



3rd World Congress on

PUBLIC HEALTH AND NUTRITION

February 26-28, 2018 London, UK

Scientific Tracks & Abstracts Day 1

Public Health 2018

Sessions:

Day 1 February 26, 2018

Public Health and Epidemiology | Community Nutrition | Occupational Health | Nursing | Mental Health

Session Chair
Giulio Barocco

Azienda Sanitaria Universitaria Integrata di Trieste | Italy

Session Co-Chair
Kirsten Nielsen

VIA University College | Denmark

Session Introduction

Title: Occupational Health Indicators: Assessing the Motor of Sustainable Development

Sandra Moreira | Ministry of Health | Portugal

Title: Allergen Sensitization and Vitamin D Status in Young Korean Children with Urticaria

Jung Won Yoon | Seonam University of Medicine | South Korea

Title: Feeding Behavior and Eating Habits of Children with Autism Spectrum Disorder Compared to Typically Developing Children: Case-Control Study

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Title: Clinical Nutrition in Inflammatory Bowel Disease: Advanced Assessment of Nutritional Risk and Food Intolerance

Bilal Hotayt | Lebanese University | Lebanon

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A K Srivastava | Mayo Institute of Medical Sciences | India

Title: Maternal Depressive Symptoms as Predictor of Child Development in Rural Dzimauli Community, South Africa

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Title: Feasibility Study on Micro-Polyethylene Degradability by Mixed Microbial Consortium Isolated from a Landfill Site

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Quantitative Estimates of dietary Intakes of Households in South Tarawa, Kiribati

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Nkandu Chibwe | The University of Zambia | Zambia

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OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH INDICATORS: ASSESSING THE MOTOR OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Sandra Moreira^a, Lia Vasconcelos^b and Carlos Silva Santos^{a, b}^aMinistry of Health, Portugal^bNOVA University, Portugal

Statement of the Problem: Many workers are exposed to unacceptable occupational risks, being victims of occupational diseases and serious accidents at work, a huge public health problem. The green jobs, being in line with the goals of sustainable development, have an un-precedent opportunity to ensure a healthy functioning of the Earth's ecosystems, but also decent work for all workers and high levels of workers' health and well-being, including the coverage of the working population by Occupational Health and Safety Services. However, green jobs are not necessarily a safe, healthy and decent work. The purpose of this study is the development of a methodological tool to analyze and monitor the green jobs in the context of Occupational Health and Safety.

Methodology & Theoretical Orientation: An investigation of Occupational Health Indicators was performed in combination with a literature review. The resulting tool of Occupational Health Indicators was based on the existing information of "Annual Activity of the Health and Safety at Work Service". These indicators were applied to 281,124 local units/establishments and 2,780,686 workers in Portugal.

Results: A tool developed integrating 40 Occupational Health Indicators in four key fields established by World Health Organization in its conceptual framework "Health indicators of sustainable jobs". The tool assesses if the green jobs follows the principles and requirements of Occupational Health and if these jobs are as good for the environment as for the workers' health, essential conditions to be considered quality jobs and an expression of social responsibility.

Conclusion & Significance: It is urgent an adequate monitoring of green jobs in the context of occupational health, a requirement that should not be underestimated if sustainable development is to be achieved. Occupational Health Indicators are indispensable to take into account in the definition and evaluation of policies and strategies of the sustainable development.

Biography

Sandra Moreira has her experience occupational health and safety, environmental health and public health, areas developed in entities of the ministry of health and the ministry of environment. With postgraduate in "Management and environmental policies" his research associated green jobs and occupational health issues.

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ALLERGEN SENSITIZATION AND VITAMIN D STATUS IN YOUNG KOREAN CHILDREN WITH URTICARIA

Jung Won Yoon^a, Jeong Bong Lee^a, Shin Hae Lee^b and Man Yong Han^b^aSeonam University College of Medicine, Myongji Hospital, South Korea^bCHA University, South Korea

Urticaria is a common disorder, with a lifetime incidence of approximately 15%–20% of the general population. It is difficult to differentiate urticaria in children because of the similarity in symptoms between acute and chronic urticaria. There is also a lack of studies between vitamin D known as an important role in the immune system and urticaria in children. The present study aimed to assess the characteristics and allergen sensitization of young children diagnosed with urticaria and to evaluate the relationship between their vitamin D status and urticaria.

We retrospectively reviewed medical records of 218 children diagnosed as having urticaria at CHA and Myongji Hospitals between April 2013 and December 2014. The results of questionnaires and laboratory tests, including specific IgE and serum 25-hydroxy vitamin D concentrations were obtained.

Of 218 patients, 118 (54%) were positive for at least 1 allergen and there was no significant difference in the prevalence of sensitization between the acute and chronic urticaria groups. However, the prevalence of polysensitization and sensitization of house dust mites was significantly higher in the chronic urticaria group than in the acute urticaria group ($P=0.011$ and $P=0.029$, respectively). Among the urticaria symptoms, an itching sensation was more associated with insufficient vitamin D status in children with urticaria ($P=0.034$).

Our results demonstrated that children with chronic urticaria have a higher prevalence of sensitization to house dustmites and polysensitization. Further studies will need to determine whether the supply of vitamin D can improve itching sensation in urticaria children with an insufficient vitamin D status.

Biography

Jungwon Yoon has been graduated from INJE University, School of Medicine, as Medical Doctor with the specialties including Pediatrics, Respiratory and Allergy. Later on, she obtained her post-graduation from CHA University School of Medicine with subjects "Useful Marker of Oscillatory Lung Function in Methacholine Challenge Test - Comparison of Reactance and Resistance With Dose-Response Slope" and then started working at The Myongji Hospital, where she has been continuing her research.

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FEEDING BEHAVIOR AND EATING HABITS OF CHILDREN WITH AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER COMPARED TO TYPICALLY DEVELOPING CHILDREN: CASE-CONTROL STUDY

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Background: Children with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) may have restrictive and ritualistic behaviors that affect their eating habits.

Aim: To identify and understand the feeding behavior and eating habits issues in ASD children when compared to matched typically developing (TD) children. Furthermore, to assist in how to address feeding issues with parents/caregivers seeking for dealing with these habits and behaviors.

Methods and procedures: Case- control study included 86 participants (43 children with ASD and 43 matched TD controls). Feeding behavior and eating habits were assessed using two valid questionnaires: "Behavior Pediatric Feeding Assessment"(BPFA) and "My Child Eating Habits questionnaires" respectively.

Results and outcomes: ASD children had higher BPFA scores for total frequency and problem scores ($p=0.001$, $p<0.001$) and higher mealtime behavior problems than TD children. No differences between groups neither in refusing food when based on presentation, color, texture nor in preferring based on crunchiness, smoothness, and temperature ($p>0.05$) was observed. ASD children's parents had higher food refusal dealing strategies and therapy seeking ($p=0.017$).

Conclusion and implications: Most of the children with ASD have difficulties with sensory processing and this can make eating certain foods a challenge for them, thus limiting food refusal and preference. Children with autism can also develop behavioral problems during mealtimes and their parents adopt certain strategies to deal with these behaviors. These findings allow us to endorse the importance of incorporating the evaluation of nutritional and feeding behavior problems within the clinical routine in order to avoid nutritional deficiencies that lead to weight loss, malnutrition and inadequate growth.

Biography

Maha Hoteit is the Director of Master Program in Public Health Nutrition at the Faculty of Public Health at the Lebanese University. She has a PhD in Human Nutrition-Nutrigenomics. Her research interests lies in the area of public health nutrition, ranging from surveys to clinical trials than to policies implementation. In recent years, she has focused on studying the effect of nutritional interventions on health community's outcomes by spreading the term "Public Health Nutrition". More than 20 publications observed lights between 2016 and 2017 aiming to improve the quality of life of communities living in the developing countries. Main outcomes and topics were Non-Communicable diseases, Fruits and vegetables, Mediterranean diet, smoking ad body weight, physical activity and body markers, autism and Nutrition, Body image and healthy lifestyle, Inflammatory bowel disease and nutrition and Vitamin D and Calcium supplementation in elderly.

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CLINICAL NUTRITION IN INFLAMMATORY BOWEL DISEASE: ADVANCED ASSESSMENT OF NUTRITIONAL RISK AND FOOD INTOLERANCE

Bilal Hotayt^a, Nour Ftouni^a, Malak Olayan^a, Sarine el Daouk^a, Mohamad Al-Iskandarani^a and Maha Hoteit^a^aLebanese University, Lebanon

Background and Aim: Nutrition in Inflammatory Bowel Disease (IBD) has long been a concern. Many dietary items are suspected to exacerbate the disease symptoms, of which their restriction from diets places the patients at serious nutritional risks. The aim of this study is to investigate the difference in food intolerances between IBDs, evaluate IBD patients' nutritional risk and status.

Methods: A total of 50 patients with IBDs (28 crohn's, 15 ulcerative colitis and 7 general IBD) were included in this cross-sectional study. A questionnaire targeting dietary habits and food intolerances was filled, along with a food frequency questionnaire and an SGA evaluation. Anthropometrics and body composition were measured to assess the nutritional status of the patients.

Results: Charcuterie: sausage, pate, salami (p=0.035), green or black olives (p=0.033), leek (p=0.03), white bread (p=0.017), breakfast cereals (p=0.049), spices (p=0.035) and condiments showed a significant difference in tolerance between the diseases. Vitamin D and the trace elements copper, zinc and calcium were totally deficient in participants. Deficiency of other vitamins and trace elements was seen in more than half of the population. 10% of the population were underweight, 40% within normal range and 50% were overweight and obese.

Conclusions: IBD patients tend to modify their dietary intake in order to affect digestive tract symptoms. The elimination of food items increases the risk of deficiency in these patients. No one item may be specified as intolerant, for the variability in items' effects between disease patients. The indication is to follow a personalized diet and to follow up with a specialist.

Biography

Bilal Hotayt is certified as Gastroenterologist and Hepatologist. He is graduated from the Saint Joseph University of Beirut, Hotel Dieu de France and Georges Pampidou Medical Center at France. He has also a Master Degree in Clinical Nutrition and Diploma University in Nutritional management of Inflammatory Bowel Disease. He is a lecturer at the Nutrition and Dietetics Department at the Faculty of Public Health at the Lebanese University. His research interests lies in the area of public health and diseases, ranging from surveys to clinical trials. In recent years, he has focused on studying the effect of nutritional interventions on health community's outcomes. More than 7 clinical trials in collaboration with Pharmaceutical companies are in process and under his guidance aiming to improve the quality of life of communities affected with gastrointestinal diseases living in the developing countries.

