



THE 9TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
PUBLIC HEALTH 2023
"PREPAREDNESS IN PUBLIC HEALTH: ADVANCING TECHNOLOGY, EQUITY AND STRENGTHENING COMMUNITY"

03RD 04TH AUGUST 2023
KUALA LUMPUR, MALAYSIA



**ICOPH RAPPORTEUR
REPORT**

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The International Institute of Knowledge Management (TIKM) is organizing the 9th International Conference on Public Health – ICOPH 2023 with the theme "Preparedness in Public Health: Advancing Technology, Equity and Strengthening Community."

A great appreciation goes out to all the valuable co-hosting and academic partners. The International Institute of Knowledge Management (TIKM) collaborates with MAHSA University Malaysia, Monash University Malaysia, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Indonesia, The University of Murcia, Spain, Poltekkes Kemenkes Yogyakarta, Indonesia, Millennium Nucleus Imhay Chile, Maharshi Adhyatma Vishwavidyalay, India, The Maulana Azad Medical College, India, Udayana University Indonesia, Al Bayan University Iraq, Delhi School of Public Health, Institute of Eminence, India, Sam Ratulangi University, Indonesia, Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College, Aligarh Muslim University, India, Goo Campus, India, International Conference Alerts, ECRI Asia Pacific Regional Office, Malaysia for the ICOPH 2023

On a special note, TIKM recognizes the vital role played by the advisors, scientific committee, conference chairs, and all the speakers. ICOPH 2023 is co-hosted by the MAHSA University Malaysia and the International Association on Public Health (IAPH). Finally, yet importantly, the Institute applauds the organizing committee members for fulfilling ICOPH 2023. This report was prepared by the conference rapporteur, Mr. Nilupul Rupasinghe from the Faculty of Medicine, University of Kelaniya.

INTRODUCTION

The 9th International Conference on Public Health was held on the 3rd and 4th August 2023, in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. This Conference was attended by 230+ Participants from 42+ Different Countries including Taiwan, India, Kazakhstan, United Kingdom, Myanmar, Thailand, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Germany, Belgium, Hungary, South Korea, Japan, Malawi, Malaysia, Bangladesh, Brunei, Darussalam, Fiji, United States, South Africa, Australia, Viet Nam, Reunion, Ireland, Grenada, China, Serbia, Greece, Philippines, New Zealand, Israel, Portugal, Sri Lanka, Canada, Korea, Republic of Russia, Colombia, Lithuania, Tunisia, Sweden, Singapore, Pakistan and Chile.

The purpose of ICOPH 2023 was to bring together experts from various sectors to share cutting-edge research, best practices, and efficient initiatives to address public health issues, while also providing a space for people to connect, learn, and collaborate to improve everyone's health and well-being. This global platform allows researchers, practitioners, and policymakers to identify issues, discuss research agendas, and propose solutions to share knowledge by bridging the gap between Global North and Global South. ICOPH 2023 unites diverse research, innovations, and case studies worldwide in parallel sessions while offering many networking and publishing opportunities.

ICOPH 2023 was a moment to network with like-minded people and peers in the healthcare sector that could bring forth collaborations and partnerships in the future. The Conference was envisioned to bridge the gap between researchers and knowledge seekers by providing a common platform to tackle significant issues in the field of education. This Conference has been meaningful and knowledgeable to every participant and researcher, joining in virtually and physically.

Introductory Remarks by the Conference Convener

Mr. Isanka P. Gamage (Co-Founder & Managing Director, The International Institute of Knowledge Management (TIKM), Sri Lanka)

Mr. Isanka welcomed all the session chairs, evaluation panel members, reviewers, presenters, listeners, brand ambassadors, country coordinators, invitees, volunteers on behalf of TIKM. Specially he mentioned the academic partners all around the world. And thanked for the all support given. “If you have the knowledge you have to share it, if you have the knowledge you have to practice it.” He requested everyone to try to grab knowledge and to collaborate with each other within the next two days.

As he explained the passage you provided seems to discuss the positive outcomes and objectives of a conference focused on overcoming challenges in the face of the pandemic and economic crises to ensure accessible education for all. Here's a summary: The conference aims to be a ray of hope in overcoming challenges related to the pandemic and economic crises, emphasizing the importance of ensuring accessible education for everyone. The speaker expresses optimism about the conference being a bright platform where individuals from different parts of the world can share their knowledge. The TIKM, a knowledge management institute, is briefly introduced, along with its purpose and foundational principles.

The institute is committed to supporting all participants, with a special focus on young researchers and senior associates, aiming to build bridges and foster development. The significance of networking in the process of knowledge-building is underscored. Additionally, the creation of purposeful round tables is mentioned, aiming to optimize the time and resources spent during the conference.

Overall, the passage emphasizes the positive impact of the conference, the role of the TIKM institute, and the importance of networking and collaboration in advancing knowledge and addressing global challenges.

Inaugural Remarks by the Conference Co-Chair **Prof. Dr. Hematram Yadav (Sr. Public Health Specialist, Malaysia)**

“Are We prepared for the Future Pandemics.”

Dr. Hematram started his speech by explaining about the current health challenges. He discussed about the current public health challenges and the strategies to control pandemics. And whether those strategies are useful in order to control pandemics or do we need to re-look and reviewed the strategies. He described about the COVID-19 pandemic, and how the countries faced to the pandemic in a public health approach. He stated the lockdown is a failure and countries with minimum lockdown, did better.

And then he discussed about the vaccination about the conspiracy theories whether it really gives protection and about the side effects of the vaccines. And also discussed about uncertain strategies in the spread of COVID-19 like wash hands regularly, wear masks if in high-risk areas, avoid going to crowded places, stay at home. The major highlighted point in speech was “Are we prepared for future pandemics.” He suggested that countries need to co-operate to prevent pandemics, WHO need to have more power to take counter actions and new strategies need to be developed.

Inaugural Remarks by the Conference Advisor **Dr. Raman Preet (Senior Research Manager, Umea University, Sweden)**

Dr. Raman Preet started the speech by highlighting the importance of making connections and interactions with each other in order to make the conference a success. He congratulated organizing committee for holding both physical and virtual platforms in the conference. Invited everyone to actively engage in the conference and improve the knowledge on public health.

She shared her experiences with the European Union, and the importance of raising voice for the problems. And she highlighted that global south needs to be collaborated more. And she believes that this is a good opportunity to connect the global north and the global south. In the conclusion of the speech, she mentioned that health is unequal in the parts of the world. And therefore, she stated the importance of collaboration for the success of public health in the world.

Inaugural Address by the Conference Co-Chair

Dr Alene H.Gelbard (Founder and Principal, ACCESS Partnerships, Adjunct Professor of Social Enterprise, American University, United States)

Dr. Alene started the speech by thanking everyone who worked for the success of this conference. She highlighted importance of public health preparedness, by advancing technology, ability, and strengthening communities. She discussed about the positives and negatives in the actions for COVID-19 pandemic.

She mentioned that public health systems have reduced the collaboration with economic and political systems. Also, she mentioned that collaboration within the public health is also inadequate. She recommended that countries should collaborate more closely to prevent future pandemics. She argued for giving the World Health Organization (WHO) increased authority to take countermeasures and emphasized the need for developing new strategies in pandemic management.

She concluded that everyone who is vulnerable for a health threat has equal opportunities for protection. And she recommended importance of communication strategies and other strategies for the future improvement in the public health sector.

Inaugural Remarks by the Academic Partner

Aligarh Muslim University, India

On behalf of Aligarh Muslim University, the representative addressed the conference gathering. She started her speech by explaining and emphasizing the importance of public health preparedness.

She highlighted that Public health preparedness is vital for safeguarding communities. It involves early detection, resource allocation, and community engagement. Preparedness minimizes health crisis impact, saves lives, and reduces healthcare costs. It builds global health security and fosters resilience. This proactive approach, along with transparency and innovation, is essential for a healthier, safer world.

And she highlighted that their university is providing all the services for the benefit of undergraduates for community medicine, research and new innovations. She thanked the organizing committee for organizing, such a great conference by putting everyone together. And thanked all the speakers in the conference call, sharing their valuable ideas and improving the knowledge on public health. And she played their University anthem at the end, and concluded her speech.

Inaugural Remarks by the Academic Partner Maharshi Adhyatma Vishwavidyalay, Goa, India

They explained that the university boasts state-of-the-art facilities, including modern classrooms, cutting-edge laboratories, and a well-stocked library. Students enjoy access to advanced technology, sports amenities, and vibrant campus life.

The faculty is renowned for their expertise and commitment to academic excellence. Additionally, described that the university prioritizes student support services, fostering an environment conducive to learning and personal growth. With a diverse range of clubs and extracurricular activities, students have ample opportunities for holistic development.

Keynote Speech by Prof. Axel Kaehne (Edge Hill University, United Kingdom)

“Public Health after the COVID Pandemic - Recovery and New Horizons”

Prof. Axel Kaehne started the speech by explaining about the extent of COVID 19 pandemic. 6,952,509 (as of 30 July 2023) confirmed COVID-induced deaths have been reported worldwide Including unreported: 16 to 28.2 million deaths. And preventative measures such as lockdowns caused immeasurable harm to the social and economic fabric of our communities.

Then he explained about the public health Fragile support systems in our communities. As he mentioned the main aspects of Public health can be stated as practice, research, communities. Explained that Emergency mode in hospitals and community health services, Rapid expansion of ICU bed provision, Protective measures for care homes, Vaccination programme roll-out through public health and primary care systems has meant for public health practitioners. There are four main principles as attending, understanding, empathizing, and helping. He explained that post COVID-19 is different, because that can be workforce illness, priority of hospital provision, how to protect the most vulnerable. He explained that it has widely affected for the research and innovation.

He concluded the speech by explaining that there is no simple return to pre-COVID business as usual Resilience and preparedness are key requirements for the public health systems of the future Workforce support, leadership programmes and training a more flexible workforce will be components of this new reality.

Plenary Speech by Asst. Prof. Padmini Ranasinghe
(Director Education: Hospitalist Service, Johns Hopkins School of Medicine, USA)

“Emerging Horizons in Health Care: AI in Medicine”

Prof, Padmini described artificial intelligence as an umbrella term where the machines have the human recognition, where the machines can think, analyze data, and present recommendations. And they can generate an output, which is useful for many individuals. She explained it in AI data and instruction matters.

If there is a problematic input data or instructions, that will produce problematic outputs. Also, she explained about machine learning where there should be an algorithm to examine previous data current information and interactions. And explained that it is a common form of AI. And she explained that complex form of machine learning is called the neural network. And also explain about deep learning where neural network models with many levels of features or variables that predict outcomes.

Also, there is another component called natural language processing where a computer can understand and interpret text or language by analyzing. And also, some hospitals have a physical robot to deliver hospital supplies such as surgical robots. Robotic process automation technology in AI he has been developed, mainly for administrative purposes.

The goals of introducing artificial intelligence to the healthcare system are improving population health, reducing cost of care, enhancing the patient experience and improving provider satisfaction. Also, artificial intelligence is used. In this adjusted paneling and resourcing. AI is used in medical advice and triage. Device integration also can be done using artificial intelligence. And digital health coaching has come in to play where AI driven fully automated text-based health coaching. And AI is used in diagnostic purposes, also automated repetitive tasks and burning practices are performed using artificial intelligence. Medical research and drug development is also powered by artificial intelligence.

As challenges Prof. Padmini mentioned that there are ethical and legal challenges. Finally, she concluded that artificial intelligence is transforming practice of medicine in every level and can augment clinician’s roles and assist in achieving quadruple aim. And AI should be human centered, and regulation is necessary.

Plenary speech by Prof. Vania Martinez
(Child and Adolescent Psychiatrist, Universidad de Chile, Director of the Millennium Nucleus Imhay, Chile)

“Adolescent and Youth Mental Health: Opportunities and Challenges”

In the beginning of the speech, Prof. Vania stated that she will continue to speech on three main aspects. 1) prior the COVID-19 pandemic.2) since the COVID-19 pandemic 3) proposals to address the current scenario. She discussed about the onset of mental health problems prior to the pandemic. Most problems were depression, anxiety, alcohol abuse and suicidal risk. And she mentioned that there are barriers to assess the risk. The impact since the pandemic depends on several factors like developmental age, growth factors, pre-existing mental health status.

Global priority should be children and adolescent mental health. Actions like, National emergency in US for children and adolescent mental health should be implemented globally. She mentioned that, actions like increase federal funding, improve access to technology, school based mental health care, primary care, and suicidal prevention can be implemented. She mentioned that aspects like participate designs, Use of ICTs, comprehensive inter and trans-disciplinary, empirically based are social values. Also suggested about “ take care of your mood” app which is for prevention and early intervention. Finally, she concluded her speech by recommending governments to increase the funds for mental health and to base on evidence-based proposals.

Plenary speech by Dr. Subash Chandra Sonkar
(Senior Scientist at Multidisciplinary Research Unit (MRU), India)

“Harnessing the Potential of Clinical Microbiology: Advancing Public Health Preparedness through technology “

At the beginning of the speech, he highlighted about the sexually transmitted diseases, and the vertical and horizontal transmission of those disease conditions. Sexually transmitted diseases are treated according to guideline which based on cervical discharge and abdominal pain. Different antibiotics and antibiotic combinations are used in the treatment.

Then he widely discussed about the available diagnostic methods for different microorganisms, who are causing sexually transmitted diseases. He explained that they use different diagnostic methods based on the suspected microorganism. For confirmation of the diagnosis additional para meters are used.

Then he explained how to use the diagnostic techniques for the advancement of public health preparedness. Also suggested to use combine tests, artificial intelligence to obtain more precise results.

Plenary Speech by Dr. Meram Azzani (Public Health Specialist, MARA University of Technology, Malaysia)

“Epidemiology in Action: Leveraging Technology, Promoting Equity, and Strengthening Preparedness for and Response to Health Emergencies”

Before starting the speech, Dr. Meram Azzani outlined the speech as strengthening preparedness for and response to health emergencies, technology in public health, and promote equity. She explained about few infectious disease outbreaks in the past. And then discussed about the proposals for strengthening of the international architecture of health, emergency, preparedness, response and resilience. And also described that the health system is combined of primary healthcare, health security, and Health Promotion.

She highlighted that the public health’s primary goals focus on protecting and improving the health of communities. And when applied to public health situations, technology provides public health professionals with advanced tools to obtain accurate, detailed population data in real time.

And describe about the examples of how technology and public health work together geospatial technology is one of the best examples, since it can provide in-depth information on disease penetration within a specific region. Twitter monitoring is another example of technology use for public health purposes. Influenza Google map, wearable technology devices, which can monitor vital parameters are some more examples.

TECHNICAL SESSIONS

SESSION 01

HEALTH COMMUNICATION, EDUCATION AND HEALTH INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

(I)

Session Chair – Dr. Calyn Tan Jen Ai (Ministry of Health Malaysia, Malaysia)

A1. EVALUATING THE EFFICACY OF WHATSAPP TEXT MESSAGING AMONG NEWLY DELIVERED MOTHERS ON THEIR POSTNATAL KNOWLEDGE AND CARE ACROSS FOUR INDIAN STATES

Johnston J, Singla S, Yan S, Chandrasekar A, Doreswamy S, Glory V, Sulaiman H, Musale V, Yadav B, Kak S, Murthy S (Noora Health, India)

He explained that the Phone-supported recovery of COVID-19 patients in home isolation could be an effective way of addressing COVID-19 in contexts with limited resources. The COVID-19 Care Companion Program (CCP) is one such intervention designed to support patients and their caregivers in remote, evidence-based management of COVID-19 symptoms. He stated that this study showed that COVID-19 CCP teletraining intervention reduced the rate of hospitalization, potentially reducing the burden on hospitals.

A2. UNDERSTANDING THE USE OF MOBILE TECHNOLOGIES FOR PUBLIC HEALTH DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN SOUTHEASTERN MYANMAR: A QUALITATIVE STUDY

Myint, Research and Policy Department, Community Partners International, Myanmar

She mentioned that this study pointed out the experiences and challenges in using mobile technologies during pandemic, future studies should aim to identify any potential inequities related to geographical, socio-demographic, socio-economic, and political factors that may impact the use and effectiveness of mobile technologies in responding to diseases. And she mentioned that such studies could also explore potential solutions to address the identified inequities together with improving infrastructure and digital literacy in Southeast Myanmar.

A3. THE EFFECTIVENESS OF HEALTH EDUCATION AND MEDIA USING LOCAL LANGUAGE IN IMPROVING REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH KNOWLEDGE AMONG ADOLESCENTS

Parimayuna IGAABAP, Batiari NMP and Aswari NWC

Health Promotion, Kartini Health Polytechnic Bali, Indonesia

He stated that the Health reproductive is crucial issue for the adolescents in a critical period of human development with rapid physical, psychosocial, cognitive and emotional development. Health education and media have been identified as strategies to improve the reproductive health knowledge of adolescents, but the barriers can be influenced by cultural context, including language. Health education and media using local language enable the communication process easier to understand. The findings suggest that integrating local language health education into existing health promotion programs can help improve reproductive health knowledge and behaviors among adolescents.

A4. COMBINING PHYSICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL MEASUREMENT TOOLS TO EXPLORE URBAN RESIDENTS' PERCEPTIONS OF "NOT IN MY BACK YARD" ENVIRONMENTS

Yi Chen¹ and Yi-Kai, Department of Architecture, Post-doctoral fellow, National Taiwan University of Science and Technology, Taiwan, Department of Architecture, Acting Dean, College of Design, National Taiwan University of Science and Technology, Taiwan

He explained that the Global urbanization has led to a high concentration of population in cities around the world. In Asia's densely populated cities, the presence of "Not In My Back Yard (NIMBY)" facilities is necessary for the development of necessary public infrastructure. However, most NIMBY facilities, such as cemeteries, funeral parlors, electrical towers, gas stations, etc., are exposed directly to the urban environment without special environmental design considerations, resulting in a negative impression of NIMBY facilities by the public due to visual factors. Concluded that the results of POMS also support that subjects generally have more stable emotional performance in the YIMBY environment. In the future, it is recommended that urban environmental planning and design should incorporate more YIMBY elements to promote the physical and mental health of urban residents.

A5. HEALTH COMMUNICATION STRATEGIES AND TREATMENT CONTINUITY AMONG “TEST AND START” ANTIRETROVIRAL THERAPY CLIENTS IN ZOMBA, MALAWI

Nantchito, Jimmy-Gama, Lungu and Kambalame, Ministry of Health, Military Health service, Kamuzu Barracks Hospital, Malawi Freelance Resarcher, Malawi, Department of Environmental Health, Faculty of Applied Sciences, University of Malawi- The Polytechnic, Malawi, Department of Language and Communication, Faculty of Education and Media Studies, University of Malawi-The Polytechnic, Malawi

He explained that the Malawi adopted test-and-start, a strategy for initiating clients to antiretroviral therapy (ART) within 7 days of being diagnosed HIV positive regardless of CD4 count, in 2016. Despite notable improvements in ART coverage, adherence remains suboptimal. He concluded that the Interpersonal level strategies such as disclosure, perceived quality counseling had potential to influence adherence. For effective adherence, health communication strategies should target at empowering ART clients’ agency to adopt a healthy behavior at various stages of health behavior change process. Appropriate determination of ART clients’ stages in the behavior change process is critical if health communication strategies are to be used effectively in promoting treatment continuity.

A6. THE EFFECT OF ONLINE NUTRITION INTERVENTION ON BEHAVIOUR CHANGES IN SCHOOL CHILDREN DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMICS

Iskari N and Didit D, Health Polytechnic Ministry of Health Jakarta II, Indonesia

She described that the COVID-19 pandemic brought about increases in the obesity probability in the community due to less physical activity and more food consumption. Their study was aimed to evaluate the effect of an 8-weeks nutrition education intervention with the parents’ assistance on healthy eating among children who were overweight during the pandemic. They recommended a change in student behavior; and also recommended that nutrition information should be introduced since early age in the hope that it can be crystallized into the personally.

SESSION 02

HEALTH POLICY & HEALTH SERVICES MANAGEMENT

Session Chair – Dr. Sarmad Waqas (Tallaght University Hospital, Ireland)

B1. AVOIDABLE MORTALITY FROM DISEASE OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM IN KAZAKHSTAN

Kosherbayeva L, Tolganbayeva K and Akhtaeva N Asfendiyarov Kazakh National Medical University, Almaty, Kazakhstan

He explained that the Respiratory diseases (RD), including asthma and COPD, the leading causes of mortality in worldwide. Smoking, air pollution plays an important role in the exacerbation of RD and a decrease in the quality of life. He further stated that Kazakhstan has carried out a number of reforms in the healthcare sector. He stated that the findings showed that avoidable mortality from respiratory disease have been declining from 2015 to 2019, after which there has been an increase in the last two years, which is associated with the COVID-19 pandemic and its impact on access to health services. Decision makers should take into account the intersectoral nature of the solution of issues to reduce avoidable RD mortality.

B2. HEALTH SERVICES PROGRAM FOR SCHOOL-AGED CHILDREN WITH AUTISM IN INDONESIA

Korompis GECl, Kawatu PAT, Puang BR and Bell E Department of Health Administration and Policy, Faculty of Public Health, Sam Ratulangi University, Indonesia 2 Department of Epidemiology & Biostatistics, State University of New York at Albany, The USA

The presenter explained that the health services for children with autism has been challenging, yet significantly supported for the development of these kids. Schools are the only institution regularly reaching the majority of school- aged children and adolescents across the globe including those in the spectrum. He concluded that from the limited amount of information available in existing systematic reviews, the strongest evidence supports limited implementation of health services for kids with autism. Government programs related to health services in schools with autism have not clear established. Additional systematic reviews are needed that analyze the effectiveness of comprehensive school health services for school-aged children with autism, and specific services for under-researched health areas relevant for this population.

B3. HEALTH SERVICE FACILITIES READINESS IN IMPLEMENTING THE COVID- 19 VACCINATION PROGRAM IN UNDERDEVELOPED AREAS, BORDERS AND ISLANDS IN NORTH SULAWESI PROVINCE

Mandagi CKF1,2, Ayuningtyas , Kalesaran and Kolibu, Faculty of Public Health, University of Indonesia, Indonesia, Health Policy and Administration Department, Faculty of Public Health, Sam Ratulangi University, Indonesia

He explained that the implementation of the vaccination program policy for the prevention of COVID-19 by health care facilities in Indonesia with the status of the largest archipelagic country still needs to be evaluated because the predicate of cases of death from COVID-19 is the highest in Southeast Asia. In conclusion, he mentioned that the health service facilities in DTPK are not ready, but they are still implementing the policy with limitations in terms of human resources, availability of PPE and logistics. It is hoped that this research can examine the need for improving health facilities in DTPK so that it becomes input for policy makers in developing strengthening strategies so that vaccination programs for the prevention of COVID-19 can be evenly distributed to underdeveloped areas, borders and islands.

