

create a structure that has both safety management systems.

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Factors Influencing the Life Happiness among the Elderly Female in Rayong Province, Thailand

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Objective: To study the factors influencing the life happiness of elderly female in Rayong province, Thailand.

Methods: A cross-sectional survey research was conducted in 233 elderly female aged between 60-80 years by multi-stage random sampling. The data were collected from June 6th to July 31st 2008 by interviewing questionnaires. Data were analyzed by frequency, percentage, Pearson's product moment correlation coefficient and Stepwise multiple regression analysis.

Results: About half (50.2%) of the elderly female had moderate level of life happiness, followed by low (27.1%) and high level (22.7%). The factors which significantly influencing the life happiness of the elderly female were self – esteem, social support, and family relationships (p -value < 0.05). In addition, self – esteem, social support, and family relationships could significantly predict life happiness of the elderly female by 91.4 %. Whereas self – esteem had the highest predictive power of life happiness. elderly female.

Conclusion: The important factors influencing the life happiness of the elderly female were self – esteem, social support, and family relationships. To promote happiness of the elderly female, the responsible organizations should establish the activities that enhance elderly's self-esteem and also provide sufficient social support, and good family relationships, to maintain their life happiness.

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Social Gradient in Health of Schoolchildren in Kazakhstan

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Background: The social gradient in health has been shown to be one of the dominant features affecting the health situation. This study attempts to examine the socioeconomic state and investigate the relationship between socioeconomic state and health and bad habits among schoolchildren in Kazakhstan.

Methods: The form based on the WHO for Health Behavior in School-aged Children Study, has been used. The Family Affluence Scale (FAS), with the higher level of family socioeconomic state - FAS 3, was used for indication of social inequality as well correlated with macroeconomic measures on national level. Binary logistic regression with comparison for odds ratios (OR)

for the variables for socioeconomic determinants was done in Epi -Info Program 3.5.

Results: Odds ratios for variable FAS (FAS2/FAS1 and FAS3/FAS1) show that chance for positive appraisal for health is higher in FAS2 groups. As for separate subjective complaints, the chance for appearance is lower in groups FAS 2 and FAS 3, then in group FAS1. We can not see strong connection between smoking and FAS and there is no strong connection between FAS and drinking.

Conclusion: Health of schoolchildren is directly influenced by socioeconomic state of the family. One of the reasons for more health complaints and worth state of health is low socioeconomic status.

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Subjective Dimensions of Squint

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Strabismus is a significant problem with considerable psycho-social effects on health. In cases of strabismus, in Austria coverage of costs is only given within the procedure of treating the medical relevant diagnose, no coverage of costs is given for „cosmetic“ or subjective handicaps due to strabismus. However patients experience dysfunctionality, abnormality and social exclusion in all aspects of life. Strabismus affects one's social and economic status. Study design was based upon extensive history and narrative interviews. The findings of narrative interviews were consistent with those of patient history and showed that the physical dysfunctionality is not the main criterion for not feeling healthy, and that the consideration of social determinants and gender categories are critical for proper diagnosis and treatment. We recommend that medical professionals view the strabismus affliction in different ways through modified models of illness. These models are of utmost importance for qualitative health research. The model of P.-E. Schnabel corresponds with the experiences of the participants in our study. Schnabel's main focus is the transition from the state of health to illness and vice versa. There are patients who feel handicapped (subjective dimension), but who are not diagnosed by the medical professionals, since strabismus is usually an aesthetic concern; however, others perceive them as abnormal. Those who do not feel handicapped do not consult medical professionals, and are thus never diagnosed, but they are nonetheless seen as being abnormal.

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Gender & Health in the Asia-Pacific Region (APR): Impact in Education and Culture

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