

Result: The study 2006 show smoking was prevalent 27% of adolescent ever smoking (50% boy-8%girls) and 15% of them smoking at least more than 1 cigarettes per day in the last 30 days. In alcohol use 8% ever use alcohol, and 6% ever consumed in the last 30 days. Drug use remain high, 5,5% in life time use (6% in 2003) and 3,9% in last year (4%, in 2003) and 2,5% in 30 days. First using drugs around 11-14 year and mostly use cannabis and ecstasy.

Conclusion: Drugs use and smoking among Indonesia adolescent is still relatively high. This situation describes that drugs trade among this sub population is exist. A drug use prevention program should be well designed for this age group to reducing demand. A Life Skill Education (LSE) is suggested to be implemented as one alternative.

FP-033

Integrated Competency-Based Learning/Problem-Based Learning in System Analysis and Design

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Background: Systems analysis and design (SAD) in healthcare is the scientific field that deals with information, data, and knowledge, and with the storage, retrieval, and optimal use of such information for solving problems and making decisions in an healthcare organization. Since SAD requires that one has the practical IT skill necessary to analyzing and designing complex information systems, a competency-based learning (CBL) approach that emphasizes the ability to apply knowledge and skills to solving real-world problems should be an effective way to deliver an online SAD course.

Objective: To evaluate the effectiveness of an integrated approach of CBL with problem-based learning (PBL) to SAD in healthcare. Method: The Competency of 9 students who registered for a SAD course was measured at two times during the semester with the use of a competency diary. Class project was used to discuss problems in SAD based on online group discussion. The Changes in the competency scores through the semester were analyzed by a Wilcoxon signed-ranks test, and the factors affecting learning effectiveness were identified by a chi-square test.

Results: The Competency scores significantly increased as the semester progressed in three competency categories: knowledge, skills, and problem-solving. The factors that had a significant effect on learning effectiveness were web-based project learning.

Conclusions: While there was a limitation on small sample size, the integrated CBL/PBL approach worked well for SAD in healthcare, and web-based project learning can be an effective to improve health informatics competency in MPH course.

FP-034

Peace through Health; An Example from Sri Lanka ***Chamara Berugodaarachchi¹, Isurujith Liyanage², Shashimali Wickramasinghe¹, Rifzan Jameel³, Indika Karunathilake¹***

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Introduction: Health as a bridge for Peace is a concept evolving from spontaneous efforts of health-care-personnel to reduce the risks in war impacted areas. Several models have been introduced to clarify this concept, each model demonstrating that health serves as an instrument for peace both in preventive and curative aspects. Colombo Medical Faculty put this concept into action following the civil war in Sri Lanka when providing humanitarian assistance for the Internally-Displaced-Persons (IDPs) Work done A medical team from Colombo Medical Faculty conducted a 3 day health camp in Ramanathan relief village, Chettikulam, Vavuniya. This voluntary team of 27 comprised of academic staff, junior doctors, medical students and non academic staff including 4 Muslim and 5 Tamil doctors. They treated around 3500 patients and provided emergency treatment for the critically ill. Commonest complaints were respiratory-tract-infections, diarrhoeal diseases and skin infections. Good contribution and participation was seen among the members of the local community including community leaders, volunteer workers and refugees themselves. Take home message Academic institutions such as universities can play an active role in practical implementation of the peace through health concept. A multi-ethnic team-based approach will lead towards success of such interventions by gaining trust of the local community. Recognition and responsibility of an established institution help to gain confidence to maximize local collaboration and support.

FP-035

Prevalence of Sarcocystis SPP. in Rodents in Peninsular Malaysia

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A study of Sarcocystis spp. in wild and peri-domestic rodents in Peninsular Malaysia. was carried out using hematoxylin and eosin (H&E) staining and immunohistochemistry. The objectives of the study were to observe the prevalence of Sarcocystis among rodents in Malaysia, to identify them according to species and also to establish their public health importance. One hundred and forty six rodents belonging to 7 species trapped in the states of Johor, Selangor, Kelantan and Kedah were examined. Formalin fixed specimens of brains and thigh muscles of the rodents were paraffin-embedded and sectioned. The histological sections were stained using two methods, H & E and