



PROCEEDING



**1st INTERNATIONAL NURSING WORKSHOP
AND CONFERENCE UNIVERSITY OF
MUHAMMADIYAH SURABAYA,
3rd AIPNEMA INTERNATIONAL
NURSING CONFERENCE 2016**

**Professional Nursing Practice in Free Trade Era:
Threat & Challenge**

Faculty of Health Sciences - University of Muhammadiyah Surabaya
Surabaya, 6th- 8th December 2016



PROCEEDING

UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SURABAYA

Beranda | Tentang Kami | Login | Daftar | ID Card | Terkini | Help

Open Journal Systems

Beranda / Vol. 1, No. 1 (2016) / STEERING COMMITTEE

Bantuan Jurnal

STEERING COMMITTEE

Pengguna

STEERING COMMITTEE / STEERING COMMITTEE

Nama Pengguna

Kata Kunci

Ingat Saya

Login

Sari

Patron

:

Boy Soesanto

Chairman

:

Puguh Widanto, S.Kp., M.Kep.

Secretary

:

N. Patonul Muhsin, M.Kep., Sp. Kap. I

Treasury

:

Wardat, M.Kep., Sp. Mat

Members

:

1) M. Alifand, MAN

2) Yanuar Prima, MN

3) Dhyani, MN

4) Herianto Adi Nugroho, M.Kep., Sp. Kom

Notifikasi

Unduh

Langganan

Bahasa

Pilih bahasa

Bahasa Indonesia



Sesuaikan

Idi Jurnal

Call:

http://github.com/nextjournal/nextjournal.org

Revisi

Call

Telaah

Berdasarkan Terbitan

Berdasarkan Penulis

Berdasarkan Judul

Jurnal Lain

Ukuran Huruf

Informasi

Untuk Pembaca

Untuk Penulis

Untuk Pustaka

ORGANIZING COMMITTEES

Patron

:

Dr. an Sulastiono, M.M

UAT

Telusuri

- Berdasarkan Terbitan
- Berdasarkan Penulis
- Berdasarkan Judul
- Jurnal Lain

Ukuran Huruf

Informasi

- Untuk Pembaca
- Untuk Penulis
- Untuk Pustakawan

- 1) Moh. Afandi, MAN
- 2) Yanuar Prima, MN
- 3) EryKhusna, MN
- 4) Heriyanto Adi Nugroho, M.Kep., Sp.Kom

ORGANIZING COMMITTEES

Patron

:

Dr. dr. Sukadiono, M.M

Adviser

:

Dr. NurMukarramah, S. KM., M. Kes

Chairman

:

Mundakir, S. Kep., Ns., M. Kep

Vice Chairman

:

- 1) Pipit FestyWiliyanarti, S. KM., M. Kes
- 2) Anis Rosyailul Husna, S. Kep.Ns., M.Kes

Event Division Division

:

- 1) Dita Marini, S.Kep, NS, M. Kea
- 2) Ratna Agustini, S.Kep, NS, M. Kep
- 3) Ade Susanti, S.Kep, NS, M. Kep
- 4) Septian Galuh Wirata, S.Kep, NS

Scientific Division

:

- 1) Ariks Chandra Anandha, S.Kep, NS, M. Kep, Sp. Kep, An
- 2) Siti Wardiyah, ST, M. Kea
- 3) Retno Sumara, S.Kep, NS, M. Kep
- 4) Ira Rahmawati, S.Kep, NS, M. Kep, Sp. Kep, An
- 5) Aeri, S.Kep, NS, MNS

Publication, Partnership, & Sponsorship Division

:

- 1) Dede Kharuliah, S.Kep, NS, M. Kep
- 2) Nugroho Ari, S.Kep, NS, M. Kep
- 3) Rachya Setyaning, S.Pd, MA
- 4) Lukman Hakim, ST

Accommodation Division

:

- 1) Silvanto Agung Wira, S.Kep, NS
- 2) Febriyulisti Yulmi, S.Kep, NS, M. Kep
- 3) Tejo Handoko

Logistic Division

:

