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HASIL PENILAIAN SEJAWAT SEBIDANG ATAU PEER
REVIEW KARYA ILMIAH: JURNAL ILMIAH**

Judul Artikel Ilmiah : **Population-based survey of exclusive breastfeeding in Indonesia: A secondary analysis**

Nama semua penulis : Farid Agushybana, Issara Siramaneerat (koresponding), Wannisa Raksamat, Sawanya Siriphakhamongkhon

Status Pengusul (coret yg tidak perlu) : ~~Penulis Utama/ Penulis Utama & Korespondensi/ Penulis Korespondensi/ Penulis Anggota~~

Status Jurnal:

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- Jurnal internasional bereputasi
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| | Nilai Total | 40 | 31,8 |
| | Nilai yang didapat pengusul: X 0.6 = | 19,08 | |
| | 31,8 | | |

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| | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|--|
| a | Kelengkapan unsur isi artikel | Abstrct, introduction, literature review, aims of study, methods, results, discussion, limitation2, conclusion, implication for nursing practice, acknowledgement, and references. Memeuhi unsur artikel literature pada jurnal ilmiah. |
| b | Ruang lingkup & kedalaman pembahasan | Artikel membahas mengenai pemberian Air Susu Ibu eksklusif, dipublish pada Pacific Rim International Journal of Nursing Research (PRIJNR) 2018 vol 22 no 1 halaman 6-17. Ruang lingkup jurnal sesuai dengan substansi artikel. Pembahasan sangat mendalam dengan membandingkan hasil penelitiannya dengan referensi yang jumlahnya sebanyak 17. Penulis menyatakan bahwa ibu yang mempunyai inisiasi menyusui pada jam pertama setelah melahirkan mempunyai peluang untuk memberikan ASI eksklusif bada bayinya. |

| | | |
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| d | Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas jurnal | Artikel diterbitkan di jurnal internasional teridex scopus Q4 dengan unsur-unsur terbitan yang kurang lengkap, dan memenuhi kualitas jurnal internasional, ada Corresponding author, role of auithors , tidak ada DOI artikel, tidak ada article history, daftar Pustaka sebanyak 37. |

Semarang, 6-7-2021

Reviewer 1



Dr. Nurjazuli, SKM., M.Kes

NIP. 196308121995121001

Unit kerja : Fakultas Kesehatan Masyarakat UNDIP

Jabatan : Lektor Kepala

LEMBAR
HASIL PENILAIAN SEJAWAT SEBIDANG ATAU PEER
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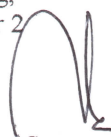
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| | Nilai Total | 40 | 38,9 |
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Catatan Penilaian artikel oleh Reviewer

| | | |
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| a | Kelengkapan unsur isi artikel | artikel mencakup unsur-unsur yg sesuai utk problematik klinis |
| b | Ruang lingkup & kedalaman pembahasan | ruang lingkup mengenai breast feeding di Indonesia yg dibahas secara mendalam. |
| c | Kecukupan dan kemutakhiran data/informasi dan metodologi | penelitian didukung data data dan metodologi yg sesuai |
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Semarang,
Reviewer 2



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Pacific Rim International Journal of Nursing Research
Volume 22, Issue 1, January-March 2018, Pages 6-17

Population-based survey of exclusive breastfeeding in Indonesia: A secondary analysis (Review)

Agushybana, F.^b ✉, Siramaneerat, I.^a ✉, Raksamat, W.^c ✉, Siriphakhamongkhon, S.^d ✉

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Abstract

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Less than half of Indonesian mothers follow the World Health Organization recommendation to provide exclusive breastfeeding practice. Exclusive breastfeeding is associated with reducing an infant's risk of communicable and non-communicable diseases. Little is known about factors related to exclusive breastfeeding in Indonesia. This study examined the factors that predict exclusive breastfeeding in Indonesia by applying secondary analysis of data from the Indonesian Demographic Health Survey 2012, after relevant permission was given. The participants were women aged 15-49 years old, and the survey was implemented using multi-stage cluster random sampling. The sample of 1508 respondents was comprised of women who gave birth over the previous two years, were currently breastfeeding, and their baby was aged 0-5 months and living with mother. The IDHS survey provided three kinds of questionnaires: one for households, one for men, and one for women. The women's questionnaire included questions about demographic characteristics, their reproductive history, pregnancy, antenatal and postnatal care, as well as immunization and nutrition. The data were analyzed using descriptive statistics and multiple logistic regression analysis. The results revealed that only 40% of mothers breastfed exclusively. The multivariate logistic regression analysis indicated that three of ten factors could significantly predict exclusive breastfeeding, namely occupation, region and initiation of breastfeeding. This study has strong implications for health policy makers, and health professionals. Nurses should work with health systems and community to improve exclusive breastfeeding practice by increasing early breastfeeding initiation within an hour of delivery, and helping to sustain breastfeeding for at least six months. This can be done through health promotion and education by health workers. Health promotion activities should include the benefits of exclusive breastfeeding, and education on suitable nutrition during pregnancy and postpartum.

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Population-Based Survey of Exclusive Breastfeeding in Indonesia: A Secondary Analysis
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Public Knowledge about Risk Factors, Symptoms, and First Decision-making in Response to Symptoms of Heart Attack among Lay People

Samoraphop Banharak*, Tyler Zahrlı, Hisako Matsuo

Abstract: Lack of knowledge of acute myocardial infarction symptoms and coronary artery disease risk factors is associated with delayed treatments and significant comorbidities. Calling an emergency medical service (i.e., in the USA calling 9-1-1) is the most appropriate first decision to survive this critical situation. This study explored public knowledge and determined socio-demographic variables related to knowledge of coronary artery disease risk factors, acute myocardial infarction symptoms, and first decision-making in acute myocardial infarction situation. This cross-sectional study involved collecting data from 345 lay people from the Midwestern United States. The research team used t-tests to compare cardiovascular disease knowledge in relation to socio-demographic variables. Associations between first decision-making and demographic characteristics were tested using Chi-squared testing.

