

(<2500g) had higher failure rate in gross motor skill, langue, social contact, and children development (all categories). Maternal nationality did not have significant effect on children development.

Conclusion: Cadmium affects the gross motor skill performance of children. The development of immigrant children is not worse than those born domestically. Low birth weight is an important factor affecting children development.

SP-108

Possible Age Differences in the Predictors for Incident Use and Long-Term Use of Benzodiazepines (BZDs) in Community-Dwelling Population in Taiwan

Shao-You Fang, Hsueh-Han Yeh, Hsing-Yi Chang, I-Shou Chang, Keh-Ming Lin, Chuan-Yu Chen, Sheng-Tsung Yu

National Health Research Institutes, Taiwan

Benzodiazepines are one of the most commonly abused psychoactive medications worldwide. This study sought to understand predictors of incident use and long-term use (LTU) of Benzodiazepines (BZDs) in community-dwelling civilians in Taiwan and probe possible adult-elderly differences in such links. The data were from 2005 National Household Interview Survey (NHIS). Information concerning pharmacological services and medical records in 2004-2006 National Health Insurance Research Database were subsequently retrieved upon consent (linkage rate~70%). Building up 15,508 individuals who had received any BZD prescription in 2004, incident use was defined by having received BZD prescription at least one day in 2005; as to LTU, having 180-or-more BZD prescription days between 2005-06. Complex survey analyses were performed to estimate association strengths. Annual incident rate of BZD use in adults and elderly was 7.26% and 10.98%, respectively. Among BZD new users, roughly one in 6~7 elders develop LTU, significantly higher than 5% in adults. Adult-elderly differences appear in the predictor profile of LTU. For example, higher educational attainment and having more physical disorders in individual characteristics were modestly associated with BZD LTU in adults (aOR=1.4~2.1); whereas for elderly BZD users, only service-provider attributes matter (receiving BZD prescriptions from ≥ 2 specialties, aOR=12.47). Our study found possible adult-elderly differences in not only the occurrence of incident use and LTU of BZD, but also the predictor profile. Future health education and pharmacological policy should integrate age-tailored strategies to reduce BZD LTU related problems.

SP-109

The Effect of Floating in Seawater on Physical and Psychological States- Evaluation of Anxiety

Psychological State in Subjective Perspective by Using Stai and Vas-
Takehiko Toyosato, Jun Motomura, Takao Yokota, Masashi Arakawa, Tetsuya Miyagi
University of the Ryukyus, Japan

Purpose: The purpose of this study was to examine the effects of floating in seawater on physical and psychological states.

Subject and Methods: The study was performed with a randomized, nonblinded, crossover design. The eighteen subjects aged 19-29 (21.0 ± 2.2 y) who had no medical treatment and agreed to the informed consent are selected as participate. The subjects were randomly assigned to either an intervention of floating in sea-water (FS) or to a control group of lying on a bed (LB), and performed both trials after 48h washout periods in Thalassotherapy health-spa facilities, Okinawa, Japan in May, 2006. To evaluate the effect of trials on physical and psychological state, STAI (State-Trait Anxiety Inventory) and VAS (Visual Analog Scale) were measured at before and after of each trial.

Results: A significant difference was found between SF and LB on the state anxiety scores after the intervention. On the subjective evaluation on the psychological state, the score of will, mood, concentration and appetite state decreased significantly after intervention, while that didn't change significantly in the control.

Conclusions: As a conclusion, the floating in seawater as a thalassotherapy had better effects to decrease anxiety and improve psychological state, and it might be well recommended as it was good to relaxation stresses and improve mental health.

SP-110

The Relationships of Coping Behaviors with Bereavement, Attachment Styles, and Anticipatory Mourning Reactions among Families of Terminal Cancer Patients in Kaoshiung Hospice

Huei-Jia Tzeng

Kaoshiung Municipal Min-Sheng Hospital, Taiwan

The main purpose of this study was to explore the relationships of coping behaviors with bereavement, attachment styles, and anticipatory mourning reactions among families of terminal cancer patients, and to understand the differences between anticipatory mourning reactions and bereavement-related factors, such as sex, age, religion, health condition and social support. The subjects of this study were 142 families in Kaoshiung Hospice. The subjects were evaluated by Attachment Style Scale, Brief COPE Scale, and RGEI Scale. The data were analyzed by SPSS 12.0. The results were summarized as follows: 1. The anticipatory mourning reactions among subjects were significantly effected by sex, health condition, sources of social support, and relationship quality, such as conflict or dependence. 2. Attachment styles were significantly