

Results: Being overweight or obese was associated with a higher risk of LBP ($P < 0.01$). Relative to normal weight adults, the HR of injury were 1.20 (95% CI: 1.09-1.31) for overweight adults, 1.17 (95% CI: 1.07-1.28) for obese class I adults and 1.28 (95% CI: 1.08-1.52) for obese class II adults.

Conclusions: Persons having a BMI equal to or higher than 30 have a higher risk of LBP than other groups. Policy interventions should be taken to decrease such inequality and more research is required to identify aids and services that can effectively help people prevent excess risks of having LBP.

FP-082

The Study of Relationships between Perception of Patient Safety Culture and Morale of Nursing Staff ***Li-Chun Chang¹, Heng-Chia Chiu², Hui-Ying Cheng¹***

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Objectives: Nurse is the major work force at healthcare industry. The attitude and perception of patient safety is key to patient safety. Relationship between perception of patient safety culture and nursing morale has not been examined. The aim of the study was to explore the relationships between patient safety culture and morale, and further to identify predictors of nursing morale. Methods: A cross-sectional study design was conducted for this study. Two instruments were used. One is Chinese version of patient safety culture which was originated developed by Agency for Health Care Research and Quality (AHRQ); and another is moral questionnaire which have been validated in many studies. Data were collected from 6 acute general hospitals at southern Taiwan. In total, 923 nurses completed the study, represented 78% response rate. Correlation and multiple linear regressions were performed by SPSS for Window. Results: The value of Cronbach's α of patient safety culture and moral was 0.894, and 0.927 respectively. The correlation coefficient between three dimensions of patient safety (organization level, unit level and outcome) and two dimensions of morale (satisfaction and recognition of working environment) were range from 0.43 to 0.53 ($p > 0.001$). While controlling for demographic variables, year at position, frequency of contact with patients, and three dimensions of safety were significant associated with morale score. Implications: It is suggested that nursing morale can be enhanced by patient safety culture. Nursing directors need to develop strategy to increase better understanding of patient safety culture.

FP-083

Socio-Economic Determinants of Menstrual Regulation Acceptors in Bangladesh: A Study at Mohammadpur Fertility Services and Training Centre

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Menstrual Regulation (MR) services are available in Government's family planning program as a family planning method though induced abortion is illegal unless for clinical reasons. Several studies have been carried out to evaluate reported abortion, estimate trend of induced abortion, role of abortion to fertility etc. in different part of Bangladesh, particularly in Matlab area. But limited study has been carried out to understand the socio-economic condition and factors compelling women to take MR services in Bangladesh. This study focuses on the socio-economic conditions and factors compelling women to receive MR services at Mohammadpur fertility services and training centre (MFSTC), Dhaka, Bangladesh. Education, income, employment status, age at marriage, age at first pregnancy, number of living children, and role of husband in decision process have been found important determinants to MR in Bangladesh. Though education level of higher secondary and above, the percentage of MR service receiving patient is found significantly low. Most of the patients are with no income and percentage of women with relatively smaller income is very low. Lower age at marriage and age at first pregnancy are found as an important cause of MR in the centre (Please make it clear what do u want to say). Though MR is a highly personal decision, husband and other family member plays an important role in the decision making process.

FP-084

Dietary Habits of a Group of Suburban Adolescent School Children in Sri Lanka

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Introduction: Adolescence is a period of developing varying patterns of eating independent of the family, with behaviours such as skipping meals, taking snacks, trying unconventional food, consuming excessive amounts of fast foods and artificial soft drinks.

Objectives: To describe the dietary pattern of sub urban adolescents in Sri Lanka.

Methodology: A descriptive cross sectional study was carried out among grade eleven school children (mean age 16.1, SD =0.4) in public schools in the Kalutara Medical Officer of Health area. A food frequency questionnaire with a 7 day recall, and a self administered questionnaire was used to study 639 students adopting a cluster sampling method with probability proportionate to size.

Results: Most of the students (93.9%) have consumed rice daily or more. Nearly 11% had not taken their breakfast, while only 4.4 % and 5.9 % had missed their lunch and dinner respectively. More than 93% of the