

mortality AUC 0.73-0.74, emergency readmission AUC 0.53-0.55, institutionalization AUC 0.52-0.58)

## DISCUSSION

Frailty syndromes are a valid and useful for risk stratification in older persons requiring acute medical care.

### PP 95 A STUDY ON THE KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND PRACTICE AMONG FRONTLINE DOCTORS IN DENGUE MANAGEMENT IN UNIVERSITY MALAYA

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## INTRODUCTION

Dengue fever has become a main public concern in recent years. This study was conducted in University Malaya Medical Centre (UMMC) with the objective to ascertain the current level of knowledge, attitude and practices (KAP) regarding dengue management among the frontline doctors working in UMMC.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study design was a descriptive cross sectional study. All doctors working in the Emergency department (ED) and primary care department (PCD) were recruited in the survey. All 117 doctors were interviewed by using a structured questionnaire.

## RESULTS

The study showed that more than two third of the doctors had 5-10 years of working experience and they were seeing 20-40 patients in a day; while near to one third of them did not have dengue training in the past two

years. This study showed that 70.9% of the doctors failed to identify the correct tourniquet test and only about one quarter of the doctors routinely advised patients on dengue preventive measures. There was significant association found between the working experience and practice behavior ( $p=0.007$ ), working department and practice behavior ( $p=0.003$ ) as well as knowledge and attitude among the ED doctors ( $p=0.004$ ).

## DISCUSSION

This study indicates that doctors in longer years of service gained more experience from seeing patients. PCD doctors had better practice score compared to ED doctors because more time were spent on advising patients on dengue self care and preventive measures. ED doctors had both good knowledge and positive attitudes towards dengue management. The knowledge of the frontline doctors can be improved further although majority of them posed high level of knowledge, while most of them had moderate attitude and fair practice score. Therefore, regular dengue training is necessary for improvement of knowledge, attitude and practice behavior on dengue management among the frontline doctors.

### PP 96 THE MODE AND LOAD OF REFERRAL FOR THE "ISLAND" WITHIN AN ISLAND: A REVIEW

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## INTRODUCTION

Kapit Hospital serves as the only hospital in the division of Kapit,

Sarawak, covers three districts (Kapit, Song and Belaga) and two sub-districts (Nanga Merit and Sungai Asap). It is the only hospital that not connected by road to the nearest referral center. The main mode of referral is by boat and air MEDEVAC.

## METHOD

This paper reviews the load and mode of cases referred to Sibulor Sarawak General Hospital. It is a retrospective study of data collected in year 2015.

## REVIEW

The total cases referred were 1083 cases, with an average of 90.25 cases per month. The outpatient referral takes up 61.6% (667 cases), while in patient referral 38.4% (416 cases). Cases for imaging purposes 26.4% (286 cases), with the highest referral load is Ultrasonography 12.8% (139 cases), followed by Computed Tomography Imaging 10.7% (116 cases). The department with the highest referral load was Medical (38.4%, 416 cases), followed by Surgical (23.9%, 259 cases). The mode of transport using express boat is 1052 cases (97.1%), followed by the ambulance boat usage (1.8%, 20 cases), MEDEVAC (1.0%, 11 cases) and MAS fixed wings (0.6%, 7 cases).

## DISCUSSION

Escorting referral cases is an integral part of Kapit Hospital staff's duty as reflected by the total number of 824 cases (76.1%) requiring medical escorts. This put a heavy burden not only on the hospital's manpower, but also the hospital expenditure. All the modes of transfer carry different advantages and disadvantages, wisely choosing the mode of transfer are a must to learn skill. Good patient

packaging and preparation for long journey of transfer is essential to achieve quality transfer. It ensures better continuity of patient care and safety of the staff on escorting missions.

## PP 97

### **RULING OUT PE: A NOVEL APPROACH USING END-TIDAL CO<sub>2</sub> WITH COMPRESSION ULTRASONOGRAPHY AND TRANSTHORACIC ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY IN PULMONARY EMBOLISM DIAGNOSIS (CUEPED)**

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## INTRODUCTION

Pulmonary embolism (PE) is a common illness with substantial morbidity and mortality. The aim of this study was to evaluate the diagnostic accuracy of CUEPED, a novel method of ruling out pulmonary embolism using a combination of end-tidal CO<sub>2</sub> (ETCO<sub>2</sub>), Compression Ultrasonography (CUS) and Transthoracic Echocardiography (TTE).

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

In this prospective study, patients who presented to Emergency Department at University Malaya Medical Centre with suspected acute pulmonary embolisms from December 2013 to October 2014 were assessed using CUEPED. CUEPED was considered positive if the measured ETCO<sub>2</sub> was