Tentative Program

3rd World Congress on
Public Health & Nutrition

February 26-28, 2018 London, UK



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Welcome Message from Ms. Toyin Ojora-Saraki

Dear Colleagues,

I am delighted to be a Keynote Speaker at the Third World Congress on Public Health and Nutrition, and welcome the opportunity to invite you to attend the event that will be taking place in London in February.

The event promises to be an opportunity for healthcare professionals, advocates, policymakers and academics to come together to share and explore ideas in the field of public health, in pursuit of tangible improvements in healthcare and nutrition around the world.

This year's theme, "Impediment to Exploration of Public Health Challenges in a Globalizing World" is a subject close to my heart. As a Nigerian, and an advocate for improved healthcare across the African continent, I believe that it is vital to address the limitations to public health, most of which are particularly evasive in Africa. The world is changing, and we have already seen the effects, both positive and negative, of globalisation on African health systems.

In my speech, I will be demonstrating the critical need for investment in primary healthcare, the cornerstone of public health, with a special focus on midwifery. As the Founder-President of the Wellbeing Foundation Africa, Africa's premier maternal health charity, I have seen first-hand the impact that midwifery and primary healthcare have on individuals and communities. I want to use this opportunity at the Public Health and Nutrition Congress to highlight the impact of midwifery on broader health outcomes, discuss the challenges the field faces, and suggest some solutions to overcome the obstacles that blight efforts to advance maternal care globally.

I look forward to sharing my thoughts, and hearing those of others in the field.

Kind regards,

Toyin Ojora-Saraki
Founder-President
Wellbeing Foundation Africa

Abstract

Title: Supporting Primary Healthcare and Midwifery in West Africa: the Challenges and the Solutions

Toyin Saraki
The Wellbeing Foundation
South Africa

West Africa, and particularly Nigeria, is facing critical challenges to primary healthcare, as growing populations create added burdens to already strained healthcare systems. Nigeria alone accounts for 14% of maternal mortalities worldwide, despite being home to just 2% of the world's population. Underfunding is a pervasive problem throughout the region, and despite a pledge to allocate 15% of national budgets to healthcare, which was signed by all African Union nations, Nigeria continues to spare just 5% for public healthcare. The impact of this is obvious, as healthcare outcomes between the developed and developing world remain starkly divergent.

Maternal care has suffered particularly, and Nigeria currently claims just 2 midwives per every 10,000 births. What's more, only 50% of women in Africa give birth in the presence of a trained healthcare professional. It seems clear that more investment is needed, and that resources are better allocated within healthcare systems to ensure that women and infants receive the best opportunities at birth and in life. In low-resource countries, maternal care is often the only form of primary healthcare that women receive – it is therefore vital that all women have access to maternal care, and that maternal care is developed so to incorporate a broader range of healthcare aspects: vaccinations, education on parenting and nutrition, and basic obstetric care need all be included.

Abstract

Title: Are 24-hour Urinary Biomarkers of Fish and Soy Intakes -Useful Predictors for Cardiovascular Risks?

Yukio Yamori
Mukorgawa Women's University
Japan

Background and Aim: WHO-coordinated CARDIAC (Cardiovascular Disease and Alimentary Comparison) Study covering over 60 populations in the world revealed sodium(Na) intakes and Na/potasium(K) ratio checked by 24-hour urine (24U) samples were associated positively with the age–adjusted mortality rates of strokes, and therefore, Na and Na/K ratios of 24U were proven to be useful predictors of strokes.1.2 Since CARDIAC study also proved significant inverse association of 24U biomarkers of fish and soy intakes, taurine (T) and isoflavones (I) with the age-adjusted mortality rates of coronary heart diseases (CHD),2.3 we investigated the association of these biomarkers with the risks of CHD.

Methodology : About 100 males and 100 females aged 48-56, from each study site, 50 in total in the world, were invited to health examination for anthropological examination and automated blood pressure measurement as well as fasting blood sampling and 24U collection by using "aliquot cups" for collecting easily 1/40th of voided urine each time. The quintiles of 24UT(T1-5) and 24UI (I1-5) were analyzed in relation to cardiovascular risks.4

Findings: The group who excreted both lowest 24UT and 24UI, T1-I1, showed significantly ($p<0.001$) higher BMI and serum cholesterol after age and sex adjustment than the group who excreted both highest 24UT and 24UI, T5-I5. The Odds ratios of obesity and hypercholesterolemia in the lowest T1-I1 were 8.6 and 7.7, significantly ($p<0.01$, 0.001) higher than in the highest T5-I5, but Odds ratio of hypertension was 1.4, not significant.

Conclusion: 24UT and 24UI were strongly associated with obesity and hypercholesterolemia, 2 major risks of CHD. Therefore, 24UT and 24UI are the predictors for CHD. When these are combined with 24UNa and 24UK, these 24U biomarkers obtained noninvasively are useful for objective estimation of individual nutritional situation and risk assessment of CHD and stroke, thus can be predictors for 2 major cardiovascular diseases.

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3rd World Congress on

Public Health & Nutrition

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Abstract

Transcranial magnetic therapy in treatment of adolescent obesity

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Saratov State University
Russia

Obesity is a common and increasing problem in modern society. According to WHO there are 1.8 bln. people in the world who are either overweight or obese. The growing concern is the increasing number of overweight children as these children and adolescents have a strong predictive pattern for development of overweight and obesity in adulthood.

Pathogenic pattern underlying obesity is associated with increased food intake and sedentary lifestyle. There are many theories providing explanation for this pattern: the idea of disturbances in the regulation of energy balance, or the role of intestinal microbiota. One of the causes of obesity is dysfunction of hypothalamic structures that results in increased appetite and eating disorders. Evidence suggests the effectiveness of transcranial techniques such as transcranial magnetic therapy (TMT) with alternating magnetic field. This is because influences of TMT occur at the hypothalamic level. The aim of the given study was to assess the effectiveness of TMT in management of eating disorder and in the possibility of weight loss in obese adolescents. 80 patients aged 14-18 with second and third degrees of obesity were examined. The 5-score based questionnaire was developed to subjectively asses food craving. Indicators of lipid and carbohydrate metabolism were assessed as well as hormone panel, and the results of EEG and CIG. TMT with alternating magnetic field, which scan rate was 1-12 Hz, was performed using the device "AMO-ATOS" (OOO"TRIMA", Saratov). Results: the children complained about increased appetite and blood pressure. Blood biochemical analysis findings showed elevated levels of cholesterol, triglyceride, LDL, and immunoreactive insulin. Some children had elevated levels of TSH and cortisol. CIG results showed changes in brain biological and electrical activity and marked prevalence of activity of subcortical nerve centers (ASNC) in 77 % of adolescents. A month after the treatment with TMT stimulation the number of adolescents with normal frequency and α- and B-rhythm range increased by 2-2.5 times, centralization index decreased by 2 times which enabled to decrease hunger, craving for food and the loss body weight by 36%.Thus, TMT stimulation resulted in normal bioelectrogenesis of the brain and endocrine profile. Alongside normalization of metabolism and body weight loss were observed.

Abstract

Shear wave elastography: A systematic review and meta-analysis

Jin-A Mo
National Evidence based Healthcare Collaborating Agency
South Korea

Shear wave elastography is a novel noninvasive technique that involves application of local mechanical compression on soft tissue while using shear waves to assess tissue stiffness and acquiring strain images that show the tissue response. The objective of this review is to evaluate the safety and effectiveness of shear wave elastography. Searches were conducted of eight Korean databases including KoreaMed, National library of Korea, National Assembly Library, Korean Library Information System Network, Research Information Sharing Service, Koreanstudies Information Service System, Korea Institute of Science and Technology Information, Medical Digital Library Information System, Medline, Embase, and the Cochrane Library. From these sources, 1,604 articles were located, and total of 10 studies were included for this review. On the basis of current data, we conclude that shear wave elastography is a safe and effective tool for detecting lesions and monitoring disease severity in patients

Abstract

Remineralization ability of fluoride varnish containing tricalcium phosphate by time

Bo-Hyoung Jin
Seoul National University
South Korea

Objectives: The aim of this study was to evaluate the degree of remineralization over time after application of fluoride varnish with and without tricalcium phosphate (TCP). Methods: This in vitro study used extracted bovine lateral incisors without dental caries. Artificial lesions were created in the enamel specimens. The amount of mineral loss (DFbefore) was measured using quantitative light-induced fluorescence (QLF). Test fluoride varnishes (10 mg) were applied to the enamel surface of the specimen and dried for 4 min. No fluoride varnish was applied to the specimens in the control group. Each group was randomly assigned 12 specimens, and remineralization was allowed to occur to different time points (0.5, 1, 3, 6, 12, and 24 h) in each group. Specimens were washed with distilled water and dried with compressed air for 3 s. DFafter was determined using QLF.

Results: When fluoride varnish containing TCP was applied for up to 6 h, the amount of mineral loss significantly increased, and when non-TCP fluoride varnish was applied for up to 12 hours, the amount of mineral loss significantly increased ($P < 0.05$). However, the amount of mineral loss was higher in the control group. The difference between DFbefore and DFafter (DDF) increased over time. There was a significant difference between the TCP group and the control group after 6 h. The non-TCP group showed a significant difference after 24 h compared to the control group. After 12 h, significant differences were observed in the TCP group compared to both the non-TCP and control groups.

Conclusions: This study showed that the degree of remineralization increased gradually over time after fluoride varnish application compared to the control group. In particular, fluoride varnish containing TCP showed better remineralization capability than varnish without TCP.

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Abstract

A descriptive study on awareness of Oral Health Care among a group of Paediatricians in the University Hospital, Istanbul

Betul Kargul
Marmara University
Turkey

Background: Comprehensive care for children involves the coordination of services between medical and dental providers so that they provide appropriate services at the appropriate ages. One of the factors which affect the performance of preventive dentistry is the knowledge, attitude and practice of the pediatrician concerning this issue. This study was carried out in September 2017 to assess a group of paediatricians' perception of basic oral health care in children.

Methods: A questionnaire survey was carried out among 26 Paediatricians (10 male;16 female) in the University Hospital in Istanbul. It consisted of questions on various aspects of knowledge, attitude, and role of paediatricians in preventive dental care. The data were collected and percent frequency distributions for responses to every question were calculated. In Turkey for health staff surveys such the this one, ethics approval is not required.

Results: 23(89%) of the participants reported that paediatricians are responsible for infant oral health and they routinely examine the oral cavity of their patients. 74% of them recommend oral hygine practice when first tooth erupted. Most of them 17(65%) never recommended bottle feeding any time. All of the paediatricians reported that they gave nutritional counselling to the parents. They all said that they believe in prevention of oral diseases and 18 (69%) that they agreed with Topical Fluoride applications. 65% of them agree for using toothpaste to clean the teeth. Moreover, 19 (73%) considered Fluoride and Fissure Sealants to be effective for caries prevention

Conclusion: Pediatricians play an invaluable role in the maintenance of optimal dental health in infants, children. In the present study, the paediatricians showed reasonable awareness regarding the prevention of dental caries and they all supported oral health activities and the promotion of good oral health hygiene. However, all the Pediatricians supported the oral health activities and promoting good oral health hygiene.

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February 26-28, 2018 | London, UK

Abstract

Feeding behavior and eating habits of children with autism spectrum disorder compared to typically developing children: Case-control study

Maha Hoteit
Lebanese University
Lebanon

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.

Abstract

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

Bilal Hotayt
Lebanese University
Lebanon

Background and aims: Nutrition in 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.

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Abstract

Evaluation of the association between night work, eating habits and the risk of metabolic syndrome among nurses in Beirut

Zeinab Samhat
Holy spirit University of Kaslik
Lebanon

Night shift work leads to a dysregulation of sleeping patterns and abnormal eating habits which can negatively affect health.Thus the objective of this cross-sectional study was to evaluate the association 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 were recruited from 5 hospitals localized in Beirut.Data about demographic and professional characteristics,eating habits and daily intake of 11 food and beverage items were collected through a validated questionnaire.Body Mass Index and waist circumference were determined.Data were analyzed using the SPSS (version 22).In order to study the relation between night shifts,eating habits and the risk of metabolic syndrome,khi-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 for 50 % of nurses and potatoe chips for 34,4 %. About 84% nurses didn't practice any physical activity and 50,8% had a BMI > 25kg/m2.Independently of eating habits, the 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 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.Hence the need for further research studies to be carried out to better understand the mechanism by which night work increases the risk of metabolic syndrome in nurses.However,it is important to develop nutritional plans that can prevent and reduce the physical symptoms associated with night shift work

Abstract

Relationship between occurrence of heat stroke and nutritional status

Mari Mori
Mukogawa Women's University
Japan

Aim: In order to examine the relationship between heat stroke and dietary habits, we conducted physical examinations for the groups exercising daily.

Methods: The target was 211 junior and senior high school boy students of the athletic club in Hyogo in 2009 (H group:15.4 ± 4.5 years old) and 127 students of the athletic club in Saitama in 2016 (S group :13.1 ± 1.1 years old). Health examination consisted of height, weight, measurement of body composition, blood pressure, nutritional questionnaire and 24 hour-urine collection by using Aliquot cups. For nutritional investigation, FFQg and BDHQ were used for H and S groups, respectively. We asked additionally questionnaires about the occurrence of heatstroke (HS) to investigate the relationships between eating habits and heatstroke experiences.

Findings: In the H group, 41.2% (91 students) experienced HS(HS group). FFQg showed significantly lower intake of eggs and significantly higher intake of sweet food, for example confectionery, sweet drink and sugar than those who experienced no heatstroke (nHS group). In addition, HS group took more Na than K because Na/K ratio of 24-hour urine was significantly higher than nHS group. In the S group, 29.1% (37 students) experienced HS. The results of BDHQ showed significantly lower intakes of vitamins B, potassium, β carotene and dietary fiber but significantly higher intake of confectionary in HS group than in nHS group. These dietary habits were similar to HS group in H group. But in S group the result of 24-hour urine Na/K ratio in HS group was significantly lower than nHS group and the result was different from H group.

Conclusion: The dietary habits in HS group tended to be bad in both H and S groups, but we noted different result of the Na/K ratio of the 24-hour urine analysis in both groups, so further study is necessary.

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February 26-28, 2018 | London, UK

Abstract

Zika virus impairs growth in human neurospheres and brain organoids

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Federal University of Rio de Janeiro
Brazil

Since the emergence of Zika virus (ZIKV), reports of microcephaly have increased significantly in Brazil; however, causality between the viral epidemic and malformations in fetal brains needs further confirmation. Here, we examine the effects of ZIKV infection in human neural stem cells growing as neurospheres and brain organoids. Using immunocytochemistry and electron microscopy, we show that ZIKV targets human brain cells, reducing their viability and growth as neurospheres and brain organoids. These results suggest that ZIKV abrogates neurogenesis during human brain development.

Primary microcephaly is a severe brain malformation char-acterized by the reduction of the head circumference. Pa-tients display a heterogeneous range of brain impairments, compromising motor, visual, hearing and cognitive func-tions (1).

Microcephaly is associated with decreased neuronal pro-duction as a consequence of proliferative defects and death of cortical progenitor cells (2). During pregnancy, the pri-mary etiology of microcephaly varies from genetic muta-tions to external insults. The so-called TORCHS factors (Toxoplasmosis, Rubella, Cytomegalovirus, Herpes virus, Syphilis) are the main congenital infections that compro-mise brain development in utero (3).

The increase in the rate of microcephaly in Brazil has been associated with the recent outbreak of Zika virus (ZIKV) (4, 5), a flavivirus that is transmitted by mosquitoes (6) and sexually (7–9). So far, ZIKV has been described in the placenta and amniotic fluid of microcephalic fetuses (10–13), and in the blood of microcephalic newborns (11, 14). ZIKV had also been detected within the brain of a microce-phalic fetus (13, 14), and recently, there is direct evidence that ZIKV is able to infect and cause death of neural stem cells (15)

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Abstract

What health changes occur in Māori males after retirement from playing rugby league?

Trevor N Clark
The 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 (Fig. 1). 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 strong potential for intervention to improve and maintain health status for retiring and retired Māori rugby league players.

Abstract

HGF/R-spondin1 rescues liver dysfunction through induction of Lgr5+ liver stem cells

Weijie Zhou
Southern Medical University
China

The induction of endogenous adult stem cells by administering soluble molecules provides an advantageous approach for tissue damage repair, which could be a clinically applicable and cost-effective alternative to transplantation of embryonic or pluripotent stem cell-derived tissues for the treatment of acute organ failures. Here we show that HGF/Rspo1 induce liver stem cells to rescue liver dysfunction. Carbon tetrachloride treatment causes both fibrosis and Lgr5+ liver stem cell proliferation, whereas Lgr5 knockdown worsens fibrosis. The Injection of HGF in combination with Rspo1 increases the number Lgr5+ liver stem cells and improves liver function by attenuating fibrosis. We observed Lgr5+ liver stem cells in human liver fibrosis tissues, and once isolated these cells were able to form organoids, treatment with HGF/Rspo1 promoted their expansion. We suggest that Lgr5+ liver stem cells represent a valuable target for liver damage treatment and that HGF/Rspo1 can be used to promote liver stem cell expansion.

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Abstract

School healthy lifestyle of nutrition and physical activities promotion project among Alsafa Elementary School in Sakhnin city, Israel 2016

Subhi Badarni
Sakhnin College
Israel

The nutrition condition among school pupils in the world has gotten worse to an epidemic situation. The obesity rate is 25% in the developed countries while among Arab pupils in Israel, it has risen by 35%. Only 23% of the pupils perform physical activities weekly. The objectives of this article are raising awareness and changing behavior among pupils and their parents about healthy nutrition and the importance of physical activity; reducing 40% of obesity among pupils; increasing the physical activities by 60% on a weekly basis among school pupils. Achieving these objectives requires conducting Body Mass Index (B.M.I) survey by skilled nurses for all school pupils before and after the health promotion invention program at school; conducting a needs assessment study; a questionnaire. School should continue using the program for the next 5 years in such a way that would make other schools use it. In addition, more community volunteers , decision makers and sponsors as well as the school community should be recruited as part of the program.

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Abstract

Mitigating risks of students use of study drugs through understanding motivations for use and applying harm reduction theory: A literature review

Dor D Abelman
Western University School of Health Studies
Canada

As postsecondary students' use of "study drugs" becomes more popular with increasingly reported negative effects on health and academic performance, failing prohibitionist policies to reduce most effective outcomes based on harm reduction, are described. Theory, quantitative, and qualitative works from systematic reviews cohort studies and epidemiological assessments are examined. There is a focus on postsecondary students ages 18–25 in North America. Results show important risk factor for drug use including low perceived self--efficacy or enjoyment in courses, pooraccommodation of special needs, reliance on external validation, having a low GPA and and experiencing a mental health issue. There is much misconception on the health and academic effects of thesedrugs in We suggest hese drugs do not improve GPA and learning, while they might temporarily increase memory, but with detrimental Campaigns that address underlying factors of use can be most successful in mitigating harms.

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Abstract

When are nursing students ready to change learning style? An investigation of nursing students´ learning in clinical placements

Kirsten Nielsen
VIA University College
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.

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Abstract

Patient's perception on e-health intervention for improving medications adherence in occlusive arterial disease

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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.

Abstract

Allergen sensitization and vitamin D status in young Korean children with urticaria

Jung Won Yoon
ISeonam University of Medicine
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.

Abstract

Allergen sensitization and vitamin D status in young Korean children with urticaria

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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.

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Abstract

A spatio-temporal analysis of suicide in El Salvador

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South Korea

Background: In 2012, international statistics showed El Salvador's suicide rate as 40th in the world and the highest in Latin America. Over the last 15 years, national statistics show the suicide death rate declining as opposed to an increasing rate of homicide. Though completed suicide is an important social and health issue, little is known about its prevalence, incidence, etiology and spatio-temporal behavior. The primary objective of this study was to examine completed suicide and homicide using the stream analogy to lethal violence within a spatio-temporal framework.

Methods: A Bayesian model was applied to examine the spatio-temporal evolution of the tendency of completed suicide over homicide in El Salvador. Data on numbers of suicides and homicides at the municipal level were obtained from the Instituto de Medicina Legal (IML) and population counts, from the Dirección General de Estadística y Censos (DIGESTYC), for the period of 2002 to 2012. Data on migration were derived from the 2007 Population Census, and inequality data were obtained from a study by Damianović, Valenzuela and Vera.

Results: The data reveal a stable standardized rate of total lethal violence (completed suicide plus homicide) across municipalities over time; a decline in suicide; and a standardized suicide rate decreasing with income inequality but increasing with social isolation. Municipalities clustered in terms of both total lethal violence and suicide standardized rates.

Conclusions: Spatial effects for suicide were stronger among municipalities located in the north-east and center-south sides of the country. New clusters of municipalities with large suicide standardized rates were detected in the north-west, south-west and center-south regions, all of which are part of time-stable clusters of homicide. Prevention efforts to reduce income inequality and mitigate the negative effects of weak relational systems should focus upon municipalities forming time-persistent clusters with a large rate of death by suicide. In municipalities that are part of newly-formed suicide clusters and also are located in areas with a large rate of homicide, interrupting the expansion of spatial concentrations of suicide over time may require the implementation of both public health and public safety interventions.

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Abstract

Smart Textile Wearables and Digital Healthcare

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United Kingdom

With a global trend of ageing population, health systems in many countries are under substantial budget pressure to meet the future needs. Reduction of hospital bed days by achieving earlier discharge after surgery becomes inevitable to cut down the NHS expenditure. However, without appropriate healthcare, patients are at the risk from isolation, depression, strokes and fractures caused by falls in the home, as well as the post-operative complications, which will result in increasing hospital readmission rates. It has been identified that 80% of face-to-face interactions with the NHS are unnecessary if appropriate technologies could be developed to mitigate these problems. To address the healthcare grand challenge of "Transforming community health & care", there is an urgent to develop advanced smart functional e-textile wearables for creating innovative ultimate personalized e-healthcare technologies. This could be achieved by developing advanced techniques to engineer advanced materials (e.g. graphene) into and/or onto textile fibers, which will be interfaced with human body and internet mobile devices and cloud computational modelling and simulation of physiological and biomechanical behaviors of human body, as well as its interactions with clothing and external environment. Thus, smooth real time healthcare monitoring, advices and risk/emergency warnings to patients and their medical doctors could be provided in a invasive and invisible fashion. To achieve the goals, there are a number of key scientific and technical challenges to be addressed, including: (1) Establish scientific understanding and engineering principle to fabricate advanced nano-scale functional materials such as graphene into flexible and strong smart fibers with sensing, energy harvesting, energy storage and/or actualization functions; (2) Develop advanced manufacturing techniques to produce advanced wearable smart textile materials (fabrics) using the smart fibres; (3) Develop science of design and engineering principles of system integration of smart fabrics with micro-electronics to produce smart devices; (4) Derive technical solutions to integrate smart devices with wireless data communication technologies to transfer data to cloud servers; (5) Develop cloud-based database, data analysis techniques, as well as computational modeling and simulation of human biological behavior, material functional performance and their interactions with external environments to establish digital biological health avatar for individuals; (6) Develop technical solutions to provide real-time medical professional guidance and feedback to individuals and/or healthcare workers. Careful consideration of the ethics, risks and regulation of such technology is vital from its inception, as the success of this work will challenge both individual patients' healthcare and wellbeing and the organization of timely medical intervention to save lives and reduce healthcare expenses. In this lecture, the scientific foundations are reviewed and the principles are illustrated by examples

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Abstract

Effect-measure modification of known risk factors for head and neck cancer development by socioeconomic status

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Purpose: To investigate effect-measure modification of known risk factors for squamous cell carcinoma of the head and neck (SCCHN) by socioeconomic status (SES), utilizing a population-based case-control study, The Carolina Head and Neck Cancer Study. Risk factors of interest include: history of cigarette smoking, smokeless tobacco use, alcohol consumption, oral health history, and HPV infection.

Methods: Cases were recruited from 46 contiguous counties in North Carolina, USA, from 2002–2006. Controls, selected from motor vehicle records, were frequency-matched to cases on age, sex, and race. An in-person interview was completed. A complete case analysis was undertaken based on 959 white and 330 African-American cases and 1100 white and 261 African-American controls. Socioeconomic status was measured through income, education and type of health insurance at the data of interview. Analyses were performed using unconditional logistic regression to estimate adjusted odds ratios (OR) and 95% confidence intervals (CI). Effect-measure modification was explored through multiplicative interaction terms.

Results: Individuals who were current smokers and had an annual income less than $20,000 per year were at 5 times greater odds of SCCHN (OR 5.11; 95% CI 3.61-6.61) as compared to never-smokers with an annual income greater than $50,000, with statistically significant evidence of effect-measure modification (LRT p-value <0.001). Similarly, current drinkers with low educational attainment (less than high school) or low income (<$20,000) had greater odds of SCCHN than never-drinkers with high income or more years of education (OR 2.91; 95% CI 2.05-3.78, OR 2.09 95% CI 1.39-2.78, respectively).

Conclusions: We found evidence of effect-measure modification by SES for smoking and alcohol use. Lower SES status consistently showed increased odds of SCCHN, however no trend was seen with health insurance. Measures to reduce poverty, increase educational attainment, and intervene early in these high-risk populations should be recommended.

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Abstract

Occurrence of vector mosquitoes on green roofs in Hong Kong

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Green roofs, which can provide multiple ecosystem services, have been increasingly adopted as an integral component of urban green infrastructure. Their installation has been hindered by common misconception of attracting urban pests, especially mosquitoes. With emergence and re-emergence of mosquito-borne infectious diseases, urban residents are vulnerable to associated health risks. This study assessed the habitat preference of vector mosquitoes for extensive green roofs in urban Hong Kong. Seven sites were chosen to denote three experimental treatments: green roofs (GR), ground-level blue-green spaces as positive controls (PC), and bare roofs as negative controls (NC). Proprietary mosquito-trapping devices were installed to monitor mosquito occurrence for 12 months. Mosquito species known to be human-biting and disease-transmitting in the region were target species. The effects of site type, season, and weather on target abundance were analyzed by generalized linear modelling. Site type was a significant predictor of vector-mosquito abundance, with considerably more captures in PC than GR and NC. NC had higher vector abundance than GR, related to temporary water pools on roof-tile surface after rainfall. Seasonal influence on abundance was also indicated. The risks of human-vector contact under different weather conditions were assessed. Culex quinquefasciatus, a competent vector of diseases including lymphatic filariasis and West Nile fever, could be rated the most adaptable species. In humid-subtropical conditions, the evidence showed that green roofs were less preferred by local vector mosquitoes than bare roofs and other urban spaces. The findings suggested further investigations of vector ecology in varied urban landscapes to inform disease-control

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Abstract

Economic analysis of regional medical information systems in Japan

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The regional medical information network connects medical institutions in the region to share residents' medical data such as images of x-ray and endoscope, diagnosis, past history of medical treatment, medication, and so on. As a result, it leads to promote efficiency and reduction of medical expenditure by preventing double medical checks or medications. Toward the age of big data or AI, the network becomes more important. This paper is based on the field research on regional medical information networks in Japan and compare their aims, operation, information systems, and effects to medical institutions, clinics, and residents. Cases compared are Ajisai (hydrangea) Net in Nagasaki, Japan, and Healthix in In New York, US. Ajisai Net connects 282 hospitals and clinics in the regions and about 50,000 residents are registered. One of its characteristics is for clinic to access to medical data of patients who were transferred to large hospitals and see their real time medical situations. The costs to clinics include initial fees which are JPY 83,000 (USD750) and monthly fees amounted to JPY4,000 (USD36). The network of Healthix connects about 500 medical institutions which share the heath records of 18 million residents which include diagnosis, medication, examinations, allergy, and so on. In addition to prevention of double medical examination, or double medication, the network contributes to promotion of efficiency of medicine, and the data accumulated in the network is used for "Population Risk Management" to predict diseases. This study is to examine the economic analysis of regional medical information system.

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Abstract

Consideration of new cohort study framework by integrating precision health approaches

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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 conditons and, thereby, control them. Cohort studies focus on the inter-relationships between factors that may influence individuals' health. As such, precision health approaches and perspctives 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 cohors 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 genom data, family history, life-log and environemntal 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

Abstract

Dietary iron intake among chinese adults aged 18~ 64 in 15 provinces in China in 2015

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Objective: To analyze the iron intake for adults among 15 provinces in China in 2015.

Methods: A sample including 11790 adults aged 18~ 64 was derived from China Nutritional Transition Cohort Study 2015. Iron intake was described among different genders, age groups, educational levels, income, residence areas and regions. Dietary data were collected by three consecutive 24 hour recalls and weighting method, and dietary iron intake was calculated based on it.

Results: The average dietary iron intake was 22.17±9.46 mg/d, and median was 20.08 mg/d. The iron intake varied dramatically with different genders, age, educational levels, and living areas. Males, the average intake was 23.78±9.70mg/d and 99.62% of males ate more than EAR, while the average intake of female was 20.72±9.00mg/d, and 84.43% of them ate more dietary iron than EAR, and 15.57% ate less than RNI. Dietary iron comes mainly from grain, vegetables, meat, beans and condiments.

Conclusion: The dietary iron intake of 18~64 year old female residents in China was low, and the consumption of dietary iron was in the trend of gradually decreasing, and females should be paid more attention to for dietary iron intake.

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Abstract

Understanding learning space in medical education in a South African medical school using a learner centered approach

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Africa has 24% of the world's burden of disease, but only 3% of the world's health workforce. Increasing attention is now being focused on education and retention of medical doctors in Africa for the reason that no health system can function well without an adequate number of doctors in clinical and public health work, management, education and policy making. The main reason for the South African medical education reform was the known negatives of the traditional curricula developed and hardly modified from over a century ago with the legacy of the apartheid driven educational policies. The educational leadership at all eight South African medical schools continue to undertake steady evaluation and research aimed at refinement of their educational offerings and assessment strategies. However, current proposals regarding the transformation of medical education are silent about attributes that characterize a well-equipped medical graduate suited for the South African context. The current research on learning spaces in medical education will be embedded in the parent study on transformation of medical education in South Africa, a study supported by the National Research Foundation. Learning space is intended to refer to the physical space where learning and teaching happens but also involves the virtual and conceptual space. The four important components of learning space are experience, context, interaction and location. Learning space should support activities of effective learning: that is, situated, collaborative and active learning. Making space for good conversations as part of the educational process provides the opportunity for reflection and meaning making experiences that improve the effectiveness of learning. University setting must provide multiple opportunities of "real life" learning experiences for students. Such opportunities improve understanding of content and offer benefits like improved wellness and understanding of ergonomics. Problem based learning in medical education is a powerful classroom process, which uses real world problems to motivate students to identify and apply research concepts and information, work collaboratively and communicate effectively. Problems in the real world have rarely one correct approach or one correct solution. There are typically multiple ways to think about and solve problems. Students must engage themselves in activities that enable them to evaluate alternative solutions to problems and as a means of testing and enriching their experience. Learning space is the interface between student learning styles and the institutional learning environments. The goal of this work is to understand the way learning spaces can be organized to accommodate medical students with varying backgrounds and needs, so that the conditions of learning can be conducive to them being able to reach similar learning outcomes by using their individual strengths and techniques in their approach to learning. To achieve this goal, we first need to understand how the learning space in medical education is constructed. More importantly, a learner-centred approach necessitates that we understand the learning space from

the point of view of learners themselves. Their perceptions of the learning space will create a context for us to understand different ways through which they navigate the learning space, and as well as ways in which they overcome barriers to learning and other challenges encountered in the process of learning. Lessons learned from the collective experience of these learners can allow us to better understand different (primary, complementary and alternative) strategies adopted by medical students to succeed in their learning space, and to further remodel the learning space in ways that can accommodate the diversity of learners.

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Abstract

Use of alcohol among university students: An integrative literature review

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Brazil

Alcohol consumption is higher in adolescents than in other age groups, and this consumption is higher among university students when compared to non-university students. Thus, the objective of this study was to evaluate the scientific production regarding the use of alcohol among university students. An integrative review of the literature was performed in LILACS, PUBMED and SciELO, using the descriptors: Higher Education, Students, Alcoholic Beverages and Alcohol, combined with the Boolean ¨and¨ modulator. The results showed indices of 11.5% for alcohol dependence, 9% for tobacco dependence and 1% for marijuana dependence. The percentages of adolescents who had used these substances over the course of their lives were 68.7%, 41% and 7%, respectively. The consumption of alcoholic beverages by women is increasing, leading to the compromise of women's health and social life, as well as increasing the participation of women in auto accidents, and increasing opportunities for their victimization via sexual abuse and/or unwanted pregnancy. In some cases, consumption begins before the child reaches 10 years of age, although the vast majority (72.5%) made their first contact with alcohol between 10 and 14 years of age, a cause of concern since studies have shown that people who drink alcohol before age 18 are highly likely to become adults with chemical dependency. From this, it is concluded that alcoholism among university students is an important health problem, and in many cases its use has started earlier and earlier in people's lives, with a growing prevalence among women.

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Abstract

Democratic priority setting in health systems as an ethical imperative for sustainability of population health

Jens Byskov
University of Copenhagen
Denmark

The ever increasing evidence and technical developments supporting population health has not yet reached the goal of health for all. The decision making for population health has not led to optimally accountable, fair and sustainable solutions. Technical experts, politicians, managers, service providers, community members, and beneficiaries each have their own values, expertise and preferences, to be considered for necessary buy in and sustainability. Some of these are well recognized and partly addressed, but those not addressed or hidden constitute vested interests that may be a main constraint for achieving population health.

We present and test a hypothesis that health for all and sustainable population health are indeed synonymous.

We next search for explicit or implicit concurrence with the hypothesis in implicit or explicit practice of health systems and associated research.

For a start this will be done by reviews of available systems plans, reports and published research.

It will be discussed whether results are associated with the existing degree of national or subnational level democratic practice.

If the hypothesis holds a greater democratization in health systems practice will be suggested as an ethical imperative. .

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Abstract

Different intentions and self-efficacies toward eating breakfast and associated factors among breakfast skippers in Japanese university students

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Japan

Skipping breakfast is considered a public health issue in Japan. We have previously reported that breakfast skippers aged 20 years or above showed different characteristics according to different intentions and self-efficacies toward eating breakfast. In Japan, the proportion of those skipping breakfast is the highest among young adults. However, no studies have specifically focused on university students and examined the characteristics of breakfast skippers with different intentions and self-efficacies toward eating breakfast.

A questionnaire survey was conducted at a university in Japan in 2016. Among 2816 students who answered the questionnaire (response rate: 86.5%), the data of 2702 without missing values were analyzed. Multinomial logistic regression analyses were performed to examine the characteristics of each breakfast skipper (having intention and self-efficacy toward increasing the frequency of breakfast [IS], having intention but not self-efficacy [INS], not having intention but having self-efficacy [NIS], and having neither intention nor self-efficacy [NINS]) compared with breakfast eaters.

Compared with breakfast eaters, breakfast skippers without self-efficacy (i.e., INS and NINS) were more likely to eat alone and to lack knowledge about a well-balanced diet. Breakfast skippers without intention (i.e., NIS and NINS) were more likely to report less frequency of breakfast to maintain own health. Additionally, the INS students were more likely to participate in circle activities, have financial limitations, and be less likely to exercise. The NINS students were less likely to report weight management behavior or participate in circle activities. Current smoking and having late-night snacks were commonly seen in breakfast skippers.

These results suggest the need for approaches considering different intentions and self-efficacies toward eating breakfast

Abstract

Mind, exercise, nutrition, do it: Initial evaluation of a multi-component school-based nutrition and physical activity programme in London, UK

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United Kingdom

Over a fifth of reception and over a third of year six children are either overweight or obese. The MEND in Schools (MIS) Programme provides a multicomponent obesity prevention approach to help promote healthier lifestyles in three inner London Boroughs. To date, the twelve week programme has helped over 3,000 children and their families to achieve sustained improvements in heathy eating, increased physical activity, and good oral health using a whole school approach - one which is indicated to improve pupil attainment and behaviour. A dedicated Physical Activity Leader and Registered Nutritionist work with participating schools over three years with years one and four children, their teachers and parents.

Active learning sessions are embedded into school curriculum time and aim to enhance team-building skills, knowledge and confidence. Using structured activities, food exposure, games and music enables key health messages to be reinforced and to improve academic achievement. Changes in dietary intake, physical activity, and oral health practices among year one (age 5-6) and year four (age 8-9) pupils were measured using the MEND in Schools Questionnaire (MISQ) pre and post-intervention and changes tested for significance. Significant increases were shown in fruit and vegetables consumed as an after school snack ($p = <0.0001$); daily water consumption before and after school ($p = 0.0006$); moderate and vigorous physical activity during morning break and after school ($p=0.046$). Regular tooth-brushing in the morning was reported in nearly 90% of pupils and 82% at bedtime. MIS sessions reinforce good dental practice through games, songs and messages to drink more water and to drink less sugary drinks and eat less sugary foods

100% of participating schools rated the progamme as satisfactory, good, or excellent. 76% of parents reported they were more motivated to make changes at home to adopt heathier behaviours and increase physical activity levels.

Abstract

Accuracy in bracket position with a CAD/CAM aided indirect bonding system in the posterior teeth with different cusp heights

Jiyeon Kim
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South Korea

Objective: To evaluate the effect of cusp height of the posterior teeth (1st premolar, 2nd premolar and 1st molar) on the accuracy of the computer-aided design and computer-aided manufacturing (CAD-CAM) indirect bonding system.

Material and methods: Five kinds of upper arch models, without attrition, were divided into two groups: control group (with 0.5mm of grinding) and experimental group (with the addition of 0.5mm of wax to the cusp tip). Rapid Prototype models were printed for both groups. Transfer jigs of the individual tooth brackets were designed using a digital model. 3D programs were used to evaluate the differences between the intended digital bracket position and actual bracket position after indirect bonding. The differences were measured in the linear (mesiodistal, buccolingual, and vertical) and angular (angulation, rotation, and torque) dimensions. The Wilcoxon signed rank test was used for statistical analyses; significance was defined as $p<0.05$.

Results: Both groups had a similar frequency of errors between the intended and actual bracket positions. The frequency of vertical errors over 0.5mm was 3.3% and 6.7% in the control and experimental groups, respectively. The frequencies of angulation, rotation, and torque errors over 1° were 53.3%, 43.3%, and 60%, respectively, for the control group; 60%, 60%, and 73.3%, respectively, for the experimental group.

Conclusion: A difference in cusp height of maxillary posterior teeth did not produce a statistically difference in the vertical, angulation, rotation, and torque dimensions of bracket placement when using a CAD/CAM indirect bonding system. However, given the tendency for a higher frequency in bracket placement errors in posterior teeth with larger cusp tips, cusp height should be considered when using a CAD/CAM indirect bonding system.

