

ISBN 978-602-73585-1-5



PROCEEDING BOOK

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**



**HEALTH POLYTECHNIC OF HEALTH MINISTRY
YOGYAKARTA Jl. Tata Bumi No.3, Banyuraden, Gamping,
Sleman, Yogyakarta, Indonesia 55293 Phone/Fax.62-274-
617601, Email : ichs@poltekkesjogja.ac.id**

PROCEEDING BOOK
*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**

Copyright is protected by Copyright Law year
1987
No part of publication may be reproduced in any methods without
written permission of the publisher

ISBN : 978-602-73585-1-5

Published by
Health Polytechnic of Ministry of Health in
Yogyakarta 2017

PROCEEDING BOOK

Proceeding of
The 4th International Conference on Health Science 2017
“The Optimalization of Adolescent Health in The Era of SDGs”

Printed in
Yogyakarta
November
2017

**Editorial Board for
Proceeding Chief:**

Sabar Santoso, S.Pd.,APP.,M.Kes

Members:

Apriyatni Condro Ekarini, S.ST.,M.Kes
Andika Trisurini, S.Pd
Ayu Triani, S.T.
Dina Fadhilah, S.Tr

Reviewer:

Sammy Onyapidi Barasa, BSN,MPH
(Kenya Medical Training College Chuka Campus)

Dr. Shefaly Shorey

(National University of Singapore)

Th. Ninuk Sri Hartini, Ph.D

(Health Polytechnic of Health Ministry Yogyakarta, Indonesia)

Nugraheni Tri Lestari, SKM, MPH

(Health Polytechnic of Health Ministry Yogyakarta, Indonesia)

Dr. Yuni Kusmiyati, SST.,M.PH

(Health Polytechnic of Health Ministry Yogyakarta, Indonesia)

Dr. Jenita DT Donsu, SKM.,M.Si

(Health Polytechnic of Health Ministry Yogyakarta, Indonesia)

Dr. Catur Budi Susilo, S.Pd.,S.Kp.,M.Kes

(Health Polytechnic of Health Ministry Yogyakarta, Indonesia)

Muji Rahayu, S.Si.,Apt.,M.Sc

(Health Polytechnic of Health Ministry Yogyakarta, Indonesia)

Editors:

