



8th International Conference on

Epidemiology & Public Health

September 17-19, 2018 | Rome, Italy

Posters

Epidemiology 2018

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Epidemiology & Public Health

September 17-19, 2018 | Rome, Italy

Violence against the elderly in the eyes of their caregivers: Subsidies for vocational training

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Statement of the Problem: To deepen the studies with the elderly within the Institutions of Long Stay, sent by the specialized police station of Teresina-PI, will allow a better understanding of the phenomenon and enable the implementation of preventive measures, with the management of public policies and maintenance of a peaceful family coexistence among the elderly Dependents and caregivers. The purpose of this study is to evaluate the training of elderly caregivers in the health care of the elderly victim of violence sent by the Office of Security and Protection to the Elderly in Teresina - PI.

Methodology: Field research, exploratory and descriptive, with a qualitative approach where the technique of open interview guided by a set of triggering questions was adopted. The study scenario was set up in Long-term Institutions for the Elderly (ILPI) located in the city of Teresina-PI. Data analysis was performed using the content analysis technique.

Findings: The caregivers of the elderly who worked at the ILPI for more than or equal to six months attended the institutionalized elderly who suffered any type of violence. It was found that it is up to the caregiver to alleviate feelings of abandonment, sadness, and loneliness through closer contact and direct assistance to family members. Conclusion: The caregivers consider the predominant intrafamily violence, being committed by those who share the daily life with the elderly and presents mainly through neglect and abandonment.

Recent Publications:

1. Castro AP.de et AL (2013). Violence in old age: approaches in national indexed journals. *Science & Collective Health*, 18: 1283-1292
2. Coelho ER. et al (2013). Sociodemographic profile and health education needs among caregivers of the elderly in a family health unit in Ilhéus, Bahia, Brazil. *Brazilian Journal of Family and Community Medicine*, 8: 172-179
3. Damasceno CKCS, De Sousa, CMM, Moura MEB (2015). Violence against older persons registered at a specialized security and protection office for the elderly. *Nursing Review UFPE on line*, 10: 949-957
4. Freitas NMF, Spínola SCS. (2013). Violence against elderly: a forgotten reality. *Mental health and social vulnerability*, 104
5. Machado JC et al (2014). Intrafamily violence and the strategies of action of the Family Health team. *Saude soc., São Paulo*, 23: 828-840.

Biography

Adélia Dalva da Silva Oliveira has her degree in Nursing from the Federal University of Piauí (1993), a master's degree in Public Policy from the Federal University of Piauí (2006) and a PhD in Public Policy from the Federal University of Piauí (2016). She is currently a professor and coordinator of the undergraduate course in Nursing at Uninovafapi University Center. She is the Contestant of the Municipal Health Foundation and the State Health Secretariat of Piauí. She has experience in Nursing, with emphasis on nephrology, hospital administration and urgency.

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Prenatal Triclosan exposure on birth outcomes from the mother and kids environmental health study

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Statement of the Problem: Triclosan (TCS) is an antibacterial agent found in consumer products especially toothpaste, antiseptic soaps and detergents and has a possible role in disrupted hormonal development. There is insufficient research on TCS exposure during the prenatal period or variance according to environmental factors. Therefore, this study examined the relationship between prenatal TCS exposure and birth outcome considering environmental factors.

Methods: The MAKE study plans to recruit more than 300 pregnant, Korean women during 2nd and 3rd stage pregnancy between 2017 and 2019. We collected urinary TCS concentrations during the third trimester, as well as information on birth outcome (fetal weight, height, head circumferences and abdominal circumferences), socio-economic status, use of disposable foods, and habits of consumption of consumer products. Multiple regression analysis was performed to assess the effect of TCS exposure on birth outcome.

Results: We found that the creatinine-adjusted geometric mean of TCS were 0.8 μ g (95% CI: 0.58-3.84) and tended to increase depending on environmental factors (using antimicrobial soap, body cleanser, shampoo and disposable products consumption). There was a significant correlation between urinary concentrations of TCS and birth weight (180.49g, 95% CI: 64.22-296.76) and birth abdominal circumferences (1.21cm, 95% CI: 0.46-1.96) in the case of disposable products use.

Conclusions: We found that the association between urinary concentration of TCS and birth outcomes, differed by environmental factors such as the case of consumer products consumption (using antimicrobial soap, intake of disposable products). Further study is required to more fully elaborate this relationship among environmental factors, prenatal TCS exposure and birth outcome.

Recent Publications:

1. Byungmi Kim. et al (2017). Path analysis of prenatal mercury levels and birth weights in Korean and Taiwanese birth cohorts: *Science of the Total Environment*. 15:605~606 (4.9)
2. Kwon EJ et al (2016). Prenatal exposure to perfluorinated compounds affects thyroid hormone levels in newborn girls: *Environment International*. 94:607~613 (5.929)
3. Shah-Kulkarni Surabhi et al (2016). Prenatal Exposure to Perfluorinated Compounds Affects Birth Weight Through GSTM1 Polymorphism: *Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine*. 58(6):e198~205 (1.627)
4. Shah-Kulkarni Surabhi et al (2016). Neurodevelopment in Early Childhood Affected by Prenatal Lead Exposure and Iron Intake: *Medicine*. 95(4):1~9 (2.133)
5. Eunyoung park et al (2015). (Factors Related to Relapse after 6 Months of Smoking Cessation among Men in the Republic of Korea: a cross-sectional study: *Medicine*. 94(29).

Biography

Byung-Mi Kim is the research associate at the Ewha Womans University in Seoul, Korea. Currently responsible for activities on Mothers and Children's Environment and Health (MOCEH): A multi-center longitudinal study in Korea. She trained as a specialist of Preventive Medicine at the School of Medicine, Ewha Womans University where her work with mothers and children's Health and environment started. The publications of Kim are mainly in the areas of: The relationship between mercury level during pregnancy and infant weight during the 24 months of life in MOCEH. She has worked as postdoctoral research fellow in the Environmental and Occupational & Epidemiology Program in the Department of Environmental Health at the Harvard School of Public Health.

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Determinants for early weaning: An integrative review

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Breastfeeding is a practice that presents several benefits for the mother and the baby, contributing to improve the bond of the binomial in the cognitive and physiological aspects. The objective of the present work is to characterize, through the scientific evidence, the determinants that contribute to the early weaning. The research is a literature review, whose electronic databases used were Scientific and Technical Literature of Latin America and the Caribbean (LILACS), Institute for Scientific Information - ISI Web of Science and Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature (CINAHL) Complete. Inclusion criteria were original articles available in full with publication time cut in the years 2010 to 2016; Languages: English, Spanish and Portuguese. The following descriptors and their combinations were used: Weaning, breastfeeding, nursing; As well as in English. As results of the refined search in the databases, 15 studies were identified, which were discussed for analysis purposes, whose results were grouped by thematic confluence and discussed in thematic categories, namely: Insufficient milk production; Introduction of early food; End of maternity leave; and breast interferences. It can be concluded that the present study brings relevant information on the topics discussed, since it gathers them in bibliographical literature, demonstrating its importance and being a reference for future studies related to the subject.

Recent Publications:

1. Barbieri, M. C., Bercini, L. O., de Melo Brondani, K. J., Ferrari, R. A. P., Tacla, M. T. G. M., & Sant'anna, F. L. (2014). Breastfeeding: guidelines received during prenatal care, delivery and puerperium. *Semina: Ciências Biológicas e da Saúde*, 36(1Supl), 17-24.
2. Barboza da Silva Maciel, V., Martins Silva, R. P., Sañudo, A., de Sá Vieira Abuchaim, E., & Freitas de Vilhena Abrão, A. C. (2016). Breastfeeding in indigenous children of two municipalities of the Brazilian Western Amazon. *Acta Paulista de Enfermagem*, 29(4).
3. Santos, S. S., Santos, N. A., Souza, M. R., & da Costa Barcelos, I. S. (2013). Health education in the waiting room: an approach to breastfeeding. *Em Extensão*, 12(1).
4. Stephan, A. M. S., Cavada, M. N., & Vilela, C. Z. (2012). Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding up to the age of six months and associated maternal characteristics, in the area covered by the Family Health Unit in the city of Pelotas, state of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, 2010. *Epidemiologia e Serviços de Saúde*, 21(3), 431-438.
5. Teixeira, M. A., Nitschke, R. G., & da Silva, L. W. S. (2011). The practice of breastfeeding in the family routine - an intergenerational context influenced by women-grandparents. *Revista Kairós: Gerontologia*, 14, 205-221.
6. 36(3).

Biography

Carolinne Sena Graduated in nursing from the Faculty of Health, Humanities and Technological Sciences of Piauí (2008) and graduation in advertising from the Center of Unified Education of Teresina (2002). She is currently Coordinator of the Center for Continuing Education and Maternal Health Practices Dona Evangelina Rosa (MDER), member of the Research Ethics Committee of MDER and is a professor of the nursing course of Uninovafapi University Center. She holds PhD in Biomedical Engineering from University of Vale do Paraíba (UNIVAP). She is a Master in Family Health at the Uninovafapi University Center and holds a postgraduate degree in Collective Health and Family Health (2007) from Cruzeiro do Sul University and a postgraduate degree in Marketing (2004) from Universidade Federal do Piauí.

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Preventive experiment Papanicolau: Knowledge of women attended at a health center

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Statement of the Problem: The Papanicolaou preventive exam is the main strategy used in Brazil for the screening of cervical cancer. It is estimated that cervical cancer is the second most frequent cause of death in the Brazilian female population due to cancer. The purpose of this study is to identify the knowledge of the women attended in a health center about the preventive examination Papanicolau.

Methodology: A study descriptive, quantitative approach. The study was conducted in a Health Center that serves the population in the municipality of Teresina-Piauí-Brazil. 327 women participated in the study.

Findings: In the analysis of the 327 participants, 111 were aged between 18 and 27 (33.9%), 133 were single (40.7%), 79 (24.2%) had completed high school, 242 (74%) had children and 100 (30.6%) were students. Regarding the purpose of the preventive exam, 189 (57.8%) of the participants had knowledge about the subject, 161 (49.2%) highlighted as a function of the examination the verification of lesions in the cervix and 212 (64.8%) emphasized that the examination is (38.5%) reported that the examination is performed for the first time after menarche and 150 (45.9%) repeated once per year. Regarding the measures to be taken before the examination, 149 (45.6%) stated that they should not be menstruating. Regarding the performance of the exam and limiting aspects, 129 (39.4%) revealed that the examination was performed for the first time in a health clinic, 121 (37%) did not respond to the number of tests, 172 of which were motivated by the importance of and 115 (35.2%) stated that women were not carelessly cared for.

Conclusion: The women participating in this study have significant knowledge regarding the Pap smear.

Recent Publications:

1. Albuquerque ZBP et al (2012). Women with atypia, precursor and invasive lesions of the cervix: Conduct according to the recommendations of the Ministry of Health Rev Bras Ginecol Obstet. However, 34: 248-253
2. Araújo CS, Luz HA, Ribeiro GT (2011). Preventive examination of Papanicolau: perception of the nursing academics of a university center of the interior of Goiás. Revista Mineira de Enfermagem. Minas Gerais, 15: 378-385
3. Brazil. Ministry of Health (2004). Department of Information Technology of the Unified Health System. SUS Outpatient Information System (SIA-SUS). Brasília: Ministry of Health
4. Santos RAM. et al (2015). Cancer of the cervix: Knowledge and behavior of women for prevention. Brazilian Journal of Health Promotion, Fortaleza. 28: 1-8
5. Silva AMS. et al (2016). Epidemiological profile of cervical cancer in Paraíba. Themes in Health. João Pessoa, 16.

Biography

Cristina Maria Miranda de Sousa has a Law Degree from the Federal University of Piauí (1988), PhD in Health Sciences from the Federal University of Rio Grande do Norte UFRN. Reitor of the University Center UNINOVAFAPI, Teresina-PI. Post Doctoral Student at USP / EERP, Professor of the Professional Master's Program in Family Health at UNINOVAFAPI.

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Screening of high-risk occupational poisoning group by using nationwide data: Methanol poisoning case in Korea

Huisu Eom, Jihye Lee and Eun-A Kim

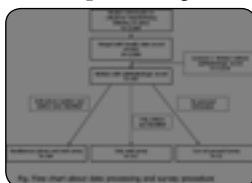
Occupational Safety and Health Research Institute, Korea

Purpose: Acute visual impairment due to exposure methanol occurred continuously in 7 workers of mobile phone factories, in Korea 2015. The purpose of this study is to screen high-risk group and prevent further blindness by early intervention.

Methods: Information of total 12,048 workers who have possibility to be exposed methanol from mobile phone manufacturing (2012~2017) were provided by the Ministry of Employment and Labor of Korea. Worker's information was merged with benefit claim record (2002~2015) of National Health Insurance Service and the workers who were diagnosed as visual impairment, blindness, optic neuritis were selected. Through the telephone and mail survey procedure, methanol poisoning high-risk group were screened among workers with ophthalmologic disease.

Results: 430 workers (244 men, 186 women) with ophthalmologic disease were identified from merged data and the survey was conducted on 415 of them. The respondents were 48(11.6%). Among respondents, 10 (26.3%) and 15 workers (40.5%) experienced cell phone display cleaning and methyl alcohol use, respectively. 10 workers(20.8%) were identified as ophthalmologic disease and visual impairment was the most common(7 workers, 14.6%). Five workers with visual impairment were identified in women, which was high as 20.8% among all female respondents. 10 workers with apparent past history of methanol exposure were selected as final high-risk group and they are now under management in order to prevent further blindness outbreak.

Discussion: This study is meaningful because we prevent 10 workers of methanol poisoning high-risk group from disease aggravation. And we identified them from nationwide health insurance data. If the same system like present study is applied to occupational poisoning other than methanol case, another poisoning outbreak can be prevented in advance.



Recent Publications:

1. Ryu J, Lim KH, Ryu DR et al. Two cases of methyl alcohol intoxication by sub-chronic inhalation and dermal exposure during aluminum CNC cutting in a small-sized subcontracted factory. *Annals of Occupational and Environmental Medicine*. 2016; 28: 65.
2. Bebartha VS, Heard K, Dart RC. Inhalational abuse of methanol products: elevated methanol and formate levels without vision loss. *Am J Emerg Med*. 2006; 24(6): 725-728.
3. Bitar ZI, Ashebu SD, Ahmed S. Methanol poisoning: Diagnosis and management. A case report. *Int J Clin Pract*. 2004; 58(11): 1042-1044.
4. Coulter CV, Farquhar SE, McSherry CM et al. Methanol and ethylene glycol acute poisonings - predictors of mortality. *Clin Toxicol(Phila)*. 2011; 49(10): 900-906
5. Desai T, Sudhalkar A, Vyas U, Khamar B. Methanol poisoning: Predictors of visual outcomes. *JAMA Ophthalmol*. 2013; 131(3): 358-364.

Biography

Huisu Eom graduated from Kyungpook National University Medical School. He is now receiving residency training at Occupational Safety and Health Research Institute in Korea.

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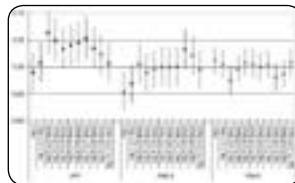
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Airborne outdoor and indoor particles – A bundle of epidemiological and exposure studies in Leipzig

Ulrich Franck

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This bundle includes four studies, which demonstrate the following chain: Exposure to particles of different size fractions increases the risks for specific diseases in varying degrees. The contribution of airborne outdoor particles on indoor particle concentrations depends on their aerodynamic diameter. The measured indoor particle concentrations in different sizes fractions are predictors of airway diseases. Urban landscape metrics are related to ambient particle concentrations and may help to develop healthier city structures. Because hypertension is symptomatic for many pathogenic cardiovascular processes we investigated all 23,741 emergency service calls related to hypertensive crisis in the city of Leipzig within one year. Particle exposure was determined for the particle sizes <100 nm (UFP), <2.5 µm (PM2.5) and <10 µm (PM10). A significant effect was found for particles with a size of < 100 nm in diameter and starting with a lag of 2 days after exposure. No consistent influence could be observed for PM2.5 and PM10. Because people in Europe typically spend the majority of their time indoors we investigated the indoor/outdoor concentrations ratios in the absence of significant indoor sources. At closed windows, the indoor concentrations are always lower than the outdoor concentrations but concentration ratios strongly depend on particle size. There exists a time delay for correlation of indoor to outdoor concentrations and smaller outdoor particles are highest correlated with larger indoor particles. Measured indoor particle are predictors of bronchitis with and without fever in young children. The effect depends on particle size. Indoor smoking (outside the children's room and outside measuring time) and streets with dense traffic in front of the window of children's room contribute to indoor particle concentrations. Landscape measures of urban structure are correlated with particle exposure in city districts and may therefore help to improve exposure situation.



Recent Publications:

1. Franck, U.; Herbarth, O.; Röder, S.; Schlink, U.; Borte, M.; Diez, U.; Kramer, U.; Lehmann, I. Respiratory effects of indoor particles in young children are size dependent. *Sci Total Environ.* 409: 1621-1631; 2011
2. Franck, U.; Klimeczek, H.-J.; Kindler, A. Social indicators are predictors of airborne outdoor exposures in Berlin. *Ecological Indicators.* 36: 582-593; 2014
3. Franck, U.; Leitte, A.M., Suppan, P. Multifactorial airborne exposures and respiratory hospital admissions — The example of Santiago de Chile; *Sci. Total Environ.* 502: 114 – 121; 2015
4. Franck, U.; Odeh, S.; Wiedensohler, A.; Wehner, B.; Herbarth, O. The effect of particle size on cardiovascular disorders -the smaller the worse. *Sci Total Environ.* 409: 4217-4221; 2011
5. Kindler, A., Klimeczek, H.-J., Franck, U., (2018):
6. Socio-spatial distribution of airborne outdoor exposures – An indicator for environmental quality, quality of life, and environmental justice : the case study of Berlin; in: Kabisch, S. et al. (eds.). *Urban transformations; Future City 10; Springer International Publishing, Cham, p. 257 – 279*
7. Weber, N.; Haase, D.; Franck, U. Assessing modelled outdoor traffic-induced noise and air pollution around urban structures using the concept of landscape metrics. *Landscape and Urban Planning.* 125: 105-116; 2014.

Biography

Ulrich Franck main research areas are environmental epidemiology and health, human outdoor and indoor exposure with a special focus on airborne particulates and VOC, and urban exposures and environmental justice.

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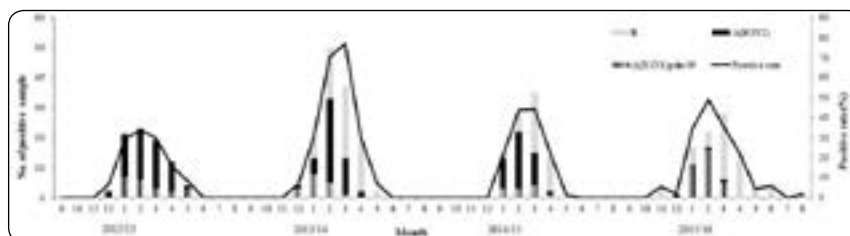
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Epidemiological characterization of influenza viruses detected from acute respiratory patients in Korea during 2012-2016

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Influenza viruses cause acute respiratory disease, seasonal epidemics and occasional global pandemics. In this study, we investigated the characteristics of influenza virus isolated from patients with acute respiratory illness in Gyeonggi province during 2012/13-2015/16. Influenza viruses were detected in 400 of 2,726 (14.7%) specimens by using multiplex reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) assay with viral specific primers in nasopharyngeal swabs. Of the positive specimens, 233(58.2%) were identified as A type, and 167(41.8%) were identified as B type. Among the influenza A viruses, 81(20.2%) were classified as subtype A (H1N1) pdm09 and 152(38.0%) were classified as subtype A (H3N2). Influenza type A was detected every winter season from 2012/13 to 2015/16, A (H3N2) was predominant from 2012/13 to 2014/15, while predominance of A (H1N1) pdm09 was observed in 2015/16. Type B was detected from 2013/14 to 2015/16, but almost not detected in 2012/13. The 2013/14 season was the highest positive rate at 19.8%. Depending on the age groups, prevalence was the highest in the school-age and adolescent age group of 7~18 years. Major clinical symptoms were fever (88.0%), cough (83.3%), sputum (69%) and rhinorrhea (68%). There were no different clinical symptoms between the two types of influenza. These results obtained from the influenza surveillance system could be used as a basis for preparing for the seasonal or pandemic influenza outbreak.



Biography

Yeaeun Lee has completed her MD from College of Veterinary Medicine, Chungbuk University (Republic of Korea). She is D.V.M. and research scientist for the public health in Gyeonggi Province Institute of Health and Environment, Republic of Korea. She has published variable domestic papers (subjects; infectious disease, microbiology) in reputed journals and serving as a co-worker in various fields.

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Bibliometric study of international scientific production on children who were burned

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The objective was to map the international scientific production on burns in children. The search terms: "burninjur*" and "child*" were used in the Web of Science™ database, in the time clipping between the years 1974 and 2016, analyzing the records that present the terms selected for the search, based on review of literature. Methodology: An study a methodological course, a bibliometric research was carried out in academic work in the Web of Science™, identifying, after applying the filters of refinement and the survey. Findings: Were identified 902 articles on burns in children. Published in 270 different journals and written by 3189 authors who have links to 907 institutions, located in 71 countries. We used 16,458 references for the achievement of these articles. It was identified the amount of articles in evolution, the top journals of thematic, and the most cited articles. The international literature addresses the issue in a wide and diversified manner, points out a range of possibilities for the treatment of burn in children, as well as experimental methods and the possibilities of use in the studies for this purpose. Conclusion: The map of academic production on the subject is thus circumscribed in this work with its main contributions and results of impact.

Recent Publications:

1. Joseph KE, Adams CD, Goldfarb IW, Slater H (2002). Parental correlates of unintentional burn injuries in infancy and early childhood. *Burns*, 28: 455-63.
2. Diem A, Wolter SC (2013). The use of bibliometrics to measure research performance in education sciences. *Research in Higher Education*, 54: 86-114.
3. Koskinen J, Isohanni M, Paajala H, Jääskeläinen E, Nieminen P, Koponen H et al. (2008). How to use bibliometric methods in evaluation of scientific research? An example from Finnish schizophrenia research. *Nord J Psychiatry* 62: 36-43.
4. Cummings V, Molnar G (1974). Traumatic amputation in children resulting from "train-electric-burn" injuries: A social-environmental syndrome? *Arch Phys Med Rehabil*. 55: 71-73.
5. Mcloughlin E, Mcguire A (1990). The causes, cost, and prevention of childhood burn injuries. *Am J Dis Child*, 144: 677-83.

Biography

Adélia Dalva da Silva Oliveira has her degree in Nursing from the Federal University of Piauí (1993), a master's degree in Public Policy from the Federal University of Piauí (2006) and a PhD in Public Policy from the Federal University of Piauí (2016). She is currently a professor and coordinator of the undergraduate course in Nursing at UNINOVAFAPI University Center. Contestant of the Municipal Health Foundation and the State Health Secretariat of Piauí. Has experience in Nursing, with emphasis on nephrology, hospital administration and urgency.

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Notes:

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Records of violence against the elderly people in specialized delegacy

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Introduction: According to the Brazilian elderly STATUTE, people OVER 60 years are considered elderly. They represent a group vulnerable to violence of all kinds, since, insofar as they need more attention and care for their own biological course of life, they are affected by loss of functional capacities, which makes them fragile and dependent on others people. Objective: to characterize the violence against the elderly person registered in the specialized police station.

Method: Exploratory, qualitative approach, carried out with secondary data recorded in the Occurrence Bulletins (BO) of the Office of Safety and Protection for the Elderly in Teresina-Piauí. The sample consists of 200 elderly. Participants were selected by simple random sampling. From a universe of 5,621 BOs only 600 BOs were selected and then every 2 tokens one will be chosen for the research generating 200 BOs.

