SP6-30 | ASSESSMENT OF COMMUNITY AWARENESS TOWARDS HEALTHY LIFESTYLES IN UAE

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Introduction A study was carried out in UAE in June 2009 for assessment of community awareness towards healthy lifestyle (HLS). The objective of the study was to; assess the awareness of community pertaining to risk factors associated with Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs), to identify the source of information of respondent HLS knowledge and to recommend effective interventions for improved awareness.

Methods The study was cross sectional quantitative descriptive. The sample unit was the attendant to Primary healthcare Centers in the northern emirates. The sample size was 2034 local and resident Arabic speaking population aged ranged from 18 to 65 years. 53% of them were females while the rest were males.70% were local residents.

Results 74% of respondent were found to correlate between type of food and NCDs. 57% thought low carbohydrate and fat diet were suitable for weight loss.16.2% were found to be currently smoking. One fifth (23%) were able to relate smoking to increased risk of diabetes. only 10% thought that Hubble bubble is less hazardous to health from cigarettes. 95.6% knew about the positive relation of physical activity (PA) and good health, but only 46% identified correctly the recommended duration and frequency of PA. Main source of information for respondents for their knowledge was T.V (83%), newspapers and magazine (69%) health workers (37%).

Conclusion The study recommended the use of optimal means to raise the awareness of public in relation to HLS.

SP6-31 | ROOT CAUSE ANALYSIS FOR PATIENT SAFETY ISSUES IN A PSYCHIATRY UNIT OF A GENERAL HOSPITAL

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Patient safety issues are important due to patients cognitive declines and physical inactivity in mental institutions. A Root cause analysis is applied to analyse the deaths among psychiatric patients admitted in ward of a teaching hospital with an aim to study various patient safety factors contributing to the deaths for the last 2 years. It is situated a little distance from the main inpatient building of the hospital. Case records of all deaths (four in all) were obtained and root cause analysis was carried out, both from examination of the case records as well as the departmental death review. About 500 patients admitted every year accompanied by a relative and four deaths reported in last 2 years (2008–2009) that is, 0.8%. Three males and one female reported death. The cases were diagnosed as Bipolar Disorder current episode mania, Alcohol dependence, Grief/Psychosis, Post head injury psychosis with causes of deaths were aspiration pneumonitis, alcohol poisoning, aspiration and irreversible shock with hypothermia. The Root cause analysis of organisational/management, work environmental factors, team/staff, patients factors, task factors revealed the specific and general contributory factors were distance of the ward from the rest of the hospital, poor communication among staff and responses of the hospital emergency teams to SOS from Psychiatry and poor recognition of serious physical factors/symptoms. A planned future intervention patient safety was recommended suggesting the availability of heater and blankets, timely transfer, implementation of SOPs for patients work up immediately after admission and proper team coordination for patients referral.

SP6-32 | MONITORING OF TB-HIV CO-INFECTION CASES DISCHARGED FROM A REFERRAL HOSPITAL IN SAO PAULO, BRAZIL

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Referral public services are essential concerning TB-HIV co-infected patients, but they do not exempt from the geographical and social complicators where they are inserted in. Retrospective data analysis of the TB Surveillance and Information System (TBWEB) regarding co-infected TB/HIV inpatients discharged from July 2008 to June 2009. Were included 209 consecutive cases. From those, 47 (22.5%) were not notified to TBWEB. From the 162 (77.5%) notified cases under TB treatment initiated or sustained while in hospital, 60 (37.0%) presented pulmonary-TB, other 60 (37.0%) extrapulmonary-TB and 42 (26.0%) mixed forms. 99 cases (61.1%) were considered as a new TB case, 29 (17.9%) were re-treatments after default, 5 (3.1%) were re-treatments after failure and 29 (17.9%) had been relapsed. There was no culture record in 60 (37.0%) cases. In other 102, culture was positive in 68 (42.0%). Sensitivity test was performed in 54 of these 68 (79.4%), 37 stains were all-sensitive (68.5%), 5 (9.3%) were monoresistant, and 12 (22.2%) were multi-resistant to TB-drugs. Cure was achieved in 45.7% of the 162 notified cases; default in 29.6%; failure in 3.7%; change of diagnosis in 3.7% (due to non-tuberculosis mycobacteria); 3.7% remain under treatment. Were notified 22 deaths (13.6%). The high rates of under-reporting, cultures and sensitivity tests not performed and, most of all, the low rate of cure urges practical and effective measures to improve this reality. A deeper analysis of these data are mandatory for better understanding and searching for solutions. A stronger commitment to DOTS Strategy rises as a possible answer.

SP6-33 | ESTIMATION OF THE CONTRIBUTION OF ASSISTED AND NON-ASSISTED REPRODUCTIVE TECHNOLOGY FERTILITY TREATMENTS TO MULTIPLE BIRTHS DURING THE LAST 30 YEARS IN JAPAN: 1977–2008

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Introduction The purpose of the present study was to estimate the effect of fertility treatment; both assisted reproductive technology (ART) and non-ART ovulation stimulation, on the number and rate of multiple live births during the last 30 years in Japan.

Methods Japanese vital statistics according to maternal age class and plurality of live births published by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare from 1974 to 2009 and Japanese ART statistics published by Japan Society of Obstetrics and Gynaecology from 1989 to 2008 were gathered and reanalysed. Total iatrogenic multiple births were estimated by vital statistics assuming that spontaneous multiple-birth rates according to maternal age class would be constant. The number and rates of ART between 1977 and 1988 were estimated using approximation formulae. The number of non-ART iatrogenic multiple births were estimated by subtracting ART multiples from total iatrogenic multiples.