B4. THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN HOSPITAL RATES AND INA-CBG'S RATE FOR ROOT CANAL TREATMENT AT HAJI ABDUL MANAP HOSPITAL JAMBI

Azhar R1,2 and Soewondo P1, 1Health Policy and Administration Departement, Faculty of Public Health, Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia 2Endodontist- Conservative Dentistry Specialist, Hospital of Haji Abdul Manap, Jambi City, Indonesia*

The presenter explained that the Root Canal Treatment (RCT) is the most cases of dental treatment in the world. It is also a most referral cases from primary health care to hospital in Jambi city. There is surely that RCT has the largest portion of financing in the dental health sector. He concluded that there was a significant difference between hospital rates and INA CBGs claim for root canal treatment in Haji Abdul Manap Hospital, Jambi city. Therefore, need to adjust of hospital rates to improve the quality of dental health services.

B5. MALARIA IN THE CROSSFIRE? DONOR AND PROVIDER ATTITUDES ACROSS A DECADE OF PEACE, CONFLICT AND GROWTH IN SOUTHEAST MYANMAR

Aung ZYP, Yamonn N, La T, Ei AN, Lee C and Traill TWJY, Research and Policy Unit, Community Partners International, Myanmar*

The presenter explained that the most recent decade in Myanmar has been marked by multiple political transformations – from dictatorship to quasi-democracy and peace process back to military takeover in 2021. She mentioned that this study explores direct impacts of armed conflict on malaria epidemiology and the opportunities for funding agencies and malaria implementation partners in the changing political landscape. As the conclusion, she explained that there is no doubt that sustained investment in malaria programming in Myanmar is required to avoid a reversal of gains made since 2011. To ensure this funding is effective, it is vital to work with those organizations that are still able to act on the ground: predominantly local, community and ethnic health organizations in border areas.

B6. ASSESSING THE IMPACT OF A COVID-19 VACCINATION PROMOTION PROGRAMME IN ENGLAND

Kaehne A, Feather J and Kontopantelis E, Edge Hill University, Medical School, UK*

Prof. Kaehne stated that COVID-19 vaccination promotion programmes were critical in improving vaccination rates in the population in England. In the Northwest of England, vaccination rates had been particularly low with 18.34% of eligible citizens remaining unvaccinated in 2021. He further explained that their results also indicate that the service converted fewer calls to citizens into vaccinations as time progressed, which is to be expected given the complex interplay of factors leading to vaccinations. Our analysis indicated the broader public benefits for communities through implementation and delivery of a COVID-19 Vaccination Promotion Programme.

SESSION 03

NON- COMMUNICABLE DISEASES (I) - Delegate Session

Session Chair – Dr. Khanyisile Tshabalala (University of Pretoria, South Africa)

C1. POLICE PERSONNEL ARE AT HIGH RISKS OF CANCERS AND OTHER NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES (NCDS) – CROSS-SECTIONAL INTERVENTION STUDY FROM INDIA

Mishra GA, Pimple SA, Pramesh CS, Kulkarni V, Patil A, Bajpai J, Tandon S, Dorai S, Gaikwad S, Lila A, Patil SM, Oswal K, Shylasree T, Chaukar D, Bhaskar MA, Biraris PR, Shaikh H, Fernandes D, Gupta S, Majmudar P, Bandgar T, Jamale T, Patel J and Punjabi A*

At the beginning Mrs. Mishra explained that the Police employment has been identified as stressful occupation. Police personnel are at high risk of several NCDs including common cancers because of odd dietary habits, stress, erratic sleep patterns and addictions. She stated that, the prevalence of NCDs was high. And this warrants urgent and periodic implementation of education on lifestyle modification, screening for NCDs, institution of timely and appropriate treatment and follow-ups in order to reduce morbidity and mortality among this special high-risk occupational health group.

C2. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SLEEP QUALITY AND BLOOD PRESSURE IN PRE-POSTERIOR VITRECTOMY PATIENTS

Donsu JDT, Harmilah and Delima R, Department of Nursing Poltekkes, Ministry of Health, Yogyakarta, Indonesia*

She described that the sleep patterns have the highest influence on the incidence of hypertension compared to other variables, namely age and gender. The delay in elective surgery was mostly due to medical factors and acute changes in cardiovascular and respiratory functions, abnormal laboratory values, and patients refusing surgery. Concluded that there is a relationship between sleep quality and blood pressure in pre-posterior vitrectomy patients at the National Eye Centre at Cicendo Eye Hospital, Bandung.

C3. THE FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH THE PERIODONTAL DISEASE PREVENTIVE BEHAVIOR AMONG PATIENTS WITH TYPE II DIABETES MELLITUS

Shih YH1 and Shieh TM2 1Department of Healthcare Administration, Asia University, Taiwan
2College of Dentistry, China Medical University, Taiwan*

She explained that Diabetes mellitus was reported as a risk factor and comorbid to periodontal disease. Uncontrolled diabetes is often associated with severe periodontal disease. In contrast, periodontal disease treatment effectively reduces the HbA1c level of individuals with type II diabetes mellitus. She highlighted that the Education level was positive for self-efficacy and better HbA1c index control ($p < 0.05$). They suggested that the future studies could delve into perceived barriers by qualitative study to improve periodontal disease preventive behavior among individuals with type II diabetes.

C4. DEALING WITH HEALTHCARE INACCESSIBILITY AMONG RESPONDENTS WHO EXPERIENCED HEALTH CONCERNS DURING THE COVID-19 OUTBREAK IN MALAYSIA

Shaharuddin NI, Zulkifli NW2, Mohd Ujang IRI, Awang SI, Hamidi NI, Narayanan DNI, Maruan KI, Supadi RI, and Mohamad MI 1Institute for Health Systems Research, National Institutes of Health, Ministry of Health, Malaysia 2Faculty of Pharmacy, University of Technology MARA, Malaysia*

He described that Large-scale physical distance measures and mobility limitations have been implemented at the national and regional levels to combat COVID-19. The restrictions have led to challenges in receiving healthcare for patients with COVID-19-unrelated health concerns. He further stated that it is important to further understand the barriers in accessing healthcare to guide tailored policies at improving access. An empowered community and providing alternatives to access to services can ensure the preservation of public health despite challenges during the pandemic.

C6. TRACKING POLICY ACTIONS THAT ADDRESS NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES RISK FACTORS IN THE PACIFIC

Win Tin ST1, Kubuabola II, Na'ati E1, Ravuvu A1, Tekiang T1 and Bertrand S2* ¹Public Health Division, The Pacific Community (SPC), Fiji ²Public Health Division, The Pacific Community (SPC), New Caledonia

He highlighted that Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) are the world's biggest killers particularly in the low-resourced developing Island nations in the Pacific region. The environmental factors continue to influence unhealthy behaviours such as tobacco use, alcohol abuse, physical inactivity, and consuming unhealthy foods and drinks that cause NCDs. He further explained that this study highlights that there is still a significant gap in tackling NCD behavioral risk factors in the Pacific region. Target actions in collaboration with non-health sectors and communities are urgently needed to ensure that Pacific countries are able to meet the global NCD targets and achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

C7. PERCEIVED SEVERITY AMONG PATIENTS WITH TYPE 2 DIABETES ON GLUCOSE SELF-MANAGEMENT IN JAKARTA, INDONESIA

Hasri SN, Oktamianti P and Candi C, Faculty of Public Health, Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia*

Mr. Hasri described the efficiency of the Indonesia Chronic Disease Management Program (Prolanis) in promoting diabetes management is delayed as a result of the COVID-19 outbreak. To maintain optimal health outcomes, glucose self-management played a pivotal action to prevent complications among people with type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM). Their finding displayed the importance of perceived severity as a considerable potential target for approaching health intervention through personal belief and advancing health in an educational approach. COVID-19 emphasized the efficiency of digital health technology in health promotion due to social distancing, an education-based approach through e-health is needed to be explored accordingly.

SESSION 04

HEALTH SERVICE MANAGEMENT (II) - Delegate Session

Session Chair – Dr. Neha Patil (MGM Institute of Health Sciences, India)

B7. HEALTH PERSONNEL PERSPECTIVES ON COMMUNITY HEALTH IN TELUK BINTUNI DISTRICT, INDONESIA: A QUALITATIVE STUDY

Paramita SAI, Yamazaki C1, Onbe H2, Suradji E3,4,5 and Koyama H1 1Department of Public Health, Graduate School of Medicine, Gunma University, Japan 2Graduate School of Health Sciences, Gunma University, Japan*

She explained that in Teluk Bintuni, Indonesia, health indicators are not at the desired levels. Health personnel may be able to shed light on the situation and identify potential areas for improvement. And this study aimed to investigate perspectives of Teluk Bintuni's health personnel on community health. They stated that it could be beneficial to consider incorporating factors that were present during previous successful initiatives such as solid collaboration, local approaches that are uniquely tailored to fit the ecosystems, good leadership, empowered communities, consistent support from local government and solid collaboration.

B8. IDENTIFICATION OF TRADITIONAL HEALTH SERVICE MODELS IN INDONESIA

Nurhayati, Delima, Widowati L, Yulianto A and Wirasmi S, National Research and Innovation Agency, Indonesia*

Complementary traditional health services are a system of treatment/care that is based on the philosophy of the basic concept of the whole person so that patients/clients who are viewed holistically, and culturally will be treated more humanely. They mentioned that the study results showed that the existing traditional health service model consists of a team model and an independent model. Traditional health services carried out promotive and preventive services, as well as curative and palliative services. There were still traditional health services that had not applied the principle of informed consent to patients. Support from the ministry of health, government, or district/city health office regional leadership related to the implementation of traditional health services.

B9. CLINICIAN RESEARCH CAPACITY IN I.G.N.G NGOERAH NATIONAL GENERAL HOSPITAL, DENPASAR: EDUCATION HOSPITAL, INDONESIA

Agustini TF and Sjaaf AC (Department of Health Administration and Health Policy, Faculty of Public Health, Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia)*

They mentioned that in the domain of leadership and team capacity, most have low scores, and in the domain of individual capacity, organization and research capacity have high scores. There is a statistically strong relationship between each domain and research capacity. And they highlighted that high research capacity in a hospital is very important. Evidence-based research can be used to support the services and progress of the hospital itself, especially as a teaching hospital.

B10. DEVELOPMENT OF A MODEL OF HEARING HEALTH PROMOTION AND SAFE LISTENING BEHAVIOR PROGRAM IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL STUDENTS IN CHIANG MAI

Suwicha IK1, Thitinut A2, Orathai RN13, Chantachote T1, Nutchar W4 and Weerawat R5 (1Department of Otolaryngology, Faculty of Medicine, Chiang Mai University, Thailand 2Department of Nursing Administration, Faculty of Nursing, Chiang Mai University, Thailand 3Department of Curriculum and Instruction, Chiang Mai Rajabhat University, Thailand 4Department of Family Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Chiang Mai University, Thailand 5 Chiang Mai Rajabhat University Demonstration School, Thailand)*

She explained that the model of hearing health promotion and safe listening is composed of “5P”: 1) Plan- include the program in the school’s health strategic plan, prepare the budget, design teaching media, and build up a network; 2) Promotion- provide program information to parents, teachers, and students before starting the program; 3) Participation- invite parents and teacher to enroll the program, extend the program to all school personals; 4) Process- implement the program, observe students’ participation 5) Progression- report the program results, provide feedback, and monitor its impact. Application of this model is suggested to confirm its effectiveness in further study.

B11. HOW TO PROVIDE EFFECTIVE CARE EFFICIENTLY: LESSONS FROM AN IMAGING UNIT AT A CHILEAN TEACHING HOSPITAL DURING THE COVID- 19 PANDEMIC

Fuentes-Caceres V and Tapia P (University of Chile, Department of Management Control and Information Systems, Chile)*

They highlighted that the COVID-19 pandemic has left us with a large number of deaths worldwide, as well as many other negative consequences for all of us. Nevertheless, this tragedy can also be used as a learning opportunity. They explained that this research sheds some light on which imaging practices were more extensively used to provide adequate inpatient care in a hospital that prove to be successful in treating COVID-19 patients.

B12. PATIENTS SATISFACTION ANALYSIS OF PRIMARY HEALTHCARE SERVICE QUALITY IN BONDOWOSO, INDONESIA

Nazhifah N, Bachtiar A and Candi C (Health Policy and Administration Department, Faculty of Public Health, Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia)*

He explained that the indicators of efficiency and quality in healthcare often include patient satisfaction with the care they received. Health managers and policymakers may benefit greatly from the information gleaned from patient satisfaction surveys when conducting analyses of the existing state, awareness, quality, and quantity of process improvement initiatives and quality improvement. They mentioned that according to their findings, dimension empathy and assurance was the most important aspect of service quality, while the responsiveness was the least important from patients' viewpoint.

SESSION 05

HEALTH COMMUNICATION, EDUCATION AND HEALTH INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (II) - Delegate Session

Session Chair – Dr. Amila Wickramarathna (Wayamba University, Sri Lanka)

A7. EFFECTIVENESS OF EDUTAINMENT METHOD TO INCREASE ADOLESCENT HEALTH PROMOTION TECHNOLOGY ACCEPTANCE

Muthmainnah M1, Nadia A1, Salim LA1, Nurmala II, Devi YP2 and Kurniawan A3 I (Department of Epidemiology, Biostatistics, Population Studies, and Health Promotion, Faculty of Public Health,*

Universitas Airlangga, Indonesia, 2Department of Biostatistics, Faculty of Public Health, Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia 3STIKES Adi Husada, Indonesia

“Konco SREGEP” is an android-based adolescent health promotion media developed based on a study of the needs, characteristics, and capabilities of adolescents and has been available since 2021. They explained that the results showed there were differences before and after mentoring in the intervention group on the variables of knowledge and skills, perceived control, salience of the behavior, and actual system of use. As they mentioned, while in the control group, there were differences only in knowledge and skill variables before and after mentoring. Also, there were variations between the intervention group and the control group in terms of the variables examined, including perceived control, salience of the behavior, behavioral intention to use, environmental constraint, habit, and actual system use. Thus, edutainment method can increase the adolescent health promotion technology acceptance.

A8. ADVANCING PATIENT-CENTERED CARE THROUGH INTERPROFESSIONAL AND TECHNOLOGY EDUCATION: “E-MATCHING CARD”, PROMISING SOLUTION

Rosa EMI, Sundari S2, Suryandari G2, Rochmawati E1, Kusumastuti W2 and Suryanto F3
1Master of Nursing Programme, Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta, Indonesia 2Medical Department, Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta, Indonesia 3Department of information System, Universitas Ahmad Dahlan, Indonesia*

In the beginning he described that Technology for education plays a vital role in improving patient-centered care. With the advance of new technologies, healthcare providers use applications and digital tools to enhance their skills and knowledge. One of these applications the name is E-Matching Card, which revolutionizes the way medical students to learning patient-centered care. He concluded that the Patient-centered care among students in the medical department can be made the collaboration during the implementation of the E-matching card. Inter-professional Education can be realized with E-Matching card facilities.

A9. SPEAKING THE SAME LANGUAGE: DEVELOPING A GLOSSARY OF TERMS FOR SOCIAL PRESCRIBING

Newstead S and Wallace C (Wales School for Social Prescribing Research (WSSPR), Faculty of Life Sciences and Education, University of South Wales, United Kingdom)*

As they mentioned, over the last decade social prescribing, a person-centred approach to support and empower an individual through engagement in community-based activities, has seen a period of growth and development. This has been accompanied by a lack of standardisation and consistency in the terminology associated with social prescribing, resulting in confusion and hindering communication for the general public and the workforce who encounter it. They explained that unlike traditional glossaries, our glossary of terms for social prescribing incorporates a description of the terms, identifies alternative terms and preferences for certain terms across sectors, and illustrates the connectedness of social prescribing terms. The glossary will provide an informative reference tool for the workforce who encounter and support social prescribing as well as the general public, improving understanding across sectors and professions, and facilitating standardization of the language associated with social prescribing.

A10. DID COVID-19 PUBLIC HEALTH MESSAGES REACH PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV AND CARDIOVASCULAR RISK?

Albarran G, Loeb TB, Lee E, Norwood-Scott E, Ramm K, Strickland MC, Kesablyan D, Barnes A and Dyer K

Black and Latino people living with HIV (PLWH) and cardiovascular disease (CVD) risk are disproportionately affected by COVID-19 morbidity and mortality; however, there is limited information on the reach of COVID-19 public health messages to this population. They concluded that in this sample, public health messaging had limited reach; participants relied primarily on their doctors, the news, and the internet. Most participants lacked awareness of public health messaging targeting PLWH or HIV and CVD risk. Healthcare practices and policies are needed to expand the reach of COVID-19 public health messages.

A11. KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES AND PUBLIC BEHAVIOR TOWARDS THE NATIONAL CAMPAIGN TO PREVENT COVID-19 IN INDONESIA

Soerachman R, Mulyantoro DK and Pranata S, National Research and Innovation Agency of Indonesia, Indonesia*

He explained that the strategic to control spread of COVID-19 with reduce the circulation of the virus by protecting individuals. The main pillar of COVID-19 prevention and control is a healthy lifestyle campaign that educates the public on the importance of adhering to and enforcing health protocols. He concluded that in an emergency situation which need rapid information distributing like COVID-19,

using social media communication is better and liked by community rather than conventional media promotion like brochure. The changing of government policy is the implication of the study.

A12. DETECTION OF ZONOTIC HELMINTHIASES FROM RATS DISTRIBUTED IN BOGOR, WEST BOGOR PROVINCE, INDONESIA

Wardhana A.H1,2, Putra G.I.S3, Amanina S.A4, Agustin I.T3, Mailisa I5 (1The National Research and Innovation Agency, Indonesia, 2University of Airlangga, Indonesia, 3IPB University, Indonesia, 4Diponegoro University, Indonesia, 5IPB University, Indonesia)*

They stated that the agents of zoonotic diseases become a global public health threat. At least 85 zoonotic diseases can be transmitted by rats. However, data of the zoonotic agents carried by rats in Indonesia was restricted. The aim of study was to detect zoonotic gastrointestinal parasites spread by rats in Bogor, West Java, Indonesia. They concluded that the proliferation of zoonotic helminth pathogens in Bogor indicates the need for routine rodent investigations to anticipate the transmission of zoonotic parasitic diseases.

SESSION 06

PRIMARY HEALTH CARE (I) - Delegate Session

Session Chair – Dr. Thuhairah Hasrah Abdul Rahman (Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia)

D1. KNOWLEDGE RETENTION OF COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKERS AFTER A PRE-SERVICE TRAINING: AN EVALUATION FOR COMMUNITY-BASED COVID-19 RESPONSE IN WEST JAVA, INDONESIA

Fitrianingrum NM, Rachmawati L, Fatonah AS, Larasanti A and Soebagio F, Center for Indonesia's Strategic Development Initiatives (CISDI), Jakarta, Indonesia*

They stated that the COVID-19 pandemic disrupted healthcare services significantly. The PN PRIMA program in Indonesia aimed to aid primary healthcare recovery by empowering community health workers. Training improved their knowledge, but follow-ups are vital to sustain this progress, highlighting the need for regular refresher materials.

D2. MEDICAL STUDENTS' MORAL COURAGE SELF-EFFICACY: THE CONTRIBUTION OF ORGANIZATIONAL AND PERSONAL ASPECTS

Michael K1, Farajev N2 and Karnieli-Miller O2, 1Department of Human Services, The Max Stern Yezreel Valley Academic College, Israel 2Department of Medical Education, Tel Aviv University, Israel*

He explained that this study explores moral courage self-efficacy, the belief in taking a stand against moral injustice despite risks. It emphasizes the role of organizational professionalism and personal traits like empathy and communication skills. Results show a direct link between organizational professionalism and moral courage self-efficacy. Additionally, communication self-efficacy mediates the relationship between empathy and moral courage self-efficacy, suggesting the need for interventions addressing both organizational and personal factors to enhance moral courage among medical students.

D3. PREPAREDNESS OF PRIMARY HEALTH CARE FOR COVID-19 PANDEMIC RESPONSE IN INDONESIA: A SURVEY IN 34 PROVINCES

Fitrianingrum NM, Saputra MA, Kamila FZ, Larasanti A and Herlinda O, Center for Indonesia's Strategic Development Initiatives (CISDI), Jakarta, Indonesia*

They stated that the study examines Indonesia's primary health care centers (Puskesmas) during the COVID-19 outbreak, highlighting their challenges due to resource limitations. Quantitative data from 385 Puskesmas and qualitative insights from interviews were gathered. Results indicate that Puskesmas adapted services in response to pandemic restrictions, impacting essential programs like TB detection and childhood immunization due to budget reallocation. Community health workers played a vital role in contact tracing and vaccine coverage, underscoring the need for enhanced primary healthcare with a focus on CHWs.

D4. THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN SLEEP, PSYCHOLOGICAL HEALTH, AND PHYSICAL HEALTH: FOCUSED ON ADRENAL FUNCTION.

Park JY1, Ko HJ1,2 and Song JE3*

*1Department of Family Medicine, Kyungpook National University Hospital, Daegu, Korea
2Department of Family Medicine, School of Medicine, Kyungpook National University, Daegu, Korea
3Department of Family Medicine, Kyungpook National University Chilgok Hospital, Daegu, Korea*

They described that this cross-sectional study on Korean adults (aged 25-65) explored the correlation between sleep, psychological well-being, and physical health. Participants were categorized based on sleep status. Findings indicated a rise in plasma ACTH, homocysteine, and total antioxidant levels with worsened sleep groups. Psychological distress increased while satisfaction with life, short-term memory scores, sleep quality, and daily sleep duration decreased as sleep quality worsened. The study emphasizes the substantial impact of sleep on both psychological and physical health, particularly adrenal function.

D5. EFFECTIVENESS OF THE MEDICAL MOBILE CLINIC IN BLOOD PRESSURE CONTROL IN LOW RESOURCE COMMUNITIES IN THE PHILIPPINES

Gallo AMD1, Gabiola JMD2, Roman MHT3 and Nguyen D4*

1ABC's for Global Health, Philippines 2Stanford University, CA USA

3University of the Philippines, Pampanga, Philippines 4Massachusetts General Hospital

He explained that since 2017, the ABCs for Global Health (ABC) established a Mobile Medical Clinic (MMC) to provide accessible, affordable healthcare to eighteen disadvantaged districts in the Philippines. Lack of access to quality healthcare puts Filipinos at risk for hypertension, diabetes, and high mortality rates. And he concluded that, Healthcare is not equally accessible and affordable to all. Expanding programs such as the ABC's and partnering with local government units will pave the path globally for better delivery of primary healthcare.

D6. RECOGNITION OF CULT-LIKE DYNAMICS IN ONLINE SOCIAL GROUPS WITH DECREASED TRUST IN TRADITIONAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION REGARDING HEALTH

Vučurović M, Department for scientific research, Institute of Public Health of Serbia "Dr Milan Jovanović Batut", Republic of Serbia*

They stated that this research revealed that cult-like dynamics are not merely present but the dominant method of operation of targeted groups. While developing strategies to mitigate the negative influence that online social groups have on public health, it is paramount to address the presence of cult-like dynamics because that is what makes the affected group members unresponsive to the conventional approach.

