provided by Document Repo

ISSN-0976-0245 (Print) • ISSN-0976-5506 (Electronic)

Volume 9

Number 1

January 2018



Indian Journal of Public Health Research & Development

An International Journal

SCOPUS IJPHRD CITATION SCORE

Indian Journal of Public Health Research and Development Scopus coverage years: from 2010 to 2017 Publisher: R.K. Sharma, Institute of Medico-Legal Publications ISSN:0976-0245E-ISSN: 0976-5506 Subject area: Medicine: Public Health, Environmental and Occupational Health CiteScore 2015-0.02 SJR 2015-0.105 SNIP 2015-0.034



Website: www.ijphrd.com

Indian Journal of Public Health Research & Development

EXECUTIVE EDITOR

Prof Vidya Surwade

Prof Dept of Community Medicine SIMS, Hapur

INTERNATIONAL EDITORIAL ADVISORY BOARD

- Dr. Abdul Rashid Khan B. Md Jagar Din, (Associate Professor)
 Department of Public Health Medicine, Penang Medical College, Penang, Malaysia
- 2. Dr. V Kumar (Consulting Physician)
 Mount View Hospital, Las Vegas, USA
- 3. Basheer A. Al-Sum.

Botany and Microbiology Deptt, College of Science, King Saud University, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia

- 4. Dr. Ch Vijay Kumar (Associate Professor)
 Public Health and Community Medicine, University of Buraimi, Oman
- Dr. VMC Ramaswamy (Senior Lecturer)
 Department of Pathology, International Medical University, Bukit Jalil, Kuala Lumpur
- Kartavya J. Vyas (Clinical Researcher)
 Department of Deployment Health Research,
 Naval Health Research Center, San Diego, CA (USA)
- Prof. PK Pokharel (Community Medicine)
 BP Koirala Institute of Health Sciences, Nepal

NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE

- Dr. Anju Ade (Associate Professor)
 Navodaya Medical College, Raichur, Karnataka
- Dr. E. Venkata Rao (Associate Professor) Community Medicine, Institute of Medical Sciences & SUM Hospital, Bhubaneswar, Orissa.
- Dr. Amit K. Singh (Associate Professor) Community Medicine, VCSG Govt. Medical College, Srinagar – Garhwal, Uttarakhand
- 4. **Dr. R G Viveki** (Associate Professor) Community Medicine, Belgaum Institute of Medical Sciences, Belgaum, Karnataka
- Dr. Santosh Kumar Mulage (Assistant Professor)
 Anatomy, Raichur Institute of Medical Sciences Raichur(RIMS), Karnataka
- Dr. Gouri Ku. Padhy (Associate Professor) Community and Family Medicine, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Raipur
- Dr. Ritu Goyal (Associate Professor)
 Anaesthesia, Sarswathi Institute of Medical Sciences, Panchsheel Nagar
- Dr. Anand Kalaskar (Associate Professor)
 Microbiology, Prathima Institute of Medical Sciences, AP
- Dr. Md. Amirul Hassan (Associate Professor)
 Community Medicine, Government Medical College, Ambedkar Nagar, UP
- 10. Dr. N. Girish (Associate Professor) Microbiology, VIMS&RC, Bangalore
- 11. Dr. BR Hungund (Associate Professor) Pathology, JNMC, Belgaum.
- Dr. Sartaj Ahmad (Assistant Professor), Medical Sociology, Department of Community Medicine, Swami Vivekananda Subharti University, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh, India
- Dr Sumeeta Soni (Associate Professor)
 Microbiology Department, B.J. Medical College, Ahmedabad, Gujarat, India

NATIONAL EDITORIAL ADVISORY BOARD

- Prof. Sushanta Kumar Mishra (Community Medicine) GSL Medical College – Rajahmundry, Karnataka
- Prof. D.K. Srivastava (Medical Biochemistry)
 Jamia Hamdard Medical College, New Delhi
- Prof. M Sriharibabu (General Medicine) GSL Medical College, Rajahmundry, Andhra Pradesh
- Prof. Pankaj Datta (Principal & Prosthodentist) Indraprastha Dental College, Ghaziabad

