

Conference Report

The 2nd Global Public Health Conference 2019 (GlobeHEAL)

14th –15th February 2019

Colombo, Sri Lanka

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Introduction

The 2nd Global Public Health Conference was organized by The International Institute of Knowledge Management (TIKM) Sri Lanka in collaboration with School Health Sciences, University of Sains Malaysia as the Hosting Partner and University of Muhammadiyah Malang, Indonesia as the academic partner of the Conference.

The Conference was held on 14th–15th February 2019, in Colombo, Sri Lanka. The Global Public Health Conference 2019, organized under the theme “Enhancing Global Health Development towards Sustainable Healthy Communities”, was chaired by Prof. Dr. Wong Li Ping, Department of Social and Preventive Medicine, University of Malaya, Malaysia.

The Key note forum was one of the most significant moments during the conference and it was enlightened by the keynote speech by Dr. Peter Navario, Clinical Associate Professor of Public Health Policy and Management, Executive Director, Health Right International, NYU College of Global Public Health, USA “\$500 Billion in a Decade: Reflections on Development Assistance for Health in the MDG-Era and Prospects for Achieving SDG 3.” Plenary Speeches were made by Dr. Rosete J.M.B. Municipal Health Officer – Limasawa / Doctors to the Barrios -- Department of Health, Philippines on: “Clean Strategy - A Community-Based Intervention and Its Effects in the Smoking Prevalence, Cessation and Tobacco-Related Mortality and Morbidity in the Municipality of Limasawa, Southern Leyte”. Dr. Vineet Daniel Alex Kerala University of Health Sciences, India highlighted his plenary speech on “Tobacco – A Multipronged Global Killer”.

The 2nd Global Public Health Conference 2019 provided a solid platform for eminent researchers, academia, government officials and other professional bodies from across the globe to share their research findings with one another and to discuss their ideas on the subject of Public Health. The conference provided a refreshing experience for all, especially for the young researchers who had the opportunity to share their research findings on an international platform. The conference was enlightened by international researchers representing ten different Nations; USA, Malaysia, Philippines, India, Taiwan, Pakistan, Japan, Korea.

The Conference consisted of eight (08) Technical Sessions and a Poster and Video Session. The technical sessions are as follows:

- GLOBAL NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES PREVENTION STRATEGIES I
- GLOBAL NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES PREVENTION STRATEGIES II
- SOCIAL DETERMINANTS, SOCIETY, QUALITY, INEQUITY IN LOW MIDDLE - INCOME COUNTRIES IN GLOBAL PUBLIC HEALTH
- HEALTHCARE EPIDEMIOLOGY, MULTIDISCIPLINARY APPROACHES, COMMUNICATION AND PROMOTION IN GLOBAL PUBLIC HEALTH
- WOMEN AND CHILD HEALTH I
- EDUCATION & COMMUNITY BASED HEALTH PRACTICES I
- WOMEN AND CHILD HEALTH II
- EDUCATION & COMMUNITY BASED HEALTH PRACTICES II
- POSTER SESSION
- ONLINE VIDEO SESSION

Speech by the Conference Chair

Professor Dr Wong Li Ping, University of Malaya, Malaysia

Professor Dr Wong Li Ping, University of Malaya, Malaysia in his address stated that Global public health today faces many unique challenges. Much research has been devoted to address global public health issues. Global public health research should not only generate knowledge; more importantly, it should lead to action. As such, a platform for academics, researchers and practitioners from various sectors to discuss the diverse facets of global health issues is highly warranted. GlobeHEAL serves as a platform aims to build a bridge between disciplines, sectors and different groups of stakeholders. The conference also offers abundant opportunities for exchange of ideas and discussions towards sustainability of global health by highlighting implementation challenges and how to address them. The conference program offers an amazing line-up of inspiring presentations and engagement activities to learn and share experiences and ideas about how to work build partnerships, bringing together health care, public health and other community systems across different nations to create healthy communities. Finally, she appreciated and thanked the organizing committee of TIIKM and wished them all the best.

Speech by the Hosting Partner

Dr. Azlina Yusuf Universiti Sains Malaysia, Malaysia

Hosting Partner speech was delivered by Dr. Azlina Yusuf Universiti Sains Malaysia, Malaysia. She mentioned that the world is facing multiple public health challenges. The rate of deaths from non-communicable causes, such as heart disease, stroke, and injuries, is growing. The contribution of health to the overarching goal of decreasing the non-communicable causes was firmly acknowledged, as was the need to address the root causes of ill health that arise from infectious diseases. Under the conditions of this century, the health and economic costs of non-communicable diseases have created an impending impact. The burden of these diseases has shifted from affluent societies to the developing world. Prevention is by far the better option. Unfortunately, the forces that drive the rise of these diseases, including demographic ageing, rapid urbanization, and the globalization of unhealthy lifestyles, lie beyond the direct control of the health sector

She appreciated and concluded that the **GlobeHEAL 2019** will be a great platform to discuss all these public health issues and find out the solutions as well as introduce new strategies to shaping the future of health and healthcare while contributing to the global economy.

