

of first intercourse included factors such as Discussion with partner ( $p < .05$ ), Expecting the intercourse to occur ( $p < .05$ ), Being in love ( $p < .05$ ), and Use of contraceptive method ( $p < .05$ ). Implications for researcher and educators are also discussed.

#### SP-214

##### **Who Talk Ethical Issues in Public Health Area?**

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The increasing numbers of publications on ethics indicated its importance. To aim for the more comprehension of utilization and to point-out the status and trend of ethical issues in public health for global researchers to combat in public health field. The research data were based on SCI and SSCI database which was accessed from the ISI Web of Knowledge during 1991 to 2008. Using "ethic" to search titles, abstracts, and keywords to identify ethic-related studies in the subject categories of "public, environmental & occupational health", "health care sciences & services", "health policy & services". Parameters analyzed included document types, page count, authorship, reference count, journal, author keywords and country of publication. 4,671 papers were published with fifteen document types. Sixty-four percent of all documents were articles. Articles were the most commonly contributed document type, and 2,993 articles were analyzed in this study. The publication pattern had increased steadily in last eighteen years. The most frequently used author keywords were 'ethics' and followed by 'informed consent', 'bioethics', and 'palliative care'. All articles were published in 245 journals and from 97 countries. 8% of all articles were published in Social Science & Medicine and 7% of all articles were published in Academic Medicine. The top 3 highest percent of corresponding authors are USA (47%), UK (14%), and Canada (8.3%). The University of Toronto in Canada published the most articles with corresponding authors (1.4%).

#### SP-215

##### **Identification of Elder's Characteristics Associated with Their Perceptions on Telehomecare**

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Objective: Recent home care service demonstrated that the telehomecare (THC) is one of the best applications for promoting elderly health and living quality. However, patients' perception of THC technology is likely to influence its acceptability even THC progress intensified.

The purpose of this study is to evaluate the association of elder's perceptions on THC with their characteristics.

Methods: A structure questionnaire interview was applied to survey patients through Department of Family Medicine, Taichung Veterans General Hospital (TVGH). The measurement tools have been reviewed and approved by Clinical Trial Authorization from the IRB of TVGH. Patient's interviews were conducted by a group of trained interviewers. Three major classes of data were collected: patient characteristics, perceptions and expectations of THC technology. The study participants were patients who visit TVGH constantly with aged 65 and over. The study period was from August to December 2008.

Results: The average age of participants is 80. Only 21% (20 of 96) of participants heard THC before. After interview, 33% participants were intent to use THC.

There were concerns focused on the issues of cost, easy to use, clinical support, and low-efficacy related to the use of the THC. In addition, patient's perception of THC is associated with Barthel Index and accessibility of IT. Conclusion: Despite many advanced THC innovation, these findings suggest that elder's characteristics and needs for using the THC as important variables that should be included in future THC development.

#### SP-216

##### **Banning on Tobacco Advertising as Evidence Based Policy in East Java Indonesia**

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Background: Smoking rates among youth have been increasing in Indonesia where is the fourth most populous country in the world with over 217 million people, and 30 percent of the population is under 15 years of age. The goal of the research was to provide evidence on cigarette advertisement and its association to youth smoking.

Method: A survey was conducted in four districts using a modified version of the Global Youth Tobacco Survey questionnaire among 1,630 students in 40 high schools. Variables that appeared related to smoking status (current smoking) were then analyzed using multivariate logistic regression.

Results: Some exposure channels appeared to be much more effective in reaching the students audience than others. Billboard and TV advertisements were seen very often by high percentage of all students, 71% and 89%, respectively. Surprisingly, 11% of them seen cigarette advertisement on teen magazines and this medium appeared to be associated with higher current smoking prevalence. The prevalence of current smoking was especially high among those who think that smokers are perceived as attractive, smoking facilitates socialization, better group work, increased concentration, self confidence, and good grades, make life easier. The perceptions were pervasive advertising themes. In multivariate analysis, having lots of reasons to smoke

was significantly associated with increased likelihood of smoking (OR = 12.98; 7.18 – 23.46).

