

PPAVI CONFERENCE SYSTEM

The 1st PPAVI Higher Education Research and Vocational Conference 2026

01 Nov 2026 – 02 Nov 2026 · Santo Borromeus University · Hybrid

COMPLETE PROGRAM BOOK

Program book online:

https://ppavi.or.id/conferences/ppavi-higher-education-research-vocational-conference-2026/program-book/

A hybrid PPAVI conference for scholars, faculties, practitioners, and institutional leaders to exchange applied research, vocational projects, and cross-disciplinary collaboration across PPAVI higher education member institutions and scientific community.

Participation is open to researchers, lecturers, practitioners, and students from PPAVI member institutions and non-member institutions. Presenters and attendees from the wider public are welcome to register; presentation submissions remain subject to the conference review and payment requirements.

Background: Vocational higher education institutions are expected to produce applied knowledge, skilled graduates, relevant innovation, and practical solutions for society, industry, health services, technology development, maritime communities, social transformation, business growth, and regional economic resilience. The conference provides a structured scholarly forum for PPAVI members to disseminate research, develop collaboration, and prepare publication-ready outputs.

Goals: provide a formal academic forum; strengthen research collaboration across PPAVI member institutions; support dissemination of applied research and practice-based knowledge; encourage interdisciplinary dialogue; develop proceedings and journal publication pathways; and establish a recurring PPAVI conference series for vocational higher education.

Expected outcomes: accepted abstracts and presentations, hybrid academic sessions, strengthened institutional collaboration, full-paper submissions for editorial review, selected publication in PPAVI Conference Proceedings Series or PPAVI member journals, improved visibility of PPAVI research outputs, and a documented model for future PPAVI conferences.

Check-In

01 Nov 2026 · 15:00 - 16:00 WIB · Beranda

01 Nov 15:00 - 16:00 WIB — Day 1 Conference Check-In

Opening

01 Nov 2026 · 16:00 - 16:30 WIB · Plenary Hall

01 Nov 16:00 - 16:30 WIB — Conference Opening

Zoom

Keynote Session I

01 Nov 2026 · 16:30 - 18:00 WIB · Plenary Hall

Moderator: Agus Sekti Susila Atmojo, S.Pt., M.Si.

01 Nov 16:30 - 17:30 WIB — Keynote Presentation 1

WO AI NI: Viewing the World Through AI ~ Leveraging Agentic AI for Impactful Higher Education

Prof. Dr. Hapnes Toba, M.Sc.

Zoom

Abstract

The development of artificial intelligence (AI), especially generative and agentic AI, offers higher education institutions opportunities to transform teaching and learning, research, community engagement, academic services, and institutional decisionmaking. However, leveraging these technologies requires a solid understanding of how AI and intelligent agents work, along with a governance framework that ensures implementation aligns with the institution's strategic goals. This presentation explores three interconnected aspects. First, it introduces the fundamental concepts of AI and its evolution toward agentic AI, covering agent characteristics, reasoning capabilities, tool use, planning, and multi-agent collaboration, all of which enable autonomous task execution while remaining under human supervision. Second, it examines a conceptual case study on applying agentic AI to support Good University Governance (GUG). Through a multi-agent approach, agents can collaborate to integrate institutional data, analyze performance, identify challenges, access knowledge and regulations, and generate recommendations for decision-making, all aligned with the principles of transparency, accountability, responsibility, independence, fairness, and effectiveness. Third, it discusses assessing a higher education institution's readiness to adopt AI and agentic AI, including strategy and leadership, governance, human resources, data, technological infrastructure, business processes, security, and impact evaluation. The discussion also considers the policy context outlined in the draft Framework for the Use of Generative Artificial Intelligence in Higher Education, a document currently undergoing public consultation (as of October 2026) and serving as a developing guide rather than a binding new regulation. The overall content is designed to help higher education leaders understand the potential, risks, and prerequisites for transforming their institutions into more adaptive, responsible, and data-driven organizations. The design for the agentic AI and the assessment framework presented are conceptual in nature and are not intended as an implementation report or evidence of causal impact.

01 Nov 17:30 - 18:00 WIB — Keynote Presentation 1 Discussion

Zoom

Community Program

01 Nov 2026 · 18:00 - 20:30 WIB · Dining Hall

01 Nov 18:00 - 18:30 WIB — Photo Session and Break

01 Nov 18:30 - 19:30 WIB — Conference Dinner

01 Nov 19:30 - 20:30 WIB — Vocational Community Bonding

Check-In

02 Nov 2026 · 08:00 - 08:30 WIB · Beranda

02 Nov
08:00 - 08:30 WIB

Day 2 Conference Check-In

Parallel Oral Session Morning - Health and Digital Transformation

02 Nov 2026 · 08:30 - 10:00 WIB · Room 01

Moderator: apt. Inez Angelia, S.Farm., M.Farm.Ind.

