THE 4th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON HEALTH SCIENCE 2017

“The Optimalization of Adolescent Health in The Era of SDGs”

INNA GARUDA HOTEL YOGYAKARTA, INDONESIA
November 5th, 2017
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“The Optimalization of Adolescent Health in The Era of SDGs”

INNA GARUDA HOTEL YOGYAKARTA, INDONESIA
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Table of Contents

Page Address from The Chairman of The Conference .......................................................... viii
Address from Director of Health Polytechnic of Health Ministry Yogyakarta ...................... ix
The 4th International Conference On Health Science 2017 Committee ................................ x
List of Keynote Speaker ........................................................................................................ xvi
List of Oral Presentation ........................................................................................................ xvii
List of Poster Presentation ..................................................................................................... xix
Abstract of Keynote Speakers ............................................................................................... 1
Full text of Oral Presentation ................................................................................................ 10
Full text of Poster Presentation ............................................................................................ 142

Keynote Speaker

I-01 Role of Regional Head in Order to Successful Community Movement Health Living on Adolescent
            Dra. Hj. Sri Muslimatun, M.Kes (Indonesia) ................................................................. 1

I-02 Health Ministry’s Policy to Improve Adolescent Health in The Era of SDGs
            drg. Usman Sumantri, M.Sc (Indonesia) ..................................................................... 2

I-03 Climate Change and The Health Consequences in The Population
            Prof. Dr. Tengku Mohammad Ariff R. Husein (Malaysia) ................................................ 3

I-04 Overview for The Policy and Support of Government of Thailand
            Prof Assoc. Prof. Patcharee Jearanaikoon, PhD (Thailand) ............................................ 4

I-05 HIV Testing in Laboratory and Community to Detect Carrier Among Adolescence Immediately
            Assistant Prof. Amonrat Jumnainsong, PhD (Thailand) .................................................. 5

I-06 Mental Health Detection in Teenagers

I-07 Youth Marriage on Reproductive Health
            Dr. Yuni Kusmiyati, SST.,MPH (Indonesia) ................................................................... 7

I-08 Hormonal Changes in Tissue Periodontium in Adolescents
            Dr. drg. Dahlia Herawati, SU.,Sp.Perio (K) (Indonesia) ..................................................... 8

I-09 Improving Child Nutrition Literacy For Teenage Pregnant Women And Its Implication To The First 1000 Days Of Child Life: Arguments For Developing Social Media Based Adolescent Support Group In Indonesia
            Dr Dr. Mubasyisyr Hasan Basri, MA (Indonesia) ............................................................... 9
### Oral Presentation

**O-01** Identifying the Role of Hemoglobin in Intradialytic Nausea and Vomiting in Panembahan Senopati General Hospital in Bantul  
*Cornelia D.Y Nekada, Eva Ernawati, Tia Amestiasih (Indonesia)*  
10

**O-02** The Influence Of Early Breastfeeding Initiation On Postpartum Mother’s Breast Milk Production In Lismarini Independent Midwifery Practice Palembang  
*Indah Rahmadaniah, Lusi Meliani (Indonesia)*  
18

**O-03** Maternal Characteristics and Low Birth Weight  
*Tri Budi Winarsih, Hesty Widyasih, Margono (Indonesia)*  
22

**O-04** Relationship of Obesity Early Pregnancy With Preeclampsia In RSUD Sleman 2016  
*Della Epriliani Sari, Dyah Noviawati Setya, Margono (Indonesia)*  
30

**O-05** The Effectiveness of Nipple Stimulation By Providing Supplementary Food to Successfull Breastfeeding Back (Relactation) To The Breastfeeding Mothers In Southern Tangerang 2016  
*Isroni Astuti (Indonesia)*  
35

**O-06** Factors Related to Breast Cancer Among Women in Yogyakarta City Public Hospital, Indonesia  
*Tia Arsittasari, Dwiana Estiwidani, Nanik Setiyawati (Indonesia)*  
43

