

FP-026

Empowerment Model for AIDS Preventive Sexual Risk Behavior among Undergraduate Student in Nakhon Ratchasima Rajabhat University

Tanida Phatisena

Dr. Samnao Phatisena, Thailand

The objectives of this study was to developed empowerment model for aids preventive sexual risk behavior among undergraduate student. The samples of this study were selected from forty student leaders. The research methodology was action research which done in two steps 1) study context and environment 2) developmental process of aids preventive sexual risk behavior among undergraduate student . Tools used in collecting data were consisted of student leader knowledge tests, skill tests, student satisfaction questionnaire. The conclusions of model for aids preventive sexual risk behavior among undergraduate student began from study context and environment and developmental process by situation analysis. The problem solving steps included planning, action, observation, and reflection as following these steps. Action steps, knowledge and communication skill training program for student leader. The result of this efficiency model development revealed that the student leaders were increased of knowledge and communication skill. The most student had high satisfaction.

FP-027

Health and Lifestyle of University Entrants: A Cross-Border Comparison among Three Cities in China

Ka Chun Tony Yung, Jasmine Lam, Johnson Lau, Sian Griffiths, Jean Kim

The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Background: Young people are not viewed as a priority in health-promotion efforts throughout the world. However, with reference to available findings it was found that they actually engaged in various unhealthy lifestyles. Very limited work has been done on intra-cultural, cross-societal variation between lifestyles of university entrants. We describe the lifestyle patterns and health status between university entrants studying in three cities in China.

Study design: Cross-sectional survey.

Method: Subjects of this study were freshmen of three universities in China locate in Hong Kong, Macau and Kunming. Anonymous, self-administered questionnaires were distributed through a university admission package either by mail or handing out directly.

Results: Response rates for Hong Kong, Macau and Kunming were respectively 80.8%, 65.0% and 100%. Hong Kong showed the most over-weight university entrants, having double the proportion of over-weight male students compared to that of Kunming ($P<0.001$). It also had the lowest proportion of students who exercise in a regular basis ($P<0.001$). Macau had the highest

proportion of depressive entrants ($P=0.003$). The proportion of alcohol binge drinker in Macau was more than 3 times to that of Hong Kong ($P<0.001$). The proportion of current male smoker in Kunming accounted for 24 times to that of Hong Kong ($P<0.001$). Conclusion: This study showed a large discrepancy in life-style and health status of youths across different societies with same cultural backgrounds. It provides baseline health information to the administrator to prioritise students' health needs.

FP-028

Education and Training of Health Care Providers in Bangladesh: Prospects and Challenges

Abu Hasanat Mohammad Kishowar Hossain

University of Dhaka, Bangladesh

Background: Bangladesh has made significant progress in recent times in many of its social development indicators, particularly in health though it has a pluralistic health system and an issue of the role of the non-state health workforce. Still now, over 80% of people in Bangladesh turn to non-state sector providers. The purpose of the study is to look into the total workforce of health care providers working in Bangladesh, their production rates, nature of training and the process of recruitment.

Method: The method of this study is to review the literature particularly two reports named The State of Health in Bangladesh 2007 and Health Bulletin 2008. Results: There are 15 government and 34 private medical colleges in Bangladesh. The total enrollment in the medical colleges is 4,816. A total enrollment in post graduate institutes is 2,042. Only 6 governmental institutes and 5 universities have offer MPH degree and produce around 200 MPH graduates annually. There are 65 nursing training institutes in the country. Each year around 1,200 qualify as diploma nurses. Courses on mental health, genetics, school and community health are inadequate in nursing curriculum.

Conclusions: The level of production is clearly inadequate to meet the needs of the country. The current array of training and skills does not fully match the needs of the country. The informal providers must be appropriately managed though the present health care policy ignores these informal health care providers.

FP-029

Knowledge and Perception of Public Health and Health Technology Student in Nakhon Ratchasima College on Student Learning Centre Approach

Sutasinee Ungsoongnern¹, Kraichat Tantrakarnapa², Jira Kaewdam¹

1. Nakhon Ratchasima College, Thailand

2. Mahidol University, Thailand

This research aimed to study the knowledge level and perception of public health student on student learning

centre. The obstacles, problems and suggestions of public health student on student learning centre were also investigated. The analytical survey was used for this research. The target population was the first year, second year of public health students with the number of 200, Department of Public Health and Health Technology, Nakhon Ratchasima College, Bangkok. The questionnaire was used as a tool and focus group discussion was also employed to obtain the details. Tool was tested for the reliability prior to usage. The statistical analyses were average value, percentage, standard deviation and the inferential statistics. The findings of this study indicated that the ! knowledge level was slightly poor to moderate level, whereas the perception was slightly good. After training program was established for these students, their knowledge levels were increased. When considering on each aspect, the study showed that, their satisfaction on student learning centered on the aspect of learning management by the teachers was at high level. The study on obstacles, problems and suggestions on student learning center indicated that the students' satisfaction was low in the provision of computer technology media and the available text books for self study. In conclusion, the students prefer to learn by student learning centre approach. However, the teacher has to prepare themselves and prompt to respond and clarify the questions. The distance learning was the most popular issue raised by students since they can work

FP-030**Exploring in Combination of Globalization with Local Characters in Public Health Education****Ping Liu***Kunming Medical University, China*

School of Public Health, Kunming Medical University is located in Yunnan Province, southwest borderland of China. We have been trying our best to promote the combination globalization with local characters in public health education. We have collaborations with universities or institutions of Germany, Finland, South Korea, Thailand and USA. We had seminars, researches, staff exchanges together with our counterparts. We encouraged our faculty and students went to poor villages for health education and promotion. Community-oriented health is our direction for public health education. Our experience showed that the globalization in public health education can promote academic level and elevate university staff's capacity. To combine globalization with local characters in public health education is a way to empower students and benefit development of a school of public health. Public health education plays a very important role for training, capacity building and health promotion. In order to face the challenges of public health, both SPH and CDC should have team working. Only when breaking the boundaries among different agencies, institutions and

disciplines, realizing information and resources sharing, then we can promote public health for our community.

FP-031**Recent Trends in Health-Risk Behaviors among High School Students in Okinawa, Japan, 2002-2008****Sakura Kinjo, Minoru Takakura***University of the Ryukyus, Japan*

The purpose of this study was to estimate secular trends in prevalence of health-risk behaviors among Japanese high school students in Okinawa from 2002 to 2008. The surveys were conducted in 2002, 2005 and 2008 in Okinawa, Japan, using an anonymous self-administered questionnaire. Data was analyzed to describe the prevalence of students who engaged in selected health-risk behaviors. In 2002, 2005, and 2008, the sample sizes were 2,852, 2,892, and 3,000, respectively. Health-risk behaviors studied include those that contribute to injuries, cigarette use, alcohol and other drug use, sexual behaviors, and dietary behaviors. There were significant increases in seatbelt use among males and females and motorcycle helmet use among female from 2002 to 2008. The prevalence of students who reported riding with a driver who had drinking alcohol decreased. The trends in lifetime cigarette use, early smoking experience, and frequency of smoking decreased among males and females. There were significant decreases in lifetime alcohol use, current alcohol use, and quantity of alcohol consumption among males and female. Female students who ever had sexual intercourse were significantly decreased. There were significant increases in condom use at last sexual intercourse among males and females. In females, unhealthy weight control behaviors such as describing themselves as overweight, taking diet pills, and having vomited were decreased. This study shows that various health-risk behaviors among high school students in Okinawa improved during 2002-2008.

FP-032**Drugs Use among Adolescent in Indonesia 2009****Dadun¹, Purwa Sucahya²***1. Faculty of Public Health Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia**2. CHRUI, Indonesia*

Introduction: Adolescent is age phase where the human starting to explore everything of their life aspects, such physical growth, environment and how to response to those aspects. Some of environment aspect sometime is harm and endanger of their life, such as risk behavior (i.e. drugs abuse, sex and crime).

Method: A self administered questioner survey was deployed to junior and senior high school student in 33 provinces Indonesia in 2006. A reanalysis was conducted to identify drugs use, alcohol and smoking among adolescent age (10-18 years). The same study will be conducted by mid October 2009 and the same analysis will be implemented to show the prevalence changes.