

Coverage of Diabetic Nephropathy Screening in Malaysia 2015-2018

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ABSTRACT

INTRODUCTION: The Malaysian Clinical Practice Guideline (CPG) for Type-2 Diabetes Management emphasizes the importance for annual proteinuria testing for early detection of diabetic nephropathy. Annual proteinuria and micro-albuminuria screening have been incorporated into the model of good care for diabetes patients in primary care. This study aims to describe the coverage of nephropathy screening among type-2 diabetes patients receiving treatment at MOH health clinics, and factors influencing the coverage. **METHODS:** Data on proteinuria testing was extracted from the National Diabetes Registry for year 2015 to 2018. Feedbacks on the test coverage were elicited from each State Health Department using a standardised format. **RESULTS:** Overall, nephropathy screening coverage in Malaysia was low at 69.1% for 2018, but with an increasing trend from 66.5% in 2015. There are variations between states, with several states showing an increasing trend over time, some relative unchanged, and of concern some states showed decreasing trend. Huge variations were observed between districts as well. Several factors were identified to contribute to influencing the trend of coverage within the domains of healthcare facilities and systems, healthcare provider factors and patient-related factors. **DISCUSSION:** This paper highlighted the variations of quality of care in diabetes management in terms of nephropathy screening between states and districts over the time period of 2015 to 2018. Improving and narrowing the variations in nephropathy screening coverage would require addressing the multiple factors, and solutions have to be customised for each specific setting.

KEYWORDS: diabetes, proteinuria, primary care, nephropathy

Dengue Vector Control Campaign During Post Typhoon Haiyan in the Philippines: Lessons Learnt and Challenge

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ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND. In November 2013, the Central Region of the Philippines particularly Samar and Leyte devastated by typhoon Haiyan. Given the endemicity of dengue in Eastern Samar, and the increased risk factors as consequence of the typhoon Haiyan, Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) decided to start a dengue vector control program in Guiuan Inter Local Health Zone (ILHZ). This study aimed to describe the dengue vector control campaign supported by MSF in Guiuan ILHZ in post-typhoon Haiyan from December 20, 2013 to June 30, 2014. **METHODS.** The intervention site was in Guiuan ILHZ composed of five municipalities (Guiuan, Mercedes, Salcedo, General Mac Arthur, Hernani) in the Province of Eastern Samar, Philippines. The study population included all households which received dengue control activities during the intervention. **RESULTS.** MSF dengue vector control interventions that have been implemented in Guiuan ILHZ after disasters were heterogeneous with an important component of social mobilization destroying mechanically thousands of breeding sites complemented with chemical control of the Aedes population. The chemical control activities varied in their intensity over the months and were multifaceted as well as utilizing only WHOPEs approved insecticides in the recommended application doses using the appropriate formulation for its use. Both chemical as bacteriological products were used for the larviciding campaign. The Indoor Residual Spraying (IRS) and space spraying were targeted in its application and focused around health structures, schools and houses of infected cases. **CONCLUSIONS.** This study ratified the feasibility and appropriateness of the MSF dengue vector control strategy in the aftermath of a typhoon. MSF dengue control intervention was done according to an established strategy defined at the onset of the intervention but with the required agility to adapted to contextual factors.

KEYWORDS: Dengue vector control campaign, Typhoon Haiyan