

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