

workers over migrants since the latter owns little industrial citizenship. The current system has departed far from the core value of occupational health inspection, in that medicine and law form a stringent net of social surveillance.

SP-199

Child Nutritional Status in Indonesia and Its Transition in an Era of Economic Growth

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Background: Indonesia has experienced drastic changes in its socioeconomic conditions during the last half century, sustaining a move in dietary habits away from “traditional” to more “modernized” lifestyles. This review looks at the important of economic transition associated with changes in the consumption and children nutritional status trends.

Methodology: The major reference source used to develop this evaluation is the National Socio-economic Survey (SUSENAS). Secondary economic, dietary intake and anthropometric data is synthesized from local, regional and international published and unpublished reports and papers to provide evidence of food and nutrition trends and associated health implications.

Results: The country has experienced rapid dietary and lifestyle changes characterised by a double burden of disease in which chronic disease has become more prevalent while infectious disease remains undefeated. Economic transformation has altered the social demographic structure and contributed to large shifts in overall dietary patterns. Life expectancy has improved and infant and child mortality rates have substantially decreased. Despite this improvement, more than half of the population still suffer from various forms of nutritional deficiencies. At the same time, excessive and unbalanced intakes of food associated with changes in lifestyle are becoming serious public health issues related to increasing rates of overweight and obesity. This epidemiological and nutritional transition has seen concurrently changed to the extent where Indonesian children now suffer significant health problems associated with both under and over nutrition.

SP-200

Knowledge About Avian Influenza and the Use of Personal Protective Equipment by Rural Poultry Producers in Suphanburi Province, Thailand

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This study aimed to describe the level of knowledge regarding avian influenza and the use of personal protective equipment (PPE), by poultry producers in rural Thailand. Four focus group discussions were

conducted in June 2008 in Suphanburi Province, which reported five waves of highly pathogenic avian influenza H5N1 between the years 2003-2007. All participants raised poultry at the time of the H5N1 outbreaks. Multiple types of poultry production were represented, including backyard chickens, ducks, and fighting cocks. Two of the focus groups were conducted in areas where there had been two or more previous episodes of H5N1 poultry infection, and two groups were conducted in areas which had experienced only one episode. Of the 33 participants, 20 were male, and the age range was 25-81 years (mean = 51). The focus group questions aimed to identify the participants’ perceived risks from avian influenza, as well as the perceived benefits from and barriers to PPE use. Overall, the knowledge of the clinical signs of avian influenza was limited, and the participants perceived a low risk to humans and poultry. This was reflected in a reported lack of PPE-use. These findings were consistent in all groups, regardless of the number of outbreaks experienced. The reported barriers to PPE-use included a combination of cultural, educational and socio-economic factors, suggesting that the promotion of avian influenza awareness must include the transfer of knowledge in addition to the provision of PPE itself.

SP-201

Five Leading Causes of Mortality and Its Impact on Economy in Mongolia, 2003-2007

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Background: In 2007, 36 percent of the population mortality causes was circulatory system diseases, 20.1 percentages was cancer, and 19.2 percentages was injury, intoxication and diseases caused by external causes. Moreover, population mortality level for 10000 male population is 77.36, and 10000 female population is 45.11.

Methodology: Mortality data collected by the Health Info Data Set. Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL) and the impact on economy were analyzed. **Objectives:** To analyze mortality data and to assess the impact on its economy.

Result: According to our study, injury is placed in the leading place (76054.2), circulatory system diseases place (40640.3) second and cancer places (24454.6) third in mortality causes in order (The average age of the people who died due to the leading 5 causes of mortality is 48.5). The five leading causes of mortality were high percentage among 40-54 year old and economically active population dies from these diseases which indicate that it harms the state and economy greatly. The fact mainly 25-49 year old people are died from injury and economic loss due to injury or “partial production” of GDP was equal to 2.4 billion tugriks in estimation of