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Posters



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Comparison of health-related quality of life of elementary school students according to allergy symptoms using Korean version of EQ-5D-Y**Sang-Kyu Kim and Seon-Ha Kim**
Dankook University, South Korea

The EuroQol group developed the EQ-5D-Y, a child-friendly version of the EQ-5D to be used with children and adolescents. This study aimed to comparison of health-related quality of life of elementary school students according to allergy symptoms using of the EQ-5D-Y. The subjects of the study were recruited by convenience sampling from 10 primary schools in Gyungbuk, South Korea. We have also sent informing newsletter to the students' family. The EQ-5D-Y was self-administered in the sample population and demographic and health information was collected from the subjects' parents or guardians. In order to explore the construct validity of the EQ-5D-Y, the difference in the percentage of respondents reporting problems by prevalence of allergic symptoms (wheezing, runny or blocked nose and itchy rash) in the past 12 months. In addition, the difference in the percentage of respondents reporting problems and EQ-VAS score depending on the number of allergic symptoms were examined. Total 2,494 questionnaires were collected. Missing response was 24 (0.96%) on the EQ-5D-Y and 187 (7.5%) on the VAS. Proportion of reported problem ranged from 2.3% on the mobility to 9.8% on the having pain or discomfort dimension. Group with wheezing, rhinorrhea or nasal stiffness and itching rash were showed significantly higher problem reporting proportion in most EQ-5D-Y dimensions than healthy group without each symptom. As the number of symptoms increase, percentage of respondent reporting problems was increased and the VAS score decreased.

Biography

Sang-Kyu Kim has enthusiasm and expertise in public health. He is actively participating in community health promotion activities. He is evaluating the quality of life of children with allergies and is trying to provide a basis for health promotion schools for allergic diseases.

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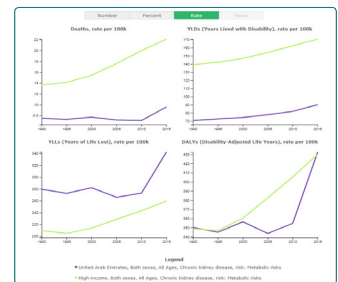
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Rising trend of chronic kidney disease (2010-2015) in United Arab Emirates: Cause or effect

Moien Khan
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Chronic kidney disease is an increasing cause of morbidity and mortality in United Arab Emirates. End stage renal disease is an important public health problem in United Arab Emirates. Multiple metabolic factors contribute to chronic kidney disease. There has been a rising trend in the rate of chronic kidney disease. For chronic kidney disease, the crude DALYs rate per 100 000 increased from 354.795 in 2010, 95% uncertainty Interval (UI) (456.92-265.91) in 2010 to 432.70 in 2015, 95% uncertainty interval (UI) (586.47-305.75). During the time period 2010-2015, the total DALY's of chronic kidney disease increased by 121.98% compared with a 94.26% increase in the rest of the world. The study shows a high burden of chronic kidney disease in United Arab Emirates attributed to multiple risk factors. This has attributed to an increase in overall DALY's. The findings call for prioritizing and incorporating programs to control and prevent risk factors such as diabetes mellitus and hypertension. Also it calls to implement awareness among the population and clinicians, with strategies to strengthen evidence based management in primary care.



Biography

Moien Khan is a practicing Family Physician trained in United Kingdom and moved to United Arab Emirates in 2013. He has completed his Masters in Management of Diabetes Mellitus and also holds a Master's degree in Health Economics, Policy and Management from London School of Economics and Political Science, UK. He is passionate about management of type-2 diabetes and its complications. His research areas include looking at the burden of diabetes mellitus and its complications.

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Dietary factors affecting metabolic syndrome in Korean postmenopausal women**Hoon Kim, Seung-Yup Ku, Chang Suk Suh, Seok Hyun Kim and Young Min Choi**
Seoul National University, South Korea

We aimed to evaluate the dietary factors affecting metabolic syndrome (MetS) in Korean postmenopausal women from the population-based study. This cross-sectional study was based on nationwide representative survey data from the Korean National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (KNHANES) 2008. A total of 751 postmenopausal women (mean age 64.8 years) were included from the KNHANES 2008. The KNHANES has been conducted periodically since 1998 and is composed of data from the civilian, non-institutionalized population of the Republic of Korea using a stratified, multi-stage sampling with a probability proportional to size. The sampling frame was based on the 2005 population and housing census in Korea. MetS was identified according to the new criteria from a joint scientific statement endorsed by major organizations including National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute. The food frequency questionnaire (FFQ) was used to evaluate dietary intakes. Overall, a total of 342 participants (45.5%) were diagnosed as having MetS. The intake of energy, carbohydrate, protein, fat, soda, coffee, calcium, vitamin A, carotene, retinol, thiamine, riboflavin, niacin and vitamin C was assessed according to the status of MetS. The β -carotene intake was significantly lower in participants with MetS compared with those who not having MetS (2776.4 ug vs. 3537.7 ug, $P=0.03$). Additionally, the group with lower β -carotene intake (less than 2000 ug/day) has 1.14 times higher odds for MetS, but the statistical significance was modest ($P=0.07$). The number of MetS components was not associated with the intake of β -carotene after adjustment for potential confounders including age, years since menopause, body mass index. Considering the β -carotene contribution in antioxidant protection, it is suggested that great attention be given to the dietary pattern in patients with MetS. In conclusion, the intake of β -carotene was associated with MetS in Korean postmenopausal women and further investigation is needed for the pathophysiologic mechanism.

