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# Community vulnerability map in endemic areas of dengue hemorrhagic fever (DHF), Banyumas, Indonesia

Hikmawati I.<sup>a</sup> [✉](#), Sholikhah U.<sup>a</sup>, Wahjono H.<sup>b</sup>, **Martini M.**<sup>b</sup>[Save all to author list](#)<sup>a</sup> Faculty of Health Sciences, Universitas Muhammadiyah Purwokerto, Banyumas, Indonesia<sup>b</sup> Faculty of Medical, University of Diponegoro, Semarang, Indonesia

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**Background:** Community vulnerability is influenced by the low participation of the community in Pemberantasan Sarang Nyamuk (PSN). PSN is an activity done by society independently in their respective environment to eliminate mosquito-breeding places by 3 M (Menguras, Menutup, Mengubur). We aimed to prove the relationship between knowledge and practice of the community in PSN with the incidence of Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF), beside to describe the map of vulnerability of the community in endemic areas of DHF. **Methods:** This study used case control design. The population of this research is the community in the area of Puskesmas Kembaran 1 and 2. The samples were taken from Bojongsari villageas, Banyumas districtis, Indonesia one of the endemic areas of DHF from Jan 2014-Dec 2015. The number of samples was 62 respondents. **Results:** The community in endemic areas of knowledge about dengue was mostly good (55%) but in practice PSN was mostly less (56%). There was no correlation of knowledge with the incidence of DHF ( $P=0.444$ ) and there was an association of DHF occurrence with PSN practice ( $P=0.010$ ) and the

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## Lower Coverage Rates of Full Rotavirus Vaccine Series in Libyan Children: A Prospective Cross-Sectional Study, 2016

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(Received 09 Sep 2018; accepted 23 Nov 2018)

### Abstract

**Background:** There are little data on the current condition of national immunization programme (NIP) in Libya. In 2013, pentavalent rotavirus vaccines were added to the NIP. Incomplete rotavirus vaccine series may result in lower vaccine effectiveness. The study aimed to assess timeliness and coverage rates of routine NIP vaccinations including the newly introduced rotavirus vaccine in Libya.

**Methods:** A prospective cross-sectional study of children aged 0 to 18 months was carried out in vaccination centers of two north-western cities. Data were collected during Nov-Dec 2016 from vaccination cards of children. Child age and doses received in previous visits were documented.

**Results:** Overall, we included 1023 children assessed in 29 visits at six vaccination centers. In children aged 18 months, coverage rates for all doses of BCG, OPV, HepB, pneumococcal, Meningococcal and MMR vaccines exceeded 95%. Coverage rates for second and third doses of rotavirus vaccines were 89% and 68%, respectively. Most (75%) children who missed the third dose of rotavirus vaccine were aged >8 months when at the time of appointment for the third dose.

**Conclusion:** Overall, the coverage rate for routine vaccination in children assessed at immunization centers in northwest Libya was high. Lower coverage of full pentavalent rotavirus vaccine series may have been the result of exceeding the age restriction. Measures to improve timeliness of vaccination appointments should be assessed. Lifting the age restriction on rotavirus vaccines should be considered for at-risk population.

**Keywords:** Routine vaccination; Coverage rate; Rotavirus vaccine; Age restrictions; Libya

### Introduction

Vaccines play a significant role in averting the global disease burden, saving more than 2 million lives every year (1, 2). Vaccination is safe, effective and recommended by WHO and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) as well as many other organizations (2, 3). Two oral live-attenuated rotavirus vaccines are widely available: RotaTeq, a three-dose human-bovine reassortant pentavalent vaccine licensed in 2006; and Rotarix, a two-dose human attenuated mon-

ovalent vaccine licensed in 2008 (4-6). Rotavirus vaccines were shown to substantially reduce the burden of severe gastroenteritis in a variety of settings including high and low income countries (7-14). Both rotavirus vaccines are safe and effective against severe rotavirus infection (5, 6, 11, 12, 15-18).

Rotavirus vaccine series should be initiated by age of 15 wk and completed before 32 wk of age because of potential increased risk for intussus-



# Healthy Aging and Happiness in the Korean Elderly Based upon Leisure Activity Type

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## Abstract

**Background:** Leisure activities contribute to a healthy retirement and increase the life satisfaction of the elderly, who may suffer from a stronger sense of emotional isolation, depression, and loneliness.

**Methods:** A total of 397 elderly Koreans aged 65 and over participated in this study on the differences in healthy aging and happiness depending on type of leisure activity (i.e., active, passive, and social activities). A cross-sectional survey design with a purposive sampling method to collect data were employed. SPSS 23.0 was used to conduct descriptive statistics analysis, reliability analysis, validity analysis, and one-way MANOVA.

**Results:** In terms of social health, the passive leisure participants had relatively lower mean scores than the other two groups. For the physical health factor, the active leisure participants had higher mean scores. There were no statistically significant differences in the levels of psychological health and happiness with life for the elderly participating in the active, passive, and social leisure activities. This study found that only active leisure activities help the elderly to enjoy their old age by increasing their physical health, indicating that the dissatisfaction and unhappiness incurred with the natural aging process can only be offset by a physical lifestyle. Furthermore, passive leisure activities that are enjoyed alone may impede a socially-healthy aging process.