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WHEN ARE NURSING STUDENTS READY TO CHANGE LEARNING STYLE?: AN INVESTIGATION OF NURSING STUDENTS' LEARNING IN CLINICAL PLACEMENTS

Kirsten Nielsen^a, Marlene Holmberg^a, Bente Kjærgaard Stisen^a and Sarah Midtgaard Grau^b^aVIA University College, Denmark^bThe Danish National Center for Grief, Denmark

Nurses have an important social task contributing to health of the population. Therefore, Schools of Nursing need knowledge of different ways of learning in order to facilitate the highest level of nursing competencies. The aim of this presentation is to summarize the findings of a study investigating changes in nursing students' preferred learning styles during their first clinical course. According to "The Learning Styles Helper's Guide" by Honey and Mumford the concept of preferred learning style indicates the most rewarding way of learning for an individual and means the habitual manner of which the learner perceives and process, what has to be learned and makes it her or his own realization. It is not a fixed trait and no-one represents a pure type. Instead a learner has an individual learning style profile and the possibility to develop the other learning styles. Honey and Mumford describes four learning styles: activist, reflector, theorist, and pragmatic style. It is appropriate to begin to learn with the preferred learning style to succeed in the learning process. Though afterwards, the student can benefit from developing the ability to learn in other ways, as more powerful and adaptive forms of learning emerge, when the strategies are used in combination. Besides, when students are conscious of how to learn, they can facilitate learning of their patients and continue their own life-long learning. It is important for nurses to maximize their learning potentials in order to meet the patients' complex and ever-changing individual needs for nursing.

Biography

Kirsten Nielsen has been Graduated from The University of Southern Denmark with the PhD thesis "Learning nursing skills in clinical training mediated by ePortfolio" and from The University of Aarhus, Denmark as a Master in Science of Nursing with the thesis "Learning of competencies in the classroom". She is employed as a senior lecturer, programme coordinator, and researcher in The School of Nursing, Campus Holstebro, where she coordinates the Nursing Programme and continues research into the area of learning.

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THE EFFECTS OF MOTIVATIONAL INTERVIEWING TRAINING PROGRAM ON COMMUNICATION SKILLS AND SELF-EFFICACY OF HOME VISITING NURSES

Sung Jae Kim^a and Jeongwoon Yang^b^aSeoul National University, South Korea^bKyungbok University, South Korea

Purpose: The purpose of this study was to examine the effects of Motivational Interviewing (MI) training program on communication skill and self-efficacy of home visiting nurses (HVN).

Methods: This study has a mixed-methods design that includes a one-group pre-post test study and focus group interviews (N=23). From April 16th to June 11th in 2014, total six two-hour sessions of MI training program were provided to the participants. The quantitative outcomes were collected using Global Interpersonal Communication Competence Scale (GICC-15) and Self-efficacy Scale, and the qualitative data were obtained by 5 focus group interviews. Group pre-post changes were evaluated by paired t-tests and the qualitative data were analyzed by content analysis method.

Results: MI training program led to significant enhancement in communication skills ($Z=-3.62$, $p<.001$) and self-efficacy ($Z=-3.67$, $p<.001$). The qualitative study revealed that the participants had positive experiences to express empathy, support self-efficacy, and respect autonomy for their clients applying reflective-listening and affirmation skill.

Conclusion: The HVNs who participated in the MI training program showed improved communication skills and self-efficacy in the quantitative and qualitative studies. A randomized clinical trial is needed to confirm the value of MI training program for HVNs.

Biography

Jeongwoon Yang is working as an Assistant Professor in the Department of Nursing Science, Kyungbok University. Earlier she worked as a Senior Research Assistant of Community Mental Health Nursing in Research Institute of Nursing Science, Seoul National University. She did Doctor of Philosophy in Nursing Science and Master of Public Health from Seoul National University.

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STUDY OF PRIMARY INFERTILITY IN CASES OF BILATERAL VAGINAL HYDROCELE

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Aims and Objective: This study was conducted to check that whether bilateral vaginal hydrocoele can be a cause of primary infertility in males.

Materials and Method: Study was conducted in Department of General Surgery Mayo Institute of Medical Sciences, Barabanki 225001 U.P. India from September 2013 to January 2016. 345 Male cases were included with youngest patient of age 27 & eldest of 53 years, out of which only 12 cases fell truly in definition of primary infertility. Only cases of primary infertility were taken into account, patient with unilateral hydrocoele and varicocoele were excluded.

Results: Result showed that Bilateral hydrocoele has no effect on male infertility.

Conclusion: We conclude that bilateral hydrocoele does not affect spermatogenesis & has no effect on male fertility.

Biography

Arvind Kumar is currently working as an Associate Professor in Dept. of Surgery in Mayo Institute of Medical Sciences, Barabanki, India. He is teaching surgery to Medical students since 2013. He has studied at GSVM medical college Kanpur, India and worked as a Consultant at various district level hospitals in Uttar Pradesh province of India.

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MATERNAL DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS AS PREDICTOR OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN RURAL DZIMAULI COMMUNITY, SOUTH AFRICA

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Research in developing countries suggests that poor maternal mental health, in particular maternal depression, may be a risk factor for poor growth in young children. Women are particularly prone in the postpartum period because of the hormonal changes associated with child birth and stressors associated with parenting. The combination of women's vulnerability to depression, their responsibility for childcare and the high prevalence of maternal depression in developing countries means that maternal mental health in these countries could have a substantial influence on growth during childhood. The objective of the study was to determine the impact of maternal depressive symptoms on infant child development in a rural community of South Africa. The Self Reporting Questionnaire-20 (SRQ-20 developed to screen for depressive symptoms was administered at 6 and 24 months, baseline demographic and socio-economic data was collected at month 0 using a standardized questionnaire and Bayley Scales of Infant and Toddler Development III (BSID-III) was used to assess child cognitive, language, motor and social development at 6 and 24 months of age. Six months maternal depression remained the only significant predictor of infants' later development. Maternal depressive symptoms showed a strong negative relationship with child cognition ($p < 0.029$), expressive language ($p < 0.021$) and fine motor ($p < 0.024$). Only maternal depressive symptoms emerged as a significant predictor of poor child development.

Biography

Angelina Maphula is a qualified clinical Psychologist. Her expertise is in child development and improving the health and wellbeing of children. Between 2009-2017 she was part of the MAL-ED project team in the South Africa site as a team member and as a psychology component supervisor from 2012 - MAL-ED Network (comprising sites in Brazil, Peru, Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, Nepal, and Tanzania) in which among others looked at the impact of enteric infections/diarrheal diseases that alter gut function and impair children's nutrition, growth and development. Maphula was also part of the VHEMBE Study – CERCH supervising neuropsychological assessments. Her strongest attribute is visible through collaboration and her expertise on child assessment in a rural setting continues to grow.

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IMMUNIZATION COVERAGE AND NUTRITIONAL STATUS IN UNDER 5 CHILDREN OF URBAN SLUMS AREA OF KARIMNAGAR TOWN, INDIA

Vikas Kaushal*

*JHPIEGO, India

Statement of the Problem: Immunization is the most important component of primary health care system and is very much responsible for any nation's health security. World over, in developing and under developed countries inadequate levels of immunization against childhood diseases remain a significant public health problem. The urban average growth rate is 3% while the urban slums growth rate is double at 5-6%. The stark living conditions in slums—characterized by extreme population density, poor sanitation, and a lack of access to basic health services—encourage a host of health challenges. Methodology & Theoretical Orientation: The present study was conducted in the urban slums of Karimnagar town to study the status of immunization coverage and to study the nutritional status. The informant was either of the parents or grandparents. All the children in the age group of 1 to 5 years were the study subjects. The informant was either of the parents or grandparents. Findings: According to WHO 30 cluster technique out of 660, 529 (80.2%) were fully immunized and 131 (19.8%) were partially immunized. This difference of immunization status of children between the religions ($\chi^2=39.384$), family types ($\chi^2=42.718$), mother's Knowledge on immunization, distance of immunization center ($\chi^2=310.194$) was found to be statistically significant ($df=2$, $p<0.01$ and $p=0.002$, respectively). The relation between low birth weight, malnutrition and sex of child is statistically significant ($\chi^2=24.001$, $df=4$, $p<0.001$). The relation between immunization status of child and malnutrition and difference of immunization status of children between presences of at least one morbidity condition was also found to be statistically significant ($\chi^2=25.324$, $df=1$, $p<0.001$). Conclusion & Significance: There is an urgent need to strengthen the existing immunization program among the marginalized communities like those residing in urban slums. Special emphasis should be placed on proper and adequate counseling of parents regarding the benefits of immunization.

Biography

Vikas Kaushal is a trusted patient and community oriented doctor seeking a position in a hospital as well as in community set up to acquire more practical knowledge. A seasoned Health Professional having a proven track record in public Health. He is a highly motivated, dedicated and clinically competent general practitioner with experience in Public Health Program, Counterparts and system from a range of cultural backgrounds. He is committed to pursuing a role in which he can help people maintain their health and quality of life.

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FEASIBILITY STUDY ON MICRO-POLYETHYLENE DEGRADABILITY BY MIXED MICROBIAL CONSORTIUM ISOLATED FROM A LANDFILL SITE

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Due to increasing use and disposal of plastics or micro-bead, micro-plastics (MPs) contamination threatens the aquatic and marine ecosystem. MPs can effect on cell viability, cell morphological change, or cause endocrine hormone disturbance phenomena. They can also migrate long distance by local wind or ocean current, adsorbing persistent organic pollutants, heavy metals and extraneous cell on their surface that can adverse effect on aboriginal organisms. While recent studies focused on the distribution and ecological effect of these pollutants, there is still a comparative lack of knowledge about their biological decomposition mechanism and biodegradability. In this study, the biodegradability of polyethylene (PE) has been investigated by using the mesophilic mixed microbial consortium isolated from the practical landfill site in Incheon, Korea. PE is dominant type of polymer component of MPs. PE (H(CH₂CH₂)_nH) with a medium density of 0.94 g/mL (at 25 °C) was purchased from Sigma-Aldrich (USA). PE particles were white and amorphous granular shape sized in the range of approximately 200 to 600 μm in a diameter. Mixed microbial consortia were identified as *Brevibacillus parabrevis* and *Paenibacillus chitinolyticus*. For PE biodegradation test, 1 mL of mixed culture (O.D₆₀₀=1.2) were inoculated in the 100 mL of freshly autoclaved Basal medium containing 100 mg of PE as the carbon source. The cultivation was carried out at 30 °C and 150 rpm. The decomposition was analysed through the measurement of weight loss, scanning electron microscope (FE-SEM 4300 SE, Hitachi) and fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FT-IR, VERTEX 80V, Bruker). After 60 days of decomposition, dry weight loss of PE was 14.7% and mean particle size decreased from 224.57 μm to 175.74 μm. From the SEM images, some microbes were strongly attached on the PE surfaces verifying that they can have the potential of PE utilization.