Sabar Santoso, S.Pd.,APP.,M.Kes

Dr. drg. Wiworo Haryani, M.Kes

Dr. Ir. I Made Alit Gunawan, M.Si

Dr. drg. Quroti Ayun, M.Kes

Siti Nuryani, S.Si.,M.Sc

Niken Meilani,

S.SiT,S.Pd.,M.Kes

Ns. Sutejo,

S.Kep.,M.Kep,Sp.Kep.J

Muryoto, SKM.,M.Kes

Table of Contents

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

Keynote Speaker

I-01 Role of Regional Head in Order to Successful Community Movement Health Living on Adolescent <i>Dra. Hj. Sri Muslimatun, M.Kes (Indonesia)</i>	1
I-02 Health Ministry's Policy to Improve Adolescent Health in The Era of SDGs <i>drg. Usman Sumantri, M.Sc (Indonesia)</i>	2
I-03 Climate Change and The Health Consequences in The Population <i>Prof. Dr. Tengku Mohammad Ariff R. Husein (Malaysia)</i>	3
I-04 Overview for The Policy and Support of Government of Thailand <i>Prof Assoc. Prof. Patcharee Jearanaikoon, PhD (Thailand)</i>	4
I-05 HIV Testing in Laboratory and Community to Detect Carrier Among Adolescence Immediately <i>Assistant Prof. Amonrat Jumnainsong, PhD (Thailand)</i>	5
I-06 Mental Health Detection in Teenagers <i>Ns. Sutejo, M.Kep,Sp.Kep.J (Indonesia)</i>	6
I-07 Youth Marriage on Reproductive Health <i>Dr. Yuni Kusmiyati, SST.,MPH (Indonesia)</i>	7
I-08 Hormonal Changes in Tissue Periodontium in Adolescents <i>Dr. drg. Dahlia Herawati, SU.,Sp.Perio (K) (Indonesia)</i>	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 <i>Dr Dr. Mubasasyir Hasan Basri, MA (Indonesia)</i>	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 Praticce 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 Eprilian Sari, Dyah Noviawati Setya , Margono (Indonesia)..... 30
- O-05 The Effectiveness of Nipple Stimulation By Providing Supplementary Food to Succesfull 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 Adolesence 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 <i>Cicilia Windiyaningsih, Iis Hanifah (Indonesia)</i>	95
O-14 Advanted of Sarang Semut Infusion (Myrmecodia Pendens Merr & Perry) as Decreased Blood's Uric Acid in Male Rats of Wistar Strain <i>Agus Suprijono, Ariani Hesti (Indonesia)</i>	102
O-15 The Meaning and Role of Spirituality in HIV/AIDS Patients <i>Agus Prasetyo, Sodikin, Widyoningsih (Indonesia)</i>	107
O-16 Therapeutic Communications Reduce The Patient's Anxiety of Pre Operation Patiens <i>Intan Mirantia, Harmilah, Surantana (Indonesia)</i>	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 <i>Arif Jauhari, Kuat Prabowo, Arfia Fridianti (Indonesia)</i>	117
O-18 Effects of Husband's Support in The Duration of Second Stage of Labor Among Primigravida in Indonesia <i>Sagita Darma Sari, Desi Ratnasari (Indonesia)</i>	124
O-19 The Relationship Between Family Burden with Frequency of Recurrence Patient with Paranoid Schizophrenia <i>Livana PH, M Fatkhul Mubin (Indonesia)</i>	129
O-20 Information Through The Flipbook to The Level of Knowledge About Domestic Violence in Fertile Couples in Sleman in 2017 <i>Yani Widyastuti, Khadizah Haji Abdul Mumin, Yuliantisari (Brunai Darussalam)</i>	135
Poster Presentation	
P-01 Experience of Adolescents with Premenstrual Syndrome and Information-Focused Therapy (IFT) For Reducing Its Affective Symptoms <i>Dewi Marfuah, Nunung Nurhayati (Indonesia)</i>	142
P-02 Correlation of Amount of Parity and Menopause Age in Padukuhan Cangkringan, Argomulyo Village, Cangkringan District, Sleman Regency, Special Region of Yogyakarta <i>Ninyng Nurdianti, Sukmawati (Indonesia)</i>	152
P-03 The Risk of Obesity and Developmental Delay in 2-5 Year Old Stunted Children in Kanigoro, Saptosari, Gunung Kidul, Yogyakarta <i>Rr Dewi Ngaisyah, Siti Wahyuningsih (Indonesia)</i>	158
P-04 Giving of Catfish Abon to the Creatinine Level of Haemodialysis Patients <i>Fery Lusviana Widiyany, Ari Tri Astuti (Indonesia)</i>	163
P-05 Effect of Moringa Oleifera Cookies in Anemia Adolescent <i>Devillya Puspita Dewi, Farissa Fatimah (Indonesia)</i>	167

P-06 Experiences of Drug Users In IIA Class Jail Yogyakarta <i>Sri Hendarsih, Wisnu Sadhana (Indonesia)</i>	171
P-07 A Social Ecological Perspective on The Indonesian Maternal Mortality Problem; An Annotated Bibliography <i>Inraini Fitria Syah (USA)</i>	177
P-08 The Importance of Assistance to Cancer Patients with Mental Disorders <i>Muhammad Raftaz Kayani, Jenita Doli Tine Donsu (Pakistan)</i>	183
P-09 Larvicidal Activity of Star Fruit Extract (<i>Averhoa carambola linn</i>) Against Larvae of <i>Aedes aegypti</i> <i>Siti Zainatun Wasilah (Indonesia)</i>	186
P-10 Factors Related to Decision Making Choosing Place of Delivery In Fakfak District West Papua Year 2017 <i>Bernadet Dewi Kusuma Harimurti Kunde (Indonesia)</i>	193