- 1) Eni Sumanjaya, S.Kep, NS, M. Kea

© 2015 by Universitas Indonesia

PROCEEDING

UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SURABAYA

[Beranda](#) [Tentang Kami](#) [Login](#) [Daftar](#) [Cari](#) [Terkini](#) [Arsip](#)

Open Journal Systems

[Beranda / Arsip / Vol 1, No 1 \(2016\)](#)

Bantuan Jurnal

PROCEEDING THE 1ST INTERNATIONAL NURSING WORKSHOP & CONFERENCE

Pengguna

Nama Pengguna

Kata Sandi

Ingat Saya

THE ARTICLES IN THIS PROCEEDING ARE ABOUT MATERNITY NURSING, PEDIATRIC NURSING, PSYCHIATRIC NURSING, EMERGENCY NURSING, CRITICAL NURSING, COMMUNITY NURSING, FAMILY NURSING, GERONTOLOGY NURSING, DAN HUMAN HEALTH.

Login

Daftar Isi

Notifikasi

[» Lihat](#)

[» Langganan](#)

Artikel

[Greeting from Steering Committee](#)

MUNDAKIR MUNDAKIR

[Welcome Address from Dean of Faculty of Health Science, University of Muhammadiyah Surabaya](#)

NUR MUKARROMAH

[WELCOME ADDRESS FROM THE RECTOR OF UNIVERSITY OF MUHAMMADIYAH SURABAYA](#)

SUKADIONO SUKADIONO

[STEERING COMMITTEE](#)

STEERING COMMITTEE STEERING COMMITTEE

Tidak l

[CONFERENCE SCHEDULE](#)

CONFERENCE SCHEDULE CONFERENCE SCHEDULE

Tidak l

[PLENARY SESSION: DEVELOPING CLINICAL CURRICULA IN NURSING PRACTICE TO FACE FREE TRADE ERA](#)

Khanitta Nuntaboot

[PLENARY SESSION: IMPLEMENTATION OF EBP IN CLINICAL PRACTICE: THREAT AND CHALLENGE](#)

YING JU CHANG

[PLENARY SESSION: IMPLEMENTING ADVANCED PRACTICE NURSING \(APN\)](#)

Mary Grace Dauz-Brackett

[PLENARY SESSION: THE DEVELOPMENT OF NURSING PROFESSION IN THAILAND](#)

Jariya Wittayasooorn

[PLENARY SESSION: THE PRACTICE OF INDONESIAN NURSES ON EVIDENCE BASED PRACTICE \(EBP\) TO IMPROVE QUALITY OF CARE](#)

Nursalam Nursalam

[LIST OF ORAL & POSTER PRESENTATION](#)

LIST OF ORAL & POSTER PRESENTATION

[Jigsaw Learning Method To Improve The Mother's Knowledge About Pre- Hospital Handling Of Choking In Toddler In Pengangsalan, Kalitengah Lamongan](#)

Farida Juanita

[Effect of Breastfeeding Odor Stimulation at Transition Period from Oro Gastric Tube to Total Oral Feeding of Premature Babies](#)

RAHMAWATI IRA, RETNO SUMARA

Bahasa

Pilih bahasa

Bahasa Indonesia

Serahkan

Isi Jurnal

Cari

##plugins.block.navigation.searchScope##

Semua

Cari

Telusuri

[» Berdasarkan Terbitan](#)

[» Berdasarkan Penulis](#)

[» Berdasarkan Judul](#)

[» Jurnal Lain](#)

Ukuran Huruf

Informasi

[» Untuk Pembaca](#)

[» Untuk Penulis](#)



