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Epidemiology of Dyspepsia in Delhi: An underestimated Public Health Challenge

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Ergonomic Design for Junior High School Furniture at Jakarta, Based On Anthropometric Data, Indonesia, 2012

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Socioeconomic Characteristic of Service Quality Inpatient at Labuang Baji Hospital, Makassar, South Sulawesi, Indonesia

Unemployment, Lack of Bridging Social Capital and HIV-risk Behaviours Among Male Injecting Drug Users in Makassar, Indonesia

Risk Factors of low APGAR Score Infants in Luwuk, Banggai Regency, Indonesia

Measurement Model of the Theoretical Model That Affect Patient Safety Climate in Private Hospitals in Indonesia

Integrated Marketing Communications (IMC) Healthy Behavior Without Tobacco for Youth in Low Income Family of Surabaya City

Contribution of Smoke-Free Workplace and Other Factors in Improving Smoker's Chances of Cessation

Linkages Between Climate Variability And Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever in Palembang, Indonesia

Household Food Insecurity and Expenditure on Cigarette Were Associated to Underweight Among Under-five Children in East Java, Indonesia

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Homebirth Care in the Eyes of Indonesian Women in Amsterdam, the Netherlands
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216 Environmental Health risk Analysis of Benzene Exposure at Painting Unit Workers PT.X Jakarta 2010

217 Child Survival Program and Infant Mortality in Depok, Indonesia, 2013

217 The Role of Support in Improving Quality of Life of PLHIV in Indonesia Year 2011(Qualitative Study in 10 Provinces)

218 Assessment of Mercury Accumulation in Dry Deposit, Surface Soil and Foodstuffs in Luwuk Gold Mine, Central Sulawesi, Indonesia

218 Efficacy of Red Palm Oil and Carrot Noodle on Blood Retinol, IgG, and Nutritional Status of Children Aged 7-9 Years

219 estimation of Iron Bioavailability from Food Consumption at Pregnant Women in Bogor, Indonesia

220 Body Composition And Body Image Among Adolescents In Rural And Urban Indonesia

220 Factors That Influence Chronic Complications of Elderly with Diabetes Mellitus

221 Zinc Levels and the Incidence of Respiratory Infection and Diarrhea in the Stunting-Wasting Children and Normal Children

222 Analysis of Disparities in Health Center Quality Between Rural, Coastal and Urban Areas at Kutai Kartanegara District, Indonesia

222 The Quality of Clinical Care Caesarean Section in Hospitals That Have Been Implementing Quality Management Systems

223 Hypoglycemic Activity of Black Tea as Good as Green Tea But Better Than Mullberry Leaf Tea on Diabetic Rats

223 Psychological Violence Against Wives and Its Determinants in Bekasi 2013

224 Safe and Short Cut Behaviour Intention Analysis Among Workers at Pertamina Hulu Energi Offshore North and West Java (PHE ONWJ)

225 Role of Exclusive Breastfeeding and Pneumonia Among Children Under Five years in Bogor District West Java Province Indonesia

225 Occupational Risk Perception and Wearing Determinant of Personal Protective Equipment Among Small Scale Printing Operators In Makassar

226 Knowledge and Attitude of Preconception Women in Relationship with the Compliance on Consuming Multi Micronutrient Capsules, in Makassar, Indonesia

227 Relationship Between Smoking and Chronic Complications of Elderly with Diabetes Mellitus Type 2, In Indonesia

227 Analysis of Peer Education Towards Knowledge and Attitude of Peer Education About Early Marriage in Makassar, South Sulawesi Indonesia

228 Predictor of Safe Behavior on Plywood Workers in Samarinda East Kalimantan

228 A Model Development of Community Based Public Health Surveillance System for Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDSR) in Bogor Municipal, Indonesia

229 Effect of Nutritional Counseling Nutrient Intake Blood Pressure and Outpatient Hypertension Patients General Hospital Southeast Sulawesi Province

230 Risk Factors of Low APGAR Score Infants in Luwuk, Banggai Regency, Indonesia

230 Eco-epidemiology Status Analysis of Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) Endemicity in South Sulawesi Province

231 Knowledge, Attitude And Practice of Pregnant Mothers Toward Antenatal Care And Its Relation To Lowbirth Weight

231 Assessing The Target Hazard Quotients (THQs) Of Lead Via Drinking Water And Seafood Consumption From Panai Lake, Panai Regency Papua, Indonesia 2013

232 Early Detection of Benzene Poisoning in Informal Shoe Workers of Ciomas Shoe
Background/Objective: The main function of public health surveillance system is to provide a real-time and early warning information for the decision makers. This information can be used to respond quickly to the population’s health need. Even though a range of surveillance systems have been developed in Indonesia, the Public Health surveillance system has not functioned properly, therefore frequent outbreaks occurred.

