

status than the non-employed. Yet, aging decreases this positive effect of retirement. Analyses also showed that spousal loss before age 65 was significantly associated with higher levels of psychological distress and the magnitude of this relationship increased with age for older adults ($p < 0.05$).

Discussions: Our findings suggest a positive, but not necessarily causal association of retirement with global evaluation of health as well as a negative, but possibly longitudinal association of spousal loss before age 65 with mental health decline. Programmatic strategies aimed at promoting health of older populations could particularly benefit from considering life transition.

FP-209

Unemployment and Psychological Distress

Keiko Sakurai, Norito Kawakami, Hideki Hashimoto
University of Tokyo, Japan

In Japan, unemployment rate has increased (5.0% in 2009). Unemployment might affect mental health among Japanese, as it has been associated with increased suicide rate in Japan. The study objectives are: to 1) compare psychological distress among the unemployed and the employed, and 2) investigate factors associated with psychological distress among the unemployed, based on a national representative study in Japan. A large cross-sectional survey was conducted in 2007 of households and their members in unit areas randomly selected nationwide in Japan, with self-administered and interview questionnaires. Data of 19,006 respondents aged 18-64 were analyzed. Unemployment was defined twofold: those who did not have a job ($n=1612$) and who looked for a job ($n=597$). Psychological distress was measured by K6 scale with a cut-off score of 5+. We compared the prevalence of psychological distress between the employed and the unemployed, adjusting for age, marital status, household income, chronic physical condition and treatment for mental illness for men and women separately; we conducted multivariate logistic regressions of psychological distress on these covariates among the unemployed. For men and women, for both definitions of unemployment, the unemployed had significantly greater risk of psychological distress than the employed, after adjusting for the covariates. Low household income and treatment of mental illness explained some variance of psychological distress among the unemployed. Conclusions Unemployment was associated with greater psychological distress in Japan, independent of income and medical conditions. Acknowledgements Thank you to Akihiro Nishi, Masao Tsuchiya and Akiomi Inoue.

FP-210

Prevalence of Back Pain and Pain-Related Health Disparities in Hawaii

Stefan Keller, Jason E. Maddock
University of Hawaii, USA

Back pain has been recognized as having a major impact on personal well-being and health care costs, but reliable current data on back pain prevalence and disparities are scarce. This study evaluates the rate of back pain and its relationship to socio-demographic variables in representative sample for the State of Hawaii. In a random digit dial telephone survey ($n = 1,573$), 48.9% of the participants reported having experienced back pain at some point in their lives. Of those, 50.9% reported back pain in the previous 3 months with an average of 35 pain days ($SD=37.5$) and a mean perceived pain intensity of 4.6 ($SD=2.1$) on a scale from 0-10. While the mean number of self-reported sick days due to back pain in the previous 3 months was 2.0 ($SD=11.1$), participants reported that pain interfered with their activities of daily living (ADL) on a mean of 6.7 days ($SD=20.7$). Among the socio-demographic variables, pain was most closely related to ethnicity. While participants who self-identified as Chinese reported the highest number of days with pain, they also reported the lowest mean pain intensity. Native Hawaiians reported the highest pain intensity and the highest interference of pain with their ADL. The results of this study indicate that back pain is a highly prevalent and under-recognized phenomenon in Hawaii. More research is needed to evaluate its impact on quality of life, potential health disparities, and implications for prevention

Conclusion: The Malay Version of ISSB is a reliable tool and can be used to evaluate public health related issue (i.e. supportive behavior) among Malaysian population.

FP-212

Community-Wide Outbreak of Hepatitis A in Mongolia

Davaa Gombojav, Duger Davaadorj, Chultemsuren Tsolmon

Health Sciences University of Mongolia, Mongolia

Background: Hepatitis A is a common infectious disease in Mongolia that accounted for 21.2 percent of all infectious diseases reported in 2007. Most cases of Hepatitis A have been occurred during a community-wide outbreak that was difficult to control.

Objective: To identify risk factors for acute hepatitis A infection among children living in communities with the highest rates of infection during the community-wide outbreak. **Design.** A matched case control study.

Participants. Study has been conducted in a capital Ulaanbaatar city between October and December 2008. One hundred forty two hepatitis A cases laboratory confirmed were selected from the National Center for Communicable Diseases using stratified random sampling. One matched control was selected for each case from the neighborhood of cases. A parent or grandparent of the children were interviewed to obtain the related information. In a total 116 schoolchildren, 90 kindergarten children and 78 children cared at home have been selected.

Results: HAV infection among children was person-to-person contact, and may have been an important risk of transmission within and between kindergarten, school and households. 22 percent of cases lived in a household where a previous case occurred. A statistically significant low hygiene was found among the cases ($p < 0.001$) and those with a lower education of parent's ($p < 0.03$).

Conclusion: During a community-wide outbreak, HAV infection among children was common, risk factor was difficult to control. It is necessary to highlight the importance of an immunization strategy against HAV in reducing the incidence of the infection.

FP-213

Intimate Partner Violence in Kathmandu, Nepal

Azusa Oshiro¹, Tomiko Hokama¹, Krishna Poudel², Masamine Jimba²

1. University of the Ryukyus, Japan

2. Tokyo University, Japan

Objectives: To investigate the prevalence and socio-demographic background of IPV among general populations and squatters in the capital of Nepal (Kathmandu Metropolitan City). **Methods:** The study was designed as a questionnaire-based, cross sectional survey. The participants were 905 ever married women

in Kathmandu between 15 and 49 years old. Of them, 680 were randomly selected general population and 225 were selected from squatters living in Kathmandu. After calculating the prevalence of three forms of IPV (emotional, physical and