

Section II: Poster Sessions

ADOLESCENT & CHILD HEALTH

P1-01 The Prevalence of Overweight and its Risk Factors among Adolescents in an Urban City in a Developing Nation

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Introduction: The prevalence of overweight is rising even in countries with significant rates of under-nutrition. This is exacerbated by Westernization of lifestyles and the image of prosperity associated with overweight. Children are not spared and the health consequences may become apparent in the near future. This study assessed the prevalence of overweight among adolescents in an urban city in a developing country.

Methodology: This cross-sectional study conducted from January to June 2006 involved 300 adolescents selected by cluster sampling in Benin-City, Nigeria. Overweight and risk of overweight were defined as Body mass index (BMI)-for-age >95th percentile and BMI-for-age 85th to < 95th percentile respectively.

Results: Of the participants, 5.7% were overweight while 52.7% were at risk of overweight. Risk factors of overweight identified were consumption of snacks (64.3%), soft drinks (85.7%) and physical inactivity (69.7%). Being overweight was significantly associated with consumption of snacks, soft drinks and physical inactivity, ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusion: The high prevalence of risk factors for overweight suggests that the already high prevalence of overweight will increase in the near future. Preventive measures need to be put in place to forestall this projected increase.

P1-02 Adolescent Aggression in Violence Entrenched Urban Environments: The Protective Role of Parenting

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This study examines the relations between parenting and adolescent aggression among urban African-American youth exposed to high levels of community and school violence. A total of 254 U.S. inner-city public middle school students (males = 134; females = 120) completed questionnaires at two time points about their aggressive behaviors and perceptions of parent support, monitoring, psychological control and disapproval of aggression. Correlation analyses revealed that Time 1 perceptions of parent disapproval of aggression is negatively associated with time 2 overt aggression. Further, Time 1 overt aggression is negatively associated with Time 2 perceptions of parent support, monitoring, and disapproval of aggression and positively associated with Time 2 psychological control. These findings suggest that parents may both influence the expression of aggression and respond to aggression by changing parenting strategies. Additional analyses will investigate the multivariate relations between Time 1 parenting and Time 2 aggression. It is expected that the multivariate results will reveal that a particular combination of parenting strategies foster adolescent resiliency against high levels of aggression involvement.

eventually incite policy makers on the State level to adopt a health literacy section in the State adopted Middle School curriculum.

OTHER

P12-01 Workplace Violence in Nursing Personnel: Findings from the Baseline Questionnaire

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Workplace violence (WPV) has major long term health and employment implications for nursing staff (professional nurses and other nursing personnel - aides, technicians, transport service employees etc.) Hospital workers have 4 times greater risk for WPV than private sector employees (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1999). Workplace violence is defined in this prospective study as physical assaults, psychological and sexual abuse, harassment, stalking and vicarious violence. Outcomes of WPV may include reduced productivity, absenteeism, presenteeism, and job dissatisfaction. Health and employment outcomes at Baseline of an 18 month prospective study of nursing personnel (professional and non-professional) at 1 medical institution comprised of 2 large urban and 1 suburban hospital will be presented. Differences between level and types of WPV experienced by urban personnel versus suburban personnel and professional nurses in comparison to other nursing personnel will be analyzed along with risk factors for WPV and physical and mental health symptoms. We anticipate that (N=1100) nursing staff will have experienced WPV during the year prior to study initiation. These cases will be compared to a randomly selected group of nursing staff from these settings (N=600) who have never experienced WPV. Analyses of episodes of WPV (prevalence and contributing factors), including violence type, injury, reporting, organizational response, and any interventions will be conducted. These preliminary study results about WPV in the healthcare setting and the factors influencing negative health and employment outcomes for urban hospital nursing personnel will eventually determine the development of workplace policies and prevention strategies. Given the sensitive nature of the topic, IRB and COC have been obtained. Referral information to counseling services, safe houses, staff assistance programs, law enforcement agencies, and community organizations is provided for all participants.

P12-02 Impact of Municipal Finances on Medical and Health Services in Pimpri-Chinchwad Municipal Corporation Urban Area

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Objectives:

1. To analyze the trends in expenditure on Medical and health services of Pimpri-Chinchwad Municipal Corporation (PCMC).
2. To examine the trends in revenue from Medical and health services of PCMC.
3. To study correlation between Municipal finances and health care in urban area.

Methodology: This study is based on secondary data collected from Annual budget documents of PCMC. Simple Statistical tools like percentage, growth rate, average, and regression are used for the purpose in hand.

Period of Study: This study covers the period of 5 years that is from 2000–01 to 2004–05.