2nd International Conference on PUBLIC HEALTH 2019

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS: TRANSFORMING ASPIRATIONS INTO ACTION FOR HUMAN HEALTH

19th - 20th MARCH 2019
KUALA LUMPUR, MALAYSIA

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS
Book of Abstracts
International Conference on Public Health 2019
(HealthConf 2019)

19th – 20th March, 2019
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Committee of the HeathConf - 2019
IAR CONFERENCES
Tel: +94(0) 77 224 1493 / +94(0) 117 020 784
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 HEALTHCONF or IAR CONFERENCES of the opinions so expressed in them.

Official website of the conference

http://publichealthconferences.co/

Book of Abstracts of the 2nd International Conference on Public Health 2019

Edited by Rekheetha Pathiranage and Others


Copyright @ IAR CONFERENCES
All rights are reserved according to the code of intellectual property act of Sri Lanka, 2003

Published by IAR CONFERENCES

Tel: +94(0) 117 020 784
Hosted By:
IAR CONFERENCES

Organized by:
IAR CONFERENCES

Academic Partners:
RCSI & UCD Malaysia Campus – Malaysia
Tartu Health Care College – Estonia

**HealthConf 2019 Committee**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PROF. C.P MISHRA</td>
<td>(Conference Chairman, HeathConf - 2019)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dept. of Community Medicine, Institute of Medical Sciences, Banaras Hindu University, India</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROF. JOHN FRANK</td>
<td>(Key-Note Speaker, HeathConf - 2019)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Edinburgh, UK</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DATO’ PROF DR. ABDUL RASHID KHAN</td>
<td>(Key-Note Speaker, HeathConf - 2019)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Public Health Medicine, RCSI &amp; UCD Malaysia Campus, Malaysia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DR. ÜLLE PARM</td>
<td>(Key-Note Speaker, HeathConf - 2019)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tartu Health Care College, Estonia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROF. BONGS LAINJO</td>
<td>(Session Chair, HeathConf - 2019)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cybermatic International, Canada</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROF. SNIGDHA MISHRA</td>
<td>(Session Chair, HeathConf - 2019)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Medical University, Malaysia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROF. ANNA-LIISA TAMM</td>
<td>(Session Chair, HeathConf - 2019)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tartu Health Care College, Estonia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROF. DR. SYED HATIM NOOR</td>
<td>(Session Chair, HeathConf - 2019)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institute for Community (Health) Development (i CODE), Malaysia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DR. YOUSIF ISMAEIL ALHOSANI  (Session Chair, HeathConf - 2019)  
The George Institute for Global Health, UAE

DR. RAUDA BINTI A. MOHAMED  (Session Chair, HeathConf - 2019)  
Universiti Pertahanan Nasional Malaysia, Malaysia

DR. CARYN CHAN MEI HSIEN  (Session Chair, HeathConf - 2019)  
National University of Malaysia, Malaysia

PROF. GEORGE PAGKALOS  (Session Chair, HeathConf - 2019)  
Aristotle University, Greece

PROF. MARIA HASSAPIDOU  (Session Chair, HeathConf - 2019)  
Alexander Technological Education Institute of Thessaloniki, Greece

MR. REKHEETHA PATHIRANAGE  (Conference Convenor, HeathConf - 2019)  
IAR Conferences, Sri Lanka

Editorial Board - HealthConf 2019

Editor in Chief

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

Editorial Board

Mr. Rekheetha Pathiranage, IAR Conferences, Sri Lanka

The Editorial Board is not responsible for the content of any abstract.

Scientific Committee - HealthConf 2019

Assistant Professor Anna Priscilla, University of the Philippines, Philippines

Associate Professor Ya-Mei Chen, National Taiwan University, Taiwan

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Azmawati Mohammed Nawi, National University of Malaysia, Malaysia

Professor Pei-Shih Chen, Kaohsiung Medical University, Taiwan

Assistant Prof. Dr. Chakkraphan Phetphum, Naresuan University, Thailand

Assistant Professor Sunita Reddy, Jawaharlal Nehru University, India
Prof. Harshad Thakur, *Tata Institute of Social Sciences, India*

Dr. Anisah Baharom, *University Putra Malaysia, Malaysia*

Dr. Hayati Kadir Shahar, *University Putra Malaysia, Malaysia*

Dr. Fadrilan-Camacho, *University of the Philippines, Philippines*

Dr. Padmalaya Das, *Asian Institute of Public Health, India*

Professor Rose Abigail, *University of the Philippines, Philippines*

Dr. Nurulilyana Binti Sansuddin, *Universiti Sains Malaysia, Malaysia*

Professor Shamsul Azhar Shah, *The National University of Malaysia, Malaysia*

Dr. Norfarizan Hanoon Noor Azmi, *Universiti Sains Malaysia, Malaysia*

Dr. Caryn Chan Mei Hsien, *The National University of Malaysia, Malaysia*

Professor Dr. F. Nur Baran Aksakal, *Malaysia*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Keynote Speech</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Novel Data sources to Monitor Health Inequalities to Meet SDG #10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frank, J</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Achieving the Millennium Development Goals in Marginalized Communities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khan, A. R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parents Attitude to Scheduled Vaccination in Estonia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parm, Ü</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Oral Presentations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reproductive Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kiran, A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02. Effectiveness of Sexual Education Program towards Sexual Knowledge among University Students</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sham, F, Mat, S, Muthu, D.K.S, Kadir, H.A &amp; Shohor, N.A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03. Knowledge on Breast Feeding among Female Garments Workers in Dhaka, Bangladesh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zahangir, M, Banu, B &amp; Hossain, S.M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04. Experiences and Satisfaction of High-Risk Mothers Who Gave Birth in Select Facilities in Legazpi City, Philippines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cagayan, M.S.F.S, Pepito, V.C.F, Ang-Bon, R.M &amp; Llamas-Clark, E</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
05. Fertility in Poverty Pockets: A Major Challenge

_Singh, P & Mishra, R.N_

06. Preeclampsia Prevention Using Zero of Mother Mortality (ZOOM) Approach to Nurse in Indonesia: Literature Review

_Hasnah, Armin, Syafar, Ansariadi & Salma, U_

**Challenges for Inclusiveness, Equity and SDGs**

07. Non-Partner Sexual Violence Victimization among Female Medical Undergraduates


08. Preliminary Approach to Determine the best Potential Reactivator for VX-Inhibited Human Acetylcholinesterase: in Silico Study


09. Household Air Pollution (Hap): A New Threat to Health and Sustainable Development Conditions

_Roy, P.G_

10. Creation of Patient Values Based on Etnics Philosophy for Improving Equity of Health Services: A Review

_Armyn, Alimin, Indah, Indrianti, S & Fridawati_

**Communicable Diseases**


_Sari, M.P_

12. Borrelia Burgdorferi Sensu Lato Genotypes in Estonian County’S Ticks Population

_Jõgi, E, Remm, M, Müller, M, Sõsa, K & Jakoby, H_
13. Extent of Diarrhoeal Morbidity in Under Five Rural Children and Bacteriophage Status in Drinking Water: Finding from Central India

Srivastava, P, Mishra, C.P, Nath, G & Majhi, M.M

14. Fighting Zoonotic, Rabies and Public Health in Colonial India

Rahaman, S.M

15. Effective Vaccination is Essential to Prevent Childhood Communicable Diseases


16. Assessment of Knowledge, Attitude and Practice towards Prevention of Respiratory Tract Infections among Hajj and Umrah Pilgrims from Malaysia In 2018


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Child &amp; Adolescent Health</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

17. Perceived Barriers to Childhood Immunization among Mothers in Damaturu Local Government, Yobe State, Nigeria

Dauda, B.D

18. Childhood Overweight and Obesity in Greece and in Europe-A Serious Public Health Problem Results from the WHO Childhood Obesity Surveillance Initiative (COSI) and the Joint Action on Nutrition And Physical Activity (JANPA)

Hassapidou, M

19. Knowledge on Effects of Smoking among School Children in Dhaka, Bangladesh

Khanom, A.N, Banu, B & Hossain, S.M

20. Consequences of Poor Personal Hygiene among School Children in Savar Area, Dhaka

Ahmad, F, Banu, B & Hossain, S.M
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Author(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Description of the Food Buyer of the 6th Grade and 9th Grade Students in Penuai School Cibubur Bekasi Jawa Barat</td>
<td>Tampubolon, E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Assessment of WHO Health Promoting Schools Framework among Schools in Selected Villages of Rural Puducherry, South India – A Mixed Methods Study</td>
<td>Shanthosh, P.S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>Reforming The Medical Prescribing Procedures: The New European e-Prescription System (epSOS) and Its Successful Implementation in Greece</td>
<td>Pagkalos, G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>An Evaluation of a Coordinated Referral System to Improve Maternal Outcomes in Legazpi City, Albay</td>
<td>Cagayan, M.S.F.S, Ang-Bon, R.M &amp; Llamas-Clark, E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>RAMADAN INITIATIVE: Health Promotion from Islamic Perspective</td>
<td>Alhosani, Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>Non-Adherences to Diabetes Self-Care Activities among Rural Diabetic Patients of Bangladesh</td>
<td>Banu, B, Ali, L, Sauerborn, R &amp; Souares, A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
29. Knowledge on Non-Communicable Diseases among Underprivileged School Children in Dhaka, Bangladesh

   Sahed, A.K.M, Banu, B & Hossain, S.M

30. Spatial Variation of Survival for Colorectal Cancer in Malaysia

   Ghazali, A.K, Taylor, B.M & Keegan, T.J

31. Association of Secondhand Smoke Exposure and Family History of Cancer with Ovarian Cancer

   Ugwu, O.J

---

32. Determinants of the Quality of Life: A Study of the Pre-Elderly and Elderly Population in Pekanbaru Riau, Indonesia

   Yunita, J, Sari, W & Nurlisis

33. The Impact of Psychological- and Work-Related Factors on Work Engagement among Malaysian Employees

   Chan, C.M.H, Wee, L.H, Wong, J.E, Jamil, N.A, Yap, L & Yogarabindranath, S.N

34. Factors Influencing Caring Practices for Dependence Older Adult in Long Term Care System: ROI ET Province, Thailand

   Kumsom, C, Lagampan, S & Boonyamalik, P

35. Health and Health Behaviour among Police Officers

   Tamm, A-L, Parm, Ü, Pael, J, Undrits, K, Barkova, K, & Bazukova, O

36. Inter-Linkages among Socio-Economic Deprivation, Food Insecurity, Under Nutrition, Self Reported Morbidities and Physical Dependence as well as Psychosocial Status in Urban Geriatric Subjects: A Community Based Study from Central India

   Keshari, P & Shankar, H
### Emerging Issues

37. Social Media Use and its Psychological Effects among International Medical University’s Students
   
   *Ng, Y.Y*

38. Oral Health Seeking Behaviour and Practice among Underprivileged Adult Population in a Selected Area of Dhaka City, Bangladesh
   
   *Ara, U, Hossain, S.M, Yesmin, A & Banu, B*

39. Morbidity Profile of Workers and Workplace Assessment in Selected Soap Industries in Puducherry
   
   *Raj, I.S*

40. Effect of Tobacco on Oral Health – A Plethora of Oral Changes”: A Comprehensive Review
   
   *Baby, G. G, John V. H, Paul, B & Alex, V*

### Poster Presentations

41. Health Risk Behaviors and Emotional Wellbeing among Undergraduate Students in A Public University
   

42. Carbon Monoxide Level and Nicotine Dependance among College Smokers
   
   *Muhammad Adil, Z.A, Hayati, K.S & Rosliza, A.M*

43. Non-Compliance to Physical Exercises among Young Diabetics
   
   *Mojumder, T.B, Banu, B & Hossain, S.M*

44. Synthesis of Solid Soap from Palm Olein and Virgin Coconut Oil for Skin Chemical Decontamination
   

45. Palm Olein Based Liquid Soap for Chemical Agents Decontamination
   
   *Hafizah, A, Nur Shazwani, A.L, Muhamed, R.A, Ong, K.K, Noor Azilah, M. K & Wan Yunus, W.M.Z*
46. A Survey for Preschool Teacher’s Competency of Infection Precautions

Wu Chia-Jung, R.N & Chen Chuan-Mei, R.N

47. An Exloratory Study on Antibiotic Prescribing Practices of Filipino Dentists

Sarmiento, M.A, Maglutac, Jr M.T, Yanga-Mabunga, M.S

48. Analysis of Non Financial Resources in Implementation of Minimum Health Service Standards at Ngaglik I Primary Health Centre

Amani, F. N, Dewi, H.N.K, Karera, A.D & Juwita, S

49. Correlation between Nutrition Status and Level of Hemoglobin with Cadmium Level in Blood on the Welding Workers in Yogyakarta.

Dewi, H.N.K, Amani, F.N, Karera, A.D & Juwita, S

50. Is There an Association Between Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder and Either Autoimmune Thyroid Disease or Type 1 Diabetes Mellitus in Children and Young People?

Alam, V, Williams, L & Prasad, V

51. Factors Associated with Poor Attendance of Men at Primary Healthcare Centres in Northeastern Malaysia

Arumugam, P, Ismail, T.A.T, Daud, A, Ismail, S.B, Said, Z.M & Hamid, N.A.A

52. Level of Competency of Nurses in Dental Surgery and Post-Operative Care in a Tertiary Private Hospital

Solano, E.P, Maria, S.T & Yanga, M

53. Budget Support Analysis on the Implementation of Minimum Service Standards in the Health Sector at Ngaglik I Primary Health Centre

Karera, A.D, Juwita, S, Amani, F.N & Juwita, S

54. Knowledge and Practice of Menstrual Hygiene and Effect of Educational Intervention in Adolescent Girls of Slums

Nayak, P & Mishra, R.N
Virtual Presentations

55. Connection Public Service Motivation (PSM) and Work Satisfaction on Organizational Citizenship Behavior (OCB) Nursing of Regional General Hospitals in Mataram City


56. Assessment of Knowledge of Routes of Transmission of HIV among Georgian Young Population

Garuchava, N & Darsania, T

57. Health and Nutrition SDGS in South Asia within the Human Development Paradigm

Sharma, D
MESSAGE FROM THE CONFERENCE CHAIR

It is a matter of great pleasure that International conference on Public Health (Health Conf 2019) is being organized on 19th – 20th March 2019 at Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia on the theme “Sustainable Development Goals: Transforming aspirations into action for human health”.

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are the testimony of immense value for setting ambitious goals. In order to address unfinished agenda for human health Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) have been evolved which have 17 goals and 169 targets. First seven goals of SDGs are an extension of MDGs. Goals 8-10 refer to inclusiveness and remaining seven refer to sustainable cities and communities; responsible consumption and production; climate action; life below water; life on land; peace, justice and strong institutions; and partnership for the goals. The SDGs implicitly recognizes the importance of social determinants of health. Among the 9 health targets first three are continuations of MDGs, next 3 are on Non-communicable diseases (NCDs) and last 3 are mixed.

The pillars of human rights, equity and development are deeply rooted in SDGs. There are several challenges in transforming aspirations of SDGs into actions for human health. There is fear that SDGs are difficult to implement and monitor as they are too many and require huge funding for successful implementation of SDGs which is likely to make the world better place to live. This conference will offer opportunity to examine translational issues of SDGs by significant contributions of distinguished experts, original research of scientist through oral and poster presentations.

As a conference chairman of Health Conf 2019 it’s my privilege to welcome experts, scientists, and delegates from different parts of the globe. I am confident that the contribution of all stakeholders will make this conference a grand success.

Prof. C. P Mishra
MD, PhD, FIPHA, FIAPSM, FAMS
Department of Community Medicine,
Institute of Medical Sciences,
Banaras Hindu University,
Varanasi, 221005. India
MESSAGE FROM THE ACADEMIC PARTNER

On behalf of Tartu Health Care College I would like to thank the organizers for inviting us to be an academic partner at the 2nd International Conference on Public Health 2019 (Health Conf 2019) from 19th to 20th March 2019 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

Tartu Health Care College’ (https://www.nooruse.ee/en) mission is to provide competitive, high quality, innovative, international, R&D-based lifelong learning in an inspiring environment. Our College vision is to be an acknowledged partner in developing a happy health-conscious knowledge society. We are extremely grateful that our activities have been noticed beyond Europe and we hope that this conference gives a great opportunity to create new friendships and find new partners. I am in opinion that new connections bring new ideas that may lead, for example, to new cooperation projects.

I wish to all participants an exciting and inspiring conference experience and hope that this will lead to an effective and useful cooperation in the field of public health in the future. Our common objective is to have a healthier society and we will certainly do our best for achieving that.
I would like to express my sincerest gratitude to the event organizers!.

Dr. Anna-Liisa Tamm,
Associated professor,
Tartu Health Care College,
Estonia.
MESSAGE FROM THE ACADEMIC PARTNER

"Welcome to Malaysia!
I have always believed that conferences and meetings are a great opportunity not only to exchange ideas but more importantly an opportunity to network. I look forward in making new friends and exchanging ideas. Please do make time to visit places of interest in our beautiful country."

Dato’ Prof Dr. Abdul Rashid Khan,
Professor and Head
Department of Public Health Medicine,
RCSI & UCD Malaysia Campus
Malaysia.
KEYNOTE SPEECH
NOVEL DATA SOURCES TO MONITOR HEALTH INEQUALITIES TO MEET
SDG #10

Frank, J

Usher Institute of Population Health Sciences and Informatics, University of Edinburgh, NHS
Scotland

ABSTRACT

Tanzania, like most LMICs, has pledged to achieve the seventeen Sustainable Development Goals by 2030, including SDG#10 – Reducing Health Inequalities (HIs). However, the current approach to measuring HIs by markers of socio-economic status (SES) — in Tanzania and most LMICs -- relies heavily on infrequent, costly, and technically complex Demographic and Health Surveys funded by development assistance donors, but typically insufficiently statistically powerful to track HIs for less common health outcomes, such as maternal mortality, at even the Regional, let alone District level. With Tanzanian partners (especially the Ifakara Health Institute) we are developing a cost-effective alternative approach to measuring HIs by SES in Tanzania, which could be adapted to most LMICs. It utilizes routinely-collected administrative datasets (“big data”) to estimate the average SES of small local areas – ideally Wards, with populations of about 5,000 to 15,000. Using these estimates of local-area average values for SES, one can map and calculate HIs across extreme quantiles of these areas (rank-ordered by their average SES) for any routinely collected health or demographic outcomes – which in Tanzania are still largely collected from local health-care facilities, and inputted into District Health Information Systems. This approach has been used for over a decade in Scotland – it is not only less expensive once established, but also less technically complex, and more nationally self-reliant than the current DHS-based approach.
ACHIEVING THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN MARGINALIZED COMMUNITIES

Khan, A.R

Department of Public Health Medicine, RCSI & UCD Malaysia Campus, Malaysia

ABSTRACT

The 17 interconnected sustainable development goals were developed to address the challenges related to poverty, climate, economic inequality, environmental degradation among others. The target for the achievement of these goals are by 2030. There are differences between countries and within countries in facing the challenges to achieve these targets. Malaysia is relatively in the right track, however there are pockets of population that may not be able to achieve the same standards of achievements as the rest. The speaker will discuss the challenges faced by an aboriginal community in relation to these goals.
PARENTS ATTITUDE TO SCHEDULED VACCINATION IN ESTONIA

Parm, Ü

Tartu Health Care College, Estonia

ABSTRACT

Vaccination has been the most effective medical intervention to reduce death and morbidity caused by range of serious communicable diseases. All European Union countries have vaccination schedules, recommending vaccines in childhood. WHO suggest routine immunizations for children against 12 diseases. In Estonia instead of pneumococcal vaccination mumps is vaccinated. The decrease of vaccine preventable diseases has led to vaccine hesitancy and even to the refusal of vaccination in many countries including Estonia.

We aimed to identify Estonian parents’ attitude to scheduled immunization program and to determine the socio-demographical and socio-economic factors associated with vaccination behavior. The questionnaire was carried out in 2017. Altogether, 1557 parents (0.1% of population) with the youngest child aged ≤5, were enrolled. According to the questionnaire we divided parents to: vaccinators-72.3%, uncertain-12.7%, vaccination refusers-15.8%. Attitudes and opinions regarding vaccination were significantly different in all groups. The majority of parents believed that vaccines help to prevent diseases (78.7%; vaccinators 96.4%, uncertain 61.1%, refusers 8.1%), and vaccine-prevented diseases are serious (74.3%; respectively 90.9/62.4/7.3). Only 27.9% (8.2/57.5/95.9) was consent that immunizations overloads a child's immune system and cause allergic reactions (29.3%; 11.6/51.6/93.5). Uncertain and refusers were significantly less likely to report confidence in medical and public health sources, compared to vaccinators; health-care education was not associated with vaccination behavior. For better teaching of health-care workers we prepared video-clips that demonstrated clinical and epidemiological aspects of all vaccine-preventable diseases and also gave overview of disease and vaccine complications.

Immunization visits must not be stressful and information for parents should be clear and trustable. Vaccine safety is a concern of many parents (including vaccinators), thus it is important to build trust in vaccination in order to prevent increase of refusal. Educators and health-care workers should educate the parents and population in general. Thus, the national Health Board shared several health-related fun-videos in public media (Facebook, TV) at the beginning of 2019. Population has to understand that vaccination is safe and effective as all the vaccines have undergone long and careful review by scientists, and the federal government.
ORAL PRESENTATIONS
RISING TRENDS AND INEQUALITIES IN CESAREAN SECTION RATES IN NEPAL: EVIDENCE FROM NEPAL DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEYS, 2006-2016

Kiran, A

New ERA, Nepal

ABSTRACT

Nepal has made steady progress in improving the child survival and maternal health by 2015 but still efforts are needed to reduce maternal mortality and improve the maternal health status for the achievement of the major target under sustainable development goal 3. Converging socioeconomic inequalities in access to emergency obstetric care is crucial for reducing maternal mortality ratio. The objective of this study is to examine the time trends and socio-economic inequalities in the utilization of cesarean section (C-section) in Nepal during 2006-2016. We used data from the Nepal demographic and Health Surveys (NDHS) conducted during 2006-2016. The unit of analysis for this study was those women with had their most recent live birth in last five years preceding the surveys. Crude C-section rate was computed and adjusted C-section rate was estimated through standardized for maternal age and parity through direct standardization method using the samples of the NDHS 2016. Further, binary logistic regression models were employed to investigate the prevalence of cesarean sections according to selected sociodemographic characteristics of women. C-section increased from 2.7% in 2006 to 9.0% in 2016, with large and increasing absolute disparities according to women's sociodemographic characteristics. A greater likelihood of having cesarean section was observed in the highest wealth quintile in 2016 and those women who delivered in the private facilities during 2011-2016. To uplift the maternal health status, routine monitoring and evaluation of the emergency obstetric care are needed to be carried out to address the underuse in poor and overuse in private sectors.

Keyword: C-Section, Trends, Inequalities, DHS, Nepal.
EFFECTIVENESS OF SEXUAL EDUCATION PROGRAM TOWARDS SEXUAL KNOWLEDGE AMONG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

1Sham, F, 2Mat, S, 3Muthu, D.K.S, 4Kadir, H.A, 5Shohor, N.A

1, 5Universiti Teknologi MARA, Puncak Alam Campus, Malaysia

2Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

3, 4Nursing Division, Ministry of Health, Malaysia

ABSTRACT

University student are assets of the society and mainly the future leaders however they were vulnerable to risky behaviors including sexual coercion. Sex education program is essential to improve their understanding of safe sexual activity and prevent unwanted pregnancies or STD. A quasi-experimental study was conducted among 320 university students which was divided into two groups. There were equal number of students (n=160) who took part in each group. The intervention group were given education on sexual health which included sexual and reproductive health information and skills of abstinence. The pre-test showed that there was no significant difference of sexual knowledge between the groups (t: 0.16: p: 0.87) in which their sexual knowledge was considered low (Mean: 13.27, SD: 3.70) in which 74.4% of the students’ knowledge were below 50 percentage. However, there was increased of sexual knowledge among the students who attended the sexual education program (t: 18.16: p: 0.01) which further affirmed the effectiveness of this program in improving their sexual knowledge. Sexual education strategies should focused on different level of age especially among the university/college students as for most of them this is the first experience being away from parental control. They should be educated and guided continuously in order to attain healthy sexual development.

Keyword: Sexual Education, Sexual Knowledge, University Students.
KNOWLEDGE ON BREAST FEEDING AMONG FEMALE GARMENTS WORKERS IN DHAKA, BANGLADESH

1Zahangir, M, 2Banu, B, 3Hossain, S.M

1, 2, 3Northern University Bangladesh, Dhaka, Bangladesh

ABSTRACT

Healthy children are the greatest resource and pride of the nation. Breast milk is the natural first food for babies. The knowledge of women is very important for babies’ growths and prevention of diseases. A descriptive study was conducted among 200 female garments workers to assess the level of knowledge on breast feeding among (n=200) female garments workers. The study population was selected purposively. The study subjects were selected who was in the age group 15-49. Data were entered and analyzed by SPSS 11.5 version. Majority of the respondents (78.5%) were in the age group of 15-24 (<25). Among the respondents, 92 (46%) had primary education and 14 (7%) were illiterate. About 54% respondents family income were >10000 TK. and only 14% have <5000 TK. The result found that only 11% respondents have good knowledge regarding initial feeding. Most of the respondents 87% have poor knowledge about colostrum feeding and 59% have average knowledge about the benefit of colostrum. The study showed that the level of knowledge regarding initiation of breastfeeding was very poor (80.5%) while only 19.5% have knowledge regarding initiation of breastfeeding. About 74.5% respondents have good knowledge on exclusive breastfeeding and only 10% knew the advantage of exclusive breastfeeding. Total 77.5% respondents have good knowledge regarding duration of breastfeeding. The result showed that all of the respondents did not have knowledge among advantage of breastfeeding. Majority of the respondents 97% have poor knowledge about positioning of the breastfeeding. The source of information regarding knowledge on breastfeeding was poor 79%. Result showed that significant association between level of knowledge and income of the family, education of the respondents (p<0.05). The result found about 200 respondents the total knowledge score about breastfeeding was poor 72%. It may be concluded that a large proportion of garments women had little knowledge regarding breastfeeding.

Keyword: Knowledge, Breast Feeding, Garments, Workers.
EXPERIENCES AND SATISFACTION OF HIGH-RISK MOTHERS WHO GAVE BIRTH IN SELECT FACILITIES IN LEGAZPI CITY, PHILIPPINES

1Cagayan, M.S.F.S, 2Pepito, V.C.F, 3Ang-Bon, R.M, 4Llamas-Clark, E

1, 2, 4College of Medicine, University of the Philippines Manila, Philippines

2School of Medicine and Public Health, Ateneo de Manila University, Philippines

3Department of Health Region V, Philippines

ABSTRACT

To reduce maternal mortality in the Philippines, the Department of Health promoted service delivery networks (SDNs) to local government units. In the Bicol region, SDN has been recently adopted but has not been evaluated. Therefore, there is a need to assess the quality of care provided within the SDNs. However, measures of maternal health should consider both clinical outcomes and the totality of a mother’s birth experience. This study aims to explore the experiences including the satisfaction of high-risk pregnant women as they are provided primary care and referred to tertiary care services. Descriptive, narrative, face to face interview using semi structured questionnaires were conducted on 14 high risk women who had given birth in Legazpi City, Albay, Philippines from January to June 2018 applying a phenomenological approach. Interviews were audio-recorded, transcribed, translated into English, and analyzed thematically using NVIVO. Overall, mothers expressed satisfaction with the services they received throughout pregnancy. They were particularly satisfied with quality of antenatal and postnatal care but were less satisfied with quality of care during labor. Respectful maternity care, physical comfort in the facility, involvement of family, provider attributes including adherence to referral and management guidelines and cost of care were noted to affect their overall birth experience. In conclusion, there is a need to improve quality of care during labor and delivery. Strategies for improvement include training of health providers regarding referral procedures and integration of a patient centered approach.

Keyword: Service Delivery Networks, Continuum Of Maternal Care, Childbirth, Quality Of Care, Patient Satisfaction, Patient Centered.
FERTILITY IN POVERTY POCKETS: A MAJOR CHALLENGE

1Singh, P, 2Mishra, R.N

1, 2Division of Biostatistics, Department of Community Medicine, Institute of Medical Science, BHU, India

ABSTRACT

Introduction: India, could not achieve the MDG goal of infant mortality rate set by the end of year 2015 to 28 per 1000 live births only because mortality during neonate period did not reduce in proportionate to post natal mortality. The reason behind is high fertility resulting to low birth weight who are at high risk of mortality. Present study was carried to assess the status of marriages, birth spacing and moving to higher order births in slums that lead to high fertility.

Material & methods: A total of 590 eligible couples sampled following two stages stratified random sampling; at first stage slums and at second stage the households with eligible couples. Women’s were interrogated marriage age, birth spacing along with contraceptive practice and order of birth in addition to socio economic profile. Factors associated were identified by logistic regression.

Results: Majority (96.4%) eligible couples were Hindus and 33% and 67% were of OBC and SC/CT class. Nearly quarter and one fifth women were illiterate and 1-5th standard of schooling and 80.8% were house wives. TFR was 3.33 children and on an average one child were born before age 20 yrs. The average marriage age though reduced but still 35.4% married <18 yrs out of which 22.0% occur <15 yrs. Contraceptive knowledge was only in 30.5% and use rate much less. More than 75% had given birth within 2.5 yrs. and nearly 33% proceeded to 3rd and higher order.

Conclusion:

This slum community need motivation to adequate birth spacing through contraceptive practice which will also reduce fertility and neonatal mortality.

Keyword: Slum, Eligible Couples, Contraception, Birth Spacing.
ABSTRACT

Introduction: The maternal mortality rate is quite high. The cause of death is a shift from bleeding to pre-eclampsia. Nurses have not been maximally involved in preventing pre-eclampsia, it is necessary to have a nurse involvement policy in screening risk factors for preeclampsia.

Objective: find effective prevention models of preeclampsia in nurses

Design: this study examines the literature sources of Pub Med, Google Scholar and Ebsco. Modifications from the theory of Output Process Input (IPO), ZOOM Program, and Sunrise model

Setting: Implementing nurses on duty at the puskesmas and pregnant women at week 20 with risk factor preeclampsia.

Measurement and finding: This study will use the mix method design. Study Qualitative by using indepth interviews to determine the role of nurses in the early detection of preeclampsia. Quantitative study with experimental study on nurse pre - intervention - post training with modules to improve nurse knowledge about early detection of preeclampsia.

Key Conclusion: Modification of the ZOOM model can be applied to nurses

Implication for practice: the creation of a prevention model of preeclampsia with the ZOOM approach to nurses.

Keyword: Preeclampsia Prevention, ZOOM Model, Nurse.
NON-PARTNER SEXUAL VIOLENCE VICTIMIZATION AMONG FEMALE MEDICAL UNDERGRADUATES

1Singh, R.N, 2Shankar, R, 3Shankar, P, 4Majhi, M.M

1,2,3,4Department of Community Medicine, Institute of Medical Sciences, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India

ABSTRACT

Background: Gender equity remained as an unfinished agenda in Millennium Development Goals and also addressed through goal 5 in Sustainable Development Goals. Sexual violence is a significant public health problem throughout the globe and females are the victims almost all the time. Sexual violence is also true representation of Iceberg phenomenon. Objectives: To assess magnitude of sexual violence victimization among female medical undergraduates and to determine the factors associated with sexual violence victimization among participants. Material and Methods: This cross sectional study was conducted on 109 female medical undergraduates, selected by multi stage sampling. Sample size was calculated by using Epi Info version 7.2.2.6, based on the prevalence of non-partner sexual violence at 7.2%, permissible level of error of 5% (Absolute), and non-response of 10%. Tools and Techniques: After obtaining consent from the participants, their socio economic profile was assessed by predesigned and pretested proforma. Sexual violence was assessed by using “WHO violence against women instrument Version 10”. Statistical analysis: Through SPSS version 23.0. t-test and chi-square test was used for inferential purpose. Results: Prevalence of non-partner sexual violence was 8.3%. Mean age of the participants was 22.6±2.32 years. Prevalence of substance use was found 9.2%. Sexual violence was mostly committed by male friend of the family (44.3%) and other male family members (33%). Age (p<0.05) and substance use (p<0.001) was found to be significantly associated with sexual violence. Conclusion: Sexual violence among participants was unacceptably high. Focused attention on substance use and family level counseling is mandated for controlling sexual violence.

Keyword: Female Medical Undergraduates, Non-Partner Sexual Violence, Victimization.
PRELIMINARY APPROACH TO DETERMINE THE BEST POTENTIAL REACTIVATOR FOR VX-INHIBITED HUMAN ACETYLCHOLINESTERASE: IN SILICO STUDY


Centre for Chemical Defense, National Defence University of Malaysia, Malaysia
Centre for Tropicalization, National Defence University of Malaysia, Malaysia
Centre for Defence Foundation Studies, National Defence University of Malaysia, Malaysia

ABSTRACT

A more effective drug for chemical weapon attack and pesticide poisoning victim treatments may be found in the search of new compounds to be used as antidotes for organophosphate (OP) poisonings. In this study, a few potential chemicals have been screened in-silico for their potential as VX-acetylcholinesterase (AChE) poisoning antidotes. The selection of compounds to be synthesized after in-silico screening reduces the time and cost to produce the reactivators. YASARA was chosen as the bioinformatics tool to perform the docking studies of the VX-AChE and reactivator-VX inhibited AChE complexes. Fifteen potential compounds were chosen for the reactivator screening, and the binding energies of the reactivators-VX inhibited AChE were estimated in order to determine their antidote capacities. The results of this study show that [S] Boc-nipecotic acid has the highest binding towards VX inhibited-AChE, followed by salicylamidoxime and [R] Boc-nipecotic acid thus showing that these compounds may be potential antidotes in the treatment of VX-AChE poisoning.

Keyword: VX, Antidote, In-Silico, Reactivator.
HOUSEHOLD AIR POLLUTION (HAP): A NEW THREAT TO HEALTH AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT CONDITIONS

Roy, P.G

Department of History, Kazi Nazrul University, India

ABSTRACT

It has been a global consensus about an expanding access to clean household energy for cooking, heating and lighting. This is a key to achieve an improved health and sustainable environmental conditions. UN Secretary-General’s Sustainable Energy for All (SE4All) campaign show that cleaning up air in and around the home has not been consciously adopted to attain a healthy environmental structure free of disease. In fact premature deaths, pulmonary disease, lung cancer, strokes are elementary health hazards associated with Household Air pollution. The pollutants are mainly Kerosene, unprocessed coal. These elementary health hazard conditions if eradicated would led to an eradication of health burdens affecting women and children. Black Carbon which is estimated to produce 25% of global emission is produced through household combustion. After Carbon Dioxide (CO2), black Carbon is the second largest contributor to Climate change and disrupts regional environmental systems critical to human welfare. So if these elementary health hazard conditions if eradicated would led to an eradication of health burdens that generally affects mostly women and children. Outdoor Air pollution is caused by fine particulate matter and HAP from cooking is responsible for 12% of global ambient fine particulate matter pollution (PM 2.5), and is estimated to cause 3.9 million premature deaths each year attributable to outdoor air pollution. The single biggest killer of children aged under five years worldwide is pneumonia. More than 50% of those pneumonia deaths are caused by exposure to HAP. The development of technological innovations, research, investment for delivery of clean household energy are on the growing pace. This effort has attained universal response and significant work is being done to innovate low-emission technologies to create a global environmental sustainable condition and create a disease free ambience for humans in general and women and children in particular.

CREATION OF PATIENT VALUES BASED ON ETNICS PHILOSOPHY FOR IMPROVING EQUITY OF HEALTH SERVICES: A REVIEW

1Armyn, 2Alimin, 3Indah, 4Indrianti, S, 5Fridawati

1Regional public hospital Wajo, Sengkang, Makassar, Indonesia
2,3,4,5 Hasanuddin University Makassar, Indonesia

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Service quality means reviewing customer satisfaction, where the customer is one indicator of a quality service. Research conducted by Shaw and Ivens from Beyond Philosophy TM (2002), shows that 85% of leaders of large companies in the world agree that elements of differentiation from traditional concepts such as price, delivery and lead times are less relevant in business strategy. New differentiation elements are needed, and customer experience is the answer.

Objective: The goal is to produce a creating value model through service experience.

Design: Meta-analysis method used to analyze literature from online journal database search through free article in PDF form obtained from: Pub Med, Pro ques, Google School and EBSCO, National Library of Indonesia. Other sources of Tex book, Indonesia National Health Report, Indonesia Health Demographic Survey 2017, South Sulawesi Health Profile 2015 and Reports of research results and other sources

Setting: This research was carried out in 3 districts in South Sulawesi that were centered within the scope of 4 government hospitals

Measurement and finding: Quantitative and qualitative research (mix method) to identify cultural components that have a direct impact on improving health services.

Key Conclusion: The main informant in this study was the Bugis tribal community who received service at the research location hospital. The main data obtained from them relates to service services obtained in hospitals including patients, head of the room, doctor or nurse, hospital management, front office clerk and customer service, community leaders

Implication for practice: with an ethnic local philosophical approach, it is expected that there will be an increase or ability to check health care.

Keyword: Patient Value, Equity, Health Services, Philosophy, Ethics.
EFFECT OF ANTIRETROVIRAL DRUG COMPLIANCE AGAINST SURVIVAL OF TB-HIV PATIENTS AT KOJA GENERAL HOSPITAL JAKARTA 2013 – 2017

Sari, M.P

Faculty of Public Health, Universitas Indonesia

ABSTRACT

Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) is the biggest challenge in tuberculosis control. In Indonesia, approximately 3% of TB patients with HIV status are positive. Conversely, TB is a challenge for the control of Acquired Immunodeficiency Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) because it is the most opportunistic infection there is 49% in people living with HIV. This study aims to determine the effect of antiretroviral drug adherence to the survival of HIV-TB patients in Koja Hospital Year 2013-2015. The study design used is retrospective cohort design. The number of samples in this study were 111 whole TB-HIV patients taken as a whole. From this study, it was found that in the ARV group experienced event / dying (31%), 79.7% of patients were still alive and the patients lost follow-up (34.8%). The result of multivariable analysis with cox time dependent regression showed that hazard ratio (HR) mortality according to ARV adherence was different according to time. Within 1 year of observation, patients who did not adhere to taking antiretroviral drugs had a hazard of 2.85 times faster mortality than those who were obedient to taking ARVs. Then patients who did not adhere to taking antiretrovirals for 4 years of observation (2013-2017) had a death hazard of 11.49 times. There is an interaction of antiretroviral adherence with opportunistic infections. In patients who did not adhere to taking antiretroviral drugs with more than 2 opportunistic infections, the effect was 0.4 times lower than those who were adherent on taking ARVs had less than 2 opportunistic infections. It is advisable to patients to have routine CD4 checks every 6 months and not forget taking medication regularly to achieve better survival and quality of life.

Keyword: TB-HIV, Opportunistic Infections, Compliance, ARVs.
BORRELIA BURGDORFERI SENSU LATO GENOTYPES IN ESTONIAN COUNTY’S TICKS POPULATION

Jõgi, E, Remm, M, Müller, M, Sõsa, K, Jakoby, H

Tartu Health Care College, Estonia

ABSTRACT

Lyme disease, caused by different Borrelia burgdorferi sensu lato species, is an increasing problem in Estonia, as in others northern hemisphere countries. The main natural vectors of Borrelia species are ticks – in Estonia there are two species: Ixodes persulcatus and I. ricinus. Estonia is situated on the border of geographic range of these two species. Both of them can carry Borrelia species pathogen. Since 2013 we have studied four different Estonian county’s tick populations. Over 100 ticks were collected from different sample sites in each county. We described collected ticks species, sex and developmental stage. The separation of the two species could be problematic if to use only morphological features as did we. The DNA for ticks was isolated by ammonium hydroxide method. Borrelia burgdorferi carriage was verified by nested-PCR. The target of nested-PCR analysis was the (220-240 bp) intergenic area between 5SrRNA and 23S rRNA genes. Positive PCR products were sequenced to determine the correct genotype. The carriage of Borrelia species in collected ticks was between 15–53%. The lower carriage of Borrelia species was found in ticks isolated from Jõgeva county – 15% (studied 2018), higher rates of infected ticks were isolated from Tartu 39,5% and Võru county 53,47% (2016). The most frequent genotypes were B. afzelii and B. garinii, also a considerable number of B. valaisiana isolates were found. Remarkable amount of positive samples were mixed (at least two genotypes in one tick) B. infections (26%). In this case the Borrelia genotype was not determined. The density of infected ticks in Estonia is frightening. On the other hand it must be said that there are also areas without ticks and Borrelia. It is possible that the increased carriage of Borrelia is connected to short and relatively warmer winters during last years.

Keyword: Borrelia burgdorferi sensu lato, Genotypes, Estonia, nested-PCR.
EXTENT OF DIARRHOEAL MORBIDITY IN UNDER FIVE RURAL CHILDREN AND BACTERIOPHAGE STATUS IN DRINKING WATER: FINDING FROM CENTRAL INDIA

1Srivastava, P, 2Mishra, C.P, 3Nath, G, 4Majhi, M.M

1, 2, 4Department of Community Medicine, Institute of Medical Sciences, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India
3Department of Microbiology Institute of Medical Sciences, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India

ABSTRACT

Background: In developing countries communicable diseases are on decline. However, in India predominant cause of mortality in under-five children is diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Tract Infections. Considering the problem of antibiotic resistance and to overcome its constraints use of bacteriophages hold great promise. Objective: To find out the extent of diarrhoea in under-five children and bacteriophage status in drinking water of study subjects. Methodology: This cross-sectional study has been contemplated on 217 under five children selected through multistage sampling procedure. After obtaining ethical clearance and taking consent of mothers, socio demographic characteristics, presence of diarrhoea within two weeks, information regarding treatment availed and dietary modification if any have been assessed by interviewing the mother of study subjects using predesigned and pretested proforma. Water samples were collected and analyzed in the Department of Microbiology, Institute of Medical Sciences, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi for presence of bacteriophage and Most Probable Number (MPN) count. Results: Preliminary findings revealed that the extent of diarrhoea was 23% and bacteriophage was present in 17% of water samples. Detailed findings will be presented and discussed. Conclusion: Diarrhoea is still significant problem in under-five children in the study area. There is need and scope for assessing the efficacy of community based bacteriophage application to tackle the problem of diarrhoeal morbidity in rural under-five children.

Keyword: Bacteriophage, Diarrohea, Most Probable Number Count, Rural Area, Under-Five Children.
FIGHTING ZOONOTIC, RABIES AND PUBLIC HEALTH IN COLONIAL INDIA

Rahaman, S.M

Department of History, Kazi Nazrul University, Asansol, West Bengal, India

ABSTRACT

Rabies is the oldest Zoonotic diseases in the world and one of the most important Zoonotic diseases in India. It was one of the most difficult problems confronted both by the medical and veterinary authorities in colonial India. The disease is transmitted from animal to animal and from animal to man through saliva. More than 90 per cent of cases of human rabies are transmitted by dogs which was a major concern of public health. A few British officials and soldiers were bitten by dogs during the colonial period. As a result, they suffered from rabies. As ownerless dogs were infested all through the country, the disease prevailed largely at that time. Gradually, rabies became a problem to the colonial Government. Louis Pasteur obtained his first success against rabies through vaccination in 1885. At that time, Dr. Lingard, Bacteriologist, had proposed to introduce a system of anti-rabies vaccination in the Bacteriological laboratory at Poona. A similar proposal was also submitted by J.H.B. Hallen, a civil Surgeon in 1890. Later, five institutes were established in India for anti-rabies treatment. Gradually rabies patients were treated at pasture institute. Thus, this paper examines impact of rabies, treatment and veterinary public health policy in colonial India. The great Zoonotic waves of rabies that suffered public health in colonial India are also focus of this paper.

EFFECTIVE VACCINATION IS ESSENTIAL TO PREVENT CHILDHOOD COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

1Hossain, S.M, 2Rahman, M, 3Mahnud, A.I.I, 4Banu, B, 5Ara, U, 6Islam, K.R

1, 2, 4, 5, 6Northern University Bangladesh, Dhaka, Bangladesh

3Raddron Development and Analytics, Dhaka, Bangladesh

ABSTRACT

When vaccination is done on or before the scheduled date, it is termed as valid vaccination. But invalid vaccination has been found in some places of Dhaka city. This study was aimed to assess valid vaccination under city corporation in Dhaka city. It was a cross sectional study and conducted with a sample of 170 from hospital and satellite sites from Azimpur area. The study showed that among the respondents 88.8% were of more than 20 years old and 94.7% had education above primary level, 68.2% had a monthly income > BDT 20,000 and 4.1% were service holder. Among them 91.2% lived in Terraced house, 73.5% got family cooperation for immunization within valid dose and 24.1% mothers belonged to invalid dose group. Among the respondents 99.4% availed regular antenatal care and 90.0% received vaccination at ANC. Study also found that of the respondents 69.4% knew the accurate age for Penta1 vaccine. Among valid doses group 72.9% knew the accurate interval between the Penta1 and 2, Penta2 and 3 vaccines and 73.5% knew age for MR vaccine. On the other hand, in the group of invalid dose 30.6% knew and 23.5% did not know the exact age of Penta1, 21.8% did not know the interval between pentavalent vaccines and 26.5% did not know the exact age for MR vaccination. Study found causes of invalid dose as out of 8% mothers, 5% had their babies with fever, 1.2% were hindered by overcrowding, 1.2% faced shouting by Vaccinators in the center and only 0.6% had abscess at the injection site following vaccination. Awareness raising activities can be taken through mass media, focus group discussion etc. to achieve desired national target of vaccination.

Keyword: Vaccination, EPI, ANC, Pentavalent vaccines.
ASSESSMENT OF KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND PRACTICE TOWARDS PREVENTION OF RESPIRATORY TRACT INFECTIONS AMONG HAJJ AND UMRAH PILGRIMS FROM MALAYSIA IN 2018


School of Medical Sciences, Universiti Sains Malaysia

ABSTRACT

Respiratory tract infection (RTI) is a serious public health problem during the Muslim pilgrimage to Makkah. This aims to evaluate the knowledge, attitude and practice among Malaysian Hajj and Umrah pilgrims 2018. A cross sectional, descriptive study was undertaken. Two hundred and seventy Umrah and Hajj pilgrims (aged 18 years and above) were recruited for the study. KAP towards RTI prevention was assessed by using a validated self-administered questionnaire among pilgrims attending a weekly orientation course organized by private Hajj/Umrah companies. Descriptive statistics were used for analyzing pilgrims’ demographic characteristics. ANOVA and Independent sample T test as appropriate were used for comparison while Spearman’s rho correlation was used to identify association between the study variables. All analyses were performed using SPSS 24.0. Out of 402 participants, 65.9% respondents were female with mean age of 44.41 ±14.7 year. One hundred and thirty one (32.6%) are civil servants and 120 (29.9%) were secondary school certificate holders. Mean scores for knowledge, attitude and practice were 16.72 ± 7.9, 27.02 ± 5.7 and 11.56 ± 4.9 respectively. Significant and negative linear correlations between knowledge-attitude (r = -0.109, p = 0.03), knowledge-practice (r = -0.120, p < 0.02) and attitude-practice (r = 0.143, p < 0.01) were observed. Results from the current study heightened a good knowledge of Malaysian pilgrims towards RTIs. However, poor attitude which reflected in there preventive practice behaviours. This will further help in prevention and management of RTIs during Hajj. Therefore, extensive health educational campaign should be provided to pilgrims to create awareness.

Keyword: Knowledge, Attitude, Practice, RTIs, pilgrims, Malaysia.
ABSTRACT

Immunization is one of the most cost effective and successful public health intervention to prevent children from childhood diseases worldwide. Despite its effectiveness and cost affordability in some countries, many parents faced barriers leading to non-compliance, incomplete or non-immunization of children. This study was conducted to determine the perceived barriers to childhood immunization and the association and differences between perceived barriers and mother’s sociodemographic in Damaturu, Yobe state, Nigeria.

A community-based cross sectional study was conducted among mothers in six selected wards in Damaturu with a sample size of fifty mothers per ward. A total number of 292 mothers agreed and participated in the study. Data for the study was collected using a designed instrument for demographics and Searching for Hardship and Obstacles to Shots (SHOTS).

The results of the study show that mothers perceived items such as lack of awareness and knowledge of immunization, busy schedule, fear of side effects and lack of believe on the importance and benefits of immunization as barriers. The results show a moderate negative correlation between monthly income and the SHOTS subscales with p<0.001. Among the mothers, significance differences in perceived barriers were found between the religious groups, educational level and marital status groups with Access, Concern, Importance and total subscales of SHOTS. Findings in the study shows the need for educational programmes, awareness and interventions to improve immunization compliance and coverage.

Keyword: Immunization, Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, Coverage, Barriers.
CHILDHOOD OVERWEIGHT AND OBESITY IN GREECE AND IN EUROPE-A SERIOUS PUBLIC HEALTH PROBLEM RESULTS FROM THE WHO CHILDHOOD OBESITY SURVEILLANCE INITIATIVE (COSI) AND THE JOINT ACTION ON NUTRITION AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY (JANPA)

Hassapidou, M

Department of Nutrition and Dietetics, Alexander Technological Educational Institute of Thessaloniki, Greece

ABSTRACT

WHO/Europe Childhood Obesity Surveillance Initiative (COSI) is an ongoing, systematic process of collection, analysis, interpretation and dissemination of descriptive information for monitoring excess body weight in the WHO European Region. Here we are presenting the results of three COSI rounds (2010, 2013, 2016), for schoolchildren 7.0-7.9 and 9.0-9.9 years old in Greece and we are comparing the results with the rest of Europe. We are also presenting results from the Joint Action on Nutrition and Physical Activity (JANPA) in Europe focusing on Nutritional and Physical activity policies to help halting the rise of childhood obesity.

Greece, through its participation in COSI, collected repeated data in order to assess changes in weight, height and BMI as well as in overweight and obesity prevalence. COSI results showed that, while the prevalence of childhood obesity in Greece is very high as in most Southern European countries it decreased from Round 2 to Round 3 and from Round 3 to Round 4. This decrease is mainly due to a number of preventive interventions, targeting primary school children, that have been implemented during the last years in Greece. Multiple strategies that will involve family, community and school staff have to be adopted in order to further promote general healthy living. Some of these policies have been collected in JANPA for Greece and for the rest of the European countries. Finally, more actions must be taken so that Greece follows the guidelines and meets the goals of the EU Action Plan on Childhood Obesity 2014-2020.

Keyword: Childhood Obesity, Nutrition, Prevention, Nutritional Policies.
KNOWLEDGE ON EFFECTS OF SMOKING AMONG SCHOOL CHILDREN IN DHAKA, BANGLADESH

1Khanom, A.N, 2Banu, B, 3Hossain, S.M
1, 2, 3Northern University Bangladesh, Dhaka, Bangladesh

ABSTRACT

The aim of the current study was to assess knowledge about effects of smoking among secondary school children in Dhaka City. A cross-sectional study was conducted among 877 school children from four different schools in the Dhaka Metropolitan city during May to August 2018. Semi-structured pre-tested self-administered questionnaire was used as an instrument for data collection. Data were analyzed by univariate as well as multivariate analysis to determine the association between socio-demographic variables and knowledge on ill effects of smoking. The mean age ± SD of the participants was 14 ± 1 year. Among the respondents 417 (47.5%) of boys and 460 (52%) students were girls. Present study shows that among boys, 93% and girls, 88% had knowledge regarding harmful effects for a passive smoking. Father education was significantly related with their student’s knowledge on smoking. Of the respondents, 30% girls and 21% boys had correctly answered about the definition of non-communicable disease (NCD). A highly significant (p<0.001) difference were found regarding mean knowledge score about NCD between boys (8.0±1.6) and girls (7.2±1.9).Study shows that the student had poor knowledge about the symptom, cause and prevention NCD’s.Total mean ± SD knowledge score on diabetes 2.2 ± 0.6, heart disease was 1.8 ± 0.6, hypertension and cancer. The study revealed that boys knowledge were significantly higher ((P<0.001) compare to girls. It also showed that those, whose father’s educational qualification was more, that, the student knowledge also significantly ((p=0.04, p=0.02)) higher from the other student. In terms of knowledge on diabetes among the respondents was significantly related with monthly family income (p=.044). But knowledge on cancer among the respondents showed insignificant relationship with their socio-demographic characteristics. Study reveals that knowledge about ill effects of smoking was very poor among secondary school children’s.

Keyword: Knowledge, Smoking, School Children.
CONSEQUENCES OF POOR PERSONAL HYGIENE AMONG SCHOOL CHILDREN IN SAVAR AREA, DHAKA

Ahmad, F, Banu, B, Hossain, S.M

Northern University Bangladesh, Dhaka, Bangladesh

ABSTRACT

Knowledge about personal hygiene and communicable diseases will be helpful for school children to reduce overloaded disease burden of the country. A very few studies have yet been done regarding the issue among secondary school children in Bangladesh. The aim of the current study was to assess knowledge about consequences of poor personal hygiene among secondary school children in Savar area of Dhaka City. A cross sectional study was conducted among 877 school children from four different schools in the Dhaka Metropolitan city during May to August 2018. Semi-structured pre-tested self-administered questionnaire was used as an instrument for data collection. Data were analyzed by univariate as well as multivariate analysis to determine the association between socio-demographic variables and knowledge on personal hygiene and communicable diseases. The mean age ± SD of the participants was 14 ± 1 year. Among the respondents 417(47.5%) of boys and 460 (52%) students were girls. This study found that personal hygiene regarding knowledge was good. Of the respondents, only 32% girls and 24% boys had correctly answered about definition of communicable disease (CD). Study shows that the student had poor knowledge about the symptom, cause and prevention of diarrhea as well as other CD. Total mean ± SD knowledge score on diarrhea was 2.5 ± 0.7, hepatitis 2.2 ± 0.7, typhoid 1.9 ± 0.7, dengue fever 2.4 ± 0.7. The study revealed that boy’s knowledge were significantly higher (P<0.001) compare to girls. It also showed that those, whose father’s educational qualification was more, that, the student knowledge also significantly (p=0.04, p=0.02) higher from the other student. Study reveals that knowledge on communicable diseases was very poor among secondary school children.

Keyword: Personal hygiene, School children.
ABSTRACT

School children are food consumers who have been active and independent in determining the food they want, both at school and other place. Based on the initial survey, during recess time, almost all students were eat in the canteen. They mostly choose fried or boiled instant noodles. This certainly can have an impact on their health. The purpose of the study was to obtain an overview about the food buyer of the students in grade 6 and grade 9 at the Penuai School. The research design used is a case study. The sample / informant consisted of four 6th grade students and four 9th grade students. The key informant was the canteen owner. Data collection methods used are semi-structured in-depth interviews and observations. The data is processed and tested for validity using triangulation. Data were analyse by content analysis. The results showed that students’ snack behavior was influenced by knowledge, attitudes, canteen availability, money, access to information, support from friends, teachers and parents. The observation shows that the types of snacks chosen by 9th grade students are more varied and nutritionally balanced compared to 6th grade students. This is likely because the knowledge of 9th grade students is better than that of grade 6 students. Parents, should advice their children to choose the healthy food.

Keyword: Food Buyer, Student.
ASSESSMENT OF WHO HEALTH PROMOTING SCHOOLS FRAMEWORK AMONG SCHOOLS IN SELECTED VILLAGES OF RURAL PUDUCHERRY, SOUTH INDIA – A MIXED METHODS STUDY

Shanthosh, P.S

Jawaharlal Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education & Research (JIPMER), India

ABSTRACT

Background: Health of children and adolescents can be promoted through schools as they spend most of their time in schools. “Health Promoting Schools” (HPS) framework provides a set of policies to be followed in schools for improving the health status of school going children and adolescents. The current study was done to assess this framework among schools in rural Puducherry.

Methods: Key informant interviews were done with the teachers under the six WHO HPS framework domains to develop an observation checklist for the assessment of schools in the study area. After the survey, in-depth interview was conducted as an approach to explore the existing health promotion activities, facilitating or hindering factors in the implementation of health promotion framework and suggestions for improving the same.

Results: Quantitative survey on nine schools showed that almost all the schools were lacking in domains such as health promotion policy, behaviour counselling and mental and social support. Physical education, facilities and policies for nutrition and community collaboration exist in only some of the schools. Qualitative interviews also showed similar findings and most of the teachers suggested to include training for general health emergencies and behaviour counselling.

Conclusion: Current study showed that most of the schools were lacking in almost all the domains under health promoting schools framework. Hence stakeholders at all levels should be made aware of this framework and develop a strategy for uniform implementation of it in all the schools in the region.

Keywords: Health Promotion, Nutrition Policy, Physical Education and Training, School Health Services.
REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY ANALYSIS & PLANNING SYSTEM (RAPSYS): A SYNERGISTIC FRAMEWORK (CASE STUDY)

Lainjo, B

Cybermatic International Montreal, Canada

ABSTRACT

Maternal and infant morbidity and mortality remain a global challenge and based on latest reports, mitigation efforts have not been encouraging. Unsustainable fertility rates continue to rise unabated in low and middle-income countries (LMICs). Significant gaps in reproductive health and rights continue unabated. According to a recent United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) report, 225 million women do not have access to contraceptives. This short fall is universal and only acerbates an already dire situation. Inability to address these challenges has many implications including ubiquitous poor quality of health for both mother and child.

2. Reasons for these dismal performances include limited access to quality services, qualified staff, poor logistics management and lack of commodities. These poor outcomes prompted the author to develop the model: Reproductive Health Analysis and Planning System (RAPSYS).

3. The participatory model is based on pilot-tested results. It is defined by key determinants – utilization, demand, access, supply and procurement; cross cutting components – coordination, supervision, funding, advocacy, capacity building M and E; and all driven by an enabling environment. The systems use expert experience to develop effective strategies including: qualitative assessment, Delphi ranking, action plan, commodity projection and monitoring framework.

4. There is adequate evidence that the conventional approach in program design and implementation continues to show different levels of understanding of the expected outcomes. This model has helped vulnerable countries in streamlining their interventions, making them more result-based, efficient, effective, sustainable and accountable. It has been successfully implemented in ten Asian countries.

5. There is convincing evidence that the complications involved in designing development interventions have become more convoluted, unstructured, and poorly coordinated. This outlook has resulted in many cases producing inadequate and dismal outcomes. The relevant tasks are daunting with resources becoming more and more limited. This framework is part of an initiative to help refine current processes and procedures.

Reforming the Medical Prescribing Procedures: The New European e-Prescription System (epSOS) and Its Successful Implementation in Greece

Pagkalos, G

Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Greece

Abstract

E-Prescription systems are regarded as key applications for helping reform health sector at national level. Not only they can help improve patient service, safety and quality of care, but they can also help contain health care costs. European Union has recently implemented a series of nation-wide projects in this area. The main one, and by far the biggest, has been epSOS, which resulted in the development of a generic national e-prescription system. The system is now under development in several EU countries. Greece has been one of the first to adopt and successfully implement it. The recently implemented national e-prescription system in Greece already covers approximately 95% of all prescriptions prescribed in Greece today (approximately 7.5 million per month). The system has not only contributed in significant changes towards improving services and better monitoring and planning of public health, but has also helped to substantially contain unnecessary expenditure related to medication use and to improve transparency and administrative control. Issues that have gained increasing importance for many national healthcare systems today. Our implementation has shown that besides their importance for improving services, national e-prescription systems can also provide a valuable tool for better utilisation of resources and for containing unnecessary healthcare costs, thus contributing to the reform and improvement of the financial stability and viability of the overall healthcare system.

Keyword: Health Care Reform, E-Health, Electronic Prescription, Health Informatics, Healthcare Services, Quality of Care
AN EVALUATION OF A COORDINATED REFERRAL SYSTEM TO IMPROVE MATERNAL OUTCOMES IN LEGAZPI CITY, ALBAY

1Cagayan, M.S.F.S, 2Ang-Bon, R.M, 3Llamas-Clark, E

1, 3Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, UP-PGH Medical Center, Phillippines

2Department of Health Region V Philippines

ABSTRACT

Service delivery network guidelines were adopted by the province of Albay, Philippines as a response to the slow decline in the number of maternal deaths in the Philippines. This study aims to evaluate if a coordinated referral system in Legazpi City, Albay is effective in improving maternal outcomes. A mixed method approach using descriptive cross-sectional survey and qualitative interviews in 4 public and 4 private health facilities was utilized. Number of deliveries, referrals and mortality rate, as well as causes and outcomes of referrals from January 2016 to June 2018 were determined. Qualitative interviews were conducted to capture provider and patient practices, attitudes, and perceived barriers and facilitators to an effective system. Legazpi City has 4 public and 21 private lying in clinics. There were 3,406 deliveries and 418 referrals during the study period. The common causes of referrals from the lying-in facilities to higher centers were elevated BP, hemorrhage and prolonged labor. Only 1 mortality was recorded. Problems identified include poor documentation, interprofessional issues and lack of patient centered care. The referral system for pregnancy-related complications in Legazpi City is generally effective. Possible strategies for improvement include training of personnel on patient centered care and supervised monitoring of processes.

ABSTRACT

Ramadan initiative is an annual open competition consists of series of activities including laboratory tests, physical measurements and health education aimed at raising awareness among different segments of society about the importance of controlling weight and preventing diseases caused by obesity such as cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, hypertension, cancers and hypercholesterolemia which are estimated to account for 77% of all deaths in UAE.

The short-term goals are weight reduction, body and blood fat reduction, increasing physical and health fitness, and long-term goals are the adoption of healthy lifestyles during and after Ramadan, and the establishment of an integrated database for participants for follow-up and use them in conducting research and studies.

Ramadan initiative targets all working age group, male and female in government hospital in Abu Dhabi- UAE. The initiative consists of three visits that lasts for 4 months starting from the first month of Shaaban where the participants will be interviewed, measuring body mass inde and body fat and give them nutritional and healthy life guidance for the month of Ramadan and then re-take the measurements at the end of Ramadan and give the participants dietary instructions after Ramadan and the end of the fourth month of the final tests are conducted and determine the size of success achieved by the participant and follow-up on a continuous basis.

During the period from 2008 to 2015, the total number of participants reached 2700. The initiative achieved tangible results in achieving the desired goals and is considered an opportunity for health promotion. It deserves to spread the initiative to various segments of the society and follow up the participants for the sustainability and sustainability of the results.

Keyword: Ramadan, Health Promotion, High blood pressure, Cholesterol, Body Mass Index.
METABOLIC SYNDROME AND THEIR CORRELATES IN RURAL ADULT POPULATION: A CROSS SECTIONAL STUDY FROM CENTRAL INDIA

1Majhi, M.M, 2Keshari, P, 3Mishra, C.P, 4Mishra, S.P

1, 3Department of Community Medicine, IMS, BHU, Varanasi, India
2Department of Home Science, Faculty of Science, University of Allahabad, India
4Department of Biochemistry, IMS, BHU, Varanasi, India

ABSTRACT

Background: Sustainable Development Goals have immense hope for mankind for holistic development and ensuring optimum human health. The most threatening situation for the mankind is growing menace of Non Communicable Diseases (NCDs) and Metabolic Syndrome (MetS) happens to be its precursor. Objective: To assess magnitude of Metabolic Syndrome in rural adult population of central India and to pinpoint their correlates.

Material and Methods: This cross sectional study was conducted on 240 rural adult (30-59 years) subjects, selected by multistage sampling procedure adopting inclusion and exclusion criteria. Sample size estimation was based on the prevalence of MetS at 30%, permissible level of error of 7.5% (Absolute), design effect 1.5 and non-response of 10%. Tools and Techniques: After obtaining ethical clearance and consent of subjects, their socio economic profile was assessed by interviewing them using predesigned and pretested proforma. Anthropometric parameters (weight, height, waist and hip circumference) were recorded adopting standard techniques. Energy intake and expenditure were assessed by 24 hours recall method. Body fat analysis was done by body fat analyzer. Estimation of blood glucose was done by Glucose Oxidase Peroxidase method, HDL estimation was done by CHOD-PAP Enzymatic End Point Assay and GPO-PAP, End Point Assay was used for estimating Triglyceride. National Cholesterol Education Programme and Adult Treatment Panel-III, criteria was used for assessment of MetS. Statistical analysis: Through SPSS version 23.0; Univariate and logistic analysis was applied for inferential purpose.

Results: Prevalence of MetS was 30.4% (Male 22.1%; Female 39.0%). In logistic model marital status, nutritional status by global and Asian criteria, body fat percentage, Waist Hip Ratio, energy balance got eliminated whereas, age, gender, highest education in the family, family history of disease(s), addiction, waist circumference remained significant. Adjusted Odds Ratios for MetS were higher in 50-59 years (24.09; 95% CI: 7.50-77.35), females (16.32; 95%CI: 5.17-15.58) and highest education in family as graduate and above (5.24; 95%CI: 1.87-14.65). Other significant predictors were family history of disease (AOR=2.83; 95% CI: 1.14-7.03), addiction (AOR=7.53; 95%CI: 2.46-23.08) and high risk on the basis of waist circumference.
(AOR=11.11; 95% CI: 4.25-29.07). **Conclusion:** Metabolic Syndrome is an emerging threat. Its predictors provide significant input for focused attention for its reduction.

Keyword: Energy Balance, Metabolic Syndrome, Non Communicable Diseases, Nutritional Status, Rural adults.
NON-ADHERENCES TO DIABETES SELF-CARE ACTIVITIES AMONG RURAL DIABETIC PATIENTS OF BANGLADESH

1Banu, B, 2Ali, L, 3Sauerborn, R, 4Souares, A

1, 3, 4 Heidelberg Institute of Global Health, Heidelberg University, Germany

1, 2 Bangladesh University of Health Sciences, Dhaka, Bangladesh

ABSTRACT

This study was designed to determine the extent of non-adherence to the 7 components of diabetes self-care activities including drug, diet, physical exercise, follow-up visit, risk behaviors, blood glucose test and foot care and to identify the influencing factors. A cross-sectional study was conducted among 990 diabetics aged between 18-64 years residing in Thakurgaon district of Bangladesh. Data were collected by face to face interview method. The proportion of non-adherence was found for drug (65.8%), diet (91.8%), physical exercise (70.6%), follow-up visit (82.5%), risk behaviors (50.6%), blood glucose test (82.5%) and foot care (92.1%). Factors which were found to be significantly influencing to the non-adherences of drug were >2 rooms (OR=1.591), >10,000 Tk of monthly income (OR=1.353), residing own house (OR=8.059) and using electricity (OR=5.342); to dietary non-adherences were education >5 class (OR=2.609), >10000 Tk monthly income (OR=2.740), >2 rooms (OR=1.699), negative family history (OR=0.619), had complications (OR=1.679); to physical exercise were having diabetes >2 years (OR=0.756), more cost need to come hospital (OR=0.714), nuclear family (OR=1.480); to follow-up visits and blood glucose test were >10000 Tk monthly income (OR=1.950), age >25 years (OR=0.313), education >5 class (OR=1.448), >2 number of rooms (OR=1.772), negative family history DM (OR=0.719); to tobacco quitting were education >5 class (OR=0.467), >10,000 Tk monthly income (OR=0.630), parity >2 (OR=1.388), nuclear family (OR=1.381), >2 rooms (OR=0.768), having >200 decimal of land (OR=0.763), having diabetes >2 years (OR=0.727), negative family history DM (OR=1.486), more distance (OR=1.380) and more time (OR=2.010) to reach hospital; to foot care were education >5 class (OR=3.493), >10,000 Tk monthly income (OR=3.539), parity >2 (OR=0.639), nuclear family (OR=0.114), >2 rooms (OR=1.742), negative family history DM (OR=0.508). An alarmingly high proportion of diabetics’ are non-adherent to self care management. Major factors for these non-adherences are found under socio-economic and health care services related characteristics.

Keyword: Non-Adherences, Diabetes, Self-Care Activities, Diabetic Patients
KNOWLEDGE ON NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES AMONG UNDERPRIVILEGED SCHOOL CHILDREN IN DHAKA, BANGLADESH

1Sahed, A.K.M, 2Banu, B, 3Hossain, S.M

1, 2, 3Northern University Bangladesh, Dhaka, Bangladesh

ABSTRACT

Knowledge about non-communicable diseases (NCDs) will be helpful for school children to reduce overloaded disease burden of the country. A very few studies have yet been done regarding the issue among secondary school children in Bangladesh. This study aimed to assess knowledge on NCDs among under privileged secondary school children in Dhaka City. A cross-sectional study was conducted among 877 school children from four different schools in the Dhaka Metropolitan city. Semi-structured, pre-tested, self-administered questionnaire was used for data collection. The mean age ± SD of the participants was 14 ± 1 year. Among the respondents 417(47.5%) of boys and 460 (52%) students were girls. Of the respondents, 30% girls and 21% boys had correctly answered about the definition of non-communicable disease (NCD). A highly significant (p<0.001) difference were found regarding mean knowledge score about NCD between boys (8.0±1.6) and girls (7.2±1.9).Study shows that the student had poor knowledge about the symptom, cause and prevention NCD’s. Total mean ± SD knowledge score on diabetes 2.2 ± 0.6, heart disease was 1.8 ± 0.6, hypertension and cancer. The study revealed that boys knowledge were significantly higher ((P<0.001) compare to girls.

It also showed that those, whose father’s educational qualification was more, that, the student knowledge also significantly ((p=0.04, p=0.02.) higher from the other student. In terms of knowledge on diabetes among the respondents was significantly related with monthly family income (p=.044). But knowledge on cancer among the respondents showed insignificant relationship with their socio-demographic characteristics. Study reveals that knowledge on health knowledge was very poor among secondary school children’s. Specific and designed school health education programs needed to improve the knowledge of the students so that the school children may prevent the disease burden and lead to a prosperous nation.

Keyword: Knowledge, Non-communicable diseases, Under-privileged, School children.
SPATIAL VARIATION OF SURVIVAL FOR COLORECTAL CANCER IN MALAYSIA

1Ghazali, A.K, 2Taylor, B.M, 3Keegan, T.J

1Universiti Sains, Malaysia
2, 3Lancaster University, England

ABSTRACT

This study models the spatial variation in survival for colorectal cancer patients in Malaysia, accounting for individual and socioeconomic risk factors. A patient’s survival may depend on several known and unknown factors and it may additionally vary spatially across a region. Socioeconomic status, accessibility to healthcare and other environmental factors are likely to contribute to survival rates. We conducted a retrospective study of 4412 colorectal cancer (ICD-10, C18-C20) diagnosed from 2008 to 2013 to model survival in CRC patients. Data were abstracted from the National Cancer Patient Registry - Colorectal Cancer (NCPR-CC) Malaysia. Spatial location were assigned based on patients’ central district location involved 144 administrative districts of Malaysia and a parametric proportional hazard model was used to analyse the spatially referenced survival data, also known as spatial survival model. Our findings indicate wide spatial variation in colorectal cancer survival across Malaysia, after controlling for individual and area level characteristics. Better healthcare provision and higher socioeconomic index in the districts where patients live decrease the risk of death from colorectal cancer, but these associations were not statistically significant. The findings provide new information which might be of use to the ministry of health in identifying populations with increased risk of poorer survival, and for planning and providing cancer control service. These findings will also assist in developing public health measures to enhance health activities that are cancer related in order to improve survival in the population.

Keyword: Spatial, Survival, Colorectal Cancer.
ASSOCIATION OF SECONDHAND SMOKE EXPOSURE AND FAMILY HISTORY OF CANCER WITH OVARIAN CANCER

Ugwu, O.J

Universiti Putra Malaysia, Malaysia

ABSTRACT

Ovarian cancer, commonly called “silent killer” is a growth formed in the tissue of the ovary. Most of existing studies have shown that it is the most common cause of gynaecologic cancer deaths, with a global lifetime risk of about 1 in 70 to 72 women. Malaysia has Age Standardized Rate (ASR) incidence of 7.8 per 100,000 and eighth highest in ASR mortality of 4.9 per 100,000 among other Asian countries. There are existing evidences on the association between family history of cancer and risk of ovarian cancer in some other countries. But evidences on risk associated with smoking habits have been inconsistent. A hospital-based case-control study was conducted among women of Malaysian ethnic groups who passed through histopathologic examination for ovarian cancer at selected hospitals in Klang-Valley within two years of the study period. Subjects were aged 18 years and above and were sampled using purposive sampling method. Details of subjects were obtained using structured self-administered questionnaires. The study included 111 cases and 134 controls. Multiple logistic analysis result showed that first degree family member history of cancer was significantly associated with higher risk of ovarian cancer among studied subjects (Adjusted Odds Ratio (AOR) = 2.619, 95% Confidence Interval (CI) = 1.185 to 5.788) after adjusting for age, ethnicity, education level, occupation and marital status. Ovarian cancer is a familial disease. Women who have first degree family member with history of cancer, especially gynaecologic cancer or breast cancer, need to screen for ovarian cancer at time intervals.