Keynote Speech

Dr. Peter Navario Clinical Associate professor of Public Health Policy and Management, Executive Director, Health Right International, NYU College of Global Public Health, USA

The keynote speech was delivered by Dr. Peter Navario Clinical Associate professor of Public Health Policy and Management, Executive Director, Health Right International, NYU College of Global Public Health, USA. The title of his speech was “\$500 Billion in a Decade: Reflections on Development Assistance for Health in the MDG-Era and Prospects for Achieving SDG 3.” Dr. Peter Navario in his speech stated that Globally we spent more than US\$400 billion on Development Assistance for Health (DAH) in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), MDG-era (2001-2015) and about US\$500 billion on DAH between 2000-2018. He highlighted that the deployment of DAH since 2000 has been characterized by: Disease-focused, vertical

programming, a regional focus on sub-Saharan Africa, Persistent top-down approach to agenda-setting financing solution design and implementation, Dominance of a handful of mega-INGOs and an inefficient sub-award system, Marginalization of indigenous NGOs and failure to build local capacity.

Dr. Peter Navario further stated Structural changes are required to achieve the SDGs given current DAH projections. To achieve that -- analyzing DAH: Structural flaws in the design, deployment and analysis of DAH. Localize agenda-setting. Localize program design, implementation & evaluation (bottom-up). To achieve this rethinking of Guiding Network Principles: Bottom-up Development -Positive Deviants: the people, solutions and resources to eliminate health inequities that already exist within these communities. Local NGOs and community-based orgs (CBOs) are best positioned to solve health challenges in their communities. Local NGO Capacity Building promotes local ownership, sustainability, and a vibrant civil society can hold government to account for the health of all its citizens.

He also made clear to start a Health Right Global Network: A new kind of global health NGO comprised of mission-aligned indigenous NGOs that collaborate to mobilize global resources to fund local health solutions. Shared Global Resources: Business Development, Knowledge Management, Administration and Financial Management, Local Implementation.

Finally, he surmised stating: Business as usual in global health is not an option if we are going to reach SDG 3 targets. Given flat DAH, innovations in how DAH is designed and delivered will be essential. Local civil society organizations will be key to more effective, efficient and sustainable health interventions. Creative approaches to building local NGO capacity and connecting them to global resources are required.

Technical Session 01

Global Non-Communicable Diseases Prevention Strategies I

Chaired by : Dr. Kasmah Wati Pardi, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Malaysia

Evaluated by : Dr. Sampatha Goonewardena , University of Sri Jayewardenepura, Sri Lanka

: Dr. Wong Li Ping, University of Malaysia, Malaysia

Plenary Speech

Dr. Rosete J.M.B. Municipal Health Officer – Limasawa / Doctors to the Barrios – Department of Health, Philippines

The Plenary Speech was conducted by Dr. Jessa Mae B. Rosete, Municipal Health Officer – Limasawa / Doctors to the Barrios – Department of Health, Philippines. The title of her presentation was “Clean Strategy - A Community-Based Intervention and Its Effects in the Smoking Prevalence, Cessation and Tobacco-Related Mortality and Morbidity in the Municipality of Limasawa, Southern Leyte”. Dr. Jessa Mae B. Rosete stated that tobacco epidemic, one of the public health threats, is the leading modifiable cause of non-communicable disease in the Philippines. The study aims specifically at documenting the association of the CLEAN Strategy to the trend in the smoking prevalence, enrollment to the smoking cessation clinic, tobacco-related mortality and morbidity. The concept of collaboration in this strategy is that all sectors work hand in hand to achieve the goal of a smoke free community. These sectors are all involved in planning, and they comprise the Smoke-free task force of Limasawa. Dep Ed, Religious sector, NGO, Agriculture, Health, Association of Barangay Council. The finding of this study showed that there is a positive effect of CLEAN Strategy to the trend in the smoking prevalence, enrollment to the smoking cessation clinic, tobacco-related mortality and morbidity. Participants raised a questions asking if there is any possibility to stop the tobacco production? Her answer was that it is not very easy to bring a rule on this matter. This approach can be done only at the Government Agency level.

The first paper presented in the technical session - 01 was on “Price variation – A threat to affordability of antihypertensive medicines: A cross sectional survey in India” by Dr. S. Parimalakrishnan, Annamalai University, India and Excel College of Pharmacy, India. Pharmaceuticals are one of the single, largest cost components of health-care systems, especially in low and middle income countries. High costs of medicines contribute to decreased access and affordability to healthcare. A survey was carried out to study the prices of antihypertensive medicine purchased from 8 community pharmacies in rural part of India. The study finding reveals that costs of medicines are extremely variable. Even though many of antihypertensive medicines are covered under Drug Price Control Order the affordability poses a big threat to public in India. Based on this a recommendation was made that regulatory authorities need to design a mechanism to reduce the price variation, failing which the patients would have to buy the expensive medicines at higher cost that may cause more defaulters.

The second presentation was made by S.V.Bandara, Faculty of Medical Sciences, University of Sri Jayewardenepura, Sri Lanka on “Sleep quality and its association with mental health and academic performance among advanced level students”. The study was carried out on 358 A/ L students. The finding highlights that the majority of the students had poor sleep quality. Mental health conditions such as depression, anxiety and stress are more prevalent among students with poor sleep quality than the students with good sleep quality. Students with good sleep quality perform better in academics than students with poor sleep quality. Further the recommendation was made that the causes of poor sleep quality should be addressed. Students’ knowledge and attitude towards quality sleep should be enhanced. Programmes should be conducted to improve their mental health.

