



THE 12th KURE INTERNATIONAL  
MEDICAL FORUM (K-INT) in 2019

# Improving Quality of Life in Cancer Patients

Date : July 25-27, 2019  
Venue : National Hospital Organization  
Kure Medical Center /  
Chugoku Cancer Center  
President : Shoji Shimose

Program  
&  
Proceedings

Satellite Symposium:  
Disaster Medical Care

第12回  
呉国際医療フォーラム

- 会 長：下瀬 省二(院長)
- 開催期間：2019年7月25日(木)～27日(土)
- 会 場：呉医療センター4F 地域医療研修センター
- 開 催：国立病院機構 呉医療センター・中国がんセンター
- 後 援：広島大学大学院医歯薬保健学研究科

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<https://youtu.be/Bu7C1RYDOZo>



➤ **Poster Session**

- P-01) Ryo Yoshichika, et al., NHO Fukuyama Medical Center, Fukuyama, Japan  
A Case Report on Intraductal Papillary Neoplasm with Combined Colon and Appendiceal Cancers
- P-02) Shiori TAKIZAWA, et al., NHO Fukuyama Medical Center, Fukuyama, Japan  
Dietitians' Involvement in In-hospital Support in Fukuyama Medical Center
- P-03) Tawatchai KIRAWITTAYA, QSNICH, Ministry of Public Health, Bangkok, Thailand  
Critical Congenital Heart Disease Screening to Reduce Neonatal Mortality in Thailand
- P-04) Manoon BUMROONGCHITRA, et. al., QSNICH, Bangkok, Thailand  
Effectiveness and Satisfaction of The Good Life Good Health Program Among Overweight Personnel of Queen Sirikit National Institute of Child Health
- P-05) Suputar THAOR, QSNICH, Bangkok, Thailand  
The Breastfeeding Support Services for Preterm and Sick Infants at Queen Sirikit National Institute of Child Health: Six Years Experiences
- P-06) Made Wahyu DHARMAPRADITA, et al., Sanglah General Hospital, Udayana University, Bali, Indonesia  
Orthopaedic Injuries after Pandeglang Tsunami: Our Experience
- P-07) Gde Dedy ANDIKA, et al., Sanglah General Hospital, Udayana University, Bali, Indonesia  
Mount Agung Eruption: Plan of Action and Evacuation Based on Epidemiologic Data
- P-08) Miki OMOTO, et al., NHO KMC CCC, Kure, Japan  
A Case of Pulmonary Rheumatoid Nodules Presenting Difficulty in Diagnosis; Second Report
- P-09) Nanami HIRAIWA, et al., NHO KMC CCC, Kure, Japan  
Lemierre's Syndrome with Pulmonary Involvement; A Case Report; Second Report
- P-10) Hikari GOTO, et al., NHO KMC CCC, Kure, Japan  
Patient Anxiety Prior to Undergoing Thoracoscopic Lung Resection Influencing Postoperative Early Start of Ambulation; Second Report
- P-11) Mika Shingai, et al., NHO KMC CCC, Kure, Japan  
Strategies for Infection Control of *Clostridioides difficile* -Associated Diarrhea; Second Report
- P-12) Yusuke YAMAGATA, et al., NHO KMC CCC, Kure, Japan  
Logistics as Members of the Disaster Medical Assistance Team during Western Pacific Heavy Rain Disaster; Second Report

# Proceedings

## Topics

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P-07)

### Mount Agung Eruption : Plan of Action and Evacuation Based on Epidemiologic Data

Gde Dedy ANDIKA, I Gusti Lanang Ngurah Agung ARTHA WIGUNA

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**Background:** Mount Agung Eruption become a national concern because the number of refugees during the evacuation period. This volcano reawake since 2017 and The National Disaster Mitigation Agency of Indonesia (BNPB) count this event has the most number refugees compared to other natural disaster in Indonesia. This study aim to describe the epidemiology data during the evacuation period. The data can be useful during the analysis plan of action configuration.

**Methods:** In this study, we compile the data from many sources during the 2017 Evacuation Phase of Mount Agung eruption. The data included number of high risk population, number of refugees in every regency, number of death during evacuation phase, age of Death Victim, cause of death during evacuation, number of health care attendance, diagnosis trend on health care camp and number of mental illness. We also find out number of budget for Refugees

**Results:** Among all regencies of Bali Province, the most population at risk are located at Karangasem and Klungkung Regency (24%) which located near the Mount Agung. Number of Camp and Refugees most of them located at Karangasem Regency (34.8%), The highest number of death over 1000 population was found at Klungkung Regency (5.26) followed by Bangli Regency (2.72). Age of Death Victim based on age group was the most number on 61-70 years old. Cause of death most of them unknown (33.8%) followed by metabolic disease (19.7%). Number of Attendance to the Health Care Provider most of them were outpatient case (98%). Diagnosis trend among refugees who attended the heath care camp most of them suffered acute upper respiratory tract infection (45.39%). Number of Mental Health cases during evacuation was 126 and most of the got admitted to the hospital (88.8%). The health care budget that was spent during evacuation period was the average of 111.557,1 rupiah for one patient.

**Conclusion:** Epidemiologic data during the natural disaster event can help to encounter and analysis the strategies that needed. An appropriate mapping of the problem inside the evacuation phase will give significant effects on efficient usage of resources. A solid understanding of common situation is critical for effective preparation and assistance in current and future disasters. Orthopaedic field combine with other disciplines of science collaborate to give a comprehensive approach in giving proper planning and intervention during disaster.