Book of Abstracts
International Conference on Public Health
Health Conf 2018

22nd – 23rd March, 2018
Colombo, Sri Lanka

Committee of the Health Conf - 2018
Institute of Academic Researchers (IAR Conferences)
Tel: +94(0) 77 224 1493
iarconferences@gmail.com
Disclaimer

The responsibility for opinions expressed, in articles, studies and other contributions in this publication rests solely with their authors, and this publication does not constitute an endorsement by the Health Conf or IAR Conferences of the opinions so expressed in them.

Official website of the conference

http://publichealthconferences.co/

Book of Abstracts of the International Conference on Public Health, 2018

Edited by Rekheetha Pathiranage and Others

ISBN: 978-955-3627-01-8

Copyright © Institute of Academic Researchers
All rights are reserved according to the code of intellectual property act of Sri Lanka, 2003

Published by Institute of Academic Researchers (IAR Conferences)

Tel: +94(0) 11 4862623
Hosted By:
Institute of Academic Researchers (IAR Conferences)

Organized by:
Institute of Academic Researchers (IAR Conferences)

Academic partner:
Adventist University of the Philippines, Philippines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health Conf 2018 Committee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PROF. CP MISHRA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Community Medicine, Institute of Medical Sciences, Banaras Hindu University, India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DR. SNIGDHA MISRA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Division of Nutrition and Dietetics, International, Medical University (IMU), Malaysia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DR. KALYANI PETHIYAGODA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Community Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, University of Peradeniya, Sri Lanka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DR. MARY JANE BOTABARA-YAP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Health Department, Adventist University of the Philippines, Philippines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROF. BIKASH MEDHI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Pharmacology, PGI Pharmacovigilance and Materiovigilance Center, Regional Center for Training and Technical Support for North India, Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research (PGIMER), India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DR. ARUN K AGGARWAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Community Medicine, Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education &amp; Research, Chandigarh, India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DR. V.C. GIRI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Director, Central Leprosy Teaching and Research Institute, Ministry Of Health and Family Welfare, Govt. of India, Chengalpattu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Editorial Board - Health Conf - 2018

Editor in Chief

Prof. C. P. Mishra, Dept. of Community Medicine, Institute of Medical Sciences, Banaras Hindu University, India

Editorial Board

Mr. Rekheetha Pathiranage, Institute of Academic Researcher (IAR Conferences), Sri Lanka

The Editorial Board is not responsible for the content of any abstract.
Scientific Committee - Health Conf - 2018

Ass. Prof. Dr. Idayu Badilla Idris, *Department of Community Health, Faculty of Medicine, UKM Medical Centre, Malaysia*

Prof. Shamsul Azhar Shah, *Department of Community Health, UKM Medical Molecular Biology Institute, The National University of Malaysia, Malaysia*

Prof. Ruzita Abd Talib, *Faculty of Health Sciences, The National University of Malaysia, Malaysia*

Dr. Rajan R Patil, *Division of Epidemiology, School of Public Health, SRM University, India*

Dr. Nurulilyana Binti Sansuddin, *School of Health Sciences, Health Campus, USM, Malaysia*

Dr. Alex Joseph, *School Of Public Health, Kattankulathur Campus, SRM University, India*

Prof. Anil Krishna, *Medical College, SRM University, India*

Dr. Baridalyne Nongkynrih, *All India Institute Of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, India*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Keynote Speech</th>
<th>Page No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Global Health Challenges of the 21st Century: Linking Lifestyle With Non Communicable Diseases</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Snigdha, M</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health and Safety in the Developing World</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Pethiyagoda, K</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Public Health Profession in the 21st Century-Its Challenges and Options</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Botabara-Yap, M.J</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plenary Speech</th>
<th>Page No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pharmacovigilance Programme for Public Health towards Patient’s Safety in Developing Countries</td>
<td>09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Medhi, B</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malnutrition Reduction: From Intention to Action</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Aggarwal, A.K</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP) Innovations for Accelerating Leprosy Free India</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Giri, V.C</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Oral Presentations</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Community Health</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01. Perceived Burden and Quality of Life Among Caregiver of Older Adult with Medical Conditions</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Rahman, A.P, Ahmad Sharoni, S.K &amp; Azmi, N</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
02. A Study of Optimism and Resilience in Chronically Ill Patients  
Singh, B  

03. Factors Affecting Leisure Time Physical Activity and Its Relationship with Chronic Diseases  
Parm, Ü, Kärk, K & Tamm, A.L  

04. Prevalence and Pattern of Use of Tobacco Products among Aizawl Population (North East India)  
Bhushan, P  

05. Factors Leading to Fall among Older People in Their Home Environment, Sohar, Oman  
Tolero, J.J & Oblefias, M.O  

06. Knowledge of Pulmonary Tuberculosis Dynamics among Family Caregivers at OICD  
Rehan, M, Yaqoob, M, Siddiqui, F & Soomro, S  

07. Healthy Households – Healthy Nation: A Study on the Changing Compositions and Urban-Rural Disparity  
Phad, S. B, Janbandhu P. V, & Bansod D. W  

**Accessibility to Healthcare**

08. Quality Indicators of Obesity Care in Gulf States  
Albedaiwi, W.A  

09. A Comparative Study of Understanding of Organ Donation and Perspective about Its Incorporation in Education System Amongst College Students and Teachers Enrolled with National Service Scheme  
Gupta, P & Bhate, K  

10. Awareness and Perception Regarding Tetanus and Its Prophylaxis among Residents in a Rural Area of South India  
Sathyan, T.A  

11. Comparation between Financial Burden on Before and After of Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional Program in Indonesia
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Author(s)</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Social Capital Interventions in Public Health: A Systematic Review</td>
<td>Listiani, P, Hendrartini, Y, Pramono, D</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Occupational and Environmental Health Risks of Traffic Police Personnel in Metropolitan City of India</td>
<td>Patil, R.R</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Maternal Infant and Child Health**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Author(s)</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Knowledge and Attitudes on Fetal Anomalies among Pregnant Women in Teaching Hospital Mahamodara, Sri Lanka</td>
<td>Kanchana, K.T.G</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Continuous Monitoring of Pregnant Woman’s Blood Pressure (BP) and Pulse Rate Using Wireless Sensor Technology Integrated with Cloud Environment</td>
<td>Perumal, B, Sundar, A, Rajasekaran, M.P, Arunprasath, T, Selvakumar, S, Vishnuvarthanan, G, Amuthakannan, P</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>A Comparative Study: Integrated Child Development Scheme Anganwadis and Sewa Balwadis in Ahmedabad</td>
<td>Bhakare S. B</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Factors Associated with Immunisation Coverage in Children of Migrant Brick Kiln Workers in Selected Districts of Bihar, India</td>
<td>Kumar, P, Ranjan, A, Kumar, D, Pandey, S, Singh, C.M &amp; Agarwal, N</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Access to Toilet and Urinary Tract Infections</td>
<td>Radkar, A &amp; Kawade, R</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Does Private Sector Contributes in Increasing Caesarean Deliveries in India?</td>
<td>Dhananjay, W.B</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Public Health Nutrition Including Food and Nutrition Security

20. Household Vis a Vis Individual Food Insecurity in Urban Geriatric Subjects and Their Correlates: A Community Based Study from Central India
   
   Keshari, P & Shankar, H

21. Dietary Diversity in Rural Adult Population of Varanasi, India: Call for Action
   
   Majhi, M.M, Mishra, C.P & Keshari, P

22. Extrusion Processing in Minimizing Anti Nutritional Factors and Improving Bioavailability of Micro Minerals in Pulses
   
   Yadav, N, Kaur, D & Malviya, R

23. Predictors of BMI And WHR among Malaysians of Different Cultural Background
   
   Botabara-Yap, M.J

24. Factors Influencing Dietary Practices of College Students
   
   Madid, A.R, Calmateo, N, Honorica, E.J, Estrada, M, Estrada, W.M.

   
   Herman, B.Z

26. Advocacy and Leadership for Nutrition
   
   Savita, S.K, Lokesh, M.N, Vedavathi, B.J, Sunitha

Oral Health

27. Age and Gender Related Prevalence of Temporomandibular Disorders in North Indian Population
   
   Chaurasia, A
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Author(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>Mercury or Mercury Free Restoration in Oral Cavity</td>
<td>Yadav, R.K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>Therapeutic Evaluation of Zinc in Cases of Oral Sub-Mucous Fibrosis</td>
<td>Amit, N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>Is There a Direct Correlation between Stress and Periodontal Disease? A Preliminary Study on Academic Students of North East India</td>
<td>Nandkeoliar, T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>Assessment of Knowledge, Attitude and Practice Regarding Oral Health Care Among Pregnant Women Attending Antenatal Clinic at a Tertiary Health Care Facility in Lucknow</td>
<td>Pandey, P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.</td>
<td>Dentine Hypersensitivity</td>
<td>Tikku, A. P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34.</td>
<td>Measurement of Corpoporphyrin Levels in Humans and Plumbum on Marine Biota in Gulf of Youtefa City of Jayapura, Papua Province</td>
<td>Hasmi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35.</td>
<td>Prevalence of Depression among Type II Diabetes Patients Attending a Diabetes Clinic of an Urban Area in India</td>
<td>Puliyakkadi, S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36.</td>
<td>Micro RNA: Marker for Screening of Breast Cancer</td>
<td>Sharma, S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37.</td>
<td>Mapping the Public Health Research Future</td>
<td>Ling, J, Henderson, E &amp; Hunter, D</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Emerging Concerns in Public Health**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>38.</td>
<td>Prevalence of Depression among Type II Diabetes Patients Attending a Diabetes Clinic of an Urban Area in India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40.</td>
<td>Mapping the Public Health Research Future</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
38. A Study on Elderly from Higher Class Group and the Influence of Loneliness on Them in Mumbai City

*Janbandhu P. V, Phad S. B & Bansod D. W*

39. Sexuality Among Men With Spinal Cord Injury: A Preliminary Study


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Poster Presentations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>40. Integrated Approach in Malaria Vector Control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Basu, T</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41. Estonians Sauna Bathing Customs in General and in Persons with Chronic Diseases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Tamm, A.L, Parm, Ü &amp; Linnaste, K</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42. Hyperphosphatemia in End Stage Renal Disease Patients Undergoing Maintenance Hemodialysis at a Secondary Care Hospital in United Arab Emirates</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Virtual Presentations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>43. Location as an Indicator of Household Food Security and Its Impact on the Expenditure and Consumption</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Saxena, S</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MESSAGE FROM THE CONFERENCE CHAIR

It is a matter of immense pleasure that International conference on Public health (Health Conf 2018) is being held on 22nd and 23rd March 2018 in Colombo, Sri Lanka. This conference will offer a wonderful opportunity to discuss public health issues of global concern, exchange ideas and share information through enriched and diversified plenaries from distinguished experts, oral and poster presentations of innovative and scientific works related to public health and lead discussions on sub themes of the conference.

The theme of the conference “Malnutrition Free World: Challenges and Options” calls for global realization of critical role of Nutrition in optimum health and increasing prosperity. This becomes more significant after existence of 17 Sustainable Development Goals. Although most of the nations are implementing to scale up nutrition, there exists enormous promise and performance gap. According to recent report of FAO, 815 million people suffer from hunger (One of the Nine). More than 2 billion individuals globally suffer from micronutrient deficiencies popularly known as hidden hunger, majority with their catastrophic consequences.

Socioeconomic development, emerging technology and nutrition transition have contributed to the burning problems of overweight and obesity leading to emergence of non communicable diseases (NCDs). NCDs are a setback to the nation and impose tremendous burden to the society and health system. It is difficult to comprehend the prevailing scenario of malnutrition in view of the fact the world possesses sufficient knowledge, unprecedented sophisticated arsenal of interventions and technologies to tackle problem of malnutrition. It appears that strong political will, leadership and advocacy are needed for global peace, inclusive sustainable development and curbing adverse effects of nutrition and menace of fast food consumption. Role of private sector has to be energized in the field of nutrition.

Overwhelming response by scientific community for this conference in the testimony of our concerns to have a World Free of Malnutrition. Addressing nutritional problems is a complex task. It calls for positive and sustainable partnerships for optimum dividends.

I am indebted to the individual members of the organizing committee of Health Conf 2018 who made their sincere efforts for the successful organization of the conference.

I wish a grand success of the “Health Conf 2018”.

Prof. C. P. Mishra,
MD, PhD, FIPHA, FIAPSM, FAMS,
Department of Community Medicine,
Institute of Medical Sciences,
Banaras Hindu University,
India.
MESSAGE FROM THE ACADEMIC PARTNER

It is with great joy that I extend my warmest greetings to the organizers and participants of the 2018 International Conference on Public Health! The Adventist University of the Philippines is honored to be part of this prestigious event as the conference’s official academic partner.

Since its roots in antiquity, research has been one of the most indispensable tools of public health. The quest for scientific and evidence-based knowledge has always provided the strong foundation for all effective public health interventions – from John Snow’s epidemiological mapping of the cholera epidemic to today’s use of mobile technology to collect health data. These tools of research have allowed our field to advance and accomplish milestones that have saved millions of lives.

This conference is a celebration of that research spirit. As we convene together this week to connect, share, and revel in each other’s diverse expertise, may we all gain knowledge and insight that will allow us to further our own practices. Most importantly, may we share the blessings we receive from this conference with our respective universities, organizations, and communities.

It is my hope that this two-day conference will unite us, academics and practitioners, together towards one goal: utilizing research and innovation to take on the challenge of improving the health of our world.

Dr. Miriam R. Estrada,
Dean,
College of Health,
Adventist University of the Philippines,
 Philippine.

xiii
KEYNOTE SPEECH
GLOBAL HEALTH CHALLENGES OF THE 21ST CENTURY: LINKING LIFESTYLE WITH NON COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Snigdha, M

Department of Nutrition & Dietetics, International Medical University, Malaysia

ABSTRACT

Titanic advancements in science & technology in the 21st century has not only made our lives easier, but also made us extremely gadget dependent. This in turn has compromised with our lifestyle, putting ourselves into a quandary of inactivity. With modernisation, comes its adversities with respect to health. The modern lifestyle is more desk bound leading to ill-timed working hours, compromising sleep and adopting unhealthy food habits, amongst other factors, resulting in lifestyle diseases. These risk factors are the precursors of a sedentary lifestyle leading to a myriad of lifestyle diseases. The occurrence of these lifestyle diseases or non-communicable diseases is primarily due to a combination of non-modifiable and modifiable risk factors. Although the non-modifiable risk factors may not be the prime determinants in the spread of lifestyle diseases yet they circumscribe the effectiveness of many prevention and treatment approaches. On the other front we have the modifiable risk factors which can be transformed by the societies or individuals thereby ensuring amended health outcomes. Poor diets, physical inactivity, tobacco use, have been typically highlighted as the prime causes of lifestyle diseases by World Health Organisation. There has been a transition of the food habits and diet patterns in recent years. Fast foods have replaced the traditional diets. Sugar sweetened beverages have replaced milk and other beverages from natural sources. The high demand and accessibility of readily available and pre cooked foods has overtaken the traditional norms resulting in an epidemic of obesity; which is widespread globally. Hence, there is a need to address this pandemic of globesity and its related lifestyle diseases through empowerment of health care professionals and the community.
HEALTH AND SAFETY IN THE DEVELOPING WORLD

Pethiyagoda, K

Dept. of Community Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, University of Peradeniya, Sri Lanka

ABSTRACT

Most people spend the best part of the day in their workplace. Whether it is an office, factory or plantation one should expect the work environment to be safe and healthy. Yet this is not the case for many. Every day workers, mainly in developing countries face undue risks to health such as dusts, gases, chemicals, dangerous work processes and stress to name a few. Health and Safety is not given much priority in developing countries as primary issues such as provision of safe food and water and basic health care is given more importance.

Agricultural workers are vulnerable in these countries as their livelihood is insecure. They face hardships of remoteness and harsh weather conditions, exposure to agrochemicals, vector-borne disease and diseases due to polluted water. Factory workers and cleaners struggle to live as they are underpaid. Informal labour such as casual labourers and unpaid family workers face exploitation, and are unrecognized by society. Plantation workers continue to suffer poor living conditions. Construction workers are seen working in unsafe conditions and often face accidents deeming them disabled for life. Small scale industries are initiated and hazardous procedures go on, unchecked by health authorities or labour departments. There seems to be less value to human lives and workers are not empowered enough to take decisions regarding their safety.

How can a safety culture be established in developing countries? Governments should expand job opportunities, and work should be safe and satisfying. Labour departments can, systematically evaluate and improve the Health and Safety situation by carrying out work place assessments. School children should be educated in Health and Safety. Health and Safety topics can be incorporated in school curricula. Lessons on electrical safety, fire safety and First Aid should be mandatory. Undergraduates and all those undergoing training for work should also be trained in identifying unsafe situations in their respective fields of work. Employers should play a major part in reducing the effect of occupational hazards.

ISO 45001:2018 is a recently established Health and Safety Management System that offers organizations the opportunity to review and revise its current Health and Safety arrangements. All institutions should be encouraged to report incidents and keep proper records. Practices have to be reviewed time to time depending on prevailing issues. Accidents have to be investigated and corrective actions taken. There should be frequent Health and Safety training programmes in all workplaces. Further, awareness on Health and Safety has to be increased in the general population as all have the responsibility of developing a safety culture.
THE PUBLIC HEALTH PROFESSION IN THE 21ST CENTURY-ITS CHALLENGES AND OPTIONS

Botabara-Yap, M.J

Chair, Public Health Department, Adventist University of the Philippines, Philippine

ABSTRACT

In the 1988 landmark report of the Institute of Medicine (IOM) entitled “The Future of Public Health” which was reviewed in 2002, the committee posited measures to assure healthy people, healthy communities. Included in the recommendation to assure healthy people, healthy communities is the adoption of population health approach that considers all the determinants of health – social, economic, natural, build and political environment; to take the person in his/her contextual setting, crafting a program for the specific needs of the individual, bridging the gap between what is needed and what is evidence-based, and translating back the findings to the community where the program was conducted. However, while the options are great, the challenges are equally great as Public health is viewed as somewhat broad term to define. This keynote address will address the challenges and options of the Public Health Profession in the 21st century.
PLENARY SPEECH
PHARMACOVIGILANCE PROGRAMME FOR PUBLIC HEALTH TOWARDS PATIENT’S SAFETY IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Medhi, B

Department of Pharmacology, PGI Pharmacovigilance and Materiovigilance Center, Regional Center for Training and Technical Support for North India, Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research (PGIMER), Chandigarh, India

ABSTRACT

Pharmacovigilance (PV) is defined as the science and activities relating to the detection, assessment, understanding and prevention of adverse effects or any other drug-related problem. The pharmacovigilance programme is essential for drug safety monitoring as clinical trials which evaluates drug efficacy and safety have a number of shortcoming such as limited number of patients participating in trail, difference between research & trial setting, lack of data in elite population such as elderly, children and pregnant women. In addition, a number of drugs which are fast track approved are on the rise. This is to mainly for making the lifesaving drugs available to patients. The World Health Organization (WHO) established pharmacovigilance programme for International Drug Monitoring in response to the thalidomide disaster in 1961. Inspite of raising concerns requiring close post-marketing drug surveillance, Pharmacovigilance is still a relatively new concept with low priority in developing countries. At the global level, the WHO programme for international drug monitoring at the Uppsala Monitoring Centre (UMC) collates adverse drug reaction reports from all the member countries via national pharmacovigilance centers. India joined WHO ADR monitoring system in 1998. In India, the mainly used system is the spontaneous reporting of adverse event. The collected adverse events are then systematically organized, analyzed and signals are identified for emerging problems. India has started its own program Pharmacovigilance Programme of India since July 2010 and at present more than 250 centers which inturn immensely contribute to Global Pharmacovigilance database. Further, it helps Indian regulators in taking self-sufficient decisions on drug approval.

Keywords: Pharmacovigilance, WHO-UMC, Public Health Programme(PHP), India-PvPI.
Malnutrition affects people in every country. An estimated 41 million children under the age of 5 years are overweight or obese, while some 159 million are stunted and 50 million are wasted. Recently, in April 2016, the United Nations General Assembly adopted a resolution proclaiming the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition from 2016 to 2025. The aim is to ensure all people have access to healthier and more sustainable diets to eradicate all forms of malnutrition worldwide. The primary objective of the Nutrition Decade is to increase nutrition investments and implement policies and programmes to improve food security and nutrition within the ICN2 framework. It calls for much greater political focus. Since decades there have been intention of such types worldwide to address the problem of malnutrition. However, countries generally fail at implementation level. Thus, over years the problem has grown from single burden (under nutrition) to double burden (including overweight). This is a public health emergency. There are many operational challenges. There is need to share the grass root level implementation experiences to address these problems without waiting for any political commitment or fund flow to occur. We will share a simple case study of under-five severely undernourished child and the failures at the family and health systems level, and what efforts were done to address these issues. Such stories are there with all those working in the field. However, these have not been shared. This plenary session aims to stimulate the concerned sectors to integrate the efforts and share the success stories to build a momentum for change, without waiting for any external policy change to happen.

Keywords: Malnutrition, Under-Five Children, Under-Nutrition.
ABSTRACT

The Leprosy is caused by a chronic granulomatous infection of the skin and peripheral nerves with *Mycobacterium leprae*. India has achieved Elimination status at National level in 2005 i.e. Prevalence Rate <1/10,000 population. A total of 2,14,783 new leprosy cases were reported globally during 2016, corresponding to the global new-case detection rate of 2.9 per 1,00,000 populations. A total of 135,485 new leprosy cases detected in India 2016-17, which contribute about 58.8% of global new case burden, the New Case Detection Rate(NCDR) 10.73/1,00,000 populations and Prevalence Rate(PR) 0.67/10,000 populations. Amongst newly detected cases MB proportion 49.48% and Grade II deformity 3.87% and Child proportion 8.7%. The States/UTs namely Chhattisgarh, Dadara Nagar Haveli, Bihar, Odisha, Chandigarh, Goa, Lakshadweep were having prevalence rate >1/10,000 populations. In 2014 Deputy Director General (Leprosy) has introduced the innovations for accelerating the leprosy free India these innovations as follow. Three Pronged strategy for Early Case Detection 1)Leprosy Case Detection Campaign(LCDC) 2)Focused Leprosy Campaign(FLC) 3) Special plan to hard to reach area. NLEP strategy also target by passive case detection by conducting the 1) Sparsh Leprosy Awareness Campaign(SLAC) 2)ASHA Based Surveillance of Leprosy Suspects(ABSULS). Prevention of leprosy / Interrupt transmission Post Exposure Prophylaxis: a) Directly Observed Rifampicin Supervised (DORS) b) administration of rifampicin as chemoprophylaxis to the contacts of leprosy cases is recommended to cut transmission of leprosy c)NIKUSHTH Online reporting Programme for NLEP d)Grade II disability case investigation (Hot spot Survey) e)Piloting of *Mycobacterium Indicus Pranii* (MIP) vaccine as an immuno- prophylaxis in high endemic settings. Development of Mathematical model will help in predicting future projections of leprosy cases and Grade II disability, deciding on best available intervention to achieve our objectives in cost effective manner. Formulation of web based training portal wherein training to the doctors and paramedical staffs. Efforts for mainstreaming of the Leprosy Colonies inhabitants are planned in phased manner. Anti Microbial Resistance Strengthening Surveillance of Drug Resistance in Leprosy is initiated.

Keywords: Leprosy, NLEP, LCDC, FLC
ORAL PRESENTATIONS
PERCEIVED BURDEN AND QUALITY OF LIFE AMONG CAREGIVER OF OLDER ADULT WITH MEDICAL CONDITIONS

Rahman, A.P, Ahmad Sharoni, S.K & Azmi, N
Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia

ABSTRACT

Increased life expectancy and aging population have made home care for the elderly a major responsibility for the families. Caring for an older adult who is having medical conditions has been referred to as physically or emotionally stressful, placing the caregiver at a heightened risk of burden. The aims of this study were; i) to identify the association between demographic characteristics of caregiver and their perceived burden; ii) To identify the association between perceived burden and quality of life among caregiver of older adults with medical conditions. A quantitative survey utilizing Zarit Burden Interview and World Health Organization Quality of Life Scale (WHOQOL-BREF) were distributed among caregiver that met inclusion criteria set for this study. Data were collected between Mac to May 2017. 50 respondents accompanied older adult attending two community clinics in Klang Valley responded the surveys. Pearson chi-square test indicates that there was no statistically significant association between demographic characteristics and perceived burden since the p-value of all the variable were above than 0.05. The independent t-test compares the means of perceived burden and quality of life among caregiver of older adults with medical conditions. The results indicated that caregiver with no/ little/ mild perceived burden had statistically significant better in physical health [t(48) = 5.010, p < 0.001], psychological [t(48) = 5.664, p < 0.001], social relationship [t(48) = 4.441, p < 0.001] and environment [t(48) = 4.348, p < 0.001] compared to caregiver with moderate/ severe perceived burden. The results of this study provide an insight toward perceived burden and quality of life among caregiver of the older adult with medical conditions. This information is valuable to inform health care providers in assisting in term of designing interventions that not only focus on their clients but also the caregivers.

Keywords: Burden, Quality of Live, Caregiver, Older Adult.
A STUDY OF OPTIMISM AND RESILIENCE IN CHRONICALLY ILL PATIENTS

Singh, B
Safe Hands Rehabilitation Society, India

ABSTRACT

A chronic illness is a condition that lasts for a very long time and usually cannot be cured completely. Having a long-term, or chronic, illness can disrupt life in multiple ways. Digesting news of the chronic disease can bring a flood of emotions. It can cause stress, anxiety, and anger. However, in such a situation, being hopeful and resilient can help an individual to feel better. Keeping this in mind, the study was designed to investigate the interrelationship between resilience and optimism among chronically ill patients. The sample for the current investigation consisted of 70 chronically ill patients (35 males and 35 females) in the age group of 35-45 years from the hospitals of Punjab. For this purpose, Resilience Scale (Wagnild, 2009) and the Life Orientation Test Revised (LOT-R) (Scheier, Carver & Bridges, 1994) were administered to the sample. Inter-correlational analysis was used for statistical analysis. Results showed that optimism was found to be positively associated with resilience in chronically ill patients. By being optimistic and resilient, a chronically ill patient can learn to manage to live a fulfilling life.

Keywords: Chronically Ill Patients, Resilience, Optimism.
FACTORS AFFECTING LEISURE TIME PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH CHRONIC DISEASES

Parm, Ü, Kärk, K & Tamm, A.L

Department of Physiotherapy and Environmental Health, Tartu Health Care College, Estonia

ABSTRACT

Aim: to identify the level of leisure-time physical activity (PA) in two generations of Estonians and its associations with chronic diseases. The questionnaire was used. Students (n=318) and their parents (n=138) were involved. Current and schooltime PA was classified according to WHO: inactive – PA <150 and <7x60 min/week; and very active – PA >300 and >7x60 min/week. The average group was defined as optimal or moderate PA. 52.2% and 30.9% of the responders belonged to current and schooltime optimal PA groups, respectively. PA in later life was influenced by the level of schooltime activity; however, it seemed to tend toward extremes with ageing. Compared with PA in schooltime the responders had two times higher chance to belong either to the inactive group (OR=1.83; 95% CI 1.39-2.41) or to the very active group (OR=2.05; 95% CI 1.28-3.31). The greatest motivation for PA in more active groups was interest in activity itself, in inactive group motivation was accompanied by body weight. The level of optimal work-time PA favours leisure-time activity, but if work demands more PA then inactivity in leisure-time was observed. In total of 38% had 201 chronic diseases: almost 1/3 of the students and half of their parents. There were less chronic diseases in very active compared with inactive (p<0.001) and optimally active group (p=0.003). The level of PA in later life is largely influenced by PA during school-years. Chronic diseases are more frequent in the inactive group in compared with the optimally active and very active groups.

Keywords: Chronic Diseases, Parents, Physical Activity, Students.
PREVALENCE AND PATTERN OF USE OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS AMONG AIZAWL POPULATION (NORTH EAST INDIA)

Bhushan, P

Santosh Dental College, Santosh University, India

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Tobacco use is one of the leading preventable causes of premature death, disease and disability around the world. In 3rd round of Nationwide survey across all the 29 states of India held in 2005-06 by National Family Health Survey estimated that the prevalence of tobacco among males was 57.6% & among females 10.8%. Mizoram is a small hilly state located in northeast of India. Aims & Objective: (a) Pattern & prevalence of use of tobacco among local population (b) Reasons for tobacco consumption (c) Attitude and knowledge regarding tobacco consumption. Materials & Method: 275 patients reporting for dental treatment was selected for the study. Questionnaire was prepared both in English & local Mizo language. Data was entered in the Microsoft Excel and analyzed using SPSS Version 19. The Chi square test was used to find association between the different parameters. The Level of the significance for the present study was fixed at p≤0.05. Results: 80% of the sample had some or other form of tobacco habit. Smoking was more prevalent among males (64.5%) whereas tobacco chewing was more common among females (77.5%). Habit of tobacco chewing was highest among the house wife 48.3%. Smoking among students was 32.3 %. Conclusion: The high percentage of tobacco use is not due to ignorance or illiteracy but due to the social custom, habit & acceptance of the same in the society. Tobacco control measures will have to be implemented in the Mizoram state. At the first consumption and sale of any form of tobacco products should be banned.

Keywords: Tobacco, Population, Smoking, Prevalence, Store.
FACTORS LEADING TO FALL AMONG OLDER PEOPLE IN THEIR HOME ENVIRONMENT, SOHAR, OMAN

Tolero, J.J & Oblefias, M.O
Univerisity of Buraimi, Oman

ABSTRACT

Falls or unintentional injury are the second leading cause of accidental and deaths worldwide. According to WHO adults older than 65 years are suffering from greatest number of fall. This complex geriatric syndrome causes considerable morbidity, mortality, reduced functioning, and early hospital admissions. Falls have many causes and risk factors, which make a difficult clinical challenge in their diagnosis, treatment, and prevention, it may be the first reason among older population for acute and chronic problems. This may be normal due to age related changes in vision, gait and strength. Older people with repeated falls have fear falling and lose confidence in movement. Sohar hospital has a record of 285 falls of ages 60 and above in the last 2 years and still continue to increase, for this reason that this paper is conceptualized. The study utilized a descriptive-qualitative research, since it determined the falls among older people admitted in Sohar hospital, Oman, it also provides data collection without changing the environment. The result of the current study communicates the factor leading to falls among older people in relation to their home environment. The frequency of falls increase with age between 60 to 70 and there are more in female than in males. 90% of the respondents walk without assistive devices. The majority of respondents do not have history of fall in past 12 month which accounted 56.7%. Among them 66.7% feels that the home environment is safe but 76.6% were afraid of falling. Majority of the respondents do not have hazard in floor which accounted the highest percentage against 80% without light over the stairway, while 76.6% responded that the carpet on the steps are loose or torn. It is concluded that high percentage related to older people fall took placed in their home environment, further, this study provides a good foundation to support the use of the home factors in Omani houses in identifying causes of falls.

Keywords: Older People, Sohar-Oman, Fall(s).
KNOWLEDGE OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS DYNAMICS AMONG FAMILY CAREGIVERS AT OICD

Rehan, M, Yaqoob, M, Siddiqui, F & Soomro, S

Institute of Nursing, Dow University of Health Sciences, Karachi, Pakistan

ABSTRACT

Background. Pakistan is amongst many under-developed countries facing a high burden of Pulmonary Tuberculosis (TB). The high incidence of TB is due to various reasons, such as knowledge deficit regarding the disease, non-compliance with TB treatment, low socioeconomic status of the patients’ family, society’s negative concept about TB, late diagnosis of the disease, extended treatment, and poor quality of available TB programs. This study assessed the level of knowledge regarding pulmonary TB among family care givers at Ojha Institute of Chest Diseases (OICD), Karachi, Pakistan.

Method. This was a cross-sectional study carried out by universal sample technique of 55 participants at Ojha Institute of Chest Diseases, a tertiary care hospital. McDonald’s standard of learning outcome measurement criteria was used to categorize family care givers’ level of knowledge regarding pulmonary tuberculosis.

Results. The sample size for this study was 55 participants (n=55). Demographic data such as gender, marital status, ethnic background, religion, employment status, and educational level was inquired by the participants prior to the questionnaire. When evaluating the composite scores of the questionnaire, a significant number of participants exhibited a “very low” and “low” level of knowledge regarding pulmonary TB, whereas the smallest percentage of the sample size was categorized as having a “very high” level of knowledge with only 1.8 %.

Conclusion. From the questionnaires answered by family caregivers, it is evident that there is a need for educational programs and prompt action regarding public awareness about the dynamics of pulmonary TB can be initiated.