NATIONAL EDITORIAL ADVISORY BOARD

- Prof. Samarendra Mahapatro (Pediatrician)
 Hi-Tech Medical College, Bhubaneswar, Orissa
- Dr. Abhiruchi Galhotra (Additional Professor) Community and Family Medicine. All India Institute of Medical Sciences. Raipur
- Prof. Deepti Pruthvi (Pathologist) SS Institute of Medical Sciences & Research Center, Davangere, Karnataka
- 8. Prof. G S Meena (Director Professor)
 Maulana Azad Medical College, New Delhi
- Prof. Pradeep Khanna (Community Medicine)
 Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Rohtak, Haryana
- Dr. Sunil Mehra (Paediatrician & Executive Director) MAMTA Health Institute of Mother & Child, New Delhi
- Dr Shailendra Handu, Associate Professor, Phrma, DM (Pharma, PGI Chandigarh)
- Dr. A.C. Dhariwal: Directorate of National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme, Dte. DGHS, Ministry of Health Services, Govt. of India. Delhi

Print-ISSN: 0976-0245-Electronic-ISSN: 0976-5506, Frequency: Quarterly (Four issues per volume)

Indian Journal of Public Health Research & Development is a double blind peer reviewed international journal. It deals with all aspects of Public Health including Community Medicine, Public Health, Epidemiology, Occupational Health, Environmental Hazards, Clinical Research, and Public Health Laws and covers all medical specialties concerned with research and development for the masses. The journal strongly encourages reports of research carried out within Indian continent and South East Asia.

The journal has been assigned International Standards Serial Number (ISSN) and is indexed with Index Copernicus (Poland). It is also brought to notice that the journal is being covered by many international databases. The journal is covered by EBSCO (USA), Embase, EMCare & Scopus database. The journal is now part of DST, CSIR, and UGC consortia.

Website: www.ijphrd.com

©All right reserved. The views and opinions expressed are of the authors and not of the Indian Journal of Public Health Research & Development. The journal does not guarantee directly or indirectly the quality or efcacy of any product or service featured in the advertisement in the journal, which are purely commercial.

Editor

Dr. R.K. Sharma

Institute of Medico-legal Publications 501, Manisha Building, 75-76, Nehru Place, New Delhi-110019

Printed, published and owned by

Dr. R.K. Sharma

Institute of Medico-legal Publications 501, Manisha Building, 75-76, Nehru Place, New Delhi-110019

Published at

Institute of Medico-legal Publications

501, Manisha Building, 75-76, Nehru Place, New Delhi-110019



Saumya Joshi

Indian Journal of Public Health Research & Development

www.ijphrd.com

	CONTENTS
Vol	ume 9, Number 1 January 2018
1.	Correlation between Body Mass Index on Presenteeism and Absenteeism on Dislipidemia Worker
2.	Improving the Operational Efficiency of OPD using Lean Method – Value Stream Mapping
3.	Study the Relationship between Mindfulness with Aggression, Perceived Stress and Social Anxiety in Students
4.	Sara Naddaf, Alireza Heidari, Mansooreh Nsirharand, Shima Hajmohamadi Knowledge and Preventive Practices Regarding Dengue Fever among Adults Accompanying Patients in a Tertiary Care Hospital in Rural Area of Sonepat
5.	The Influence of Leadership, Experience of Work, and Motivation to Performance of Nursing Employees Personnel in Banjarmasin
6.	Safe Limits Concentration of Ammonia at Work Environments through CD8 Expression in Rats
7.	Mothers Knowledge on Malnutrition: Community based Cross Sectional Study
8.	Correlation of Atherogenic Indices and IMA with Glycaemic Control in Diabetic Patients with and without Dyslipidemia
9.	Factor Related to Urine Trans, Trans-muconic Acid (TT-MA) Levels of Shoemaker in Tambak Oso Wilangun Surabaya
10.	Effect of Food Containing High Fe (Iron) Intake to Urinary Trans, Trans-muconic Acid (Tt-ma) Levels on Workers Exposed to Benzene
11.	Awareness and Perception of Bioethics among Medical Undergraduate Students and Interns in a Private Medical College in Mangalore