Results: As for the profile of the elderly, the predominant gender was the female gender (149), originated in the city of Teresina (196). In relation to the types of violence, psychological violence was more frequent (118), followed by physical (92), financial and economic (55), sexual (4) and abandonment (1). As to the characterization of the participants according to the attachment to the aggressor, the children are responsible (106) followed by the grandchildren with (24). It is worth mentioning that most of the aggressors reside with the victim (129), indicating that most cases of violence against the elderly occurs in the context of domestic and family violence.

Conclusion: The study contributed to present the scenario of violence against the elderly in the State of Piauí-Brazil and will contribute to the creation of new public policies aimed at minimizing this type of violence and discussing possible solutions to this problem.

Recent Publications:

1. de Oliveira, M. L. C., Gomes, A. C. G., Amaral, C. P. M., & dos Santos, L. B. (2012). 3. Characteristics of the elderly victims of domestic violence in the Federal District. *Revista Brasileira de Geriatria e Gerontologia*, 15(3), 555-566.
2. da Silva, R. F., do Nascimento Paixão, G. P., Rebouças, T. C. S., Alves, M. B., Salvado, M. A., & da Silva, R. S. (2014). The profile of notified violence against elderly people in the microregion of the lord of the Bonfim-Ba. *Ciência & Desenvolvimento-Revista Eletrônica da FAINOR*, 7(1).
3. Garbin, C. A. S., Joaquim, R. C., Rovida, T. A. S., & Garbin, A. J. I. (2016). Elderly victims of abuse: a five year document analysis. *Revista Brasileira de Geriatria e Gerontologia*, 19(1), 87-94.
4. QUINTAS, M., & CORTINA, I. (2010). Violence against the elderly in the family environment. *Revista de Enfermagem UNISA*, 11(2), 120-124.
5. Sales Silva, C. F., & de Souza Brito Dias, C. M. (2016). Violence Against the Elderly in the Family: Motivations, Feelings and Needs of the Aggressor. *Psicologia Ciência e Profissão*, 36(3).

Biography

Carolinne Sena Graduated in nursing by the Faculty of Health, Humanities and Technological Sciences of Piauí (2008) and graduation in advertising by the Center of Unified Education of Teresina (2002). She is currently Coordinator of the Center for Continuing Education and Maternal Health Practices Dona Evangelina Rosa (MDER), member of the Research Ethics Committee of MDER and is a professor of the nursing course of UNINOVAFAPI University Center. PhD student in Biomedical Engineering, University of Vale do Paraíba (UNIVAP). She is a Master in Family Health at the Uninovafapi University Center and holds a postgraduate degree in Collective Health and Family Health (2007) from Cruzeiro do Sul University and a postgraduate degree in Marketing (2004) from Universidade Federal do Piauí.

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Evaluation of the functional capacity of elderly persons in a long-stay institution in Brazil

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Statement of the Problem: The aging process, by itself, can lead to a decline in physical fitness and functional capacity, which is aggravated by a sedentary lifestyle, making the elderly dependent on care of others. These characteristics are more accentuated when the elderly live in institutions. The purpose of this study is to search the literature for the scientific production about the evaluation of the functional capacity of the elderly in long-term institutions.

Methodology: An integrative review of literature performed in the LILACS, BDNF and MEDLINE databases, accessed by the VHL (Virtual Health Library) through Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior (CAPES). We included articles that were electronically available in full and in Portuguese in the period from 2011 to 2016. The search was carried out on November 2016 using the following descriptors controlled: elderly, frail elderly, geriatric evaluation, daily activities, long-term care institutions, home care.

Findings: A total of 14 articles were analyzed in the thematic area of this study between the years 2011 and 2016. During the analyzed period, the largest amount of publications was published in 2011 (5 of the publications). Regarding the database, LILACS stood out with 12 of the publications and as for the methodological outline, 13 of the articles used the quantitative approach. From the articles analyzed, two thematic categories emerged: the profile of elderly people living in long-term care institutions and evaluation of the functional capacity of the elderly in long-term care institutions.

Conclusion: Knowing, analyzing and understanding the characteristics of elderly people living in long-term institutions contributed to a deepening of the thematic and reflection on the main points to be evaluated in order to provide a systematized and individualized assistance and a better quality of life for these elderly people.

Recent Publications:

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4. Lacerda RA et al (2012). Evidence-based practices published in Brazil: identification and analysis studies about human health prevention. Revista da Escola de Enfermagem da USP, Ribeirão Preto, 46: 1237-47
5. Uesugui HM, Fagundes DS, Pinho DLM (2011). Profile and degree of dependency of the elderly and overload of their caregivers. Acta Paulista de Enfermagem, Rondônia, 24: 689-94.

Biography

Cristina Maria Miranda de Sousa has a Law Degree from the Federal University of Piauí (1988), PhD in Health Sciences from the Federal University of Rio Grande do Norte UFRN. Reitor of the University Center UNINOVAFAPI, Teresina-PI. Post Doctoral Student at USP / EERP, Professor of the Professional Master's Program in Family Health at UNINOVAFAPI.

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September 17-19, 2018 | Rome, Italy

Epidemiology of gynecologic cancers and its trends in north east of Iran 1982-2016

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Statement of the Problem: Gynecologic cancers are among the public health concerns. Awareness of the regional epidemiology of these cancers is needed for preventive measures. This study aims to assess the epidemiologic characteristics of patients with gynecologic cancers referred to oncologic centers in 1982-2016 in Mashhad, Iran.

Methodology & Theoretical Orientation: By evaluating all patients' records registered in the last 35 years, needed data was extracted. Study period was categorized into four intervals: before 1990, 1991-2000, 2001-2010, and 2011-2016. Relative frequency, mean age at the time of diagnosis and the 35 year trend were assessed. We used SPSS for data analysis, significance level was considered <0.05.

Findings: 2953 patients' records entered. There were significant difference between mean age in different cancer types ($p<0.001$), patients with uterine body neoplasms had the highest (52.21) and those with ovarian cancer had lowest (49.09). Mean age at the time of diagnosis increased significantly in ovarian cancer in the last decades ($p<0.001$) and it decreased in those with cervical cancer ($p=0.017$). Cervical and ovarian cancers had the highest relative frequency in all study duration (39.3% and 36.6% respectively). There was significant difference in the frequency of various cancers in different decades ($p<0.001$). Neoplasms with ovarian origin had the highest relative frequency after the year 2000, while the relative frequency of cervical cancer was decreased in previous decades.

Conclusion & Significance: Cervical cancer was the most frequent neoplasm in this study. Mean age of diagnosis was increased in patients with ovarian cancer and decreased in cervical cancer. As cervical cancer can be controlled by preventive measures, more attention to prevention and screening of this cancer is recommended.

Recent Publications:

1. Ferlay J, Soerjomataram I, Ervik M, Dikshit R, Eser S, Mathers C, et al. GLOBOCAN 2012 v1.0, Cancer Incidence and Mortality Worldwide: IARC Cancer Base No. 11. Lyon, France: International Agency for Research on Cancer; 2013. Available from: <http://www.globocan.iarc.fr>. [Last accessed on 2016 Sep 24].
2. Ferlay J, Soerjomataram I, Dikshit R, Eser S, Mathers C, Rebelo M, et al. Cancer incidence and mortality worldwide: sources, methods and major patterns in GLOBOCAN 2012. *Int J Cancer* 2015; 136: 359-386.
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4. Turgut A, Ozler Muhammet A, ErdalSak M, Siddik E. Retrospective analysis of the patients with gynecological cancer: 11-Year Experience. *J Clin Exp Invest* 2012; 3: 209-213.
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Biography

Maryam Salehi is a professor of preventive/community medicine at Mashhad school of Medical sciences; she has several editorial positions, and is currently an associate editor in the Journal of Patient Safety and Quality Improvement, member of the scientific editorial board of The Journal of Cardiothoracic Medicine, and Scientific Advisory board member of Iranian journal of Otorhinolaryngology journal surgery. she has more than one hundred peer reviewed papers in different areas of cancer, including Cancer Epidemiology Cohorts and her research has been supported by grants from the Mashhad Medical University. Her research interests include cancer prevention, epidemiology, and risk factors, especially in GI cancers, and Breast cancers, which are among the most common cancers in Iran. Her current research focuses on Cancer epidemiology Cohorts in Mashhad.