- The Use Of Nurses' Attribute To Strengthen Children'S Perception Towards Nurses During Hospitaliza
Reni Ilmiasih
 The Description of Early Mother Perceptions on Infant Growth and Development Stimulations Using Fa
 based Maternal Sensitivity Models
Diyan Indriyani, Susi Wahyuning Asih
 Islamic Boarding School Female Students' Empowerment In Preventing Sexual vulnerability And
 Reproductive Health In Adolescence Who Committed Early Marriage
Awatiful Azza
 Effectiveness of "BUGAR" Package to Sexual Activity Comfortable Level of Menopause Women at
 Perumnas I Bekasi
Irna Nursanti
 The Relationships of Antenatal Care (ANC) Visits with the Incidence of Preeclampsia in Pregnant Wom
 at Gynecology Polyclinic of Immanuel Hospital Bandung
Anasetya Ririn, Tri Ardayani, Lidya Natalia
 The Correlation Between Being Deeply Absorbed In Shalat With Adaptation To Illness In Breast Cancer
 Patients Undergoing Chemotherapy
Popy Siti Aisyah
 Effect Of Warm Compression And Aromatherapy Toward The Decrease Of Pain Level On Adolescence
 With Dysminore In Cungkuk, Yogyakarta
Sri Sat Titi Hamaranani, Devi Permatasari, Erna Yuliani
 Analysis of Factors Related to the Quality of Life of Clients with Breast Cancer in DR M Djamil
 Hospital Padang
Susilawati Susilawati, Khatijah Khatijah, Basmanelly Basmanelly, Liza Fitri Lina, Panzilion Panzilion
 Exclusive Breastfeeding Practice Of Mothers In Breastfeeding Phase In Surabaya
Joni Haryanto, Yayan Sakti Suryandaru, Sylvia Dwi Wahyuni
 The Level Of Stigmatizing Attitudes Toward HIV/AIDS Patients In Community, Jombang
Andi Yudianto, Herin Mawarti, Mukhamad Rajin, Siti Urifah
 Differences In The Effect Of Aerobic Exercise With Anaerobic Exercise Against Malondialdehyde (Mda
 Levels In Wistar Rat (*Rattus Novergicus*) Heart Muscle
Aristoteles Aristoteles
 Sexual Behavior Of Migrant Workers "BORO" HIV/AIDS Patient In Kudus
Ernawati Ernawati, Siti Aisah
 The Implementation Of The Guided Walking Imagery Relaxation On The Decreasing Human Chest Pain
 Scale By Acute Coronary Syndrome Medical Diagnose In Intensive Care Unit Room Of Siti Khodijah
 Hospital, Sepanjang
Fatin Lailatul Badriyah, Nurviki Ladi
 Range of Motion Increase the scope of joint Femur Fracture Post Surgery Patients
Gustop Amatiria, Efa Trisna, Sulastri Sulastri
 The Level Of Depression And Quality Sleep Among HIV/AIDS Patients In Care Center Plus Jombang
Herin Mawarti, Mukhamad Rajin, Andi Yudianto, Zulfikar Asumta
 Factors Related To The Incidence Of Cancer Chemotherapeutic Agent Extravasation
Marisa Junianti Manik
 The effects of Aloe Vera on TNF- α levels in Rat That Received Antituberculosis Drugs
Mukhamad Rajin, Herin Mawarti, Zulfikar Asumta
 Relation Between Nurses' Critical Thinking With The Islamic Caring Behavior And Islamic Spiritual Ca
 Perspective At The Adult Inpatients Of Rumah Sakit Muhammadiyah Bandung
Nurul Anisa, Dewi Mustikaningsih, Nandang Jamiat
 The effectivity of Health Media Promotion (Leaflet) in Society's Knowledge about Gastritis in Palopo
 Indonesia
Nilawati Uly, Sri Wahyuni, I Wajan Yuliarsa
 The effectiveness range of motion (ROM) exercise to the ankle brachial index on patient with diabetic
 foot ulcer in Indonesia
Sri Wahyuni
 The Effects of Cupping Therapy on Blood Lipid Profiles: A Systematic Review and Meta Analysis
Syahruramdhani Syahruramdhani, Tzu-I Chiu, Irna Kartina
 The Differences Level Of Brain Derived Neurothropic Factor (Bdnf) Hipocampus Wistar In Rats Are
 Given Physical Exercise Aerobic 1 Times A Week
Anita Apriany
 The Effect Of Spiritual Quantum Smile Therapy To The Level Of Male Adolescents' Confidence In
 Orphanage And Boarding School Al Mizan Muhammadiyah Lamongan
Mohammad Saifudin, Irvan Syaifullah
 Relationship Between Social Capital And Community Awareness Regarding Dengue Fever Prevention
 (DHF)
Nur Mukarromah
 Relationship Between Behavioral Handwashing With Diarrhea Incidence of School Age Children

