

# KNOWLEDGE PREVENTION AND HANDLING SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES AMONG TRANSVESTITE COMMERCIAL SEX WORKER

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**Submission date:** 20-Oct-2023 04:22PM (UTC+0700)

**Submission ID:** 2201679937

**File name:** KNOWLEDGE\_PREVENTION\_AND\_HANDLING\_SEXUALLY\_TRANSMITTED.pdf (777.12K)

**Word count:** 4645

**Character count:** 24434



2

## **KNOWLEDGE, PREVENTION, AND HANDLING SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES AMONG TRANSVESTITE COMMERCIAL SEX WORKER**

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2

### **ABSTRACT**

Laut Dendang Village has experienced the phenomenon of increasing the number of Transvestites who work as a commercial sex worker around Titi Laut Dendang. Preliminary surveys show an increase in sexually transmitted disease screening for transvestite in a clinic and indicate a high incidence of sexually transmitted disease among Transvestite-CSWs. This study uses phenomenological studies that aim to explore the causes of the high incidence of STI disease among Transvestite-CSWs in the open area of Percut Sei Tuan District. The informants in this study were three Transvestite-CSWs who sold themselves around the bridge of Laut Dendang and were triangulated on their sexual partners. Information was collected by in-depth interviews. The results showed that informants were only able to associate STIs with HIV/AIDS, didn't know about STIs, and didn't want to use condoms. The Transvestite-CSWs who is infected performs treatment by inserting toothpaste into the anus, taking antibiotics that are not according to the dosage used, and a few of them carried out HIV/AIDS and genital tested and counseling in the Community Health Movement (GSM). It causes the knowledge, prevention and management of sexually transmitted diseases to Transvestite-CSWs is still low.

Keywords: sexually transmitted infection; transvestite

### **INTRODUCTION**

Health profile data for 2016 shows that the number of HIV cases in Indonesia reached 41,250 cases and AIDS 7,491 cases. Based on the health profile data of North Sumatra in 2016 there were 1,352 additional HIV new cases and 392 deaths caused by HIV. With this increase, the total number of HIV cases in 2016 was 6,210 cases and AIDS as many as 5,625 cases. Cases of HIV-AIDS and Syphilis in Deli Serdang District were 130 cases of HIV, 59 cases of AIDS and 203 cases of Syphilis. The number of transsexuals in the LautDendang Village was not recorded by the Office of LautDendang Village, PercutSei Tuansubdistrict. It was because of they always move from one to another place for work.

The increase in the incidence of STIs and their spread throughout the world cannot be accurately estimated. In several countries it was stated that the implementation of an intensive extension program would reduce the incidence of STIs or at least the incidence was relatively constant. However, in most countries the incidence of STIs is still relatively high and every year several million new cases and their medical complications, including infertility, disability, pregnancy disorders, growth disorders, cancer and even death require prevention, thus increasing health costs. In addition, the pattern of infection also changes, for example chlamydial infections, genital herpes, and condylomataacuminata in some countries tend to increase compared to urethritis and syphilis. Some infectious diseases are resistant to antibiotics, for example the emergence of multiresistant *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*, *Hemophilus ducreyi* and *Trichomonas vaginalis* strains that are resistant to metronidazole. Changes in the pattern of infection and resistance can not be separated from the factors that influence it (Daili, et al., 2011).

Integrated HIV and Behavior Prevalence Surveillance (STHP) states that transgenders are a high risk group for transmission of STDs and HIV. This is because transvestites have a sexual life that is different from the sexual life of men and women in general. Sexual behavior performed is anal sex, oral sex, and variety (oral sex and anal sex). Anal sex or anal intercourse have the risk of anus injury (because the anus is not elastic), so that with wounds in the anal area, if the sex partner is infected with STIs and HIV it will be more easily transmitted. STIs in transgender are still high because condom use is still low and this can spur the occurrence of STIs in groups that often change partners, it is also accompanied by a low level of knowledge about prevention (Suwandani, 2015).

