

LAMPIRAN-LAMPIRAN

Lampiran 1 : Pencarian Jurnal NCBI PubMed Database

1. No filter

The screenshot shows the PubMed search results page for the query "(tuberculosis) AND health belief model". The search results are displayed in a list format, showing the first three items. The search results are sorted by "Best Match" and there are 730 items in total. The first item is "Psychological and Educational Intervention to Improve Tuberculosis Treatment Adherence in Ethiopia Based on Health Belief Model: A Cluster Randomized Control Trial" by Tola HH, Shojaeizadeh D, Tol A, Gamaroudi G, Yekaninejad MS, Kebede A, Ejeta LT, Kassa D, Klinkenberg E. The second item is "Tuberculosis and mental health in the Asia-Pacific" by Mason PH, Sweetland AC, Fox GJ, Halovic S, Nguyen TA, Marks GB. The third item is "Tuberculous meningitis" by Wilkinson RJ, Rohwink U, Misra UK, van Crevel R, Mai NTH, Dooley KE, Caws M, Figaji A, Savic R.

2. Filter *Text Availability, Article Type* *Article Type : Journal Article*

The screenshot shows the PubMed search results page for the query "(tuberculosis) AND health belief model" with filters applied. The search results are displayed in a list format, showing the first three items. The search results are sorted by "Best Match" and there are 728 items in total. The filters are "Text Availability" and "Article Type". The first item is "Psychological and Educational Intervention to Improve Tuberculosis Treatment Adherence in Ethiopia Based on Health Belief Model: A Cluster Randomized Control Trial" by Tola HH, Shojaeizadeh D, Tol A, Gamaroudi G, Yekaninejad MS, Kebede A, Ejeta LT, Kassa D, Klinkenberg E. The second item is "Tuberculosis and mental health in the Asia-Pacific" by Mason PH, Sweetland AC, Fox GJ, Halovic S, Nguyen TA, Marks GB. The third item is "Tuberculous meningitis" by Wilkinson RJ, Rohwink U, Misra UK, van Crevel R, Mai NTH, Dooley KE, Caws M, Figaji A, Savic R.

Text Availability : Full text

Search results for "(tuberculosis) AND health belief model". The search is on PubMed (pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov). The search criteria are "(tuberculosis) AND health belief model". The search results show 690 items. The filters are: Article types: Journal Article; Text availability: Full text. The search results are sorted by Best Match. The first two results are:

1. [Psychological and Educational Intervention to Improve Tuberculosis Treatment Adherence in Ethiopia Based on Health Belief Model: A Cluster Randomized Control Trial](#). Tola HH, Shojaeizadeh D, Tol A, Garmaroudi G, Yekaninejad MS, Kebede A, Ejeta LT, Kassa D, Klinckenberg E. PLoS One. 2016 May 11;11(5):e0155147. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0155147. eCollection 2016. PMID: 27167378 Free PMC Article [Similar articles](#)
2. [Tuberculosis and mental health in the Asia-Pacific](#). Mason PH, Sweetland AC, Fox GJ, Halovic S, Nguyen TA, Marks GB. Australas Psychiatry. 2016 Dec;24(6):553-555. Epub 2016 May 20. Review. PMID: 27206468 Free PMC Article [Similar articles](#)

Additional filters on the left include: Publication dates (5 years, 10 years, Custom range...), Species (Humans, Other Animals), Languages (English, Customize...), and Journal categories (Core clinical journals, Dental journals, Tuberculous meningitis).

3. Filter : Species, Journal Categories

Species : Human

Search results for "(tuberculosis) AND health belief model". The search is on PubMed (pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov). The search criteria are "(tuberculosis) AND health belief model". The search results show 513 items. The filters are: Article types: Journal Article; Text availability: Full text; Species: Humans. The search results are sorted by Best Match. The first two results are:

1. [Psychological and Educational Intervention to Improve Tuberculosis Treatment Adherence in Ethiopia Based on Health Belief Model: A Cluster Randomized Control Trial](#). Tola HH, Shojaeizadeh D, Tol A, Garmaroudi G, Yekaninejad MS, Kebede A, Ejeta LT, Kassa D, Klinckenberg E. PLoS One. 2016 May 11;11(5):e0155147. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0155147. eCollection 2016. PMID: 27167378 Free PMC Article [Similar articles](#)
2. [Tuberculosis and mental health in the Asia-Pacific](#). Mason PH, Sweetland AC, Fox GJ, Halovic S, Nguyen TA, Marks GB. Australas Psychiatry. 2016 Dec;24(6):553-555. Epub 2016 May 20. Review. PMID: 27206468 Free PMC Article [Similar articles](#)

Additional filters on the left include: Publication dates (5 years, 10 years, Custom range...), Languages (English, Customize...), and Journal categories (Core clinical journals, Dental journals, Tuberculous meningitis).

Journal Categories : Medline n Nursing Journals

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Get the latest research from NIH: <https://www.nih.gov/coronavirus>.

Format: Summary | Sort by: Best Match | Per page: 20

Search results
Items: 1 to 20 of 512

Filters activated: Journal Article, Full text, Humans, Nursing journals, MEDLINE. [Clear all](#) to show 407 items.

