

building up a good relationship with them by the parents and the family members.

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Revisiting Community-Based Health Workforce from Community-Based Approach to Family-Based Approach Case of Indonesia

Yaslis Ilyas

University of Indonesia, Indonesia

This policy paper based on the data and library research to analyze Community-Based Health Workforce (CBHW). The paper explore the history and the some models of CBHW that are implemented in Indonesia. Results, the history of CBHW come from long story. In early period, we only know the CBHW as traditional healer. There is no special program was developed by government to support the community health. The health training for the TBA was started in the year 1952 by Ministry of Health (MOH). In 1986, the Integrated Health Post (IHP) was launched by President of Republic of Indonesia. In this period, many success story, the famous one is the family planning program. On 2007, MOH introduced new program that is called the Steady village. The village is description of a community who are aware and able to prevent the health problems such as malnutrition, communicable diseases. In the year 2009, the program is targeted that 69,000 villages will become the steady villages. Eventhough, the CBHW has been conducting for more than 30 years in Indonesia. It seems that works ineffectively, so we propose the Family-Base Health Action (FBHA) as new approach in conducting the public health program. Conclusions, In the future, we need a new concept of self help and self reliance community health program. The FBHA could be a solution since it focus on the family health. The FBHA base on the family member as health cadre that lead to sustainable the health program in household level

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Policy Implementation of Village Allert to Achieve Healthy Indonesia 2010

Ede Surya Darmawan

Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia

In orderto achieve Health Development Vision called as Healthy Indonesia 2010, Government of Indonesia has launched a program called as Village Alert. The Village Allert Program is aimed at forming community at village level who are aware, willing, and able to prevent and handle various threat to public health like malnutrition, communicable diseases and diseases that has potential to be outbreak, disaster, and injuries using local resources and community mutual-partnership (gotong royong) However, this program is centrally designed by Ministry of Health and implemented by local government such as district government in a decentralized system. After implemented for 2 year, this program is seemingly not so

successful. This article is trying to identify and discuss the causes that make this important program not successfull and define several options including policy and managerial options covering human resources and management arrangement of village allert program at village and disrict level.

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Risk Factors of Gout in Out Patients of Takalar General Hospital, South Sulawesi Province, Indonesia

Andi Zulkifli, Vitalis Vitalis, Saifuddin Saifuddin

Hasanuddin University, Indonesia

Gout arhritis or gout is a rheumatic disesease that caused by kinetic disturbance of uric acid that is hypeuricemia. The study was aimed to determine risk factors of gout in Takalar Hospital. The study was observational using case-control design. Case was gout pateints and control was patients in Internal Clinic with no gout. A logistic regression analyses was used to assess the risk factors. Results showed that there were correlations between gout and age (OR=3.59, CI-95%:1.76–7.33), gout and sex (male) (OR=2.02, CI-95%=1.05–3.86), gout and obesity (OR=2.25, CI-95%: 1.17 – 4.33), gout and hypertension (OR=2.68, CI-95%:1.32–5.44), and red-meat consumption (OR=5.66, CI-95 % 2.59–12.4) and no correlation between gout and seafood (OR=0.706, CI-95%=0.36 – 1.38) and consumption of traditional alcohol drink (OR=0.91, CI-95%=0.38 – 2.14). We conclude that the highest risk factor of gout was red-meat consumption. It is suggested that people on age more than 40 to control food that high purin content, active on sport and control of body weight and blood pressure.

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Impact of Normal Alanine Aminotransferase Levels on Incident Diabetes

Chong-Shan Wang^{1,2}, Wei-Jen Yao³, Ting-Tsung Chang³, Shan-Tair Wang³, Pesus Chou⁴

1. National Yang-Ming University, Taiwan

2. A-Lein Community Health Cente, Taiwan

3. National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan

4. National Yang-Ming University, Taiwan

Background: Elevated ALT levels might be associated with type 2 diabetes but whether higher ALT levels within the normal range predict the risk is unknown. Methods: We followed a community-based cohort of 3,446 individuals 35 years old without diabetes and hepatitis B or C in southern Taiwan for 8 years (1997-2004) to study the risk for type 2 diabetes with different normal ALT levels.

