



conferenceseries.com



conferenceseries.com
1476th Conference

3rd World Congress on

Public Health, Nutrition & Epidemiology

November 13-14, 2017 Osaka, Japan

Scientific Tracks & Abstracts **(Day 1)**



3rd World Congress on

PUBLIC HEALTH, NUTRITION & EPIDEMIOLOGY

November 13-14, 2017 Osaka, Japan

Do E-health interventions improve physical activity in young people: A systematic review**Jerome R D McIntosh**

Tameside & Glossop Integrated Care NHS Foundation Trust, UK

Objectives: This study aims to review current literature to assess the effectiveness of E-health interventions in increasing physical activity in young people.

Study Design: This study is a systematic review of the literature.

Methods: A search of the literature databases Embase, Medline and the Cochrane Library, using key words: Adolescents, young people, students, young adults, teenagers, E-health, internet-based, web-based, exercise, activity, sport and intervention yielded 10 articles which fit the criteria for inclusion. PRISMA protocol was used and papers were excluded if they were disease focused, not specific to young people (those attending school, college or university) or did not measure physical activity as an outcome.

Results: Eight of the 10 studies had significant increases in physical activity as a result of an E-health intervention. Studies that did not use a theoretical principle to underpin their intervention did not achieve successful results. Interventions based on social cognitive theory were very successful in achieving an increase in physical activity. The theory of planned behavior had mixed results, with studies having contrasting results. SMART goal principle was not effective in increasing physical activity but had positive findings in supplementary outcomes such as goal setting.

Conclusions: E-health interventions are a very successful way to increase physical activity. More research is required to look at what theoretical principles are best to underpin interventions and also to assess the length of intervention required for optimal results post intervention. Ideas surrounding implementation and the mediums used require more study to evidence base these interventions for schools, colleges and university via intra or extra curriculum.

Biography

Jerome R D McIntosh is a Doctor with a passion for innovation and enterprise in healthcare. His continual conquest for healthcare improvement has driven him to complete a BSc alongside his Medical degree in Innovation and Enterprise in Clinical Medicine. He has used his time here to be involved in various healthcare improvement and evaluation projects, with a special interest in sport and its application in healthcare improvement. His commitment has been rewarded early in his professional journey having been awarded Early Career Innovator Prize at the International Festival of Public Health 2016. Alongside his academic proficiencies, he is a national level athlete competing in the 100 m and 200 m disciplines and has won various honors, the most notable; A Bronze medal at the British Universities and College Sports National Championships and the Gold medal at the North of England Senior Indoor Championships 2016.

jmcintosh@doctors.org.uk

3rd World Congress on

PUBLIC HEALTH, NUTRITION & EPIDEMIOLOGY

November 13-14, 2017 Osaka, Japan

Mental health and religious extremism: International health system perspectives

Jean-Claude Javet

University Psychiatric Services, Switzerland

What can mental health as an integral part of the international health system contribute to prevent terrorist attacks that are motivated by violent religious extremism? Mechanisms of the international health system provide various political tools to address cross-border and domestic public health challenges. But are the mechanisms in place powerful enough to address the current threat of fundamentalist terrorism? The mental health dimension of violent religious extremism is not yet represented sufficiently on the global health agenda while the burden of mental health related problems is gaining more and more attention, political weight and funding. Traditional if not strict secularism in policy making by the World Health Organization (WHO) and many of its member states does not help efforts to increase collaboration and to promote stronger leadership among the most powerful religious groups in addressing mental health as an important component of counterterrorism. The willingness of WHO, other UN agencies and member states to include participation of religious groups in public mental health based counterterrorism efforts is key. At the same time, mental health should be more prominent among the proposed strategies of the UN Counterterrorism Committee (UNCTC). This would pave the way for mental health approaches to become more influential in informing ongoing initiatives of the UNCTC, including public-private partnerships with social media and internet companies.

