

Distribution of Diseases Among Followed Up Patients in Malaysian Field Hospital During Operation Starlight-2

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ABSTRACT

INTRODUCTION: The Malaysian Field Hospital (MFH) Mission provides humanitarian assistance through a Level-3 referral hospital within the Rohingya refugees' safe zone in Cox Bazar, Bangladesh since 2017. The latest rotation, Ops Starlight-2 was run by Malaysian Armed Forces Health Services from 28th August 2018 until 28th February 2019. This paper describes the distribution of out-patient cases received during Ops Starlight-2. **METHODS:** A cross-sectional study was conducted. Patient health records over the period of 6 months were examined systematically. The inclusion criteria include only ethnic Bangladeshi and Rohingyas, whom require regular follow-up for chronic diseases, pre-op assessments, post-op review/ care and any acute cases which require post treatment reviews. Descriptive analysis was used. **RESULTS:** MFH received 63,200 patients during Ops Starlight-2. A total of 1520 cards were analysed. Approximately 55% came for subsequent follow up, while 12% defaulted. Demographically, 85% were Rohingyas. 70% were >15 years of age, 21% between five to 15 years old, and 9% were <5 years old. 60% female and 40% male. 85% were Non-Trauma Cases, 51% required further interventions in which 99.4% from them were surgical patients. Common diseases seen were thyroid disease (20%), followed by hernia (11%), fractures (10%), cancer (7%), abscess (6%) and splenomegaly (3.5%). Hence, among the interventions done were thyroidectomy (9%), hernial repair (8%), immobilisation (6%), implant/plating (5%), incision and drainage (4.7%), excision (4.5%) and splenectomy (2.5%). 99% were given medication upon visits. **CONCLUSION:** Ops Starlight-2 treated wide range of diseases in which majority of the cases required surgical interventions.

KEYWORDS: Distribution of Diseases, Rohingya, Ops Starlight-2, Malaysian Field Hospital, Surgical

Do 'Z- Generation' Understand HIV?

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ABSTRACT

INTRODUCTION: The trend of new HIV cases in Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur and Putrajaya (WPKL&P) based on age group is now shifting to younger population. The prevalence of HIV in the group of 20-29 years old is doubled from 2014 to 2018. Hence, a program named Generasi Tanpa HIV/ AIDS (GenTHA) under City Getting to Zero Project was conducted with several interventions to improve the knowledge of HIV and high-risk behaviour among 14 and 16 years old students. **METHODS:** 40 students aged 14 and 16 years old were selected from four different schools in Cheras. Survey consisting of questions regarding general knowledge of HIV and the attitude towards PLHIV was conducted in early phase (pre- test) and at the end of the program (post-test). **RESULTS:** All of the students were Malay and Muslim. Majority of them (70%) were 16-year-old with equal distribution of gender. Among them, 5 students (12.5%) admitted they have been involved in sexual activity. At the end of the program, we found that their knowledge of HIV has increased up to 100% on most questions. However, the percentage of stigma is still high (62%) towards PLHIV. **DISCUSSION:** Issue on stigma has to be strengthened in future program in order to succeed in preventive program among younger population.

KEYWORDS: HIV, adolescents, stigma