**O-07** The Effectiveness of Health Education Through Smartphone and Booklet on Knowledge and Attitude of Adolescence Reproductive Health  
*Puspa Sari, Kusnandi Rusmil, Arief S. Kartasasmita, Farid, Tati Latifah Erawati Rajab, Deni K. Sunjaya, Tina Dewi Judistiani (Indonesia)*  
51

**O-08** Physical Activities and Snack Consumptions of Obese Adolescents In Bantul, Yogyakarta  
*Mellia Silvy Irdianty (Indonesia)*  
60

**O-09** The Correlation Education About Health Reproductive and Knowledge and Attitude of Health Reproductive of Adolescent  
*Kusbaryanto, Hatasari (Indonesia)*  
68

**O-10** The Relationship Between Knowledge, Attitudes, Actions Related to The Clean and Healthy Behavior and Nutritional Status with Diarrhea Events In Islamic Boarding School  
*Sinta Mukti Permatasari, Ayu Rahadiyanti, Fathimahi (Indonesia)*  
74

**O-11** Factors Associated with Exclusive Breastfeeding among Working Mothers in Yogyakarta City, Indonesia  
*Sri Yunita, Munica Rita Hernayanti, NikenMeilani (Indonesia)*  
79

**O-12** Characteristics of Sexually Transmitted Infections In Polyclinic dr.Sardjito Hospital Yogyakarta  
*Atika Karunia Zulfa, Jenita Doli Tine Donsu, Sugeng (Indonesia)*  
86
O-13 Factors That Influences of People Living With HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) in VCT Division of General Hospital Waluyo Jati Kraksaan District Probolinggo
Cicilia Windiyaningih, Iis Hanifah (Indonesia) ................................................................. 95

O-14 Advanced of Sarang Semut Infusion (Myrmecodia Pendens Merr & Perry) as Decreased Blood’s Uric Acid in Male Rats of Wistar Strain
Agus Suprijono, Ariani Hesti (Indonesia) ................................................................. 102

O-15 The Meaning and Role of Spirituality in HIV/AIDS Patients
Agus Prasetyo, Sodikin, Widyoningsih (Indonesia) ................................................................. 107

O-16 Therapeutic Communications Reduce The Patient’s Anxiety of Pre Operation Patiens
Intan Mirantia, Harmilah, Surantana (Indonesia) ................................................................. 111

O-17 Analysis of Related Factors with A Subjective Complaint of Musculo Skeletal Diseases (Part II) : Characteristics and Relationship Characteristics Individual Factors on Workers Insurance Office
Arif Jauhari, Kuat Prabowo, Arfia Fridianti (Indonesia) ................................................................. 117

O-18 Effects of Husband’s Support in The Duration of Second Stage of Labor Among Primigravida in Indonesia
Sagita Darma Sari, Desi Ratnasari (Indonesia) ................................................................. 124

O-19 The Relationship Between Family Burden with Frequency of Recurrence Patient with Paranoid Schizophrenia
Livana PH, M Fathkul Mubin (Indonesia) ................................................................. 129

O-20 Information Through The Flipbook to The Level of Knowledge About Domestic Violence in Fertile Couples in Sleman in 2017
Yani Widyastuti, Khadizah Haji Abdul Mumin, Yuliantisari (Brunai Darussalam) 135

Poster Presentation

P-01 Experience of Adolescents with Premenstrual Syndrome and Information-Focused Therapy (IFT) For Reducing Its Affective Symptoms
Dewi Marfuah, Nunung Nurhayati (Indonesia) ................................................................. 142

P-02 Correlation of Amount of Parity and Menopause Age in Padukuhan Cangkringan, Argomulyo Village, Cangkringan District, Sleman Regency, Special Region of Yogyakarta
Ninyng Nurdianti, Sukmawati (Indonesia) ................................................................. 152