Biography

Seon-Yeong Park has been studying soil improvement and water resource storage technologies such as evaluation of neutralization ability of acid soil and artificial recharge technology of groundwater in the Soil and Groundwater Environment Laboratory at Inha University. She is also studying the environmental impacts and decomposition mechanism of micro pollutants i.e., pharmaceuticals and micro plastics.

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DENTISTS AWARENESS AND ACTION TOWARDS DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PATIENTS

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Objectives: To identify the potential factors that would predict a dentist's awareness of domestic violence (DV), as well as the factors that influence the probability of dentists to take the required action. Also, to list the common barriers that dentists face when managing DV victims.

Methods: In this cross-sectional study, a self-administered, structured questionnaire was sent randomly to dentists practicing in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. The online survey link was emailed with a cover message that illustrated the study context. Responses were accepted from January 2016 until the end of February 2016. The Statistical Package for the Social Sciences version 22 was used for data analysis. Descriptive statistics, bivariate and multivariate analysis carried out to identify significant variables at $p < 0.05$ level of significance.

Results: A sample size of 151 responses were recruited. The result of multivariate models indicated that the odds of dentists' awareness and taking actions towards DV victims were influenced by their education, clinical experience, gender, practicing sector, and qualification. Lack of training in identifying DV and embarrassment to bring up DV with patients were the most common barriers for the respondents when treating DV victims.

Conclusion: Continuing education with regards to DV was found to be the most relevant predictor. More educational courses in this regard would empower dentists to support DV victims.

Biography

Wafa S. AlAlyani has been graduated from the Faculty of Dentistry of King Abdulaziz University with a bachelor of Dental Medicine and Surgery. She completed online non-credit courses in Violence, Psychology, and Social Surveys. She started working on domestic violence research in collaboration with the Department of Dental Public Health, King Abdulaziz University, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

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QUANTITATIVE ESTIMATES OF DIETARY INTAKES OF HOUSEHOLDS IN SOUTH TARAWA, KIRIBATI

Paul Eze Eme*

*Massey University, New Zealand

Statement of problem: Macro and micronutrient malnutrition are public health concerns in most Pacific Small Island Developing States including Kiribati, partly due to monotonous, cereal-based diets that deficit diversity. This study aimed to assess the dietary intakes of adult population in South Tarawa, Kiribati.

Methods: A cross-sectional, community-based study sampled 161 households that were randomly selected from Betio, Bikenibeu and Teakorereke towns. Ethical approval and informed consent were obtained from the respected authority and subjects respectively. Family dietary surveys including 24-hour dietary recall were implemented to assess dietary diversity using Household Diet Diversity Scores. A 3-day weighed food record (a detailed dietary survey analysis) was carried out on the sub-sample (10%) of the sample size. Data were analysed using FoodWorks Pro 8 for nutrient intake and Statistical Product for Service Solution version 21 for descriptive statistics.

Results: The mean \pm SD of Energy Density for males and females was 5.00 ± 2.39 kcal/g and 4.39 ± 2.64 kcal/g. The majority (87.5%) of the subjects consumed high energy dense foods and only 1.3% consumed low energy dense foods. About 90% of the subjects consumed rice-based dishes, 77.8% consumed flour-based dishes, and 33.3% consumed breadfruit based dishes. Sixty-one percent of the subjects had the lowest dietary diversity, 36.3% had a medium dietary diversity and only 2.7% had the highest dietary diversity. Based on the weighed food record results, the males' subjects of all age groups had adequate intake of riboflavin, niacin, vitamin C, iron and zinc but had consumed excess protein, sodium and magnesium and low intake of potassium and calcium. The females' subjects had adequate intake of vitamin C, iron and zinc but had consumed excess protein, sodium and magnesium and low intake of potassium and calcium.

Conclusion: Nutrient inadequacies are prevalent among the households in South Tarawa.

Recommendation: Food-based dietary diversity approaches are highly recommended.

Biography

Paul Eme is a currently a PhD student of the School of Health Science, Massey University, New Zealand. He had first and second degree in Human Nutrition from the University of Nigeria, Nsukka, Enugu State, Nigeria. He is from Igbo indigenous group with some knowledge on the cultural values of these indigenous peoples. He participated as a Research Assistant in collection of data in a World Bank Project on 'Food Composition Database for Nigeria' which is at its end stage now. His doctoral research is on developing, harmonizing, validating sustainable diets methodologies and metrics of Sustainable Food Systems in Pacific Island Countries. He has over 25 publications in the area of nutritional assessments, nutritional testing and evaluations (using rat and human subjects) and development of nutrition education packages. He has advanced skills in advanced data analyses using SPSS, EPI-Info and Epi-Data Softwares.

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CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES OF OPTIMAL BREASTFEEDING IN THE CONTEXT OF HIV OPTION B + GUIDELINES

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Background: Option B+ recommends lifelong antiretroviral treatment for all pregnant and breastfeeding women living with Human Immunodeficiency Virus. The study aimed at investigating challenges and opportunities in implementing IYCF in the context of PMTCT guidelines among HIV infected mothers of children aged 0–24 months. The study also examined implications presented by implementing the 2013 PMTCT consolidated guidelines in the transition phase from the 2010 approach in Zambia.

Method: A mixed methods approach was employed in the descriptive cross-sectional study utilizing semi-structured questionnaires and Focused Group Discussions. Further, data was captured from the HIMS.

Results: During the PMTCT transition, associated needs and challenges in institutionalizing the enhanced guidelines from option A and B to option B+ were observed. Nonetheless, there was a decline in MTCT of HIV rates with an average of 4%. Mothers faced challenges in complying with optimal breastfeeding practices owing to lack of community support systems and breast infections due to poor breastfeeding occasioned by infants' oral health challenges. Moreover, some mothers were hesitant of lifelong ARVs. Health workers faced programmatic and operational challenges such as compromised counseling services.

Conclusion: Despite the ambitious timelines for PMTCT transition, the need to inculcate new knowledge and very known practice among mothers and the shift in counseling content for health workers, the consolidated guidelines for PMTCT proved effective. Some mothers were hesitant of lifelong ARVs, rationalizing the debated paradigm that prolonged chemotherapy/polypharmacy may be a future challenge in the success of ART in PMTCT. Conflicting breastfeeding practices was a common observation across mothers thus underpinning the need to strongly invigorate IYCF information sharing across the continuum of health care from facility level to community and up to the family; for cultural norms, practices, and attitudes enshrined within communities play a vital role in childcare.

Biography

Nkandu Chibwe is a nutritionist in the Ministry of Health. Nkandu has served in the Ministry for 20 years now. She has a passion for infants and young children especially in the areas of breastfeeding and complementary feeding. This has helped her to maintain levels of Malnutrition in the district below acceptable levels. She has vast experience in conducting various training because of her experience in clinical skills training. She just obtained her Bachelor of Science degree at the University of Zambia in Human Nutrition in 2015. She recently conducted her first research under the guidance of a lecturer Dr. Marinda Pamela and published in Public Health Biomed Central Journal. However, she has assisted in conducting research five times at different times with other organisations. Nkandu lives in Choma Southern Zambia and holds a Diploma in Food and Nutrition and a Bachelor of Science in Human Nutrition.

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Scientific Tracks & Abstracts Day 2

Public Health 2018

Sessions:

Day 2 February 27, 2018

Healthcare Management | Obesity and Health Risks | Adolescent Health | Nutritional Health | Cardiovascular Diseases

Session Chair
Patricia Y. B. Talbert
Howard University | USA

Session Co-Chair
Masatsugu Tsuji
Kobe International University | Japan

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- Title: Consideration of New Cohort Study Framework by Integrating Precision Health Approaches**
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- Title: Prevalence of Overweight and Obesity in a Cohort of Wound Care Service Users in a Tertiary Hospital**
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NEXT GENERATION PUBLIC HEALTH POWERED BY PRECISION HEALTH APPROACHES IN JAPAN

Yoshito Date^a and **Ikuko Tomomatsu^a**^aEagle Matrix Consulting Co. Ltd, Japan

The aim of this presentation is to discuss how to further develop the next generation of public health by applying precision health approaches. Currently, there are two weaknesses in Japanese public health; lack of personalised interventions, and morbidity data. Without morbidity data, community and personal health conditions and trends are not recorded and observed, ultimately leading to delayed intervention. Without the knowledge of public health trends, personalised intervention becomes extremely difficult. In order to strengthen the existing public health concerns, integration of precision health research frameworks and technological developments are necessary. Through technological developments, accumulating individual health data becomes more efficient, leading to more precise visualisation, understanding, and control of an individual's health condition. We argue that the integration of precision health approaches into public health studies will make both the general and high-risked population-based and one-to-one personalised intervention possible, strengthening public health in Japan. Such intervention will also make it possible for the future high-risk population. Through precision health, population-based approaches will become more specified and targeted, funneling down to an individual. Furthermore, analysis of integrated data acquired through innovative technological developments will allow for prediction of an individual's onset and progression of disease. The integrated data will also shed light on people who are more conscious for healthcare. It will change the recruiting process for public health research and intervention.

Biography

Yoshito Date is the CEO of Eagle Matrix Consulting Co. Ltd. and also an Associate Professor at Keio University, Graduate School of Media and Policies. Earlier he worked as a Project advisor of Healthcare New Frontier division, Kanagawa prefecture government. He was an Expert Adviser at Cabinet office, Council for Science, Technology and Director of Japan lifetime learning association.

