

# Availability and Information Needs of Traditional Medicine in Urban Community, Surabaya, Indonesia

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## ABSTRACT

Indonesian traditional medicine has been widely used in the urban community to treat several symptoms and prevent diseases before accessing the hospital for professional help. Information is critical in modern culture, since it aids in the development of people's health knowledge. The purpose of this study was to identify and ascertain the availability and information needs of traditional medicine at Surabaya, capital of East Java and Indonesia's third-largest city. This research is a cross-sectional survey. This study makes use of primary data gathered through questionnaires. Individuals who consumed various types of traditional medicine in Surabaya, Indonesia, were recruited in this study. Purposive sample was utilized; respondents who stayed in Surabaya already had experience with traditional medicine and were interested in consuming it for personal advantage. Results show that most respondents (51.4%, N=70) admitted to having herbal information and their source of information from internet media, mostly (91.4%) through search engines, health websites, and health applications. The study's findings revealed that the urban community needs information about traditional medicine, especially about the dosage form, composition, and use. Based on data analysis, it can be concluded that respondents gain their knowledge about traditional medicine primarily from internet media. This preliminary survey provides valuable information to create an information system in the form of an application to facilitate the public to get all useful information about Indonesian Traditional Medicine.

**Keywords:** *Information needs, Survey, Traditional medicine, Urban community.*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The priority for Indonesian traditional medicinal preparations and products is following the needs of the community as stated in the 2018 Basic Health Research (Riskesdas), 31.4% of families rely on traditional health services, with 48% using prepared products and 31.8% using homemade materials [1].

The global market for Indonesian traditional medical items is now projected to be worth around US\$ 138.350 billion. Around 55% of these goods are herbal medications, while the rest are herbal functional foods, herbal dietary supplements, and herbal beauty products. The market turnover for these products over the next five years is projected to reach around US\$ 218.940 billion in 2026, with an estimated growth of 6.7% per year [2].

The growth and development of the traditional medicine industry need to be supported by information on traditional medicines that are available and needed by the community, therefore in this study a preliminary survey was conducted on the availability and need for information on traditional medicines by the general public in Surabaya, East Java, Indonesia.

## 2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The research is cross-sectional survey research, which uses primary data collected using a structured self-administered questionnaire. Primary data needed in this research is the availability and information need of traditional medicines. The questionnaire was designed and developed based on preliminary studies conducted by researchers and the final questionnaire was sent to the respondents through handling by Google Form. The

population in this study are consumers who use herbal medicine in Surabaya. Surabaya was chosen as a study area because Surabaya is the capital of East Java and Indonesia's third-largest city. Respondents who live in Surabaya can be representatives of urban communities, which frequently need access to information about herbs for their health.

Purposive sampling is employed in this study, which encourages consumers who have prior experience with herbal therapy and use herbs for their health to participate freely. The respondents were informed about the research aims and the protection of personal data from the beginning of the study.

### 2.1. Questionnaire Structure

The questionnaire was constructed to include three sections. The first section comprised demographic information on several characteristics such as age, gender, employment status, educational level, and frequency of using the internet. The second section asked eleven questions about information needs of traditional medicines, such as the type of information needed, for whom the information is needed, and the frequency of herbal information needed. The third section asked seven questions for the availability of information about traditional medicine, such as sources of information, types of media to obtain information, and completeness of the information.

The questionnaire's closed and open questions were in the form of multiple-choice and fill-in brief responses. In the questionnaire, there was a section for respondents' free remarks.

### 2.2. Data Collection

Data collection and analysis were carried out between June - September 2021, which questionnaire in google form was distributed using social media. Respondents in this study were the general public, not health workers; 17 - 45 years old; minimum high school education; have worked and lived in Surabaya for at least one year; and active internet users at least 1-1.5 hours per day.

Data collection resulted in 70 valid responses after excluding several responses that had no experience in herbal medicine.

### 2.3. Statistical Analysis

Before performing data analysis, the collected data were subjected to test the validity and reliability of research data. The validity test in this study uses the factor analysis method while the reliability test uses Cronbach's Alpha. The result obtained from respondents' data was analyzed with the aid of Microsoft Excel 2016. It then was further analyzed with Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 20.0 for

windows (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL). Descriptive statistics were utilized to summarize the data for the full sample as well as each defined group of respondents.

## 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Respondents in this study can be categorized into several characteristics of respondents, namely by gender, age, educational level, employment status, and frequency of using the internet. The demographic characteristics of the respondents were summarized in Table 1. A total of 70 respondents participated in the study, consisting of 35.71% males and 64.29% females. Women are more likely to participate in surveys than men, as previously proven in a survey study of trends in herbal usage [3].

**Table 1.** Sociodemographic Characteristics of Respondents (N=70)

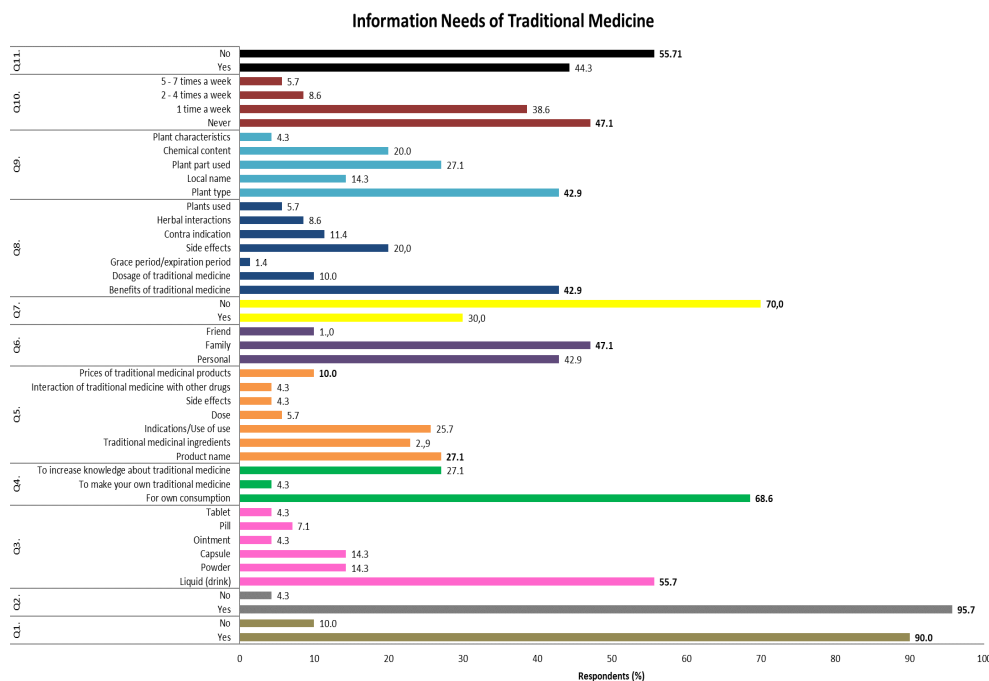
Variables	N(%)
<b>Sex</b>	
Female	45 (64.29)
Male	25 (35.71)
<b>Age (years)</b>	
17-25 years	38 (54.29)
26-35 years	15 (21.42)
36-45 years	17 (24.29)
<b>Educational Level</b>	
Senior High School	33 (47.14)
Diploma	9 (12.86)
Bachelor	27 (38.57)
Magister	1 (1.43)
Doctor	0 (0.0)
<b>Employment</b>	
permanent employees	27 (38.57)
Teacher/lecturer	14 (20.20)
entrepreneur	14 (20.20)
housewife	7 (10.10)
others	8 (11.43)
<b>Frequency of using the internet</b>	
>16 hours per day	36 (51.42)
5-7 times a week	28 (40.40)
2-4 times a week	3 (4.29)
1 time a week	3 (4.29)

The data presented refer to the general public, not health workers who have worked and lived in Surabaya for at least one year and was generated in June 2021

