

with or taking the child outside;" and "lack of spousal consultation and cooperation" exhibited a significant relationship. 3. In the 2005 survey, the average number of factors related to the group with "nurturing problems" was 2.2 for the "abuse" group, 1.8 for the "nurturing problems but no abuse" group and 1.3 for the "No problem" group, which was a significant difference. 4 It is believed that use of the regular heal

FP-095

A Pilot Study of the Influence of Growth Reference Charts on Breastfeeding Rates

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Objective: A pilot study of the influence of growth reference charts on breastfeeding rates.

Methodology: Breastfeeding is the foundation of infant nutrition and lifetime health. Exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months of life for optimum growth and health. In Hangzhou, China 500 mothers were recruited at birth for a randomised control of the influence of the type of growth chart on breastfeeding rates. The two growth charts used represented the CDC 2000 and the WHO 2006 references. A total of 537 mothers were included in the pilot study, 273 in the first group (heavier growth chart) and 264 in the second (lighter) group. Mothers were interviewed at 1, 6 weeks and 3, 4, 5 and 6 months. During these the visits the infants' weights were plotted on growth charts which the mothers kept.

Results: The mothers who had the heavier growth chart had lower rates of full breastfeeding than the mothers using the lighter (CDC2000) growth chart. At three months the full breastfeeding rates were 26% in the heavier chart group and 30% in the lighter group. This suggests that mothers who perceive that their infants are not growing adequately may introduce other foods to their infants earlier than other mothers.

Conclusion: It is important to understand if the type of growth chart used influences whether mothers fully breastfeed their infants. This pilot study suggests that breastfeeding rates are influenced by the type of growth chart used and a larger trial is required to confirm the results.

FP-096

Psychological Well Being and the Associated Factors of Primary Infertile Women in Sri Lanka

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Introduction: Primary infertility has a considerable impact on the psychological well-being of the female partner of a couple and studying of which would assist in providing better care for them. This study compared the psychological well being of primary infertile women with a group of fertile women and identified some demographic, treatment as well as infertility related marital and social factors associated with it.

Method: Psychological well-being of 177 primary infertile women identified in a community prevalence survey in the Colombo district, Western Province, Sri Lanka and 177 controls matched for age and duration of marriage was evaluated using the GHQ-30. A pre-tested questionnaire was used to obtain other related information. Odds ratios and logistic regression analysis was used to identify relationships among infertile women.

Results: A significantly higher proportion of primary infertile women (66.1 %; 95%CI 59.14-73.06) had psychological distress as compared to fertile women (15%; 95%CI 9.75-20.25) ($p < 0.001$). After controlling for other variables, primary infertile women with a lower educational status (OR=55.34; 95%CI 15.23-201.06), poor marital communication (OR=3.45; 95%CI 1.22-9.75), higher priority for having children (OR=4.18; 95%CI 1.25-13.82), previously investigated/treated for infertility (OR=39.11; 95%CI 8.25-185.41) or currently investigated/treated for infertility (OR=10.99; 95%CI 2.98-40.61) had a higher risk for being psychologically distressed.

Conclusions: Primary infertile women were at a higher risk of developing psychological distress as compared to fertile women. Lower education status, being previously or currently investigated/treated, placing a high importance of having children and poor marital communication were predictors of psychological distress among primary infertile women.

FP-097

Analysis of Association between Macroeconomic Indicators and Fertility Trends in Korea Using APC Model

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Background: The total fertility rate (TFR) of Korea has rapidly fallen since 2002, hitting the lowest 1.08 in 2005. Recently, a few Korean studies have discussed that considerable changes in economic conditions since the economic crisis and the inception of International Monetary Fund (IMF) from 1997 are mainly attributable to the delayed childbearing which has resulted in the sudden drop of TFR. This study aims to analyze the association between macroeconomic indicators and fertility trends in Korea from 1995 to 2005.