D7. ASSESSING THE AVAILABILITY AND NECESSITY OF MENSTRUATION- FRIENDLY TOILETS IN KATHMANDU VALLEY

Mathew E1, Reed E2, Karki J3, Chhantel R3, Jolly P4, Lhaki P3 and Shrestha S4, 1The University of Texas at Dallas, United States, 2East Carolina University, United States, Nepal Fertility Care Center (NFCC), Nepal, 4Department of Epidemiology, University of Alabama at Birmingham, United States*

They explained that This research sheds light on the neglect of menstruation needs in public toilet infrastructure worldwide, particularly in Nepal. The study surveyed 761 Nepali menstruators across 40 sites in the Bagmati province, evaluating the importance of eight aspects crucial for menstrual hygiene in public toilets. Shockingly, none of the respondents felt comfortable using public toilets during menstruation, and a significant majority faced challenges. Inadequate facilities contribute to shame and hinder menstruators' participation in public life, calling for the urgent establishment of menstruation-friendly toilets to promote gender equity in Nepal.

SESSION 07

MATERNAL HEALTH (I) - Delegate Session

Session Chair –Dr. Calyn Tan Jen Ai (Ministry of Health Malaysia, Malaysia)

E1. DISTRIBUTION OF TRICHOMONASVIRUS SUBSPECIES IN *Trichomonas vaginalis* SINGLE CELLS

Ong SC1, Luo HW1, Yeh YM2 and Tang P1*

1Department of Parasitology, College of Medicine, Chang Gung University, Taiwan 2Genomic Medicine Core Laboratory, Chang Gung Memorial Hospital, Linkou Branch, Taiwan

3Molecular Infectious Disease Research Center, Chang Gung Memorial Hospital, Linkou Branch, Taiwan

She explained that *Trichomonas vaginalis*, a flagellated protozoan causing Trichomoniasis, can host *Trichomonasvirus* (TVV), a dsRNA virus from Totiviridae family. TVV has subspecies (TVV1 to TVV5) vertically transmitted within hosts. This study explored TVV subspecies distribution in *T. vaginalis* ATCC PRA-98 cells, revealing non-uniform infection across single cells. RNA sequencing confirmed TVV2 and TVV3 presence. Isolating single-cell cultures via solid medium showed varied TVV genotypes, supporting potential isogenic models for studying TVV effects on hosts.

E2. PERCEPTIONS OF PREGNANT WOMEN AND HEALTH CARE WORKERS ON SEEKING EARLY ANTENATAL CARE IN PERI-URBAN YANGON, MYANMAR

Htoo E1, Richards A1, Traill T1 and Kyi KP2*

1Community Partners International 2Myanmar Liver Foundation

He stated that regular and timely antenatal care (ANC) seeking is crucial for the early detection of maternal risks and health problems as well as adverse pregnancy outcomes such as low birth weights, stillbirths, and other newborn complications. He concluded that 'Some healthcare workers thought the worst barriers to seek early ANC in the community were pregnant women's availability and financial status of their family. However, recruiting more community health volunteers, giving continuous health education on pregnancy, and forming and developing an accessible and affordable health system should be focused by the local health authorities and policymakers to be able to seek early ANC by pregnant women, which is a simple contribution to reduce maternal and child mortality.

E3. PHYTOCHEMICAL TEST OF ANNONA MURICATA LINN EXTRACT FROM MANADO NORTH SULAWESI INDONESIA

Wungouw HIS1, Niode NJ, Kalangi SR3, Doda VDD1 and Semmy R4*

He explained that Soursop is a plant with various health benefits, both its flesh, leaves and seeds contain chemical compounds that are useful for treatment. Soursop contains many phytochemicals. He concluded that Phytochemical test using Dragendorff reagent, Wagner and Meyer reveal this leaf contain alkaloid. It also have tanin, triterpenoid and flavonoid. *Annona muricata* linn did not contain steroid and saponin. Phytochemicals in this leaf can be used for health benefits.

E4. IS DIETARY DIVERSITY AMONG ANTENATAL WOMEN A DETERMINANT OF MATERNAL ANEMIA IN INDIA?

Nawab T1, Alam H1, Ansar, MA1 and Noor N2*

1Department of Community Medicine, J.N. Medical College, Aligarh Muslim University, India

2Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, J.N.M.C., Aligarh Muslim University, India

They explained that the Dietary diversity (DD) depicts micronutrient adequacy, which is important for maternal health, adequate fetal development, and growth. Iron deficiency anemia is the most common

micronutrient deficiency globally and in Indian females. Their conclusion was that more than five out of ten pregnant women had unmet MDD-W. Maternal anemia is significantly associated with DD. Efforts should be directed to improve DD among pregnant females which can also reduce maternal anemia.

SESSION 08

SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH (I) - Delegate Session

Session Chair – Dr. Sarmad Waqas (Tallalht University Hospital, Ireland)

F1. ACCESS, AFFORDABILITY AND BARRIERS TO CANCER CARE IN INDIA: STORIES OF PATIENT JOURNEYS

Datta SS1,2, Ghose SI, Ghosh MI, Jain AI, Mandal SI, Chakraborty SI and Caduff C3*

1Tata Medical Center, India 2University College London, UK 3King's College London, UK

They stated that this study explores cancer disparities in India, emphasizing limited access and affordability for rural Indians, causing delayed diagnosis and suboptimal outcomes. Utilizing qualitative methods and interviewing 100 patients and 48 caregivers, it uncovers various themes such as care-seeking journey, psychological impact, stigma, economic costs, and factors influencing cancer care access. The research advocates for policy adjustments to improve cancer care accessibility in India.

F2. FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE THE SENSE OF ATTACHMENT TO THE COMMUNITY IN THE JAPANESE POPULATION

Ukawa SI, Kato Y2, Yonggeun L3, Ohara K4 and Mori KI*

1Osaka Metropolitan University Graduate School of Human Life and Ecology, Japan 2Kinjo Gakuin University College of Human Life and Environment, Japan

3The University of Tokyo Graduate School of Engineering, Japan 4Yokohama National University Faculty of Urban Innovation, Japan

They explained that this study aimed to investigate factors creating anxiety in community-dwelling populations in relation to their residential areas in the next 10 years. And their conclusion was that the Municipalities should consider factors influencing residents who feel anxious about the future of their residential areas to enhance community development and engagement.

F3. A REVIEW ON PREVENTIVE PROSTHODONTICS: AN ASSET IN PREVENTIVE DENTISTRY

Ahmed A and Areeba A, Post Graduate Institute of Dental Sciences, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, India*

He stated that the preventive dentistry prioritizes maintaining oral health and avoiding costly treatments through proactive measures. It aims to prevent oral diseases and abnormalities, emphasizing the preservation of existing teeth and functions rather than replacing what is lost. This approach includes primary, secondary, and tertiary prevention methods to conserve oral structures and overall well-being. He explained that, by integrating preventive dentistry into routine practice, potential oral issues can be mitigated effectively, aligning with the philosophy of preserving oral health.

F4. THE SHIFT TO SOCIAL SCIENCES PERSPECTIVES ACROSS GLOBAL PUBLIC HEALTH: NEW THEMES AND CHALLENGES

La Placa V, School of Human Sciences, Faculty of Education and Health, University of Greenwich, London, United Kingdom*

He described that recent years have witnessed a transformation in global public health, shifting from a biomedical to a more holistic approach encompassing social and behavioral sciences. This evolution emphasizes understanding social determinants, subjective states, and societal dynamics in health research, policy, and practice. Not only does it broaden the scope beyond traditional concerns like obesity and smoking, but it also addresses contemporary issues like violence, inequalities, and migrant health. He highlighted that this presentation will delve into the impact of this shift, highlighting five key themes: new challenges, integration of social theories, tackling health inequalities, effects of globalization and de-globalization on health, and evolving skill sets for public health practitioners. Ultimately, it underscores the significance of incorporating social sciences in global public health and its implications for policy, practice, and research.

SESSION 09

PREVENTIVE HEALTH, HEALTH PROMOTION & HEALTH EDUCATION - Delegate Session

Session Chair – Dr. Adson Victor Nantchito (Ministry of Health, Kamuzu Barracks Hospital, Malawi)

G1. PANDEMIC TRIGGERED SOCIAL INCLUSION AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT TO COMBAT VACCINE HESITANCY THROUGH COMMUNITY ACTION GROUPS IN 12 PRIORITY DISTRICTS OF UTTAR PRADESH STATE OF INDIA

Biswas V and Bisht S, CORE Group Partners Project, ADRA India*

In this presentation, they discussed that despite initial challenges like vaccine hesitancy, supply shortages, and misinformation, India achieved a remarkable milestone by administering over one billion COVID-19 vaccine doses within nine months of the immunization drive's launch. The success can be attributed to community engagement strategies adapted from polio eradication efforts, involving influencers through Community Action Groups (CAGs). By leveraging lessons from past programs, these groups facilitated routine immunization, combated fear and stigma, and ultimately led to increased vaccine acceptance, ensuring immunization coverage even during the pandemic.

G2. THE OVERVIEW OF DOCTORSHARE'S FOUNDATION'S NUSA WALUYA 2 FLOATING HOSPITAL DURING 2021-2022

Ivan RL, Ilyas JI, Dharmawan L2 and Tutuk UN2*

1Faculty of Public Health, Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia 2doctorSHARE's Foundation, Jakarta

In this presentation they explained that this study focuses on the Nusa Waluya 2 Floating Hospital, owned by doctorSHARE's Foundation, operating in remote parts of Indonesia. Employing qualitative research with a single case study approach, it analyzes services provided during 2021-2022. Results reveal that the Floating Hospital offers services akin to mainland hospitals in facilities, infrastructure, disease treatment, and qualified healthcare staff. However, challenges such as difficult accessibility, limited facilities, and a shortage of specialized volunteer doctors persist. Recommendations include enhancing service quality, improving facilities, and fostering collaborations for better accessibility and support.

G3. REVOLUTIONIZING VACCINE UPTAKE: THE SUCCESS STORY OF MODEL IMMUNIZATION CENTRE IN UTTAR PRADESH, INDIA

Maurya AK, Agrawal A, Dhalaria P, Verma A, Rathod S and Yadav C, Urban Immunization -John Snow India Private Limited, India*

She explained that the results of this study demonstrate the effectiveness of the MICs in increasing vaccine uptake and improving beneficiary satisfaction. The success has led to the State's request for additional MICs and exploration of further expansion with government funding, emphasizing the potential for scaling up this model to drive India towards equitable immunization coverage and a healthier future.

G4. INDIGENOUS COMMUNICATION TOOLS WITH INNOVATIVE TEACHING METHODS FOR EFFECTIVE HEALTH COMMUNICATION AND VACCINE DELIVERY IN VULNERABLE POPULATIONS OF 14 DISTRICTS OF UTTAR PRADESH AND ASSAM

Biswas V and Bisht S, CORE Group Partners Project, ADRA India*

He explained that the CORE Group Partners Project (CGPP) in India has been instrumental in engaging communities and promoting vaccinations, especially in hard-to-reach and underserved areas. By creating a network of Community Action Groups (CAGs) and training influencers and health workers, CGPP effectively combatted vaccine hesitancy, benefiting over 450,000 direct recipients. Over a decade, vaccine hesitancy significantly reduced, evident in a rise in full immunization coverage from 70% to 86% among 12-23-year-old children. Community engagement proved pivotal, addressing complex factors shaping rejection, and the lessons learned from polio eradication and COVID-19 vaccination drives will enhance public health strategies.

SESSION 10

NON- COMMUNICABLE DISEASES (II) - Delegate Session

Session Chair – Dr. P. Karthika ia (Aligarh Muslim University, India)

C7. EXPLORING THE POTENTIAL OF BAUHINIA MALABARICA EXTRACTS FOR CYTOTOXICITY AND ANTIMIGRATION EFFECTS AGAINST NON-SMALL CELL LUNG CANCER CELLS (A549)

*Pongstabhon P**

Satit Prasarnmit International Programme, Khlong Toei Nuea, Watthana, Bangkok, Thailand

In the beginning of this presentation, he stated that one of the most frequently diagnosed types of cancer worldwide is lung cancer. While there are several studies indicating the potential of certain plants to fight cancer due to their anticancer properties. Conclusion was that to conclude, B. Malabalica has a potential to become one of the anticancer drugs in lung cancer. Nonetheless, this plant has to be experimented in further investigations for studying about its pure compound and molecular mechanism of action.

C8. COMMUNITY MOBILIZERS FOR NCD SCREENING: LESSONS LEARNED FROM A PRIMARY HEALTHCARE INTERVENTION IN URBAN INDIA

Deshmukh S1, Pydipalli M1 and Singh S2 1People to People Health Foundation, India 2Access Health International, India*

They described that Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) pose a serious public health challenge in Indian urban areas, particularly affecting slum-dwelling populations. The People to People Health Foundation (PPHF) initiated the "ASPIRE" program, supported by Sanofi India, to enhance NCD service delivery at the primary health level in Telangana's Medchal-Malkajgiri district. The program involved deploying Community Mobilizers (CMs) to bolster NCD services at Basti Dawakhana (BDKs) and Urban Primary Health Care Centres (UPHCs). A mixed-method study demonstrated the effectiveness of the CM model in improving NCD service delivery, citing funding, administrative support, and capacity building as facilitating factors, while project duration and community acceptance posed challenges. They concluded that Quantitative data indicated a substantial increase in NCD screenings, underlining the potential of this model to mobilize NCD screenings effectively and affordably, enhancing healthcare outcomes.

C9. CROSS CULTURAL ADAPTATION OF THE BIG FIVE INVENTORY (BFI) FOR PERSONALITY ASSESSMENT IN TO SINHALA

Solomons TH, Jayasekara P, Govindapala D and Wijesekara IT Department of Clinical Sciences, General Sir John Kotelawala Defence University, Sri Lanka*

In this presentation they explained that the Personality, a fundamental psychological aspect, profoundly influences human behavior and outcomes. It predicts various aspects like relationships, achievements, and health. Understanding and measuring personality is crucial, especially for health professionals. In Sri Lanka, limited personality assessments are available, necessitating the adaptation of widely recognized models like the Big Five Inventory into Sinhala for better insights.

C10. ANALYSIS OF hs-CRP LEVELS IN TYPE 2 DIABETES MELITUS: AN OBSERVATIONAL STUDY FROM NORTH SULAWESI, INDONESIA

Purwanto DS1,2, Marunduh SR3 and Kaligis SHM1*

1Department of Biochemistry, Faculty of Medicine, Sam Ratulangi University, Manado, Indonesia

2Department of Clinical Laboratory, R. D Kandou Central General Hospital, Manado, Indonesia

3Department of Physiology, Faculty of Medicine, Sam Ratulangi University, Manado, Indonesia

He explained that the rising incidence of diabetes mellitus in Indonesia, ranking seventh globally, presents a major health concern. More than 50% of diabetic patients have comorbidities, leading to increased prevalence of vascular complications. This study in North Sulawesi focused on measuring high sensitivity C-reactive protein (hs-CRP) levels in type-2 diabetes patients, emphasizing the correlation between hs-CRP, hypertension, and fasting blood glucose, revealing significant differences.

SESSION 11

EPIDEMIOLOGY & SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH (II) - Delegate Session

Session Chair – Dr. Amila Wickramarathna (Wayamba University, Sri Lanka)

F5. USING MACHINE LEARNING TO DEVELOP A RISK PREDICTION MODEL FOR ACUTE MOUNTAIN SICKNESS

*Ding R1, Gong Q2, Wang S3, Zou X4, Xie L2, Dou D2, Wang K2 and Liu P1**

1School of Public Health, Cheeloo College of Medicine, Shandong University, China 2Electric Power Research Institute, State Grid Shandong Electric Power Company, China

3Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, School of Public Health, Peking University, China

He described that the Acute Mountain Sickness (AMS) is a disease which appears in individuals who cannot tolerate hypobaric hypoxia at high altitudes; it can threaten workers' health and decrease productivity. By predicting the risk of AMS, workers can take measures in advance to prevent AMS occurrence. This study sought to use machine learning to develop an AMS prediction model. Also, he concluded that this retrospective cohort study aimed to develop a machine learning-based model for predicting the risk of AMS among workers at high altitudes. The RF model was found to be the best performer among four models, based on 12 physical examination indicators known before workers entered plateaus. This model can be an effective tool for estimating the risk of AMS and guiding decisions regarding its primary prevention.

F6. ANALYSIS OF ANTI-BODY DEVELOPMENT AGAINST COVID-19 AMONG PERSONS WHO EXPERIENCED FLU-LIKE SYMPTOMS IN PAGSANJAN, LAGUNA, PHILIPPINES

Alias UA and Pascual EA, Balian Community College, Pangil, Laguna, Philippines*

They stated that this study explores SARS-CoV-2 antibody responses in individuals with flu-like symptoms, aiming to distinguish between flu and COVID-19. Conducted during the flu season in 2022 in the Philippines, it assessed 50 respondents from Pagsanjan, Laguna. Utilizing antibody tests and a questionnaire, researchers found that antibody development against COVID-19 was significantly influenced by occupation and vaccination status among individuals with flu-like symptoms.

F7. MEDICAL STUDENTS' MORAL COURAGE SELF-EFFICACY: THE CONTRIBUTION OF ORGANIZATIONAL AND PERSONAL ASPECTS

Michael K1, Farajev N2 and Karnieli-Miller O2*

1Department of Human Services, The Max Stern Yezreel Valley Academic College, Israel 2Department of Medical Education, Tel Aviv University, Israel

In this presentation they explained that this study investigates moral courage self-efficacy in medical students, crucial for patient safety and care quality. It examines the influence of environmental professionalism, empathy attitudes, and communication self-efficacy. Results reveal that a professional organizational culture directly relates to moral courage self-efficacy. Moreover, communication self-efficacy mediates the link between empathy attitudes and moral courage self-efficacy, underlining the importance of both organizational and personal factors in fostering moral courage in medical students. The study advocates for educational interventions focusing on these aspects to enhance students' ability to address moral and professional issues effectively.

F8. INTERNATIONAL TRAUMA QUESTIONNAIRE (ITQ): ADAPTATION TO SINHALESE

Solomons TH1, Malaviarachchi S1, Balawardane J1 and Manjuka S2*

1Department of Clinical Sciences, General Sir John Kotelawala Defence University, Sri Lanka

2Department of Psychiatry, University Hospital-General Sir John Kotelawala Defence University, Sri Lanka

He described that the Health beliefs, specifically explanatory models, significantly influence disease-related outcomes. In Asian countries, individuals often hold dual explanatory models based on Western medicine and cultural/religious beliefs. Understanding both is crucial for effective healthcare,

particularly for chronic conditions like cancer. This study in Sri Lanka investigates the relationship between explanatory models, demographics, and disease-related factors concerning cancer. Results suggest that religious-cultural explanatory models of cancer remain consistent regardless of demographic or disease-related variables, underscoring their stability as personal core beliefs.

SESSION 12

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES - Delegate Session

Session Chair – Dr. Thuhairah Hasrah Abdul Rahman (Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia)

H1. DESCRIPTION OF POST COVID-19 SYMPTOMS IN BALI PROVINCE- INDONESIA, 2022

Yuliyatni PCD1, Sari KAKI and Purnamasidhi CAW2*

1Department of Public Health and Preventive Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Udayana University, Indonesia, 2Department of Internal Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Udayana University, Indonesia

She explained that this study examines the post-COVID-19 condition among survivors in Bali, Indonesia, given the concerning rise in post-COVID health issues. Conducted from June to August 2022, data was collected from 180 respondents aged 18 and above, previously infected with COVID-19. The analysis reveals common post-COVID-19 symptoms including fatigue, throat, and chest symptoms, concentration problems, and short-term memory issues. Significant declines were observed in overall conditions, respiratory health, mobility, self-care, daily activities, and pain after COVID-19, underscoring the need for comprehensive medical treatment and continued clinical monitoring. Longitudinal studies are recommended for precise diagnosis and care planning for COVID-19 survivors.

H2. ROLE OF EXERCISE IN POST-COVID-19 SYNDROME: A SCOPING REVIEW

Corso-Amado CE1, Torres-Jaimes IN2 and Ortega-Cáceres JN3*

1Physiotherapy, Universidad Manuela Beltrán, Colombia 2Physiotherapy, Universidad Industrial de Santander, Colombia 3MD, Clínica Chicamocha, Colombia

In this presentation the presenter explained that this scoping review delves into exercise's role in functional outcomes for post-COVID-19 syndrome (PCS) patients. Out of 13 selected studies, exercise interventions, spanning 3 to 12 weeks, significantly improved symptoms like dyspnea, fatigue, VO2Max, pulmonary function, quality of life, and mental health in PCS individuals. Incorporating

exercise into rehabilitation strategies is deemed effective for managing PCS symptoms, enhancing overall well-being for those impacted by the virus.

H3. BUILDING TOWARDS VACCINE ACCEPTANCE: COMMUNITY CO-DESIGN FRAMEWORK

Piper SC, McCallum A and Naboulet JP, ASPHER, Belgium

They described that the Vaccine hesitancy is a global public health threat. As the COVID-19 pandemic progressed, vaccines, particularly mRNA vaccines, have reduced overall disease severity and death but population coverage has fallen short and uncertainty about vaccination has grown. Their suggestion was that the Emergency vaccination programmes require greater depth of shared communication and decision making between populations, practitioners, and policy makers. Our model, which incorporates tailored communication, provides a framework for building vaccine acceptance, widening and welcoming participation in development, design, delivery, and improvement.

H4. EMERGENCE OF MULTIDRUG-RESISTANT (MDR) AND EXTENSIVELY DRUG-RESISTANT (XDR) TYPHOID FEVER: A CASE SERIES

Zubair MY, Arif M, Kashif M and Malik N, Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh UP, India*

In their case series they explained about Salmonella Typhi, which is a Gram-negative rod which causes enteric fever in humans. The introduction of antibiotics to treat typhoid has considerably improved its outcome but rising multidrug-resistant (MDR) and extensively drug-resistant (XDR) resistance due to injudicious use of antibiotics is a matter of grave concern. They concluded that they are witnessing rapid emergence of XDR typhi strains across the world particularly in resource limited countries in south Asian countries. Azithromycin can be used as safer alternative in both MDR and XDR salmonella bacteremia. Additionally, blood culture should be sent of all suspected patients before start of antibiotics.

SESSION 13

MATERNAL HEALTH (II) - Delegate session

Session Chair – Dr. Tabassum Nawab (Aligarh Muslim University, India)

E5. HOW HAS NEPAL IMPROVED HEALTH FACILITY READINESS FOR NORMAL LOW-RISK DELIVERIES? AN ANALYSIS OF NATIONALLY REPRESENTATIVE CROSS-SECTIONAL HEALTH FACILITY SURVEY DATA IN 2015 AND 2021

Tuladhar S, Paudel D, Rehfuess E, Siebeck M, Oberhauser C and Delius M*

Center for International Health, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München, Munich, Germany

He started the presentation by stating that Nepal is committed to achieving the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2030 target 3.1 of reducing the maternal mortality ratio to 70 deaths per 100,000 live births. And finally he concluded that to achieve the SDG 2030 target of reducing maternal deaths, Nepal needs to accelerate efforts to strengthen supply chain systems to improve the availability and use of essential medicines, equipment and supplies, and guidelines, to improve human resource capacity, and to adopt mechanisms to monitor quality of care at HFs.