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September 17-19, 2018 | Rome, Italy

Evaluation of cyberchondria and obsessive beliefs in adults

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Statement of the Problem: Cyberchondria expresses the increasing health anxiety as a result of repetitive and excessive search of health-related information on internet. Cyberchondria can play a role in the development and maintenance of obsessive beliefs. The study aimed to investigate the relationship between cyberchondria and obsessive beliefs and determine of factors related to cyberchondria.

Method: This cross-sectional study carried out on the internet users who applied to primary health care units in Eskisehir, Turkey. The cluster sampling method was used and each primary health care unit was considered as a cluster. The study group consisted of 777 people. The individuals were administered Personal Information Form, Cyberchondria Severity Scale and Obsessive Beliefs Questionnaire through face to face interview method by the researchers. Multiple linear regression analyze was examined using the variables that had p-value lower than 0.05 from univariate linear regression analysis.

Findings: Of the participants 50.8% was female. The ages ranged between 18-63, mean(SD) 32.6(9.6) years. According to the results of multiple linear regression analysis, frequency of internet use, source of information about health, searching about the doctor whom will apply from the internet, leaving the physician's prescribed education by getting information from the internet and obsessive beliefs were found to be related to cyberchondria (F:25.825;p<0.001).

Conclusion & Significance: It is concluded that obsessive beliefs are positively related to cyberchondria. As cyberchondria affects health related behaviors it is important to ensure reliable health information on internet. Cyberchondria tendency of individuals with obsessive beliefs should be considered.

Recent Publications:

1. Norr AM, Oglesby ME, Raines AM, Macatee RJ, Allan NP, Schmidt NB (2015) Relationships between cyberchondria and obsessive-compulsive symptom dimensions. *Psychiatry research* 230:441-446.
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Biography

Zeynep Demirtas has been graduated from Uludag University, Turkey as medical doctor in 2014. She is a research assistant at Public Health Department of Eskisehir Osmangazi University Faculty of Medicine since 2016. She is interested in preventive medicine and community mental health subjects.

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Genome-wide interaction study of alcohol consumption on blood pressure: The Korean genome and epidemiology study (koges)_Ansan and Ansung study

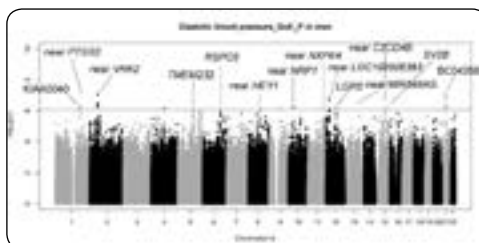
Youngjun Kim^{1,3}, Jihye Kim¹, Bermseok Oh² and Mi Kyung Kim¹¹Hanyang University, Korea²Kyung Hee University, Korea³Cheil General Hospital and Women's Healthcare Center, Korea

Background: Heavy alcohol drinking is a known risk factor for hypertension, however, little is known about the interaction of gene-alcohol consumption on the blood pressure. We carried out the Genome-wide gene-environment interaction (GEI) analysis in order to find significant SNPs that interacted alcohol consumption on blood pressure.

Methods: The data were from the Ansan-Ansung community-based cohort in Korean genome and epidemiology study (KoGES) consisting of epidemiologic data and genome-wide SNPs data among 10,030 study participants aged 40-69 years old. Gene-alcohol interaction analysis on blood pressure was analyzed by multiple linear regression in PLINK in men study participants. The blood pressure was represented by two traits of systolic blood pressure (SBP), diastolic blood pressure (DBP). 10% False Discovery Rate (FDR) was considered to determine significant SNPs in this analysis.

Results: The 15 index SNPs showed significant interaction (10% FDR, $P < 9.07e-07$) with alcohol consumption on DBP in men participants.

Conclusion and Discussion: Among the 15 findings in this analysis, two index SNPs, rs1297184 (LGR5) and rs78333128 (RSPO3) were known to be involved Renin-angiotensin system on blood pressure regulation. However, there have been no reports about its interaction with alcohol consumption on blood pressure. Thus, this finding could contribute to explain blood pressure regulation by interaction of gene-alcohol consumption.



Recent Publications:

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2. Cho, Y.S., et al. (2009), A large-scale genome-wide association study of Asian populations uncovers genetic factors influencing eight quantitative traits. *Nature genetics* 41: 527-534.
3. Benjamini, Y. and Y. Hochberg (1995), Controlling the false discovery rate: a practical and powerful approach to multiple testing. *Journal of the royal statistical society. Series B (Methodological)*: p. 289-300.
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5. Tomaschitz, A., et al. (2010), Aldosterone and arterial hypertension. *Nature Reviews Endocrinology*, 6(2): p. 83.

Biography

Youngjun Kim has his expertise in evaluation and passion in improving the public health and wellbeing. He works in Cheil General Hospital & Women's Healthcare Center as a researcher and studies epidemiology in doctoral course.

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September 17-19, 2018 | Rome, Italy

Nurses' attitudes towards older people at a university hospital in Turkey

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Eskisehir Osmangazi University, Turkey

Statement of the Problem: Nurses have a serious role in health care for older people. The attitudes of nurses towards the elderly affect the quality of the health service provided to older patient. This study was conducted to determine the effecting factors of nurses' attitudes towards older people.

Methods: This cross-sectional study conducted on the nurses working at Eskisehir Osmangazi University Medical Faculty Hospital in May-June 2017. Population of the study was 306(%85.0 of total) nurses agreed to participate in the study. Data was collected through a questionnaire composed of Personal Information Form and Kogan's Attitudes towards Older People (KAOP) scale. Multiple linear regression analyze was examined using the variables that had p-value lower than 0.05 from univariate linear regression analysis.

Findings: Of the participants 84.1% was female. The mean (SD) of age was 29.3(6.8), ranged between 18-52 years. Scores that gained from KOAP scale ranged between 55-212, its mean (SD) was 150.7(29.9) and its median was 153. According to the results of multiple linear regression analysis, income level and to want to live with their children when they are old were found to be related to attitudes of nurses towards older people (F: 8.456; p<0.05). Living with an elderly individual in the same household, willing to care for geriatric patients, feeling happy while giving care to geriatric patients, being responsible for giving care to an elderly family member were not found to be related to nurses' attitudes towards older people (p>0.05).

Conclusion & Significance: Nurses who have poor income level and those who want to live with their children when they are old, the attitudes towards old people found more positive. Increasing awareness of nurses about elderly can be useful to improve positive attitudes. Qualitative studies may be needed to investigate the factors that affect attitudes of nurses towards elderly.

	KOAP scale median score (min-max)	Univariate analysis β (CI%95)	Multivariate β (CI%95)
Age	26 \geq	154 (60-207)	-0.001
	27-35	152 (55-212)	(-0.017 - 0.015)
Gender	36 \leq	153 (76-188)	0.000
	Female	153 (55-210)	(-0.03 - 0.03)
Education level	Male	152 (60-212)	0.009
	Vocational high school	148 (55-207)	(-0.003 - 0.02)
Income level	Associate degree	158 (60-212)	
	University	155 (96-200)	
	Low	164 (78-212)	-0.39
	Middle	152 (61-207)	(-0.64 - -0.14) **
Family type	High	145 (55-210)	(-0.52 - -0.004)*
	Nuclear family	151 (55-207)	0.21
	Extended family	167 (97-212)	(-0.001 - 0.42)
Place of residence	Fragmented family	137 (78-205)	
	Urban	152 (55-212)	0.024
Duration of working as a nurse	Rural	167 (61-205)	(-0.003 - 0.51)
	5 years \geq	152 (60-207)	-0.001
Daily working hours	6-15 years	154 (55-212)	(-0.017 - 0.016)
	15 years <	153 (77-188)	
Living with an elderly individual in the same household	8 hours \geq	157 (55-212)	-0.006
	8 hours <	146 (60-207)	(-0.028 - 0.017)
Being responsible for giving care to an elderly family member	Yes	167 (92-212)	-0.046
	No	151 (55-207)	(-0.074 - -0.019) ***
To want to live with their children when they are old	Yes	162 (96-212)	-0.045
	No	149 (55-207)	(-0.071 - -0.018)***
Willing to care for geriatric patients	Yes	159 (97-212)	-0.05
	No	147 (55-200)	(-0.072 - -0.029)***
Feeling happy while giving care to geriatric patients	Yes	156 (95-212)	-0.051
	No	145 (55-197)	(-0.072 - -0.029)***
		R ² :	0.147
		F:	8.456