02 Nov
08:30 - 08:45 WIB

Day 2 Oral Presentation 01

Maternal Perinatal Mental Health and Socioemotional Development in School-Aged Children: A Directed Narrative Review and Nursing Implications

Maria Floriana Ping

Symposium on Health Futures, Nursing Innovation, and Community Wellbeing · Applied Wellbeing, Maternal Health, and Health Promotion · Maternal and Child Health Education

PPAVI-2026-A9DE4C35 · Oral · Onsite

Zoom

Abstract

Maternal depression and anxiety during the perinatal period are important public health concerns that may have lasting implications for children's socioemotional development. This directed narrative review examines associations between maternal perinatal mental health conditions and socioemotional outcomes in children aged 6–12 years. The review synthesizes 15 primary studies, primarily longitudinal cohort studies, selected from 20 reference documents. Persistent depressive and anxiety symptoms spanning pregnancy and the postpartum period were associated with an increased risk of externalizing behavioral problems. One included study reported an association with oppositional defiant disorder (OR = 2.38, 95% CI [1.55, 3.64]). The reviewed literature also linked persistent maternal symptoms with internalizing problems and difficulties in children's emotional regulation. Proposed pathways include alterations in fetal hypothalamic–pituitary–adrenal axis development, changes in placental stress-regulation mechanisms, epigenetic processes involving NR3C1, and disruptions in early mother–infant interaction. Maternal warmth and active paternal involvement were identified as potential protective factors. These findings support an integrated approach to care that connects perinatal mental health screening and follow-up with ongoing assessment of child development. Nurses may contribute by facilitating appropriate screening, monitoring persistent symptoms, and coordinating referrals and developmental support through antenatal, primary-care, and school-health services. As a narrative review, the findings should be interpreted in light of the review's selection and synthesis methods.

Keywords: maternal mental health, perinatal depression, perinatal anxiety, child socioemotional development, school-aged children, nursing care

02 Nov
08:45 - 09:00 WIB

Day 2 Oral Presentation 02

Association of Maternal Knowledge and Attitudes with Preventive Practices for Neonatal Jaundice at Santa Elisabeth Hospital, Medan

R Oktaviance S, Anita Veronika

Symposium on Health Futures, Nursing Innovation, and Community Wellbeing · Applied Wellbeing, Maternal Health, and Health Promotion · Maternal and Child Health Education

PPAVI-2026-D9E49C63 · Oral · Online

Zoom

Abstract

Neonatal jaundice is common during the newborn transition period and requires appropriate recognition and care. This study examined the association between mothers' knowledge and attitudes and their preventive practices related to neonatal jaundice at Santa Elisabeth Hospital in Medan. A descriptive study was conducted among 48 mothers of infants with neonatal jaundice in the Maternal and Neonatal Unit, selected through total sampling. Data were collected using a questionnaire covering participant characteristics, knowledge, attitudes, and preventive practices. Twenty-six mothers (54.2%) were classified as having insufficient knowledge, and 36 (75.0%) were reported as having negative attitudes and behaviors related to the prevention and management of neonatal jaundice. The study reported a significant association between maternal knowledge and attitudes and preventive practices. These findings highlight the importance of providing mothers with clear information and practical guidance on neonatal jaundice. The abstract does not report the statistical test or the association's p-value, so the strength and statistical basis of this finding cannot be assessed.

Keywords: maternal knowledge, maternal attitudes, preventive practices, neonatal jaundice, maternal and neonatal care

02 Nov
09:00 - 09:15 WIB

Day 2 Oral Presentation 03

Changes in Blood Pressure Following Administration of a Honey-Sweetened Syzygium polyanthum Leaf Decoction: A Pre-Experimental Study

Dwi Antara Nugraha

Symposium on Health Futures, Nursing Innovation, and Community Wellbeing · General Health · General Health

PPAVI-2026-DE523760 · Oral · Online

Zoom

Abstract

Hypertension is a major health concern, and complementary approaches may be considered alongside standard care. This pilot study evaluated changes in blood pressure following an intervention involving a Syzygium polyanthum leaf decoction with honey. A one-group pretest–posttest design without a control group was used. The study included 35 participants selected through total sampling. Blood pressure before and after the intervention was compared using the Wilcoxon signed-rank test. Mean systolic blood pressure decreased from 151.49 mmHg to 144.83 mmHg, a statistically significant change (p = 0.018). Mean diastolic blood pressure decreased from 84.89 mmHg to 83.29 mmHg, but this change was not statistically significant (p = 0.158). These findings suggest that the intervention was associated with a reduction in systolic blood pressure among the participants, while no significant change in diastolic pressure was observed. Because the study had no control group, the results should be interpreted cautiously; controlled studies are needed to determine the intervention's effectiveness and safety.

Keywords: hypertension, blood pressure, Syzygium polyanthum, leaf decoction, honey, complementary therapy

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02 Nov
09:15 - 09:30 WIB

Day 2 Oral Presentation 04

Use of a Modified CVC Exit-Site Infection Score with a Prevention Bundle in Pediatric Care: An Evidence-Based Nursing Practice Project

Elfina Natalia

Symposium on Health Futures, Nursing Innovation, and Community Wellbeing · Nursing Innovation, Clinical Learning, and Care Quality · Patient Safety and Care Quality

PPAVI-2026-06E4478C · Oral · Online

Zoom

Abstract

Central venous catheters (CVCs) provide essential vascular access for pediatric patients but carry a risk of bloodstream infection (BSI). This evidence-based nursing practice project evaluated the use of a modified CVC exit-site infection score alongside a BSI prevention bundle among pediatric patients in the infectious disease ward at Dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo National Hospital, Jakarta. The quantitative study included 48 patients aged 1 month to 18 years with non-tunneled CVCs, recruited consecutively and allocated to intervention and control groups of 24 patients each. Over seven days, the intervention group received CVC monitoring and care using the modified score in combination with the prevention bundle. Outcomes included leukocyte count, procalcitonin, C-reactive protein, body temperature, exit-site score, and infection status. The authors reported a statistically significant difference in infection status associated with the intervention (p = 0.002) and a significant post-intervention difference between groups. These findings suggest that structured CVC monitoring and bundle-based care may support infection prevention in pediatric patients. Because the score and prevention bundle were implemented together, their individual contributions cannot be determined from the reported results.