The third presentation title was on “Knowledge of hypoglycemia among type 2 diabetes mellitus patients attending medical clinic at Teaching Hospital, Batticaloa, Sri Lanka” by M. Vithyakaran, Eastern University, Sri Lanka. The aim of the study was to assess the knowledge level of Hypoglycemia among type 2 DM patients attending Medical Clinic at Teaching Hospital Batticaloa, Sri Lanka. The study was conducted among 207 type 2 diabetes mellitus patients. The result of the study showed that the highest percentage of subjects had inadequate knowledge level about hypoglycemia especially of its signs and symptoms, precipitating factors,

complications, immediate action and prevention of hypoglycemia. The overall knowledge level was very poor. The recommendation included conducting an effective health education program to raise the level of knowledge on hypoglycemia which then leads to a better community's attitude and practice in preventing hypoglycemia.

The fourth paper was by Dr. Abdallah A. Saeed, Associate Professor, Consultant-Community Medicine, Saudi Arabia on "Correlates of pulse pressure among non-hypertensive adults in Saudi Arabia: Results of a national cross-sectional survey". This study included 4500 Saudi adults aged 15-64 years. The Result revealed that pulse pressure (PP) was significantly higher among males of advancing age, lower education and unskilled professions. Pulse pressure was also significantly higher among diabetics, subjects with Metabolic Syndrome, smokers and was significantly correlated with lipid profile and anthropometric measurements. Further recommendation was made that the measurement of PP might lead to early intervention of future CVD events. Intervention strategies need to address these factors. Clinical implications of PP need to be studied in prospective longitudinal studies. Wide PP among non-hypertensive adults may need a close follow up to early detect emerging morbidity and adverse consequences.

Technical Session 02

Global Non-Communicable Diseases Prevention Strategies II

Chaired by : Dr. Kasmah Wati Pardi, University Sains Malaysia, Malaysia

Evaluated by : Vincent Daniel Alex, Anoor Dental College and Hospital, India

: Dr. Wong Li Ping, University of Malaya, Malaysia

Plenary Speech

Dr. Vincent Daniel Alex, Kerala University of Health Sciences, India, Anoor Dental College and Hospital, India

The Plenary Speech was delivered by Dr. Vincent Daniel Alex and the title of his presentation was on "Tobacco - A Multipronged Global Killer". Dr. V .D. Alex stated that tobacco is the most addictive substance known and it is the highest global threat. The study was based on the review

of literature published during the last 10 years on the effect of tobacco use. The result of this study showed that tobacco caused 16 different types of cancer. Tobacco has deleterious effect in pregnancy and child birth. It is also a major risk factor for tuberculosis, diabetes and hypertension. This is also a leading factor for many communicable and non-communicable diseases. Finally he concluded for enhancing global health and marching towards a sustainable healthy global community, the lethal effect of tobacco should be addressed. This should be done at a global level and at a faster pace..At the end of his presentation a question was raised from participants that the youth between 12th to 20 years of age are the more vulnerable people for such practice and how we can prevent this? Dr. Alex answered, this can be done only by organizing proper awareness programmes and health education to the youth.

The first presenter of this session was L.N. Weerakoon University of Sri Jayewardenepura, Sri Lanka and the title of the presentation was “Factors affecting adherence to insulin therapy among patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus in a selected Teaching Hospital, Sri Lanka”. The study findings showed that according to Morisky medication adherence scale - forget to take medication, unable to take insulin because of other reason, cutback or stopped taking insulin because of felt worse, forget to bring along insulin when traveling, stop taking insulin when symptoms are under control and feel hassled about sticking to treatment regimen - had significant association with non-adherence. Also other significant factors are female gender, educated below ordinary level, having financial problem in buying medicine, don't know about the complication occurs due to non-adherence, having any stress or emotional problems also lead to being non adherence. Finally, the recommendation was made that health care providers should provide more effective health education interventions to enhance medication adherence among patients with T2DM.

The next title of the presentation was “Factors associated with adherence to recommended glaucoma medications among patients with glaucoma at National Eye Hospital, Sri Lanka” presented by M.S Balasooriya, National Eye Hospital, Sri Lanka. The main objectives of this study was to determine associated factors with adherence to recommended glaucoma medications among patients with glaucoma at National Eye Hospital, Sri Lanka. The study was carried out on patients who have glaucoma. The study finding are; marital status, having other

non-communicable diseases, participant's life styles and medications instilling techniques were identified as associated factors with adherence to recommended glaucoma medications among the patients with glaucoma. Finally concluded most of the participants had good knowledge on disease condition and the medications. Educational level and durations of the treatments also had effect on knowledge.

The third presentation was on "Level of physical activity among patients with hypertension attending out-patient clinic" presented by Dr. Azina Yusuf, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Malaysia. This study found no association between socio-demographic characteristics and the level of physical activity. The study included socio-demographic characteristics such as gender, age, marital status, education levels, employment status, smoking status and comorbidity status. The recommendation was made by the researchers, although this study found no significant association between socio-demographic characteristics and the level of physical activity, healthcare professionals should be promoting physical activity especially among patients with hypertension. In addition, healthcare professionals need to strengthen health promotion activities on effective lifestyle modifications such as reducing weight to maintain target BMI and the importance of adherence to hypertensive medication towards achieving public health recommendations for better blood pressure control and prevent disease complications.

