Non-Medically Certified Causes of Death from January to June 2018 in Labuan

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ABSTRACT

INTRODUCTION: Mortality indicators are essential for monitoring population health. However, close to half the deaths in Malaysia in 2017 (47.2%) occured outside a health facility and are unable to classify the cause of death (COD) into a medically certified death. To overcome the issues Ministry of Health Malaysia has implemented the Verbal Autopsy (VA) questionnaire as a system to increase the percentage of medically certified deaths. In Labuan, for 2017, 39.7% deaths are non-medically certified. Review data from January to June 2018 done to show how verbal autopsy can help in improving Labuan death registry. **METHODS:** Review data from non-medically certified death using VA questionnaire. Sample were all non medically certified deaths from January to June 2018. **RESULTS:** Out of 45 total deaths recorded in first 6 months of 2018, 7 (15.6%) were unable to reclassify due to failure to conduct VA interviews, undetermined and losses to follow up. The "symptoms and ill-defined" COD initially classifieds as 'old age' 21 (46.6%) and others 17 (37.8%) were able to reclassify into the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problem, 10th Revision (ICD-10) category. Common COD after reclassifying, were ischemic heart diseases (17.8%), cerebrovascular diseases (13.3%), different type of cancer (13.3%) and pulmonary diseases (13.3%). **DISCUSSIONS:** The use of VA was able to reclassify most of the ill-defined deaths to a specific cause. The use of VA in Malaysia is feasible and would help increase the accuracy of the vital mortality statistics in the country.

KEYWORDS: Verbal autopsy, non-medically certified death, Labuan

Nutrition Education with Booklet to Improve Knowledge on Anaemia and Haemoglobin Level: A School-Based Study in Padang, Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

INTRODUCTION: One of the causes of anaemia is low knowledge on the impact of anaemia, its causes and prevention among adolescents. This study aimed to assess the effectiveness of nutrition education intervention on knowledge of anaemia prevention and on hemoglobin level among adolescents. **METHODS:** This research was a quasi-experimental study which used research design of non-equivalent control group designs. This research was done in Padang, Indonesia from March-May 2017 and the intervention was nutrition education using booklet. The sample consisted of 62 teenage girls selected using simple random sampling technique. The data were analysed by paired sample t-test. **RESULTS:** The average scores of knowledge before and after giving health education was 3.7 and 4.5 point. Haemoglobin level before and after experiments were 13.17 and 13.86g/dl. There was significant improvement on knowledge about anaemia (p=0.001) and hemoglobin level (p=0.03). **DISCUSSION:** Nutrition education played an effective role in increasing knowledge about anaemia and increase hemoglobin level in adolescents.

KEYWORDS: Nutrition education, Anaemia, Haemoglobin