Keywords: central venous catheter, exit-site assessment, bloodstream infection prevention, pediatric nursing, evidence-based practice, patient safety

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02 Nov
09:30 - 09:45 WIB

Day 2 Oral Presentation 05

Coping Strategies as Predictors of Learning-Related Stress among Nursing Diploma Students: A Cross-Sectional Study

Margaretha Kurniastuti

Symposium on Health Futures, Nursing Innovation, and Community Wellbeing · Nursing Innovation, Clinical Learning, and Care Quality · Vocational Nursing Education

PPAVI-2026-D3C42344 · Oral · Online

Zoom

Abstract

Nursing students face academic demands that may affect their mental health and academic achievement. Although coping strategies can help manage stress, evidence on how different types of coping relate to learning-related stress remains inconsistent. This study examined coping strategies as predictors of learning-related stress among nursing students. A quantitative cross-sectional design was used, involving 71 students selected through total sampling. Data were collected using the Brief COPE questionnaire and the Perceived Stress Scale (PSS-10) and analyzed with multiple linear regression at a significance level of 0.05. Less useful coping strategies significantly predicted learning-related stress (p = 0.003). Among the coping categories examined, less useful coping emerged as a predictor of stress among nursing diploma students, whereas problem-focused and emotion-focused coping did not show the same effect. Educational interventions and student mentoring should therefore support adaptive coping and help reduce maladaptive coping.

Keywords: coping strategies, nursing students, learning-related stress, mental health, academic achievement

02 Nov
09:45 - 10:00 WIB

Day 2 Oral Presentation 06

Interpretative Machine Learning Model to Predict Prospective Student Enrollment Probability and Support Targeted Marketing for Higher Education Admissions

Indar Muslimah Kusmadi, Dewi Putri Siagian, Shifa Regita, Qatrunada Azura Qorisu, Vionita Matly, Desi Marassing

Symposium on Health Futures, Nursing Innovation, and Community Wellbeing · General Health · General Health

PPAVI-2026-3344B461 · Oral · Online

Zoom

Abstract

Private universities face increasingly intense competition in attracting new students, while their marketing resources for student recruitment remain limited. Low conversion rates from prospective leads to final enrollment pose challenges for admissions teams in prioritizing leads, regions, and marketing channels. This study develops an interpretable machine learning model to predict the enrollment probability of each prospective student as a decision-support tool for targeted marketing using public datasets from Kaggle. The dataset covers student recruitment records, demographics, marketing activities, and final enrollment status. Features include lead sources, preferred study programs, educational backgrounds or high school majors, regions of origin, and relevant derived features. Logistic Regression, Random Forest, and XGBoost models are compared. Class imbalance is addressed through resampling and class weighting techniques. Model performance is evaluated using PR-AUC, recall, cumulative gain, and the Brier score for probability calibration, while SHAP analysis is employed to identify key factors influencing enrollment. This study aims to identify the best-performing predictive model, determine core enrollment drivers, and optimize targeted marketing strategies sustainably for higher education institutions.

Keywords: machine learning, enrollment prediction, explainable AI, targeted marketing, student admissions, higher education

Parallel Oral Session Morning - HASS and Engineering

02 Nov 2026 · 08:30 - 10:00 WIB · Room 02

Moderator: Winawaty Yayah, S.T., M.T.

02 Nov
08:30 - 08:45 WIB

Day 2 Oral Presentation 01

Transforming Vocational Higher Education for Impact: A Systematic Literature Review on Innovation, Artificial Intelligence, and Industry Collaboration

Antonius Ary Setyawan, Verawaty, Benedicta Djarwati Muljani, Cecilia Agustien Umbas, Elizabeth Ari Setyarini

Symposium on Business Transformation, Social Innovation, Humanities, and Sustainable Economy · Business Innovation, Entrepreneurship, and Sustainable Economy · Entrepreneurship and MSME Development

PPAVI-2026-C7B344F1 · Oral · Onsite

Zoom

Abstract

Vocational higher education institutions (VHEIs) in Indonesia sit at the intersection of a persistent skills mismatch and a rapidly accelerating wave of digital and artificial intelligence (AI)-driven disruption. This paper, prepared as a national seminar contribution, examines how innovation, AI, and industry collaboration can be combined to make VHEI transformation genuinely impactful, rather than a symbolic digitalisation exercise. The paper draws on two evidentiary strands. First, empirical findings from the author's own doctoral dissertation, which tested the effects of transformational leadership, quality management practice, organisational culture, and digital innovation on competitiveness strategy and organisational performance among vocational higher education institutions in Central Java, with industry collaboration as a moderator. Second, a systematic literature review (SLR) of peer-reviewed studies published between 2021 and 2026 on AI in vocational/higher education, industry-academia collaboration, and digital leadership. Following a PRISMA-inspired protocol, an initial pool of records was screened for relevance, recency, and source quality, yielding a final synthesis corpus of fifteen studies. The synthesis shows that AI and digital innovation become significant only when embedded under competent digital leadership and a coherent competitiveness strategy, and that industry collaboration functions as a multiplier that converts strategy into measurable performance. An integrated, five-layer framework is proposed to guide VHEI leaders, industry partners, and policymakers in designing transformation efforts that are evidence-based and genuinely impactful.

