

## Other themes

### SP6-1 MOTHERS' ABORTION HISTORY AND PERINATAL HEALTH AT FIRST BIRTH

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**Introduction** We studied perinatal health of first born children by mother's abortion history in Finland with good abortion and birth services and relatively few abortions.

**Methods** Nationwide registers covering all births and induced abortions were used. All first time mothers in Birth Register (1996–2008) were linked to Abortion Register (1983–2008). The perinatal health of children was compared by the number of mother's abortions adjusting by logistic regression for mothers' age, civil status, socioeconomic status, urbanity and smoking.

**Results** Of the 300 858 mothers, 22 860 (7.6%) had one, 2681 (0.9%) two, 542 (0.2%) three or more abortions. Of abortions, 88% were surgical, 91% were made <12 weeks, and most were made for social reasons. Compared to mothers with no previous abortion, perinatal health problems (preterm birth, low birth weight, low Apgar score 0–6, perinatal death) were not more common among mothers having had one abortion, but were among mothers having had 3+ abortions. Results on preterm birth (adjusted OR for <28 weeks 2.41 and for <37 weeks 1.34) and on low birth weight (<1500 g 1.92, <2500 g 1.42) were statistically significant. Among women having two previous abortions very preterm (<28 weeks, OR 1.45) and low Apgar scores (OR 1.10) were increased, but not statistically significantly.

**Conclusions** One previous abortion did not increase perinatal problems at first birth, but three or more did; two were in between. This may be due to mothers' characteristics not controlled for or due to sequel of repeated abortions.

### SP6-2 CHARACTERISTICS AND DETERMINANTS OF SELF-RATED HEALTH OF MINORITY FRANCOPHONE SENIORS LIVING IN CANADA AND THEIR ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES IN FRENCH

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Research in the US particularly has contributed to a lot of what is known about the difficulties that linguistic minorities face in accessing and using health services. Studies need to be conducted in Canada to refine and improve knowledge on the matter. The literature is virtually unanimous that seniors do not enjoy the same level of health as the general population. Canadian studies have found that the health status of seniors declines with increasing age as more health issues are reported. This has also been linked to health services use by seniors aged 65 and over accounting for over 47% of total healthcare cost increase. The 2006 Canadian post-census Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities (SVOLM) carried out by Statistics Canada is used as well as the 2007 Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS). The SVOLM helps assess factors associated with the self-rated health of minority Francophone seniors. The CCHS helps complement the SVOLM and allows for comparability with the general population. Descriptive, univariate and multivariable analyses such as ordinary and binary logistic regression are carried out. Through a social marketing approach, the results of the quantitative analyses (which are currently being carried out) will help engage dialogue with the community, educators, policy makers, health practitioners, and the

healthcare system in order to help inform and shape policy with regards to health services access and utilisation in the province of Saskatchewan, particularly in the Saskatoon Health Region.

### SP6-3 FERMENTED SAP OF SPIKY PALMYRA TODDY (BORASSUS FLABELLIFER) SUGGESTED AS A VEHICLE OF TRANSPORTATION OF AMOEBIASIS IN THE DISTRICT OF MANNAR, SRI LANKA: 50 CASES OF AMOEBIC LIVER ABSCESS WITHIN 15 MONTHS

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**Introduction** Hepatic abscess is the commonest extraintestinal manifestation of *Entamoeba histolytica*, the agent of amoebiasis. Mannar is a district of Northern Province in Sri Lanka where resettlement is in progress, following end of the conflict. Locally fermented sap of Palmyrah (Toddy) is a popular alcoholic drink here.

**Method** A retrospective case series was of all patients with confirmed amoebic liver abscess over 15 months from 2009 July at District General Hospital Mannar. All available inpatient records were reviewed. Age, sex, address, chief complaint, vital signs, physical and laboratory findings, ultrasonography findings and the toddy consumption of the patients were considered.

**Results** 50 patients were reviewed: mean age was 46.5 years, no female cases were reported. Toddy consumption was reported by 96% of patients. The most common complaint was fever (100%) and then abdominal pain (90%) often located in the right upper quadrant and chest pain on right side (26%). The majority (92%) had symptoms for <2 weeks. Commonest physical finding was right hypochondriac tenderness (88%). The WBC count was the most consistent laboratory abnormality (88%), whereas the liver enzyme levels were often normal. Ultrasonography shows 85% of the abscesses on right and 19% on left side. Ampicillin and Metronidazole were the drugs of choice (88%).

**Conclusion** The Palmyra toddy has been suggested as a vehicle of transportation of the amoeba.

### SP6-4 THE EPIDEMIOLOGY OF THE HAEMOGLOBIN LEVEL AMONG RESETTLEMENT POPULATION IN MANNAR DISTRICT OF SRI LANKA

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**Introduction** Sri Lanka's conflict that has been escalating since January 2009 has come to an end. The resettlement process in continuing and has reached the last stages with the majority of the IDPs being resettled. Anaemia is a global public health problem affecting both developing and developed countries with major consequences for human health as well as social and economic development. No study of the levels of haemoglobin in the Northern Province has been published.

**Objective** Our main objective was to estimate anaemia prevalence among the resettled population of the Mannar district.

**Methodology** The district of Mannar is situated in the Northern Province Sri Lanka. Study was carried out in Adampan public health

midwife (PHM) area, Vidatalativu East PHM and Vidatalativu West PHM area. These areas were randomly selected PHM areas from the resettlement areas in Mannar. Sample size was selected as a 25% of the population. Simple random sampling method was done, house holds were randomised. Two members were invited from each house hold.