12.	Detoxification of Benzoic Acid in Workers Exposed to Toluene Using Food Rich in Glycine	. 64
13.	Bone Marrow Aspiration in Pancytopenia in and around Muzaffarnagar	. 70
14.	Implication of Malnutrition on Human Capital : Bridging the Inequality through Robust Economic Policies	. 75
15.	The Effect of Workload on the Job Stress of Nurses in Outpatient Care Unit of Public Hospital Surabaya, Indonesia Satria Sandianto, Abdul Rohim Tualeka, Diah Indriani	. 80
16.	Perceived Barriers for Utilization of Health Care System among Married Women with Gynaecological Morbidity in Udupi Taluk, Karnataka	. 85
17.	Tubercular Carditis and Pericarditis – An Autopsy Study of Heart in Sudden Death	. 89
18.	Emotional Intelligence and Juvenile Delinquency: A Nexus with Crime	93
19.	Obesity, Lipid Profile and Inflammation: A Study of Adult Women of Low Socioeconomic Background from Mumbai City	. 98
20.	A Cross Sectional Study on Menstrual Pattern and Hygienic Practices amongst School Going Adolescent Girls in Urban Health Centre Practice Area	104
21.	Study of Immunization Status of Children Less than 5 Years of Age in a Tertiary Health Care Institution of Amritsar - A Hospital based Study	
22.	Midline Diastema Closure by Interdisciplinary Approach-A Case Report	115
23.	Changing Health Status and Service Needs: Health Care System in Kerala	119
24.	Congenital Disorders in India – Where are We?	125
25.	Stakeholder Collaboration Model to Empower Integrated Health Education Centers for Non-communicable Diseases: A Study in Bengkulu	133
26.	Safety of Doctors at their Workplace in India: Perspectives and Issues	139

27.	Effectiveness of Pranic Healing on Functional Health and Wellbeing of Inmate at Mysore Central Prison	46
	Srikanth N Jois, Lancy D'Souza Gayathri R	
28.	Tea Ash - A New Medium for Water Defluoridation	52
29.	Developing a Framework for Emotional Intelligence (EI) based Functions in a Small Organisation 1: Manas Ranjan Rath, S Vasantha	58
30.	Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices Towards HIV/AIDS in General Population Covered by Urban Health Training Centre, Hapur	.64
31.	The Role of Midwife through Antenatal Class Pregnancy for Improvement Delivery Assistance with Professional Health Workers	170
32.	Prevalence and Predictors of Adverse Drug Effects with Second Line Anti-TB drugs Under Programmatic Management of Drug Resistant Tuberculosis (PMDT) Services in Amritsar District	75
33.	Maxillary First Molar with Two Palatal Canals: A Rare Case Report	81
34.	Intralesional Bleomycin: An Excellent Alternative Method for Oral Lymphangioma in Children	185
35.	Clinicopathological Study of Breast Cancer in a Tertiary Care Hospital in Muzaffarnagar- Uttar Pradesh	188
36.	Spectrum of Lymphadenopathies on Fine Needle Aspiration Cytology in and around Muzaffarnagar 1 Shipra Vats, Brig. G S Manchanda, Kamna Gupta, Pradeep Sharma, Ritika Kansal, Sweety Goel, Veena K Sharma	94
37.	The Performance of Medical Laboratory Technician Based on Situation Awareness and Psychological Capit with the Work Engagement Mediation	
38.	Yoga Interventions for Oxidative Stress and Antioxidant Status	203
39.	Intermittent Hypoxia-Hyperoxia Exposures Improve Cardiometabolic Profile, Exercise Tolerance and Qualitof Life: A Preliminary Study in Cardiac Patients	-
40.	Comparative Analysis of Conceptual Models of Social Anxiety Disorder	15

41.	Knowledge on Heart Smart Diet among Hypertensive Clients in Selected Urban Areas of	221
	Mangalore City	221
42.	Job Satisfaction of Work Life Balance of Women Employed in Unorganised Sector in Kanchipuram Distriction Tamilnadu	
	Ramya Thiyagarajan, K Tamizhjyothi	
43.	Knowledge on Effects of Substance Abuse among Adolescents: - A Descriptive Study	232
44.	The Effect of Se'i (Smoked Beef) Toward the Improvement of the Bcl-2 Protein Expression on Colon Cell Balb/c Strain Mice as a Carcinogenesis Indicator	
45.	Malaria and Nutritional Status among Female Adolescents in West Sulawesi, Indonesia	243
	Noor Bahri Noer, Veni Hadju, Ridwan M Thaha, Anwar Daud, Andi Imam Arundhana, Anwar Mallongi	
46.		
	Antenatal Care through the Job Involvement	249
47.		
	toward Drug Rehabilitation with Good Clinical Governance Framework	253
48.		
	Involvement	258
49.	A Cause-effective Relationship between Tourism and Food Culture	263
50.	Screening of Antifungal Activity of Ganoderma Lucidum Extract Against Medically Important Fungi	269
51.	Study of Infant Feeding Practices in the Urban Slums of Ballari City	273
	Bellara Raghavendra, Saraswati V Sajjan, T Gangadhara Goud	
52.	Exploratory and Confirmatory Factor Analysis of an Urdu-version of the Summary of Diabetes Self-care Activities Measure (U-SDSCA)	281
	Rashid M Ansari, Hassan Hosseinzadeh, Mark Harris, Nicholas Zwar	
53.	Preparedness of Dental Students to Manage Medical Emergencies in Clinical Dental	200
	Set-up: A Cross-sectional Questionnaire Survey	289
54.	Relationship between Nutritional Status, Anemia, Birth Labor, and Delayed of Reference to Maternal	
	Mortality in Katingan 2013-2015	295
55.	Expression of Gen Monocyte Chemoatractant Protein 1 (MCP-1) mRNA on Preeclampsia	300
	Salmah Arafah, Rosdiana Natzir, Syahrul Rauf, Mochammad hatta, Yudit Patiku, Ariyanti Saleh	