E6. WOMEN EMPOWERMENT DIMENSION AND ITS ASSOCIATION WITH UTILIZATION OF PREGNANCY RELATED CARE IN SELECTED RURAL AREA

Habiba I, Rahman ZS1, Ibrahim FI, Fatema TI and Noor IN2*

1Maternal and Child Health, Reproductive and Child Health, National Institute of Preventive and Social Medicine, Bangladesh, 2ASEAN Institute for Health Development (AIHD), Mahidol University, Thailand

She explained that the Pregnancy-related care utilization is a fundamental urgency but family and community interference results in unattainability, though influence of different dimensions of women empowerment upon it is mostly unidentified. She concluded that the health-related dimension was found to be mostly associated with pregnancy-related care utilization. Hence, promotion of health-related dimension to enhance women empowerment could bring a successful pregnancy-related care utilization towards achieving SDG-5.

E7. A FIGHT FOR SURVIVAL: MATERNAL HEALTH AND HEALTHCARE PROVISION IN SOUTHEASTERN MYANMAR

DiStefano L, Traill T, Aung ZYP and Lee C*

Department of Research and Policy, Community Partners International, Thailand

He described that this study examines the impact of Myanmar's political changes from 2012 to 2020 on maternal health in Southeastern Myanmar, emphasizing community-based ethnic healthcare initiatives. The research underscores key determinants like constrained referral networks and healthcare workforce shortages leading to preventable maternal deaths. Recent conflict escalation since the 2021 coup threatens the progress made in maternal healthcare, necessitating support for community-based ethnic health systems to sustain gains despite ongoing conflicts.

SESSION 14

ADOLESCENT AND YOUNG ADULTS HEALTH - Delegate session

Session Chair – Dr. Si Thu Win Tin (The Pacific Community (SPC), Fiji)

J1. A CROSS SECTIONAL STUDY OF RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BMI AND BLOOD PRESSURE AMONG SCHOOL GOING ADOLESCENTS IN A NORTH INDIAN CITY

Ansari MA, Abedi AJ, Khalil S and Mehnaz S, Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh, India*

She explained that the Adolescents who are overweight are more likely to become obese adults as they age, increasing their risk of developing a variety of health issues. And she concluded that there is a significant relationship between BMI and blood pressure, with significant regression values. In light of the rising frequency of non-communicable diseases, this is crucial for primordial prevention which can be brought about through IEC activities and increased awareness by children.

J2. THE IMPACTS OF THE COVID-19 VACCINATION ON MENSTRUATION AMONG NEPALI ADOLESCENTS

Reed E1, Mathew E2, Karki J3, Chhantel R3, Jolly P4, Lhaki P3 and Shrestha S4*

1Department of Health and Human Performance, East Carolina University, United States 2University of Texas at Dallas, United States 3 Nepal Fertility Care Center, Nepal 4 University of Alabama at Birmingham, United States

She explained that this is a study involving 610 adolescents aged 10 to 19, primarily vaccinated with Moderna or Pfizer, investigated COVID-19 vaccination effects on menstruation. 90% experienced typical vaccine side effects, while 17.80% reported menstrual changes. The link between side effects and menstruation alterations is still under study, highlighting the need for research on this topic among adolescents.

J3. KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE ABOUT SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND ADDICTION AMONG SCHOOL GOING ADOLESCENTS IN ALIGARH, NORTH INDIA

Kamal D, Nawab T, Ansari MA, Faizi N and Reyazuddin M, Aligarh Muslim University, India*

He described that this is a cross-sectional study in Aligarh's rural area assessed the knowledge and attitudes of 100 school-going adolescents (ages 13-17) regarding substance abuse. Most were male, Hindu, from joint families, and middle-class. Curiosity was the main reason for substance initiation (33%), with smoking (46%) and oral consumption (30%) being common routes. He stated that knowledge on substance abuse was generally poor, and 54% had a poor attitude. These findings highlight the need for educational and awareness programs in school health initiatives to address substance abuse among rural adolescents.

SESSION 15

OCCUPATIONAL AND HEALTH SAFETY - Delegate Session

Session Chair – Dr. Vincent La Placa (University of Greenwich, United Kingdom)

K1. OXIDATIVE STRESS IN FARMERS EXPOSED TO PESTICIDES: CASE- CONTROL STUDY IN INDONESIA

Saftarina F1, Mayasari D1, Kurniasari D2, Angraini D11 and Nuriah3*

1Community Medicine Department, Faculty of Medicine, Lampung University, Indonesia 2Mathematic Department, Faculty of Science & Mathematic, Lampung University, Indonesia 3Biomedical Department, Faculty of Medicine, Lampung University, Indonesia

She explained that Pesticides, primarily used by farmers, can induce oxidative stress in exposed individuals by generating free radicals that interact with cell membrane fatty acids. An observational case-control study involving 40 pesticide-exposed farmers and 60 non-exposed farmers measured serum malondialdehyde (MDA) and catalase levels. She stated about the results from an unpaired t-test

revealed a significant difference between the two groups, indicating higher oxidative stress in pesticide-exposed farmers. She suggested that a need for increased antioxidant supplementation among exposed farmers.

K2. PSYCHOSOCIAL RISKS AND MENTAL HEALTH OF PRESCHOOL CARE-PROVIDERS IN KUALA LUMPUR

Min Fui W1, Ismail M2 and Bukhary NBI3, 1Centre of Health Policy Research, Institute of Health System Research, National Institute of Health, Malaysia, 2Department of Social and Preventive Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, University Malaya, Malaysia, 3Health office of Lembah Pantai District, Health Department of Kuala Lumpur and Putrajaya, Ministry of Health, Malaysia*

They described that the child maltreatment in daycare is a public health issue. As childcare is stressful, high care-provider negativity independently predicted more internalizing behaviour problems, thus affecting children's psycho-neurological development. They concluded that the Job strain and insecurity determine substantial prevalence of depressive symptoms among preschool care-providers in Kuala Lumpur. The Social and Welfare Department may consider advocating for supervisors to embrace supportive supervision, through providing skill training to their staff, enabling them to foster a positive mental health environment in the workplace. Next, it is imperative that stakeholders from the public health and the Social and Welfare Department collaborate, identify gaps, and develop strategies to improve the mental health of workers for children's safety.

K3. COVID-19 AND DETERMINANTS FACTORS AMONG HEALTHCARE WORKERS

Doda DVD1,2, Korompis GEC3, Ratag BT4 and Pangaribuan M1
1Department Occupational Health and Safety, Faculty of Public Health, Sam Ratulangi University, Indonesia, 2Department of Physiology, Faculty of Medicine, Sam Ratulangi University, Indonesia
3Department of Health Policy and Administration, Faculty of Public Health, Sam Ratulangi University, Indonesia, 4Department of Epidemiology, Faculty of Public Health, Sam Ratulangi University, Indonesia*

She explained that the evolving coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic places a heavy burden on healthcare workers. Studies found that individual and occupational factors are associated with COVID-19 susceptibility, but only a few studies were conducted on healthcare workers. This study aims to determine the prevalence and identify the risk factors among healthcare workers. She concluded that Healthcare workers being at high risk of COVID-19. Individual and occupational risk factors for COVID-19 among healthcare workers should be taken into account when the management of healthcare

institutions develops prevention strategies to control the spread of COVID-19 among healthcare workers.

SESSION 16

MENTAL HEALTH - Delegate session

Session Chair – Dr. Junita Maja Pertiwi (Sam Ratulangi University, Indonesia)

L1. PREDICTORS OF ACADEMIC SATISFACTION IN HIGHER EDUCATION STUDENTS

Vilhena E1, 2, 1Ai-School of Technology, IPCA, Barcelos, Portugal, 2LASI – Associate Laboratory of Intelligent Systems, Guimarães, Portugal*

She stated that the role of academic satisfaction in persistence and successful academic behavior has been the focus of current times. Following the impact of COVID, studies are now focusing on the emotional consequences reflected, among other factors, by levels of depression, anxiety, and stress. It has become urgent to act on students' overall levels of satisfaction, as these are associated with lower dropout and higher academic success. Their conclusion was that this study contributed to the understanding and improve the processes related with academic satisfaction, which is relevant for to take preventive actions to strengthen the mental health of the students and consequently the academic success.

L2. CONCERNS ABOUT APPEARANCE IN GERIATRIC POPULATIONS IN SRI LANKA

Solomons TH and Malaviarachchi S, Department of Clinical Sciences, Faculty of Medicine, General Sir John Kotelawala Defence University, Sri Lanka*

He explained about the pain management clinic of the university hospital of the General Sir John Kotelawala Defence University caters to patients who have chronic pain and psychological distress, post treatment of different types of carcinomas and other invasive procedures. He stated that the current research literature has observed a strong association between body image concerns and self-esteem and quality of life. Yet, research related to these aspects is scarce in Sri Lanka. Therefore, helping geriatric populations to enhance their physical attractiveness may also be important for their psychological well-being.

L3. PREVALENCE RATE AND INFLUENCING FACTORS OF SUBTHRESHOLD DEPRESSION IN VOCATIONAL SCHOOL STUDENTS IN EASTERN CHINA

Cheng RY1, Zhou YQ2, Zhu W3, Yang ZJ1 and Jiang SY1, 1Nursing Department, Wuxi Higher Health Vocational Technology School, China 2Department of Psychological Nursing Science, Harbin Medical University, China, 3Psychological Department, the Affiliated Wuxi Mental Health Center of Nanjing Medical University, China*

They described that Sub-threshold depression SD, a sub-health mental state, is an important risk factor for depression and is closely related to the increasing burden of disease. However, currently little is known about SD in vocational school students. The aim of this study was to examine the associated factors in vocational school students with a sub-threshold depressive episode (SDE). They concluded that SDE were found to be common health problems among vocational school students in eastern China. SDE was mainly influenced by gender, family function, life attitude, social support, and resilience. These factors should be considered in the development of preventive and early interventions.

SESSION 17

INFANT AND CHILD HEALTH - Delegate Session

Session Chair – Dr. Meram Azzani (MARA University of Technology in Malaysia, Malaysia)

M1. OCCUPATIONAL OR PERSONAL EXPOSURE TO HAIR DYES MAY INDUCE HEPATOCELLULAR AND URINARY BLADDER CANCERS - A PUBLIC HEALTH CONCERN

Habib S, Khan S, Ali A and Siddiqui SA, Aliharh Muslim University, India*

He explained that there has been an increasing demand for hair coloring products. Humans are exposed to the dye components either personally or occupationally, and it is well-accepted among the youth of both sexes, irrespective of economic status. Their conclusion was that the significant binding of the modified form of DNA was seen with Hepatocellular carcinoma patients' IgG. Therefore, hair dye use could be identified as a modifiable risk factor for carcinogenic induction.

M2. INDICATORS FOR ASSESSING THE PERFORMANCE OF REGIONAL HEALTH CARE

Vladimirovich RO1, Ivanovna GL2 and Yuryevich UN3*

1Peoples' Friendship University of Russia, Russia 2Russian Biotechnological University, Russia, 3Ulianov Chuvash State University, Russia

In this presentation they described that World statistics use various indicators and criteria for assessing the performance of regional health care. The aim of the study: to develop a methodology to assess the effectiveness and performance of the health care system in individual regions of the republic. And concluded that the analysis of the ratio of morbidity and mortality allows us to find timely resources in those directions that contribute to the maximum efficiency and effectiveness of medical organizations.

M3. ASSOCIATION OF HOUSEHOLD CONTACT AND YIELD OF NEW TUBERCULOSIS CASES

Dina B, Kristina T, Felly S, Nikson S and Maryono LA, National Research and Innovation Agency, Indonesia*

She explained that this study, conducted in Indonesia, aimed to assess the yield of tuberculosis (TB) cases in household contacts of confirmed TB patients and identify associated factors. It employed a national cross-sectional survey with 67,944 participants. Those living in the same household as TB patients were over twice as likely to have TB. Urban residents had a 4.5 times higher risk, and individuals with positive TB symptoms and chest X-ray findings were at 10.5 and 5 times higher risk, respectively. Contact tracing, especially in urban areas, is crucial in high TB burden countries.

SESSION 18

INFANT AND CHILD HEALTH (I) - Delegate session

Session Chair – Dr Mounika Pydipalli (People to People Health Foundation, India)

N1. ASSOCIATION BETWEEN PARENTAL PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS AND VEGETABLE INTAKE IN CHILDREN WITH INTELLECTUAL DISABILITIES

Nishide A, Ibaraki Christian University, Japan*

She explained that an adequate vegetable intake provides essential nutrients, and the importance of vegetable intake has been emphasized. Picky eating behavior, which is a problem in children with intellectual disability (ID), may result in a lack of vegetable intake. And the The aim of her study was

to examine how parental psychological factors, such as self-efficacy and outcome expectancy, affect vegetable intake in children with ID. Also, she concluded that an improvement of parental psychological factors may require adequate vegetable intake in children with ID.

N2. THE SEVERITY OF UNDERNUTRITION AMONG CHILDREN USING CIAF CRITERIA IN YOGYAKARTA-INDONESIA

Siswati T1,2, Rialihanto MP1,2, Susilo J1,2, Amanullah R2 and Pharamashanti BA3,4*

1Department of Nutrition, Poltekkes Kemenkes Yogyakarta, Tata Bumi No 3, Banyuraden, Gamping, Sleman, Indonesia, 2Center of Excellence for Applied Technology Innovation in the Field of Public Health, Poltekkes Kemenkes Yogyakarta, Tata Bumi No. 3 Banyuraden, Gamping, Sleman, Indonesia 3 Department of Nutrition Faculty of Health Sciences Universitas Alma Ata, Indonesia

4 Postgraduate student, PhD in Public Health Sydney School of Public Health, Faculty of Medicine and Health, The University of Sydney, Australia

She described that the Conventional nutritional status markers as weight-for-age, height-for-age, and weight-for-height indicate several aspects of nutritional status. Whether employed separately or in conjunction, standard indexes are incapable of depicting the scale of undernutrition as a whole. And she emphasized that CIAF is beneficial for determining the extent of malnutrition and identifying children with multiple anthropometric deficiencies. In addition, it identifies more malnourished youngsters than all other indices. Therefore, she highlighted that CIAF should be utilized more broadly as a technique for nutritional assessment, especially in poorer nations where malnutrition is prevalent.

N3. MOBILE PHONE USAGE AND BEHAVIOR: A PILOT QUALITATIVE EXPLORATION AMONG THAILAND STUDENTS

Aung HM, Dorjee K, Shakya S, Li J, Tuegdee A and Khine PT, College of Public Health Sciences, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, Thailand*

He explained that students are using mobile phones to enhance their social communication frequency and expand their opportunities to make social relationships. Many problems are initiated by over-use of mobile phones. The concentration of students during class has been reduced using mobile phones. Overuse of mobile phones can cause addiction. This study assessed the mobile phone usage and behavior among Thai students. And he concluded that this study can hopefully provide information for support of mobile phone addiction among students. Further intervention program or more in-depth interview about mobile phone addiction among students should be conducted in the future.

SESSION 19

EPIDEMIOLOGY - Delegate Session

Session Chair – Dr. Lyazzat Kosherbayeva (Asfendiyarov Kazakh National Medical University, Kazakhstan)

Q1. SURVEY OF THE PRESENCE OF RATS IN RESIDENTIAL AREAS IN SEMARANG CITY, INDONESIA: ANALYSIS OF KNOWLEDGE LEVEL AND SANITATION

Martini MI, Damayanti AY1, Hestinationsih RI, Yuliawati SI, Wutjanto MA1, Rahayu SI and Tsai KH2*
1Epidemiology and Tropical Disease Department, Public Health Faculty, University Diponegoro, Indonesia, 2Health Environment, NTU. Taiwan

She explained that the poor sanitation and low levels of public knowledge have caused high cases of Leptospirosis in Semarang City. In 2018, four Leptospirosis cases identified were the highest infectious disease in Tandang Village, Tembalang District of Semarang City. The objectives of this study were to analyze the relationship between public knowledge about disease prevention. She concluded that it was necessary to provide equal distribution of information directly to the entire community about the importance of keeping the environment clean.

Q2. HEALTH AND QUALITY OF LIFE AMONG ADULTS LIVING ON A SMALL ISLAND IN INDONESIA

Kalesaran AFC1, Mandagi CK2 and Pangemanan DHC3*

1Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics Department, Faculty of Public Health, Sam Ratulangi University, Indonesia, 2Department of Health Policy and Administration, Faculty of Public Health, Sam Ratulangi University, Indonesia, 3Department of Physiology, Faculty of Medicine, Sam Ratulangi University, Indonesia

She described that Improving health and quality of life is important for any country because it is related with the productivity of its people. However, the quality of life and health status of people living on small island has rarely been studied. She emphasized that Tthehe study shows the importance to control health problems in small island population, as lifestyle related factors is increasingly causing health problems in the community. Health promotion and continuous medical check-up need to be enhanced in this part of the country.

Q3. MORTALITY TRENDS AND CAUSES OF DEATH IN A SOUTH AFRICAN HOSPITAL COMPLEX, BEFORE AND DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Tshabalala KI,2, Fabris-Roteli I5, Basu DI,2, Myburgh MI and Abdullah FI,3,4*

1Steve Biko Academic Hospital, Gauteng Province, South Africa 2Department of Public Health Medicine, School of Health Systems and Public Health, Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Pretoria, South Africa

She explained that, before the COVID-19 pandemic, global health showed improvement and steady decline in mortality. Globally, there had been a transition towards a greater proportion of the burden of disease being due to non-communicable diseases and injuries. She concluded that this study identified the impact of COVID-19 on mortality and should be used to rebuild services impacted by the pandemic and strengthen the referral systems for reduction in deaths due to avoidable causes.

Q4. ANALYSIS OF GEOGRAPHY FACTOR AND CASE FATALITY OF CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE HOSPITALIZATION IN INDONESIA

*Bachtiar AI, Candi CI and Hasibuan SR2**

1Departement of Administration and Policy, Faculty of Public Health, Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia 2Departement of Biostatistics and Population, Faculty of Public Health, Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia

She explained that cardiovascular disease is one of the most common causes of death in Indonesia. There are differences in the number of hospitalizations incidence and case fatality of cardiovascular disease from one district to another in Indonesia. This study aims to examine the case fatality of cardiovascular disease hospitalization and examine its association with geographic factor. She believes that this research will become a reference material for policy makers regarding disparities in health services (especially heart disease services) and examine the geographical conditions that vary between districts/cities and provinces to be a consideration to make a policy.

SESSION 20

PRIMARY HEALTH CARE, INFANT AND CHILD HEALTH (II) - Delegate Session

Session Chair – Dr. Si Thu Win Tin (The Pacific Community (SPC), Fiji)

N5. EVALUATION OF OPAT SERVICE IN A LEVEL 4 IRISH HOSPITAL UNDER GOVERNANCE OF A NEW INFECTIOUS DISEASES DEPARTMENT

Gupta A, Prior AR, Bergin S, Stewart D, Frost S, Govender P, Lavin P, O'Connor Power F and Waqas S, School of Medicine, Trinity College Dublin, Republic of Ireland*

They described that the Infectious Diseases department initiated the Outpatient Parenteral Antimicrobial Therapy (OPAT) service at a hospital in September 2022. A six-month evaluation followed Irish National guidelines, involving 48 patients discharged on OPAT. The majority (85.4%) were on Healthcare-Provided OPAT, and PICC lines were frequently used (95.8%). Bone and Joint infections were the most common indication (54.16%), with Ceftriaxone and Daptomycin as popular antimicrobials. A high completion rate (91%) and substantial bed days saved (1252) demonstrated OPAT as a safe and cost-effective service.

N6. MENTAL HEALTH RESEARCH STRENGTHENING IN ASIAN: A SCOPING REVIEW

Sirima M, Faculty of Public Health, Thammasat University, Thailand*

She explained that Mental health conditions are increasing worldwide. Mental health research is pivotal to the strategic planning, implementation and sustainability of mental health prevention, development of mental health services and control programs in Asian. The most of research issue was in area of depression and anxiety. Most of the study population were in adult, then adolescent/student and elderly respectively. Her conclusion was that the Mental health research productivity in Asian is slow increasing and worsened by multiple inequality gaps. There is an urgent need for equitably strengthening mental health research capacity in Asian.

N7. BARRIERS AND FACILITATORS TO ACCESSING HEPATITIS B BIRTHDOSE VACCINATION FOR NEWBORNS IN YANGON, MYANMAR

Ei ANI, Htoo E1, Richards A1, Traill T1 and Kyi KP2, 1Community Partners International 2Myanmar Liver Foundation*

She explained that Myanmar has the highest rate of perinatal transmission of Hepatitis B infection in the South East Asia Region. However, the scarcity of resources places restrictions on the birth-dose vaccination programmes. She recommended that a multi-sectoral approach should be adopted and promoted to encourage the proper antenatal care seeking behavior and to ensure early screening, treatment, and vaccination plan for prevention of mother-to-child Hepatitis B transmission. Further studies on the feasibility of keeping the Hepatitis B vaccinations out of cold chain should be conducted in Myanmar.

N8. FEASIBILITY OF COVID-19 SELF-TESTING IN REFUGEE LEARNING CENTRES IN MALAYSIA

Chan YYI, Marbán-Castro E2, Yap KH1,3, Sem XH2, Kumari Y1, Shilton S2, Denisiuk O2 and Verghis S1, 1Jeffrey Cheah School of Medicine and Health Sciences, Monash University Malaysia, Selangor, Malaysia, 2Foundation for Innovative New Diagnostics, Geneva, Switzerland, 3National University of Singapore, Singapore*

He explained that the Digitalization of education during the COVID-19 pandemic has hampered refugee children's access to education as refugee learning centers (RLCs) struggled to adapt to online pedagogies due to lack of fund and experience. He concluded that their findings emphasised feasibility of COVID-19 self-testing in RLCs for better future pandemic preparedness, reduction of transmission risk and for being a space that helps interventions reach deeper into the refugee community. This intervention also indirectly increased student retention rate and both students' and parents' awareness to COVID-19. Understanding the needs of different schools and this marginalised non-citizen sub-population could help policymakers and practitioners design more effective, culturally competent public health campaigns for COVID-19 and adapt the intervention for other urban refugee contexts.

SESSION 21

MENTAL HEALTH, SEXUAL & REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH - Delegate Session

Session Chair – Dr. Tabassum Nawab (Aligarh Muslim University, India)

R1. ANALYSIS OF THE REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH PROBLEMS AMONG WOMEN OF REPRODUCTIVE AGE IN THE UNIVERSITY ENVIRONMENT AND APPROPRIATE INTERVENTIONS TO OVERCOME THE ISSUES: A STUDY PROTOCOL

Sari P, Bestari AD, Sujatmiko B and Martini N*

Department of Public Health, Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Padjadjaran, Indonesia

She explained that women's quality of life, particularly those who are at childbearing age, is greatly influenced by reproductive health. Most reproductive health issues interfere with daily activities. The importance of knowledge, attitudes, and practice in preserving reproductive health cannot be overstated. She concluded that this research will produce data on reproductive health problems experienced by women of childbearing age in the university environment. It will also produce appropriate intervention models that can be used by women of childbearing age in the university environment to overcome barriers to access to reproductive health services.

