

## RESEARCH ARTICLE

# The Relationship between the Role of Youth to Community Resilience in Facing Health Impacts Due to Flood Disasters In Arosbaya Village, Bangkalan Regency

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Resilience was the quality of an individual who was able to face various pressures and difficulties. The results of the preliminary study showed that 7 (70%) of the total 10 respondents experienced less resilience. The aim of the research was to analyze the relationship between the role of youth and community resilience in facing the health impacts of flood disasters. This research method was correlational analytical with a cross sectional approach. The independent variable was the role of youth. The dependent variable was community resilience. The unit of analysis for this research was people who live in flood-prone areas. The population was 209 respondents, the research sample was 134 respondents. Sampling used simple random sampling, the instruments used were the youth role questionnaire and community resilience questionnaire. The statistical test used was Spearman Rank with a significance value of  $\alpha$  0.05. Based on the research results, 7 respondents (5.2%) of youth roles with good criteria had a good level of resilience, 49 respondents (36.6%) of youth roles with sufficient criteria had a sufficient level of resilience, 44 respondents (32.8%) of youth roles with poor criteria had a low level of resilience. The statistical test results show that the P value (0.000) <  $\alpha$  (0.05). So  $H_0$  is rejected, meaning that there is a relationship between the role of youth and community resilience in facing the health impacts of the flood disaster. Based on the research results, it was hoped that youth will play a more active role in preventing disease outbreaks due to flood disasters. It was hoped that medical personnel can provide medical assistance in the form of medicines, provided health education, and provided specific treatment to disaster.

**Keywords:** Role of Youth, Resilience, and Flood Disasters.

## INTRODUCTION

Hydrometeorological disasters are one of the natural disasters that often occur in Indonesia and result in Indonesian regions often experiencing floods (Wardana & Adiputra, 2023). In March 2024, the province with the highest number of flood disasters in Indonesia will be in East Java province (BNPB, 2024). Precisely in Arosbaya Village, Bangkalan Regency. Chief executive Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) Bangkalan Regency said the chronology of the incident began with high-intensity rain and caused the river in Arosbaya village to overflow and inundate residents' houses, schools, village halls, sub-district offices, markets, agricultural land and access roads to the Arosbaya Ring Road (BNPB, 2024).

Flood disasters have a huge impact, including on the economy, declining the quality of life of the population, and health. Flood disasters generally last for a long time, causing damage to sanitation and clean water systems and can cause the potential for extraordinary events yaitu penyakit yang ditularkan melalui media air (*water-borne disease*) Because floods bring dirt such as garbage, sewer water, or septic tanks. This condition causes mosquitoes and germ seeds to multiply. The magnitude of the health impact

caused by flood disasters requires preparedness from many aspects and parties involved, including health services and the community (Reski & Zahtamal, 2021).

General strategies can be applied in the implementation of disaster management, which includes activities in the pre-disaster stage, during emergency response, and post-disaster (Reski & Zahtamal, 2021). For individuals who are able to adapt well, they will produce positive performances in continuing their lives, on the other hand for individuals who are less able to adapt they will remain in these unpleasant conditions. This term is called resilience (Ikbal et al., 2024)

This is in line with research conducted by (Apriyanto & Setyawan, 2020) shows that the level of resilience of the people of Sriharjo Village, Imogiri after the flood is still low. This is shown by feelings of fear and sadness because of the loss of a house or other facilities that cannot be used. Residents who tend to be confused, like to be alone and seem afraid when discussing flood problems. lack of implementation of a healthy lifestyle, among others; Always seek immediate medical attention, clean and disinfect the area (place), maintain personal hygiene, get vaccinated, perform specific treatments, and drink clean water.

The following is the data from the results of a preliminary study on the level of community resilience on Jalan Rongkemasan Arosbaya Village, Bangkalan Regency by distributing community resilience assessment questionnaires to 10 respondents that we randomly took found that 7 respondents had a low level of resilience and 3 respondents had a high level of resilience. Low resilience is evidenced by the community's inability to adjust to personal competence, high standards and tenacity and low self-control.

