

(58.3%). No pregnancies were occurred among clients. The pregnancy rate was 0%. Few had some side effects. There were statistically difference in interval and duration between previous and treatment cycle. The treatment cycle was longer than previous cycle in term of interval and duration. It was concluded that use of low dose mifepristone was effective, safe, and few side effects.

SP-092

Risk Factors of Pneumonia at Under Five Children in Mattiobulu Pinrang, South Sulawesi Province

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Pneumonia is an acute infection of the lung tissue and sudden inflammation of the lung, with attack to children under five years old and it is mostly caused by various factors. The objective of the study was to examine risk factors related to the incidence of pneumonia in under five children at the Mattiobulu Pinrang, South Sulawesi Province. The design of this research was case control study. Cases (n=80) was under five children with diagnosed pneumonia at Primary Health Center and control (n=80) was those similar sex without pneumonia. The data were analyzed by using cross tabulation, odds ratio, and multiple linear logistic regression. The study found that age (OR:5.50), low birth weight (OR:5.11), immunization status (OR:5.36), household density (OR:2.76), smoking habit (OR:10.87), and mother's knowledge (OR:8.13), were risk factors of pneumonia. Using multivariate analyses, it showed that the most dominant risk factor affecting pneumonia was smoking (OR: 6.60). We conclude that smoking and immunization were important factors and recommend that health workers should give more attention to educate parents regarding immunization and smoking.

SP-093

Cesarean Section, VBAC and Immigrants in Hsin-Chu County, Taiwan

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Objectives: This study investigated the difference and risk factors regarding the mode of delivery among immigrant women in Hsin-Chu County, Taiwan. It focused on the role of the mother's ethnicity, including Mainland Chinese, Indonesian, Vietnamese, aboriginal Taiwanese and non-aboriginal Taiwanese.
Methods: This is a retrospective study of all mothers residing in Hsin-Chu County, Taiwan and delivering during the period from January 1, 2002 to July 31, 2007. A total of 30,770 computerized singleton birth certificate files were analyzed. Delivery modes and risk factors were compared by using of ANOVA and logistic regression. Non-aboriginal Taiwanese was defined as the

reference category. $P \leq 0.01$ was set as the appropriate one. Dependent variables included total cesarean section, primary cesarean section and VBAC rates. Independent variables included maternal age, year of delivery, health care institution, gestational age, birth weight, infant sex, birth status, congenital birth defect and lunar month of delivery. The trend in cesarean deliveries was also evaluated.

Results: Among all 30,770 singleton births, the total cesarean section rate was Mainland Chinese, 22.0% (326/1,583); Indonesian, 16.0% (181/1,129); Vietnamese, 17.0% (184/1,081); aboriginal Taiwanese, 27.4% (336/1,226) and non-aboriginal Taiwanese, 29.8% (7,692/25,850). The primary cesarean section rate was Mainland Chinese, 16.3% (223/1,369); Indonesian, 9.7% (101/1,045); Vietnamese, 12.1% (123/1,016); aboriginal Taiwanese, 15.6% (162/1,040) and non-aboriginal Taiwanese, 19.4% (4,339/22,323). The rate of VBAC was Mainland Chinese, 9.6% (11/114); Indonesian, 4.8% (4/84); Vietnamese, 6.2% (4/65); aboriginal Taiwanese, 6.5% (12/186) and non-aboriginal Taiwanese, 4.9% (174/3,527). Multivariate regression analysis revealed that ethnicity was a significant predictor of total cesarean section and primary cesarean section rates for Mainland Chinese (OR 0.69, CI 95%: 0.60-0.78; OR 0.83, CI 95%: 0.72-0.97), Indonesian (OR 0.47, CI 95%: 0.40-0.56; OR 0.48, CI 95%: 0.39-0.59) and Vietnamese (OR 0.60, CI 95%: 0.50-0.73; OR 0.52, CI 95%: 0.44-0.61).

Aboriginal subgroup showed significant low rate of primary cesarean section (OR 0.77, CI 95%: 0.64-0.91). VBAC rate was found statistically significant high (OR 2.12; CI 95%: 1.11-4.05) in the Mainland Chinese subgroup. Furthermore, the increasing trend of total cesarean section rates was showed both in Chinese-speaking and non-Chinese speaking immigrant subgroups.

Conclusion: Compared to non-aboriginal Taiwanese women, the significantly low total cesarean section and primary cesarean section rates were valid among immigrant pregnant women, including Mainland Chinese, Indonesian and Vietnamese in Hsin-Chu County, Taiwan. Moreover, Mainland Chinese subgroup had the highest rate of VBAC as well. Logistic regression analysis of independent risk factors, maternal age, medical care institution, birth weight, gestational age and birth status were also showing significant effect on mode of delivery. Meanwhile, this study explored upward trend of total cesarean section rates both in Chinese speaking and non-Chinese speaking immigrant subgroups. Race/ethnicity and social class influence mode of delivery through complex pathways. Further research is needed to identify the social and biologic determinants of it. Proper health policy and strategies should be implemented for women's health.