Islamic Boarding School Female Students' Empowerment In Preventing Sexualvulnerability And Reproductive Health In Adolesences Who Committed Early Marriage

Awatiful Azza¹

University of Muhammadiyah Jember

Email: awatiful.azza@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Islamic boarding school female students' empowerment in helping the government to prevent the negative impacts of early marriage is an alternative attempt at reaching Madurese ethnic's comprehension in Jember, who honored religious leaders as role model living in society. **Method:** Empowerment is intended in this research is to provide health education through peer group by Islamic boarding school female students'. This study used cross sectional approach with pre experiment One group pre test- post test designs was performed on women who committed early marriage (<19 years old) in the northern region Jember district. There were 100 samples from cluster sampling technique. Data were collected through structured questionnaire which aimed to prove the influence of healthy reproduction learning through peer group committed by Islamic boarding school female students to increase knowledge about the prevention of sexual vulnerability and reproductive health of women who did early marriage. The data were analyzed using univariate for demographic data and Spearman Rho for bivariate on the value of significance was $P < 0.05$, to observe women's knowledge who committed early marriage before and after the treatments. **Results:** Results of research on age of marriage was found that 56% of respondents were 16-18 years old, 42% were 13-15 years old and 10-12 years old were as much as 2%. Spearman Rho analysis results showed that the calculated p value 0.000 so there was a learning effect on healthy reproduction through peer group in increasing knowledge about prevention in sexual vulnerability and reproductive health in women who committed early marriage, with a correlation of 0.460, which meant the value of correlation level was moderate. **Conclusion:** Islamic boarding school female students' empowerment through health education is very effective in preventing the negative impacts of early marriage, so that this effort needs to be done not only by Islamic boarding school female students but also respective figures in society. It not only aims to prevent the negative impacts of early marriage, but most importantly in the long term can also prevent early marriage in Jember district.

Keywords: empowerment ,prevention, health, early marriage

INTRODUCTION

Early marriage or child marriage is not taboo in some developing countries. Data on early marriage in many countries shows high enough numbers that in 2002; as many as 52 million women are married at 18 years old. Early marriage most commonly occurs in South Asia, where 48% of women are married before 18 years old. In most cases, 42% occurs in Africa and 29% in Latin America and the Caribbean (Nawal, 2006). In many countries, legal age for marriage is 18 years old, but some governments enforce the law loosely. Some data on women who are married before 18 years old are Nigeria 77%, Chad 71%, Mali 63%, Cameroon 61%, and Mozambique 57%. In Ethiopia, 50% of women are married before 15 years old, and in Mali 39%. Some wedding even be present at birth, in such a case, the girl will be sent to the house of her husband at the age of 7 years old (Nawal, 2006).

old in Indonesia are about 46.7 percent. Marriage in the age group between 10-14 years old was nearly 5 percent. According to the research data of Gender and Sexuality Studies Center, University of Indonesia in 2015, Indonesia Indonesia is ranked the second in highest rate of early

marriage in Southeast Asian region. There are about 2 million of 7.3 % of Indonesian women whose age less than 15 years old are married and dropped out of school. This number is predicted to increase to 3 million people in 2030.

women who marry at young age, less than 15 years old, will lose their childhood (UNICEF, 2005). The impact of early marriage is high reproductive disease numbers that often affect women. Nowadays, the number of people infected with HIV/AIDS reaches 39.4 million; from this data shows that women tend to have bigger chance infected by HIV/AIDS that is about 17.6 million people. Existing data in Indonesia shows the number of HIV/AIDS is 14 thousand per day, and 6.000 cases are experienced by women (Hutapea, R, 2003). Other data from Jemberdistrict health office, East Java sets red status against the spread of HIV/AIDS. This status on early marriage is also commonly found in Indonesia. HIV/AIDS each year and majority of sufferers are women (Azza, A. 2009).

