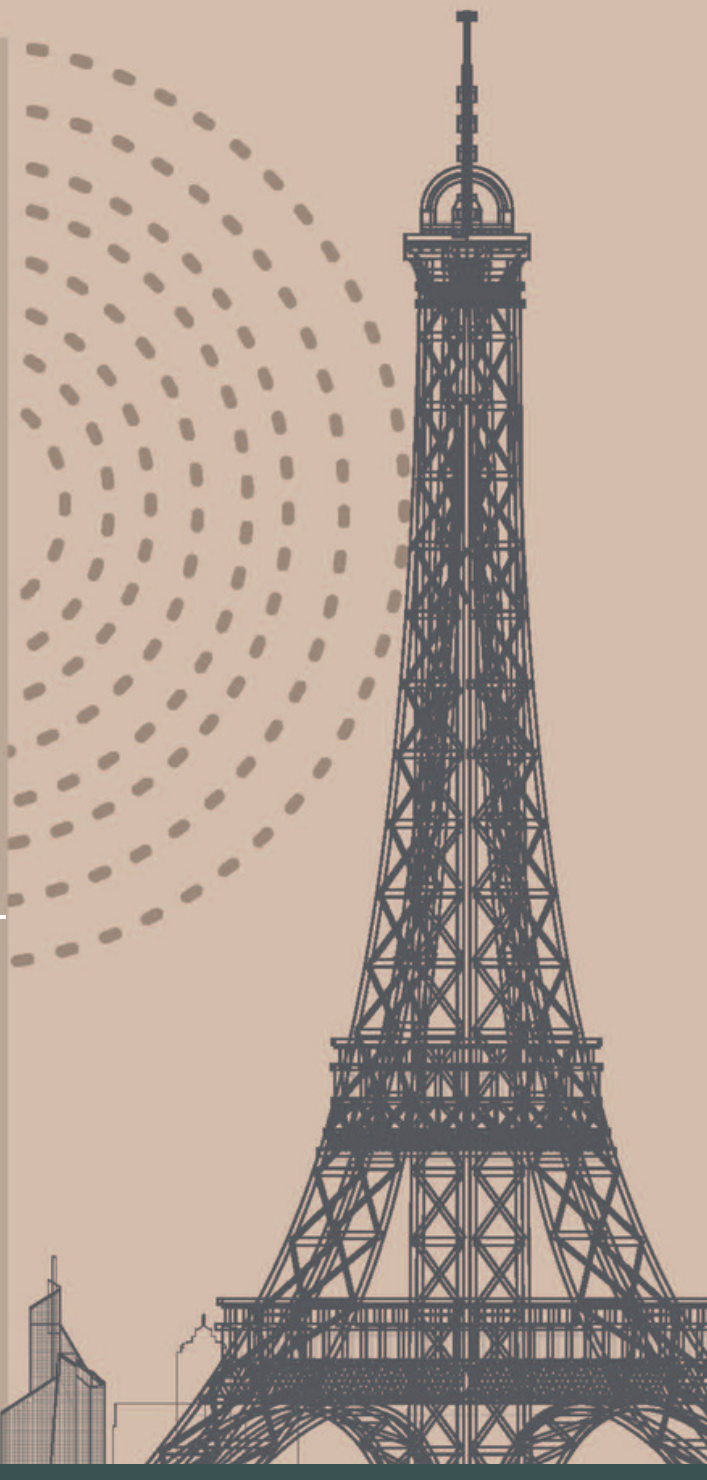
PARIS

8. INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON SOCIAL SCIENCES & HUMANITIES

April
1-3
2023

EDITORS
Irine Zarnadze
Shalva Zarnadze

ISBN - 978-625-367-058-0



PROCEEDINGS BOOK

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April 1-3, 2023 -Paris

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Irine Zarnadze

Shalva Zarnadze