*p \leq 0.05 **p \leq 0.01 ***p \leq 0.001

Table 1. Results of univariate and multiple linear regression analysis demonstrating factors related with nurses' attitudes towards older people

Recent Publications:

1. Liu YE, Norman IJ, While AE (2015) Nurses' attitudes towards older people and working with older patients: an explanatory model. *Journal of nursing management* 23:965-973.
2. Rathnayake S, Athukorala Y, Siop S (2016) Attitudes toward and willingness to work with older people among undergraduate nursing students in a public university in Sri Lanka: A cross sectional study. *Nurse education today* 36:439-444.
3. Arani MM, Aazami S, Azami M, Borji M (2017) Assessing attitudes toward elderly among nurses working in the city of Ilam. *International Journal of Nursing Sciences* 4:311-313.
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Biography

Ramazan Saglan has been graduated from Cumhuriyet University, Turkey as medical doctor in 2013. He is a research assistant at Public Health Department of Eskisehir Osmangazi University Faculty of Medicine since 2015. He is interested in Preventive medicine and community mental health subjects.

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Notes:

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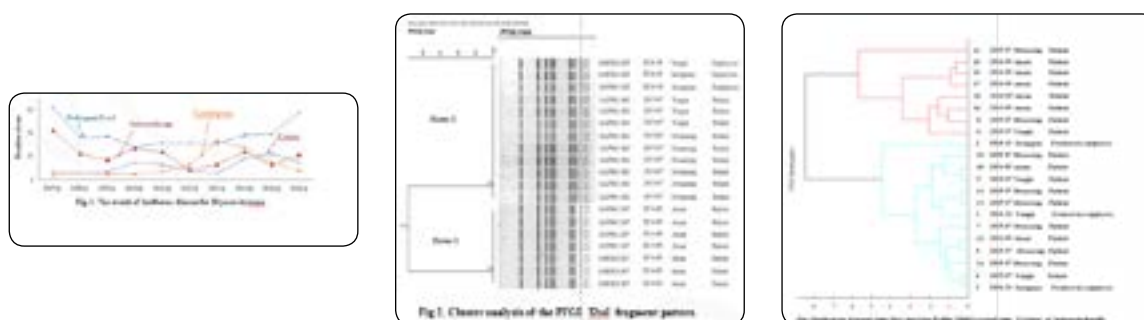
September 17-19, 2018 | Rome, Italy

Characterization of *Salmonella* bareilly isolates from foodborne outbreaks in Gyeonggi-Do

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Among the cases of food poisoning caused by *Salmonella* in Gyeonggi Province in recent years, *Salmonella* Bareilly has emerged as a cause of food poisoning since 2014, and it has been continuously detected from 2014 to 2016. Total 21 strains were isolated. In this study, biochemical identification, serotype analysis, and antibiotic resistance of *Salmonella* bareilly strains isolated from foodborne pathogens annually since 2014 were analyzed. Protein analysis was performed using MALDI-TOF. Various pathogenic genes were detected and PFGE and genetic characteristics were analyzed. All isolates were identified as *Salmonella* spp. and confirmed by *Salmonella* bareilly through serotype analysis, and no isolates were found to be resistant to antibiotics. The correlation between *Salmonella* bareilly using MALDI-TOF was divided into two groups. The pathogenic genes of *Salmonella*, *flgB*, *ssaK*, *sseC*, *sseD*, *invA*, *sopE2*, *sipD* and *sipB* were all detected. As a result of PFGE analysis, it was separated into two clusters. When the PFGE analysis results were compared with the Kores PulsNet Data, the isolated strains in 2014 showed different genotypes from *Salmonella* Bareilly, which was isolated in Korea.



Recent Publications:

1. Kim, K.A., Yong, K.C., Jeong, J.A., Huh, J.W., Hur, E.S., Park, S.H., Choi, Y.S., Yoon, M.H., and Lee, J.B. (2014). Analysis of Epidemiological Characteristics, PFGE Typing and Antibiotic Resistance of Pathogenic *Escherichia coli* Strains Isolated from Gyeonggi-do, Korean Journal of Microbiology, 50(4), pp.285-295.
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3. McDaniel, T. K., Jarvis, K. G., Donnenberg, M. S., and Kaper, J. B. (1995). A genetic locus of enterocyte effacement conserved among diverse enterobacterial pathogens. Proc. Natl Acad. Sci. USA, 92, pp.1664-668.
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Biography

Nanjoo Park has completed her MD from College of Agriculture and Life Science, Seoul National University (Republic of Korea). She is research scientist for the public health in Gyeonggi-Do Institute of Health and Environment, Republic of Korea. She has published variable domestic papers(subjects; infectious disease, microbiology) in reputed journals and serving as a co-worker in various field.

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September 17-19, 2018 | Rome, Italy

Infectious Disease Prevention Efforts in Southern Ukraine

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Statement: Ukraine has one of the highest rates of HIV and hepatitis transmission in the world due a great part to intravenous drug use.

Purpose: The Mykolaiv charity foundation "Vykhod" implemented the Respond Project, an effort to treat clients with contagious diseases, specifically HIV. The Health of Partners component looks at treating HIV sexual partners

Method: The foundation focused on southern Ukraine for three month time periods in 2016 and 2017, testing overs 1000 subjects. Samples represent Nikolaev City, Bashtank, New Bug, Voznesensk, Pervomaisk and Ochakiv in the oblast of Nikolaev

Program Dates	Client Test	HIV+ Response	Medical Treatment Sought	Anti-Viral Treatment
Jan 1- March 31 2016	191	14	9	3
April 1 – June 30 2016	177	17	11	4
July 1- Sep 30 2016	181	16	14	12
Oct 1 – Dec 31 2016	153	13	10	9
Jan 1 – March 31 2017	157	13	9	10
April 1 – June 30 2017	171	14	7	6
July1–Sept 30 2017	166	12	8	7
Total	1196	99	68	51

1196 subjects took HIV tests over two years and 99 reflected a positive response, an 8.28% rate. 68 subjects began medical treatment and 51 were referred to anti-retroviral therapy.

Findings:

1. Participating clients report an increase in the use of condoms and talking frankly about HIV and sexual behavior as they relate to using drugs. Information received at "Vykhod" proved decisive in actions taken.
2. Clients report that they now feel they can live as HIV survivors rather than most certainly die from a terminal illness.
3. HIV positive drug users now talk more openly to their sexual partners who may not be infected and how important medical treatment is to reduce the likelihood of transmission.
4. "Vykhod" staff used their expertise to force strong bonds with clients as well as partnering public health organizations.
5. Funding from donors such as USAID has given the program more positive attention especially from potential European contributors.
6. Program evaluation efforts are utilized and provide useful best lessons and practices.

Conclusion: *Respond preventive* behavior techniques can effectively reduce the spread of HIV. An expansion of the program can have positive benefits across Ukraine

Biography

Michael Ardovino has over ten years experience working in international development and is currently a volunteer for a health NGO in Mykolaiv, Ukraine. He has a PhD and research in political science focusing on Eastern Europe. He is a former research analyst at USAID.

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Why are medical and military staff resistance to vaccination, a qualitative study?