Based on the results of a survey and interview with one of the transvestites in LautDendang Village who was a transvestite gathering point saying that they did not understand what sexually transmitted infections (STIs) are, they only knew that sexually transmitted infections (STIs) occurred because of multiple sex partners. Most of them do not use condoms because according to their experience that condom use can reduce pleasure during sexual activities. In addition, if they are affected by STIs, they are embarrassed to come to health facilities because they are often seen negatively and are often laughed at by the people in the health facility.

Based on the conditions above, researchers are interested in conducting research on **Knowledge, Prevention, and Handling Sexually Transmitted Diseases among Transvestite CSWs** in Laut Dendang, Percut Sei Tuan Sub-District, Deli Serdang District, North Sumatera. The purpose of the study was to explore the knowledge of Transvestite CSWs about Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs), find out STI prevention carried out by Transvestite CSWs, and explore STI treatment carried out by Transvestite CSWs.

## **METHOD**

This study uses a phenomenological study that aims to explore the causes of the high incidence of STIs among Transvestite Commercial Sex Worker. This research was conducted in an open area of Percut Sei Tuan District. The duration of the study was conducted from April to July 2018. The informants in this study were Transvestite Commercial Sex Worker who were selling themselves around the Laut Dendang bridge, Percut Sei Tuan District. The number of informants was 3 people. All informants were located in the same location, namely in the Laut Dendang Village, Sub-District of Percut Sei Tuan. Information collection is done by in-depth interview method, which is assisted by a recording device for documentation of interview results. To improve the validity of the results, the results of interviews with informants will be triangulated against sex partners. The results of in-depth interviews will be made in the form of transcripts. The transcript will then be analyzed and presented as the results of the study.

## **RESULT**

### **Characteristics of Informants**

The characteristics of the information discussed are age, sex, education and length of time working as transvestites for commercial sex workers can be seen in table 1 below.

Table 1.  
 Characteristics of Informants Related to Age and Length of Work as WPSK PercutSei Tuan District

Initials	Age	Sex	Education	Length of work	Characteristics of Informants
SL	45	M	Elementary school	3 years	Transvestite CSWs
IN	24	M	Junior high school	2 years	Transvestite CSWs
JR	23	M	Senior high school	3 years	Transvestite CSWs
JJ	23	M	Senior high school	-	Sex partner

M = Male

The youngest informant was 23 years old and the oldest was 45 years old. Long time working as transvestites for commercial sex workers ranging from 2 years to 3 years. Based on the data in the table it can be seen that there is an irregularity from the informant, that first informant is 45 years old but still decides to become a sex worker. The second and third Informants admitted that he had worked as a Transvestite CSWs for 2 years, behind the background of second informant being a Transvestite CSWs that he claimed to come from a family that was not harmonious, making him feel that no one was paying attention. Whereas the background of third informant became Transvestite CSWs that he had had different desires as a man starting from childhood. Supporting informants in this study are consumers who are directly involved in the life of the main informant. Characteristics obtained are age, and education. The educational background of consumers is high school with the age of 23 years. While the current work of consumers is to work in a factory.

#### Knowledge about Sexually Transmitted Diseases

The knowledge of Transvestite CSWs about STI disease is still low. Most informants are only able to associate STIs with HIV/AIDS, syphilis, gonorrhea (they know it as kencingnanah). Even though there are many other types of sexually transmitted diseases, such as trichomonas, clamidia, etc.

“...HIV / AIDS and other genital diseases such as: syphilis and gonorrhea ...” (IN, 24 years old)

A more apprehensive situation can be obtained from the answer of one informant who stated that he did not know anything about STIs, even though he had been struggling in prostitution longer than other informants.

“...I don't know about STI...” (SL, 45 years old)

Knowledge of the sex partner about how to transmit STI disease is better, because he believes that diseases can be transmitted through bodily relationships and change partners.

“...STIs are sexually transmitted diseases that are transmitted through sexual contact with change partners...” (JJ, 23 years old)

Even so, there are still those who believe transmission of STI disease can occur through lip kissing.

“...having intercourse, continuing to kiss lips, changing partners is also possible...” (JR, 23 years old).

The knowledge of Transvestite CSWs about the symptoms of STI disease always refers to HIV/AIDS. This is due to the understanding of those who associate STIs with HIV / AIDS. The symptoms of STIs that they know are still general, such as: fever, thin, red spots, weakness.