Keywords: Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Knowledge, Family Caregiver.
HEALTHY HOUSEHOLDS – HEALTHY NATION: A STUDY ON THE CHANGING COMPOSITIONS AND URBAN-RURAL DISPARITY

Phad, S. B, Janbandhu P. V, & Bansod D. W

International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, India

ABSTRACT

Globally, not only for huge population but India is also well known for economic marketplace, although India is a developing country. There are several factors contributing in development of nation and one of them is Health. For healthy nation, the individual beings should aware about their own health status. And the prime component, in this regard is Household, as within household ones health status affects another’s. Hence, basic elements of the household influencing overall health status are measured. This research work has apparent intents to light on the changing household structure or settings in form of associated health indicators, like improved sanitation facility and drinking water source and few others. For this attempt the National Family Health Surveys are utilized, the latest round of this survey is NFHS – 4, and the data collected in 2015-16. From the different rounds of NFHS, the picture in context of aforementioned aspects is undertaken to present. Still more than 60 percent of Indian population belongs to rural part of the nation, and currently about 12 percent of the households are without electricity, decreased from 23 percent. But, in case of improved source of drinking water this decadal change is very less, whereas the access to improved services like are main drivers. Although the access to improved sanitation and clean fuel is increased considerably in a decade, still the current levels are far from satisfactory level. And the urban rural disparity is highly disappointing with the double or more differences in the values.

Keywords: Health status, Improved Household facilities, Disparity, NFHS.
QUALITY INDICATORS OF OBESITY CARE IN GULF STATES

Albedaiwi, W.A

Ministry of National Guard Health Affairs, King Saud Bin Abdulaziz University for Health Sciences, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia

ABSTRACT

Obesity is a growing, worldwide public health concern. Recent growth has been particularly dramatic in the states of The Co-operation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf (GCC), and these and other developing economies are at particular risk. I aim to systematically review the quality of care of obesity in the GCC, and the nature and efficacy of interventions. Studies will be identified by systematic database searches. Medline and Embase will be used. Terms such as obesity, overweight, and Gulf States will be used. Studies will be judged against pre-determined inclusion/exclusion criteria. No limitations on publication type, publication status, study design or language of publication will be imposed.

Keywords: Obesity, Quality, Indicator, Care, Arab, Gulf.
A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF UNDERSTANDING OF ORGAN DONATION AND PERSPECTIVE ABOUT ITS INCORPORATION IN EDUCATION SYSTEM AMONGST COLLEGE STUDENTS AND TEACHERS ENROLLED WITH NATIONAL SERVICE SCHEME

Gupta, P & Bhat, K

Seth G.S Medical College &KEM Hospital, Parel, Mumbai, India

ABSTRACT

**Background:** Organ Donation is a global problem but India lags far behind the western countries. The Transplantation of Human Organs Act (THOA Act) was passed in India, in 1994 & the amendment was done by parliament in 2011, however the rules were notified in 2014. Organ Donation rate for cadaver in India is currently 0.16 per million population. Medical professionals are doing their bit but there’s a need for reaching out to masses through education system.

**Aims & Objectives:** This pilot study aims to assess the pre-existing understanding about organ donation among college students and teachers enrolled with NSS and their perspective about incorporation of organ donation awareness in education system.

**Materials & Methods:** Purposive sampling was done. 40 college students and 40 teachers enrolled with NSS in Mumbai were selected. Both the groups were administered a predesigned, semi-structured, close ended, pre-tested questionnaire in English language. Data was analysed for descriptive statistics using Microsoft excel and SPSS V 22 and was summarised using proportions, percentages and contingency tables.

**Results and Conclusion:** Awareness about Organ donation was found to be higher in teachers as compared to students and this was found to be statistically significant (p value <0.05). About 85% of the study subjects felt the need of intensifying organ donation awareness programmes. Thus, Organ Donation awareness should be effectively incorporated in the educational curriculum.

Keywords: Organ Donation, Awareness, National Service Scheme (NSS).
AWARENESS AND PERCEPTION REGARDING TETANUS AND ITS PROPHYLAXIS AMONG RESIDENTS IN A RURAL AREA OF SOUTH INDIA

Sathyan, T.A

Government medical college, Thrissur, Kerala, India

ABSTRACT

Tetanus is an acute, vaccine-preventable disease caused by an exotoxin produced by Clostridium tetani. In resource-poor countries, the awareness of tetanus tends to be low, vaccine coverage is variable and the incidence tends to be higher. In this background, the research was aimed at studying the awareness and perception regarding tetanus and its prophylaxis among residents in a rural area of South India. A cross sectional study was conducted among 80 residents of Avanoor panchayat in Thrissur district of Kerala aged between 18-45 years. The information on biodata, awareness of tetanus and prophylaxis was obtained through interviewing the respondents based on the questionnaire prepared. About 69% of respondents were aware of tetanus. All of them had heard of tetanus vaccination. 91.3% of respondents were completely vaccinated in childhood. 56.3% of population were aware of tetanus vaccination in pregnancy. 57.50% of the participants took tetanus vaccine after every injury while 26.25% took vaccine every 6 months. There was significant association between awareness of tetanus and socioeconomic status, educational status and occupation. People are familiar with tetanus vaccine and vaccination coverage is satisfactory but awareness about the tetanus disease as such, its cause and manifestations is low. Awareness of tetanus vaccination in pregnancy is also comparatively lower. So measures are to be taken to increase awareness about the disease so that the incidence of tetanus can be reduced further.
ABSTRACT

Background: Healthcare spending in Indonesia is still dominated by out-of-pocket system. The high number of OOP in Indonesia is feared to cause financial burden to society and result in the failure of the financial protection function of a health system, whereby Indonesia is in a scheme to achieve Universal Health Coverage through the JKN program. This study aims to compare the financial burden due to OOP (defined as catastrophic health expenditure) on before and after JKN and its determinants.

Method: This is a quantitative study that examines secondary data, including Social Economic National Survey (Susenas) data in 2013 and 2015 with cross-sectional design. The unit of analysis in this study is households. Logistic Regression Test was conducted to find out the relationship between the financial burden due to OOP with its determinants.

Result: Determinants affecting catastrophic health expenditure in Indonesia were the implementation of JKN, the number of household, head of household’s educational status, the presence of child under 5, the presence of elderly, the location of household residence, the household economic status, the ownership of the health insurance, and the utilization of health services.

Conclusion: There was decrease in the proportion of household experiencing catastrophic health expenditure was 0.59% on before JKN.

Keywords: Out-of-Pocket, financial burden, health insurance, Indonesia.
SOCIAL CAPITAL INTERVENTIONS IN PUBLIC HEALTH: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Ester, V.O
Pharmaceutical Health Services Research Department, University of Maryland School of Pharmacy, Baltimore (MD), USA
Department of Social and Behavioral Sciences, Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, Boston (MA), USA

ABSTRACT

Despite two decades of research on social capital and health, intervention studies remain scarce. We performed a systematic review on social capital interventions in public health and searched the Pubmed and PsychInfo databases. The majority of interventions we identified focused on individual level change (e.g. encouraging social participation), as opposed to community level change. We included 17 manuscripts in the systematic review. We categorized studies according to the role of social capital in the interventions (as the direct target of intervention, as a channel/mediator, or as a segmenting variable) as well as the levels of interventions (individual, community vs. multilevel level). We conclude that the majority of interventions sought to directly strengthen social capital to influence health outcomes. Our review reveals (i) a lack of studies that incorporate a multilevel perspective and (ii) an absence of consideration of specific groups that might selectively benefit from social capital interventions. Future research is needed on both questions to provide a more nuanced picture of how social capital can be manipulated to affect health outcomes.

Keywords: Social Capital, Interventions, Systematic Review, Multilevel.
OCCUPATIONAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH RISKS OF TRAFFIC POLICE PERSONNEL IN METROPOLITAN CITY OF INDIA

Patil, R.R

SRM Institute of Science and Technology, Chennai, India

ABSTRACT

Traffic police are the most vulnerable adverse health effects of vehicular pollution. The main objective of the study was to examine the association between length of traffic police service and the respiratory morbidity among traffic police. The study design was a cross sectional comparative study with mixed methodology design. Standardized questionnaires, Spirometry and chest X-ray. About 360 traffic police personnel participated. Breathlessness, wheezing and bronchitis was significantly associated with years of traffic duty for >10 years. Logistic regression showed years of traffic duty had significant effect on FVC p=0.01 and FEV1/FVC ratio P=0.027. Multiple linear regression showed increasing years of traffic duty was a good predictor for adverse respiratory health outcomes as all three important respiratory outcomes were significant. Prevalence of FVC less than 80% below the expected value was 11.7%. The ratio (FEV1/FVC) indicating COPD prevalence was 3.7%. The major respiratory symptoms were significantly associated with years of traffic duty manifested by the decrease in FEV1, FVC and FEV1/FVC provide some evidence of possible increased lung function abnormalities among traffic police. Compulsory interdepartmental transfers may be every 3 years. The Maximum service should not exceed 10 years in traffic. Recommend use of protective equipment Periodic monitoring health.
KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES ON FETAL ANOMALIES AMONG PREGNANT WOMEN IN TEACHING HOSPITAL MAHAMODARA, SRI LANKA

Kanchana K.T.G
University of Ruhuna, Sri Lanka

ABSTRACT

Fetal anomalies contribute towards neonatal mortality and morbidity. In Sri Lanka 41% of neonatal deaths are caused due to fetal anomalies. However the knowledge of fetal anomalies amongst pregnant women is unknown. The objectives of the study were to determine the knowledge and attitudes to fetal anomalies among pregnant women. A descriptive cross-sectional study was conducted on females (n = 150) attending the antenatal clinic of Teaching Hospital, Mahamodara. An interviewer-administered, pretested questionnaire was used. The knowledge domain of the questionnaire was categorized as: poor (00–39.9%), average (40–59.9%) and good (60–100%) levels. Majority; 105 (70%) were aged less than 30 years. 92(61%), 88(56.7%) and 123(82%) Knowledge on the risk factors, pre conception care and on preventive actions related to birth defects respectively were high. Poor knowledge regarding birth defects was observed in 26%. 72% believed birth defects were due to evil spirits. Although 52% of women refused to terminate their pregnancy if they had a fetus with anomalies, 80.7% opined that termination of pregnancy with birth defects should be legalized. The educational level, parity and planning of current pregnancy of participants were significantly correlated (p < 0.05) with knowledge on pre conception care, preventive actions, knowledge on risk factors and knowledge on birth defects. Many received information on birth defects by Public Health Midwife (76%). The knowledge base on birth defects were positively correlated with the level of education, parity and planning of current pregnancy of the participants.