Abstract

Food Taboo – An unmasked threat to healthy pregnancy: A study among pregnant mothers living in slums of Dhaka, Bangladesh

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London, United Kingdom

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 focusing 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.

Abstract

Feasibility study on micro-polyethylene degradability by mixed microbial consortium isolated from a landfill site

Seon-yeong Park & Chang-gyun Kim
Inha University
South Korea

Due to increasing the use and disposal of plastics or micro-bead, micro-plastics (MPs) contamination threaten 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℃) 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℃ 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 were 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.

Abstract

Development of liquid chromatography tandem mass spectrometry for the determination of resveratrol, polydatin and melatonin in grape and red wine

Suh-Jen Jane Tsai
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Taiwan

Since the finding of trans-resveratrol in grape in 1976, the research on the bioactivity and analytical method of resveratrol, a polyphenolic phytoalexin, (3,5,4′ -trihydroxy-trans-stilbene) has drawn great attention. The functions of trans-resveratrol include: prevention of cancer; anti-oxidation, anti-inflammatory; improvement for the metabolism of lipid and the prevent cardiovascular diseases.., etc.

The potential sources of trans-resveratrol include grape, red wine, Japanese knotweed extract (polygonum cuspidatum), Vitis berrie skins and leaves, peanut sprouts, soybean and peanut oils [1, 2].Polydatin, also called piceid, (2-[3-Hydroxy-5-[(E)-2-(4-hydroxyphenyl) ethenyl]phenoxy]-6-(hydroxymethyl)oxane-3,4,5-triol), is a stilbenoid glucoside and is a natural precursor of resveratrol. It can also be isolated from the Japanese knotweed. Polydatin is known to induce β-defensin production and reduces inflammatory response [3]. Melatonin (N-acetyl-3-(2-aminoethyl)-5-methoxyindole; N-acetyl-5-methoxy tryptamine), an indoleamine, is a neurohormone produced by the pineal gland of animals [4]. It has many physiological effects on humans including ones that influence circadian rhythm, sleeping disorders, jet lag, free radical disorders, and cancer [5, 6].The development of a sensitive and specific method for the simultaneous etermination of multiple polyphenols and melatonin by LC-MS/MS will be reported. And, the analytical performance will also be evaluated in this work.

Abstract

The attitudes and activities of pastors and faith leaders in Zimbabwe on the use of family planning methods among their members

Moses Alikali
General Board of Global Ministries
Zimbabwe

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 organizations. 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 prioritize 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.

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Abstract

Factors contributing to late arrival for child delivery at Arua regional referral Hospital

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Uganda

This study was conducted to find out why mothers delay to reach hospitals at time of child birth. The aim of this presentation is to summarize the factors contributing to the late arrivals as it is a significant contributor of high rates of maternal and prenatal morbidity and mortality in Uganda. At Arua Regional Referral Hospital, 45% of mothers come at the end of first stage of labor, or in the second stage of labor, or deliver on their way to hospital, or they deliver at the entrance to maternity ward. Such mothers miss out being attended to adequately by skilled personnel thus leading to poor labor and delivery outcomes such as postpartum hemorrhage (PPH), perinea tears, birth asphyxia, and prenatal deaths. Currently Uganda's maternal mortality rate has dropped to 343 deaths per 100,000 live births. However when compared to other countries with 3 deaths per 100,000; this was still very alarming and called for interventions.

Various methods were used to find the factors and how this could be managed. Every mother hopes to give birth without life threatening complications arising during childbirth both to the mother and baby. There has been sensitization of mothers on the dangers of late arrival by staff of maternal child health/family planning (MCH/FP) and maternity. Besides, there are available useful information given to mothers by different organizations and individuals on radios, television, Newspapers, and social media which don't reach the target group due to lack of resources and communication media

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Abstract

Standardization and validation of montreal cognitive assessment (moca) in the moroccan population

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Background: The Montreal Cognitive Assessment is a cognitive screening test designed to assist health professionals in the detection of mild cognitive impairment and Alzheimer's disease.
Objective: The objective of our work is to perform the adaptation and standardization of the Montreal Cognitive Assessment test (MoCA) in the Moroccan population, taking into account its different demographic characteristics, i.e., age, gender and education.
Patients and Methods / Material and Methods: First we administered the MoCA to 120 normal participants (60 men and 60 women). All the participants can read and speak Arabic, they had no neurological, neuropsychological, psychiatric or toxic history and they had a preserved cognitive functioning. Subjects were categorized according to age and educational level.
Secondly, we administered the MoCA and Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE) to 40 healthy controls and 40 subjects fulfilling diagnostic criteria for Alzheimer's disease (AD). All the patients diagnosed as having AD underwent complete neurologic and somatic clinical examination, usual laboratory testing and MRI.
Results: The MoCA norms were established considering significant influential factors. Indeed, the normative data in this version have shown that performance of normal participants depend mainly on age and level of education while gender had no significant influence.
The results of validation showed that the MoCA was sensitive enough to detect cognitive impairment in subjects with AD.
Conclusion: The standardization and validation of the Arabic version of the MoCA provides to physicians an useful brief cognitive screening tool for the detection of AD in the Arabic countries

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Abstract

The impact of change in stress level and coping strategies adapted on eating behavior among multi-ethnic malaysian adolescents

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Statement of the Problem: Worldwide global surveys had demonstrated increasing trend of mental health among adolescents which is concurrent with high prevalence of obesity among this population. This study aim to explore the effects of change in stress level and coping strategies adapted when dealing with examination stress on eating behavior of the adolescents. Methodology: A total of 797 multi-ethnic Malaysian adolescents participated in this cohort. This is a sub-study of a cohort. The changes of stress level and eating behavior between two time points and coping strategies adapted were explored using validated questionnaires; the Cohen Perceived Stress Scale (CPSS) questionnaire, self-reported Child Eating Behavior Questionnaire (CEBQ) and brief COPE questionnaire. All participants and parents consented for the study. Baseline data were collected within two weeks prior to final year school examination. Follow up data were collected six months later during normal school days. Findings: The results revealed positive correlation between change in perceived stress level and emotional overeating ($r=0.18$, $p<0.01$) and between change in perceived stress level and food responsiveness behavior ($r=0.14$, $p<0.01$). Students who experienced an increase in stress level (OR=1.9, 95%CI: 1.3, 2.9), doing a little bit of planning (OR=2.0, 95%CI: 1.1, 3.5) and use a lot of emotional support to cope with stress (OR=1.7, 95%CI: 0.9, 3.1) were more likely to emotional overeat. Students who experienced an increase in stress level (OR=1.4, 95%CI: 1.0, 2.1), use humor (OR=1.4, 95%CI: 0.9, 2.0) and self-blame (OR=1.6, 95%CI: 0.9, 2.7) a little when coping with stress were more likely to be responsive to food. Conclusion: The findings suggested for a comprehensive intervention focusing on managing the changes in stress level by adapting an appropriate stress coping strategy. This will promote positive healthy eating behavior thus assist in the prevention of obesity among the adolescents.

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Abstract

Self-reported adherence to antiretroviral therapy in Sub-Saharan Africa: Ameta-analysis

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As treatment of HIV infection with antiretroviral medications becomes a reality in sub-Saharan Africa, adherence to treatment regimen becomes a challenge. A meta-analysis was conducted to summarize the reported adherence rate in sub-Saharan Africa. Forest plot was used to visualize the extent of heterogeneity among studies. Following the random effect model, the combined adherence percent was 84.31% (95% CI = 79.48% - 88.60%). The Monte Carlo sensitivity analysis provided an alternative statistical method to evaluate pooled proportion and the analysis was similar to the random effect analysis. Identified barriers to adherence include: depression, centralized ART clinic, interruption in drug supply/procurement, stigma, absence of social support, cost of ART, complacency, forgetfulness and medication related problems. Cost of ART (OR = 2.19; 95% CI= 1.65 – 2.90), Complacency (OR = 5.25; 95% CI = 2.89 – 10.80), and medication related problems (OR = 1.68; 95%CI = 1.28 – 2.22) were the strongest barriers to adherence. This study showed a good level of adherence in sub-Saharan Africa. However, barriers to adherence identified in this study could be employed to improve adherence to a near perfect level.

Abstract

Study of primary infertility in cases of bilateral vaginal hydrocele

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Mayo Institute of Medical Sciences
India

AIMS and objective
This study was conducted to check that whether bilateral vaginal hydrocoele can be a cause of primary infertility in males.
MATERIAL & 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 dose not affect spermatogenesis & has no effect on male fertility.

Abstract

Influence of cultural beliefs on food intake and noncompliance of nutrition supplements during pregnancy among women in low income areas in Bangladesh

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Cultural beliefs on food intake exists globally in differently, which determines the types or quantity of food intake related to pregnancy and childbirth. These cultural restrictions and preferences sometime conflict with mainstream modern biomedical concepts which have long term implications on mother and child health.

This qualitative study with purposive sampling comprised of 12 in-depth interviews with mothers who had at least one child aged 6-23 months, 4 key-informant interviews with Community Health Workers and 2 Focus Group Discussions with elderly female family members. Interviews were recorded, transcribed verbatim and analyzed.

The most common reason of food restriction during pregnancy was the fear of the unexpected birth outcome and difficult vaginal delivery due to excessive fetus size. Women were encouraged to eat more rice to keep their stomach occupied rather than other food groups, so that the fetus will get less space to grow. Fear of having a large baby led the majority of the mother stop the intake of Iron-Folic acid and Calcium supplements. This perception regarding these nutrition supplements also found same among FGD participants.

Restrictions and preferences on diet and nutrition supplement influenced by cultural beliefs which transfers orally from one generation to another by elderly members of the family, relatives and neighbors. Community Health Workers and community-level satellite clinic can deliver the context based behavior change messages and proper counseling among pregnant women regarding the food intake misconception and the importance of weight gain with consistent follow up during Antenatal care

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Abstract

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 ≥ 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.

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Abstract

Therapy Taping Method: Therapeutic Approach in Two Children with Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy

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Taping Therapy Association, Brazil

Objective: To assess the effect of elastic bandage through the Therapy Taping Method on the execution of motor functions of children with Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy (DMD).

Methods: Two children with confirmed clinical diagnosis of DMD that visited the physiotherapy clinic at Metrocamp College were selected. Their degree of motor function was assessed by Motor Function Measure -20 Scale (MFM-20), performing then a month of physical therapy in the therapy pool without the use of bandage, in order to verify the primary functionality degree. After this period, the subjects were reassessed according to the mentioned scale, starting the application of the bandage technique in oblique muscles and quadriceps bilaterally, in conjunction with the treatment in hydrotherapy. The bandages were exchanged weekly, in a total of 24 weeks. The data was analyzed by comparing results before and after the treatment.

Results: The scores of the MFM-20 scale remained the same as the initial assessment after the hydrotherapy sessions without the use of bandage. However, there was an increase in scores after the combination of the use of elastic bandage with hydrotherapy. Conclusion: The elastic bandage using the Therapy Taping Method allowed increased execution capacity of the motor activities of these children with DMD, slowing the development of symptoms.

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Abstract

Eating Healthy in the Mountains

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Introduction: Nutrition educational interventions in rural food deserts can enhance awareness of the benefits of a healthy diet and improve dietary habits. The Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB - i.e., attitude, subjective norm, and perceived behavioral control) provides a framework to determine the impact of nutrition education and other influential factors on dietary behavior.
Objective: The purpose of this study was to explore the lived experience of individuals living in a rural Appalachian food desert who participated in a nutrition educational program and the perception of their ability to maintain a healthy diet.
Method: In January 2017, participants (n=7) who had completed a 12-month nutrition education/cooking skills program were interviewed during private meetings using exploratory questions. Member checks were conducted to ensure descriptive validity. NVivo software was used to analyze themes within the TPB constructs. A second researcher from Appalachia analyzed data to enhance confirmability.
Results: Themes related to attitude included cost/ benefit awareness, acceptance of different foods, difficulty incorporating new ingredients and time constraints.
Subjective norm themes included media influence, culture, family preferences, and generational changes in diet.
Perceived behavioral control themes were use of local resources, subtle dietary changes, planning for meals and shopping, reading labels, shelf life enhancement, portion control, decreased intake of processed foods, and increasing the intake of food associated with positive health outcomes. Barriers include fast food access, purposeful intention, and grocery access issues.
Discussion: Theory-based nutrition educational interventions are effective in enhancing awareness and motivating dietary behavior change in those who reside in rural Appalachian food deserts. However, there are still barriers that impede healthy dietary habits. The TPB constructs provide insight into factors that should be considered during intervention development. These factors include family participation, incremental dietary changes, recipes that involved minimal time for preparation, and awareness of local access to foods associated with positive health outcomes.

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Abstract

Prevalence of anemia and its associated socio-demographic factors in apparently healthy individuals presenting as prospective blood donors at a Medical Institute of Rohilkhand region

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Background: Anemia is widely prevalent in general and also in prospective blood donors with varying rates of prevalence at different places resulting in substantial loss in the blood donor pool.
Objective: The present study was undertaken to observe prevalence of anemia and its associated demographic risk factors in apparently healthy individuals registered as blood donors.
Materials and Methods: Blood donor records from August 2015 To July 2016 were analyzed retrospectively at the blood bank of Shri Ram Murti Smarak Institute of Medical Sciences, Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh to observe prevalence of anemia and its associated demographic risk factors in the prospective blood donors for which Pearson's $\chi 2$ test was applied and odds ratio (OR) was calculated using Microsoft Excel 2007 and statistical software –VassarStats. P value less than 0.05 at 95% significance level was considered statistically significant.
Results: Among 6273 blood donors registered, prevalence of anemia was 25.75% overall, 25.31% in males and 38.03% in females ($\chi 2 = 17.4$, OR = 0.532), 27.56% in rural and 22.50% in urban donors ($\chi 2 = 19.33$, OR = 1.311), 27.11% in donors below senior secondary and 22.93% in donors above senior secondary education level ($\chi 2 = 12.65$, OR = 1.251). Males less than 30 yrs had significantly less chance of anemia than males above 30 yrs ($\chi 2 = 4.27$, OR = 0.884). Results were statistically significant at 95% significance level. In Hindu and Non-Hindu donors prevalence was 25.81% and 24.88%, respectively. In replacement, family replacement and voluntary donors the prevalence rate was 25.14%, 27.03% & 24.39%, respectively. No statistical significant association for anemia with respect to religion and donor category was found.
Conclusion: Anemia in healthy prospective blood donor population requires urgent attention for its prevention and control for retention of the blood donor pool.

Abstract

Anemia and its relationship with school performance among adolescent school girls in Kebena district, Southwest Ethiopia

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Ethopia

Introduction: Anemia affects more than 2 billion people worldwide.It is a serious public health concern in developing countries and its prevalence is quite high among adolescents.
Aim: To assess the prevalence of anemia among female adolescents and determine its relationship with their performance at school.

Methods: The present school-based, cross-sectional study was conducted on 442 female adolescents in Kebena District, Southwest Ethiopia from June 2012 to June 2013. In this study, cluster sampling method was used. The status of anemia was measured, using the Hemocue apparatus (Hb 301 machine) and categorized based on World Health Organization (WHO) cut-off point. The data were imported to EPI-Info version 3.5.1 and analysed using SPSS version 16.0. The students' academic performance was assessed, based on the average academic score 2012-2013.

Results: The prevalence of anemia was 12% among the participants (95% CI, 9.2-15.3), which was categorized as moderate (0.9%) and mild (11.1%) anemia. Younger age (OR=4.4; 95% CI, 1.9-9.9) and frequently walking barefoot (OR=2.7; 95% CI 1.1-1 6.8) were significantly associated with anemia. Younger age (OR=1.7; 95%CI, 1.1-3.1),educational status (OR=2.6;95% CI, 1.5-4.4), absent days from school (OR=1.6; 95% CI, 1.1-2.5), high workload at home (OR=1.9; 95% CI; 1.3-2.5),eating less than 3 times a day(OR= 1.6; 95%, 1.2-3.0), and anemia status(OR=1.7; 95% CI, 1.2-2.7) were significantly associated with low academic performance.

Conclusion: Anemia screening should be directed towards adolescent school girls. Also, iron and folic acid supplementation programs may help improve the academic performance of these individuals.

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Abstract

Prevalence of overweight and obesity in a cohort of wound care service users in a tertiary hospital

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Hamad General Hospital, Qatar

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.

Aims: 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 ≥ 30Kg/m2 were classified as obese [5]. 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 [6], 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

Abstract

Seroepidemiology of Strongyloides stercoralis amongst immunocompromised patients in Southwest Iran

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Strongyloidiasis is a life-threatening parasitic infection, especially in immunosuppressed patients, with death often occurring within several days. The disease has a worldwide distribution and is endemic in tropical and subtropical regions. Therefore, this study was conducted to investigate seroepidemiology of Strongyloides infection amongst immunocompromised patients in Southwest Iran. This cross-sectional study was conducted amongst a population of immunocompromised patients who were referred to health care or hospital referral centres in Ahvaz, Southwest Iran. Serum samples were tested by an enzyme immunoassay for anti-IgG Strongyloides antibody. Anti-Strongyloides stercoralis antibody was detected in 39 of 270 immunocommpromised cases, yielding a prevalence of 14.4%. No significant differences were indicated in terms of gender, age, or type of immunocompromised disorder with anti-Strongyloides stercoralis antibody levels. In conclusion, our results demonstrated high seroepidemiology of infection with this parasite in the region. Therefore, it appears immunocompromised patients should be tested for this infection using sensitive tests. However, current research underscores that strongyloidosis must not be neglected, and further assessments in high risk population are warranted

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Abstract

HIV and Nutrition: Evaluating the influence of HIV on diet intake, body composition and metabolism in a comprehensive study

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After the World health organisation's (WHO) first technical consultation on Nutrient Requirements for People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) in Geneva 2003 a lot of research questions that are considered crucial for improving understanding of the interaction of nutrition and HIV infection were raised and until this moment left unanswered. Some of the issues raised were touched by our investigation: What is the effect of HIV infection on macronutrient requirements, particularly protein and fat? Do energy requirements for PLWHA vary at different stages of the disease? What effect does HIV infection have on micronutrient requirements for adults? What are optimal energy and protein intake levels during metabolic stress? Is substrate use impaired and can an excess of energy and protein be harmful. What effect does nutritional status have on HIV? To gain a better understanding of HIV and nutrition we implemented a comprehensive approach which was developed at the Institute of Nutrition Moscow, Russia. This comprehensive study of the nutritional status of an individual involves the assessment of the individual's actual diet within a given period of time, body composition, and vital metabolic parameters (figure 1). This study was carried out on 82 individuals (47 HIV positive as case group and 35 HIV negative subjects as control group) and the results underscores the importance of an appropriate nutrition in People Living with HIV/AIDS.

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Abstract

Prevalence of chronic complications of type 2 diabetes mellitus in a secondary health centre in Niger Delta, Nigeria

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Type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) in Nigeria is believed to rapidly be on the increase despite its awareness. Its related chronic complications are also expanding leading to reduction in the quality of life of patients. This has become of great concern in resource poor nations already plagued with the burden of infectious diseases, incurring heavy burdens to the health care system, loss of man hours from work and increasing diabetic mortality. This study is aimed at evaluating the Prevalence of chronic complications of type 2 diabetes mellitus in a secondary health center in Niger Delta, Nigeria. Interviewer-based questionnaire, hospital records and laboratory investigations were used to collect the demographic, clinical data as well as values of Fasting Blood Sugar, Urea, Creatinine, Lipids, urine Microalbumin and Glycated Hemoglobin for all subjects respectively. The overall prevalence of chronic complications was 65%, ranging from nephropathy (58%) dyslipidemia (57%), hypertension (48%), neuropathy14% and Retinopathy (9%). About 52% of respondents having more than two co-existing chronic complications that varied with gender and age. The mean HbA1c in diabetic subjects with chronic complications was 8.53% ± 1.6% compared with 7.72% in those without chronic complications. Chronic complications have been shown to be common in this study. In developing countries, where health conditions present late often with complications, implementation of timely and appropriate screening strategies could decrease the burden of diabetes chronic complications

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Abstract

Maternal depressive symptoms as predictor of child development in rural Dzimauli community, South Africa

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South Africa

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.

