

Poster Session I

FP-001

Simple Approach to Measure Economic Burden of Dengue

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Background: Dengue is often a fatal viral disease. To find the practical and easy method is to carry out a comprehensive assessment of the burden of dengue for the population in order to provide health burden information to government.

Methodology: There are number of strategies to assess the cost burden in Dengue. We will here discuss the different methods and evaluate the practical one on the basis of benefit and rationality.

Result: To measure the burden of the DF, we have to know the incidence / prevalence, direct cost, indirect cost. The incidence / prevalence rate is easily available. But the Cost has to be measured. If we can measure direct costs (e.g.- bed, drugs, food, lab, physician etc.) and the indirect costs (e.g. loss of work, attendant, travel etc) then we can find the total burden of the DF. There are other methods to explore the Intangible costs, like pain, anxiety, inconvenience and other factors, which decrease quality of life, are intangible cost. Hence Disability-Adjusted Life Year (DALY), Years of Life Lost (YLL) and Years lived with Disability (YLD) could be other options but Dengue rarely makes any disability. DALYs are the sum of YLLs and YLDs. The DALY calculation also incorporates 2 adjustment factors, discounting and age weighting, which finally relates nothing.

Conclusion: Though there are number of choices to assess the economic burden of dengue, the feasible practical method will be the first one.

FP-003

Spatial Pattern of Malaria in Mamuju Subdistrict, West Sulawesi Indonesia

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Malaria is still a problem for World Health including Indonesia. Around 49,6% or approximately half people Indonesian assumed living in risky area of Malaria. The aim of this research is to analyze the epidemiological spatial pattern of Malaria in Mamuju Subdistrict in 2008 using Geographical Information System in case of mapping the distribute area to be as information in planning prevention and elimination Malaria Mamuju Subdistrict. Type of research is Cross Sectional using Geographical Information System approach which is able to visualize, excess, sort, and analyze the data in spatial. The population is the whole cases of Malaria in Mamuju Subdistrict. Sample is the whole fill the

condition was 266 Malaria patient. The analysis of the spatial pattern showed stratification high risk area malaria are Karampuang, Rimukku and Binanga village, trend case in characteristic area of height 51-100 mdpl is 224 cases (84,2%), area of the river bank with the buffer zone at the distance 3 Km is 51 cases (19,1%), the characteristics area in border beach/laguna with the buffer zone at the distance 3 Km is 56 cases (21%) and the access to the public health care centre on malaria cases within 0 – 5 Km is 26 cases (9,7%). The particularity of spatial pattern of Malaria in Mamuju subdistricts is the characteristic of plateau, and border beach/laguna. The particularity of spatial pattern of Malaria in Mamuju subdistricts is the characteristic of plateau, and border beach/laguna. District Health Office of Mamuju is expected to develop the strategy in controlling certain areas with highest number of Malaria with the geographical characteristic which enable the spreading of Malaria in Mamuju Districts.

FP-004

Food Allergy: A Public Health Issue

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Food allergy, an immune system response to a certain food, is a chronic health condition that can be life-threatening. According to the National Institute of Health (2009), more than 12 million Americans have food allergies, and about 3 million of them are children. Severe food allergies account for 150-200 fatalities each year. It is estimated about 50,000 trips to the hospital emergency room are caused by food allergies annually. Food allergies have a profound impact on individuals and their families. The management of food allergies is primarily dependent on individuals and families. Although there have been a few recent initiatives regarding to food safety, the absence of world-wide food allergy awareness and policies can still place individuals at great risk. Food allergy related fatality is 100% preventable. This paper summarizes important facts of food allergies and impacts of food allergies on individual and family. In addition, food allergy related regulations in the United States will be discussed. Information and resources regarding to food allergy in the world will be exchanged.

FP-005

A Study of the Needs of the Utilization of the Services of Long-Term Care Program

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Background: The need for long-term care is increasing because of longer life expectancies and aging populations. Therefore, a long-term care program has been launched in Taiwan program last year to meet the