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IKSAD Publications - 2023©

Issued: 20.04.2023

ISBN - 978-625-367-058-0

CONGRESS ID

CONGRESS TITLE

8. INTERNATIONAL PARIS CONGRESS ON SOCIAL SCIENCES & HUMANITIES

DATE AND PLACE

April 1-3, 2023 -Paris

ORGANIZATION

IKSAD INSTITUTE

EDITORS

Irine Zarnadze

Shalva Zarnadze

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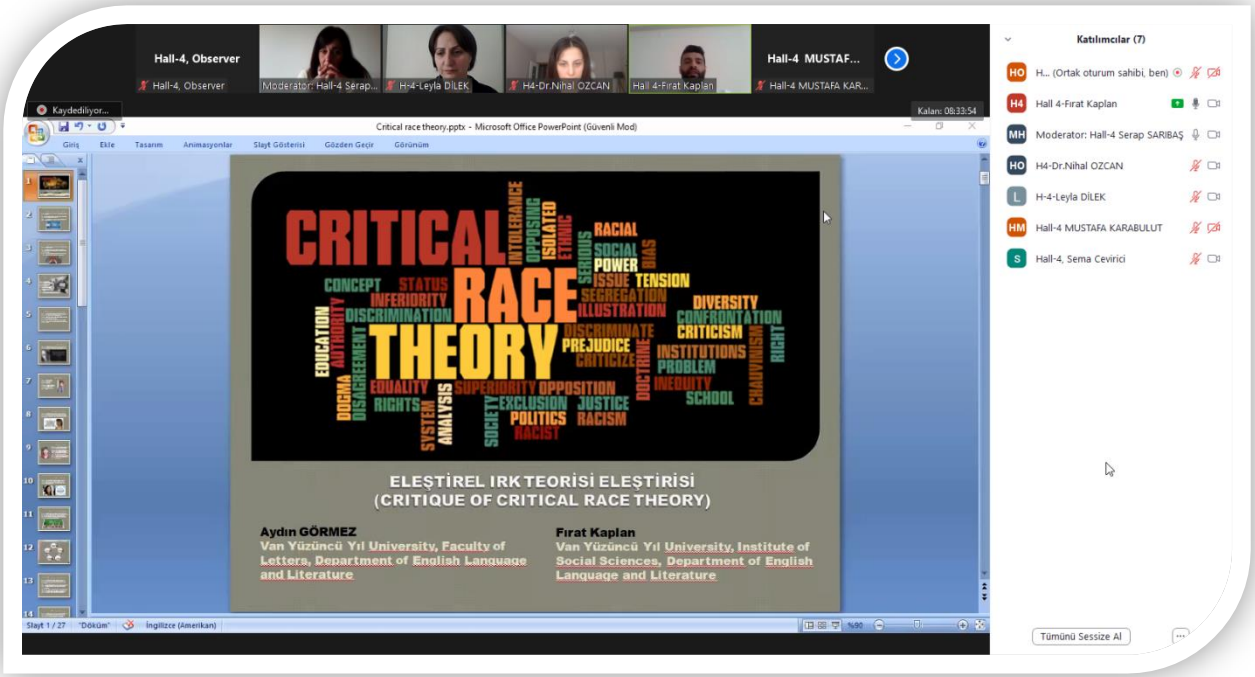

