

related with the differences in "planning", "positive reframing", "religion", "denial", and "behavioral disengagement" of coping behaviors with bereavement. 3. Attachment styles were significantly related with the differences in "existential concerns", "depression", and "physical distress" of anticipatory mourning reactions. 4. The anticipatory mourning reactions among subjects correlated negatively with coping behaviors of "active coping", "positive reframing", "acceptance", "using instrumental support", and "venting", whereas positively with coping behaviors of "denial", "behavioral disengagement", and "self-blame". Suggestions were proposed in accordance with the study result.

SP-111

The Analysis of Exercise Behavior and Depression Tendency in Taiwan: Results from Taiwan National Health Kap Interview Survey in 2002

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This study aimed to: (1) describe the prevalence of exercise behavior and depression tendency in Taiwan, and (2) analyze the relationships between exercise behavior and depression tendency. Data from Taiwan National Health KAP Interview Survey were analyzed. People of age 15 years and older (n=26,755) were reviewed by a three stage systematic random sampling of households in this cross-sectional study. The relationships between exercise behavior and depression tendency was analyzed by Chi-square test and logistic regression. The main findings of this study were as the following: 1. The subjects without exercise behavior were 44.8%. 2. The subjects with depression tendency were 4.8%. 3. Subjects who were males, older than 65 years old, illiterate, widowed, not working, at lower health status, at lower economic level or living alone were more likely to exercise regularly. 4. Subjects who were females, elderly and adolescents, widowed, divorced, separated, at lower health status, at lower economic status or living alone were at highest risk of depression tendency. 5. The relationships between exercise regularity and depression tendency were negative; and that between exercise intensity and depression tendency were positive. 6. When demographic factors were adjusted, regular exercise was the major factor to decrease depression tendency, and the relationships between exercise intensity and depression tendency were positive. According to the finding, we may apply to help develop the policy for preventing depression and promoting physical and mental health.

SP-112

Effects of Work Support Program for the Person with Disabilities Rehabilitation

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Purpose: The purpose of our study was to establish fundamental job support environmental at psychiatric department clinical site.

Subjects and method: We adopted

Randomized-Controlled Trial to measure the effectiveness of starting job program during the six months. Twenty people with schizophrenia were randomly assigned to either an intervention group (n = 10) or to a control group (n = 10). Regards to judgment scale of intervention effect, we conducted several scale for three times, pretest, 3-months posttest, and 6-months posttest and these scales are Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale, Life Assessment Scale for the Mentally Ill and Self-Efficacy for Community Life scale. We also used General Self-efficacy Scale and Work-Personality scale.

Result: The score of GSES in the control group increased significantly after 6 months, but that in the intervention group did not. The score of SECL in both the control group and the intervention group did not change significantly between pre-test and post-test. The score of Work-Personality in the intervention group increased significantly between pre-test and 2-months post-test, and between pre-test and 4-months post-test, whereas that in the control group did not.

Conclusion: Considering above results, this work support program has proved that it has learning effect on schizophrenia in terms of their current recognition and job skills. Thus, this program has demonstrated its effectiveness toward schizophrenia for their social reinstatement support.

SP-113

Medicine Inefficiency among the Insured in Indonesia: A Case Study in a Hospital in Jakarta, Indonesia

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Physicians tend to be less sensitive to the costs of healthcare services when the patients covered by insurance. This makes the physician provides unnecessary of healthcare services, including provide prescriptions more medicine. One of the types of inefficiency is the unused medicine that has been prescribed by the physician. To test a hypothesis of whether the physicians prescribed more medicine among the insured patients, a study was done in a hospital in Jakarta. The study include 236 insured patients as the sample, which was selected randomly from 2.225 inpatients during the year 2008. The results confirms that there was an inefficiency of prescribed medicine, among other, due to (i) replacement of existing medicine, (ii) the physician prescribed more medicine than needed, and (iii) the doctors prescribe more medicine in order to be stocked of the ward. The inefficiency figures reached about 19% of the total medicine costs, consisting of 21% of the medicine covered by insurance and 5% of non-insurance. Our multiple linear regressions confirms