

log-rank test). A multiple Cox proportional hazards analysis showed that higher ALT levels, from hazard ratio (HR) = 1.8, for ALT = 10-19, HR = 3.7 for ALT = 20-39, to HR = 4.5 for ALT 40, were significant for developing diabetes ($P < 0.001$). The risks of higher ALT levels in the participants without alcohol consumption were similar to or even higher than those in the total cohort. After adjusting for BMI levels, the HR of ALT levels was markedly higher for those with a BMI < 25 than those with a BMI 25. Conclusions: Higher ALT levels, even within the normal range, are strong predictors of type 2 diabetes independently of BMI levels with a dose-response relationship.

SP-171

Legal Issues on Health and Public Health Services for Alcoholics

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The objective of this study was to identify the current legal issues on health and public health services for the alcoholics in Mongolia and to reflect people's opinion for the development of the legal environment. Qualitative analysis of 36 semi-structured interviews with professionals who are responsible for alcohol issues and alcoholics combined with legal document review of 24 laws and other documents. There are many references focused only on the compulsory treatment coercing individuals into alcohol abuse treatment in laws. For example, compulsory treatment and labor for alcoholics under the direction of legal enforcement through the decisions of the Court in case of refusing treatment is seen more as a punishment. Sobering-up facilities became a place of punishment to detain citizens like offenders at police office, instead of place for sobering them up from the harmful exposure to alcohol according to the Law on the compulsory sobering-up of persons who have become inebriated. Most of alcoholics and professionals had same perception that there is no treatment or training and health care service provided in the sobering up cells. In conclusions, there is as of yet very little developed regarding the environment on health care and social welfare and protection for alcoholics. Therefore, participants recommended to revise laws combating alcoholism and to improve capacity through the provision of medicine and equipment to the narcological departments of district health centers and the establishment of narcological departments with beds at the aimag hospitals for treatment and prevention of alcoholism.

SP-172

The Effect of Comparison Preventive Liver Fluke Behavior between Application Health Belief Model

with Participation and Hand Book in Liver Cancer's Risk Group

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This quasi-experimental research aimed to study the effect of comparison preventive liver fluke behavior between application health belief model with participation and hand book in risk group's cancer of liver, Nonsang district, NongBuaLamPhu province. The Participants were 82 divided experimental group I and experimental group II each group were 41 subjects. The participants in experimental group I were received health education program using lecture, VCD, the participation, the stimulation and handbook of liver fluke. The participants in experimental group II were received only handbook of liver fluke. The duration covered 12 weeks and data collection by questionnaires. The data was analyzed by the Stata version 8.2 to acquire percentage, arithmetic mean, standard deviation and median. The independent t-test was used to compare the knowledge, the perceived susceptibility, the perceived severity, the perceived benefits, the perceived barriers and the practice for modification preventive liver fluke behavior.

The result after experiment showed that the experimental group I had arithmetic mean of the knowledge, the perceived susceptibility, the perceived benefits and the practice for modification preventive liver fluke behavior were more than the experimental group II significantly ($p\text{-value} < 0.05$) but the perceived severity and the perceived barriers nonsignificantly. The examination for parasite before experiment showed that the experimental group I and experimental group II infections liver flukes found 9.76 % and 7.32% respectively and treated praziquantel. The after experiment not found infections liver flukes. The recommended that study applied this program for modification preventive liver fluke behavior and cholangiocarcinoma long term.

SP-173

Enhancing the Utilization Rates of Preventive Healthcare Services for the New Immigrant's Children

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The objectives of this study are: (1) to understand the actual utilization rates of preventive healthcare services for the new immigrant's children, and (2) to enhance the utilization rates by implementing the intervention measures. This study targets the new immigrants living at Ji-An, Hualien County; a group of 100 are selected by purposive sampling; 50 are assigned randomly to the experimental group, and another 50 to the control group. In order to uplift the utilization rates, the social cognitive theory is applied in this study to employ the intervention