- Psychological and Educational Intervention to Improve Tuberculosis Treatment Adherence in Ethiopia Based on Health Belief Model: A Cluster Randomized Control Trial.**
Tola HH, Shojaeizadeh D, Tol A, Gamaroudi G, Yekaninejad MS, Kebede A, Ejeta LT, Kassa D, Klinckenberg E.
PLoS One. 2016 May 11;11(5):e0155147. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0155147. eCollection 2016.
PMID: 27167378 Free PMC Article
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- Tuberculosis and mental health in the Asia-Pacific.**
Mason PH, Sweetland AC, Fox GJ, Halovic S, Nguyen TA, Marks GB.
Australas Psychiatry. 2016 Dec;24(6):553-555. Epub 2016 May 20. Review.
PMID: 27206468 Free PMC Article
[Similar articles](#)
- Tuberculous meningitis.**
Wilkinson RJ, Rohlwick U, Misra UK, van Crevel R, Mai NTH, Dooley KE, Caws M, Figaji A, Savic R, Solomons R, Thwaites GE. Tuberculous Meningitis International Research Consortium.
Nat Rev Neurol. 2017 Oct;13(10):581-598. doi: 10.1038/nrneurol.2017.120. Epub 2017 Sep 8. Review.
[Similar articles](#)

Results by year

Titles with your search terms

Impact of Educational Intervention on Patients Behavior with Smear-pos [Mater Sociomed. 2015]
Factors related to adopting healthy behaviors by patients with tuber [J Educ Health Promot. 2014]
Applying the health belief model to analyze intention to participate in prev [J Nurs Res. 2007]

4. Filter : Publication Date : 10 years

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PubMed (tuberculosis) AND health belief model

Search results
Items: 1 to 20 of 380

Filters activated: Journal Article, Full text, published in the last 10 years, Humans, Nursing journals, MEDLINE. [Clear all](#) to show 407 items.

- Psychological and Educational Intervention to Improve Tuberculosis Treatment Adherence in Ethiopia Based on Health Belief Model: A Cluster Randomized Control Trial.**
Tola HH, Shojaeizadeh D, Tol A, Gamaroudi G, Yekaninejad MS, Kebede A, Ejeta LT, Kassa D, Klinckenberg E.
PLoS One. 2016 May 11;11(5):e0155147. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0155147. eCollection 2016.
PMID: 27167378 Free PMC Article
[Similar articles](#)
- Tuberculosis and mental health in the Asia-Pacific.**
Mason PH, Sweetland AC, Fox GJ, Halovic S, Nguyen TA, Marks GB.
Australas Psychiatry. 2016 Dec;24(6):553-555. Epub 2016 May 20. Review.
PMID: 27206468 Free PMC Article
[Similar articles](#)

Results by year

Titles with your search terms

Impact of Educational Intervention on Patients Behavior with Smear-pos [Mater Sociomed. 2015]
Factors related to adopting healthy behaviors by patients with tuber [J Educ Health Promot. 2014]
Applying the health belief model to analyze

Lampiran 2: Pencarian Jurnal Google Cindekia (Google Schollar) Database

1. No filter

Google Scholar search results for "preventive or prevention and health belief model and pulmonary tuberculosis". The search returned approximately 22,400 results. The top results include:

- The health belief model and preventive health behavior** by IM Rosenstock - *Health education monographs*, 1974 - journals.sagepub.com. This article discusses the health belief model and its application in preventive health behavior. It is cited 2964 times.
- Historical origins of the health belief model** by IM Rosenstock - *Health education monographs*, 1974 - journals.sagepub.com. This article explores the historical context of the health belief model. It is cited 5669 times.
- Applying the health belief model to analyze intention to participate in preventive pulmonary tuberculosis chest X-ray examinations among indigenous nursing students** by LC Chang, LL Hung, YW Chou, et al. - *Journal of Nursing Research*, 2007 - europepmc.org. This study applies the health belief model to understand the intention to participate in chest X-ray examinations. It is cited 32 times.
- The health belief model and preventive health behaviour in Singapore** by SR Quah - *Social Science & Medicine*, 1985 - Elsevier. This study examines the health belief model in the context of Singapore. It is cited 116 times.

The interface includes filters for publication date (from 2016 to 2020), relevance, and citation count. The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the date as 04/07/2020.

2. Filter : *Publication Date : 10 years*

Google Scholar search results for "preventive or prevention and health belief model and pulmonary tuberculosis" with a 10-year filter applied (2010-2020). The search returned approximately 16,700 results. The top results include:

- Complex relation among Health Belief Model components in TB prevention and care** by ZT Li, SS Yang, XX Zhang, EB Fisher, BC Tian, XY Sun - *Public Health*, 2015 - Elsevier. This article discusses the complex relationship between HBM components and TB prevention. It is cited 11 times.
- Health belief model** by EC Green, E Murphy - *Wiley Blackwell encyclopedia of health*, 2014 - Wiley Online Library. This is a general overview of the health belief model. It is cited 191 times.
- Evaluation of preventive behaviors of UTI based on health belief model (HBM) in mothers with girls younger than 6 years old** by MH Baghlani Moghadam, D Shojaezadeh, et al. - *Tolobebehdasht*, 2013 - tbj.ssu.ac.ir. This study evaluates preventive behaviors for UTI in children. It is cited 20 times.
- A meta-analysis of the effectiveness of health belief model variables in predicting behavior** by CJ Carpenter - *Health communication*, 2010 - Taylor & Francis. This meta-analysis assesses the effectiveness of HBM variables. It is cited 3 times.

The interface includes filters for publication date (from 2010 to 2020), relevance, and citation count. The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the date as 04/07/2020.

