

Joint Event on



World Congress on

EPIDEMIOLOGY AND PUBLIC HEALTH

&

International Conference on

**TROPICAL MEDICINE, INFECTIOUS DISEASES
& PUBLIC HEALTH**

December 12-13, 2018 | Abu Dhabi, UAE

DAY 1
W o r k s h o p

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Anil Chankaramangalam Mathew, Arch Gen Intern Med 2018, Volume 2 | DOI: 10.4066/2591-7951-C7-020



Anil Chankaramangalam Mathew

PSG Institute of Medical Sciences
and Research, India

Biography

Anil Chankaramangalam Mathew obtained his MSc degree in Biostatistics (1988) from Christian Medical College, Vellore affiliated to University of Madras, India under the guidance of Prof PSS Sundar Rao and PhD in Biostatistics from Bharathiar University, Coimbatore under the guidance of Prof S Krishna Moorthy. He joined PSG Institute of Medical Sciences and Research, Coimbatore, India as Assistant Professor in 1989, got promoted as Associate Professor in 2003 and as a Professor in 2008.

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MODELLING MORBIDITY DATA USING POISSON REGRESSION

This presentation addresses basic procedures for measuring morbidity, commonly used measures of association in morbidity and the fundamental underlying statistical significance testing. Learning objectives of the workshop include differentiate between count, ratio and rate, difficulties involving in measuring incidence and prevalence, make familiar with the concepts of cumulative incidence, incidence density, attack rate and their inter relationships and finally differentiate various measures of association include risk ratio, rate ratio, hazard ratio, odds ratio and prevalence ratio.

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DAY 1

Scientific Tracks & Abstracts

Day 1

SESSIONS

December 12, 2018

Epidemiology and Chronic Diseases
Epidemiology and Public Health

Session Introduction

Session Chair

Badi Altasi
Valiant Clinic, UAE

Title: Occupational exposure to chemicals and breast cancer
Cecilia Videnros, Karolinska Institutet, Sweden

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OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE TO CHEMICALS AND BREAST CANCER

Cecilia Videnros

Karolinska Institutet, Sweden

Breast cancer is the most common cancer among women and accounts for 12% of all incident cancer cases worldwide, and 25% of all cancer cases among women. Our previous study indicated differences in breast cancer risk between occupational groups that could only partially be explained by the known risk factors. Occupational chemical exposure have been linked to the development of some cancer types, however breast cancer have been less studied and the results are more ambiguous which is why more research on this issue is necessary.

The aim of this study was to determine if chemical exposures in the workplace are associated with increased risk of postmenopausal breast cancer.

Methods: The study population comprised women born 1923-1950 who lived in Malmö city, Sweden between 1991 and 1996, which resulted in 14, 119 women being included in the cohort study. Exposure data was assessed using the job-exposure matrices NOCCA and FINJEM, and applying the data to the participants' three latest occupations. An extensive set of individual data on hormonal risk factors were collected via questionnaires at baseline and used as confounding control. First time diagnoses of invasive breast cancer were identified through the Swedish Cancer Registry until end of follow-up 2013-12-31. Women exposed to chemical exposure in their occupational environment had a statistically significant increased risk (HR 1.26, 95% CI 1.02-1.54) of breast cancer compared to women who were not exposed. Specifically women exposed to diesel engine exhaust for longer than 10 year had a statistically significant increased risk (HR 1.69, 95% CI 1.01-2.82) of breast cancer. Measurements of cumulative exposure do not show an increased risk of breast cancer; however duration of chemical exposure seemed to have a negative effect on the breast cancer risk. Occupational chemical exposures are attributed for 2% of the breast cancer cases in this population. Occupational chemical exposure seems to increase the risk of breast cancer among women exposed compared to women never exposed. Further studies are needed to investigate specifically which chemicals those are carcinogenic.

BIOGRAPHY

Cecilia Videnros is doing her PhD at Karolinska Institute in Stockholm, Sweden, department Institute of Environmental Medicine. Her PhD is within the field Chemicals and Cancer and she works with big epidemiological data.

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Epidemiology and Environmental Health | Epidemiology

Session Introduction

Session Chair

Jumana Al-Aama
King Abdulaziz
University, Saudi Arabia

Title: Dietary behaviors, physical activity and sedentary behaviors among adolescents from Arab Nations

Caroline Barakat-Haddad, University of Ontario Institute of Technology, Canada

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DIETARY BEHAVIORS, PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AND SEDENTARY BEHAVIORS AMONG ADOLESCENTS FROM ARAB NATIONS

Caroline Barakat-Haddad and Susan Yousufzai

University of Ontario Institute of Technology, Canada

This research examines the epidemiology of health risk behaviors among adolescents from Arab regions. We synthesize evidence from existing literature on dietary behaviors, physical activity and sedentary behaviors. Adolescence is a period that describes the transition from childhood to young adulthood. It is an opportune time for the emergence and prevention of new behaviors, and is critical in shaping future health conditions. A large proportion of the population in Arab nations consists of youth, with about 20% of the population aged 10 to 19 years. This presents a demographic opportunity to promote health and reduce disease burdens. Public health concerns related to dietary behaviours among adolescents from Arab nations vary from high rates of eating disorders, documented evidence of high prevalence of overweight and obesity, eating attitudes that promote extreme dieting or binge eating, and evidence of vitamin D deficiencies. For instance, the prevalence of binge eating has been documented in Saudi Arabia (69.9%), Jordan (16.9%), the UAE (32%), Oman (15%), Egypt (over 75% report at least one episode, and Lebanon (4.2%). Obesity rates range between 12 and 36%. In some nations, these dietary behaviours and health outcomes exhibited gender differences. These lend their way to issues related to body image and dissatisfaction, which low levels of physical activity and high rates of sedentary lifestyles further magnified. For example, a UAE-based study reports that the prevalence of sedentary behavior amongst adolescents is as high as 40%. These numbers are comparable to data from Morocco and Saudi Arabia. This research provides evidence in support of the need for more research and action; while research provides evidence on dietary behaviours, physical activity, and sedentary behaviours among adolescents from Arab nations, more action-based research that addresses these health risk behaviours is a requisite in dealing with and tackling these public health concerns.

BIOGRAPHY

Caroline Barakat-Haddad has completed her PhD from McMaster University, Canada. She started her academic career as an Assistant Professor in Environmental Health at Zayed University, Dubai. She held positions at the University of Toronto Scarborough as an Assistant Professor in Health Studies, and Discipline Representative. She is currently an Associate Professor in Environmental and Occupational Health at the University Of Ontario Institute Of Technology, Canada. Dr Barakat-Haddad has more than 30 publications in reputed academic sources and has presented her research at over 45 national and international venues. She has been cited over 100 times. She serves on an editorial board, is a peer reviewer for a National Research Fund and is the outgoing Chair of the Geography of Health and Healthcare Study Group of the Canadian Association of Geographers.

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Note: