978-602-9420-29-6

mtcc
Muhammadiyah Tobacco Control Center

JOHNS HOPKINS
SCHOOL of PUBLIC HEALTH

UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH YOGYAKARTA
PERPUSTAKAAN

PROCEEDING

conference and exhibition

Addressing Tobacco Problems in Developing Countries

conomic Impact of Tobacco Use
ocial Determinants of Tobacco Use and Demand Reduction Interventions
ulture, Employment and Agriculture: Between Tobacco Myth and Reality
obacco Use and Health
outh, Cigarettes, and Drugs

Wednesday-Thursday, December, 5-6, 2012

niversity of Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta

CONTENT

STUDENTSHIP GRANT

ABSTRACT:

Peer Education to Increase Junior High School Teenagers Invilvement in Preventing Smoking Behaviour in Bantul Distric
Heni Trisnowati, Supriyati 5

Lozonges Formulation from Extract Miracle Fruit with Freeze Dryer Methode: Improvement Herbal Dosage from Addiction Smoker therapy
Yosi febrianti, Mutiara Herawati, Chyntia Paradhita 6

The Effect of Larkspur (Delphinium) Inhalation to Decrease Nicotine Withdrawl Syndrome in Intravenous Nicotine Induced Sprague Dawley Rats
Nurvita Risdiana, S.Kep., Ns. 7

The Effect Of Disease Picture Printed-Cigarette Package To Active Smokers of High School Student in Yogyakarta
Munawir Saragih,S.Ked 8

Analysis of Ratio 3-Hydroxycotinine: Cotinine: Phenotyping Study of Cytochrome P450 2A6 on Indonesian Smoker
Christine Patramurti 9

FULL PAPER:

Peer Education to Increase Junior High School Teenagers Invilvement in Preventing Smoking Behaviour in Bantul Distric
Heni Trisnowati, Supriyati 13

Lozonges Formulation from Extract Miracle Fruit with Freeze dryer Methode: Improvement Herbal Dosage from Addiction Smoker therapy
Yosi febrianti, Mutiara Herawati, Chyntia Paradhita 29

The Effect of Larkspur (Delphinium) Inhalation to Decrease Nicotine Withdrawl Syndrome in Intravenous Nicotine Induced Sprague Dawley Rats.
Nurvita Risdiana, S.Kep., Ns. 40

The Effect Of Disease Picture Printed-Cigarette Package To Active Smokers of High School Student in Yogyakarta
Munawir Saragih,S.Ked 51

Analysis of Ratio 3-Hydroxycotinine: Cotinine: Phenotyping Study of Cytochrome P450 2A6 on Indonesian Smoker
Christine Patramurti 62

SEED RESEARCH GRANT

ABSTRACT:

The Effiect of Second Hand Smoke Exposure on Lung Function and Urine Cotinine of Cafe and Restaurant Employee of Semarang City
Nurjanah SKM, Lily Kresnowati, Abdun Mufid 79

Participatory Learning Action (PLA) To Increase Family Involvement in Reducing Cigarette Consumption For Poor Families in Yogyakarta
Tri Hastuti Nur Rochimah,M.Si, Salmah Orbayinah, M.Kes.,Apt 80

The Role of Local Leader on The Second-Hand Smoke Protection in Yogyakarta
Supriyati, Arika Dewi 81

Smoking Among the Poor and The Impact on Economy and Health in Bali
Made Kerta Duana, Ketut Suarjana, Putu Suariyani, Ketut Sutiari 82

Comparison Study of Youth and Cigarette Factory Worker Perceptions Toward Cigarette Advertisement and Their Smoking Behavior Before and After Exposure to Brief Physician Counseling in Sleman and Kudus Regency
Ekawati, Fitriana Murriya, Shamadiah, Nurasih 83

The Evaluation of Yogyakarta Special Province Governor Regulation No. 42 Year 2009 Implementation
Didik Joko Nugroho, Tutik Istiyani 84

FULL PAPER:

The Effect of Second Hand Smoke Exposure on Lung Function and Urine Cotinine of Cafe and Restaurant Employee in Semarang City
Nurjanah SKM, Lily Kresnowati, Abdun Mufid 87

Participatory Learning Action (PLA) To Increase Family Involvement In Reducing Cigarette Consumption For Poor Families In Yogyakarta
Tri Hastuti Nur Rochimah,M.Si, Salmah Orbayinah,M.Kes.,Apt 95

The Role of Local Leader on The Second-Hand Smoke Protection in Yogyakarta City
Supriyati Arika Dewi 102

Smoking Among the Poor and The Impact on Economy And Health in Bali
Made Kerta Duana, Ketut Suarjana, Putu Suariyani, Ketut Sutiari 108

Comparison Study of Youth and Cigarette Factory Worker Perceptions Toward Cigarette Advertisement and Their Smoking Behavior Before and After Exposure to Brief Physician Counseling in Sleman and Kudus Regency
Ekawati, Fitriana Murriya, Shamadiah, Nurasih 111

