

Addressing Climate Change and Health: A Coherence Between the Adopted International Agreements in Malaysia

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ABSTRACT

INTRODUCTION: Growing urbanisation, globalisation, and climate change have been identified as three major global trends since 2013. The international agreements signify as major global efforts to tackle existing issues and future challenges at different levels. This paper aimed to explore coherence between the adopted international agreements, and to develop a framework interrelated with climate change and health co-benefit. **METHODS:** This paper identifies the adopted international agreements in Malaysia, which addressing the climate change and public health impacts. We review the coherence in the activities, monitoring process and goals of the identified agreements, and subsequently develop a framework. **RESULTS:** Five international agreements are identified in leveraging climate change with health impact; the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, Paris Agreement, New Urban Agenda, and 2005 International Health Regulation. These agreements have created a significant opportunity and challenges to build coherence across different but overlapping sectors. Since the adoption, nationally synchronised efforts emphasised in reducing existing and preventing new environment and health risks, and strengthening environmental and community resilience, thus accomplishing the efforts in reporting and achieving goals. Integrated flood management, haze and heatwave action plan, and extreme weather warning system are among the response at national and local level. Malaysia also outlined public health adaptation measures by enhancing and sustaining health services, preparedness and response plans, monitoring and disease surveillance, and capacity-building. **CONCLUSION:** Synergies implementation and monitoring process of five international agreements will contribute to global and local health co-benefits in changing climate.

KEYWORDS: climate change and health, development goals, international agreements

Advancing in Urban Development: Health Profile Among Teenage Population in Selangor

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ABSTRACT

INTRODUCTION: Adolescents are the group of children transforming to adults, aged 10 to 19 years; they are healthy individuals but can face a number of health-related issues. There are more than 1.2 billion adolescents worldwide, and they make up 15% of 32 million Malaysia populations. Out of this, 920,700 are from Selangor which is 15.6% of 5,864,500 total populations. This study aims to determine the health profile among teenage population in Selangor. **METHODS:** A community screening was conducted in 2018. A total of 55,474 adolescents aged 10 to 19 years, who were screened in all government health clinics, were selected using convenient sampling. They were given structured questionnaires to complete; with the variables related to demographic characteristics and morbidity profile. Data was analysed using SPSS version 18.0. **RESULTS:** The screening coverage was more in sub-urban areas, with 55.8% were females, and 79% were in age group of 15-19 years. The morbidities were nutritional-related issues (27.5%), followed by high risk behaviour issues (2.8%) and physical-related issues (2.7%). More than half of respondents had normal body weight (74.1%) and none had stunted growth. A total number of 7609 (13.7%) respondents needed further management; most referral cases were seen by medical officers (57.5%), followed by dietician (25.8%). Least referral cases were seen by family medicine specialists (0.59%), counsellors (0.50%) and social welfare officers (0.01%). **CONCLUSION:** Based on this health profile of teenage population, there is a need of intervention program to improve their health and to be implemented comprehensively at all levels.

KEYWORDS: health profile, teenage population, primary health care