

against DHF and its prevention, students only 18% had good level of overall knowledge, and nearly 21% had good level of perception on DHF. The results revealed that 4.7% of students had good level of preventive behavior and 75.7% had needed an improvement of preventive behavior. There was significant association between knowledge on dengue infection with preventive behavior on DHF among students ($p < 0.05$). In conclusion, regarding to the results, it is recommended that existing health education programmes should be continued and intensified with emphasis on improving the knowledge of the students on prevention and control practice.

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Risk Factors of Coronary Heart Disease (Chest Pain) in above 15 Years Old People in Indonesia

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Coronary Heart Disease (CHD) become a major cause of mortality in Indonesia. It is divided into Infark Miokard Acute and chest pain. The aim of this study was to find out risk factors of coronary heart disease at Indonesian people by analyzing the environment and behavior factors and also traditional risk factors of CHD with chest pain. This study used basic health research (Risksdas) 2007. Subjects were 15 years old ($n=209.740$) from all provinces in Indonesia. Univariate test was used for data analyzing to see the variable overall, chi square test to asses the influence and risk factor between environment, behavior and traditional factors with CHD and multivariate logistic regression was used at the end. The study showed several CHD risk factors from environment and behavior; there were weighty job ($OR=1,21$, 95% $CI=1,171-1,258$), emotion disturbance ($OR=5,34$, 95% $CI=5,131-5,549$), and high consumption of salty food ($OR=1,070$, 95% $CI=1,011-1,133$) and bowels ($OR=1,28$, 95% $CI=1,030-1,578$) also low consumption of fruits and vegetables ($OR=1,53$, 95% $CI=1,252-1,868$). The traditional risk factors were central obesity ($OR\ 1,15$ $CI(95\%)=1,084-1,208$; $p=0,000$) and hypertension ($OR\ 1,46$ $CI(95\%) = 1,394-1,521$; $p=0,000$). We conclude risk factors of CHD at Indonesian people are rough occupation, emotion disturbance, high consumption of salty food and bowels, low consumption of fruits and vegetables, central obesity and hypertension. It is recommended that socialization of stress management, increasing of fruits and vegetable consumption, and physical activity were needed.

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Utilization and Expenditure of Healthcare Goods and Services in Pahang

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Objectives: To describe the pattern of utilization and expenditure of health care goods and services in Pahang. **Methodology:** In 2009, a cross sectional study was carried out in Pahang, which is considered as rural and the biggest state in Peninsular Malaysia. Five districts were chosen by simple random sampling given a total of 1182 households, with a total of 4029 respondents. A face-to-face interview on the adults and parents of children were conducted using validated questionnaires. Respondents were asked on their utilization and expenditure of outpatient care in the past two weeks and inpatient care in the past one year. Barriers to the utilization of healthcare services and goods were also determined.

Results: Seventeen point five percent out of the 4029 respondents' utilized health care services either at the public or private facilities, with 13.5% and 6.1% received outpatient and inpatient cares, respectively. Of those who sought outpatient care, 13.7% took self-medication and 14.1% went to traditional healers. The mean cost for outpatient care was highest (RM 62.09) at the private health facilities, followed by self medication (RM70.89), traditional healers (RM 37.71) and public healthcare facilities (RM 9.83). There was significant association between health care utilization with age, gender and health status. Distance and transportation were not the barriers for utilization of healthcare services.

Conclusion: People in the rural areas continue to seek outpatient care from traditional healers and by self medication although the accessibility to the public health was good.

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Market Potential Analysis and Service Attribute in Islamic Hospital in Depok City Year 2007

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Muslim community as the largest population in Indonesia and in Depok city with the percentage of 91.94 is considered as a prospective market for Islamic dealing, including hospital business. However, this religious awakening has not been accommodated in the whole sectors, especially in health service –none of the twelve hospitals in Depok has Islam culture and environment. Hence, it is significant to investigate the market potency and the service attributes of the Islamic hospitals. The study shows that the market characterizations of Islamic hospital in Depok are adult Muslim, degree holder, mostly are professional or private employee. Majority of them are married, have income 2,000,000–3,000,000 rupiah per month, and allocate less than 100,000 rupiah for health care post. Majority of the respondents chose the hospital based on the officer service, the completeness of the facilities, and cleanliness of the hospital area. All of the respondents