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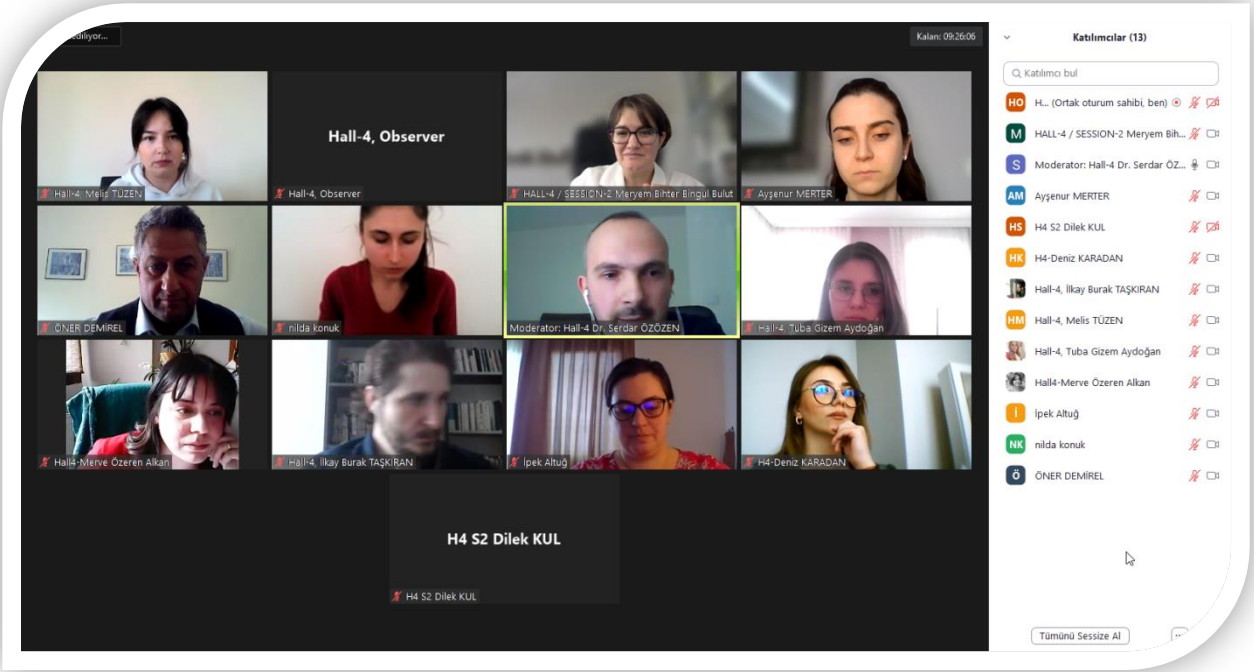

