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

Judul Artikel Ilmiah	:	**Risk Factors Affecting Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder among Early Childhood in the Agricultural Area in Indonesia**
Nama semua penulis	:	Istiklaili F, Suwandono A., **Suhartono,** Widyorini E, Saputro D.
Status Pengusul (coret yg tidak perlu)	:	~~Penulis Utama/ Penulis Utama & Korespondensi/ Penulis Korespondensi/~~ **Penulis Anggota**

Status Jurnal:

ʃ Nama Jurnal	:	**Indian Journal of Public Helath Research and Development**
ʃ Tahun terbit/Vol/No/halaman	:	2009/Volume 10, Nomor /411-415
ʃ Edisi (bulan, tahun)	:	Januari 2019
ʃ ISSN	:	Print: 0976-0245. Online: 0976-5506
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ʃ Terindex di	:	SCOPUS-Elsevier, Indian Citation Index, MIAR(ICDS - 7.3), Scientific Journal Impact Factor (SJIF - 6.405), InfoBase Index (IB Factor - 3.2), Google Scholar, CNKI Scholar, Summon(ProQuest), EBSCO Discovery, I2OR, ESJI, Indian Science, Primo and Primo Central, Cite Factor, DRJI, ISRA-JIF, Scholar Steer and IIJIF.

Kategori Publikasi (beri tanda V yang sesuai)

ʃJurnal Internasional	[ ]	Jurnal internasional bereputasi & memiliki impact factor
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No	Komponen yang dinilai	Junal internasional bereputasi Q4	Nilai yang didapat artikel
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b	Ruang lingkup & kedalaman pembahasan (30 %)	9	9
c	Kecukupan dan kemutahiran data/informasi dan metodologi (30 %)	9	9
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Catatan Penilaian artikel oleh Reviewer

a	Kelengkapan unsur isi artikel	Kesesuaian, kelengkapan unsur: cukup baik. State of art pada introduction menggambarkan teori. Variable yang akan dinilai untuk kepentingannya dalam dunia kesehatan.
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c	Kecukupan dan kemutahiran data/informasi dan metodologi	Metode tidak menyinggung etika penelitian design.
d	Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas jurnal	Unsur vol/issue (ISSN/Tanggal Lengkap, Namun doi (-). Table dipenggal di tengah.

Semarang, 16 April 2020
Reviewer 1

Prof. Dr. dr. Tri Indah Winarni, M.Si.Med.PA
NIP 196605101997022001
Unit kerja: Fakultas Kedokteran UNDIP

Lamp C….

LEMBAR
HASIL PENILAIAN SEJAWAT SEBIDANG ATAU PEER REVIEW
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d	Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas jurnal (30%)	9	9
	Nilai Total	**30**	**30**
Nilai yang didapat pengusul: 30 X 0,4 = 12/4=3.0			

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a	Kelengkapan unsur isi artikel	Unsur artikel (abstract, introduction, methods, results, discussion, conclusion, acknowledgments dan references) cukup
b	Ruang lingkup & kedalaman pembahasan	Discussion tentang temuan faktor risiko ADHD, terutama yang terkait dengan ekspose terhadap pestisida perlu dipertajam, lewat jalur langsung (toksisitas terhadap susunan saraf pusat) atau tidak langsung (gangguan hormonal pada ibu hamil/saat dalam kandungan)
c	Kecukupan dan kemutahiran data/informasi dan metodologi	Cara penyajian data cukup informatif, namun Tabel 1 terbagi menjadi 3 bagian. Metode pengukuran pajanan pestisida hanya berdasarkan wawancara keterlibatan orangtua dalam kegiatan pertanian (validitas data agak kurang) Analisis data sebenarnya dapat dilanjutkan dengan logistik multivariat
d	Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas jurnal	IJPHRD masuk kategori Q-4 dengan penulis dari beberapa negara

Semarang, 15 April 2020
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Risk factors affecting attention deficit hyperactivity disorder among early childhood in the agricultural area in Indonesia (Article)