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Abstract

Analysis of Nutrient Management Program at the health centers in Region District Health Bireuen, Aceh, Indonesia Year 2011

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Systems approach in management is an approach in improving health care quality in integral. The system is made up of several components that influence each other, these components are the input, process and output. Authors are interested in seeing the analysis of nutrient management programs in health centers in the county health department because of several factors, namely Bireuen energy, less weight infants and the ability of local administration. Purpose to analyze how the management of nutrition programs in health centers in the area of Bireuen district health office with a systematic approach consists of three components, namely input, process, output. Descriptive study design evaluation studies that use the research to assess a program that is being or has been done to repair or improvement program conducted in May 2012. The sample population was 18 people and Implementing Energy Nutrition (Nutrition Coordinator) health centers in 18 health centers in the area of Bireuen district health department. Results: The component input has not been a good nutrition program, because the new 44% good and 56% are still lacking. Component of the nutrition program has not been good, because only 39% good and 61% are still lacking. Nutritional components of program output is still not good because only 11% good and 89% are still lacking. Conclusion: Components of nutrient input program consisting of energy, technical instructions, valid data, facilities and allocation of funds has not been good. Component of the nutrition program that consists of planning, implementation, coordination, advocacy and monitoring and evaluation is still not good. Output components of nutrition program consisting of eight indicators of achievement SPM field of nutrition is still not good. The government is expected to be able to increase the acceptance of Bireuen district health nutrition field. District Health Office is expected to Bireuen to improve training in particular areas of health management nutrition program nutrition programs so that the achievement of SPM, the health center is expected to improve coordination and advocacy as well as nutrition programs so that the output is achieved SPM nutrition programs for the community health centers work in the region.

Abstract

Leblebi as a traditional turkish healthy snack food

Fatemeh Abdollahi
Mazandaran University Of Meddical Sciences
Iran

Chickpea (Cicer arietinum L.) is an important agricultural product that has been cultivated from the ancient ages on the world agriculture. According to some sources, in 5000 years, chickpeas were being cultivated and because of the nutritional components found in its structure, it keeps this place where people have been feeding for centuries. Chickpea is important in the mineral and vitamins. While the design type is generally produced in the countries of India, Pakistan and East Africa, agriculture is being carried out in the Mediterranean countries, especially in the USA and in the near east, especially in the country of acceptance. Products called functional foods in the light of recent developments in food science are products that have the characteristics of enhancing the quality of life of the individual thanks to their nourishing qualities as well as their potential for reducing health risks, curative and possible disease risks thanks to naturally occurring biologically active constituents. Individuals with functional foods in their diets are suggested to be more resistant to diseases such as diabetes, obesity and cardiovascular diseases, which are common today due to the positive effects of the protective structures (functional components) present in these products.

The "fast food" weighted diet, which emerges as a natural result of the high tempos of our working life, is spreading all over the world every day. Obesity, which is the result of wrong eating habits, is seen as the most common health problem in our world all over the world. A common view of a large number of nutritionists is that individuals consume foods containing complex carbohydrates with some protein, fiber, and low glycemic index every single day. Leblebi stands out as a healthy and delicious traditional product that can be consumed at any time of the day, just like this recognition.

Abstract

Impact of the underlying cause and co-morbid conditions on the outcome of hepatic encephalopathy

Ahmed Hassan Abdelraheem
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Saudi Arabia

Background:Hepatic encephalopathy (HE) is a serious neuropsychiatric complication of both acute and chronic liver disease. Symptoms of HE can include confusion, disorientation and poor coordination. A general consensus exists that the synergistic effects of excess ammonia and inflammation cause astrocyte swelling and cerebral edema; however, the precise molecular mechanisms that lead to these morphological changes in the brain are unclear. Cerebral edema occurs to some degree in all patients with HE, regardless of its grade, and could underlie the pathogenesis of this disorder. The different grades of HE can be diagnosed by a number of investigations, including neuropsychometric tests (such as the psychometric hepatic encephalopathy score), brain imaging and clinical scales (such as the West Haven criteria). HE is best managed by excluding other possible causes of encephalopathy alongside identifying and the precipitating cause, and confirming the diagnosis by a positive response to empiric treatment. Empiric therapy for HE is largely based on the principle of reducing the production and absorption of ammonia in the gut through administration of pharmacological agents such as rifaximin and lactulose.

Ami of the study: To study HE in relation to the causes of liver disease, the common risk factors, effect of the co morbidity in the outcome and mortality among the patients with HE.

Material and methods: This was hospital based, non-interventional, descriptive, cohort study, conducted in Ibnsina hospital, from January2010 tells May 2011.The study enrolled 76 patients admitted to the medical ward. All patients were diagnosed with HE due liver disease.

Results : Total number of patients was 76, male constituted 62 patients (81.5%). The ages of the patients between 13 and 84 years old, most of the patient from Gezira state (25%), regarding the causes of liver disease the HBV is found to be the most common cause (36.8%), followed by HCV (11.8%), clinically (59%) have impaired level of conscious ness. Infection is the most common risk factor(54%),followed by electrolyte disturbance (42%).mortality one to three weeks following admission is (50%), Comatose patient is likely to die(87.5%), co morbidity like infection in (53.8%)in a died patients ,renal impairment(58.8%) were very frequent and effect the mortality.

Conclusion

Abstract

An assessment of the communication of key nutrition messages to the public by healthcare professionals in Primary Health Care (PHC) facilities in the Western Cape (WC) province of South Africa

Nophiwe Job
University of Cape Town
South Africa

PHC facilities are excellently positioned to be a hub of key nutrition messages to the public. They are the first line of care, accessed by >80% of the population and dedicate a significant amount of their budget to health education and preventative care. SA is challenged by the co-existence of diseases associated with under- and over- nutrition even after the release of the food-based dietary guidelines (FBDGs) in 2003. The methodology for development and testing of the FBDGs is well documented. However, it is not known whether health professionals are familiar with this tool and whether/how they have integrated it to their work and communication to the public. This project seeks to assess knowledge and utilisation of the SA FBDGs by health professionals working at PHC facilities in the WC province of SA. The research will employ a mixed methods approach including: (a) Key informant interviews with prominent members of the SA and WC Department of Health, (b) Nutrition knowledge questionnaires testing FBDG knowledge of health professionals and lay women accessing health care at PHCs, (c) In-depth interviews with health professionals and, (d) An observational checklist assessing the content of child GMP visits at the PHC facilities. Closely examining how nutrition education tools are used, sheds light on the viability of educating the public regarding nutrition in these, often short-staffed, facilities. Furthermore, it will enable the benchmarking of best practices which may be up scaled in the quest to positively change the health and nutrition profile of SA

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Abstract

Does a socio-economic aspect of women decide her reproductive health in Rajasthan?

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Statement of the Problem: Women give birth to child suffered from complications which could become life threatening diseases (haemorrhage, hypertension and anaemia) during pregnancy. However, associated with women's poverty, powerlessness, discrimination, ill health, violence, unavailability of care and neglected in Indian society. A cultural belief, decision of older persons in family, social caste status, awareness, locality and religion make hurdles for treatment during obstetric morbidity. Aim of study is how does socio-economic and culture belief associated with women reproductive health. To know impact of social, cultural and demographic characteristics of women on obstetric morbidity in Rajasthan. Methodology: a large demographic and health survey district level household survey 2007-08 (DLHS-3), annual health survey (AHS) 2013 in Rajasthan, India. Bivariate and multivariate analysis has been used by using appropriate statistical methods as such, as a percentage, chi-square, composite index, logistic regression. Results: Women suffered from any obstetric morbidity spatially concentrated in a region, mostly during pregnancy and after delivery period. Localities, social caste, years of schooling, occupation, age at marriage of women are significantly associated with obstetric complications. Around half of women feel not necessary antenatal care, institutional delivery and higher costs of services and not found time for health care also significant effects. Social caste group, religion, education and occupation of women significantly determine reporting of obstetric morbidity in Rajasthan. In Indian society since schedule caste is deprived, marginalised, poor condition of living, low educational, lower wealth status, lower use of health facility and repeated pregnancy in young ages all together increase the risk of higher obstetric morbidity in women. Therefore, the study suggests easily and assessable healthcare service at lower cost & increase awareness & sensitivity of health issues by targeting female vulnerable situation in rural area

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Abstract

A longitudinal observation of a patient with normal tension glaucoma

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Normal tension glaucoma (NTG) is a disease associated with normal intraocular pressure (10-21 mmHg) that may lead to irreversible blindness if misdiagnosed or left untreated over a period of time. The author observed a patient with NTG over a period of five years (from 2013-2017). The initial visual field analysis results (2014) showed mild visual field defects due to NTG at the start of the five year period. Although the patient was also diagnosed with hydrocephalus, a condition associated with optic nerve head damage, following years of non-compliance to treatment of NTG and follow-up eye examination schedules, the patient's visual field defects were found to have progressed by the year 2017. It is therefore important for optometrists to apply due diligence when examining patients with NTG in order to expedite intervention and prevention of visual impairment and blindness

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Abstract

Spatial Availability of Primary Health care facility and Chronic Morbidity in Rajasthan

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India

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

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Abstract

Standardization and validation of Montreal Cognitive Assessment (MoCA) in the Moroccan population

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Morocco

Background: The Montreal Cognitive Assessment is a cognitive screening test designed to assist health professionals in the detection of mild cognitive impairment and Alzheimer's disease.
Objective: The objective of our work is to perform the adaptation and standardization of the Montreal Cognitive Assessment test (MoCA) in the Moroccan population, taking into account its different demographic characteristics, i.e., age, gender and education.
Patients and Methods / Material and Methods: First we administered the MoCA to 120 normal participants (60 men and 60 women). All the participants can read and speak Arabic, they had no neurological, neuropsychological, psychiatric or toxic history and they had a preserved cognitive functioning. Subjects were categorized according to age and educational level.
Secondly, we administered the MoCA and Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE) to 40 healthy controls and 40 subjects fulfilling diagnostic criteria for Alzheimer's disease (AD). All the patients diagnosed as having AD underwent complete neurologic and somatic clinical examination, usual laboratory testing and MRI.
Results: The MoCA norms were established considering significant influential factors. Indeed, the normative data in this version have shown that performance of normal participants depend mainly on age and level of education while gender had no significant influence.
The results of validation showed that the MoCA was sensitive enough to detect cognitive impairment in subjects with AD.
Conclusion: The standardization and validation of the Arabic version of the MoCA provides to physicians an useful brief cognitive screening tool for the detection of AD in the Arabic countries

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Abstract

Reducing the risk of type 2 diabetes in south asian populations: A systematic review of literature

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Norway

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 intervention 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.

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Abstract

Preference of physicians' gender among male and female primary health care clinic attendees in a university hospital in Saudi Arabia

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Saudi Arabia

Objectives: To assess gender preference concerning different healthcare specialties, and investigate reasons behind gender preferences among male and female attendees at the primary healthcare (PHC), King Khalid University Hospital (KKUH), Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.

Methods: In this cross-sectional study, a sample of 150 males and 150 females, 18 years and above were randomly selected. The 2 proportion sample size equation was used to estimate the suitable sample size for our study. An Arabic translated specially-designed, self-administered questionnaire were distributed at the waiting area of the PHC. It covered personal data, preference of physicians' gender for 24 different specialties, reasons behind choosing a specific gender, and physicians' characteristics, if gender does not matter to them. A previous pilot study was carried out to assess reliability of the questionnaire.

Results: The results are statistically significant for most of the specialties (p=0.001). Male physicians were preferred by both genders for surgical specialties (such as, 50% of males and 39% of females in General Surgery), as people believe they are more knowledgeable. For medicine, women preferred to be examined by the same gender (54% in Internal Medicine), whereas men mostly had no gender preference (55% in Internal Medicine). When it comes to obstetric and gynecologic care, both genders (67% males and 85% females) preferred a female physician, stating embarrassment as the main reason for the choice.

Conclusion: Attendees appeared to have gender preference regarding their physician in some specialties. However, the most in demand physician's character is the years of experience. Results of this study may influence future physicians in choosing their specialty. We recommend collecting the overall population preference, and broaden the scope of the search, as this may reveal interestingly results.

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Abstract

Quality of life of principal caregivers of autistic children and adolescents visiting health facilities in Lucknow city, Uttar Pradesh, India

Aparna Jain
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India

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

Abstract

Nutrition support at the end of life. The correlation between food sensory and poor oral intake among hospice patients

Audrey Lim Soo Yen
SingHealth Group
Singapore

BACKGROUND:The preferences for food is determined by sensory evaluation of taste, smell, appearance, texture, hearing and perceived characteristics from food memories, and they actively influence patients' choices before, during and after meal times1 . It is widely known that oral intake nearing the end of life is challenging due to many reasons . However, there is limited data patients' preference for food and fluid of hospice patients in Singapore.

AIM: The aim of this study is to explore hospice patient's preference regarding their diet by investigating their sensory evaluation.

METHOD:A qualitative semi-structured interview was conducted on 11 Chinese patients admitted to the hospice ward of Bright Vision Hospital on their subjective food preferences based on their sensory evaluation. All the participants reported loss of appetite, poor oral intake (of ½ share or less of a standard 1500-calorie meal plan per day) were assessed to have cancer-associated malnourishment (based on physical examination of the temporalis muscles, orbital area and clavicle bone). Patients selected are cognitively intact with an AMT score of 7/10 and physically fit to be interviewed for 20 minutes. This study did not include patients of other ethnic groups as majority of the patients are of Chinese ethnicity and the hospital serves mainly Chinese meals. India/ Malay could not be adequately represented in this study. The original recordings were analyzed by two researchers independently

SUMMARY & DISCUSSION:Cold drinks tend to be more palatable possibly due to its thinner consistency, as warm drinks tend to be thicker. Inpatients have been regularly seen rejecting food and drinks when mixed with thickener. Cold drinks can retain its original consistency, and taste can be altered when subject to heat. Drinking cold can trigger the trigeminal nerve, found in the back of our throats, which, in turn, can help bring homestasis to the hyperthermia from the inflammation from cancer and post palliative radiotherapy*2. Significantly, 6 participants were agreeable with oral nutritional supplements*3, provided the drinks were served chilled. However, the volume consumed is usually just a few teaspoons. In view of the small consumption, some of the participants would rather not drink so as not to waste food – contributing further weight loss to the already anorexic-cachetic malnourished stage. Also noticeable was a change in mood. Caregivers of hospice patients have commented that patients may ask for a certain drink, and will decline when it is eventually served to them.Flavour enhancer improves the chemoreception towards food*4. Most of the participants attributed their poor food intake to the blandness of the food served at the hospital. Participants complained of the bitterness in the mouth, and the lack of sweet and salt in the food*5 &*6. Participant no. 4 reported that, "I don't' eat not because I felt full. When I eat it may taste a little, but when I start to chew, it will turn bitter.

Conclusion

As patients are better able to tolerate fluids, rather than solid food, serving cold beverages, of preferred choice and in small amount, may continue to provide the nutrition support towards the end of life. Further research would be helpful to ascertain if providing cold beverages with nutritional characteristics, would optimise energy intake so as to delay malnutrition and improve quality of life.

Abstract

Human Resources for Health Requirements in Thailand over the Next Decade of Public Health Professions

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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.

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Abstract

Democratic priority setting in health systems as an ethical imperative for sustainability of population health

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The ever increasing evidence and technical developments supporting population health has not yet reached the goal of health for all. The decision making for population health has not led to optimally accountable, fair and sustainable solutions. Technical experts, politicians, managers, service providers, community members, and beneficiaries each have their own values, expertise and preferences, to be considered for necessary buy in and sustainability. Some of these are well recognized and partly addressed, but those not addressed or hidden constitute vested interests that may be a main constraint for achieving population health.

We present and test a hypothesis that health for all and sustainable population health are indeed synonymous.

We next search for explicit or implicit concurrence with the hypothesis in implicit or explicit practice of health systems and associated research.

For a start this will be done by reviews of available systems plans, reports and published research.

It will be discussed whether results are associated with the existing degree of national or subnational level democratic practice.

If the hypothesis holds a greater democratization in health systems practice will be suggested as an ethical imperative. .

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Abstract

Community engagement as a model for addressing health equity

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USA

Statement of the Problem: Access to health care and health equity are current public health issues. Addressing social determinants of health is foundational to understanding health equity. The aim of Community Engagement is to prepare nurses to address health equity issues, to value cultural efficacy, and to develop a commitment to serving diverse populations. Inter-professional education and practice are strategic components of a curricular framework designed to increase awareness of the social determinants of health, health equity, and the interrelationship to public health. Community engagement is a balance of science and art. Science contributes knowledge/skills from social work, sociology, psychology, and other disciplines. The art arises from the understanding, skill, and sensitivity required to bridge the gap from theory to practice.

Methodology and Theoretical Orientation : Surveys and focus groups were used to determine community partner, student, and faculty perceptions of community engagement learning experiences over the five semesters. Implications of evaluation data were used to revise the structure and process of community engagement, including addressing the importance of inter-professional education.

Findings: Themes addressing social determinants of health from an inter-professional community perspective included: (1) working side by side with community develops relationships, (2) communities serve as teachers to students and faculty, (3) time and academic expectations are constraints, (4) community partnerships require flexibility, (5) a learning curve is present and must be recognized

Conclusion and Significance: This study presents the stories of students, community partners, and faculty about benefits and challenges associated with community engagement. Community Engagement provided a rich unintended consequence of creating a model for inter-professional education, a framework promoting ongoing and continuing inter-professional curricular processes, addressing social determinants of health and health equity. Community partners welcomed nursing faculty and students, creating strong partnerships leading to a broad array of strategies and resources to create healthier communities.

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Abstract

Nutritional quality criteria in catering services: the nutrient analysis critical control points process

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Italy

Multidimensional Survey of catering in elderly care homes in Friuli Venezia Giulia Region, Italy (2016) coordinated by Local Health agency (LHA) of Trieste has shown some critical aspects in the quantity–quality profile of food administered in the segment of welfare catering.The formulation of meals can be characterized by the excessive use of processed raw materials and incorrect preparation practices which, although meeting the caloric and macronutrient needs, do not always guarantee a sufficient protection from oxidative stress. At some nursing homes, losses of up to 70% of antiradical power of several vegetable dishes have been observed such as demonstrated by University of Trieste. This is a serious problem for institutionalized elders as, according to literature, the prevalence of denutrition and the risk of malnutrition exceeds 20% and 50% respectively of the guests. In view of these findings, the LHA has adopted Nutrient Analysis Critical Control Points (NACCP) process as a working tool for the integration of hygiene best practices and measures to prevent the damage of some nutrient fractions during the various steps of all production processes (food supply, storage, preparation and cooking methods). To maximize the intake of bioactive compounds by consuming protective meals new criteria have been introduced into public procurement contracts. Criteria establish more raw materials, such as fresh fish, lower exposure of food to degradation agents by redefining the timing of the production flows, workloads, technological systems used. Accurate declination of the process under examination has allowed to serve meals that can guarantee a sufficient protection from oxidative stress to elderly.