“...I don't know the STI. If HIV is red spots, after a long time is thin, the body is dry, the body is weak, fever, that is HIV disease ...” (SL, 45 years old).

A similar answer was stated by another informant, who stated that the symptoms of STIs were: fever, thin, red spots, weakness.

“...high fever, prolonged cough with phlegm and no phlegm, and the stamina of the body decreases, the weight decreases or is termed thinner. Then, lip palms grow fungi that make the tongue less able to taste food ...” (JR, 23 years old)

A surprising answer was obtained from one of the informants who recognized the symptoms of STIs, especially syphilis, by touching the surface of the genital skin. People who have suffered from syphilis will leave scars on the surface of the genitals.

“...If it's syphilis, it's like an external wound, like it sores (sores and water). He recovered, but he didn't recover completely. After recover it left a mark. We certainly can mark it, when we hold the genitals, we will feel a lump like a scar ...” (IN, 24 years old)

All informants have the same knowledge. They assume that the severity of STIs is very severe, incurable and even causes death.

“*severe and deadly.*” (SL, 45 years old)

“*Yes, it is bad, yes, it can be said that it is bad for everyone, can't be treated*” (IN, 24 years old)

“*Yes, that is a severe disease that until now the medicine does not yet exist, there is a virus to reduce it, but there is no medicine for killing the virus until now*” (JR, 23 years old)

Transvestite CSWs realizes that they are susceptible to STI disease but they also assume that it all depends on themselves and their physical condition.

“*Yes it's actually easy but depends on ourselves*” (IN, 24 years old)

“*Depending on the physical body, it is easily infected.. just like that...*” (JR, 23 years old)

Someone from them also said that they as Transvestite CSWs were susceptible to STI disease and checked themselves once a week for injecting antibiotics.

“*If possible, don't, because I often get treatment once a month, sometimes injecting antibiotics once a week, there is a subscription*” (SL, 45 years old)

### **Prevention to Transmitted Diseases**

All Transvestite CSWs say that the benefits of condoms for the prevention of STIs are good and so they do not catch the disease.

“*It is good, so we do not catch the disease,,the disease is from sperm, if woman did not use condom they will get pregnant but for us, we can be infected by the virus..*” (SL, 45 years old)

“*the benefit is we do not get sick..*” (IN, 24 years old)

“*The benefit of using a condom when having intercourse is that the partner's genitals are not contaminated with the other one, and the disease is not easily transmitted*” (JR, 23 years old)

Whereas the sex partner knowledge is also good related to prevention of STI transmission with condom use

“*As not to get sick...*” (JJ, 23 years old)



All Transvestite CSWs said that the disadvantages when using condoms were that when using condoms during sexual intercourse that they were not comfortable so that they were not satisfied.

*"It's not good to use condoms, not satisfied, more satisfied, not using condoms..."* (SL, 45 years old)

*"Yes the taste feels different"* (IN, 24 years old)

*"Lust is not too satisfying if you use a condom..."* (JR, 23 years old)

Some Transvestite CSWs say that to prevent STIs they do so by using condoms or safety during sexual intercourse with their sexual partners.

*"Yes, use condoms, don't do it haphazardly, and then, this disease can't be infected by kissing. usually contracted through sex and through the patient's blood to our wounds"* (IN, 24 years old)

*"I have used a security, and also see the condition of the partner who are had sexual intercourse to us. At least we guard or prevent, see the physical partner"* (JR, 23 years old)

### **Handling Sexually Transmitted Diseases**

Older Transvestite CSWs stated that to prevent it, they diligently checked their health condition if they felt unwell.

*"Immediately seek treatment if your body feels bad, fever, seek treatment immediately..."* (SL, 45 years old)

Most Transvestite CSWs say that they often invite consumers to use condoms during sexual intercourse. But there is a Transvestite CSWs who does not want to remind his partner to use condoms because his customers do not want to use protective equipment or condoms.

*"For example, how much? I have to give the price, and then he ask me if did not use condom how much? So, I can't immediately say "brother want to live long? if we want to live long we use it"* (IN, 24 years old)

*"Yes, the way we tell about disease transmission, just in case using condoms, we at least tell the positive and negative effects"* (JR, 23 years old)

*"Sometimes, guests don't want to use condoms, sometimes there are also those who want to use condoms"* (SL, 45 years old)

This is evident from a statement from one of the sex partner who stated that he had been reminded by the WPS about condom use as an effort to prevent sexually transmitted diseases.