Fourth presentation made by NP Edirisinghe on "Validity and reliability of Sinhala version short form McGill pain questionnaire-2 (SF MPQ-2-SIN) as a pain descriptor among cancer patients in Sri Lanka". A total of 207 patients with cancer pain attending Apeksha Hospital, Maharagama were included in the study and a questionnaire was administered. Four factors extracted by factor analysis explained 53.5% of the variance, which was in line with studies done in other countries. The Cronbach's alpha for four subscales neuropathic, affective, intermittent and continues were 0.768, 0.791, 0.824, and 0.789 respectively. The conclusion was that the SF-MPQ-2-Sinhala version is a valid and reliable pain descriptor for evaluation of cancer pain in Sinhala speaking patients in Sri Lanka.

Technical Session 03

Social Determinants, Society, Quality, Inequity in Low Middle Income Countries in Global Public Health

Chaired by : Dr. Hapsah Mohd Dusa, Ministry of Health, Malaysia

Evaluated by : Dr. Jessa Mae B. Roseter , Municipal Health Officer – Limasawa / Doctors to the Barrios – Department of Health, Philippines.

: Dr. Peter Navario, Clinical Associate professor of Public Health Policy and Management, Executive Director, Health Right International, NYU College of Global Public Health, USA.

U.N. Samarahewa, Zonal Education Office, Udugama, Galle, Sri Lanka presented a paper titled “Disposal methods of separated wastes in Peri-Urban household settings. A Questionnaire Survey in Yakkalamulla Divisional Secretariat, Galle, Sri Lanka”. The sample of the study consisted of 346, grade 08 and 09 students coming from 346 households of the study area. These students were subjected to a questionnaire survey, conducted to gather information based on the objectives. The results showed 35% of the present sample separate waste at domestic level. Respondents separate wastes into 1-6 categories. All together respondents have identified seventeen waste categories. The most separated waste category was polythene and grocery bags. 58.8% of the disposal methods of 35% of the sample who separate wastes are environmentally friendly and 41.2% are not. At the end of this presentation a question was asked by the participants why should we focus on waste separation? The answer was although all the waste material cannot be used still certain material can be used for different purposes, example coconut shell.

The second presentation was on “Community migration and HIV Testing among Left-Behind Armenian mothers” presented by Dvid. F. Mont National Yang-Ming University, Taiwan.

HIV testing is a cornerstone of preventing HIV infections and enabling access to treatment, which is crucial for groups at highest risk for HIV, such as migrants. The study population included Armenian mothers 796 left-behind mothers (LBM) and 3078 non-LBM. The result showed that LBMs were less likely than non-LBMs to utilize HIV testing services .Community

factors have a greater influence on LBM's HIV testing behavior compared to their non-left-behind counterparts. These findings highlight the important influence of community characteristics on Armenian LBMs. Hence, future HIV preventive campaigns should be migration status sensitive and context appropriate.

The third presentation was on “Factors influencing mother initiated treatment for young children” A Qualitative study presented by G.A.M. Prasadi1, South Asian Clinical Toxicology Research Collaboration, Sri Lanka. The main objective of this study was to explore factors influencing mother initiated treatment of young children aged between 1-5 years. The reason stated in this study were; based on their past experience mothers repeat the same treatment in the future if they had good outcome, negative attitudes and experience about formal healthcare services. External influences including family, friends, and healthcare professionals influence mothers to practice self-medication first. Perceived impact of illness on the child and family: if mothers perceived illness can be treated at home and would not interfere with mothers' day to day activities, mothers omit formal healthcare and treat the child by themselves. Negative attitudes towards medicines prescribed by physicians and positive attitudes towards herbal medicines. Finally, concluded recommending Healthcare professionals' involvement is necessary to discourage malpractices and rationalized mother initiated medications.

Technical Session 04

Healthcare Epidemiology, Multidisciplinary Approaches, Communication and Promotion in Global Public Health

Chaired by : Dr. Whitehead, London Metropolitan University, United Kingdom

Evaluated by : Vincent Daniel Alex, Annoor Dental College and Hospital, India

: Dr. Wong Li Ping, University of Malaya, Malaysia

The first presenter was Prof. Dr. M. F. Qamar University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences Lahore, Pakistan, on Healthcare epidemiology, multidisciplinary approaches, communication and promotion in Global Public Health. This study is focused on “Molecular detection & isolation of Benzimidazole resistant *Haemonchus Contortus*” This study gives a view of resistant worm population against Benzimidazoles β -tubulin-1 of *H. contortus* in the locality. Genetic

diversity and genetic variation that existed in β -tubulin isotype 1 of the *H. contortus* of small ruminants of different regions was considered in this study. *H. contortus* showed three different types of genetic sequences. 75%, 37.5%, 25% and 12.5% of the studied samples showed 100% query cover and identity with isolates and clones of China, UK, Australia and other countries, respectively. The neighbor countries such as India and Iran haven't much similarity with the Pakistani isolates. Thus, it suggests that population density of same genetic makeup *H. contortus* is scattered worldwide rather than clustering at a single region.