Biography

Jean-Claude Javet has received a Doctorate in Neurology from Zurich University and MSc in Health System Management from Montreal University. He was stationed in Kenya and Afghanistan prior to joining the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) where he served in different management positions. He has shown an increasing interest in private-public partnerships and served as Executive Director of the International Association of Infant Food Manufacturers (IFM) in relations with the World Health Organization, UN agencies and NGO's.

jean-claude.javet@upd.ch

3rd World Congress on

PUBLIC HEALTH, NUTRITION & EPIDEMIOLOGY

November 13-14, 2017 Osaka, Japan

Screening for non-communicable disease risk factors at a workplace in corporate organization, Delhi, India**Kunda Mendhekar, Sushil kumar Shrivastav, Naveen kumar Gupta and Gajendar Singh**
Tata Power Delhi Distribution Limited, Delhi, India

Background: Non-communicable diseases (NCDs) account for two-thirds of all deaths globally. Health check-up camp and Health Tips have the requisite expertise to initiate and lead NCD risk factor screening and prevention programs. The workplace can provide an ideal setting for Health check-up camps to screen for risk factors and implement prevention programs.

Objective: This study was designed to identify the common modifiable risk factors for NCD among employees of a corporate institution.

Methods: A cross-sectional study of NCD risk factors was conducted in corporate institution, Delhi, India. Employees were evaluated using the World Health Organization STEPS Instrument (Steps I and II). The prevalence of risk factors was expressed as frequencies and percentages.

Results: A total of 1086 employees (response rate 36.2%) participated in the study. Poor dietary habits, suboptimal blood pressure, random blood sugar level and physical inactivity were identified as the most common modifiable NCD risk factors in this population.

Conclusion: Knowledge of NCD risk factors can be used by health care workers to implement health promotion programs in the workplace as a means of reducing NCD-related economic and social burdens in organization.

Biography

Kunda Mendhekar has her expertise in assessing the magnitude of communicable and non-communicable disease in the community and to assess the community to adopt preventive and curative measure for the same and to demonstrate the professional skill to the community. She has completed her MBA in Health Care Administration from Faculty of Management Studies (FMS), Delhi (2014-2016), Master of Public Health (Epidemiology) at National Institute of Communicable Disease, Delhi (2006 to 2008) and completed her MBBS from Seth GS Medical College, Mumbai in 1991.

kundam2305@gmail.com

3rd World Congress on

PUBLIC HEALTH, NUTRITION & EPIDEMIOLOGY

November 13-14, 2017 Osaka, Japan

The innovative journey of a wound management system for sustainabilityBetty P C Khong¹, Lee Leng Noey¹, Apolino Ilagan Dawang² and Hoi Shu Yin¹¹Tan Tock Seng Hospital Pte. Ltd., Singapore²Integrated Health Information Systems Pte. Ltd., Singapore

Statement of the Problem: Information technology systems have been capitalized in healthcare to support evidence-based practices. An innovative Wound Management System (WMS) was developed with a Clinical Decision Support System (CDSS) embedded with decision-tree algorithms.

Methods: A mixed method with pre- and post-evaluation designs was utilized. Usability testing and formative evaluations were conducted on the WMS and its treatment modalities. The initial modular, ontological framework faced difficulties in its adoption by nurses. Thereafter, an exploratory descriptive study was conducted to understand the nurses' decision in adopting the CDSS after initiation. Subsequent enhancement cycles focused on improving the architecture of the WMS to fulfill quality and operational requirements.

Findings: The WMS ontology consisted of (1) the information-processing unit with an input for data capture and image uploading, an output that recommends patient-specific treatment(s) prioritized according to efficacy, cost and product availability, as well as automatic billing of wound treatment; (2) the knowledge base that maintains codified treatment logics and the reasoning engine that integrates the data input with treatment knowledge; and (3) the simple data analytic element that mines progression of wound healing, tracks dressings for change, studies treatment compliance, summarizes patients' wound outlooks and reports billing reconciliation. The usability testing has ensured deployments of the successful system and enhancements in approximately 90% of the inpatient nursing units. The formative evaluations concluded with an overall agreement exceeding 90% between the subject matter experts and the CDSS. The qualitative study informed enhancements to meet nurses' decision-making patterns that influence their adoption.

