

perceived inability of coping work stress (OR=3.0; 95%CI 1.8-4.9), and service in the present bank ≤ 10 years (OR=2.5; 95%CI 1.48-4.2) showed significant associations with iso-strain ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusions: Career development correlates showed significant associations with high job strain as well as iso-strain among operational staff employees in the banks.

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Prevalence of Occupational Stress in Selected Categories of Employees in Domestic Commercial Banks in a District of Sri-Lanka

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Objective: To describe the prevalence of occupational stress among middle level managers and operational staff employees of domestic commercial banks in Colombo district.

Methodology: Two cross-sectional descriptive surveys were conducted among 353 middle level managers and 733 operational staff employees separately in branches of domestic commercial banks in Colombo district, proportionate to size of the staff strength, using cluster sampling. The validated, self-administered 22-item Job Content Questionnaire, assessed the prevalence of iso-strain and high job strain according to demand-control-support model.

Results: The prevalence of high job strain among operational staff employees was 24.4% (95%CI 21.5-27.3); [n=179] and it was significantly higher ($p=0.01$) than the prevalence of high job strain among middle level managers 17.8% (95%CI 15.1-20.5); [n=63].

The prevalence of iso-strain among operational staff employees was 14.5% (95%CI 12.1-16.9); [n=106] and it too was significantly higher ($p=0.04$) than the prevalence of iso-strain among middle level managers 10.2% (95%CI 8.1-12.3); [n=36].

High job strain among male and female middle level managers was 18.3% (95%CI 15.6-21.0); [n=40] and 17.2% (95%CI 14.5-19.9); [n=23] respectively and the difference between these two percentages were not statistically significant ($p > 0.05$). Iso-strain among male and female middle level managers was 10.5% (95%CI 8.3-12.7); [n=23] and 9.7% (95%CI 7.6-11.6); [n=13] while the difference was not significant ($p > 0.05$).

High job strain among male operational staff was 26.7% (95%CI 23.7-29.7); [n=92] and it was significantly higher ($p=0.04$) than the females 22.4% (95%CI 19.6-25.2); [n=87]. Iso-strain among male and female operational staff was 15.4% (95%CI 13.0-17.8); [n=53] and 13.6% (95%CI 11.3-15.9); [n=53] and the difference between the two percentages were not statistically significant ($p > 0.05$).

Conclusion: Operational staff employees perceived higher job strain as well as iso-strain than middle level managers in banks.

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Assessment of Usage and Disposal of Diapers among Caretakers of Children Under Two Years in Bangkok, Thailand

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This cross sectional study aimed to assess usage and disposal of diapers among caretakers of children in Bangkok, Thailand. The study was conducted in some communities in Bangkok from 30th January to 20th February, 2009 by accidental sampling. A total of 200 caretakers of children were interviewed. The findings of the study indicated that the respondents with good practice in diaper usage and disposal were 79.5% and 76.5% respectively. Approximately 73% of them were using disposable diapers and convenience was the main reason to use diapers. Only 10% of them had good level of knowledge on usage and disposal of diapers but only 6% of them had negative attitude towards diaper usage and disposal of diapers. Age of the respondents and age of the child were significantly associated with diaper use with p-value of 0.005 and 0.015 respectively. Sex of the respondents was associated with disposal of diaper (p -value=0.031). Attitude towards diaper disposal was associated with disposal of diapers (p -value = 0.009) while not associated with diaper usage. In conclusion, behavior change interventions to improve knowledge and attitude towards the diaper usage and disposal should be promoted among care takers.

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Plum Bum Level in the Air, Blood and Haemoglobin Level of Market Sellers in Ambon

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Market sellers who work in the streets have a big risk being exposed to plum bum. Plum bum in blood was influenced by plum bum level in the air, age, how long they work in the market, term of selling and smoking habit. The study objective was to analyze plum bum level in the air, blood and its effect to Hemoglobin level in market sellers in Ambon. Methods This research used a cross sectional design. Results There was a mean difference level of plum bum in the air at areas with many vehicles compared to areas with not so many vehicles. In addition, there was a mean difference of plum bum in the blood of market sellers in the area with many vehicles compared to area with not so many vehicles. There was also a mean difference of hemoglobin level in blood of market sellers in area with many vehicles. Level of plum bum in the air, how long