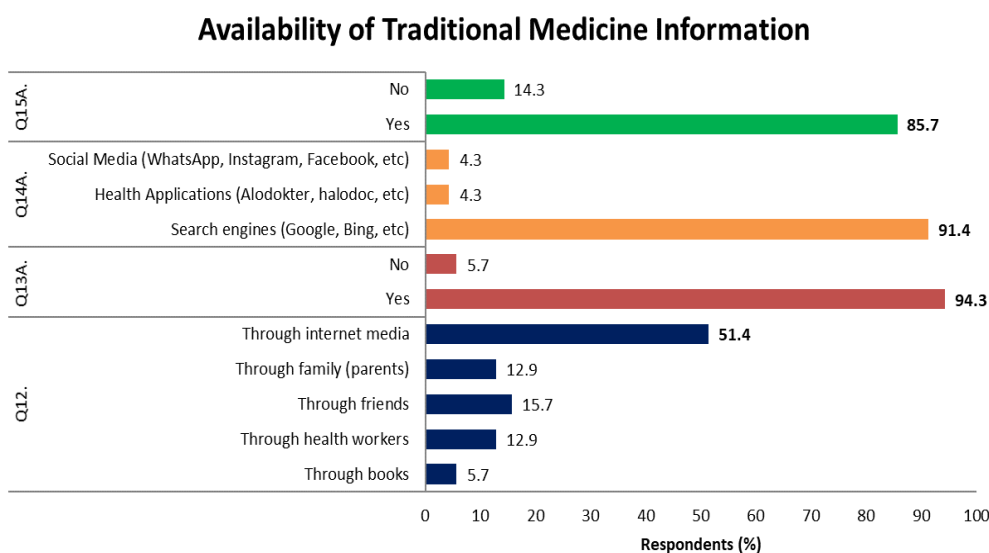
Participants in the survey ranged in age from 15 to 25, with the most common age group being those between the ages of 15 and 25. The majority of respondents in the sample (98.57%) were in senior high school or

undergraduate school, with only 1.43% having completed postgraduate studies. Around thirty-eight percent (38.57%) of the participating respondents are permanent employees while 20.20% are teachers or lecturers and 20.20% are entrepreneurs. More than half of the survey respondents (51.42%) use the internet for more than 16 hours per day. The findings in this study

are strongly supported by the pandemic conditions that led to higher internet usage for various community needs, such as studying, meeting, and other online activities. In 2021 internet users in Indonesia will have increased 11% from the previous year, from 175.4 million to 202.6 million users [4].



**Figure 1.** Information needs of traditional medicine. Data collected from 70 respondents of the general public, not health workers, which have worked and lived in Surabaya, Indonesia, for at least one year



**Figure 2.** Availability of traditional medicine information. Data collected from 70 respondents of the general public, not health workers, which have worked and lived in Surabaya, Indonesia, for at least one year

The Cronbach's Alpha values of the constructs (availability, Cronbach's Alpha=0.683; information needs, Cronbach's Alpha=0.637) reveal that the data collected for each variable was reliable to analysis, with reliability values above 0.7 being acceptable and values above 0.8 being better for analysis [5].

As seen in Figure 1, 90.0% of respondents have used traditional medicine and 95.7% have known relatives or friends who have used traditional medicine. The respondent's experience has a more real impact than the survey results which stated that 45% of the 7,699 respondents who used the Alodokter application chose to use herbal medicines [6].

Respondents of 55.7% of respondents consumed their traditional medicine in liquid form, while 14.3% used supplements in the form of powder or capsules. Only a small percentage of responders used their conventional medication in pill (7.1%), tablet (4.3%), and ointment (4.3%), respectively. When it comes to traditional medicine, 61% of respondents in Plovdiv, Bulgaria, consume herbal tea when they have a cold. Another 44% drink tea drinks on a regular basis, even if they are not sick. When they were not feeling well, 11% of people relied on tea [3].

Around sixty-eight percent (68.6%) of the participated respondents obtained information on traditional medicine for their consumption, 27.1% increased knowledge about traditional medicine, and only 4.3% made their own traditional medicine. They seek information about traditional medicine, especially for family (47.1%), own use (42.9%), and friends (10.0%). The need to search information about traditional medicines is also indicated by the frequency of searching for information on traditional medicines during the week. Half of the respondents stated that the frequency of seeking information about traditional medicines varied, namely once a week (38.6%), 2-4 times a week (8.6%), and 5-7 times a week (5.7%).

As seen in Figure 1, the trend of searching for information on traditional medicines by respondents, starting from the highest priority is the product name (27.1%), indication (25.7%), ingredients (22.9%), price (10%), dose (5.7%), side effects (4.3%) and interactions with other drugs (4.3%). Most of the respondents (42.9%) who wanted to know the identity of the plant searched for the plant species. In addition, they also looked for information about the plant parts used (27.1%), chemical content (20%), local names (14.3%), and plant characteristics (4.3%). This finding is consistent with the findings of a prospective institution-based cross-sectional research conducted on 48 community pharmacists in Gondar, Northwest Ethiopia, utilizing a structured questionnaire delivered by an interviewer. They often received drug-related questions from consumers about drug prices (60.4%) and dosages

(43.8%), while questions related to herbal safety were less frequent [7].

The majority (75%) of the sixty traditional medicine sellers interviewed in the streets and local markets in the city of Yogyakarta feel that traditional medicine is safe and not harmful. Only a small proportion (20%) of respondents mentioned concerns about purity, contamination, and interactions with other drugs [8].

Proper awareness of the mechanism of action of traditional medicine, its possible bad effects, contraindications, and combinations with other medications can help encourage the safe and logical use of traditional medicine. Ekor [9] suggests that individual healthcare practitioners, including as physicians, nurses, and pharmacists, demonstrate a sufficient dedication to learning how to utilize herbal medicines and get more training and awareness about how herbal medicines effect their patients' health.

Based on survey results about the information availability of traditional medicine in Figure 2, most respondents choose the internet (51.4%) as a source of information on traditional medicines, while other sources of information are friends (15.7%), family (12.9%), and health workers (12.9%). Only a small proportion of respondents (5.7%) chose books as a source of information on traditional medicine. Similar study results are shown by research that involved 114 respondents at Plovdiv, Bulgaria for 60 calendar days in 2018. Around 66% of them rely on the internet as a dependable source of information, whereas 60% seek information from friends and family members and roughly 29% use literature [3]. People always trust more personal recommendations, so respondents rely more on family and friends, especially knowledge about plants from the elderly relatives. The study's findings indicate a shift in the percentage of information sources used by pharmacist respondents in the Riyadh region of Saudi Arabia in 2011, when they reported using websites (44.8%) to obtain information on herbal medicines, followed by manufacturer-provided information such as package inserts and pamphlets or brochures (39%), and books (32.9%) [3,10].

Further studies show that almost all (91.4%) respondents use search engines such as Google to search for information on traditional medicines, while the rest choose health applications and social media, respectively. Almost all (94.3%) respondents who chose the internet media were satisfied with the information on traditional medicines presented. Most (85.7%) respondents stated that search engines could completely assist the search for information on traditional medicines.

Various researchers have carried out the development of search engines to help search for information on traditional medicines. Thai Herbal Medicine Ontology (THMO) had been developed based on the practices and



theories of Thai traditional medicine as well as the local communities, to conceptualize the formal domain knowledge in herb and support the search for the herb in the treatment of illnesses. THMO can assist the work of healthcare professionals for supporting information finding through a concept-based search system [11].

Another research developed a website for herb-drug interactions (HDIs) (<https://drug-herb-interaction.netlify.com>) that included a peer-reviewed database. This work establishes a website platform and an online database of validated multilingual HDIs. This multilingual, user-friendly inquiry website makes searching for HDI monographs accessible to both experts and the general public [12].

From this study, it can be seen that most urban people have used traditional medicine and have known family or friends who have used traditional medicine. Information about traditional medicines they need, especially about product names, indications, ingredients, and prices. They also look for information about plant species, plant parts used, chemical constituents, and local names. The information is useful for self-consumption, increasing knowledge about traditional medicine, and making their own traditional medicine.