**Conclusion:** While all forms of leisure activity can provide emotional stability, active leisure activity was deemed the most important in this study, as it helped resolve the most significant hurdle to maintaining health.

**Keywords:** Healthy aging; Leisure; Happiness; South Korea

## Introduction

The world's elderly population is aging rapidly due to an increased aged population (1) and a higher quality of medical services (2). The average age of the world's population in 2019 is predicted to be 42.1 years and expected to be 46.7 years in 2030, and it will possibly surpass 50 years in 2040 (3). While the global population is swiftly aging, the current radically-changing labor market structure has decreased jobs and roles for the elderly (4). As such, elderly individuals are more likely to

experience alienation, depression, or lethargy toward life than other groups (5), because they are deprived of life's primary means of social activity. The issue of good physical and mental health due to the deterioration of physical functions as a natural progression of human life is also an important issue for the elderly (6).

The United Nations (UN) defines a society as "aging" if 7% of its population is over 65, "aged" if the percentage of 65-year-olds surpasses 14%,



## Public Health and Tourism; A Personalist Approach to Community Well-Being: A Narrative Review

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### Abstract

Given concerns over the public and individual health status of modern society and the scarcity of research on mobility and the health nexus, taking a personalist perspective grounded in spillover theory integrated with broaden-and-build theory, this study uses preventive science ideology and explores the links between tourism and public health through the illustration of the effects of travel on people's personal, mental, and social well-being (PMS-web). A comprehensive review of the literature which is based on themes initiated from WHO (1948) statement: "Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity" was adopted. Physical, mental, and social (PMS) well-being and tourism/travel keywords were used to search top tier journal articles via the Web of Science and google scholars' search engines. Findings revealed that a positive linkage exists between travel/tourism and the PMS well-being of individuals that contribute considerably to their state of health per se and is vital to the public health in societies. Although the reviewed tourism literature includes plentiful studies on health/medical tourism or the health issues of host/guests, the lack of focus on the nexus of tourism and public health is sensible.

**Keywords:** Individual health; Public health; Tourism; Spillover theory

### Introduction

Placing tourism in the context of human mobility (1) and considering its contribution to human health, this study aims to explore the links between tourism and individuals' health and, on a larger scale, between tourism and public health. Heretofore, the majority of studies on tourism and health have focused on this relationship through the lens of the health/medical tourism paradigm (2- 5), which includes the cure and medical aspects (6) rather than prevention. However, the definition of public health: "the art and science of preventing disease, prolonging life, and promoting health through the organized efforts of society" (7), depicts prevention as an

immense aspect of public health. Thus, the current study takes a personalist perspective of health ethics (8) which considers the individual to be the core value, whose well-being will lead to community welfare (9) using preventive science ideology and the bottom-up spillover theory (10, 11).

Besides, this includes the broaden-and-build theory of positive emotions (12), which then illustrates how tourism links to individuals' health and, on a larger scale, to public health. As stated by the World Health Organization (WHO) in 1948, health refers not only to the physical well-being of individuals but also to their mental and



## Visualizing the Research Hotspots and Emerging Trends in Neural Tube Defects: A Review

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### Abstract

**Background:** Neural tube defects (NTDs) are among the second most common serious birth defects and constitute a major cause of infant death. Research about NTDs has achieved tremendous progress over the last 50 years.

**Methods:** Visualization analysis has been used to explore the hot topic and their emerging trends in NTDs research domain. The scientific literature of research for NTDs has been retrieved from Web of Science<sup>TM</sup> Core Collection (1966–2014) databases, and final acquire 9125 related bibliographic records, then analyze time trend, distribution of journals, hot keywords, and try to explore the hot topic and their emerging trends in NTDs research domain using Histcite and CiteSpace.

**Results:** The number of publications about NTDs have shown an increased tendency over the last 50 years although there was on a slight decline. Birth Defects Research Part A published the most articles on NTDs research, followed by *Lancet* and *Teratology*, and the *Lancet* had the greatest number of total citations. The largest cited frequency keywords was the "Folate", followed by "Pregnancy", "Prevention", and "Spina bifida". The research hotspots in NTDs research were homocysteine, anencephaly, and screening.

**Conclusion:** With the help of visualization analysis, we explore a quantitative and efficient way of understanding the NTDs knowledge field.

**Keywords:** Visualization analysis; Neural tube defects; Scientometrics; CiteSpace

### Introduction

Neural tube defects (NTDs) are among the second most common serious birth defects (1), including anencephalia, encephalocele, rachischisis, et al. affecting approximately 0.2-10 per 1000 established pregnancies in worldwide (1). They result from failure of the neurulation process and constitute a major cause of still birth, and infant death, which remains a major public health burden in developing country (especially in rural areas)(2-4), although the prevalence of NTDs de-

creased in high-income countries (5, 6). Research about the NTDs has achieved tremendous progress over the last 50 years, which has been the subject of a variety of publications, including epidemiologic studies, clinical reports, and systematic review. However, the scientometric profile and the emerging trends in NTDs are still unknown. Scientometric studies are important to make comprehensive evaluation of the development of certain research fields. In recent years, document co-citation