Keywords: Attitudes, Birth Defects, Fetal Anomalies, Knowledge, Pregnant Women, Teaching Hospital Mahamodara.
CONTINUOUS MONITORING OF PREGNANT WOMAN’S BLOOD PRESSURE (BP) AND PULSE RATE USING WIRELESS SENSOR TECHNOLOGY INTEGRATED WITH CLOUD ENVIRONMENT

Perumal, B¹, Sundar, A², Rajasekaran, M.P¹, Arunprasath, T², Selvakumar, S², Vishnuvarthanan, G¹, Amuthakannan, P³

¹Centre for Signal Processing and VLSI Design, Kalasalingam Academy of Research and Education, India
²Centre for Embedded Systems and IoT, Kalasalingam Academy of Research and Education, India
³Centre for Composite Materials, Kalasalingam Academy of Research and Education, India

ABSTRACT

In India, particularly in Tamilnadu in rural area Medical facilities are very poor when compared to urban areas. In statistical analysis, which is to be collected from nearest primary health center out of hundred 10 pregnant women are got abortion (between 12 and 28 weeks of pregnancy during the pregnancy period of times. In the view, we have analyzed the problem and proposed to develop a device to solve the problem. To rectify this problem we propose a device integrated with Wireless sensor which is connected to the primary health center. This device can be used as a wrist watch. The pregnant women’s wearer the just like wrist watch during the regular work. If the blood pressure high automatically the signal can be received the monitor which is placed in the health center immediately. Further treatment can be done immediately solving the problem by using this device.

Keywords: pregnancy, Wireless Device, Blood Pressure.
A COMPARATIVE STUDY: INTEGRATED CHILD DEVELOPMENT SCHEME ANGANWADIS AND SEWA BALWADIS IN AHMEDABAD

Bhakare S. B

Center for Environmental Planning and Technology, University-Ahmedabad, India

ABSTRACT

The development paradox of Gujarat in India is often debated as social indicators have not improved concomitantly in comparison to the state’s economic growth. For the wellbeing of children, social interventions in the form of provision of health, nutrition, education are vital and need to be studied from different angles. Two critical interventions in the area of child welfare were compared by employing mixed methodology. Since malnutrition contributes greatly to ‘under-five mortality’, primary data on anthropometric measurements of children (3-5 years) was collected from two sources; the Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) managed by the government and from the childcare centres managed by the Self Employed Women’s Association (SEWA) in Ahmadabad slums and were compared for five indices by using WHO standards: ‘Z’ scores of Weight for Age, Height for Age, Weight for Height, Body Mass Index for Age and Mid Upper Arm Circumference for Age. Qualitative methods, like focus group discussions, in depth interviews and observations were used in the study. While most of the children in the sample fell below the WHO standards on all indices, those attending SEWA centres were considerably better off compared to those attending ICDS centres, along with positive effect on urban women’s earning capacity. Scaling up of effective models like SEWA is crucial.

Keywords: Child care interventions, ICDS-SEWA comparison, Nutrition- Z score.
FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH IMMUNISATION COVERAGE IN CHILDREN OF MIGRANT BRICK KILN WORKERS IN SELECTED DISTRICTS OF BIHAR, INDIA

Kumar, P, Ranjan, A, Kumar, D, Pandey, S, Singh, C.M & Agarwal, N

Department of Community and Family Medicine, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, India

ABSTRACT

Background: Brick kiln workers are unskilled labourers and keep migrating from one place to another leading to non/partial immunization of their children. The study was conducted to estimate the prevalence of full immunisation among the children of mother living in brick kiln and to assess the factors associated with incomplete or non-immunisation.

Methods: The study was conducted using stratified cluster sampling technique in different brick kilns of four districts of Bihar. Each selected district was taken as stratum and within each stratum appropriate number of primary selection unit i.e. brick kilns was selected as per the proportional allocation. We took 5 children from each cluster so desired number of brick kiln was 350/5 i.e. 70. So, total 70 clusters were taken for the study.

Results: Out of 332 children the prevalence of full immunization was 55.43% and partial immunization was 37.65% while 6.92 % children were not immunized at all. The most common reason for non/partial immunization was lack of awareness about importance of immunization (37.2%) followed by no information of nearest place of vaccination (33.1%). The most common reason for non/partial immunization was lack of awareness about importance of immunization (37.2%) followed by no information of nearest place of vaccination (33.1%) and travelling of child with family (18.9%). Around 74% parents had no information about timing of visit for next vaccination. Conclusion: The routine immunization coverage has increased but it is still low among migrant brick kiln workers.

Keywords: Brick Kiln, Migrants, Non-Immunization, Partial Immunization, Bihar.
ACCESS TO TOILET AND URINARY TRACT INFECTIONS

Radkar, A & Kawade, R

Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, India

ABSTRACT

This is an attempt to understand prevalence of UTI among urban slum women, whether access to toilet has an effect on UTI and also the associated risk factors. To elicit facts related to risk factors for UTI and an episode of symptomatic UTI in past one month, survey is conducted. This is a pre and post intervention case-control study design; intervention being access to individual toilet. Information is collected from 616 women aged 18–60 years residing in urban slums in India having no access to individual toilet and who use public places for defecation. After completing one year of individual toilet use, once again Information is collected from 323 of the earlier respondents who have access to individual toilet and 187 who haven’t.

Overall prevalence of UTI was found to be 20%. It was higher among young women upto 30 years (23.2%), less educated (20.5%) and women in service or skilled work (26.4%). Due to limited access to place of urination, women had adopted certain behaviours such as urine holding (21.3%), modify dinner to avoid toilet use at night (26.6%) and avoid intake of liquids to reduce frequency to visit toilet (10.7%) and these were significantly associated with UTI. Multiple logistic regression indicated that UTI was strongly and independently associated with age (OR=1.64), no access to bathroom (OR=2.21) and avoid intake of liquids to reduce frequency to visit toilet (OR=2.27).

It is seen that access to individual toilet makes the difference. UTI declined from 20.1% to 9.9% for the women having access to toilet whereas for those who didn’t it slightly increased from 21.1% to 23.5%.

The factors limiting access to sanitation along with restricted intake of liquid increase the likelihood of developing UTI, especially among young women.
DOES PRIVATE SECTOR CONTRIBUTES IN INCREASING CAESAREAN DELIVERIES IN INDIA?

Dhananjay, W.B

International Institute for Population Sciences, India

ABSTRACT

Caesarean deliveries are increasing worldwide at the faster rate. Although it can save lives of mothers and babies, but caesarean section is often performed without medical need, putting women and their babies at-risk of short and long-term health problems. Paper examines the patterns and determinants of caesarean deliveries and to understand the reasons for opting caesarean delivery in India. We used NFHS-4 data collected from 29 states and 6 UTs of India in 2015-16. We use binary logistic regression models to understand the determinants of caesarean delivery and emergency caesarean deliveries in India and its states. Results reveal that the caesarean section deliveries in India has increased rapidly, it is more than a five-fold increase from NFHS-1 (1992-93) 3 percent to 17 percent in NFHS-4 (2015-16). There are huge state variations in C-section deliveries ranges from 6 percent in Bihar to 40 percent in Andhra Pradesh. About half of the states are above the national average of C-section deliveries in India crossing 20 percent mark as against 17 percent in India. Mother’s age, Mother’s schooling, Religion, Wealth Quantile, Mothers Height, ANC visit, size of the birth, pregnancy complications and place of delivery were statistically associated with caesarean section deliveries in India. Undeniably, majority of C-section deliveries were performed in the private sector, it clearly indicates that the private sectors are playing an important role in increasing the C-section delivery in India.

Keywords: Caesarean, Delivery, NFHS, India.
ABSTRACT

Background: Food insecurity affects many dimensions of well-being. It may lead to under nutrition. Although geriatric subjects from food insecure households are more likely to have inadequate energy, household food security does not necessarily guarantee for energy adequacy at individual level.

Objectives: [A] To find out predictors of food insecurity at household and individual level. [B] To examine energy adequacy at family versus individual level.

Materials and Methods: This cross-sectional study was conducted on 616 geriatric subjects selected by multistage sampling procedure from urban Varanasi, India. A pre-designed, pre-tested proforma was used for collecting socioeconomic information. Food insecurity was assessed using Household Food Insecurity Access Scale; 24 hours recall method was used for energy intakes.

Analysis of Data: For analysis of data SPSS version 21.0 was used. χ² and logistic regression were used for inferential purpose.

Results: Food insecurity at household was 68.2%. The significant association of marital status, religion, type and size of family and literacy status with household food insecurity in univariate analysis got eliminated after applying logistic regression analysis; 95% Adjusted Odds Ratios was higher for SC/ST Caste (2.13; CI: 1-4.5) and upper lower plus lower SES(24.13; CI: 13.87-44.61). Of significant variables in univariate analysis with individual energy inadequacy none was significant in logistic model. Of 53.9% subjects with energy inadequacy at family level 80.7% had inadequate intake whereas of 46.1% subjects with energy adequacy at family level 63.7% subjects had energy inadequacy.

Conclusion: Caste and Socio Economic status predicted food insecurity at household level. Energy adequacy at family level did not ensure energy adequacy in geriatric subjects.

Keywords: Energy Adequacy, Geriatric Subjects, Household Food Insecurity, Individual Food Insecurity, Urban Area.
DIETARY DIVERSITY IN RURAL ADULT POPULATION OF VARANASI, INDIA: CALL FOR ACTION

Majhi, M.M , Mishra, C.P & Keshari, P

Department of Community Medicine, Institute of Medical Sciences, Banaras Hindu University,
Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, India

ABSTRACT

Background: Dietary diversity is likely to have strong influence on nutritional status. This aspect was explored on rural adult population of Varanasi district, India. Objectives: To assess dietary diversity of study subjects and factors influencing them. Study design: Community based cross-sectional study. Study subjects: Assuming the prevalence of adverse dietary diversity at 60% in adult population and permissible level of error of 10% (Absolute), design effect 1.5 and giving due allowance to non-response10% the sample size was worked out to be 154. Subjects were selected by multistage sampling procedure adopting inclusion and exclusion criteria. Tools and Techniques: After obtaining informed and written consent, predesigned and pretested proforma was used to elicit pertinent information regarding socio economic profile and different food items consumed by them was assessed through 24 hours oral questionnaire method. Analysis of Data: Data was analyzed using SPSS version 21 and for inferential purpose Chi-square test was used. Results: Cereal consumption was almost universal (98.1%). Pulses and legumes were consumed by 45.5%. Consumption of non-vegetarian foods was 5.2% for egg, 3.2% for poultry products and 1.9% for animal meat. Only 24.7% subjects consumed green leafy vegetables. Majority of subjects consumed visible fats and oils (98%) and sugars (83.1%). Consumption of fruits was practically nonexistent. Consumption of pulses and green leafy vegetables was not significantly influenced by selected socio demographic variables (P>0.05). Conclusion: Considering pulses and green leafy vegetables as a tracer condition for body building and protective foods, respectively, it was concluded that dietary diversity of the adult rural population was far from being satisfactory and call for action for combating the menace of adverse dietary diversity

Keywords: Body Building Foods, Dietary Diversity, Protective Foods, Green Leafy Vegetables, Rural Adults.
EXTRUSION PROCESSING IN MINIMIZING ANTI NUTRITIONAL FACTORS AND IMPROVING BIOAVAILABILITY OF MICRO MINERALS IN PULSES

