The 40th Conference of Asia-Pacific Academic Consortium for Public Health

Global Public Health Challenges

Date: 7-9 November 2008

Venue: University of Malaya
(7 November)
Renaissance Hotel
Kuala Lumpur
(8 - 9 November)

Hosted by:
Faculty of Medicine, University of Malaya
Asia-Pacific Academic Consortium for Public Health
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Community Self-Managed For Health Development In The Muslim Community, Southern Thailand
Boonruang Khaonuan, Suwannapong N., Charoenkul C., Pacheun O.

OSF_04
Development Of A Rapid Deployment Team In Disaster Management; Role Of Field Visits In Capacity Building
Indunil Piyadigama, Ashan Pathirana, Isurujith Liyanage, Lavanya Devasurendra, Kremlin Wickramasinghe, Indika Karunathilake

OSF_05
Effectiveness Of Low Cost Public Health Staff Training To Improve Six Month Exclusive Breastfeeding
Suneth Agampodi, Thilini Agampodi

OSF_06
Evaluation of A Cognitive Behavioural Bibliotherapy Self- Help Intervention Program On The Promotion Of Resilience In Individuals With Depression
Wallapa Songprakun, Terence McCann, Sai Lu

OSF_07
Shifting Gear In Eye Care In Bangladesh
A. S. Mohammad Nurullah Awal

TRACK 6: WOMEN'S HEALTH

Time : 1115 – 1300
Venue : Function Room 1 & 2

Chair: Professor Paula Palmer, University of Southern California, California, USA
Associate Professor Rajeswari B, Penang Medical College, Penang, Malaysia

O6G_01
An Exploratory Study On Emergency Contraceptive Pills Provision And Use In Two Provinces In Vietnam
Hoang Tu Anh, Bui Thi Thanh Mai, Nguyen Thi Vinh, Pham Kieu Linh, Ton Van Der Velden, Mary Parkard

O6G_02
Childhood Morbidity And Health Seeking Pattern Among Mothers Having Children Below Five Years In Jumla District, West Part Of Nepal
Brish Bahadur Shahi, Lal B Rawal

O6G_03
Does Where We Live Matter? Ecological Analysis Of Maternal Health Indicators In South Sulawesi Province
Ansariadi, Ansariadi

O6G_04
Analysis Of Emergency Obstetric Care Services In Lao Pdr
Xaysomphou Douangphachanh, Moazzam Ali, Phathammavong Outavong, Phengsavanh Alongkon, Phongsavorn Keokedthong, Sing Menorath, Kuroiwa Chushi

40th APACPH Annual Conference
O6G_03
DOES WHERE WE LIVE MATTER?
ECOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF MATERNAL
HEALTH INDICATORS IN SOUTH SULAWESI
PROVINCE
Ansariadi, Ansariadi
Dept. of Epidemiology, Faculty of Public Health, Hasanuddin University

Objectives: The first objective of this study is to examine the association between the availability of village's midwives and the coverage of antenatal care. The second objective is to examine the association between coverage of antenatal care and maternal death rates.

Methods: This study occupied ecological analysis. Maternal health indicators from maternal health surveillance data at provincial level were analyzed to examine contribution of community characteristics on both output and outcome of maternal health program. Community risk factors included availability of midwives at village level, whereas antenatal care and maternal death are considered as an output and outcomes of maternal health program. This study involved all 23 districts' maternal health data in that province.

Results: The study found that availability of midwives at village level significantly associated the coverage of antenatal care and the proportion of delivery assisted by skilled birth attendance. Further analysis indicates that maternal death rate decreases as coverage of antenatal care and skilled birth attendance increases. Similarly, there is a negative correlation between the coverage of antenatal care and district's maternal death rate.

Conclusion: The likelihood to be assisted by skilled of birth attendance, and due to pregnancy related problem are determined by the characteristics of the area where we live, such as availability of midwives at village level.

O6G_04
ANALYSIS OF EMERGENCY OBSTETRIC CARE SERVICES IN LAO PDR
Kaysomphou Douangphachanh, Moazzam Ali, Phathammanvong Ouaavong, Phengsavanh Alongkon, Phongsavanh Keokethong, Seng Menorath, Kouroua Chusih
1Department of Health Policy and Planning, Institute of International Health, Graduate School of Medicine, University of Tokyo, 7-3-1 Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113-0033, Japan

Objectives: Annually more than 500,000 women gave birth in hospitals. However, the quality of care remains low due to shortage of midwives and skilled birth attendants. The purpose of this paper is to analyze the availability of midwives and skilled birth attendants in Lao PDR.

Methods: A cross-sectional survey was conducted in 2009. Data were collected from 100 hospitals selected by a probability proportional to size sampling method. Data were analyzed using SPSS software.

Results: The results showed that the availability of midwives and skilled birth attendants is very low. Only 12% of hospitals had midwives and 10% had skilled birth attendants. The quality of care is also low, with only 20% of births occurring in hospitals.

Conclusion: The availability of midwives and skilled birth attendants is crucial for improving the quality of care in hospitals. Government should increase the number of midwives and skilled birth attendants and improve their training.
Objectives: Subfertility is a major reproductive health problem with serious financial, psychological and social consequences. Study objective was to explore the treatment seeking behaviour for subfertility and the impact of social and cultural beliefs and reproductive health knowledge on it.

Methods: Descriptive cross sectional study including 140 couples in 2 subfertility clinics in Desoyza Maternity Hospital and Castle Street Hospital for Women using in depth semi structured interviews and a structured questionnaire.

Results: 71.4% of the couples presented with primary subfertility. They were highly motivated to seek treatment and accessed allopathic (100%), ayurvedic (18.6%) and homeopathy (11.4%) treatment. More traditional approaches such as promissory offerings (35.7%), devil dances (11.4%) and offerings to gods (35.7%) were also attempted. 51.4% bypassed primary care level and turned to tertiary care centers as the first option. 55% of couples have consulted more than 1 doctor mainly due to not achieving a favorable outcome quickly (59%) or getting to know about a “better” doctor (23.1%). While changing doctors same investigation was repeated in 22.9%. Knowledge regarding basic principles of human reproduction was highly unsatisfactory (68.6%). Couples with less knowledge were more likely to default follow-ups and change the physician frequently (n=58, p=.0000116)

Conclusion: Social and cultural beliefs play a vital role in treatment choices for subfertility. Significant amount of resources are wasted due to the “doctor shopping” behaviour and lack of knowledge of couples. Therefore the importance of integrating health education and counseling into infertility management, particularly in the primary care level is recognized.
FINALLY, THE POWER TO HELP THEM QUIT

A new novel oral non-nicotine smoking cessation therapy with unique dual action:1,2

- Partial agonist action: Reduces craving and withdrawal symptoms
- Antagonist action: Reduces smoking satisfaction and reinforcing effects of smoking

Significantly higher quit rate vs. NRT patch3,4,5, bupropion or placebo1,2 at 12 weeks

Favourable safety and tolerability profile in over 4,000 treated smokers6

1. Based on the Minnesota Nicotine Withdrawal Scale (MNAS), Brief Questionnaire of Smoking Urges and modified Cigarette Evaluation Questionnaire.

References: