

relationships between total bilirubin and smoking amount were similar independent of different groups of age, body mass index, hypertension, diabetes, serum lipid and alcohol intake.

Conclusion: These results support that all three subtypes of serum bilirubin were inversely related with smoking amount and duration in Korean men. Further studies are needed to confirm the association of bilirubin with smoking.

OT2-05

Effectiveness and Safety of High Power Photoselective Vaporization for Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia

Tengkai Yang¹, Kuo-Liong Chien², Po-Jen Hsiao³, Chun-Hou Liao³, Hung-Ju Yang¹

1. Cardinal Tien Hospital, Taiwan

2. National Taiwan University Hospital, Taiwan

3. Fu-Jen Catholic University, Taiwan

Background. Photoselective vaporization of the prostate (PVP) has been evolved as an alternative treatment for benign prostatic hyperplasia. Our objectives are to evaluate the effectiveness and safety of the new high power PVP procedure. Methods and Findings. one hundred and fifteen men with symptomatic benign prostatic hyperplasia were retrospectively follow up. The basic demographic parameters including height, weight, education level and annual income were significantly different between the 2 groups. Compared to TURP, the PVP group had better outcomes in IPSS improvements (13.6 versus 11.7, $P=0.046$), quality of life score change (2.91 versus 2.5, $P=0.034$). After averaged 11 months of follow up duration, the TURP group showed higher urethral stricture rates (3.3% versus 14.5%, $P=0.033$). In multivariate analysis results, after adjust age, body mass index, prostatic specific antigen density, education level, annual income and preoperative value of IPSS, the procedure difference was a prediction factor for IPSS improvements (estimate coefficient=2.70, 95 confidence interval=0.71 – 4.69). The subgroup analysis showed younger patients had better improvement in IPSS after PVP. Conclusions. This study indicates that PVP offers effectiveness for BPH and advantageous over TURP with regard to operative safety. The long term follow up is needed to evaluate the durability and possible morbidity.

OT2-06

Association of Serum Urate with Risk Factors of Metabolic Syndrome

Foong Ming Moy, Bulgiba AM

University of Malaya, Malaysia

Metabolic syndrome has been found to increase substantially with increasing levels of serum urate. Prevalence of metabolic syndrome was more than two-fold greater in patients with gout than in individuals

without gout. The objective of our study was to establish the association of serum urate with risk factors of metabolic syndrome. There were 1272 respondents in our study with 78.5% Malays, 46.5% males and the mean age was 48.18 ± 5.19 years. The overall prevalence of hyperuricemia was 16.8%, with higher prevalence in males compared to females (22% vs. 12.2%). For men and women, serum urate was statistically correlated ($p < 0.05$) with increasing waist circumference ($r=0.134$ and $r=0.278$), systolic ($r=0.176$ and $r=0.207$) and diastolic blood pressure ($r=0.146$ and $r=0.205$) as well as triglyceride ($r=0.183$ and $r=0.208$); and negatively correlated with high density lipoprotein cholesterol ($r= - 0.100$ and $r= - 0.182$). Serum urate level gradually increased with increasing number of metabolic risk factors. The odds ratios for metabolic syndrome in the presence of hyperuricemia in men were 1.66 (95% C.I.:1.12-2.45) and 2.46 (95% C.I.: 1.54-3.93) in women. In the multivariate logistic regression model, among men: those with hypertension (OR: 1.95; 1.24-3.05) and hypertriglyceridemia (OR: 1.91; 1.24-2.93) had higher odds of getting hyperuricemia. Among women: those with hypertension (OR: 2.04; 1.24-3.34) and central obesity (OR: 1.81 ;1.00-3.28) were more likely to have hyperuricemia. This study demonstrated a linear relationship between serum urate level and increasing number of metabolic risk factors and established a positive relationship between hyperuricemia and hypertension (male and female), hypertriglyceridemia (male) and central obesity (female); after adjusting for confounding factors.

OT2-07

Algorithm of Malaria Diagnosis as A Result of Comparison between Clinical Symptom and Microscopic Test at the Mepane Public Health Center in Poso Regency, Indonesia

Andi Arsunan Arsin, Hasmar Massalinri

Hasanuddin University, Indonesia

Up to now malaria is a health problem for the people in Indonesia in which malaria is endemic in almost every region. Malaria can cause illness and death and has socioeconomic impact on poor people in the endemic area. The aim of the study was to make algorithm of malaria diagnosis as a result of the comparison between clinical symptom and microscopic test. The study was a cross sectional design. The study was conducted from July to November 2007. Subjects in the study ($n= 136$) were examined clinically and microscopically for malaria. The data was analyzed by using chi square. The results of the study indicated that there was a correlation between clinical symptom of malaria and microscopic test. The symptoms related to microscopic test were fever ($p = 0.00$), shiver ($p= 0.00$), headache ($p= 0.00$) and painful joint ($p= 0.00$). A multivariate analysis using logistic regression indicated that headache, shiver, fever, and painful joint are algorithms of malaria with sensitivity (91.0%) and specificity (83.3%). We conclude

that algorithm of malaria could be used as an alternative way in early diagnosis for malaria in endemic area with limited facilities of microscopic laboratory examination.