Yadav, N, Kaur, D & Malviya, R
Centre of Food Technology, University of Allahabad, Allahabad, India

ABSTRACT

Iron deficiency anaemia and zinc deficiency are major public health problems across the globe. Cereals and pulses are important vegetarian source of minerals like zinc (Zn) and iron (Fe), however, poor digestibility impairs proper availability of micro minerals in the body. Chickpea (Cicer arietinum L.) and Cowpea (Vigna unguiculata L. Walp) were selected for study as they are important pulse crops consumed worldwide. Therefore, in order to remove antinutrients and enhance bioavailability of nutrients in chickpea and cowpea, extrusion cooking was selected as a technology and its impact was studied by in vitro method. Four chickpea cultivars, two desi (K850 and PUSA 362) and two kabuli (PUSA 1108 and PUSA 1053) and one cowpea (Gomati) cultivars were selected for the study. Prepared flour of pulses was processed in a laboratory using single screw food extruder. Raw and extruded pulses were finely ground to powder for analysis of antinutrients content (phytate, tannin, trypsin inhibitors) micronutrients content (Fe, Zn) and their bioavailability using simulated digestion. As a result of extrusion cooking, phytate was significantly decreased in all cultivars of chick pea and cowpea with highest reduction (72.92 %) in PUSA 362; similarly tannin and trypsin inhibitor decreased by 87.5 and 71.54 % respectively in Gomati cultivar of cowpea. All cultivars showed significant increase in protein digestibility. Iron bioavailability in all samples enhanced significantly, however only 50 % cultivars (K 850, PUSA 362 and PUSA 1108) showed improvement in Zn bioavailability. Therefore, it is concluded that extrusion cooking is an effective tool in enhancing protein and micro mineral bioavailability in Gomati, K 850 and PUSA 362 cultivars.

Keywords: Pulses, bioavailability, Iron, Zinc, Extrusion, Protein.
PREDICTORS OF BMI AND WHR AMONG MALAYSIANS OF DIFFERENT CULTURAL BACKGROUND

Botabara-Yap, M.J
Public Health Department, Adventist University of the Philippines, Philippine

ABSTRACT

The epidemic of overweight and obesity is encroaching in the world today, irrespective of economic and social status and regions. The problem of overweight and obesity is now seen as a public health threat and one that must be taken seriously in all aspects of public health interventions. This study investigates the predictors of overweight and obesity, as measured by Body Mass Index (BMI) and waist-to-hip ratio (WHR) among Malaysians. A questionnaire survey was conducted among 459 samples from those who attended a health screening drive, conducted in three major regions in Peninsular Malaysia. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics such as mean and standard deviation as well as multiple regression, with p<0.05 considered significant. Result showed that 56% of the respondents were overweight, highest among the Indians (24.6%, 95% CI=20.3, 29.3), followed by the Malays (23.2%, 95% CI=21.6, 24.8%) and lowest prevalence was among the Chinese subjects (8.2%, 95% CI=6.2, 10.6). Culture (WHR: t-value= -3.30, p=.001; BMI: t-value= -3.19, p=.002), Smoking (BMI: t-value= 4.09, p=.000; WHR: t-value= 4.52, p=.000) and Physical Activity for BMI (t-value= 2.29; p=.023). Findings showed that the problem of overweight and obesity in Malaysia is real and that tradition, Smoking and Physical activity play a strong role and need to be considered in any public health interventions.

Keywords: Overweight, BMI, WHR, Culture, Smoking, Physical Activity.
FACTORS INFLUENCING DIETARY PRACTICES OF COLLEGE STUDENTS

Madid, A.R., Calmateo, N., Honorica, E.J., Estrada, M., Estrada, W.M.

Adventist University of the Philippines, Philippines

ABSTRACT

The collegiate years are usually associated with the development of poor dietary habits, as changing academic schedules, stress, and the transition away from home lead students to adopt negative meal practices. This study aimed to determine the factors influencing the dietary practices of college students using a descriptive-correlational design. A survey questionnaire was issued to 186 respondents using a stratified sampling technique. Data was analyzed using Pearson correlation, t-test, and one-way ANOVA. The findings showed that college students had a high level of nutritional knowledge, moderately positive attitudes, and fair physical and social environments and dietary practices. There were no significant differences in the dietary practices of students from health-related and non-health related degrees and between cafeteria boarders and non-cafeteria boarders. Attitude and social environment were found to have a significant positive relationship with the dietary practices of college students ($p<0.001$). A significant difference in dietary practices was also found when religion was considered ($p=0.005$), with Seventh-day Adventists (SDAs) having better dietary practices than non-SDAs.

Keywords: college students, dietary practices, attitudes, health courses, social environment, religion
ABSTRACT

The nutrition policies should also consider the factors which might arise from the socio-demographic factors (the demography and economy condition of the family) and also the nurturing methods. We assessed 312 children under five years old in a cross-sectional study conducted from July to September 2017. A validated questionnaire was asked of the parents followed by anthropometry measurement of their children using Z-score (weight per height). The pre-existing socio-demographic factors including total salary, health insurance ownership, jobs and level of knowledge were not significant. Eating frequency, and prior history of breastfeeding was also insignificant. Three variables included in the regression model are the knowledge level of malnutrition (K, p=0.013), the frequency of sick episode in the last 6 months (S, p=0.005), and unhealthy snack intake (SN, p=0.032). The estimation of Z-Score is $Y = -1.031 + 0.534K - 0.408SN - 0.357S$. Even the precision of model is low, the variables in the model should be considered in renewing the policy such as activating Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI), encouraged health promotion about malnutrition particularly in individualized approach (Program Keluarga Sehat or Healthy Family Program), as well as preventing unhealthy snack intake through integrative programs.

Keywords: Socio-Demography, Nurturing, Children, Nutrition, Z-Score, Policy.
ADVOCACY AND LEADERSHIP FOR NUTRITION

Savita, S.K , Lokesh, M.N, Vedavathi, B.J , Sunitha
Bruhat Bangalore Mahanagara Palike, Bengaluru City Corporation- Urban local Body, India

ABSTRACT

India's IT capital--Bengaluru, the fastest growing metropolis was witness to young children dying of malnutrition. The focus of concern was in the largest slum of Bengaluru, Devarajeevanahalli –The place of Gods heart.

The death of a child of 7 years old Manimegala, suspected of malnutrition triggered an array of interventions from the public sector. The Government functionaries and the urban local body under the directives of the Human rights Commission, Justice NK patil was entrusted to implement various nutritional programmes. The biggest public health challenge was to identify ‘at risk’ and missed children. Extensive and elaborate screening modalities was envisaged to detect malnutrition in the community. BBMP, the urban local body screened 2,71,766 children below 6 years of age in the community. 3,239 children were found to be malnourished and 1,246, underweight children, mostly 59% girls. The worst-hit children were in the 2-5 age group. Of them 704 children had educated mothers and 831 children had educated fathers. Illiteracy along with poverty was the front runner of the existing malady. The government advocated various nutritional programmes, viz; Special nutritional drives for mother and child in Anganwadis, Matrutva Poshtikamsha programme, Rastriya Bala swasthya and mid day meals scheme was given additional impetus. The nutritional rehabilitation centres were set up in the hospitals.

Keywords: Matrutva Poshtikamsha, Rastriya Bala swasthya Karyakarm.
AGE AND GENDER RELATED PREVALENCE OF TEMPOROMANDIBULAR DISORDERS IN NORTH INDIAN POPULATION

Chaurasia, A

King George Medical University, Lucknow, India

ABSTRACT

Aims: To determine the age and gender related prevalence of Temporomandibular joints (TMDs) on the basis of signs and symptoms based on the RDC/TMD criteria.

Materials and Methods: A total of 1009 patients aged between 6 and 80 years with a mean age of 42.04±16.8 years seeking dental treatment from January 2016 to June 2017 were included in the study. All the subjects were screened for TMDs signs and symptoms. The demographic data and the signs and symptoms of TMDs were recorded in designed structured questionnaire which were based on the RDC/TMD criteria.

Results: The clicking sound and deviation of mandible on mouth opening is more prevalent in males than females and both are statistically significant (P<0.05). Crepitus and joint tenderness is more common in females. The joint tenderness in both sexes was highly significant (P<.001) However crepitus was statistically not significant (P>0.05). When signs and symptoms based on the RDC/TMD criteria was compared in age groups, it was found that clicking sound and pain on mouth opening is most prevalent in <18 years of age groups however crepitus was more common in >65 years age group. The joint tenderness was most common in 36 to 50 years group while Deviation of mandible on mouth opening was more prevalent in 51-65 years of age group.

Conclusion: The clicking sound and deviation of mandible on mouth opening is more prevalent in males however crepitus and joint tenderness is more common in females.

Keywords: RDC/TMD Criteria, Temporomandibular Disorders, Crepitus, Joint Tenderness, MPDS.
ROLE OF *CURCUMA LONGA* IN THE MANAGEMENT OF GINGIVITIS

Verma, U.P

*Department of Periodontology, King George’s Medical University, Lucknow (U.P.), India*

ABSTRACT

**Background:** Periodontal treatment often incorporates the use of systemic and topical antibacterial agents as an adjunctive to mechanical plaque control procedures. Compared to chemotherapeutics, herbal counterparts are biologically safe with lesser side effects. *Curcuma longa* (Haldi) is one such herb known for its immense potentiality in the field of medicine as well as in dental sciences.

**Aim:** The study was conducted to explore the clinical efficacy of different concentrations of Curcumin (0.5% & 1%) on inflamed gingiva as an adjunct to mechanical debridement at baseline, 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th days.

**Materials and Method:** 30 patients (aged 25 to 60 years) having moderate to severe gingivitis were randomized (computer assisted) into two groups i.e Group I [Control: Scaling and Root Planing (SRP)] and Group II [Experimental (IIa: SRP+ 0.5% Curcumin topically and gingival sulcular irrigation) and (IIb: SRP+ 1% Curcumin topically and gingival sulcular irrigation)]. Clinical parameters Gingival index (GI) and Bleeding on probing were assessed at baseline, 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th days for all the groups.

**Results:** All the groups showed a downward trend in mean GI, but overall maximum reduction at all time periods was seen in group IIb (2.26±0.21) compared to the other groups. Mean bleeding on probing also showed similar trend with maximum improvement in Group IIb (0.99±0.32) compared to Group Ia (0.94±0.26) and Group I (0.60±0.74).