Keywords: vocational higher education transformation, artificial intelligence, digital innovation, industry collaboration, competitiveness strategy

02 Nov
08:45 - 09:00 WIB

Day 2 Oral Presentation 02

Digital Transformation of Community-Based Marine Ecotourism MSMEs through ConservaTour™: Integrating Tourism Operations, Conservation Awareness, and Sustainable Entrepreneurship

Romanus Edy Prabowo, Dhany Faizal Racma, Ardhini Rin Maharning, Erwin Riyanto Ardli

Symposium on Business Transformation, Social Innovation, Humanities, and Sustainable Economy · Business Innovation, Entrepreneurship, and Sustainable Economy · Entrepreneurship and MSME Development

PPAVI-2026-0DC8F4D4 · Oral · Onsite

Zoom

Abstract

Community-based marine tourism has strong potential to support local livelihoods, environmental education, and sustainable economic development. However, many local tourism organizers still operate informally, relying on manual promotion, fragmented booking processes, limited financial documentation, and weak integration between tourism activity and conservation practice. This study presents ConservaTour, a digital platform model designed to support the transformation of local marine tourism communities into more structured, accountable, and conservation-oriented micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs). The platform was developed as a multi-tenant web-based information system that enables ecotourism operators to manage business identity, destinations, tour packages, schedules, reservations, payments, trip manifests, operational roles, and conservation-related information. The initial implementation focuses on Sira Ayu, a community-based marine tourism organizer in northern Indramayu, Indonesia, serving ecotourism activities around Pulau Biawak, Pulau Gosong, and Pulau Candikian. ConservaTour positions digitalization not only as a tool for market access, but also as an institutional mechanism to improve operational readiness, legal identity preparation, transparent financial records, customer trust, and conservation awareness. This paper argues that digital platforms for tourism MSMEs should not merely replicate commercial travel marketplaces. Instead, they should be designed around the specific needs of local operators, including limited administrative capacity, multi-role community participation, seasonal trip operations, environmental responsibility, and gradual formalization into legally recognized MSMEs. By combining tourism management features with conservation program documentation and stakeholder role assignment, ConservaTour offers a practical model for business innovation in community-based ecotourism. The proposed model contributes to entrepreneurship and MSME development by demonstrating how information systems can support grassroots business transformation, strengthen local tourism governance, and connect sustainable tourism practices with digital economic participation. The case suggests that locally grounded digital platforms can become enabling infrastructure for sustainable entrepreneurship, particularly in coastal and island communities where tourism value must be balanced with conservation responsibility.

Keywords: digital transformation, MSME development, community-based ecotourism, marine tourism, sustainable entrepreneurship, conservation tourism

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02 Nov
09:00 - 09:15 WIB

Day 2 Oral Presentation 03

An AI-Integrated Entrepreneurship Living Lab Model for an Entrepreneurship Course at Parahyangan Catholic University

Lilian Danil, Dionisius Pratama Halim, Shakeela Dzikra Qiana

Symposium on Business Transformation, Social Innovation, Humanities, and Sustainable Economy · Business Innovation, Entrepreneurship, and Sustainable Economy · Entrepreneurship and MSME Development

PPAVI-2026-6EAC8DA0 · Oral · Onsite

Zoom

Abstract

This study aims to develop an entrepreneurship living lab model that integrates design thinking pedagogy with artificial intelligence (AI) in an entrepreneurship course at Parahyangan Catholic University. Students will identify customer needs, define promotional challenges, generate potential solutions, and produce two promotional-material prototypes based on the same brief: one without generative AI and one with AI assistance. The prototypes will be evaluated through Instagram posts published under comparable conditions. A mixed-methods design will combine post-level performance comparisons, pre- and post-project assessments of individual competencies, and interviews with students and community members as prospective consumers. The primary performance indicator will be the interaction-to-reach ratio measured seven days after publication; reach, interaction types, and production efficiency will serve as secondary indicators. Because audiences will not be randomly assigned in this organic social-media setting, performance differences will be interpreted as real-world comparisons rather than evidence that AI caused an improvement. The proposed model combines co-design, documentation of AI-generated content verification, assessment of audience responses, and iterative prototype development. Empirical findings and conclusions will be reported after data collection and analysis are completed.