In relation to sexual and reproductive health, marriage at a young age is an issue that has a negative impact on sexual and reproductive health, because the

younger the age of marriage, the longer reproductive time span. Some of the problems that can occur when a woman marriage at young age is she can be dropped out of school, she will be in the weakest position in the family, pregnancy and childbirth are at high risk to maternal and infant mortality, she is at risk of domestic violence and burden with household chores. Not to mention, if she comes from a poor family, she has to earn a living. In other words, early marriage often places women in vulnerable situation.

marriages less than 20 years old are as much as 50.69 % or 8.625 people. Average marriage age of 26-30 years are 18.76 % or 3,192 people, then the age of marriage of 30 years old are as much as 4.06 %, or 690 people.

view about Islamic clerics are positioned someone who have a lot of wisdom in Islamic disciplines; who has w^{arn}'and zuhud, pious men, and alsouwahasana^h. With the title, Islamic clerics can be direction of most people because they are considered as ideal human beings who have high degree in the presence of God. The existence of Islamic boarding school in Jember certainly can be one alternative to help local government to cope with

problems that occur in society due to early marriage. Islamic boarding school students as the part of Islamic boarding school can be the spearhead in providing education to society in preventing the negative effect results of early marriage both physically and psychologically. Islamic boarding school female students' empowerment can be more effective to reach Maduraese comprehension since they put high respect to religious figures, it will certainly have an impact on increasing society positive behavior as one of the religious health in East Java due to early marriage. The purpose of this study is to prove if Islamic boarding school female students' empowerment through peer health education group is able to prevent sexual vulnerability and reproductive health in women Jember as one of the district that the largest population

METHOD

a. Research design

The purpose of this study is to empower Islamic boarding school female students in improving reproductive health in adolescents who committed early marriage. The writer also wants to prove whether healthy reproductive learning through peer group done by Islamic boarding school female students can prevent adolescence who committed sexual

vulnerability and productive health. Therefore, this study uses cross sectional approach with pre experiment. One group pretest-posttest designs are carried out on women who committed early marriage (< 19 years old) in the south region of Jember district. Adolescents who committed early marriages will be assessed about their knowledge in reproductive health before being given treatment and will be re-evaluated after given treatment.

b. Research Location and Time Research

This research is conducted in the north region of Jember. There are 3 villages involved in this research namely Gunung Sepikul village, Wirowongso village, and Ajung village, Jember, East Java. This research is conducted in February-December 2015.

c. Population and Sample

The study involved young women who committed early marriage whose age are less than 19 years old, with total sample about 100 people.

d. Data collection technique

The data collected in this study are primary data and secondary data. The primary data obtains directly to women who committed early marriage through pre and post

treatments questionnaire. Before being treated, the writer gives a questionnaire about prevention of sexual vulnerability and reproductive health, further they are given treatment through peer group education for two times by Islamic boarding school female students. And after the treatment, the writer measures the respondents' understanding. Secondary data are obtained from community leaders, managers of Islamic boarding school through Focus Group Discussion (FGD), in addition, the writer also needs sources from relevant policy and program related to adolescent reproductive health.

e. Data processing technique

The data are collected through structured questionnaire which aims to prove the influence of peer group education given by Islamic boarding school female students in increasing knowledge in prevention of sexual vulnerability and reproductive health of women who committed early marriage. The data are analyzed using univariate to demographic data and bivariate using Spearman Rho on the value of significance $P < 0.05$, to observe at the knowledge of women who committed of early marriage before and after the treatment.

RESULTS

Total respondents involved in this study were 100 women who committed early marriage in north region of Jember with age range of 12-18 years old, who have elementary up to secondary educational background. The results of research on marriage age was found that some of the respondents were married at the

age of 13-15 years old (56 %), while those who married at the age of 16-18 years old was 42%, and only 2% were married at the age of 12-13 years old. From educational data showed that most respondents who did not completed their secondary education was 67%, basic education was as much as 20% and higher education was 13%.

