

# FP-052

## Physical Activities and Barriers among Visual Impaired Students in Elementary School

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The purpose of this study was to explore the physical activities (PA) of the visual impaired students in elementary schools and the barriers they faced. Their parents' knowledge and attitude were also discussed in this study. There were two steps to collect data. The first, quality data obtained from observing 18 visual impaired students. In order to get more detail data deeply, 6 visual impaired students, 7 parents, and 7 teachers were also interviewed. The second, quantity data got from 75 parents of visual impaired students using questionnaires. The results showed that most of the students needed somebody to assist for guiding direction, and the parents' attitude was positive about their children activities. Visual impaired students spent 115.9 minutes on static PA each day, and only 32.8 and 17.8 minutes on mild and middle-strong PA. Main barriers of PA are "the restriction caused by students' visual impairment", "parents' and students' lack of time", "parents' worries about injuries and danger incurred by PA", and "students' unfamiliarity about methods and rules of activities". The parents' knowledge and attitude showed that "PA can promote health" and "parents will arrange more outdoor activities for their children as far as possible". These revealed the parents understood the benefits of PA. Therefore, it is important to find out the way to decrease barriers of PA and to promote students engaged in exercise.

# FP-053

## Ses Differences in Alcohol Related Mortality among Middle-Aged Men in Korea

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Background: South Korea suffers greatly from economic recession, resulting in years of financial crisis and unemployment. Normally men as a breadwinner are influenced by an economic cycle. Tightening of job market and economic stagnation is a major cause for increasing stress level for men. They often try to reduce their stress level by engaging in activities such as drinking and smoking. Mortality therefore, is an accurate indicator to measure health status of men. Up to now, there have been attempts to examine mortality from smoking but lack of data in mortality from drinking. Objective: So far, alcohol related policy in Korea have not been systematic and purposeful due to lack of surveys carried out across the country. The main purpose of this study is to track the changes in alcohol related mortality among middle-aged men. Content and Method: We used the 'death certificate file' and 'Alcohol attributable fractions (AAFs)' to calculate alcohol related mortality for every five years

(1995,2000,2005). Statistical analysis consisted of multiple analysis as an independent variable (educational attainment, occupation, marital status).

Discussion: Findings of this study suggest that socioeconomic differentials in alcohol related mortality among middle aged men gets bigger. socioeconomic inequalities need to firm up a policy.

# FP-054

## A Survey among Foreign Spouse in Hunei

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Background: It was designed to explore the health status among foreign spouses in Hunei township in southern Taiwan using a population-based, cross-sectional study was conducted. Methods: The demographic data and the data about anxiety scale, panic scale, insomnia scale and the short form-12 (SF-12) medical outcome survey, were collected during interviews of Hunei foreign spouse. Results: The Vietnamese was the majority (60.2%) foreign spouse in Hunei, next the Mainland Chinese (27.3%). But the vacant rate of Mainland Chinese is much higher than Vietnamese (56.8% vs 7.2%) did. Over half of foreign spouse got married via introduction by relative or friends. The age difference around twelve years old (12.2+6.5 years) between the couple. The handicap rate of husband was less than 7%, but near 70% husband drinking, smoking or both. Only 5.6% husband without any job and near half of foreign spouse have work. The major stress of life was educational problem about children (62.5%), next the economic reason (47.5%) did. Seventeen percent of foreign spouse suffer from insomnia everyday. The foreign spouse reported better health scores on all scales of the SF-12 than did the general US population (1998), but worse scores when suffering from anxiety or panic status, both on Physical Component Summary (PCS) and Mental Component Summary (MCS).

Conclusions: The foreign spouses in Hunei had better health than general US population. The anxiety or panic status could worsen their quality of life but not insomnia.

# FP-055

## Coping Stress Strategy for People with HIV/AIDS in Makassar City, Indonesia

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Rationale The coping Stress strategy performed by the people living with HIV/AIDS (PLA) to improve their quality of life need to be learn in relation to their perception of stress, and how they cope with stress. Method Case study has been done to describe the coping