The Evaluation of Yogyakarta Special Province Governor Regulation No. 42 Year 2009 Implementation
Didik Joko Nugroho, Tutik Istiyani 125

CALL FOR PAPERS PRESENTATION

ABSTRACT:

Risk Factors of Green Tobacco Sickness (GTS) Among the Tobacco Pickers at Legoksari Village Tlogomulyo Subdistrick, Temanggung Districk, Central Java
Zly Wahyuni, Widodo Hariyono 135

The Nutritional Status Analysis Of Toddler In The Smoking Family in Bogor
Tria Astika, Kurniansyah, Dwidjo Susilo 136

The Factors Affecting Adolescent Smoking Behavior in The Pillars Fourth Residents Village West Pamulang South Tangerang City in The Year 2011
Badra Al- Aufa, Mochamad Iqbal Nurmansyah 137

Smoking, Alcohol and Drugs at Girl Adolescents: Are They Forgotten in Developing Countries?
Dewi Rokhmah, Khoiron 138

Short Paper: Youth And Cigarettes: The Urgency for School of Tobacco Control Policy at School
Dwi Amalia 139

The Law and Regulation of Tobacco and Its Effect to Our Health
Ensia Lasahid Lentera 140

Cigarette Advertising Exposure and Smoking Behaviour Among Teenagers at Junior High School in Bantul District Yogyakarta
Heni Trisnowati, Yayi Suryo Prabandari, Retna Siwi Padmawati 141

The Impact of Tobacco Use in Health: Case from Bangladesh
Muhammad Sohel Rana 142

The Dilemma in Tobacco Production Among the Farmer in Bangladesh
Muhammad Sohel Rana 143

The Comparision of Ankle Brachial Index (ABI) Value in Smoker and Non Smoker to Peripheral Arterial Disease (PAD) Case
Ratna Indriawati, Silvania Mekasari Putri 144

The Real Struggle of Eliminating Smoking Habit in The Nuclear Family
Wiwit Ameliawaty 145

Smoking Habits and Pulmonary Physiology
Titiek Hidayati 146

FULL PAPER:

The Risk Factors of Green Tobacco Sickness (GTS) Among the Tobacco Pickers at Legoksari Village Tlogomulyo Subdistrick, Temanggung Districk, Central Java
Zly Wahyuni And Widodo Hariyono 149

The Nutritional Status Analysis of Toddler in The Smoking Family in Bogor
Tria Astika, Kurniansyah, Dwidjo Susilo 156

The Factors Affecting Adolescent Smoking Behavior in The Pillars Fourth Residents Village West Pamulang South Tangerang City in The Year 2011
Badra Al- Aufa, Mochamad Iqbal Nurmansyah 163

Smoking, Alcohol and Drugs at Girl Adolescents: Are They Forgotten in Developing Countries?
Dewi Rokhmah, Khoiron 168

Short Paper: Youth and Cigarettes: The Urgency of Tobacco Control Policy at School
Dwi Amalia 175

The Law and Regulation of Tobacco and Its Effect to Our Health
Ensia Lasahid Lentera 180

Cigarette Advertising Exposure and Smoking Behaviour Among Teenagers at Junior High School in Bantul District Yogyakarta
Heni Trisnowati, Yayi Suryo Prabandari, Retna Siwi Padmawati 184

The Dilemma in Tobacco Production Among the Farmer in Bangladesh
Muhammad Sohel Rana 194

The Comparision of Ankle Brachial Index (ABI) Value in Smoker and Non Smoker to Peripheral Arterial Disease (PAD) Case
Ratna Indriawati, Silvania Mekasari Putri 198

The Real Struggle of Eliminating Smoking Habit in The Nuclear Family
Wiwit Ameliawaty 203

Smoking Habits and Pulmonary Physiology
Dr. Titiek Hidayati M. Kes. 205

STUDENTSHIP GRANTS

Abstract

THE EFFECT OF DISEASE PICTURE PRINTED-CIGARETTE PACKAGE TO ACTIVE SMOKERS OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENT IN YOGYAKARTA

Munawir Saragih,S.Ked

ABSTRACT

In 2010, there is an increase in the age of starting smoking from all ages, and at the age of 15-19 years the number of smokers in Indonesia dominate as much as 43.3%. In yogyakarta shows active smokers was 21.6% of high school students (Quite Tobacco Survey of Indonesia, 2011). Some of the biggest causes of death caused by smoking include heart disease, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, lung cancer, and respiratory infections (American Cancer Society, 2010). Therefore, we need a method that can reduce the increased number of active smokers each year by disease picture printed-cigarette packageof active smokers in cigarette consumption.

