

Cross-sectional study with closed and open-ended semi-structure questionnaire was used to collect data. Total of 100 subjects were interviewed by using Judgmental sampling method. Majority of children were 13- 16 years, 94 percent were boys. Health problems included 84 percent common sickness (69 percent headache), 74 percent infectious disease (51 percent Athlete's foot) & 35 percent accidental problems (Cuts 84 percent). All children received fooding and lodging but 21 percent don't get treatment for health. Only 7 percent teashop/restaurants have provision of periodic Health checkup and 82 percent don't have first aid box. Only seven percent children are currently attending school and 87 percent were compensated for the work done. This miserable condition and deprivation of children is due to lack of seriousness towards their future health or not feeling their importance in the society and lack of punishment to employers against violating child rights. There should be functional monitoring system to check level of compliance of implementation of Child Labour Act.

FP-132

Monitoring Ultrafine Particles in the Atmosphere of a Southeast China City

Le Jian¹, Yiping Zhu²

1. Curtin University, Australia

2. Hangzhou Traffic Administration and Control Centre, China

Objectives: With rapid economic development, the size of the road vehicle fleet has increased dramatically in China. The continued annual growth of the vehicle fleet is an area of growing concern for air quality. Ultrafine particles (UFP) are important air pollutants from vehicle exhaust emissions, especially from diesel vehicles. However, there is no report available on UFP pollution from on-road vehicles in China. In order to investigate the health impact of UFP emitted from vehicles, a pilot study was conducted on a busy road in a southeast China city.

Method: TSI P-Trak Ultrafine Particle Counter was programmed for an eight-hour a day from 9am to 5pm. The monitoring procedure was conducted for three days on a viaduct in the city centre. Environment temperature and relative humidity were recorded by a HDL TINYTAG Datalogger.

Results: The average UFP concentrations (cm⁻³) were 44168, 49683 and 56446 on three different days. UFP concentrations were higher in the morning than that in the afternoon ($P < 0.001$).

Conclusion: This preliminary study provides background information on UFP concentrations and distribution pattern at a city centre in southeast China. Further study is necessary to ascertain the concentrations of UFP from vehicle emissions at various locations and the impact of other environmental factors such as temperature, humidity and wind velocity. This is the first study on on-road UFP assessment in China. The study provides

first hand information for future investigations in the causal relationship between UFP from vehicle exhausts and their health effect on humans.

FP-133

Worker Health in Trade Villages in Vietnam

Thuy Thi Thu Tran, Quynh Nguyen

Hanoi school of public Health, Vietnam

In Vietnam, the development of trade villages has greatly contributed to settle redundant employment and increase people's income and living conditions in rural areas. However, working conditions and worker health are urgent issues here. A literature review was deployed with over 40 studies from 2000 till now to evaluate risks and related health problems in Vietnamese trade villages. In Vietnam, there are approximately 1,500 trade villages classified into 5 main groups by product which specialized in food, dyeing and weaving, refuse recycling, construction materials and arts and crafts; with 1,4 million households and 11 million workers. Trade village is characterized with medium and small scale of production, backward technology, noxious input materials and unprotected workers. Common risks as dust, hazardous gas and noise, etc all exceed the national standards. Besides, working places are placed inside residential areas, the environment is seriously polluted by production waste, leading to various health problems. Typical diseases in trade villages include respiratory diseases as rhinitis, angina, bronchitis, asthma, skin diseases as dermatitis, fungi, burn, etc. Furthermore, eye diseases, musculoskeletal disorders, mental stress as headache, insomnia and amnesia or deaf due to being continuously exposed to noise also are concerned matters in trade villages. There are various kinds of risk in working and living environment in trade village. Specific risk leads to certain impacts on worker health. Therefore, they require particularly suitable solutions. It is necessary to deploy comprehensive and further researches to evaluate health risks and disease pattern in trade villages

FP-134

Spatial Analysis of Malaria Transmission in the Coastal Ecosystem

Dewi Susanna, Tris Eryando

University of Indonesia, Indonesia

The spread of malaria cases are depend on many factors, such as area characteristics or ecological factors. The objective of this study is to understand the spatial analysis of malaria transmission in the coastal ecosystem. The study was conducted in Nongsa Pantai Village, Batam City in 2004, using mixed-ecological study, which investigated within 3-4 months in the field. Data were collected using epidemiologic investigation, entomological survey that consist of vector, larval and breeding places survey, knowledge and practice of the