

Taiwan from Jul. 2008 to Jan. 2009. The participating neonates were assigned to two groups based on their birthdates. Group A, whose birthdates were attributed to even numbers, were treated with 95% alcohol; group B, whose birthdates were attributed to odd numbers, were treated with natural drying of the umbilical site. Results: 127 neonates were recruited for data analysis. Group A contained 64 cases and group B included 63 cases. No newborn developed a cord infection. Time to cord separation in group A was longer than in group B (95% CI for difference: 0.03~2.98; $p = .04$). The satisfaction scores of group A was lower than those of group B (95% CI for difference: -2.52~-0.45; $p < .00$). Conclusion: To our knowledge, this is the first study concerning comparison of outcomes between alcohol cleaning and natural drying for Taiwanese newborn cord care, which does not support continued use of alcohol. Healthcare providers may replace alcohol with natural drying to reduce medical cost.

SP-089

Human Resource Strategies for Safe Delivery in Nepal

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Background: Nepal faces serious challenges to providing safe delivery services nationwide. Only 18% of deliveries take place in health facilities.

Objective: Determine the extent and causes of health workforce problems affecting the provision of safe delivery services by the Government and recommend strategies to alleviate them. Methodology: Data were collected from all regional health directorates and regional, sub-regional and zonal hospitals. Validation data were gathered from selected health facilities. Data were collected on delivery services, staff availability and skills, and factors contributing to retention of staff. Ten private and NGO facilities were visited, and students in private training institutions were interviewed.

Results: The root cause of safe delivery staffing shortages was not lack of trained staff but the inability of the Government to attract and retain them. Specialist doctors, however, were inadequate. District hospitals particularly lacked doctors with caesarean-section skills and had a poor capability in anaesthetics. They also lacked nurses. Higher-level hospitals had acute shortages of obstetricians/gynaecologists and anaesthesia staff. Poor career prospects and lack of sanctioned posts were serious demotivators for retaining general practice specialist doctors (MDGPs) in district hospitals. Conclusion: Tackling the identified human-resource problems requires a multi-pronged approach. Promotional opportunities and career-ladders must be considered before developing new training curricula and courses. A team approach should be used for posting

staff to district hospitals to ensure a complete caesarean-section team.

SP-090

Relation between the Midwives' Performance in Implementation of Antenatal Care and Quality Work Life in Tasikmalaya City

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Background: There exist a general relation between the health of mother and child and midwives' roles. Midwives have significant roles such as health provider, disseminator of information, conductor and counselor of mother and child healthy. In Tasikmalaya city, the health of mother and child is an important matter considering the death rate amongst mother and child in the city is still high in year 2005 and 2006.

Purpose: This study is designed to observe the linkage between Quality Work Life and Antenatal Care implementation of midwifery in Tasikmalaya by the year 2007.

Method: A descriptive analysis through cross sectional was used in this study. Population target were all of midwifery in 14 health service centers in Tasikmalaya city with the sample were all of population target (53 persons). All of the data were analyzed by quantitative and qualitative approach between Quality Work Life and Antenatal Care operational. It is also associated with the increase of target program as the outcome.

Result: Productivities of the midwifery in health service centers with good planning process, mobilization of implementation program, and controlling evaluation were established in 7 health service centers. Eight (8) health service centers possess a good Quality Work Life and however, there still exist 6 health service centers with bad Quality Work Life in Mother and Child's Health (MCH) unit. Three from nine components of QWL have significant relations with ANC operational of midwifery. They are 'equity of reward', 'safety work environment', and 'proud feeling with the institution'.

SP-091

Emergency Contraception with Mifepristone 10 Mg in Thai Women

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The objectives of this study were to evaluate use of low dose mifepristone 10 mg in term of efficacy, bleeding patterns, side effects and satisfaction of Thai acceptors. There were 120 women who participated in the study. Their mean age was 33.4+/- 7.1 years. All of them were Buddhists and most of them finished secondary school or higher. 31.7% of the women had not been pregnant, 63.7% had had a live birth and 20% had history of abortion. Most women had used oral pill in the past

(58.3%). No pregnancies were occurred among clients. The pregnancy rate was 0%. Few had some side effects. There were statistically difference in interval and duration between previous and treatment cycle. The treatment cycle was longer than previous cycle in term of interval and duration. It was concluded that use of low dose mifepristone was effective, safe, and few side effects.