56.	Does South Africa need a HIV-AIDS Regulatory Framework as a Public Management Tool for HIV-AIDS Programmes? Shayhana Ganesh, Renitha Rampersad	. 305
57.	Analysis of the Cost Effectiveness of Improving Nutrition Intake and Nutritional Status in Patients of Reproductive Age Undergoing Haemodialysis Therapy in Makassar	. 309
58.	Model of Hypertension Transmission Risks to Communities in Gorontalo Province	. 314
59.	Relationships of B-RAF Immuno-Expression with Clinic Pathological Features in Patients with Colorectal Carcinoma in Wahidin Sudirohusodo Hospital Makassar	. 321
60.	Application of the Batho Pele Principles as a Quality Management Tool in HIV-AIDS Healthcare in South Africa	. 327
61.	Relationships between Smoking Habits and the Hypertension Occurrence among the Adults of Communities in Paniai Regency, Papua Indonesia	. 332
62.	A Study on Challenges Faced by IT Organizations in Business Process Improvement in Chennai	337
63.	Tenggeng Dance Case as a Free Sex Media in Lani People Culture and its Impact on the Transmission of Sexually Transmitted Diseases and HIV / AIDS	
64.	The Curative Effect of Ajwa Dates Toward Hyperuricemia Levels in Wistar Rat (Rattus Norvegicus) Fatmawaty Mallapiang, Syarfaini, Azriful	. 347
65.	The Nationalism Attitute of Dayak in Borders Jagoi Babang Bengkayang District, Indonesia	. 352
66.	Correlation between Calciferol Serum Level and Rhinitis Allergy	. 357
67.	The Investigation of the Lactic Acid Change among Employee of National Electrical Power Plan	
68.	Bacterial and Viral Pathogen Spectra of ARI among the Children Below 5 Years Age Group in Tribal and Coastal Regions of Odisha	. 366
69.	Covariates and Prevalence of Obesity among the Adults in a Rural Area of Meerut, UP: A Community ba Study	
70.	Effectiveness of Tembelekan Plants (Lantana Camara Linn) to Aedes Aegypti Larvae Mortality	379

71	Relationships between Blood Mercury Levels and SGPT among Communities Exposed to Mercury in Small Scale Gold Mining Village of Indonesia, 2017
72.	Preparation and Antioxidant Activity of Methanol Extract of Myrmecodiarumphii Becc
73.	Nutrient Contents of Moringa Leaves based on Leaf Age
74.	A Genetic Algorithm based Protein Signal Pathway Analysis
75.	Bureaucratic Reform of Health Services in Merauke Regency Under an Institutional Perspective
76.	Rajasthan
	Suman Rathore, Chetram Meena, Zaozianlungliu Gonmei, G S Toteja _, Kumud Bala
77 [.]	Nurse-Led Early Initiation of Breastfeeding on the LATCH Scoring System
78.	Behavioral Responses to Noise in Preterm Infants Admitted to a Neonatal Intensive Care Unit of a Tertiary Referral Hospital in South India
79.	Infection Control Risk Assesment Tuberculosis on Children based Area in the City of Banjarbaru

DOI Number: 10.5958/0976-5506.2018.00025.6

Stakeholder Collaboration Model to Empower Integrated Health Education Centers for Non-communicable Diseases: A Study in Bengkulu

Yandrizal¹, Rizanda Machmud², Melinda Noer³, Hardisman⁴, Afrizal⁵, Nur Indrawati Lipoeto⁴, Ekowati Rahajeng⁶

¹Student of Doctoral Program of Public Health Sciences, Faculty of Medicine, University of Andalas, Padang Indonesoa, ²Faculty of Nursing, University of Andalas, Padang Indonesia, ³ Faculty of Agriculture, University of Andalas, Padang, ⁴Faculty of Medicine, University of Andalas, Padang, ⁵Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, University of Andalas, Padang, ⁶Centre For Public Health Research and Development, National Institute for Health Research and Development (NHRD) MoH Indonesia.