This study uses survey method. In this study, whe observed theeffect of disease picture printed-cigarette package in active smokersof high school students in the city of Yogyakarta. The samples in this study were all male students active smokers in high school in the city of Yogyakarta until the sample size is met. Primary data collection in this study was a questionnaire. This research is quantitative. Time and Place of Execution of this study was conducted in June-September at SMA Muhammadiyah in Yogyakarta, namely SMA Muhammadiyah 1, 2, 3, 6 Yogyakarta.

The results stated that the age of the student smokers consumed an average of less than 10 cigarettes per day. Almost all smokers at student ages had read the impact of smoking and most of them are worried about the impact of the smoking habit. The most effective method to reduce smoking by the respondent is using disease picture printed-cigarette package that are considered the most effective way to reduce or quit smoking is a picture of lung cancer, oral cancer and impotence. Most smokers student worried about the dangers of smoking to health if cigarette packaging disease image of active smoker is circulating in Indonesia, and they can not tell whether to buy it or not, but the cigarette pack that display this disease made them think to quit smoking and if the packaging is really outstanding in Indonesia, most student smokers will reduce the intensity of smoking.

With the obtained results, the researchers suggest for other research be done in a larger scope, which can be done in various major cities in Indonesia so that research results can be used as a reference for the government to apply disease picture printed-cigarette packagecancirculate in Indonesia.

Full Paper

THE EFFECT OF DISEASE PICTURE PRINTED-CIGARETTE PACKAGE TO ACTIVE SMOKERS OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENT IN YOGYAKARTA

Munawir Saragih,S.Ked

INTRODUCTION

A. Background

Cigarette is one of the processed tobacco are widely consumed by the general public (Rehane, 2006). Smoking is burned tobacco and then inhaled it, either using a cigarette or use a pipe (Sitepoe, 2000). Every individual and the people of the world know that smoking is detrimental to health (Aditama, 1996).

As many as one billion million men in the world smoke, 35% are in developed countries and 50% are in developing countries (Mackay & Eriksen, 2002). According Riskesdas in 2010 there is an increase in the age of starting smoking from all ages, and at the age of 15-19 years the number of smokers in Indonesia dominate as much as 43.3%. In yogyakarta shows active smokers was 21.6% of high school students (Quite Tobacco Survey of Indonesia, 2011). This relates to the student city of Yogyakarta as the number of students to increase every year, thus indicating an increase in the number of active smokers in the city of Yogyakarta which is dominated by high school students. In addition, the increase in active smokers aged high school in the city of Yogyakarta cigarette industry was affected by the onslaught of promoting products through youth events or teenagers. (Rehane, 2006).

Some of the biggest causes of death caused by smoking include heart disease, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, lung cancer, and respiratory infections (American Cancer Society, 2010). Since a lot of the impact of diseases caused by smoking, the government launched the Indonesian government regulation no. 19 of 2003 concerning cigarettes for health protection chapters 8 and 9 that said health warnings on each label must be based on posts and listed on the packaging is easy to see and read. However, this does not affect the public with the proven increase in the number of active smokers each year (Ministry of Health, 2010).

Therefore, we need a method that can reduce the increased number of active smokers each year by cigarette packaging image of the diseases of active smokers in cigarette consumption.

B. Problem Formulation

Formulation of the problem in this study is whether disease picture printed-cigarette package can affect high school students active smokers in the city of Yogyakarta.

C. Program Objectives

Determine the effect of the disease picture printed-cigarette package to the active smokers high school students in the city of Yogyakarta.

D. Expected Outcomes

Be an input for the government to implement the use of disease picture printed-cigarette package in Indonesia.

E. Uses Program

With this research is expected to reduce the number of active smokers at aged students.

F. Literature Review

1. Smoke

According Smet in 1994 stating that smoking is caused by social and environmental factors modelling (imitating the behavior of others) is very dominant in starting smoking behavior. While Mu'tadin in 2002 split into several kinds of cigarettes causes the influence of parents, influence of friends, personality factors, and the influence of advertising.

Smoking can cause a variety of negative impacts that affect health. Smoking is not the cause of a disease, but it can cause a disease that can be said smoking does not cause death, but it can encourage the emergence of diseases that can cause death. Various types of diseases caused by smoking, such as cardiovascular disease, lung cancer, respiratory tract infections (Sarafino, 1990).

2. Cigarette Packaging

Visual appeal of the packaging are divided into two groups, namely the visual appeal which include color, shape brands, illustrations, text, and topography. While the appeal is practical effectiveness of a packaging efficiency aimed at consumers and distributors (Wirya, 1995). In determining the policy of the packaging of a product, the manufacturer should pay attention to the ethics of marketing that makes packaging socially accountable (Charty, 1993).

3. Teens and smoking behavior

During development, adolescent have crisis of the psychosocial aspects in their development. Teens often try to give the impression that it is almost adult behave like adults, such as smoking (Hurlock, 1999). Causative factors of smoking behavior in adolescence can be influenced by parents, peers, personality factors, and the influence of advertising (Mu'tadin, 2002).