Conclusion: The WMS, thought to be the first of its kind in Asia, has seamlessly integrates with Singapore's cluster-wide electronic medical record system. This disruptive innovation underwent multiple iterative enhancements to ensure its accessibility and adoption as it serves as a real-time, evidence-based solution and point-of-reference for wound management.

Biography

Betty P C Khong is a Senior Nurse Manager with more than 13 years of nursing experiences specifically working in the outpatient settings and 12 years as an Administrator. As a Nurse, she has been actively involved in quality improvement (both clinical and operations) projects as well as innovative projects such as development and implementation of a wound management system and development and prototyping of a novel wound applications to digitalize measurement of wound dimension. She also focuses on researching topics related to pressure ulcer (knowledge of nurses, interface pressures between prophylaxis dressings and object surfaces and prevalence study), nurses' mental model and their decisions in adopting the Clinical Decision Support System (CDSS) and the phenomena of second victims. She serves on the Committee to the Singapore Nursing Association (Nursing Informatics) and the Board of Directors for Upsilon Eta Chapter, a subsidiary of Sigma Theta Tau International Honor Society of Nursing, Singapore.

betty_pc_khong@tsh.com.sg

3rd World Congress on

PUBLIC HEALTH, NUTRITION & EPIDEMIOLOGY

November 13-14, 2017 Osaka, Japan

The association between taste perception and zinc deficiency in young Japanese women**Tomoko Miyake and Hiroko Watanabe**
Osaka University, Japan

Statement of the Problem: There has been increased concern regarding taste disorder in young Japanese women. The most commonly reason for this increase was relevant to their dietary habits. The purpose of this study was to examine the association between taste perception, and nutritional intake in young Japanese women.

Methodology & Theoretical Orientation: Participants (n=74) were young women in their late teens and twenties. Taste perception was measured by electro-gustometry and the filter-paper disc method (FPD method) over areas of the chorda tympani nerve and glossopharyngeal nerve. Nutritional status was evaluated by brief, self-administered diet history questionnaires. The index of nutritional status was based on 2015 dietary reference intakes for Japan. This study was approved by the ethical committee at Osaka University.

Findings: There were no abnormalities in relation to taste perception in electro-gustometry. However, 33 (44.6%) were abnormalities in the FPD method. There were no significant differences in the nutritional intake between normal taste perception group and abnormal taste perception group. The subjects who took from 5 mg to 7 mg zinc per day were significantly at decreased risk of abnormal taste perception compared with subjects who took below 5 mg zinc per day [odds ratio 0.094, 95% confidence interval 0.010-0.873]. In this study, about 50% of all participants had problems with taste perception.

Conclusion: The present result suggested abnormality in taste perception was associated with zinc deficiency in young women in their late teen and twenties. Further studies are needed in order to eat well-balanced diet in order to effectively take zinc for young Japanese women.

Biography

Tomoko Miyake is pursuing her PhD in Health Sciences, Osaka University, Graduate School of Medicine, Japan. She has experience of working as a Midwife for 5 years at General Hospital in Kobe, Japan. She has completed her Master's degree in Health Sciences from Osaka University Graduate School of Medicine, in 2016. Her current research interests are to educate eating a balanced diet for Japanese reproductive-aged women and to promote their nutritional status and dietary behavior.

miyake-t@sahs.med.osaka-u.ac.jp

3rd World Congress on

PUBLIC HEALTH, NUTRITION & EPIDEMIOLOGY

November 13-14, 2017 Osaka, Japan

Socioeconomic inequalities in childhood under-nutrition in Nigeria**Blessing J Akombi and Kingsley E Agho**
Western Sydney University, Australia

Background & Aim: Under-nutrition is the underlying cause of child morbidity and mortality in Nigeria, accounting for more than 50% of deaths among under-five year old children. This study examined socioeconomic-related inequalities in child under-nutrition in Nigeria using the decomposition approach.

Methods: The study analyzed data from the Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS) 2003 to 2013. Trends in child under-nutrition were examined against socioeconomic factors. The outcome variables were stunting (HAZ<2 SD), wasting (WHZ<2 SD) and underweight (WAZ<2 SD) among children 0-59 months. The magnitude of child under-nutrition was estimated via a concentration index, and the inequality was decomposed to ascertain the contribution of socioeconomic factors to child under-nutrition over time.

Results: Socioeconomic inequality in child under-nutrition increased between 2003 and 2013. The decomposition of the concentration index showed that the consistent contributing factors to the increase in socio-economic inequalities in child under-nutrition were: Child's age (0-23 months), maternal education (no education), household wealth index (poorest household), type of residence (rural) and geopolitical zone (North East, North West).

Conclusions: This result suggests the need for a multifaceted nutrition intervention that involves improving maternal education and the adoption of social protection policies, to reduce inequalities in child under-nutrition especially among socioeconomically disadvantaged groups in Nigeria. This would set the country on its path to achieving the post-2015 sustainable development goals of improving children's health.

Biography

Blessing J Akombi has a background in public health with a passion for improving maternal and child health through evidence-based research. Her current research interest lies with epidemiology, child nutrition, international health, systematic reviews and meta-analyses. She has an MPH from the University of Newcastle, Australia. She recently concluded a self-sponsored PhD within 2 years with a track record of 5 peer-reviewed journal articles. Her PhD research focused on child under-nutrition in sub-Saharan Africa and provided policy insights to improve child nutrition in sub-Saharan Africa, with a particular focus on Nigeria. She has conducted several systematic reviews and is currently involved in data collection and evaluation of the FRESH Health promotion aspects; a project funded by Western Sydney University partnership grant.

B.Akombi@westernsydney.edu.au

3rd World Congress on

PUBLIC HEALTH, NUTRITION & EPIDEMIOLOGY

November 13-14, 2017 Osaka, Japan

A systematic review: Business process reengineering to reduce waiting time in outpatient department**Ariani Khairunnisa Nasution and Atik Nurwahyuni**

University of Indonesia, Indonesia

Long waiting time for patient in out-patient department of healthcare becomes important in healthcare process of service nowadays because of highly demand for improvement of quality and safety in healthcare. Many studies had been done to analyze the most effective method to reduce patient waiting time in outpatient department; some of them used Six Sigma, Lean and combination of both methods. This review aims to compare the results of business process reengineering through Six Sigma method, Lean method and combination of both, in reducing outpatient's waiting time. Systematic Review is performed to compare studies about waiting time in outpatient department (OPD) using Six Sigma method, Lean method and combination of both in health care systems. The search of journals used ProQuest, Springer and Emerald database with only journals from 2013 to 2016 that being included for this review. From 6 selected studies, there are 2 studies using Six Sigma method, 3 studies using lean tools and 1 study using lean six-sigma. In six-sigma method, patients average waiting time in Columbia and Taiwan were reduced about 40.7% and 56%. While in Lean method in Tanzania, India and South Africa the patients average waiting time were reduced about 40.7%-56%. In Lean Six Sigma method in India, the project has shown a 94% reduction in patients' average waiting time. The findings of this study show the methods that used give significant effect in reducing waiting time, the combination of Six Sigma and Lean have a greater impact in reducing patients' average waiting time based on the studies. The Lean Six Sigma method has more dramatic reductions in patients waiting time in outpatient department process based on the review. But the other methods still have significant value too in reducing patients waiting time.

Biography

Ariani Khairunnisa Nasution is a Hospital Manager in An-Nisa Hospital, Tangerang, Indonesia. Presently, she is pursuing Magister Hospital Administration Program, Faculty of Public Health, University of Indonesia. She also has an experience in hospital and healthcare management field for 4 years, where she has focused in business development in healthcare to support better quality and improvement in health care service.

ari_nst@yahoo.com

3rd World Congress on

PUBLIC HEALTH, NUTRITION & EPIDEMIOLOGY

November 13-14, 2017 Osaka, Japan

Blood pressure control and health behaviors in elderly Chinese women with hypertension**Hui Lu, Jia-ying Chen and Hui Wang**

Nanjing Medical University, China

Statement of the Problem: Hypertension is a leading cause of cardiovascular morbidity and mortality. As China's population ages, burden of hypertension has concentrated in elderly women groups. The empirical analyses have identified making health-related behavior changes is to be effective in controlling hypertension. The study was to discover the main behavioral risk factors influencing blood pressure control of elderly women with hypertension in Jiangsu Province, China.

Methodology & Theoretical Orientation: 5,234 cases of women aged 60 and above in Jiangsu Province were recruited by multi-stage stratified cluster and random sampling method in 2013 and investigated by the household health survey. The data of self-reported level of blood pressure control among diagnosed hypertension cases, and their demographic factors and behavior factors of tobacco use, alcohol use, physical activities and therapeutic actions were analyzed by chi-square test and Logistic regression modeling.

Findings & Conclusion: Hypertension were observed 2,227 out of 5,234 respondents (42.5%), of whom 1721 reported keeping blood pressure normal (77.3%). According to univariate analyses, exercise frequency per week, annual physical examine, blood pressure monitoring, medicine-taking behavior, education level, geography of the place and per capita annual incomes of households were statistically greater in the normal blood pressure group than in the abnormal blood pressure or be not aware of their blood pressure group ($p < 0.05$). Multivariate logistic regression analysis revealed that exercise frequency per week, blood pressure monitoring and medicine-taking behavior were independent behavior influencing factors for blood pressure control ($p < 0.05$). It could be concluded that regular physical activity, periodical monitoring blood pressure and taking medicine as directed have significant effect on blood pressure control. According to elderly female's features, to set up community behavior intervention model and strengthen disease management on hypertension, can help to improve the prevention and control of cardiovascular disease for elderly women.

Biography

Hui Lu is the Associate Professor and Head of Department of Social Medicine & Health Education, School of Public Health, Nanjing Medical University. She has been to Department of Public Health Sciences, Karolinska Institutet, Sweden for 3 months and has worked in Foreign Loan Office, Ministry of Health, China. She has her research expertise in health system strengthening and policy development on disease control, health care services research for vulnerable populations and health education and health promotion.

luhui@njmu.edu.cn

3rd World Congress on

PUBLIC HEALTH, NUTRITION & EPIDEMIOLOGY

November 13-14, 2017 Osaka, Japan

Using social marketing to promote normal vaginal delivery in primigravida women in Iran**Mohsen Shams, Mostafa Maleki, Ali Mousavizadeh and Saadat Parhizkar**
Yasuj University of Medical Sciences, Iran

Designing and implementing the effective interventions to promote normal vaginal delivery is a main health priority in Iran. This study is aimed at reducing selection of Cesarean section by primigravida through an intervention based on social marketing in Iran. In this field trial, a mixed method was done to analyze audience, market and channel. Pregnant women who intended to do Cesarean section were selected as the specific target segment. Tailored intervention was developed based on the findings of this formative research and marketing mix or 4P (Product, Price, Place, Promotion) was developed. The product was an educational course, and messages for brief intervention in health facilities and phone consultations by a trained midwife. Their intention to do Cesarean section was studied and compared with baseline measure. Before the intervention, 25.2% of the women intended to do Cesarean section (44.5% in urban and 10% in rural regions). After the intervention, we found that the intention of 78.9% of the pregnant women who had cesarean intention was changed (76.7% in urban and 87.5% in rural regions) ($P < 0.001$). The study showed the effectiveness of an intervention based on consumer-oriented social marketing theory and could be used to reduce Cesarean intention.

Biography

Mohsen Shams, MD, PhD in health education and associate professor of Yasuj University of Medical Sciences- IRAN, has his expertise in designing, implementing and evaluating the health education, health promotion, and health communication. His work is an intervention based on social marketing model to promote normal vaginal delivery and reduce the Cesarean section in primigravida pregnant women in Yasuj, Iran.

moshaisf@yahoo.com

3rd World Congress on

PUBLIC HEALTH, NUTRITION & EPIDEMIOLOGY

November 13-14, 2017 Osaka, Japan

Gender difference of metabolic syndrome and its association between dietary diversity at different ages**Hui Wang and Hui Lu**

Nanjing Medical University, China

Purpose: To investigate the gender difference of getting metabolic syndrome (MetS) and its various associations with dietary diversity at different ages.

Methods: Data of adults (n=4308) aged 18+ years with three consecutive 24 hours recalls and complete covariates information were extracted from Chinese Nutrition and Health Survey in 2009. Modified Dietary Diversity Score (DDS) was adopted to capture the diversity of diet. MetS was defined by the harmonized criteria. Multivariable adjusted logistic regression was carried out to detect the association between DDS and MetS and its components for young, middle aged and elderly adults by a cross-sectional study.

Results: Female were more likely to get MetS than male counterparts, especially after 50 years old, and the risk follows an inverse-U shape for both genders. Moreover, DDS played a significant protective role in MetS for young female (<45), similar trends were detected in serum TGs, abdominal adiposity, blood pressure, and fasting blood glucose (all P tends <0.05). However, this association reversed in old female (>60) [OR (95% CI): 1.69 (1.05, 2.72)] and male adults [OR (95% CI): 1.59 (1.04, 2.44); 2.18 (1.30, 3.65)]. Greater DDS was associated with higher serum TGs, and lower HDL-C level for male adults (45≤ and <60) [OR (95% CI): 1.56 (1.17,2.08); 2.00 (1.24, 3.24)], higher blood pressure for old men (>60) [OR (95% CI): 2.49 (1.76, 3.53); 1.54 (1.00, 2.35)], but lower blood pressure and fasting blood glucose in young man (<45) (all P <0.05).

Conclusion: The association between DDS and MetS varies at different ages and differs for male and female. Targeted strategy of health education in balanced diet should be designed for different population, especially, the old women and middle aged men to reduce the burden of chronic diseases.

Biography

Hui Wang has her expertise in nutritional epidemiology and molecular epidemiology. Her passion was dedicated on the mechanism of environmental and genetic impact on the diseases pathogenesis. Previously, she focused on the genetic deficiency of innate immunity would trigger the process of cancer research has published in *Hepatology*.

huiwang@njmu.edu.cn, hui_wang2013@126.com



conferenceseries.com



conferenceseries.com
1476th Conference

3rd World Congress on

Public Health, Nutrition & Epidemiology

November 13-14, 2017 Osaka, Japan

Scientific Tracks & Abstracts (Day 2)



3rd World Congress on

PUBLIC HEALTH, NUTRITION & EPIDEMIOLOGY

November 13-14, 2017 Osaka, Japan

Improving regional information accessibility in terms of support for people who have difficulty communicating**Tomoko Tachibana**

National Institute of Public Health, Japan

To identify issues arising in information infrastructure development towards improving information accessibility, that is, regardless of whether they have a disability or not, can easily obtain and use information necessary for everyone in a care-centered society. We conducted a symposium entitled “Building bridges in support of communication during the course of the Comprehensive Research Project on Disabled Persons Policy”. This symposium dealt with research related to effective support methods for information assurance among persons with communication difficulties, and through speeches and discussion, issues related to the improvement of regional information accessibility were identified. These issues could be organized into the following themes: the need for a revolution in awareness towards the main concerned parties and for greater public awareness, including among health care workers and providers of health and welfare nursing services, of the various disability support services available to regional residents. The need for surveys and information on the views of the concerned parties, the promotion of sharing of pioneering approaches among local government authorities through construction of information sites and the promotion of the construction of an integrated support system based on reasonable, efficient, and effective equipment, people and software. To promote the disability health and welfare policy, we have conducted research aimed at re-evaluating these policies from the perspective of trauma prognosis, in recent years. Considering the policy trends in recent years involving regional health care, medical treatment, welfare and nursing for disabled persons, evidence-based disability health and welfare policy should be promoted for improving information accessibility. To achieve this goal, this article proposes the construction of a disability registry database, from the perspective of clinical efficacy information, which is the patient information related to the diagnosis, treatment process, treatment efficacy, etc. of patients examined and/or treated at all medical institutions in Japan.