The low resilience of the community can be influenced by several factors, including protective factors such as *self-esteem*, positive emotions, spirituality, environmental factors such as poverty, conflict areas, natural disasters, or divorce, health factors and social support. This social support is very important in increasing resilience especially when in difficult or stressful circumstances. Individuals who get support from the people around them such as the support from the government, the surrounding community, and the youth who help in solving problems, will easily make themselves stand up again from difficult situations (Gwyther & Roberto (2010) in the (Ikbal et al., 2024)).

The impact of a low level of resilience can cause many problems. Among other things, it can cause the emergence and increase of diseases, even to the point of causing outbreaks. According to the Indonesian Ministry of Health, there are seven diseases that often arise due to floods, namely diarrhea, leptospirosis, Acute Respiratory Tract Infection (ISPA), skin diseases, gastrointestinal diseases, typhoids, and infectious diseases such as dengue fever or malaria. Some of the post-flood diseases above are recorded as dangerous infectious diseases because they often cause outbreaks that if not handled properly can cause death (Zara et al., 2024)

One of the efforts to increase resilience in the community is by increasing the role of youth and community preparedness in dealing with disasters. The role of youth and community preparedness in disaster management has a fairly important role, because it greatly affects community actions when disasters occur. All activities are carried out to anticipate disease pollution in times of disaster (Damanik et al., 2024). The role of youth in handling the risk of flood disasters is to be examples, motivators and peer educators who can provide positive changes to other adolescents and can shape adolescent behavior that is responsive to disease prevention (Sulistiya et al., 2024). Namely by always immediately seeking medical help, cleaning and disinfecting areas (places), maintaining personal hygiene, vaccinations, performing specific treatments, and drinking clean water (Pradika et al., 2018).

## **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

In this study, the research design used is analytical research using a correlational approach (Cross sectional), namely looking for "the relationship between the role of youth and community resilience in dealing with flood disasters on Rongkemasan Street, Arosbaya Village, Bangkalan Regency". The

population in this study is the people affected by the flood in Morlorong Hamlet, Arosbaya Village, Bangkalan Regency. The total population is 209 people. sampel, the research in Morlorong Hamlet, Arosbaya Village, Bangkalan Regency, this study uses probability sampling techniques (random sampling). The sample in this study has Inclusion Criteria: (1) Living in the research area. (2) Willing to be a respondent and Exclusion Criteria: (1) People who are not willing to be respondents (2) Not mentally disabled

Youth Role Variables were measured using a Questionnaire Using the Likert scale. Based on parameters (1) Educator (2) Preparedness (3) Emergency response plan (4) Collaboration. The measurement results are defined as the role of youth as follows: (1) Good = 75%-100% (2) Adequate = 50%-74% (3) Less = <50%. The community resilience variable was measured using a Questionnaire using the Likert scale. Based on the parameters (1) Personal competence, high standards and tenacity (2) Personal trust, tolerance and stress (3) Positive acceptance, and safe relationships (4) Control (5) Spiritual. The measurement results were judged by the values of the resilience category as follows: (1) Good = 75%-100% (2) Adequate = 50%-74% (3) Less = <50%. Statistical test of research using spearman rank (rho).

## EXPERIMENTAL

This research is not experimental research.

## RESULTS

The results of the research and analysis are described through the presentation of tables and descriptive explanations. The collected data patterns will be displayed in the form of frequency distributions, which ultimately lead to the conclusion of the study

### 1. Characteristics of Respondents by age

Table.1 Frequency distribution based on the age of respondents in Arosbaya Village, Bangkalan Regency

Respondent Age	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Age 25-30 years old	23	17,2
Age 31-35 years old	66	49,2
Age 31-35 years old	45	33,6
Total	134	100

*Source: Primary data of research in December 2024*

Based on table 1, it can be seen that the frequency distribution based on the age of the respondents from a total of 134 respondents in Arosbaya Village, Bangkalan Regency, was found that almost half were in the age range of 31-35 years, namely as many as 66 respondents with a percentage of 49.2%.

### 2. Characteristics of Respondents by Gender

Table 2 Frequency distribution based on respondent sex in Arosbaya Village, Bangkalan Regency

Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Man	63	47
Women	71	53
Total	134	100

*Source: Primary data of research in December 2024*

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Based on table 2, it can be seen that the frequency distribution based on the gender of respondents out of a total of 134 respondents in Arosbaya Village, Bangkalan Regency was found that most of the female gender was 71 respondents with a percentage of 53%.

### 3. Characteristics of children's parents based on parental education

Table 3 Frequency Distribution Based on Respondent Education in Arosbaya Village, Bangkalan Regency

Respondent Education	Frequency	Percentage ( % )
No school	9	6,7
Elementary school	53	39,6
Junior High School	29	21,6
High School	36	26,9
Diploma/ Bachelor Graduates	7	5,2
Total	134	100

*Sumber : Data primer penelitian bulan Desember 2024*

Based on table 3, it can be seen that the frequency distribution based on the education of respondents from a total of 134 respondents in Arosbaya Village, Bangkalan Regency, was found that almost half of the respondents were elementary school educated as many as 53 respondents with a percentage of 39.6%.

### 4. Characteristics of Respondents by occupation

Table 4 Frequency Distribution Based on Work in Arosbaya Village, Bangkalan Regency

Parenting work	Frequency	Percentage ( % )
Civil Servants/ Government Apparatus	13	9,7
private employee	31	23,1
Farmers	39	29,1
House Wife	51	38,1
Total	47	100

*Sumber : Data primer penelitian bulan Desember 2024*

Based on table 4, it can be seen that the frequency distribution based on work from a total of 134 respondents in Arosbaya Village, Bangkalan Regency was found that almost half of them were only housewives (IRT) as many as 51 respondents with a percentage of 38.1%.

### 5. Frequency Distribution Based on the role of youth in dealing with health impacts due to floods in Arosbaya Village, Bangkalan Regency

Table 5 Frequency distribution of the role of youth in dealing with health impacts due to floods in Arosbay Village, Bangkalan Regency

The Role of Youth	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Good	11	8,2
Good Enough	64	47,8
Less good	59	44
Total	134	100

*Source: Primary data of research in December 2024*

Based on table 5, it can be seen that the role of youth in dealing with health impacts due to the flood disaster in Arosbaya Village, Bangkalan Regency, from a total of 134 respondents, almost half of which have sufficient criteria as many as 64 respondents with a percentage (47.8%).

#### 6. Frequency Distribution Based on Community Resilience in Facing Health Impacts Due to Flood Disasters in Arosbaya Village, Bangkalan Regency

Table 6 Frequency Distribution of Community Resilience in Facing Health Impacts Due to Flood Disasters in Arosbaya Village, Bangkalan Regency

Community Resilience	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Good	10	7,5
Good Enough	67	50
Less good	57	42,5
Total	134	100

*Source : Primary data of research in December 2024*

Based on table 6, it can be seen that the level of community resilience in dealing with health impacts due to the flood disaster in Arosbaya Village, Bangkalan Regency, from a total of 134 respondents, half of which has sufficient criteria as many as 64 respondents with a percentage (47.8%).

#### 7. Cross-tabulation of the relationship between the role of youth and community resilience in dealing with health impacts due to flood disasters in Arosbaya Village, Bangkalan Regency

Table 7 Cross-tabulation of the relationship between the role of youth and community resilience in dealing with health impacts due to flood disasters in Arosbaya Village, Bangkalan Regency

The Role of Youth	Community Resilience Level in Arosbaya Village, Bangkalan Regency						Total	
	Good		Good Enough		Less Good			
	F	%	F	%	F	%	N	%
Good	7	5,2	3	2,2	1	0,7	11	8,2
Good Enough	3	2,2	49	36,6	12	9	64	47,8
Less Good	0	0	15	11,2	44	32,8	59	44
Total	10	7,5	67	50	57	42,5	134	100

Test Stats: *spearman rank*

$\alpha = 0,05$

$P = 0,000$

$r = 0,622$

*Source: Primary data of research in December 2024*

Based on the above research, it was found that the role of youth with good criteria had a good level of resilience as many as 7 respondents with a percentage (5.2%), the role of youth with sufficient criteria had a sufficient level of resilience as many as 49 respondents with a percentage (36.6%), while the role of youth with less criteria had a low level of resilience as many as 44 respondents with a percentage (32.8%)

The results of the *spearman rank* statistical test obtained a *P Value* (0.000) with a significance level of  $\alpha$  (0.05), meaning a *P Value*  $< \alpha$ . Thus, from the results of the analysis, it can be concluded that  $H_0$  was rejected and  $H_a$  was accepted, which means that there is a relationship between the role of youth and community resilience in dealing with health impacts due to the flood disaster in Arosbaya Village, Bangkalan Regency. Based on the interpretation table, the results of the *r* value show that the value of *r* is (0.622), so the correlation between the two variables can be said to be very high (Arikunto, 2013).

