

Oral Track 28- Health Behavior

OT28-2

Knowledge of and Preventive Behavior towards Influenza 2009 (H1N1) among Residents of Bangkok, Thailand

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This study aimed to assess the knowledge of and use of preventive behaviors with regard to Influenza 2009 (H1N1) among residents of Bangkok, Thailand. In June 2009, a group of 1056 participants was interviewed, with 60% women and a mean age of 34.8 years (range 7-92). Respondents included students (33.6%), government officers (32.0%), private employees or vendors (19.9%) and unemployed persons or housewives (14.3%). Most participants (91.5%) did not report any symptoms of cold or flu in the previous two weeks. Fewer than half (45.4%) reported wearing a face mask when they caught a cold, a finding that varied significantly by age group and occupation (Pearson Chi-square $p < 0.001$). The route of transmission was understood by 87.7% of the respondents, though 37% believed that the common cold could easily develop into Influenza 2009 infection. The belief that infection can be prevented with vaccination differed significantly with gender, age group and occupation (Pearson Chi-square $p = 0.023, 0.019$ and < 0.001 , respectively). Three-fifths of the respondents reported that they take care of household members ill with the common cold. Less than half of the respondents (46.1%) were aware that sneezing or coughing into the upper arm is recommended to prevent the spread of Influenza 2009 (H1N1). This knowledge also differed with age group and occupation (Pearson Chi-square $p = 0.017$ and 0.004 respectively). Based on these survey findings, health education for Influenza 2009 (H1N1) may be improved if the gender, age group and occupation of the target population are taken into account.

OT28-3

A H1N1 and Human Security

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Today our world is shocking by the emergence of new disease that called as A H1N1 influenza. The disease is caused by H1N1 virus. The pandemic condition is unavoidable. WHO said that at present there are 94,512 positive cases in some countries. In Indonesia, the new cases is rising by 60 cases in the last 3 days (KOMPAS Daily, July 15, 2009) that it makes total cases are 112 persons. The pandemic can be considered as not only a health issue but also in many aspects of human life. Its spread and impact that felt by all levels of community cause the importance of consequences for human security.

In the first part of the paper, it discusses about what is human security because the concept is a basic of the paper. Further, it discusses how A H1N1 can be considered as human security issue. At the end, it concluded with the recommendation especially for policy makers and practical workers.

OT28-4

Mapping the Female Sex Workers in Hong Kong

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Community-based surveys are commonly used to inform HIV/STI epidemiology in marginalized populations. In Hong Kong, such survey targeting female sex workers (FSW) was pioneered in 2006 and the second round is underway. During the planning stage of both rounds, geographical and social mapping were conducted to generate the sampling frame and facilitate interpretation of behavioural and epidemiological data. This paper presents the method and result of both mapping exercise and discusses its feasibility and importance. A three-phase and collaborative approach was used. In pre-mapping phase, existing publications and existing data of outreach teams were reviewed and key informants and FSWs were interviewed. The mapping and enumeration process took place within 7-day period, during which advertisements of FSWs and commercial sex establishments in newspapers and websites were enumerated and field enumeration conducted. Lastly, all data were collated and triangulated with opinions of key informants in consultation meetings. In both rounds, we identified 8 categories of reachable FSWs. They are those working at one-woman-brothels, karaoke/night clubs, massage parlour/brothels, bars, salons, saunas and the street FSWs. There are also FSWs who are difficult to reach hence cannot be enumerated. Using very similar method, approximately 10000 FSWs were enumerated in 2006, and 7000 in 2009. Geographically, distribution of FSWs has become more diverse. Socially, distinct characteristics, such as demographic profile of FSWs, client volume are observed for each type of FSWs. Our experience showed the mapping is practical and useful for understanding the HIV/STI epidemiology in FSWs.

OT28-5

Commercial Male Sex Workers and Condom Use to Prevent HIV/AIDS in Kathmandu, Nepal

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Objectives: A descriptive cross-sectional study was undertaken to estimate the proportion and describe the

factors associated with condom use with the clients amongst the commercial male sex workers in Katmandu, Nepal.

Methods: Data from 131 commercial male sex workers aged 19-54 years living in Kathmandu, Nepal were collected using convenient sampling method. Both descriptive and inferential statistics were used - chi square test was used to determine the association.