*"yeah, we do an effort, notify about the infectious disease..."* (JJ, 23 years old)

Most of the informants said that they had found customers who had STIs but they refused to have sexual relations.

*"They don't want. When we did sexual intercourse suddenly there was a blood from his genital. So we done..."* (SL, 45 years old)

*"In my opinion no longer because I am still thinking about the future"* (JR, 23 years old)

But there are Transvestite CSWs who still want to have sexual intercourse with customers who have STI disease, but on condition that they use condoms up to two layers.

*"I want, but using condom, but don't hurt, two layershehehehe, but if it suddenly comes out in front of my eyes, immediately heats it, does not want to, sometimes there is from the house clean, keep cleaning even though there is a little visible, but when he open the pants the liquid drips, suddenly I said, look for the other, bro"* (IN, 24 years old)

In one of the informants stated that after he had unprotected sexual intercourse they would take a bath, clean themselves and take antibiotics after having sex.

*"I quickly took a shower, washed it clean, already cleaned it, rubbed soap and took antibiotics"* (SL, 45 years old)

While other Transvestite CSWs do different things. After having sex without using a condom he went to the bathroom to take pepsoden and put it into the anal opening.

*"If the condom breaks down I go straight to the bathroom and take pepsoden and put it in the anus ..."* (IN, 24 years old)

Transvestite CSWs checked his health once a month, informant 1 said that he diligently checked his health in GSM, he claimed that his examination activities such as examining HIV-AIDS and checking genitals.

*"Yeah, we joint in GSM and check once a mounth. However, the GSM is not available right now, far away for Sambo, the activity was checking for HIV-AIDS, for STIs, that is our genitals were also checked, everything was checked"*(IN, 24 years old)

Whereas the other Transvestite CSWs checked their health directly to the hospital and their doctor's practice was done only occasionally.

*"if I want to check it out, I go to the hospital"*

*"I go to the doctor. Sometimes I check sometimes don't"*

Some Transvestite CSWs get knowledge of infectious diseases from the transgender community institution, namely the healthy community movement (GSM) and take part in health counseling at LubukPakam Hospital.

*"We go to GSM once a month, but now GSM can't be access, it's far from Sambo"* (IN, 24 years old)

*"at Lubuk Pakam General Hospital 2 months ago I only attended 3 meetings"* (JR, 23 years old)

## **DISCUSSION**

### **Knowledge About Sexually Transmitted Diseases**

Sexually transmitted infections or often referred to as STIs are diseases that are transmitted through sexual intercourse. Sexually transmitted diseases will be more at risk if having sexual relations by changing partners either through the vagina, oral or anal (Scorviani & Nugroho, 2012). Individual perceptions of the understanding of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) of each of them have different perceptions of the notion of STIs, even someone from them does not understand what STIs are at all, even though other transvestites equate HIV / AIDS is STIs despite HIV / AIDS transmission included in the IMS. Each of them also has different knowledge about the symptoms and severity of STI disease. Informants perceived that the severity of STIs was classified as severe.

Some of them did not understand the symptoms of STIs, they mentioned that symptoms of HIV such as fever, weakness, and body weight were reduced and someone among them mentioned that the symptoms of syphilis were painful sores or soft and runny wounds. Transvestite CSWs realize that they are a group that is vulnerable to sexually transmitted infections but they assume that it all depends on themselves and their physical condition. Every individual has a different perception in facing a condition that worsens his health. Individuals who have a low sense of vulnerability will deny that they are at risk for disease, but individuals who have a high sense of vulnerability will feel a great threat to themselves to

get sick. According to the Health Belief Model theory, individual perceptions of the vulnerability of a disease will affect their behavior to make prevention or seek treatment. Individuals will consider how severe the consequences might be if the individual left untreated. The more seriously they believe in their influence, the more likely they are to consider it a threat and take preventive action (Fatimah, 2017).

The results of research obtained on Transvestite CSWs, which they felt were very vulnerable to groups at high risk of sexually transmitted diseases (STIs), but they also assumed that it all depends on themselves, that if they are diligent in examining themselves they will not be easily vulnerable against STI disease. The results of previous studies showed that informants felt that they were very vulnerable to contracting STIs and realized that they were included in the group at high risk of getting STI (Fatimah, 2017).

### **Prevention to Transmitted Diseases**

To date, consistent and correct use of condoms is the most effective way to prevent transmission of STDs and HIV in groups at risk especially in Transvestite CSWs. Condoms are a sheath or rubber sheath made of colored latex, used to cover the penis before penetration so that the sperm is contained inside (Karyati, 2011). The results showed that Transvestite CSWs said that the use of condoms to prevent sexually transmitted diseases was very good and so that they did not catch the disease. Sexually transmitted infections can be prevented by abstaining from sex, monogamous relationships between uninfected partners, non-penetrative sex, and consistent and correct use of male condoms or female condoms. Appropriate and consistent use of condoms during sex in the risk group is considered safer sex (Karyati, 2011).

The results showed that Transvestite CSWs said that the losses felt when using condoms to prevent transmission of sexually transmitted infections that during sexual intercourse felt different, unpleasant and dissatisfied. Health behavior is a person's response to stimuli or objects related to health, illness, and factors that affect health such as the environment, food, drinks, and health services. In other words, health behavior is all activities or activities of a person that can be observed or that cannot be observed related to health maintenance and improvement. This health care includes preventing or protecting themselves from diseases and other health problems, increasing health, and seeking healing when sick and affected by health problems (Notoatmodjo, 2010).

The results showed that transvestites said that to prevent STIs they used condoms and to prevent STIs they also diligently checked their health conditions when they felt unwell. To remind the danger of STIs, some transvestites say that they often invite consumers to use condoms during sexual intercourse, but not all transgenders want to remind their customers to use condoms because most of their customers don't want to use condoms. The experience of transvestites serving customers who suffer from STIs, they refuse to have sex because they don't want to take risks, they also still think about their health going forward. The behavior of transsexuals when having sexual relations if they do not use a condom, they have their own ways such as inserting toothpaste into the anal opening and taking antibiotics after intercourse. The behavior of healthy people to stay healthy and increase is called healthy behavior. This includes behavior-behavior (overt and covert behavior) in preventing or avoiding diseases and causes of disease or problems or causes of health problems (preventive behavior), and behavior in seeking to improve health (promotive behavior) (Notoatmodjo, 2010).



### **Handling Sexually Transmitted Diseases**

The results of the study were obtained through interviews with Transvestite CSWs that some Transvestite CSWs had knowledge of sexually transmitted diseases from transgender community institutions, namely healthy community movements (GSM) and other Transvestite CSWs attending health education at LubukPakam Hospital, but they rarely took STI examinations because the location is so far. To date, consistent and correct use of condoms is the most effective way to prevent transmission of STDs and HIV in groups at risk especially in Transvestite CSWs. If used properly, condoms prove to be an effective tool for preventing STDs and HIV among women and men. However, condom use cannot guarantee absolute protection of all STDs. In order for condom protection to be effective, the condom must be used correctly and consistently. Inappropriate use can lead to the release or leakage of condoms, making them ineffective (Karyati, 2011). The results of the study obtained through interviews with transgender commercial sex workers that the factors that encourage them to use condoms are because they are afraid of contracting the disease when they have sexual relations with their customers.

### **CONCLUSION**

Not all Transvestite CSWs understand what is a sexually transmitted infection, for transgender people who are highly educated are good at knowing the meaning of STIs while those with low education do not understand what the STI is and transgenders feel themselves very vulnerable to sexually transmitted diseases. Transvestites assume that using condoms during sexual intercourse is very beneficial for prevention of disease. Meanwhile, one side of transvestites felt that condom use during sexual intercourse reduced pleasure and their customers were not satisfied. Transgender commercial sex workers prevent STI transmission by using condoms and routinely check their health condition when they feel they are not feeling well. But not all transvestites remind their customers to use condoms during sexual intercourse. This is because most customers do not want to use condoms. If transgender women do not use condoms during sexual intercourse they do prevention by cleaning up sexual areas and taking antibiotics after finishing sexual intercourse.

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