

Similar to the definition of health as being "a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity", safety can be seen as "a dynamic state or situation of adequate control of physical, material or moral threats and not merely the absence of injuries and threats". In this sense, "Safety promotion" can be a sustainable movement. To improve safety, the actions can be taken at individual level, group level, organization level, community level, national level and international level. Each has its own role and focus with the possibility of performing at the same time. Actions at community level, which have lead to safe communities, have formed a movement spreading around the world. As more and more communities to join the international safe community network, it is hoped that injury prevention and safety promotion can achieve better results.

Symposium 5- International Cyber University for Health (ICUH)

SY5-01

The International Cyber University for Health: Uniqueness Development and Challenges

Walter Patrick
University of Hawaii, USA

(More detail will be presented during the talk)

SY5-02

Data Mining Approach to the Analysis of Risk Factors for Chronic Diseases among Workers **Young M. Chae¹, Young U. Park², Byung S. Choi², Byung H. Lee¹, Sun K. Kim¹**

1. Health Informatics, Graduate School of Public Health, Institute of Health Services Research, College of Medicine, Yonsei University

2. Korea Industrial Health Association

Objectives: The prevention of chronic diseases among workers is an increasingly important public health issue in Korea because 25% of the entire population is workers and they are rapidly aging as the entire population is becoming older. Accordingly, workplace health promotion (WHP) is becoming an important approach to improving workers' health. With the goal of providing information for WHP, this study identified the modifiable (i.e., lifestyle) risk factors for chronic diseases by using data mining method.

Methods: Risk factors were identified by using logistic regression and a decision tree, which is a data mining method for predicting risk factors. In addition, the predictive powers for the two methods were compared to demonstrate the effectiveness of data mining in analyzing a large data set. In the analysis, 293,144 workers in 200 workplaces from the 2007 health examination data were analyzed for two chronic diseases: hypertension and diabetes.

Results: The results showed that smoking and exercise were important factors influencing these chronic diseases. Specifically, smoking, exercise, and age between 45 and 54 were significant factors for hypertension, while smoking, exercise, and job type (office work or production work) were significant factors for diabetes. In contrast to previous studies, decision tree analysis gave more accurate results than logistic regression in predicting hypertension and diabetes.

Conclusion: We conclude that data mining can be a useful analytic tool for predicting chronic diseases. Further, it provides segment-specific information on risk factors to support WHP for the specific target group.

SY5-03

Web-Based Learning in the University of the Ryukyus- A Case Study of International Maternal and Child Health Course in 2009 Spring Semester- **Tomiko Hokama¹, Young Moon Chae², Soo Jin Yoon²**

1. University of the Ryukyus, Okinawa, Japan

2. Yonsei University, Seoul, South Korea

Background: The University of the Ryukyus and International Cyber University for Health (ICUH) within Asia Pacific Academic Consortium for Public Health (APACPH) at Yonsei University made MOU for academic exchange in 2006. The International Maternal and Child Health (IMCH) course has been provided by the faculties of both universities in 2009 spring semester. A case study of the course was carried out to improve the course.

Purpose: To evaluate the effectiveness of web-based distance learning of IMCH course in terms of meeting learning objectives and student satisfaction

To explore the obstacles faced in completing the course

Methods: The data about course participation was collected from function site of web-class. The evaluation on course by 6 Japanese students was carried out when the course ended.

Results: Most students answered that lecture materials were adequate and learning objectives were obtained. However, 2 students who could not attend offline class did not agree that learning effectiveness was better than offline lecture. Main problems for obtaining credit were lack of language competence, active relationship with professors and other students. It was difficult for distant students to attend regular offline classes held at the University of the Ryukyus.

Conclusion: An offline class in each university is useful to provide and confirm sufficient information about ICUH, and IT technical advice. The class also needs supplementary material in Japanese. Systematic student support including these points will be necessary for web-based distant learning especially for distant students.

SY5-04

Public Health Challenges and the APACPH Cyber University

CW Binns¹, MK Lee²

1. School of Public Health and Curtin Health Innovation Research Institute, Curtin University, Perth, Australia

2. School of Health Sciences, Murdoch University, Perth, Australia

Objective: To outline the role of the APACPH Cyber University in public health issues related to new and emerging diseases.

Methodology: A review of public health issues in the region.

Results: The Asia-Pacific Region encompasses around one quarter of the world's population. The health of the people in the Asia-Pacific region has never been better, but there are still many public health challenges that remain. We are now facing new challenges of chronic disease and obesity and emerging infectious diseases. Climate change will bring many new public health issues. Health workers/public health workers are expected to remain abreast of new challenges, maintain public health and deliver high standards of health care. Public health promotes health for all citizens.

Conclusion: The role of APACPH is to promote education and research in our region. The Cyber University has successfully established a postgraduate education role. It also has the potential to explore new media, including cell phones and DVD's to improve public health education.

Objective: Global health has been a new discipline in public health professionals in Asian Pacific Region, mostly due to traditionally unilateral approaches from the Europe and the North America. The public health professionals have been receivers of the experiences from these areas and seldom contributed to global health significantly. We have been interested in the participation and contribution of global health by health professionals in the region, as compared with those of others.

Methods: A Vital Report on Global Health Survey had been launched online in June 2008 and received responses and comments from more than 400 competent health professionals around the world in 2008.

Results: At least 14 opinions can be identified that reflect independent assessment. In general, more emphasis on global health is recommended by these participants, while both developed and developing countries should pay attention to global health. The WHO is expected to assume a stronger leadership in global health; however some individuals call for the creation on another global health institution. Global health is recognized as an important subject for co-operation among partners at different levels around the world, and is considered to be closely associated with human rights and female empowerment. Key issues within global health include climate change, food supply, and safe water, while key global health injustices include uneven distribution of health resources, scarcity of health professionals, migrant workers in developing countries, and the distortion of health decisions by politics. Finally, globalization is seen by some to pose adverse consequences for global health, and many consider themselves as the losers of the globalization process. Surprisingly, many participants are not well aware of the MDGs.

Conclusion: Further analysis of the survey is needed, while similar surveillances by civil societies are in great need, as to balance the traditional views by the intergovernmental agencies, as well as the limitation by complicated bureaucratic processes by governmental departments traditionally, and to explore areas where global health programs can be enhanced, including key global partnerships.

Symposium 6- Global Health

SY6-01

Global Health and the Epidemiologic Transition

Ronald E. LaPorte

University of Pittsburgh, USA

There is a growing interest in global health world wide with the recognition that health is "glocal" (global to local). One of the most important theories of global health has not received wide-spread recognition, this is the theory of Omran and the Epidemiologic Transition. The Epidemiologic transition represents the changing patterns of disease and health as countries increase socioeconomic status. It represents the evolution of diseases in populations and world wide. The Epidemiologic transition will be described with the implications of developing and developed countries alike.

SY6-02

Challenges and Needs in Global Health, the VRGH Survey 2008

Peter Chang¹, Vincent Rollet²

1. Taipei Medical University, Taiwan

2. Sciences Po Paris, France

SY6-03

The Globalization of Public Health

Linda Rosenstock

MD, MPH, Dean, UCLA School of Public Health, Los Angeles, CA

There is a strong relation between individual medical care and public (or population) health, yet many health systems throughout the world invest disproportionately in individual healthcare (in the U.S., 97% of annual budget on health spent on individual health care) with underinvestment in the prevention of disease and disability and the protection of individuals from unsafe environments, exposures and behavior. In addition, the investment in health research is not targeted efficiently