The majority of the respondents gain their knowledge about traditional medicine primarily from internet media. Almost all respondents use search engines to search for information on traditional medicines, while the rest choose health applications and social media, respectively.

This preliminary survey can provide valuable initial information for the preparation of a database of traditional medicine information, which will be the basis for the creation of a traditional medicine information system to facilitate the public in obtaining all useful information about Indonesian Traditional Medicine.

## AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTIONS

Conceptualization, O.Y.; methodology, O.Y.; data collecting, F.R.P.H.; data analysis, O.Y., F.R.P.H., E.T.; writing, O.Y and J.; supervision, O.Y. The published version of the work has been reviewed and approved by all authors.

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Indonesia has been known to have large forest areas and rich in biodiversity, which could be the source of primary and secondary metabolites. Along with the technological development and research in medicine, agarwood, which was initially used only for topical body treatments, room fragrances, and religious...

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Naila Nabila Rahmani, Ayu Aziza Ar Rachid, Laksmindra Fitria

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Wirdhatul Muslihatin, Triono Bagus Saputro, Nur Isma Latifah, Chusnul Eka Safitri Himayani

*Moringa oleifera*, which is endemic of Pulau Poteran, Madura, is one of a genetic variation of *Moringa*. It is native Indonesian germplasm, which must be preserved to maintain the genetic

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Laksmindra Fitria, Sri Lestari, Asti Nur Istiqomah, Novita Paradhita Wulandari, Anggadiah Shinta Wardani

Guinea pigs or *Cavia porcellus* (Linnaeus, 1758) is small herbivorous rodent from South America. Guinea pigs (GP) are commonly used as experimental animals, pets, food, and animal-assisted therapy (AAT). Based on these benefits, the health of GP must be considered. Blood is essential biological sample...

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Murni Dwiati, Indrawati Indrawati, Agus Hery Susanto

*Synedrella nodiflora* (L.) Gaertn and *Eleutheranthera ruderalis* (Swartz) Sch.-Bip. are two Asteraceae species showing very similar morphological appearances. Both are broad-leaf weed species in some crops throughout many tropical areas. Nevertheless, the individual species can be potentially utilized...

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Andrian Fernandes, Rizki Maharani

Keruing (*Dipterocarpus*) is one of the Dipterocarpaceae family which produces oleoresin. *Dipterocarpus* species diversities will give the difference in oleoresin obtained from tapping, and its physical and chemical properties. This research aimed to determined the distribution of tapped oleoresin of D...

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Mildawati Mildawati, Sobir Sobir, Sulistijorini Sulistijorini, Tatik Chikmawati

This study revealed the metabolite compounds of the *Davallia* species in the Mentawai Islands, West Sumatra, through metabolite profiling. This study aimed to determine the chemical compounds in the leaves of the *Davallia* species. Leaf samples of three species, *D. denticulata* (Burm. f.) Kuhn var. *denticulata*,...

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#### Proceedings Article

### In Vitro Anthelmintic Activity of *Limonia acidissima*, L. Leaves Aqueous Extract on *Haemonchus contortus* (Rudolphi, 1803)

Muh. Andhi Hardianto, Slamet Widiyanto

Mortality, loss of production, slowed growth, poor weight gain, and even death are all common economic losses caused by haemonchosis. Due to the emergence of anthelmintic resistance and the expensive expense of chemical anthelmintic treatments, medicinal plants have been investigated as potential anthelmintics....

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#### Proceedings Article

### Developing RAPD-derived SCAR (Sequence Characterized Amplified Region) Marker for Flowering Time in Chili Pepper

Estri Laras Arumingtyas, Bunga Rizky Elfa Agustina, Joni Kusnadi

The selection step of plant breeding is a crucial stage in the process of developing new varieties which usually take a considerable long time in a conventional breeding. The development of molecular markers for selection has been carried out to reduce the time required. A Sequence Characterized Amplified...

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#### Proceedings Article

### UV Protectant Ability of *Attacus atlas* L. (Lepidoptera: Saturniidae) Sericin Extract to Increase Nucleopolyhedrovirus Effectiveness against Beet Army Worm, *Spodoptera exigua* (Hübner) (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae)

Hana Widiawati, Sukirno Sukirno, Siti Sumarmi, Hari Purwanto, R.C. Hidayat Soesilohadi, Ignatius Sudaryadi

*Spodoptera exigua* (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae) is the common pest known for attacking shallot crop. Baculovirus (Nucleopolyhedrovirus: NPV) is a biological agent that is widely used as the pest control agent. However, the activity of NPV is deteriorated when applied in the field due to the influence of ultraviolet...

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#### Proceedings Article

## The Effect of UV Radiation and Fruit Feedings (Banana and Guava) on the Survival Rate and Morphological Changes of Reproductive Organ of Fruit Fly (*Drosophila melanogaster* Meigen, 1830)

Hipny Alwandri, Nafisa Kusumawati, Ignatius Sudaryadi

The increasing ozone concentration in the upper stratosphere was not significant enough to be able to protect from the detrimental effect that ultraviolet (UV) light radiates. One solution to counter this problem is by using antioxidants as protectants, such as those contained in fruits. In order to...

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### Proceedings Article

## Diversity of Macroalgae in the Intertidal Zone of Gili Ketapang Beach, Probolinggo, Jawa Timur, Indonesia

Natasya Meri Auliadani, Faradilla Faradilla, Abdul Razaq Chasani

Indonesia is a country that has high potential in biodiversity, especially in the marine areas. As the primary producer of marine ecosystems, macroalgae provide food for many species. Macroalgae have very varied structures but are generally divided into three groups based on their color of thallus i.e....

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### Proceedings Article

## Diversity of Insect Based on Growth Stages of Rice (*Oryza sativa* L. 'IR 64') at High Altitude in Kepurun Village, Manisrenggo Sub-district, Klaten District, Central Java

Aryo Seto Pandu Wiranto, Nindita Sabila Ningtyas, Regina Diah Rachmawati, Rahmatullah Rahmatullah, Sukirno Sukirno

Rice (*Oryza sativa* L.) is one of the biggest commodities in Indonesia. Rice is cultivated in monoculture, so it affects the diversity of insects present in rice fields. The purpose of this research is to study the diversity of insect present at different 'IR 64' rice growth stages including seedling...

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### Proceedings Article

## Application of Rhizobacteria and NPK for Growth and Productivity of Sweet Corn (*Zea mays* L.)

M. Shovitri, S.K. Sugianto, N.D. Kuswytasari, N.H Alami, E. Zulaika

Soil fertility is one of the limiting factors for sweet corn crops. To overcome it, the wise use of fertilizer is a must to maintain long soil sustainability. Our previous study showed that a rhizobacteria consortium had a significant positive effect on crop growth and productivity; even the chemical...

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#### Proceedings Article

### Antibacterial Activity and Toxicity Study of Selected *Piper* Leave Extracts Against the Fish Pathogen (*Aeromonas hydrophila*)

Norashikin Anjur, Siti Fatimah Sabran, Hassan Md Daud, Nor Zalina Othman

The extensive use of antibiotics in aquaculture has resulted in the emergence of bacterial resistance strains. The medicinal importance of the herb such as Piper betle, Piper sarmentosum, and Piper nigrum evidently proved as one of the most promising commercial botanicals with earlier reported to possess...

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#### Proceedings Article

### Numerical Taxonomy of Marine Macroalgae Gracilariaceae from Southern Coast of Gunungkidul Based on Morpho-Anatomical and Phytochemical Characters

Adinda Nur Anisa, Abdul Razaq Chasani

Gracilariaceae is a macroalgal family of Rhodophyta which can be found abundantly in tropical waters, including in Southern Coasts of Gunungkidul D.I.Yogyakarta, Indonesia. Coral and sand dominate the substrate of Southern Coasts of Gunungkidul, so it is an ideal habitat for Gracilariaceae. Along with...

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#### Proceedings Article

### A Year of COVID-19 Outbreak in Indonesia #2: Variant Development Based on *Spike (S)* Mutations

Nicholas Gerry Andreanto, Dwita Novitasari, Delia Wahyu Pangesti, Rizqi Layli Khusufi, Annasa Sabatia, Irwansyah Nur Oktafian, Nur Alfi Maghfirotus Sa'adah, Reni Krisdayana, Salsabila Kasta Hygiea Iswara, Dwi Listyorini

SARS-CoV-2 has infected millions of people in Indonesia and taken thousands of lives by bonding Spike (S) protein and Angiotensin-Converting Enzyme 2 (ACE2) human cell receptor. Spike gene has a higher mutation rate compared to other genes, which suggested to increase its virulence, transmission and...

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#### Proceedings Article

### The Effect of UV Radiation and Treatment to Orange (*Citrus sinensis* L. Osbeck) Fruit Feeding on the Survival Rate and Colony Sex-ratio of Fruit Fly (*Drosophila melanogaster* Meigen, 1830)

Ignatius Sudaryadi, Yulia Maulita Janah, Nafisa Kusumawati

Ultraviolet (UV) is a form of physical stress that forces living organisms to respond to the challenge of DNA alteration. UV light causes oxidative stress by causing the creation of reactive oxygen species (ROS). Antioxidants are substances that can interfere with the production of reactive oxygen species...

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#### Proceedings Article

### Diversity and Origin of Mammal Collection in Mini Zoo in Sleman, Yogyakarta Special Region

Dea Evani Amelia, Bambang Agus Suropto

The mini zoo that became a local tourist spot manifests the ex-situ conservation of mammal species. Animal welfare principles play an important role in long-term sustainability during the animal care and management period. Mini zoos in Sleman, Yogyakarta Special Region were assumed that their diversity...

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#### Proceedings Article

### Carbon Sequestration of Tree Community in Urban Green Spaces of Bekasi City, Indonesia

Kristian Briantama, Adi Basukriadi

Bekasi City is experiencing climate problems, one of which is a decrease in rainy days. The existence of the Patriot Bina Bangsa City Forest and Bekasi City Park is expected to reduce the impact of climate change through the role of the tree communities in it as a carbon sink. The problem faced is the...

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#### Proceedings Article

### Histological Observation, Identification, and Secondary Metabolites Content in Endophytic Fungi of Mahogany Tree (*Swietenia mahagoni* Jacq)

Utami Sri Hastuti, Sulisetijono Sulisetijono, Chomisatut Thoyibah, Siti Hartina Pratiwi, Khusnul Khotimah

The mahogany (*Swietenia mahagoni* Jacq.) tree is a sort of medicinal plant. The phytochemical analysis by previous research has proved that the mahogany bark methanol extract is contained i.e alkaloid, tannin, saponin, phenol hydroquinone, and flavonoid. Some medicinal plant that has mutualism symbiotic...

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#### Proceedings Article

### Species Diversity of Insects on Tobacco (*Nicotiana tabacum* L. 'Bligon' and 'Grompol') Plantation in Sokorini Village, Muntilan, Magelang, Central Java

Aryo Seto Pandu Wiranto, Siti Sumarmi

Tobacco is an agricultural export commodity important for Indonesia. Therefore, tobacco farming, especially in optimizing production, is an attractive point for research. The challenges in optimizing tobacco production are insect pests causing loss on tobacco production. This study aimed to identify...

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#### Proceedings Article

### Effect of Altitude on Odonata Biodiversity in the Paddy Field of Sleman Regency, Special Region of Yogyakarta

Nariswari Salsabiela, Amanda Novitasari, Agustina Citra Windianingsih, Reza Bagus Alfian, Anggun Setyaningrum, Besta Eins Yudharta, Okti Alfiyatus Safa'ah, Sukirno Sukirno

Odonata acts as a natural enemy in the paddy field ecosystem. The Odonata diversity is highly related to habitat condition. This research analyzed the effect of altitude on the diversity of Odonata in paddy field ecosystems in Sleman Regency, Special Region of Yogyakarta. This research was conducted...

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#### Proceedings Article

### The Activity of Lactate Dehydrogenase in Sapera, Saanen, and Ettawa Crossbred Goats in the Different Physiological Statuses

Sarmin Sarmin, Irkham Widiyono, Devita Anggraeni

The enzyme that catalyzes the conversion of lactate to pyruvate is called lactate dehydrogenase (LDH), essential in producing energy present in cells for various tissues, including the liver, heart, and skeletal muscle. Although the increased LDH activity is due to vascular thrombosis, bleeding, and...

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#### Proceedings Article

### Computational Study of Natural Compounds in Melon Fruit (*Cucumis melo* L. 'GMP') as Inhibitor of Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor Protein

Wiko Arif Wibowo, Teuku Nanda Saifullah Sulaiman, Supriyadi Supriyadi, Budi Setiadi Daryono

'GMP' melon is a breeding cultivar that has a bitter taste and fragrant aroma. The bitter taste character indicates the presence of potential natural compounds that can be used as anti-cancer. This study aims to reveal the natural compounds of 'GMP' melon and its use as an anti-cancer computationally....

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#### Proceedings Article

## Occurrence of Pest, the Management of Zoological Museum Specimens Collection and Climate Change

Arney Sapaat, Siti Fatimah Sabran, Maryati Mohamed

This study aims to assess the occurrence of pests of zoological specimen collections at natural history museums, management of the specimens with climate change patterns in Malaysia. The objective of this study was to determine the causes that damaged zoological specimens and the effectiveness of the...

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### Proceedings Article

## Morphological Characters and Plant Pigments Content of Three Varieties of Chrysanthemum Induced by Paclobutrazol Treatments

Intani Quarta Lailaty, Laurentius Hartanto Nugroho

Chrysanthemum is one of the favorite ornamental plants as a potted flower. Consumers currently prefer potted flowers with short stems, lush leaves, also uniform and compact flowers. It is necessary to form the potted flowers by applying paclobutrazol (PBZ). This research aimed to determine the effectiveness...

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### Proceedings Article

## The Potency of Red Betel (*Piper crocatum* Ruiz & Pav.) Methanolic Extract as $\alpha$ -Amylase and $\alpha$ -Glucosidase Inhibitor

Yustina Sri Hartini, Dewi Setyaningsih

Methanol is an effective menstruum for attracting compounds with various pharmacological activities from *Piper crocatum* Ruiz & Pav. Several studies reported that laboratory tests for reducing blood sugar content of red betel extract such as aqueous, ethanolic, and ethyl acetate extracts. This study...

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### Proceedings Article

## Application of Deep (Machine) Learning for Phytoplankton Identification Using Microscopy Images

Arief Rachman, Aulia Salsabella Suwarno, Susanna Nurdjaman

As a hot spot of marine diversity, between 150 – 400 phytoplankton species have been reported in various Indonesian marine ecosystems. However, phytoplankton identification in Indonesia is mainly made manually by a human expert, which is a time-consuming process with many limitations. Thus, this study...

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#### Proceedings Article

### Molecular Docking of Anthocyanin Compound as Anti-Hyperlipidemia Against PPAR $\alpha$ , HMG-CoA Reductase and ACAT Proteins

Noor Nailis Sa'adah, Elshinta Riantica, Awik Puji Dyah Nurhayati, Nova Maulidina Ashuri, Dewi Hidayati

Hyperlipidemia can increase the risk of cardiovascular diseases, such as coronary heart disease (CHD), the number one cause of death worldwide each year. Therefore, needed efforts to reduce the prevalence of cardiovascular disease, one of which is parijoto fruit (*Medinilla speciosa*), which has a high...

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#### Proceedings Article

### Application of Chitosan-*Aloe vera* Gel Based Coating on Postharvest Quality and Storability of Red Chili (*Capsicum annuum* L.)