ABSTRACT

Integrated Health Education Center for Non-communicable Disease (IHEC for NCDs) is a means for a community to participate in doing early detection, prevention, and control of non-communicable diseases. Stakeholders and society play very important role in empowering IHEC for NCDs. This study aims to develop a model of empowering IHEC for NCDs by increasing the role of stakeholders.

The study uses a combination approach dan exploratory design and sequential procedures. Qualitative method is used to explore the roles of stakeholders in 10 IHEC for NCDs while quantitative one conducted in 67 IHEC for NCDs is aimed to prove the role of stakeholders in empowering IHEC for NCDs.

Stakeholders play a role in the process of formation, preparation for implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the empowerment of IHEC for NCDs using collaboration model. Collaboration model is implemented at all government levels with the aim of empowering people in accordance with the performance indicators of each stakeholder.

Stakeholder Collaboration Model for the IHEC for NCDs empowerment has increased early detection, prevention, and control of non-communicable diseases in the community.

Keywords: IHEC for NCD, Stakeholder, Community Empowerment, Collaboration Model.

INTRODUCTION

Non-communicable diseases can be prevented through effective intervention against the risk factors such as tobacco use, unhealthy diet, physical inactivity and use of harmful alcohol¹. Integrated Health Education Center for Non-communicable diseases (IHEC for NCDs) and community participation in early detection, prevention, and control of non-communicable diseases (NCDs), are now widely developed in Indonesia. Community needs to identify their needs and assets while stakeholder needs to help provide tools and resources required to develop a health plan².

However, the role of stakeholder and the function of cadre are not yet optimal due to lack of knowledge and skills in related aspects of empowerment. This makes the use of IHEC for NCDs is not yet optimal. Collaboration is an arrangement in which one or more of the stakeholders are directly involved in the formal decision making process which is aimed to find agreement, make and implement public policy³.

Public Health Centre (PUSKESMAS) as the responsible part, needs to search a model of stakeholders collaboration in empowering the IHEC for NCDs. Empowerment by moving the social capital is an opportunity to intervene community empowerment⁴.

The effectiveness of prevention and control of NCDs needs leadership, coordination of multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral action at the level of government and with various actors, including partnerships with civil society and the private sector which is in accordance with the health policy⁵.

The research objective is to create a model of collaboration of stakeholders in empowering IHEC for NCDs in order to increase the willingness of society to do early detection, prevention and control of NCDs.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

This study employed both qualitative and quantitative methods and exploratory design with sequential procedure, which is first qualitative and then quantitative⁶.

Phase I: conducting an evaluation study, with the exploratory design using qualitative method in 10 IHEC for NCDs to determine the roles of stakeholders in the utilization of IHEC for NCDs. Data validation was done in four ways, namely: credibility, transferability, dependability, and confirmability in each process.

Phase II: Developing hypotheses to determine the relationship of independent variables, namely: the role of stakeholders in the process of formation, preparation for the implementation and monitoring, and evaluation. The dependent variable is IHEC for NCDs and the population is all IHEC for NCDs in 10 districts in Bengkulu Province, whiich in total is 191 units. Stratified random sampling and cluster sampling is used to determine the residences/cities. Thus, 3 cities and 79 IHEC for NCDs are used as sample for this study. Then, determination of a number of samples using Slovin formula, is done with a confidence level of 5%, results in 67 IHEC for NCDs.

Phase III: Developing policy formulation for model of stakeholder collaboration in the empowerment of IHEC for NCDs using the concept of health care policy triangle: a) a stakeholder analysis; b) strategies for policy change; c) positions, power and perception; d) the process of policy analysis; e) data analysis: implementation of policy triangle⁷.

RESULT

The Role of Stakeholder in Empowering IHEC For NCDs

The evaluation study to the 10 IHEC for NCDs shows the collaboration of stakeholder in empowering IHEC for NCDs during the process of formation, preparation and monitoring and evaluation, involving

- 1) Head of the District; 2) Head of the village;
- 3) Chairman of the Neighborhood/Village Chief;
- 4) The District Health Office/City; 5) Head of Puskesmas; 6) Cader; 7) Activator Trustees of Family Welfare concluded Table 1.

Table 1. Stakeholder Collaboration in the Empowerment of IHEC for NCDs

	Establishement Process					Preparation for Implementation					Evaluation and Monitoring										
IHEC for NCDS	Stakeholder					Stakeholder						Stakeholder									
11025	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A	V	V	V	V	V	V	-	V	V	V	-	V	V	-	V	V	V	V	V	V	-
В	V	V	V	V	V	V	-	V	V	V	-	V	V	-	V	V	V	V	V	V	-
С	V	V	V	V	V	V	-	V	V	V	-	V	V	-	V	V	V	V	V	V	-
D	-	V	V	V	V	V	-	-	-	V	-	V	V	-	-	-	-	V	V	V	-
Е	-	V	V	V	V	V	-	-	-	V	-	V	V	-	-	-	-	V	V	V	-
F	-	-	-	V	V	V	-	-	-	-	-	V	V	-	-	-	-	V	V	V	-
G	-	-	-	V	V	V	-	-	-	-	-	V	V	-	-	-	-	V	V	V	-
Н	-	V	-	V	V	V	-	-	V	V	-	V	V	-	-	-	-	V	V	V	-
I	V	V	V	V	V	V	-	-	V	V	-	V	V	-	-	V	-	V	V	V	-
J	-	V	V	V	V	V	-	-	V	V	-	V	V	-	-	V	-	V	V	V	-

Source Data: primary data processed

Table 1 shows that majority of stakeholders have worked together during the process of the establishment, preparation of the implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of IHEC for NCDs.

Analysis role of stakeholders in the process of establishment, preparation, monitoring and evaluation of the empowerment of IHEC for NCDs is presented in Table 2.

Tabel 2. The Role of Stakeholder in the Establishment, Prepartation of the Implementation, and Monitoring and Evaluation of IHEC for NCDs

Research Variabel	Utilizatio						
Research variabet	Less		Good				
	F	%	F	%	p value		
Establishement							
Less	30	73,2	11	26,8	0.993		
Good	19	73.1	7	26.9			
Implementation			·				
Less	44	75.9	14	24.1	0.201		
Good	5	55.6	4	44.4			
Monitoring Evaluation		·					
Less	47	44.6	14	23.0	0.021		
Good	2	33.3	4	66.7			
Source Data: primary data process	ed			•	•		

Table 2. reveals that stakeholder have less role in the formation and preparation for implementation but a better role in the implementation and the monitoring and evaluation, which give a good impact on the empowerment IHEC for NCDs. Multivariate analysis results in 6.7 for a better role of monitoring and evaluation in order to increase the empowerment IHEC for NCDs.

Stakeholder Collaboration Model for Policy Analysis

Analysis of stakeholders' role is based on place of work, duties, functions, resources, partners, knowledge and skills, as well as performance indicators. The results of the analysis of the empowerment policy triangle IHEC for NCDS can be seen in Table 3.

Tabel 3: Triangle Analysis of Empowerment Policy of IHEC for NCDs

Stakeholder	Context, Content, Process
Health Institution (Dinas Kesehatan)	Participate in Health Institutions as organizers of IHEC for NCDs. The process begins with socialization and advocacy to relevant stakeholders concerning the developmen t, monitoring, and evaluation of IHEC for NCDS
Public Health Center (Puskesmas)	Play a role as an organizer of IHEC for NCDS in the environment of the public health and for public in the working area. The process begins with socialization and advocation to relevant stakeholders concerning the implementation, supervision, monitoring and evaluation of IHEC for NCDS. IHEC for NCDS is an effort to increase visits by the people of health insurance.
The Head of sub-district (Kecamatan)	Plays a role in the government, private sectors and community in the work area for community mobilization and socialization monitoring of IHEC for NCDS
The Head of Kelurahan	Play a role in the neighborhood (RT and RW), private sectors and community in the work area to mobilize community and monitoring of IHEC for NCDS
The Head of RW	Plays a role in the neighborhood (RT and RW) to mobilize a community to take advantage of IHEC for NCDS
PKK	Play a role in the area of PKK empowerment, private and public sectors in the work area to mobilize community and monitoring of IHEC for NCDS

Source: primary data processed

Intervention by Collaboration of Stakeholders

Stakeholder and the staff and cadre of the health center work together in socializing the goals, activities, and benefits of IHEC for NCDs to 366 patients who visited the health center. This results in increasing visit to the IHEC for NCDs where 350 people (95.8%) know and understand the benefits of the activities and willing to come to IHEC for NCDs. Stakeholders and cadres, head of the village, head of the subdistrict, PKK and the community health centers also do an intervention by inviting people and doing dissemination to public in 6 (six) IHEC for NCDs. The results of the intervention is an increased utilization of IHEC for NCDs from the month I to the month IV, as shown in Figure 1.