Biography

Tomoko Tachibana has her expertise in research and passion in improving the health and wellbeing. Her research on regional models for progressing toward establishment of a disability registry using the clinical efficacy database creates new pathways for improving health and welfare policies for PDs. She has been building this model over years of experience in clinical medicine, research, evaluation, teaching and administration in hospitals, public health centers and an education institution.

tachibana.t.aa@niph.go.jp

3rd World Congress on

PUBLIC HEALTH, NUTRITION & EPIDEMIOLOGY

November 13-14, 2017 Osaka, Japan

Standardization of patient registry: Importance of patient registry for evidence based public healthHiroshi Mizushima¹, Yasutaka Sugamori¹ and Yoko Sato²¹National Institute of Public Health, Japan²National Defense Medical College, Japan

A new legal structure for rare disease (nambyo) has been established in Japan in 2015, after 42 years of measures of nambyo. We have been accumulating registry for nambyo from 2003, however, as it was based on paper registration, quality was not enough. We made a prototype system for online registry used for nambyo reimbursement application. We first categorized all disease, and made standard data sets. Our new registry system will be based under ISO13606 which is a medical international standard. Authorized doctors can put in data on Line by the new system, which has data cleaning filter for accurate data entry. Patients will be supported their medical expense by authorization by this system, so the registry will be efficient. We also made Offline registry system, in case of lacking online access due to security at hospitals. As this system for nambyo was also used for pediatric rare disease registry, it was the good example for broad range of diseases. We were asked to make a guideline for Patient registries as a government funded project in 2016. We compared PARENT which is a European project and AHRQ which is an American guideline for patient registries. There is currently no international guideline or standard for patient registry, however, to perform patient research or integrate worldwide information, which is important in the field of rare disease. We are also trying to integrate patient reported outcomes data using patient portals. It is very important to get patient database for evidence based public health and precision public health.

Biography

Hiroshi Mizushima has his expertise in medical informatics, computer science, public health informatics, molecular biology, etc. He has graduated from University of Tokyo, Faculty of Pharmaceutical Science in 1983 and obtained his PhD in 1988 at University of Tokyo. He has established Cancer Information Service and Cancer Information Network at National Cancer Center and became Professor of Medical Omics Informatics at Tokyo Medical and Dental University in 2009. He moved to National Institute of Public Health (NIPH) in 2011 and became Director of Center for Public Health Informatics at NIPH in 2017. He is currently the President of Japan IT-Healthcare Association and others.

hmizushi@niph.go.jp

3rd World Congress on

PUBLIC HEALTH, NUTRITION & EPIDEMIOLOGY

November 13-14, 2017 Osaka, Japan

University students, caffeine consumption and stress: Effects on sleep quality and daytime functioning**Frances O'Callaghan and Kyle Wyatt**
Griffith University, Australia

Statement of the Problem: Poor sleep quality and excessive daytime sleepiness are positively associated with common mental disorders such as depression, anxiety and somatoform disorders, as well as lapses in concentration and daytime tiredness. These relationships are complicated among university students who have high caffeine consumption and high stress, both of which affect sleep quality.

Methodology & Theoretical Orientation: This was a quantitative study involving 175 full-time university students from 17 to 25 years (mean=19.43, SD=2.06). Students completed an online questionnaire about their sleep quality, daytime functioning, caffeine consumption and recent level of stress symptomatology.

Findings: Poor quality sleep was associated with diminished daytime functioning. Increased caffeine consumption influenced daytime functioning by lowering the quality of an individual's sleep. However, the relationship between quantity of caffeine consumption and sleep was dependent on the time of day the caffeinated beverages were consumed. Increased stress was related to both reduced sleep quality and reduced daytime functioning.

Conclusion: The findings highlight the implications for daytime functioning of university students not getting sufficient quality sleep, and the role of lifestyle factors pertaining to caffeine use and stress.

Biography

Frances O'Callaghan is a Health Psychologist in the School of Applied Psychology in Griffith University. Her research focuses on psychosocial influences on health and illness, sleep disorders and fetal alcohol spectrum disorders.

f.ocallaghan@Griffith.edu.au