Biography

Hoon Kim has his specialization in reproductive endocrinology and has particular interest in the field of infertility, menopause, endometriosis, polycystic ovarian syndrome and adolescent gynecology. He had served as a Secretary General to the Korean Society of Assistant Reproduction and the Korean Society of Contraception and Reproductive Health. He is also a member of numerous medical societies.

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Estimation of DDT concentration in food items and serum samples for reproductive age group women, BangladeshRehnuma Haque¹, Tsukasa Inaoka², Miho Fujimura² and Daisuke Ueno²¹Kagoshima University, Japan²Saga University, Japan

This research was conducted to identify and reduce human exposure to DDT, especially women of reproductive age in Bangladesh and determine a relation between the DDT exposure levels in serum and major food items. DDT is a persistent, lipophilic chemical that is known to accumulate in human tissues. Exposure to these chemical has been linked to reproductive health effects, cancer and impaired growth and development of children. Primary routes exposure to DDT is through diet, breastfeeding and placental transfer. DDT has significant potential to bio accumulate in the food chain and living organisms due to its persistence, and is a major public health concern, especially in areas prone to malaria. In Bangladesh, the utilization of DDT as a pesticide in agriculture to increase crop production can be traced back to the mid-1950s. DDT products have been mostly used chemicals for public health, particularly for mosquito eradication program, started in 1965, as indoor residual spray (IRS) which was supplied by the World Health Organization. In early 1980s DDT was prohibited for agricultural purposes. Around 1992/93, all usages of DDT products were banned in every sector. Currently, they are used only if a detrimental outbreak occurs in certain focal areas. In this study several POPs (DDTs, PCBs, Chlordanes, HCHs, HCBs and PeCBs) were quantified. Among them DDTs showed the highest concentration. It was followed by PCB>PeCBs>HxCBs. Furthermore, meat and fish exhibited higher concentrations of DDT and its metabolites (DDTs: p, p'-DDT, p, p'-DDD and p, p'-DDE). However, only p, p'-DDE was detected in the serum samples. Statistical results suggested that consumption of meat such as beef and mutton may contribute to higher serum levels of p, p'-DDE.

Biography

Rehnuma Haque is currently a Doctoral student under Department of Human Ecology in Kagoshima University. Her research focuses on reproductive and child environmental health. She is interested to understand the basic information necessary to identify major routes of exposure to environmental toxicants such as pesticides with detrimental effects on child bearing aged women and also the toxicological impact of environmental chemical compounds on children in different stages of developmental milestone.

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Factors associated with hypertension, diabetes and obesity in people with physical disability: A prospective baseline study**Seung Hee Ho, Eseul Song, Jaemin Park and Jeong Hee Yang**
Korea National Rehabilitation Research Institute, South Korea

Aim & Objectives: Physical disabilities, caused by accidents, congenital, genetic disorder, and serious illness, affect function and mobility that result in activity limitation, mental health problems and losing self-management, which may lead to chronic disease. The purpose of this study was to investigate the factors related with health behaviours and mental health in chronic disease focused on hypertension, diabetes and obesity for people with physical disabilities (PWPD).

Methods: Prospective cohort study.

Subjects: Adults (40-69 years) in Seoul with physical disability enrolled in Korean Disabled Registration System (n = 212).

Clinical examination: Height, weight and blood test were assessed.

Questionnaire: Demographics and health related factors (health behaviours, and mental health) were examined by face-to-face interview.

Data analysis: Baseline 1st 2nd year cross-sectional data used and frequency of all subjects and comparison between groups using the Chi-square test and Logistic regression (SPSS 20.0).

Related research results: Prevalence of hypertension 41.1%, diabetes 19.6% and obesity 32.0% in non-disabled people (2013 Korea National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey among responded non-disability over 19 year).

Conclusion: Our findings suggest that

1. PWPD has a higher prevalence of hypertension, diabetes and obesity than non- disabled people.
2. Health behaviour factors and mental health are associated with chronic disease such as diabetes and obesity. Limitation and Further studies: Sample size was small to detect a significant difference due to community-based voluntary participation. Further studies are needed to identify risk factors for occurrence of chronic diseases, and expected to be a foundation for health policy for PWPD.

