellbeing, stress management in working environments, improving activities of daily living, exercises, and sleep patterns were the means of controlling hypertensive episodes among obese adults. **Discussion:** Prioritizing cardiovascular-friendly diets was crucial for controlling hypertension among obese adults in Saudi Arabia, while integrating positive mental health practices into daily routines contributed to hypertension management efforts. Recognising stress's impact on the cardiovascular health context was essential, along with adopting healthier routines to control hypertensive episodes and emphasizing physical activity's role in cardiovascular health. Consistent and restorative sleep patterns were aligned with hypertension control, while e-module interactivity, accessibility, and comprehensiveness were vital considerations. **Conclusion:** In conclusion, adopting cardiovascular-friendly diets, integrating positive mental health practices, recognising stress's impact on cardiovascular health, adopting healthier routines, emphasizing physical activity, maintaining consistent sleep patterns, and ensuring e-module interactivity, accessibility, and comprehensiveness were essential strategies for effectively controlling hypertension among obese adults.

Keywords: Hypertension; Obesity; Interventions; Blood Pressure; Cardiovascular Health; Emotional Wellbeing

The Relationship between Patient Condition when Coming to Treatment with the Death Rate of Covid-19 Patients at Dr. Ramelan Naval Hospital Surabaya

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Abstract

Covid-19 cases in 2021 will continue to increase, with a case fatality rate of 7.17% in East Java. Delays in early detection by patients and families, late referrals and stigma related to Covid-19 cases cause patients to come to the hospital with oxygen saturation <80%, so that patients are already in emergency conditions and are at risk of death. This study aims to analyze the relationship between the condition when coming for treatment and the mortality rate of Covid-19 patients at RSPAL Dr. Ramelan Surabaya. The research design used was cross-sectional. The population in this study was 1159 Covid-19 patients who came to the emergency room and were hospitalized at RSPAL Dr. Ramelan Surabaya in May–July 2021. Samples from 174 patients were taken using systematic random sampling techniques. The results showed that the majority of Covid-19 patients who came for treatment were in moderate symptomatic condition (67.2%), patients in critical condition (29.9%), and patients with mild symptomatic condition (2.9%). The results showed that the death rate of Covid-19 patients in May-July 2021 was 54 (31%). The condition of Covid-19 patients when they come to the emergency room has a significant relationship with the mortality rate of Covid-19 patients at RSPAL Dr. Ramelan Surabaya, with a chi-square value showing $p = 0.009$. The speed of early detection, the accuracy of handling and the health condition of patients must be considered to reduce the Covid-19 mortality rate.

Keywords: *Patient Condition, Early Detection, Mortality Rate, Covid-19*

Challenges and Strategies Associated with Troubleshooting Mechanical Ventilators in Adult Patients Admitted to Intensive Care Units: A Systematic Review

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Abstract

Introduction This systematic review examines the challenges and strategies associated with troubleshooting mechanical ventilators in adult patients admitted to intensive care units. Through a comprehensive analysis of existing literature, it aims to identify common issues, diagnostic techniques, and interventions to optimize ventilator performance and enhance patient safety in critical care settings. **Materials and methods** : The search strategy employed key terms, Boolean operators, and truncation options to meticulously retrieve relevant literature on troubleshooting mechanical ventilators in adult ICU patients. Using the PIO framework and PRISMA guideline, the search criteria were refined, ensuring focused retrieval of studies directly addressing the research objectives. **Result** : Of the 100 studies selected only 3 was used for this review. The review examined pressure-limited assist control, volume-limited assist control, and synchronized intermittent mandatory ventilation with pressure support as key ventilation modes for troubleshooting mechanical ventilators among adults admitted to the ICU settings.: **Discussion**: Setting up pressure-limited assist control, volume-limited assist control, and synchronized intermittent mandatory ventilation with pressure support involved patient assessment, parameter selection, oxygenation and ventilation monitoring, alarm configuration, and establishing weaning criteria for optimal care. Troubleshooting entailed vigilance for high peak pressures, inadequate tidal volumes, hypoxemia, inadvertent positive end-expiratory pressure, and patient-ventilator asynchrony, requiring adjustments in inspiratory pressure, oxygenation strategies, and synchronization techniques. **Conclusion** : In conclusion, the challenges and strategies associated with troubleshooting mechanical ventilators in adult ICU settings were the precise parameter selection, diligent monitoring of oxygenation and ventilation, customized alarm configuration, and the establishment of weaning criteria. Troubleshooting also demanded vigilant observation for various challenges, including high peak pressures, inadequate tidal volumes, hypoxemia, inadvertent positive end-expiratory pressure, and patient-ventilator asynchrony, necessitating adjustments in inspiratory pressure, oxygenation strategies, and synchronization techniques to ensure optimal patient care and respiratory support.