K.T.G.M.P. Kariyawasam, Office of the Regional Director of Health Services, Badulla, Sri Lanka made a presentation on "An observational Study to assess the epidemiology of Cutaneous Leishmaniasis in Sri Lanka in 2015". Cutaneous Leishmaniasis (CL) is an emerging neglected tropical disease in Sri Lanka. However, there is limited information on its current epidemiology in local settings although evidence shows increasing geographical spread. This study aimed to determine the prevalence and risk factors of CL in Polonnaruwa district. The study found 150 cases. The overall prevalence of CL in the district was 1.6% of total population. During Q&A session recommendation was made to use primary health care workers in the Polonnaruwa district to create awareness of CL and methods of prevention of CL among general public to seeking early treatment to reduce the risk transmission.

The third presentation was on "Assessment of Knowledge on First Aid and Safety Measures for Sports Related Injuries Among School Athletes in Anuradhapura Educational Zone, Sri Lanka.", by Y.K.Ekanayake, Faculty of Allied Health Sciences, University of Ruhuna, Sri Lanka, Improving the knowledge of first aid and safety measures in school children are of great importance as it helps to prevent complications of injuries. The study Sample of 168 students aged between 12 -17 years was recruited for the study. The study found that overall knowledge regarding first aid and safety measures was unsatisfactory. The recommendation was made that students in this Educational Zone are willing to gain their knowledge regarding first aid and its measures through school curriculum and also standardize all of the existing first aid training programs.

Technical Session 05

Women and Child Health I

Chaired by : Dr. Azlina Yusuf, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Malaysia

Evaluated by : Dr. Jessa Mae B. Roseter, Municipal Health Officer – Limasawa / Doctors to the Barrios – Department of Health, Philippines

: Dr. Wong Li Ping, University of Malaya, Malaysia

The first presentation was made on “Access to Ethics Committees in Bulgaria - Possibility or Probability” by Chief Assist. Prof. Neli Gradinarova, Faculty of Public Health Medical University – Sofia, Bulgaria. The duty to protect human health is directly related to the work of ethics committees in medical establishments and to the confidentiality of patients' health status. Ethics committees are set up to meet the needs of a more systematic and principled approach to medical-ethical dilemmas in decision-making in medical practice and to link the values of the society to the institution that takes care of the patients and treats them and in which cases there are ethical dilemmas. In order to verify the awareness of the medical specialists and patients in the Republic of Bulgaria about the existing ethics committees in the medical establishments in the country and the usefulness of their functioning, a survey was carried out among 149 medical specialists, and 269 patients treated at the hospitals. The result of this survey showed that there is a low level of awareness about the nature, role and functions of ethics committees operating on the territory of the country. In practice, the existence of ethics committees is very limited, and it remains for the most part in theory, depriving medical specialists and patients of the possibility of being active participants in healthcare. Workshops, seminars and training modules for medical professionals and patients are needed to make aware of the important role of the ethics committees in the sustainable development of healthcare to protect the patients and the institutions.

The second presentation was on “Perception of parenting style and association with self-esteem and life satisfaction of adolescents studying in Grade 9 & 10 in Schools in Panadura, Sri Lanka”, presented by Dr. Dilini Mataraarachchi, Post Graduate Institute of Medicine, Sri Lanka. The study sample consisted of 440 male and female adolescents studying in grade 9 and 10 classes in schools in Panadura. The result of this study showed maternal parenting style did not show any

significant association with the level of self-esteem of adolescents but paternal parenting style showed a significant association in the self-esteem level of the adolescents where adolescent children of authoritarian fathers had good level of self-esteem when compared to adolescent children of permissive and authoritative fathers. At the end of this presentation a suggestion was given by the participants the study sample could be stratified in to male and female which could highlight gender differences in their self-esteem.

This study was on “Geospatial Landscape of maternal and infant health in Pakistan” presented by Fehmi Aziz, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad, Pakistan. The study found that health establishments were neglected during seven years’ period in the rural segments. The geospatial disparities are large as in rural areas and mortality is almost twofold than urban. Infant mortality in rural areas of the country remained high as compared to urban. Tertiary care hospitals and those with status of teaching hospitals are present in all provinces, though located in urbanized areas. Inconsistent immunization coverage, maternal and infant morbidities, mortalities in geospatial context seem connected to the indigenous factors. Rurality of the population and households in relation to the geographic landscape of the country is obscured at the district level: therefore, need arises to go beyond district level interventions to approach and monitor rural communities at micro- or indigenous level. During Q&A session how to improve the accessibility of health care facilities to the rural areas was discussed.

Third presentation was delivered by Dr. R.T. Nanayakkara, Department of Forensic Medicine, University of Sri Jayewardenapura, Sri Lanka, on “An effective way to develop a medical protocol: Protocol for medico legal examination, reporting and management of female survivors of intimate partner violence (FSIPV) in Sri Lanka”. To develop this, volunteer experts among the field of Forensic Medicine were identified and communicated and were given a drafted protocol and requested to provide their opinion of each component of the protocol. During the next phase of the study provided the protocol to the Medical Officers (MO) to use among the FSIPV and advised the controlled sample use the conventional Medico Legal Examination Form. The inclusion criteria for the phase two was FSIPV reported to Judicial Medical Office, Kalubowila. According to the feedback from the MO’s, 90% stated the protocol was comprehensive and efficient. Delphi method was an effective mode to obtain opinions from

experts and develop a medical protocol. During Q&A session suggestion was made that this protocol should be applied not only to the female but also to the male partners.