Lampiran 3 : Artikel/jurnal yang digunakan
 Artikel 1 (NCBI PubMed)

PUBLIC HEALTH 129 (2015) 907–915



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Public Health

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/puhe



Original Research

Complex relation among Health Belief Model components in TB prevention and care



Z.T. Li ^{a,b}, S.S. Yang ^a, X.X. Zhang ^a, E.B. Fisher ^c, B.C. Tian ^d, X.Y. Sun ^{a,*}

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^d Guozhong Health Education Institute, Beijing 100009, China

<p>ARTICLE INFO</p> <hr/> <p>Article history: Received 24 August 2014 Received in revised form 13 March 2015 Accepted 13 April 2015 Available online 26 May 2015</p> <hr/> <p>Keywords: Tuberculosis Health Belief Model Preventive behaviors Health care seeking behaviors Path analysis Rural-urban migrant workers</p>	<p>ABSTRACT</p> <hr/> <p>Objectives: This study aims to explore the relationships among components of the Health Belief Model, tuberculosis (TB) preventive behavior, and intention of seeking TB care. Study design: Cross section study. Methods: Using convenience sampling, 1154 rural-to-urban migrant workers were selected between the ages of 18–50 years in six urban areas of three provinces in China. The survey was conducted by individual, face-to-face interviews with a standardized questionnaire. Lisrel 8.7 was used to conduct path analysis. Results: The knowledge and benefits components of the Health Belief Model predicted preventive behaviors: cover nose/mouth when coughing or sneezing ($\beta = 0.24, 0.33$ respectively), evade others' coughs ($\beta = 0.13, 0.25$) and also predicted seeking TB care ($\beta = 0.27, 0.19$). Susceptibility and severity also predicted seeking TB care ($\beta = 0.12, 0.16$). There were also important relationships among model components. Knowledge of TB predicted both susceptibility ($\beta = 0.32-0.60$) and severity ($\beta = 0.41-0.45$). Further, each of susceptibility ($\beta = 0.30$) and severity ($\beta = 0.41$) predicted perceived benefits of preventive care. Conclusion: Thus, a path from knowledge, through severity and susceptibility, and then through benefits predicted prevention and TB care seeking behaviors. © 2015 The Royal Society for Public Health. Published by Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.</p>
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Artikel 2 (NCBI PubMed)

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Do health beliefs, personality traits, and interpersonal concerns predict TB prevention behavior among Japanese adults?

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OPEN ACCESS

Citation: Yoshitake N, Omori M, Sugawara M, Akishinonomiya K, Shimada S (2019) Do health beliefs, personality traits, and interpersonal concerns predict TB prevention behavior among Japanese adults? PLOS ONE 14(2): e0211728. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0211728>

Editor: Paolo Iannelli, Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, ITALY

Received: November 11, 2018

Accepted: January 19, 2019

Published: February 22, 2019

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Data Availability Statement: The data underlying the results presented in the study are available from [Dryad Digital Repository](https://dx.doi.org/10.26434/chemrxiv-2019-34777) ([doi:10.26434/chemrxiv-2019-34777](https://doi.org/10.26434/chemrxiv-2019-34777)).

Funding: This research was funded by a research grant to N.A. from the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science. The funder had no role in study design, data collection and analysis, decision to publish, or preparation of the manuscript.

Competing interests: The authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

Abstract

Despite public health measures and health promotion efforts, the decline in tuberculosis (TB) morbidity in Japan has been slow, with a higher TB incidence rate relative to those observed in most developed countries. Because health behavior depends on multiple factors and is formulated within a social context, a theory-driven model would be necessary to increase TB prevention behavior. Based upon the Health Belief Model, this study examined the effects of health beliefs, personality traits, and social factors on TB prevention behavior among Japanese adults. A cross-sectional survey was carried out with a nationally representative sample ($N = 911$; 50.9% women; mean age 49.5, $SD = 14.1$). Path analyses gave empirical support for the hypothesized model, suggesting that TB prevention behaviors are influenced by not only perceived susceptibility to the illness but also social factors such as cues to action and one's concern to benefit others. The findings have implications for research examining health communication tailored to individual differences in personality and interpersonal concern.

Introduction

Tuberculosis (TB) is a major global health problem. Although TB appeared to have been almost eradicated in Japan, despite public health measures and health promotion efforts, the decline in TB morbidity has been slow since 1975, and Japan has a mid-level TB burden, with 14.4 cases per 100,000 populations, which is much higher relative to those observed in most developed countries [1]. One of the factors hindering effective TB prevention behavior in Japan is the lack of efficient health communication strategies supported by theory-based research. Reviews have shown that interventions developed using theory exert more powerful effects relative to those without theoretical underpinnings [2], and there is an increasing emphasis on the identification and wide dissemination of evidence-based interventions [3]. A previous study applied the common-sense model [4] to TB prevention intention for female

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HUBUNGAN PERSEPSI KERENTANAN DAN PERSEPSI ANCAMAN DENGAN PERAN PMO DALAM PEMBERIAN OBAT TB PADA ANAK TERHADAP PENCEGAHAN KEJADIAN DROP OUT

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 Priyadi Nugraha Prabamurti - Indonesia
 Ratih Indraswari - Indonesia

