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Malaysian Nurses Association,
Persatuan Pembantu Perubatan Malaysia,
Malaysian Association on Environmental Health.
7. KNOWLEDGE OF HIV TRANSMISSION AMONG MALAYSIANS: A POPULATION BASED STUDY

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Introduction:
Public knowledge of HIV transmission is crucial in the strategy for effective prevention and control of HIV/AIDS. Global data on HIV knowledge indicates that 40% of population aged 15-24 years had accurate knowledge about HIV transmission (UNAIDS Indicator 13).

Aim:
To determine the level of knowledge and associated sociodemographic factors on the risk of HIV sexual transmission in the youth and adult Malaysian population.

Methods:
A nationwide community based survey was conducted in 2006 among respondents aged ≥13 years with a self administered questionnaire. Complex sample module was used to analyze the data using SPSS Version 17 Software. Logistic regression and multivariate analysis was conducted.

Results:
More than half of the respondents (54.2%) were aged between 20 to 44 years. Majority of them were Malaysians (95.7%), females (53.3%), urban background (62.0%), completed secondary education (57.7%), married (58.9%), and earned RM 1000 to < RM 4999 (60.2%). The knowledge variables were if people could protect themselves from HIV by abstaining from sex and by the correct use of condom. Poor knowledge was noted among 72.4% (95% CI 71.6 - 73.1) respondents, extremes of age, 13-14 years [91.36% (CI 89.9 - 92.5)] and ≥ 80 years [93% (65.0 - 99.1)], females [72.6% (72.6-73.3)], Indians [80.3% (78.1-82.7)], divorcees [80.2% (74.9-84.6)], no education [86.0% (CI 79.4 - 90.7)], urban population [71.2% (70.2 - 72.1)] and household income level <RM 400 [81.1% (78.2 - 83.7)]. The variables studied were found to be significantly associated with poor knowledge. However, in the multivariate model, age, sex, ethnicity, educational level, marital status and household income were found to be significant. (Adjusted OR 1.1 - 4.1 (95% CI 1.0-5.2).

Conclusion:
The study has highlighted high risk populations with poor knowledge on sexual transmission of HIV/AIDS. A multipronged public health approach is required to target this subpopulations.

Key words: HIV/AIDS sexual transmission, knowledge, sociodemography, Malaysian population.

8. THE PREVALENCE OF DEPRESSION AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS AMONG PROSTATE CANCER PATIENTS IN UNIVERSITY MALAYA MEDICAL CENTRE (UMMC), KUALA LUMPUR

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Background:
Prostate cancer is the second most common cancer in men and the second leading cause of cancer death in man. Prostate cancer patients experience levels of depression that are elevated above those of their fellows, with a greater incidence of clinically significant depression overall than men without prostate cancer. However, the mean depression among prostate cancer clinically reduced from 24% to 12.5% from the time of diagnosis to the time of survey with the prominent changes being associated with reductions in psychomotor, agitation, weakness, fatigue and pessimism.
Objectives:
The aim of this study is to determine the prevalence of depression among the prostate cancer patients in University Malaya Medical Centre (UMMC). We also aim to ascertain the associated factors between socio-demographic, past medical history and cancer status that contribute to the depression among this population.

Methods:
A hospital based, cross sectional study using Depression, Anxiety and Stress Scale (DASS) score was conducted at the Surgical Clinic, UMMC over a period of 6 months. The urologist, medical officer and staff nurses were involved in recruiting the patients while the principal investigator conducted the interview. Universal sampling was used in this study.

Results:
A total of 109 patients were recruited. The mean age of the patients was 71.77 ± 6.74 years old and the median life in cancer was 2.28 (3.79) years. The prevalence of depression among prostate cancer patient was 10.1% (95%CI: 4%-16%). The depression rating was: Mild depression (5.5%), moderate depression (3.7%) and severe depression (0.9%). The only significant associated factors that contributed to the depression among this population was only history of prostatectomy (adj. OR: 8.23 (95%CI: 1.57, 43.03, p=0.013) and the total quality of life (SF-36) (adj. OR: 0.94 (95% CI: 0.90, 0.98, p=0.003). The ROC curve was 0.82 (95%CI: 0.66, 0.98, p=0.001)

Conclusion:
This study has shown that the prevalence of depression among prostate cancer was relatively low. Some non-pharmacological treatment can be applied to low the level of depression among this population.

9. P KNOWLES: SPESIS MALARIA KE 5 DI LIPI S?

Rahmat N, Azad NM, Maher I

Pejabat Kesehatan Daerah Lapis

Pendahuluan:

Tujuan:
Satu kajian ini ialah untuk mengetahui kes masalah kes yang disahkan P Knowlesi melalui PCR oleh IMR tahun 2007-2010 di daerah Lapis bagi mengkaji epidemiologi jangkitan dan mengendalikan tindakan sesuai bagi memantapkan aktiviti kawalan dan pencegahan P Knowlesi.

Hasil kajian:
Sebanyak 95 (84.6%) kes disahkan P Knowlesi dari 112 kes P Malariae. Ianya mula meningkat daripada 55.0% (2007) kepada 64.9% (2010) dan P Falciparum serta P Vivax pula menunun secara drastik. Lebih daripada 95% adalah kes tempatan dan berlaku di kawasan bebas malaria (>90%) dan kesewaan min (11) telah pernah melaporkan kes. Sekitar rumah/kebun (64.0-93.0%) merupakan tempat jangkitan utama. Lebih 85% kes dikesan melalui suruh PCD dan mengambil rawatan sendiri diperlukan awal onset (45.0-55.0%). Kesewaan kes sembuh dengan rawatan tanpa komplikasi.

Kesimpulan:
Walaupun P Knowlesi semakin meningkat tetapi ia respon dengan rawatan sediadaan tanpa komplikasi dan penggunaan alat perlindungan diri semasa melaksanakan aktiviti di sekitar rumah/kebun kemungkinan mampu melindungi diri dari jangkitan malaria ini.