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vaccines and physician recommendations were significantly associated with vaccine hesitancy.

Conclusion: In conclusion, almost half of the participants were hesitant to have the vaccine administered to their children. A number of participants had misconceptions and mistrust towards the vaccine, and many had doubts about the safety and efficacy of the vaccine. Despite the challenges faced, health care practitioners together with government authorities should continue to create awareness and provide updated scientific information regarding the COVID-19 vaccine in order to reduce vaccine hesitancy.

Poster Abstract P23

Coping With Workplace Violence: A Qualitative Study Among Primary Healthcare Workers In Alor Setar

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Introduction: The incidence of workplace violence is high in both hospital and primary care settings, leading to emotional, psychological, physical, and work-related consequences that can impact organizational efficiency and the quality of patient care. This study aims to explore the coping experience of workplace violence among primary healthcare workers and the subsequent effects on their work.

Methods: A qualitative study utilizing in-depth interviews was conducted among primary healthcare workers, including medical officers (n=7), family medicine specialist (n=1), assistant medical officers (n=5), nurses (n=4), and community nurse (n=1) in Alor Setar. The interviews were transcribed verbatim and analysed using thematic analysis.

Results: Three major themes emerged: 1) internal coping, 2) external support, and 3) affect work outcome. Primary healthcare workers predominantly utilized emotion-focused coping strategies and sought superior support when personal coping was insufficient, or safety was threatened. Despite this, many perceived a lack of support from superiors. Underreporting of incidents was common, driven by fears of negative repercussions, beliefs that reporting would be futile, and limited knowledge of reporting procedures. While many healthcare workers managed to cope well, some struggled with emotional regulation, leading to decreased focus, and compromised quality of work and patient care. Conversely, some workers reported developing greater emotional maturity and positivity following such experiences.

Conclusion: Primary healthcare workers require training and education for effective coping and dealing with workplace violence. Increased awareness of workplace violence and reporting should be promoted. In addition, the reporting process and the management of reported incidents should be improved.

Poster Abstract P24

Comparing The Efficacy of the Timing of Intravenous Parenteral Low Molecular Weight Iron Dextran (LMWID) In Treating Iron Deficiency Anaemia in Antenatal Mother During Second versus Third Trimester in Pregnancy in Klinik Kesihatan Larkin Johor Bahru: A Retrospective Study

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Introduction: Iron deficiency anaemia (IDA) is the most common cause of anaemia in pregnancy and there are variations of local practice regarding the timing of parenteral iron given during pregnancy. This retrospective study aims to compare the efficacy of the timing of parenteral intravenous low molecular weight iron dextran (LMWID) in treating IDA during second or third trimester.

Method: All pregnant women with IDA treated with parenteral LMWID during second or third trimester in 2023 at our institution were included. The main outcome measured were resolution of anaemia at 36 weeks of gestation (hb>11g/dl)

Result: The study included 30 patients who received parenteral LMWID during second or third trimester in pregnancy. In total, 26.67% (n=8) received LMWID during second trimester versus 73.33% (n=22) in third trimester. Haemoglobin level was taken at the pre-parenteral LMWID, two weeks after completion and at 36 weeks of gestation.

The mean haemoglobin for pre-parenteral LMWID for second trimester is 9.17±0.78g/dL and for third trimester is 9.93±0.49g/dL. Mean haemoglobin after two-week completion of LMWID for second and third trimester is 10.61±0.51g/dL and 10.66±0.66g/dL respectively. The resolution of anaemia for second trimester is 62.50% (n=5) while for third trimester is 68.18% (n=15), however the difference observed is not statistically significant (p=0.085)

Conclusion: Within the limitation of this study, there is minimal difference in resolution of anaemia with regards to the timing of parenteral LMWID given, however the difference is not statistically significant. Therefore, further study should be done to ascertain the optimal timing of LMWID administration for IDA in pregnancy.