Received: 25 Sep 2019; Published: 1 Oct 2019

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How to cite (IEEE): Dewi, I. Dewi, P. Prabamurti, and R. Indraswari, "HUBUNGAN PERSEPSI KERENTANAN DAN PERSEPSI ANCAMAN DENGAN PERAN PMO DALAM PEMBERIAN OBAT TB PADA ANAK TERHADAP PENCEGAHAN KEJADIAN DROP OUT," *Jurnal Kesehatan Masyarakat (e-Journal)*, vol. 7, no. 4, pp. 434-440, Oct. 2019. [Online]. #plugins.citationFormats.ieee.retrieved#

Citation Format: IEEE Download Citation

Article Info

Section: Promosi Kesehatan dan Ilmu Perilaku
 Language: ID
 In Vol 7, No 4 (2019): OKTOBER
 Statistics: 56 76

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Abstract

Tuberculosis (TB) is a disease caused by *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. Cases of TB in children can cause various problems such as disability, memory loss, stunting and causing death. PMO is a person who plays a role in the supervision of taking medication in patients with TB. PMO also acts as a motivator and encouragement for TB sufferers to continue taking the medicine. The role of the PMO has a big influence on the prevention of Drop Out. The purpose of this study was to analyze the relationship between perception of vulnerability and perceived threat to the role of PMO in the delivery of TB drugs to children against the prevention of Drop Out. This research is a quantitative study with cross sectional research design. The sample in this study is the PMO of TB children in the city of Semarang with a total of 113 people. Data collection was conducted by interview using a questionnaire. Data analysis was performed using univariate and bivariate analysis. The results of this study note that PMO which has a good role in the administration of TB drugs is 70.8% and those that play an unfavorable role is 29.2%. Bivariate test results show there is a relationship between perception of vulnerability ($p\text{-value}=0.034$) and threat perception ($p\text{-value}=0.035$) with the role of PMO in giving TB drugs to children against the prevention of Drop Out. PMO is expected to have a high perception of vulnerability and threat perception with the aim that PMO can take action to prevent and change behavior so that children who are supervised taking medication can avoid dropout. In addition, PMO is expected to increase its role in supervising TB patients during the treatment period. PMO is expected to have a high perception of vulnerability and threat perception with the aim that PMO can take action to prevent and change behavior so that children who are supervised taking medication can avoid dropout. In addition, PMO is expected to increase its role in supervising TB patients during the treatment period.

Keywords: Peran PMO, TB Anak, Kejadian Drop Out, Persepsi Kerentanan, Persepsi Ancaman

Artikel 4 (Google Scholar)

jurnal.unai.edu/index.php/isc/article/view/923

Relationship of Perceived Susceptibility and Threats to Prevention Practices of Pulmonary Tuberculosis Among Indonesians as Moderated by Cultural Beliefs

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 Adventist International Institute of Advanced Studies

Susy A. Jael
 Adventist University of The Philippines

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.35974/isc.v7i1.923>

Keywords: Perceived Susceptibility and Threats, PTB, Cultural Beliefs, Prevention Practices

ABSTRACT Pulmonary Tuberculosis (PTB) appears to lead in the worldwide unending battle of health problems. This study sought to determine the relationship of perceived susceptibility and threats to Pulmonary Tuberculosis (PTB) prevention practices as moderated by cultural beliefs. Descriptive evaluative and correlational research designs were utilized. The study employed 393 respondents (20-55 years old) from five provinces in Indonesia with the highest incidence of PTB, selected through the multi-stage and purposive sampling technique. The data analyzed through the SPSS program, utilized statistical methods: Mean and Standard Deviation, Correlation Analysis, and Structural Equation

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Prevention Practices

ABSTRACT Pulmonary Tuberculosis (PTB) appears to lead in the worldwide unending battle of health problems. This study sought to determine the relationship of perceived susceptibility and threats to Pulmonary Tuberculosis (PTB) prevention practices as moderated by cultural beliefs. Descriptive evaluative and correlational research designs were utilized. The study employed 393 respondents (20-55 years old) from five provinces in Indonesia with the highest incidence of PTB, selected through the multi-stage and purposive sampling technique. The data analyzed through the SPSS program, utilized statistical methods: Mean and Standard Deviation, Correlation Analysis, and Structural Equation Modelling (SEM) using AMOS. Respondents had high perceived susceptibility and threats (mean = .755, SD = .421), and practiced the PTB prevention sometimes (mean = 3.347 and SD = .826). This implies that Indonesian adults understand that certain conditions and practices would lead them or put them at risk to be infected with PTB. Perceived susceptibility and threats have a positive weak significant correlation ($r = .320$, $p = .000$) with PTB prevention practices. The higher the perceived susceptibility and threats, the better is the PTB prevention practices. The perceived susceptibility and threats has influenced over their prevention practices. Cultural beliefs have a moderating role (estimate value of $-.053$, $p = .000$) in the relationship of perceived susceptibility and threats to PTB prevention practices. The stronger the respondents hold onto their cultural beliefs, the weaker is the impact of perceived susceptibility and threats. Further study from other provinces that excluded in this study and on another specific culture related to PTB prevention practices with a comparison of different population groups (urban and rural), and with a bigger sample size. Also, may employ a qualitative research method to explore in depth understanding of the phenomenon.

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Artikel 5 (Google Scholar)

The 2nd Joint International Conferences

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Effect of Health Belief Model and Motivation Toward the Prevention of Lungs Tuberculosis Transmission in Public Health Center of Gurah, Kediri Regency

Nanang Muhibuddin
 Stikes Bhakti Mulia
 Erin Adiana

Keywords: Lungs Tuberculosis Disease, Health Belief Model, Motivation

Abstract
Background: Tuberculosis is a health problem, both in terms of mortality rates, or mortality, and the incidence rate disease or morbidity.