Biography

Seung Hee Ho is presently working as the Department of Rehabilitation Standard & Policy, Korea National Rehabilitation Research Institute, Korea.

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University students' awareness of intimate partner violence and attitudes toward love**Mika Hasegawa**

University of Fukui, Japan

To clarify the relationship between the awareness of psychological violence committed by those in relationships with university students and students' attitudes toward love. A self-administered questionnaire survey was distributed among 232 students at University Z in Japan. The survey contents included their awareness regarding psychological violence from romantic partners (10 items) and their attitudes toward love (24 items). Toward love scale is composed of six subscales: Eros (passionate and aesthetic love), agape (altruistic love), mania (manic and obsessive love), storge (fraternal love), ludus (fun and playful love) and pragma (practical love). The relationship between awareness of psychological violence and attitudes toward love was examined using Fisher's exact test. Of the 232 students, valid responses were obtained from 151 students, 90.1% were women and 9.9% were men, with a mean age of 20.3 years (SD 1.2). Regarding the relationship between the awareness of violence committed by romantic partners and attitudes toward love, those students in the Agape group were found to have significantly higher rates of 'not violent' responses than those in other attitude groups for two items: 'He/she shouts loudly and swears at me' ($p=0.026$); 'He/she threatens me by thrusting a knife or other objects toward me' ($p=0.008$). The Mania group was also found to have a significantly higher rate of a 'not violent' response for 'He/she threatens me by thrusting a knife or other objects toward me' ($p=0.024$) in comparison with other attitudes groups. The study findings clarified the relationships between attitudes toward love and awareness toward violence. It would be useful to carry out education programs firstly by providing students with opportunities to increase awareness of their own attitudes toward love and based on this understanding of their own attitudes, help them to increase awareness toward potential violence committed by romantic partners.

Biography

Mika Hasegawa is a Professor of Community Health Nursing at University of Fukui, Faculty of Medicine, School of Nursing. Her current focus is domestic violence and organizing participatory community health programs. Her recent research was on the effectiveness of domestic violence prevention education for university students. She is the Director of Victim's Support Group in Fukui Prefecture. She is also involved in several community partnerships supporting domestic violence victims.

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Effectiveness of worksite-based dietary intervention on employees' obesity: A systematic review and meta-analysis**So-Young Kim and Seong-Hi Park**
Soonchunhyang University, South Korea

The prevalence of obesity among adults, who consist mainly of a working population, has grown rapidly and has been highlighted as a major public health concern. Therefore, this study was designed to provide scientific evidence on the effectiveness of worksite-based dietary intervention to reduce obesity among overweight/obese employees. Electronic search was performed using Ovid Medline, Embase, Cochrane Library and CINAHL databases. The keywords used were obesity, nutrition therapy and worksite. The internal validity of the randomized controlled trials (RCTs) was assessed using the Cochrane's Risk of Bias. Meta-analysis of selected studies was performed using Review Manager 5.3. We identified 7 RCTs with 2,854 participants that fitted our inclusion criteria. The effectiveness of dietary interventions was analyzed in terms of changes in weight, body mass index (BMI), total cholesterol and blood pressure. We observed that weight decreased with weighted mean difference (WMD) of -4.37 (95% confidence interval (CI): -6.54 to -2.20), but the effectiveness was statistically significant only in short-term programs <6 months ($p=0.001$). BMI decreased with WMD of -1.29 (95% CI: -2.88 to 0.29), demonstrating effectiveness, but it was not statistically significant. Total cholesterol decreased with WMD of -5.57 (95% CI: -9.07 to -2.07) mg/dL, demonstrating significant effectiveness ($p=0.002$). Both systolic (WMD=-4.91 mmHg) and diastolic (-3.12 mmHg) blood pressure decreased, demonstrating effectiveness, but with no statistical significance. In conclusion, study results revealed that dietary intervention programs to treat obesity at worksites demonstrated a modest short-term effect on weight loss and total cholesterol reduction.

Biography

So-Young Kim has her expertise in food services. She has been in academia and industry for the last 20 years, pursuing the balance between theory and practice. Her areas of research interests include institutional and commercial food services, food marketing and food culture. Presently, she focuses on promoting healthy food environment and sustainable development in food services.