Istiklaili, F.[a] ✉, Suwandono, A.[b], Suhartono, S.[c], Widyorini, E.[d], Saputro, D.[e] 👤

[a]Veterans Institute of Teacher Training & Pedagogy of Central Java, Indonesia
[b]University of Diponegoro, Indonesia
[c]Faculty of Public Health, University of Diponegoro, Indonesia

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Abstract

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Background: ADHD (Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder) is a behavioral disorder the most common among children. This disorder is often found in early childhood and school age. The purpose of this study was to determine the incidence and risk factors for ADHD in early childhood in agricultural areas.Method: This study used a cross-sectional design. The subjects of this study were 1,113, kindergarten students aged 5-7 years in the agricultural area of Brebes Regency, Central Java, Indonesia . The independent variables in this study were age, sex, history of preterm birth, education level and parental work, and the dependent variable is the incidence of ADHD. The multivariate logistic regression test is used to determine variables which are risk factors .Results: The study showed that from 1.113 total subjects. there were 480 (43.1%) subjects in ADHD diagnosis. History of preterm birth (OR = 1.577; 95% CI = 1.128-2.205), low father's education level (OR = 1.422; 95% CI = 1.106-1.827), low mother's education level (OR = 1.312; 95% CI = 1.008-1.708), parental involvement in agriculture (OR = 1.580; 95% CI = 1.231-2.028) and gender (OR = 3.126; 95% CI = 2.442-4.001) proved to be an independent risk factor for ADHD.Conclusion: The incidence of ADHD in early childhood in agricultural areas reached 43.1%. History of preterm birth, the low father education level, the parental involvement in agriculture and the male gender are independent risk factors for early childhood ADHD incidence in agricultural areas. © 2019, Indian Journal of Public Health Research and Development. All rights reserved.

SciVal Topic Prominence ⓘ

Topic: Child Development Disorders, Pervasive | Autistic Disorder | ASD prevalence

Prominence percentile: 98.221   ⓘ

Author keywords

(ADHD) (Agriculture Area) (Early Childhood) (Risk Factors)

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A. Arun1, J. Yuvaraj1, A. Wilfred Lawrence1

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Comparitive Evaluation of the Fluoride Release and Rechargability of Chitosan Modified Glass Ionomer Cement and a Glass Ionomer Cement–An in Vitro Study

Binsy Mathew1, Abi M Thomas2, Rajesh kumar3

9-13

Risk Factors Affecting Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder among Early Childhood in the Agricultural Area in Indonesia

Istiklaili F.¹, Suwandono A.², Suhartono S.³, Widyorini E.⁴, Saputro D.⁵

¹Veterans Institute of Teacher Training & Pedagogy of Central Java, Indonesia; ²Post Graduate Program of Epidemiology, ³Faculty of Public Health, University of Diponegoro, Indonesia; ⁴Faculty of Psychology, Soegijapranata Catholic University, Indonesia; ⁵SmartKid Clinic-Child Developmental and Learning Difficulties Center, Jakarta, Indonesia

ABSTRACT

Background: ADHD (Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder) is a behavioral disorder the most common among children. This disorder is often found in early childhood and school age. The purpose of this study was to determine the incidence and risk factors for ADHD in early childhood in agricultural areas.

Method: This study used a cross-sectional design. The subjects of this study were 1,113, kindergarten students aged 5-7 years in the agricultural area of Brebes Regency, Central Java, Indonesia. The independent variables in this study were age, sex, history of preterm birth, education level and parental work, and the dependent variable is the incidence of ADHD. The multivariate logistic regression test is used to determine variables which are risk factors.

Results: The study showed that from 1.113 total subjects. there were 480 (43.1%) subjects in ADHD diagnosis. History of preterm birth (OR = 1.577; 95% CI = 1.128-2.205), low father's education level (OR = 1.422; 95% CI = 1.106-1.827), low mother's education level (OR = 1.312; 95% CI = 1.008-1.708), parental involvement in agriculture (OR = 1.580; 95% CI = 1.231-2.028) and gender (OR = 3.126; 95% CI = 2.442-4.001) proved to be an independent risk factor for ADHD.

Conclusion: The incidence of ADHD in early childhood in agricultural areas reached 43.1%. History of preterm birth, the low father education level, the parental involvement in agriculture and the male gender are independent risk factors for early childhood ADHD incidence in agricultural areas.

***Keywords:** ADHD, Risk Factors, Early Childhood, Agriculture Area*

INTRODUCTION

One of the developmental disorders of children is a disorder of concentration, where the number is increasing over time. ADHD is characterized by a continuous and persistent pattern of attention deficit and hyperactivity-impulsivity. ADHD is the most common and disturbing psychiatric condition in childhood, estimated to affect 5-10% of school-age children [1].

ADHD is a disorder characterized by an inability to maintain attention, regulate activity levels, and control impulsive behavior. The essence of this disorder is a lack of focus, motor hyperactivity, and chronic impulsivity often persist from childhood to adolescence [2]. Another literature says ADHD is a biological disorder in continuous brain function that causes cognitive dysfunction (executive function) that is not following the child's age development [3]. These disorders can be found in everyday life, both in preschoolers, adolescents, and even adults can experience this disorder [4].

ADHD disorders can cause psychosocial problems that are worse, for example learning difficulties will adversely affect achievement academic, drug abuse, alcohol, and other addictive substances, behavioral

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Effects of Health Promotion Behavior, Self-Esteem and Social Participation Activities on Life Satisfaction of Elderly Men

A Reum Lee[1], Hee Kyung Kim[2]

[1]Doctoral Student, [2]Professor, Department of Nursing, Kongju National University, Gongju, <mark>South Korea</mark>

ABSTRACT

Purpose: The purpose of this study was to investigate the relationship between health promotion behavior, self-esteem, social participation activities and life satisfaction in elderly men and to provide basic data for the development of a nursing intervention to improve the life satisfaction of elderly men.

Method: The study was a descriptive research study on 140 elderly men people aged 65 years or older living in the D metropolitan city, and data were collected using questionnaires. The data were analyzed using descriptive statistics, t-test, ANOVA, Pearson's correlation coefficient and stepwise multiple regression using the SPSS 22.0 program.

Results: The life satisfaction of elderly men was positively correlated with health promotion behavior ($r=.493$, $p<.001$), self-esteem ($r=.621$, $p<.001$), and social participation activities ($r=.296$, $p<.001$) at a statistically significant level. The factors affecting the life satisfaction of elderly men were self-esteem ($\beta=.490$, $p<.001$), health promotion behavior ($\beta=.295$, $p<.001$), and sufficient economic level ($\beta=.251$, $p<.001$), and these variables accounted for 54.5% of life satisfaction.

Conclusion: In order to increase the life satisfaction of elderly men, it is necessary to develop a customized nursing intervention program considering self-esteem, health promotion behavior and economic level, and in particular, the results suggest that research on the development of various programs that can increase self-esteem needs to continue.

Keywords: Elderly men, Health promotion behavior, Self-esteem, Social participation activities, Life satisfaction

INTRODUCTION

Along with aging, the elderly population is steadily increasing, and looking at the gender ratio of elderly people in Korea in 2015, elderly men per 100 elderly women aged 65 and over is predicted to increase from 71.7 to 87.0 in 2060.[1] Along with the trend of increasing elderly men, elderly men have significantly decreased activity area compared to elderly women after retirement, and in this period, health problems and economic problems, and the difficulty of adapting to the life of the old age[2], can reduce the quality of life.

In order to improve the quality of life of elderly men, the quality of life must be first evaluated, and as a representative subjective measure of life satisfaction of the elderly to measure the quality of life, there is recognizing that the person feels rewarded for life and is positive and happy about the life up until now.[3,4] Life satisfaction should be considered for adaptation to a changed life in old age and for successful aging.

