

administrators at national level, 10 vice chancellors at universities and 3 directors of private medical research firms. In addition to the interviews, records and evidence were reviewed. The findings reveal that 86% of the RCs' annual budget is secured by public sources. The collaboration among the RCs, universities and organizations is informal rather than formal. The cooperation between RCs and universities in policymaking, priority setting and knowledge production and utilization is stronger than that with other organs. The RCs have weak relationships with the community. About 20% of them have no relations with the private sector. The collaboration of RCs with the executive organizations and Os should also be reinforced through networking and improvement of health information systems

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Application of Involvement to Consumers' Perspectives and Service-Seeking Behaviors of Bariatric Surgery

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Evidences showed Bariatric surgery as an effective procedure to deal with morbid obesity. In addition, the procedure has become one of services introduced to self-pay market by health care provider in order to confront the financial stress. The aims of the study are to apply involvement theory to explore the consumers' opinions on bariatric surgery and decision making behaviors in seeking bariatric surgery. The study data is collected by a structured questionnaire. The questionnaire was composed of three major dimensions including personal characteristics, services seeking behaviors, and involvement scale. A total of 124 study subjects were selected by a non-probability sampling... There are three factors identified by conducting a factor analysis. The factors include meaning to individual, meaning to social life, risk of service. The value of Body Mass Index and personal satisfaction to body weight were the personal factors that influenced the involvement level. The interviewees view the product characteristics of the bariatric surgery as fastest effect, less body weight regaining, and expensive. It was found that the consumers with high involvement level were more willing to receive the service. Through logistic regression, it was forecasted that the meaning to individual and the value of Body Mass Index were the major factors for the consumers to receive bariatric surgery. The results provide important information to providers to understand potential consumers' perception of bariatric surgery.

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Bibliometric Analysis of Biobank Literatures in the 1991-2008 Period

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The increasing numbers of publications on biobank indicate its increasing importance in the world. This study was done to quantify the scientific publications of biobank, and leads more comprehension about the trend and scope of utilization of biobank area.

Method: The documents were based on Science Citation Index (SCI) which was accessed from the ISI Web of Knowledge during the period of 1991 to 2008. Total 403 publications were analysed by the including variables: document types, page count, authorship, reference count, journal, author keywords, subject category and country of publication.

Result: Of all publications, 229 (57%) were articles, followed by meeting abstract, editorial material, news item, and review. Most articles were published in English (96%), and the UK (United Kingdom) was the most publication country (28%) and followed distantly by US (24%) and the Sweden (21%). The most frequently used author keywords were 'biobank' and followed by 'informed consent', and 'genetics'.

International Journal of Epidemiology was the most active journals with the number of publications.

Conclusions: The number of articles increased over 40-fold from 2002 to 2008, with a similar increase in total pages. The production was dominated article, by UK, published in English, and International Journal of Epidemiology.

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Determinants of Patients Satisfaction on the Hospitalization Experiences

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Background: Understanding patient's needs, preferences and expectations towards the health services through their perspective is important in improving the quality of the health services. Measuring patient satisfaction is therefore one of the many popular tools to measure and monitor health services in terms of the quality.

Aims: The study aims to identify published instrument to measure patient satisfaction for hospital stay experiences. Methods: Searches were performed in various databases using keywords such as patient, satisfaction, needs, preferences, expectations, hospitalization, in-patients, or hospital stay.

Results: A total of 3 validated instruments were found from the United Kingdom (UK), United States (US) and Australia. Aspects from 3 instruments were similar and all of them included accessibility, physical environment, communication, interpersonal relationship and discharge