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Eating out of home at dinner by Korean male workers: A potential blind area of worksite health promotionSo-Young Kim¹ and Minji Kang²¹Soonchunhyang University, South Korea²Seoul National University, South Korea

The market size of the food service industry is expanding globally and the proportion of people eating out of home (OH) on a frequent basis is increasing. Previous studies have suggested that dietary changes due to the increased frequency of eating OH were one of the major contributing factors to an obesogenic environment. Therefore, this study aimed to provide baseline data and insight that can contribute to a policy for promoting healthy eating among Korean male workers by analyzing the nutritional quality of dinner meals eating out of home (OH) versus eating at home (AH). This study was performed on 1,634 Korean male workers aged 19 to 64 years among the total of 15,508 individuals who participated in the 24-hour recall dietary survey through the 6th (2013-2014) Korea National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey. The subjects were classified and analyzed according to the type of dinner they have eaten: Out-of-Home Groups (OHG) (n=659) and At-Home Group (AHG) (n=975). Relatively young male white-collar workers with a higher level of education and income were more likely to eat OH for dinner. The OHG had a higher intake of energy, fat and sodium, but a lower intake of carbohydrate from dinner than the AHG. The contributions of dinner to daily energy and macronutrient intakes, except for carbohydrate, were higher in the OHG. In addition, the OHG was less likely to have dinner meals following a Korean traditional pattern. Overall, the results suggest that nutritional quality of dinner meals eating OH by Korean male workers had more potential problems. Therefore, it should not be overlooked that eating OH is an important arena where strategies for healthier eating can be deployed when establishing worksite health promotion or a national nutrition policy.

Biography

So-Young Kim has her expertise in food services. She has been in academia and industry for the last 20 years, pursuing the balance between theory and practice. Her areas of research interests include institutional and commercial food services, food marketing and food culture. Presently, she focuses on promoting healthy food environment and sustainable development in food services.

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Current status and trend of lifecycle-based dietary guidelines around the world**Jihyun Yoon, Asano Kana and Sohwa Kim**

Seoul National University, South Korea

The purpose of the study was to examine the current status and trend of lifecycle-based dietary guidelines around the world. The homepage of Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations provides information regarding the dietary guidelines of countries around the world. At the time of the study (October 2016), such information of 84 countries were available through the homepage. Information was reviewed with a focus on lifecycle-based dietary guidelines. Only 13 among 84 countries had separate dietary guidelines targeting specific audiences based on lifecycle: Austria, Belgium, Benin, Croatia, Cyprus, Estonia, France, Latvia, Poland, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, and Thailand. Other 11 countries provided some guidelines additional to the general dietary guidelines, depending on lifecycle-based targets: Afghanistan, Australia, Chile, China, Finland, Georgia, Ireland, Italy, Mexico, Sri Lanka and Switzerland. The most commonly targeted audience based on lifecycle were pregnant/lactation women, infants/young children, adolescents and the elderly among the 24 countries. The rest 60 countries had only one set of dietary guidelines targeting the general audience. In case of France, it was noticeable that guidelines were provided for parents or caregivers of children/adolescents and the elderly. None of the countries provided dietary guidelines specifically targeting women of child-bearing age. Australia included-Encourage support and promote breastfeeding as one of the five dietary guidelines for the general public. The study was conducted for providing directions regarding revision of dietary guidelines for Koreans with the Korean government, but the results could be useful for other countries considering developing or revising lifecycle-based dietary guidelines.

Biography

Jihyun Yoon is a Professor of the Department of Food and Nutrition, Seoul National University, South Korea. She has graduated from Seoul National University, majoring in Food and Nutrition and Business Administration. She has earned her MS from Iowa State University and PhD from Purdue University, USA, specializing foodservice for children. Previously, she has worked as a Program Specialist at the Child Nutrition Division of Texas Education Agency, Austin, USA. Her research topics have included food and nutrition policy and marketing, nutrition support programs for needy children and school lunch system.

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Improving maternal and newborn care through strengthening village health team capacities in Butaleja district, Eastern Uganda**Pascal Byarugaba, Richard Muhumuza, Chang sub Lee, Eun Seok Kim, Mark Lule, Christine Oseku, Irene Auma and Ingrid Natukunda**
World Vision Uganda, Uganda

Statement of the Problem: Village health teams (VHTs) are community health workers trained to strengthen primary health care in the community. They are an essential component of the health system through providing the critical link between the health facilities and their communities. A large proportion of maternal deaths occur in settings in which vital registration is deficient and many sick women do not access services. As a result most of these deaths occur around the time of labor, delivery and immediate postpartum. However, the risk of pregnancy-related complications, maternal and infant disability and death can be reduced by improving access to quality care before, during and after pregnancy. This paper presents how VHTs have improved maternal and newborn health care in Butaleja district.

Methodology: Through the KOICA funded Butaleja Maternal, Neonatal and Child health (BMNCH) project, World Vision focused on the community based approaches to address the delays in seeking appropriate care and inability to access care in a timely manner. This involved training and tooling of VHTs to map, follow up and refer pregnant women and newborns for antenatal care, delivery and postnatal care. This is continued until the child is two years of age. From January, 2015, a total number of 1208 VHTs have taken on the initiative in all 245 villages of Butaleja district.

Findings: A pre and post intervention analysis of health management information system (HMIS) dataset before and after the intervention was conducted. Three parameters of pregnant women attending first ANC in first trimester, 4th ANC and health facility deliveries were considered. For both parameters, there is an observed improvement.

Conclusion: Village health team members have created awareness and demand and hence increased uptake of MNCH services.