Results The birth rates of iatrogenic multiples increased dramatically between 1977 and 2005, and decreased. The estimated maximum percentage of multiple births that were iatrogenic was 50.0% in 2005. Non-ART multiple births increased during past 30 years overall, whereas ART multiples tended to increase from 1983 to 2005 and then decreased rapidly. The number or percentage of ART multiples were almost constantly lower than that of non-ART multiples.

Conclusion The rapid increase of numbers and rates of multiples born to women over 30 years in Japan is mainly attributed to iatrogenic rather than spontaneous multiple births. The effect of non-ART fertility treatment is large recently.

SP6-34 LAUGHTER AS A PREDICTOR OF SUBSEQUENT DISABILITY IN COMMUNITY-DWELLING ELDERLY IN JAPAN

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Introduction The importance of positive emotion to our health has been recognised and an increasing number of studies have examined the association between positive emotion and health. The value of experience laughter has been receiving attention recently. The aim of this study was to examine the association between frequency of laughter (FOL) and subsequent disability in community-dwelling elderly in Japan.
Methods A 1-year prospective study was conducted among 162 community-dwelling people aged 65 years and older who participated in annual health check-ups for the community's elderly and confirmed to have no disability in performing activities of daily living (ADL) at baseline interview. Measures included functional ability, sociodemographic and psychological factors, medical conditions, and self-ratings of frequency of laughter (FOL). OR and 95% CI of functional disability 1 year later in relation to the low-level of FOL vs higher levels of FOL were calculated using logistic regression models.
Results Low-level FOL at baseline was significantly related to functional disability 1 year later in univariate analyses (OR 5.78, 95% CI 2.03 to 16.51). In multivariate analyses, low FOL was also significantly correlated with functional disability, even after controlling for sociodemographic variables, psychological factors, and medical conditions.
Conclusion Our findings suggest that low frequency of laughter is associated with functional decline in community-dwelling elderly in Japan.

SP6-35 PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING AND OBESITY IN OLDER BRITISH ADULTS

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The aim of this research was to better understand the psycho-social context of obesity to inform prevention and treatment of obesity at both the individual and public health level. A representative sample of middle-aged adults aged 40+ years recruited in Great Britain (GB) (N=1182) underwent interview assisted survey to explore associations between waist circumference (WC), demographic factors, physical activity, dietary habits (FFQ), life events (LES), Resilience (RS11), Mood (MS), Hopelessness (BDI) and Perceived Stress (PSS4). Data were analysed using multiple linear regression analysis for which predictors were entered simultaneously in four blocks: (1) demographic factors; (2) stressful life events; (3) diet/activity; and, (4) psychological measures. Continuous measures (age, years of education and psychometric scores) were adjusted to determine any interactions with sex. Being male, older, having spent fewer years in education, not working, being sedentary, having experienced more illness-related life events and lower scores on the resilience scale were all independent predictors of a larger WC. Intervention to promote physical activity and resilience may help to ameliorate mid-section obesity, particularly among older males.

SP6-36 FUNCTIONAL EDENTULISM AND THE NEED FOR TOTAL PROSTHESIS AMONG BRAZILIAN ELDERLY: MULTILEVEL EFFECTS

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Introduction The demographic and epidemiological transitions are causing changes in the health profile worldwide. Among the various areas of healthcare, oral health expressed is in a precarious situation. The objective was to identify the individual and contextual factors associated with tooth-loss in the elderly in Brazil.
Methods Analyses were based on the 2003 cross-sectional national epidemiological survey of the oral health of the Brazilian population, which covered 5349 individuals (age 65—74 years). Multistage cluster sampling was used. The dependent variable was functional edentulism and the need for total prosthesis. Independent variables were classified according to the individual or contextual level. A multilevel Poisson regression model was adopted.
Results Two analyses were carried out. In the first, living in rural areas and being female were associated with functional edentulism. In the second analysis, the contextual variables associated with reduced need for total prosthesis were: greater coverage of the first dental consult program (at regional level), average number of years of schooling (at state level) and population size. Living in rural areas, a greater number of individuals per room, having had the last dental consultation in the public sector, being male, non-white and of greater age were associated with the need for total prosthesis.
Conclusion The study revealed the key contextual and individual aspects associated with greater tooth-loss. The knowledge of the need for total prosthesis will be able to guide the work of those working in the area of Epidemiology of Oral Health.

SP6-37 PREDICTING DENGUE FEVER INCIDENCE IN SELANGOR USING TIME SERIES ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE

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Introduction The war against dengue fever—the most important vector borne disease in Malaysia, has yet to be won. Throughout the years, Selangor has been the champion, bearing about half of the total number of dengue fever cases in Malaysia. This study aims to develop forecasting models based on the number of dengue fever occurrence in 3 areas in Selangor, namely Sepang, Kuala Selangor and Shah Alam.
Methods Monthly data of dengue fever occurrence based on date of onset of dengue fever symptoms for Sepang, Kuala Selangor and Shah Alam from 2004 to 2007 were collected. Patterns of monthly dengue fever occurrence were used to develop suitable forecasting models. The most suitable models were then used to predict the dengue fever occurrence in 2008.
Results All 3 study locations showed overall increasing trend of dengue cases over the 4 years with seasonal pattern. Forecasting of dengue cases for 2008 was performed using the best model identified for each location, after seasonal factors were accounted for. All models identified for forecasting was found to be suitable as shown by the residual autocorrelation function (ACF) and partial autocorrelation function (PACF).
Conclusion Predicting dengue fever occurrence using time series analysis can be useful in the long term planning of dengue fever control and prevention programme. However, longer period of data are required to allow for validation of the forecasting models, which could not be performed in this study.