41st APACPH Conference
Celebration of the 25th Anniversary of APACPH
December 3-6, 2009, Taipei, Taiwan

Proceedings

Host Organizations
Taipei Medical University
College of Public Health, National Taiwan University
Taiwan Public Health Association

Co-Organizations
Association of Dental Science of Republic of China
Injury Prevention and Disaster Medicine Research Foundation
Kaohsiung Medical University
Taiwan Epidemiology Association
Taiwan Society of Oral Health
Tzu Chi University
Risk Factors of Measles Outbreak on Under Five Children in Tuladenggi Public Health Center, Gorontalo City, Indonesia
Amran Razak, Erni Nuraini
Universitas Islam Indonesia, Indonesia

The outbreak of measles was happened in Gorontalo province at 2007 where the increasing of new case was 5 times, attack rate 45.9% and CFR 2.4% from 542 case. Three hundred and thirty two cases were found in Tuladenggi District of Gorontalo, distributed in 18 villages with the highest outbreak (155) were meet in the working area of Tuladenggi Public Health Center. Most of them were child under five years old which was 92. The aim of this study was to determine risk factors of measles outbreak under five children in working area of Tuladenggi Public Health Center. This study was a case control design. One hundred and fifty eight samples were taken as sampling where age and residence of samples were matched. Data were analysed with Odds Ratio (OR) and linear logistic regression. Results of study indicated that risk factors outbreak of measles child under five years were immunization state (OR=33.53), under nutrition (OR=4.49), parent’s education (OR=2.51). Based on this study, we concluded that the main factor of measles outbreak was due to incompleteness of measles vaccination. It is suggested that the full coverage of measles vaccination was needed in order to prevent such outbreak.

Child Growth Acceleration Issues
Munkhbat Mandakh, Tsoilmon Chultendorj
Specialized Inspection Agency, Mongolia
School Health Services University of Mongolia, Mongolia

It has been found that the course of Mongolian child growth trends to stabilize and slow down in last 10 years. The research was done to study child growth and the course of acceleration of school children. Cross-sectional study design was used to evaluate the acceleration of the child growth in comparison with data of last 40 years. Anthropometric data were collected from a total of 2075 male and female school children and adolescents from 11th grades from Ulaanbaatar city during the 2015-2016 academic year using anthropometric instruments. Body growth and development was processed by School of Medicine and evaluated according to the Ministry of Health approved United Evaluation and Standard of Child Growth and Development. Starting from the age 8, girls were caught up with boys. First cross section was at age 1, while the second cross section on the growth curve was at age 14.5 which was related to the transition in puberty. At age 17, boys caught up with girls and become taller by 10-15 cm. Picture of weight was similar in height. There were a tendency of transition of rapid growth process from age 11 to age 10 ten in girls and from age 13 to age 12 in boys in relevance to the age of puberty onset. In conclusion, Child growth acceleration in Mongolia was the highest between 1960 and 1990, but it declined in recent years.

Oral Track 12 - Non-Communicable Diseases (GIS)

OT12-1
Obesity in Mongolian Adults: Mon Heart Cohort Study
Tsogolbaatar Enkhovunt, Khoroos Chingere, Oyu-Erdene Shagдарsурен, Dambadarjaa Davaaltham
1. Health Sciences University of Mongolia, Mongolia
2. Chingeltii District Health Center, Mongolia

Introduction: Obesity and overweight have become common health problems globally including Mongolia. The objective of this survey was to examine the epidemiology of obesity in the urban population of Mongolia.

Design: Population-based cross-sectional surveys. A random sample of adults 31-90 years underwent comprehensive interviews and measurement of their weight, height, and waist circumference (WC).

Participants: A probability sample of 1214 men and women aged 31 to 90 years was selected from each district. Anthropometry was performed on 1214 subjects.

Outcomes: Obesity was defined based on BMI (body mass index [BMI] > 30 kg/m2), high-risk WC (men > 90 cm; women > 80 cm), and high-risk disease co morbidity (from BMI and WC criteria).

Results: Total, 1,214 people participated (80% response). Women had higher rates of obesity (32.6% vs. 26.2%), high-risk WC (61.9% vs. 13.9%). Abdominal obesity was likewise higher in women and increased with both age and BMI. Although total plasma cholesterol levels increased only modestly with BMI, levels of low density lipoprotein (LDL) cholesterol and triglycerides and the ratio of total cholesterol to high density lipoprotein (HDL) cholesterol increased steadily, while HDL-cholesterol decreased consistently with increasing BMI. High total cholesterol levels (greater than or equal to 5.2 mmol/L) were more prevalent among people with high BMI, especially those with a high WHR.

Conclusion: Obesity is highly prevalent among adult Mongolians. Public health interventions must target this group, particularly women.

OT12-2
Binge Drinking and Digestive Cancer Mortality in Korean Men: A Kangwha Cohort Study
Heechoul Ohry, Jae Woong Sull, Hee Koo Lee
Yonsei University, South Korea

Background: Alcohol consumption has been known to be related with risks of oral cancer, esophageal cancer, liver
Gout arthritis or gout is a rheumatic disease that caused by kinetic disturbance of uric acid that is hyperuricemia. The study was aimed to determine risk factors of gout in Takalar Hospital. The study was observational using case-control design. Case was gout patients and control was patients in Internal Clinic with no gout. A logistic regression analyses was used to assess the risk factors. Results showed that there were correlations between gout and age (OR=3.59, CI-95%:1.76–7.33), gout and sex (male) (OR=2.02, CI-95%:1.05–3.86), gout and obesity (OR=2.25, CI-95%:1.17 – 4.33), gout and hypertension (OR=2.68, CI-95%:1.32–5.44), and red-meat consumption (OR=5.66, CI-95% 2.59–12.4) and no correlation between gout and seafood (OR=0.706, CI-95%:0.36 – 1.38) and consumption of traditional alcohol drink (OR=0.91, CI-95%:0.38 – 2.14). We conclude that the highest risk factor of gout was red-meat consumption. It is suggested that people on age more than 40 to control food that high purin content, active on sport and control of body weight and blood pressure.

SP-170
Impact of Normal Alanine Aminotransferase Levels on Incident Diabetes
Chong-Shan Wang1,2, Wei-Jen Yao1, Ting-Tsung Chang3, Shan-Tair Wang3, Pesus Chou4
1. National Yang-Ming University, Taiwan
2. A-Lein Community Health Centre, Taiwan
3. National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan
4. National Yang-Ming University, Taiwan

Background: Elevated ALT levels might be associated with type 2 diabetes but whether higher ALT levels within the normal range predict the risk is unknown. Methods: We followed a community-based cohort of 3,446 individuals 35 years old without diabetes and hepatitis B or C in southern Taiwan for 8 years (1997-2004) to study the risk for type 2 diabetes with different normal ALT levels. Results: Among the 337 incident diabetes cases, 16.0% were from those with ALT levels < 10, 44.5% with ALT levels 10-19, 30.0% with ALT levels 20-39, and only 9.5% with ALT levels 40. A cumulative hazard function test showed that the higher the ALT levels, the greater the cumulative incidence rate of diabetes (P < 0.001,