

problem and obstacle were workload and lacks of the motivation of compensation.

FP-168

Is Breast Self Examination (BSE) Still Relevant to Detect Breast Lump?

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Objective: This study aims to determine the rate of breast self examination (BSE) among the female staff of University Malaya and to show association between BSE and clinical breast examination (CBE).

Methods: A total of 1132 questionnaires were posted to all female staff of University Malaya, aged 40 years and above. Their knowledge on breast cancer, practice of BSE and CBE prior to the study were determined. Those who claimed to have detected breast lump were called for interview, followed by CBE which was performed by a doctor.

Results: The response rate for this study was 48 percent (539 respondents). The rate of respondents having awareness on breast cancer was 98.7 percent. Eighty four percent (454) of the respondents had done BSE in their lifetime. However, only 12.0 percent performed regular BSE at the recommended time. Sixty two percent (334) had undergone CBE while 30.8% (165) had done mammogram. There is significant relationship between CBE and BSE whereby those who had CBE were twice more likely to do BSE than those who never had CBE. Nineteen percent (84 respondents) of those who did BSE claimed they had detected breast lump. Of these, 87% (73) had gone for CBE and all were confirmed to have breast lump.

Conclusion: CBE should be done to all women at risk of breast cancer to encourage and teach BSE. BSE is still relevant since in this study 87 percent of the breast lump detected by BSE were confirmed by CBE.

FP-169

The Analysis on the Establishment of Health Budget Allocation for APBD of Gorontalo Province of 2002-2009

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Background : Health Budgetting shows a various pattern across local governments in Indonesia. The main source of this budgetting is provided by Indonesian government through APBD (District Development Budget). Although the increase of such budget is experienced by few local governments, the fact shows that the average increase is only 9%.

Objective : The study was aimed to identify factors governing establishment of allocation of health budget in APBD of Gorontalo province for the year 2002-2007.

Method : The study is qualitative in nature employing a depth interview method to obtain primary data and collecting information from related institutions such as BAPPEDA (District Planning and Development Agency), BKD (District Employment Agency), legislatif institution of Gorontalo Province, and Health Office of Gorontalo Province. Data was then analysed and verified employing a triangulation method.

Results : The study showed that factors governing the allocation of health budget was the ability in producing a working plan by taking into account factors such as the local commitment, priority scales, advocacy, and the balance between budget items and the local income through a transfer of Public Allocation Fund.

Conclusion and Recommendation : We conclude and recommend that Health Office of Gorontalo Province should improve the ability in planning the health budget management through advocacy, and should establish a priority scale of program activities based on the compulsory rights and minimal serving standard, and should take into account the balance of the budget items which have been established based on Budget Public Policy.

FP-170

A Pro Worker Incentive/Pay Scheme for Health Care Manpower in Remote Areas: Case Study in the Province of Lampung, Indonesia

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This qualitative study seeks to identify problems and their implications on health care manpower in the Province of Lampung by analyzing relevant documents, holding in-depth interviews, FGD, CDMG for decision-makers and key stakeholders with the aim of producing a consensus.

Primary and secondary data collection as well as triangulation of data was carried out in ways that ensure quality. The study covers provincial, district and municipal health office, community health center, hospital, and other health facilities.

The study shows that almost all of the Province of Lampung health offices and work units at district and municipality levels experience a shortage of health care manpower. The ratio of health workers (medical doctors, dentists, midwives, nurses and others) to every 100,000 people is below the national figure. The ratio of doctors to the population here is 5.6 (the national figure is 10.73). Informants have identified the absence of an adequate system of compensation for health workers (midwives, nurses, general practitioners) in the municipality of and in districts in the Province of Lampung. A monthly incentive of IDR 250,000 and IDR 1 million is available for specialists only in the Province of North Lampung and the Province of West Lampung respectively. There are differences in districts of the Province of Lampung's financial ability, but there has yet to be a scheme that accommodates the differences. The study