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Vaccine-preventable diseases are easily transmitted in healthcare and military facilities. In addition, compliance rates of vaccination among health care workers (HCWs) are historically low and had been conflicting. Although vaccines are available, prevalence of some of infections did not change and some increased per year in Saudi Arabia (SA). Effectiveness of immunisation programme and the vaccine compliance barriers could be contributing factors and require further investigation. This study aimed to gain an in depth understanding of the reasons why some of HCWs and military soldiers are reluctant to get vaccinated and understand more about their awareness about communicable diseases and preventive measures in work setting. The study took place among Saudi Arabian National Guard staff in Jeddah governorate, in the western region of SA. A qualitative research through focus groups' discussion with newly recruited employees in 2014-2015 and in depth interviews among immunisation services team were conducted based on topic lists and semi-structured interview guides. Data were transcribed verbatim and thematic content analysis techniques with grounded theory approach have been used in identifying, analysing, and reporting on themes and subthemes. This research identified key issues related to vaccine barriers and vaccination programme acceptability among HCWs and soldiers (service users) and HCW staff providing vaccines (vaccine providers). Five main barriers were identified: First, individual related barriers. Secondly, vaccine related barriers. Third, HCWs providing vaccine related barriers. Next are organisational related barriers. Finally, social and cultural related barriers. These barriers could influence decisions to be vaccinated, in both healthcare and military settings. This study reveals a deeper understanding of the behaviour and decision-making to accept or reject a vaccine. Although numerous challenges are present in the health care and military settings, practice of infection prevention and control should mirror that performed in hospitals outside the combat zone whenever possible.



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Determinants of fish consumption in older people: A community-based cohort study

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Statement of the Problem: Habitual fish consumption and its determinants in older people have not been well investigated. We addressed these issues through a population-based cohort study.

Methods: In 2001-2003 we interviewed a random sample of 3336 residents aged ≥ 60 years in China, documenting socioeconomic status (SES) and disease risk factors. In 2007-2009 we re-interviewed 1757 survivors, additionally surveying average self-reported intake of fish over the past two years.

Findings: Of 1757 participants, 1697 responded to the fish consumption questionnaire; 23.0% of whom had “never eat” fish, 43.4% “once a week” and 26.9% “more than twice a week”, and 6.7% “ \geq once a day”. There was an inverse association of fish consumption with older age (multivariate adjusted odds ratio 0.64 [95% CI 0.45-0.92] and 0.35 [0.24-0.52] at ages of 75-79, and ≥ 80 years), female gender (0.63, 0.47-0.84), smoking (0.65, 0.48-0.88), living in a rural area (0.10, 0.07-0.15), having educational level of primary school (0.10, 0.05-0.19), occupation of peasant (0.08, 0.05-0.14), low income (0.11, 0.07-0.18), financial difficulties (0.25, 0.18-0.34), being never married/divorced (0.48, 0.28-0.81), having undetected hypertension (0.71, 0.55-0.91), depression (0.50, 0.29-0.84) and dementia (0.64, 0.41-0.98). However, participants with central obesity and heart disease at baseline had increased odds of fish consumption. Separate data analysis for different levels of fish consumption showed a dose-response trend for these associations.

Conclusion & Significance: In older Chinese, large socioeconomic inequalities, and certain lifestyle, psychosocial factors and health-related conditions are strong determinants of fish consumption. Such information is important for future development or refinement of effective dietary interventions targeting older adults.

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Perpetuating health disparities: The effects of provider implicit bias on patient health outcomes

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Implicit bias acts on an unconscious level, meaning an individual is usually unaware that it exists. It can be activated quickly and unknowingly by situational cues, and can silently influence verbal and non-verbal behavior, perception, and memory. The negative consequences of implicit bias disproportionately affect individuals in marginalized and minority groups, who are already proven to have a higher prevalence of health inequities. Provider implicit bias manifests as non-timely diagnosis, disparate treatment recommendations, fewer questions asked of the patient, fewer tests performed, and behavioral change. These changes affect patient health by increasing patient stress, harming patient-provider interactions and trust, and worsening patient adherence and compliance due to reduced provider trust. General trends show that implicit bias affects health outcomes of adults through higher incidence, mortality, and advanced staging at diagnosis for various cancers. Implicit bias affects health outcomes of children through disparities in infant mortality rates, chronic disease, organ transplantation, and leukemia-related deaths. These patterns are not just present in the United States, but are also persistent in the United Kingdom, New Zealand, Australia, Canada, South Africa, and Brazil. By incorporating a comprehensive training curriculum, health systems may correct for the negative effects of provider implicit bias by teaching employees how to recognize, mitigate, and ultimately overcome their implicit biases. Studies have shown that specialized in-classroom training results in a 9% decrease in employee implicit bias. With that said, more research must be dedicated to novel intervention designs to mitigate the effects of provider implicit bias on patient health inequities.

8th International Conference on

Epidemiology & Public Health

September 17-19, 2018 | Rome, Italy

Prediabetes and the extension of pulmonary tuberculosis in patients with drug-susceptible tuberculosis

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Background: Prediabetes is frequent in patients with pulmonary tuberculosis (PTB). It may occur due to an inflammatory response induced by cytokines as a consequence of tuberculosis infection. Likewise, hyperglycemia may lead to a proinflammatory response and a subsequent progression of disease. In contrast to diabetes mellitus (DM), there is little evidence if prediabetes may be associated with an extension and/or poor prognosis of tuberculosis. We determine the association between prediabetes and the extension of PTB in drug-susceptible cases.

Methods: We included 180 consenting adults with newly diagnosed, previously untreated, smear positive ($\geq 2+$) PTB from East and North Lima, Peru, between 2013 to 2015. All participants were susceptible to isoniazid and rifampin by GenoType MTBDRplus 2.0 and met other eligibility criteria for the parent study. Baseline glycosylated hemoglobin (HbA1c) was measured to determine prediabetes (5.7-6.4%) and chest X-ray was interpreted by a pulmonologist to define limited, moderate and extensive tuberculosis. We do a cross-sectional analysis. We dichotomized the outcome in limited vs moderate-extensive. Confounders collected at baseline were included in the regression. We used Log-Poisson (robust) to determine prevalence ratio (PR).

Results: We excluded 4 patients from the analysis: one had DM and three had not HbA1c and X-ray data. A total of 30 (17.1%) patients had prediabetes and 104 (59.1%) had moderate-extensive PTB. Compared to patients with limited disease, patients with moderate-extensive PTB showed a higher PR of prediabetes (8.3% vs 23.1%; $p=0.011$). In multivariable analysis patients with prediabetes were 42% more likely to have moderate-extensive PTB than those without prediabetes (PR 1.42; 1.12-1.80, $p=0.004$).

Conclusion: Prediabetes was common in this population. We found an association between prediabetes and the extension of PTB in drug-susceptible cases. It is likely that prediabetes is exacerbating the progress of PTB disease. However, we can not determine causality in this study. Longitudinal studies including patients with multidrug and extensively drug-resistant tuberculosis would describe better this association.

8th International Conference on

Epidemiology & Public Health

September 17-19, 2018 | Rome, Italy

Prenatal triclosan exposure on birth outcomes from the mother and kids environmental health study

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Statement of the Problem: Triclosan (TCS) is an antibacterial agent found in consumer products especially toothpaste, antiseptic soaps and detergents and has a possible role in disrupted hormonal development. There is insufficient research on TCS exposure during the prenatal period or variance according to environmental factors. Therefore, this study examined the relationship between prenatal TCS exposure and birth outcome considering environmental factors.

Methods: The MAKE study plans to recruit more than 300 pregnant, Korean women during 2nd and 3rd stage pregnancy between 2017 and 2019. We collected urinary TCS concentrations during the third trimester, as well as information on birth outcome (fetal weight, height, head circumferences and abdominal circumferences), socio-economic status, use of disposable foods, and habits of consumption of consumer products. Multiple regression analysis was performed to assess the effect of TCS exposure on birth outcome.

Results: We found that the creatinine-adjusted geometric mean of TCS were 0.8 (95% CI: 0.58-3.84) and tended to increase depending on environmental factors (using antimicrobial soap, body cleanser, shampoo and disposable products consumption). There was a significant correlation between urinary concentrations of TCS and birth weight (180.49g, 95% CI: 64.22-296.76) and birth abdominal circumferences (1.21cm, 95% CI: 0.46-1.96) in the case of disposable products use.

Conclusions: We found that the association between urinary concentration of TCS and birth outcomes, differed by environmental factors such as the case of consumer products consumption (using antimicrobial soap, intake of disposable products). Further study is required to more fully elaborate this relationship among environmental factors, prenatal TCS exposure and birth outcome.