SP-092

Risk Factors of Pneumonia at Under Five Children in Mattiobulu Pinrang, South Sulawesi Province

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Pneumonia is an acute infection of the lung tissue and sudden inflammation of the lung, with attack to children under five years old and it is mostly caused by various factors. The objective of the study was to examine risk factors related to the incidence of pneumonia in under five children at the Mattiobulu Pinrang, South Sulawesi Province. The design of this research was case control study. Cases (n=80) was under five children with diagnosed pneumonia at Primary Health Center and control (n=80) was those similar sex without pneumonia. The data were analyzed by using cross tabulation, odds ratio, and multiple linear logistic regression. The study found that age (OR:5.50), low birth weight (OR:5.11), immunization status (OR:5.36), household density (OR:2.76), smoking habit (OR:10.87), and mother's knowledge (OR:8.13), were risk factors of pneumonia. Using multivariate analyses, it showed that the most dominant risk factor affecting pneumonia was smoking (OR: 6.60). We conclude that smoking and immunization were important factors and recommend that health workers should give more attention to educate parents regarding immunization and smoking.

SP-093

Cesarean Section, VBAC and Immigrants in Hsin-Chu County, Taiwan

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Objectives: This study investigated the difference and risk factors regarding the mode of delivery among immigrant women in Hsin-Chu County, Taiwan. It focused on the role of the mother's ethnicity, including Mainland Chinese, Indonesian, Vietnamese, aboriginal Taiwanese and non-aboriginal Taiwanese.
Methods: This is a retrospective study of all mothers residing in Hsin-Chu County, Taiwan and delivering during the period from January 1, 2002 to July 31, 2007. A total of 30,770 computerized singleton birth certificate files were analyzed. Delivery modes and risk factors were compared by using of ANOVA and logistic regression. Non-aboriginal Taiwanese was defined as the

reference category. $P \leq 0.01$ was set as the appropriate one. Dependent variables included total cesarean section, primary cesarean section and VBAC rates. Independent variables included maternal age, year of delivery, health care institution, gestational age, birth weight, infant sex, birth status, congenital birth defect and lunar month of delivery. The trend in cesarean deliveries was also evaluated.

Results: Among all 30,770 singleton births, the total cesarean section rate was Mainland Chinese, 22.0% (326/1,583); Indonesian, 16.0% (181/1,129); Vietnamese, 17.0% (184/1,081); aboriginal Taiwanese, 27.4% (336/1,226) and non-aboriginal Taiwanese, 29.8% (7,692/25,850). The primary cesarean section rate was Mainland Chinese, 16.3% (223/1,369); Indonesian, 9.7% (101/1,045); Vietnamese, 12.1% (123/1,016); aboriginal Taiwanese, 15.6% (162/1,040) and non-aboriginal Taiwanese, 19.4% (4,339/22,323). The rate of VBAC was Mainland Chinese, 9.6% (11/114); Indonesian, 4.8% (4/84); Vietnamese, 6.2% (4/65); aboriginal Taiwanese, 6.5% (12/186) and non-aboriginal Taiwanese, 4.9% (174/3,527). Multivariate regression analysis revealed that ethnicity was a significant predictor of total cesarean section and primary cesarean section rates for Mainland Chinese (OR 0.69, CI 95%: 0.60-0.78; OR 0.83, CI 95%: 0.72-0.97), Indonesian (OR 0.47, CI 95%: 0.40-0.56; OR 0.48, CI 95%: 0.39-0.59) and Vietnamese (OR 0.60, CI 95%: 0.50-0.73; OR 0.52, CI 95%: 0.44-0.61).

Aboriginal subgroup showed significant low rate of primary cesarean section (OR 0.77, CI 95%: 0.64-0.91). VBAC rate was found statistically significant high (OR 2.12; CI 95%: 1.11-4.05) in the Mainland Chinese subgroup. Furthermore, the increasing trend of total cesarean section rates was showed both in Chinese-speaking and non-Chinese speaking immigrant subgroups.

Conclusion: Compared to non-aboriginal Taiwanese women, the significantly low total cesarean section and primary cesarean section rates were valid among immigrant pregnant women, including Mainland Chinese, Indonesian and Vietnamese in Hsin-Chu County, Taiwan. Moreover, Mainland Chinese subgroup had the highest rate of VBAC as well. Logistic regression analysis of independent risk factors, maternal age, medical care institution, birth weight, gestational age and birth status were also showing significant effect on mode of delivery. Meanwhile, this study explored upward trend of total cesarean section rates both in Chinese speaking and non-Chinese speaking immigrant subgroups. Race/ethnicity and social class influence mode of delivery through complex pathways. Further research is needed to identify the social and biologic determinants of it. Proper health policy and strategies should be implemented for women's health.