On the other hand, health promotion behavior is the best way for the elderly to manage their own health and can maintain their health when they practice health promotion behavior through healthy lifestyle, and the health promotion and maintenance of the elderly is considered as a physical factor affecting life satisfaction of elderly men because it helps to achieve self-fulfillment and satisfaction.[5,6]

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Study of Model Climate Maps Using Geographic Information System (G.I.S)

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ABSTRACT

Climate maps is one of the important roles in the expression of weather phenomena. Visually to understand and analyze mutual relationships. This research focused on to represent the elements of climate cartography and find the best ways to show. This study was based on modern techniques (G.I.S.) through the use of (ArcGis9.1 & ArcViwe3.3) software in modeling a sample of climate data. The results showed the importance of the use of geographic information systems in the mapping of lines of equivalence (climatic) compared to the engineering and sports methods (traditional methods). The research has found that this method is very easy to use and has a high degree of accuracy in climate mapping, accuracy, and clarity that it is better than conventional methods of mapping equal to the lines.

Keyword: *G.I.S, Equilateral Lines, Cantorial Separator, ARC GIS 9.1, ArcViwe3.3*

INTRODUCTION

Climate maps are important tools used by weather and climate specialists, such as geologists, geographers, planners and others, for the purpose of understanding and predicting future weather events. It should be noted that the climate map shows the rate of one phenomenon or more for a month or a year or more, where a long time series of climate can be studied for a region and therefore a climate classification [1]. Therefore, after the emergence and prevalence of the concept of geographic information systems G.I.S. And the great possibilities in making maps in various scientific fields, it became necessary to rely on them, because of the ease of work on them and their high accuracy and is less effort. Due to this, the researcher came to the topic design of climate maps using geographic information systems G.I.S., which can illustrate the use of this method and the accuracy of its results, so the purpose of this research is to replace the traditional methods in the manufacture of climate maps in the automatic way using GI.S. And to clarify the ways of using them and investing them to be available to all geographers and researchers to make new maps of their areas according to the desired scientific requirements, which may result in new classification of the climate of these regions [2].

Climate characteristics: The climatic characteristics of any region are an important and determinant factor of natural and human activity[3]. Climate influences significantly the identification of natural and cultivated plants in this or that region. The germination process is influenced by the available climatic characteristics, which affects the type of economic investment of any region [4]. Therefore, it is necessary to rely on meteorology and cartography to study and analyze their climatic characteristics in order to contribute to the knowledge of their current conditions and to predict their future, and thus planning their appropriate development and adaptation to their climatic conditions [5].

Equivalent lines: In order to identify the climatic characteristics of any region, the best scientific methods for processing, displaying and analyzing data are cartographic methods [6]. The most complete and accurate method is the lines method, which is one of the most successful ways to represent them. The boundary is clearly drawn on the basis of its passage by points of equal climatic values, whether real points (climatic stations) or interstitial points (between points of control that are extracted depending on the mathematical or engineering method). In this way, the climate maps of this study were based on 65 global stations, using ArcViwe3.3 (and 3DAnalyst1.0 Surface) to achieve accuracy in the paths of the equatorial lines [7]. And the use of ArcGis9.1 and create TIN to construct statistical surfaces accurately.

Job Demands, Low Back Pain, and Job Crafting Behaviors:
A Proposed Framework

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this paper is to propose a framework for understanding Job Crafting Behaviors (JCBs) as a proactive behavioral treatment in the relationship between Job Demands (JDs) and Low Back Pain (LBP). Though the relationship between JDs and LBP is well-established in the ergonomics literature, studies on the role of proactive behaviors are neglected. More so, while a few studies have examined behavioral treatment and its role in to JDs–LBP relationship, none has examined JCBs in relation to JDs–LBP relationship. Hence, this paper discusses JCBs as a moderator of the JDs (psychological and physical JDs)–LBP relationships. A conceptual model supported by Job Demands–Resources (JD-R) theory is thus proposed for future empirical studies and for expanding the JCBs and ergonomics literature.

Keywords: Job Crafting Behaviors (JCBs), Low Back Pain (LBP), Psychological JDs, and Physical JDs.