R2. PSYCHOSOCIAL HEALTH IN SURROGATE MOTHERHOOD

Attawet J1,2 and Hibio Y3*

1Faculty of Health, Charles Darwin University, Australia

2Charles Darwin Centre for Evidence-Based Practice: A JBI Affiliated Group, Australia 3College of Philosophy in Interdisciplinary Science, Kanazawa University, Japan

She widely discussed that Surrogacy treatment has been increasingly used in infertile and childless couples, gay couples, individuals and even celebrities who choose to have children later in life. Due to the growing demand for surrogacy treatment, combined with a small supply of altruistic candidates, commercial surrogacy has now evolved into a transnational business. And she suggested that social support and networks play a vital role in the psychosocial health of surrogates. Public health professionals and policymakers should focus on promoting social inclusion for this population. Further longitudinal studies are recommended to investigate and measure the psychosocial factors and issues in surrogates, particularly in commercial surrogacy.

R3. CAN SPIRITUAL FACTORS CONTRIBUTE TO ADDICTION, AND HOW CAN THEY BE ADDRESSED?

Athavale JB1, Clarke SMI and Clarke S2*

1Spiritual Research, Faculty, Maharshi Adhyatma Vishwavidyalay, Goa, India 2Spiritual Research, Project coordinator, Maharshi Adhyatma Vishwavidyalay, Goa, India

He explained that the National Institute of Drug Abuse reports that 40 to 60 per cent of people with addictions will relapse, which can be a drain on resources for mental health professionals, rehab centres, and patients. Despite these efforts, there is still uncertainty about the root causes of addiction. According to the Charak Samhita (an ancient Sanskrit text on Ayurveda), addictive behaviour is due to a lack of spiritual purity in a person. He discussed that the results were positive because they were able to quit their long-term addiction quickly and because there were minimal unpleasant side effects or withdrawal

symptoms. This study demonstrates that addictions can be treated more successfully if spiritual practices are combined with traditional intervention.

R4. PREVALENCE AND FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH COMMON MENTAL DISORDERS AMONG HEALTHCARE WORKERS IN A TERTIARY HOSPITAL SETTING IN ZIMBABWE DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC: A CROSS- SECTIONAL STUDY

Chadyiwa M, Tlotleng N and Katuri C*

University of Johannesburg, South Africa

Mrs. Chadyiwa explained that the severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) pandemic has seriously affected populations economically, socially, and physically, which strained many psychologically, which ushered in a great deal of anxiety, fear, and depression. And she described that there is an alarming need for intervention through psycho-support to HCWs during pandemics. Further studies should be done during the peak of the pandemic in order to be able to get the information when it is still significant.

R5. PREVENTING AND CURING MENTAL ILLNESS THROUGH SPIRITUALITY

Athavale JB and Clarke SM, Spiritual Research, Faculty Maharshi Adhyatma Vishwavidyalay, Goa, India*

Mr. Clarke explained that their paper presents a unique perspective on the spiritual cure for mental illnesses based on research conducted at the Spiritual Research Centre of the Maharshi University of Spirituality. The study addresses the global concern of mental health issues, highlighting the high prevalence of mental disorders worldwide and the limitations of current facilities and treatments. He concluded that by recognizing the positive impact of spiritual practices on mental well-being, the paper hopes to stimulate further discussion and innovation within the medical community, fostering holistic and innovative approaches to mental health care.

SESSION 22

HEALTH TECHNOLOGY, RESEARCH, AND INNOVATION - Student Session

Session Chair – Dr. Absar Ahmad (Aligarh Muslim University, India)

S1. THE PREDICTORS OF ATTITUDE, PRACTICE AND HEALTH LITERACY TOWARDS COVID-19 AMONG THE MALAYSIAN PUBLIC

Dalawi I1,2, Isa MR2, Chen XW2, Azhar ZI2 and Aimran AN3*

1Training Reserve Position Unit, Training Management Division, Ministry of Health Malaysia, Malaysia, 2Department of Public Health Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Universiti Teknologi MARA Sungai Buloh Campus, Malaysia, 3School of Mathematical Sciences, College of Computing, Informatics and Media, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia

She explained that the availability of COVID-19 vaccines and antivirals should not allow the public's ignorance towards the primary prevention measures such as wearing face masks, personal hygiene practices and social distancing. Their conclusion was that Consistent health education on COVID-19 prevention and control with more focus on minority races group of the public as well as smokers is needed to ensure good attitude and practice related to COVID-19 is optimized.

S2. INTER-OBSERVER AGREEMENT OF CHEST XRAY SCORING METHOD FOR EARLY PREDICTION OF ARDS: LESSON LEARN FROM COVID 19

Purbasari U1,2, Helda I, Muljadi R3 and Krisna2, 1Department of Epidemiology, Faculty of Public Health, University of Indonesia 2Department of Radiology, Fatmawati General Hospital, Jakarta, Indonesia 3Department of Radiology, Siloam Glen Eagles Hospital, Krawaci, Tangerang, Jakarta, Indonesia*

She explained that in order to evaluate the inter-observer agreement of chest X-ray (CXR) scoring method for early prediction of ARDS (Acute Respiratory Distress syndrome). In a pandemic situation, there are many CXR scoring methods used to quickly predict diagnose of ARDS, but to date there is no standard method that has been established as the best scoring method. She described that there were 13 non-ARDS and 19 ARDS. The results showed the new method didn't differ much in terms of sensitivity, specificity and ROC compared to the common method.

S3. DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDATION OF THE UNDERSTANDING, ATTITUDE, PRACTICE AND HEALTH LITERACY TOWARDS COVID-19 INFECTION AMONG THE MALAYSIAN PUBLIC IN MALAY LANGUAGE (MUAPHQ C-19)

Dalawi H,2, Isa MR2, Chen XW2, Azhar ZI2 and Aimran AN3 1Training Reserve Position Unit, Training Management Division, Ministry of Health Malaysia, Malaysia 2Department of Public Health Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Universiti Teknologi MARA Sungai Buloh Campus, Malaysia*

She stated that the announcement of COVID-19 endemicity in Malaysia warrants good understanding (U), attitude (A), practice (P) and health literacy (HL) of COVID-19 among the public. This study aimed to develop and validate the understanding, attitude, practice and health literacy questionnaire on COVID-19 (MUAPHQ C-19) in the Malay language for the public in Malaysia. She concluded that this study produced a valid and reliable new 25-item MAPHQ C-19 useful for future COVID-19 KAP studies. Future research can explore and improve the current tool by encompassing the understanding domain.

S4. NANOTECHNOLOGY IN THE EYES OF HEALTHCARE WORKERS

Bondala N, Jordan High School, United States*

She described that, since the discovery of Nanotechnology in 1981, it has quickly been implemented into several fields of science, including agriculture, information technology, homeland security, medicine, transportation, energy, environmental science, and much more. They recommended that in order to further utilize the benefit of Nanotechnology we must make it publicly available to patients who need it. In the coming years as this technology becomes commercial, it must become cost-efficient too, so we can grow our economy and further advance Nanotechnology in hopes of curing diseases like Cancer.

S5. EXPLORING THE POTENTIAL OF *Momordica Charantia* EXTRACTS AS CYTOTOXIC AGENTS AGAINST HUMAN NON-SMALL CELL LUNG CANCER (A549 CELL LINE)

*Jirawattanakul C**

He described that Lung cancer is a common malignancy affecting a significant proportion of the global population. In the United States, the lifetime incidence of lung cancer is approximately one in sixteen individuals. Concluded that *Momordica charantia* extract reduced the activity of lung cancer cells. And he suggested that, further research is needed to enhance and improve the effect of *Momordica charantia* extract on curing lung cancer.

SESSION 23

PRIMARY HEALTHCARE (II) - Student Session

Session Chair – Dr. Meram Azzani (MARA University of Technology in Malaysia, Malaysia)

D7. ASSESSING THE AVAILABILITY AND NECESSITY OF MENSTRUATION- FRIENDLY TOILETS IN KATHMANDU VALLEY

Mathew E1*, Reed E2, Karki J3, Chhantel R3, Jolly P4, Lhaki P3 and Shrestha S4

1The University of Texas at Dallas, United States, 2East Carolina University, United States

He explained that, despite menstruation being a regular, biological process in pre-menopausal women, adolescents, and transgender and non-binary individuals, much of the world's public toilet infrastructure does not consider the needs of menstruators. They concluded that inadequacies in public toilets can increase feelings of shame among Nepali menstruators, hindering them from participating in the public sphere while menstruating. Implementing a nationwide mandate for menstruation friendly toilets would be a step towards achieving greater gender equity in Nepal.

D8. DEVELOPMENT OF A DIGITAL HEALTH REPORT SYSTEM FOR EARLY DETECTION OF POOR HEALTH IN YOUNG PEOPLE – A WAY TO IMPROVE FUTURE HEALTH?

Lostelius PV 1 2 3, Revenäs Å 2 4 5, Thors Adolfsson E 4, Söderlund A2 and Mattebo M2*

1Centre for Innovation, Research and Education, Region Västmanland, Västmanland Hospital Västerås, Sweden, 2School of Health, Care and Social Welfare, Mälardalen University, Västerås, Sweden 3Clinic for Pain Rehabilitation Västmanland, Region Västmanland, Västerås, Sweden

He explained that Adolescents are vulnerable, and early detection of poor health in young people is important. Using an overall mixed-methods participatory approach, the main objective of this clinical research project was to develop a digital health report system and to identify poor health and health risks in young people. And he described that the thematic analysis and descriptive statistics were used and merged in an iterative consensus discussion. Their conclusion was that the results indicate that the system is usable for the detection of health-related issues in young people, but more research is needed before clinical implementation.

D9. THE USE OF OUT-OF-HOURS PRIMARY HEALTH CARE SERVICES IN THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Tsilakis D, Ventouri M, Barbouni A and Lagiou A Laboratory of Hygiene and Epidemiology, Department of Public and Community Health, School of Public Health, University of West Attica, Athens, Greece*

He stated that the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic has had a dramatic impact on healthcare globally. Primary HealthCare (PHC) and especially its out-of-hours (OOH) services, serving as the first point-of-contact with the healthcare system receives an enormous burden. He concluded that despite the scarcity of relevant data, we found a trend towards increased out-of-hours use of PHC services during the pandemic, especially the remote consultations. Moreover, PHC institutions rapidly responded to the increased challenges posed by the pandemic. And he suggested that further research is warranted to exploit the rapid employment of other means of patient-health system interactions, for the benefit of patients and to ensure pandemic preparedness for future threats.

D10. HOSPITAL TARIFF VS INA-CBGs CLAIM FOR OBSTETRIC PROCEDURE IN RSUD SOE, EAST NUSA TENGGARA

Surya RI,2 and Gani AI 1Departement of Kajian Administrasi Rumah Sakit (KARS), Faculty of Public Health, Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia, 2Obstetrician-Gynecologist specialist, RSUD SoE, Timor Tengah Selatan district, East Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia*

He explained that, In the Universal Health Coverage (UHC) era, implementation of prospective payment through Indonesia Case Based Groups (INA-CBGs) claim can be different from actual hospital cost. They have found that hospital tariff was always higher than claim cost based on INA-CBGs claim. He concluded that there was a significant difference between hospital tariff and INA-CBGs claim for obstetric services in RSUD SoE.

D11. ACCESS TO OUT-OF-HOURS PRIMARY HEALTH CARE AND UTILIZATION OF HOSPITAL EMERGENCY DEPARTMENTS: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Tsilakis D, Larentzaki K, Barbouni A and Lagiou A, Laboratory of Hygiene and Epidemiology, Department of Public and Community Health, School of Public Health, University of West Attica, Athens, Greece*

He described that overcrowding in hospital Emergency Departments (EDs) is a global health issue and is constantly on the rise. One of the proposed interventions is the management of the less acutely ill patients in Primary Health Care (PHC) settings. In order for this model to work, it has to be accessible out-of-hours (OOHs), which is not the case in many countries. He concluded that, the availability of OOHs PHC services has the potential to reduce mostly low-urgency visits to the hospital EDs. In order for such a PHC model to be effectively implemented, it must be tailored to each country's unique health system and adequately communicated to raise awareness. They suggested that further research is warranted to investigate its potential contribution in the reduction of ED overcrowding, for the benefit of patients, in need of out-of-hours medical care.

SESSION 24

NON- COMMUNICABLE DISEASES (III) - Student Session

Session Chair – Dr Mounika Pydipalli (People to People Health Foundation, India)

C11. IN VITRO ANTICANCER ACTIVITY OF PLANT-BASED COMPOUNDS AGAINST HUMAN CANCER CELL LINES

Khotchai K and Vachakama P, Demonstration School of Khon Kaen University Nong Khai Campus, Thailand*

He explained the burden and the prevalence of the cancer by explaining “Cancer is a major burden of disease worldwide. Each year, tens of millions of people are diagnosed with cancer around the world, and more than half of the patients eventually die from it. Lung cancer is the type of cancer that causes the most deaths worldwide.” They concluded that *A. paniculata* possessed potent anticancer activity against lung cancer. However, further investigation regarding the elucidation of pure compound and molecular mechanism of action are still required.

C12. CYTOTOXIC AND ANTI-MIGRATION ACTIVITIES OF *Senna garrettiana* EXTRACT AGAINST PULMONARY CANCER CELLS

Sujareerat S and Sujareerat P, Bangkok Prep International School, Bangkok, Thailand*

He explained that Lung cancer is a widespread and lethal disease that results in millions of deaths worldwide, with over 2.2 million new cases reported in 2020 alone. Despite the use of chemotherapeutic drugs in cancer treatment, the emergence of drug resistance remains a significant concern.

They concluded that *S. garrettiana* shows promise as a potential anticancer agent against lung cancer and possesses anti-inflammatory properties. However, ethical concerns must be considered, and further research is needed to elucidate its complex molecular mechanisms before it can be used as a professional treatment for patients.

C13. ASSOCIATION BETWEEN FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CONSUMPTION WITH BLOOD PRESSURE AMONG INDONESIAN ADULTS: ANALYSIS OF CROSS- SECTIONAL NATIONAL RESEARCH

Rachmalina RI, Mubasyiroh RI, Hapsari DI and Tinardy SM2 1Research Center for Public Health and Nutrition, National Research and Innovation Agency, Indonesia 2Emergency Department, Prima Hospital, Pekanbaru Riau, Indonesia*

She emphasized that Fruit and vegetable (FV) consumption is considered a major modifiable risk factor for elevated blood pressure (BP). This study aims to examine the association between FV consumption and BP among the Indonesian population. She highlighted that, SBP was more likely to decrease with the increased portions of daily FV consumption. The results support recommendations to increase FV consumption in the general population.

C14. KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE, AND PRACTICES OF MENSTRUAL HYGIENE MANAGEMENT AMONG ADOLESCENT SCHOOL GIRLS IN RURAL AREAS OF ALIGARH: A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY

Karthika P, Abedi AJ, Mehnaz S and Nawab T, Department of Community Medicine, JNMC, Aligarh Muslim University, India

They explained that Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) is defined as women and adolescent girls using a clean menstrual management material to absorb or collect blood that can be changed in privacy as often as necessary for the duration of the menstruation period, using soap and water for washing the body as required, and having access to facilities to dispose of used menstrual management materials. And they highlighted that from the study it was found that most of the students had good attitude and some knowledge regarding menstruation, but the practices were found to be poor in the majority. This shows more focus should be given towards improving MHM practices like provision of facilities like washrooms with availability of soap, water, dustbins etc. and also education regarding good practices.

C15. TEACHERS' PERCEPTIONS ON THEIR READINESS TO TEACH HIV/AIDS EDUCATION IN SCHOOLS IN KWAZULU-NATAL, SOUTH AFRICA

Lovemore R and Dwi S, South African Council of Educators (SACE), Crossway Office Park, South Africa*

She explained that South Africa is the highest HIV prevalence country in the world with young people (15-24 years) making up the largest proportion of HIV infected people. Kwazulu-Natal is the worst affected province nationally. Poor teacher training and the stigma around HIV/AIDS are contributing factors. She highlighted that Inadequate time allocation to HIV/AIDS classes was found to be a barrier to HIV/AIDS education. This suggests the need to provide teachers with more support in terms of training and logistics.

SESSION 25:

MENTAL HEALTH AND MATERNAL HEALTH (III) - Student Session

Session Chair –Dr. Vincent La Placa (University of Greenwich, United Kingdom)

E8. PREVALENCE AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS FOR POSTPARTUM DEPRESSION AMONG MOTHERS ATTENDING SELECTED CHILD VACCINATION CENTRES IN BANGLADESH

Rahman ZS1, Bhuiyan R2, Noor IN3 and Dastider SI 1National Institute of Preventive and Social Medicine, Bangladesh 2Bangladesh University of Health Sciences (BUHS), Bangladesh 3Mahidol University, Thailand*

He explained that the Identifying the magnitude and predictors of Postpartum Depression (PPD) is essential, especially in low-income countries, as it enables close monitoring and targeted screening of at-risk mothers. The purpose of this study was to determine the prevalence and associated factors for PPD among mothers attending selected child vaccination centres in Bangladesh. And he described that no association between socio-demographic profile and PPD was found. The findings of this study imply the need to address the associated factors to reduce the epidemic of PPD.

E9. UTILIZATION OF PATIENT HEALTH RECORDS IN MENTAL HEALTHCARE POLICY IMPLEMENTATION - A CASE STUDY OF THE USE OF IAPTUS IN THE IAPT POLICY

Yamanishi S, Faculty of Environment and Information, Keio University, Japan*

She explained that the clinical evidence highlights psychotherapy as a vital supplement to drug therapy in treating mental disorders like depression. However, the social enactment of this practice encounters numerous barriers. Since 2007, the UK, facilitated by the Improve Access to Psychological Therapies (IAPT) policy, has pioneered psychotherapy as a primary treatment for mental disorders. And she concluded that despite its experimental nature, the sustained provision of the IAPT policy is largely ascribed to the successful use of the IAPTus system. The research underscores the importance of a robust medical information system, akin to IAPTus, in the effective implementation of mental healthcare policy.

E10. TRENDS IN AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER AMONG CHILDREN IN KAZAKHSTAN

Kosherbayeva L1, Kozhageldiyeva L2, Tolganbayeva K1 and Akhtayeva N1 1Asfendiyarov Kazakh National Medical University, Kazakhstan 2Suleyman Demirel University, Kazakhstan*

Described that Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) is a disease diagnosed mainly before the age of three. In recent years, research showed growth worldwide, and prevalence was 0.6% in the world whereas in Asia was 0.4%, America and Africa were 1%, Europe 0.5%, and Australia was 1.7%. Concluded that this research has been funded by the Science Committee of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Republic of Kazakhstan, integrating children with autism spectrum disorder into the social and educational environment based on comprehensive support: challenges and benefits.

E11. FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH BREASTFEEDING PRACTICES IN INDONESIA DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC: A SCOPING REVIEW

Triadmajani W1 and Wahab A2 1Faculty of Medicine, Public Health, and Nursing, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Indonesia 2Center for Reproductive Health, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Indonesia*

She explained that abundant policies and maternal and child health adjustments are generated due to the Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, including breastfeeding. Despite its benefits and recommendations from WHO and CDC, Indonesia's breastfeeding coverage in 2021 was only 52,5% nationally. They concluded that, breastfeeding practice in Indonesia is multifactorial, and no single factors are independently associated. Concern for mental health becomes critically important to recognize. Virtual assistance is still a remarkable service choice and is effective in providing sustainable healthcare during a pandemic.

E12. EFFECT OF EXERCISE WITH VIRTUAL ACCOMPANIMENT ON LOW BACK PAIN IN PREGNANT WOMEN

Alkaf SI, Zulissetiana EF1 and Putri IA2 1Physiology Department, Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Sriwijaya, Indonesia 2Medicine Program, Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Sriwijaya, Indonesia*

He explained that the low back pain (LBP) in pregnant women is a musculoskeletal symptom that often occurs during pregnancy due to anatomical, physiological, and hormonal changes. Restriction on activities outside home during the COVID-19 pandemic affects decreased frequency of physical activities in pregnant women. He highlighted that it could be concluded that pregnancy exercise can reduce LBP in pregnant women, and virtual accompaniment in pregnancy exercise during pandemic era seems beneficial.

SESSION 26

HEALTH POLICY RESEARCH, HEALTH COMMUNICATION, EDUCATION AND HEALTH INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (III) - Student Session

Session Chair – Dr. Zay Yar Phyo Aung (Community Partners International, Myanmar)

A13. CASE FATALITY RATE OF INDONESIA SOCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE MEMBER HOSPITALIZATION WITH NON-INSULIN-DEPENDENT DIABETES MELLITUS WITH COMPLICATION

Hasibuan SRI, Sabarinah¹ and Darmawan ES² ¹Departement of Biostatistics and Population, Faculty of Public Health, Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia, ²Departement of Administration and Policy, Faculty of Public Health, Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia*

She explained that Diabetes mellitus is known as the mother of all diseases. Because it could cause any other disease such as heart disease, renal disease, and also neurological disease. Overview from WHO in 2023 stated that more than 95% of people with diabetes is Non-Insulin-Dependent Diabetes Mellitus or also known as type 2 diabetes. She concluded that this study could be used for future clinical studies to understand the reason behind the death of DM Type 2 hospitalization with the complication. It also could be used as a recommendation for the policymakers to evaluate DM Type 2 hospitalization management care.

A14. AN INTERVENTIONAL STUDY TO ASSESS KNOWLEDGE REGARDING CERVICAL CANCER AND ASSOCIATED PREVENTIVE MEASURES AMONG ADOLESCENT GIRLS OF AN URBAN AREA IN WESTERN INDIA

Vachhani S and Bhatt R, ¹Community Medicine Department, Gujarat University, India ²Community Medicine Department, B.J. Medical College, Ahmedabad, India*

She explained that Cervical Cancer is ranked as the second most frequent cancer among women in India. The prime causative agent, Human Papilloma Virus (HPV), strikes young women in reproductive age group. Although screening test (Pap smear) for early diagnosis is available, HPV Vaccine provides prevention which is better than cure. She concluded that a very low awareness about cervical cancer & HPV vaccine was found among adolescents and their parents. Strengthening of grass root workers (Accredited Social Health Activists & Anganwadi Workers) of public health regarding the same will help to raise the acceptance. This knowledge can be spread by teachers through interaction & co curricular activities.