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Abstract

Background: Tuberculosis is a health problem, both in terms of mortality rates, or mortality, and the incidence rate disease or morbidity. Tuberculosis is an infectious disease that is largely caused by the bacteria of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. Objective of this research was to know the effect of health belief model and motivation toward the prevention of lungs tuberculosis transmission.

Subjects and Methods: The research design used correlational analytic with approach method of cross sectional. While the sample in this research was the majority of patients with lungs tuberculosis in the Public Health center Gurah with BTA (+) amounted to 22 respondents. The research instrument used a questionnaire in each variable. Variable test analysis used bivariate test in the form of Spearman Rho test with a significant level $\alpha = 0.05$, so able to answer the objective of the research.

Results: Based on the statistical tests of Rho Spearman correlation, obtained the result of $p < 0.001$ for the health belief model and the $p < 0.021$, which means that $p < 0.001$ and $0.021 < 0.05$. From these results, obtained that H1 is accepted which means there was influence of health belief model and the motivation toward the prevention of lungs tuberculosis transmission in public health center Gurah, Kediri regency in 2016.

Conclusion: Prevention of the transmission of lungs tuberculosis disease can be done by increasing the interrelationships between health care workers, family and patients with self-awareness of the adverse effect of the lungs tuberculosis disease.

Published: 2018-09-18

Issue: Vol 2 No 2 (2018): The 2nd Joint International Conferences

Section: Articles

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Artikel 6 (Google Scholar)

Section Articles

EFEKTIFITAS PENERAPAN HEALTH BELIEF MODEL TERHADAP PERILAKU HIDUP BERSIH DAN SEHAT (PHBS)

<https://doi.org/10.31605/nursing.v5i2.2447>

Priyo Priyo (Primary Contact)
Fakultas Ilmu Kesehatan Universitas Muhammadiyah Magelang

Sigit Priyanto
Fakultas Ilmu Kesehatan Universitas Muhammadiyah Magelang

Abstract

The degree of human health can be influenced by behavior. This behavior factor still becomes a health problem in Indonesia. Unhealthy behavior causes various kinds of infectious diseases and non-infectious diseases. Various efforts to change the behavior of people who do not know, do not want to, and cannot afford it, have been carried out by the government. However, Clean and Healthy Behavior is still a concern and not optimal yet. Health Belief Model (HBM) is applied as a model in efforts to overcome PHBS. The purpose of this study was to identify the effectiveness of the application of Health Belief Model to PHBS. This research is a quasi experiment with the design of one group pre-post test design. The population in this study was 40 respondents. The method of sampling used was purposive sampling method. The treatment was carried out once per week for 3 weeks. The results showed a difference in the effect of Health Belief Model (HBM) on Clean and Healthy Life Behavior (PHBS). The results of the Wilcoxon test analysis for 3 interventions in 3 weeks showed: the knowledge of PHBS ($p < 0.001$), the attitude of PHBS (0.01) and PHBS Behavior ($p < 0.001$), which means there are differences in the effect of changes in knowledge, attitudes and behavior of PHBS after HBM intervention. Health workers, especially nurses, are expected to make HBM as an effort to promote health and change hygienic and healthy living behavior in families or communities.

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Artikel 7 (Google Scholar)

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FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG MEMPENGARUHI PEMERIKSAAN KONTAK SERUMAH PADA PENYAKIT TB DENGAN PENDEKATAN *HEALTH BELIEF MODEL* DI WILAYAH KERJA UPTD PUSKESMAS KADIPATEN

Oleh :
Wawan Kurniawan

ABSTRAK

Tuberkulosis paru merupakan penyakit yang berisiko penularannya melalui kontak serumah. Di wilayah kerja UPTD Puskesmas Kadipaten Kecamatan Kadipaten Kabupaten Majalengka tahun 2011 masih terdapat kasus Tuberkulosis paru yang ditularkan melalui kontak serumah 152 kasus (21,8%). Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui faktor-faktor yang berkontribusi terhadap pemeriksaan pemeriksaan kontak serumah pada Penderita tuberkulosis paru dengan Pendekatan *Health Belief Model* di wilayah Kerja UPTD Puskesmas Kadipaten tahun 2013.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode *crosssectional*. Data penelitian jenis data sekunder dari register data puskesmas dan data primer melalui kuisioner. Populasi penelitian ini seluruh anggota keluarga penderita tuberkulosis paru sebanyak 372 dari 90 penderita tuberkulosis paru dengan sampel sebanyak 79 anggota keluarga penderita tuberkulosis.

Hasil penelitian diperoleh kurang dari setengahnya (44,3%) responden tidak melakukan pemeriksaan kontak serumah, kurang dari setengahnya (35,4%) responden dengan persepsi kurang terhadap kemungkinan tertularnya Td paru oleh anggota keluarga yang terkena Td paru, kurang dari setengahnya (46,8%) responden dengan persepsi rendah tentang penyakit Td paru, kurang dari setengahnya (35,4%) responden dengan persepsi baik terhadap manfaat dan rintangan pemeriksaan kontak serumah, kurang dari setengahnya (36,7%) dengan persepsi rendah tentang isyarat dan tanda bahaya Td paru. Disimpulkan ada hubungan antara persepsi kerentanan, keseriusan, manfaat rintangan, isyarat dan tanda yang dirasakan anggota keluarga penderita tuberkulosis paru dengan pemeriksaan kontak serumah di wilayah kerja UPTD Puskesmas Kadipaten tahun 2013, $r_{spearman} = 0,010 < 0,05$.