Methods: We utilize national birth record files from 1995 to 2005 obtained from Korean Statistical Information Service (KOSIS). By enumerating event by quarters in a year, we calculate quarterly birth rate for 11 years. Rates

are calculated separately by each one-year interval age groups in each year. Macroeconomic indicators (economy growth rate, consumer price index, and unemployment rate by age groups) are also quarterly calculated. Statistical analysis consisted of descriptive and Age-Period-Cohort model using HLM.

Results: 1. TFRs for first birth were affected by tempo-effect, while TFRs for second and above births were largely affected by quantum-effect. 2. Economy indices (unemployment rate and consumer price index variation rate) had a negative impact on both first and second and above births. However the economy growth rate had a positive effect on childbearing. 3. Macroeconomic indicators exercised independent influence on age, cohort and period.

Conclusion: These findings suggest that the government should intensify employment stability and support policy for reconciliation of work and family in order to encourage the childbearing.

FP-098

Follow Up Survey on Abnormal Menstrual Cycle of Nursing Students

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Objective: Nursing students are reported as high risk group of abnormal menstrual cycle. We investigated the prevalence of the abnormal menstrual cycle in nursing students and carried out follow up survey after 15-20 years later to clarify the prognosis of the abnormal menstrual cycle.

Subjects and methods: Subjects were 66 university nursing students aged 20-23 years old. The menstrual cycle of them were investigated by using menstrual cycle record of 12 months in 1985-1992 and they were reassessed in 2005.

Results and conclusion: The prevalence of the abnormal menstrual cycle of the nursing students was 27.3%. The abnormal menstrual cycle was improved in 13 cases out of 18 students after 15-20 years later. The results suggest that the abnormal menstrual cycle of young nursing students of twenties may improve along with maturity.

FP-099

The Mediating Effect of Cross-Cultural Adjustment on Workplace Social Capital and Individual's Psychological Distress among Taiwan's Foreign Workers

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Objectives: The impact of cross-cultural adjustment on individual's psychological health is an important issue to be concerned in the expatriate management. The workplace social capital can facilitate the adjustment of

foreign workers when they are working in different countries. This study was designed to investigate the relationships between individual's workplace social capital, cross-cultural adjustment and perceived psychological distress among Taiwan's foreign workers. We also test whether cross-cultural adjustment plays a role of mediating effect on the relationship between workplace social capital and individual's psychological distress.

Methods: A total of 344 foreign workers from four countries including Thailand, Vietnam, Indonesian and Philippine in Kaohsiung, Taiwan were surveyed from April to June 2009. A structural self-reported measure, including questionnaires of workplace social capital, cross-cultural adjustment, and general health questionnaire was given to all participants.

Results: The perceived workplace social capital, cross-cultural adjustment and psychological distress of foreign workers varied substantially by nationalities. Individual's workplace social capital was positively associated with his /her cross-cultural adjustment and negatively associated with psychological distress. The cross-cultural adjustment of foreign workers was negatively associated with psychological distress. In hierarchical multiple regression analysis, our results showed that the cross-cultural adjustment had a completely mediating effect between individual's workplace social capital and psychological distress.

Conclusions: Our study demonstrated individual's cross-cultural adjustment mediated the relationship between workplace social capital and psychological health. To promote the psychological health of foreign workers in Taiwan, the important issues of workplace social capital and cross-cultural adjustment need to be concerned and worth further studied.

FP-100

Applying the Theory of Planned Behavior on Exploring the Substance Abuse Tendency in the Early Adolescence

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Based on the escalation theory of drug abuse, the abuser adopted the legal addictive substance in their early adolescence and then used the illicit substance later in their adulthood. These illicit addictive substances not only hurt them physically and psychologically, but also induce criminal offenses. There are many researches revealing that the earlier the substance abuse prevention may decrease the drug adoption rate of the adolescents. For confirming the application of theory of planned behavior on adolescent's substance abuse, we select students in Mai-Liao for self-administration questionnaires, where belongs to the highest prevalence area of drug offenses in Yunlin county of middle Taiwan. After stratified, random, cluster sampling, 283 students of 5th-6th grade were enrolled. The collected data was treated by the structural equation model. The tests of