

Poster Session I

FP-001

Simple Approach to Measure Economic Burden of Dengue

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Background: Dengue is often a fatal viral disease. To find the practical and easy method is to carry out a comprehensive assessment of the burden of dengue for the population in order to provide health burden information to government.

Methodology: There are number of strategies to assess the cost burden in Dengue. We will here discuss the different methods and evaluate the practical one on the basis of benefit and rationality.

Result: To measure the burden of the DF, we have to know the incidence / prevalence, direct cost, indirect cost. The incidence / prevalence rate is easily available. But the Cost has to be measured. If we can measure direct costs (e.g.- bed, drugs, food, lab, physician etc.) and the indirect costs (e.g. loss of work, attendant, travel etc) then we can find the total burden of the DF. There are other methods to explore the Intangible costs, like pain, anxiety, inconvenience and other factors, which decrease quality of life, are intangible cost. Hence Disability-Adjusted Life Year (DALY), Years of Life Lost (YLL) and Years lived with Disability (YLD) could be other options but Dengue rarely makes any disability. DALYs are the sum of YLLs and YLDs. The DALY calculation also incorporates 2 adjustment factors, discounting and age weighting, which finally relates nothing.

Conclusion: Though there are number of choices to assess the economic burden of dengue, the feasible practical method will be the first one.

FP-003

Spatial Pattern of Malaria in Mamuju Subdistrict, West Sulawesi Indonesia

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Malaria is still a problem for World Health including Indonesia. Around 49,6% or approximately half people Indonesian assumed living in risky area of Malaria. The aim of this research is to analyze the epidemiological spatial pattern of Malaria in Mamuju Subdistrict in 2008 using Geographical Information System in case of mapping the distribute area to be as information in planning prevention and elimination Malaria Mamuju Subdistrict. Type of research is Cross Sectional using Geographical Information System approach which is able to visualize, excess, sort, and analyze the data in spatial. The population is the whole cases of Malaria in Mamuju Subdistrict. Sample is the whole fill the

condition was 266 Malaria patient. The analysis of the spatial pattern showed stratification high risk area malaria are Karampuang, Rimukku and Binanga village, trend case in characteristic area of height 51-100 mdpl is 224 cases (84,2%), area of the river bank with the buffer zone at the distance 3 Km is 51 cases (19,1%), the characteristics area in border beach/laguna with the buffer zone at the distance 3 Km is 56 cases (21%) and the access to the public health care centre on malaria cases within 0 – 5 Km is 26 cases (9,7%). The particularity of spatial pattern of Malaria in Mamuju subdistricts is the characteristic of plateau, and border beach/laguna. The particularity of spatial pattern of Malaria in Mamuju subdistricts is the characteristic of plateau, and border beach/laguna. District Health Office of Mamuju is expected to develop the strategy in controlling certain areas with highest number of Malaria with the geographical characteristic which enable the spreading of Malaria in Mamuju Districts.

FP-004

Food Allergy: A Public Health Issue

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Food allergy, an immune system response to a certain food, is a chronic health condition that can be life-threatening. According to the National Institute of Health (2009), more than 12 million Americans have food allergies, and about 3 million of them are children. Severe food allergies account for 150-200 fatalities each year. It is estimated about 50,000 trips to the hospital emergency room are caused by food allergies annually. Food allergies have a profound impact on individuals and their families. The management of food allergies is primarily dependent on individuals and families. Although there have been a few recent initiatives regarding to food safety, the absence of world-wide food allergy awareness and policies can still place individuals at great risk. Food allergy related fatality is 100% preventable. This paper summarizes important facts of food allergies and impacts of food allergies on individual and family. In addition, food allergy related regulations in the United States will be discussed. Information and resources regarding to food allergy in the world will be exchanged.

FP-005

A Study of the Needs of the Utilization of the Services of Long-Term Care Program

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Background: The need for long-term care is increasing because of longer life expectancies and aging populations. Therefore, a long-term care program has been launched in Taiwan program last year to meet the

rapidly increasing need for long-term care in Taiwan's aging population.