Conclusions: Banning cigarette advertisement is a powerful way to undermine the (erroneous) association of smoking with attractive, self confidence, etc. that is a key message of cigarette advertisement. Complete ban on advertising is mandated.

#### **SP-217**

##### **Factors Affecting on Myanmar Youth Workers' Smoking in Mae Sot, Thailand**

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The main purpose of this study was to study factors affecting on Myanmar Youth Workers' smoking in Mae Sot, Thailand. A cross-sectional study was conducted to identify the general characteristics, enabling factors, reinforcing factors, knowledge and attitude toward smoking among 225 Myanmar Youth Workers in Mae Sot, Thailand from 01.02.2007 to 19.02.2007. The results showed that average age of the study population was 21 year and 89.7% was male. 36.0% passed primary school and 54.7% are factory worker. 51.1 % has high level of knowledge towards smoking and 71.1% has positive attitude. Most start smoke early in the age of 15-19 year old. Most smoked 1 to 3 rolls per day and duration of smoked were one to two years. There was significant association with age and smoking status and between sex and smoking, between availability of cigarette and smoking status, between knowledge and smoking status. (P value 0.041) and between attitude and smoking status. (P value 0.001). The significant association was determined between selling of cigarette nearby the working environment and smoking status. It was affected by family's members smoking especially brothers or sisters smoking are associated with smoking status. Health education and health related to smoking and prevention of smoking should be provided to Myanmar youth workers. Most get the first cigarette by buying on their own is high and most start to smoke under 18 so the law prohibited should be strongly provided on youth and the cessation service should be provided.

#### **SP-218**

##### **Experiences of Implementing a Total Smoking Ban in a Health Promoting Psychiatric Hospital in Taiwan**

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Background: In Taiwan, the revised Tobacco Control Act in Taiwan required total smoking ban in all healthcare settings. Tremendous resistance existed in most psychiatric hospitals. We applied the five standards

of Ottawa Charter for health promoting hospitals to implement the total ban policy and compared the occurrence of adverse events before and after.

Methods: After the initial consensus was formed, we established a multidisciplinary committee, did a patient survey and developed an implementation plan. Major strategies included forecasting the new policy, cooperation of all parties, assuring smoke-free environments, adequately training and preparing staff, planning a therapeutic project, consulting and empowering patients and their families, and actively providing smoking cessation support. Occurrence of adverse events was monitored and analyzed. Carbon monoxide and FTND were used as an indicator of healthcare in smoking cessation.

Results: Among 182 hospitalized smokers, all were offered cessation advices, 89.6% attended focus groups, 36.8% received individual counseling, and 27.4% used medications. Patients cooperated well with the new regulations. There was no significant change in the numbers of aggression or discharge against medical advice and the number of seclusion was significantly decreased. The carbon monoxide was significant after 1st and 8th weeks of new policy. FTND was also significant in the past 3rd month and 1st week of policy.

Conclusion: With proper preparation, management and support, a total smoking ban can be introduced to an Asian psychiatric hospital without significant adverse effects.

#### **SP-219**

##### **Relationship between Gender Equity and Health Promoting Behaviour within a Household- An Analysis of Married Men's Smoking Behaviour**

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This study aims to find out the relationship between gender equity and health promoting behaviour within a household. To accommodate this study, married men's spending hours for household affairs and smoking behaviour are chosen as the index of gender equity within a household and health promoting behaviour respectively. Specific data utilised in this study are originated from the Korean Welfare Panel Study (KoWePs) 2006. The results of this study are as in the following: 1) In case of normal income household, health promoting behaviours (non-smoking behaviour) are influenced by higher family relationship satisfaction and overall life satisfaction that are increased as the married men's spending hours for household affairs increase. 2) The proportion of married men's time for housework does not impact on family relationship satisfaction, overall life satisfaction and smoking behaviour in the low income households. 3) Although the married men's spending time for household affairs on weekdays and weekends are similar in both of normal income household and low income household, married men's participation in household chores in low income group is