**Conclusion:** Curcumin can thus be effectively used as an adjunct to mechanical debridement in gingivitis patients.

**Keywords:** *Curcuma longa*, Gingivitis, Anti-Inflammatory.
MERCURY OR MERCURY FREE RESTORATION IN ORAL CAVITY

Yadav, R.K

Department of Conservative dentistry and Endodontics, King George’s Medical University, Lucknow (U.P.), India

ABSTRACT

Amalgam is basically a combination of metals that has been used as an effective filling material in dentistry for the last 150 years. Amalgam usually consists of silver, mercury, tin and copper. Dental amalgam is a material used to fill cavities. Over the years, amalgam has become a topic of concern because it contains mercury. Mercury is a naturally occurring metal in the environment. Mercury exists as a liquid in room temperature but when heated, it becomes a gas. Mercury is used in amalgam as it helps in making the filling material flexible. When it is mixed with an alloy powder, a compound that is soft in nature is formed which is enough to mix and press into the tooth. It hardens quickly and offers strong resistance to the forces of biting and chewing. Many studies on the safety of amalgam fillings have been done. In 2005, European Union launched a comprehensive mercury strategy to reduce use of mercury. In 2008, Norway and Denmark banned the use of mercury in dental amalgam. In 2009, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) evaluated this research. It found no reason to limit the use of amalgam. There are certain composites restorations are available commercially that are mercury free in nature like Gold, Porcelain, Gallium alloys, Composite resin restoratives etc. They offer many advantages over amalgams containing mercury like: seals the dentin from future decay, reinforces remaining tooth structure, provides smooth and bonded margins, conservative and it blends naturally.

Keywords: Dental Amalgam, Mercury And Mercury Free Amalgams.
THERAPEUTIC EVALUATION OF ZINC IN CASES OF ORAL SUB-MUCOUS FIBROSIS

Amit, N
Department of Orthodontics and Dentofacial Orthopaedics, Faculty of Dental Sciences, King George’s Medical University, Lucknow, India

ABSTRACT

Oral submucous fibrosis (OSMF) is an insidious, chronic disease affecting the oral cavity, pharynx and sometimes tongue. There is abnormal, diffuse submucosal deposition of collagen in palate, tissues of faucial pillars and cheeks. The etiology of OSMF is not clear but the predisposing factors are betel-nuts, chillies and pan-masala. The premalignant potential of OSMF has been established by many workers. Trace elements like copper and zinc have been found to play an important role in various metabolic and physiological processes. They are also integral part of some enzymes like lysyl-oxidase and alkaline-phosphatase. Deficiency of zinc leads to change in taste, restricted wound-healing and abnormal epithelialization. Low serum zinc levels has been reported in malignancies. The present study was conducted on 85 subjects of different grades of OSMF and 100 healthy controls which were age and sex matched. The subjects were divided randomly into 5 treatment groups depending upon the grade of the disease. Oral clinical examination was carried out in all the subjects and oral flexibility were measured. Serum zinc and copper levels were determined by atomic absorption spectrophotometry. Mean serum zinc level in all grades of OSMF was significantly lowered than control subjects and copper/zinc ratio was raised significantly than control subjects.

Keywords: spectrophotometery, trace elements, OSMF
IS THERE A DIRECT CORRELATION BETWEEN STRESS AND PERIODONTAL DISEASE? A PRELIMINARY STUDY ON ACADEMIC STUDENTS OF NORTH EAST INDIA

Nandkeoliar, T

Dental College, Regional Institute of Medical Sciences, Imphal, India

ABSTRACT

Background: Stress is defined as a state of physiological or psychological strain caused by adverse stimuli, physical, mental, or emotional, internal or external, that tend to disturb the functioning of an organism and which the organism naturally desires to avoid. This study is an attempt to evaluate the levels of stress and how it affects the periodontal status of the students. Methods: Thirty six students were included in this cross sectional study to assess the relationship between stress and periodontal disease among academic students. 18 matched pairs of dental and nursing students were included. One matched pair involved two students out of which one was participating in an upcoming academic examination and the other not participating in any upcoming examination. Baseline plaque index (PI), gingival index (GI), bleeding on probing (BoP) and Periodontal probing depth (PPD) scores were obtained and scaling was done to bring PI, GI and BoP scores <1. A stress questionnaire (ISMA, 2011) was filled by the participants. The same protocol was followed on the last day of the academic examination. Results: Statistical analysis showed that there was an overall decrease in stress scores in the non-exam appearing group while an increase was seen in the exam appearing group. Conclusions: The study suggests a positive correlation between stress and periodontal disease among academic students.

Keywords: Stress, Periodontal Disease, Academic Students.
ASSESSMENT OF KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND PRACTICE REGARDING ORAL HEALTH CARE AMONG PREGNANT WOMEN ATTENDING ANTENATAL CLINIC AT A TERTIARY HEALTH CARE FACILITY IN LUCKNOW

Pandey, P

King Georges Medical University, Lucknow, India

ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study is to determine the oral health knowledge, attitude and self-care practice among pregnant women and to report their beliefs regarding dental care for their expected child. A cross-sectional study was conducted among 400 pregnant women who attended an Antenatal Clinic at a Tertiary Health Care Facility in Lucknow. A closed ended questionnaire for the purpose of collecting data was used in the survey. Most of the pregnant women had poor knowledge, unfavorable attitude and deficient self-care practice regarding oral health. Majority did not know how to take care of their expected child’s teeth. Education was the only factor to be significantly associated with all three variables, knowledge, attitude and practice. Significant and positive linear correlation between knowledge-attitude (r = 0.369, p < 0.01) knowledge-practice (r = 0.405, p < 0.01) and attitude-practice (r = 0.353, p < 0.01), were observed. Oral health knowledge, attitude and practice amongst pregnant women is missing in many aspects and needs to be improved to reduce the burden of early childhood caries.

Keywords: Pregnant, Early Childhood Caries, Oral Health, Survey, Knowledge.
DENTINE HYPERSENSITIVITY

Tikku, A. P

Faculty of Dental Sciences, King George’s Medical University Lucknow, India

ABSTRACT

Dentine hypersensitivity which is one of the commonest conditions affecting the public in large, has a reported prevalence to as high as 57%. The teeth frequently affected are permanent premolars followed by incisors and canines, while molars are the least affected. Commonly the cervical labial area is involved. Attrition and Abrasion are the commonest factors. This condition generates an unpleasant perception in the patients causing them to adapt to this condition by developing new habits. It is of prime importance to correctly diagnose the condition as it can overlap with other dental diseases having similar clinical symptoms. Various therapeutic approaches have been used for treating dentinal hypersensitivity over the past several years. This presentation will emphasize on the diagnosis and understanding newer concepts in the prevention and treatment modalities of dentinal hypersensitivity.

Keywords: Dentine, Hypersensitivity, Diagnosis, Treatment.
ABSTRACT

High levels of plumbum in the blood cause corpoporphyrin levels in a person's urine to increase, if urinary high corpoporphyrin levels are > 20 μg / dl then it can be said Plumbum poisoning. This study aims to find out how the levels of Corpoporphyrin in humans and Plumbum On marine bioata in Gulf Youtefa Jayapura City Papua Province

Quantitative descriptive research type with laboratory test. The sample 75 communities, and marine biota taken from 12 stations in Youtefa Bay taken by purposive sampling. Measurement of Plumbum Poisoning by measuring the level of corpoporphyrin in the urine using a tool (Liquid Chromatography Mass Spectrophotometric Detector) for marine biota samples using the tool. (Inductively coupled plasma) Thermo IRIS Interepid II.

found levels of corpoporphyrin averaged 33.18 μg / dl and by sex known that of 75 respondents, more women whose levels of corpoporphyrin above average (> 33, 18 μg / dl) ie 20 people (80%) and men 5 people (20%). Based on age known the average age of respondents 47 years old with age youngest 23 and oldest 80 years. Based on the result of examination of plumbum level on marine biota of 12 stations found the average plumbum of 2.46 mg / kg with the lowest content of 1.47 mg / kg and the highest is 3.86 mg / kg and the content of plumbum shell is an average of 0.57 mg / kg with the highest content of 3.48 mg / kg and the lowest 0.0011 mg / kg

Keywords: Corpoporphyrin Levels, Plumbum.
PREVALENCE OF DEPRESSION AMONG TYPE II DIABETES PATIENTS ATTENDING A DIABETES CLINIC OF AN URBAN AREA IN INDIA

Puliyakkadi, S

Department of Community Medicine, Government Medical College, Thrissur, Kerala, India

ABSTRACT

Diabetes is a chronic metabolic disease, with wide ranging comorbidities among which, mental health issues are probably among the most overlooked ones, despite their high prevalence and association with worse diabetes outcomes. So, it is important to explore the prevalence and factors associated with depression among diabetes patients. The objectives were to study the prevalence of depression among type II diabetes patients attending a diabetes clinic of an urban area of India, and to study the factors associated with depression among type II diabetes patients. A cross sectional study was done among 99 type II diabetes patients during 2017, attending a diabetes clinic of Urban Health Centre of Kerala. Depression was assessed using a self reported and previously validated instrument, the Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9). Data was analysed using statistical software SPSS 16. Out of 99 patients, 50.5% suffer from depression (95% CI 40.65%-60.35%), classified into varying grades. Female gender (p value 0.027) and subjective perception of sadness (p value 0.001) were significantly associated with depression. A positive correlation between the number of drugs taken daily and the depression severity score was obtained. The study shows that there is high prevalence of depression among diabetes patients. We cannot afford to overlook the role of depression in diabetes care and the medical fraternity should be sensitised about this comorbidity and its treatment.
MICRO RNA: MARKER FOR SCREENING OF BREAST CANCER

Sharma, S

Department of Biochemistry, AIIMS Patna, Bihar, India

ABSTRACT

Breast cancer, the commonest malignancy in females needs early detection. Self examination of breasts plays a vital role in early diagnosis and improved treatment outcomes. The routine screening includes self-breast examination followed by clinical examination, mammography, ultrasound and imaging. With recent advancements in understanding of genomics and cancer biology, the focus of early diagnosis has been shifted to molecular markers like BRCA1 /BRCA2. However, recent researches have given newer molecules of early diagnosis for various cancers such as MicroRNA. These non-coding RNA sequences of approximately 19 to 22 nucleotides are circulating molecules in body fluids. MiRNAs play important regulatory roles in many biological and pathological processes by regulating various signalling pathways. There is increasing evidence suggesting that some miRNAs are linked with human oncogenesis. This has revealed new opportunities for non-invasive tests for early cancer diagnosis.