Aim: The aim of this study was to understand the needs of the utilization of long-term care services under the program provided by government.

Design: Disable people who were subsidized through a long-term care management center at middle Taiwan from Oct-Dec 2008 were selected to be the study subjects. A total of 299 people were included.

Results: The results of this study showed the younger persons with disabilities also in needs of long-term care services. It was also found that those people who living alone, with the physical and mental handicap, or with cognitive impairment have higher demanding in long-term care services. The homecare service was highly acceptable, however, institutionalization relief service were low. In addition, more than 40% of the subjects were with more than four chronic diseases, and 60 % were in the risk of malnutrition.

Conclusion: The result that shows there still a slightly diversity of demanding and utilizing the services in long-term care program. In order to help those disabled people appropriate, we should have a better understanding of actual demands of disable person and the reasons behind the diversity of their services utilization.

FP-006

Interaction between Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus and the Consumption of Tea or Coffee on the Risk of Dementia

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Background: Previous studies observed caffeine intake were associated with neuroprotective effects and a lower risk for type 2 diabetes mellitus (DM). However, the interaction between tea/coffee consumption and type 2 DM on the risk of dementia is unclear.

Methods: This is a case-control study including 169 patients with Alzheimer's Disease (AD), 97 patients with vascular dementia (VaD), and 215 controls from National Taiwan University Hospital and Cardinal Tien's Hospital from 2007 to 2009. A questionnaire was administered to collect information on the consumption of tea/coffee and other variables.

Results: Coffee or tea consumption was not significantly associated with the risk of AD and VaD after adjusting for age, sex, body mass index, and religion. Type 2 DM was significantly associated with a 4.21-fold risk of VaD [95% confidence interval (CI)=2.09-8.47]. Significant interactions were observed between tea consumption and type 2 DM on the risk of AD ($P=0.047$) and VaD ($P=0.018$). However, this phenomenon was not observed for coffee consumption. Coffee non-drinkers with type 2 DM had a higher risk of AD [adjusted odds ratio

(AOR)=7.94, 95% CI=2.90-21.72] and VaD (AOR=8.24, 95% CI=2.82-24.10) as compared to coffee drinkers without type 2 DM.

Conclusion: Tea or coffee consumption may modify for the association between type 2 DM and VaD. Tea is a more popular drink in Asia than in the western countries. Future studies on tea consumption are warranted in Asian populations.

FP-007

A Randomised Controlled Trial of One Year Protein Supplementation on Body Composition and Muscle Mass and Strength in Elderly Women

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Rationale & Objectives: To date there have been few randomized trials of sufficient power to examine the effects of high protein intakes on muscle mass and strength in the elderly. The objective was to examine the effectiveness of whey protein supplementation on preventing sarcopenia in elderly women.

Materials & Methods: A population based, one-year randomized, double blind and placebo controlled trial of protein supplementation study was conducted on 219 community-dwelling ambulant women age 70 to 80 years. Participants consumed either a protein supplement drink (30 g protein daily) or a placebo isocaloric drink (1.7 g protein). Body composition was assessed by anthropometry and whole body dual-energy x-ray absorptiometry. Knee strength was assessed by isokinetic dynamometer.

Results & Findings: One-hundred and ninety-five participants completed one year visit. There were no significant differences in baseline characteristics between protein group ($n=100$) and placebo groups ($n=95$). Both groups increased whole body lean mass (protein: +1.6% $p<0.05$, placebo:+2.3% $p<0.05$), total fat mass (protein: +0.7% $p<0.05$, placebo:+1.5% $p<0.05$), body weight (protein: +0.8% $p<0.05$, placebo:+1.5% $p<0.05$) and knee strength (protein: +31% $p<0.05$, placebo:+36% $p<0.05$) after one year. The percentage of fat mass maintained at the similar levels as at baseline in both groups. There was however, no treatment effect between groups.

Conclusions: Muscle mass and strength increased due to extra energy intake regardless of the macronutrient composition differences of the supplements.

FP-008

Vascular Access Use in Incident Hemodialysis Patients in Taiwan

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