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Abstract

Maternal Sensitive Determinants of Nutritional Status Among Children Below Five Years in Obunga Slums

David Omondi Okeyo
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Kenya

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 liguid 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-1and 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.

Abstract

Leblebi as a traditional turkish healthy snack food

Faith Ozbey
Turkey

Chickpea (Cicer arietinum L.) is an important agricultural product that has been cultivated from the ancient ages on the world agriculture. According to some sources, in 5000 years, chickpeas were being cultivated and because of the nutritional components found in its structure, it keeps this place where people have been feeding for centuries. Chickpea is important in the mineral and vitamins. While the design type is generally produced in the countries of India, Pakistan and East Africa, agriculture is being carried out in the Mediterranean countries, especially in the USA and in the near east, especially in the country of acceptance. Products called functional foods in the light of recent developments in food science are products that have the characteristics of enhancing the quality of life of the individual thanks to their nourishing qualities as well as their potential for reducing health risks, curative and possible disease risks thanks to naturally occurring biologically active constituents. Individuals with functional foods in their diets are suggested to be more resistant to diseases such as diabetes, obesity and cardiovascular diseases, which are common today due to the positive effects of the protective structures (functional components) present in these products.

The "fast food" weighted diet, which emerges as a natural result of the high tempos of our working life, is spreading all over the world every day. Obesity, which is the result of wrong eating habits, is seen as the most common health problem in our world all over the world. A common view of a large number of nutritionists is that individuals consume foods containing complex carbohydrates with some protein, fiber, and low glycemic index every single day. Leblebi stands out as a healthy and delicious traditional product that can be consumed at any time of the day, just like this recognition.

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Abstract

Lived experiences of home based palliative caregivers in Ndola, Zambia

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University of Zambia Public Health
Zambia

Palliative care in Zambia began around 1990, because of rising numbers of chronic illnesses from HIV and Non-communicable diseases. Hence, streamlining care from institutional to home-based palliative Caregiving. The main objective of this study was to investigate lived experiences of Caregivers in Ndola regarding resource support services; personal psychological; opportunity gaining; and challenging experiences. This is because Home Based Palliative Care services remain inevitable under community caregivers.

This was a qualitative, phenomenological study design; with in-depth interviews on twelve purposively sampled respondents, conveniently picked from health facilities representing different catchment areas. Data was analyzed manually, creating patterns of themes under thematic analysis. Findings of negative experiences revealed: lack of team work, limited resource supplies such as inadequate Home Based Palliative Care kits comprising medical and surgical logistics; lack of Food supplements to boost nutrition and many more limitations. Caregivers' duties too were associated with: work over- load, long working hours and cost burdens. In addition to career development was lack of the following: training, refresher courses, technical support supervision and standard guidelines. Whilst Positive experiences reported were: Hope for employment; feeling respected and highly regarded in their community bringing dignity, sense of self-worth, self-esteem; and self-actualization associated to impacting decisions made on people's health. This study therefore contributes to growth of research on determinants of health, a basis for further research by students, academicians; researchers to bridge knowledge gaps and provide evidence to inform policy in integrating caregivers' issues in a wider health care system and address health inequalities.

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Abstract

Wheelchair accessibility to public buildings in the Kumasi metropolis, Ghana

Cosmos Yarfi
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Ghana

Background: Accessibility implies making public places accessible to every individual, irrespective of his or her disability or special need, ensuring the integration of the wheelchair user into the society and thereby granting them the capability of participating in activities of daily living and ensuring equality in daily life.

Objective: This study was carried out to assess the accessibility of the physical infrastructures (public buildings) in the Kumasi metropolis to wheelchairs after the passage of the Ghanaian Disability Law (Act 716 2006).

Methods: Eighty-four public buildings housing the education; health; ministries, departments and agencies (MDA's); sports and recreation; religious groups; and banks were assessed. The routes, entrances, height of steps, grade of ramps, sinks, entrance to washrooms, toilets, urinals, automated teller machines and tellers' counters were measured and computed

Results: Out of a total of 84 buildings assessed, only 34 (40.5%) of the buildings, 52.3% of the entrances and 87.4% of the routes of the buildings were accessible to wheelchair users. A total of 25% (13 out of 52) of the public buildings with more than one floor were fitted with elevators to connect the different levels of floors.

Conclusion: The results of this study show that public buildings in the Kumasi metropolis are not wheelchair accessible. An important observation made during this study was that there is an intention to improve accessibility when buildings are being constructed or renovated, but there is no laid down guidelines as how to make the buildings accessible for wheelchair users.

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Abstract

Therapy taping method: therapeutic approach in two children with duchenne muscular dystrophy

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Brazil

Objective: To assess the effect of elastic bandage through the Therapy Taping Method on the execution of motor functions of children with Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy (DMD).
Methods: Two children with confirmed clinical diagnosis of DMD that visited the physiotherapy clinic at Metrocamp College were selected. Their degree of motor function was assessed by Motor Function Measure -20 Scale (MFM-20), performing then a month of physical therapy in the therapy pool without the use of bandage, in order to verify the primary functionality degree. After this period, the subjects were reassessed according to the mentioned scale, starting the application of the bandage technique in oblique muscles and quadriceps bilaterally, in conjunction with the treatment in hydrotherapy. The bandages were exchanged weekly, in a total of 24 weeks. The data was analyzed by comparing results before and after the treatment.
Results: The scores of the MFM-20 scale remained the same as the initial assessment after the hydrotherapy sessions without the use of bandage. However, there was an increase in scores after the combination of the use of elastic bandage with hydrotherapy.
Conclusion: The elastic bandage using the Therapy Taping Method allowed increased execution capacity of the motor activities of these children with DMD, slowing the development of symptoms

Abstract

Tobacco industry interference at Point of Sale in Argentina

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Growth Health Data Exchange
Argentina

Background: Since 2011, Argentina has a national legislation that bans tobacco advertising and promotion in all media, except for points of sale (POS). At POS, however, advertising is allowed with certain limitations: it cannot be seen from the street and it only allows for up to two signs of 30 by 30 cm that include a warning label covering at least 20% of the sign. Illuminated signs and 3D ads are also banned.

Objective: To assess tobacco industry`s (TI) compliance with the restrictions imposed at POS in three cities and the province of Buenos Aires in Argentina.

Methods: We analyzed 286 notices of infraction that the National Tobacco Control Program issued from December 2014 to December 2015 in the cities of Buenos Aires, Córdoba and Mendoza and the province of Buenos Aires. Notices included pictures of the POS that helped identify the number, size, and characteristics of the ads displayed at the POS. Visibility from the street was also noted.

Results: Of the 286 notices that were evaluated, 212 were from Buenos Aires, 13 from Mendoza and 13 from Cordoba and 35 from the province of Buenos Aires. Thirteen had to be void because they did not include the required information. One hundred percent of the POS had signs that were above the permitted size. In almost 90% of the cases, the signs were visible from the street. In 80% of the cases, the POS exceeded the number of permitted signs and in 70% of the cases the signs had lights that were on. POS also displayed cigarette packs as an advertising method.

Conclusions: The TI is using the POS to advertise their products and, by doing so, it is violating the existing legislation. The existing legislation should be revised to implement a complete ban of advertising and promotion to limit the possibility that the TI uses the POS as a mean to overcome the regulation.

Abstract

Higher education dynamic shifts and health promotion

Dawit Rumicha
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USA

The session will foster conversations on effective higher education practices geared towards increasing student education on health promotion practices. Using our research we will take a deeper look at the relationship between student health and factors in a higher education setting such as; scholarship, research expansion, creative expression, academic instruction, and civic engagement. The goal outcome of this session is to have participants obtain the tools necessary in being able to utilize techniques to bring burgeoning growth in their student's success. This will be mainly attained through thoroughly analyzing participants ambitions of fostering an inclusive environment in their academic setting. Following these proceedings participants will be brought together in an open forum on effective and non-effective practice based techniques in comprehensively bringing about student driven success. Specifically, we will be visiting James Kouzes and Barry Posner, Five Practices of Exemplary Leadership® Model to address how this can be applicable to student development and education on public health. Furthermore, we will be focusing our scope on the Healthy Campus 2020 initiative viewing practices that are based heavily in evidence supported theory but are also innovative and student centered. We will also engage in interactive activities in putting attendees in scenarios where they will be tasked to use problem based learning strategies in increasing student engagement and success in health promotion. Participants will also be brought into an activity to describe their current literature based methods of health promotion delivery by utilizing active group collaboration. Participants will gather in small groups of about 5 to discuss each of the practices and how it applies to their goals and set health promotion standards. The target audiences of this session will be university officials, university students, university faculty, and professionals in the field of public health along with health promotion.

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Abstract

Effect-measure modification of known risk factors for head and neck cancer development by socioeconomic status

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Purpose: To investigate effect-measure modification of known risk factors for squamous cell carcinoma of the head and neck (SCCHN) by socioeconomic status (SES), utilizing a population-based case-control study, The Carolina Head and Neck Cancer Study. Risk factors of interest include: history of cigarette smoking, smokeless tobacco use, alcohol consumption, oral health history, and HPV infection. Methods: Cases were recruited from 46 contiguous counties in North Carolina, USA, from 2002–2006. Controls, selected from motor vehicle records, were frequency-matched to cases on age, sex, and race. An in-person interview was completed. A complete case analysis was undertaken based on 959 white and 330 African-American cases and 1100 white and 261 African-American controls. Socioeconomic status was measured through income, education and type of health insurance at the data of interview. Analyses were performed using unconditional logistic regression to estimate adjusted odds ratios (OR) and 95% confidence intervals (CI). Effect-measure modification was explored through multiplicative interaction terms. Results: Individuals who were current smokers and had an annual income less than $20,000 per year were at 5 times greater odds of SCCHN (OR 5.11; 95% CI 3.61-6.61) as compared to never-smokers with an annual income greater than $50,000, with statistically significant evidence of effect-measure modification (LRT p-value <0.001). Similarly, current drinkers with low educational attainment (less than high school) or low income (<$20,000) had greater odds of SCCHN than never-drinkers with high income or more years of education (OR 2.91; 95% CI 2.05-3.78, OR 2.09 95% CI 1.39-2.78, respectively). Conclusions: We found evidence of effect-measure modification by SES for smoking and alcohol use. Lower SES status consistently showed increased odds of SCCHN, however no trend was seen with health insurance. Measures to reduce poverty, increase educational attainment, and intervene early in these high-risk populations should be recommended

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Abstract

Feasibility research on future of health system community scorecard fhs2(CSC) in Afghanistan

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Future Generation University
Afghanistan

The Ministry of Public Health of Afghanistan jointly with Johns Hopkins University conducted a study for the Future Health Systems programs. The community Based Health Care department has employed the Balanced Score Card Management Measure in three provinces of Afghanistan to determine performance of service delivery in the public health sector.

The Community Score Card is an innovative decision tool that engages community members to provide feedback, monitor and evaluate local level services.

The Aim of this study was to promote community based engagement in local health system accountability in order to strengthen linkages between health institutions and communities to ensure optimal health service delivery.

Objectives:

- To determine the effectiveness of the Community Score card to improve the quality and equity of health service delivery
- To understand how the score card can create trust between the community and public institutions

Process and Methods:

1. Stakeholder analysis to ascertain appropriate local community and health facility partners
2. Focus groups to assess baseline issues
3. Developed community generated health service indicators
4. Quantitative data collected and analyzed by standard procedures using questionnaires
5. Guidelines for focus group discussions and key informant interviews designed
6. All instruments field tested
7. Finally, the providers and the community members come together in an “interface” meeting to discuss disparities in scoring and to generate jointly created action plans

Results:

1. Communities achieved (100%) or partially achieved (60%-90%) the majority of benchmarks identified in Focus Group Discussions
2. Increased community awareness of Basic Package of Health Service and understanding of constraints faced by service providers
3. Improved trust and communication between service providers and community members

Conclusion:

Findings from Community Score Card implementation indicated that health facility providers and community members (male and female) embraced this tool as valuable in its participatory and capacity building approach to ensuring accountability of both service users and providers.

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Abstract

Determinants of adverse pregnancy outcomes among mothers who gave birth from Jan 1-Dec 31/2015 in Jimma University specialized hospital, case control study, 2016

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Ethiopia

Background: Adverse pregnancy outcomes lead to serious health consequences to the mother and/or the baby. These Adverse birth outcomes; prematurity, low birth weight and still birth represent significant problems in both developing and developed countries. Adverse pregnancy outcomes are still major public health problems in developing countries including Ethiopia where most pregnancies are unplanned, complications are many and outcomes are generally Unfavorable for both mother and infant.
Objective: To identify determinants of adverse pregnancy outcomes among deliveries takes place in Jimma University specialized hospital from January1 – December 31 / 2015.
Methods: The study was a facility based unmatched case-control study design conducted by reviewing mothers and newborn cards and registration log book who delivered in Jimma university specialized hospital from January 1 /2015 to December 31/2015, southwest Ethiopia. The study was done on randomly selected 86 cases and 258 controls using structured data collection checklist. Data analysis was done by SPSS version 20 and multiple logistic regression statistical methods were used to identify the predictors.
Result: In this study 344 mothers and newborns cards were included yielding 100 % response rate. From this 86 mothers and newborn cards were selected for case group and 258 mothers and newborn cards were selected for control group.Most of the cases80.2 % and controls 82.9 % were between the age group of 20-34 years.Mothers who are referred for delivery service from other area are more than five times to have adverse pregnancy outcomes than mothers who are not referred, AOR=5.49 95% CI [2.80-10.76]. And mothers who had illness during current pregnancy are seven times to be case than controls, AOR=7.22, 95% CI = 1.65-31.58].Mothers who attend ANC were 83% less likely to have adverse pregnancy outcome, than mothers who didn't attended ANC follow up, AOR = 0.17 95% CI [0.06-0.49]. Pregnant mothers who are anemic or had hemoglobin level of less than 11 gram/dl are more than seven times to have adverse pregnancy outcomes than non-anemic pregnant mothers, AOR=7.29 95% CI= [2.85-18.67]. Additionally, women who had obstetric emergencies during current pregnancy, complications during current delivery, and multiple pregnancy are more than 18 times AOR =18.40[6.12-55.37], 2 times AOR=2.65[1.38-5.11] and 7 times AOR=7.59[1.49-38.65] to have adverse pregnancy outcomes than their counterparts respectively.
Conclusion: According to the findings of this study; referral, illness during current pregnancy, having ANC attendance, anemia during current pregnancy, complication during delivery, multiple pregnancy and having obstetric emergencies are statistically significant predictors of adverse pregnancy outcomes.

Abstract

Personnel hygiene among adolescents: Knowledge, attitudes and practices

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Communicable diseases, mainly respiratory and intestinal infections, cause suffering, lifelong disability or untimely death of millions predominantly in developing regions of the world. Children remain particularly vulnerable to these preventable diseases. The main causes for them are inadequate sanitary conditions and poor hygiene practices. However knowledge, attitudes and practice of hygiene among young school children in Sri Lanka are poorly understood though it is critical for prevention and sustainable control of communicable diseases.

The aim of the research was to assess the knowledge, attitudes and practices of personal hygiene among school children in grade 7 in Kaluthara Medical Officer of Health area.

A cross sectional descriptive study was conducted among students of Grade 7 (aged 12years), in 12 out of 36 schools in in Kaluthara Medical Officer of Health area. Study population consisted of 574 respondents (55.1% males, 44.9% females). The response rate was 92.58% (574/620). Data was gathered under three main sectors of personal hygiene, knowledge, attitudes and practices. Two checklists and a self-administered questionnaire were used. The completed questionnaires were collected within 2 days of distribution. Relationships between hygiene practices with sex the student, parents' level of education and knowledge of the students, were evaluated in the study. Students with satisfactory knowledge on personal hygiene practiced cleaning with soap and water after defecation. Conversely they used boiled water for drinking less than ones with unsatisfactory knowledge. Majority of students were aware of personal hygiene and practiced it routinely. Most of the students had positive attitudes towards key aspects of personal hygiene like hand hygiene, oral hygiene, cleanliness of clothes etc. Most students also recognized that personal hygiene as an integral part of a good personality, education and interpersonal relationships. However, a large proportion of the students also believed that parents are responsible for children's' hygiene.

Abstract

Lifestyle behaviours, wellbeing index and powerful others health locus of control (pohloc) among university students in Nigeria by gender and ethnicity

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Introduction: Previous studies on students' health have suggested the need for exploring the ethnic and gender differences of health status and lifestyle behaviours. There is enough evidence in other populations study to show that lifestyles predict health status. However, the current study is the first to examine lifestyle behaviours and wellbeing by gender and ethnicity among university students in Nigeria. Similarly, POHLOC have been implicated among populations that reported poor health. However, only few studies examined its implications with regard to the health of university students.

Method: The study was cross sectional. Full time students were recruited from six universities within three ethnic groups in Nigeria. Data collection was by questionnaire and 1549 responses were valid.

Results: POHLOC indicated both gender and ethnic interaction with males higher than females, and Yoruba students lower than the other ethnic groups. With regard to unhealthy lifestyles such as drug use and smoking, students from Hausa ethnic group reported higher than others. On the other and, students from Igbo ethnic group reported better than other groups with regard to healthy lifestyles such as fruit consumption and ban on alcohol use on campus. With regard to wellbeing, overall, male students reported better health than females, while students from the Igbo ethnic group reported better health than other ethnic groups.

Conclusion: The result indicated that healthy lifestyle is a better rating of health, than POHLOC, among university students in Nigeria

Abstract

Body image concerns and associated socio-demographic and anthropometric determinants among female Lebanese university students

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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 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.

Abstract

Field epidemiological investigation of chikungunya outbreak in gwadar district of Pakistan in month of march 2017

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Statement of the Problem: Chikungunya is an acute viral infection transmitted to humans through the bite of an infected adult female Aedes aegypti mosquito which usually bites during daylight hours. An outbreak of fever with severe joint pain started in the Gwadar district, of Pakistan in January 2017. An entomological and epidemiological investigation of this outbreak was conducted to ascertain the nature and cause of the outbreak.

The purpose of this study is to investigate the nature and cause of the outbreak and to contain its further spread.

Methodology & Theoretical Orientation: All patients attending OPD of District Health Quarter hospital and Rural health centers of district Gwadar, complaining of fever with incapacitating joint pain, were screened for suspected chikungunya fever. House to house survey also conducted for active case search to use questionnaire.

Findings: The epidemiological analysis of the Chikungunya outbreak situation in Gwadar reviled from January to March 2017, 1227 suspected cases have been reported. 50% are male and likewise 50% (n=340) are females. Total 29 Blood samples were collected and sent to NIH Islamabad for lab confirmation and 22 came positive to use RT-PCT.