Keywords: entrepreneurship education, living lab, design thinking, generative artificial intelligence, social media marketing, mixed-methods research

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02 Nov
09:15 - 09:30 WIB

Day 2 Oral Presentation 04

Drivers or Prerequisites? The Roles of Green Marketing, Digital Technology, and Green Products in Shaping Customer Behavior among MSME Customers in Batam City: A PLS-SEM and NCA Study

Pilifus Junianto, Brigida Endah Nuraini

Symposium on Business Transformation, Social Innovation, Humanities, and Sustainable Economy · Business Innovation, Entrepreneurship, and Sustainable Economy · Entrepreneurship and MSME Development

PPAVI-2026-A97B31AB · Oral · Online

Zoom

Abstract

Green marketing does not necessarily translate into changes in customer behavior. This study examines the relationships of green marketing (GM), digital technology (DT), and green products (GP) with customer behavior (CB) among customers of micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) in Batam City. It combines partial least squares structural equation modeling (PLS-SEM), necessary condition analysis (NCA), and predictive assessment. Questionnaire data were collected from 150 purposively selected MSME customers who had used an e-wallet for more than one year. PLS-SEM results showed that green products ($\beta = 0.488$, $p < 0.001$) and digital technology ($\beta = 0.313$, $p = 0.003$) were significant predictors of customer behavior, whereas green marketing was not ($\beta = 0.118$, $p = 0.232$). NCA, however, identified all three constructs as necessary conditions, with the largest necessity effect for green marketing ($d = 0.260$), followed by green products ($d = 0.247$) and digital technology ($d = 0.152$). PLSpredict and CVPAT results indicated better predictive performance than the benchmark

models. The findings distinguish factors associated with customer behavior from conditions that may be necessary for achieving higher levels of that behavior. For MSMEs, they suggest attention to green product quality, digital convenience, and credible, evidence-based environmental communication. These results should be interpreted in light of the study's sample and respondent-selection criteria.

Keywords: green marketing, digital technology, green products, customer behavior, MSMEs, PLS-SEM, necessary condition analysis

02 Nov
09:30 - 09:45 WIB

Day 2 Oral Presentation 05

Artificial Intelligence Ethics and Human Dignity: A Philosophical Synthesis for Responsible Governance

Christy Mahendra

Symposium on Business Transformation, Social Innovation, Humanities, and Sustainable Economy · Social Innovation, Humanities, and Institutional Transformation · Social Innovation and Community Empowerment

PPAVI-2026-906DCB32 · Oral · Onsite

Zoom

Abstract

Artificial intelligence (AI) is increasingly used in decisions affecting healthcare, education, the legal system, and sustainability, raising questions about human dignity, moral agency, and accountability. This conceptual study synthesizes 20 peer-reviewed studies to develop a philosophical perspective on responsible AI governance. It draws on Kantian ethics, virtue ethics, Islamic metaphysics, and contemporary critical theory to examine AI's status as a moral agent and the implications of AI use for human-centered governance. The synthesis highlights a recurring tension between technological determinism and the need to keep human welfare and responsibility central. It suggests that current AI systems should be treated as tools rather than autonomous moral agents, with accountability resting on the people and institutions that design, deploy, and oversee them. The paper proposes an interdisciplinary governance framework that integrates human dignity, transparency, accountability, and inclusivity throughout the AI lifecycle. By connecting ethical principles with institutional and sectoral challenges, this framework offers guidance for aligning AI development and use with human welfare and social justice.

Keywords: ethics, artificial intelligence, human dignity, governance, Kantian philosophy

02 Nov
09:45 - 10:00 WIB

Day 2 Oral Presentation 06

Family Financial Literacy and Preparedness for Household Income Loss: A Qualitative Study

Suzan Bernadetha Stephani, Elsiana Meitasya Halawa, Tigris Virazella

Symposium on Business Transformation, Social Innovation, Humanities, and Sustainable Economy · Social Innovation, Humanities, and Institutional Transformation · Social Innovation and Community Empowerment

PPAVI-2026-DF230933 · Oral · Online

Zoom

Abstract

Economic uncertainty and the potential loss of income can threaten household financial stability. Financial literacy may help families anticipate these risks and manage their resources effectively. This proposed qualitative study aims to explore adults' understanding of family financial literacy and the strategies they use to manage household finances during periods of income uncertainty, particularly following a loss of income. The study will involve 30 male and female participants aged 35–45 years. Data will be collected to examine participants' financial knowledge, understanding, and management practices, then analyzed qualitatively to identify recurring patterns relevant to household financial preparedness. The study is expected to highlight the role of budget planning, expenditure management, emergency savings, and adaptive financial strategies in reducing families' vulnerability to income loss. Its findings may inform the development of family financial literacy programs that respond to community needs and help households prepare for unexpected financial disruptions.

Keywords: family financial management, financial literacy, household income uncertainty, emergency savings, financial preparedness

Refreshment Break

02 Nov 2026 · 10:00 - 10:30 WIB · Dining Hall

02 Nov
10:00 - 10:30 WIB

Day 2 Morning Coffee Break

Keynote Session II

02 Nov 2026 · 10:30 - 12:00 WIB · Plenary Hall

Moderator: Mestiana Br Karo, M.Kep., DNSc.

02 Nov
10:30 - 11:30 WIB

Keynote Presentation 2

AI in Health Services: Advancing Clinical Care, Health Education, and Community Wellbeing

Dr. dr. Andre Yanuar, Sp.OT., Subsp.PL(K)., M.Med.