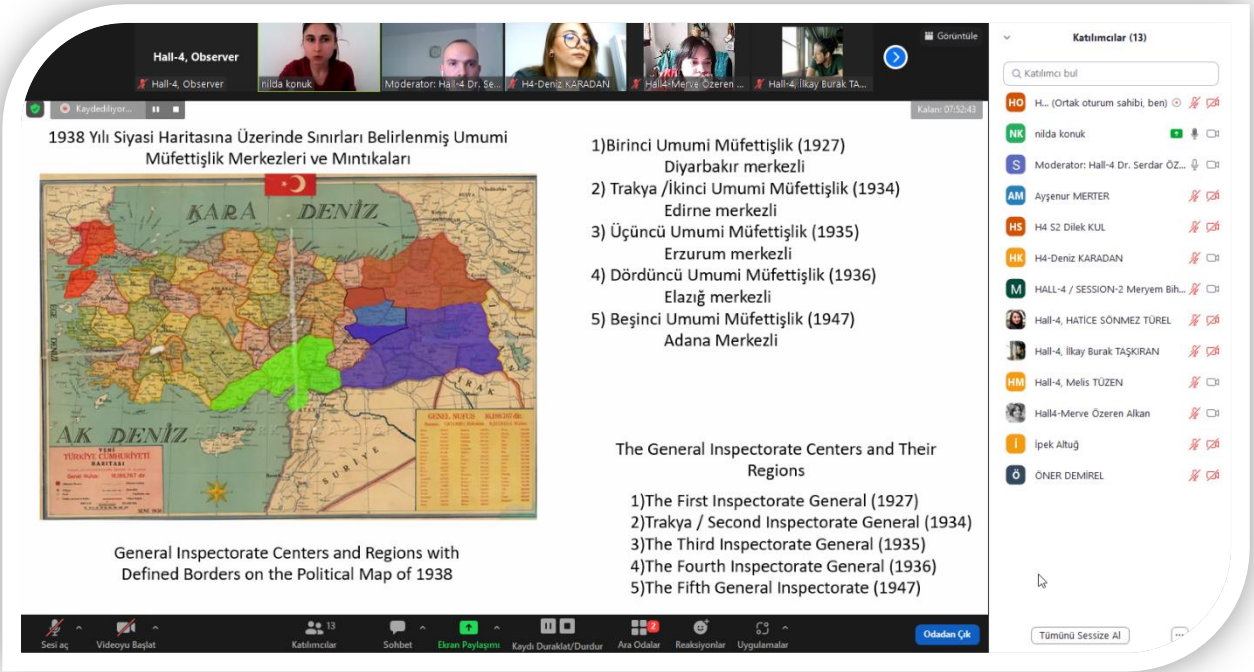

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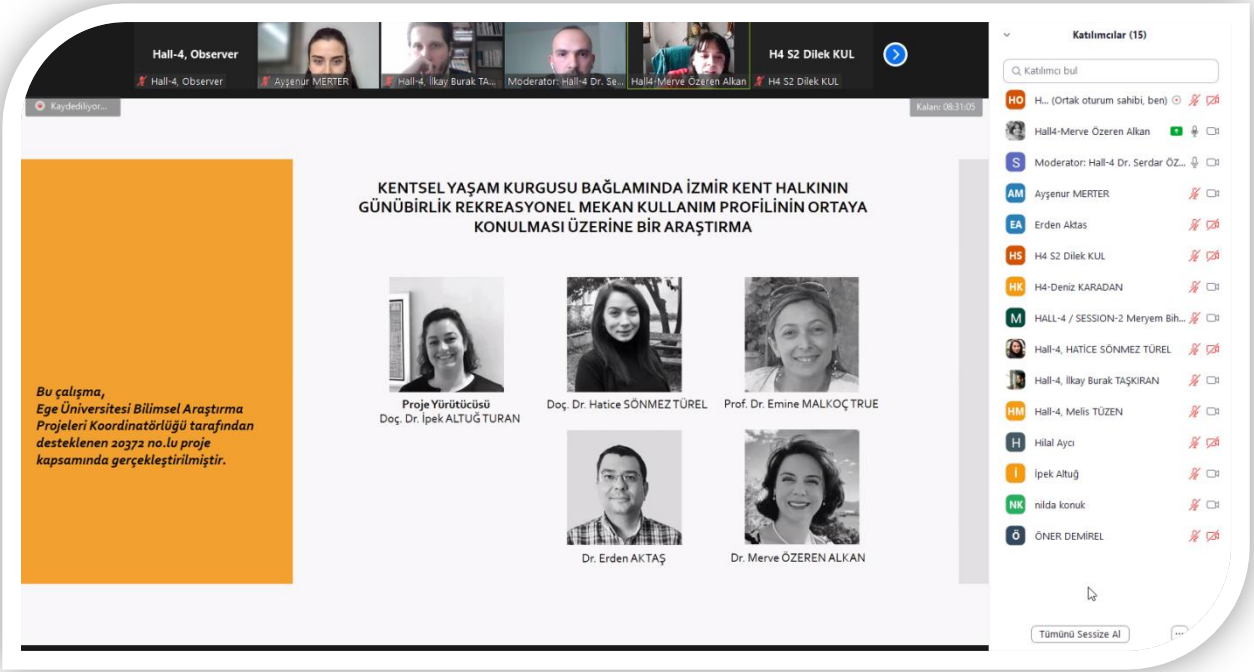