Conclusion & Significance: It was concluded that the routine campaigns need to be organized regularly within the community highlighting the potential breeding grounds of mosquitoes and the possible control methods. Source reduction strategies like cleaning of desert coolers on weekly basis, emptying of water containers, and close monitoring of construction sites for potential breeding of the vector needs to be done on a regular basis to avoid future outbreaks. Establishment surveillance, particularly for Dengue and Chikungunya, along with appropriate response is important. Surveillance should also be strengthened in other unaffected areas to ensure appropriate and timely response

Abstract

Effect of fiber intake on body composition in healthy women

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Considerable evidence supports that increasing consumption of dietary fiber is associated with lower risk of obesity in adults1.Although most of the proposed beneficial effects of fiber consumption have been attributed to viscous and gel-forming properties of soluble fiber,both soluble and insoluble fiber are strongly associated with reduced risk for obesity and overweight 2. In total 100 women were included in the study.Survey questions were prepared to get details about the general characteristics of participants.Also,participants were asked to fill out a 3-day food consumption form and a 24-hour physical activity form to receive nutritional habits and physical activity information.Subsequently,all the food consmption of the participants were entered into the BEBIS program in order to calculate macro and micornutrient intakes.Statistical analyses were performed with SPSS software.Between-group differences for categorical variables were compared by using chi-square analysis.Peorson correlation test was used in order to determine the correlation of fiber intake and body composition.Fiber intakes of the participants were categorized and compared across tertile group.One group was categorized as 'low consumers' (below 25g/day of fiber intake) one was 'moderate consumers' (between 25-40g/day) and the third group was 'high consumers' group(<40g/day). Results of this study indicated that participants who have consumed moderate amount of fiber is associated with lower body mass index, body weight and body fat.In terms of fiber intake and body composition association,results showed that there was statistically significant difference between low consumer and moderate consumer group ($p<0,05$),while,there wasn't any statistical difference between moderate consumer and high consumer group ($p>0,05$).In view of the fact that, when mean dietary fiber intake is about as advised (25-40g/day) can be protective of overweight/obesity.Higher than the recommended amount is not meaning that it may be more protective of overweight/obesity.Results of this study indicated that moderate fiber intake is inversely associated with body weight, BMI and body fat

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Abstract

Institutional legitimacy and professional boundary: Western medicine–trained doctors' attitudes and behaviors toward traditional chinese medicine

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The recent growing interest in and use of complementary and alternative medicine is a global phenomenon. In many regions, traditional Chinese medicine (TCM), an important type of complementary and alternative medicine, has been formally integrated into the health care system. Consequently, today's doctors face increasing requests and questions from patients regarding TCM. However, studies of TCM focus either on patients' approaches to TCM and Western medicine (WM) or on the politics involved in the institutionalization of TCM. To date, sociological studies on doctors' attitudes toward TCM are rare. This paper compares the receptivity of WM-trained Chinese doctors to TCM in Hong Kong and mainland China, in order to evaluate the interplay between professional training and dominant medical paradigms, on the one hand, and institutional legitimacy and government and client pressures to accept TCM, on the other. Based on survey and in-depth interviews with Western-medicine doctors in Hong Kong and mainland China, this research finds that: there is major difference between Western-medicine doctors' attitude toward traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) in Hong Kong and mainland China. Doctors in Hong Kong are still suspicious toward TCM, no matter if they have exposure to TCM or not. Even some doctors who have much knowledge about TCM, such as got a diploma or certificate in TCM or tried TCM themselves, are still suspicious. This is because they hold up to the ideal of "evidence-based medicine" and emphasize the kind of evidence based on randomized controlled trial (RCT). To Western medicine doctors in Hong Kong, this is the most reliable type of evidence for any medical practice, but it is lacking in TCM. This is the major reason why they do not trust TCM and would not refer patients to TCM in clinical practices. In contrast, western medicine doctors in mainland China also know about randomized controlled trial (RCT) and believe that's the most reliable evidence, but they tend to think experience-based evidence is also reliable. On this basis they think TCM also has clinical effectiveness. To explain these different attitudes, I found that legitimacy based on institutional arrangements is a relevant factor, but how doctors understand their professional boundaries also play an important role. Doctors in Hong Kong are more serious about a strict professional boundary between Western medicine and TCM because they benefited from it, such as a very prestigious status and high income. Doctors in mainland China tend to be flexible about professional boundaries because they never benefited from a well-defined strict professional boundary. This is related to a long history of the lack of professionalism in China, but is also aggravated by the increasing state support of TCM.

Abstract

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
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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

Abstract

Perspective: Prevention, intervention, and control of an individuals state of health- ME-BYO concept in Kanagawa prefecture

Madoka Takeuchi
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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, simliar to the population of Switerzland 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

Abstract

Next generation public health powerd by precision health approaches in Japan

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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 morbidty 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 visualation, understanding, and control of a individuals 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, funnelling down to an individual. Furthermore, analysis of integrated data acquired through innovative technological developments will allow for prediction of an individuals onset and progresssion 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.

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Abstract

Perception and use of informal coercion in outpatient treatment: a focus group study with mental health professionals of Latin culture

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Spain

BACKGROUND: In addition to compulsion (involuntary hospitalization, seclusion, restraint...), there are broader forms of coercion (persuasion, interpersonal pressure, inducement or threat), called informal or covert coercion, which try to improve patient adherence to treatment.

OBJECTIVE: Analyse the use of covert coercion in mental health outpatients and the mental health professionals´ views on this practice comparing 4 countries (Spain, Italy, Mexico and Chile.

METHODS: We conducted a qualitative research, using 4 focus groups in each country, with mental health professionals working in mental health centres and based on thematic analysis approach.

Total sample was made up of 98 professionals (31 psychiatrists, 25 clinical psychologists, 28 nurses, 8 social workers and 6 other professionals)

RESULTS: The use of informal coercion was recognized in clinical practice, but its intensity was related to professionals´ characteristics, and to factors related to diagnosis, clinical course, perceived risk, insight, therapeutic relationship and organizational issues in the delivery of services. Its use was justified by effectiveness in improving adherence and, generally, and seeking benefits for the patient, but sometimes in a paternalistic way.

DISCUSSION: Our results match those described in the literature in terms of: 1) sociodemographic and clinical profile; 2) the reason that leads to its use (adherence); 3) ethical justification (seek for patient´s benefit, trying not to impair his freedom), hence the most intense forms (threat) were misperceived.

CONCLUSION: Our professional acknowledged the use covert coercion in their clinical practice, justifying it on ethical and clinical grounds.

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Abstract

The influence of resource management on the quality of neonatal services at bemonc phc of oesao

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Indonesia

Oesao Public health center (PHC) is a BEmONC PHC that located in Kupang regency, if it is viewed from the aspect of human resources: this PHC has not yet meet the standards of both quantity and quality; from the aspects of equipment: is not yet complete; from the aspects of medicine: is still lacking; from the aspects of the building: has not yet meet the standards; from SOP aspect: is not have all of SOP; and there were 9 cases of neonatal deaths in 2015. This study aimed to analyze the influence of resource management partially and simultaneously on the quality of neonatal care. This type of research is observational analytical cross-sectional design. The location of research was at BEmONC PHC of Oesao in Kupang regency. The population is all of the mothers who have newborns in BEmONC PHC of Oesao from January to September 2015 as many as 396 mothers. The sampling technique of this research was Simple Random Sampling and obtained sample size as many as 67 mothers with newborns. Results of univariate analysis showed that the human resources aspect, the aspect of equipment, medicine aspect, the aspect of the building, SOP and quality of neonatal care aspects are in good categories. The results of the bivariate analysis showed that in partial there is influence between the human resources aspect (p value = 0.004), Aspects of Medicines (p value = 0.004) on the quality of Neonatal Care. Multivariate analysis showed that simultaneously there is influence between the human resources aspect (p value = 0.004) and Aspects of Medicine (p value = 0.004) on the Quality of Neonatal care. It is expected that District Health Office of Kupang and the Head of Oesao PHC should enhance regular supervision in order to improve the quality and quantity of resource management and the quality of neonatal care.

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Abstract

Impact of training on nutritional awareness of rural women

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Nutritional problem are common throughout the country. To overcome the problem of malnutrition WHO has emphasized that the mass information and awareness programmes should be organized. Thus the present study was conducted with following objectives: to study profile of rural women, to find level of nutritional awareness among rural women and to assess impact of nutritional training on rural women. Present study was conducted in randomly selected three villages of Dahgam Taluka. Randomly selected 120 respondents were considered as sample for the study. Personal, socio-economic characteristics of respondents were considered as independent variable and Nutritional Awareness was studied as dependent variable. Three days training was given to rural women. Statistical analysis was done by computing frequencies, percentages and z test. Age, education, family type and occupation have positive and significant association with nutritional awareness. There is significant difference in nutritional awareness after training. Training improved dietary choice among respondents

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Abstract

Aiming to build resiliency through livelihood, nutrition and disaster risk reduction: Sustainable action for resilience and food security, sharing of SABAL program in Nepal

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Nepal is the higher prevalence of poverty 23% and malnutrition in South East Asia. According to NDHS 2016, 36% of below five years children are stunted, 27% are under weight and 10% have wasting. Likewise, 18% mothers are suffering from under nutrition. Actually care practices related to nutrition at the family level remain poor. For example: exclusive breastfeeding is only 70%. Poverty rates in the six targeted districts in the Central and Eastern Hills range from 20% to 38%. 29 village development committees (VDCs) report 40% or more HHs are enduring chronic, severe food insecurity.

Objective: Targeted populations in the six districts of Central and Eastern Mid-hills of Nepal are more resilient and food secure.

Methodology: Integrated approach; Livelihood, health and nutrition and DRR & climate change adaptation interventions applying. The primary determinants of under-nutrition in Nepal include poverty, poor health, and hygiene & food behavior. To address such problem and to make resilient people, with the financial support of USAID, SABAL program is a consortium of Save the Children, HKI, Care, NTAG, LiBird, ACF and NEWAH. SABAL has been implementing focusing on "first 1000 days" through well-being ranking

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Abstract

The effects of motivational interviewing training program on communication skills and self-efficacy of home visiting nurses

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China

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 (HVNs).
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.

Abstract

Shear wave elastography: A systematic review and meta-analysis

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Shear wave elastography is a novel noninvasive technique that involves application of local mechanical compression on soft tissue while using shear waves to assess tissue stiffness and acquiring strain images that show the tissue response. The objective of this review is to evaluate the safety and effectiveness of shear wave elastography. Searches were conducted of eight Korean databases including KoreaMed, National library of Korea, National Assembly Library, Korean Library Information System Network, Research Information Sharing Service, Koreanstudies Information Service System, Korea Institute of Science and Technology Information, Medical Digital Library Information System, Medline, Embase, and the Cochrane Library. From these sources, 1,604 articles were located, and total of 10 studies were included for this review. On the basis of current data, we conclude that shear wave elastography is a safe and effective tool for detecting lesions and monitoring disease severity in patients.

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Abstract

Can the HENRY programme be effectively delivered by trained volunteers to support parents to adopt a healthier family lifestyle

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HENRY
England

Almost a quarter of children aged 4-5 are overweight and the prevalence of obesity currently stands at 9.6%. There is a clear need for intervention in the pre-school years and HENRY's (Health, Exercise, Nutrition for the Really Young) parent-targeted approach has shown consistently positive results when delivered by trained staff. This study aimed to test whether the HENRY Healthy Families programme was also effective in improving eating behaviour and habits, physical activity, parenting confidence to provide a healthy lifestyle and emotional wellbeing when delivered by trained volunteer mentors. Further analysis explored differences in outcomes from programmes delivered by volunteers or project staff. The programme was delivered one-to-one over 8 weekly sessions of one hour, with outcomes measured at baseline, post-programme, and at 6 months follow-up. Parents (N = 87) reported improvements in parenting confidence, parent and child emotional wellbeing, some family eating behaviours, and consumption of fruit and veg (parent and child) and water (child only), but not in physical activity or consumption of certain snack items. Some of these improvements were maintained at 6 months follow-up. There were no differences in outcomes from programmes delivered by trained volunteers (n = 68) or project staff (n = 18). Parents who received the programme from volunteers reported comparable gains in key health indicators of parents and children to those delivered by project staff, providing tentative evidence that these programmes can be successfully scaled up with delivery by volunteer mentors. Future research should test this model on a larger scale

Abstract

The effectiveness of diabetes nutrition out-patient clinic program on HbA1c level of kuwaiti type 1 diabetes

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Aim: Encourage Type 1 diabetes to be consulting by specialized diabetes dietitian, and clarifies the importance educational topics and procedures aligned with the Kuwaiti society.

Method: The retrospective study was conducted with 75 randomly selected Kuwaiti subjects with type1 DM, aged 12 or above who had been under multiple daily insulin therapy for at least one year before attending the nutrition clinic. They were divided into 45 cases as DMdiet subjects who attended at least 3 DM nutrition sessions and 30 subjects as Control group samples who did not see any dietitian or a general dietitian. The HbA1c Mean and Median Difference of pre-and post data, collected from the unit's Database program, and hospital medical record unit, were compared between and within both groups. A paired t-test to assess statistical significance revealed a p value of 5% ($P < 0.05$).

Results / Discussion: Statistically there was no significant difference in HbA1c results ($P > 0.05$), but clinically, DMdiet group had greater reduction in HbA1c Mean and Median Differences of (-1.9 and -1.5, respectively) compared with the Control group (-0.9 and -1.9, respectively).

This study highlights and supports the importance of including clinical diabetes dietitian within the diabetes medical team. Individual sessions are needed more often to ensure effective discussion of any personal concerns, which is preferred according to individuals' differences. The importance of modifying some points of DM nutrition guidelines.

Conclusion: Attending sufficient sessions of diabetes nutrition therapy and education program provided by specialist diabetes dietitian has a helpful effect on improving glycaemic level

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Abstract

Adolescent childbearing age and risk of adverse perinatal and health outcomes and Meta-analysis in south asian countries

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Adolescent childbearing is a major public health problem worldwide particularly in South Asian Countries. Adolescent pregnancy especially below 17 years of age has been considered to have a higher risk than adult pregnancy, because of biological immaturity of the teenager. In this study it is conduct the systematic review and meta-analysis to summarize the adverse birth and health outcomes associated with adolescent pregnancy.

Methods

We adopted the PRISMA consensus statement. PubMed database are searched on February 13, 2016. 24 studies are included, 10 studies go to the quantative synthesis and others go to narrative reviews. Meta –analysis was used to pool the result of the individual studies.

Results

Adolescent pregnancy found to be significantly associated with higher risk of low birth weight (LBW), (OR, 1.50; 95% CI 1.27 – 1.78), preterm birth (PTB), (OR, 1.49;95% CI 1.15 – 1.93), small for gestational age (SGA) (OR, 1.33; 95% CI 1.13 – 1.56) and neonatal mortality (OR,1.45; 95% CI 1.20 – 1.76) . Lower risk of cesarean delivery (OR, 0.77; 95% CI 0.60 – 0.98) reported among the adolescent mothers. Risk of perinatal mortality also found lower (OR, 0.80 ; 95% CI 0.42 – 1.51) among adolescent mothers, however, the risk was not statistically significant.

Conclusion

The findings from systematic review and meta-analysis it is conclude that adolescence pregnancy increases the risk of LBW, PTB, SGA, neonatal mortality. The risk of cesarean delivery and perinatal mortality found lower among adolescent mothers than adult. Increase awareness about the adverse effect of adolescent pregnancy outcomes may protective rules in adolescent marriage help to reduce such outcomes for the welfare of mother as well as children

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Abstract

Burnout among postgraduate doctors in Colombo: prevalence and associated factors

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Sri Lanka

Statement of the Problem: Burnout is a psychological condition of emotional exhaustion, depersonalization and reduced personal accomplishment in people persistently exposed to emotional and interpersonal stressors at work. Postgraduate doctors who simultaneously engage in patient management, knowledge gathering, skill development and exam preparation, are prone to burnout, resulting from chronic stress at work. Situation of burnout in Sri Lankan postgraduate doctors is unknown. This study determines prevalence of burnout and factors associated with it, among postgraduate doctors in Colombo district.

Methodology & Theoretical Orientation: A descriptive cross-sectional study was conducted among all 278 postgraduate doctors from eight specialties attached to Postgraduate Institute of Medicine and working in Colombo district. Final sample size was 245. A Self-administered questionnaire, comprising Copenhagen Burnout Inventory and associated factors was used. Data collected from 01.08.2017 to 31.08.2017. Associations were analyzed using univariate cross-tabulations followed by multiple logistic regressions.

Findings: Response rate 88.1%. Prevalence of personal, work-related and client-related burnout were 41.6% (95%CI, 35.5–47.8%), 30.6% (95%CI, 24.8–36.4%), 8.9% (95%CI, 5.4–12.5%) respectively. Females (OR=3.58,p<0.001), chronic disease (OR=4.01,p=0.007), frequent unhealthy habits (OR=3.33,p=0.001), parents being doctors (OR=2.77,p=0.028), home–work demands (OR=2.86,p=0.008), emotional demands (OR=3.43,p=0.001) associated positively and frequent healthy habits (OR=0.25,p<0.001), satisfaction with skill development opportunities (OR=0.44,p=0.019), frequent deep studying (OR=0.21,p<0.001) associated negatively with personal burnout. Females (OR=3.59,p<0.001), frequent unhealthy habits (OR=2.81,p=0.005), home–work demands (OR=5.54,p<0.001), emotional demands (OR=3.99,p<0.001) associated positively and frequent deep studying (OR=0.44,p=0.028) associated negatively with work-related burnout.

Emotional demands (OR=4.01, p=0.005) associated positively and overall specialty training satisfaction (OR=0.20, p=0.001) associated negatively with client-related burnout.

Conclusion & Significance: Postgraduate doctors in Colombo have high personal and work-related burnout prevalence and low client-related burnout prevalence. Several personal, family, work and training factors are associated with burnout. Improving awareness and preventive actions from beginning and throughout training is recommended by incorporating a training module on personal development with emphasis on burnout prevention

Abstract

Common findings in a blunt thyroid fracture case

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Bahrain

Although blunt neck trauma is known to be rare occurring about 5% of all neck traumas, undiagnosed cases may have devastating outcome. Attentions needed by physicians to fully understand the mechanism of injury and the external laryngeal trauma signs. A physician precise diagnosis and proper management are paramount in order to avoid patient death or long-term complications.

In conclusion, blunt laryngeal injuries may render uncommon. However, prompt recognition of subtle signs is crucial to avoid the catastrophic complications possible with such injuries. This case report aims to demonstrate the symptoms and signs of laryngeal injury in a young healthy male following a road traffic accident.

Abstract

The impact of change in stress level and coping strategies adapted on eating behavior among multi-ethnic Malaysian adolescents

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Malaysia

Statement of the Problem: Worldwide global surveys had demonstrated increasing trend of mental health among adolescents which is concurrent with high prevalence of obesity among this population. This study aim to explore the effects of change in stress level and coping strategies adapted when dealing with examination stress on eating behavior of the adolescents. Methodology: A total of 797 multi-ethnic Malaysian adolescents participated in this cohort. This is a sub-study of a cohort. The changes of stress level and eating behavior between two time points and coping strategies adapted were explored using validated questionnaires; the Cohen Perceived Stress Scale (CPSS) questionnaire, self-reported Child Eating Behavior Questionnaire (CEBQ) and brief COPE questionnaire. All participants and parents consented for the study. Baseline data were collected within two weeks prior to final year school examination. Follow up data were collected six months later during normal school days. Findings: The results revealed positive correlation between change in perceived stress level and emotional overeating ($r=0.18$, $p<0.01$) and between change in perceived stress level and food responsiveness behavior ($r=0.14$, $p<0.01$). Students who experienced an increase in stress level (OR=1.9, 95%CI: 1.3, 2.9), doing a little bit of planning (OR=2.0, 95%CI: 1.1, 3.5) and use a lot of emotional support to cope with stress (OR=1.7, 95%CI: 0.9, 3.1) were more likely to emotional overeat. Students who experienced an increase in stress level (OR=1.4, 95%CI: 1.0, 2.1), use humor (OR=1.4, 95%CI: 0.9, 2.0) and self-blame (OR=1.6, 95%CI: 0.9, 2.7) a little when coping with stress were more likely to be responsive to food. Conclusion: The findings suggested for a comprehensive intervention focusing on managing the changes in stress level by adapting an appropriate stress coping strategy. This will promote positive healthy eating behavior thus assist in the prevention of obesity among the adolescents

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Abstract

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 Teaorereke 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 ±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.

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Abstract

Prevalence of obesity and overweight and its associated factors among the residents of South Tarawa, Kiribati

Paul Eze Eme
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New Zealand

Statement of problem: Obesity in the Pacific is a public health concern and the leading cause of preventable deaths in the Pacific Rim. Few surveys have been conducted in South Tarawa to determine the magnitude of obesity and its associated risk factors. This study aimed to assess obesity and overweight prevalence and its associated factors among the adult population in South Tarawa, Kiribati. Methods: A cross-sectional community-based study composed of 161 households that were randomly selected from Betio, Bikenibeu and Teaorereke towns. Ethical approval and informed consent were obtained from the respected authority and subjects respectively. A structured questionnaire was used to obtain socio-demographic information and feeding practices of the subjects. Each patient was assessed for weight, height and body fat percentage measurements using standard methods. Body fat was classified into very high, high, normal and low body fat percentage. Physical activity level (PAL) was determined by using the standards of International Physical Activity Questionnaire. Descriptive statistics were used to examine the gender-specific anthropometric indices. Chi-square and independent t-test were also applied to determine the differences between the variables by gender at $P < .05$ significance level. Results: About three-quarters of the subjects (73.2%) were obese, 22.5% were overweight and only 0.6% was underweight. More than half of the subjects (68.4%) had very high body fat (BF), 22.2% had high BF, 8.8% had normal BF and 0.6% had low BF. Majority (80.6%) of the subjects were sedentary, 13.1% were moderately active while 6.3% were vigorously active. Age, education levels and PAL of the subjects had significant ($P<0.05$) relationship with obesity prevalence. Conclusion: Nearly all subjects were either obese or overweight with a high body fat percent. Sex and body fat percent were significantly correlated to obesity. Recommendation: Effective public health intervention strategies are needed to address this health concern.

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Abstract

Human health implications on the use of mobile phones : A review

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The objective of this review is the study of human health implication on use of mobile phone. Mobile telecommunication is one of the highest technical fields in today's competitive era. Mobile phone has become crucial part of our life . Discovery of cell phones is one of the significant technological advancement in recent times. Their wide use has had a negative effect on physical, social, aesthetical, and economic and health aspects of life.One of the most important functions of the phone is that it helps the communication to become easier and quicker. It gives people the chance to communicate with each other easily. In spite of a remarkable advancement, the negative effects of mobile phone cannot be neglected anymore. It is the time to think about these negative effects The prolonged exposure to mobile phone radiation can increase the thermal effects on human health. As time becomes more valuable for people, the importance of accessibility to communicate also increases. As with many things this new technology has also brought bad consequences.With high level of mobile telephone penetration a mobile phone culture has evolved. Mobile phone radiation can cause damage to ear, brain, skin and can also cause electromagnetic interferences with pacemaker and other medical devices. These radiations also effect vision as well. Pregnant woman should be careful in using mobile phone. There are scientific evidences that these radiations can cause brain tumor (especially in children) and can be possibly carcinogenic to persistent heavy users. Apart from this mobile phones also becoming major cause of road accidents.Therefore, to avoid some problem in communicating by cell phone, people should be careful in using it.

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Abstract

Challenges faced by caregivers of children on antiretroviral therapy at Mutale Municipality selected healthcare facilities, Vhembe District, Limpopo Province

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Background: Children depend solely on caregivers who can be either parents or guardians for drug administration to enhance adherence to antiretroviral treatment (ART), which might pose any number of challenges.
Purpose: The purpose of this study was to explore and describe the challenges faced by caregivers of children on ART at Mutale Municipality, Vhembe District, Limpopo Province.
Research design and method: The research design was qualitative, explorative, descriptive and contextual in nature. The population consisted of 16 caregivers who were 18 years of age and above, and mentally capable, irrespective of educational qualifications, caring for children aged between 0 and 15 years who were on ART between April 2013 and October 2014. Non-probability, purposive sampling was used to select the 16 caregivers. Required permission, approval and ethical clearance were obtained from the University of Venda Higher Degree Committee, Limpopo Provincial Health Department and relevant institutions. An in-depth, individual, unstructured interview method was used to collect data. One central question was asked: 'What are the challenges you experience when caring for a child on antiretroviral treatment?' Subsequent questions were based on the participants' responses to the central question. Qualitative data were analysed by means of Tesch's open-coding method.
Results: The findings of this study revealed that participants, that is, caregivers of children on ART, experienced financial burdens because of transport costs needed to comply with follow-up dates and insufficient of money for food, clothing the child in need of care, pocket money for lunch boxes during school hours and time lost while waiting for consultations. Participants reported some level of stigmatisation against children on ART by family members, especially the husbands or in-laws of the secondary caregivers. Many primary and secondary caregivers seemed to have given up seeking support from government and community structures.
Conclusion: The conclusions drawn from this research are that caregivers hardly receive any support from family members or the community. Fear of disclosing the HIV-positive status of children resulted in the delay of financial support from the government, thus leading to serious financial burden on the caregivers

Abstract

Country-specific profiles and global patterns of the tobacco epidemic. Implications of current profiles of smoking and population age structure for tobacco-related health outcomes in the future

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Statement of the Problem: A feature of the tobacco epidemic is the delay between the uptake of persisting smoking in a population and its full effect on mortality. By reason of the strong dependence of risk on the intensity and frequency of smoking, both measures must be considered when making projections of tobacco related morbidity and mortality. Furthermore, an earlier age of initiation extends the potential duration of smoking throughout the lifespan. The general aim of this paper is to describe global patterns based on country-specific profiles of cigarette smoking. Methodology: The Global Adult Tobacco Survey is a nationally representative household survey that uses a common protocol that ensures comparability across countries. We used information collected between 2008 and 2014 and calculated age-specific estimates of current cigarette smoking (manufactured cigarettes, hand-rolled cigarettes, bidis and kreteks). By using dimension reduction and classification techniques countries are classified according to its specific profile of frequency (daily or less than daily), intensity (amount smoked per day), and age of daily smoking initiation. Calculations were performed with Stata 14.1 and 3D visualizations with Maya. Findings: The size, location and shape of the tobacco epidemic within the population age structure of 27 nations from the 6 WHO regions, as well as clusters of countries defined by intensity of smoking and age of daily smoking initiation among current daily smokers are described. For cohorts of males 20 years and older, a 5-category taxonomy is described and each country is pinpointed in a 3D visualization. Conclusion & Significance: A better understanding of the relationship between each country's smoking profile and its age structure will help to implement measures to promote quitting and prevent initiation, and consequently will reduce the leverage of demographic dynamic on tobacco-related health outcomes

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Abstract

Mapping cycling patterns and infrastructure in Ireland's capital city to improve safety and increase participation

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England

Background: In Ireland from 2011 to 2016 the number of people using cycling as their main mode of transport to work and education has grown 34% to 82,123 people. Currently cyclists compose 2.7% of the total commuting population and two thirds (54,061) of all cyclists were in the capital (Dublin) and its suburbs.

Less than 1% of the €10 billion Infrastructure and Capital Investment Programme for 2016-2021 in Ireland is dedicated to spending on cycling and pedestrian infrastructure. Improved cycling infrastructure is likely to play a key role in improving cycling participation and with this in mind the UN Global Outlook on Walking and Cycling report recommends allocating at least 20% of transport budget to non-motorised transport. Reducing risk of injury for cyclists by improving infrastructure will likely increase cycling participation and its associated benefits to the health of the population.

Intersections and transitions from paths to roads are a dominant feature in reported cycling incidents and it is with this in mind that this study was conducted.

Aims: The aim of this study is to provide detailed information regarding cycling patterns and infrastructure in Dublin City with a view to improving cycling safety.

Methods: 8 main commuter cycling routes into Dublin City Centre from suburban areas were selected for analysis based on All Ireland Research Observatory (AIRO) census mapping of transport options by electoral division. (Ashtown, Beaumont, Ayrfield, Clontarf, Pembroke, Rathmines, Kimmage, Kilmainham were mapped to O'Connell bridge in Dublin City Centre).

The routes were traversed and points of conflict and obstruction for cyclists along the route in both directions were mapped.

Results: Maps of conflict points, typical examples and design solutions used in other jurisdictions will be presented in poster format

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Abstract

Race- and sex-related differences in the incidence of coronary heart disease in the first national health and nutrition examination survey epidemiologic follow-up study

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Mechanical University
USA

Despite the many cardiovascular studies conducted in the United States (US), nationally representative estimates of incidence of coronary heart disease (CHD) have been lacking. This study aimed at investigating incidence estimates of CHD in a nationally representative sample of the US population and comparing race- and sex-related incidence estimates. We used data from the First National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey Epidemiologic Follow-up Study (NHEFS) [n = 6,346]. We determined cumulative incidence and incidence density and used log-rank and chi-square test for estimates comparison. A total of 382 CHD events occurred among 6,346 study participants from 1971 to 1992. The cumulative incidence was 9.93% in the NHEFS cohort; 13.46% among men and 7.00% among women (P< .001); 9.72% among Whites and 11.01% among non-Whites (P = .64). The incidence density, per 1,000 person-years, was 3.68 in the NHEFS cohort; 4.99 among men and 2.66 among women (P< .001); 3.65 among Whites and 3.90 among non-Whites (P = .67). From 1971 to 1992 in the US, the cumulative incidence of CHD was 9.93% and the incidence density was 3.68 per 1,000 person-years. While CHD incidence did not vary across race, males had a higher incidence than females

Abstract

Rural underemployment and multiple job holding: implications for health access and outcomes

Sandra Lamm
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USA

The rural population faces health disparities when compared to the urban population. An understudied potential cause of these health disparities is rural underemployment, leading to multiple job holding (MJH) which increases the time costs to access medical care. To address this gap I use data from the 2008-2012 Medical Expenditure Panel Survey to examine the relationship between the rural population, income-underemployment, MJH, and measures of healthcare access and health outcome. I find that rural residency is associated with income-underemployment and MJH. However, I find insignificant or unexpected direction results for rural MJH with measures of health care access. For a measure of health outcome I find a significant result in the opposite expected direction. This may be a function of the endogeneity of MJH

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Abstract

Occupational health indicators: Assessing the motor of sustainable development

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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.

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Abstract

Prevalence of overweight and obesity in a cohort of wound care service users in a tertiary hospital

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Qatar

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.

Aims: 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 ≥ 30Kg/m2 were classified as obese [5]. 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 [6], 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

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Abstract

Barriers for low acceptance of no scalpel vasectomy among slum dwellers of Lucknow city

Shazia Shafi
India

BACKGROUND: Uttar Pradesh is the most populated state of the country having population of 199.581 million and TFR of 3.3 (AHS 2012-2013) with high fertile trajectory. Currently, female sterilization accounts for about 18.4% and male sterilization for 0.3% of all sterilizations in Uttar Pradesh (AHS 2012-2013) there are many barriers for adoption of NSV by people. A strategy to promote men's involvement in effective birth control is needed to reduce the population growth and to ameliorate the resultant health, social and economic challenges. Since NSV is an easy method but still not being utilized, hence the purpose of this research is to ascertain various factors of non-utilization of NSV, and intention to adopt it by married men.

OBJECTIVES: To determine the barriers among married males for adopting No Scalpel Vasectomy as a method of family planning

METHODOLOGY: Multi-stage random sampling technique is used. Lucknow is divided into eight Nagar Nigam zones containing around 700 slums. In first stage two urban slums from each geographical zone is selected randomly. In the second stage from each selected slum a sample of 24 eligible households was selected at random to achieve the desired sample size.

RESULTS: The barriers have been classified into Service delivery barriers, Socio cultural barriers and Procedure related barriers. It is observed that among the study participants maximum 89.2 percent perceived Socio cultural barriers, while 0.6 percent of the participants perceived service delivery barriers. However, 14 percent of the participants also perceived procedure related barriers as the most important cause for not accepting No Scalpel Vasectomy.

CONCLUSION: Measures should be taken to remove these barriers, and increase uptake of NSV.

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Abstract

Comparison of of knowledge regarding complementary feeding practice between primigravida and multigravida females

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Dow Medical College
Pakistan

Statement of the Problem: Exclusive breastfeeding for 6 months supervened by complementary feeding such as offering solid foods beside breast milk is an optimum infant feeding practice, recommended since 2002 by the World Health Organization and many governments and professional associations. The addition of solid food to diet of infants , established as complementary feeding, is an important milestone which has nutritional, developmental and health ramifications. A significant dietary transition , described as "weaning", implies the initiation of semisolid or solid foods to an infant, even if the infant is breast fed or formula milk fed. When human milk or infant formula solely is not any more adequate for nutritional motive, complementary food is required. An infant's diet should be remarkably enriched with right foods loaded with proteins and other nutrients. Methodology & Theoretical Orientation: A cross-sectional type descriptive study was conducted aimed at comparison of knowledge regarding complementary feeding practice between primigravida and multigravida females. Following the signature of participant consent from, participants were required to fill a structured questionnaire. Questions pertaining to complementary feeding practice habits were asked. Findings: Most of participants in this study were educated females. In this study primigravida females were found to be less familiar with weaning compared to multigravida,Familiarity regarding complementary feeding was more in educated females compared to uneducated. Awareness regarding correct age to commence complementary feeding practice was more in multigravida females. Observed in this study that cereal was the food with which most of the participants began complementary feeding for their children. The pattern of milk intake according to this study was exclusive breast feeding. Conclusion & Significance: Mulltigravida females have more knowledge regarding complementary feeding practice compared to primigravida females. Recomendations are to increase awareness regarding appropriate practice of complementary feeding practice at a broad level in a community.

Abstract

A comparative study of depression and its determinants among older adults and elderly in urban, rural and tribal area of southern region of Rajasthan, India

Shree Mohan Joshi
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India

Depression is the leading cause of ill health and disability worldwide. According to latest estimates from WHO, more than 300 million people are living with depression worldwide and over two third of Global suicides were in low and middle income countries like India in 2015. In terms of quality years of life lost due to disability or death, India ranks in top three along with China and USA. Objectives includes to determine the prevalence of depression and its determinants in urban, rural, tribal area of southern region of Rajasthan. A community based study of 150 sample size from older adults & elderly which included 50 from 1 block of each urban, rural and tribal block of Udaipur district, was conducted over a period of six months (January to June 2016). A house to house survey was conducted and one house per tenth house was taken under systemic random sampling procedure. After obtaining a written informed consent from all older adults and elderly study participants, the data was collected by using a pre-designed and pre-tested performa. Multiple logistic regression was used to check association between Hamilton depression scale and significant factors using IBM SPSS Statistics V20, p-value of <0.05 was considered statistically significant

Abstract

Geographical location is associated with raised dengue immunoglobulin G titres for three-year-old children living in Havana, Cuba: A population-based study

Silvia Josefina
Instituto Nacional de Higiene
Havana

Background:Identifying risk factors for dengue virus exposure can help public health authorities target their interventions to gain the most potential benefit for the community.
Methods: We used data from an established population-based study of three-year old children living in Havana, Cuba. Data were collected on environmental and developmental exposures. A blood sample was used to measure dengue serological immunoglobulin G (IgG) titres.
Results: Geographical location of residence was a strong risk factor for elevated IgG titres ($p<0.001$). The biggest reduction in risk was observed in individuals who lived in Arroyo Naranjo municipality (odds ratio OR 0.52: 95% confidence intervals CI: 0.51 to 0.52) compared to the reference municipality of Habana del Este.
Conclusions: location was independently associated with higher dengue IgG levels. This has potential to support public health surveillance programmes in targeting mosquito eradication interventions, as well as increasing understanding of the biological consequences of dengue virus exposure

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Abstract

The impact of substance abuse on female students at the University of Venda, Limpopo Province

Baloyi Valeria
University of Venda
South Africa

Substance abuse is an increasing problem amongst university students, which leads negative outcomes such as sexual risky behaviors and unwanted pregnancies. The aim of the current study was to investigate the impact of substance abuse among female students at the University of Venda. The study consisted of 10 female students who are abusing substances and data was collected through semi structured interview using an interview guide. Thematic content analysis was used to analyze data. The findings of the present study revealed that the types of substances abused by female students are alcohol and marijuana. The factors which led female students to substance abuse were peer pressure and stress due to academic workload. Furthermore, poor academic performance, substance addiction and exposure to sexual risk behavior were identified as effects of substance abuse. The interventions strategies which were identified by female students in this study to reduce substance abuse were awareness campaigns, extramural activities and strong social support system. In conclusion, this study recommended that future researchers may consider conducting this study to different institutions in order to find valuable information

Abstract

The significance of hydrojet scalpel in the surgical treatment of infiltrative inflammatory and adhesive processes of the abdominal cavity

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The aim of the work is to improve the results of surgical treatment by using a hydrojet scalpel in inflammatory and adhesive processes of the abdominal cavity.
Clinical material. 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.
Results of the study. 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

Conclusions. 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.

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Abstract

Relationship between aerobic fitness and cardio-metabolic disease risk in south african children

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University of Limpopo
South Africa

This study investigated the relationship between the aerobic capacity (VO2 peak) and cardio-metabolic disease (CMD) risk in South African children and adolescents. A total of 1361 (boys: n= 678; girls: n=683) primary school children (Mean age: 10.9±1.28 years), whose parents gave signed informed consent, participated in the study. Anthropometric (height, weight, circumference of the hip and waist), physiological [systolic blood pressure (SBP); diastolic blood pressure (DBP)], and cardiorespiratory fitness (CRF) [(20-meters Multistage Shuttle Run (MSR)] measurements were taken using standardised protocols. To examine the relationship between aerobic fitness and CMD risk factors, bivariate correlation analysis was undertaken. Boys had significantly higher VO2peak (25.8±6.79) compared to girls (21.9±6.95) ($p<0.05$). There were low negative correlations between VO2peak and BMI ($r = -0.054$, $p = 0.04$), WHR ($r = -0.110$, $p < 0.001$), and WHtR ($r = -0.055$, $p = 0.041$), while DBP ($r = 0.097$, $p < 0.001$) yielded low positive association. Multiple linear regression analyses also showed that BMI ($\beta = -0.165$, $p = 0.000$), SBP ($\beta = -0.066$, $p = 0.03$), DBP ($\beta = 0.132$, $p = 0.000$), WHR ($\beta = -0.182$, $p = 0.000$), and WHtR ($\beta = -0.118$, $p = 0.012$) significantly predicted VO2peak. Substantial evidence exist that an increase in the prevalence of cardio-metabolic diseases are intensified by low aerobic fitness (VO2 peak). Aerobic fitness could be a significant predictor of cardio-metabolic disease risk among South African children

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Abstract

Dentists awareness and action towards domestic violence patients

Wafa S. AlAlyani
King Abdulaziz University
Saudi Arabia

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

Abstract

Difficult cases and their clinical solution

Walid Mohammed Khalid Odeh
Marmara University
Turkey

I believe that an orthodontist is not only a specialist dentist; he must have knowledge and interesting in art as dentistry is not about teeth treatment but also aesthetic of the face to be a successful orthodontist because science has no end. In some clinical cases in our daily practice we might face bone deficiency to replace missing teeth with dental implants instead of doing second surgery and bone augmentation .we can be more conservative depending on orthodontic means such as extrusion of hopeless teeth in other cases we can use mini implants to adjust complicated orthodontic cases and surgical cases such as skeletal openbite or interocclusal space deficiency.This lecture for Implantologist, Orthodontist& General practitioner. In this lecture I will talk about clinical cases to show the interrelation between ortho, implant & aesthetic dentistry & aesthetic medicine (Botox & Filler) solving clinical cases with no surgery. It`s for specialist dentist & general practitioner.