Biography

Pascal Byarugaba is a Professional Health and Project Management Specialist with over six years of practical experience in program management, monitoring and evaluation for child survival, maternal and adolescent health, malaria and community health financing. Currently supporting the Butaleja MNCH project as an M&E Officer, his research interest is in the development of strategies aimed at translating research works into meaningful and relevant policies to improve health outcomes in the global south. He has worked with international organizations including HealthPartners and Amref Health Africa on a number of community health systems strengthening programs in the local settings.

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Changes in the number of facilities deliveries and lessons learned through the two-year transportation voucher system in Butaleja district eastern Uganda**Richard Muhumuza, Pascal Byarugaba, Mark Lule, Eun seok Kim, Ingrid Natukunda, Christine Oseku, Irene Auma and Changsub Lee**
World Vision Uganda, Uganda

Introduction & Aim: Geographical inaccessibility, lack of transport and financial burden remain the main constraints to maternal and child health services in Uganda. Despite the progress made in the past decade in reducing maternal mortality ratio from 506 deaths per 100,000 to 336 deaths per 100,000 live births, it is clear, there is still need for concerted effort to address both demand and supply factors in the system for better results. Most interventions have in the past targeted supply side of the health care system leaving an imbalance. In the past two years, World vision under BMNCH Project has been supporting pregnant women in Butaleja district with transport vouchers to promote institutional deliveries. The paper is aimed sharing lessons learned throughout the process as a demonstration of supporting the demand side of the health system.

Methods: Operation research during project implementation. Both quantitative and qualitative Data was collected during activity implementation cleaned and analyzed for results.

Results: The number of pregnant women delivering from health facilities has increased from approximately 410 per month to 750 per month. Subsequently there has been general improvement in service uptake of antenatal and postnatal care. Motorists continue to transport women to the health facilities without money but in anticipation of a voucher that will be paid off later. The system has also enhanced relations and cooperation between the community members and the health service providers.

Conclusion: Transport voucher system seems to be an effective strategy of increasing institutional deliveries and subsequently uptake of other maternal and child health services.

Biography

Richard Muhumuza is a Public Health Specialist with over eight years of practical and professional experience in maternal and child health, nutrition, adolescent health, project management and scientific evaluations. Currently coordinating a maternal newborn and child health project in Uganda, his interests are in working with communities for improved and equitable health service to most vulnerable groups in the population especially women and children.

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Changes in maternal and child health related indicators since the implementation of the maternal and child health project based on the three delay model in one district of UgandaEun Seok Kim^{1,2}, Chang sub Lee^{1,2}, Richard Muhumuza², Pascal Byarugaba², Mark Lule², Christine Oseku², Irene Auma² and Ingrid Natukunda²¹World Vision Korea, South Korea²World Vision Uganda, Uganda

In 2015, Uganda's maternal mortality ratio (MMR) is 368 per 100,000 live births, which declined by 30% for the last 15 years. However it is still higher than global MMR of 216 per 100,000 live births. Butaleja district is one of 111 districts in Uganda whose maternal mortality and under-five mortality are high. We used three delay models on maternal and child health to analyze the causes of maternal and under-five mortality in Butaleja district and planned health programs to address the causes of the problems. These four-year programs have been implemented since 2015. According to problem analysis of maternal and child mortality and morbidity in Butaleja, we categorized the causes of the problems into three parts. Based on the problem analysis, we did objective analysis and set goals, outcomes, outputs and inputs. We conducted a mid-term review (MTR) in July 2017 to evaluate the projects implemented since 2015. By comparing the result from baseline survey and MTR, we have looked at changes in indicators that threaten maternal and child health. We have achieved some of the project's outcomes as we expected in the beginning of the project. For example, the proportion of mothers who attended ANC at or before 16 weeks for the most recent child birth has changed from 29.7% in the baseline survey to 72.5% in MTR, showing 42.8% increase (95% CI: 37.1-48.1%, p-value <0.001) However, some of the outcomes have not been achieved as much as we foreseen. For example, the proportion of mothers who initiated breast feeding within one hour of birth for the most recent child birth has only 0.8% increase between baseline survey and MTR as showing 80.8% and 81.6%, respectively (95% CI: -3.9-5.6%, p-value: 0.735).

Biography

Eun Seok Kim is a Health Specialist and Infectious Diseases Doctor who has joined Butaleja MNCH project in Uganda since 2017. He has experienced as a Clinician and Health Specialist in Malawi, Peru, South Korea and Uganda. He has interest in improving health system in developing countries and in strengthening community based health solutions.