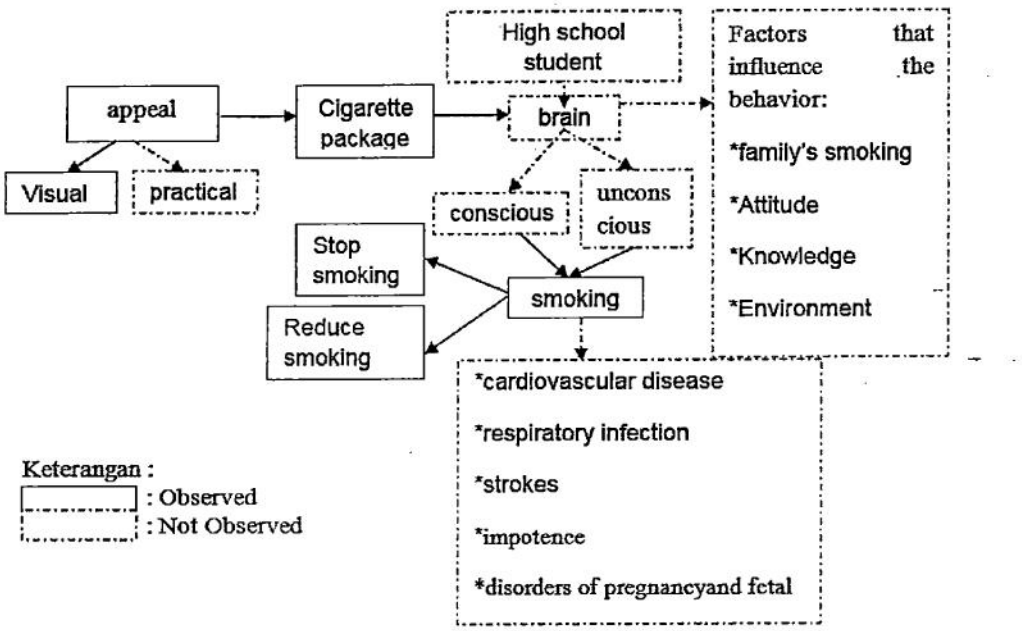
4. Perceptions of the brain processes visual objects

The appeal of the packaging closely related to perception. In the process of perception, the appeal of the packaging will be absorbed by the brain conscious and subconscious mind of consumers, which in turn affect consumer action at points of sale. Conscious brain to control a consciousactivity and pre-planned. The unconscious brain that controls attitudes, emotions, and moods. The character of the brain may give consideration to a product only through the packaging because it found some facts on the brain including the brain needs stimulation. It is intended that the brain responds. The brain tends to quickly think emotionally rather than rationally thinking, brain changeshard and brain needs a refresher in seeing something different than before (Kotler, 2005).

5. Effect of cigarette packs for active smokers

The results of a community survey in Indonesia regarding health warnings on cigarette packaging as a form of writing is only on the back surface side, without the provision of extensive proportions and consists of five messages at a time that never changed showed 42.5% of respondents do not believe because it has not been proven, 26% not motivated to quit smoking and 26% do not care for addiction. Some surveys show 76% of active smokers want health messages form of images and text. Active smokers choosing an image by 50% of the width of the surface of cigarette packs and propose specific images, informative and scary (PPK-UI, 2007).

A. Conseptual Framework



B. Method of Implementation

1. Research design

This study used a survey method,this is a method of research that explores how and why this phenomenon occurs (Notoatmodjo, 2002). In this study, observed the effect of disease picture printed-cigarette package in active smokers high school students in the city of Yogyakarta.

2. Research variable

a. Independent variable
disease picture printed-cigarette package

b. Dependent variable
Active smokers high school students inYogyakarta..

3. Operatioanal Definition

a. disease picture printed-cigarette packages a storage medium with image visualization diseases caused by smoking in the form of 10 diseases which blindness, heart disease, lung disease, lung cancer, mouth cancer, stroke, gangrene, sexual dysfunction, nasopharyngeal cancer, and disorders of pregnancy on the front label cigarettes (Sambrook, 2009).

Active smokers high school students in the city of Yogyakarta were high school students aged 15-19 years who were in the city of Yogyakarta were smoking and direct smoking cigarettes on a regular basis and can cause harm to the health of themself and the environment (Bustan, 2000).

4. Populationand Sample

a. Population
The population in this study are all boys active smokers of highschool inYogyakarta.

b. Sample

$$n = \frac{N.Z^2 1.\frac{a}{2}.p.q}{d^2(N-1)+Z^2 1+\frac{a}{2}.p.q}$$

The samples in this study were all male students active smokers in high school in the city of Yogyakarta until the sample size is met. The sample size is determined as follows:

Description:

n	:	Number of samples
N	:	Population
p	:	Estimated proportion (prevalence) the dependent variable in the population (5% or 0.05)
q	:	1 - p
Z1-a / 2	:	Statistics Z (Z = 1.96 for a = 0.05)
d	:	Delta, absolute precision or margin of error of both the desired proportion (± 5% or 0.05).

With the formula is then:

$$n = \frac{N.Z^2 1.\frac{a}{2}.p.q}{d^2(N-1)+Z^2 1+\frac{a}{2}.p.q}$$

$$n = \frac{18542.1{,}96^2.0{,}05.0{,}95}{0.05^2(18542-1)+1{,}96^2.0{,}05.0{,}95}$$

$$n = \frac{3383{,}469}{46{,}352+0{,}182}$$

$$n = \frac{3383{,}469}{46{,}534}$$

$$n = 72{,}7 \rightarrow 73$$

5. Research Ethics

According to Hidayat in 2007 issue of research ethics is a very important issue in the study, since the research is directly related to humans, in terms of research ethics must be considered. Ethical issues that must be considered include:

a. Informed Consent

Informed consentis a form of agreement between researchers with survey respondents to give the consent is given prior to the study. The purpose of the Informedconcent is that subjects are willing to understand the meaning and purpose of the study, and to know the impact. If the subject under study is willing to sign the consent form. If the subject refuses to be tested, the investigator will not pushy and respect their rights.

b. Anonimity

Anonimity is a guarantee in the use of research subjects in a way not provide or include the name of the respondent on the sheet gauge and just write code on the data collection sheet or results of research that will be presented, in this case the

researchers did not include the name or identity of respondents and use only initials for secrecy that has been made and approved by the researcher and respondent in sheets measuring tools and research results will be presented.

c. Confidentiality

Confidentialityis an ethical research in a way to guarantee the confidentiality of the results of the study, both information and problems. All information gathered is guaranteed confidential by the researchers, only group data will be reported on the results of the research. In this study, the identity of respondents will be kept secret.

6. Data Collection Methods

Primary data collection in this study was a questionnaire. The questionnaire in this study consists of two categories: disease picture printed-cigarette package(independent variable) and the desire to smoke in high school students active smokers in the city of Yogyakarta. (Dependent variable). This research is quantitative. The types of data used in this study is primary data. The primary data obtained from questionnaires (questionnaires) were filled by the respondents. The course of study begins from the creation of the university's research license to the Licensing Office of Yogyakarta, and then distribute the research permit from the Department of Licensing Yogyakarta to several high school. After that perform data collection at each school who later included in the consolidated results and discussion.

7. Data Analysis

Data that has been collected analyzed using SPSS 16. Data analysis includes univariate analysis done by creating a description of each variable. Score the behavior described by the statistical values, standard deviation, minimum and maximum values.

C. Program Implementation

Time and Place of Execution of this study was conducted in June-September in four SMA Muhammadiyah in Yogyakarta, namely SMA Muhammadiyah 1, 2, 3, 6 Yogyakarta.

D. Stages of Implementation

This r esearch was planned in 6 months with the details :

No	Name of activity	Months					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Preparation of disease picture printed-cigarette package						
2.	Validation Test of questionnaire						
3.	Permissions and search research subjects						
4.	Questionnaires and data collection						
5.	Data analysis and Research Report						

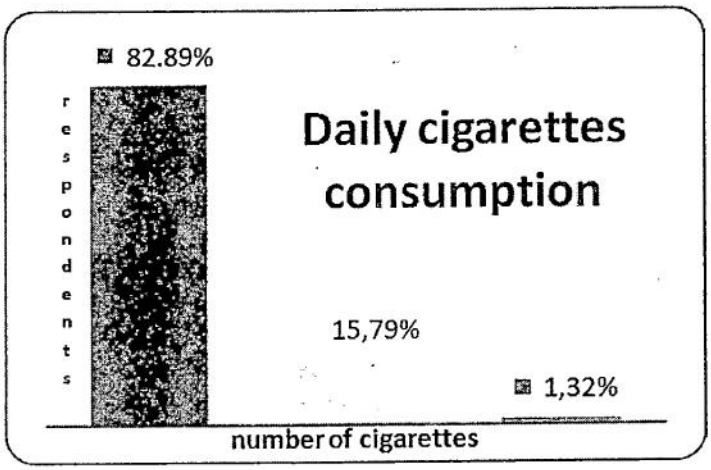
E. Implementation Instrument

Instrument used in this study was a questionnaire that was adopted from the GATS Thailand.