S.Perera, Faculty of Medicine, University of Colombo, Sri Lanka, presented a paper on “Relationship between the habit of watching television and aggressive behavior among pre-school children”. The data was collected randomly selected 105 mothers of pre-school children in 3 selected preschools in Horana MOH area and result showed majority of the children are watching television for 2-3 hours a day mostly during evenings. Most of the parents admit that television programs their children watch contain violent and inappropriate content. Aggressive behavior among children is significantly associated with watching violent and inappropriate content. Parental supervision in selecting TV programme and accompanying the child while watching TV are associated with reduced aggression. Further recommendation was made that TV watching time should be moderated and utilized on more beneficial activities (reading, playing). Regulate the TV programmes (eg. cartoons contain violent content) Educate mothers regarding the harmful effects.

Poster Session

There were four posters:

A poster titled “Service quality of nursing care and patient satisfaction in Sri Lanka: Perception of patients, student nurses and nursing professionals” was presented by E.T Jagoda Collage of Nursing, Galle, Sri Lanka. In this study patients’ perception was above average level about caring behaviour and satisfaction. There was a strong correlation between perceived caring behaviour and patient satisfaction. Findings suggest that patients rated higher in terms of caring behavior compared to the ratings of student nurses. The associated factors of patient satisfaction with nursing care were patient factors, nurse factors and organizational factors.

Dr.V.L.Milka School of Health Sciences, Universiti Sains Malaysia, presented a poster “Experiences of HIV positive women being pregnant”. Qualitative research was carried out on HIV positive women being pregnant. In-depth interview was conducted and tape recorded. The findings of the study were compiled into four thematic areas, and the study

concluded that, though the HIV positive women being pregnant, had internalized stigma, they had a strong desire to become a mother and hence the respect and fulfillment of human rights should be considered.

The 3rd poster with title: “Awareness, prevalence, dialysis and control of chronic kidney disease: Prospective cross sectional Indian study” presented by Dr. Murali, Department of Pharmacy, Annamalai Nagar, Tamilnadu, India. Awareness, prevalence and control of CKD were higher in urban communities compared with rural. Low education was associated with lower rates of awareness and control among the participants. From findings it concluded that the awareness level on CKD is low and burden is high. Prevalence of CKD, efforts to be increased on awareness, control and treatment are needed to encounter the healthy people in near future goal of reducing new cases of CKD and its complications, mortality, morbidity and cost of treatment.

H.P.M. Hewavitharane, Nephrology and Kidney Transplant Unit, Teaching Hospital Kandy, Sri Lanka, presented a poster on “Safety hazards of farming behaviour and chronic kidney disease of unknown etiology (CKDu)”. The finding of this study showed that most of the patients were used to have their meals in paddy field and used to chew betel throughout the day. Several other behavioral patterns such as smoking/alcohol consumption, drinking water while working, awareness about the safety measures were also investigated and the study highlighted that the majority of CKDu patients lacked enthusiasm to follow the precautionary measures during working in the paddy field especially when handling the agrochemicals.

Technical Session 06

Education & Community Based Health Practices I

Chaired by : Dr. Azlina Yusuf, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Malaysia

Evaluated by : Dr. Jessa Mae B. Roseter, Municipal Health Officer – Limasawa / Doctors to the Barrios – Department of Health, Philippines

: Dr. Wong Li Ping, University of Malaya, Malaysia

I.T. Haque, Japan Advanced Institute of Science and Technology, Japan presented a paper titled Promoting secondary school students as potential health communicator: A Breast cancer

perspective”. Developing proper health promotion strategies especially about the sensitive issues like breast cancer, knowledge about risks, health behavior and services are necessary. Unfortunately, proper health promotion strategies are absent in most developing countries. Therefore, community based agents can be an innovative solution to better communicate and share knowledge about these issues. A conceptual model has been proposed based on secondary school children where they can be empowered through proper health knowledge and promote the translated necessary health information to families and other community people, which can be cost-effective and community friendly solution to reduce NCD. During Q&A session the suggestion was made that this group should include both female and male students to impart the message.

Second presentation was on “Attitudes and practices of smoking and associated factors among boys of advanced level biology stream tuition classes” presented by M. Perera, Faculty of Medicine, University of Colombo, Sri Lanka. This study was conducted on 200 male students of two selected Advanced Level Biology tuition classes in Gampaha. The study found that smoking prevalence among the study population was 16%: parental, sibling and close friends’ smoking were found to be significant risk factors for smoking among A/L students. Anti-smoking advertisements and pictorial health warning on cigarette packets had created a positive impact. Further recommendation was made on enhanced education on resisting social influences, increased awareness of the health consequences, visibility of pictorial warnings on packets.