8th International Conference on

Epidemiology & Public Health

September 17-19, 2018 | Rome, Italy

Severe acute respiratory infection following glucocorticosteroids treatment of uncomplicated influenza-like illness from pH1N1 influenza infection

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Background: Current most studies on glucocorticosteroids treating influenza only estimated risk of critical illness or death, which were easily confused by early and later glucocorticosteroids treatment. We used sARI as endpoint and investigated risk for receiving glucocorticosteroids before sARI onset.

Methods: sARI case was defined as ILI with pH1N1 infection and respiratory distress. Control was pH1N1 case other than sARI, randomly selected from community. We compared glucocorticosteroids and other medications used before sARI onset by matched case control study that was adjusted for age group and underlying disease, and estimated time-dependent risk and dose-response at different time periods in the course of sARI cases.

Results: 34% of sARI cases received glucocorticosteroids before sARI onset compared to 3.8% of controls during equivalent days (ORM-H=17,95%CI=2.1-135). Receiving glucocorticosteroids before sARI onset increased risk of developing subsequent critical illness or death (ORM-H=5.7,95%CI=1.6-20.2), and the ORM-H increased from 5.7 to 8.5 while continued receiving them after sARI onset, only receiving glucocorticosteroids after sARI onset did not increase risk of severe illness (ORM-H=1.1,95%CI=0.3-4.6). Each increase in glucocorticosteroids dose of 1 mg/kg/day before sARI onset, the pMEWS at the time of sARI onset increased by 0.62 (R²=0.87).

Conclusions: Early glucocorticosteroids treatment increased risk of sARI and subsequent critical illness or death, only receiving glucocorticosteroids after sARI onset did not increase risk of severe illness.

8th International Conference on

Epidemiology & Public Health

September 17-19, 2018 | Rome, Italy

Partners' mutual receipt of sickness allowance and disability pension: Register-based evidence from Finland

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People linked through social ties tend to have interdependent health. Our aim is to analyse this issue by investigating spouses' and cohabiting partners' mutual receipt of sickness allowance and disability pension. In Finland, which is the study country, receipt of sickness allowance is conditional on a statement of a general practitioner in medicine. Sickness allowance is consequently an objective health measure and a proxy for temporary illness. It reflects less severe health problems than receipt of disability pension, which is suggestive of prolonged poor health and permanent illness. The study population comes from a five per cent sample of persons observed over the period 1988-2011. Using discrete-time hazard models based on each calendar year, we estimate the risks of receiving sickness allowance and disability pension, respectively. The focus is on how these risks relate to the partner's receipt of the benefits. Under study are people aged 40-55 years, who live with a partner. We follow all couples for at least ten years and right-censor them at separation, death or emigration. Couples in which one or both had any sickness period before entry are excluded from analyses. The analytic sample consists of approximately 36,000 households. We estimate separate models for men and women, which helps to avoid statistical complications from potential inter-partner dependence. Socioeconomic and demographic variables adjust for potential confounding. Preliminary results of ours suggest that partners' take up of the benefits are strongly interdependent. In the raw data, a person is almost twice as likely to receive sickness allowance in any given year if also the partner receives sickness allowance the same year. For mutual receipt of disability pension, the probability is even higher or almost tripled. These results suggest that health practitioners and public health planners should be increasingly aware of issues related to partners' collateral health.

8th International Conference on

Epidemiology & Public Health

September 17-19, 2018 | Rome, Italy

Exposure to outdoor artificial night time light and use of hypnotic medications

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Outdoor artificial nighttime light is increasingly recognized as a form of environmental pollution. Excessive nighttime light exposure, whether from indoor or outdoor sources, has a number of deleterious effects on human health. We performed a population-based cohort study in South Korea to assess a possible association between outdoor nocturnal lighting and insomnia in older adults, as measured by prescriptions for hypnotic drugs. This study used data from the 2002-2013 National Health Insurance Service-National Sample Cohort (NHIS-NSC), and a total of 52,027 adults who met aged ≥ 60 years were included as study subjects. Light data was based on satellite mapping of artificial light. The use of hypnotics was extracted from the NHIS-NSC records, and two drugs, zolpidem (N05CF02) and triazolam (N05CD05), were analysed for this study. Among the study cohort, 11,738 had prescriptions for hypnotic drugs. Increasing outdoor artificial nighttime light exposure (stratified by quartile) was associated with increased prevalence of hypnotic prescriptions and daily dose intake. Compared with subjects living in the lowest Quartile 1, the regression coefficients for prescription days and daily defined doses of all hypnotics and certain hypotonic drugs were significantly higher among those living in area with higher outdoor artificial nighttime light (Quartile 2 - 4). We found that outdoor artificial nighttime light exposure was significantly associated with prescription of hypnotic drugs in older adults. Our findings are consistent with the hypothesis that even outdoor artificial nighttime light may cause sleep disturbances.

8th International Conference on

Epidemiology & Public Health

September 17-19, 2018 | Rome, Italy

Self-perception of health, representative sample of older adults living in Long-Term Care Facilities in Brazil

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Statement of the Problem: Brazil is undergoing a period of demographic transition. In a decade, the proportion of older adults rose from 9.7% in 2004 to 13.7% in 2014, and projections indicate this group will represent 18.6% of the population in 2030 and 33.7% in 2060. Approximately 1% of older adults live in Long-Term Care Facilities (LTCF). The purpose of this study was to evaluate self-perception of health and describe the sociodemographic characteristics of older adults living in LTCF in Brazil.

Methodology: this was a representative cross-sectional study conducted in the Metropolitan Area of Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais State, which is the 3rd largest city in Brazil. To describe the sociodemographic characteristics a questionnaire was used to assess 156 out of 170 LTCF, comprising 3,752 older adults. To evaluate self-perception of health, interviews were conducted on a one-to-one basis with 127 participants in 47 LTCF. Participants were asked: "Overall, you would say that your health is excellent, very good, good, fair or poor?" and "Compared to people of the same aged, how do you evaluate your health?". The data collection was completed in July 2017.

Findings: the mean age was 74.9 (\pm 8.85) years, 43.31% were single and 26.8% were illiterate. The average time of institutionalization was 5.3 years. Regarding the reasons for institutionalization, 60.6% stated that it was not their own choice, having as reasons the definition of family, abandonment or violence. Turning to self-perception of health, 53.5% evaluated your health as excellent/very good and 65.4% as excellent/very good when compared to people of the same age.

Conclusion & Significance: Knowing the profile of LTCF residents is the first step towards policy orientation, addressing the long-term care resources gap and the stigma about these institutions, as well as proposing actions for this public that should be considered as particularities, including their weaknesses and potentialities.

8th International Conference on

Epidemiology & Public Health

September 17-19, 2018 | Rome, Italy

Epidemiological characterization of Influenza viruses detected from acute respiratory patients in Korea during 2012-2016

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Influenza viruses cause acute respiratory disease, seasonal epidemics and occasional global pandemics. In this study, we investigated the characteristics of influenza virus isolated from patients with acute respiratory illness in Gyeonggi province during 20012/13-2015/16. Influenza viruses were detected in 400 of 2,726 (14.7%) specimens by using multiplex reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) assay with viral specific primers in nasopharyngeal swabs. Of the positive specimens, 233(58.2%) were identified as A type, and 167(41.8%) were identified as B type. Among the influenza A viruses, 81(20.2%) were classified as subtype A (H1N1) pdm09 and 152(38.0%) were classified as subtype A (H₃N₂). Influenza type A was detected every winter season from 2012/13 to 2015/16; A (H₃N₂) was predominant from 2012/13 to 2014/15, while predominance of A (H₁N₁) pdm09 was observed in 2015/16. Type B was detected from 2013/14 to 2015/16, but almost not detected in 2012/13. The 2013/14 season was the highest positive rate at 19.8%. Depending on the age groups, prevalence was the highest in the school-age and adolescent age group of 7~18 years. Major clinical symptoms were fever (88.0%), cough (83.3%), sputum (69%) and rhinorrhoea (68%). There were no different clinical symptoms between the two types of influenza. These results obtained from the influenza surveillance system could be used as a basis for preparing for the seasonal or pandemic influenza outbreak.