Source: primary data processed

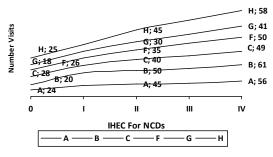


Figure 1. The Increase of Visitation to IHEC for NCDs after
Intervention of Stakeholder Collaboration

DISCUSSION

Stakeholder Colloboration Model For the Empowerment of IHEC for NCDs

Stakeholders collaboration can coordinate its resources together to mobilize people to use IHEC for NCDs. Community empowerment strategies through mobilizing social capital owned by the community is an opportunity to intervene community empowerment. Community interventions are organized in five phases:

a) building trust, b) increasing the awareness, c) developing programs, d) organizing communities, and e) the initiation of maintenance program⁴.

Prevention and control of NCDs to society requires the collaboration of all stakeholders who have a concern in the issue. Cardiovascular prevention and rehabilitation, which is one of the NCDs, requires concerted action by all stakeholders to achieve improved health behavior at the global scope. Model connectivity can enhance communication, collaboration, and creativity to encourage people to behave in healthy life⁸.

Stakeholders must perform community empowerment approach in order to improve the utilization of IHEC for NCDs. Multi-sectoral collaboration can create an environment that supports a healthy lifestyle for community⁴. Community empowerment requires the role of local government that has the task of empowering communities by increasing knowledge and understanding of risk factors and prevention of NCDs to society which will increase the impact to IHEC for NCDs. Local government can mobilize support and social networks, as well as play an active part in the community life9.

Stakeholder collaboration is done routinely every month empowering the IHEC for NCDs. Evaluation of the role of appropriate tasks and functions of each part is optimized, so it may result in improvement every month. The success of stakeholder collaboration to empower the IHEC for NCDs is performing the integration tasks and functions of each stakeholder. Based on a research by Ansell et.al, successful collaboration is obtained by conditioning the institutional design and leadership variables. Collaboration is begun by setting the level of trust, conflict and social capital which is the source, or obligation, during the activities are in progress. Institutional design establishes ground rules of collaboration in progress and provides mediation and facilitation of leadership. It is important to the collaborative process to be repeated³. According to Arena et.al (2015), the key role of stakeholders as a whole in developing a healthy behavior is to perform the role of the community in accordance with the duties and functions of their respective organizations¹⁰.

Government plays an important role at all levels in collaborating with all stakeholders to empower IHEC for NCDs, and in improving the early detection, prevention and control of NCDs in the community. The role of stakeholders is continuously developed based on available resources to optimize collaboration for empowering IHEC for NCDs.

Analysis of Stakeholder Collaboration Model Policy

The health office city and Public Health Center have collaborated and worked together with other stakeholders who have duty, function, resources, partners, performance indicators to empower IHEC for NCDs. All stakeholders are involved in the process of formation, preparation for implementation, monitoring and evaluation of IHEC for NCDs. Public Health Centers, in collaboration with other stakeholders, mobilize communities to use IHEC for NCDs.

The role of stakeholders, including all groups and elements from the Provincial Health Office, the PKK Province and PPK Village, the District or City Health Office, the Community Health Centers, the District/City Health Forum, the Heads of Sub-District, the Chiefs of Sub-districts, the Chairmen of the Neighborhood can be designed as a model of collaboration of stakeholder in empowering IHEC for NCDs. Public participation should be designed and informed by the relevant local institutions or those who are sensitive to the key principles and governance arrangements. Key principles should be considered in the implementation of existing stakeholder participation in the process of public engagement¹¹. Lasker suggests that collaboration will happen if there is limited resources, a common vision, and allows problems to be solved together¹². Goldman (2016) says, society requires institutions to collaboratively improve the health status, address shortcomings in infrastructure and preparedness efforts community¹³. Society needs to gain an understanding of IHEC for NCDs and noncommunicable diseases, and knowledge of the benefits or advantages of IHEC for NCDs.

CONCLUSION

Stakeholder Collaboration Model of IHEC for NCDs can improve utilization of IHEC for NCDs by the community in the early detection, prevention, and control of NCDs. Stakeholder Collaboration Model of IHEC for NCDs can be developed in parts of Indonesia and other countries that have the role of stakeholders to empower people at all levels of government.

Research Etches ApprovalResearch ethics approval was obtained from the Faculty of Medicine, University of Andalas Padang.

Conflict of Interest Statement: The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest.

Source of Funding: The Center of Standardization and Continuous Education of Indonesian Ministry of Health for the scholarship and the Government of Bengkulu.