Poster Abstract P25

Prevalence Of Premature Ejaculation And Its Associated Factors Among Men Attending Government Health Clinics in Kuantan, Pahang

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Introduction: Premature ejaculation (PE) is a common sexual dysfunction affecting men globally, often under-diagnosed and untreated. Its prevalence varies across different socio-cultural and geographical settings. The study objective to determine the

prevalence of PE and its associated factors among men attending health clinics in Kuantan, Pahang.

Methods: A six-month cross-sectional study (March 2023 – August 2023) was conducted at twelve health clinics in Kuantan, Pahang. The selected respondents were sexually active men over 18 years old, excluding those with psychiatric illness or illiteracy. Data were collected using questionnaires on sociodemographic, medical history, the validated Malay version Premature Ejaculation Diagnostic Test (PEDT), and the Depression, Anxiety and Stress Scale (DASS-21). PE was defined as a PEDT score above 9. Descriptive analysis and simple and multiple logistic regression were performed using SPSS.

Results: Out of 300 eligible men, 287 responded (95.7% response rate). The prevalence of PE was 32.4% (n=93), with 17.8% (n=5) classified as probable PE and 14.6% (n=42) as PE. Logistic regression showed statistically significant associations of PE with stress [AOR (95% CI): 3.83 (1.33 – 11.00); p-value = 0.013] and anxiety [AOR (95% CI): 2.60 (1.29 – 5.25); p-value = 0.008].

Conclusion: The study revealed a high incidence of PE among men, potentially linked to stress and anxiety. Raising awareness among the public and healthcare providers could improve detection rates in primary care. Therefore, routine PE screening is recommended for men attending health clinics as well as for those exhibiting stress and anxiety. Such measures would facilitate early diagnosis and treatments.

Poster Abstract P26

MAwar Web Application to Increase Intention for Breast and Cervical Cancer Screenings in Three Primary Care Health Clinics in Klang, Malaysia

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Introduction: Regular screenings for breast and cervical cancers for early detection remains low in Malaysia. Digital health interventions offer promising solutions to enhance screening intention. We evaluated a MAwar web application to increase intention for breast and cervical cancer screenings.

Methods: A pre-post study design was conducted among women attending 3 primary care clinics in Klang, Malaysia. The intervention was a web-based application to Motivate and raise Awareness on screening of breast and cervical cancers (MAwar app). Women aged ≥20 years and sexually active, or aged 50-

75 years old, regardless of previous/current sexual activities participated in this study. We collected at baseline (socio-demographic, health information, knowledge on breast and cervical cancers' risk factors, barriers to screening and intention and uptake for breast and cervical cancer screenings) and at 3 month follow-up (knowledge on breast and cervical cancers' risk factors, barriers to screening and intention for breast and cervical cancer screenings). We analysed the data using Chi-square and McNemar tests with a significant level of p<0.05.

Results: We recruited 654 eligible women with 637 women completing the 3 month follow up (97.4% retention rate). At 3-month post-intervention, there was a significant improvement in screening intention for breast cancer (p<0.001) and for cervical cancer (p<0.001), knowledge of cervical cancer risk factors (p<0.001), and perceived barriers to screening (p<0.001).

Conclusion: The MAwar application showed significant improvement in the intention for breast and cervical cancer screenings, demonstrating the potential for user-centred digital health interventions in promoting health behaviours aimed at increasing cancer screening rates.

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Development of Pictorial Asthma Action Plan

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Introduction: Asthma action plans are used to support self-management and have been shown to improve clinical outcomes. Pictorial asthma action plans (PAAP) have the potential to benefit all patients regardless of their health literacy. We aimed to develop a culturally tailored PAAP to support patient self-management.

Methods: A literature review was performed to inform the content of the plan. The PAAP was then designed by a graphic designer. An expert panel consisted of two respiratory physicians and three family physicians was invited to assess the relevance and clarity of the PAAP contents and graphics using a structured questionnaire. The item content validity index (I-CVI) was used for the assessment. Public, patients and healthcare providers were also invited to review the PAAP.