A15. A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW OF MALAYSIA'S HEALTHCARE SYSTEM: UNCOVERING DEFICIENCIES AND PROPOSING A SUSTAINABLE MODEL FOR THE 21ST CENTURY

Singh S1,2, Punithan RL2, Faez MA1 and Haryati A1, 1School of Graduates Studies. Management & Science University Malaysia (MSU) 2Berchaam Medical Centre, Malaysia*

He explained that, in an emerging economy, Malaysia is undergoing substantial transformations across various sectors, including healthcare. Although health outcomes have improved, the nation's healthcare system still faces numerous challenges that necessitate attention. They a suggested model which emphasizes the integration of primary, secondary, and tertiary healthcare services, accentuating the significance of community engagement and education. By fostering a collaborative and innovative healthcare ecosystem, Malaysia.

A16. EXPLORE THE READINESS OF INTEROPERABILITY IMPLEMENTATION AND QUALITY OF HEALTH DATA EXCHANGE IN INDONESIA

Alfiyyah A1, Modjo R2, Candi C1, Krishna H3 and Aisah S1 1Faculty of Public Health, Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia, 2Department Faculty of Occupational Health and Safety, Faculty of Public Health, Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia, 3Indonesia Telecommunication and Digital Research, Telkom, Indonesia*

They explained that inevitable transformation of digital technologies in healthcare industries, Indonesian Government response to transfer traditional methods. The implementation of digital health care in Indonesia has risen since the COVID-19 pandemic started. They suggested to standardize the facilities to obstruct the challenges faced by HIE for exchange data implementation. It proposes fundamental and practical guidelines for technologies, terminologies, and data management for sustainable and quality data for the national eHealth system in Indonesia.

SESSION 27

ADOLESCENT AND YOUNG ADULT HEALTH (II) - Student Session

Session Chair – Dr. Grace E. C. Korompis (Sam Ratulangi University, Indonesia)

J4. RISK CONTROL OF ADOLESCENT PREGNANCY THROUGH CONTROL OF THE INCIDENCE OF ADOLESCENT PREGNANCY IN PUSKESMAS PAUH, PADANG, INDONESIA

Ramadhan JW1 and Hidayat B2 , 1Hospital Administration Studies Department, Faculty of Public Health, Indonesia University, Indonesia, 2Health Policy and Administration Department, Faculty of Public Health, Indonesia University, Indonesia*

He described that in 2018, maternal deaths in Padang City increased to 17, possibly due to low screening rates among young pregnant women (15-19 years). To address this, a study in 2020 targeted students in Koto Luar, Puskesmas Pauh's working area. After counseling, reproductive health knowledge significantly improved, with an 80% increase in post-test scores. Also further explained that this study also selected peer educators, "duta genre," at local schools to address the lack of reproductive health knowledge in adolescents.

J5. PREVALENCE AND ASSOCIATION OF SEXUAL RISK BEHAVIOR AND SEXUAL VICTIMIZATION AMONG ADOLESCENT GIRLS IN SELECTED EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN DHAKA, BANGLADESH

Samad S1, Sultana M2, Zannat R2, Noor IN3 and Jahan NA4, 1Department of Public Health and Informatics, Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Medical University, Bangladesh, 2Infectious Diseases Division, International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, Bangladesh*

They described that adolescent girls are more likely to be involved in sexual risk behaviors and experience different forms of sexual victimization in worldwide. The study aimed to determine the prevalence and association of sexual risk behavior and sexual victimization among adolescent girls aged 15-19. Their conclusion was that the majority of adolescent girls suffered from sexual victimization and identified with sexual risk behavior. Specific programs should be designed to reduce sexual victimization.

J6. DIGITAL EYE STRAIN, MUSCULOSKELETAL PAIN AND ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE AMONG ADOLESCENTS ATTENDING ONLINE CLASSES DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Purni SHN1, Zannat SN2, Ahmed A3, Sultana M4, Ahmed S1, Noor IN5 and Khanam F6, 1Department of Maternal and Child Health, National Institute of Preventive and Social Medicine, Bangladesh 2School Health, Mymensingh, Bangladesh*

She explained that the online activity itself is a risk factor for eye and musculoskeletal problems. This study aimed to determine the prevalence and distribution of digital eye strain (DES) and musculoskeletal pain (MSP) and their association with academic performance (AP) among adolescents

attending online classes during COVID-19. Their conclusion was that the mean mark was increased by more than half of the respondents (55%) regardless of developing DES or MSP. Though online learning had a positive impact on AP it came up with the cost of DES and MSP.

J7. ECONOMIC HARDSHIP AND MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES AMONG HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS DURING THE COVID ERA IN HANOI, VIETNAM

*Le HAI**, *Pham TLC*², *Pham QD*¹ and *Bui TQ*³ ¹Hanoi-Amsterdam Highschool for the Gifted, Vietnam
²University of British Columbia, Canada, ³Faculty of Fundamental Science, Hanoi University of Public Health, Hanoi, Vietnam

Explained that this study was conducted to describe the mental health status and psychological behaviour of adolescents, as well as the impact of economic hardship on adolescent mental health in Hanoi, Vietnam, during the COVID era. They concluded that it is crucial to prioritize the holistic well-being of students during these challenging times and implement measures to mitigate the negative impacts of the pandemic on students' psychological development.

SESSION 28

HEALTH SERVICE MANAGEMENT, SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH (III) - Student Session

Session Chair – Dr. Esther Wong Min Fui (Ministry of Health, Malaysia)

B13. SYPHILITIC RASH MASQUERADING AS GRANULOMATOUS DERMATITIS

Goldman NI,² *Ziad A*^{2,3*} and *Charrow AP*^{2,3}, ¹New York Medical College, USA, ²Brigham & Women's Hospital, USA, ³Harvard Medical School, USA

They described about a 53-year-old HIV-positive man presented with a 3-week history of a widespread rash, eye and ear symptoms, and systemic issues after recent travel to South America. Diagnosed with secondary syphilis and neurosyphilis, he displayed typical symptoms like uveitis. Granulomatous dermatitis was observed. This case highlights the importance of recognizing uncommon presentations of syphilis, especially in high-risk populations, and the need for a thorough medical history and symptom screening for early neurosyphilis detection and treatment.

B14. ARE WE ON THE SAME PAGE? PERCEPTIONS OF ALLIED HEALTH FRONTLINE CLINICIANS AND MANAGERS ON IMPACT OF HEALTH IT ON QUALITY AND CLINICAL LEADERSHIP IN NEW ZEALAND HOSPITALS

Osman M, Taskin N and Weerasinghe K, School of Management, Business School, Massey University, New Zealand*

He explained that this research aims to facilitate an understanding of how allied health frontline clinicians and clinical managers perceive quality in health services management and its connection with health IT systems and data within New Zealand District Health Boards' hospitals. He highlighted that this research impacts practice by drawing attention to the importance of IT integration in improving quality in healthcare. While the study has limitations in terms of its narrow focus on allied health and small sample size, it is important to acknowledge the scarcity of research on this vital group of professions and its potential to stimulate further research in the future.

B15. MINING MINDS: A MACHINE LEARNING APPROACH TO DETECTING DEPRESSION AND ANXIETY

Mani A1, Mahajan A1 and Stark I2, 1Polygence Research Academy, United States, 2Technical Communication and Rhetoric, Texas Tech University, United States*

They explained that analyzing language patterns and word choice on social media, particularly Reddit, can offer insights into a person's mental health. Depression may be linked to more negative words and reduced post frequency. To create an effective model for detecting mental health conditions, a dataset from diagnosed individuals and a control group was used. Machine learning was applied to identify depression-related patterns, with potential real-world applications for early detection. This approach aims to reduce stigma and support individuals with mental health challenges.

B16. SOCIOECONOMIC FACTOR AND ITS INFLUENCE ON SUICIDE RATE: A MULTIPLE REGRESSION CASE STUDY IN WASHINGTON

Wu Z and Zhang Y, Global Health, William O'brien, Duke Kunshan University, China*

He highlighted that Washington State's suicide rate, 11% higher than the national average, is a pressing concern. This research explores the link between socioeconomic factors and suicide rates in the state. Analysis shows that poverty and unemployment have a significant positive relationship with suicide

rates. Addressing this issue requires a collaborative approach involving policymakers and healthcare professionals, focusing on creating job opportunities, offering educational resources, and improving access to mental healthcare to reduce suicide risk.

B17. ANALYSIS OF ANTI-BODY DEVELOPMENT AGAINST COVID-19 AMONG PERSONS WHO EXPERIENCED FLU-LIKE SYMPTOMS IN PAGSANJAN, LAGUNA, PHILIPPINES

*Alias UA and Pascual EA**

Balian Community College, Pangil, Laguna, Philippines

He explained about their study which is conducted in Pagsanjan, Laguna, Philippines, between January and March 2022, assessed the antibody response to COVID-19 in individuals with flu-like symptoms. Among 50 respondents, the development of COVID-19 antibodies was found to be significantly dependent on occupation and vaccination status. This research aimed to differentiate between flu and COVID-19 symptoms, emphasizing the importance of antibody testing to distinguish between the two diseases.

SESSION 29

PUBLIC HEALTH (II) - Student Session

Session Chair – Dr. Mohammad Muntzim (Aligarh Muslim University, India)

M4. EFFECT OF KERATOCONUS DIAGNOSIS & TREATMENT ON QUALITY OF LIFE: A SCOPING REVIEW

Thomas J1, Phadke R2, Baca J2, Dickey M2, Pepper C1, Chico D1 and Jiang X3, 1Texas A&M School of Medicine, United States, 2Texas A&M University, United States, 3University of Southern California Keck School of Medicine, United States*

He described that Keratoconus is an eye condition characterized by the thinning of the cornea as it distorts into the shape of a cone. Quality of life (QoL) is thought to be hindered following a keratoconus diagnosis. He concluded that overarching research consolidating vision related QoL data is lacking in this field. A call for more research is necessary in this area to improve health care value in patients with keratoconus through analysis of patient-centered outcomes.

M5. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF AI GUIDELINES IN OPHTHALMIC AND OTHER MEDICAL JOURNALS

Thomas J1, Phadke R2, Philip R3 and Dhoot R4, 1Texas A&M School of Medicine, United States 2Texas A&M University, United States 3CHI St. Joseph Health, United States 4Texoma Retina & Glaucoma, United States*

He highlighted that this study examines AI guidelines in ophthalmic and various medical journals, including public health. It aims to identify commonalities, disparities, and trends in AI usage. Preliminary findings show shared themes like validation and AI acknowledgment, but variations in depth and recommendations. Including public health journals, the research seeks to reveal differences in guidelines and promote a unified framework for AI ethics and standards, ensuring global consistency and transparency in AI usage in research.

M6. FACTORS INFLUENCING HUMAN PAPILLOMAVIRUS (HPV) VACCINE IMPLEMENTATION IN SOUTH ASIA: A SCOPING REVIEW OF EXISTING EVIDENCE

Rajkhowa P1,2, Patil DS3, Dsouza SM1,2, Narayanan P1 and Brand H1,2 1Department of Health Policy, Prasanna School of Public Health, Manipal Academy of Higher Education (MAHE), Manipal, Karnataka, India, 2Department of International Health, Care and Public Health Research Institute – CAPHRI, Faculty of Health Medicine and Life Sciences, Maastricht University, Maastricht, The Netherlands*

He highlighted that Cervical cancer and human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccination are significant concerns in South Asia. A scoping review examined factors influencing HPV vaccine implementation. Using the Consolidated Framework for Implementation Research, 29 out of 527 identified records were analyzed. Challenges included economic, healthcare system, financial, health literacy, and socio-cultural barriers. Tailored risk communication strategies are essential for effective vaccine implementation in South Asia, with lessons learned benefiting policy-making in similar healthcare settings.

M7. NUTRITIONAL ADEQUACY AMONG ANTINATAL FEMALES AND ITS ASSOCIATION WITH SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES

Alam H, Ansari MA and Nawab T, Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, India*

He highlighted that this is a study in North India assessed nutritional adequacy among 400 pregnant women attending an antenatal clinic. Nutritional adequacy was determined for energy, protein, calcium, iron, vitamin A, and vitamin D using the Nutrient Adequacy Ratio (NAR) method. The results revealed that only 39% of the women met their nutritional requirements for all six nutrients. Socio-demographic factors such as maternal age, education, residence, occupation, and social class significantly influenced nutritional adequacy.

M8. THE RISK OF STUNTING AND CHRONIC ENERGY DEFICIENCY DURING PREGNANCY TO LOW BIRTH WEIGHT AND GROWTH FAILURE: A LONGITUDINAL STUDY

Mulyantoro DK, Latifah IKL, Soerachman R, Yunitawati D and Kusumawardani HD, National Research and Innovation Agency of Indonesia, Indonesia*

He explained that this is a longitudinal study which examined the impact of maternal stunting and Chronic Energy Deficiency (CED) on birth weight and infant growth. Among 202 pregnant women, 44.6% had stunting, and 16.3% had CED. Stunting significantly increased the risk of low birth weight and infant stunting. CED also elevated the risk of low birth weight and the likelihood of infants being underweight or experiencing wasting. Addressing maternal malnutrition is crucial for optimal early-life growth and development.

SESSION 30

PRIMARY HEALTH CARE (II) - Delegate Session

Session Chair – Dr. Verónica Fuentes Cáceres (Directora Centro de Control de Gestión, Chile)

D7. ASSESSING THE AVAILABILITY AND NECESSITY OF MENSTRUATION- FRIENDLY TOILETS IN KATHMANDU VALLEY

Mathew E1, Reed E2, Karki J3, Chhantel R3, Jolly P4, Lhaki P3 and Shrestha S4, 1The University of Texas at Dallas, United States, 2East Carolina University, United States, 3Nepal Fertility Care Center (NFCC), Nepal, 4Department of Epidemiology, University of Alabama at Birmingham, United States*

He highlighted that this research focuses on the inadequacy of public toilet facilities for Nepali menstruators. A study involving 761 participants aged 18 to 52 assessed the importance of various menstrual hygiene facilities in public toilets as outlined by the Nepalese government. The findings revealed that none of the menstruators felt comfortable using public toilets during menstruation, and

88.8% faced challenges due to the absence of necessary facilities. This lack of suitable infrastructure can lead to feelings of shame and hinder menstruators' participation in public life. The study suggests implementing menstruation-friendly toilets to promote gender equity in Nepal.

D8. DEVELOPMENT OF A DIGITAL HEALTH REPORT SYSTEM FOR EARLY DETECTION OF POOR HEALTH IN YOUNG PEOPLE – A WAY TO IMPROVE FUTURE HEALTH?

Lostelius PV 1 2 3, Revenäs Å 2 4 5, Thors Adolfsson E 4, Söderlund A2 and Mattebo M2, 1Centre for Innovation, Research and Education, Region Västmanland, Västmanland Hospital Västerås, Sweden 2School of Health, Care and Social Welfare, Mälardalen University, Västerås, Sweden 3Clinic for Pain Rehabilitation Västmanland, Region Västmanland, Västerås, Sweden*

He highlighted that Adolescents are vulnerable, and early detection of poor health in young people is important. Using an overall mixed-methods participatory approach, the main objective of this clinical research project was to develop a digital health report system and to identify poor health and health risks in young people. He concluded that the results indicate that the system is usable for the detection of health-related issues in young people, but more research is needed before clinical implementation.

D9. THE USE OF OUT-OF-HOURS PRIMARY HEALTH CARE SERVICES IN THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Tsilakis D, Ventouri M, Barbouni A and Lagiou A, Laboratory of Hygiene and Epidemiology, Department of Public and Community Health, School of Public Health, University of West Attica, Athens, Greece*

She highlighted that the COVID-19 pandemic significantly impacted Primary HealthCare (PHC), particularly its out-of-hours (OOH) services. This systematic review analyzed 9 studies on OOH PHC services during the pandemic. Services underwent reorganization, with increased remote consultations, varying by age, symptom type, and urgency. Despite heterogeneity, many PHC institutions adapted swiftly. Data mainly pertained to the pandemic's early phase, highlighting the potential of telehealth. The findings suggest increased OOH PHC use during the pandemic and emphasize the need for further research to enhance patient-health system interactions and pandemic preparedness.

D10. HOSPITAL TARIFF VS INA-CBGs CLAIM FOR OBSTETRIC PROCEDURE IN RSUD SOE, EAST NUSA TENGGARA

Surya R1,2 and Gani A1, 1Departement of Kajian Administrasi Rumah Sakit (KARS), Faculty of Public Health, Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia, 2Obstetrician-Gynecologist specialist, RSUD SoE, Timor Tengah Selatan district, East Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia*

He explained that in the pursuit of Universal Health Coverage (UHC), the study examined the variance between hospital tariffs and Indonesia Case Based Groups (INA-CBGs) claims for obstetric services at RSUD SoE in East Nusa Tenggara. The research, covering October to December 2022, analyzed 245 cases of vaginal and cesarean deliveries. Hospital tariffs consistently exceeded INA-CBGs claims, with differences ranging from 67% to 158%, highlighting a substantial gap in cost estimation for these services. This disparity may have implications for healthcare financing and UHC implementation in the region.

D11. ACCESS TO OUT-OF-HOURS PRIMARY HEALTH CARE AND UTILIZATION OF HOSPITAL EMERGENCY DEPARTMENTS: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Tsilakis D, Larentzaki K, Barbouni A and Lagiou A, Laboratory of Hygiene and Epidemiology, Department of Public and Community Health, School of Public Health, University of West Attica, Athens, Greece*

He highlighted that this study focuses on addressing overcrowding in hospital Emergency Departments (EDs) by examining the availability and impact of out-of-hours Primary Health Care (PHC) services. A systematic review of 36 studies revealed that such services have the potential to reduce less urgent visits to hospital EDs. However, the impact varied due to factors like healthcare system type, PHC center accessibility, and patient awareness. Customizing the PHC model to each country's health system and improving awareness is crucial for effective implementation. Further research is needed to explore its role in alleviating ED overcrowding.

SESSION 31

NON- COMMUNICABLE DISEASES AND NUTRITION (III) - Student Session

Session Chair –Dr. Ni Ketut Aryastami (National Health Research and Innovation Agency, Indonesia)

C11. IN VITRO ANTICANCER ACTIVITY OF PLANT-BASED COMPOUNDS AGAINST HUMAN CANCER CELL LINES

Khotchai K and Vachakama P, Demonstration School of Khon Kaen University Nong Khai Campus, Thailand*

He explained the severity of cancer as Cancer is a major burden of disease worldwide. Each year, tens of millions of people are diagnosed with cancer around the world, and more than half of the patients eventually die from it. Lung cancer is the type of cancer that causes the most deaths worldwide. He concluded that *A. paniculata* possessed potent anticancer activity against lung cancer. However, further investigation regarding the elucidation of pure compound and molecular mechanism of action are still required.

C12. CYTOTOXIC AND ANTI-MIGRATION ACTIVITIES OF *Senna garrettiana* EXTRACT AGAINST PULMONARY CANCER CELLS

Sujareerat S and Sujareerat P, Bangkok Prep International School, Bangkok, Thailand*

He highlighted that Lung cancer is a widespread and lethal disease that results in millions of deaths worldwide, with over 2.2 million new cases reported in 2020 alone. Despite the use of chemotherapeutic drugs in cancer treatment, the emergence of drug resistance remains a significant concern. He concluded that *S. garrettiana* shows promise as a potential anticancer agent against lung cancer and possesses anti-inflammatory properties. However, ethical concerns must be considered, and further research is needed to elucidate its complex molecular mechanisms before it can be used as a professional treatment for patients.

C13. ASSOCIATION BETWEEN FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CONSUMPTION WITH BLOOD PRESSURE AMONG INDONESIAN ADULTS: ANALYSIS OF CROSS- SECTIONAL NATIONAL RESEARCH

Rachmalina R1, Mubasyiroh R1, Hapsari D1 and Tinardy SM2, 1Research Center for Public Health and Nutrition, National Research and Innovation Agency, Indonesia, 2Emergency Department, Prima Hospital, Pekanbaru Riau, Indonesia*

SESSION 32

SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH (III) - Student Session

Session Chair – Dr. Zay Yar Phyo Aung

(Community Partners International, Myanmar)

F9. THE PERCEIVED NEED OF THE CURRENTLY PRACTICING PHYSICIANS FOR THE INCLUSION OF TRANSGENDER HEALTHCARE IN MEDICAL EDUCATION FOR THE FUTURE PHYSICIANS OF BANGLADESH

Sultana M1, Sharaque AR2, Samad S2, Zannat R1, Purni SHN3, Bhuiyan R4, Noor IN5 and Dastider S3, 1Infectious Diseases Division, International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, Bangladesh 2Department of Public Health and Informatics, Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Medical University, Bangladesh*

She highlighted that Transgender patients (TG) in developing nations like Bangladesh are oppressed, marginalized, and discriminated against when getting healthcare. This research aimed to determine the currently practicing physicians' perceived need for incorporating TG healthcare-related content in the medical curriculum for future physicians. She concluded that this study revealed that physicians had inadequate knowledge in dealing with TG despite having good attitudes towards them. Thus, the perceived need for including appropriate medical education in the medical curriculum was observed, which is expected to equip future physicians to treat these patients effectively and confidently.

F10. CHILD ABUSE AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS AMONG URBAN WORKING CHILDREN

Alam S1, Noor IN2, Bhuiyan R3 and Farhana N4, 1Bangladesh Shishu Hospital & Institute, Bangladesh, 2ASEAN Institute for Health Development (AIHD), Mahidol University, Thailand,*

3Department of Health Promotion and Health Education, Bangladesh University of Health Sciences, Bangladesh

He explained that estimation of the magnitude of abuse and its related factors is the prerequisite to reducing the phenomenon. The aim of the study was to assess the form of child abuse and associated factors among urban working children. They concluded that the probability of self-reported bias could not be excluded as abuse-related data was not verified independently. Considering identifying factors and respondents' distribution, prevention programmes against child abuse at the workplace may be designed to reduce its prevalence.

F11. FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH DELAY IN SEEKING HEALTH CARE FOR UNDER 5 SICK CHILDREN ATTENDING EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT

Ibrahim F1, Habiba1, Fatema T1 and Noor IN2, 1Maternal and Child Health, Reproductive and Child Health, National Institute of Preventive and Social Medicine, Bangladesh, 2ASEAN Institute for Health Development (AIHD), Mahidol University, Thailand*

He highlighted that the delays in arrival and treatment at health facilities lead to negative health outcomes. This study aimed to find out the associated factors delaying in seeking facility-based health care for under 5 children illness attending at emergency department. He recommended that community initiatives including quality court-yard meetings and mass awareness programs to enhance the knowledge and awareness of caregivers regarding childhood illness are expected to reduce the delay in seeking facility-level care.

F12. FACTORS INFLUENCING DIETARY BEHAVIOR DURING PREGNANCY: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Li Q and Piaseu N Mahidol University, Thailand

They described that Improper eating behaviors during pregnancy can lead to maternal and fetal nutritional issues and adverse clinical outcomes. Behavioral interventions have the potential to improve pregnant women's health, but evidence on their effectiveness is inconclusive, and few studies have explored interventions for modifying eating behavior in pregnant women. They emphasized that the findings highlight the importance of incorporating an adequate number and variety of BCTs, particularly those enhancing motivation and capability while ensuring comprehensive understanding and utilization of dietary information. These insights inform the development of more effective interventions for improving eating behaviors in pregnant women.