## DISCUSSION

### 1. OVERVIEW OF THE ROLE OF YOUTH IN DEALING WITH HEALTH IMPACTS DUE TO FLOOD DISASTERS

Based on the results of the study, it shows that the role of youth in dealing with health impacts due to the flood disaster in Arosbaya Village, Bangkalan Regency, out of the total number of respondents, half of them have sufficient criteria. According to researchers, the role of youth in disasters is not only to provide assistance to the community during disasters. However, they have knowledge of how to provide assistance to prevent health impacts caused after disasters occur. Such as diarrhea, dengue fever and smallpox which occur due to dirty environmental sanitation and waterlogging that occurs during floods. This must be considered by the surrounding community, especially the youth in disaster response.

This is in line with research conducted by Delia (2022) namely based on the results of research that has been carried out on the preparedness of RW 02 adolescents in Pasie Nan Tigo Village in dealing with earthquake and tsunami disasters, it is concluded that most of the resources in RW 02 adolescents in dealing with earthquake and tsunami disasters are in the high category. This is evidenced by the results of research on all adolescent preparedness parameters in RW 02 Pasie Nan Tigo Village in dealing with earthquake and tsunami disasters, namely knowledge, attitudes, emergency response plans, disaster warning systems and resource mobilization in adolescents are mostly in the high category. Roles are behaviors related to tasks, which can be improved through training, and the help of others. Role refers to a person's ability to perform an activity, based on the understanding mentioned above, it can be concluded that role means the ability to operate a job easily and carefully that requires basic abilities (Permadani & Susilowati, 2022). There are several factors that affect the role of dealing with flood disasters, namely knowledge, the most important part of knowledge is to provide information about disaster risk through effective learning. The second is education, the higher the education of the youth, the more proficient the role they have, and vice versa, the lower the education of the youth, the less the role that the youth have. And the third is Experience, previous experiences make people understand the hidden dangers of disasters, and encourage them to save themselves from those disasters (Permadani & Susilowati, 2022). According to the researcher, the role of dealing with flood disasters is said to be proficient because not only knowledge, but education and experience of having experienced flood disasters also affect the role of dealing with flood disasters. According to the research Winoto (2020), This is because education and experience are able to change youth from those who do not know and do not understand at all to know and understand and are able to carry out the role of disasters. The results of the recapitulation of the youth role questionnaire from a total of 15 question items, obtained the highest point results chosen by respondents in the first question item, namely whether the role of youth in emergency response has gone well. Meanwhile, the lowest point chosen by the respondents in question item 10 is that there are still many young people who do not have important numbers that can be contacted in an emergency (hospital, police, fire department, etc.). The experience of flood disasters that occur every year, makes the youth learn about the steps taken before, during and after the disaster and carry out the roles about the disaster. This is in line with what was stated by the Yanti (2022) that knowledge of disasters is the main reason for a person to carry out existing protection activities or preparedness efforts. Parameters

of knowledge and attitudes are basic knowledge that should be possessed by individuals, including knowledge of disasters, causes and symptoms, as well as what to do in the event of a disaster. The knowledge they have affects the attitude and concern of youth to be ready and alert in anticipating disasters, especially for those who live in areas that are vulnerable to natural disasters. Individuals or youth who have better knowledge related to disasters that occur tend to have better preparedness than those who have minimal knowledge.

Tasks that need to be carried out by local youth at the time of a disaster include: youth participation that can be done in the pre-flood period in the form of providing early warning to the surrounding community, handling the evacuation of flood victims, searching and rescuing flood victims, first aid for flood victims, and preparing public kitchens. During the flood period, community participation was in the form of: preparing emergency tents for handling flood victims, vigilance in flood areas, collecting, managing, and distributing various aids and reporting flood events to the authorities. The form of community participation in the post-disaster period can be done by: recording the number of victims and losses due to floods, burying victims, providing trauma healing to the community, infrastructure improvements, treatment of flood victims in the area of the relief home, reporting flood management to the authorities (Anura, 2019).