Methods: The aim of this model is to give emphasis to Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDS R) with the participation of the community in case detection in their neighborhood for major outbreak of diarrhea, chikungunya and dengue hemorrhagic fever which occur frequently in Indonesia. This system provides core component of surveillance which are symptoms detection, individual case register and case confirmation individual disease. The data record will be submitted to the public health center and the district health office for reporting, analysis, and to be used for quick response action.

Result: The application has been generated to be accessed on the website. The system then promoted to cadres and primary health officers. The information that can be generated from this system are trend number of cases, incidence rate, case distribution disaggregated by age, sex, location and time. The case distribution can also present in thematic map which showed area with degree of potential out break.

Conclusion: The Information System for outbreak monitoring can provide real-time and early warning information. It functioned optimally with the support from all level of users, involving the community, cadres, health facility and district health officer. The system can also be replicate for any other emergency cases such as early mitigation of disasters.

**Poster 5**

Effect of Nutritional Counseling Nutrient Intake Blood Pressure and Outpatient Hypertension Patients General Hospital Southeast Sulawesi Province

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Background: The cause of hypertension is high consumption of salt and fat, obesity, stress, age, sex, family history, smoking and consumption of alcoholic drinks. The prevalence of hypertension in the world is 15% - 20%, in Asia 8% - 18% and in Indonesia 1.8% - 28.6%. Counseling through leaflet as the process of assisting clients in facing the problem of hypertension.

Objective: The effect of nutrition counseling to nutrient intake and blood pressure of hypertension outpatients at local hospital of the Province of Sulawesi Tenggara.

Method: The study was quasi experimental will pre and post control design. Samples were divided into 2 groups; the first was given nutrition counseling and leaflet and the second (control) was only given leaflet. Samples were hypertension patients who fulfilled inclusion and exclusion criteria: 25 samples per group. Data of nutrient intake were processed using nutri survey. Chi square test was used to identify the difference between the intervention group and the control group; whereas t-test was used to identify independent as well as dependent variables.

Result: There was no significant difference in intake of fat, natrium, potassium and magnesium ($p>0.05$) between the intervention group and control group. At the end of the study there was difference between the intervention group and control group whereby the intervention group was given nutrition counseling and leaflet and the control group was only given leaflet without counseling ($p<0.001$). At the initial study there was no difference in blood pressure between the
two groups (p>0.05); how ever at the end of the study there was difference between the group with nutrition counseling and leaflet and the group with leaflet without nutrition counseling (p<0.05).

Conclusion: Nutrient intake and blood pressure were better in the group with nutrition counseling and leaflet than that of in the group with leaflet only.

Poster 7

Risk Factors of Low APGAR Score Infants in Luwuk, Banggai Regency, Indonesia

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Background: The APGAR score is a practical method that systematically used in assessing health condition of newborns to prevent neonatal asphyxia which can result in death.

Methods: Risk analysis of low APGAR scores using observational techniques with case-control design in 159 infants in the Luwuk city were divided into two groups: cases and controls with a ratio of 1:2. Data collected by observation and interviews infant conditions and maternal characteristics (education level, income, nutritional status, quality of ANC, physical activity and exposure to tobacco smoke). Analysis of the data using chi-square test and logistic regression to estimate the risk of low APGAR score at each individual.

Results: maternal education (OR = 2.512; 1.270-4.969), income (OR = 3.535; 1.764-7.086), maternal nutritional status (OR = 3.699; 1.608- 8.507) and quality of ANC (OR = 7.644; 3.164-18.468) at risk for low APGAR score. physical activity (OR = 1.923; 0.770- 4.807) and cigarette smoke exposure (OR = 1.545; 0.720-3.314) didn’t proved to be a risk factor of low APGAR score with lower-upper value includes the 1. regression analysis showed a decrease OR value of ANC quality to infant APGAR score after adjustment on income and maternal nutritional status (OR = 5.63; 2.267 to 13.985).

Conclusion: The quality of ANC is the most influential variable on the incidence of low APGAR scores in infants with the education variables and nutritional status as a confounding variable.

Poster 8

Eco-epidemiology Status Analysis of Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) Endemicity in South Sulawesi Province

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The aim of the study is Id determine the relationship of ecological factors in the status the endemic of dengue in South Sulawesi Province in 2011.

The type of the research was an observation; with a cross sectional study. Samples were taken from 24 regencies/cities in South Sulawesi categorized according to their endemic status towards DHF. Data analysis is Mann-Whitney test, Chi-squared and logistic regression.

The result of the research indicated that the endemic factor which affects endemic status of DHF of a region is the rain drop (p=0.030), population density (p=0.44) and larva-free rate (LFR) (p=0.011.