

Background: Breast feeding appears to advance IQ/cognitive development. Children with cognitive problems can show up in many ways, such as specific difficulties with language, academic and learning problems, especially for psychiatric, neurological and/or behavioral problems in late life.

Objective: To review systematically, on the existing literature, breast feeding that influence on speech, language and cognitive development in children.

Methodology: Databases of scientific literature were screened through the internet for publications that involved breast feeding effecting speech, language and cognitive development in childhood. Hard copies of related scientific journals were also sought for relevant topics by the authors, making use of reference lists of publications, and citation search. Studies were included if they were published since 1984 and investigated the effects of breast feeding that effect on speech, language and cognitive development in children. They were excluded if they are not original research articles.

Result: Fourteen studies were included for this review – a case-control study and thirteen longitudinal studies. Most studies demonstrated that breast feeding affect language and cognitive development. However, the effect of breast feeding on cognitive development was controversy.

Conclusion: It is concluded that breast feeding influence language and cognitive development, but inconsistency for cognitive development.

FP-203

Stroke Profile in Surabaya: Demographic Characteristics, Arrival Time at Hospital, Warning Signs, and Related Factors

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Background: In Indonesia, stroke is the leading cause of death either in urban or rural area.. Stroke death and handicap related to arrival time at hospital. This study aimed to describe stroke cases by demographic characteristics, arrival time at Hospital, warning sign and factors related to it.

Method: The survey conducted in Surabaya, the second big city in Indonesia. Samples were stroke cases of Surabaya inhabitants arriving in fours hospital in Surabaya which were selected randomly. Descriptive analysis of the variables and a Chi square test used to perform association between the demographic variables, warning sign and arrival time at hospital as dependent variable.

Results: Stroke affected people aged since 30 years old, whereas most of them (41.4%) aged 50 – 59 years old. Almost half of stroke cases (45.5%) had insurance for poor people and 90% of them lived with their family. The most risk factor of them (61.3%) was hypertension. However, half of stroke cases or less knew that they had either diabetes mellitus or hypercholesterolemia. The most of warning signs were weakness on one side of the

body (80.2%) and sudden lack of coordination or difficulty walking (37.8%). And, only 27% stroke cases arrived in Hospital in 3 hours or less after stroke attack and factors related to it were male and vomiting.

Conclusion: Epidemiologic transition has being faced in Surabaya. Stroke affected people not only in high level of social economy but also poor people and most of stroke cases arrived in Hospital more than 3 hours after stroke attack.

FP-204

Self-Esteem in Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender (LGBT) in Kathmandu, Nepal

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The descriptive cross sectional study was undertaken to determine the self-esteem in LGBT (N=100), Lesbian (n=20), gay (n=26), bisexual (n=21), and transgenders (n=33) to examine the correlation between various factors with the self-esteem. The self-esteem was found to be normal in 85% of the total study population with 8% high self-esteem and 7% low self-esteem. Of the total transgenders 84.85% is found to have the normal self-esteem and 9.09% have the low self-esteem. Out of gay 84.62% has the normal self-esteem; 3.85% has the low self-esteem. Out of the total bisexual group 76.19% has the normal self-esteem; 9.52% has the low level of self-esteem. When looking at lesbian group 5% has the low level of self-esteem with rest of the others 95% falls under normal range of self-esteem. Correlation was calculated using Spearman's correlation. Age, personal visibility, social isolation, showed no correlation with the self-esteem. Internalized homophobia, positive self identity, community network, cultural stigma showed a correlation with the self-esteem of which internalized homophobia and cultural stigma are negatively correlated. Out of the four groups of the study population, the median score of self-esteem score of the lesbian was found to be lowest 18.5 but the difference was not significant with the p-value 0.1310 by Kruskal-Wallis Test. More priority should be given in the programs like increasing the community network in order to heighten their perception about themselves and their values.

FP-205

Health Status and Associated Factors amongst Family Primary Caregivers in Taiwan

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Objectives: This study aimed to explore the physical and mental health of primary caregivers caring for disabled persons and detect factors related to health.