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CONSIDERATION OF NEW COHORT STUDY FRAMEWORK BY INTEGRATING PRECISION HEALTH APPROACHES

Ikuko Tomomatsu^a and **Yoshito Date^a**^aEagle Matrix Consulting Co. Ltd, Japan

The aim of this presentation is to discuss how precision health approaches can be used to develop cohort studies. Technological developments have accelerated precision health studies, making it possible to accumulate detailed data on individuals' health conditions. Moreover, these data can more precisely visualise all health conditions. These conditions provide individuals with particular settings that enable them to grasp their own bodily conditions and, thereby, control them. Cohort studies focus on the inter-relationships between factors that may influence individuals' health. As such, precision health approaches and perspectives seem to assist existing cohort studies by adding further factors that can be collected by newly developed technologies. Considering the progress in precision health, it is important to apply precision health to cohort studies. To explore how precision health approaches can be applied to cohort studies, 11 major cohort studies in Japan were examined in terms of their study framework.

Two provisional perspectives emerged:

1. By applying precision health approaches, the health-related data in traditional cohort studies will be integrated into more detailed data sets as genome data, family history, life-log and environmental factors, and
2. Existing cohort studies tend to focus on people requiring behaviour changes in order to improve their health.

However, these studies have not developed indices to evaluate people with positive health behaviours and who have controlled their health condition. We argue that it is fundamental for future cohort studies to establish an index to evaluate whether or not people are succeeding in terms of health improvement.

Biography

Ikuko Tomomatsu has Graduated from Barts and The London School of Medicine and Dentistry, University of London in 2012. She started her career as a researcher at a clinic in Japan and has conducted projects regarding integrated community care system and home medical care. In 2016, she joined Eagle Matrix Consulting Co. Ltd, and has led projects of integrated community care system and home medical care as a public health specialist.

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PREVALENCE OF OVERWEIGHT AND OBESITY IN A COHORT OF WOUND CARE SERVICE USERS IN A TERTIARY HOSPITAL

Emmanuel Ngwakongnwi^a, Shaikha Ali Al-Qahtani^b and Kim A Critchley^c^aUniversity of Calgary, Qatar^bHamad General Hospital, Qatar^cMinistry of Health and Wellness, Canada

Background: High rates of obesity have been reported in the Qatar general population [1-3]. In a previous study, we examined patient satisfaction with an interprofessional approach to wound care services [4]. Understanding disease burden in a cohort of wound care service users can inform health promotion planning and disease prevention.

Aim: In this study, we use the same data to examine the prevalence of overweight and obesity among patients attending wound care at Hamad General Hospital and describe associated health conditions.

Methods: We surveyed patients who received wound care services at the Hamad General Hospital from January 2015 to February 2016. Self-reported height and weight was used to compute Body Mass Index (BMI). Respondents with BMI between 25 and 30 kg/m² were grouped as overweight, whereas those with BMI \geq 30Kg/m² were classified as obese. The study sample of 111 patients was generated from a database of wound care service users, collected and maintained on site to facilitate service planning. We administered a client satisfaction questionnaire, modified to include questions on socio-demographic characteristics, and health status including diagnosis with chronic conditions.

Results: In total 81 of the 111 eligible participants responded to the survey, giving a response rate of 73.0%. The mean age of respondents was 44.5 years. A majority of respondents were male (65.4%), born outside of Qatar (75.3%), married (70.4%), had a college or university degree (40.7%) and were employed (61.7%). The prevalence of overweight and obesity was 29.9% and 40.7% respectively. Obesity was prevalent among males (23.5%) compared to females (17.3%). A similar pattern was observed for overweight. Diabetes and high blood pressure were the most prevalent chronic conditions (45.7% and 24.7%) among respondents.

Conclusions: In the study cohort, patients attending wound care services were mostly obese or overweight. Chronic conditions, especially diabetes and high blood pressure appear to cluster around obese or overweight respondents compared to those with normal weight.

Biography

Emmanuel Ngwakongnwi, is an Assistant Professor at the University of Calgary in Qatar. He obtained his PhD in Health Services Research from the Department of Community Health Sciences at the University of Calgary in Canada in 2011. He is a member of the WHO Collaborating Centre (WHOCC) in Calgary as well as a member of IMECCHI.

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Shaikha Al Qahtani is the first Qatari Director of Nursing and Wound Care Management at Hamad General Hospital (HGH). She oversees Nursing and Wound Care Management for ambulatory care services in the hospital's OPD and surgery unit, as well as Hamad Medical Corporation's (HMC) Bone and Joint Center and Fahad Bin Jassim Dialysis Center. She is a member of the American College of Wound Care and Tissue Repair (AWCT).

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PREVENTION, INTERVENTION, AND CONTROL OF AN INDIVIDUALS STATE OF HEALTH-ME-BYO CONCEPT IN KANAGAWA PREFECTURE.

Madoka Takeuchi^a and **Ikuko Tomomatsu^b**^aKanagawa Center for Clinical Research and Strategy, Japan^bEagle Matrix Consulting Co. Ltd, Japan

Kanagawa is one of the smallest prefectures in Japan and is located south of Tokyo. In contrast to the area, Kanagawa is the 2nd most populated prefecture with about 9 million citizens, similar to the population of Switzerland and Austria. In the 1970s, the population of people 70 years and older comprised a small portion of the total population, however, it is expected that in 2050, over 30% of the population will be over 70 years old, making Kanagawa a super-aging population. To address the challenges of the increasing aging population, Governor Yuji Kuroiwa introduced the ME-BYO concept. ME-BYO evaluates an individual's state of health to effectively and efficiently prevent, treat and control disease, ultimately leading to prolonged "healthy longevity." No matter how sick or healthy an individual may be, the individual can always strive to be healthier. Along with the ME-BYO concept, Kanagawa Prefecture has a mission to develop and integrate innovative healthcare technologies driving changes toward a more efficient healthcare system. Advanced innovative medical technologies such as regenerative medicine to cure diseases and Robotics/exoskeleton suits to aid and assist in care of the elderly are examples of strategies to extend healthy life expectancy. In addition to research and development of innovative interventions, Kanagawa is focusing on strengthening the educational program for medical and nonmedical healthcare professionals.

Biography

Madoka Takeuchi graduated from Columbia University, Mailman School of Public Health with a Master of Science in Biostatistics. Her specialties include clinical trial design and methodology. After obtaining her Masters, she worked as a biostatistician with several university hospitals, academic institutions and pharmaceutical companies. She is currently a lecturer at Keio University a senior research fellow at Kanagawa Center for Clinical Research and Strategy and a consultant for several ongoing research studies.

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BODY IMAGE CONCERNS AND ASSOCIATED SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND ANTHROPOMETRIC DETERMINANTS AMONG FEMALE LEBANESE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

Germine El-Kassas^a and Itani L^a^aBeirut Arab University, Lebanon

The transition into university life is usually coupled with a combination of stressors, which can have a negative impact on body image satisfaction, physical and mental wellbeing particularly among females. Body image is a multidimensional concept including psychological, social, and lifestyle factors. There is a scarcity of data concerning body image determinants among Lebanese university students. Therefore, the present study has been conducted aiming at investigating the prevalence of body image concern and its associated determinants among female university students. Through a cross-sectional survey, a sample of 465 females recruited from 3 campuses of Beirut Arab University located in Beirut, Chouf and North Lebanon. Data were collected using an interview questionnaire to assess various sociodemographic, lifestyle, and dietary factors. Anthropometric indicators included body mass index and waist circumference. The existence of body image concern was evaluated using the body shape questionnaire (BSQ16). Analysis of data has shown that 47.8% of the studied sample had body image concerns including 25.4%, 14.8%, and 8.2% with mild, moderate and marked body image concerns respectively. Multivariate logistic regression analysis revealed that being overweight or obese adopting dieting practices and studying a health-related major were significantly associated with body image concerns. The present data had shown a relatively alarming prevalence of body image concern that should be targeted and modified. More importantly, the present results pinpointed towards the role of overweight/ obesity in raising the body image concerns. The study findings call for tailoring culture-specific intervention programs which enable students to improve their self-acceptance and lead a healthy lifestyle.

Biography

Germine El Kassas works as an Assistant Professor of Nutrition and Coordinator of Nutrition and Dietetic Department, Faculty of Health Sciences at Beirut Arab University. She has been graduated from the Faculty of Medicine, Alexandria University. She earned her Masters and PhD in public health majoring nutrition from Alexandria University, Egypt. Besides her academic work at the University of Alexandria, she worked as a nutrition consultant in a number of major hospitals and specialized centers in Alexandria for about 10 years.

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PATIENT'S PERCEPTION ON E-HEALTH INTERVENTION FOR IMPROVING MEDICATIONS ADHERENCE IN OCCLUSIVE ARTERIAL DISEASE

Paula Fernanda Pérez Rivero* and **Ana Fernanda Uribe Rodríguez***

*Pontificia Bolivariana University, Colombia

The progressive increase in the use of communication technologies has generated an interest in the scientific community about the effectiveness and the patient's perception of these strategies for health intervention. The objective of this study was to evaluate the perception of an e-Health intervention to increase medication adherence in patients with occlusive arterial disease. A qualitative investigation was carried out in which four focus groups were performed with the participation of 43 patients. For the treatment of the data a content analysis was performed using the software Atlas TI.7. The main result was a favorable perception of the e-health intervention. Additionally, the following descriptive categories were obtained: perception of the disease, medication taking, perception of the health system, support networks, use and appropriation of the technology, and strategies for adherence. The emotions, experiences and opinions related to the disease and its treatment were used in the description of these categories. It is concluded that the use of text messages is a promising, efficient and sustainable tool to promote drug adherence in patients with occlusive arterial disease.

Biography

Paula Fernanda Pérez Rivero has been Graduated from Pontificia Bolivariana University, as Psychologist with Diploma in Clinical and Health Psychology, has expertise in clinical practice and in design of health care programmes for cancer patients. Furthermore, she has developed evaluation and intervention protocols for patients with chronic diseases and patients with mental disorders such as depression and anxiety. Currently, she is an assistant professor and junior researcher at Pontificia Bolivariana University.

