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About MFP

The *Malaysian Family Physician* (MFP) is the official journal of the Academy of Family Physicians of Malaysia (AFPM). It is jointly published by the Family Medicine Specialist Association (FMSA) of Malaysia. The MFP is published three times a year. It also started an Online First section in January 2021, where accepted articles are published online ahead of the issue.

Starting from January 2023, the MFP is adopting continuous publication as soon as each article is ready for publication. This is to ensure knowledge is disseminated in a timely manner.

Goal: The MFP is an international journal that disseminates quality knowledge and clinical evidence relevant to primary care. The journal acts as the voice of family physicians, researchers and other members of the primary care team on clinical practice issues.

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 1. Novel aspects
 2. Important learning points
 3. Relevant to family practice
- iii. Invited debate, commentary, discussion, letters, online, comment, and editorial on topics relevant to primary care.
- iv. A Moment in the Life of a Family Physician – We encourage submission of a short narrative to share perspectives, voice, views and opinions about a family physician's experience that has affected their practice or life.
Read our Information for Authors section to learn more about these article types.

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Circulation: The journal is freely available online.

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Conclusion: This study showed that IUCD is well used in Pendang with a low complication percentage. Further analysis is needed to determine the factors that are associated with complications. Strategies to enhance IUCD use and minimize complications should be practiced.

Keywords: Intrauterine Devices, Contraception, Copper Intrauterine Devices

CS/T2

An Audit of Management of Chronic Hepatitis B among People Living with HIV in a Tertiary Hospital in Terengganu

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Introduction: Hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection among people who lives with HIV (PLHIV) is associated with liver related morbidity and mortality as compared to HBV mono-infection. There is concern on suboptimal HBV response to antivirals, for example tenofovir-based anti-retroviral therapy (ART) among PLHIV with chronic HBV coinfection. Thus, the aim of the audit is to study on the characteristic and outcomes of chronic HBV infection among PLHIV managed at a tertiary hospital in Terengganu and the adherence to local guidelines in the management.

Methods: A cross sectional study was conducted in March 2025 by auditing clinical records of 21 PLHIV with chronic HBV co-infection attending infectious disease clinic, Hospital Sultanah Nur Zahirah, Kuala Terengganu. Descriptive analysis is used for data analysis.

Results: Among 21 PLHIV with chronic HBV co-infection, 17(81%) were male, in which 11(52.4%) aged 30-39 years old, 13(61.9%) were homosexuals and all of them has suppressed HIV viral load. With mean duration of ART of 6.2 years, 19(90.5%) of them received tenofovir-based dual HBV-active ART and 16(76.2%) of them had HBV DNA viral load of <20 IU/mL. However, only 4(19%) attained Hepatitis B surface antigen (HepBsAg) seroconversion. Even though none of them had evidence of liver cirrhosis, more than 95% of them did not undergo routine hepatoma surveillance as per chronic HBV infection treatment protocol.

Conclusion: The audit showed poor adherence to standard protocol in hepatoma surveillance among HBV coinfection in PLHIV. Strengthening adherence to management protocol according to local guidelines is essential to improve liver outcomes in this high risk population.

Keywords: Hepatitis B virus, HIV infections, coinfection

CS/T3

Analysis of the Outcomes of Children with History of Maternal Diabetes in Pregnancy in Kuantan, Pahang

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Introduction: Maternal diabetes can affect pregnancy outcomes, but most research focuses on the risk to the mother. There's less information on how it impacts the child's health. This study looked at how children born to mothers with diabetes are affected in the neonatal stage and early childhood period.

Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted in 2024 with children aged 18 to 60 months whose mothers had diabetes during pregnancy. It took place at a 12 health clinic in Kuantan, Pahang. Information from the mother's antenatal records and children's health cards was analyzed with SPSS version 27.

Results: A total of 200 children (mean age 25.01 ± 10.41 months) were included in this study. Overall, 38% experienced at least one adverse outcome. Neonatal outcomes included neonatal jaundice (20%), hypoglycaemia (3%), and respiratory distress (1.5%), while early childhood outcomes included developmental delays (6.5%) and overweight status (8.5%). Most mothers (94%) had gestational diabetes mellitus (GDM), with generally well-controlled blood glucose. A key finding was that children of non-passive smoking mothers had a 48% lower risk of adverse outcomes (AOR = 0.52; 95% CI: 0.27–0.99; p = 0.047). Other maternal and child-related factors were not statistically significant (p > 0.05).

Conclusion: A significant proportion of children born to mothers with diabetes during pregnancy experienced adverse outcomes. Despite overall good glycaemic control, passive smoking during pregnancy was significantly associated with increased risk. These findings underscore the importance of addressing modifiable environmental exposures to improve neonatal and early childhood health outcomes.

Keywords: Maternal diabetes, adverse outcomes, passive smoking

CS/T4

Awareness and knowledge of dyslipidemia management among the medical officers in government health clinics in Gombak District: a cross-sectional study

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Introduction: Several studies reported that management of dyslipidemia among primary care physicians were poor. This study assessed the awareness of dyslipidemia guideline and knowledge of lipid management among medical officers (MO) in Gombak district.

Methods: A self-administered questionnaire was distributed to MOs without postgraduate training at government health clinics in Gombak district. The questionnaire included sociodemographic data, awareness of guidelines, and knowledge of dyslipidaemia management. The cumulative score was calculated from the knowledge section, with each correct answer awarded 1 point and no deductions for incorrect answers. The median score was used to categorize knowledge as either good or poor. The association between knowledge scores and sociodemographic variables was analysed using chi-squared test and considered statistically significant when p < 0.05.

Results: 135 questionnaires were analyzed (98%). 76% of