

# Kajang vocational college salmonella food poisoning, 5 October 2016

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## ABSTRACT

**Background:** An outbreak of food poisoning was notified from Kajang Health Clinic on 6 October 2016 after 16 students of Kajang Vocational College had seek for treatment of food poisoning. Outbreak investigation was carried out to identify the cause and establishing the causal circumstance so that specific measure could be instituted. **Methods:** Investigation comprised of epidemiological study, environmental and laboratory assessment. Epidemiological study include descriptive analysis and case-control study. Data regarding onset, symptoms, and history of food items consumed were collected. The affected food process was assessed based on HACCP approach. Laboratory investigation were performed for clinical and environmental sample. **Result:** The outbreak involved 27 cases, univariate analysis showed that the OR of those who ate chicken kurma served during the dinner on 5 October 2017, was 7.7917(  $p < 0.05$ , 95%CI 1.6125 to 37.6495), multiple logistic regression showed that the adjusted OR=12.4940,  $p < 0.05$ , 95%CI 1.0644 to 145.6534. Salmonella enteridis were isolated from stool of two cases. Improper temperature control during the storage of the raw chicken meat and improper cooking method were identified as contributory factors. **Conclusion:** The outbreak was caused by Salmonella enteridis infection involved 27 cases, from eating chicken kurma served during the dinner on 5 October 2016 in KVK Hostel, contributed by improper temperature control during the storage of the raw chicken meat and cooking technique.

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# Knowledge among TB contacts in a dental health teaching facility in Gombak.

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## ABSTRACT

**Objectives:** To establish TB-related knowledge among TB contacts in a dental health care teaching facility in Gombak. To determine association between socio demography and knowledge of TB diagnostic confirmatory test and public health threat of TB locally. **Study Design:** Cross-sectional survey assessing TB-related knowledge among TB contacts in a dental health care teaching facility in Gombak; **PARTICIPANTS:** 247 TB contacts in a dental health teaching facility in Gombak before screening activity was commenced. **METHODS:** Data collected through self-administered close-ended questionnaires among voluntarily recruited participants. Descriptive analysis and chi-squared analysis were primarily used to analyse the data. **Results:** 46.2% was students and overall 91.1% had history of recent interaction with TB patients. Suboptimal performance on TB-related knowledge (50.2%) was found among the surveyed participants. Significant good knowledge was assessed from those who had recent history travelling overseas. **Conclusion:** Dental health care students and workers should be included as a target group for Advocacy, Communication and Social Mobilization (ACSM) to increase competence in TB management and compliance. Interventions should address a combination of the varying influences on correct information, focusing on specific gaps identified to improve impact during active case detections.

## KEY WORDS:

*Knowledge and Attitudes; Tuberculosis (TB); Advocacy, Communication and Social Mobilization (ACSM); Cross-sectional; Gombak*