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EVALUATION OF THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN NIGHT SHIFT WORK, EATING HABITS AND THE RISK OF METABOLIC SYNDROME AMONG NURSES IN BEIRUT

Zeinab Samhat*

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The objective of this cross-sectional study was to evaluate the relationships between night shift work, eating habits and the risk of metabolic syndrome in Lebanese nurses. A total of 307 nurses, males and females, aged 24 to 45 years with at least two years' experience and without any health problems, were randomly selected from five hospitals localized in Beirut city. Data about demographic and professional characteristics, anthropometric measures, dietary habits and intake were collected through a pre-tested questionnaire consisting of 35 questions adapted from two validated questionnaires. Data were analyzed using the SPSS (V22). In order to study the relation between night shift works, eating habits and the risk of metabolic syndrome, chi-2 test, t-test and logistic regressions were used. The majority of nurses (78, 2%) had irregular meals timing with a significant decrease in the number of complete meals consumed during the day and an increase in the number of snacks consumed during night ($p < 0, 05$). The most consumed snacks during night were sweets and potato chips. The findings highlighted that 50, 8% nurses had a Body Mass Index (BMI) $> 25\text{kg/m}^2$. BMI and waist circumference increased with the number of years of work ($r=0,175$; $p < 0, 05$) and the cumulative number of night shifts over the entire work history ($r=0,135$; $p < 0, 05$). The findings of this study highlighted that night shift work contributed to abnormal eating patterns and increased the risk of metabolic syndrome in Lebanese nurses. However the risk of metabolic syndrome is not related to eating habits.

Biography

Zeinab Samhat has completed her Master Degree in Clinical Nutrition from the Holy Spirit University of Kaslik. She became a Registered Dietitian following her internship at Bahman Hospital. She is currently a Clinical Dietitian in her own Clinic in Beirut, helping her patients to improve their health and wellbeing.

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THE ATTITUDES AND ACTIVITIES OF PASTORS AND FAITH LEADERS IN ZIMBABWE ON THE USE OF FAMILY PLANNING METHODS AMONG THEIR MEMBERS

Moses Alikali*

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Faith leaders are important gatekeepers in disseminating reproductive health messages and influencing positive behaviour change within communities. Faith leaders are seen as the most powerful, visible, and reachable form of authority, even trusted more than governments or non-profit organisations. In addition to providing counsel and advice aimed at enhancing health and wellbeing of the worshippers, faith leaders also play an important role in advocating and influencing what is taught in schools and what services are provided in healthcare facilities. Because of this influence, faith leaders often have an unparalleled opportunity—indeed, a moral obligation—to prioritise conversations about family planning, advocating, and closing the contraception gap. The overall objective of this study was to ascertain the attitude and activities of pastors and faith leaders in Zimbabwe on the use of family planning methods among their members. The result of this study revealed some faith leaders believed that spreading information about family planning education was the responsibility of the government and tended to avoid such responsibility. However, through training on family planning advocacy much can be achieved.

Biography

Moses Alikali is a Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist with vast experience in HIV/AIDS, Malaria, Family Planning, OVC, Maternal and Child Health and Health System Strengthening projects. His educational background in Mathematics and Statistics has given him broad knowledge in research. He obtained certificates in Epidemiology and Public Health in Humanitarian Crises from Johns Hopkins University as well as certificate in Programme Monitoring and Evaluation from the University of Zimbabwe. Presently he has been working with the Global Ministries-Global Health in Zimbabwe as a Monitoring and Evaluation Officer (Global Mission Fellows).

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HUMAN RESOURCES FOR HEALTH REQUIREMENTS IN THAILAND OVER THE NEXT DECADE OF PUBLIC HEALTH PROFESSIONS

Boonruang Khaonuan^a, Nonglak Pagaiya^b, Prayoon Fongsatitkul^c, Sathirakorn Pongpanich^d, Wittaya Yoosuk^e, Kwanjai Amnatsatsue^f and Tasanee silawan^f^aThaksin University, Thailand^bSirindhorn College of Public Health, Thailand^cMahidol University, Thailand^dChulalongkorn University, Thailand^eMaharakham University, Thailand^fMahidol University, Thailand

This study aimed to project public health professions requirements in Thailand over the next decade. The requirements can be forecasted through the demand and supply projection, while the demand projection relies on a health demand approach, involving only the service setting and population ratio. At present, there are at least 77 educational institutes which produce public health professional, offering both bachelor's degree program and continuing bachelor's degree program. The public health professional demand projection over the next decade found that if the production capacity of public health professional remains unchanged, the human resources will exceed requirements of the health system in all scenarios as follows: Scenario 1 – Considering the population ratio, 75,626-89,894 persons will exceed requirements; Scenario 2 – in the case that the service system is normally operated, 68,122-82,390 persons will exceed requirements; and Scenario 3 – In the case that the service system places the emphasis on the primary care system intensively without the outpatient service in the tertiary care system, while 25% of the outpatient service will be transferred to the primary care system, 50,830-65,098 persons will exceed requirements. The findings of the study clearly indicated that public health professional exceed requirements of the health system. According to the recommendations from the research conducted by the Council of Community - Public Health, it is essential to establish standards and core competencies of public health human resources in alignment with changing health system over the next decade, and to take controls and oversee so as to ensure quality and standardized public health educational institutes.

Biography

Mr.Boonruang Khaonuan has been graduated from Mahidol University, with the specialties including community health, health system. Presently he has been working at the Department of Public Health, Faculty of Health and Sports Science, Thaksin University, Phatthalung Campus, Thailand.

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RED BLOOD CELL FOLATE CONCENTRATIONS AND CORONARY HEART DISEASE PREVALENCE: A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY BASED ON 1999-2012 NATIONAL HEALTH AND NUTRITION EXAMINATION SURVEY

Yang Peng^a and Zhiqiang Wang^a^aThe University of Queensland, Australia

Statement of the Problem: Folate is involved in a number of metabolic pathways. Red blood cell (RBC) folate is a well-established indicator of folate intake. However, studies focused on the association between RBC folate and coronary heart disease (CHD) are limited. The aim of the current study is to investigate the effect of RBC folate concentrations on the presence of CHD in a nationally representative sample of American adults.

Methodology & Theoretical Orientation: We included 22499 participants of 1999-2012 National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) aged 30 to 74 years with RBC folate concentrations, CHD status and responses to co-variates questions. The status of CHD was self-reported. Bio-Rad Quanta Phase II radioassay and microbiological assay were used to measure RBC folate concentrations. Firstly, we treated RBC folate as a categorical variable, based on RBC folate tertiles, and used logistic regression analysis to display the RBC folate and CHD relationship. Secondly, we explored associations using a combination of restricted cubic spline and logistic regression models, stratified by sex.

Findings: 822 participants were self-reported CHD, with a prevalence of 3.65%. After adjusting for several well-established traditional CHD risk factors, RBC folate was positively related to CHD presence in the total population and the association was more pronounced among males than females. A J-shaped pattern was observed in RBC folate concentrations for females.

Conclusion & Significance: Elevated RBC folate concentrations were associated with higher CHD risk. Further investigation is needed to test the association in large-scale follow-up studies.

Biography

Yang Peng is currently a PhD student in the University of Queensland. He is now involved in evaluation the cardiovascular health, using seven American Health Association defined modifiable factors and behaviors, in the general Australian adults. In addition, he is interested to explore the associations between several biomarkers, like folate and C-reactive protein, and the presence and mortality of cardiovascular diseases.

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WHAT HEALTH CHANGES OCCUR IN MĀORI MALES AFTER RETIREMENT FROM PLAYING RUGBY LEAGUE?

Trevor N Clark^a^aThe Australian Colleague of Physical Education, Australia

Māori male participation in rugby league is prolific at all levels in New Zealand however rugby league has a high incidence of injury. The demands of the sport require players to be athletically fit, strong, and healthy during their playing careers. But does any health advantage remain once retired from participation? This is the first exploratory health study of Māori men who have retired from playing competitive rugby league in New Zealand. It uses Māori methodology research by Māori, involves Māori, for the benefit of Māori. A mixed method approach both quantitative and qualitative also contributes substantial evidence. This study researched four groups of ex-players at increasing levels of engagement with 154 involved in the initial survey assessment. This was followed by a detailed analysis of 25 players who were assessed on multiple measures of health. This process was repeated 18 months later with 15 returning respondents and elaborated on

- (A) Physical well-being post-play;
- (B) Injuries experienced during play (through a retrospective analysis);
- (C) Self-assessed well-being; and
- (D) Change over time for a small group. Lastly 10 players took part in kanohi ki te kanohi interviews so the players could tell their own stories in more detail.

There was evidence of a positive reduction in body weight, improved cardiovascular fitness and increased motivation in some players simply through their participation in this research (Hawthorne or observer effect). Whānau (family) was a strong feature in the stories from these men. This research explored a previously under-researched area and provided insight into Māori male health. Most importantly it confirms there is a strong potential for intervention to improve and maintain health status for retiring and retired Māori rugby league players.

Biography

Trevor Clark is the Head of Department, Sport Performance at The Australian College of Physical Education. Trevor Clark's main area of interest is focused on improving sports performance, reducing sporting injuries and the maintenance of health and well-being post-retirement from sport. Most of his recent focus has been geared toward sports concussion.

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IMPACT OF FOOD FORTIFICATION ON CHILD GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT DURING COMPLEMENTARY FEEDING

David Omondi Okeyo*

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There appears to be increasing evidence of the relationship between infant feeding practices and growth during infancy. Effective complementary feeding has demonstrated observable positive effect on linear growth of a child within the first 24 months of life. It appears that improved complementary feeding is directly proportional to linear growth of a child. Fortification of commonly used food vehicles provides opportunity for increasing nutrient intake during infancy and has potential to improve growth and development dimensions. This review scanned through 186 articles and adopted mini-systematic review through common search engines mainly PubMed, BioMed Central and google scholar. The result based on articles which met the minimum selection criteria identified milk, iodine, maize meal porridge and vegetable oils as recurring fortification vehicles in the context of complementary feeding. Significant impact of fortification on linear and cognitive growth was demonstrated across the included empirical studies. However, the review reflects outcomes that still do not demonstrate direct cause and effect relationships and rather implied meaning.