**Results** There are 87 participants from all three areas. 48 (55%) were females. 15 (17%) were children. In our study we found 79% (n=27, 95% CI 11.6 to 12.7, SD 1.58) of men are anaemic and 60% (n=23, 95% CI 11.0 to 12.0, SD 1.4) of women are anaemic. In children 53% (n=8, 95% CI 10.6 to 12.3, SD 1.54) of them are anaemic.

**Conclusions** According to the previous studies in Sri Lanka this small study shows very high prevalence of anaemia among these resettled populations.

### SP6-5 INFLUENZA VACCINATION AMONG ELDERLY PERSONS: PREVALENCE, ASSOCIATED FACTORS AND REASONS FOR NON-COMPLIANCE IN CAMPINAS, STATE OF SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL

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**Introduction** The benefits of influenza vaccination among the elderly and people with chronic conditions have been shown in several studies. The aim this study was to assess the influenza vaccination coverage in the elderly, identifying associated factors and reasons for non-compliance.

**Methods** This was a cross-sectional population-based study with stratified clustered two-stage sampling in Campinas, São Paulo, Brazil in 2008–2009.

**Results** Among the 1517 elderly, 62.6% reported influenza vaccination during the previous year. Physical activity in leisure, self-reported diabetes and recommendation from a healthcare worker were positively associated with the vaccination, while occupational activity and hospitalisation were negatively statistically related. Except for diabetics, the vaccination didn't reach adequate levels in elderly with chronic diseases. Reasons for non-compliance were: not find it necessary and belief that the vaccine causes reaction.

**Conclusion** Socioeconomic conditions, life style and physical mobility did not restrict adherence to vaccination, but the coverage was below the target of 80% established by the Ministry of Health. Campaigns focused on the elderly aged 60–69 years and on patients with chronic conditions, beyond the guidance of health professionals can expand coverage to groups with low adherence to the campaigns.

### SP6-6 COMPARISON OF ESTIMATES FOR THE SELF-REPORTED CHRONIC CONDITIONS: ISACAMP AND VIGITEL-CAMPINAS

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**Introduction** Population surveys are tools widely used in epidemiological studies to produce information needed for formulating and evaluating social policies and interventions in health. The aim of this study was to compare the estimates obtained by different

methods of population-based surveys for self-reported chronic conditions among adults living in Campinas in the year 2008.

**Methods** Data from ISACamp Survey, conducted by the Faculty of Medical Sciences from State University of Campinas (UNICAMP) with support from the Municipal Health Department and VIGITEL (Campinas), a telephone survey conducted by the Brazilian Ministry of Health towards Surveillance of Risk and Protection Factors for Chronic non-transmittable Diseases in the adult population (18 years and over) were analysed. Estimates of self-reported hypertension, diabetes, osteoporosis, asthma/bronchitis/emphysema were evaluated and compared using the t test for two independent samples.

**Results** For the global estimates, the higher prevalence of hypertension and osteoporosis were ascertained by the telephone survey. Diabetes and asthma/bronchitis/emphysema showed no significant statistical differences. According to socio-demographic variables, a higher prevalence of hypertension was obtained by VIGITEL to men, aged 18–59 years old and who reported nine or more years of schooling. A higher prevalence of osteoporosis among adults (18–59 years) was verified by VIGITEL. Concerning to asthma/bronchitis/emphysema in the elderly, a higher prevalence was observed by ISACamp survey.

**Conclusion** Except for hypertension, data from the telephone survey provided a rapid alternative to provide global prevalence estimates of health conditions in the adult population in Campinas.

### SP6-7 TIME TRENDS IN MORTALITY DUE TO MOTORCYCLE ACCIDENTS IN DISTRITO FEDERAL, BRAZIL, 1996–2007

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**Introduction** Motorcycle accidents are increasing in several parts of world (Asia, Africa and Latin America) and are associated with high levels of mortality and morbidity.

**Objectives** To assess time trends in mortality due to motorcycle accidents in Distrito Federal, Brazil, in the period between 1996 and 2007.

**Methods** Mortality data and estimates of resident population, stratified by age and sex were obtained from the Brazilian Mortality Information System (SIM) for 1996–2007. Age-standardised mortality rates were calculated by the direct method using the 2000 Brazilian population. Trends were modelled using linear regression. Joinpoint regression method was used to study the annual per cent change in mortality rates.

**Results** There were 580 deaths of motorcyclists during the studied period. They were men (94.3%), aged between 20 and 29-year-old (73.8%) and mulattos (71.0%). Standard mortality rate of motorcyclists among males was 1.9 death/100 000 males in 1996 and increased to 7.2 deaths/100 000 males in 2007. In 1998 there were 2.0 deaths/10 000 motorcycles and in 2007 there were 10 deaths/10 000 motorcycles in DF. The estimated annual increase in age-standardised mortality rate was 0.48 deaths/100 000 men (95% CI 0.31 to 0.65; p<0.001). The annual per cent change in age-standardised mortality rate among males in the period between 1998 and 2007 was 36.2% (95% CI 21.2% to 53.2%; p<0.05).

**Conclusions** There was an important increase in mortality due to motorcycle accidents. The fleet explained in part this increase. But additional studies are necessary to investigate factors associated to this type of transport accidents.