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Projection of Mortality of Cardiovascular Diseases of Mongolia

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The percentage of non communicable diseases tends to stably increase among causes of mortality in Mongolia. The study was done by using descriptive study. As of 2007, ischemia is most leading cause of mortality of CVDs in nationwide. Moreover, as of 2015, this disease will remain as most leading cause of mortality, particularly in central region. Mortality caused by insult accounts for high percentage and as of 2015, it tends to increase up to 15.4, ischemia is up to 13.6 while arterial hypertension will decrease up to 1.7. The ischemia is also most leading cause of mortality in southern region and as of 2015, mortality rate of ischemia is estimated to be 15.7 which is twice lower than in central region. The mortality rate of CVDs tends to increase up to 27.6 as of 2015 in southern region. The mortality rate of insult and cardiac ischemia was in same level until 2003; however, since 2008 the mortality caused by ischemia tends to be priority. The mortality rate of CVDs were 20.8 in 2007 in capital city and as of 2015, it is estimated to be stable /20.1/. The mortality caused by cardiac ischemia and insult is in same level and as of 2015, it is projected to increase by 4.0 compared to current level, however, arterial hypertension tends to decrease. The mortality of CVDs among population of Mongolia is projected to be increased in regions differently.

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Occupational Health Services: Is Primary Health Care a Viable Plan

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With the onset of industrialization, the need to provide occupational health services (OHS) in this country was felt as far back as 1980s. Together, ministries of health, labour and education identified a strategy for providing OHS by integration with primary health care (PHC) system of existing national health services. To facilitate this integration, the Department of Community Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, University of Colombo, commenced training of medical and para-medical personnel of Health Department in occupational health and safety. The training was designed for medical officers in charge of the Primary Health Care (PHC) Units and public health inspectors responsible for occupational health and safety of the working community. The training has continued for over 25 years and has been extended to medical officers outside Health Department and has imparted knowledge and skills in promoting health and safety in the work place and among

working community. The training has generated a pool of resource persons who can play a key role in OHS at PHC level. This approach has maximized the coverage of work places through a community-based approach. Department of Health Services too has been successful in setting up two occupational health units in the western and southern parts of the country and is envisaged to establish more units in the future. Other support for development of OHS has been through research and development of training material.

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The Spatial Distribution and Habitat Characterisation of Aedes Aegypti and Ae. Albopictus around Tourism Area

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The knowledge of the spatial distribution of Dengue Vector Mosquitoes is important step to make planning and to implement effective vector control program. The study aims to analyses spatial distribution and ecological characterisation of artificial and natural breeding habitats of Aedes aegypti dan Ae albopictus. Larval collections were conducted in 182 houses located in eight villages around Bantimurung tourism area, South Sulawesi from March to April 2009. Data were analyses using Arcview GIS 3.3. The result shows that a total 447 breeding habitats sampled like plastics container (25.3%), earthen jars (23.3%), cements (17.9%), rubber tire (11.4%), metal containers (6.3%) and natural habitat (15.2%). Earthen jar is most habitat preference for Ae aegypti, while banana leaf, tire and drum are most habitat preference for Ae albopictus. Water temperature of habitat ranged from 25C to 34C with average 28.2 C for Ae aegypti and 28.6 C for Ae albopictus habitats, while pH habitat ranged from 5 to 8 with average 7.2. Larval density indicates were 81% House Index, 75% Container Index and 184 Breteau Index. Mostly larvae was identified as Ae. albopictus (81%) and less Ae. aegypti (18.8%). Ae aegypti habitats were found mostly in villages located along tourism area streets. It can be concluded that a few Ae. aegypti (as main dengue vector) was bred mostly in earthen jar in village located near tourism area.

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Implementation of OSH Requirements in SMEs in Malaysia

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Occupational Safety and Health issues are increasingly receiving attention and found as important in Malaysian Industrial Relations. In an operational analysis report of the Occupational Safety and Health Regulations (Penggunaan dan Standard Pendedahan Bahan Kimia Berbahaya Kepada Kesihatan) 2000 has found that 80