Dr. H.M. Dusa Institute for Health Behavioural Research, Ministry of Health, Malaysia presented a paper on “Pattern of traditional herbs intake among type ii diabetes patients in Negeri Sembilan–Malaysia”. The study demonstrates that majority of informants took more than six kinds of raw herbs such as bitter gourd, green apples, fenugreeks, pegaga and cat whiskers. Most of the informants were aware about the safety and side effects of herbs taken. They expressed that they feel comfortable taking herbs and claimed their blood glucose reading was better. Based on this finding the recommendation was made that scientific research on herbal medicines should be disseminated through various government and private agencies to ensure the community are aware of the safety and effectiveness of the herbs. During Q&A session the

suggestion was put forward that in the future study should be carried out the reason why herbal medicine is more effective than western medicine.

Fourth presentation was made on “A Review of the post-registration midwifery curriculum in Sri Lanka: Do we meet international standards of education?” by S. Jayathilake , University of Sri Jayewardenepura, Sri Lanka. Local post-RN midwifery curriculum does not meet international standards recommended for safe maternity care delivery. The main aim of this study is to compare the post-registration midwifery curriculum (PRMC) in Sri Lanka with international standards of midwifery education for RNs. The finding stated that the curriculum lacks a substantial grounding in theoretical foundation, and as a result, fails to develop competencies in other nursing roles than care provider such as educator, counselor, leader, advocate and researcher. Recognizing the gaps in the existing program and the MTRNs role as valued members of the maternity care team in Sri Lanka, would be the first and most important step in achieving this goal.

Technical Session 07

Women and Child Health II

Chaired by : Dr.V.L.Milka School of Health Sciences, Universiti Sains Malaysia,

Evaluated by : Dr. Wong Li Ping, University of Malaysia, Malaysia

: Dr. Jessa Mae B. Roseter, Municipal Health Officer – Limasawa / Doctors to the Barrios – Department of Health, Philippines

The first presentation was on “Alcohol use among adolescents: Randomized response technique vs. Direct interview method” by Prof. S. N. Dwivedi, Department of Biostatistics, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, India. The main objective of this study was to compare randomized response technique (RRT) and direct interview method (DIM) in assessing burden of ever alcohol use among adolescents. Analytical result shows that direct interview method provides underestimated burden of ever alcohol use among adolescents. The chance of true response increases due to availability of more privacy to respondents on sensitive topics under RRT. Newly used random device is handy and easily understandable. Based on this, the recommendation was made further need to use innovative methods to obtain more accurate

burden of such public health issues. Appropriate correction factor may be calculated also for other respondent familiar survey methods so that actual burden of alcohol may be estimated.

L.Y.S.S. Kumari, The Open University of Sri Lanka, Sri Lanka presented on “Knowledge about iron deficiency anemia among pregnant mothers in first trimester”. The study consisted of 180 pregnant mothers in first trimester, who were registered at antenatal clinics, District General Hospital, Matara. Study showed that considerable knowledge with respect to signs and symptoms, iron rich food sources, foods which inhibit the absorption of iron, preventive methods and the treatments of IDA. Comparatively poor knowledge of the causes of IDA and the impact of IDA in pregnancy. Further the recommendation was made to focus more on having awareness programs regarding the causes and the impact of IDA in pregnancy and the identified lacking points of other factors related to IDA in pregnancy as it is affect to both the mother and the baby.

The third presentation was on “Prevalence and factors associated with unmet need for family planning among 15-49 old year women in medical officer of health area Mallavi” presented by Dr.D.C.K.Herath (MD,Msc) Health Promotion Bureau, Ministry of Health, Sri Lanka. The finding was that in women who were employed, unmet need for family planning was higher. Unmet need for family planning was more among women who had higher level of education. Where husband/Partner’s agreement in fertility goals was more, unmet need for family planning is lower. Based on this finding the recommendation was made; Need to improve family planning counselling services. During Q&A session was discussed that the awareness using calendar method should be also given.

The next presentation was “Factors that influence infant feeding practices in an urban setting in Selangor, Malaysia: Exploring maternal feeding decisions in a Multi-Ethnic population”, presented by N. D Muniandy, School of Medical and Health Sciences, Monash University Malaysia. The key finding of this study was a low prevalence of breastfeeding and high calorie and protein intake in late infancy. Ethnicity was found to be one of the major factors that influence maternal feeding decisions. Less than 50% of the infants were exclusively breastfed for the first 6 months in which the Indian mothers had a decreased likelihood to exclusively breastfeed for the first 6 months, compared to the Malays and Chinese mothers. Thematic

analysis identified 5 major themes that influence maternal infant feeding practices such as maternal knowledge, maternal perception, maternal self-efficacy, infant aspects and external influences.

Technical Session 08

Education & Community Based Health Practices II

Chaired by : Dr.V.L.Milka School of Health Sciences, Universiti Sains Malaysia,

Evaluated by : Dr. Jessa Mae B. Roseter, Municipal Health Officer – Limasawa / Doctors to the Barrios – Department of Health, Philippines

: Dr. Wong Li Ping, University of Malaysia, Malaysia

The first presentation was on “Knowledge and Attitude of Nurses’ Toward End of Life” presented by A.M.M.P. Atapattu, University of Peradeniya, Sri Lanka. Nurses are playing a key role in caring for dying patients. The purpose of this study was to determine the knowledge and attitudes of nurses’ towards caring for dying patients. The study finding gives that level of knowledge towards end of life care was not at satisfactory level and attitudes towards end of life care was not at satisfactory level. During Q&A session was discussed that nurses should develop more skill and knowledge in delivering palliative care.