P-03 The Risk of Obesity and Developmental Delay in 2-5 Year Old Stunted Children in Kanigor, Saptosari, Gunung Kidul, Yogyakarta
Rr Dewi Ngaisyah, Siti Wahyuningsih (Indonesia) ................................................................. 158

P-04 Giving of Catfish Abon to the Creatinine Level of Haemodialysis Patients
Fery Lusviana Widiany, Ari Tri Astuti (Indonesia) ................................................................. 163

P-05 Effect of Moringa Oleifera Cookies in Anemia Adolescent
Devillya Puspita Dewi, Farissa Fatimah (Indonesia) ................................................................. 167
P-06 Experiences of Drug Users In IIA Class Jail Yogyakarta
Sri Hendarsih, Wisnu Sadhana (Indonesia) ............................................................... 171

P-07 A Social Ecological Perspective on The Indonesian Maternal Mortality Problem; An Annotated Bibliography
Inraini Fitria Syah (USA) .......................................................................................... 177

P-08 The Importance of Assistance to Cancer Patients with Mental Disorders
Muhammad Raftaz Kayani, Jenita Doli Tine Donsu (Pakistan) ................................. 183

P-09 Larvicidal Activity of Star Fruit Extract (Averhoa carambola linn) Against Larvae of Aedes aegypti
Siti Zainatun Wasilah (Indonesia) ............................................................................. 186

P-10 Factors Related to Decision Making Choosing Place of Delivery In Fakfak District West Papua Year 2017
Bernadet Dewi Kusuma Harimurti Kunde (Indonesia) ............................................ 193
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Oral Presentation

INFORMATION THROUGH THE FLIPBOOK TO THE LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN FERTILE COUPLES IN SLEMAN IN 2017

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ABSTRACT

Domestic violence can have an impact on reproductive health. This study aims to determine the Influence of information through the Flipbook to the level of knowledge about Domestic Violence in fertile couples in Sleman in 2017. This research is quasi-experimental research. The population is a fertile-age couple in Sleman in 2017. The sample is obtained by simple random sampling. The sample size was 70 respondents for the experimental group and 70 for the control group. The independent variables are the giving of information through flipbook about domestic violence (KDRT). The dependent variable is Knowledge of Domestic Violence. In the experimental group were given information through the Flipbook on domestic violence, while the control group was given leaflets. Instruments in the form of questionnaires and data collection format. Analysis with T Test analysis with significant level 5% (\(p = 0.05\)). The results of this research is in the experimental group given information with the average flipbook knowledge level of pretest domestic violence 62.8, standard deviation 7.2 post test average 78.5 standard deviation 6.6. In the control group with leaflet, pretest average of 60.8, standard deviation of 8.9; average post test 71.5 standard deviation 10.4. Average knowledge increase 15.6, standard deviation 8.5, in leaflet group 10.7, standard deviation 10.4 with \(p\)-value 0.003. There is a significant difference in the average increase in knowledge of domestic violence between flipbook and leaflet groups. The conclusion of this study is significant of giving the flipbook to the level of knowledge about domestic violence.

Keywords: Information, Flipbook, Knowledge, Fertile Couples

INTRODUCTION

According to domestic violenceregulation No. 23 of 2004, violence in the household is any act against someone, especially women, misery or suffering physical, sexual, psychological, and / or negligence of household including threat to commit acts, coercion, or deprivation of liberty unlawfully within the domestic sphere.\(^1\)

