THESIS

THE COMPARISON OF FACTORS THAT CAN INFLUENCE UTILITY OF PRIMARY HEALTH CARE AMONG YOUTH COMMUNITY IN INDONESIA AND MALAYSIA

Author

Alimin Bin Alias

011911133305

INTERNATIONAL CLASS MEDICAL PROGRAM

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Thesis

This is to fulfil the requirement of the research module
Medical Faculty of Universitas Airlangga

Author

Alimin Bin Alias

(011911133305)

MEDICAL FACULTY

UNIVERSITAS AIRLANGGA

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2021

APPROVAL SHEET

This proposal has been approved

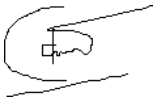
Date 5 July 2021

Supervisor I

(Dr. Linda Dewanti, dr, MKes, MHSc, Ph.D.)

NIP. 196712271997022001

Supervisor II



(Dr. Mohammad Fathul Qorib, dr., Sp.KFR)

NIP. 197804112008011012

Coordinator of Medicine Study Program

(Dr. Purwo Sri Rejeki, dr., M. Kes)

NIP. 197506122005012003

EXAMINER DECISION FORM

THE COMPARISON OF FACTORS THAT CAN INFLUENCE UTILITY OF PRIMARY HEALTH CARE AMONG YOUTH COMMUNITY IN INDONESIA AND MALAYSIA

THESIS

Author:

Alimin Bin Alias
NIM. 011911133305

Approved and accepted after being assessed by the Examiner Team of the Medical Program, Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Airlangga
Surabaya, 10 December 2022

Approved by,
Chief Examiner

Dr. Pudji Lestari, dr, M. Kes
NIP 197001291997022002

First Supervisor	Second Supervisor
Dr. Linda Dewanti, dr. M.Kes., MHSc., PhD	**Dr. Mohammad Fathul Qorib, dr., Sp.KFR**
NIP 196712271997022001	**NIP 197804112008011012**

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STATEMENT OF ORIGINALITY

The undersigned, I:

Name	: Alimin Bin Alias
NIM	: 011911133305
Study program	: Medical Program
Faculty	: Medicine
Stage	: Bachelor

Stating that I have not committed plagiarism in the writing of my thesis entitled:

The Comparison Of Factors That Can Influence Utility Of Primary Health Care Among Youth Community In Indonesia and Malaysia

If one day it is proven to have committed plagiarism, then I will receive the sanctions that have been set.

Thus, this statement letter I made in real terms.

Surabaya, 11 December 2022

Alimin Bin Alias
NIM. 011911133305

THANK YOU

All praise is due to the presence of Allah SWT for the abundance of grace and gifts so that the author can complete the thesis entitled " factors that can influence utility of primary health care among youth community in Indonesia and Malaysia”

"

In the preparation of this thesis, the author has received a lot of guidance from various parties. The author therefore thanks the esteemed:

1. Dr. Linda Dewanti,dr,MKes,MHSc,Ph.D
2. Dr. Mohammad Fathul Qorib, dr., Sp.KFR
3. Both parents who always provide support both morally and materially during education
4. Friends (Ahmed,Brahma,Nabeel,Fadhil,Hanan,Ainie,Syamimi and others)who participate to provide suggestions and criticism so that this research can be completed in a timely manner.

The researcher is fully aware that in the preparation of this research thesis is still far from perfect, therefore the author expects criticism and suggestions for the improvement of this thesis and hopefully this thesis is useful for the author and for readers in general

SUMMARY

PHC is one of the health service facilities that organizes preventive, promotive, rehabilitative, and curative health efforts that focus more on preventive and promotive services that all people and families within a community have access for universal care. Based on data from the Health Profile of the Ministry of Health, the number of PHC or commonly called as Puskesmas in Indonesia was 10134 units on 15 October 2020, West Java is the province with the highest number of "Puskesmas", reaching 1,072 units while in Malaysia with total 2926 for PHC or in other name Malaysian people say "Klinik Kesihatan" based on official portal ministry of health Malaysia. In this study, youth community are being focused because youth years are critical for the development of habits such as smoking or diet in lifestyle and this would give high impact for their health in future. That is why utility of primary health care among youth community are very important, so this study will mainly point to find the factor that can influence the utility of PHC.