Table1. Correlation analysis using Spearman Rho

			Knowledge before treatment.	Knowledge after treatment.
Spearman Rho	Knowledge before treatment.	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.460**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.000
		N	100	100
	Knowledge after treatment.	Correlation Coefficient	.460**	1.000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.
		N	100	100

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed]

From this analysis was found that there was an effect of health education done by Islamic boarding school female students through peer group in improving the knowledge of women who committed early marriage. The results of

the analysis using the Spearman Rho obtained significance value 0,000 where the value < than 0.05. On the other hand, the level of correlation was 0.460that meant Moderate correlation

DISCUSSION

Discussing about limitation of children/adolescents age, according to the Child Protection Law No. 23 in 2012 is if they are not yet eighteen years old. Thus, anyone who married less than this limitation age can be categorized as early marriage. Early marriage impacted on various aspects of life. From the legal aspects, it was a violation of Law No. 1 of 1974 on Marriage and Law No. 23 of 2002 on Child Protection. Early marriage was a failure of children's rights protection. They deserved to live, grow and develop optimally in accordance with the dignity of humanity. Children also needed to be protected from violence and discrimination. Besides, early marriage also impacted negatively on the biological reproductive function of women. The reproductive organs of children were still in the process towards maturity, so they were not ready to intercourse, especially when it came to pregnancy and childbirth. If they were imposed it caused trauma, broad tear and harmful infection of reproductive organ and their children's lives. Pregnancy at age less than 17 years old increased the risk of medical complications to both mother and child so it increased the rate of maternal mortality and morbidity. Women aged 10-14 years old were five times more risky to die during

pregnancy and or childbirth compared to the age group of 20-24 years old, while the risk was doubled in the age group of 15-19 years old.

The results of this study found that 56% of them were married at the age of 13-15 years old. Marriage at the very young age was very risky for women; they were too young to do intercourse, it also increasing the risk of sexually transmitted diseases, HIV infection and cervical cancer. Babies from adolescent mother have higher risk to born premature and low birth weight. Pelvic anatomy was still in growth led prolonged childbirth thus increasing infant mortality rate and neonatal. Children born out of early marriage were also at risk of developmental delay, learning difficulties, behavioral disorder and also tended to be parents in young age. Psychosocial impact due to marriage and pregnancy in young age was prolonged trauma and crisis of confidence in children. Adolescents were psychologically not ready to act as responsible and wife, sexual partner, and mother. Early marriage caused negative impacts on the psychological well-being and their personality development.

The government must be seriously committed to enforce law related to early marriage so it

would reduce the negative impacts that would be suffered by women. In addition, the government should disseminate law more vigorously about early marriage as well as penalty- if there was any violence and explaining the risks - the worst risk that could happen as a result of early marriage to society, effort to prevent early marriage was considered to be maximum when community members actively participated in the prevention of early marriages around them. The synergy between the government and the society was one solution to mitigate the negative impacts that would occur in women who committed early marriage. One approach that can be done to prevent the negative impacts of early marriage was involving society's leaders, Islamic scholars and Islamic boarding school students. The results of this study indicated that there was influence of Islamic boarding school female students' health education conducted through peer group in improving the knowledge of women who committed early marriage. The results of the analysis using Spearman Rho obtained significance value 0,000 where the value <0.05 , so it can be concluded that there was an influence of health education through peer group education done by Islamic boarding school female students in preventing

sexual vulnerability and reproductive health. Islamic boarding school female students' empowerment was more effective to reach Madura's comprehension to respect religious figures. Madura culture put high respect to the role of Islamic scholars and Islamic clerics and community leaders as role models in everyday life. Islamic boarding school students as the extension of Islamic clerics have significance for Madura to listen to their opinions.

The existence of Islamic clerics in society can be role model figures and source of inspirations, especially in the religious field. Education using peer group can be very effective because it used peer approach in providing education on target. In accordance with its development, adolescence was the beginning of maturity, so that the role of peer group became more dominant, although sometimes in their adolescence development they against the norms prevailing in society.

CONCLUSIONS

Islamic boarding school female students' empowerment through peer group education is very effective in preventing the negative impact of early marriage, so that this effort needs to be done not only by Islamic boarding school female students but also society figure. It not only aims to

prevent the negative impact of early marriage, but most importantly in long term, it also can prevent early marriage in Jember district.