Keyword: Ovarian Cancer, Family History, Risk.
DETERMINANTS OF THE QUALITY OF LIFE: A STUDY OF THE PRE-ELDERLY AND ELDERLY POPULATION IN PEKANBARU RIAU, INDONESIA

1Yunita, J, 2Sari, W, 3Nurlisis

School of Health Hang Tuah Pekanbaru, Indonesia

ABSTRACT

Health problems will appear along with the increasing aging of someone that can reduce the quality of life. Many factors can decreases in quality of life. The purpose of this study was to find the determinants of the quality of life to the pre-elderly and elderly population in the working area of Harapan Raya public health center Pekanbaru Riau, Indonesia. The design of the research was cross sectional in the pre-elderly population (45–59 years) and the elderly population (60 years and above). The number of subjects in this study were 103 subjects with consecutive sampling techniques. Quality of life was measured using WHOQOL SF-36 questionnaire. Independent variables were body mass index, physical activity, chronic disease, smoking behavior, employment status, residence status, marital status, education, age, and sex. Data were analyzed by univariate, bivariate with chi square test, and multivariate with multiple logistic regression. The proportion of subjects with low quality of life was 18.4%. Variables related to bivariate were body mass index, smoking behavior, chronic disease, employment status, and sex. Chronic disease (ORadj = 5.5; 95%CI = 1.173–25.674) significantly affected the quality of life after being controlled by sex. The quality of life could be explained by this factors about 17%. It is necessary to manage chronic diseases in the public health center and provide information to the pre-elderly and the elderly through counseling, print and electronic media. Monitoring of Prolanis programe activities and integrated health center for the elderly also needs to be improved to monitor chronic diseases suffered by the community.

Keyword: Chronic Disease, Sex, Quality of Life.
THE IMPACT OF PSYCHOLOGICAL- AND WORK-RELATED FACTORS ON WORK ENGAGEMENT AMONG MALAYSIAN EMPLOYEES

Chan, C.M.H, Wee, L.H, Wong, J.E, Jamil, N.A, Yap, L, Yogarabindranath, S.N

Faculty of Health Sciences, National University of Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

Primary Care Department, Tuanku Jaafar Hospital, Negeri Sembilan, Malaysia

ABSTRACT

This study attempts to examine levels of work engagement among Malaysian employees, as well as to determine the psychological and work-related factors that predict employee work engagement. We recruited 5,235 employees from 47 public and private organisations in Malaysia who responded to a health online survey. This study focuses on data examining work engagement in this sample. Work engagement was assessed with the 9-item Utrecht Work Engagement Scale (UWES-9). A multiple linear regression was performed to determine predictors of work engagement. Employee mean age was 33.8 years (SD±8.8). On the basis of the UWES-9, the mean work engagement score was 3.53 (SD±0.94). A multiple regression was run to predict work engagement from age, gender, age, education, marital status, work-related factors (type of employment, job permanency, employment length, irregular hours, commute time, option to work flexible hours or work from home), and psychological factors (sleep length, psychological distress and prior work bullying experience). A total of 11 out of 18 variables predicted work engagement, F(18, 4925) = 69.02, p < 0.001, R² = 0.201. Factors that predicted higher work engagement were age, marital status, education level, job type, job peranency, sleep length, and absence of psychological distress and workplace bullying. Inadequate sleep, the presence of psychological distress and a history of work bullying were all associated with poorer work engagement among Malaysian employees. All three variables are modifiable lifestyle factors which employers can improve through targeted interventions, ideally tailored according to occupational type in order to improve work engagement among employees.

Keyword: Work Engagement, Psychological Distress, Sleep, Work Bullying, Employees, Malaysia.
FACTORS INFLUENCING CARING PRACTICES FOR DEPENDENCE OLDER ADULT IN LONG TERM CARE SYSTEM: ROI ET PROVINCE, THAILAND

Kumsom, C, Lagampan, S, Boonyamalik, P

Department of Public Health Nursing, Faculty of Public Health, Mahidol University

ABSTRACT

According to the increasing of dependence older adult in Thailand, volunteer caregiver had been training for taking care of the dependence older adult in long term care system since 2016. This descriptive analytic research aims to explore the caring practice of caregiver and determine the factors influencing on caring practice for dependence older adult of caregiver in long term care system; Roi Et province. One hundred and eighty of caregiver for dependence older adult were random sampling from 23 pilot areas of Roi Et province. Data were collected by interviewed questionnaires that developed based on McLeroy’s ecological framework.

The result revealed that most of the caregiver for dependence older adult in Roi Et had practiced in good level (98.33%). The highest average score of caring practice is Accident prevention (Mean = 9.03, S.D. = 0.85) and follow by Hygiene caring (Mean = 8.98, S.D. = 0.93). The lowest average score of caring practice is Mental health caring (Mean = 7.97, S.D. = 1.37) and follow by Nutrition caring (Mean = 8.21, S.D. = 1.38). Stepwise Multiple Regression analysis showed the factors that significant influence on caring practice for dependent older adult of caregiver were caregiver’s family support, occupation as agriculture, recognition from community, female caregiver, supervision from case manager, attitude toward caring for dependence older adult, and knowledge on caring for dependence older adult. These factors accounted for 64.8% variation of caring practices for dependence older adult (R² = .648, p <.001).

Finding suggested that case managers should considered these factors for building the capacity of caregiver to maintain caring the dependence older adult effectively.

Keyword: Caregiver, Older Adult Caring, Dependence Older Adult, Long Term Care System.
HEALTH AND HEALTH BEHAVIOUR AMONG POLICE OFFICERS.

1Tamm, A-L, 2Parm, Ü, 3Pael, J, 4Undrits, K, 5Barkova, K, 6Bazukova, O

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 Tartu Health Care College

ABSTRACT

Aim: determine associations with health condition and behavior of Estonian Police and Border Guard officers considering their gender and length of occupational life (<14 and ≥14 years). Electronic questionnaire was used (2017). Emotional well-being was measured by Emotional State Questionnaire (EST-Q); physical activity according to WHO, alcohol consumption – NIAAA. 320 out of 3,200 officers (67.5% men; 52.8% with working duration ≥14y) filled in the questionnaire (10% of study population). Prior to their employment, the most frequent diagnoses were allergies (5.9%), over duration of employment cardiovascular diseases (15.9%). Diseases diagnosed during employment were analogous as described in Estonia, manifesting most often among in longer serving officers. EST-Q: 25.3% suffered from asthenia, 24.4% sleep-disorders, 13.4% depression, 7.8% anxiety, 0.6% panic-disorder. 1/3 didn’t consume any alcohol (women>men; p<0.001); 15.2% were overconsumers. Chronic diseases were not associated with alcohol consumption, but in women the correlation between anxiety (r=,24; p=,01); panic-disorders (r=,41; p<,001); asthenia (r=,23; p=,02) and used drinks emerged. 3/4 was inactive and 6.6% optimally active; there were no differences in gender or working duration groups. Very active vs inactive had more musculoskeletal (p=0.003) and respiratory tract (p=0.011) diseases. 1/5 of respondents were smoking; primarily workers with shorter occupational life (p=0.004). 14.1% didn’t know how to relax; ca 60% respondents didn’t have finances for relaxation. In conclusion officers’ physical activity level is low and alcohol consumption and smoking habits analogues with all Estonians; their stressful work and lack of finances have influence to (mental) health. Results were presented in national conference in Estonia (22.11.2018).

Keyword: Police Officers, Health, Physical Activity, Alcohol, Smoking.
INTER-LINKAGES AMONG SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEPRIVATION, FOOD INSECURITY, UNDER NUTRITION, SELF REPORTED MORBIDITIES AND PHYSICAL DEPENDENCE AS WELL AS PSYCHOSOCIAL STATUS IN URBAN GERIATRIC SUBJECTS: A COMMUNITY BASED STUDY FROM CENTRAL INDIA

1Keshari, P, 2Shankar, H

1Department of Home Science, Faculty of Sciences, University of Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh, India
2Department of Community Medicine Institute of Medical Sciences BHU, Uttar Pradesh, India

ABSTRACT

Background: Realization of Sustainable Developmental Goals is vital for human health. Among seventeen goals addressing Socio Economic Deprivation, food and nutrition insecurity, under nutrition, morbidities, physical dependence, cognitive impairment and depression are of paramount importance in general and in geriatric health in particular. Their inter-linkages have been least explored area of research. Objective: To assess Inter-linkages among socio-economic deprivation, food insecurity, under nutrition, self reported morbidities and physical dependency as well as psychosocial status. Materials and Methods: This cross-sectional study was carried out on 616 geriatric subjects selected by multistage sampling procedure from urban Varanasi, India. Pre-designed, pre-tested proforma and appropriate tools were used for assessing socioeconomic deprivation, food insecurity, nutritional status, morbidities, functional and psychological status of subjects by using standard techniques. Analysis of Data: Data was analyzed by using SPSS version 21.0. In order to find out inter-linkages all significant variables in univariate (χ²) analysis were subjected to logistic regression model. Results: In logistic regression analysis higher odds of severe (AOR 14.98; 95%CI 5.62-39.96) and moderate (7.89; 95%CI 4.19-14.86) food insecurity at household level prevailed in subjects with SED; Besides Chronic Energy Deficiency (2.18; 95% CI 1.32-3.60) moderate/severe depression (5.06; 95%CI 2.02-12.66) has been linked with household food insecurity. Higher odds for moderate and severe (2.45; 95% CI 1.13-5.34) and mild (1.75; 95% CI 1.08-2.82) depression were identified in CED victims. There existed significant linkage between presence of morbidity and assisted ADL and ADL affection with maximum severity. Higher odds (2.37; 95% CI 1.54-3.65) for depression prevailed in subjects with ADL involvement. Conclusion: In order to combat under nutrition ensuring household food security is critical. Improving SES is not enough in this regard. ADL
affection is linked to self reported morbidities and depression; the latter is also linked to CED. These findings provide significant inputs for programme planning and implementation for geriatric subjects.

Keyword: Activity of Daily Living, Chronic Energy Deficiency, Food insecurity, Geriatrics Morbidities, Socio Economic Deprivation.
ABSTRACT

The objectives of this study were to investigate the types and purpose of social media use, estimate the prevalence of social media use and determine the association between social media use and psychological effects among university students. A cross-sectional study was carried out in International Medical University among 12 Undergraduate programmes for a period of three months in 2018 with 396 respondents. Proportionate random sampling was carried out using a self-administered questionnaire with three parts (socio-demographic, types and purpose of social media use and DASS-21). Social media use was measured by the frequency of site-checks across five social media (Facebook, Instagram, SnapChat, YouTube and Twitter) per week and converted to a global score of 0 to 1050. While respondents with scores higher than 280 were categorized as high social media use. Results showed that 50.8% (95% CI: 49.5, 55.7) of respondents were considered to be high social media use. Depression is found to be significantly associated with high social media use (p < 0.05). The most used social media is YouTube (93.9%) followed by Facebook (89.4%). Majority of the respondents (88.4%) used smartphones to access social media, and 88.8% used more than two social media sites among the five. Other results showed that Instagram users reported more body image concerns while/after using the site. Whereas more YouTube users reported feeling motivated while/after using the site. Social media is an indispensable tool for students to communicate and engage with friends and family, search for information, and for self-expression. However, overusing social media might cause undesirable effects on their psychological well-being. Therefore, awareness should be raised among users of social media of these negative effects and public health talks targeted at them should be held.

Keyword: Social Media, University Students, Psychological Effects, Depression.
ORAL HEALTH SEEKING BEHAVIOUR AND PRACTICE AMONG UNDERPRIVILEGED ADULT POPULATION IN A SELECTED AREA OF DHAKA CITY, BANGLADESH

1Ara, U, 2Hossain, S.M, 3Yesmin, A, 4Banu, B

1, 2, 3, 4Department of Public Health, Northern University Bangladesh, Bangladesh

ABSTRACT

This study was design to evaluate the Oral Health seeking behaviour and practice among underprivileged adult population in a selected area of Dhaka City. A cross-sectional study was conducted among 212 underprivileged adult people, aged between 18-67 years residing in a community at Khilkhet area in Dhaka district of Bangladesh. Data were collected by face to face interview method. Of them 45.3% brushed their teeth with toothbrush and toothpaste, 48% brushed their teeth twice a day. Sixty-five percent of respondents cleaned their tongue. Forty two percent had habit of smoking or used tobacco daily, of them 32% chewed betel daily and 24% chewed sometimes. Study found that among the respondents 25% visited to dentist; of them 65.4% visited 1-2 times in their life-time and 26.9% last visited to dentist more than 2 years before. About 67.3% went to dentist because of emergency (tooth/mouth pain).Study explored that 23% received dental treatment, among them 54.2% of the respondents received tooth extraction, followed by 31.2% scaling, 18.8% clinical examination, 12.5% filling, 10.4% treatment for toothache, 8.3% root canal treatment, 4.2% received both removable denture and cap and 2.1% surgery on gums.the study also reavealed that 43.4% of the respondents had dental caries followed by 34.9% had plaque, 33.0% had calculus, 15.6% bad breath, 13.7% gum bleeding, 13.2% tooth mobility, 12.3% periodontal pocket and rest 6.6% had ulcer. The overall Oral Health seeking behaviour and practice of underprivileged adult population were found below standard and lower rate of utilization of dental services were also identified. Awareness is to be created to reach the highest attainable condition.

Keyword: Oral Health Seeking Behaviour, Practice, Underprivileged, Adult Population.
MORBIDITY PROFILE OF WORKERS AND WORKPLACE ASSESSMENT IN SELECTED SOAP INDUSTRIES IN PUDUCHERRY

Raj, I.S

Jawaharlal Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education & Research (JIPMER), India

ABSTRACT

Background

The high risk, fast-paced industrial expansion reflects unique health and safety challenges for occupational health and safety resulting in increasing incidence of various injuries and health morbidities. This warrants the assessment of morbidity profile and workplace assessment of the workers.

Materials and methods

A facility based cross sectional descriptive study was carried out among 305 workers of selected soap industries in Puducherry for a period of four months from September to December 2018. Workers were interviewed using a semi-structured questionnaire for their morbidity profile and work ability along with skin patch test and spirometry. At last, workplace assessment was done.

Results

Of 305 workers interviewed, eczema was reported in two workers and itchy rash in 4.9% of the workers. In patch test, 9(34.6%) workers were sensitive to Paraphenylenediamine among 26 workers tested. Upper respiratory tract infection was reported in 17.3% and breathlessness in 4.6% of the employees. Spirometer was abnormal in 5.9% of the workers. Hypertension was diagnosed for the first time in 10.3% of the workers. Work ability index was good in 99.0% of the workers. The most common illness in the past six months was fever. Workers who availed treatment from the private facility were 35.9%. Working environment was better in large-scale industries as compared to the small-scale industries.