The second presentation was on “Developing empathic resonance in inter-professional education & practice” presented by Dr.G.J Whitehead, London Metropolitan University, United Kingdom. The challenge of developing effective communication skills for public health professionals is a core requisite of inter-professional education. The implications of this theme impact public health and social care delivery in multi-disciplinary and multi-agency arenas, with vital service outcomes impacted by the quality of teamwork and communication. This conceptual paper focuses more closely on the crucial components of practitioner communication, with consideration of the value of empathic resonance as a core practitioner skill in inter-professional education and practice. This enquiry now focuses more closely on public health delivery with consideration of the myriad of factors which can impact and potentially impair effective service delivery and introduces the INSPIRE model, recently piloted, to develop IPE in the curricula of public health courses.

G.A.M. Prasadi, South Asian clinical toxicology research collaboration, Sri Lanka. “Errors associated with determining and measuring paracetamol doses for young children - A Contrived Observational Study” The main objective of the study was to explore the mothers’ ability to determine and measure paracetamol doses for their children. The finding of this study shows that the majority of mothers made errors in determining and measuring paracetamol doses for children. Accuracy of actual measured paracetamol doses was independent of socio-demographic parameters. The study concluded that clear, concise guardian information leaflet and healthcare professionals’ guidance are essential to minimize errors during determining and measuring doses. During Q&A session suggestion was put that the pharmacist should give adequate information to the mothers.

“Impact of community based nurse led program on management of HT and DM Among Urban community elderly” presented by S. Mawar, College of Nursing AIIMS, India. The main aim of this study was to assess the prevalence of HT and /DM among the Elderly and to assess the impact of CBMP (community based multimedia program) among the Elderly with DM and /HT in reducing the biochemical parameters (HbA1c, Lipid profile and BP). CBMP included diet modification, healthy lifestyle practices, physical activity and medication adherence. Among study group it significantly reduced HT, DM, total cholesterol. The subjects who complied to physical activity and dietary instructions adequately had significant reduction in HbA1c and total cholesterol. The study concluded that practicing CBMP was effective in reducing the biochemical parameters, and the subjects improved their metabolic health.

Online VIDEO Session

The first video presentation was on “Systematic Review of Frailty among Elderly Koreans: Assessment Tools and Risk Factors. -Implications of ICT Incorporation” by M. Kim, Seoul National University, South Korea. This study mainly aimed to identify factors contributing to and hindering frailty development among elderly Koreans and various ICT applications addressing such risk factors. This review pointed out the effectiveness and limitations of using different frailty assessment tools, and posits more comprehensive assessment tools to be developed to provide care tailored specifically to elderly Koreans. Its development and further research on various frailty risk factors can initiate the expansion of technologically oriented

programs to manage frailty and approach the multi-faceted challenges of elderly health. Education on usage and safety for such ICT programs is similarly paramount.

The second presentation was on “Factors Related to Technology Acceptance of Older Adults in Korea: A Systematic Review (2008-2018)” by M. Kim, Seoul National University, South Korea. This review aims to appraise the current state of technology acceptance by the Elderly in Korea and related factors that influence technology utilization. “Facilitating conditions” was the most common factor that influence technology acceptance by older adults. The second most common factor was “gerotechnology anxiety”. Only a few studies reported that “self-efficacy” was an important factor with regards to technology acceptance. This study provides a comprehensive overview of the current state of technology acceptance of the older adults in Korea. In Q&A session the suggestion was made that the future study should find out the percentage of people who do not have devices to use and have no knowledge regarding technology usage.

Conference Closure and Awarding

The second GLOBEHEAL 2019 conference closure marked with Closing Remarks by conference Chair, Prof. Wong Li Ping, University of Malaya, Malaysia followed by an Award Ceremony for the best performed presenters at Taj Samudra, Colombo on Friday, 15th January, 2019.

Presentation Awards were presented to the following best presenters of each session and Best Student Presenter and over all Best Presenter of the conference selected by the respective judging panels.

GLOBEHEAL 2019 Awards Winners

GLOBAL NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES PREVENTION STRATEGIES

Dr. Azlina Yusuf, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Malaysia.

SOCIAL DETERMINANTS, SOCIETY, QUALITY, INEQUITY IN LOW MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES IN GLOBAL PUBLIC HEALTH

D. Ferrandiz-Mont, National Yang-Ming University, Taiwan.

HEALTHCARE EPIDEMIOLOGY, MULTIDISCIPLINARY APPROACHES, COMMUNICATION AND PROMOTION IN GLOBAL PUBLIC HEALTH

K.T.G.M. Kariyawasam, Office of the Regional Director of Health Services, Badulla, Sri Lanka.

WOMEN AND CHILD HEALTH

N. D Muniandy, Monash University Malaysia.

EDUCATION & COMMUNITY BASED HEALTH PRACTICES

Poster Session- E.T. Jagoda, College of Nursing, Galle, Sri Lanka.

BEST STUDENT PRESENTER

F. Aziz, Quaid-i-Azam University, Pakistan.

OVERALL BEST PRESENTER

D. Ferrandiz-Mont, (National Yang-Ming University, Taiwan.