MicroRNAs have also emerged as a potential target for the diagnosis, therapy and prognosis of breast cancer. However, the precise role of miRNAs and their targets in breast cancer remain to be elucidated. Iorio et al. have found down regulated miR-125b, miR-145, miR-21, and miR-155 in breast cancer patients compared to normal controls. Many other studies have also supported this phenomenon of altered miRNA expression in diseased states. This makes it possible to use serum miRNAs as non-invasive biomarker for cancer detection. Our research in molecular oncology is in process of developing such molecular markers for early diagnosis of the breast cancer as a part of breast cancer screening process.
MAPPING THE PUBLIC HEALTH RESEARCH FUTURE

Ling, J, Henderson, E & Hunter, D

University of Sunderland, United Kingdom

ABSTRACT

In this presentation, we will discuss key public health research challenges over the next 20 years, and propose ways these can be addressed based on recommendations from experts in public health and related fields. We call for a rebalancing of research investment away from biomedical research and the individual to focus on societal changes. Such work should include addressing inequalities and their underlying causes through adopting social models of health. Public health research should consider the perspectives of those providing public health services to build a research culture in local communities. Developing research infrastructure and working between those in policy, practice and civil society is needed to increase the uptake of research. We suggest adopting a ‘Health in All Policies’ approach with a ‘First, Do No Harm’ guiding axiom for assessing the health consequences of economic and social policies to address the tendency to view health largely in biomedical terms, devoid of the effects that the political and economic contexts have on shaping health. Furthermore, multidisciplinary teams should be funded to examine the connections between macro social change and public health. Funding translational research, and how tipping points can be encouraged in public health is also needed. Finally, new policies or public health innovations should be subject to evaluation, with a commitment from policymakers to consider the findings and explain why they are adopted (or not). Getting evidence into practice is a complex process and work is required to explore how this can be achieved more rapidly and effectively.
A STUDY ON ELDERLY FROM HIGHER CLASS GROUP AND THE INFLUENCE OF LONELINESS ON THEM IN MUMBAI CITY

Janbandhu P. V., Phad S. B & Bansod D. W

International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, India

ABSTRACT

The brace of lost income source and multiple health issues lead towards the mental health issues among elderly. And the feeling of loneliness is one of the issues closely associated with this. Hence, the study conducted in Mumbai city, which includes the aged from well economic background, here, termed ‘Higher Class Group’, as most of them are educated too. The well structured questionnaire exercised to collect 100 samples in order to emphasize the aforesaid issue of loneliness. The questionnaire comprised of UCLA Loneliness Scale, which helps to measure the level of loneliness among the elderly. Majority of the elderly were living independently, away from their children. They have planned their rest of the life by engaging themselves into different hobbies and activities. And being well educated, they have been covered with health insurance. This might be the best reason that they are still free from severe loneliness. The elderly who have lost their spouse are more likely to be in severe loneliness. As they have nobody to look after them or they are missing to share their feelings which they used to share with their partner and the closeness in the same form.

Keywords: Elderly, Higher class, Loneliness.
SEXUALITY AMONG MEN WITH SPINAL CORD INJURY: A PRELIMINARY STUDY

Rahman, A.P., Hakim, A.M.K., Che Daud, A.Z., Sharoni, A.S.K., & Azmi, N.
Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia

ABSTRACT

Sexual activity is an important aspect of activities daily living. Spinal cord injury due to trauma and degenerative diseases may harmful toward the sexual and reproductive function of among men, which includes erectile dysfunction, infertility and impaired ejaculation. Sexuality among person with spinal cord injury has been neglected as focus of research as the topic is taboo and often avoided to be discussed. There are limited qualitative studies exploring the sexual concerns and needs from the perspective of men with spinal cord injury. This preliminary study aimed to explore the lived experiences of men with spinal cord injury living in East Coast of Malaysia. The main objective of this study is to gain insight on sexuality challenges and concerns among men with spinal cord injury. A qualitative phenomenology design was employed to answer the research objective. Using purposive sampling, five men from a charitable foundation were interviewed. Inclusion criteria set for this study were i) married men aged 16 and above; ii) suffered from spinal cord injury; iii) do not have any other medical problems; iv) able to comprehend Malay or English language. Questions asked in this semi-structured interview were constructed based on previous literatures and a few was developed to answer the research objectives. Interview questions revolved around body image, reproduction, sexual concerns and intimate relationships that the respondents experience. Each interview lasted from one to two hours and was digitally recorded and later transcribed verbatim for analysis purposes. The results of this study suggest that these men experienced sexuality challenges in term of physical limitations, limited knowledge on reproductive ability and accessing medications in enhancing sexual performances. It is surprising to know that these men reported being curious about their sexual capacity soon after their injury. Most often, sexual rehabilitation does not include in rehabilitation programs, hence findings of this study could be used to assist health care providers designing an appropriate intervention relates to sexuality issues during the rehabilitation process.

Keywords: Sexuality, Spinal Cord Injury, Sexual Activity.
INTEGRATED APPROACH IN MALARIA VECTOR CONTROL

Basu, T

Hindustan Insecticides Limited, India

ABSTRACT

Each year, an estimated 250 million people become ill with malaria, and nearly 1 million die. Every 60 seconds, an African child dies of malaria. More than 90 percent of the world’s malaria deaths occur in sub-Saharan Africa. Malaria is a leading cause of death of young children in Africa. Malaria is a preventable and treatable disease. Integrated vector management (IVM) is a decision-making process for malaria vector control. The aim of the IVM approach is an efficient vector control process for achieving the global targets for vector-borne disease control in a cost effective & sustainable manner. Key elements of an integrated vector management (IVM) are Advocacy, social mobilization and legislation, Inter sector Collaboration, Integrated approach & Capacity-building. Integrated approach element is one major element which addresses chemicals & non-chemical vector control tools. Vector control remains the most generally effective measure to prevent malaria transmission. The current malaria control strategy calls for the selection of those control measures which are most appropriate to local circumstances and capabilities and malaria risk. Vector control methods vary considerably depending on situation. Choice of vector control will depend on the magnitude of the malaria burden, the feasibility of timely and correct application of the required interventions and, most important of all, the possibility of sustaining the resulting modified epidemiological situation. Basic objective of integrated approach is reduction of human-mosquito contact by using Insecticide-treated nets, repellents, protective clothing, screening of houses; destruction of adult mosquitoes by Insecticide-treated nets, indoor residual spraying, space spraying, ultra low-volume sprays; destruction of mosquito larvae in peri-domestic sanitation by Larviciding of water surfaces, intermittent irrigation, sluicing, biological control; source reduction by environmental sanitation, water management, drainage etc. Any strategy should be responsive to changes in local ecological and epidemiological conditions. The issues to be taken into account in planning vector control are: the target vectors, the timing of implementation, the areas of implementation, the entities involved in implementation and the entities responsible for implementation and external monitoring and evaluation.
ESTONIANS SAUNA BATHING CUSTOMS IN GENERAL AND IN PERSONS WITH CHRONIC DISEASES

Tamm, A.L, Parm, Ü & Linnaste, K

Department of Physiotherapy and Environmental Health, Tartu Health Care College, Estonia

ABSTRACT

Aim: to clarify students’ and their parents’ sauna bathing habits in general and if suffering chronic diseases (CD). The questionnaire was used. Altogether 336 subjects, 205 students (♂ 14.2%) and 131 parents (♂ 36.6%) with average age 22.71±0.34 and 49.43±0.6, respectively, were enrolled. Of all study group 40.8% had CD. Students had more respiratory system CD (OR=3.24; 95% CI 1.08-9.86), as their parents suffer more cardio-vascular system diseases (OR=5.14; 95% CI 2.31-11.41). Main reason for sauna bathing in both generation groups (76.4%) and in persons with CD (68.3%) is relaxation. The second reason was hygiene, especially for parents (vs students OR=2.74; 95% CI 1.70-4.40) and people with CD (vs health people OR=2.58; 95% CI 1.67-3.99); and third was company, especially for men (vs female OR=2.65; 95% CI 1.45-4.86). All groups prefer Finnish sauna (69.5%). Students are going to sauna frequently once a month (vs parents OR=2.12; 95% CI 1.21-3.69) and parents once a week (vs students OR=1.73; 95% CI 1.07-2.84). All groups enjoy sauna at 60–79 °C; people with CD has three times greater chance in comparing with healthy people to prefer sauna temperature <60 0C (OR=3.38; 95% CI1,83-6.22). Students consume more water in sauna than parents (OR=3.26; 95% CI 1.98-5.39) and men consume more alcohol than women (OR=4.32; 95% CI 2.48-7.53). Sauna is popular for Estonians and habits associated with bathing consumption is analogous for subjects with CD and healthy people. As influence to health of different sauna types are different, further research is necessary.

Keywords: Sauna, Students, Parents, Chronic Diseases.
HYPERPHOSPHATEMIA IN END STAGE RENAL DISEASE PATIENTS UNDERGOING MAINTENANCE HEMODIALYSIS AT A SECONDARY CARE HOSPITAL IN UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Rabbani, S.A ¹, Sathvik, B.S ¹, Rao, P.G.M ¹, Kurian, M.T ² & Essawy, B.E ²

¹ Department of Clinical Pharmacy and Pharmacology, RAK College of Pharmaceutical Sciences, RAK Medical and Health Sciences University, Ras Al Khaimah, UAE
² Department of Nephrology, Ibrahim bin Hamad Obaidallah, Hospital, Ras al Khaimah, UAE

ABSTRACT

The objective of the study was to assess the prevalence of hyperphosphatemia in end stage renal disease patients (ESRD) undergoing maintenance hemodialysis at a secondary care hospital in UAE. The study also aimed to describe the characteristics of the ESRD patients with hyperphosphatemia. The study was a prospective, observational study including all the patients undergoing hemodialysis at the nephrology unit of the hospital. Patients who were on hemodialysis for less than six months, with less than thrice weekly hemodialysis and with acute kidney injury were excluded from the study. Patients’ characteristics were compared according to phosphate level, between patients with or without hyperphosphatemia. Of the 80 patients included (mean age, 61.1 ± 9.4 years), 73.8% had hyperphosphatemia, defined by a mean serum phosphate > 1.45 mmol/L. Patients with hyperphosphatemia were younger, more often females, had a higher body mass index and presented with a higher number of comorbidities as compared to those with normal serum phosphate levels. They were less likely to have hypertensive nephropathy and more likely to have diabetic nephropathy as the cause of their renal disease. Patients with hyperphosphatemia had lower serum calcium and hemoglobin, and higher calcium-phosphate product and parathyroid hormone as compared to those without hyperphosphatemia. The study showed that ESRD patients with hyperphosphatemia differ from those with normal phosphate levels.

Keywords: Hyperphosphatemia, ESRD, Hemodialysis, Serum Phosphate.
VIRTUAL PRESENTATIONS
LOCATION AS AN INDICATOR OF HOUSEHOLD FOOD SECURITY AND ITS IMPACT ON THE EXPENDITURE AND CONSUMPTION

Saxena, S

Centre of Social Medicine & Community Health, School of Social Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru University, India

ABSTRACT

The study is focused on the urban poor environment as it is important to know the circumstances in which they are living. The location of settlement provides a framework to capture the combination of human beings and socioeconomic factors in explaining variation in health status within given population. In general, what people do is nearly always influenced by their social settings. These factors undermine the capacities of vulnerable in a different way to impact their wellbeing. The impact on household food security conditions, food consumption pattern and food and non-food expenditure are studied in relation to the spatial differences in the two slums. Household and the dietary survey were conducted in two slums to elicit information on Socioeconomic, demographic profile and food consumption pattern at the household level. Various factors attributed to the location of the selected slums were also studied. The socio-demographic characteristics of both clusters suggest that the slum which is located in the city had better living conditions as compared to the other which is located on the outskirts. The huge difference in food expenditure was also found in the two slums. Public provisioning of education, transportation and housing would also reduce the pressing nonfood expenditures and improve the nutritional status of the vast majority of the urban poor. Both the studied slums show how a location can influence an individual health. However, both demands better services of quality and equity, but the squatters placed on the periphery needs more attention. Health policy needs to target people as well as places.

Keywords: Location, Food Consumption pattern, Household Food Security.