F13. ASSESSING LEAN THINKING IN HOSPITAL: A CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

Yancy O and Ayuningtyas D, Health Policy and Administration Department, Faculty of Public Health, Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia*

She described that Currently, the lean thinking system has not been implemented in all hospitals in Indonesia, where there is a lot of waste that affects the low quality of service and patient safety. The aims of this study are to develop a conceptual framework as a basis for quantitative assessment of lean thinking systems in Indonesian Hospitals to improve services, increase patient satisfaction, and improve hospital quality. Also, she highlighted that the proposed conceptual framework can become the necessary basis for index development, which can then be used as a basis for further policy interventions to improve services in hospitals. In the end, this model can also improve quality and patient satisfaction.

SESSION 33

ADOLESCENT AND YOUNG ADULT HEALTH (III) - Student Session

Session Chair – Dr. Grace E. C. Korompis (Sam Ratulangi University, Indonesia)

J8. RISK CONTROL OF ADOLESCENT PREGNANCY THROUGH CONTROL OF THE INCIDENCE OF ADOLESCENT PREGNANCY IN PUSKESMAS PAUH, PADANG, INDONESIA

Ramadhan JW1 and Hidayat B2 1Hospital Administration Studies Department, Faculty of Public Health, Indonesia University, Indonesia 2Health Policy and Administration Department, Faculty of Public Health, Indonesia University, Indonesia*

He explained that in 2018, maternal deaths in Padang City increased to 17, possibly due to low screening rates among young pregnant women (15-19 years). To address this, a study in 2020 targeted students in Koto Luar, Puskesmas Pauh's working area. After counseling, reproductive health knowledge significantly improved, with an 80% increase in post-test scores. The study also selected peer educators, "duta genre," at local schools to address the lack of reproductive health knowledge in adolescents.

J9. A CROSS-SECTIONAL SURVEY OF TODDLERS AGED TWO YEARS ADDRESSING THEIR COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT

Zannat R1, Sharaque AR2, Sultana M1, Samad S2, Noor IN3 and Karim AMMN4*

1Infectious Diseases Division, International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, Bangladesh, 2Department of Public Health and Informatics, Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Medical University, Bangladesh

He described those cognitive skills advance throughout all stages of development and progress from simple, concrete representations to complex, abstract beliefs and attitudes. Cognitive development in the early years plays an important role in mental and emotional health across the lifespan. Also he highlighted that this study indicated that about one-third of children included, had mild to severe cognitive developmental delay, which calls for further assessment for a better understanding of children's cognitive developmental delay and the need for intervention for their betterment in life.

J10. MENOPAUSE SPECIFIC QUALITY OF LIFE IN RURAL INDIA

Natarajan H and Eram U, Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College, Aligarh Muslim University, India*

He explained that there is an increasing number of women in the post-fertility period owing to improved healthcare and life expectancy. The postmenopausal phase is defined as the period following the termination of menstruation for 12 consecutive months. Also, he mentioned that the final results are awaited since this is an ongoing study. This is crucial since the menopause notion is unknown to or misinterpreted by the majority of women.

J11. ECONOMIC HARDSHIP AND MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES AMONG HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS DURING THE COVID ERA IN HANOI, VIETNAM

Le HAI, Pham TLC2, Pham QD1 and Bui TQ3, 1Hanoi-Amsterdam Highschool for the Gifted, Vietnam, 2University of British Columbia, Canada, 3Faculty of Fundamental Science, Hanoi University of Public Health, Hanoi, Vietnam*

They highlighted that this study was conducted to describe the mental health status and psychological behavior of adolescents as well as the impact of economic hardship on adolescent mental health in Hanoi, Vietnam during the COVID era. Also, they emphasized that the COVID era represents a period of significant challenge and adaptation as adolescents must cope with the health, social, and economic consequences of the pandemic. It is crucial to prioritize the holistic well-being of students during these

challenging times and implement measures to mitigate the negative impacts of the pandemic on students' psychological development.

SESSION 34

MISCELLANEOUS HEALTH - Student Session

Session Chair – Dr. Junita Maja Pertiwi (Sam Ratulangi University, Indonesia)

R1. HOW ADOLESCENTS USE SOCIAL MEDIA TO NAVIGATE THEIR MENTAL HEALTH: EXAMINING REDDIT'S "/R/TEENAGERS" COMMUNITY

Khan M1 and Stark I2, 1Polygence Research Academy, USA, 2Technical Communication and Rhetoric, Texas Tech University, USA*

He highlighted that as our world has moved online since the COVID-19 pandemic, increased screen time shows no signs of slowing down. In 2020, teenagers spent approximately 7.7 hours of non-school-related screen time every day. One specific area of screen time with significant growth is social media, websites providing accessible ways for users to connect with others. They explained that by exploring the motivations behind social media use in mental health communities, this study provides valuable insights into social media use for mental health, as well as avenues for future research and intervention, such as considering additional frameworks that can complement the uses-and-gratifications theory to gain a better understanding of this topic. Additionally, these communities could provide a platform for connecting people with an online psychologist to ultimately lower depression rates.

R2. REPRODUCTIVE TRACT INFECTIONS AMONG WOMEN AND ITS ASSOCIATION WITH OBSTETRIC FACTORS

Abid I, Khalique N and Nawab T*

Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, India

He briefly explained that Reproductive tract infection (RTI) is a broad term that encompasses STIs (sexually transmitted infections) as well as other infections of the reproductive tract that are not transmitted through sexual intercourse. Women remain at a high risk for various reproductive health problems, especially RTIs. From the study, it was concluded that the proportion of women having Reproductive Tract Infection was 19.1% and it was also influenced by the obstetric history of the women.

R3. SLEEP HYGIENE, INSOMNIA, AND COGNITIVE DECLINE IN GERIATRIC POPULATION OF OLD AGE HOMES IN RAIGAD DISTRICT, INDIA: A CROSS SECTIONAL STUDY

Patil K1, Khadkikar R1, Tawde A2, Shah V3 and Bawankule R4*

1Department of Physiology, MGM Institute of Health Sciences, India 2Department of Community Medicine, MGM Institute of Health Sciences, India

She highlighted that with the growing geriatric population and the corresponding surge of old-age homes, comprehending their healthcare needs is crucial. Understanding sleep, an important barometer of overall health, will aid in promoting healthy ageing. Poor sleep hygiene is often linked to insomnia, a prevalent sleep disorder that can affect cognitive function. This study aimed to evaluate sleep hygiene, insomnia severity, and cognition and observe their associations. They concluded that, adopting good sleep hygiene and a healthy lifestyle can reduce insomnia. Healthcare providers can play a vital role in educating the geriatric population and community.

R5. DILEMMA IN MANAGEMENT OF DIGITAL ULCERS AND PERCEPTION OF SURGEONS IN A CASE OF SCLERODERMA/ MIXED CONNECTIVE TISSUE DISEASE

Dadhich K, Shah M, Jain A and Gill N*

Department of Medicine, K.J. Somaiya Medical College and Hospital, Mumbai, India

They highlighted that Scleroderma or Systemic Sclerosis (SSc) is a rare heterogenous group of autoimmune disorders characterized by fibrosis of the skin and multiple internal organs. It mainly exists in two forms, diffuse cutaneous and limited cutaneous. Also, they explained that Surgical options are reserved only for treatment of severe/recurrent ulcers, not responding to medical therapy or revascularization. And amputation could have been avoided and local debridement should have been tried.

SESSION 35

HEALTH RESEARCH, HEALTH CARE (II) - Student Session

Session Chair – Dr. Mohammad Muntzim (Aligarh Muslim University, India)

S6. ROWELL SYNDROME

Idrees and Ashok*

General Medicine department, St. Thomas Hospital, Chennai, India

He explained that Rowel syndrome is a rare disease characterized by a combination of Lupus erythematous and Erythema multiforme like lesions. The lesions are painful, pruritic, annular or targetoid, erythematous, red-violet plaques or blisters. They are found mainly on chest, back, arms, legs and face. And he concluded that Rowell syndrome is a rare presentation distinguished by Erythematous multiforme like lesions in the presence of underlying Lupus Erythematous. There have been very reports of Rowell Syndrome in literature and not much is known about this rare entity.

S7. ESCAPING THE CLUTCHES OF POLY SUBSTANCE ABUSE AMONG THE YOUTH OF ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS: AN INTERPRETATIVE E CASE REPORT

Rao R1, Tilagaraj2, Mandal P3 and Kumar ES3*

1District Health Society, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India

2Department of General and Minimal Surgery, ANIIMS, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India

3Department of Psychiatry, ANIIMS, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India

They described that youngsters are the future of our world, be it in the field of science, technology, finance. It's a painful site to see young students and adults getting drowned in this vast ocean of polysubstance abuse today thus, leading their lives to such a darkness that they nearly lose their souls to get out of it. And they highlighted that appropriate measures to help such patients can be increased by creating easy communication and better awareness programmes in schools and colleges with the help of the emerging technologies in healthcare, which will provide equal opportunity for those patients "to be heard", thus reducing the relapses and saving our loved one from it's deadly clutches in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

S8. PSYCHOSOCIAL BARRIER – A CAUSE FOR LATE PRESENTATION OF A BREASTCANCER CASE IN A&N ISLANDS: AN INTERPRETATIVE CASE REPORT

Rao R1, Tilagaraj2, Singh S2, Bhatia S2 and Vaibhav2*

1District Health Society, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India

2Department of General and Minimal Surgery, ANIIMS, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India

This presentation was about breast cancers. As they mentioned Breast cancer is one of the most common cancers, which claims roughly 75000 lives in India each year. It has an incidence of 25.8 per 100,000 women. And although the nationwide screening programme. They mentioned that while gathering information of the patients it was revealed that all of them avoided health care due to Psychosocial barrier including, negligence, embarrassment and lack of awareness. These factors have remained a major barrier for successful screenings over many years. Increasing awareness campaigns and adapting to newer modality of cancer screening is crucial for down-staging of breast carcinoma cases in rural areas of Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

S9. IDENTIFICATION OF THE CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES IN PILGRIMS VISITING KEDARNATH TEMPLE IN UTTARAKHAND USING A SMARTPHONE 12 LEAD ECG DEVICE

Chandola N, Singh Y, Jain R, Badola S and Jindal A

Sunfox Technologies Pvt. Ltd., India2

They highlighted that in May and June 2022, the Kedarnath region of Uttarakhand experienced a surge in myocardial infarction-related deaths. A health camp was organized, using Spandan 12 lead ECG devices to screen symptomatic travelers. Out of 2343 pilgrims screened, 152 showed abnormal or critical ECG readings. Female cases accounted for 17.1%, and various risk factors were identified, including smoking, hypertension, and diabetes. Immediate referrals were made for those with abnormal ECGs, and no casualties were reported in follow-up. The health camp significantly reduced cardiovascular-related mortality, validating the use of digital health infrastructure in remote Uttarakhand.

S10. THE INVESTIGATION OF CYTOTOXIC ACTIVITY OF MEDICINAL PLANT EXTRACTS ON HUMAN CELL LINES

Sriwanwit C*

St. Andrews International School, Bangkok, Thailand

He highlighted that lung cancer remains a leading cause of global mortality, necessitating the exploration of new therapeutic options. Recent advancements in phytochemical research have sparked interest in the anticancer effects of plant compounds. Despite the availability of chemotherapeutic drugs, drug resistance remains a significant challenge in cancer treatment. Also he concluded that the extract exhibited potential in inhibiting cancer cell migration. In conclusion, *P. nigrum* demonstrated potent anticancer activity against lung cancer. However, further investigation is required to elucidate the pure compound and molecular mechanism of action underlying these effects.

SESSION 36

PRIMARY HEALTHCARE (III) - Student Session

Session Chair – Dr. Rawzatul Zannat (International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, Bangladesh)

D12. AI IN HEALTHCARE WILL THERE BE DECLINE IN THE NEED OF RADIOLOGIST AND SURGEONS IN FUTURE: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Rao R1, Tilagaraj2, Mandal P3 and Kumar ES3*

1District Health Society, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India

2Department of General and Minimal Surgery, ANIIMS, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India

3Department of Psychiatry, ANIIMS, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India

They described that, over the past decade Artificial Intelligence has been making significant advancements in every field including healthcare. While many AI applications are still getting tested, some AI have been approved for its implication in the specialty of radiology and surgery. And they emphasized that, at present, AI requires human supervision as the chances of making errors in diagnosis and operating still remains on the table and the core of the healthcare services “ to help patients with compassion” is out of robotics reach.

D13. CORRELATION OF VITAMIN D LEVEL AND GESTATIONAL DIABETES IN PREGNANT WOMEN ATTENDING OPD IN A TERTIARY CARE HOSPITAL

Jain A Department of Community Medicine, ESIC Medical College and Hospital, Faridabad, India*

She highlighted that Gestational diabetes is a metabolic disorder that affects pregnant women resulting in improper blood sugar regulation. Vitamin D deficiency is also commonly observed during pregnancy. It is well documented that Vitamin D plays a role in improving insulin sensitivity and glucose tolerance. Also she concluded that the present study depicts that woman with GDM had significantly less vitamin D deficiency as compared to women with Normal Glucose Tolerance test. Further studies are needed to explore the risk of GDM in pregnant women with vitamin D deficiency.

D15. PORENCEPHALY

Fiby G, Department of Community Medicine, ESIC Medical College and Hospital, Faridabad, India*

He briefly explained about the disease Porencephaly. Highlighted that Porencephaly is an extremely rare disorder characterised by a cyst or cavity filled with cerebrospinal fluid in the brain's parenchyma. These cysts can be located in any lobe or lobes of the two cerebral hemispheres. Porencephaly is classified into two groups: congenital porencephaly and acquired porencephaly. Also, he explained that this case briefly discusses the subjective and objective history, growth and development, present condition, treatment, and management.

D16. STUDY ON RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FIRST SYMPTOM AND SEVERITY OF ILLNESS INCLUDING CLINICAL COMPARISON BETWEEN BOTH WAVES

Joy J, Community Medicine Department Government Medical College Kottayam, Kerala, India*

He described about a Study which was conducted, to analyze the prevalence of nocturnal enuresis and related factors in children aged 5-12 in Kerala, India. After obtaining approval from Dept. of Community Medicine, GMC Kottayam, they have conducted a cross sectional study on the prevalence of nocturnal enuresis in children aged 5 -12 years in Arpookara Panchayath. Also, he concluded that Enuresis was found to have association with family history, parents' socioeconomic status, poor academical achievements and children experiencing nightmares.

SESSION 37

HEALTH RESEARCH (III) – Delegate Session

Session Chair- Dr. Ni Ketut Aryastami

(National Health Research and Innovation Agency, Indonesia)

S11. DEVELOPMENT OF ANDROID MOBILE BASED RADIOTHERAPY EDUCATIONAL MEDIA IN PATIENTS UNDERGO EXTERNAL RADIATION THERAPY

Nuryaman IB1, Oktavia C1, Boby1, Khairinal, Kurniawan MH2, Mukminin MA2, Mulyani S2, Anestari H2, Karunia2 and Rahayu DB2*

1Radiation Oncology Installation, Hermina Bekasi Hospital, Indonesia 2Department of Institutional Cooperation and Research and Development, Hermina Hospital Group, Indonesia

They explained that the lack of patient knowledge regarding the important aspects of the treatment being undertaken will have a negative impact on the consistency of the patient's behavior. A good patient's knowledge of radiotherapy can help patient to prepare their physical and emotional to anticipate potential side effects. Also they concluded that their findings highlight the potential of the model to effectively educate and support patients in their treatment journey. It is recommended that this research be extended to a fourth phase, where the model can be tested and evaluated with actual patients.

S12. THE LIMITATIONS OF MOBILE PHONE DATA FOR MEASURING MOVEMENT PATTERNS OF POPULATIONS AT RISK OF MALARIA

Tam G1,2, Sinha II,3, Pongsoipetch K1, Chindavongsa K4, Mayxay M3,5,6, Phalivong S1,5, Ashley EA3,5, Cowling BJ2, Miotto O1,3,7 and Maude RJ1,3,8,9

1Mahidol University, Thailand

2The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, China 3University of Oxford, UK

4Center of Malariology, Parasitology, and Entomology, Lao PDR 5Mahosot Hospital, Vientiane, Lao People's Democratic Republic 6University of Health Sciences, Lao People's Democratic Republic

They explained that global mobile phone adoption increases, mobile phone data has been increasingly used to measure movement patterns of populations at risk of malaria. However, the representativeness of mobile phone data for populations at risk of malaria has not been assessed. This study assesses the representativeness using data on mobile phone ownership and use in malaria patients in Lao PDR.

Also they highlighted that there is limited representativeness of using mobile phone data by the general population to model transmission in populations at risk of malaria. This will result in biases that affect modelling results. Yet mobile phone data is commonly used to model malaria transmission. Estimates using mobile phone data need to be adjusted to increase model accuracy.

S13. ORGANIC WASTE PROCESSED WITH MAGGOT AT HERMINA KEMAYORAN HOSPITAL

Ambari B1, Prasetyo D1, Setiawan E1, Ilona G1, Kurniawan MH2, Mukminin MA2, Mulyani S2, Anestari H2, Karunia2 and Rahayu DB2*

1Hermina Hospital Kemayoran, Jakarta, Indonesia

2Department of Institutional Cooperation and Research and Development, Hermina Hospital Group

They explained that Maggot is a versatile medium for processing organic waste. It not only reduces the volume of organic waste and mitigates methane gas emissions in an environmentally friendly manner, but also produces protein concentrate in the form of adult maggots and cassava (derived from maggot waste). Also, they concluded that their findings indicate that 2 kg of maggots decomposed 212 units of organic waste within a two-week period. The utilization of maggots in organic waste processing offers a promising solution to reduce waste volume at final disposal sites.

SESSION 38

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH – Delegate Session

T1. BUILDING A RESILIENT HEALTH SYSTEMS FOR PUBLIC HEALTH PANDEMICS LIKE COVID: THE RURAL MALAWI CASE STUDY

Nyasulu JCY1,2, Chirwa MD3, Kumwenda J4 and Chikalipo M3*

1Division of Health Systems and Public Health, Department of Global health, Stellenbosch University, Cape Town, South Africa

2AFRIQUIP, Department of Health Systems Strengthening, Johannesburg, South Africa

3Department of Maternal and Child Health, Kamuzu University of Health Sciences, Lilongwe 3, Malawi

The emergence of the COVID-19 pandemic has put health systems under enormous pressure, pushing for health systems' resilience. Malawi, mostly rural with hard-to-reach areas, had their first case in April 2020, amidst political turmoil. So far, much has been documented on how health systems contained the

COVID-19 pandemic. He concluded that having independent disease prevention and control structures from national to community levels, as done in Malawi, can help countries to absorb the shocks of health system emergencies and maintain essential health services, the core business of the health system.

T2. THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE LENGTH OF STAY (LOS) OF THE EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT AND TYPE OF DISCHARGE PROCEDURE IN INTENSIVE CARE UNIT AT HERMINA WONOGIRI HOSPITAL

Amirullah MZ1, Aditya R1, Putri FR1, Noezril TA1, Kurniawan MH2, Mukminin MA2, Mulyani S2, Anestari H2, Karunia2 and Rahayu DB2, 1Hermina Wonogiri Hospital, Indonesia
2Department of Institutional Cooperation and Research and Development, Hermina Hospital Group*

They explained that the Length of stay (LOS) in the emergency room (ER) is an important indicator for assessing patient flow and plays a crucial role in reviewing the treatment process, as it helps identify causes of treatment delays and LOS. Also they highlighted that the results indicate a relationship between ER LOS and the type of discharge for patients in the ICU. Further investigations are needed to explore the type of nursing care, patient severity levels, and quality of care in the ER to strengthen the analysis of ER management and patient outcomes in the ICU.

SESSION 39

SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH (IV) - Delegation session

F14. THE IMPACTS OF THE COVID-19 VACCINATION ON MENSTRUATION AMONG NEPALI ADOLESCENTS

Reed E1, Mathew E2, Karki J3, Chhantel R3, Jolly P4, Lhaki P3 and Shrestha S4
1Department of Health and Human Performance, East Carolina University, United States 2University of Texas at Dallas, United States
3Nepal Fertility Care Center, Nepal
4University of Alabama at Birmingham, United States*

She explained that the magnitude of the COVID-19 pandemic, evaluation of the effects of the COVID-19 vaccination must be investigated – especially among vulnerable groups such as women and adolescents. Past studies have found that the COVID-19 vaccination slightly changes the menstrual cycle. And she emphasized that the Connections between the amount of COVID-19 vaccination side effects and changes to menstruation are still being investigated. However, current findings showcase

side effects from the COVID-19 vaccination among menstruating adolescents, as well as possible impacts on menstruation among adolescents.

F15. THE WEAKNESSES OF PRECONCEPTION HEALTH MODULE IMPLEMENTATION IN PRECONCEPTION HEALTH EDUCATION FOR ADOLESCENTS BASED ON THEORY ACCEPTANCE MODEL

Ani. LSI, Utami NWA1, Arimogi. IK2 and Darmayani. IGAS3*

1Departement of Public Health and Preventive Medicine, Medical Faculty, Udayana University, Indonesia

2Departement of Computer science, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Udayana University, Indonesia

3Departement of Medical Education, Medical Faculty, Udayana University, Indonesia

He explained that the level of adolescent knowledge of preconception health (PH) was related to the high rate of adolescent pregnancy. The PH module was prepared for educational media to increase the knowledge of adolescence. But this effort is not run optimally. This study aimed to analyze the weakness of the PH module of adolescence. Also he concluded that for increasing the interest of adolescent to read the PH module, were suggested to make an attractive design of the PH module by adding picture illustration, using familiar word, and making the content concisely.

F16. NUMBER OF GERMS ON THE INNER LAYER OF A CLOTH MASK

Istiqomah SH1, Herawati LI, Iswanto and Fauzie MM*

Health Polytechnic, Health Department Yogyakarta, Indonesia

She highlighted that the effectiveness of cloth masks is determined, among other things, by the filtration ability of the type of material used and the number of layers. There is still little information about the effectiveness of using cloth masks in terms of the number of germs and the length of time they are used. The study aimed to determine the number of germs present in 3-kind cloth of masks made from different types of materials and different durations of use. At the end of the presentation, she recommended that Cloth masks can be used by everyone to prevent transmission of Covid-19 and other diseases by replacing them every 5 hours of using.