The incidence of domestic violence can not be determined because not all incidents of domestic violence were reported. According to National Commision of Human Rights 2014 in Indonesia, as many as 8626 cases in the personal sphere, 59% or 5,102 cases of violence against wives. Cases of physical violence still the highest rank on the type of violence in the realm of personal in 2014, reaching 3,410 (40%), followed by the second position psychic violence of 2444 (28%), sexual violence was 2,274 cases (26%) and economic violence was 496 cases (6%). The above sequence was equal to the data in 2013. The majority of women's age range of victims in the personal sphere is 25-40 years, following afterwards at the age of 13-18 years, then at the age of 19-24 years. This means that the highest violence occurs at the age of marriage (25-40 years). In 2015, there were 16,217 cases from Woman National Commision of Human Rights.violence that
occurred in the realm of domestic/personal violence recorded 69% or 11,207 cases. A total of 11,207 cases in the realm of domestic/personal violence, 60% or 6,725 cases of violence against wives, 24% physical violence was first ranked with a percentage of 38% or 4,304 cases, followed by sexual violence 30% or 3,325 cases, psychological violence 23% or 2,607, and economic violence 9% or 971 cases.2,3

Numbers of domestic violence in Yogyakarta in 2015 increased. According to the Women's Crisis Center Rifka Anisa, the number of domestic violence cases last year as much as 252 cases, and in 2015 jumped to 313 cases. Of the 313 cases, 223 cases occurred as woman violence.4 Integrated Service Center for Women and Children "Rekso Dyah Utami" stated that in 2014 there were 50 wives as victims of woman violence, violence against children as many as 21 victims, there were eight victims of rape, six victims of courtship violence, 31 victims of domestic violence and 10 other cases. Total of woman violence above was 120 cases that spread in 6 areas, they were the city of Yogyakarta as many as 29 victims, 30 victims in Bantul, 42 victims in Sleman, in 6 victims in Gunung Kidul, 7 victims in Kulon Progo, and 6 people from outside of Yogyakarta.5

The impact of violence against wives and children that occurred in India showed that mothers who experience psychological abuse and sexual coercion increased the risk of malnutrition in mothers and children. Domestic violence experienced by 34% of mothers in the sample.6 The impact of violence on work was poor performance, more time spent seeking for help with a Psychologist or Psychiatrist, and afraid of losing a job. The consequences for children were: the possibility of a child’s life would be guided by the violence, the possibility of abusive behavior in children would be higher, the child may experience depression, and child had the potential to do violence on their partners if they had married therefore children imitate the behavior and treat the other as was done by their parents.7 Women who experience emotional violence or controlling behavior had the highest level of emotional distress. There was a relationship between the cumulative number of different forms of domestic violence and female levels of emotional distress.8

Factors that affecting domestic violence is patriarchal values and traditional, the lack of financial autonomy of women, and lower socioeconomic status is a risk factor for physical domestic violence. In the patriarchal culture, the position of woman is lower than a man. Decision-making for woman is also dependent on man.9

Media attention-grabbing message sender or recipient of the message will help to accelerate the understanding in the learning process. The media also serves to clarify the presentation of the message so as not only written or spoken, overcoming the limitations of space, more communicative and productive in learning, the time can be conditioned, eliminating the tedium of students in learning, increase the motivation of students to learn something/excite learning, serving a diverse student learning style, as well as increase levels of activeness in learning activities.10

According to Syarrifudin (2014) that literacy of information and communication technology (ICT) community in South Sulawesi was very adequate. Mobile phone was the most used media by respondents following a computer. The utilization of these two media had led to variations in behavior and cultural life of the community or part of the information society. On the internet, the average literacy of respondents has had a standard mastery and understanding of information and technology required in daily activities. The results of this study also concluded that the dependence of the community in using ICT as a media of information.11,12

Flipbook is one media that can be used educators in the learning process by using software. Flipbook is one of type of animation that displays the pages of a book pages move like opening a book. Reading books can be done not only monotonous. Animated display enables the material contained in the book feel more real when added to the video in accordance with instructional materials, so flipbook media were very helpful in improving learning outcomes. Flipbook as one of the media images with variative and attractive presentation are expected to provide alternative learning experiences to attract the attention of students so that they can solve the problems of limited facilities.12,13
Preliminary study conducted in Tamanmartani, there was a case of physical abuse on housewife in the last 2 years. Fertile couple age knowledge about domestic violence needs to be improved because of violence in the household need to be revealed to seek alternatives to empowerment of victims of violence in order to avoid undue happen in order to achieve a healthy reproductive health rights. The purpose of this study was known the effect of the information through the flipbook to knowledge about domestic violence in Sleman 2017.