REFERNCES

- (WHO) World Health Organization. Informal note on the draft outline of the report of WHO on progress achieved in realizing the commitments made in the UN Political Declaration on NCDs. WHO. 2013.
- 2. The Select Committe on Wellness. Wellness...we each have a role to play Individuals, Communities, Stakeholders and Government. www.gnb.ca. 2008:
- 3. Ansell C, Gash A, Collaborative Governance in Theory and Practice. JPART. 2007; 18:543–571.
- Dewi FST. Working with community and Exploring community empowerment to support non-communicable disease prevention in a middleincome country. Department Department of Public Health and Clinical Medicine Epidemiology and Global Health Umeå University. Sweden.www. umu.se.2013.
- 5. The Sixty-sixth World Health Assembly. Followup to the Political Declaration of the Highlevel Meeting of the General Assembly on the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases. 2013; WHA66.10.
- Creswell JW. Qualitative Inquiry & Research Design. Choosing Among Five Approaches. (second Edition). University of Nebraska, Lincoln. Sage Publications, Inc. 2006.
- Buse K, Mays N, Gill W. Making Health Policy. Open University Press.London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicene. London. 2005.
- 8. Arena R, Guazzi M, Lianov L, Whitsel L, Berra K, Lavie CJ, Kaminsky L, Williams M, Hivert M F, Franklin NC, Myers J, Dengel D, Jones DML, Pinto FJ, Cosentino F, Halle M, Gielen S, Dendale P, Niebauer J, Pelliccia A, Giannuzzi P, Corra U, Piepoli MF, Guthrie G, Shurney D. Healthy Lifestyle Interventions to Combat Noncommunicable Diseased A Novel Nonhierarchical... Mayo Cl.in Proc. n XXX 2015;nn(n):1-22.
- (Public Health England. A guide to communitycentred approaches for health and wellbeing. Public Health England. 2015).
- Arena R, Guazzi M, Lianov L, Whitsel L, Berra K, Lavie CJ, Kaminsky L, Williams M, Hivert MF,

Franklin CN, Myers J, Dengel D, Jones DML, Pinto FJ, Cosentino F, Halle M, Gielen S, Dendale P, Niebauer J, Pelliccia A, Giannuzzi P, Corra U, Piepoli MF, Guthrie G, Shurney D. Healthy Lifestyle Interventions to Combat Noncommunicable Diseased A Novel Nonhierarchical Connectivity Model for Key Stakeholders: A Policy Statement From the American Heart Association, European Society of Cardiology, European Association for Cardiovascular Prevention and Rehabilitation, and American College of Preventive Medicine. Mayo Clin Proc. 2015.nXXX;nn(n):1-2

11. (IFC) International Finance Corporation.

- Stakeholder Engagement: A Good Practice Handbook for Companies Doing Business in Emerging Markets. IFC, World Bank Group, Washington D.C.2007.
- 12. Lasker RD, Weiss ES,Miller R Partnership Synergy: A Practical Framework for Studying and Strengthening the Collaborative Advantage. The Milbank Quarterly. 2001; Vol. 79, No. 2.
- 13. Goldman L, Benjamin G, Hernández S, Kindig D, Kumanyika S, Nevarez C, Shah NR, Wong Advancing the Health of Communities and Populations A Vital Direction for Health and Health Care. the National Academy of Medicine's. 2016.



Indian Journal of Public Health Research & Development

CALL FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS

About the Journal

Print-ISSN: 0976-0245 Electronic - ISSN: 0976-5506, Frequency: Monthly

Indian Journal of Public Health Research & Development is a double blind peer reviewed international Journal. The frequency is half yearly. It deals with all aspects of Public Health including Community Medicine, Public Health, Epidemiology, Occupational Health, Environmental Hazards, Clinical Research, Public Health Laws and covers all medical specialities concerned with research and development for the masses. The journal strongly encourages reports of research carried out within Indian continent and south east Asia.

The journal has been assigned international standards (ISSN) serial number and is indexed with Index Copernicus (Poland). It is also brought to notice that the journal is being covered by many international databases.

Subscription Information

Journal Title	Pricing of Journals							
IJPHRD	Print Only	Print+Online	Online Only					
Indian	INR 7000	INR 9000	INR 5500					
Foreign	USD 450	USD 550	USD 350					

Note for Subscribers

Advance payment required by cheque/demand draft in the name of "Institute of Medico-Legal Publications payable at New Delhi.

Cancellation not allowed except for duplicate payment.

Claim must be made within six months from issue date.

A free copy can be forwarded on request.

Send all payment to : Institute of Medico-Legal Publications

501, Manisha Building, 75-76, Nehru Place, New Delhi-110019, Mob: 09971888542, E-mail: editor.ijphrd@gmail.com, Website: www.ijphrd.com

