families. Serving as materials towards formulation of basic guideline for the children’s medical care environment, this paper reports the investigation result of caption evaluation method survey and laddering interview survey conducted at the K hospital. In the caption evaluation method survey, the items for “good”, “bad” and “concerned” as well as evaluation comments on them were collected from the escort families and medical staff. Through analyzing these comments, how the surveyed view and evaluate the ward’s environment in terms of “what” and “why” became apparent. In the laddering interview survey, with the evaluation comments obtained from the caption evaluation method survey as primal stimulus, the structure of environmental evaluation and specific demands were grasped. From these investigation results and analysis, as indicated by the result of interviews with the doctors, nurses, escort families and nursery staff, “stress to the children” or “stress to the family” caused by the environment is pointed out as a key factor in every case. This revealed a structure in reducing the stress level of children and families generate their motivation towards treatment and formation of human relationship, which results in supporting the children’s development and treatment/nursing action. In addition, another structure became apparent from the doctors, nurses and nursery staff. A structure of “good working environment”, meaning the improvement in ease with observation and operation will contribute to eliminating their stress at work, thus resulting in motivation towards work as well as efficiency in medical care and nursing.”

Env.B1a

Risk Assessment Of Cadmium For Population Of Tallo District, Makassar City
Anwar Damd, Arif Atai Mahmudah Dullah, Hasanuddin Ishak
Public Health Hasanuddin University

This study aimed to (1) analyzed health risk of cadmium for population who consuming fish, crab, cockle shells and shrimp from Tallo river, (2) investigate if fish, crab, cockle shells and shrimp from Tallo River is secure for consuming, (3) investigate risk management for managing health effect. This research namely observational study with using health risk assessment. Cadmium concentration in fish, crab, cockle shells and shrimp, body weight, consumption rate and exposure time by quantitative for calculating cadmium intake and risk quotient (RQ). Concentration cadmium in fish, crab, cockle shells and shrimp from Tallo river analyzed with Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometry respectively 0.00021-0.00048 mg/gram; 0.00021 mg/gram; 0.00077-0.00106 mg/gram; and 0.00021 mg/gram. Risk assessment of cadmium for population result that risk quotient of population who consuming fish with 0.00021 mg/gram cadmium is 0.0725, whereas for fish with 0.00048 mg/gram cadmium is 0.1655. Risk quotient for consuming crab is 0.126. Risk quotient for consuming cockle shells with 0.00077 mg/gram cadmium is 0.026, whereas for cockle shells with 0.00106 mg/gram cadmium is 0.036. Risk quotient for consuming shrimp is 0.0055. Risk management can be done with reduce concentration of cadmium in fish, crab, cockle shells and shrimp, controlling consumption rate, and lessen exposure time. But, this study suggestion that the most effectively risk management for managing risk is reduce concentration of cadmium in fish, crab, cockle shells and shrimp with controlling pollution cadmium in Tallo river.

Env.B1b

"Entomological And Parasite Parameters In Malaria Transmission In Hilly Ecosystem In Purworejo District, Indonesia
Dewi Susanna
University Of Indonesia

The aim of this study is to understand the relation between entomological and parasite parameters in malaria transmission in the hilly ecosystem. The study was conducted in Purworejo district, using time trend design that investigated within 3-4 months in Kampek and Kedungombo villages. Data collected using entomological survey that consist of human biting rate of Anopheles in door and outdoors, human blood index and breeding places. Data were analyzed using mathematical calculation to calculate vector capacity and entomological inoculation rate. The type of the potential breeding places were found in the paddy field, especially closed to harvest time, in the bank of the river, small creek and water spring. Mosquito as the suspect vectors is Anopheles aconitus, which were active during the night, exophagic and endophagic. Malaria cases mostly happened in the age 8.8 days of the vectors, with vectorial capacity 0.1193 and EIR around 1.56. 10-5 bites/person/night."

Env.B2a

Agrochemical Risk Behaviors Among Rice Farmers In Rural Community, Pathumthani, Thailand