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Socio Demographic Factors Associated with Internet Addiction Among Adolescent Age 12 - 17 In Malaysia: NHMS 2017

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Internet addiction (IA) is an issue of growing concern especially among the adolescents in many countries. The objective of this study was to determine the association between IA and Socio Demographic factors among adolescents aged 12-17 in Malaysia. **Methods:** A secondary data analysis was performed using the nationwide Adolescent Health Survey (AHS) data (NHMS 2017). Data were analysed descriptively, and the association between the demographic characteristics and IA was analysed using multivariable logistic regression analyses. **Results:** The prevalence of IA was 29.0%. The results from the multivariable logistic regression analysis shows that urban adolescents (OR = 1.393; 95% CI: 1.235,1.571) were more likely to develop IA as compare to rural adolescents. The result also shows that Form 5 student (OR = 2.685; 95% CI: 2.273, 3.172) were more likely to develop IA as compared to Form 1 students. No significant association was observed between gender, parents' marital status and ethnicity with IA. **Conclusion:** Individuals with certain characteristics appear to be significantly associated with IA. Policy and measures need to be taken to improve the digital citizenship, particularly those with certain characteristics that were associated with internet addiction.

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Differences in Breast Cancer Survival by Molecular Subtypes in a Single Treating Centre

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Breast cancer is divided into various molecular subtypes including luminal, HER2 and basal type. This study aimed to determine the survival by molecular subtype of pre- and post-menopausal patients with breast cancer. **Methods:** This retrospective study included 1234 patients diagnosed with invasive breast cancer between years 2011 until 2015. Subtypes of breast cancer were categorized into 4 groups; Luminal A (ER+ and/or PR+, HER2-), Luminal B (ER+ and/or PR+, HER2+), HER2-overexpressed (ER- and PR-, HER2+) and triple negative breast cancer [TNBC (ER-, PR-, HER2-)]. The impact of overall survival (OS) was assessed by Kaplan-Meier survival curves and significance was assessed using the log-rank test. A p-value <0.05 was considered statistically significant. **Results:** The median age of pre- and postmenopausal women were 44 and 61 years respectively. The most common molecular subtype in these cohort of patients were luminal A (56.3%) followed by TNBC (19.2%), luminal B (13.7%) and HER2-overexpressed (10.8%). Total of 799 patients (64.7%) were still alive after a mean follow-up of 7.4 years (95% CI: 7.2-7.6). Higher OS was found in Luminal A both in premenopausal and in postmenopausal patients (76.0% and 64.2%). Lowest OS was found in both premenopausal and postmenopausal HER2-overexpressed patients (52.5% and 49.1%). The difference in OS between molecular subtypes in both pre- and postmenopausal groups were statistically significant (p value<0.001 and p=0.041 respectively). **Conclusion:** HER2-overexpressed breast cancer is associated with lowest survival in both pre-and postmenopausal women with breast cancer.