INTRODUCTION

Studies in healthcare facilities showed high rates of occupational injury[1,2,3], including Work-Related Musculoskeletal Disorders (WRMSDs)[4]. As a part of theses WRMSDs, LBP is the common and the costly WRMSDs among healthcare professionals[5]. Thus, major concern around the world among nursing are WRMSDs[6,7,8,9,10] including LBP. For instance, the prevalence rate of LBP in healthcare facilities ranged between 33% - 86% in developing and developed countries[11,13,14,15,16,17,18].

Case definition of LBP varied in term of temporality (i.e. 'current' or 'past' low back pain) and topography (i.e. the anatomical location of the painful area)[19]. For example, Karahan et al. (2009)[14] defined LBP as "discomfort in the spinal area (between the lower costal margins and gluteal folds) with or without radiation into the leg to below the knee for at least 1 day during the preceding 12 months". likewise, lee et al. (2008)[20]

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defined LBP as symptoms that happened at least once a month or continued at least 1 week in the past year and produced at least moderate pain. However, according to health & safety survey (2011)[21], 4,614 responses nurses are still being developed LBP on the job, influencing their decision regarding continuation of their practice [21].

Nurses are not the only healthcare providers having experience with LBP[22], but they classified to have the highest rate of experience among other healthcare personnel[14,22,23,24].

There are many factors that related to an individual's risk of developing LBP[14]. Such as personal factors[19], workplace activities[25], psychological and psychosocial factors which not only increase the risk of developing LBP, but also have an adverse effect on the prognosis of LBP[26], and physical JDs[18,25,27,28]. However, this study focused mainly in JDs (i.e. physical and psychological JDs) as risk factors of LBP within nursing.

Physical and Psychological JDs: Physical JDs represent that physical requirements at work such as moving heavy loads, rapid physical activity and awkward postures[28]. However, studies indicate that there are mixed findings about the relationships between physical JDs and LBP among nursing. While several studies found statistically strong significant correlations between LBP and physical JDs[18,25,27,28,29]. For example,

Method and Frequency of Stethoscope Cleaning among Respiratory Therapists in Intensive Care Units at KAMC, Riyadh

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ABSTRACT

Nosocomial infection identified as a major problem that affects the health care quality and a leading cause of morbidity, mortality and health care cost [1].Moreover, nosocomial infection remains a significant risk for hospitalized patients. Medical devices including stethoscope approved as potential source of nosocomial infection.

Method: A cross sectional study performed to identify method and frequency of stethoscope cleaning among respiratory therapists in intensive care units in King Abdul-Aziz Medical City (KAMC) in Riyadh., KSA. The data was collected from 64 respiratory therapist both RT I and RT II. Self-administered questionnaire designed and collected data from ICU respiratory therapists. The questionnaire have 5 main sections, including personal characteristics, the awareness of importance of the subject, frequency of stethoscope cleaning, method of stethoscope cleaning, and barriers of stethoscope cleaning.

Result: Study variables entered into SPSS software. result showed that 79.7% of the samples did not received proper training on cleaning technique of stethoscope. Of the total population result shows that 89.1% of the samples agree that the cleaning of stethoscope is important. it is also shows that the major barrier of cleaning of stethoscope is forgetfulness, while concern of damaging the stethoscope has the lowest frequency, and lack of time or too busy has a percentage of 40.6%.

Discussion and Conclusion: In summary, this study found that the highest percentage of RTs at King Abdul-Aziz Medical City has not received previous information on stethoscope cleaning. it isimportant for policy-makers to initiate education programs. In addition, this study shows that the major barrier of stethoscope cleaning is forgetfulness; according to this, we suggest an existence of warning posters to remind RTs and other health care providers of stethoscope cleaning.

Keywords: *Stethoscope Cleaning, Frequency of Cleaning, Method Cleaning, Barriers of Cleaning, Respaiatory Therapist.*

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INTRODUCTION

Nosocomial infection identified as a major problem that affects the health care quality and a leading cause of morbidity, mortality and health care cost [1]. Moreover, nosocomial infection remains a significant risk for hospitalized patients. Medical devices including stethoscope approved as potential source of nosocomial infection [1].

The stethoscope invented in 1816 by the French physician, Rene Laennec, allowed for full examination of the thorax for the first time that became an almost