Conclusion

The morbidity of workers in selected soap industries were very less as majority of the workers was from the organized sectors with regular periodic examination. Hence further studies concentrating only on the unorganized small-scale industries are recommended.

Keyword: Cross Sectional Descriptive, Patch Test, Spirometry.
ABSTRACT

The usage of tobacco dates back to at least 4 centuries. The chief element present in tobacco is nicotine, which by far is the most addictive substance known to man. The addictiveness of nicotine is considered to be 50 times more than that of alcohol and 10-20 times higher than that of cocaine or morphine. Smoking or chewing tobacco causes the release of a chemical substance in the human brain called dopamine which increases the pleasure threshold in humans. Upon repeated usage of tobacco, the ability of brain to experience pleasure or euphoria is decreased. This leads to overuse or abuse of tobacco. The aim of the review is to specifically identify the different oral diseases and changes that occur with tobacco use and suggest proper remedial measures. The background of this review is based on the data collected from internationally indexed journals of the past two decades. Extensive review of these journals suggested that apart from causing life-threatening illness such as cardiac disorders, cerebro-vascular accidents and birth defects. It also causes oral changes like affecting the structure and surface integrity of teeth, major ill effects in the periodontium, altered taste sensation with halitosis, alterations in salivary pH, composition and microbial flora in comparison to non-smokers. The serious oral conditions were noticed in chronic users who were susceptible to malignant and pre-cancerous changes in the mucosa. With this review of available literatures, it was arrived at a conclusion that the use of tobacco caused life-threatening diseases at a global scale, at a pace much faster than our anticipation. So proper remedial measures like awareness, discouraging advertisements of tobacco products and prompt counselling is the need of the hour to stop the global threat of tobacco.

POSTER PRESENTATIONS
HEALTH RISK BEHAVIORS AND EMOTIONAL WELLBEING AMONG UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS IN A PUBLIC UNIVERSITY.

1Sham, F, 2Wahab, S.M.A, 3Ramli, S.F.W, 4Pauzi, S.N, 5Akhlak, S.M, 6Shohor, N.A

1, 3, 4, 5, 6 Universiti Teknologi MARA Selangor Branch, Puncak Alam Campus, Malaysia

2 Universiti Teknologi MARA Pulau Pinang Branch, Bertam Campus, Malaysia

ABSTRACT

Health-risk behaviors and emotional well-being among undergraduates are at a considerable threat which may result in major health and social issues among the younger age group later during their adulthood. A cross-sectional study involving 500 undergraduate students in a public university was carried out using a self-administered questionnaire adapted from the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (2017) and the American College Health Association National College Health Assessment II. This study found that 56.8% of the respondents often wear the seat belt while 24.4% claimed that they texted or e-mail while driving. Majority of the respondents, 85.4%, never tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs. Besides that 93.2% of the respondents claimed they were heterosexual (straight), 0.6% were gay or lesbian, 0.4% were bisexual and 5.8% were not sure to describe themselves. About 30% of the respondents reported to have mental difficulties however only 7% received psychological or mental health services. In university, young people develop their own lifestyles, and this study demonstrated that lifestyle psychology is the main effective factor for risky behaviors and emotional well-being. Universities need to undertake more responsibility to guide students and provide the appropriate facilities and opportunities to encourage a healthy lifestyle.

Keyword: Health Risk Behavior, Emotional Wellbeing, Undergraduate Students, Public University.
CARBON MONOXIDE LEVEL AND NICOTINE DEPENDANCE AMONG COLLEGE SMOKERS.

Muhammad Adil, Z.A., Hayati, K.S., Rosliza, A.M

Department of Community Health, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Universiti Putra Malaysia, Malaysia

Department of Community Medicine, Kulliyyah of Medicine, International Islamic University Malaysia, Malaysia

ABSTRACT

Carbon monoxide analyzer is widely being used in smoking cessation for evaluating smoking abstinence. However, the used for prediction of nicotine dependence and smoking habit still limited. The aim of this study is to evaluate the relationship between exhaled carbon monoxide level and smoking characteristics among college smokers. A total of 80 smokers randomly selected from 5 different college were included in this study. Participants’s smoking characteristics, exhaled carbon monoxide levels and Fagerström Test for Nicotine Dependence (FTND) scores were recorded. The relationship between exhaled carbon monoxide level with number of cigarette smoker per day and time of last smoke was investigated. There was no statistically significant relationship between time of last smoke and number of cigarette consumed daily. Carbon monoxide level also was not associated with nicotine dependence level.

Keyword: Smoking, Carbon Monoxide, Nicotine Dependence, Fagerström Test.
NON-COMPLIANCE TO PHYSICAL EXERCISES AMONG YOUNG DIABETICS.

1Mojumder, T.B, 2Banu, B, 3Hossain, S.M

1, 2, 3Northern University Bangladesh, Dhaka, Bangladesh

ABSTRACT

Young people around the world are increasingly being affected with diabetes. Mostly, they find it difficult in following advices for diabetes treatment and management. In many populations, non-compliance to physical activity advices is a major concern. So, it is very essential to determine factors affecting non-compliance among young people who are treated as future leaders. No study has yet been done regarding non-compliance to physical activity advices among young diabetic subjects in Bangladesh. So, the current study has been taken to determine the extent of non-compliance to physical activity advices among young diabetic subjects and factors related to the non-compliance. A descriptive cross-sectional study was conducted among 250 young diabetic patients attending BIRDEM and BIRDEM 2 hospital. The study subjects were under a particular project by which the patients were provided with 100% free drugs. Data were collected through pre-tested semi-structured questionnaire and face to face interview with respondents. Information on socio-demographic characteristics, clinical characteristics, pattern of receiving health care services, knowledge regarding diabetes, social factors and proportion of non-adherence were collected. Physical activity history was collected by recall method. For physical activity advices, the cut off value was 60%. Data were analyzed by using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). A total number of 250 diabetic patients were selected as study subjects with mean±SD of age 22±6. Among them, the proportion of non-compliance to physical exercise advices was 50%. Poor level of knowledge (p<0.05*) was found as a significant factor in this study. Factors affecting nonadherence to physical activity advices were found as female gender (χ²/p =14.48/<0.0001*), higher educational status of subject’s father (χ²/p=2.4/<0.05*) and upper-middle income family(χ²/p=9.063/<0.05*). It may be concluded that proportion of non-compliance to physical activity advices was alarming in this study.

Keyword: Non-compliance, Physical Exercises, Young, Diabetics.
SYNTHESIS OF SOLID SOAP FROM PALM OLEIN AND VIRGIN COCONUT OIL FOR SKIN CHEMICAL DECONTAMINATION.

1Nur Shazwani, A.L, 2Hafizah, A, 3Rauda, A.M, 4Norhana, A.H, 5Aminah, M.N, 6Wan Yunus W.M.Z

1, 3, 6Centre for Tropicalisation, National Defence University of Malaysia, Malaysia

2, 6Faculty of Defence Science and Technology, National Defence University of Malaysia, Malaysia

4, 5Centre for Defence Foundation Studies, National Defence University of Malaysia, Malaysia

ABSTRACT

During chemical warfare incidents, skin can easily be contaminated by toxic nerve agents. In worse scenarios absorption of these chemicals into the skin is a life-threatening issue. Immediate and effective decontamination procedures are required to remove the contaminants, especially with regards to initial personal decontamination. In general, soap solutions are a good personal decontamination step whereby washing with copious soapy water will remove effectively most contaminants. Currently many soap productions are based on petrochemicals or/and animal fats. However, the future trend and demand of the soap manufacturing industry are leaning towards more environmental friendly processes and products. In addition, plant based products are more attractive for the halal market in which gaining its popularity worldwide for the past decade. The focus of this research is to prepare solid soap with the best formulation for personal decontamination purposes. In this paper, six samples of soaps were synthesized from palm olein and virgin coconut oil of various weight ratios through saponification process in alkaline solution in the absence of colorant and preservative agents. The properties of the prepared soaps such as color, pH, foaming ability, hardness and cleaning effectiveness were determined and compared to properties of commercial soaps. From the physicochemical test results of the six prepared soaps, solid soap PC 1 has similarity in properties to the Commercial 1 soap. The best product from the above study will hopefully can be modified and characterized for the removal of organophosphate compounds from contaminated skins.

PALM OLEIN BASED LIQUID SOAP FOR CHEMICAL AGENTS DECONTAMINATION.

1Hafizah, A, 2Nur Shazwani, A.L, 3Muhamed, R.A, 4Ong, K.K, 5Noor Azilah, M. K, 6Wan Yunus, W.M.Z

1, 6Faculty of Defence Science and Technology, National Defence University of Malaysia, Malaysia

2, 3, 6Centre for Tropicalization, National Defence University of Malaysia, Malaysia

4, 5Centre for Defence Foundation Studies, National Defence University of Malaysia, Malaysia

ABSTRACT

Chemical warfare agents (CWA) are extremely toxic substances that can be dispersed in form of gases, liquid, and aerosols which can adversely affect human health. Thus, decontamination is an important step in the management of incidents that involve the use of these toxic agents by protecting the victims and health worker. The common method of decontamination of the contaminants is typically used soap and water solutions. However, decontamination using these solutions may not be the most effective means of the cleaning as the chemicals in the wastes may still active and very dangerous to be disposed of. Therefore, the objective of this study is to determine the best formulation of a palm olein based liquid soap that can degrade the contaminants into nontoxic materials that are safe to be discarded. The use of liquid soap is preferred in many cases as it is more practical for decontamination. In this report, we describe a method to prepare a palm olein based liquid soap and its properties. The soap preparation involves saponification of palm olein and the soap was tested and compared with commercial liquid soap for physicochemical characteristics such as pH value, foam test analysis, viscosity, moisture content, and effectiveness in cleaning. The palm olein based liquid soap is found out to be comparable and have similarity to the commercial liquid soap. As a result, the liquid soap prepared using palm olein has better properties that are effective to clean contaminated surfaces without harmful chemical waste.

Keywords: Palm Olein, Liquid Soap, Chemical Decontamination.
A SURVEY FOR PRESCHOOL TEACHER'S COMPETENCY OF INFECTION PRECAUTIONS.

Wu Chia-Jung, R.N, Chen Chuan-Mei, R.N

Central Taiwan University of Science and Technology/ Nursing College, Taiwan

ABSTRACT

According to the annual monitoring data of the Taiwan Bureau of Disease Control, young children are infected with high risk groups of severe illness and death, this shows that kindergartens are a public place prone to the prevalence of infectious diseases. Therefore, a cross-sectional study design was performed to assess Taiwanese preschool teachers’ knowledge about and compliance with infection precautions. Participants were recruited by the method of proportional stratified random sampling. A self-administrated questionnaire with stamped envelope was distributed to each participant. The findings showed that there was a 66.1% of preschool teacher having experience for taking care child who had infectious disease, however there was only 43% of them had taken course in infection control or precautions. Although the results showed that preschool teachers have good knowledge and compliance with hand hygiene, they have lack of knowledge and compliance on the spectacular filed such as how the infectious disease transmitted to others, how to proper dilute and apply disinfectants, and when or how to proper use prevention equipment. In conclusion, the results highlighted that we should pay more attention on the preschool teacher’s competency of infection precautions in order to guard young children health against from infectious diseases.

Keyword: Infection Precautions, Infection Control, Preschool Teacher.
AN EXPLORATORY STUDY ON ANTIBIOTIC PRESCRIBING PRACTICES OF FILIPINO DENTISTS

1Sarmiento, M.A, 2Maglutac, Jr M.T, 3Yanga-Mabunga, M.S

1, 2Emilio Aguinaldo College, School of Dentistry, Philippines

3University of the Philippines, College of Public Health, Department of Health Policy and Administration, Philippines

ABSTRACT

There are reports that dentists overprescribe antibiotics which may contribute to antibiotic resistance. This is an exploratory study on antibiotic prescribing practices of Filipino dentists to form a basis for antimicrobial stewardship policy for dentists. Informed consent was posted on the beginning of the questionnaire. The questionnaire was pilot-tested and validated. Ethics approval was sought from Emilio Aguinaldo College Ethics Review Committee. A link to an online questionnaire using Survey Monkey was posted in a Closed Group Facebook account of Filipino dentists. Two hundred thirty (230) dentists participated. Data was analyzed by Survey Monkey. Amoxicillin is the first choice of antibiotics (71.18%), and clindamycin is the second (57.27%). Most respondents follow the indications for antibiotic therapy, however, some will prescribe antibiotics for conditions without indications. For dental procedures, 88.99% will prescribe for periodontal surgery, 75.45% for endodontic surgery, 68.3% for extraction of a tooth with chronic infection, 87.17% for third molar surgery, 26.7% for routine endodontics, and 23.56% for periodontal treatment without surgery. Not all of the respondents would prescribe for medical conditions that require antibiotic prophylaxis, while 60.36% will prescribe when in doubt in diagnosis, under time pressure (25.68%), and 48.67% considers patient preference. Only 10.48% of the respondents are very familiar with antimicrobial stewardship, while majority (69.74%) have not attended a lecture for antimicrobial stewardship for dentists. There is inappropriate antibiotic prescribing of participants on certain dental diseases, procedures, and medical conditions. Most respondents are not very familiar and have not attended a lecture antimicrobial stewardship for dentists.

Keywords: Antibiotic Prescribing, Antibiotic Resistance, Antimicrobial Stewardship, Dentistry, Prescribing Practices.
ANALYSIS OF NON FINANCIAL RESOURCES IN IMPLEMENTATION OF MINIMUM HEALTH SERVICE STANDARDS AT NGAGLIK I PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE.

1Amani, F.N, 2Dewi, H.N.K, 3Karera, A.D, 4Juwita, S

1, 2, 3, 4Universitas Islam Indonesia, Indonesia

ABSTRACT

**Background:** SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals) data showed that 40% of the world's countries have fewer than 1 medical personnel per 1000 population. Indonesia has indicator that serve as a standard in the implementation of health services by using SPM (Minimum Health Service Standards). Factors that cause loss of resources are health workers and health facilities.

**Objective:** Knowing how the suitability and the carrying capacity of Non-Financial Resources in the implementation at Ngaglik I.

**Methods:** The research was conducted by qualitative method with case study approach in the Ngaglik I Primary Health Centre, District Sleman. Data obtained by means of data triangulation include in-depth interviews, secondary data in the form of existing documents and non-participant observation data. The results are then analyzed by coding and categorization and then combined with other data results to improve the validity of the authenticity of the study.

**Result:** Low achievement results were found in maternity service indicator, adolescent health services, hypertension services, and ODGJ services (people with mental disorders). These factors are caused by the quality and quantity of human resources, health facilities such as health equipment, drug availability, building environment, long time factor due to overlapping health programs, and administrative factors.

**Conclusion:** Overlapping health programs with limitations of health resources make the target indicators of SPM not completely achieved. These things need to be obtained as a joint evaluation and cross-unit in order to achieve the maximum SPM.