SESSION 40

PRIMARY HEALTHCARE(IV) – Delegate Session

D17. THE INVESTMENT TO ACHIEVE FOR BASIC WASH SERVICES IN PUBLIC HEALTH CENTERS INDONESIA 2030

*Irianto J1**, *Musadad A1*, *Rustika1*, *Rahmat B1*, *Yunianto A1*, *Syarifudin M2*, *Juariah3* and *Hadi MC4*
1Research Center for Public Health and Nutrition, Research Organization for Health, National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN), Jakarta, Indonesia
2Centre for Global Health and Technology Policy, Health Policy Agency, Jakarta, Indonesia *3The Agency of Research and Development, West Java, Bandung, Indonesia* *4Polytechnique of Health Ministry of Health, Denpasar, Indonesia*

He highlighted that Public Health Centers are the potential source of transmission and spread of disease if they are not equipped with adequate Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services. This article aims to describe the condition of WASH in Public Health Centers Indonesian, and how much investment costs are needed to achieve complete WASH services according to the target of SDGs 2030. Also he recommended that the government needs to allocate large funds from various sources to achieve the SDGs 2030 target.

D18. STRATEGY TO ACCELERATE STUNTING REDUCTION

*Fuada N1**, *Zuhri M2* and *Sofianto A2*
1National Research and Innovation Agency, Indonesia *2Regional Research and Innovation Agency, Central Java, Indonesia*

She explained that Nutritional problems in toddlers, especially stunting, are still a global problem. For this reason, WHO has set a minimum prevalence of 20%. Indonesia is a country with a fairly high prevalence of stunting, although it has rapidly decreased. Also she concluded that efforts to reduce stunting rates have not been maximized, so it is necessary to change the current strategy.

D19. INDICATORS, AND TOOLS FOR PRIMARY CARE MANAGEMENT FOR OBESITY IN ADULTS

Albedaiwi W, King Saud Bin Abdulaziz University, Saudi Arabia*

He explained about obesity which is a serious, chronic, multifactorial and complex disease. It is a risk factor for over two hundred twelve other diseases. As a chronic disease, it affects the quality of life of individuals. It also poses serious economical and societal burden to nations and communities. Also he stated that a literature review is under process to identify potential indicators and tools for primary care management of overweight and obesity in adults.

SESSION 41

HEALTH RESEARCH (IV) – Delegate Session

S18. HUMAN RESILIENCE

Kavya VS, Sree Uthradom Thirunal Academy of Medical Sciences, Vencode, Vattappara, Trivandrum

She started the presentation with a quote 'The human capacity for burden is like bamboo- far more flexible than you would believe at first glance' – JODI PICOULT, NEW YORK TIMES BEST SELLING AUTHOR. Finally, she stated that this review navigates through the psychological, social, cultural, physical resources that helps negotiate and culturally resets individual capabilities to overcome the hurdles. To understand and broaden the view to what new interventions can be taken and reduce the consequences.

S19. DILEMMA IN MANAGEMENT OF DIGITAL ULCERS AND PERCEPTION OF SURGEONS IN A CASE OF SCLERODERMA/ MIXED CONNECTIVE TISSUE DISEASE

Dadhich K, Shah M, Jain A and Gill N*

Department of Medicine, K.J. Somaiya Medical College and Hospital, Mumbai, India

He explained that Scleroderma or Systemic Sclerosis (SSc) is a rare heterogenous group of autoimmune disorders characterized by fibrosis of the skin and multiple internal organs. It mainly exists in two forms, diffuse cutaneous and limited cutaneous. The pathological lesion is a triad of small artery intimal proliferation, medial thinning and adventitial scarring. He highlighted that the Treatment with calcium channel blockers increases the blood flow and helps in healing of ulcers due to the vasculopathy seen

in Scleroderma. Surgical options are reserved only for treatment of severe/recurrent ulcers, not responding to medical therapy or revascularization. Amputation could have been avoided and local debridement should have been tried.

S20. A CASE OF MULTIPLE OSTEOLYTIC BONE LESIONS WITH RENAL FAILURE

Kuchi Y, Nephrology Department, Aster Ramesh Hospitals, India*

He explained about the case presentation which a 55-year-old female with a history of diabetes and hypertension presented with shortness of breath and body pains. She had significantly abnormal laboratory results, including low hemoglobin, elevated creatinine, and deranged calcium levels. Multiple tests confirmed a diagnosis of multiple myeloma. After initiating chemotherapy and transfusions, her condition improved, with normalized calcium, increased hemoglobin, and improved renal function upon discharge.

SESSION 42

HEALTH RESEARCH (V) – Delegate Session

S24. PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS ON SELF-MEDICATION DURING THE PANDEMIC COVID-19 IN WP LABUAN

Tan ML1, Rahman MS2, Robinson F2 and Sani MHM2*

1Pharmacy Services Division, Ministry of Health Malaysia

2Faculty of Medicine and Health Science, University Malaysia Sabah, Malaysia

They explained that Self-Medication, which is a practice to self-treat using medicine without consulting a medical practitioner or a doctor, is a common practice and the Pandemic Covid-19 may have caused people to resort to self-medication in order to reduce the infectivity of the Covid-19. Also they highlighted that this study can be a guide to assist future health policy makers crucially on regulatory on medication in further crises as well as assisting in developing and implementing mental health intervention policies to cope with challenges during a pandemic or crisis in the future.

SESSION 43

HEALTHCARE SERVICE MANAGEMENT (IV) - Delegate Session

B18. FACTORS AFFECTING THE UTILIZATION OF MATERNAL HEALTHCARE SERVICES IN UTTAR PRADESH, INDIA: A MULTILEVEL ANALYSIS

*Parihar AKS and Singh M**

Department of Humanities of Social Science, National Institute of Technology, Raipur, India

He highlighted that the utilization of maternal healthcare services has been widely acknowledged as an important factor in reducing maternal mortality. This study, accordingly, aims at determining the role of individual, community, and district-level factors in the utilization of maternal healthcare services by the women of Uttar Pradesh, a state in India. Also he suggested that encouraging maternal education and empowering women will result in improved outcomes as the beneficiaries will be in better positions to utilize maternal healthcare services. Access to maternal health care, particularly SBA and PNC for specific communities, such as Muslims and SCs, and STs, needs to be emphasized even more.

B19. DETERMINANTS OF MATERNAL HEALTH CARE SERVICES: A STUDY ON THE SOCIOECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS

*Parihar AKS and Singh M**

Department of Humanities of Social Science, National Institute of Technology, Raipur, India

Maternal mortality remains a significant public health issue in low and middle-income countries. Adequate utilization of maternal healthcare services is crucial for reducing maternal mortality. This study examines the impact of socioeconomic and demographic factors on maternal healthcare services, focusing on prenatal care, hospital births, iron supplements, tetanus shots. He concluded that, it is important for policymakers and programme managers to focus on women's socioeconomic and demographic vulnerabilities in order to increase the use of maternal healthcare services and, in turn, lower the risk of maternal morbidity and death.

B20. HEALTH EFFECTS OF ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION - A CROSS SECTIONAL STUDY AMONG RESIDENTS IN MANALI INDUSTRIAL AREA, INDIA

*Mannanal MS**

Department of Economics, Central University of Tamil Nadu, India

He described that despite of various initiatives promoting sustainable practices and cleaner technologies, environmental pollution caused by industrial activities continues to pose significant risk to human health. The present study is a cross-sectional study to investigate the health effects of environmental air pollution from industries on residents living in the Manali industrial area in Tamil Nadu, India. Also he recommended strengthening environmental regulations, enhancing monitoring systems and improving healthcare infrastructure in industrial areas are steps that can be taken to reduce pollution levels and improve public health outcomes for residents in these areas.

B21. COST OF ILLNESS LEPTOSPIROSIS IN INDONESIA

Nugraheni WP, Lestyoningrum SD and Ristiyanto*

Public Health and Nutrition Research Centre, Health Research Organization, National Research and Innovation Agency, Indonesia

She explained that Zoonotic diseases are still a public health problem which is endemic in several places in Indonesia. Leptospirosis is a neglected disease but is still common in society. Zoonotic diseases are still a public health problem which is endemic in several places in Indonesia. Also she suggested that the leptospirosis control program really needs to be carried out massively and continuously by involving various sectors to reduce economic losses and deaths from leptospirosis.

SESSION 44

SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH (V) – Delegate Session

F17. NUTRITIONAL STATUS AND IRON INTAKE ARE NOT ASSOCIATED WITH BREAST MILK IRON LEVELS IN BREASTFEEDING MOTHERS WITH 0-6 MONTHS OLD BABY

Flora R1, Arifah DK2, Rahmiwati A2, Harwanto F2, Zulkarnain M2, Hasyim H4, Fajar NA5, Ermi N5, Jasmine AB6, Aguscik7, Ikhsan8, Slamet S8, Purnama Y8 and Sulung N8*

1Study Program in Magister Public Health, Faculty of Public Health, Sriwijaya University, Palembang, Indonesia

2Nutrition Study Program, Faculty of Public Health, Sriwijaya University, Palembang, Indonesia

3Public Health Sciences, Faculty of Medicine, Sriwijaya University, Palembang, Indonesia 4Study Program in Environmental Health, Study Program in Public Health, Faculty of Public Health, Sriwijaya University, Palembang, Indonesia

They explained that Breast milk is the perfect food for infants, especially during the first six months of life. During the first six months of life, breast milk is considered the most ideal food for infants. The nutritional content of breast milk can be influenced by the mother's diet and nutritional status. Also they concluded that the Nutritional status and iron intake are not associated with breast milk iron levels in breastfeeding mothers of infants aged 0-6 months. Monitoring maternal health since pregnancy is necessary to obtain adequate breast milk in quality and quantity.

F18. MOLECULAR ANALYSIS OF BACTERIAL AND PROTOZOAN COMMUNITIES IN SOUTH AFRICAN CHILDREN PRESENTING WITH GASTROINTESTINAL INFECTIONS USING 16S/18S rRNA METAGENOMIC SEQUENCING

Mafokwane TM1, Mapholi NO2, Djikeng A2 and Dewar J1*

1Department of Life and Consumer Sciences, College of Agriculture and Environmental Sciences, UNISA Science Campus, Florida, Johannesburg, South Africa 2Department of Agriculture, College of Agriculture and Environmental Sciences, UNISA Science Campus, Florida, Johannesburg, South Africa

They explained how in South Africa, gastrointestinal diseases are prevalent in children under the age of 5 years. And stated that this study aimed to identify gastrointestinal pathogens in such children. Also they concluded that there is an underestimation of the protozoan pathogens which calls for a concern. The study underscores the critical need for an effective (primary) healthcare system and programs intended to educate the caregivers of children.

F19. MENTAL HEALTH OUTCOMES AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS AMONG INDONESIAN HEALTH CARE WORKERS DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Merkusi S1,2 and Chen YH1,2*

1School of Public Health, College of Public Health, Taipei Medical University, Taiwan 2Ph.D Program in School of Public Health, Taipei Medical University, Taiwan

They explained that the COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in high rates of mental health issues among healthcare workers (HCWs) that may affect the quality of healthcare services. However, the assessment of mental health among HCWs has been neglected in Indonesia. They highlighted the importance of

strengthening prevention programs to reduce mental health issues among Indonesian HCWs, especially women.

F20. STUNTING CHILDREN FACTOR: LITERATURE REVIEW

Ganie MAI, Kurniawan B2 and Sudjarwo3*

1Departement of Public Health, Medical Faculty, Lampung University, Indonesia 2Departement of Mikrobiology, Medical Faculty, Lampung University, Indonesia

3Departement of Philosopy, Medical Faculty, Lampung University, Indonesia

She explained that Stunting is a growth disorder due to malnutrition. Stunting occurs in children under five years old, this is a global health problem and affects around 165 million children worldwide. Also she concluded that there are many factors that cause child stunting, both in terms of nutrition education and policies that help less fortunate people meet the needs of toddlers. The growth of children under five certainly needs to be one of the government's main focuses because Indonesia has a demographic bonus in the future, if it is not used as well as possible, it can become problem the next day.

SESSION 45

PRIMARY HEALTHCARE(V) – Delegate Session

D20. EFFECTIVENESS OF PROPER BRUSHING TECHNIQUE BASED ON REPETITION AND REINFORCEMENT ON THE ORAL HEALTH STATUS OF SCHOOL CHILDREN A QUASI-EXPERIMENTAL INTERVENTIONAL DESIGN

Habib MF, Mahmood H and Khan J*

National University of Medical Sciences, Armed Forces Postgraduate Medical Institute Islamabad, Pakistan

The presenter explained that Oral health skills (OHS) programs about brushing techniques have been found to have a lasting impact when repetition and reinforcement are used. Unfortunately, the existing dental research does not demonstrate its applicability to dentist OHS provided in schools. Concluded that highly significant result proved that it is advantageous to include OHS based on repetition and reinforcement to improve the oral health status of children. Programs promoting Oral Health Skills with a focus on repetition and reinforcement have a long-lasting impact on the oral health status of school children.

D21. INAPPROPRIATE EXPLICIT AND IMPLICIT MODEL ASSUMPTIONS CAUSE BIAS IN STANDARD MODELING APPROACHES IN PUBLIC HEALTH

*Malsch C**

Institute for Mathematics and Informatics, University of Greifswald, Germany

She explained that, after decades of statistical modeling, there is still no clear concept to assess biological interactions for binary outcomes in epidemiology and public health. Biological interaction is often understood as deviation from additivity of risk of causes, or non-zero interaction coefficients in binary regression. She concluded that result from studies in epidemiology and public health have a large reach and eventually affect health recommendations. Therefore, particular attention is required regarding an appropriate statistical model with respect to model assumptions and model specification. Strategies and software recommendations provided to date have to be used with caution. Otherwise, biased results likely cause misleading interpretation.

D22. A STUDY TO DETERMINE FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH VAGINAL DISCHARGE AMONG MARRIED WOMEN OF ALIGARH: A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY

Shivangi K, Saira M, Ali JA, Ansari AM, and Faiz NKY*

Aligarh Muslim University, Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College, Aligarh, India

She explained that women experience one or more symptoms of gynecologic morbidity between the time from puberty to the postmenopausal period. One of the most frequent causes for women to visit a hospital is vaginal problems. The woman may have an abnormal-looking vaginal discharge along with vulval itch or irritation. Also she concluded that the result of regression analysis showed infection was found to be higher among research participants who did not use any form of contraception, did not practice good menstrual hygiene, had a history of genital infection in their husbands, and had more children.

D23. A BRIEF REVIEW ON HOW AND WHY FEMALE ATHLETES, SUBJECT TO FACTORS SUCH AS EATING DISORDERS, LOW BODY FAT, AND LOW ENERGY AVAILABILITY, HAVE DYSFUNCTIONAL MENSTRUAL CYCLES

*Anousis A**

Polygence Incorporated, United States of America

He explained that the lack of production of the hormone estrogen has been linked to the inhibition of the menstrual cycle in female athletes. Also he concluded that menstrual irregularity in female athletes is multifactorial. Each of these factors: eating disorders, low body fat percentage, low energy availability, and training level, are intertwined in more ways than one, and cannot be looked at exclusively as the root cause of amenorrhea.

Poster Session 01

P1. Socioeconomic Factor and its Influence on Suicide Rate: A Multiple Regression Case Study in Washington

Zixian Wu¹, Yueqian Zhang² (1,2Duke Kunshan University, China)*

P2. Knowledge and Attitudes towards Menstrual and Menstrual Hygiene Management Practices among the Female Students in Malaysia

Muda Syafinal, Kamalul Razib Khairul Faqri² (1,2National Population and Family Development Board (NPFDB), Malaysia)*

P3. Predictive Factors of Healthcare-Associated Infections and Antibiotic Use Patterns: A Cross Sectional Survey at the Charles Nicolle Hospital of Tunis

Nouira M, Ennigrou S (Charles Nicolle Hospital of Tunis, Tunisia)*

P4. Diagnostic Accuracy of The Tuberculin Skin Test for Tuberculosis Diagnosis: Interest of Using Roc Curve and Fagan's Nomogram

Nouira M, Ben Rayana H, Ennigrou S (Charles Nicolle Hospital of Tunis, Tunisia)

P5. Breastfeeding Knowledge, Attitudes and Practice: A Cross-Sectional Study among A Sample of Tunisian Mothers

Arfaoui E, Nouira M (Charles Nicolle Hospital of Tunis, Tunisia)

P6. Syphilitic Rash Masquerading as Granulomatous Dermatitis

Goldman N^{1,2}, Ziad A^{2,3}, Charrow A.^{P2,3} (1New York Medical College, USA, 2Brigham & Women's Hospital, USA, 3Harvard Medical School, USA)*

P7. Evaluation of Predictive Value of Surgical Risk Scores in Mortality of Left Colorectal Resection

Maatouk M1, Nourira M2, Rezgui B1, Kebir G1, Ben Dhaou A1, Ben Attig Y1, Chamekh A1, Ben Moussa1 (1,2Charles Nicolle Hospital of Tunis, Tunisia)*

P8. Optimal Approach for Siewert Type II Adenocarcinoma of the Esophagogastric Junction: A Systematic Review and Metanalysis

Maatouk M1, Nourira M2 (1,2Charles Nicolle Hospital of Tunis, Tunisia)*

P9. Pancreatic Surgery after Preoperative Biliary Drainage in Periampullary Cancers: Does Timing Matter? A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

Maatouk M1, Nourira M2, Hamdi Kbir G1, Mahjoubi M.F1, Ben Moussa M1 (1,2Charles Nicolle Hospital of Tunis, Tunisia)*

P10. Development of a Model of Hearing Health Promotion and Safe Listening Behavior Program in Elementary School Students in Chiang Mai

Suwicha Kaewsiri Isaradisaiikul1, Thitinut Akkadechanunt1, Orathai Inta2, Thita Chantachote1, Nutchar Wiwatkunupakarn1, Weerawat Ritsorn3 (1,2,3,4Chiang Mai University, Thailand, 5Chiang Mai Rajabhat University Demonstration School, Thailand)*

Poster Session 02

P11. The Impact of Covid-19 on Daily Life Satisfaction and Physical Activity Levels in the European Union

Chebatarova Y, Dedele A, Miskinyte A (Vytautas Magnus University, Lithuania)*

P12. The Impact of the Gig Economy on Gig Worker Health Insurance: Literature Review

Saputra Adi (Udayana University, Indonesia)

P13. A Rare Case Report of Neuromyelitis Optica Spectrum Disorder (NMOSD)-Postrema Syndrome with Posterior Reversible Encephalopathy Syndrome (Pres)

Rohan Hassan Chandrashekara, Srinivas Raju (Bangalore Medical College and Research Institute, India)*

P14. A Rare Case Report of Chronic Thromboembolic Pulmonary Hypertension (CTEPH) Complicated by Cavitory Lung Lesion Caused by Pseudomonas Aeruginosa

Rohan Hassan Chandrashekara, Reshma B. V (Bangalore Medical College and Research Institute, India)*

P15. A Case Series of Paraquat Poisoning: A Common Herbicide and A Fatal Poison

Rohan Hassan Chandrashekara, Sachin (Bangalore Medical College and Research Institute, India)*

P16. Trapping Power of Fly Trap Models in Fish Market and Traditional Market

Hadi M.C1, Sujaya I.N1, Sudiadnyana I.W1, Habibah N2 (1,2Ministry of Health Denpasar, Indonesia)*

P17. The Predictors of Attitude, Practice and Health Literacy Towards Covid-19 among the Malaysian Public

Dalawi I.1,2, Isa M.R.2, Chen X.W.2, Azhar Z. I.2, Aimran A.N.3 (1Ministry of Health Malaysia, Malaysia, 2Universiti Teknologi MARA Sungai Buloh Campus, Malaysia, 3Universiti Teknologi MARA, Shah Alam Campus, Malaysia)*

P18. Development and Validation of the Understanding, Attitude, Practice and Health Literacy towards Covid-19 Infection among the Malaysian Public in Malay Language (MUAPHQ C-19)

Dalawi I.1,2, Isa M.R.2, Chen X.W.2, Azhar Z. I.2, Aimran A.N.3 (1Ministry of Health Malaysia, Malaysia, 2Universiti Teknologi MARA Sungai Buloh Campus, Malaysia, 3Universiti Teknologi MARA, Shah Alam Campus, Malaysia)*

P19. Waldenström Macroglobulinemia – Presented as Cold Agglutinin Disease – a Rare Phenomenon – a Case Report

Aishika Maitra (Institute of Post Graduate Medical Education & Research, India)

Poster Session 03

P19. The Factors Associated with the Periodontal Disease Preventive Behavior among Patients with Type II Diabetes Mellitus

Yin-Hwa Shih1, Tzong-Ming Shieh2 (1Asia University, Taiwan, 2China Medical University, Taiwan)*

P20. Salivary Flow Rate is Associated with Sleep Quality in Head and Neck Cancer Patients after Receiving Radiotherapy

Yin-Hwa Shih1, Tzong-Ming Shieh2 (1Asia University, Taiwan, 2China Medical University, Taiwan)*

P21. The Right of Taiwanese with Mental Illnesses to Participate in Medical Decision-Making

Ying-Lun Tseng, Chiu-Ying Chen (China Medical University, Taiwan)

P22. The Covid-19 Pandemic: Impact on Women's Health Utilization in Malaysia

Supadi R.1, Mohd Ujang I.R.1, Awang S.1, Narayanan D.N.1, Maruan K.1, Hamidi N.1, Mohamad M.1, Mohamed N.E.1, Shaharuddin N.1, Zulkifli N.W.2 (1Institute for Health Systems Research, National Institutes of Health, Ministry of Health, Selangor, Malaysia, 2University Technology MARA, Selangor, Malaysia)

P23. The Role of Group Effects in the Decisions of Parents of Children with Type 1 Diabetes

Tesch Z, Buzás N (University of Szeged, Hungary)*

P24. Investigating the Factors Associated with Delayed Treatment and Risk of Death in People with Disabilities Who Diagnosed with Colorectal Cancer

Shun-Mu Wang1, Chuan-Yu Kung2, Chia-Yu Chen3, Kuo-Fang Hsu4, Hsiu-Ling Huang1 (1Minghsin University of Science and Technology, Taiwan, 2Ministry of Health and Welfare, Taiwan, 3Asia best Life Care Co., Taiwan, 4Ministry of Health and Welfare, Taiwan)*

P25. Utilization of Patient Health Records in Mental Healthcare Policy Implementation -A case study of the use of IAPTus in the IAPT policy-

Sakurako Yamanishi (Keio University, Japan)

P26. Knowledge of Mothers Regarding Child's Developmental Milestones and Growth Chart: A Cross-Sectional Study in A Rural Hospital

Jaison Antonisamy1, Ebethsha Lordslyn2, Ramengmawii Khawlhing3, Keval Kartik Pandya4, Anish Arun Raj5, Dimple Jamkandi6, Venkata Raghava7 (1,2,3,4,5,6,7Christian Medical College Vellore, India)*

P27. Dietary Intake of Japanese Collegiate Soccer Players Comparison with Dietary Reference Intakes

Ryoko Mizushima1, Yoshio Nakata2, Yutong Shi2, Jiawei Wan2, Keiko Motonaga1, Akiko Kamei1, Akira Fujiwara1, Yuki Nakamura1, Masaaki Koido2, Shinsuke Tamai1, Risa Mitsunashi2, Aya Sakuma2, Ryota Hayakawa2, Kazuhiro Shimizu1 (1Japan Sports Council, Japan, 2University of Tsukuba, Japan, 3University of Kurume, Japan)*