

Results and Discussion: The prevalence of anemia in early infant was 5.8%. Results of multivariate logistic regression analysis showed that the anemia was associated with gestational age.

OT7-05

Attitudes of Hong Kong Population to the Public Health Threat of Melamine-Contaminated Milk
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In September 2008, the discovery of Melamine-contaminated milk produced in China introduced a new food safety risk to Hong Kong's population. The health scare challenged food safety regulations while also revealing how its general public responded to a new population health scare. This study explored the knowledge, perceptions and responses of the population of Hong Kong towards the melamine contamination in milk and dairy foods, including their attitudes towards the government's response. An anonymous population-based cross-sectional telephone survey using a structured questionnaire was carried over a two-week period in October 2008. Assessments of awareness and knowledge, perceived harm, risk and safety of milk products, behaviour change and attitude to government were made by Hong Kong's adult population. Hong Kong adults perceived the melamine scare as a transient and child-related food safety issue and few adults reported changing their milk consumption permanently. Most people approved of the government's response and saw government health bodies as reliable sources of information.

OT7-06

Do Physical Activity and Food Consumption Patterns Associate with the Body Fat among Adolescents in Sri Lanka?

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Purpose: Adolescence is a vulnerable period, to the effects of the nutrition transition evident in urban areas. We compared the mean body fat of adolescents in the district of Colombo, Sri Lanka with their physical activity and food consumption patterns.
Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted among 418 adolescents aged 11-18 years (39.9% girls) selected using a systematic sampling technique on 12 schools located in the urban sector of Colombo. Body fat percentage was assessed by the modified Siri equation using triceps, biceps, sub-scapular and supra-iliac skinfold thicknesses; overweight by the WHO definition for adolescents using body mass index; physical activity level using the International Physical Activity

Questionnaire; and food consumption patterns using a validated 27-item food frequency questionnaire.
Results: The prevalence of overweight was 11.4% among adolescent girls and 14.5% among boys. Mean body fat percentage differed significantly between underweight (mean=13.9; standard deviation=4.6), normal (19.9; 5.8) and overweight (27.1; 4.3) adolescent groups ($p<0.01$). Furthermore, it differed significantly between girls (24.1; 4.6) and boys (16.3; 5.7) ($p<0.01$). Adolescents with an insufficient level of physical activity had a higher fat percentage (20.9; 6.4) compared to those with sufficient activity level (17.9; 6.5) ($p<0.01$). In contrast, only consumption of pulses ≥ 4 times a week was associated with significantly lower body fat (17.1; 6.4) than those who consumed less (19.6; 6.6) ($p<0.05$). Fast foods did not show significant differences.
Conclusions: Insufficient physical activity seems to play a critical role in higher body fat compared to unhealthy food consumption among adolescents in urban areas in Sri Lanka.

Oral Track 8- Substance Use

OT8-01

Prevalence of Addictive Substances (Except Tobacco and Alcohol) among Teenage School Children in the District of Colombo, Sri Lanka

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Introduction: A comprehensive survey on use of cannabis and other addictive substances has not been done in Sri Lanka. There is a paucity of data on prevalence and associated determinants of addictive substance use among the school-going population
Methods: Study included 6000 (response rate 89.2%) students from 202 schools, selected using probability-proportionate-to-size model. Drug usage patterns and psychosocial determinants of drug use were investigated using a pretested structured questionnaire
Results and analysis: Life-time use of at least one substance was seen in 27.9% (N=5353). This was significantly higher among males (37.4%, $p<0.001$). Chewing betel with tobacco was the most prevalent behavior (males-37%, females-17.2%). Lifetime use of Babul (a cocktail of tobacco, areca-nut and cannabis) was 17.1% among males. Use of cannabis(11%), heroin(1.6%) and cocaine(2.1%) was observed among males. Age of first using cannabis was <15 years in 64% of users. Logistic regression analysis showed that males who smoked and consumed alcohol were more