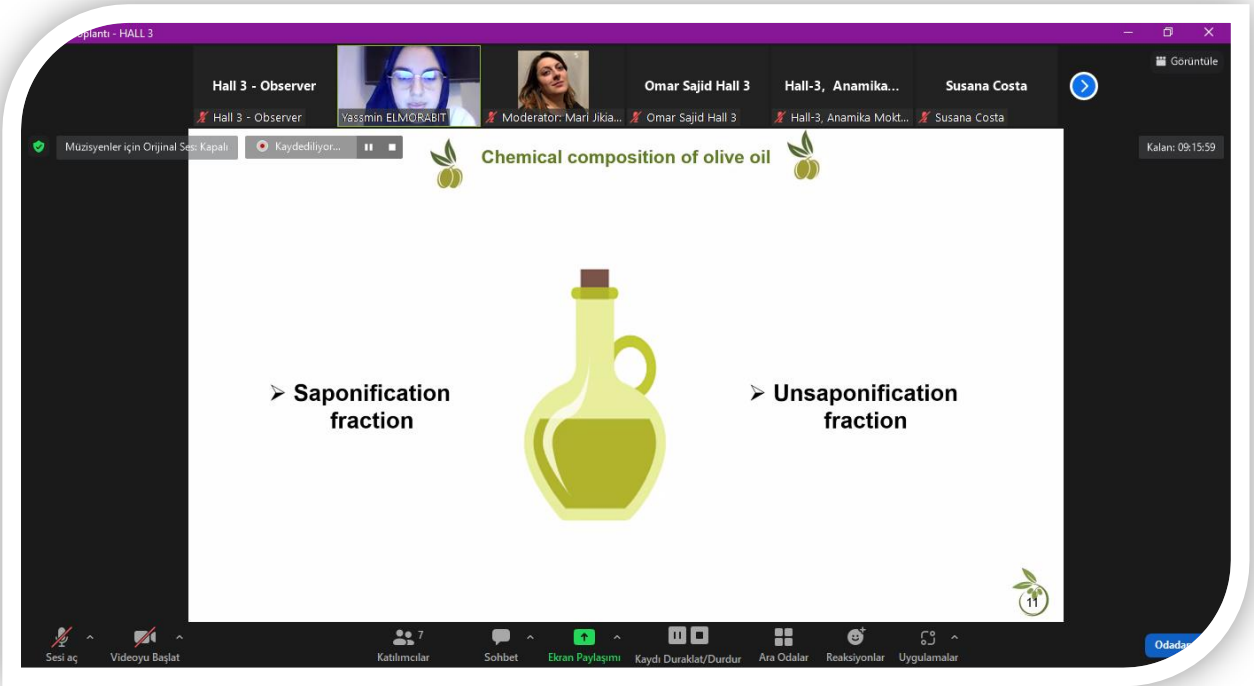

VIII. INTERNATIONAL PARIS

CONGRESS ON SOCIAL SCIENCES

April 1-3, 2023 / Paris, FRANCE

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ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

01.04.2023 / HALL-3 / SESSION-3

PARIS LOCAL TIME	ANKARA LOCAL TIME
14 00 : 16 00	15 00 : 17 00

HEAD OF SESSION: Albana Canollari-Baze

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
MIGENA PLASA FERDINAND MARA	Sports University of Tirana, Albania	PERFORMANCE OF FEMALE BASKETBALL PLAYERS IN THE RAST TEST
Prof. Dr. Rita Nugem Prof. Dr. Ronaldo Bordin Prof. Dr. Roger dos Santos Rosa	Ph.D. in Epidemiology, Public Health, and Management France	EFFECTIVENESS ON STROKE HEALTH CARE: A COMPARATION BETWEEN BRAZIL AND FRANCE
ENKELEIDA LLESHI BLERINA MEMA	Sports University of Tirana, Albania	AEROBIC CAPACITY IN 18-19 YEARS OLD FEMALE IN VOLLEYBALL PLAYERS
Kamuhangire Lauben Amos Ronald Kalukusu Eilu Emmanuel Odoki Martin	King Ceasor University Uganda	KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES AND PRACTICES OF HIV POST EXPOSURE PROPHYLAXIS AMONG HEALTH WORKERS AT ITOJO HOSPITAL, NTUNGAMO DISTRICT
Oshin Adedoyin Oluremi Amos Ronald Kalukusu Eilu Emmanuel	King Ceasor University Uganda	AN ANALYSIS OF KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES AND PRACTICES OF PARENTS TOWARDS PREVENTION OF DIARRHOEAL DISEASES AMONG CHILDREN UNDER THE AGE OF FIVE YEARS AT ENTEBBE REGIONAL REFERRAL HOSPITAL, UGANDA
Maniragaba Andrew Opio Dickson Amos Ronald Kalukusu Martin Odoki	King Ceasor University Uganda	HIV /AIDS TESTING PREFERENCES AMONG UNIVERSITY MEDICAL STUDENTS: A CASE OF KNG CEASOR UNIVERSITY, UGANDA
Eglantina Dervishi Albana Canollari-Baze Rezarta Karamano	Sports University of Tirana, Albania Schiller International University, Paris, France;	BULLYING BEHAVIORS AS A PREDICTOR OF EMOTIONAL DISTRESS IN ALBANIAN CHILDREN AGED 8 TO 11 YEARS
Dutra NS. Bordin R. Nugem R.	Ph.D. in Epidemiology, Public Health, and Management France	"DEMAND FOR PHYSIOTHERAPY PROFESSIONALS IN THE UNITED HEALTH SYSTEM DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN BRAZIL – 2019 TO 2021"
Ana Carolina Hornos Carneiro Prof. Dr. Ronaldo Bordin Prof. Dr. Rita Nugem	Ph.D. in Epidemiology, Public Health, and Management France	"IMPLEMENTATION OF PSYCHOSOCIAL CARE CENTERS AND AS PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS IN BRAZILIAN REGIONS: A HISTORICAL STUDY"
Vera Renta Siahaan Parmiana Bangun Lenny Nainggolan	Health Polytechnic Ministry of Health Medan, Indonesia	DESCRIPTION OF KNOWLEDGE CHARACTERISTICS OF PREGNANT WOMEN ABOUT ANEMIA AT THE RAMI HEALTH CENTER IN PEMATANGSIANTAR CITY IN 2022
Mahestu Noviandra Krisjanti Agnes Gracia Quita	Universitas Atma Jaya Yogyakarta Indonesia	KNOWLEDGE TRANSFER PROCESS FOR FAMILY BUSINESS SUSTAINABILITY