Saran bagi tenaga kesehatan agar memberikan penyuluhan tentang pentingnya pemeriksaan kontak serumah perlu ditugaskan kembali untuk meningkatkan persepsi masyarakat tentang pemeriksaan kontak serumah.

Kata Kunci : *Health Belief Model*, TB Paru, Pemeriksaan Kontak Serumah

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Artikel 8 (Google Scholar)

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TINDAKAN PENCEGAHAN PENULARAN TUBERKULOSIS DALAM KELUARGA DI SIDOARJO (Studi Mengenai Makna dan Tindakan Pencegahan Tuberkulosis di Sidoarjo)

GALUH PUTRI MAHARANI, 071511433053 (2019) TINDAKAN PENCEGAHAN PENULARAN TUBERKULOSIS DALAM KELUARGA DI SIDOARJO (Studi Mengenai Makna dan Tindakan Pencegahan Tuberkulosis di Sidoarjo). Skripsi thesis, Universitas Airlangga.

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Abstract

Tuberkulosis merupakan suatu penyakit infeksi yang disebabkan oleh *Mycobakterium tuberculosis* dan bersifat menular. Kuman ini berukuran kecil

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Abstract

Tuberkulosis merupakan suatu penyakit infeksi yang disebabkan oleh Mycobakterium tuberkulosis dan bersifat menular. Kuman ini berukuran kecil dan hanya dapat dilihat melalui mikroskop. Tuberkulosis dapat menyerang seluruh tubuh, namun seringnya menyerang pada paru-paru. Sumber penularan kuman tuberkulosis dapat berasal dari penderita tuberkulosis BTA positif, yang pada waktu batuk atau bersin, penderita tersebut tidak menutup mulut dan hidungnya sehingga penderita menyebarkan kuman ke udara dalam bentuk percikan dahak. Penularan tuberkulosis yang dianggap mudah ini, menyebabkan timbulnya ancaman dari penyakit tersebut apabila menulari orang lain. Oleh karena itu, dalam penelitian ini membahas mengenai tindakan pencegahan yang diterapkan oleh keluarga penderita tuberkulosis, karena keluarga merupakan orang-orang yang tinggal bersama penderita. Penelitian ini berfokus pada tindakan pencegahan penularan tuberkulosis yang dilakukan keluarga berdasarkan pengalamannya tinggal bersama penderita. Penelitian ini dianalisis menggunakan metodologi kualitatif dan dikaji berdasarkan teori fenomenologi guna mengetahui makna yang diambil dari pengalaman tinggal dan merawat keluarga yang menderita tuberkulosis, serta menggunakan teori model kepercayaan kesehatan Rosenstock dan Tindakan Sosial Max Weber untuk mengetahui tindakan-tindakan pencegahan yang dilakukan oleh keluarga. Hasil yang ditemukan dalam penelitian ini ialah: 1) tindakan pencegahan penularan tuberkulosis yang dilakukan keluarga berdasarkan pengalamannya tinggal bersama penderita. Pada penderita baru dan kurang memahami tuberkulosis, keluarga hanya menerapkan tindakan pencegahan berdasarkan informasi yang diperoleh melalui internet dan salah satu dokter saja, sedangkan bagi keluarga yang lebih paham tuberkulosis, informasi yang diperoleh juga melalui anggota keluarga yang lain dan penderita yang lain. 2) Orientasi tindakan dalam memilih tindakan pencegahan dilatarbelakangi oleh efektifitas tindakan yang dilakukan, informasi yang diperoleh, serta kondisi sosial.

Item Type: Thesis (Skripsi)

Additional Information: KKB KK-2 Fis.S.04/19 Mah t

Uncontrolled Keywords: Penderita tuberkulosis, keluarga penderita, konstruksi makna, tindakan pencegahan

Subjects: H Social Sciences > HQ The family. Marriage. Woman > HQ1-2044 The Family. Marriage. Women > HQ503-1064 The family. Marriage. Home > HQ760-767 7 Family size
R Medicine > RA Public aspects of medicine > RA1-1270 Public aspects of medicine > RA421-790.95 Public health. Hygiene. Preventive medicine > RA643-645 Disease (Communicable and noninfectious) and public health

Artikel 9 (Google Schollar)

E-JURNAL MEDIKA, VOL. 6 NO. 12, DESEMBER, 2017 : 131 - 139
ISSN: 2303-1395

DOAJ DIRECTORY OF OPEN ACCESS JOURNALS

Tingkat Pengetahuan dan Kategori Persepsi Masyarakat Terhadap Penyakit Tuberkulosis (TB) di Desa Keciang Islam Kecamatan Bebandem Karangasem-Bali