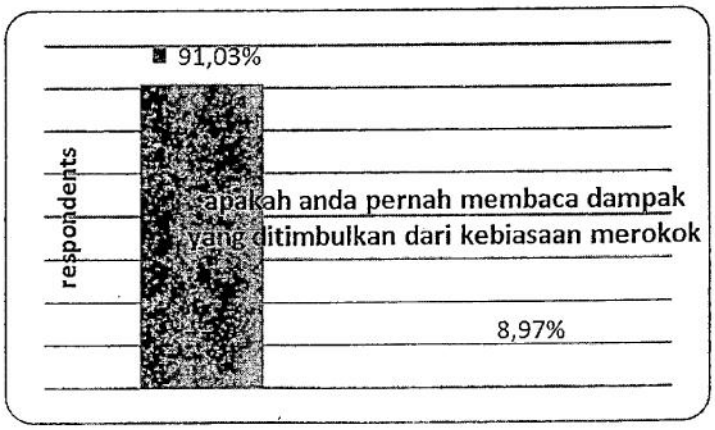
F. Design and Cost Realization

Name of Component	Cost Design	Cost Realization
Communication cost	Rp. 1.800.000	Rp. 1.996.000
Transportation cost	Rp. 2.400.000	Rp. 2.250.000
Boardinghouse rent	Rp. 1.200.000	Rp. 1.500.000
Consumable materials	Rp. 370.000	Rp. 404.500
Supporting Equipment	Rp. 2.555.000	Rp. 2.684.100
Other costs	Rp. 675.000	Rp. 161.700
total	Rp. 9.000.000	Rp. 8.996.300

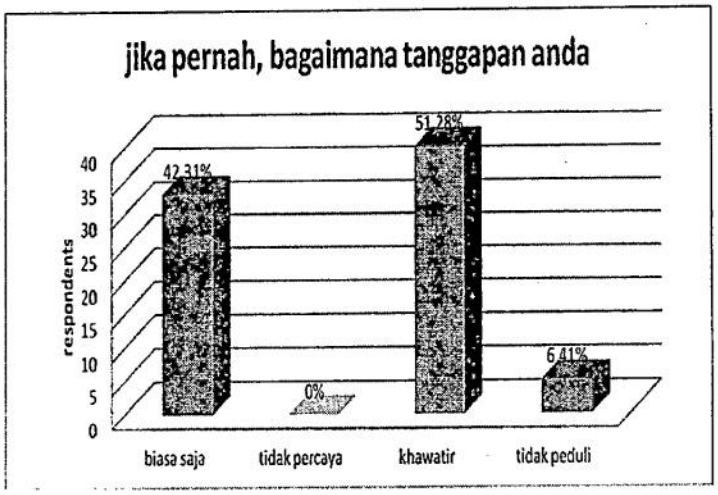
G. Disscussion



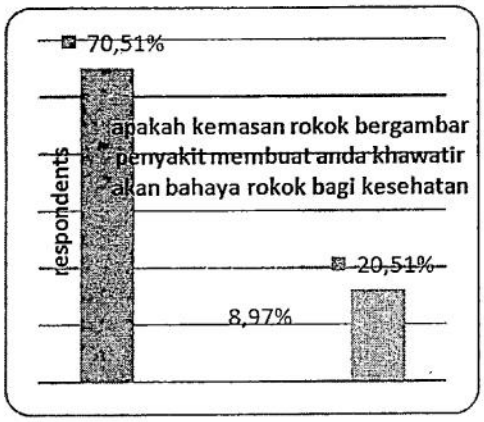
From the table above, we can know that 82.09% of smokers aged students consume average - <10 cigarettes per day. It is proved that smokers aged students have started early at the age of 15 years. It is possible to continue to increase in consumption of cigarettes per day in the next few years.

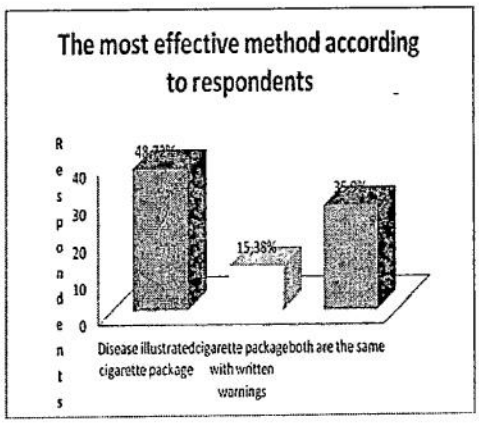


A total of 91.03% of smokers aged students ever read a written warning on the effects of smoking on cigarette packs. It is very ironic because almost 100% of smokers aged students have read the impact of cigarette listed on the packaging. This phenomenon proves that the written warnings contained in the cigarette packs that are currently circulating in Indonesia have no effect in reducing the intensity of smoking, especially among smokers at the students age.

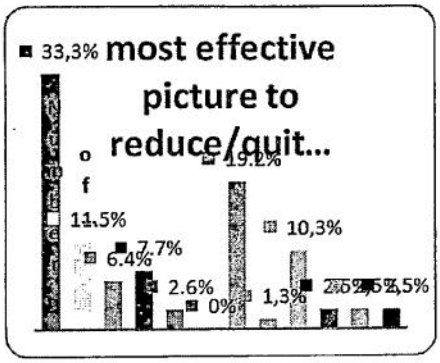


Look at the chart above, there are still a sense of fear among smokers aged students, which reached 51.28% in response to the impact of the smoking habit. But this concern doesn't have a positive influence on smoking behavior by smokers aged students.

