

professional standard and ethics.. But at present, there still is no legal recognition of their legal status as “Professional” in Thailand.

Conclusion: This study indicated that the staff members need a better and effective training sections according to the Thai existing law, there should be the specific legislation that accepts their as “Professional”.

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Effect of Response Time Interval for Patients with Cervix Cancer

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Purpose: To examine the effect of the risk factors on the response time interval between diagnosis and first of treatment time of cervix cancer patients.

Design and Setting: Retrospective cohort study using the Taiwan Cancer Database (TCDB) registry--the Bureau of National Health Insurance (BNHI) linked database.

Patients: We studied all 18,898 patients who received a diagnosis of cervix cancer between 2002 and 2006 in the TCDB registry.

Main Outcome Measure: the factors related to the response time interval were analysis by multiple regression.

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Quality of Primary Care for Diabetes Mellitus: Perspective from Older Patients

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Background: Care of diabetes mellitus in older persons require an additional perspective to take into account impaired cognitive function, physical function and low education level for the elderly, and difficulty in making lifestyle changes. Existing primary care in Hong Kong may not take these perspectives into account. A new community-based programmes for older persons with diabetes incorporating 3 domains: exercise prescription, diabetes care education and self-management techniques. A 30-minute group exercise was also conducted in each session.

Study Aim: The purpose of this study was to explore the perceived view on the new service model from the perspective of elderly diabetes.

Methods: Three focus groups of 14 participants from a governmental specialist clinic and a Church were conducted. Discussion was led by a guide covering two main areas: perspectives on the new service model; and suggestions for this new programme.

Results: All participants acknowledged the importance of self-management on their health and expressed the incapability of existing service to meet their needs. Majority of the participants perceived the new model beneficial on enhancing the self-management in the aspect of maintaining physical activity and healthy diet,

awareness of the importance of controlling a stable blood glucose level, and reinforcement positive attitude towards living with diabetes mellitus.

Conclusion: This study provides insights into the attitudes facing elderly patients regarding the discrepancy between the existing health services and their needs. The findings of positive feedback on the new service model may add to the literature to address elderly special needs.

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Relationship of the Results of Between-Meal Food Mapping as a Teaching Tool Using It to Attitude and Behavior- Sakado Project on School- Based "Shokuiku"(Food and Nutrition Education)

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Purpose: This study aims to verify alteration of attitude and behavior after nutrition education by means of developing the between-meal food mapping as a teaching tool for food and nutrition education and surveying daily lifestyle and state of snack intakes between meals.

Subject: Subjects were 240 fifth-year children from 4 primary schools in Sakado city, who answered both of the between-meal food mapping and 'Life Habit Questionnaire' before and after nutrition education conducted.

Method: Cross tabulation, chi-square test, residual analysis of cells, test for difference of population means and one-way layout ANOVA were carried out for the seven attitude/behavior groups by sex, Rohrer index, nutritional type and nutrients. Wilcoxon's rank sum test was conducted before and after nutrition education.

Results: In the low group of communication, the number of severely overweight children was significantly large. The physical exercise & game group ingested "energy, sugar, salt and lipid" the most. When they became the sixth-year students, the high group of TV and game time increased. This tendency was especially significant among overweight children After nutrition education, the high group of helping with domestic chores, the middle group of cramming school/lessons and the high group of breakfast intake frequency were significantly large in the high group of communication. The children who made good communication and willingly helped domestic chores ate breakfast well and often took physical exercise.

Conclusion: The nutrition education about snacks between meals is effective because frequency of drinking soft beverages decreased as a whole.

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Prevalence and Correlates of Physical Inactivity among Housewives

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Objective: To explore the prevalence and correlates of physical inactivity among housewives in Taiwan.
Method: A telephone survey was conducted using nation-wide samples of housewives aged 25 and older. Data were collected using computer-assisted telephone interview systems by stratified random sampling according to geographic areas. This survey (N=1,068) was conducted from January 20 to 24, 2009. The Chinese short version of the International Physical Activity Questionnaire (IPAQ) was employed to measure the level of physical activity.

Results: Roughly 25.9% of the subjects reported engaging in moderate or high level of physical activity, with 46.6% at a low level of physical activity or inactivity. Based on multiple responses, the most frequently reported barriers to exercise were having no leisure time (30.4%), having no partner and instructions (26.7%), and burden of being the family caregiver (26.1%). Multiple logistic regression analyses revealed that those with a Body Mass Index (BMI) of 18.5 to 24 (OR=0.50, 95%CI=0.27-0.94), and those with a BMI of 24 to 27 (OR=0.50, 95%CI=0.27-0.94) were significantly correlated to physical inactivity, after controlling for subjects' age, level of education, residential counties/cities, whether one's waist circumference of more than 80 cm, and television viewing time.

Conclusion: BMI were associated with physical inactivity. This study suggests that physical activity promotion strategies should be tailored to enhance housewives' willingness to exercise by different BMI value and age groups.

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Satisfaction of the Crisis Management Regarding Sanlu Melamine Milk Powder Incident among Internet Users

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Background: In 2008, the Sanlu milk powder was tested positive on Melamine. This incident revealed problems regarding food safety and health crisis management.
Objective: To explore the satisfaction regarding the crisis communication and management of the Sanlu melamine milk powder incident among internet users.
Method: A self-administered questionnaire survey was conducted using the internet website platform. The data were collected using the nonprofit website in Taiwan. The questionnaire included three major parts, namely basic demographic characteristics, information sources, and the level of satisfaction with the crisis management

by the government. This survey was conducted from April 28 to May 9, 2009.

Results: A total of 406 participants were recruited in this survey. Among the participants, 52% were female, 85.7% were aged 20 to 29, and 57.6% were students. Nearly 43.8% of the participants did not satisfy with the honest degree of government to the public. Only 17.7% subjects were satisfied with the government announcements on the Sanlu Melamine news. Only 3.4% subjects thought that the government can resolve their confusing question about Sanlu Melamine milk powder. Generally, the subjects were in the dissatisfaction level with the crisis management by the government.
Conclusion: This study is the large scale investigation to explore the satisfaction with the crisis management and it points the importance of crisis communication and management by government.

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A Six-Year Retrospective Study on Childhood Obesity and Academic Performance

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Introduction: This study was designed to examine the relationship between childhood obesity and academic performance over 6 years.

Methods: Data were collected from one school in Taichung from the beginning of grade 1 in 2002 as the baseline data through the end of grade 6 in 2008 (n=409). Academic performance was extracted from the school records including language and mathematics score during grade 1 and grade 6. Weight and height were measured and the International Obesity Task Force criteria were used to determine weight status. Three groups were categorized as 'Never overweight/obese', 'Became overweight/obese', 'Always overweight/obese'. Very few cases (n=9) went from being overweight/obese at grade 1 to not overweight/obese at grade 6. These cases were dropped from analyses due to the insufficient statistical power. Multivariate linear regression models for predicting academic performance were undertaken after adjusting for potential confounders, including gender, parental education, having siblings or not, whether the child belongs to single parent household, Intelligence quotient and absenteeism.

Results: There was 17.9% of boys and 12.2% of girls always overweight/obese and 16.9% of boys and 9.5% of girls became overweight/obese. Change in weight status over 6 years was not significantly associated with academic performance among either boys or girls.
Conclusion: This study provided additional support of the lack of independent association of obesity over 6 years, extending the understanding of the relationship between weight change and academic performance.