GLOBAL HEALTH
Conference Proceedings

Asia-Pacific Academic Consortium for Public Health
The 45th Annual Conference

Wuhan University Global Health Institute
October 24 - 27, 2013
Wuhan, China

Edited by Zongfu Mao, Qiqiang He, Haiyan Xiao
Role of Exclusive Breastfeeding and Pneumonia Among Children Under Five years in Bogor District West Java Province Indonesia
Resa A Dina, Ratna D Sukirna

Background & objective: Pneumonia is one of main cause of death after diarrhea among under-five year children in Indonesia. Pneumonia could be prevented by providing adequate nutrition, immunization, as well as providing clean indoor stoves. Adequate nutrition among babies started with exclusive breast feeding for 6 months will improve children natural defense especially toward lower respiratory tract infection such as pneumonia. The high prevalence of Pneumonia might be related with the low prevalence of exclusive breast feeding. The objective of this study is to identify the role of exclusive breast feeding with Pneumonia among children under five years in Bogor district.

Methodology: A case control study design was conducted to achieve the objective. 107 cases and 107 control was selected. Pneumonia cases was defined by children under five who had Pneumonia and who had been diagnosed by medical doctors at selected health center. While control was defined by those who did not have Pneumonia. Smoker at home, indoor air pollution, level education of mother, immunization status and nutrition status of those children were considered as covariate of the association of exclusive breast feeding and pneumonia. Multivariate logistic regression analysis was used to analyze the data.

Result: Study showed that children whom had not given exclusive breastfeeding had the risk 6,699 times (95% CI: 3.204-14.007) to get Pneumonia than children whom had given exclusive breastfeeding in under-five year children after controlled by smoker at home, air pollution from cooking stoves at home, level education of mother, immunization status and nutrition status.

Conclusion: Intervention through exclusive breastfeeding promotion, anti-cigarette program, use of stove with perfect burst, mother empowerment, immunization, improving nutrition status should applied at each family for decreasing morbidity and mortality caused by Pneumonia among under-five year children.

Occupational Risk Perception and Wearing Determinant of Personal Protective Equipment Among Small Scale Printing Operators In Makassar
M. Furqan Naiem

Background: Printing activities cause the operators exposed to hazardous tool and substances which may result in occupational injuries and illnesses. The use of personal protection equipment when working may protect the operators from injured when accident occur or illnesses when exposed to printing hazardous agents. However, the use of personal protection equipment when working may be influenced by printing operator's perception on occupational safety and health risks.

Methods: The study on occupational risk perception was in descriptive design, while study on the
Role of Exclusive Breastfeeding and Pneumonia Among Children Under Five years in Bogor District West Java Province Indonesia

Resa A. Dina, Ratna D. Sukirna

Background & objective: Pneumonia is one of main cause of death after diarrhea among under-five year children in Indonesia. Pneumonia could be prevented by providing adequate nutrition, immunization, as well as providing clean indoor stoves. Adequate nutrition among babies started with exclusive breastfeeding for 6 months will improve children natural defense especially toward lower respiratory tract infection such as pneumonia. The high prevalence of Pneumonia might be related with the low prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding. The objective of this study is to identify the role of exclusive breast feeding with Pneumonia among children under five years in Bogor district.

Methodology: A case control study design was conducted to achieve the objective. 107 cases and 107 control was selected. Pneumonia cases was defined by children under five who had Pneumonia and who had been diagnosed by medical doctors at selected health center. While control was defined by those who did not have Pneumonia. Smoker at home, indoor air pollution, level education of mother, immunization status and nutrition status of those children were considered as covariate of the association of exclusive breast feeding and pneumonia. Multivariate logistic regression analysis was used to analyze the data.

Result: Study showed that children whom had not given exclusive breastfeeding had the risk of 6.699 times (95% CI: 3.204-14.007) to get Pneumonia than children whom had given exclusive breastfeeding in under-five year children after controlled by smoker at home, air pollution from cooking stoves at home, level education of mother, immunization status and nutrition status.

Conclusion: Intervention through exclusive breastfeeding promotion, anti-cigarette program, use of stove with perfect burst, mother empowerment, immunization, improving nutrition status should applied at each family for decreasing morbidity and mortality caused by Pneumonia among under-five year children.

Occupational Risk Perception and Wearing Determinant of Personal Protective Equipment Among Small Scale Printing Operators In Makassar

M. Furqaan Naqiem

Background: Printing activities cause the operators exposed to hazardous tool and substances which may result in occupational injuries and illnesses. The use of personal protection equipment when working may protect the operators from injured when accident occur or illnesses when exposed to printing hazardous agents. However, the use of personal protection equipment when working may be influenced by printing operator’s perception on occupational safety and health risks.

Methods: The study on occupational risk perception was in descriptive design, while study on the