

Abs. No. AB00P0855

Development and cost estimates of an integrated noncommunicable disease registry in Chandigarh

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Out of the 56 million estimated annual deaths, 38 million deaths were only due to non-communicable diseases and 54% of healthy life years lost globally in 2012 were due to NCDs which consists of mainly cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes and chronic respiratory diseases as per the global status report 2014. The registries generate high quality data of diseases surveillance for estimating the disease incidence, mortality, trends in population for different geographical regions and with different cultures. The data from registries set a tone for undertaking prevention and control measures which includes working for certain health policies and for further research in areas of epidemiology and health system. As all major non-communicable diseases share common risk factors so there is need for having an integrated platform for NCD registries so as to facilitate the policy makers as well as the strengthening of health information system. The baseline assessment and operationalization of individual Non-communicable disease registries in Chandigarh will be done by using a pre-structured questionnaire and interview with the registry staff. From the baseline data and review of the existing tools of varied registries the integrated tool will be developed and further validated theoretically and empirically. The economic evaluation of the isolated NCD registries will be done so as to find the cost of per case registered, on the basis of which the cost of operationalizing an integrated NCD registry will be developed. The integrated registry would mean integration in terms of uniform reporting system for different NCDs like cancer, young diabetes, acute cardiac events, stroke with a separate portion for each disease and pooling of human resource as well the data for NCDs at one place which will ultimately help in developing integrated evidence-based public health interventions for prevention and control.

Abs. No. AB00P0163

An operational study to develop the skill of Anganwari workers in cardiovascular diseases risk**assessment among adults in Dhanas, Chandigarh (2015-2017)**Unnas

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Abstract Sub-Theme: Cardiovascular Diseases

Cardiovascular diseases (CVDs) are the primary cause of death worldwide and there is paucity of health care providers to prevent and control these diseases. CVD risk assessment is an approach which can be used to identify people at high risk of developing CVDs by using World Health Organization/ International Society of Hypertension (WHO/ISH) CVD risk prediction charts and task shifting can be used to fill up scarcity of health care providers. An operational study was carried out with objective to develop the knowledge and skill of AWW on CVD risk assessment working in Dhanas, Chandigarh. Total 40 AWWs were enrolled by using purposive sampling technique. The study was completed in 3 phases. In 1st phase, questionnaire was administered to assess their base line knowledge. In 2nd phase, they were trained on CVD risk assessment. In 3rd phase each AWW and investigator assessed the CVD risk of minimum 10 adults (aged ≥ 40) simultaneously. Knowledge and skill of AWWs was significantly increased ($p < 0.005$) after 4 consecutive demonstration and re-demonstration. Inter-rater reliability showed almost perfect agreement between investigator and AWWs ($k = 0.91$). Result revealed that mean age of AWWs was 41 ± 7.9 , 17 (42%) were graduated and 80% had working experience less than 10 years. After training AWWs were able to identify CVD risk of 414 adults. Subjects were classified as having low (80%), moderate (14%) and high (6%) risk of developing 10 years CVD risk as per WHO/ISH CVD risk prediction charts. Study concludes that AWWs can be trained in CVD risk assessment using WHO/ISH risk prediction charts. So, the task CVD risk assessment can be shifted to AWWs with proper training and supervision.

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Dietary Vitamin D intake among lactating mothers and it's correlation to Vitamin D status of their offspring

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Abstract Sub-Theme: Nutrition

Daily requirement of vitamin D during lactation is controversial. However, Institute of Medicine (IOM) task force recommends safe level of 4000 IU/day of vitamin D through diet. Vitamin D occurs naturally in oily fish, egg yolk and fortified milk/milk products. Most of these food items are less affordable to majority in Sri Lanka. Vitamin D supplementation is not routinely done in state sector clinics in Sri Lanka. Thus, our aim of this study was to assess adequacy of vitamin D intake through diet among a selected population of pregnant mothers and its correlation to vitamin D level of the infant.

Lactating women of 4-6 weeks of postpartum (n=102) were interviewed. Vitamin D levels of food items were calculated using validated software (Nutrisurvey). Weekly intake of vitamin D was assessed and average consumption/day was calculated. Serum vitamin D levels of the infant were analyzed using mini VIDAS and Parathyroid hormone (PTH) using DRG ELISA kits. Vitamin D (25(OH)D) deficiency was defined as <10 ng/mL. Data were analyzed using SPSS version 15.0.

Majority (98%) of infants were exclusively breastfed. Vitamin D deficiency was high (63.1%) among the infants. 25.2% had insufficiency (10-20ng/mL). The total intake of vitamin D from diet was 1297.4 ± 1264.9 IU/day (range 32-5400). Main source of their vitamin D in this population was fortified milk powder and small fish. Vitamin D level in the infant correlated significantly with mother's vitamin D intake in the diet. ($r=0.204$, $p=0.039$). Vitamin D deficiency/insufficiency in infants is high. Mother's vitamin D intake, which is the only source of vitamin for the infant, is not adequate. Thus, we suggest vitamin D supplementation during lactation in state sector clinics in Sri Lanka. Further, larger randomized controlled trials are needed to investigate safe dose of supplementation.

Correlates of Complementary and Alternative Medicine (CAM) Use by Cancer Patients in Chandigarh

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The recent increase in the interest and growth CAM can be attributed to many reasons including technological, economic, cultural and social trends. The present study aims at exploring the correlates of CAM usage by cancer patients in Chandigarh. Present hospital based cross sectional study was conducted among cancer patients attending Radiotherapy Outpatient Department (OPD) of a Government Medical College and Hospital (GMCH). A total of 1,117 cancer patients participated in the study. Statistical methods like normal test of proportions, Chi square (X^2) test, and logistic regression analysis for estimation of risk factors of CAM use were applied to carry out the data analyses using SPSS 16 software package. Among 214 new patients 120 (56.1%) were using CAM as compared to 312 (34.6%) among 903 patient who revisited the GMCH. Maximum CAM use was reported among aged 36-49 years (40.9%). CAM user rate was comparatively higher among respondents having family history of disease. Among 432 users, 162 (37.5%) were of the opinion that allopathy was better than CAM. Only 77 (17.8%) patients reported to have faith in CAM therapies. The high utilization of CAM among cancer patients and nondisclosure proportions suggests prioritizing research investigating reasons to use CAM and efficacy / safety of CAM use. There is an urgent need of conducting further in depth epidemiological studies to evaluate the efficacy of various CAM therapies in use for cancer with active participation from CAM providers/healers to attain some logical conclusions.

Abs. No. AB000P317

Regional Analysis of Non Communicable Diseases Attributed By Occupational Structure and Its Impact as Economic Loss in India

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Abstract Category: Poster

Industrialization and globalization are changing the occupational morbidity drastically. Work related morbidity is very common in across the world and India is not an exception of that. The growing percentage of service sectors bring another world of stress, hypertension, obesity and other hidden diseases which have long term impact. The objective of the present research is to study the regional pattern of occupational