

resorption, suggesting a protective action of VCO against teratogenicity and generalized fetal toxicity.

SP-007

What Make Doctors Suggest an End-Stage Renal Disease Patient with Multiple Organ Failures to Withhold Hemodialysis (HD)? A Comparative Qualitative Analysis

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Objective: End-Stage Renal Disease (ESRD) incidence in Taiwan ranked first and prevalence ranked second in the world from 2002 to 2005. Under the National Health Insurance, more ESRD patients with severe multiple organ failures undergo HD without regards to the quality of end-of-life.

The purposes of this study are: Firstly, to examine the conditions that doctors would suggest their patients to consider withholding HD. Secondly, to examine the conditions that doctors had suggested their patients to consider withholding HD but patients' family declined. **Methods:** Eight nephrologists and ICU specialists were asked to provide detailed information about their ESRD patients without revealing names and ID. Thirty-one clinical cases were collected. The Qualitative Comparative Analysis (QCA) method was employed to analyze the qualitative data.

Results: The crucial factor associated with the condition that doctors would suggest patients to withhold HD is that they found the patient is in a combination of being in critical condition, presenting emotional problem, and with no family issue. However, when the patient is in a combination of being in critical condition, presenting emotional problem, yet with family issue, the family members of the patients would decline doctors' suggestion of withholding HD.

Conclusions: When a patient suffers from emotional problems, being in critical condition, aged and with no family issue around, patients and doctors would agree on withholding HD for a better quality of end-of-life.

However, giving the same conditions, yet with family issue involved, shared decision-making is recommended to reach consensus and reserve better quality.

SP-008

Association between Body Mass Index at Different Age and the Risk of Dementia

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Background: Body mass index (BMI) change over lifetime and BMI at early age have not been investigated for dementia risk.

Method: This is a case-control study including 169 Alzheimer's disease (AD) patients, 97 vascular dementia (VaD) patients, and 215 controls from National Taiwan University Hospital and Cardinal Tien's Hospital from 2007 to 2009. BMI information was collected from medical records and questionnaires.

Results: People with a low BMI (<5 kg/m²) was associated with a 2.24-fold risk of VaD (95% CI=2.24-4.70) as compared to those with BMI change >0 . BMI change from age 40s to current age between 0 and -5 kg/m² showed a 0.35 and 0.33-fold risk of AD and VaD (95% CI=0.18-0.69 and 0.14-0.80, respectively).

Conclusions: BMI at age 40 is a stronger predictor of AD and VaD than BMI at age 20 and current age. A U-shape association was observed between BMI change from age 20s or age 40s to current age.

SP-010

Premenstrual Symptoms among Thai Women

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Objective: To evaluate the prevalence and severity of premenstrual symptoms (PMS) among Thai women.

Method: A cross-sectional study was carried out among Thai women who lived in Bangkok, aged 18-45 years. One hundred subjects were asked to complete a questionnaire assessing premenstrual symptoms. The criteria of American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG) were used to diagnose premenstrual symptoms. The Women's Health Assessment Questionnaire (WHAQ) was used to evaluate the premenstrual symptoms and severity. The scoring system of severity from absent to strong is 0-4. **Results:** Of the 100 subjects, 58% were diagnosed PMS by using ACOG criteria. The mean aged of subjects was 26.8 years. According to WHAQ six categories, during the premenstrual phase, the mean score of negative effect category was 4.5 +/- 4.2. The mean score of water retention category was 2.9 +/- 2.4 and impaired concentration category was 3.7 +/- 2.1. The three additional categories which are increased appetite, felling of well being, and undesirable hair change had mean score 1.3 +/- 0.9, 1.6 +/- 0.9 and 0.2 +/- 0.1 respectively. The severity of symptoms was negative effect followed by impaired concentration and water retention.

Conclusion: High prevalence of premenstrual symptoms was found among Thai women in this study sample. The negative effect was the leading severity of PMS.

Education, prevention and appropriate management for PMS are highly recommended to improve quality of life among reproductive aged women.