We found that participants recognized classic acute myocardial infarction symptoms more readily than atypical symptoms. Participants who were younger, college educated, had higher household income and health insurance had greater knowledge of symptoms. Older adults were less informed about acute myocardial infarction symptoms. Approximately half of the participants misidentified specific typical coronary artery disease risk factors, especially diabetes mellitus. Over 90% of respondents indicated "Calling 9-1-1" for their first decision in an acute myocardial infarction situation. Older adults and people with lower income and education displayed the greatest lack of knowledge. Nurses should provide health education programs about atypical cardiovascular symptomology and promote calling emergency medical services when experiencing acute myocardial infarction to address the concerning lack of knowledge and awareness in this population.

Pacific Rim Int J Nurs Res 2018; 22(1) 18-29

Keywords: Lay people, Decision making, Acute myocardial infarction, Cardiovascular diseases, Heart attack, Symptoms, Risk factors

Introduction

Coronary artery disease (CAD) remains the leading cause of death in the United States (U.S.) with approximately 370,000 people experiencing an acute myocardial infarction (AMI) annually.¹ Every 90 seconds, a person dies from an AMI, and over

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Population–Based Survey of Exclusive Breastfeeding in Indonesia: A Secondary Analysis

Farid Agushybana, Issara Siramaneerat*, Wannisa Raksamat, Sawanya Siriphakhamongkhon

Abstract: Less than half of Indonesian mothers follow the World Health Organization recommendation to provide exclusive breastfeeding practice. Exclusive breastfeeding is associated with reducing an infant's risk of communicable and non-communicable diseases. Little is known about factors related to exclusive breastfeeding in Indonesia. This study examined the factors that predict exclusive breastfeeding in Indonesia by applying secondary analysis of data from the Indonesian Demographic Health Survey 2012, after relevant permission was given. The participants were women aged 15-49 years old, and the survey was implemented using multi-stage cluster random sampling. The sample of 1508 respondents was comprised of women who gave birth over the previous two years, were currently breastfeeding, and their baby was aged 0-5 months and living with mother. The IDHS survey provided three kinds of questionnaires: one for households, one for men, and one for women. The women's questionnaire included questions about demographic characteristics, their reproductive history, pregnancy, antenatal and postnatal care, as well as immunization and nutrition. The data were analyzed using descriptive statistics and multiple logistic regression analysis.

The results revealed that only 40% of mothers breastfed exclusively. The multivariate logistic regression analysis indicated that three of ten factors could significantly predict exclusive breastfeeding, namely occupation, region and initiation of breastfeeding. This study has strong implications for health policy makers, and health professionals. Nurses should work with health systems and community to improve exclusive breastfeeding practice by increasing early breastfeeding initiation within an hour of delivery, and helping to sustain breastfeeding for at least six months. This can be done through health promotion and education by health workers. Health promotion activities should include the benefits of exclusive breastfeeding, and education on suitable nutrition during pregnancy and postpartum.

Pacific Rim Int J Nurs Res 2018; 22(1) 6-17

Keywords: Breastfeeding initiation, Child health, Exclusive breastfeeding, Health survey, Indonesia, Maternal health, Secondary analysis

Introduction

Exclusive breastfeeding (EBF) has been identified as a crucial strategy to help mitigate childhood morbidity and mortality in developed and developing countries¹⁻³. Delayed early initiation of breastfeeding (BF), non-exclusive breastfeeding, and early complementary infant feeding are associated with high rates of child morbidity and mortality.⁴

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A Randomized Controlled Trial of a Buddhist-based Nursing Program for Women with Breast Cancer

Samonnan Thasaneesuan*, Wongchan Petpichetchian, Tippamas Chinnawong

Abstract: Psychological symptoms are commonly experienced in women with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy. This study examined the effect of a Buddhist-based Nursing Program on psychological symptom experiences of these women. Ninety-three breast cancer women were randomized to either the experimental group (n = 45) receiving both the BNP and routine care, or the control group (n = 48) receiving only routine care at the outpatient department of a chemotherapy infusion center of a university hospital. The intervention consisted of 1) raising self-awareness; 2) integrating the Buddhist principles of the Four Noble Truths in the care of self; and 3) self-reflection regarding psychological symptom experiences and the progress of the Buddhist practices. The psychological symptom subscale of the Memorial Symptom Assessment Scale was used to measure psychological symptom experiences. Data were collected three times: at the start of chemotherapy as a baseline (T1), chemotherapy cycle-3 (T2), and chemotherapy cycle-6 (T3). Statistical analysis included descriptive statistics, chi-square test, independent t-test, and one-way repeated measures ANOVA.

There was a non-significant difference in the mean scores of psychological symptom experiences between the two groups, but there was a significant time difference and a significant interaction effect. These findings indicate that although the Buddhist-based Nursing Program might not have strong contribution to reducing psychological symptom experiences, its potential benefit might be stronger than that of routine care. Thus, this Program might be used as a complementary intervention in relieving psychological symptom experiences of women with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy. However, it requires further testing with different groups in different locations.

Pacific Rim Int J Nurs Res 2018; 22(1) 58-73

Keywords: Breast cancer, Buddhist-based nursing program, Intervention program, Psychological symptom experiences, Women.

Introduction

The causes of death and suffering due to breast cancer and its treatment rank statistically high as a public health problem worldwide. Breast cancer has been identified as the first cancer site incidence in women.¹ It caused 521,000 deaths worldwide in

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