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DESCRIPTION OF KNOWLEDGE CHARACTERISTICS OF PREGNANT WOMEN ABOUT ANEMIA AT THE RAMI HEALTH CENTER IN PEMATANGSIANTAR CITY IN 2022

Vera Renta Siahaan

Health Polytechnic Ministry of Health Medan, Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

Backgroud The incidence of anemia or lack of blood in pregnant women in Indonesia is still relatively high, as much as 48.9% (Ministry of Health Republic of Indonesia in 2019) from 2015 of 42.1%. As much as 84.6% of anemia in pregnant women occurs in the age group of 15-24 years. The level of one's knowledge about tablets influences behavior toward behavior chooses food that contains iron. Know about Fe tablets pregnant women know how to store and use Fe tablets.

The study aimed to describe the characteristics of pregnant women in consuming Fe tablets at the Rami Health Center in Pematangsiantar City in 2022.

This research method is descriptive and uses a cross-sectional design. The analysis used univariate analysis to describe the characteristics of pregnant women consuming Fe tablets. The population of this study was the entire population of pregnant women at the Simaribun Health Center, Pematangsiantar City, from September to October 2022. The sample for this study was the whole population of pregnant women at the Simaribun Health Center, Pematangsiantar City, with as many as 25 respondents. The instrument used is a questionnaire.

The results showed that most of the respondents were not at risk (20-30 years), as many as 18 respondents (72%), and small respondents were at risk age (<20 years &> 35 years), as many as 7 (28%) respondents. Based on the level of education, the majority of respondents, 15 respondents (60%) had high school education, most of the respondents, 15 respondents (60%) had non-anemic Hb levels (Hb > 11 gr/dl), most of the representatives had less knowledge about anemia, namely as many as 14 respondents (56%).

The conclusion of the research above showed that most of the respondents have low knowledge about anemia (56%).

Keywords: Knowledge, Pregnant women, Anemia

Background

Maternal and child health is also a manifestation of human rights, had been stated in the agreement at The International Conference on Population and Development, the Millennium Development Goals, and continues in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Maternal health has a significant role in improving child welfare. The goals of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the third goal is to ensure a healthy life and promote prosperity for all people of all ages by 2030, one of which is to reduce the MMR (Maternal Mortality Rate) below 70 per 100,000 KH. (Ministry of Health, 2022)

Based on the results of a review of the achievement indicators for the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) target in the health sector conducted by Bappenas estimated that the indicator of Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) and stunting has not yet reached the specified targets. The MMR target in 2024 is 183 per 100,000 KH. This figure is still very far from the current condition of 305 per 100,000 KH, the estimated prevalence of stunting under five in 2024 with a target of 14%, still far from the current of 24.4%. One of the risk factors that has contributed to maternal mortality and stunting is anemia in pregnant women. Based on Riskesdas data prevalence of anemia in pregnant women increased from 37.1% in 2013 to 48.9% in 2018. (Ministry of Health, 2022). Those means that around 5 out of 10 pregnant women in Indonesia suffer from anemia. As much as 84.6% of anemia in pregnant women occurs in the age group of 15-24 years. (Ministry of Health, 2022)