Key Words: Food, Fortification, Child Growth, Development, Complementary feeding

Biography

David O. Okeyo is a Public Health Nutritionist and a Chief Executive Officer of Kenya Nutritionists and Dieticians Institute (KNDI) established by an Act of Parliament No. 18, 2007. David served as a head of department of nutrition and health at Maseno University for a period of two and a half years. He has published over 30 articles in peer review journals and books in the area of disease prevention, public health and nutrition sensitive areas, both as a first author and as co-author. He has presented a number of papers as orals and posters at International and National conferences.

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PREVALENCE OF OBESITY AND OVERWEIGHT AND ITS ASSOCIATED FACTORS AMONG THE RESIDENTS OF SOUTH TARAWA, KIRIBATI

Paul Eze Eme*

*Massey University, New Zealand

Statement of problem: Macro and micronutrient malnutrition are public health concerns in most Pacific Small Island Developing States including Kiribati, partly due to monotonous, cereal-based diets that deficit diversity. This study aimed to assess the dietary intakes of adult population in South Tarawa, Kiribati.

Methods: A cross-sectional, community-based study sampled 161 households that were randomly selected from Betio, Bikenibeu and Teakorereke towns. Ethical approval and informed consent were obtained from the respected authority and subjects respectively. Family dietary surveys including 24-hour dietary recall were implemented to assess dietary diversity using Household Diet Diversity Scores. A 3-day weighed food record (a detailed dietary survey analysis) was carried out on the sub-sample (10%) of the sample size. Data were analysed using FoodWorks Pro 8 for nutrient intake and Statistical Product for Service Solution version 21 for descriptive statistics.

Results: The mean \pm SD of Energy Density for males and females was 5.00 ± 2.39 kcal/g and 4.39 ± 2.64 kcal/g. The majority (87.5%) of the subjects consumed high energy dense foods and only 1.3% consumed low energy dense foods. About 90% of the subjects consumed rice-based dishes, 77.8% consumed flour-based dishes, and 33.3% consumed breadfruit based dishes. Sixty-one percent of the subjects had the lowest dietary diversity, 36.3% had a medium dietary diversity and only 2.7% had the highest dietary diversity. Based on the weighed food record results, the males' subjects of all age groups had an adequate intake of riboflavin, niacin, vitamin C, iron and zinc but had consumed excess protein, sodium and magnesium and low intake of potassium and calcium. The females' subjects had an adequate intake of vitamin C, iron and zinc but had consumed excess protein, sodium and magnesium and low intake of potassium and calcium.

Conclusion: Nutrient inadequacies are prevalent among the households in South Tarawa.

Recommendation: Food-based dietary diversity approaches are highly recommended.

Biography

Paul Eme is a currently a PhD student of the School of Health Science, Massey University, New Zealand. He had first and second degree in Human Nutrition from the University of Nigeria, Nsukka, Enugu State, Nigeria. He is from Igbo indigenous group with some knowledge on the cultural values of these indigenous peoples. He participated as a Research assistant in collection of data in a World Bank project on 'Food Composition Database for Nigeria' which is at its end stage now. His doctoral research is on developing, harmonizing, validating sustainable diets methodologies and metrics of Sustainable food systems in Pacific Island Countries. He has over 25 publications in the area of nutritional assessments, nutritional testing and evaluations (using rat and human subjects) and development of nutrition education packages. He has advanced skills in advanced data analyses using SPSS, EPI-Info and Epi-Data Softwares.

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THE SIGNIFICANCE OF HYDROJET SCALPEL IN THE SURGICAL TREATMENT OF INFILTRATIVE INFLAMMATORY AND ADHESIVE PROCESSES OF THE ABDOMINAL CAVITY

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Aim: To improve the results of surgical treatment by using a hydrojet scalpel in inflammatory and adhesive processes of the abdominal cavity.

Materials Required: In the surgery clinic, 72 adolescents aged 17-18 years were treated. Male patients had 41 (56.9%), female - 31 (43.1%). Infiltration of the abdominal cavity was established in 54 (75.0%) patients, and obstruction of the intestine of a commissural nature in 18 (25.0%). All patients had a full examination.

Result: It was established that the causes of the infiltrative inflammatory process were the inflammation of the appendicular process in 50 (69.4%) and Meckel's diverticulum in 4 (5.5%) patients, and the adhesion process: the transferred laparotomy due to appendectomy. According to the clinic, vomiting syndrome in 59 (81.9%), abdominal pain syndrome in 65 (90.3%) patients, asymptomatic anterior abdominal wall in 63 (87.5%), hyperthermia in 28 (38.8%). Radiographically - the bowl of Kloyberg in 32 (44.4%) patients. According to ultrasound, abdominal infiltrates in 54 (75.0%) patients, and free fluid in the abdominal cavity in 58 (80.5%), and signs of abscessing in 38 (52.7%) patients. Studies found that 22 (30.5%) patients had atypical clinical symptoms of the course of the disease. After preoperative preparation, all patients were operated using a hydrojet scalpel. For the first time in the clinical work, the domestic apparatus "Hydrojet scalpel" was used, which was developed at the Aerospace Institute of the National Aviation University of Ukraine. It is established that a jet of physiological solution separates living tissues, which have different density and different cellular structure. The essence of the anatomical method of separation of tissues by a hydrojet scalpel consists in the possibility of dosed pressure of a stream of physiological solution, which allows the separation of tissue layers of various elasticity and strength. Thus, due to the selectivity of the action, it is possible to conduct a gentle, precise anatomical dissection of tissues in their border zone, taking into account the specific anatomical and physical properties of the tissues. It is established that the water flow of the physiological solution forms an expansion space, a liquid medium that enters this space, spreads the tissue, that is, dissects it.

Treatment of infiltrative inflammatory processes of the abdominal cavity in 54 (75.0%), which prevented traumatization when separating the spike from the intestine and the peritoneum to approach the focus of inflammation with minimal loss of blood. It was established that the cause was the inflammation of the appendicular process in 50 (69.4%) and Meckel's diverticulum in 4 (5.5%) patients. The use of a hydrojet scalpel allowed to separate all the components of the infiltrative - inflammatory process, namely the large omentum and its resection: limited in 16 (22.2%), subtotal in 30 (41.6%), total in 8 (11.1%) patients. Treatment of adhesive obstruction of the abdominal cavity was carried out by all patients, and appendectomy and genologic diseases were transferred from the causes of development, of which 10 (13.8%) were male and 8 (11.1%) female. With laparotomy, the following adhesions were established: multiple planar joints in all 18 patients, of which, in the face of planar ones, cordlike ones also took place in 8 (11.1%), and in the form of chain mail with full coverage and turn in 4 (5.5%) patients. Adhesiolysis is the main stage of the operation in which a hydrojet scalpel was used. There were no complications during the separation of adhesions.

Thus, surgical treatment using a hydrojet scalpel for the separation of the inflammatory or adhesive process has a gentle, non-traumatic effect on the vessels, the intestinal wall and the peritoneum in the separation of the inflammatory process and adhesions, contributes to the reduction of edema, and as a consequence, early recovery of peristalsis, and further absence of abdominal discomfort manifestations of the disease. Intestinal resection performed in 6 (8.3%) patients, of which 4 (5.5%) due

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to Meckel diverticulum - segmental resection up to 15 cm, and two (2.7%) patients underwent resection to 35 cm with the application of an anastomosis end to end.

Conclusion: Using the method of dissection of infiltrated tissues and adhesions with a hydrojet scalpel allows precise separation of the organ structures of the intestine, the large omentum and parenchymal organs without damage anatomical structures. The flow of saline allows to clean the peritoneum both from the effects of inflammatory changes and the place of formation of the adhesion process.

Biography

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Scientific Tracks & Abstracts Day 3

Public Health 2018

Sessions:

Day 3 February 28, 2018

Public Health and Epidemiology | Health and Community Nutrition | Nursing | Healthcare Management | Mental Health | Non-Communicable Diseases

Session Chair

Jens Byskov

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Sakhnin College | Israel

Session Introduction

Title: Innovations in Texture-Modified Food

Girish Sehgal | FASSCO International PTE | United Arab Emirates

Title: Impact of the Underlying Cause and Co-Morbid Conditions on the Outcome of Hepatic Encephalopathy

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Title: Maternal Sensitive Determinants of Nutritional Status among Children below Five Years in Obunga Slums

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Bashair Abdullah Almutairia | Public Authority for Applied Education and Training | Kuwait

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Title: Quality of Life of Principal Caregivers of Autistic Children and Adolescents visiting Health Facilities in Lucknow City, Uttar Pradesh, India

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Title: Food Taboo – An Unmasked threat to Healthy Pregnancy: A Study among Pregnant Mothers Living in Slums of Dhaka, Bangladesh

Nandeeta Samad | University of East London | United Kingdom

Title: Spatial Analysis of Gestational Diabetes Mellitus in Mysuru

Abhishek Kumar Sinha | JSS Medical College | India

Title: Reducing the Risk of Type 2 Diabetes in South Asian Populations: A Systematic Review of Literature

Akua Nyamekye Darko | University of Oslo | Norway

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INNOVATIONS IN TEXTURE-MODIFIED FOOD

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Knowing what's on the plate in front of us is such a fundamental assumption that we don't even think about it, but is a daily mystery for many people on texture-modified diets. Innovation in texture-modified food services commenced with molecular cuisine, which involves understanding of both the physical and chemical processes that take place in cooking. At Food & Allied Support Services Corporation (FASSCO), we are applying this science through a range of products and techniques that replace unappetising scoops of puréed food items and thickened liquids with food and beverage solutions that restore dignity and the simple pleasures of a meal. For our healthcare clients whose recovery may be dependent on holistic approach, including nutritional and mental health aspects, we know the dining experience requires so much more than simply nutritious food. We also know that the love of food begins at an early age and doesn't diminish with age. Neither does it diminish when we are unwell; in fact there is often a heightened awareness and impact of sensory aspects such as smell, sight, texture and taste. FASSCO International has partnered with Chef Tibor Paller, an industry recognised expert in texture-modified food solutions for the healthcare industry. We understand food is an essential element in the healing process of the patient, hence we ask ourselves and you, 'Do We Want To Provide Food or Do We Want Our Patients to Eat?'