**METHODS**

This study was a *quasi-experimental* design used pre post test only control group design. This design need to be evaluated after the intervention. The changes that occurred after the intervention were recorded and compared to two between treatment and control groups. The independent variable was provision of information through the media, while the dependent variable was knowledge of domestic violence.

This study was conducted in February-September 2017. The experimental group located in Tamanmartani Sleman. The control group located in Tirtoadi, Mlati, Sleman. The location of instruments test was inBanyurejo, tempel, Sleman. The study population was all couples of reproductive age (husband and wife) in Tamanmartani and Tirtoadi Mlati Sleman 2017. The determination of the samples used minimal sample size formula from Lemeshow.

Based on the formula above, obtained a sample size estimate of 30.8, to anticipate lost to follow-up as much as 10%, the total were 35 couples of fertile age. Samples of intervention group were 35 couples of fertile age and the control group were 35 couples of fertile age (husband and wife). The total respondent were 70 couples of fertile age (husband and wife) as many as 140 person. The sampling technique used simple random sampling with odd numbers of sequence numbers. The sampling method was as follows: Tamanmartani and Sidoadi are taken randomly each 1 hamlet. After that, researchers randomized fertile-age couples in selected hamlets to 35 fertile couples who met the criteria. Data collection tools used questionnaires. In the experimental and control groups, the current approach to couples of reproductive age in their homes, fertile couples were given a questionnaire of knowledge before the intervention given flipbook and leaflets about domestic violence. Both couples were asked to sit at a minimum distance of 1 meter. The time given to complete a questionnaire for a maximum of 45 minutes. A month after intervention, the respondent were followed up with same method. Data were analyzed by dependent *t-test* to determine differences in the increase of knowledge each group and *Independent t-test* to determine differences margin improvement in both groups, with a significance level (*α* = 0.05) and *Confidence Interval* (CI) = 95%.

**RESULTS**

This study was conducted in Tamanmartani Kalasan Sleman as experimental group as much as 35 pairs of fertile age (70 respondents). While respondents where located in Tirtoadi Mlati Sleman as control group as much as 35 pairs of fertile age (70 respondents).
1. Research Subject Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristics</th>
<th>Category</th>
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<th>Total</th>
<th>P Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Flipbook</td>
<td>Leaflet</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>35</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Woman</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
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<td></td>
<td>35 years</td>
<td>42</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1 showed that the characteristics of the respondents according to age, the majority of respondents aged > 35 years, the flipbook group was 42 (30%) and in the leaflet group was 50 (35.7%) with p value of 0.154 indicates that both group were homogeneous. Characteristics of respondents by level of education showed that the majority of respondents had medium education, the flipbook group was 42 (30%) respondents and in the leaflet group was 38 (27.1%) respondents with p value 0.214, it showed that both groups were homogeneous. Characteristics of respondents by employment status showed that most respondents were work, the flipbook group was 51 (36.4%) respondents and in the leaflet group was 40 (28.6%) respondents with p value of 0.51 indicated that both groups were homogeneous.

2. The Level of Knowledge About Domestic Violence Before and After Given The Information Through The Flipbook And Leaflets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>p value</th>
<th>95% significant</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Group</td>
<td>Pre test</td>
<td>Post test</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>SD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level of knowledge about domestic violence</td>
<td>Flipbook</td>
<td>62.8</td>
<td>7.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Leaflet</td>
<td>-13.45</td>
<td>8.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2 showed that the intervention group had average level of knowledge about domestic violence, score of pretest was 62.8, standard deviation 7.2, post-test average 78.5 with a standard deviation of 6.6 p-value of 0.00. It could be concluded
that there was a significant difference mean average level of knowledge before and after given information by flipbook. In the control group, the average score pretest was 60.8, deviation standard 8.9, average score of post test was 71.5 with deviation standard 10.4 p-value of 0.000. It could be concluded that there was a significant difference the average rate of knowledge before and after given information by leaflets.