The 4th International Conference on Health Science 2017 Committee

A. Steering Committee

- Advisory Committee
- : 1. *The Head of Health Practitioners Training and Education Center of The Committee on Development and Empowerment of Health Human Resources of Health Ministry of Indonesia*
 - 2. *The Head of Committee on Development and Empowerment of Health Human Resources of Health Ministry of Indonesia*
 - 3. *Dr. Robert Priharjo, M.Sc, BSN PGCE RN
Lecturer Anglia Ruskin University, United Kingdom*

B. Organising Committee

- Person in charge : Joko Susilo, SKM.,M.Kes
Chairman I : Sari Hastuti, S.SiT, MPH
Chairman II : Mohamad Mirza Fauzie, S.SiT.,M.Kes
Chairman III : Sri Arini Winarti Rinawati, SKM, M.Kep
Secretary : Yani Widyastuti, SSiT, M.Keb
Treasurer : Suwandi, SE
Tanto Yuono, SE
Ns Harmilah, M.Kep, Sp.MB

Members

- 1. Secretariat :
 - 1. Dasilah
 - 2. Evriyani, Amd
 - 3. Eva Lidya Yunita, AMd.Kg
 - 4. Astuti Dwi E, Amd
 - 5. Veronica Anindyati Nugroho Putri, Amd
- 2. Scientific committee (keynote speaker+materials) :
 - 1. Hesty Widiasih, SSiT, M.Keb
 - 2. Achmad Husein, SKM, MPd
 - 3. Sugeng, Ners.,M.Sc
 - 4. Almira Sitasari, S.Gz, MPH
 - 5. Aryani Widayati, SSiT.,MPH
 - 6. Eni Kurniati, S.SI.,M.Sc
- 3. Proceeding committee :
 - 1. Sabar Santosa, SPd, APP, M.Kes
 - 2. Dr. drg. Wiworo Haryani, M.Kes.
 - 3. Siti Nuryani, S.Si.,M.Sc
 - 4. Dr. Ir. I Made Alit Gunawan, M.Si.
 - 5. Niken Meilani, SSiT,SPd, M.Kes
 - 6. Ns.Sutejo, M.Kep.Sp.Kep.J
 - 7. Dr. drg. Quroti Ayun, M.Kes
 - 8. Muryoto, SKM.,M.Kes
 - 9. Ayu Triani, S.T.
 - 10. Desi Rochmawati, SS.M, Hum
 - 11. Andika Trisurini, S.Pd
 - 12. Dina fadhilah, S.Tr
 - 13. Apriyatni Condro Ekarini, S.SiT.,M.Kes
 - 14. Supto Harmoko, SIP

4. Event Committee : 1. Yanuar Amin, S.ST.,SH
2. Rosa Delima Ekwantini, S.Kp.,M.Kes
3. Dra. Elza Ismail, M.Kes
4. Abdul Majid, S.Kep. Ns.M.Kep.
5. Sarka Ade, SIP, S.Kep. MA
6. Rybob Khomes, S.Kom
5. Promotion, Publication and Bussiness Committee : 1. Ika Prasetyo Nugroho, SE
2. Uki Wulanggita, SST
3. Nugraheni Tri Lestari, SKM, MPH
4. Mina Yumei Santi, SST., M.Kes
5. Etty Yuniarly, SST.,MPH
6. Haryono, SKM.,M.Kes
7. Trubus Basuki, AMd
8. Bekti Irianto
6. Registration : 1. Drs. Harya Kunjana
2. Narto, BE., STP.,MP
3. Siti Hani Istiqomah, SKM.,M.Kes
4. Nuriana Kartika Sari, SST
5. Suhardjono, S.Pd.,S.SiT.,M.Kes
7. Logistics : 1. Tjarono Sari, SKM.,M.Kes
2. Puti Sudarwati, S.Si
3. Sukarti, SIP
8. Decoration , Place : 1. Suharyana, SKM
2. Purwanto
9. Documentation : 1. Heri Purwanto, SE
2. Harsono, AMd.
3. Abdul Hadi Kadarusno, SKM.,MPH
10. Transportation : 1. Tri Widodo, AMd
2. Agus Pamuji
3. Giyanto

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

Yani Widyastuti^{1*}, Khadizah Haji Abdul Mumin², Yuliantisari¹

¹Departement of Midwifery, Health Polytechnic of Health Ministry Yogyakarta, Indonesia

²Pengiran Anak Puteri Rashidaha'a Bolkiah Institute of Health Sciences Brunai Darussalam University

Email : yani.widyastuti@poltekkesjogja.ac.id,

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 violence regulation 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 Commission 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 Commission 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 povision 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 in Banyurejo, 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 methode. 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 ($\alpha = 0.05$) 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 were located in Tirtoadi Mlati Sleman as control group as much as 35 pairs of fertile age (70 respondents).

1. Research Subject Characteristics

Table 1. Characteristics of Couples of Fertile Age Inintervention and Control Group

Characteristics	Category	Group				Total		P Value
		Flipbook		Leaflet		F	n%	
		n%	n%	n%	n%			
Gender	Male	35	25.0	35	25.0	70	50.0	1.00
	Woman	35	25.0	35	25.0	70	50.0	
	Total	70	50	70	50	140	100	
Age	≤ 35 years	28	20.0	20	14.3	48	34.3	0.154
	35 years	42	30.0	50	35.7	92	65.7	
	Total	70	50.0	70	50.0	140	100	
Education	Basic	21	15.0	29	20.7	50	35.7	0.214
	Medium	42	30.0	38	27.1	80	57.1	
	High	7	5.0	3	2.1	10	7.1	
	Total	70	50.0	70	50.0	140	100	
Work Status	Work	51	36.4	40	28.6	91	65.0	0.051
	Not Work	19	13.6	30	21.4	49	35.0	
	Total	70	50.0	70	50.0	140	100.0	

Table 1 showed that the characteristics of the respondents according to age, the majority of respondent 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 2. Differences in the value of the level of knowledge about domestic violence on the subject before and after treatment

Variables	Group	Treatment				t	p value	95% significant
		Pre test		Post test				
		X	SD	X	SD			
Level of knowledge about domestic violence	Flipbook	62.8	7.2	78.5	6.6	-15.2	0,000	-17.69- -13, 59
	Leaflet	-13.45	8.9	71.5	10.4	-7.8	0.000	60.8- -7.97

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 standart 8.9, average score of post test was 71,5 with deviation standar 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 informaation 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

variable	group	SD	t	P value	95% CI	
level of knowledge about domestic violence	Flipbook	15.6	8.5	3.01	0,003	1,666-8.047
	Leaflet	10.7	10.4			

Table 3 showed the results of measurements difference average in increased knowledge about domestic violence. The flipbook group hadmean 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 scoreof 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 ofphysical domestic violence. In the patriarchal culture, the position of women is lower than in men. 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 understandingin 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 asincrease levels of activeness in learning activities.¹⁰ Learning media is important in the learning process fordelivering messages and information to learn. Well-designed learning media will greatly help learners achieve learning objectives.¹⁵

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 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.¹⁴