Anemia in pregnant women will impact the optimal growth and development of the fetus in the womb and has the potential to cause complications of pregnancy and delivery and even cause the death of the mother and child. Anemia in pregnant women can increase the risk of premature birth, maternal and child mortality, and infectious diseases. Iron deficiency anemia in the mother can affect the growth and development of the fetus/infant during and after pregnancy. (Ministry of Health, 2022).

The increased need for iron in pregnant women is almost difficult if only from food alone. Therefore, Blood Supplement Tablets (TTD) are needed to prevent and treat iron nutritional anemia. Every woman is expected pregnant to get iron tablets (TTD) of at least 90 tablets during pregnancy to prevent anemia. The coverage of giving iron supplement tablets to pregnant women in Indonesia in 2020 is 83.6%. It's just that the compliance level of pregnant women consuming iron tablets ≥90 tablets during pregnancy only reached 38.1% (Riskesdas, 2018). The province of North Sumatra has realized the giving of iron tablets which was below the national achievement target (95%), which is 77.3. (Ministry of Health, 2022).

The level of one's knowledge about iron tablets influences behavior in choosing foods that contain iron. Those show that knowledge has a role in determining compliance with consuming iron tablets. If pregnant women know about iron, pregnant women know how to store and use iron tablets. Based on the description above, the researcher is interested in knowing the “Description of Knowledge Characteristics of Pregnant Women about Anemiaat the Rami Health Center in Pematangsiantar City in 2022.”.

Method

This research method is descriptive and uses a cross-sectional design. The analysis used univariate analysis to describe of Knowledge Characteristics of Pregnant Women about Anemia. The population of this study was the entire population of pregnant women at the Rami Health Center, Pematangsiantar City, from September to October 2022. The sample for

this study was the whole population of pregnant women, with as many as 25 respondents. The analysis uses univaraite to describe age, level of education, Hb levels, and knowledge about anemia at the Rami Health Center in Pematangsiantar City in 2022. The instrument used a questionnaire of knowledge about the anemia.

Results

This research is about the description of knowledge characteristics of pregnant women about anemia at the rami health center in pematangsiantar city in 2022**.** This research was conduct in October 2022. During this period, 25 respondents were obtained as a research sample. The results of the study obtained the following data :

Table 1. Characteristic of Respondents were by Age, Level Education, Hb levels and Knwoledge pregnant women at the Rami Health Center in Pematangsiantar City in 2022.

No	Characteristic of Respondents	n	%
1	**Age**		
	- Risk Age (< 20 Years & > 35 Years Old)	7	28%
	- Not Risk Age (20-35 Years Old)	18	72%
	Total	**25**	**100%**
2	**Level of Education**		
	- High School (SMA)	15	60%
	- College (PT)	10	40%
	Total	**25**	**100%**
3	**Hb Levels**		
	- Anemic (Hb < 11 gr/dl)	10	36%
	- Not Anemic (Hb > 11 gr/dl)	15	64%
	Total	**25**	**100%**
4	**Knowledge**		
	- Less Knowledge (< 65.14)	14	20%
	- Good Knowledge (≥65.14)	11	80%
	Total	**25**	**100%**

Base on the table above showed that that most of the respondents were not at risk age (were 20 to 30 years old), as many as 18 respondents or (72%), and small of the respondents were at risk age (less than 20 years & more than 35 years old), as many as 7 or (28%) respondents. The majority of respondents, 15 respondents or (60%) had high school education and almost half of the respondents, 10 respondents or 40 % had college education. most of the respondents, 15 respondents (60%) had non-anemic Hb levels (Hb more than 11 gr/dl), and almost half of the respondents, 10 respondents or 40 % had anemic Hb levels (Hb less than 11 gr/dl). Most of the respondents had less knowledge about anemia, namely as many as 14 respondents (56%) and and almost half of the respondents, 11 respondents or 44 % had good knowledge.