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Zinc transporter *SLC39A11* polymorphisms are associated with chronic gastritis in the Korean genome and epidemiology study (KoGES)**Ji-Hyun Bae and Eunyoung**
Keimyung University, Republic of Korea**Statement of the Problem:** To determine and search for the genes that are associated with gastritis and are possible therapeutic targets for precision nutrition.**Methodology & Theoretical Orientation:** Participants in this cross-sectional study (n = 3882 + 252) were from a cohort of the Korean Genome Epidemiology Study (KoGES) in 2001. The age, gender, education, smoking and drinking status, exercise, stress, and income level for all participants were determined via questionnaire. Demographic and anthropometric data were collected. Fasting blood samples were collected to determine serum levels of glucose, insulin, total bilirubin, total cholesterol, HDL-cholesterol, and triglycerides. The presence of chronic gastritis was defined as confirmed diagnosis by a physician. Food consumption was determined using a semi-quantitative food frequency questionnaire.**Results:** (1) We found eight different single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) that are significantly different between subjects without gastritis and those with gastritis. Of eight SNPs, three [rs17183225 (C/T), rs17780814 (A/C), and rs17780820 (A/G)] are closely located in the intronic region of zinc transporter *SLC39A11*, commonly known as *ZIP11* and show linkage disequilibrium ($D' = 1.0$). (2) We also found that participants with (TCA+TCG) haplotype of *ZIP11*, at high levels of dietary intake of spicy foods, showed a significantly increasing tendency in odds of being having chronic gastritis when compared with those with CAA haplotype (OR 2.620; 95% CI, 1.207-5.689). (3) Demographics analyses revealed that education, exercise, income, and stress levels are associated with the presence of gastritis (all $P < 0.001$). After adjusting for confounding factors, BMI, fasting glucose, macronutrient intakes, riboflavin, and coffee drinking are associated with gastritis (all $P < 0.05$). We also found positive associations between higher meal frequency and lower spicy food preference and gastritis.**Conclusions:** Zinc transporter gene *ZIP11* is associated with chronic gastritis in the Korean population and may interact with spicy food, which suggests *ZIP11* as a therapeutic target for precision nutrition.**Biography**

Ji-Hyun Bae is a professor of Food Science and Nutrition at Keimyung University in Korea. She is an associate editor in Journal of Advanced Nutrition and Human Metabolism, and was a visiting Professor of Pediatrics - Harvard Medical School/Massachusetts General Hospital

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Investigation of the changes in kinesiophobia during the period of return to sport after sport related injuries in physically contact and non-contact sportsCelil Kacoglu¹, Erdem Atalay² and Begumhan Turhan³¹Anadolu University, Turkey²Yunus Emre State Hospital, Turkey³Hasan Kalyoncu University, Turkey

Objective: The purpose of this study is to compare some factors affecting kinesiophobia in the process of return to sport after sport related injuries by determining sports injury evaluations of male athletes who are diagnosed as sport related injuries in physically contact and noncontact sports also determining kinesiophobia levels.

Materials & Methods: 130 male athletes (age 24.0±6.0 year) from 14 different sports, at least 6-months after the injuries were included in the study. Participants were assessed with Tampa Kinesiophobia Scale.

Results: The mean kinesiophobia scores of athletes in physical contact sports were 36.40±7.41 and non-contact sports were 36.75±7.72. There were no differences between total kinesiophobia scores of both groups (p=0.795). Significant differences were found when the kinesiophobia scores were compared for the duration of return to physical activity (p=0.019). Kinesiophobia scores in athletes those cannot return to physical activities for 2-years or longer were significantly different (p<0.05). Kinesiophobia scores of the athletes who injured more than 2-years before were significantly higher than the athletes who injured 6-12 months and 1-2 years before the (p=0.031).

Conclusion: Kinesiophobia is increased in individuals with longer duration of return to sport. There was no relationship between kinesiophobia and sports by contact.

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Hypertension: Its prevalence and association with obesity among indigenous adolescents of Sarawak, Malaysia**Cheah Whye Lian, Ching Thon Chang, Helmy Hazmi, Razitasham Safii and Grace Woei Fen Kho**
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The association between obesity and hypertension has been largely reported in adult population but limited for adolescents, particularly in Sarawak. The objective of this study was to determine the prevalence of hypertension and its association with obesity among indigenous adolescents aged 12-17 years in Sarawak. It was a cross-sectional using questionnaire, anthropometric and blood pressure measurement. Using a systematic sampling procedure, a total of 18 secondary schools representing urban and rural from 11 divisions of Sarawak were selected. Data was analyzed using statistical package for social sciences program (SPSS) version 22.0. A total of 1780 secondary school children participated in the study with 58.9% females and 20.1% reported at least one of the parents with history of hypertension. The prevalence of pre-hypertension was 13.4%, stage 1 hypertension was 13.5% and stage 2 hypertension was 4.7%. The prevalence of overweight and obesity was 24.4%, elevated waist circumference was 13.4 and over-fat and obese was 6.2%. The prevalence of hypertension among male respondents was 23.9%, female respondents was 14.1%. In multiple logistic regression, adjusting for age and family history, hypertension was associated with sex (males) (OR=3.20, $p<0.000$), ethnic group (ref=Iban, Malay, OR=0.72, $p=0.015$; Bidayuh, OR=0.65, $p=0.019$), overweight and obese (OR=3.311, $p<0.000$), elevated waist circumference (OR=2.15, $p<0.000$), over-fat and obese (OR=2.08, $p=0.004$). Hypertension and obesity in this population is highly prevalent. Screening blood pressure and assessment of nutritional status can be recommended as the routine health assessment in school health program to detect and provide early intervention to those at risk of hypertension.

