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The 43rd APACPH Conference

(Asia-Pacific Academic Consortium for Public Health)

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Venue: Graduate School of Public Health, Yonsei University

Co -Organizers : 고려대학교 KOREA UNIVERSITY 서울대학교 SEOUL NATIONAL UNIVERSITY CHONBUK NATIONAL UNIVERSITY Korean Association of Public Health Schools

Young Investigator Travel Awards

The Scientific Program Committee of the 43rd Asia Pacific Academic Consortium for Public Health has selected 10 individuals for their exemplary display in their particular field of public health. The committee was highly impressed by their qualifications and outstanding contributions to public health. The APACPH conference received many applications for the Award, and the committee took great care to choose individuals with exemplary credentials and research projects. We hope that these individuals continue to solve the growing issues in public health

Javkhlanbayar Dorjdavga
Lecturer, Health Sciences University Of Mongolia, Mongolia
"Cost Of Hypertension In Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia"

Farhana Rahman
Ph.D. Student, Jahangirnagar University, Dhaka, Bangladesh, India
"Arsenic Crisis In Rural Bangladesh: Indigenous Knowledge And Practice"

Defriman Djafri
Lecturer, Faculty Of Medicine, Andalas University, Indonesia
"Forecasting Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever And Climatic Factors In Padang, Indonesia: A Time Series Analysis"

Khin Chaw Ko
MPH Student, Mahidol University, Thailand
"Household Disaster Preparedness In Cyclone Nargis Affected Labutta Township, Myanmar"

Yaojie Xie
Ph.D. Candidate, Chinese University Of Hong Kong, Hong Kong
"Body Weight, Weight Change And Adult Systolic Blood Pressure (Sbp) In Hong Kong Chinese Women"

Nayar Sultana
Ph.D. Candidate, University Of Tokyo, Japan
"Exposure To Inorganic Arsenic Through Drinking Water And Oxidative Stress In Southern West Part Of Bangladeshi Population"

Tin Me Me Aung
Student, Faculty Of Public Health, Mahidol University, Thailand
"Exercise Behaviors Among University Students In Nakohn Pathom Province, Thailand"

Dhananja Manulal Rubasinghe
Medical Officer, Lady Ridgeway Hospital For Children, Colombo, Sri Lanka
"Current Trends And Challenges In Obtaining Informed Written Consent For Paediatric Surgical Procedures; A Descriptive Study At Lady Ridgeway Hospital For Children, Sri Lanka."

Channa Wijesinghe
Medical Student, Faculty Of Medicine, University Of Colombo, Sri Lanka
"Satisfaction Towards The Disaster Response Among A Frequently Flood Affected Sub-Urban Community In Sri Lanka"

Priyanga Ranasinghe
Research Associate, University Of Colombo, Sri Lanka
"Complaints Of Neck, Shoulder And Arm Among Computer Office Workers: Prevalence And Evaluation Of A Risk Factors Model In A Developing Asian Country"

Conclusion: The article has attempted to improve the human rights of foreigners living with HIV/AIDS in South Korea by mentioning legal barriers that should be eliminate in the context of HIV prevention, treatment, care and support and nondiscrimination.

Oral F5.f
A Call For Knowledge: The HIV Pandemic In China

Hyun Jung Chung
Cornell University, USA

China became one of the top countries in the world with its abundant resources and labor force (Garnet, 1996). However, China is facing an HIV problem arising rapidly inside the country. Among the 1.3 billion residents of China, seven hundred thousand people are struggling with dangerously lethal HIV (UNAIDS, 2007). HIV, Human Immunodeficiency virus, is known as a pandemic disease because of its effects on the global population. HIV disables the immune system, so that body is unable to fight against foreign infections (UNAIDS, 2006). HIV does not infect others by coughing, sneezing, or touching each other. It can infect others by using needle that was previously used, or having sexual intercourse, and blood transfusion. (UNAIDS, 2006) Also, HIV is prevalent in the third world; such as the part of Africa continent (UNAIDS, 2006). China, in particular, suffers from HIV because of its lack of awareness toward abusive transmissions of blood activities such as drug, risky sexual behaviors, and unmonitored blood donation. The problem is that the exact number of HIV cases is difficult to grasp since local governments are being reticent to report all actual cases.
The purpose of this study is to look at the causes of this lethal HIV problem in China, and see how the government and several NGOs are dealing with this problem. Looking at the data that has gained over time, this study will figure out what should be done in the future in order to make China better equipped against HIV problem.