Biography

Girish Sehgal, has had a remarkable career in hospitality industry working in Maldives, USA, Bahamas, Canada, and India. Girish's career began with Kempinski Hotels, moved to Four Seasons Hotel and Resorts, thereafter, joined Taj Hotels Resorts and Palaces as General Manager at various luxury Taj Hotel properties, under his aegis the teams received several prestigious international awards and accolades. In 2016 took up the role of CEO and MD of FASSCO, enticed by FASSCO's vision of bringing hospitality into healthcare. Girish completed his Masters degree in International Hospitality and Services Industries Management from Glion Institute of Higher Education, Montreux Switzerland.

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IMPACT OF THE UNDERLYING CAUSE AND CO-MORBID CONDITIONS ON THE OUTCOME OF HEPATIC ENCEPHALOPATHY

Ahmed Hassan Abdelraheem*

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Background: Hepatic encephalopathy (HE) is a serious neuropsychiatric complication of acute and chronic liver diseases. This study aimed at identifying liver diseases and co-morbidity conditions associated with hepatic encephalopathy (HE) and their impact on patient's mortality (the outcome).

Methods: A hospital-based, prospective study enrolled 76 patients admitted with HE conducted at Ibn Sina specialized gastroenterology hospital, Sudan, from January 2010 to May 2011. Personal data, clinical presentation, underlying liver disease, precipitants, co-morbid conditions and the outcome of HE were obtained from the inpatients' hospital records.

Results: A total of 76 patients were included, 62 males (81.5%) and 14 females (18.5%) aged between 13 and 84 years old. Hepatitis B virus (HBV) was the most common cause of the liver disease (36.8%), followed by HCV (11.8%). Clinically, 53 patients (69%) had impaired level of consciousness. Infection was the most common risk factor for HE (54%) followed by electrolyte disturbance (42%). Overall mortality within one to three weeks following the admission was (50%). The higher percentage of mortality was seen inpatients with late stage autoimmune hepatitis, followed by HCC and in co-morbid conditions like renal impairment (58.8%).

Conclusion: HE is associated with a high mortality despite proper management in specialized hospitals. The mortality tends to increase in the presence of comorbid condition.

Biography

Dr Ahmed Abdelraheem currently works as an Assistant Professor at the Department of Internal Medicine, Najran University. Ahmed does research in Internal Medicine (General Medicine).

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MATERNAL SENSITIVE DETERMINANTS OF NUTRITIONAL STATUS AMONG CHILDREN BELOW FIVE YEARS IN OBUNGA SLUMS

David Omondi Okeyo^a and **Peter Kirabira^b**^aMaseno University, Kenya^bInternational Health Sciences University, Uganda

Malnutrition remains a major proxy determinant of child mortality common among under five children and account for about one-third of malnourished cases worldwide. This chronic condition is a severe public health problem in sub-Saharan Africa that requires continuous critical attention. This study explored maternal sensitive factors that are important in the etiology of malnutrition with urban slum setting. The study was conducted among 400 eligible households systematically samples at random. Analysis was based hierarchical regression with principal axis factoring for selective variables. Psychosocial indicators did not have any observable association with nutritional status. Seeking immediate medical attention from the nearest health facility (HSB-1) and Average duration of introducing a child to the first liquid in hours (FP-4) significantly reduced stunting. Clean my hands with running water and soap before feeding a child (FHP-1) significantly reduced stunting among other indicators. HSB-1 somehow increased stunting. Wasting was significantly reduced by HSB-1 but increased by consulting a private doctor to examine a child (HSB-3). Underweight had no association at all with all indicators of maternal factors except at crude odds ratio level where FHP-1 and HSB-1 were somewhat associated with underweight. In conclusion, this study revealed that food hygiene practice, health seeking behavior and feeding practice were all significant associates of stunting ($p < 0.05$). Wasting was only associated with health seeking behaviour ($p < 0.05$) while underweight had association with food hygiene practice and health seeking behaviour ($p < 0.05$). However, it is noted that in these factor domains only selected indicator measures exhibited significant associations.

Biography

David O. Okeyo is a Public Health Nutritionist and a Chief Executive Officer of Kenya Nutritionists and Dieticians Institute (KNDI) established by an Act of Parliament No. 18, 2007. David served as a head of department of nutrition and health at Maseno University for a period of two and a half years. He has published over 30 articles in peer review journals and books in the area of disease prevention, public health and nutrition sensitive areas, both as a first author and as co-author. He has presented a number of papers as orals and posters at International and National conferences.

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PERCEPTIONS OF DENTAL PRACTITIONERS ON THE USE OF DENTAL ELECTRONIC MEDICAL RECORDS IN PRIMARY HEALTHCARE CENTERS IN KUWAIT

Bashair Abdullah Almutairi^a, Noura Hassen Alajmi^a, Henry W. W. Potts^b and Rihab Abdullah Alwatayan^c^aPublic Authority for Applied Education and Training, Kuwait^bUniversity College of London, United Kingdom^cMinistry of Health, Kuwait

The use of electronic patient records improves healthcare quality for patients and increases efficiency of clinics. The perceptions of clinicians are important for adopting such systems into routine practice. Our aim was to explore the perceptions of dentists in Kuwait about the use of electronic dental records. This cross-sectional national survey, 300 self-administered questionnaires were distributed to dentists working at randomly selected primary-health centers in Kuwait. The survey statements is about benefits, features and functionality of electronic records, as well as obstacles preventing their use. Multivariable Analysis was done using various tests¹ in SPSS. Overall, the participants responded very positively, particularly on issues such as storage of radiographs (85%) and records (89%), sharing patient records with other dentists (96%), and the potential for improving medical histories (98%). The main obstacles to uptake were software/hardware issues (57%) and the need for technical training (55%) and maintenance (65%). Dentists recognize the need for electronic patient records to optimize the quality of patient care. They generally have positive attitudes towards electronic records, and most agree that accessing and sharing them with other healthcare providers is useful. They identified several obstacles to uptake, such as the need for technical support and training. Our findings indicate the potential for widespread adoption of electronic patient records in Kuwait for improving patient support and healthcare delivery. The only limitations to the study were the failure of some participants to respond to specific questions.

Biography

Dr. Bashair Almutairi is Assistance Professor in the Medical Records Department, College of Health Sciences, at PAAET, Kuwait. She has been Graduated from Health Information Management Department, College of Allied Health, Kuwait University, with the specialties including Health Information Management. Later on she obtained her MSc. in Health Information System from University of Pittsburgh and her PhD in Health Information System from University College of London. Currently she is working as Chairman of Medical Records Department, College of Health Sciences, Public Authority for Applied Education and Training, Kuwait

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PERFORMANCE OF ACUTE FLACCID PARALYSIS SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM IN ZAMBIA: 2000 TO 2009- ANALYSIS OF SECONDARY DATA

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Acute Flaccid Paralysis (AFP) surveillance was adopted by World Health Organization (WHO) following the World Health Assembly (WHA) Resolutions in May 1988, to monitor progress towards poliomyelitis eradication in all member countries. It was introduced in Zambia in 1993. Since then, health workers collect AFP surveillance data however; there is no documented evidence of the review of the performance of the system and epidemiological analysis of the data. The purpose of this study was to review performance of the AFP surveillance system between 2000 and 2009, discuss the epidemiological distribution of cases tested at the national polio laboratory in the period under review and identify components in the AFP surveillance system that require strengthening. A retrospective descriptive analysis was conducted on secondary AFP surveillance data for the period 2000-2009, consisting of all children aged <15years and performance evaluated using WHO-specified core AFP global surveillance indicators. During this period, a total of 1,452 cases were investigated. Completeness of data from case-based forms was very inadequate. The non-polio AFP rate ranged from 1.8 -3.3/100,000 and stool adequacy from 65% - 96%. There was low Non-Polio Enterovirus (NPENT) rate. The aim of the presentation is to show performance of the AFP surveillance system and to describe the epidemiological patterns. A high level of surveillance performance was achieved during this period, though there were a lot of gaps in the national AFP surveillance data base. Improvement in the identified gaps could achieve optimal standards recommended by WHO and provide a good model for poliomyelitis eradication.

Biography

Rufaro Murebwa Chirambo graduated from the University of Zambia, School of Medicine with a Bachelor's degree in Nursing, then did Masters in Public and consequently a PhD in Public Health at the same University and she has been working at WHO in the Disease Prevention and Control unit, as well as an International Consultant and Technical Advisor. She is also a part time Lecturer at the Copperbelt University, School of Medicine. Rufaro has her expertise in disease surveillance of vaccine preventable diseases, monitoring and evaluation, as well as immunizations.

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SPATIAL AVAILABILITY OF PRIMARY HEALTH CARE FACILITY AND CHRONIC MORBIDITY IN RAJASTHAN

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Statement of the Problem: Rural population becomes more vulnerable when availabilities of health care facilities are concentrated in urban areas, non-functioning of primary health facilities, lack of basic medical staff and medicines make the situation worse. Overburden of population in Primary health institutions reduces the quality of health care services. This difference in available health facilities for rural population (share around 70%) and recommended Sub-centre and Primary Health Centre by Indian Public Health Standard (IPHS) 2012, will create challenges for the achievement of sustainable development goals and Indian National Health Policy 2017.

The objective of the study is to analysis the association between spatial availability of primary health care delivery system, reported morbidity and their treatment seeking behavior in Rajasthan.

Methodology: District Level Household & Facility Survey 2007-08 (DLHS-3), Annual Health Survey (AHS) 2013 in Rajasthan, Census of India 2011 and Ministry of Health & Family welfare reports have been used for data, which covered issues related to chronic disease, reproductive health and availability of healthcare facilities with socio-economic characteristics. Suitable statistical methods such as rate of prevalence, correlation coefficient, composite index, logistic regression and graphical representation using tables, diagrams and maps have been used for analysis.

Results: Districts with tribal population concentration show population pressure on Sub-Centre and PHC. Poor availability of basic infrastructure facilities and human resource in Sub-centres and PHCs. There are only 53% Sub-centre having Auxiliary Nurse Midwifery (ANM) and 11% having Male Health Worker (MHW). Respiratory, cardiovascular and Ear, Nose Throat (ENT) morbidities have been concentrated in only some districts of Rajasthan. Availability of primary health care facilities has a negative association with the reported illness among people. Therefore, the study will help to know the challenge in the goals of the national health policy 2017.

Biography

Tekchand is a PhD student doing research is on availability and accessibility of healthcare service from CSRD, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, India.

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EFFECTS OF FATS AND FATTY ACID INTAKE ON BLOOD PROFILES IN HYPERLIPIDEMIC INDIVIDUALS

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Cardiovascular diseases (CVD) and CVD related deaths are the leading cause of death globally¹. All saturated fatty acids, with the notable exception of stearic acid raise low-density lipoprotein (LDL) cholesterol levels. However, polyunsaturated fatty acids (PUFAs), lower LDL cholesterol². Walnuts which is containing one of the highest PUFAs content and causing it to have a unique profile, which may improve blood lipids³. Study has been carried out for 6 weeks with a total 37 participants. Participants were have mild to moderate hyperlipidemia who were not taking any lipid-lowering medications. The study was designed in two parallel arms and participants were randomly assigned to control group (n=17) or study group (n=20). All participants in both group were asked to adapt to American Heart Association (AHA) diet. In intervention group they have consumed 40g/day walnut. Blood samples were collected from fasting patients at the start and at the end of the study. Chi-square statistical analysis were used for the qualitative data comparison. Paired and independent t-test were used to assess the effects of walnut consumption on blood lipids. Before and after the study, participants in both group were have similar body composition, total energy intake and total energy expenditure ($p>0,05$). At the end of the study, depending on the adoption to AHA diet advises, participants in both groups lowered their total and LDL cholesterol levels. Participants who were in the study group have been lowered their total cholesterol and LDL cholesterol levels respectively by 5.3% and 8.8%. Study group participants which were increased their unsaturated fatty acid intake via walnut consumption, tends to decrease, tryglycerides, LDL and VLDL cholesterol ($p=0.03, r=-0.68$) while control groups' blood lipids did not show any difference since their unsaturated fat intake did not change compared to the beginning of the study. Results of this study indicated that incorporation of regular and moderate amount of walnut into diet can decrease blood lipids and prevent cardiovascular disease.

Biography

Gözde Okburan has been graduated from Nutrition course from Health Sciences Department in Kingston University, London as a Nutritionist. After that she has been done further studies for two more years in Eastern Mediterranean University in order to graduate from a dietetic course. Later, she obtained her post-graduation from Eastern Mediterranean University with subjects Cardiovascular disease and nutrition and then started working at a private hospital as a nutritionist and dietitian. Nowadays, she is doing her PhD in Acibadem University, where she has continued her research. Presently she has been working at the Eastern Mediterranean University, Famagusta.

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QUALITY OF LIFE OF PRINCIPAL CAREGIVERS OF AUTISTIC CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS VISITING HEALTH FACILITIES IN LUCKNOW CITY, UTTAR PRADESH, INDIA

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Background: Autism is a neuro developmental disorder with core features of impaired social interaction, impaired communication, and restricted and repetitive interests and activities. Parents of children with Autistic Disorder may find themselves burdened with a lifelong responsibility of caring for their children and diminished attention to their own health. Other than this, lack of knowledge about autism, lack of treatment, and if treatment is available it is unaffordable, adds on the stress. This leads to deterioration of quality of life of parents in several domains like affected social life, increased physical, emotional and psychological stress, family clashes and affected married life.

Objectives: To study the Quality of Life of Principal Caregivers of Autistic children and adolescents visiting health facilities in Lucknow city.

Method: Purposive sampling method was used. The sample included 90 principal caregivers (aged < 60 years) of autistic children and adolescents aged 3 to 19 years and diagnosed with autism, attending government and private health facilities providing treatment for autism in Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, India.

Result: The quality of life of principal caregivers was found to be influenced most in the physical health domain (with least score). The caregivers with good score in environmental health domain had better knowledge regarding Autism. Place of Residence influenced the Psychological and Environmental health of principal caregivers. The predictors of quality of life of principal caregivers were Type of family and Knowledge regarding child's problem.

Conclusion and Recommendations: Knowledge regarding Autism predicted the overall quality of life of principal caregivers. Thus, there is an immense need of increasing awareness through IEC materials, Mass Media, discussions etc. regarding Autism. The caregivers should be counselled about the importance of joint families in improving their quality of life.

Biography

Aparna Jain is an upcoming public health specialist from India. Presently she is pursuing junior residency for the degree of MD from the Department of Community medicine and Public Health, King George's Medical University, Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow, India.

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FOOD TABOO – AN UNMASKED THREAT TO HEALTHY PREGNANCY: A STUDY AMONG PREGNANT MOTHERS LIVING IN SLUMS OF DHAKA, BANGLADESH

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Food Taboo – An Unmasked Threat to Healthy Pregnancy: A Study among Pregnant Mothers Living in Slums of Dhaka, Bangladesh aimed to investigate the prevalent food taboos and misconception practiced by the underprivileged community of the capital of Bangladesh. A six month long cross-sectional study had some crucial findings which proved to be significant public health challenges. The most common food taboos indicated that twin fruits or vegetables would cause twin pregnancy, which has no scientific verification. Other taboos focussing plant food items were also prevalent among them. It was surprising that some mothers believed eating fish during pregnancy will lead the child having scales and fish like head and salted or dried fishes consumption may lead to birth of dull-headed baby. Even they believed that milk production may be hindered by prawn. Their meat consumption was found to be limited sometimes with the belief that eating duck meat may lead the baby having harsh voice and shockingly eggs were said to create psychological problems in baby. During the interview, some mothers denied to feed their babies colostrum as they considered that colostrum might upset infant's stomach. Thus protein rich foods of high bioavailability was less consumed by majority of the studied population. Where medical science and pharmacology are advancing, the existence of superstitions, food taboos and misconceptions, illiteracy, insufficient nutrition education and untrained community health workers are the prominent barriers to improving public health and achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the underprivileged and deprived communities of developing countries like Bangladesh.

Biography

Nandeeta Samad graduated from Institute of Nutrition and Food Science, University of Dhaka, Bangladesh. She obtained master's degree in Nutrition and Food Science from the same institute of University of Dhaka. Later on she started working as Research Associate in South Asia Institute for Social Transformation (SAIST). Her contribution in Public Health research and community development brought her recognitions of Associate Fellow at Royal Commonwealth Society, United Kingdom and Fellow at South Asian Youth Society (SAYS). She has several articles published in different international journals and portals. Presently, she is pursuing MSc Public Health at University of East London, United Kingdom.

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SPATIAL ANALYSIS OF GESTATIONAL DIABETES MELLITUS IN MYSURU

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Background: Gestational diabetes mellitus (GDM) is defined as carbohydrate intolerance onset or recognition during pregnancy. GDM has implications on the mother and child. Effective management of gestational diabetes reduces the complications during pregnancy and on the baby. Thus screening and diagnosis of GDM is an important public health issue. Hence this community based study was planned to ascertain the prevalence and its associated factors of GDM through spatial analysis in Mysuru.

Objectives:

1. To estimate the prevalence of GDM among women in Mysuru,
2. To assess the factors associated with GDM
3. To visualize the spatial differences in prevalence and factors associated with GDM.

Methods: A cross sectional study was carried out in Mysuru district of Karnataka in June 2016 to July 2017. Pregnant women in 24 to 28 weeks gestation attending the ANC clinic at PHCs of Mysuru district were included in the study. A total of 600 antenatal women were included in the present study. Diagnosis of GDM was based on 2 hours 75 grams post glucose value \geq 140 mg/dl. Statistical tests used were Chi-square test and Student's t-test.

Results & Conclusion: In the present study overall GDM prevalence was 13.5%. The incidence of GDM was highest (16.5%) in the Periyapatna taluk and lowest (11.0%) in the K. R. nagar taluk of Mysuru district. Increasing age and BMI were significantly associated with GDM. Majority of the GDM women were homemakers and belonged to below poverty line families.

Biography

Dr Abhishek Kumar Sinha, graduated from JSS Medical College, Mysuru Under Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Bengaluru, Karnataka India in year 2009. At present, he is doing my post graduation (M.D) from JSS University, Mysuru, Karnataka, India and working in the capacity of final year post graduate cum tutor. He is also secretary of All India Federation of Government Doctors Association, New Delhi, India. He has been associated with government of Bihar, India, as medical officer from the year 2010 to 2015. He is qualified in emergency management of obstetrics care backed by fellowship in intensive care medicine from Hyderabad, Telangana, India. He has worked as General Secretary of Contract Doctor's Association, Bihar, India from 2011 to 2015. He is life member of Indian Medical Association, Indian Epilepsy Association, Indian Association of Preventive and Social Medicine (IAPSM) and also Indian Public Health Association. He is also member of International Epidemiological Association.

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REDUCING THE RISK OF TYPE 2 DIABETES IN SOUTH ASIAN POPULATIONS: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW OF LITERATURE

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Research has shown that physical activity and dietary interventions have the potential to reduce the risk of Type-2 diabetes among the South Asian population. Nevertheless, little is known about the effectiveness of these interventions and contents of the interventions that contribute to the results attained. This study is therefore a review of the evidence available on the effectiveness of these interventions on the risk of T2D. Four databases were searched for randomized control trials published from 1900-2016. The review included interventions that comprised of both awareness creation and practical demonstrations of lifestyle changes necessary for a healthy living. After a careful search of literature and quality assessment, this review conducted a narrative synthesis of results obtained. Four studies were identified. Three focused on both dietary and physical activity interventions and one on only physical activity. All the studies were conducted outside the South Asian continent. Two of the studies reported a reduction in weight after the intervention period. One of these studies focused mainly on intensive physical exercise for male adults (p-value less than 0.01 after five months). The other study focused on physical activity and home-based dietician visits and consultations involving the family cook and family members (p-value: 0.0076). All the four studies were culturally adapted to suit the South Asian population. Some of these adaptations helped to increase participation and retention through the intervention process. The evidence on the effectiveness of the dietary and physical activity interventions in reducing weight among South Asians is inconclusive. The effectiveness of these interventions in reducing the risk of Type-2 diabetes among South Asians is most likely possible amidst various cultural adaptations. Researchers of future lifestyle interventions for South Asians are recommended to therefore focus developing interventions that are culturally adapted from recruitment to follow up.

Biography

Akua Nyamekye Darko is a young motivated researcher who has recently completed her masters in International Community Health, Faculty of Medicine, University of Oslo. Her research interest is in the area of Type-2 diabetes prevention, migrant health, Non-Communicable disease in general. She aims to further her research on interventions aimed at disease prevention.

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