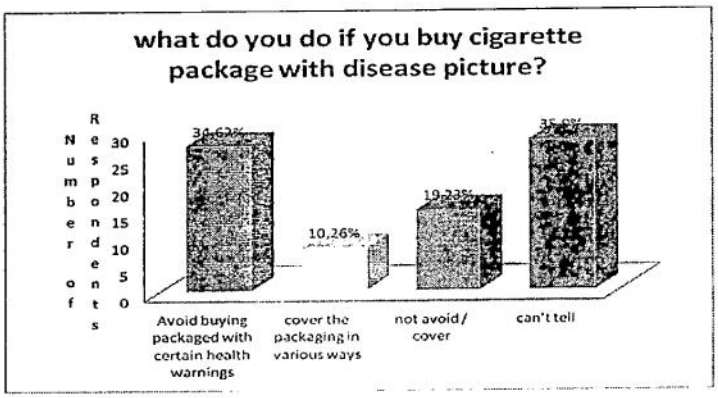




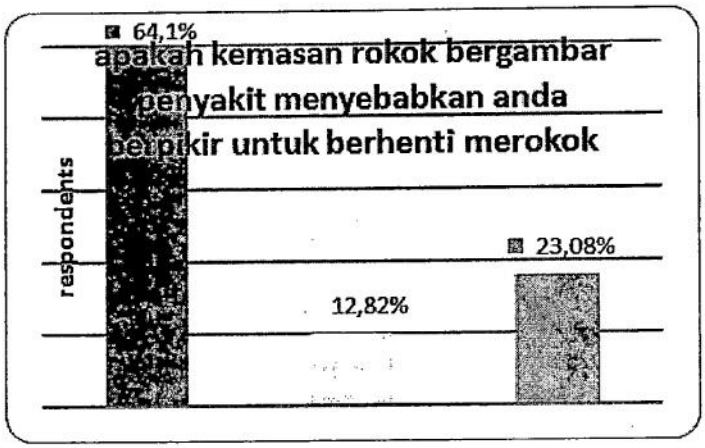
The graph above shows that disease picture printed-cigarette packageif it is circulating in Indonesia can affect the smoking habits of smokers aged students at 48.72%. However, some students expressed smokers the same age there is no effect between written warnings with pictorial warnings disease, which amounted to 35.90%. With the obtained percentage of 48.72% was more effective visible effect on active smokers aged students when compared cigarette warning in writing.



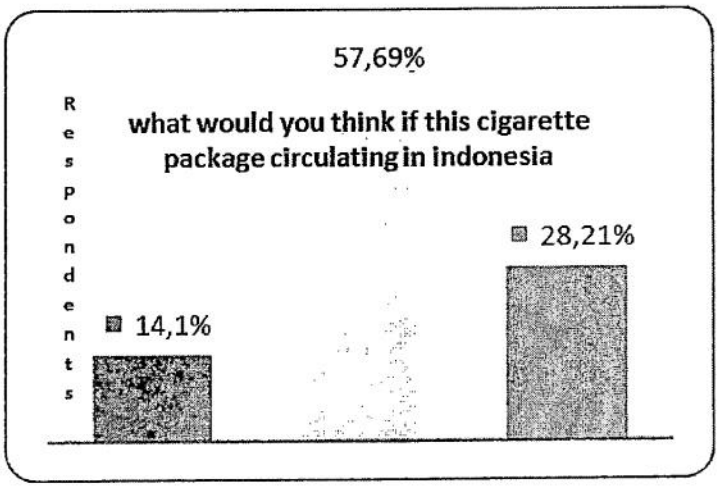
There were two charts above, 10 major diseases caused smoking habit which is applied to the packaging of cigarettes pictorial disease can affect smoking habits of smokers aged students ie 33.33% of lung cancer, impotence 19.23%, 11.54% of oral cancer. This is in line with the preferences of the students that age smokers lung cancer and oral cancer can have a positive or more effective in reducing smoking at students age if it iscirculating in Indonesia. While less effective impotence affects smoking age students, because according to the age of the student smokers more impact on cigarette packaging image of heart disease. It is worth the research conducted in Thailand in 2009 which stated cigarette packaging pictorial effect in reducing the disease intensity of smoking.



The graph above shows that disease picture printed-cigarette package can make the concerned smokers aged students reached 70.51%. This proved positive when the disease pictorial cigarette packs applied in Indonesia, so if this is actually applied in Inodonesia can reduce smokers aged students slowly. This is evidenced in several countries that have used ofdisease picture printed-cigarette package, as well as in the country of Brazil, the UK, Thailand, Malaysia.