Zoom

Abstract

The development of Artificial Intelligence (AI) opens up significant opportunities to transform health services, health workforce education, and efforts to enhance community wellbeing. However, the success of this transformation is not solely determined by the sophistication of the adopted technology but by its ability to address real needs, enhance human competencies, strengthen patient safety, and produce measurable and sustainable impacts. This keynote discusses the role of AI in three interconnected dimensions: improving the quality of clinical care, transforming health education, and strengthening community health. In clinical services, AI has the potential to support medical imaging analysis, risk identification, therapy planning, data-driven decision-making, and patient recovery monitoring. Nevertheless, its utilization must be based on scientific validation, data quality, privacy protection, responsible governance, and healthcare supervision. AI is positioned as a professional decision support tool, not a replacement for clinical judgment, empathy, or human accountability. The experience of implementing robotic total knee replacement (TKR) at Santo Borromeus Hospital serves as an illustration of technological transformation stemming from patients' needs for access to modern orthopedic services domestically. This experience shows that innovation is not merely realized through the procurement of devices but requires readiness in competencies, workflow changes, multidisciplinary coordination, and organizational leadership. It is important to distinguish that robot-assisted surgery does not automatically imply the application of AI, even though the development of its software may present AI-based features. In the context of vocational health higher education, AI offers opportunities to develop adaptive learning, clinical simulations, formative feedback, and competency gap analysis. Curriculum transformation needs to focus on mastering clinical competencies, digital and AI literacy, critical thinking, communication, ethics, and adaptability. The success of education should not only be assessed through the completeness of curriculum documents but must be evidenced by graduates' ability to work safely, effectively, and responsively to the developments in health service practices. Furthermore, enhancing community health requires continuity of services beyond hospital boundaries. The Fracture Liaison Service (FLS) at Santo Borromeus Hospital exemplifies an integrated approach to preventing recurrent fractures through patient identification, risk assessment, intervention, coordination, and follow-up. AI has the potential to strengthen this process through risk identification and service prioritization, as long as its application is validated and remains under healthcare supervision. Aspects of equitable access, justice, digital literacy, and public trust are also important considerations to ensure that the benefits of innovation are not limited to groups that already have access to the best services. As a strategic step, this keynote proposes a 12-month roadmap for AI implementation starting from needs identification, developing controlled-risk pilot projects, evaluating results, to gradual refinement and expansion. Collaboration between vocational colleges, hospitals, technology industries, and communities needs to go beyond signing memorandums of understanding towards developing shared competencies, real projects, and measurable impacts. Ultimately, the transformation of vocational higher education and AI-based health services requires three leadership commitments: producing graduates with proven clinical competencies, adopting AI responsibly, and building collaborations that deliver tangible benefits. Innovation and AI are means, while better services, more relevant education, and healthier communities are the ultimate goals.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Health Services, Vocational Higher Education, Patient Safety, Robotic Knee Replacement, Fracture Liaison Service, Industry Collaboration, Community Health

02 Nov
11:30 - 12:00 WIB

Keynote Presentation 2 Discussion

Zoom

Lunch Break

02 Nov 2026 · 12:00 - 13:00 WIB · Dining Hall

02 Nov
12:00 - 13:00 WIB

Day 2 Lunch Break

Parallel Oral Session Afternoon - Health and Digital Transformation

02 Nov 2026 · 13:00 - 13:45 WIB · Room 01

Moderator: apt. Verawaty, S.Si., M.Farm.

02 Nov
13:00 - 13:15 WIB

Day 2 Oral Presentation 07

Nutmeg Seed Oil Outperforms Its Combination with Green Tea in Scopolamine-Induced Cognitive Impairment in Mice

Yovita Mercya

Symposium on Health Futures, Nursing Innovation, and Community Wellbeing · General Health · General Health

PPAVI-2026-1BEA0233 · Oral · Onsite

Zoom

Abstract

Current cholinesterase inhibitors such as donepezil are limited by adverse effects including agitation and sleep disturbance. Nutmeg, Myristica fragrans Houtt., seed oil and green tea, Camellia sinensis (L.) Kuntze, infusion containing pro-cognitive constituents, have been proposed to act synergistically while balancing sedation. This study evaluated their cognitive and sedative effects, alone and combined, in scopolamine-induced dementia mice. Thirty male mice were assigned to six groups (n = 5): normal, negative control (scopolamine 1 mg/kg), positive control (donepezil 3 mg/kg), nutmeg seed oil (200 µL/kg), green tea infusion (200 mg/kg), or their combination, given 30 minutes before scopolamine. Spatial learning and memory were assessed by the Morris water maze (5-day acquisition, probe test), and locomotor activity and sedation by the open field test (ToxTrac). Data were analysed using Wilcoxon signed-rank, Kruskal-Wallis, and Mann-Whitney U tests. Nutmeg seed oil alone produced the greatest cognitive improvement (Δ = 23.33 s; 35.00% time in target quadrant), comparable to donepezil and significantly better than the negative control (P = 0.008). The combination improved memory but did not exceed nutmeg seed oil alone (P = 0.095) and remained inferior to donepezil (P = 0.032), indicating no synergy. Green tea alone was least effective, reflecting a degrading infusion procedure (90 °C, 15 min). The combination showed intermediate locomotor activity. Nutmeg seed oil alone, not combined with green tea, is the more promising pro-cognitive candidate in scopolamine-induced dementia mice. Combination re-evaluation requires optimised green tea extraction and mechanistic confirmation.