OT2-08

Metabolic Syndrome Progression in Young Japanese Workers in A Selected Company

Syed Muhammad Baqui Billah, Hajime Mikurube, Hiroyuki Furuya, Takaaki Kinoue, Tetsu Watanabe
Tokai University Graduate School of Medicine, Japan

Risk factors for metabolic syndrome are a common finding in routine health checkup in Japanese workplace. This study assesses relationship between risk factors and the progression of the metabolic syndrome in young and young adult Japanese workers.

A number of 5,640 Japanese workers of age 25, 30, and 35 years old were longitudinally studied for 5 years in one company. The metabolic syndrome parameters are as follows: Obesity: BMI>25; Hypertension: systolic Bp 130mmHg or diastolic Bp 85; Dyslipidemia: Cholesterol 220mg/dl or HDL-cholesterol<40 or Triglyceride 150; Hyperglycemia: Fasting blood sugar 100mg/dl. A subject was considered to have liver dysfunction if AST 31 or ALT 31 GTP 51.

Alcohol intake history was taken to see possible association. Chi-square (χ^2), Poisson and logistics regression were applied for statistical decision.

Over 5 years, 6.3% new workers significantly developed metabolic syndrome risk with male preponderance.

Relative risk is significant for all factors. Subjects with liver dysfunction at baseline exhibited metabolic syndrome components more than those without at baseline over 5 years. In 25-year group, subjects without any metabolic syndrome component at baseline developed more obesity and hypertension after 5 years. The 30- and 35-year group developed dyslipidemia in similar course of time. Logistic regression explored BMI and liver dysfunction to be independent for metabolic syndrome in 5 years, irrespective of age or alcohol intake.

Liver dysfunction and BMI are independently associated with metabolic syndrome in Japanese young workers.

groups of population as the foundation for research, the incipient plan for the Taiwan Biobank has been assailed by challenges and suspicions from human rights organizations. The crucial controversy lies in whether the public can comprehend the content of this significant national science plan, and whether or not the public supports the establishment of the Taiwan Biobank. The investigation reported here utilized telephone interviewing in the period November 22 through 29, 2007, and completed interviews with 2,499 persons; this achieves representation of the population with a level of confidence level of 95%, with a sampling error of no more than $\pm 1.96\%$. This research discovered that 82.2% of respondents agreed with the view that "a person's health is related to genetic heritage." 82.8% of respondents agreed with the "need to research the influence of life environment and a person's genetics on health." 76.6% of respondents agreed with the need for "long-term collection of material on public health, life, and genetics, in order to understand the causes of disease." 78.2% of respondents agreed with the need for a "Taiwan biological materials repository for long-term collection of material on public health, life, and genetics, in order to improve national health"; and only 9.9% felt this is unnecessary. The research team believes that the opposition of 10% of the public cannot be allowed to block the support of 80% of the public for establishment of the Taiwan Biobank. What is important is to find a way to carry out this policy in a way that can be accepted by the public, and that is the imperative that should be the responsibility of the government.

OT3-02

Prostate Specific Antigen as A Prognostic Factor for Biochemical Progression of Advanced Prostate Cancer Patients Receiving Hormone Treatment ***Chien-Hua Chen¹, Kuo-Liong Chien²***

1. Taiwan Urological Association, Taiwan

2. National Taiwan University, Taiwan

Background: The aim of this study is to identify prognostic factors affecting biochemical progression (BCP) of advanced prostate cancer patients receiving androgen deprivation therapy in Taiwan.

Methods and Findings: A cohort of men diagnosed with prostate adenocarcinoma ever receiving leuporelin acetate between November 1995 and April 2008 was collected from the computerized registry systems in two medical centers. A total of 107 eligible patients with newly diagnosed advanced (cT3 above) prostate cancer were assessed for the development of BCP and overall survival. All men had initial serum prostate specific antigen (PSA) measurements. Cox regression model and Kaplan-Meier analysis was used to evaluate the relationship between the clinical parameters and the BCP. A total of 54 patients (50.5%) had BCP during a median 46.1 months' follow-up. In a multivariate analysis, initial serum PSA greater than 105 ng/mL (relative risk [RR], 3.23; 95% confidence interval [CI], 1.66-6.29),

Oral Track 3- Clinical Research & Public Health

OT3-01

A Public Opinion Survey of Attitudes toward Genetic Epidemiology and the Taiwan Biobank

Duujuan Tsai¹, Yuchia Chen², Linda Gail Arrigo¹, Chiung-hsuan Chiu¹, Shuh Min Wu³

1. Taipei Medical University, Taiwan

2. Taiwan Bioethics Association, Taiwan

3. Foundation of Medical Professionals in Taiwan, Taiwan

Just as nations around the world have one by one been establishing depositories of genetic materials, with