Keywords: Mechanical Ventilation; Critical Care; Intensive Care Unit; Ventilator Troubleshooting; Patient Safety

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Abstract

Introduction : The review will systematically identify the quality of life in amputated trauma patients. **Materials and methods :** The study followed the PRISMA guideline and used PubMed, ProQuest, and Google Scholar to find peer-reviewed research articles, on traumatic limb loss, focusing on quality of life factors. The search used keywords like "traumatic limb loss," "trauma," "QOL," "amputation causes," and "limb loss" with Boolean operators to refine the search. Literature appraisal tools, including the Cochrane Risk of Bias Tool for randomized controlled trials and the Newcastle-Ottawa Scale for observational studies, systematically evaluated study quality and biases, enhancing the reliability of selected literature. Their integration into the review process ensured rigorous standards were met and provided a standardized approach to assess the risk of bias in different study designs. **Result :** Of the 110 studies found, only 4 were used in this review. Various domains, including the physical, financial, mental, and emotional domains, recognizing the interconnected nature of these dimensions in shaping overall quality of life in amputated trauma patients. **Discussion :** Appraising the literature involved a critical assessment of the selected articles' methodological rigor, sample size, geographical relevance, and the reliability of data sources. For amputated trauma patients, improving physical well-being leads to better daily functioning and mobility post-amputation. Financial quality of life involves employment, independence, and insurance coverage. Mental well-being includes motivation, resilience, and positive outlooks, while emotional well-being encompasses happiness, enjoyment of life, and contentment. **Conclusion :** The physical, financial, mental, and emotional domains were identified as overall quality of life in amputated trauma patients.

Keywords: *Amputation; Rehabilitation; Trauma; Quality of life*

Quality of Life among Patients with End-stage Renal Disease Undergoing Peritoneal Dialysis: A Systematic Review

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Abstract

Introduction : This review would systematically determine the quality of life among patients with end-stage renal disease undergoing peritoneal dialysis. **Materials and methods :** Using the PRISMA guideline, the search strategy involved used keywords like "end-stage renal disease," "peritoneal dialysis," and "quality of life," combined with Boolean operators, across databases like PubMed and Embase. Researchers evaluated and retrieved studies for relevance and quality, possibly utilizing tools like the Critical Appraisal Skills Programme (CASP) or Joanna Briggs Institute Critical Appraisal tools for systematic assessment. **Result :** Of the 112 studies found on search engines, only 3 domains of the quality of life for individuals with end-stage renal disease undergoing peritoneal dialysis were determined. These quality of life domains were the physical, psychosocial, and vitality. **Discussion :** In the context of patients with end-stage renal disease undergoing peritoneal dialysis, the physical domain referred to aspects related to bodily health and functioning, such as symptoms, physical activity, and mobility. The psychosocial domain encompassed psychological and social factors affecting well-being, including mental health, social support, and adjustment to illness. The vitality domain was related to the energy levels, fatigue, and overall zest for life. **Conclusion :** By considering quality of life domains, a holistic approach to well-being addresses the physical, psychological, and social aspects of end-stage renal disease patients undergoing peritoneal dialysis, aiming to improve their overall quality of life.

Keywords: *Peritoneal Dialysis; Renal Disease; Quality of Life; Patient Satisfaction*

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Abstract

Introduction: The review would likely identify the domains of the quality of life among patients with breast cancer. **Materials and methods :** The search strategy for this systematic review on the quality of life among patients with breast cancer adhered closely to the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) guidelines. A comprehensive search across multiple electronic databases including PubMed/MEDLINE, Embase, PsycINFO, and CINAHL used a combination of Medical Subject Headings terms and keywords related to breast cancer and quality of life. Boolean operators captured relevant studies. Screening of titles, abstracts, and full-text articles was conducted. Backward and forward citation tracking of included studies identified additional relevant articles. This systematic approach ensured transparency, reproducibility, and comprehensiveness, aligning with PRISMA guidelines to facilitate rigorous synthesis of evidence on this important topic. Result : Of the 275 studies found on databases, only 5 domains of the quality of life were identified to be included in this review. The physical, emotional, psychological, financial, and spiritual domains were identified to have affected the quality of life of patients with breast cancer. **Discussion :** The physical aspect encompassed symptoms, treatment side effects, and changes in appearance, while the emotional domain included feelings of fear, anxiety, and uncertainty. Psychological well-being involved coping mechanisms and mental resilience in the face of diagnosis and treatment. Financial concerns arouse from the economic impact of medical expenses and potential loss of income. Spirituality, encompassed beliefs and values, that could provide solace and a sense of purpose during difficult times. **Conclusion :** In conclusion, the quality of life of patients with breast cancer was profoundly impacted by a range of interconnected factors across the physical, emotional, psychological, financial, and spiritual domains.