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The role of education related to vaccine-preventable sexually transmitted diseases**Jonathan Cho**

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Sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) are a huge healthcare concern among adults worldwide and can cause increases in healthcare costs and complications in affected individuals. Several STDs, such as hepatitis B and human papillomavirus, can be prevented through pre-exposure vaccinations while vaccines for other STDs are currently being explored. Even with the widespread availability of certain vaccines, the prevalence of vaccinated individuals remains low. The low rate of vaccination can be attributed to access to recommended care and lack of education for both providers and patients. Many patients have not heard of vaccine-preventable STDs and its related vaccines but are willing to receive vaccinations if the government recommends patients to receive vaccinations and if the vaccine is easily accessible. Some studies have also shown a significant correlation between the individuals level of education and vaccination rates. Increasing awareness and education to providers regarding their role on vaccine-preventable STDs also increased the rate of vaccinated patients. If STDs are not treated appropriately, it can lead to significant health problems such as advanced infectious complications, organ dysfunction and in some cases, cancer. By appropriately informing patients about STDs and vaccination schedules, these complications can be avoided. This presentation outlines the importance of vaccines in the setting of STDs, interventions used to increase vaccination rates and the significance of provider interaction when educating patients.

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What are mental health key challenges in Dubai, 2017?**Kadhim Alabady**

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Mental and behavioral scatters force a huge weight on general wellbeing, and are among the main sources of inability around the world. Dysfunctional behavior is a general wellbeing worry in Dubai. Many individuals with emotional wellness issues don't counsel their GPs to get successful medicines for an assortment of reasons including social reasons. To Provide a standard of the present picture of major emotional wellness challenges among individuals in Dubai which would then be able to be utilized to gauge the effect of mediations or administration improvement. With a specific end goal to complete the emotional well-being needs evaluation we connected subjective and quantitative philosophy. This approach was utilized to expand the legitimacy of the discoveries by utilizing an assortment of information gathering procedures keeping in mind the end goal to investigate issues that won't be featured through one strategy alone. The key discoveries are: (1) The pervasiveness of individuals who experience the ill effects of various sorts of mental issue remains generally obscure, numerous men are unwilling to look for proficient help on account of absence of mindfulness or the disgrace connected to it, (2) According to the Dubai Household Health Survey DHHS (2009) 14.5% of respondents revealed direct to serious depressive indications over a 2 week time span, (3) It was anticipated in 2014 that there would be 37,933 individuals experiencing crazy issue of which 29,747 were guys and 8,186 were females. Just about 60% of these figures are relied upon to be sufferers of schizophrenia. These numbers are probably going to change among various gatherings, age band and sex and socio-monetary classes, (4) It is evaluated there were around 2,928-4,392 moms in Dubai (2014) experiencing postnatal gloom of which 858-1,287, early mediation can be powerful, (5) Work is required with essential human services keeping in mind the end goal to recognize men with undiscovered psychological maladjustments. Additionally work is attempted inside essential medicinal services to evaluate infection registries with the point of helping GP practices to enhance their malady registers, (6) It is imperative to direct nearby mental grimness overviews in Dubai to get information and survey the commonness of fundamental psychological well-being manifestations and conditions that are not routinely gathered to get an unmistakable feeling of what is required and to help choice and strategy making in getting a total picture on what administrations are required, (7) Emergency Mental Health Care; there is a requirement for an emergency reaction group to react to crises in the group and (8) Continuum of care; a noteworthy hole in the administrations for men once they determined to have mental turmoil.

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Disparities in caesarean section (C-section) rates by maternal socioeconomic status (SES) across diverse obstetric indicationsKamala Adhikari Dahal¹, Deborah A McNeil^{1,2}, Sheila McDonald^{1,2}, Alka B Patel^{1,2} and Amy Metcalfe¹¹University of Calgary, Canada²Alberta Health Services, Canada

Introduction & Aim: The existing inconsistent association between C-section rate and SES may be due to not analyzing the association across obstetric-indications for C-sections. This study examined the variation in C-section rates by maternal SES across diverse-obstetric-indications.

Methods: This was a cross-sectional study design that used the 2015 US Birth Certificate data. Data on demographics, SES (education and insurance status), medical conditions (e.g., diabetes, hypertension and eclampsia) and obstetric characteristics (e.g., parity and fetal presentation) were extracted. C-section rate and its association with SES adjusting for maternal age and medical conditions using multivariable log-binomial regression models were examined across 10 clinically-relevant-obstetric-groups for C-sections (Robson's 10-group).