## **2. THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE ROLE OF YOUTH AND COMMUNITY RESILIENCE IN DEALING WITH HEALTH IMPACTS DUE TO FLOODS IN AROSBAYA VILLAGE, BANGKALAN REGENCY**

Based on the results of this study, it was found that there is a relationship between the role of youth and community resilience in facing health impacts due to flood disasters in arosbaya village, bangkalan regency. Based on the interpretation table, the results of the  $r$  value show that the value of  $r$  is (0.622), so the correlation between the two variables can be said to be very high (arikunto, 2013). Good recilination results from individual characteristics, individual circumstances and individual environment. Such as society, family and culture. So it can be interpreted that the size of the community's relationship with the surrounding environment can affect the resilience of the community. People who are able to maintain their social relationships well will be able to help themselves understand the nature of themselves and others. Therefore, the public can understand how much he is able to handle various kinds of difficult situations. According to aspriyati (2020) saying that a society that adjusts itself to the sudden changes in its life can be said to be resilient individuals. Resilience according to connor & davidson (2003) is an individual quality that is able to face various pressures and difficulties.

There are two factors that can affect resilience, namely external and internal factors. Internal factors that come within oneself, while one of the external factors is social support. Social support according to zimet (1988) in aspriyati (2020) said that social support is support or assistance can be obtained from many sources such as from family, friends and from the community in the form of the role of village youth both in the form of moral and material. The community urgently needs social support to be resilient so that they can rise from bad circumstances. The initial social support needed by the community is the social support provided by their family and close friends. Social support from family, friends, or the community in the form of the role of village youth is very important to increase individual resilience. This is explained by wang, et al. (2017) in aspriyati (2020) who said that social support is able to increase the resilience of individuals when experiencing difficulties or pressures in life. So that individuals are able to bounce back and facilitate individuals in the post-flood disaster recovery process that they are facing. Therefore, in this case, resilience is very important for individuals, especially in facing the difficulties in life they are experiencing and to increase this resilience can be done by getting social support either from family, friends or the surrounding environment.

This research was strengthened by research conducted by aspriyati (2020) found that this study aims to determine the effect of social support on resilience in survivors of the sukajaya flood natural disaster. The results of the study showed that the social support received by survivors made a significant contribution to resilience, as evidenced by the coefficient  $r = 0.768$  and  $r$  square = 0.580 or 58%. With a value of  $\beta = 0.768$  (p. Sign. < 0.001). This shows that social support has a significant positive effect on survivors' resilience. So it can be concluded that the more social support received by the survivors of the sukajaya flood disaster, the better their resilience will be. And vice versa, the smaller the social support received, the lower the resilience. From the description above, the



researcher explained that the lower the role of youth in an area, the lower the resilience experienced, so that they are unable to accept reality. Which is due to the lack of experience they have about disasters and difficulties in life.

## **CONCLUSION**

Almost half of the role of youth has sufficient criteria in dealing with the health impact of the flood disaster in Arosbaya Village, Bangkalan Regency. Almost half of the level of community resilience has sufficient criteria in dealing with the health impact of the flood disaster in Arosbaya Village, Bangkalan Regency. There is a relationship between the role of youth and community resilience in dealing with flood disasters in Arosbaya Village, Bangkalan Regency.

## **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

BNPB : National Disaster Management Agency  
BPBD : Regional Disaster Management Agency  
KSB : Disaster Preparedness Group

## **ETHICS APPROVAL AND CONSENT TO PARTICIPATE**

This study was conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki and approved by the Institutional Review Board/Ethics Committee of Ngudia Husada Madura University, approval number:5738/NHM/XII/2024, date: 24 December 2025. Written informed consent was obtained from all participants prior to their participation in the study. All participants were informed about the study objectives, procedures, potential risks and benefits, and their right to withdraw from the study at any time without penalty.

## **HUMAN AND ANIMAL RIGHTS**

Human and animal rights represent fundamental ethical principles that recognize the inherent dignity and welfare of all sentient beings, establishing moral and legal frameworks for their protection and fair treatment.

## **CONSENT FOR PUBLICATION**

All authors have read and approved the final manuscript and consent to its publication. The authors agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work in ensuring that questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved.

## **AVAILABILITY OF DATA AND MATERIALS**

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## **CONFLICT OF INTEREST**

There is no conflict of interest in this study.

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