Keywords: Breast Cancer; Symptom Management; Coping Mechanism; Quality of Life

Health-related Quality of Life among Diabetic Patients' Post-surgical Amputation: A Systematic Review

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Abstract

Introduction : The review would likely determine the health-related quality of life among diabetic patients' post-surgical amputation. **Materials and methods :** Employing a systematic approach, key terms such as "diabetes," "surgical amputation," and "HRQoL" were identified and utilized in a Boolean search strategy across databases like PubMed and ScienceDirect. The PRISMA guideline was also used. **Result :** Of the 303 studies found on databases, only 8 health-related quality of life were identified. The Physical Functioning, Role-Physical, Bodily Pain, General Health, Vitality, Social Functioning, Role-Emotional, and Mental Health among diabetic patients' post-surgical amputations were the domains found. **Discussion :** In order for the diabetic patients' post-surgical amputations enhance their health-related quality of life, the Physical Functioning gives the ability to perform physical tasks. On the other hand, the Role-Physical measured the impact of physical health on role limitations. Bodily Pain evaluated pain severity and its impact, and General Health gauged overall health perceptions. The Vitality gave the energy levels, Social Functioning evaluated social interactions, and Role-Emotional improved the emotional health on role limitations. Mental Health determined the psychological well-being. **Conclusion :** The domains identified in the various aspects of health-related quality of life, included Physical Functioning, Role-Physical, Bodily Pain, General Health, Vitality, Social Functioning, Role-Emotional, and Mental Health. Together, these domains provided a comprehensive framework for assessing the multidimensional nature of the health-related quality of life, and well-being. This holistic approach enabled diabetic patients endure their post-surgical amputations.

Keywords: Diabetes; Post-Surgical Amputation; HRQoL; Rehabilitation

The Effect of Combination of Ozone Therapy, Infrared Therapy with Honey and Olive Oil Dressing for Healing of Diabetic Foot Ulcer (Dfu): A Systematic Review

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Abstract

Diabetic Foot Ulcer is one of the effects of diabetes mellitus, which occurs due to disruption of nerves, circulation problems, and infection in the lower legs, which results in abnormalities. The aim of this systematic review is to determine the effectiveness of infrared therapy, ozone therapy, olive oil dressing, and honey for the healing of Diabetic Foot Ulcers. The systematic review search used several databases, including PubMed, Science Direct, and PLOS One. The articles used in the systematic review search were obtained from the years 2010–2023 with the search keywords of Infrared Therapy, Ozone Therapy, Honey, Olive Oil Dressing, Wound Care, Modern Dressing, Diabetic Foot Ulcer, and Diabetic. The total number of articles obtained was 15 that met the criteria for analysis. Based on the results of the analysis, it was found that the use of Ozone Therapy, Infrared Therapy, Olive Oil Dressing, and honey was effective in treating Diabetic Foot Ulcers.

Keywords: *Diabetic Foot Ulcer; Infrared Therapy; Ozone Therapy Honey Dressing; Olive Oil Dressing*

Communication Experience of Intubated Conscious Patients and Nurses: Data Saturation in Qualitative Research

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Abstract

This study addresses the selection of the appropriate number of participants for qualitative research on the communication experience of intubated conscious patients. The purpose of this study was to explore the communication experiences of nurses and intubated patients. In-depth interviews were employed in the study using the purposive sampling technique. The qualitative data collection method involved one-on-one interviews using open-ended questions and inductive probing techniques to develop narratives. The researcher conducted in-depth interviews with six (6) patients after extubating and eleven (11) nurses. The acquired data was transcribed and subjected to a thematic analysis as part of a qualitative research technique. To arrive at qualitative data saturation and when to stop collecting more information on communication experience, the study used a strategy that included three key parts in its computation and assessment: base size, run length, and new information threshold, which is based on the more flexible approach of reporting saturation along with the researcher's expertise. This data saturation analysis shows that the approach for assessing and reporting saturation is practical and consistent with previous research findings. The findings of the research highlighted the range of emotional difficulties that conscious intubated patients experience, including hopelessness, loneliness, frustration, feeling disturbed, losing respect, insult, rage, and grief. The nurses also reciprocated that it is time-consuming and tiring to guess the gestures made by the patients. In addition to physical suffering, the study discovered that patients' religious convictions must be upheld in order for them to feel good.

Keywords: *Intubated Patients; Nurses; Communication Experience*

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