

Journal of International Health

国際保健医療

Volume 31, Number 3, September 2016

第 30 回日本国際保健医療学会大会英文抄録

The logo for the Japan Association for International Health (jaih) features the lowercase letters 'jaih' in a bold, black, sans-serif font. Above the 'i' is a small red dot, and above the 'h' is a small globe icon.

Japan
Association
for
International
Health

一般社団法人

日本国際保健医療学会

CONTENTS

The Abstracts of the 30th Annual Meeting of Japan Association for International Health 2015	173
Instructions to Authors	262
Editor's Note	273



jaih

**Japan Association for International Health
(Nippon Kokusai Hoken Iryo Gakkai)**

c/o Bureau of International Cooperation, National Center for
Global Health and Medicine 1-21-1, Toyama Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo,
162-8655, JAPAN

TEL/FAX: +81-3-3202-7181/+81-3-3205-7860

- O-04-02 Women's empowerment and health of family members in Laos: empirical results from field research in villages near Vientiane capital city YUSUKE KAMIYA
- O-04-03 The effectiveness of tobacco control policies/interventions to reduce socio-economic inequalities in environmental tobacco smoke exposure among young children: a systematic review and meta-analysis JUNKO SAITO
- O-04-04 Risk Factors of Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health Behaviour: A Cross-sectional Survey in an Islamic Culture of Indonesia Tantut Susanto
- O-04-05 Determinants of initiating tobacco use among primary schoolchildren in Mahajanga, Madagascar HIROSHI OGAWA
- O-05-01 Report of Japanese Red Cross Integrated Health Outreach Project (IHOP) MATSUKO KONDO
- O-05-02 Current issues of health service in Highland region, Papua New Guinea MIWA TERADA
- O-05-03 The Process to Overcome the Barriers between Different Cultures for Japanese Nurses in during Instructing Foreign Nurses XIAOYU WU
- O-05-04 Skill-Based School Health Education: A Field Experiment in Bangladeshi Primary Schools MAKIKO OMURA
- O-05-05 Case study of the Emergency and Disaster Preparedness, Response and Rehabilitation Capacities of Government Schools in Philippine, and development of Asian statement. MIKI HIRATA
- O-06-01 Cost effectiveness and health benefits of pediatric 23-valent pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccine, 7-valent and 13-valent pneumococcal conjugate vaccines in China RUOYAN GAI
- O-06-02 Community Mobilisation for Tuberculosis Diagnosis and Treatment Support Project in Lusaka, Zambia YUKARI TAKEMURA
- O-06-03 Accessibility Analysis on Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) for an Adolescents Counseling Center (CCA) in Tambacounda, Senegal Toshiharu Okayasu
- O-06-04 The impact on 40 years' Hansen's Disease control activities in Sasakawa Memorial Health Foundation (I) ETSUKO KITA
- O-06-05 Preparedness for Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) in Atlantique Littoral Departments, Benin OKAYASU Toshiharu
- O-06-06 School-based skin survey for neglected tropical diseases with skin symptoms: a field report of preparation activities in Adzopé, Côte d'Ivoire RIE YOTSU
- O-07-01 Factors associated with preparedness actions for disasters of Brazilian patients with chronic diseases. TAEKO HAMAI
- O-07-02 Investigating Brazilian patients' disaster awareness and chronic disease self-management. SATOKO ISHIDA
- O-07-03 Situation and issues at the time of medical institutions consultation by Muslim foreign students in Japan YUTA KOBAYASHI
- O-07-04 Does oxytocin administration during the first and second stages of labor increase the risk of postpartum hemorrhage? A case-control study at a National Maternity Hospital in El Salvador EMI SASAGAWA
- O-07-05 Investigation about lifestyle in Brain Injury Department of patients at the National Institute of Rehabilitation, Peru YOSHIE HIROTA
- O-08-02 Health insurance in Japan, Viet Nam and Lao PDR: A comparative analysis to identify contents of bilateral supports HITOSHI MURAKAMI
- O-08-03 Community Health Care Activities' Influence on Achievement of National Health Insurance: Case studies in Okinawa and Thailand MASAACKI UECHI

Methods We searched six electronic databases for published studies in English. We included studies that examined effects of tobacco control policies/interventions among low-SES groups or differential effects with regard to SES in children aged six or less. The study outcomes were ETS exposure in children categorized into three: implementation of smoke-free homes, number of cigarettes the child exposed, and biomarker exposure. This study is registered with PROSPERO, number CRD42014015213.

Results Fourteen studies with 19,483 children were included in a systematic review (One policy study and thirteen intervention studies). Of 14, two studies examined differential effects by SES and showed positive equality impact. However, a meta-analysis of

interventions targeting low-SES children (nine studies) showed no significant effect on reducing ETS exposures (Risk Ratio: 1.10, 95%CI 0.91 to 1.33 for smoke-free homes; Log transformed standardized mean difference: -0.26, 95%CI -0.71 to 0.17 for number of exposed cigarettes, and -0.08, 95%CI -0.22 to 0.07 for biomarker exposure).

Conclusions A few studies have assessed equality impact of tobacco control policies/interventions on ETS exposure in young children. In addition, the effectiveness of interventions to reduce ETS exposure was very limited among low-SES children. Tobacco control research should use equality lens to develop effective tobacco control policies/interventions on reducing ETS exposure in low-SES children.

O-04-04 Risk Factors of Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health Behaviour: A Cross-sectional Survey in an Islamic Culture of Indonesia

Tantut Susanto^{1,3}, Rumiko Kimura², Akiko Tsuda²

¹Doctoral Course, Division of Health Sciences, Kanazawa University, Japan

²Institute of Medical, Pharmaceutical and Health Sciences, Kanazawa University, Japan

³Family and Community Health Nursing Department, School of Nursing, Jember University of Indonesia

Today, adolescent in Indonesia was confronted by problems such as early onset puberty, tendency to delay marriage, sexually active period, the lack of adequate knowledge, lack of health care and counseling, as well as the spread of STDs and HIV/AIDS. Adolescents have limited sexuality issues due to culture and religion, but more higher risk that influenced both of changing Westernation and traditional Indonesian society. This study clarified the finding risk factor of ASRH in Islamic culture by gender differences. A cross-sectional survey were examined in 118 Junior High School among 1040 student aged 11-16 years (Mage 13.7) with stratified random sampling at rural and urban area, Jember Regerncy, East Java Province, Indonesia. The study was approved by The Medical Faculty of Universitas Jember's Ethical Comitte Review Boards. Sexual risk

behavior was practiced among 43.3% of boys and 56.3% of girls. Results revealed that boys adolescents who have bad attention of ASRH attitude was reported more higher 5.60 times for risk ASRH behaviour (95% CI:3.56-8.81). Therefore, boys adolescent was developed some of kind relationship before married, such as pacaran, engaged, and nikah siri. Meanwhile, girl adolescents who have bad attention of ASRH attitude was reported more higher 3.45 times for risk ASRH behaviour (95% CI:2.30-5.18). Therefore, girls adolescent was perceived unregistered of kind marriage in the future. The results indicated some specific factors influences its pattern in an Islamic culture among adolescent. This study affirmed that the importance of ASRH program in Indonesia that created for relevan with religious, cultural, and ethnicities.