In this study, purpose to investigate the comparison factors such as accessibility of primary health care, waiting time for primary health care service, availability of transportation, obstacle due to geographic area, sociodemographic factor, type of service, socialization of primary health care, facility for disabled person, and health status that can influence utility of primary health care among youth community in Indonesia and Malaysia. Data that collected are from the questioner that is given to the respondent. All the questions are taken from others study and adjusted, also get ethical approved before its spread to the respondent.

This research type is analytical with cross sectional design that is used to study on the relationship between the utility of primary health care and the comparison factors that can influence the utility ofprimary health care among youth community in Indonesia and Malaysia. The primary data used will be collected through google form for this research design. This study uses a questionnaire where researchers will collect the related data from the respondents through answering questions via google form.. The population for this research is the medical faculty

student from batch 2020 in Airlangga University. On the other hand, the population for Malaysian will be the alumni from my previous high school in SM St Patrick Tawau and alumni from my previous foundation program study which is collage matriculation of Labuan. The total sample in this research will include the people that are willing to be a respondent and meet the conditions of both the inclusion and exclusion criteria. It is estimated that the number of respondents in Malaysia and Indonesia are 60 respondents respectively. This will make the total of respondents to be 120.

In this research, the analysis will be tested with statistics in accordance with the data scale and purpose. Comparative test using regression logistics by SPSS (Statistical Product and Service Solution) software after which the results will be presented in table form. The degree of confidence interval used is 95% with alpha (α) = 5% (0.05). In conclusion, if the statistical test result (p value) is less than equal to the α ($p \leq \alpha$) then H0 is rejected or means there is a significant relationship. If $p > \alpha$, then H0 is accepted or means no significant relationship. Two types of tests being used to do analysis which is by using Mann Whitney and by using chi-square to get total p value.

After all analysis have been done, comparison factors that proved as the factor that can influence the utility of primary health care for youth community in Indonesia and Malaysia which are age, number of family member and respondent with limitation of movement while, gender, education level, marital status, ethnicity, employment status, incomes , distance from home to PHC , difficulty access to PHC fromrespondent's house, opinion about crowded waiting area, time of waiting , cost of transportation, program by PHC suitable for their age, program by PHC suitable for their time, information about programPHC , residence area cross area , sufficient of facility for disabled person in PHC , history of disease in past 1 year and, frequency of sickness are no significant relationship

ABSTRACT

Background: PHC is one of the health service facilities that organizes preventive, promotive, rehabilitative, and curative health efforts that focus more on preventive and promotive services. Utility of primary health care among youth community are very important, so this study will mainly point to find the factor that can influence the utility of PHC because youth years are critical for the development of the habit such as smoking or diet in lifestyle and this would give high impact for their health in future.

Method: This research type is analytical with cross sectional design that is used to study on the relationship between the utility of primary health care and the comparison factors that can influence the utility of primary health care among youth community in Indonesia and Malaysia. Two types of tests being used to do analysis which is by using Mann Whitney and by using chi-square to get total p value

Result: T h e factors that influence the utility of primary health care for youth community in Indonesia and Malaysia which are age, number of family member and limitation of movement to PHC the difference was significant while difference in gender, education level, marital status, ethnicity, employment status, incomes, distance from home to PHC , difficulty access to PHC from respondent's house, opinion about crowded waiting area, time of waiting , cost of transportation, program by PHC suitable for their age, program by PHC suitable for their time, information about programPHC , residence area cross area , sufficient of facility for disabled person in PHC , history of disease in past 1 year and, frequency of sickness was insignificant

Keyword: PHC, Utility, factor influence

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LIST OF ABBREVIATION

WHO: World Health Organization

PHC: Primary Health Care

KB1M : Klinik Bergerak 1Malaysia

MOH: Ministry of Health, Malaysia

PKPP: Pelayanan kesehatan peduli remaja

UNICEF: United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund

HIV: Human Immunodeficiency Virus

COPD: Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

DALYs: Disability-Adapted Life Years

SDI: Social Development Index

AIDS: Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome

KRL: Kereta Rel Listrik

SPSS: Statistical Product and Service Solution