Luh Made Hannisa Sandha¹, Komang Ayu Kartika Sari²

ABSTRAK
Tingkat pengetahuan dan persepsi merupakan peranan penting dalam pengendalian penyakit TB. Masyarakat yang sadar akan bahaya penyakit TB akan sangat membantu dalam keberhasilan program pemberantasan penyakit TB. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui tingkat pengetahuan dan kategori persepsi masyarakat terhadap penyakit TB di Desa Keciang Islam Kecamatan Bebandem Karangasem. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan cross-sectional study. Sampel yang digunakan adalah seluruh KK di Desa Keciang Islam Kecamatan Bebandem. Instrumen dalam penelitian ini adalah kuisioner tingkat pengetahuan TB dan persepsi pemukiman dini TB. Analisis data yang dilakukan berupa analisis univariat dan tabulasi silang. Hasil penelitian tingkat pengetahuan mendapatkan sebagian besar responden (55,1%) memiliki pengetahuan yang kurang tentang penyakit TB. Hasil penelitian kategori persepsi mendapatkan 67,3% memiliki persepsi positif terhadap upaya pemukiman dini terkait TB. Dapat disimpulkan bahwa pada masyarakat Desa Keciang Islam memiliki tingkat pengetahuan kurang dan kategori persepsi tergolong baik.

Kata Kunci: tuberkulosis, pengetahuan, persepsi

ABSTRACT
Knowledge and perception are very important in disease control and management of tuberculosis. A good awareness of tuberculosis will help the prevention and management program of TB to be successful. The aim of the study was to explore the level of knowledge and category of perception of the society regarding TB in Keciang Islam village, Bebandem district, Karangasem. This research was a cross-sectional study, where the samples were from all family registers in Keciang Islam village, Bebandem district. The instrument used was questionnaire consisted of knowledge of TB and perception of early detection of TB. Data analysis was by univariate analysis and cross tabulation. The result showed that 55.1% of the respondents had low knowledge of TB, while 67.3% had positive perception regarding early detection of TB. From this study, it could be concluded that the society of Keciang Islam village has low knowledge and good perception of TB.

Keywords: tuberculosis, knowledge, perception

Artikel 10 (Google Schollar)

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Nida Sofiana, - (2018) *FAKTOR PENENTU PERILAKU PENCEGAHAN TUBERKULOSIS PARU PADA IBU RUMAH TANGGA BERDASARKAN HEALTH BELIEF MODEL DI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS JATILUHUR KABUPATEN PURWAKARTA*. Skripsi thesis. Universitas Pembangunan Nasional Veteran Jakarta.

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Abstract

Penyakit tuberkulosis merupakan penyakit yang menular dan masih menjadi ancaman dunia, termasuk di Indonesia hingga saat ini. Jumlah orang terinfeksi tuberkulosis di Indonesia diperkirakan semakin meningkat. Peningkatan kasus tersebut terjadi pada populasi umum (perempuan dan laki-laki). Prevalensi tuberkulosis di Indonesia dilaporkan cukup tinggi yaitu sekitar 660.000 pada tahun 2016. Salah satu upaya untuk mengurangi angka kejadian tuberkulosis adalah melakukan perilaku pencegahan. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui apakah faktor penentu perilaku pencegahan tuberkulosis berdasarkan teori Health Belief Model dengan variabel berupa faktor ekstrinsik yaitu usia, pendidikan, status pekerjaan dan penghasilan serta faktor intrinsik yaitu persepsi kerentanan, keparahan, hambatan, manfaat, isyarat untuk bertindak dan kepercayaan diri. Metode penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan Case Control, jenis data yang dikumpulkan adalah kuantitatif, dengan menggunakan uji Chi Square untuk analisis bivariat, Kolmogorov-Smirnov untuk analisis normalitas data dan uji alternatif Chi Square, dan Regresi Logistik model prediksi untuk analisis multivariat. Pengambilan data dilakukan di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Jatiluhur Kabupaten Purwakarta sebanyak 42 responden untuk kasus dan 84 responden untuk kontrol dengan cara wawancara sesuai kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi, dan pengisian kuisioner yang telah di validasi. Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa persepsi keparahan dan persepsi kerentanan adalah faktor yang paling menentukan seseorang untuk melakukan perilaku pencegahan tuberkulosis.

ITEM TYPE: Tugas Akhir, Skripsi, Tesis, dan Disertasi (Skripsi)

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: [No. Panggil: 1410211056] [Ketua Penguji: Nunuk Nugrohawati] [Pembimbing I: Ferdiana Yunita] [Pembimbing II: Andri Pramesyanti]

UNCONTROLLED KEYWORDS: Tuberkulosis, Perilaku Pencegahan, Health Belief Model

SUBJECTS: R Medicine > R Medicine (General)

DIVISIONS: Fakultas Kedokteran > Program Studi Kedokteran (S1)

DEPOSITING USER: M. Suyudi Airajak

DATE DEPOSITED: 29 Nov 2019 02:38

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Lampiran 4. Lembar Konsultasi Skripsi, Berita Acara Revisi Proposal dan Sidang Skripsi

LEMBAR KONSULTAN PROPOSAL LITERATUR REVIEW

Nama : Rani Oktaviani Pratiwi

Nama Pembimbing : I. Dr. A. Aziz Alimul H, S. Kep.,Ns., M.Kes

Judul Karya Tulis Ilmiah : ANALISA FAKTOR PERILAKU PENCEGAHAN PADA TB
DALAM TINJAUAN TEORI *HEALTH BELIEF MODEL*
(HBM)