Results: Among the 337 incident diabetes cases, 16.0% were from those with ALT levels < 10, 44.5% with ALT levels 10-19, 30.0% with ALT levels 20-39, and only 9.5% with ALT levels 40. A cumulative hazard function test showed that the higher the ALT levels, the greater the cumulative incidence rate of diabetes (P < 0.001,

log-rank test). A multiple Cox proportional hazards analysis showed that higher ALT levels, from hazard ratio (HR) = 1.8, for ALT = 10-19, HR = 3.7 for ALT = 20-39, to HR = 4.5 for ALT 40, were significant for developing diabetes ($P < 0.001$). The risks of higher ALT levels in the participants without alcohol consumption were similar to or even higher than those in the total cohort. After adjusting for BMI levels, the HR of ALT levels was markedly higher for those with a BMI < 25 than those with a BMI 25. Conclusions: Higher ALT levels, even within the normal range, are strong predictors of type 2 diabetes independently of BMI levels with a dose-response relationship.

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Legal Issues on Health and Public Health Services for Alcoholics

Chimeddulam Dalaijamts, Oyuntogos Lkhasuren, Tsolmon Chuldendorj, Erdenechimeg Erdenebayar, Tsevegdoj Tserendorj

Health Sciences University of Mongolia, Mongolia

The objective of this study was to identify the current legal issues on health and public health services for the alcoholics in Mongolia and to reflect people's opinion for the development of the legal environment. Qualitative analysis of 36 semi-structured interviews with professionals who are responsible for alcohol issues and alcoholics combined with legal document review of 24 laws and other documents. There are many references focused only on the compulsory treatment coercing individuals into alcohol abuse treatment in laws. For example, compulsory treatment and labor for alcoholics under the direction of legal enforcement through the decisions of the Court in case of refusing treatment is seen more as a punishment. Sobering-up facilities became a place of punishment to detain citizens like offenders at police office, instead of place for sobering them up from the harmful exposure to alcohol according to the Law on the compulsory sobering-up of persons who have become inebriated. Most of alcoholics and professionals had same perception that there is no treatment or training and health care service provided in the sobering up cells. In conclusions, there is as of yet very little developed regarding the environment on health care and social welfare and protection for alcoholics. Therefore, participants recommended to revise laws combating alcoholism and to improve capacity through the provision of medicine and equipment to the narcological departments of district health centers and the establishment of narcological departments with beds at the aimag hospitals for treatment and prevention of alcoholism.

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The Effect of Comparison Preventive Liver Fluke Behavior between Application Health Belief Model

with Participation and Hand Book in Liver Cancer's Risk Group

Satit Seti

Nonsang District Health Office, Thailand

This quasi-experimental research aimed to study the effect of comparison preventive liver fluke behavior between application health belief model with participation and hand book in risk group's cancer of liver, Nonsang district, NongBuaLamPhu province. The Participants were 82 divided experimental group I and experimental group II each group were 41 subjects. The participants in experimental group I were received health education program using lecture, VCD, the participation, the stimulation and handbook of liver fluke. The participants in experimental group II were received only handbook of liver fluke. The duration covered 12 weeks and data collection by questionnaires. The data was analyzed by the Stata version 8.2 to acquire percentage, arithmetic mean, standard deviation and median. The independent t-test was used to compare the knowledge, the perceived susceptibility, the perceived severity, the perceived benefits, the perceived barriers and the practice for modification preventive liver fluke behavior.

The result after experiment showed that the experimental group I had arithmetic mean of the knowledge, the perceived susceptibility, the perceived benefits and the practice for modification preventive liver fluke behavior were more than the experimental group II significantly ($p\text{-value} < 0.05$) but the perceived severity and the perceived barriers nonsignificantly. The examination for parasite before experiment showed that the experimental group I and experimental group II infections liver flukes found 9.76 % and 7.32% respectively and treated praziquantel. The after experiment not found infections liver flukes. The recommended that study applied this program for modification preventive liver fluke behavior and cholangiocarcinoma long term.

SP-173

Enhancing the Utilization Rates of Preventive Healthcare Services for the New Immigrant's Children

Hui-Chuan Kao, Steve Lin, Rey-Sheng Her, Yi-Ling Lin, Chia-Jung Chen

Tzu Chi University, Taiwan

The objectives of this study are: (1) to understand the actual utilization rates of preventive healthcare services for the new immigrant's children, and (2) to enhance the utilization rates by implementing the intervention measures. This study targets the new immigrants living at Ji-An, Hualien County; a group of 100 are selected by purposive sampling; 50 are assigned randomly to the experimental group, and another 50 to the control group. In order to uplift the utilization rates, the social cognitive theory is applied in this study to employ the intervention