Climate Change & Health Impact

Oral F6.a
Geographic Variation In Strength Of Association Between Temperature, Other Meteorological Factors And Hospitalizations In Hong Kong

William Goggins, Emily YY Chan, Po-Yi Lee, Edward Ng
Chinese University of Hong Kong, HK

The growing evidence for anthropogenic climate change in recent years has focused attention on the relationship between meteorological factors and human health. The existence of urban heat islands (UHI), a phenomenon in which cities or parts of cities are hotter than surrounding less densely populated areas, is a potential effect modifier of this relationship, as is the socioeconomic status (SES) of residents. In this study we use hospitalization data from the Hong Kong government hospital authority to examine the association between daily hospitalizations due to natural causes and daily meteorological conditions, including temperature, humidity, wind speed, and solar radiation. The analyses also control for pollutant levels, time trends, seasonality and day of the week. Separate models were fit for each of the 18 districts in Hong Kong. The results showed that the strength of high temperature effect varied considerably between districts in Hong Kong, ranging from almost no effect to a maximum of about 5.7% increase in hospitalizations for a 1 degree C. increase in mean daily temperature above 29 degrees C. Higher district level population density and lower district level SES were independently associated with a stronger high temperature effect on increasing hospitalizations. Hong Kong has one of the highest population densities in the world. Better urban planning will likely be needed to mitigate the health effects of urban heat islands in the hotter world of the future.

Oral F6.b
Forecasting Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever and Climatic Factors in Padang, Indonesia: A Time Series Analysis

Defriman Djafri
Faculty of Medicine, Andalas University, Indonesia

The aim of this study was to expand the forecasts model for DHF Incidence on climatic factors with seasonal/cyclical trends in Padang, Indonesia. Data

regarding monthly DHF reported cases by months, monthly total rainfall, rain days, wind speed, monthly average temperature and average relative humidity from January 2001-Desember 2008 (96 months) in Padang City were collected from various relevant governmental departments. A time series analysis model with the equation DHF incidence = constant + trend + cyclic/seasonal effect + climatic factors was applied to demonstrate the effect of climatic factor on DHF incidence. Out of 96 months examined, an increase in DHF incidence was showed outbreaks were four times. Minimum temperatures show that a similar pattern after one year, mostly in the end of the year. Result of the model showed that an increase in DHF incidence was predicted with climatic factors and seasonal effect, but the escalation of cases trend was increased in early year. Climate factors are directly and/or indirectly associated with dengue transmission. Periodically, assessing exposure to climatic factors is complex and assessing climate change vulnerability is important in the future.

Oral F6.c
The Impact Of Elevated Ambient Temperature On Disease Morbidity Patterns In Hong Kong

Emily Ying Yang Chan*, *William B Goggins*, *Po Yi Lee
School of Public Health & Primary Care Chinese University of Hong Kong

Background: According to the International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), global climate change has a wide range of risks and threats to human health. Periods of elevated temperature, in particular, are expected to contribute to a greater burden on public health mortality and morbidity in both high and low income settings. While there is research evidence of the association between high temperature and mortality globally, limited study has been conducted on temperature and morbidity patterns in Chinese population in urban settings in Asia. The purpose of this project is to examine the pattern of heat-related morbidity in Hong Kong and identify high-risk groups to reduce the negative health impact. Methods: A retrospective ecological study based on routine hospital admissions data, temperature, and pollution data will be conducted. Hospital admission data of injury and specific diseases morbidity information will be solicited from the Hong Kong Hospital Authority (HA) from 1998-2008. A generalized additive (Poisson) models (GAMS) will constructed to examine the association between daily mean temperature and daily hospital admissions. Results: Socio-demographic variables including age, gender, marital status, area of residence, chronic diseases, patient profile, household income and history of chronic diseases are examined to identify high morbidity risk groups. Urban temperature morbidity predictors identified in this study will also be compared with previous published urban temperature mortality temperature predictors in attempt to discuss the public health protection policy implications in urban communities Conclusion: Findings will help to promote evidence-based public health awareness strategies for reducing heat-related illnesses in future health campaigns and programs.

Oral F6.d
The Situations And Health Risks Of NO2 And SO2 Pollution In Mongolia

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1. Institute of Occupational Medicine and Industrial Hygiene, CPH, NTU, Mongolia
2. Health Sciences University of Mongolia

The growth in traffic, electricity and heating consumptions to meet the demands of urbanization and industrialization in Mongolia, especially Ulaanbaatar, has led to a major increase in air pollution emissions in recent years. The study aimed to reveal the sulfur dioxide (SO2) and nitrogen dioxide (NO2) pollutants of ambient air in Mongolia, and estimated health risks of these two pollutants. We were obtained 14-year, from 1996 to 2009, air quality and meteorological data of Mongolia to determine temporal variability by time courses based on WHO guideline 2005 of air quality to different regions and correlation between air pollutants of ambient air and meteorological parameters. Adjustments were made for annual and seasonal variation of air pollutants, daily temperature and wind speed. The annual sequence of the air pollutants NO2 and SO2 show the greatest values at January as the coldest month in capital city. In warm season, the concentration of NO2 depends not only on emission, but also on weather