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10% of the females that had ever detected any lumps in their breast, 77.8% of them had sought professional help. Conclusion: The practice of breast self examination among adult females in Malaysia depends much on the various socio-demographic characteristics especially the level of education and exposure to the knowledge of breast cancer.

**SP-158**

**The Measure of Continuity of Care: Analysis and Application**

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Objectives: 1. To seek for a suitable measure of "Continuity of Care" (COC) for Taiwan. 2. To apply the suitable measure to examine the relationship between COC and care outcome. Methods: We designed a questionnaire of COC measures assessment and sent out to 21 professors/doctors who were familiar with the research issue or healthcare quality. The data of association analysis came from National Health Insurance research database. Logistic Regression and Negative Binomial Regression were used to examine the relationship between COC and hospitalization and emergency department visit.

Results: According to the descriptive analysis of the questionnaire, there was no consensus about the best COC measure in Taiwan. However, among the COC measures based on claims data, COCI was the most stable indicator when taking the number of ambulatory visits into account. COCI and MMCI were used as COC indicators in the regression models. The analysis was carried-out by two separate subsamples: patients with non-chronic disease related visits (n=49803) and with chronic disease related visits (n=14172). Results from the regression models showed that people with high COC had lower likelihood and fewer number of utilization in hospitalization and emergency department visit for patients in both sub-sample.

Conclusions: There is no consensus on what kind of COC measure is the most suitable for Taiwan. Nevertheless, we suggest that COCI is good for researchers in Taiwan. Furthermore, this study also supports that higher COC is associated with lower risk and frequency in both hospitalization and emergency department visit.

**SP-159**

**Effect of Fish Concentrate Capsule on Post-Op Patients at orthopedic Division, Wahidin Sudirohusodo Hospital, Makassar, Indonesia**

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A kind of fish called snakeheads contents higher albumin than other fishes. The study was to assess effect of fish concentrate capsule on albumin serum, nutrition intake, mid upper-arm circumference (MUAC), and wound healing process. This was a quasi experiment pre-post test with control. The subject were post-op patients with open healing that divided into two groups (n=13 each), intervention group (IG) who received fish capsule and diet high calorie protein program from hospital, while the control group (CG) just obtained diet high calorie protein program. Measurements were conducted before and after ten days intervention including albumin, nutrient intake and MUAC. Data was analyzed using paired and independent t-test. The study showed that there was a significant different before and after at IG of albumin serum, intake of energy, protein, lipid, carbohydrate and zinc (p < 0.05). On the other hand, there was not a significant different in CG on albumin serum and nutrient intake (p > 0.05). By using, wound healing indicator, there was 4 days faster in intervention compared to control groups. Different changes between intervention and control groups for albumin, intake energy, protein, lipid, carbohydrate and zinc were 0.7g/dl, 654kcal, 25.2g, 22.8g, 89.5g, and 2.7mg respectively. We conclude that providing fish (snakeheads) capsules for ten days to post-op patients can increase albumin, nutrition intake and wound healing.

**SP-160**

**Impacts of a Government Social Franchise Model on Service Utilization and Client Satisfaction at Commune Health Stations in Vietnam**

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While franchising private RHFP services has been found to improve service quality and utilization in developing contexts, there is very little evidence to demonstrate that franchising RHFP services improves service in the public health clinics. This evaluation study assesses the impact of a social franchise model of reproductive health and family planning services first time in the public communal health stations in two provinces of Da Nang and Khanh Hoa in central Vietnam. Data collected from CHSs' client visit counts and surveys of 1181 users and would-be users in the communities conducted at baseline, six months, and 12 months following the full implementation. Data on client visit counts indicate that franchise membership is significantly associated with an almost 51% reproductive health clients, 40% general clients, and 45% family planning clients. Client survey found a positive association between franchise membership, community perceptions of service quality, client satisfaction, and their likelihood to return and recommend others to low cost, community-based reproductive health and family planning services provided at the health stations. This positive finding suggests that the implementation of franchising into provision of reproductive health services.
seniors. As measure for health, “Sleep well” was top in infants, and “Eat breakfast everyday” was top in other ages. Subjects of “Eat breakfast everyday” were high of 95% in pupils and 96% in seniors, and relatively low of 85% in teenagers and 96% in adolescents, but these figures were higher compare to other surveys in Japan. Subjects who didn’t practice exercise were highest in adolescents of 40%, and lowest in pupils of 10%.

Conclusion: Results from KAP Surveys were quite suggestive for further planning for healthy lifestyle and healthy diet, for effective interventions of behavior change, based on characteristics of target groups. We are organizing working groups for planning by residents participation in FY2009. We will also report these activities.

Food Pattern and Activity towards Central Obesity in Different Kinds of Social Economic Status
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Prevalence of obesity increases sharply in few years in the developing countries. Obesity is a risk factor of disease that to be main cause of death like coronary heart disease, diabetic mellitus, stroke, and cancers. The study was intended to assess effects of food pattern and activity on obesity in different kinds of social economic status (SES). The analysis used Riskesdas (Basic Health Research) data collected in 2007 in all provinces. Data from Java and Sulawesi’s island was selected in the analyses (n=3.478). A multivariate logistic regression was performed to evaluate determinant factors towards obesity in each social economic status. Multivariant analysis showed the most risk factors of abdominal obesity was physical activity to low and middle SES, with Exp (B) value 2,032 and 1,461, respectively, while In the the high SES, consumption of sweets had negative risk on the occurrence of central obesity, with Exp (B) 0.678.

Intentional Self Poisoning in Adolescence- What Are the Reasons
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Deliberate self poisoning with pesticide, plant poisons or drug overdose is commonly seen among adolescence in developing countries. Objective of this study is to identify the reasons of self harming with poisoning. A prospective study was carried out in teaching Hospital Anuradhapura Sri Lanka over a period of 6 months. Out of 731 poisoning admissions 161 were in the age group of 11-19 years. 85 patients completed the confidential semi structured questionnaire on discharge from the hospital after clinical recovery. Females showed highest incidence of deliberate poisoning than male (64:21). Organophosphate was the poison of choice 29% had the intention of suicide while six of them (7.05%) revealed previous attempts. Others intend to draw attention or punish themselves. Majority of the patients had studied beyond grade 10 at schools. 34.11% had left the school before completing the secondary education and was unemployed. But only 1.17% gave it as the reason for intentional self poisoning. For a majority conflict with parents or parents in- law was the reason (35.29%). Conflict with the spouse 11%, siblings’ 14%, misunderstanding /argument with the boy friend/girlfriend accounted for 11.47%. Sexual harassments accounted 2.35%. Out of the study sample 10%of adolescent were married . Argument with either spouse or parents in-law was the reason for poisoning for all of them. Some has witnessed the intentional poisoning by their immediate family members, neighbors or classmates. Interventions to reduce the adolescent intentional self poisoning should be directed towards