Methods: The household data of National Health Interview Survey 2001 derived from National Health Research Institution. The case-control approach matched on gender, age and education level. Family caregivers

who caring for disabled persons were defined as the case group, while the subjects in the family without disabled person were defined as the control group. This study compared the case group of the scores of Physical Component Summary (PCS) and Mental Component Summary (MCS) in SF-36 with that of the control group. Further, to analyze the factors of the characteristics of caregivers and disabled persons related to the health of primary caregivers.

Results: This study recruits 207 cases and 828 controls as the ratio of 1:4. The results show the mean scores of PCS and MCS in case group significantly lower than that in control group (PCS: 50.6 vs. 51.6; MCS: 46.2 vs. 48.5) and the related factors include job status, religion, and disability type (congenital or senile). Caregivers caring for persons with congenital disability lower level of mental health has, contrast to those caring for persons with senile disability have lower level of physical health. Conclusions: This study provides solid data proving caregivers have the lower level of health status through the national wide survey, indicating the health issues of caregivers must be the top of long term care agenda.

FP-206

Physical and Mental Health among the Families of Patients with Psychosis— A Case-Control Study **Ling-Ling Yeh**

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Objectives: This study compared physical and mental health of the families of psychotic patients with that of the families living without psychotic patients.

Methods: The secondary dataset of National Health Interview Household Survey 2001 derived from National Health Research Institution. The ratio of the number of case and control group was 1:4 and matched by gender and age. The former group was the families living with patients diagnosed as ICD9_CM code 290-299. The latter group was the families living without psychotic patients. The health was measured by SF-36. Owing to different subjects from the same household, this study conducted multilevel analysis to explore the physical and mental health in the case and control groups.

Results: This study recruits 563 cases and 2252 controls. The results reveal all the mean scores in 8 subscales of SF-36 of the case group (47.8-53.8) less than that of the counterpart (48.8-54.9). After multilevel analysis by controlling gender, age, marriage status, education level, religion, and household income, the difference of mental component summary score statistically signifies between case and control group, while there is no significantly difference of physical component summary score.

Conclusions: This study implies those who living with psychotic patients feel poor mental health. Therefore, the policy makers not only concern the health of primary caregivers of psychotic patients but also the health of the other families. It also emphasizes to advocate the national wide mental health campaign should be a top priority.

FP-207

Who Are Willing to Buy Long-Term Care Insurance? **Hsiang Tsuei, Kun Yang Chuang**

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Objectives: The purpose of this research is to identify factors associated with the intention to purchase long-term care insurance.

Methods: Households were randomly selected using a automated dialing system and eligible respondents aged 50 or more were selected for telephone interviews. Information collected included demographic characteristics, health status, living arrangement, and views on long-term care.

Results: Results shows that the intention to purchase long-term care insurance was associated with being male, younger, higher level of education, and higher income. Furthermore, those who were financially prepared for long-term care expenses, and those who perceived themselves to be institutionalized were also more likely to have the intention of purchasing long-term care insurance.

Conclusion: The older respondent did not perceive the need to purchase long-term care insurance probably due to the fact that there were not financially prepared and were probably already made relevant long-term care arrangements. For the younger respondents, it appears that the likelihood of being institutionalized in the future and the availability of financial resources will affect the intention to purchase long-term care insurance.

FP-208

A Longitudinal Analysis of Retirement, Spousal Loss, and Self-Assessments of Health among Older Adults in Taiwan

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Objectives: An increasing attention in social epidemiological research has been paid to the profound impact of life events on health status change for older adults. This study examines the effects of retirement and spousal loss on longitudinal change in self-assessments of health among community-dwelling older adults from 1989 to 2003.

Methods: Data on this study for 1,388 older adults aged 60-64 in 1989 were drawn from the national representative sample in the Taiwan Longitudinal Study of Aging (TLSA). Self-assessments of health consisted of self rated health and psychological distress measured by a short version of the Center for Epidemiologic Studies-Depression Scale. Analyses employed generalized estimating equations models with five waves of the TLSA data.

Results: After adjusting for age, gender, education, ethnicity, and other baseline individual socioeconomic and physical health covariates, significant cross-sectional associations ($p < 0.01$) were found between retirement and self rated health, with retirees reporting better health