REFERENCES

Adolescent Reproductive Health Working Group. 2002; *Facilitators Guide For My Puberty*. Dhaka, Bangladesh

Ahmed, S, Khan. S. Alia, M, dan Noushad, S. (2013) Psychological Impact Evaluation of Early Marriages. *International Journal of Endorsing Health Science Research* www.Aeirc-Edu.com Volume 1 Issue 2, December 2013

Azza, A & Susilo, C 2014. The Learning Model of Reproductive Health through a Peer Group with a Culture of Early Marriage in the Traditional Boarding School, Jember

Azza, A. 2009. *Beban Perempuan penderita HIV/AIDS dalam perspektif Gender*. Faculty of Health Sciences Univeristy of Muhammadiyah Jember

Babun Suharto, Dari Pesantren untuk Umat: Reinventing

Eksistensi Pesantren di Era Globalisasi, (*Surabaya: Imtiyaz, 2011*), h. 96

Crow. 2004. *Educational Psychology*. American Book Company. New York

Desmita. 2009. *Model Teman Sebaya sebagai media pembelajaran*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta

Dian. 2010. *Pondok pesantren dalam persepe ktif pendidikan Islam Indonesia*. Undergraduate thesis : STAIN Jember. Unpublished.

Erma Fatmawati. *Pernikahan Dini Pada Komunitas Muslim Madura Di Kabupaten Jember*. *Journal of Edu-Islamika*, Vol.3 No.1 March 2012

Hidayana, I dan Kartikawati, R. (2015). *Perkawinan Anak dan Pendidikan Kesehatan Reproduksi*. Center for Gender and Sexuality Analysis, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences University of Indonesia.

Hutapea, R. 2003. *Aids dan PMS dan Perkosaan*. Jakarta : Rineka Cipta

Iriyanti. 2003. *Perkembangan Psikologi Remaja*. Jakarta : EGC

- Nurhasanah. 2006. *Pola Pendidikan Pesantren: Studi Terhadap Pesantren se-Kota Pekanbaru*. Fakultas of Tarbiyah and Teaching Education UIN Suska Riau 1st 2010 from <http://www.mail-archive.com>
- Nawal M. Nour. Health Consequences of Child Marriage in Africa. Journal. Articles from Emerging Infectious Diseases are provided here courtesy of **Centers for Disease Control and Prevention**. Nov 2006; 12(11): 1644-1649.
- Profil kesehatan reproduksi Indonesia 2003. Jakarta. Department of Health of the Republic of Indonesia and WHO. 2003. 2,3,17-20, 63-71
- Ruhidawati. 2005. *Analisis psikologis Pembelajaran melalui Metode pembelajaran Teman sebaya*. Retrieved on April
- Santhya KG. Early marriage and sexual and reproductive health vulnerabilities of young women: a synthesis of recent evidence from developing countries. Curr Opin Obstet Gynecol. Oct 23rd 2011 (5):334-9. doi: 10.1097/GCO.0b013e32834a93d2.
- Unicef. (2005). Early marriage: A harmful traditional practice. A Statistical Exploration. UNICEF, New York, 32.
- UNICEF (2012). Child protection from violence, exploitation and abus.
- Zaitun. 2009. *Pengantar Sosiologi*. Pekanbaru Mahkota Riau.



University of Muhammadiyah Surabaya

with
AIPNEMA

Certificate

This is to certify that :

Ns. Awatiful Azza, M.Kep., Sp.Kep. Mat

has attended as

Oral Presenter

1st International Nursing Conference
Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Muhammadiyah Surabaya

“Professional Nursing Practice in Low Middle Era: Threat and Challenge”
Bumi Hotel Surabaya, December 6th - 8th 2016

Accredited based on Degree of Indonesia National Nurse Association

- No : 1189 / DPP,PPNI / SK / K.5 / XI / 2016
- Speaker : 4 SKP
- Committee /Moderator : 3 SKP
- Participant : 2 SKP

Rector
University of Muhammadiyah Surabaya

Dr. dr. Sukadiono, M.M

President of AIPNEMA

Edy Soesanto, S.Kp, M.Kes

Organizing Chairman

Mundakir, S.Kep, Ns, M.Kep

