

FP-154
Self-Reported VS. Observed Handwashing Behavior of Nursing Staff: A Preliminary Study

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Literature shows that the hands of health care workers are the major infection channel for the transmission of bacteria and diseases in hospitals after the landmark achievement of routine handwashing made by Dr. Semmeweis early in 1947 was recognized. While many research efforts have been dedicated to exploring the determinants of handwashing behavior, most studies used self-reported data gathered through questionnaires. This ongoing project aimed to examine the consistence of handwashing behavior between self report and observation and the compliance rate with correctness of hand washing as well. In a previous study, the general surgical ward (GSW) at one teaching hospital with 700 beds was showed to have an in-hospital infection rate higher than other units. Therefore, the nursing staffs with informed consent of research from the GSW were selected to serve as the participants of this study. Observation of handwashing behavior before and after patient contact was conducted and its correctness was assessed, followed by a self-reported questionnaire. The preliminary results show that before patient contact the compliance rate and percentage of correctness was 4.65% and 25%, respectively, and after patient contact, 20.51% for the compliance rate and 60.25% for the correctness percentage. Besides, the participants reported an average score of 4.6 in the 5-point Likert scale indicating that there existed a large discrepancy between the self-perception of compliance and observed fact for the handwashing behavior. For future studies, nursing staffs from more wards and direct supervisors for the observation activities are suggested.

FP-155
Association City Air Quality toward Lung Function and Respiratory Complaints among Traffic Policemen of Surabaya City, Indonesia

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Some of city air pollutants may irritate respiratory tract, and lead to lung function impairment and respiratory complaints. Therefore, the aim of this study was to analyze association between air level of NO₂, SO₂, and dust in Surabaya city, Indonesia toward decrease of lung function and increase of respiratory complaints in local traffic policemen.

This study was an observational analytic study conducted cross-sectional among 21 traffic policemen worked at high traffic volume of Dolog, Wonokromo, and Siola areas of Surabaya city. The control group was 21 office policemen who met the given criteria. Data collection was conducted from December 2007 to July 2008. Independent two sample t test, linear regression and

multiple logistic regression statistical tests were used to analyze association between air level of NO₂, SO₂, and dust toward decrease of lung function and increase of respiratory complaints.

Results showed that average levels of air NO₂ and dust had exceeded the established standard, while average level of air SO₂ was still below the standard. Lung function test revealed that 8 out of 21 (38.1%) traffic policemen had mild restrictive airways. Whereas in control group only 2 out of 21 (23.8%) office policemen had mild restrictive airways. Then traffic policemen had restrictive impairment 4 times higher risk and 1.4 times higher risk having restrictive airways compared to office policemen. Moreover, traffic policemen had respiratory complaints 2 times higher risk than office policemen. Furthermore, smoking cumulative dose had significantly affected both % FVC predicted and % FEV₁ predicted in traffic policemen (Linear regression test, $p < 0.05$).

Smoking cumulative dose, age, and SO₂ concentration had significantly affected lung function and respiratory complaints in study group of traffic policemen (Multiple logistic regression test, $p < 0.05$).

It is concluded that traffic policemen have poorer lung function and have more respiratory complaints compared to office policemen. It is considered that city poor air quality has causative factor into lung function impairment. It is suggested that (1) local government provides better public transportation service; (2) controls emission gas of motor vehicles; and (3) provides proper respiratory protection device and prohibit smoking during working hours for traffic policemen.

FP-156
Dengue Preventive Behavior among Secondary School Students, Bangkok

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In Thailand, mortality of dengue cases was not severe but morbidity was still increasing even though there was an existing vector control program present. Dengue preventive behavior is very important and be applied for the control program as well. This cross-sectional study aimed to explore the preventive behavior on dengue haemorrhagic fever (DHF) and its related factors among secondary school students. The sample was comprised of 300 students between the ages of 12 to 16 years old who were attending secondary schools under Bangkok Metropolis in Nong-Kheam district, Bangkok, Thailand during January and February, 2009. The research used self-administered questionnaires and did reliability test before conducted. This study was documentary approved of ethical clearance from the Ethics Committee for Human Research of the Faculty of Public Health, Mahidol University. Data was subsequently analyzed descriptive and analytic statistics by Chi-square test. Results showed that the knowledge and perception