

and (54.0%) of them admitted at teaching hospitals of government A University of Medical Science. The findings revealed that a vast majority of these respondents (81.5%) was satisfied with communication and information given by nurses, while the others (18.5%) were not. There was significant relationship between patients satisfaction and age group ($p < 0.05$). Also, the age group 15-44 years old and married patients were the best predictors for level of cancer patients' satisfaction with communication, information given by nurses. Key findings are that there are a number of issues with regard to information and communication which can be clearly improved within teaching hospitals of Tehran city. The paper concludes that patient-professional communication should be tailored to meet individual need.

OT15-2

Are Children of Foreign-Born Mother Not as Healthy as Those of Native-Born Mother?

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The number of cross-border marriages and the children born in those families in Taiwan has significantly increased from the 1990s. Media reporting suggested that children of foreign-born mother have worse health status than those of Taiwan-born mother. This study is to examine whether there are health disparities among children of China-born, Southeast Asia-born and Taiwan-born mother. Data for the analysis came from two waves of Taiwan Birth Cohort Pilot Study of 1617 nationally representative new born babies, conducted from April to June in 2004 and May to July in 2005, respectively, at the age of 6 and 18 months old. The babies were grouped into those of China-born, Southeast Asia-born, and Taiwan-born mother. Health variables examined include adverse birth outcome (prevalence of preterm birth, low birthweight and birth defect), early child development (attainment of developmental milestones at 6 and 18 months of age), and health conditions (child injury and fever, infectious or gastrointestinal diseases). No significant differences were found among three groups for prevalence in preterm birth, low birthweight and birth defect. Children of Southeast Asia-born mother experienced significantly poor motor developmental attainment ($OR = 1.69, 1.10-2.61$). However once controlling for family socioeconomic characteristics, the risk of adverse motor development for children of Southeast Asia-born mother disappeared ($OR = 1.56, 0.99-2.46$). Children of Southeast Asia-born mother had lower risk of fever, infectious or gastrointestinal diseases ($OR = 0.44, 0.27-0.73$) than those of Taiwan-born mother regardless of their disadvantaged family socioeconomic position. Children of Southeast Asia-born and China-born mothers did not experience worse health status in Taiwan.

OT15-3

Health Behaviors, Personal Characteristics and Healthy Aging: Cross-Sectional Evidence from the Health-Related Quality of Life Study among the Elders in Zhejiang Province of China

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In China, elderly population is expanding at a rate of 5.96 million per year which results in an increase in the burden of chronic disease leading to low quality of life. So, we conducted a cross-sectional study based on a multistage cluster sample of 4995 elderly people, 2441 in rural area and 2554 in urban area, aged 60 years and over in Zhejiang Province of China. A self-developed structured questionnaire and the SF-36 were used as an instrument of assessment.

Comparing to the elders living in rural area, the elders in the urban had much better self-related quality of life, with high proportions of scores above 70 in 8 dimensions of the SF-36 (PF 72.0%, RP 76.3%, BP 89.1%, GH 23.3%, VT 79.6%, SF 86.7%, RE 81.3%, MH 79.3%). Of 4157 subjects responding to the living arrangement, 17.54% were living alone and had significantly low scores in sub-scales of the SF-36 except BP and SF ($p < 0.05$).

The results indicated that not only in urban area, but also in rural area, high age, female, low level of yearly income and no drinking history were correlated with low quality of life. But, the factors of physical exercise and yearly income, respectively, played significantly important role in improving the quality of life of older adults in urban and rural areas.

Generally, it is important to take pertinent measures to promote healthy aging in urban and rural areas, respectively, for the distinctions of t

OT15-4

Assessing the Use of the Family Affluence Scale as Socioeconomic Indicators for Researching Health Inequalities in Adolescents

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Introduction: Inequality in socioeconomic status has been shown to be predictors of key health indicators in young children and adults. However, the association between socioeconomic inequality and health among adolescents was less clear. The purposes of this study were to examine the completion rate, internal reliability,