Yora Faramitha, Fitria Febriyanti, Tiana Fitrilia, Firda Dimawarnita, Siswanto Siswanto

Red chili pepper (*Capsicum annuum* L.) is a high-demand horticultural commodity in Indonesia but is vulnerable to quality deterioration. Postharvest treatment is needed to maintain the quality and extend the shelf life of red chilies. One of the promising preservation technologies to prolong the shelf-life...

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#### Proceedings Article

### Effect of UV-B Radiation Intensity on *Hsp70*, *mtHsc70-1*, and *cpHsc70-2* Gene Expression in *Synedrella nodiflora* (L.) Gaertn. Leaf Under Field Conditions

Maria Celinna, Andi Eko Maryanto, Andi Salamah

Increased expression of genes encoding Heat Shock Protein 70 (Hsp70) is one of the plant defense responses against UV-B stress. *Synedrella nodiflora* may be tolerant to relatively high UV-B intensity. The research has been conducted to compare expression levels of genes encoding cytosolic, mitochondrial,...

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#### Proceedings Article

### Isolation and Characterization of *Vanda Orchid Homeobox* Gene from *Vanda tricolor* var. *Suavis* Lindl. form Merapi

Viantius Ruben, Muhammad Dylan Lawrie, Endang Semiarti

*Vanda tricolor* var. *Suavis* Lindl. form Merapi is one of the crucial Indonesian orchid species. Due to natural disasters or deforestation of their natural habitat, the population of this orchid continues to decline and is threatened to be extinct. Therefore, a strategy for mass propagation of this plant...

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#### Proceedings Article

### Genetic Variations and Phenetic Relationships of Hairy Bittercress (*Cardamine hirsuta* L.) Accession in Java based on *Inter-Simple Sequence Repeat*

Tania Agnesa, Purnomo Purnomo, Budi Setiadi Daryono

*Cardamine hirsuta* from the Family Brassicaceae is a potential plant that can be used as an object of comparative study with *Arabidopsis thaliana* (L.) Heynh. Plant comparative studies involving closely related species with similar traits are used to investigate the genetic pathways underlying morphological...

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#### Proceedings Article

### Molecular Docking Simulation of Trisindolina 1 Compound Against Pi3k Protein in Hepatocellular Carcinoma

Evira Nadila Oktyasti, Awik Puji Dyah Nurhayati

The increased cancer burden globally, from 12.7 million new cases in 2008 to a predicted 22.2 million in 2030, makes cancer a critical global problem with high unmet medical needs. Hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) is the fifth most frequently diagnosed cancer worldwide, and HCC is the third leading cause...

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#### Proceedings Article

### Determination of Lectin Genes in Superior Mutant of Rodent Tuber Bogor Accession (*Typhonium flagelliforme*) Based on PCR Amplification

Nesti Fronika Sianipar, Reflinur Reflinur, Muhammad Dzulkifly Ashan, Khoirunnisa Assidqi, Dwityantari Widyaningrum, Ragapadmi Purnamaningsih

Rodent tuber (*Typhonium flagelliforme*) is one of the Indonesian herbs that has not yet been developed as an anticancer drug. The local name rodent tuber plant has produced superior mutant strains with higher levels and bioactive compounds. Compared to the mother plant, GCMS analysis detected four new...

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#### Proceedings Article

### Effectiveness of N-Hexane and Ethanol Extract of Giant Calotrope (*Calotropis gigantea* L.) Leaves as Insecticide Against Shallot Pest *Spodoptera exigua* (Hübner)

Elvian Indah Nilamsari, L. Hartanto Nugroho, Sukirno Sukirno



Shallot (*Allium ascalonicum*) is one of the high-value plants. However, shallot productivity has been decreased due to some disturbing organisms. *Spodoptera exigua* is one of the pests on shallot farming and causes a yield reduction of up to 70%. Farmers use excessive synthetic pesticides to overcome the...

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#### Proceedings Article

### Mutation Analysis of PRD-domain of ROR2 and Ig-domain of FLNA in Breast Cancer Development: A Case Study in Malang

Rizqi Layli Khusufi, Delia Wahyu Pangesti, Dwita Novitasari, Vina Rizkiana, Reni Krisdayana, Salsabila Kasta Hygiea Iswara, Dwi Listyorini

ROR2 is a WNT receptor involved in non-canonical Wnt signaling pathways. PRD and IgFLNA domains are functional domains for binding to downstream proteins that lead to cancer development. This study aimed to analyze mutations in the PRD-IgFLNA-ROR2 domain also the role of the WNT5A-ROR2 pathway involved...

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#### Proceedings Article

### LC50 and Effect of Sublethal Concentration of K<sub>2</sub>Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub> on Different Developmental Stages of *Osteochilus vittatus*

Gratiana E. Wijayanti, Sharon Hillary, Ani Septiani, Anisa Aulia, Anastasia E. Sintanora

Chromium in form of hexavalent had been reported to be genotoxic and carcinogenic, affects some physiological, and reproductive features. The ability of aquatic animals including fish to tolerate chromium may vary according to different developmental stages. Therefore, this research was conducted to...

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#### Proceedings Article

### Phenotypic Characters Stability of Melon (*Cucumis melo* L. 'Kinaya')

Amir Muhammadi, Budi Setiadi Daryono

Melon is an important commodity in Indonesia and still dominated by imported melons such as Action 434 and Sun Lady. The 'Kinaya' cultivar is a crossbreed between 'Kinanti' and 'Sonya' cultivars. The development of 'Kinaya' cultivar as Indonesian superior local melon is needed to improve the quality...

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#### Proceedings Article

### Computational Model of Trisindoline 1 Conjugate to Protein P53 and P53R2: Targets For Breast Cancer Therapy

Shabrina Syifa Ghaissani, Awik Puji Dyah Nurhayati, Vencka Azzahra Putri

In 2020, there were 2.3 million women diagnosed with breast cancer with average, 7 percent to 11 percent of women with early breast cancer experience a local recurrence during this time. Resistance mechanisms in breast cancer include DNA repair mechanisms that protect cancer cells from endogenous or...

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#### Proceedings Article

### Sexual Dimorphism of *Leptocorisa oratorius* Fabricius (Hemiptera: Alydidae) from Special Region of Yogyakarta

Fanuel Triaswanto, Erik Lawijaya, Ananto Puradi Nainggolan, IGM Raka Alpin Aditya, RCH Soesilohadi

Sexual dimorphism (SD) is a common phenomenon in animals, especially in invertebrates and poikilothermic vertebrates, which can cause body size differences of males and females in a species. Rice ear bugs [*Leptocorisa oratorius* Fabricius (Hemiptera: Alydidae)] are a significant rice pest in Indonesia,...

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#### Proceedings Article

### The Potency of Inulin to Increase Curcumin Aqueous Solubility as a Co-Processing Material with *Curcuma longa* in Solid Dispersion Approach

Dewi Setyaningsih, Elizabeth Vianita Kurniawan, Yustina Sri Hartini

Curcumin, an identical compound of *Curcuma longa* extract, shows limited bioavailability due to its lipophilicity. Inulin of degree of polymerization (DP) of 11 is a carbohydrate member that can potentially increase aqueous solubility and dissolve lipophilic compounds. This study aimed to investigate...

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#### Proceedings Article

### CO2 Mitochondrial Gene Identification of *Nisaetus cirrhatus* as a Part of Indonesian Elang Brontok Genetic Conservation

Reni Krisdayana, Rizqi Layli Khusufi, Dwita Novitasari, Annasa Sabatia, Delia Wahyu Pangesti, Salsabila Kasta Hygiea Iswara, Dwi Listyorini

The Elang Brontok, scientifically named as *Nisaetus cirrhatus* is included in the least Concern in appendix II. The use of the COI gene for taxonomic in our previous study put our samples in a complex species taxonomical position. Further research needs to be done using other mitochondrial genes such...