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.¹⁵

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

1. Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 23 Tahun 2004 Tentang Penghapusan Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga. accessed on Desember 15, 2016 from [Http://Hukum.Unsrat.Ac.Id/Uu/Uu_23_04.Htm](http://Hukum.Unsrat.Ac.Id/Uu/Uu_23_04.Htm).
2. Komnas Perempuan. Lembar Fakta Catatan Tahunan (CATAHU) Komnas Perempuan Tahun 2014 Kekerasan Terhadap Perempuan: Negara Segera Putus Impunitas Pelaku Jakarta, accessed on Maret 6, 2015 from <http://www.komnasperempuan.go.id/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/Lembar-Fakta-Catatan-Tahunan-CATAHU-Komnas-Perempuan-Tahun-2014.pdf>
3. Komnas Perempuan. Lembar Fakta Catatan Tahunan (Catahu) 2016 Kekerasan terhadap Perempuan Meluas: Mendesak Negara Hadir Hentikan Kekerasan terhadap Perempuan di Ranah Domestik, Komunitas dan Negara accessed on Desember 15,, 2015 from : http://www.komnasperempuan.go.id/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/Lembar-Fakta-Catatan-Tahunan-_CATAHU_-Komnas-Perempuan-2016.pdf
4. Selama 2015, kasus KDRT di Yogyakarta meningkat tajam accessed on Desember 15, 2016 from <https://www.merdeka.com/peristiwa/selama-2015-kasus-kdrt-di-yogyakarta-meningkat-tajam.html>.
5. Pusat Pelayanan Terpadu Perempuan dan Anak "Rekso Dyah Utami" Data Korban Kekerasan, accessed on Desember, 31 2016 from <http://reksodyahutami.blogspot.co.id/>
6. Kavita. S, Richard. L, Keith. S. Women's Empowerment and Domestic Violence: The Role of Sociocultural Determinants in Maternal and Child Undernutrition in

- Tribal and Rural Communities in South India Vol 27, Issue 2, June 1, 2006 accessed on Desember 27, 2016 from <http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/156482650602700204?HITS=10&hits=10&andexactfulltext=and&searchid=1&FIRSTINDEX=30&resourcetype=HWCIT&RESULTFORMAT=&maxtoshow=&fulltext=violence+woman+domestic>
7. Sutrisminah E. Dampak Kekerasan Pada Istri Dalam Rumah Tangga Terhadap Kesehatan Reproduksi. *Majalah Ilmiah Sultan Agung*. 2012. accessed on Desember 27, 2016 from <http://jurnal.unissula.ac.id/index.php/majalahilmiahsultanagung>
 8. Ziaei S¹, Frith AL², Ekström EC¹, Naved RT³. Experiencing Lifetime Domestic Violence: Associations with Mental Health and Stress among Pregnant Women in Rural Bangladesh: The MINIMat Randomized Trial. 2016 Dec 19;11(12) accessed on Desember 27, 2016 from <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/27992478>
 9. Burcu. T, Galip. E. Serap. A, Domestic Violence Against Married Women in Edirne. *J Interpers Violence* First Published July 8, 2009 other. Vol 25, Issue 5, 2010. accessed on Desember 27, 2016 from <http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/0886260509336960?HITS=10&hits=10&andexactfulltext=and&searchid=1&FIRSTINDEX=40&resourcetype=HWCIT&RESULTFORMAT=&maxtoshow=&fulltext=violence+woman+domestic>
 10. Johnson, Elaine B. 2007. Contextual Teaching and Learning Menjadikan Kegiatan Belajar Mengajar Mengasyikkan dan Bermakna. Terjemah Ibnu Setiawan. Bandung : Mizan Learning Center.
 11. Syarifuddin. Literasi Teknologi Informasi Dan Komunikasi. *Jurnal Penelitian Komunikasi* Vol. 17 No.2, Desember 2014: 153-164 accessed on Desember 31, 2016, from www.bppkibandung.id/index.php/jpk/article/download/14/16
 12. Hani Kurniawatia, Desnita, Siswoyo. Pengembangan Media Pembelajaran Berbasis 3D PageFlip Fisika untuk Materi Getaran dan Gelombang Bunyi. *JPPPF - Jurnal Penelitian & Pengembangan Pendidikan Fisika* Volume 2 Nomor 1, Juni 2016 p-ISSN: 2461-0933 e-ISSN: 2461-1433 Page 97. accessed on Desember 27, 2016 from www.jpppf.fisika-unj.ac.id/index.php/jpppf/article/download/46/51
 13. Tejo Nurseto. Membuat Media Pembelajaran Yang Menarik. *Jurnal Ekonomi & Pendidikan*, Volume 8 Nomor 1, April 2011. Accessed on Desember 27, 2016 from <http://journal.uny.ac.id/index.php/jep/article/viewFile/706/570>
 14. Ismaniati C. Penggunaan Teknologi Informasi dan komunikasi dalam meningkatkan kualitas Pembelajaran. *Repository UNY*