3. Influence Flipbook and Leaflets Against The Knowledge of Domestic Violence

Table 3. The Difference in The Average Difference in The Level Of Knowledge About Domestic Violence on The Subject Before and After Treatment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>variable</th>
<th>group</th>
<th>SD</th>
<th>t</th>
<th>P value</th>
<th>95% CI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>level of knowledge</td>
<td>Flipbook</td>
<td>15.</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>3.01</td>
<td>0.003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>about domestic</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>1.666-8.047</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>violence</td>
<td>Leaflet</td>
<td>10.</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3 showed the results of measurements difference average in increased knowledge about domestic violence. The flipbook group had mean difference before and after intervention of 15.6, standard deviation 8.5. The control group had mean difference before and after intervention of 10.4 with a standard deviation of 10.7 p-value of 0.003. It means that there was a significant differences in the average level of knowledge before and after intervention. It can be concluded that there was an effect on the level of knowledge about domestic violence with flipbook.

DISCUSSION

According table 2, it showed that the experimental group had the average level of knowledge about domestic violence with pretest score of 62.8, standard deviation 7.2, post test average 78.5 standard deviation of 6.6 and p-value 0.000. It can be concluded that there was a significant difference of average level of knowledge before and after given flipbook. In the control group, pretest average of 60.8, standard deviation 8.9, post test average 71.5, standard deviation 10.4 with p-value 0.000. This means that there was a significant difference in the average level of knowledge before and after given leaflet.

Factors that affecting domestic violence are patriarchal and traditional values, the lack of financial autonomy of women, and lower socioeconomic status. Those are factors of physical domestic violence. In the patriarchal culture, the position of women is lower than in men. Decision-making for woman is also dependent on man.

Media attention-grabbing message sender or recipient of the message will help to accelerate the understanding in the learning process. The media also serves to clarify the presentation of the message so as not only written or spoken, overcoming the limitations of space, more communicative and productive in learning, the time can be conditioned, eliminating the tedium of students in learning, increase the motivation of students to learn something/excite learning, serving a diverse student learning style, as well as increase levels of activeness in learning activities. Learning media is important in the learning process for delivering messages and information to learn. Well-designed learning media will greatly help learners achieve learning objectives.

Table 3 showed the results of measurements of the average gap increased knowledge about domestic violence, the flipbook group mean difference before and after treatment of 15.6, standard deviation 8.5, the leaflet group mean difference before and
after treatment 10.7, a standard deviation of 10.4 with a p-value of 0.003, that there are significant differences differences increase in the average level of knowledge before and after treatment can be concluded that there is a flipbook effect of the level of knowledge of the subject of domestic violence.

Development of instructional media should fulfill the principles of VISUALS (Visible, Interesting, Simple, Useful, Accurate, Legitimate, Structured) in a systematic planning for the use of media. The types of media that can be prepared or developed in learning which include: visual media are not projected, the projected visual media, audio media, and multimedia. The media will be more lively, interesting and entertaining by incorporating elements of music. The use of instructional media can facilitate learning and optimizing learning outcomes. Teachers should be able to choose and develop the right media.  

The use of information and communication technology (ICT) can improve the quality of human resources by improving the quality of education, one of them is by improving the quality of teaching media. If designed properly, ICT products can be utilized in a good learning as a learning tool, Tools of teaching and learning interactions, as well as tools or self-learning resources for students. 

CONCLUSIONS
1. There was a significant difference in the average level of knowledge about domestic violence before and after given information by flipbook.
2. There was significant differences the average level of knowledge about domestic violence before and after given information by leaflet.
3. There was an effect on the level of knowledge about domestic violence by flipbook.

ADVICE
Flipbook can be used as an optional tool in delivering health promotion of domestic violence.

REFERENCES


