

that algorithm of malaria could be used as an alternative way in early diagnosis for malaria in endemic area with limited facilities of microscopic laboratory examination.

OT2-08

Metabolic Syndrome Progression in Young Japanese Workers in A Selected Company

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Risk factors for metabolic syndrome are a common finding in routine health checkup in Japanese workplace. This study assesses relationship between risk factors and the progression of the metabolic syndrome in young and young adult Japanese workers.

A number of 5,640 Japanese workers of age 25, 30, and 35 years old were longitudinally studied for 5 years in one company. The metabolic syndrome parameters are as follows: Obesity: BMI>25; Hypertension: systolic Bp 130mmHg or diastolic Bp 85; Dyslipidemia: Cholesterol 220mg/dl or HDL-cholesterol<40 or Triglyceride 150; Hyperglycemia: Fasting blood sugar 100mg/dl. A subject was considered to have liver dysfunction if AST 31 or ALT 31 GTP 51.

Alcohol intake history was taken to see possible association. Chi-square (χ^2), Poisson and logistics regression were applied for statistical decision.

Over 5 years, 6.3% new workers significantly developed metabolic syndrome risk with male preponderance.

Relative risk is significant for all factors. Subjects with liver dysfunction at baseline exhibited metabolic syndrome components more than those without at baseline over 5 years. In 25-year group, subjects without any metabolic syndrome component at baseline developed more obesity and hypertension after 5 years. The 30- and 35-year group developed dyslipidemia in similar course of time. Logistic regression explored BMI and liver dysfunction to be independent for metabolic syndrome in 5 years, irrespective of age or alcohol intake.

Liver dysfunction and BMI are independently associated with metabolic syndrome in Japanese young workers.

groups of population as the foundation for research, the incipient plan for the Taiwan Biobank has been assailed by challenges and suspicions from human rights organizations. The crucial controversy lies in whether the public can comprehend the content of this significant national science plan, and whether or not the public supports the establishment of the Taiwan Biobank. The investigation reported here utilized telephone interviewing in the period November 22 through 29, 2007, and completed interviews with 2,499 persons; this achieves representation of the population with a level of confidence level of 95%, with a sampling error of no more than $\pm 1.96\%$. This research discovered that 82.2% of respondents agreed with the view that "a person's health is related to genetic heritage." 82.8% of respondents agreed with the "need to research the influence of life environment and a person's genetics on health." 76.6% of respondents agreed with the need for "long-term collection of material on public health, life, and genetics, in order to understand the causes of disease." 78.2% of respondents agreed with the need for a "Taiwan biological materials repository for long-term collection of material on public health, life, and genetics, in order to improve national health"; and only 9.9% felt this is unnecessary. The research team believes that the opposition of 10% of the public cannot be allowed to block the support of 80% of the public for establishment of the Taiwan Biobank. What is important is to find a way to carry out this policy in a way that can be accepted by the public, and that is the imperative that should be the responsibility of the government.

OT3-02

Prostate Specific Antigen as A Prognostic Factor for Biochemical Progression of Advanced Prostate Cancer Patients Receiving Hormone Treatment ***Chien-Hua Chen¹, Kuo-Liong Chien²***

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Background: The aim of this study is to identify prognostic factors affecting biochemical progression (BCP) of advanced prostate cancer patients receiving androgen deprivation therapy in Taiwan.

Methods and Findings: A cohort of men diagnosed with prostate adenocarcinoma ever receiving leuporelin acetate between November 1995 and April 2008 was collected from the computerized registry systems in two medical centers. A total of 107 eligible patients with newly diagnosed advanced (cT3 above) prostate cancer were assessed for the development of BCP and overall survival. All men had initial serum prostate specific antigen (PSA) measurements. Cox regression model and Kaplan-Meier analysis was used to evaluate the relationship between the clinical parameters and the BCP. A total of 54 patients (50.5%) had BCP during a median 46.1 months' follow-up. In a multivariate analysis, initial serum PSA greater than 105 ng/mL (relative risk [RR], 3.23; 95% confidence interval [CI], 1.66-6.29),

Oral Track 3- Clinical Research & Public Health

OT3-01

A Public Opinion Survey of Attitudes toward Genetic Epidemiology and the Taiwan Biobank

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Just as nations around the world have one by one been establishing depositories of genetic materials, with