

Purpose: The aim of this study is to analyze multiple issues of different genders in victims suffering from domestic violence.

Methods: This study is a retrospective cohort study from January 01, 2007 to December 31, 2008. All victims of domestic violence visited emergency department of a university medical center.

Results: A total of 866 patients are enrolled in the study; 190 male victims and 676 female victims. Age is an important factor of different genders victims in domestic violence. Majority of female victims are localized between ages of 18 to 65 years old. There are more male victims than female victims in the age groups of less than 18 years and greater than 65 years. Men are the dominant perpetrators of all domestic violence. The relationship between female victim and the perpetrator is mostly intimate partner. Parents and siblings account dominant perpetrators of the male victims. In cases of child/teenager abuse and senior abuse, there are more male victims. The recidivism rate of male victim is less than female victims.

Conclusion: The main difference between the genders in victims of domestic violence lies in the distribution of age. Researchers have concentrated mostly on the females being victims of domestic violence. The steady increase of male domestic violence victims every year exhibits the lack of focus on the importance placed upon male victims.

FP-076

Personnel Development Programs for Regional Health Risk Management Staff in Japan

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Objectives: In Japan, training for public health workers has been provided by the central government, prefectural governments and so on. This study was undertaken to identify open issues related to personnel development for regional health risk management workers.

Methods: The study involved a questionnaire survey, included questions about training of health risk management for staff members, planned and implemented by prefectural institutions involved in health risk management (hereinafter “in-house training”) provided in 2007 and the health risk managing competency expected to be acquired by staff members through that training (hereinafter “expected competency”). Subjects were the directors of 517 public health centers and 79 regional public health institutions across Japan.

Results: Response rate was 62.9%. The median of in-house training provided per institution was 2, training pertained most frequently to infections (28.4%). When asked about the expected competency, the most frequent answer was “knowledge and skills needed to estimate the impact of an incident” (48.7%), and relatively infrequent answers were capability to “summarize a series of countermeasures into records or scientific paper”(7.2%),

“devise and implement a regional health risk management plan” (8.5%) and “collect sufficient information for estimation of impact” (12.0%).

Discussion and Conclusion: In-house training did not appear to be sufficient for facilitating acquisition of high-level knowledge/skill or the types of competency requiring relatively long-term training. It was thought that the role of us in providing high-level and sufficiently long-lasting programs in order to elevate the quality of personnel development related to regional health risk management systems across Japan.

FP-077

Unintentional Poisoning Mortality Trends by Sex, Age, and Cause in Taiwan

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Recently, melamine a compound illegally used in cheap baby formula caused panic in Taiwan, while many unintentional poisonings are caused by reasons other than food poisoning. Pesticide poisoning and drug poisoning are commonly seen in Taiwan, where in 2007, 324 deaths were caused by unintentional poisoning, an average of almost one death per day. To understand the types of unintentional poisoning, developing prevention methods for high-risk populations is quite critical. Data was obtained from the Death Certification data file provided by the Department of Health from 1986 to 2007. There were 12,916 fatal cases of unintentional poisoning occurred in Taiwan during the past 22 years, involving more men (68.7%) than women (31.3%). Most deaths occurred in the 25-29 years (12.5%). Pesticides and drugs were two dominant poisoning agents (38.3% and 33.7%), followed by alcohol (7.3%). Showing a tendency of decrease by sex, age, and type, the mortality rate of unintentional poisoning was 2.37/100,000 (males 3.66/100,000; female 1.75/100,000), and the age preference was 80-84 years. Pesticide poisoning caused the highest mortality rate (an average of 1.04/100,000) which decreased the largest during the past 22 years (from 1.99 to 0.11), while drug poisoning, in second place, overtook pesticide poisoning, and become the first leading cause of death since 1999. This finding suggests that government should focus on male aged 30-34 years to develop preventive programs about drug safety.

FP-078

Mortality Trends of Submersion and Suffocation in Taiwan

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Fatal accidents caused by submersion and suffocation, such as drowned at the beach or in the river and suffocated eating jelly or rice dumplings, were frequent. In order to understand the epidemiology of these fatal cases, this study analyzed mortality data from