Results: The proportion of condom use with the clients was 69.5%. The mean age of the respondents was 26 years and 75.6% were 30 years and below. Twenty-nine percent engaged in alcohol drinking prior to engaging in sexual activities and the percentage of condom use was lower compared to the non-drinkers. Amongst the respondents 91.5% had good knowledge about HIV and modes of transmission, prevention and treatment was 14.6% and knowledge about proper technique of condom use was 64.1%. Positive attitude towards HIV/AIDS was 80.9% and towards condom use was 59.5%. Condom use was found to be significantly associated with alcohol drinking, attitude towards condom use, easy and free access to condom supply and support from the clients and peers.

Conclusion: Problems facing the commercial male sex workers and condom use should be addressed comprehensively in order to formulate appropriate programmes for proper health care to combat HIV/AIDS.

OT28-6

Higher Syringe Coverage for Lowering HIV Risk Behaviors among Needle Exchange Program Users in Pokhara, Nepal

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Objectives: To examine the association between syringe coverage and HIV risk behaviors among needle exchange program (NEP) users and to identify predictors of HIV risk behavior.

Methods: 384 male injecting drug users (IDUs) aged between 16-39 years old and who had been using the NEP for at least three months were randomly selected from two drop-in centers of a non-governmental organization in Pokhara, Nepal, from April to July, 2008. Syringe coverage was defined as the proportion of syringes retained from the NEP to the total number of injections that had occurred during the past one week.

Results: Multiple logistic regression analysis showed that IDUs having <100% syringe coverage were more likely to engage in receptive syringe sharing (Adjusted odds ratio [AOR] = 3.98, 95% confidence interval [CI] = 1.13-13.92) and distributive syringe sharing (AOR = 4.19, 95% CI = 2.10-8.35). No significant association was found between syringe coverage and risky sexual behaviors. IDUs who consistently used condoms with non-regular partners were less likely to receptively share syringes (AOR = 0.20, 95% CI = 0.04-0.87). IDUs who perceived themselves at risk of contracting HIV were more likely to practice

distributive syringe sharing (AOR = 3.21, 95% CI = 1.49-6.89). Married IDUs were less likely to use condoms with their regular partners.

Conclusions: Higher syringe coverage is associated with lower risky injecting behaviors. NEPs should provide adequate amounts of syringes to NEP users and encourage consistent condom use with non-regular and regular partners.

OT28-7

Cost-Effectiveness of Prophylactic Human Papillomavirus (HPV) Vaccine for Prevention of Cervical Cancer in A Country with High Prevalence of HPV Infection

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Human papillomavirus (HPV) infection had been demonstrated as a major risk factor for cervical cancer. Vaccines against HPV-16 and HPV-18 appeared highly efficacious in preventing type-specific HPV infection and related cervical lesions including cervical cancer. The objective of this study was to assess the cost-effectiveness of prophylactic HPV vaccination for prevention of cervical cancer in Taiwan. We developed a Markov model to compare the health and economic outcomes of vaccinating preadolescent girls for prevention of cervical cancer with current practice including cervical screening. Data were synthesized from published papers, and wherever possible, those specific to Taiwan were used. Sensitivity analyses were performed to account for important uncertainties and different vaccination scenario. Under the assumption that the HPV vaccine would provide lifelong protection, vaccination among preadolescent girls in Taiwan would result in a life expectancy gain of 4.9 days or 8.7 quality-adjusted life days at a cost of US\$324 as compared with the current practice. The incremental cost-effectiveness ratio (ICER) was US\$23,939 per life year gained or US\$13,674 per QALY gained given the discount rate of 3%. Sensitivity analyses showed that this ICER would remain below US\$30,000/QALY under most conditions, even when vaccine efficacy was suboptimal or vaccine-induced immunity waned that needed booster shots every 13 years. Prophylactic HPV vaccination on preadolescent girls in Taiwan would result in substantial population benefits. Nevertheless, we should not overlook the urgency to improve compliance rate of cervical screening, particularly for those at older age.

OT28-8

Knowledge, Attitude and Practices of Co-Benefits to Improve Health and Climate Change in 4 Major Cities of PRC China

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