Discussion

The results showed that most of the respondents were not at risk age (20 to 30 years old), as many as 18 respondents (72%), and most of the small respondents were at risk age (less than 20 years old & more than 35 yearsold), as many as 7 respondents (28%). Age affects one's comprehension and mindset. The older you are, the more capture and mindset you will develop so that knowledge is obtained and getting better (Notoatmodjo, 2010). Apart from that, as a person gets older also increases the level of knowledge of a person, along with life experiences, emotions,knowledge, and more mature beliefs. (Notoatmodjo, 2010)

Based on the level of education, the majority of respondents, 15 respondents (60%) had high school education, and most of the respondents had less knowledge about anemia, namely as many as 14 respondents (56%). The education level of a pregnant woman can affect her knowledge and health. The higher a person's education about health, the higher a person's awareness of himself because low education will cause difficulty in absorbing, thinking, and understanding the knowledge gained (Galaupa, 2019). Based on Hidayatunnikmah research (2021) states that the level of education and knowledge of pregnant women about iron tablets has a significant relationship with adherence to consuming iron tablets (<0.05). (Hidayatunnikmah, 2021)

The results showed that 15 respondents (60%) had non-anemic Hb levels (Hb > 11 gr/dl), and 40% repondents had anemic Hb levels (Hb < 11 gr/dl) . Anemia does not only have an impact on the mother but also on the baby being born. Babies are likely to have little or no iron reserves at all, so it will cause anemia in babies who are born. The impact of anemia on pregnant women can observe in maternal morbidity and mortality, increased fetal morbidity and mortality, and the increased risk of low birth weight. (Ministry of Health, 2022). Based on the results of research conducted by Novelia (2022) states that there is a relationship between low knowledge and the incidence of anemia in teenage girls with p-value (p=0.000), food-boosting iron absorption (p=0.000) (Novelia, 2022) Based on research conducted by Aringazina (2021) states that the mass growth index in the group of neonates born to mothers with anemia was statistically significantly lower compared to the control group. Anemia during pregnancy influences fetal trophism, which is reflected in neonatal health. (Aringazina , 2021)

Most of the respondents had less knowledge about anemia, namely as many as 14 respondents (56%) and and almost half of the respondents, 11 respondents or 44 % had good knowledge. According to the theory, knowledge result from knowing and occurs after people have sensed a specific object. Most human knowledge is through the eyes and ears (Notoatmodjo, 2007). Knowledge will affect a person's behavior in taking a stand. (Notoadmojo, 2010). Based on the results of research by Anggrainy in 2017 showed that the majority of respondents who had less knowledge, the majority did not take the attitude of preventing anemia 28 reponden (51.9%). The results of a similar study also conducted by Wemakor (2019) stated that there is a relationship between knowledge and the level of anemia in pregnant women, where mothers who know anemia have the awareness to prevent anemia. (Wemakor, 2019)

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April 1-3, 2023
Paris, FRANCE

20.04.2023

REF: Akademik Teşvik

İlgili makama;

8. Uluslararasi Paris Sosyal Ve Beşeri Bilimler Kongresi, 1-3 Nisan 2023 tarihleri arasında Paris, Fransa'da 30 farklı ülkenin (Türkiye 80 bildiri- Diğer ülkeler 90 bildiri) akademisyen/araştırmacılarının katılımıyla gerçekleşmiştir

Kongre 16 Ocak 2020 Akademik Teşvik Ödeneği Yönetmeliğine getirilen "Tebliğlerin sunulduğu yurt içinde veya yurt dışındaki etkinliğin uluslararası olarak nitelendirilebilmesi için Türkiye dışında en az beş farklı ülkeden sözlü tebliğ sunan konuşmacının katılım sağlaması ve tebliğlerin yarıdan fazlasının Türkiye dışından katılımcılar tarafından sunulması esastır." değişikliğine uygun düzenlenmiştir.

Bilgilerinize arz edilir,

Saygılarımla

Dr. Petra Pelletier
University of Paris
Head of Conference