Results: The overall C-section rate was 32.0%, with up to 34.1% for those women with high SES (i.e., highest education attainment or private insurance) and 26.6% for those with low SES (lowest education attainment or Medicaid/no private insurance and Medicaid). Ranging from 5% to 9%, the discrepancy in C-section rate between women with high and low SES was observed across all 10-obstetric groups, even in the presence of medical conditions such as eclampsia. Importantly, SES was significantly associated with the risk of C-section across 10-obstetric-groups, with varied direction/magnitude of associations. Women with graduate education compared to those who did not complete high school were more likely to have a C-section (RR: 2.4, 95% CI: 2.3-2.4) for low-risk conditions (group-1). Whereas, they were less likely to have C-section (RR: 0.7, 95% CI: 0.6-0.9) for a strongly medically-indicated-obstetric condition (group 9: abnormal fetal lies). Women without private insurance or Medicaid coverage were less likely to have C-section in almost all obstetric groups.

Conclusion: The unequal distribution of C-sections across maternal SES exists regardless of maternal age and medical conditions. This finding will draw clinicians' attention towards more equitable meeting of healthcare needs of women regardless of their SES.

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Hygiene practice: A key factor in limiting outbreak of food poisoning in hospitality industry

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Poor food hygiene can lead to poor health. Poor personal frequently contributes to food borne illness which indicates that food handlers' knowledge and handling practices needs to be improved. Good hygiene practices do not only give individual a healthy and meaningful life but also contribute immensely to the development of human growth. Many countries of the world today suffer from various degrees of diseases and sickness due to poor hygiene practices among its citizen. This unhealthy hygiene practices has resulted into death of millions of people and rendered many either permanently or temporarily deformed thereby reducing their human growth rate and production in the society. In view of this, this study it is design to critically examine the pros and cons of food hygiene practices in Nigeria hospitality industry, with a view of reducing food poisoning.

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Intersystem collaborations on the developmental origins of health and disease: Implications for the social determinants of health and health policy in health promotion**Michael D Barnes, Thomas L Heaton, Michael C Goates and Justin M Packer**
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A rapidly expanding body of clinical and biological science suggests that adult health and disease may originate in utero, indicating that prenatal conditions (in addition to influences later in life) may have health-related consequences in adulthood. Known most widely as the developmental origins of health and disease (DOHaD) and life course theory (LCT), they are emerging fields of research that have significant implications for the public health and health promotion professions. As the rapidly expanding knowledge base about this new science emerges, public health practitioners, researchers and academicians need to consider how vulnerability to most chronic diseases (e.g., heart disease, stroke, diabetes, obesity) and other health foundations (e.g., cognitive functioning, mental well-being) may further shape current understanding of the roots of these diseases, including their prevention. Regardless, it is clear that all entities within public health, including health promotion, should consider the program, intervention, and policy implications of DOHaD and LCT. This paper will describe the implications of DOHaD/LCT on public health. Using a DOHaD/LCT perspective, social determinants of health (SDH) take on new critical meaning by which health promotion professionals can implement DOHaD/LCT guided interventions, including recommended policies. Through these interventions, public health could further address the sources of worldwide chronic disease epidemics and reduce such disease rates substantially if related policy, programs and interdisciplinary and multi-sector collaboration are emphasized.

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Meeting public's health agenda through empowering women in Dubai: Are we at par?**Muhammad Wasif Alam, Mona Abdullatif and Kadhim Alabady**
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Social determinants of wellbeing emerge from the social and monetary conditions in which we live. The sort of lodging and situations we live in, the wellbeing or training administrations we approach, the wages we can produce and the kind of work we do, for example, would all be able to impact our wellbeing. Verifiably ladies when all is said in done have been less favored in approaching advanced education and better occupations because of reasons such social, political or simply the standard "Ladies can't do this". Building of a solid group and society free of preventable maladies and wounds start with singular limit, adapting abilities, training and individual wellbeing. It is in this manner, essential that the two men and ladies similarly have the ability to construct the general public or else a large portion of the individual power assets will be unutilized. Sexual orientation contrasts in wellbeing and mortality are intricate and not yet completely saw but rather what is known is that ladies live longer than men and financial status is a fundamental determinant of sick wellbeing and instruction is viewed as a critical course out of destitution. In Dubai more than 60% of the advanced education in colleges is enlisted by ladies and a comparable 66% of the Government occupations in Dubai are utilized by ladies. The visionary initiative that the two men and ladies are similarly fundamental in building a city like Dubai represents itself with no issue by taking a gander at the future during childbirth and personal satisfaction and advance. A point by point introduction with supporting confirmation and examples of overcoming adversity of ladies' instruction, occupations, games, culture and administration will be talked about and benchmarked to assess if Dubai is at standard with the dynamic nations internationally.

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