Keywords: Cognitive impairment, Nutmeg seed oil, Green tea, Scopolamine, Dementia, Mice

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02 Nov
13:15 - 13:30 WIB

Day 2 Oral Presentation 08

Evaluating Electronic Medical Record Implementation at Gunung Maria Hospital, Tomohon, Indonesia: A HOT-Fit Case Study

Risca Manopo

Symposium on Health Futures, Nursing Innovation, and Community Wellbeing · Nursing Innovation, Clinical Learning, and Care Quality · Digital Health and Nursing Practice

PPAVI-2026-71321856 · Oral · Online

Zoom

Abstract

Electronic medical records (EMRs) support the management of patient information, clinical documentation, and healthcare delivery. Their implementation, however, depends not only on system performance but also on user capabilities and organizational support. This study aims to evaluate EMR implementation at Gunung Maria Hospital in Tomohon, Indonesia, using the Human–Organization–Technology Fit (HOT-Fit) model. A case study design will be used to examine the human, organizational, and technological dimensions of implementation. Data will be collected from relevant healthcare professionals and hospital information-system personnel using methods to be finalized in the study protocol. The findings are expected to identify factors that facilitate or hinder EMR implementation and inform recommendations for improving system quality, user satisfaction, organizational support, and system use. The study may provide hospital managers and health information technology stakeholders with context-specific evidence to guide the sustainable development of digital health services.

Keywords: Electronic Medical Records, HOT-Fit Model, Health Information Systems, Digital Health, Hospital Information Systems

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02 Nov
13:30 - 13:45 WIB

Day 2 Oral Presentation 09

Descriptive Analysis of Annual Rainfall at Kayuwatu, Indonesia (2000–2015): Implications for STEM Education and Public Health Preparedness

Felni Gemma Nucifera Womboiang

Symposium on Health Futures, Nursing Innovation, and Community Wellbeing · General Health · General Health

PPAVI-2026-2A05B149 · Oral · Online

Zoom

Abstract

Local rainfall data can provide a practical context for teaching mathematical analysis and discussing environmental preparedness. This study analyzes annual rainfall at the Kayuwatu observation site in Indonesia from 2000 to 2015, using the available historical records. Data for 2004 were unavailable, leaving 15 annual observations. Descriptive analysis showed that annual rainfall ranged from 1,014 mm in 2005 to 3,786 mm in 2010, with a mean of approximately 2,996.63 mm across the available years. These results illustrate substantial variation and provide locally relevant material for teaching statistical analysis, graphical representation, and evidence-based interpretation. Drawing on previous research on climate-related health risks, dengue prevention, rainy-season health education, and flood preparedness, the study discusses how rainfall data may inform public health awareness and environmental education. However, annual rainfall records alone cannot establish a relationship between rainfall and dengue incidence or flooding at the study site. Further research integrating meteorological, epidemiological, and flood-related data is needed to investigate these relationships.

Keywords: annual rainfall, descriptive statistics, STEM education, dengue prevention, public health preparedness

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Parallel Oral Session Afternoon - HASS and Engineering

02 Nov 2026 · 13:00 - 14:00 WIB · Room 02

Moderator: Winawaty Yayah, S.T., M.T.

02 Nov
13:00 - 13:15 WIB

Day 2 Oral Presentation 07

Human Judgment in AI-Assisted English Communication: The Role of Executive Assistants' Pragmatic Competence

Gabriella Novianty Soedjarwo, Fredericka Krisma Setyatami, Ceycilia Revani

Symposium on Applied STEM, Maritime Technology, and Sustainable Engineering · Digital Transformation, Data, and Applied Informatics · Data Science and Artificial Intelligence

PPAVI-2026-FC9BD4C4 · Oral · Online

Zoom

Abstract

AI tools are increasingly used to draft and revise workplace messages, including professional communication in English. Although these tools can improve efficiency, their outputs may not fully reflect communicative purpose, audience, professional relationships, or organizational context. This study examines the role of human judgment in AI-assisted English communication among executive assistants working in an English-as-a-foreign-language (EFL) context. It focuses on how assistants assess the appropriateness of AI-generated expressions when communicating with colleagues, supervisors, and external stakeholders, and how pragmatic competence informs their judgments. The findings highlight pragmatic competence as an essential complement to AI-assisted writing. Executive assistants need to evaluate tone, context, and relationship-building goals to ensure that messages are appropriate and understood. These findings underscore the continuing role of human judgment in professional communication and suggest that workplace training should develop both AI literacy and pragmatic competence.

