

significant ($p=0,68$). The family effort of the case group was low (65,4%), and control group was good (77,8%). The influence of family effort to case group was significant ($p=0,02$). The Conclusion of the research is that the family effort has important role to relapse stroke. The family need health promotion about how to take care the stroke patients, so that it can prevent relapse stroke.

FP-126

Correlation between Mortality Rates of the Cardiovascular Disease and Selected Socio-Economic Factors

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Since 1990 in Mongolia, the constitution of leading causes of mortality and morbidity was changed and begun by increase of prevalence of non-communicable diseases, and this situation was resulted from decrease of mortality and morbidity due to communicable diseases, transition from nomadic life style to city life style, and rapid development of urbanization and industrialization. Methods The survey objectives were to determine the correlation between prevalence and mortality of cardiovascular diseases and socio-economic factors. The study was designed as a descriptive study. Results There was reverse relationship between cardiovascular diseases mortality rate and number of persons per a physician ($R=-0.431$, $p=0.043$). It means there is a high probability of cardiovascular diseases mortality rate in aimags where number of physicians are relatively low. Moreover, there was slight positive relationship with unemployment rate. There is direct correlation between GDP and cardiovascular disease mortality rate. There was moderate relationship between number of persons per a physician and cardiovascular disease mortality rate. Findings from the multifactorial model analysis confirmed that GDP ($p=0.023$), human development index ($p=0.0214$), number of persons per physician ($p=0.008$) are main indicators causing cardiovascular disease mortality rate Conclusion According to multifactor analysis, it is obvious that multifactor ($p=0.001$), GDP per person (0.023), human development index (0.0214) and number of people per physician (0.008) influence mortality caused by CVDs.

FP-127

Promoting Environmental Health in Suburban Communities through Waste Management Intervention by Sri Lankan Medical Undergraduates
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Introduction: Household waste management is a major public health problem in suburban communities in Sri Lanka.

Objective: To evaluate outcome on household practices and community services of a waste management intervention implemented by medical undergraduates during Community Stream academic programme. Methods: Small groups comprising 15 medical students each, were assigned to 14 suburban “communities” in Colombo district for 18 months. Students were given theoretical inputs and guided by supervisors. Household practices and community services related to waste management were identified through a baseline survey. Stakeholder groups were formed to plan, implement and monitor the intervention. Outcome of intervention, at household and community level was assessed using pre-and-post test design.

Results: There were 1141 residents in 293 households in study area. Educational programmes had improved knowledge of residents about 3R concept (Reduce, Re-use, and Recycling) in all communities. Composting of bio-degradable waste was practiced in 12/14 communities, using bins provided (8/12 communities) or alternative methods (4/12 communities). Cleanup campaigns were conducted in 7 communities and home gardening in 5. Use of eco-friendly bag and sorting bags was evident in 6 and 4 communities respectively. Indiscriminate dumping and burning of waste had reduced in all communities. Elimination of mosquito breeding sites through house-to-house visits was done only in 3 communities. In 9 communities, sustainable linkages were established with service providers on waste management, resulting in regular collecting of waste.

Conclusions: Sustainable community-based waste management interventions are feasible through medical undergraduates, however their long-term impact needs evaluation.

FP-128

Environmental Health and Sanitation Conditions among Myanmar Migrant Communities in Samut Sakorn Province, Thailand

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This research aimed to investigate the environmental health and sanitation conditions among Myanmar migrants communities located in Samut Sakorn. The study design was mainly quantitative, cross-sectional study, and small part of qualitative also as Focal Group Discussion. The population for this study was Myanmar migrants both registered and unregistered living in 3 sub-districts of Muang District, Samut Sakorn province. The interviewing was conducted by simple random sampling. The major occupations were working in the