Cases in the lecture

1st will cover extrusion of hopeless anterior centrals to correct bone level before replacing them with dental implant instead of bone augmentation .

2nd to gain more interocclussal space by intrusion of opposite posterior teeth.

3rd case to correct skeletal openbite by using mini implant instead of orthognathic surgery.

4th case using mini implant to align tilted teeth to provide space for implant or bridge

5th Some cases about gum smile treatment by mini implant & Botox beside some cases about aesthetic dentistry.

Abstract

HGF/R-spondin1 rescues liver dysfunction through induction of Lgr5+ liver stem cells

Weijie Zhou
Southern Medical University
China

The induction of endogenous adult stem cells by administering soluble molecules provides an advantageous approach for tissue damage repair, which could be a clinically applicable and cost-effective alternative to transplantation of embryonic or pluripotent stem cell-derived tissues for the treatment of acute organ failures. Here we show that HGF/Rspo1 induce liver stem cells to rescue liver dysfunction. Carbon tetrachloride treatment causes both fibrosis and Lgr5+ liver stem cell proliferation, whereas Lgr5 knockdown worsens fibrosis. The Injection of HGF in combination with Rspo1 increases the number Lgr5+ liver stem cells and improves liver function by attenuating fibrosis. We observed Lgr5+ liver stem cells in human liver fibrosis tissues, and once isolated these cells were able to form organoids, treatment with HGF/Rspo1 promoted their expansion. We suggest that Lgr5+ liver stem cells represent a valuable target for liver damage treatment and that HGF/Rspo1 can be used to promote liver stem cell expansion.

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Abstract

Promoting early diagnosis and proper management of NCDs through a home care approach: A case of the Home Doctors Uganda, Kampala

Richard Kalungi
Home Doctors Uganda Ltd
Uganda

Background: According to recent data from WHO, NCDs are estimated to cause 70% of all deaths per year which translates into 40 million people worldwide. There is need to indulge in more sensitization and awareness about NCDs especially through focused home visits by medical doctors, so as to empower people with information and promote lifestyle changes which enhance disease prevention. This improves health seeking behavior thereby avoiding unqualified health practitioners and self-medication, and promotes early diagnosis of disease as well as management thereof, and for the patients, adherence to medications.

Methods/Activities: Home Doctors Uganda was founded in May, 2017 as an initiative by medical doctors to provide an alternate health care delivery system which through home health visits improves access to a network of qualified medical doctors and provides convenient and efficient health solutions in the comfort of people's homes. People get to know about our services through word of mouth, referrals from health workers in hospitals and and via health talk shows.

Results: We have since conducted up to 87 home health visits between February 2017 and November 2017, two thirds (61) of which had NCDs (HTN, DM, Obesity or Cancer). We have been able to ascertain that there is largely late diagnosis and poor management of NCDs due to lack of information within the community which affects health seeking behavior.

Conclusion: Home health care will significantly contribute to the improvement in access to consultations and reviews by qualified medical workers, reduce self-medication and also have enough time to discuss prevention and management of illnesses

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Abstract

The existing program open defecation free through health promotion strategy approach at Tirto, Pekalongan, Indonesia

Yulis Indriyani
Airlangga University
Indonesia

Existing Open Defecation Free program in Indonesia have yet to reach 100%. In reality, there are still Tirto 84 Families throwing away the stool into the river. The sanitation conditions far from decent. Whereas, 2019 Indonesia is targeting universal access sanitation. The study aims to examine in depth the Open Defecation Free program. The approach that is used through the health promotion strategies include advocacy, community development and community empowerment. Research location is at Tirto, Pekalongan, Indonesia. Research conducted in January through March 2016. The researchers applied the kind of research design case study with qualitative exploratory design. In purposive sampling, researchers determine the implementing public health agency staff, community welfare wards, community leaders, members of the Institute community empowerment and integrated service post of cadres as a key informant. While triangulation of sources of research is a sanitarian from community health centers Tirto and society. Research findings show that there has been no consistency of commitment unequivocal. Subsequent findings, there has been no trigger disgust technical training for community leaders. Then, the method of Community Led Total Sanitation or often referred to techniques trigger disgust are limited. Self help or contribution collectively to provide healthy and septic tank Privy not optimal. Alternative solutions offered researchers are a commitment in the form of punishment, triggers disgust technical training for community leaders and the provision of toilets or septic tank healthy through NGOs

Abstract

The use of traditional birth attendants and faith based birth attendants and the impact on the global maternal mortality rate

Betta Edu
National Primary Health Care Development Agency
Nigeria

On a global scale, maternal mortality rates fell by nearly 44% over the past 25 years, to an estimated 216 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in 2015. A closer look at these figures reveals that the rates of progress towards the attainment of better indicators have not been the same across all regions of the world. Whilst the developed nations have made significant progress in the reduction of the maternal mortality rate, the developing regions accounted for approximately 99% of the global maternal deaths in 2015. Sub- Saharan Africa alone accounted for roughly 66% of all maternal deaths in 2015 with Nigeria representing 19% of this regional figure. Given that Nigeria only accounts for 2% of the world's population, these figures are extremely alarming.

Over the years, the inefficiency of the primary health care system in Nigeria has led to the emergence of alternative caregivers who are attempting to fill the gaps. Poor quality of health facilities, lack of access to health facilities, lack of trained health professionals and costs associated with pregnancy have all influenced women to seek services elsewhere. This phenomenon is most evident in the area of maternal health with the use of traditional birth attendants and prayer houses, which have unskilled hands to fill the gaps. The use of traditional birth attendants has had a widespread and adverse impact on the primary health care system which will have long-term implications.

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Abstract

The frequency distribution of Vitamin D receptor fok I gene polymorphism among Ugandan pulmonary TB patients

Acen L. Ester
Makerere University College of Health Sciences
Uganda

Background: Tuberculosis (TB) is still a major problem globally especially in Africa. Vitamin D deficiency has been linked to TB and studies have found vitamin D deficiency to be common among Ugandan TB patients. The functional ability of Vitamin D is dependent on the vitamin D receptor (VDR) genes. Findings from other studies indicate that VDR polymorphisms may cause increased resistance or susceptibility to TB. Vitamin D and its receptor play a role in tb prevention. The fok I vitamin D receptor gene has extensively been examined in TB patients but findings have been inconclusive.

Objectives: We investigated the frequency distribution of the VDR fok I gene polymorphism in pulmonary TB patients and controls.

Methods: A case control study of 41 newly diagnosed TB patients and 41 healthy workers was done. Vitamin D receptor fok I gene was genotyped.

Results: The frequency distribution of fok I genotype in the Ugandan TB patients was 87.8% homozygous-dominant (FF), 7.3% (Ff) heterozygous and 4.8% (ff) homozygous recessive. For the controls the frequencies were (FF) 92.6%, (Ff) 2.4% and (ff) 4.8%. No significant difference was observed in the FF and ff genotypes among TB patients and controls. The Ff heterozygous genotype distribution appeared more in TB patients than in the controls. A significant difference was observed in the fok I genotype among gender p value 0.02. No significant difference was observed in ethnicity, p value 0.30.

Conclusions: The heterozygous Ff fok I genotype may be associated with TB in the Ugandan population

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Abstract

Population attributable fraction for cardiovascular diseases risk factors in selected countries: A comparative study

Narges Pirani
Jundishapur University of Medical Sciences
Iran

Statement of the Problem: Cardiovascular diseases are the most common cause of death. The prevalence of cardiovascular diseases was reported to be 3,500 per 100,000. And it is predicted that these numbers will increase in the near future. By removing the main factors responsible for non-communicable diseases, cardiovascular disease can be prevented by 80%. The aim of this study was to compare the population attributable fraction for cardiovascular diseases' risk factors in Iran, USA and Spain. Methodology & Theoretical Orientation: This study was a comparative study and the population consisted of Iran, USA and Spain. The required information was collected from printed and electronic documentations and articles published in reliable databases, in the period 2007-2015. Findings: The cardiovascular diseases' Population Attributable Risk or Fraction for blood pressure was calculated to be 11.37%, 54% and 60%, diabetes 7.32%, 13% and 18%, and high cholesterol 6.85% , 13% and 20%, for Iran, USA and Spain respectively. Among risk factors,blood pressure was the most relevant factor to cardiovascular disease. Conclusion & Significance: The risk factor for high blood pressure had a more population attributable fraction than other physiological factors in the development of cardiovascular disease. Hence, by implementing comprehensive health policies, educating healthy lifestyle, screeningand finding related cases as well as conducting health promotion programs, these diseases can be prevented.

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Abstract

Assessment of anti-diabetic medication adherence and associated factor among patient with diabetic mellitus receiving care at Zewditu Memorial Hospital chronic follow up

Oumer Sada
Addis Ababa University
Ethiopia

Background: Diabetes mellitus (DM) is a group of metabolic disorders of fat, carbohydrate, and protein metabolism that results from defects in insulin secretion, insulin action (sensitivity), or both. The vast majority of diabetic patients are classified into one of two broad categories: type 1 diabetes caused by an absolute deficiency of insulin or type 2 diabetes defined by the presence of insulin resistance with an inadequate compensatory increase in insulin secretion.

Objective: To assess adherence of anti-diabetic medications and associated factors among patient with diabetics mellitus receiving care at Zewditu Memorial Hospital chronic follow up.

Method: facility based cross sectional study was conducted at Zewditu Memorial Hospital among diabetics patients from February 20, 2017 to April 20, 2017. Structured questioner was used to collect data from the patient. Systematic random sampling technique was used. Morisky Medication Adherence Scale (MMAS) scores were used for labeling patients as adherent or non-adherent. Data was entered and analyzed using SPSS version 20.

Result: all of respondent, 79 (54.1%) and 67 (45.9) were female and male, respectively. The majority of the study participants 34 (23.3%) were in the age group of 51-60 years. One hundred one (69.2%) of respondents were married currently. A total of 129 (88.4%) of respondent were adhered to anti-diabetic medication. There was a significant association between adherence to the medication and marital status, number of medication prescribed and forgetfulness ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusion: The participants in the study area were good adherent to their anti-diabetic medications with non-adherence rate 11.6%. Different factor of medication non-adherence were identified such as number of medication prescribed; forgetfulness and socio-demographic factor such as education level and marital status, all of which are modifiable factors

Conference Highlights

- Public Health and Epidemiology
- Health and Community Nutrition
- Health and Climate Change
- Environmental Health
- Hygiene and Tropical Medicine
- Nutrition and Occupational Health
- Cardiovascular Diseases
- Healthcare and Management
- Health Policy Research
- Public Health and Nursing
- Adolescent Health
- Mental Health
- Oral Health
- Social Determinants of Health
- Primary Care and Public Health
- Food Security and Public Health
- Nutritional Health
- Obesity and Health Risks
- Communicable Disease and Public Health
- Immune Health
- Healthcare and Patient Safety
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Glimpses of Public Health

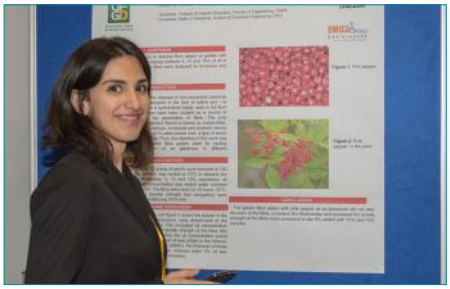


























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About London

London is the capital city of England and the United Kingdom. It is the most populous region, urban zone and metropolitan area in the United Kingdom. Standing on the River Thames, London has been a major settlement for two millennia, its history going back to its founding by the Romans, who named it Londinium.

London is a leading global city, with strengths in the arts, commerce, education, entertainment, fashion, finance, healthcare, media, professional services, research and development, tourism and transport all contributing to its prominence. It is one of the world's leading financial centres and has the fifth-or sixth-largest metropolitan area GDP in the world depending on measurement. London is a world cultural capital. It is the world's most-visited city as measured by international arrivals and has the world's largest city airport system measured by passenger traffic.

London's 43 universities form the largest concentration of higher education in Europe. In 2012, London became the first city to host the modern Summer Olympic Games three times.

London has a diverse range of peoples and cultures, and more than 300 languages are spoken within its boundaries. It is a major centre of higher education teaching and research and its 43 universities form the largest concentration of higher education in Europe.

London contains four World Heritage Sites: the Tower of London; Kew Gardens; the site comprising the Palace of Westminster, Westminster Abbey, and St Margaret's Church; and the historic settlement of Greenwich. Other famous landmarks include Buckingham Palace, the London Eye, Piccadilly Circus, St Paul's Cathedral, Tower Bridge, Trafalgar Square, and The Shard. London is home to numerous museums, galleries, libraries, sporting events and other cultural institutions, including the British Museum, National Gallery, Tate Modern, British Library and 40 West End theatres.



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Registrations

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Opening Ceremony

Keynote Forum

Introduction

Title: South-East European Network For Food Safety And Quality Control (Seen-Fsqc)

Sandra Sikic | Andrija Stampar Teaching Institute of Public Health | Croatia

Title: Human Semen as An early and Reliable Tool of Environmental Impact Assessment on Human Health

Luigi Montano | ASL Salerno | Italy

Group Photo

Panel Discussion

Networking & Refreshment Break

Title: Artificial Intelligence in Health Care

John-Jules Ch. Meyer | Utrecht University | Netherlands

Major Sessions:

Public Health and Epidemiology | Community Nutrition | Disease Prevention | Food security

Session Chair: Luigi Montano | ASL Salerno | Italy
Session Co-Chair: Sandra Sikic | Andrija Stampar Teaching Institute of Public Health | Croatia

Session Introduction

Title: Engaging Parents in School-based Nutrition Education Interventions to Encourage Healthful Eating And Drinking Behavior of Children in Low-Income Populations: A Systematic Review
Lyndall Warton | Menzies School of Health Research | Australia
Title: Importance of Nutrition in Low Homocysteine Levels
Eleni-Anna Karali | DEKAZ SA | Greece

Panel Discussions

Lunch Break

Symposium

Title: Healthy Diet and Physical Activity are Correlated with Lower Cholesterol Levels: Results From The Mese Del Cuore 2016 Survey
Francesco Landi | Catholic University of the Sacred Heart | Italy
Title: Prevalence of Major Risk Factors for Cardiovascular Disease Among Community-Dwellers Adults: Results from the "Mese Del Cuore 2016 Onsite" Survey
Emanuele Marzetti | Catholic University of the Sacred Heart | Italy

Title: Adsorption of Food Dyes
Turkan Kopac | Bulent Ecevit University | Turkey

Panel Discussions

Networking & Refreshment Break

Title: Evaluating the Implementation Potential of A Transcultural Tool for Dietetic Counseling of Pregnant Tamil Women Living in Switzerland
Augustina Ewere Ayogbe | Bern University of Applied Sciences | Switzerland
Title: Functional foods: Consumer perception of technology-based food innovation in Iran
Marjan Bazhan | Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences | Iran

Keynote Forum

Title: Innovative Approaches of Integrating Nutrition for Healthy Communities
Mohammad Shahjahan | Bangladesh Center for Communication Programs (BCCP) | Bangladesh

Title: Association Between Nutritional Status and Qality of Life of Elderly Subjects
Neha Aggarwal | Aligarh Muslim University | India

Networking & Refreshment Break

Title: School Healthy Lifestyle of Nutrition and Physical Activities Promotion Project among Almotanabi Elementary School in Sakhnin City, Israel
Subhi Badarni | Sakhnin College | Israel

Major Sessions:

Community Nutrition | Public Health and Obesity | Public Health and Genetics | Healthcare Quality | Food and Nutrition Policy

Session Chair: Francesco Landi | Catholic University of the Sacred Heart | Italy
Session Co-Chair: John-Jules Ch. Meyer | Utrecht University | Netherlands

Session Introduction

Title: Impact of Supplementation of Pearl Millet (Pennisetum Typhoides) Products on Anemia, Malnutrition and Psychological Attributes in School Age Children of Jodhpur, a Desert District of Rajasthan, India
Madhu B. Singh | Desert Medicine Research Centre (ICMR) | India
Title: How Can Ehealth Lead to Better Public Health in Africa
Tom Jones | African Centre for eHealth Excellence (Acfee) | South Africa

Panel Discussions

Lunch Break

Title: Application of Sustainable Energy Solutions for Rural Village Development and Rural Public Health Improvement- A Concept for Remote Villages of India
Shivakshi Jasrotia | TERI University | India

Young Researchers Forum

Title: (W)holistic Health: How Community-Based, Indigenous Policymaking Approaches Effectively Meet Public Health Needs
Cassandra J. Wajuntah | Johnson-Shoyama Graduate School of Public Policy | Canada
Title: Prevalence of Overweight and Obesity Among the Public and Private Primary School Children (9-14 Years) in Dhaka City in Relation to Their Dietary Habits and Physical Activities
Md. Tarek Hossain | James P Grant School of Public Health | Bangladesh
Title: MC4R Polymorphism is Associated with Appetite and Beverage Intake in Overweight and Obese Children: A Family-Based Association Study in Chinese Population
Shuo Wang | Institute of Child and Adolescent Health Peking University | China
Title: Improving Food Supply Chains & Distribution For Household Food Security
Norah Nakachwa | Nakaseke Farmers & Agroprocessing Company | Uganda
Title: Factors Associated with Female Smoking at Selected Universities in Dhaka
Tanmoy Sana | Daffodil International University | Bangladesh

Networking & Refreshment Break

Poster Presentations

PHNC 01
Title: Factors that Interfere with Waiting Time, in Order to Get Medical Attention at the Emergency Department at General Hospital in Ensenada, Mexico
David-Sergio Salas-Vargas | Universidad Autonoma de Baja California | Mexico

PHNC 02
Title: Knowledge, Attitude and Practices Regarding Cotton Dust Exposure among Textile Workers in Karachi, Pakistan – Findings from the Multitex Study
Natasha Shaukat | Aga Khan University | Pakistan

PHNC 03
Title: Vaccination of Influenza on College Campuses (VICC): A Study to Identify the Correlation of Determinants on Influenza Vaccination Rate Disparities
Jarrod Eaton | Saginaw Valley State University | USA

PHNC 04	**Title: To Determine how Frequently Pregnant Asthmatics are Sensitive to Food and Inhalation Allergens** **Nasrin** | Masshad Medical University | Iran
PHNC 05	**Title: Tobacco use Among Long Route Bus Drivers and Staffs of Dharan, Eastern Nepal: A Kap Study** **Saroj Giri** | B.P. Koirala Institute of Health Sciences | Nepal
PHNC 06	**Title: The Relative Contribution of Various Mechanisms of Glucose Absorption in The Small Intestine in Vivo** **Nikita Gruzdkovc** | Pavlov Institute of Physiology | Russia
PHNC 07	**Title: Intestinal Digestion of Carbohydrates and Glucose Absorption Depend on The Dose and Duration of Glucocorticoid Administration** **Alexandr Polozov** | Pavlov Institute of Physiology | Russia
PHNC 08	**Title: Changing of Glucose Absorption in The Small Intestine after Various Bariatric Procedures** **Galina Semikova** | First Pavlov State Medical University of St. Petersburg | Russia
PHNC 09	**Title: Comparison of Autoprobiotic and Probiotic in Restoring Intestinal Microbiota and Digestive Function after Experimental Dysbiosis in Rats** **Elizaveta Savochkina** | Pavlov Institute of Physiology | Russia

Certificate & Award Presentations

Thanks Giving & Closing Ceremony