Keywords: AI-assisted communication, executive assistants, human judgment, pragmatic competence, English as a foreign language

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02 Nov
13:15 - 13:30 WIB

Day 2 Oral Presentation 08

Evaluability of a Vocational Teacher Training Programme Established through Bilateral Cooperation: An Analysis of Two Editions of an Indonesia-France Programme

Daru Kristanto, Riyan Arthur, Riyadi

Symposium on Applied STEM, Maritime Technology, and Sustainable Engineering · General STEM · General STEM

PPAVI-2026-967C9B33 · Oral · Onsite

Zoom

Abstract

Training programmes that originate in bilateral agreements fix their content before their participants are known, so their design does not start from a participant needs analysis. Evaluability assessment asks whether such a programme can be evaluated against its own objectives. This study examines the evaluability of a French cooking training programme for vocational teachers run by BBPPMPV Bisnis dan Pariwisata (the Center for the Development of Vocational Education Quality Assurance for Business and Tourism) with the Institut français d'Indonésie (IFI) and the Institut Disciples Escoffier (IDE) in its 2024 and 2025 editions. Using a descriptive evaluative approach and directed qualitative content analysis, the study analyses the Technical Arrangement, training guides, activity reports, programme structures, final examination score sheets, and certificates from both editions. Vocational curriculum, certification scheme, and competency test documents serve as comparators, and perception data from 40 teachers in the 2025 cohort serve as supplementary evidence. Four findings emerge. First, the programme content is relevant to the learning outcomes and competency tests of the vocational culinary curriculum, but the programme did not derive its training needs from these documents. Second, the project arrangement required under Article 4(3) of the Technical Arrangement has not been prepared for either edition. Third, the programme shrank from 370 to 158 instructional hours under a national spending efficiency policy, and the entire reduction fell on components other than hands-on production. The 60-hour culinary teaching component disappeared in the edition where 42 of 44 participants were teachers, while production hours rose from 120 to 135. Fourth, the 2025 assessment does not reach the training competences set out as the second and third objectives. The study recommends preparing the project arrangement for each edition and conducting evaluability assessment as a preliminary step before outcome evaluation.

Keywords: evaluability assessment, programme evaluation, programme theory, education cooperation, vocational education

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02 Nov
13:30 - 13:45 WIB

Day 2 Oral Presentation 09

Rocker Arm Frame Design to Maintain Traction on a 6-Wheel Center-Drive AMR

Eko Purwanto Aribowo

Symposium on Applied STEM, Maritime Technology, and Sustainable Engineering · Sustainable Engineering, Maritime Systems, and Applied Technology · Industrial and Vocational Technology

PPAVI-2026-7355F2C6 · Oral · Onsite

Zoom

Abstract

A six-wheeled Automated Guided Vehicle (AGV) with a center drive wheel has been widely proposed for logistics applications in hospital settings, as it can maneuver with zero turning radius through narrow corridors. However, this configuration is prone to losing traction at the drive wheel when crossing a ramp, because the load distribution becomes concentrated at a single contact point. The common approach in prior research is to add an extra actuator to keep the drive wheel's normal force adequate. This paper proposes a different and mechanically simpler approach: a passive rocker mechanism, with no additional actuator or sensor, that connects the drive wheel to one of the caster wheels, pivoting on a single fulcrum point on the main frame, similar to the walking-beam principle used in truck-trailer couplings. Through

action-reaction analysis and a two-stage Free Body Diagram (FBD) (main frame, then rocker arm), a relationship is derived between the drive wheel's reaction force (FrC), the center of gravity (CoG) position, the rocker geometry, and the ramp incline angle. The analysis results are used to derive a traction sufficiency condition, namely whether the reaction force reaching the drive wheel, after being split through the rocker, is still enough to produce traction capable of moving the AGV up the ramp. Experimental verification on a physical prototype shows that this mechanism consistently maintains ground contact for all wheels and drive wheel traction at inclines up to 6°, in line with the hospital ramp standard.

Keywords: Automated Guided Vehicle, six-wheeled robot, rocker mechanism, hospital logistics, traction analysis, Free Body Diagram

02 Nov
13:45 - 14:00 WIB

Day 2 Oral Presentation 10

Effects of On-Street Parking on Roadway Performance in Sumedang Regency: An Assessment Based on PKJI 2023

Muhammad Arif Arofah, Nuvika Razak, Aprizon

Symposium on Applied STEM, Maritime Technology, and Sustainable Engineering · Sustainable Engineering, Maritime Systems, and Applied Technology · Sustainable Engineering and Energy

PPAVI-2026-5C921260 · Oral · Online

Zoom

Abstract

On-street parking can reduce effective roadway width, increase side friction, and disrupt traffic flow. This study evaluates the effects of on-street parking on roadway performance across five road segments in Sumedang Regency, Indonesia, using the 2023 Indonesian Highway Capacity Guidelines (PKJI 2023). A descriptive quantitative approach was applied. Traffic counts and roadside activity were observed continuously for 24 hours a day over seven consecutive days on Kebun Kol, Prabu Geusan Ulun, Tampomas, Sebelas April, and Pangeran Santri roads. Data were analyzed in one-hour intervals to assess traffic volume, side friction, free-flow speed, road capacity, degree of saturation, and level of service, including weekday–weekend differences. The study aims to provide an empirical basis for managing on-street parking in a regional urban context. The authors report that measures such as peak-hour parking restrictions, designated parking zones, and side-friction management can improve roadway performance by restoring effective carriageway width. The results are intended to inform traffic-management strategies that support more efficient and sustainable mobility in Sumedang Regency.

Keywords: on-street parking, roadway performance, sustainable urban mobility, side friction, degree of saturation, PKJI 2023