With concerns that exist in the previous chart, the novice smoker can not explain if the disease picture printed-cigarette package really circulated in Indonesia whether to keep buying and consuming tobacco products. Effectiveness of health warnings proved by evaluation studies in several countries after the implementation of the policy in the form of health warning images such as in Brazil, 54% of respondents changed their opinions about the health consequences of smoking and 67% want to stop smoking. The impact is greater in the low education and income. More than 50% of active smokers in Canada 58% and Singapore 57% started thinking about the dangers of tobacco consumption and health effects. As many as 47% of smokers in Singapore and 62% in Thailand directly reduce the number of cigarettes smoked. In addition, the implementation of health warnings shaped figure also encourage smokers desire to quit smoking in Canada, Singapore and Thailand respectively 44%, 25% and 92% (PPK-UI, 2007).



With the doubt novice smokers consume cigarettes, the future will influence smokers to stop smoking age students, as evidenced by the results of respondents was 64.1%. In the end when the disease picture printed-cigarette package distributed in Indonesia, many people are not able to state unequivocally whether to keep buying cigarettes or not. Total intensity smokers who will perform particular age students smoking will decrease little by little. There are 57.69% of respondents said they would reduce smoking. And this is a good first step in reducing the number of smokers in Indonesia.

H. Conclution and Recommendation

From the above discussion, it can be concluded that the age of the student smokers consumed an average of less than 10 cigarettes per day. Almost all smokers ages this student had read the impact of smoking and most of them are worried about the impact of the smoking habit. The most effective method to reduce smoking by the respondent is using the packaging of cigarettes and disease picture printed-cigarette packagethat are considered the most effective way to reduce or quit smoking is a picture of lung cancer, oral cancer and impotence. Most smokers student worried about the dangers of smoking to health if disease picture printed-cigarette packageis circulating in Indonesia, and they can not tell whether to buy it or not but the disease picture printed-cigarette package made them think to quit smoking and if the packaging is really outstanding in Indonesia, most student smokers will reduce the intensity of smoking.

With the research results obtained, the researchers suggest the study was conducted in a larger scope, which can be done in various major cities in Indonesia so that research results can be used as a reference for the government to apply the disease picture printed-cigarette packagecan circulate in Indonesia.

I. Reference

Aditama, TY. (2006). Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS) Indonesia. Jakarta: Department of Pulmonology & Respiratory Medicine Faculty of MedicineUniversity of Indonesia.

American Cancer Society.(2010).diakses24 Februari 2012 dari www.cancer.org

Bustan. (2000). Epidemiologi Penyakit Tidak Menular. Jakarta: PT Rineka Cipta.

Carthy, M. (1993). Notes on Formalizing Context. IJCAI-93: Morgan-Kauffman.

Danusantoso, H. (1991). Rokok dan Perokok. Jakarta: Arcan.

Depkes RI. (2004). Fakta Tembakau Indonesia. Jakarta.

Hastono. (2001). Modul Analisis Data. Jakarta: FKM UI.

Hurlock, E. (1990). Psikologi Perkembangan. Edisi Kelima. Jakarta: Erlangga.

Kemenkes, RI. (2010). Riset Kesehatan Dasar. Jakarta: Badan Penelitian dan pengembangan kesehatan.

Kotler, P. (2005). ManajemenPemasaranJilid 1. Jakarta: PT.IndeksKelompokGramedia.

Macka.,Eriksen. (2002). The Tobacco Atlas. Geneva: World Health Organization, p. 94-5. 7. T. Liu, Tobacco Economy and Tobacco Control.

Mu`tadin, Z. (2002). Remaja dan Rokok. diakses 26 Februari 2012 dari http://www.e-psikologi.com/lain-lain/zainun.htm.

Notoatmodjo, S. (2005). Metode Penelitian Kesehatan. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.

Papalia, D. (2008). A child's World: Infancy Through Adolescence. New York: McGraw-Hill Companies.

PPK-UI. (2007). Peringatan Bahaya Merokok pada Kemasan Rokok dalam Upaya Peningkatan Kesehatan. Jakarta: Yayasan Jantung Indonesia.

Rehane. (2006). Pengaruh PemberianKombinasi Vitamin c dan Eterhadap Prosentasi FokusMetaplasi Bronkiolus ParuTikus (Rattus novergicus StrainWistar) Yang Dipapar AsapRokok Subkroniik. Malang: FKUB.

Sarafino, EP. (1994). Health Psychology 2th Ed. New York : John Wiley and Sons.

Sambrook, R.I. (2009). A Review Of The Science Base To Support The Development Of Health Warnings For Tobacco Packages. London: Shropshire.

Sitepoe, M. (2000). Kekhususan Rokok Indonesia, Jakarta: PT Gramedia Widiasarana Indonesia.

Smet, B. (1994). Psikologi kesehatan. Jakarta: PT. Gramedia Widiasarana Indonesia.

Survey Quit Tobacco Indonesia. (2011). Diakses 1 Maret 2012 dari www.quittobaccoindonesia.net

United Nation Population Fund. (2001). Diakses 2 Maret 2012 dari www.UNFPA.org

Wirya, I. (1999). Kemasan Yang Menjual. Menang Bersaing Melalui Kemasan. Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka Utama.