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#### Proceedings Article

### Pollen Diversity and Propolis's Bioactive Compounds of Stingless Bees

(*Tetragonula laeviceps*, Smith 1857) From Kedungpoh Meliponiculture, Gunungkidul, Yogyakarta.

Fiola Oktaweni, Sutikno Sutikno, Ignatius Sudaryadi

The progression of many diseases due to viruses and bacteria makes for an increase in natural alternative medicine. One source of natural medicine is honey and propolis of stingless bees. Efficacy physical and chemical properties of honey are influenced by the type of pollen and the environment, while...

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#### Proceedings Article

Effects of Water Availability on Physiological Factors of Cayenne Pepper Plant *Capsicum frutescens* L.

Fiana Lathifah, Dwi Umi Siswanti

Chili pepper is a vegetable plant that is consumed by many people and has high economic value. Chili peppers contain secondary metabolite compounds, capsaicin which is synthesized in the epidermis cells. Capsaicin acts as a spicy taste in chili peppers, so chili peppers are favored by the public. Environmental...

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#### Proceedings Article

Miocene Giraffids (Giraffidae; Mammalia) from the Lower Siwalik of Pakistan

Kiran Aftab, Muhammad Akbar Khan, Sumera Afsheen, Mubashar Hussain, Areej Arif

New dental material of Giraffidae is recorded from the Lower Siwalik, Punjab, Pakistan. The specimens are assigned to two genera, Giraffokeryx and Giraffa. The new material comprises isolated teeth, maxilla, and mandible fragments. The material was recovered from Lower Siwalik localities, Chabbar Sayadan...

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#### Proceedings Article

Application of Growth Regulatory Substances CPPU and GA3 on the Growth of Porang Plants from Bulbil

Tutik Nurhidayati, Kristanti Indah Purwani, Zulfan Febriawan, Firda Fortuna Nasich

Porang is known as an alternative food source. The main obstacle for porang production is the long harvest period with growth time needed ranging between 4-5 months and 7-8 months of dormancy. The application of plant growth regulators (PGR) such as CPPU and GA3 could be used to break porang's dormancy....

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#### Proceedings Article

### The Importance of Purification and Activity Analysis of the Purified Product of Thrombolytic Protease from *Bacillus* sp. HSFI-12– A Review

Nurul Islamiyah, Stalis Norma Ethica, Muhammad Ardi Afriansyah, Ana Hidayati Mukaromah, Dewi Seswita Zilda

Mortality and morbidity of Cardio-vascular diseases (CVDs) have been the major issue in the group of non-communicable diseases worldwide. However, the existing antithrombotic drugs to combat CVD still have many shortcomings in terms of price and safety. *Bacillus* sp. HSFI-12 had been previously reported...

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#### Proceedings Article

### Introduction to Plant Metabolism, Secondary Metabolites Biosynthetic Pathway, and In-Silico Molecular Docking for Determination of Plant Medicinal Compounds: An Overview

Risanti Dhaniaputri, Hadi Suwono, Mohamad Amin, Betty Lukiati

Natural ingredient produced by plants are widely used for therapeutic treatment, because they are believed to have fewer side effects and are cheaper than synthetic drugs. Plants used as treatment media contain natural secondary metabolites compounds derived from primary and secondary metabolism. Primary...

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#### Proceedings Article

### The Effectiveness of Bio-catharanthine on Peanut (*Arachis hypogea* L.) Lurik Cultivar

Dwi Indahning Rohmah, Melza Mulyani, Laras Nur Janah, Adi Pancoro, Miftahudin Miftahudin, Anjar Tri Wibowo, Budi Setiadi Daryono

The productivity of peanut (*Arachis hypogea* L.) in Indonesia from 2017 until 2021 is estimated to have average production growth minus 11,82% per year and cannot meet the domestic need of the peanut. According to that statistic, Indonesia is the world's second largest importer of peanuts. Looking for...

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#### Proceedings Article

### Detection of Terpenoid and Flavonoid of Five Species of Mistletoes at *Stelechocarpus burahol* (Bl.) Hook.f. & Th and *Lagerstroemia speciosa* (L.) Pers. by using Thin Layer Chromatography Method

Djoko Santosa, SM. Widyastuti, Umami Rosyidah, Betha Silmia

Mistletoe is a parasitic plant that is well known for causing significant damage to forestry plants; nevertheless, its value in traditional medicine has yet to be proven. This study aims to

investigate terpenoid and flavonoid compounds of *Macrosolen cochinchinensis* (Lour.) Tiegh, *Scurrula atropurpurea*...

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#### Proceedings Article

### Prospective *In Vivo* Assays on the Antithrombotic Potential of Protease Extracted from *Bacillus* sp. HSFI-12

Okta Yosiana Dewi, Stalis Norma Ethica, Andri Sukeksi, Maya Dian Rakhmawatie, Sri Darmawati

CVD (cardiovascular disease) is a group of non-communicable diseases and a global cause of cardiovascular death. The search for agents inhibiting blood clot formation (thrombus) and enhancing antithrombotic activity are important for the prevention and treatment of CVD. Previous study reported that bacteria...

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#### Proceedings Article

### Prospective Purification and Assay of Thrombolytic Protease from *Bacillus* sp. HSFI-10 Isolated from Sand Sea Cucumber for Antithrombotic Agent Development

Bio Putri Ayanti, Stalis Norma Ethica, Ayu Rahmawati Sulisytaningtyas, Sri Sinto Dewi, Dewi Seswita Zilda

Thrombosis is a cardiovascular disorder due to the formation of a blood clot (thrombus), which can cause a blockage in a blood vessel. Such abnormality is responsible for more than millions of deaths per year in the world. In addition to cardiovascular disease, thrombosis can also occur in patients with...

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#### Proceedings Article

### A Literature Review on the Potential of the Biodiversity of Thrombolytic Protease-Producing Bacteria Isolated from Brown Seaweeds *Chnoospora* sp.

Nurhilalayah Nurhilalayah, Stalis Norma Ethica, Wikanastri Hersoelistyorini, Aditya Rahman Ernanto, Wijanarka Wijanarka

Bacterial proteases with antithrombotic activities can be used to treat cardiovascular disease (CVD), one of the leading causes of death in the world. Indonesia is known for its high marine biodiversity, including its brown seaweed varieties and their symbiotic bacteria. The high biodiversity of proteolytic...

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#### Proceedings Article

### Potential of *Dendrobium* spp. Secondary Metabolites as Medicinal Source

## for SARS-CoV-2

Muhamad Rafli, Tri Rohmiati, Anggiresti Kinasih, Alim El Hakim, Endang Semiarti

Coronaviruses have long been a severe issue due to their capacity to mutate and infect the respiratory tract. Dendrobium orchids are the most diverse orchid species in Indonesia. Polysaccharides, bibenzyl, phenanthrene, coumarin, sesquiterpenoids, alkaloids, and steroids were among the phytochemical...

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### Proceedings Article

## Behavior and Food of Reintroduced Bornean Orangutan (*Pongo pygmaeus wurmbii*) at Feeding Site and Forest Area in Lamandau Wildlife Sanctuary

Yulia Raudhatul Balaqis Zahro, Ani Mardiasuti, Dede Aulia Rahman

The Bornean orangutan (*Pongo pygmaeus wurmbii*) is a Critically Endangered large Asian primate. Reintroduction had been implemented to recover their population in the wild. The research was conducted in February-April 2021 at Lamandau Wildlife Sanctuary, aimed to identify behavior differences at the feeding...

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### Proceedings Article

## Lipolytic and Proteolytic Activities of Fibrolytic Bacteria from Buffalo (*Bubalus bubalis*) Rumen

Siti Lusi Arum Sari, Triyanto Triyanto, Zuprizal Zuprizal, Irfan Dwidya Prijambada

The use of plant-based feed ingredients in aquaculture is expected to reduce feed costs. However, plant ingredients generally have a low protein content and are difficult to be digested by monogastric animals. The fermentation process is proven to increase the digestibility and nutritional value of plant...

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### Proceedings Article

## Comparison of the 12S rRNA and COI Regions of Mitochondrial DNA for eDNA Detection of Alligator Gar (*Atractosteus spatula*)

Patricia Agustin, Andi Eko Maryanto, Noviar Andayani

Alligator gar (*Atractosteus spatula*) has been introduced to many places outside its native range. The fish is considered as an invasive alien species that needs to be eradicated upon encounter in Indonesia due to its aggressive behavior. Despite existing regulations in Indonesia, the fish is still bred...

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### Proceedings Article



## Comparison of the Diversity of Nepenthaceae, Orchidaceae and Zingiberaceae in Disturbed and Undisturbed Forests in Johor, Malaysia

Vinod Kumar Sivarajah, Alona Cuevas Linatoc

This study was carried out to compare the diversity of Nepenthaceae, Orchidaceae, and Zingiberaceae families in central Johor. The chosen locations are the Belumut Forest-Eco Park, Mo'akil Permanent Forest Reserve, and Soga-Perdana Permanent Forest Reserve, which have forest types categorized as, undisturbed...

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### Proceedings Article

## Effects Leaf Ethanol Extract of *Graptophyllum pictum* L. Griff. to Inhibit Vaginal Atrophy of Menopausal Mouse

Listijani Suhargo, Sri Puji Astuti W., Alfiah Hayati

Menopausal condition with low estrogen level caused vaginal atrophy that it is a condition where vaginal lining become dryer and thinner and it would be easier to get inflammation. So, it was important to find out the treatment to inhibit it. This research was aimed to determine the effects of Graptophyllum...

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## Construction, Cloning, and Overexpression of Staphylococcal Enterotoxin B Gene Synthetic (SEBSyn) in pET-28a(+): Pre-development Bacterial-Toxin Therapy for Cancer

Achmad Rodiansyah, Marselina Irasonia Tan, Husna Nugrahapraja

Staphylococcal enterotoxin B (SEB) from *Staphylococcus aureus* could be considered as a therapeutic agent to eliminate cancer cells. SEB can activate immune response, which furthermore could induce apoptosis of various cancer cells. This study was proposed to design a SEBSyn coding sequence suitable for...

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### Antibacterial Effectiveness of Synthesized Copper Nanoparticles by Ultrasonication Assisted Method

Ainul Fitria Mahmudah, Yuni Kusumastuti, Himawan Tri Bayu Murti Petrus, Yekti Asih Purwestri

Antibiotic resistance among pathogenic bacteria has become a problem in the medical community. Copper nanoparticles (CuNPs) have become one method of combating antibiotic resistance in bacteria. The antibacterial activity of Synthesized Copper nanoparticles (CuNPs) from sigma 774103-5G against various...

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### Weight Growth of the Hybrid Chicken (*Gallus gallus domesticus*, Linnaeus 1758) Crossing Result of Female Pelung with Male F<sub>3</sub> Golden Kamper

Salma Dewi Pratita, Nareta Defiani, Afifah Nur Hidayah, Nurul Hidayah, Putri Shafira Setyowati, Budi Setiadi Daryono

Backcross is a cross between an offspring and its parents, or an individual that is genetically similar to its parents, to minimize the genetic variation of the resulting offspring. A female Pelung cross with a male F<sub>3</sub> Golden Kamper is a type of backcross. Golden Kamper chicken is a breed of chicken...

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### The Immunostimulant Effects of Alang-Alang (*Imperata cylindrica*) Roots Extract on BALB/c Male Mice (*Mus musculus*)

Rosnizar Rosnizar, Fajar Muliani, Iskandar Muda Ramli, Kartini Eriani

Alang-alang (*Imperata cylindrica* L.) is an annual rhizomatous grass and traditionally well known for its therapeutic values, especially in treating fever, muscle soreness, nosebleed and respiratory asphyxia. It has been reported to contain different classes of secondary metabolites and attracted scientists'...

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#### Proceedings Article

### Study of Digestive Tract Diseases in Cats

Soedarmanto Indarjulianto, Yanuartono Yanuartono, Alfarisa Nururrozi, Slamet Raharjo, Hary Purnamaningsih, Irkham Widiyono, Sri Hartati, Juni Claudia Dami, Luh Putu Eka Damayanti

The cat's digestive tract is one of the vital systems that often facing the deadly diseases. This study aims to identify digestive system disorders/diseases in cats. A total of 100 cats of various breeds and ages with one or more symptoms of digestive disorders was used in this study. All cats were physically...

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### Pyridinoline and Deoxypyridinoline in Oral Fluids of Menopause Women as Predictor Alveolar Bone Resorption

Agustin Wulan Suci Dharmayanti, Hendy Hendarto

Menopause presents menstrual cessation that occurs physiologically and is associated with osteoporosis and periodontitis. Osteoporosis and periodontitis are silent diseases that present clinically in the late stage, which alveolar bone resorption causing tooth loss represents both of these disorders....

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### Growth and Productivity of Lurik Peanuts (*Arachis hypogaea* L. var. Lurikensis) after Biofertilizer-Sludge Biogas Application

Dwi Umi Siswanti, Nur Hidayah Pangestuti, Niken Wulansari

One of the most important crop commodities in Indonesia is peanut. Ipeanutse peanut production can be done in various ways, including plant breeding, and improving land quality through organic fertilization. The effect of the use of biofertilizer combined with sludge on crop productivity of peanuts,...

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### Potential High Conservation Value of Mount Ungaran as a Step-stone for Essential Ecosystem Area Plan

Margareta Rahayuningsih, Nana Kariada Tri Martuti, Dyah Kartikasari, Lutfian Nazar

High conservation value (HCV) helps stakeholders conduct sustainable forest management by considering social and environmental aspects. It requires a high level of protection to ensure the high conservation value of an area persists in the long term. Mount Ungaran is one of the essential areas in Central...

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### A Meta-Analysis Study on *Spodoptera exigua* and *Spodoptera litura* Control: Biopesticides vs. Synthetic Pesticides

Nadya Sofia Siti Sa'adah, Hipny Alwandri, Laurentius Hartanto Nugroho, Sukirno Sukirno, Tri Rini Nuringtyas

Polyphagous lepidopterans like *Spodoptera exigua* (Hübner) and *S. litura* (F.) (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae) are well-known economic importance insect pests that defoliate a variety of economically important crops. Currently, the most widely used control for both is the use of

insecticides. Applying large amounts...

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### Effectiveness of Bio-Catharantin Induction to Increase Red Spinach (*Alternanthera amoena* Voss.) Production

Nabila Shafura, Laras Nur Janah, Muhammad Syafi'atol Huda, Budi Setiadi Daryono

Red spinach (*Alternanthera amoena* Voss.) is a plant with high nutritional value and contains anthocyanin compounds that act as antioxidant compounds to prevent the formation of free radicals in the body, besides that anthocyanin can also treat anemia. The increase in demand for red spinach in the market...

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### The Effects of High-Fat Diet and CCl<sub>4</sub> Administration on Liver Function and Lipid Profile in Non-Alcoholic Fatty Liver Disease Rat Model

Marwan Rosada, Widya Wasityastuti, Yanasta Yudo Pratama, Ken Siwi, Dewiyani Indah Widasari, Tutik Sri Wahyuni

Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) is often encountered in the field of hepatology. The disease has a broad spectrum ranging from non-inflammatory fat-accumulating macrovesicles (simple steatosis) and develops to fibrous and cirrhosis. The rate of NAFLD is 15-30% in western countries and around...

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### Reproductive Aspect and Embryonic Development of Wader pari Fish (*Rasbora lateristriata* Bleeker 1854) from Malang East Java

Hilyatuz Zahro, Khoirudin Anshori, Sandi Fransisco, Amalia Audina Rosa, Bambang Retnoaji

Indonesia is well known for its high freshwater fish diversity. Wader pari (*Rasbora lateristriata*) is one of the endemic fish, which is very popular, but experienced massive exploitation in wild, due to high market demand. High demand and high economic value of this fish in the market induced a massive...