CORRELATION BETWEEN NUTRITION STATUS AND LEVEL OF HEMOGLOBIN WITH CADMIUM LEVEL IN BLOOD ON THE WELDING WORKERS IN YOGYAKARTA.

1Dewi, H.N.K, 2 Amani, F.N, 3 Karera, A.D, 4Juwita, S

1, 2, 3, 4 Universitas Islam Indonesia, Indonesia

ABSTRACT

Background: Cadmium is heavy metal that is toxic to the human body. Small particles makes it easier for cadmium to enter the airways. The welding workers are at risk of exposure cadmium inhalation. This metal cause damage several organs. Cadmium can interfere formation of hemoglobin and adipocyte tissue. Aim of this research is knowing the relation between nutrition status and level of hemoglobin with the cadmium level to the welding workshop workers in Yogyakarta.

Method: This study was a cross-sectional study. The subjects consist of 57 welding workshop workers in Yogyakarta who were selected by using the purposive sampling method. Hemoglobin are measured by routine blood test while the nutrition level is measured with weight divided by height subjects. Cadmium level in the blood is measured by Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometry.

Result: The result of the study showed there is no significant correlation between nutrition level with cadmium level in the blood with the direction is negative (r= -0.123, P 0.362). However, the correlation between hemoglobin number to the cadmium level in the blood gave the result (R= 0.010, P 0.939), which is not significant.

Conclusion: The result showed that was no significant correlation between the variable of nutrition status and level of hemoglobin to the cadmium level in the blood.

Keyword: Nutrition Level, Hemoglobin, Cadmium.
IS THERE AN ASSOCIATION BETWEEN ATTENTION DEFICIT HYPERACTIVITY DISORDER AND EITHER AUTOIMMUNE THYROID DISEASE OR TYPE 1 DIABETES MELLITUS IN CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE?

1Alam, V, 2Williams, L, 3Prasad, V

1, 2The London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, England

3King’s College London, England

ABSTRACT

Background: Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is common neurodevelopment disorder in children and young people (CYP). The clinical prevalence of ADHD is found to be lower than the community prevalence. Associated comorbidities can be used to identify CYP with ADHD in order to better support individuals and families. Undiagnosed ADHD can lead to functional impairment later in life and thus early diagnosis is crucial. Type 1 Diabetes Mellitus (T1DM) and autoimmune thyroiditis are two common autoimmune conditions affecting CYP. This review aims to explore the association between ADHD and these two conditions. Methods: A systematic literature review was conducted using six databases (PsycINFO, Embase, Medline via OVID, PubMed, Scopus and Web of science). The inclusion criteria was applied to select studies for analysis. The Newcastle-Ottawa scale was used to assess the quality of the studies included. Further analyses explored the associations between the symptoms of ADHD and the two autoimmune conditions. Studies defining CYP as under the age of 20 rather than 18 (the criteria used for the main analysis) were also included in the further analysis. The results were analysed descriptively. Results: The search resulted in 848 studies; after screening titles, abstracts and full texts, four studies remained. Five studies were included in the further analyses. Three of the studies across all analyses were of high quality, with the rest being of medium or low quality. No relevant papers exploring autoimmune thyroid disease were found however most of the papers concluded that an association between T1DM and ADHD was present. Conclusion: Most studies, of medium and high quality, suggested that there was an association between ADHD and T1DM however the confounders studied were limited. Symptoms of inattention and hyperactivity were also found to be associated with T1DM. There is a need to further investigate this association.

Keyword: ADHD, Diabetes Mellitus, Autoimmune Thyroid Disease, Association, Systematic Review.
FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH POOR ATTENDANCE OF MEN AT PRIMARY HEALTHCARE CENTRES IN NORTHEASTERN MALAYSIA.

1Arumugam, P, 2Ismail, T.A.T, 3Daud, A, 4Ismail, S.B, 5Said, Z.M, 6Hamid, N.A.A

1, 2, 3, 4, 6School of Medical Sciences, Health Campus, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Malaysia

5Division of Family Health Development, Ministry of Health Malaysia, Malaysia

ABSTRACT

Health care utilisation in Malaysia is receiving more attention over the past decade but focuses largely on areas other than men’s health. Currently in Malaysia, attendance of men to primary healthcare services is lesser compared to women. While not many studies have been done to date on factors influencing men’s poor attendance to primary healthcare facilities, those that have been done seem to be inconclusive. Objective of this paper is to explore men’s Treatment Seeking Behaviour (TSB) and to identify the factors associated with men’s poor attendance to primary healthcare facilities. A cross-sectional study was conducted using a self-administered TSB questionnaire among 381 male government employees in Northeastern Malaysia from February-July 2018. Six government agencies in Northeastern Malaysia were pre-determined and 381 male respondents fulfilling all inclusion and exclusion criteria were chosen using simple random sampling to represent all the agencies. Data was analysed using IBM SPSS Software Version 24. Results show that appropriate TSB among the respondents was only 35.4%. Using Multiple Logistic Regression (MLR), factors associated with poor attendance of men to primary healthcare centres with p-value < 0.05 included socio-demographic, healthcare provider, individual and situational factors. In conclusion, corrective actions need to be taken to address this issue of poor attendance as men’s health should not be ignored as it will have a great impact on our society and economy.

LEVEL OF COMPETENCY OF NURSES IN DENTAL SURGERY AND POST-OPERATIVE CARE IN A TERTIARY PRIVATE HOSPITAL.

1Solano, E.P, 2Maria, S.T, 3Yanga, M

1, 2, 3 College of Dentistry, Manila Central University, Philippines

ABSTRACT

Objectives: In the Philippines, nurses on duty are the ones who handle dental surgeries. However, dental nursing is not included in the curriculum of schools who offers nursing as a course and seldom if none do schools provide for training for dental surgeries. The primary objective of this research determined whether nurses in that said private hospital are Novice, Advance Beginner, Competent, Proficient and or Expert in Dental Surgery and Post-Operative Care. Based on the Patricia Benner’s Model of Competency.

Methods: A survey was conducted among the nurses who handle dental surgery, to assess their Level of Competency as a dental nurse during dental procedures done in the operating room. Response rate n 30 or 85.71% were registered nurse, n 4 or 11.43% were registered nurse with masters degree in nursing and n 1 or 2.86% is a registered nurse taking up Ph.D. Results were tabulated according to PB’s Model. Specifically, the level of competency of nurses before, during and after a dental surgery. Nurses assigned at the HMO Center Department, Operating RoomDelivery Room and Surgical Ward were surveyed.

Results: Majority of the respondents were female, between the ages 26-35 years old, registered nurse, worked in the hospital for 1 year and that majority are Staff Nurse. Individual analysis revealed that majority of nurses at the research hospital has below average knowledge of pre-dental operation verbally interpreted at advance beginner.

As this research is limited only to a particular hospital, the researcher recommends that further researches be conducted to a wider scale and larger respondents as to verify or possibly reverse the result of the research.

The research shows Level of Competency of nurses in the hospital, in terms of preparation for dental procedures in the operating room reveled that they are Advance beginner, Level of Competency of nurses during procedure for dental procedures in the operating room reveled that they are Competent and Level of Competency of nurses after procedure for dental procedures in the operating room reveled that they are Proficient.

Discussion: Most of the nurses who were surveyed have a very little exposure to dental cases preoperative and intra-operatively. However post operatively is almost similar to medical post operative procedure. This would explain the highest competency of the nurses.
Conclusions: Result also revealed that majority of nurses at has above average knowledge verbally interpreted at competent in Intra Operative Surgery and is proficient when it comes to postoperative care.

Keyword: Dental Nurses, Dental Surgery.
BUDGET SUPPORT ANALYSIS ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF MINIMUM SERVICE STANDARDS IN THE HEALTH SECTOR AT NGAGLIK I PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE.

1Karera, A.D, 2Juwita, S, 3Amani, F.N, 4Juwita, S
1, 2, 3, 4Universitas Islam Indonesia, Indonesia

ABSTRACT

Background: Minimum Service Standards (SPM) are the provisions regarding the type and quality of basic services that are entitled to be received by every individual in a population at a minimum. Adequacy of health budget allocation is an important factor in realizing the implementation of functions at primary healthcare centre to achieve the targeted minimum service standards.

Objective: To investigate the effect of budget supports on the implementation of Minimum Service Standards in the health sector at Ngaglik I Primary Health Centre.

Methods: This qualitative study was conducted in a case study design. The data were obtained from the documents of income and expenditure of Ngaglik I Primary Healthcare Centre’s funding as well as its annual program report. In addition, data collection was also supported by obtaining additional information from the resource persons at Ngaglik I. This was done through an in-depth interview with the aforementioned resource persons.

Results: Ngaglik I Primary Healthcare Centre’s budget primarily sourced from Health Operational Assistance (BOK) funding, Primary Healthcare Centre’s Operational Subsidies (SOP) which funds are derived from Regional Budget and Regional Public Service Agency (BLUD). Performance indicators that did not reach the targeted standards were not caused by the lack of financial supports, but otherwise it was caused by other factors, including the lack of cross-sectoral support, lack of human resources, and overlapping programs.

Conclusion: The budget granted to Ngaglik I Primary Healthcare Centre was considered adequate to support the implementation of Minimum Service Standards in the health sector. Several indicators that have not achieved the targeted Minimum Service Standards need to be addressed.

Keyword: Primary Healthcare Centre’s Budget, Minimum Service Standards.
KNOWLEDGE AND PRACTICE OF MENSTRUAL HYGIENE AND EFFECT OF EDUCATIONAL INTERVENTION IN ADOLESCENT GIRLS OF SLUMS.

Nayak, P, Mishra, R.N

Department of Community Medicine, IMS, Banaras Hindu University, India

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Menstrual hygiene (MH), a natural process occurring each month relates to half of the women population. Girl adolescents, a venerable section, constitute 9-10% of the global population and majority live in developing nations. Menstruation is linked with several wrong concepts and practices resulting to health symptoms of urinary and genital tracts. The slums are the poorest, socially disadvantaged with poor literacy and adolescent girls instead educating forced to income generating activities, hence confined to limited knowledge and practice of MH. Present study carried to assess the knowledge and practice of MH and effect of educational intervention. Material & methods: A total of 562 adolescents were sampled by two stages stratified random sampling; slums in first stage and households with adolescents in second stage. For intervention two matching groups following stratified randomization was created. Education imparted through pamphlet and evaluated after 6 months. Results: Majority were Hindus and half were of SC/ST class. Nearly 33% and 60% adolescent’s mothers were illiterate. Sanitary napkins or washed cloth and minimum 4 pads a day use was known to 88% and 92.7% girls; but respective practice was 37.4% and 13.0%; while, knowledge and practice of washing of genital was only in half. The likelihood of enhanced practice of at least one was 9.05 times in intervention group than control. Conclusion: Overall both knowledge and practice in slum adolescent were unsatisfactory and educational input needed for substantial quick improvement.

Keyword: Slum, Adolescents, Menstrual Hygiene, Sanitary Napkin.
VIRTUAL PRESENTATIONS
CONNECTION PUBLIC SERVICE MOTIVATION (PSM) AND WORK SATISFACTION ON ORGANIZATIONAL CITIZENSHIP BEHAVIOR (OCB) NURSING OF REGIONAL GENERAL HOSPITALS IN MATARAM CITY.

1Syamsuriansyah, 2Ikhwan, 3Sukri, P, 4Pasinringi, S.A, 5Sidin, A.I, 6Hasanah, U, 7Azis, R, 8Yusuf, A, 9Masriadi, 10Sumantri, E

1,3,4,5 Public Health, Hasanuddin University, Indonesia
1, 2, 6 Polytechnic Medica Farma Husada Mataram, Indonesia
7, 8, 9, 10 Institute of Health Science Tamalatea, Makassar, Indonesia

ABSTRACT

The use of good human resources will help the organization to run the expected service system. Good performance requires employee behavior as expected. This behavior is not only in-role behavior but also extra-role behavior. This behavior is known as Organizational Citizenship Behavior (OCB). Several studies have suggested that public service motivation and job satisfaction are predictors of OCB. This study aims to analyze the relationship between public service motivation and job satisfaction on organizational citizenship behavior of doctors in the Regional General Hospital in Makassar City. This research is a quantitative research using analytic observational design with a cross-sectional study approach. A sample of 101 doctors was chosen by simple random sampling technique after previously performed calculations using proportional random sampling method. Data were analyzed using a structural equation (SEM) model. Based on the results of the analysis found a positive relationship between public service motivation and organizational citizenship behavior. Whereas there is no relationship between job satisfaction and organizational citizenship behavior.

Keyword: Public Service Motivation, Job Satisfaction, Organizational Citizenship Behavior, Nurse.
ABSTRACT

HIV infection remains one of the main problems of global public health care as well as of country Georgia. Cause of Delayed diagnostics is insufficient knowledge about the disease especially in young population. Aim of cross-sectional study was an Assessment of awareness young population of Georgia about HIV infection. Materials and methods: 260 respondents participated in a research from 18-26 age group of both gender. The research was conducted with use of the electronic questionnaire. For data processing was used the program Epi info Version 7.2. Results: On the question of whether HIV is transmitted through mosquito bites, only a third of respondents answered correctly. On the question about eating with HIV positive persons, correctly answered only 66.2%. On the question of whether the risk of transmission HIV reduced by using condoms during each sexual contact, 92.7% answered correctly. On the question about transmission HIV through sharing injections, Almost absolute majority (97.7%) gave a correct answer. Only 47% respondents said that it was transmitted from mother to child and 75.4% by tattoo. Conclusion: Among the young population of country of Georgia, knowledge about routes of transmission HIV is weak. Only a small percentage of this population has a full knowledge about this problem. Based on the findings of this study, it is necessary to provide more educational activities in Georgia.

Keywords: HIV infection; knowledge; Young population.
HEALTH AND NUTRITION SDGS IN SOUTH ASIA WITHIN THE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PARADIGM

Sharma, D

ICSSR-Post Doctorate Fellow, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai, India

ABSTRACT

A new era for global health and development has been introduced with the launch of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals. MDGS achieved success in terms of mobilizing thinking as well as resources towards development; they were not able to bring down disparities. The SDGs aim to do so in an integrated and interrelated manner. In this paper, we argue that the achievement of goals requires a human development lens, which calls for a multi-sectoral approach. Against this background, we study the trends of health and nutrition related SDGs in the South Asian countries. Given South Asia’s share in world population and global poverty, the world SDGs cannot be achieved if South Asia lags behind. We use the United Nations Statistics Division (2016) data on SDG indicators. Our results point towards two main findings. First, the countries seem to be lagging behind and an accelerated pace is required to achieve the SDGs. Secondly, we also highlight the need for more reliable cross country data for detailed and more sound analysis.

Keywords: SDGs, Nutrition, Health, South Asia, human development, data.