No.	Hari, Tanggal	Catatan Pembimbing/Hal yang di revisi	Hasil Revisian	Tanda Tangan
1.	02/02 ²⁰	Bab 1.	Revisi bab 1. Latar belakang	
2.	25/02 ²⁰	Bab 1, 2.	Revisi bab 1. Latar belakang & Bab 2 tinjauan pustaka	
3.	02/03 ²⁰	Bab 1, 2, 3	Revisi bab 3.	
4.	07/05 ²⁰	Bab 1, 2, 3	Revisi bab 1, 2, 3	
5.	08/05 ²⁰	Bab 1, 2, 3	Revisi bab 3 sintesis tematik	
6.	01/05 ²⁰	Bab 1, 2, 3	acc yfian propos	
7.	05/06 ²⁰	Revisi sempro	penyempurnaan bab 4,5	
8.	08/06 ²⁰	Bab 4,5 Litrev	Perbaiki bab 4,5	
9.	15/06 ²⁰	Bab 4,5 Litrev	Revisi bab 4,5	
10.	12/06 ²⁰	Bab 4,5 Litrev	Revisi Jurnal	
11.	25/06 ²⁰	Bab 4,5 Litrev	Revisi Bab 4,5	
12.	06/07 ²⁰	Bab 4,5 Litrev	Acc semhas	
13.	10/08 ²⁰	Bab 4,5 Litrev Revisi Semhas	Acc revisi semhas	

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






Nama : Rani Oktaviani Pratiwi

Nama Pembimbing : 2. Anis Rosyiatul Husna, S.Kep., Ns., M.Kes

Judul Karya Tulis Ilmiah : ANALISA FAKTOR PERILAKU PENCEGAHAN PADA TB

DALAM TINJAUAN TEORI *HEALTH BELIEF MODEL*

(HBM)

No.	Hari, Tanggal	Catatan Pembimbing/Hal yang di revisi	Hasil Revisian	Tanda Tangan
1.	17/02 ²⁰	Bab 1: Bab 1	Revisi Bab 1.	
2	20/02 ²⁰	Bab 1:	Revisi Bab 1.	
3	27/02 ²⁰	Bab 1 & 2	Revisi Bab 2.	
4	7/05 ²⁰	Ganti Judul → Litrev	Penambahan dapus	
5	11/05 ²⁰	Litrev bab 1, 2, 3	Acc Bab 1, 2, 3 lanjut yian proposal	
6	20/05 ²⁰	Revisi proposal sempro	penyempurnaan bab 1, 2, 3	
7	08/07 ²⁰	Bab 4,5 Litrev	Revisi bab 4 pem- bahasan & dapus.	
8	16/07 ²⁰	Bab 4,5 Litrev	Acc semhar	
9	07/08 ²⁰	Revisi semhas bab 4,5	Revisi & acc bab 4,5 semhas	

BERITA ACARA REVISI SKRIPSI

PENGUJI : Suyatno Hadi S., S.Kep.Ns., M.Ked.Trop
 NAMA : Rani Oktaviani Pratiwi
 JUDUL : ANALISA FAKTOR PERILAKU PENCEGAHAN PADA TB
 DALAM TINJAUAN TEORI *HEALTH BELIEF MODEL* (HBM)

NO	Proposal	Halaman	Perbaikan
1.	Bab 1	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Masalah lebih diperjelas lagi - Menambahkan sub bab tujuan - TB yang dijelaskan lebih spesifik ke TB pulmonary.
2.	Bab 4	21-37, 38	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Metode pada hasil ekstraksi diganti "eksperimen/kualitatif/kuantitavi /dll" - Pembahasan ditambahkan kekurangan dari semua jurnal yang ditemukan

Surabaya, 6 Agustus 2020

Penguji



Suyatno Hadi S., S.Kep.Ns., M.Ked.Trop

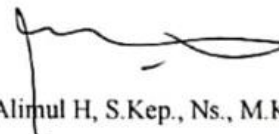
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NAMA : Rani Oktaviani Pratiwi
JUDUL : ANALISA FAKTOR PERILAKU PENCEGAHAN PADA TB
DALAM TINJAUAN TEORI *HEALTH BELIEF MODEL* (HBM)
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NO	Proposal	Halaman	Perbaikan
1.	Bab 3	18	Mengganti bab 4 metodologi penelitian menjadi "BAB 4 METODOLOGI"

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Penguji



Dr. A. Aziz Alimul H, S.Kep., Ns., M.Kep

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 NAMA : Rani Oktaviani Pratiwi
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 DALAM TINJAUAN TEORI *HEALTH BELIEF MODEL* (HBM)

NO	Proposal	Halaman	Perbaikan
1	Bab 1	4	Mengganti tujuan "ingin mengetahui faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan perilaku pencegahan TB menggunakan pendekatan Teori <i>Health Belief Model</i> (HBM) dengan melakukan <i>Literatur Review</i> "
3.	Bab 4	21-37, 38-45	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sampel ditambahkan populasi dan teknik sampling. - Instrumen dijelaskan pakai metode wawancara atau kuesioner dan kalau ada dijelaskan kuesioner apa yang dipakai. - Jurnal yang digunakan dikaitkan dengan teori HBM jika tidak ada dalam teori jelaskan dalam penelitian lain.
4.	Bab 5	46	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lebih jelaskan mendetail tentang faktor yang berhubungan dengan teori HBM - Dan jelaskan tentang faktor yang berhubungan dengan HBM tetapi tidak dijelaskan dalam teori HBM dari rosenstock.

5.	Lampiran	44	- Tahapan artikel sampai ketemu 10 jurnal ditampilkan Surat-surat perijinan tidak perlu dilampirkan.
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