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### Cytological Analysis of *Aerides odorata* Lour. from Sleman, Special Region of Yogyakarta

Kireida Asta Nugraheni, Febri Yuda Kurniawan, Anindita Della Rosa Riyadi, Anggiresti Kinasih, Hadyan Pratama Lutfi Ilmam, Endang Semiarti

*Aerides odorata* is a species that belongs to the Orchidaceae family and lives as epiphytic orchids. This orchid is distributed across Southeast Asia, India, and China. This orchid occupies one type of habitat. Morphological characters of flowers in this species vary, depending on the habitat occupied....

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### Reproductive Aspect and Embryonic Development of Wader Fish (*Rasbora lateristriata* Bleeker, 1854) from Purworejo, Central Java

Inayah Rizkia Lailiati, Devi Annisa Suci, Amalia Audina Rosa, Veronica Aurelia Fernanda, Bambang Retnoaji

Indonesian native fish "Wader pari" (*Rasbora lateristriata*) from Purworejo is one of the fish has high economic value, which is related to the community enthusiasts and high requests for the fish stock. The demand for fish availability and supply is increasing drastically, which caused fish population...

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### In Vitro Selection and Total Phenol Analysis of Moon Orchid [*Phalaenopsis amabilis* (L.) Bl.] Results of Induced With Fusaric Acid

Endang Nurcahyani, Risma Rasmani, Hardoko Insan Qudus

*Phalaenopsis amabilis* (L.) Bl. is an orchid that is included in the list of endangered plant species. The Fusarium wilt disease on *P. amabilis* is a vital disease caused by *Fusarium oxysporum*, which of one constraint and up to now days is not well yet managed. Disease control that does not cause negative...

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### Anti-Infective Properties of a Sea Cucumber Associated Actinobacteria *Kocuria* sp. HL 55

Joko Tri Wibowo

"Antibiotics golden era" can end when resistant strains spread immensely. To find new anti-infective agents, we examined sea cucumber associated bacteria isolated from the intestinal part of the echinoderm *Holothuria leucospilota*. Partial identification using 16S rRNA gene Sanger sequencing revealed...

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### Study of N, P, K, and C on Degradation of Indigosol Batik Dye Effluent by *Aspergillus* sp. GPN

Ratna Stia Dewi, Mardiyah Kurniasih

Indigosol dye batik effluent is toxic since it excesses contain decreasing agent sodium hydrosulfite that is oxidized to alkali and alkaline earth metal sulfate (SO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup>), sulfite (SO<sub>3</sub><sup>2-</sup>), and thiosulfate (S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub><sup>2-</sup>) that very corrosive. Therefore, the role of environmental biotechnology in the technology...

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#### Proceedings Article

### Availability and Information Needs of Traditional Medicine in Urban Community, Surabaya, Indonesia

Oeke Yunita, Fernanda Rizky Putri Heriwana, Erlin Theterissa, Jimmy Jimmy

Indonesian traditional medicine has been widely used in the urban community to treat several symptoms and prevent diseases before accessing the hospital for professional help. Information is critical in modern culture, since it aids in the development of people's health knowledge. The purpose of this...

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### The Effect of Bokashi and Rabbit Urine Addition on The Tubber of Shallots (*Allium ascalonicum* L.)

Muh. Alwi Husen, Sugiyarto Sugiyarto, Esna Dilli Novianto

Shallots (*Allium ascalonicum* L.) have been cultivated intensively in Indonesia for a long time. These horticultural crops have high potential and economic value. However, the domestic production itself is not able to meet national demands. Continuous use of chemical agents will negatively impact the...

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### The Effect of Variations in Sugar Types and Fermentation Time on Enzyme Activity and Total Titrated Acid on Eco-Enzyme Results of Fermentation

Imam Abu Hanifah, Ni Putu Vidya Primarista, Sasangka Prasetyawan, Anna Safitri, Tri Adyati, Arie Srihadyastutie

Eco-enzyme (EE) production is an alternative for reducing organic waste such as fruit peels and vegetables. EE is widely used as natural organic fertilizer, purification of contaminated groundwater, pesticides, herbicides, and natural insecticides. EE is made through a fermentation process for 3 months...

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## Ethnobotanical Study of Hindu Society in Tabanan Bali and The Conservation Efforts

Putri Sri Andila, Tri Warseno, Winda Syafitri, I Gede Tirta

Balinese have traditionally preserved plants for the ethnobotany used hereditary, such as the utilization of plants for traditional medicine and Hindu ceremonies. Most of the Tabanan people are still live in the villages traditionally. They have used plants for the traditional purpose for hundreds of...

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## Diversity and Estimated Above Ground Biomass of Shade Trees in Some Coffee-based Agroforestries, Banyuwangi Regency

Jehan Ramdani Hariyati, Dian Siswanto, Endang Arisoesilaningsih, Luchman Hakim

This study was aimed to assess the diversity and estimate the above-ground biomass (AGB) of the shade tree in several coffee-based agroforestries in Banyuwangi, East Java. The data was collected from three villages, i.e. Gombengsari, Papring, and Kependukuh. Vegetation analysis and biomass measurement...

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## Initial Survey of Tadpole Species Richness on the Upstream of Pelus River, Limpakuwus, Sumbang, Banyumas

I Gusti Agung Ayu Ratna Puspitasari, Hafizh Aulia Khairy Rakananda, Nugroho Dwi Septianto, Meyta Pratiwi, Eko Setio Wibowo

The southern slopes of Mount Slamet are the upstream areas of many rivers, which become the breeding habitat of Anuran. Anuran tadpole species richness can indicate the diversity of Anuran in the area and should be considered as important as the adult Anuran species richness. Moreover, the sampling of...

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## Dhole's Ecology and Legal Status: Conservation and Management Implication in Human-Dominated Landscape of Java, Indonesia

Sandy Nurvianto, Muhammad Ali Imron, Sven Herzog

The success of conservation and management of endangered species is highly dependent on the manager's understanding on the biology and ecology of the target species. However, most wildlife management and conservation activities in developing countries are not based on scientific data, but more on the...

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#### Proceedings Article

### Case Report: Therapy of Streptococcal Pneumonia in a Cat

Riskha Nurmi Nataria, Soedarmanto Indarjulianto, Yanuartono, Alfarisa Nururrozi, Slamet Raharjo, Hary Purnamaningsih, Heldiar Soedarmanto, Puveanthan Nagappan Govendan

Pneumonia is a lung infection that can be caused by bacteria, including *Streptococcus* sp. Identification of the cause of pneumonia in cats is very necessary so that diagnosis and therapy will be more precise. This study reports on the diagnosis and therapy of streptococcal pneumonia on a cat. A 10-month-old...

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### Comparison of Cycle Threshold Value of The Orf 1 ab SARS-CoV-2 Gene from Three Different PCR Reagents

Anita L. Susanti, Fusvita Merdekawati, Rohayati Rohayati

The availability of PCR reagents is an obstacle that still needs to be resolved in the early days of the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic. During the early days of the pandemics, identical PCR reagents supply in the laboratory could not be guaranteed. The laboratory needs to investigate the reliability of the different...

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### Antioxidant Activity, Total Phenolic Content, and Chemical Composition of Liquid Smoke Derived from Wood Sawdust

Ria Suryani, Rafelinta Daradwinta, Syahida Az-Zahra, Syifa' Aulia Rahmah, Wahyu Anggo Rizal, Tri Hadi Jatmiko, Wuri Apriyana, Yekti Asih Purwestri

Liquid smokes result from the process of pyrolysis of biomass as a raw material which generally contains high content of lignin, cellulose, and hemicellulose. The phenolic compounds, acid compounds, and carbonyl compounds are the main components in liquid smoke and show antioxidant activity. One of the...

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