

Conclusion: The LOS of severely chronic psychiatric patients, especially the schizophrenia disorders was higher than other countries. We suggested that develop the case management and community care to result in reduced the social hospitalization.

FP-111

Effect of Voluntariness and Gender Difference on Psychological Wellbeing of Older Adults: Korean Longitudinal Ageing Studies

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Background: Although several studies have investigated the relationship between retirement and mental health, little has examined the influence of voluntariness and gender difference on retirement consequences.

Method and materials: Two waves of data from Korean Longitudinal Study of Ageing are analyzed for 2,028 retirees aged 45 or above. For the analysis, the total sample is divided into four sub-groups (male voluntary retirees, male non-voluntary retirees, female voluntary retirees, and female non-voluntary retirees). The concept of voluntary retirement is clarified by reason of retirement. The dependant variable, psychological wellbeing is measured by CES-D10 where it is a index of depression.

Result: We find that effect of voluntary retirement reduces worsening psychological wellbeing and that gender difference exists in retirement transition. For female voluntary retirees, retirement transition is associated with better psychological wellbeing whereas negative relationship between retirement transitions and psychological wellbeing is found for female voluntary retirees. In opposition to female retirees, male retirees undergo a mental healthy deterioration irrespective of voluntariness.

Conclusion: The findings suggest that retirement is an important factor in psychological wellbeing of older adults. Cessation of economic activities may bring loss of self control and identity, eventually leading to negative effect in psychological well being. It seems that impacts on mental health are harder for men than women in general. However, various contexts surrounding retirement transitions (voluntary retirement, gender differences, social participations, and assets) to understand the dynamics of the retirement transition and its relationship with psychological well-being should be considered.

FP-112

Study on the Effect of Aromatherapy on Physical and Mental Health among the Elderly with Dementia in Nursing Home

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Objective: In this rapid aging society, the problem of abuse to the elderly has become aggravated in Japan. Many cases of elder abuse are toward the elderly with dementia, and one of the reasons for this problem can be related to physical and mental exhaustion of care giver at home and medical staff at care work facility to behavioral and psychological symptoms of dementia (BPSD). A lot of interventional studies to the elderly with dementia have been reported, but little has been reported on effect of aromatherapy among the elderly using stress marker. This study was to evaluate the effect of aromatherapy on sleep condition, skin condition and BPSD among elderly with dementia using objective index and stress marker in saliva. **Methods:** A randomized controlled trial (RCT) study design was used. Thirty elderly with dementia at nursing home who had agreed to the informed consent were selected. The participants were divided by RCT into two groups: non intervention group (n = 15) and intervention group (n = 15). During the 14-days period, intervention group was asked to apply 2.0 ml essential oil which was specially mixed for the objects on their skin everyday before they go to bed. Objective evaluation was measured as follows. We measured salivary amylase to evaluate objective stress level before and after intervention. We also applied Clinical Dementia Rating and Dementia Behavior Disturbance Scale for BPSD for assessment. About this result, it is analyzing now, and the intervention effect will be announced on that day.

FP-113

Chinese NEO-PI-R in Taiwanese Adolescents

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Since there has been no research using the Revised NEO Personality Inventory (NEO-PI-R) with Taiwanese adolescents, the main objectives of this study were to examine the replicability of the five-factor model and establish a baseline profile of personality traits in this population. A total of 3,396 11th graders from the city of Kaohsiung, Taiwan completed the Chinese NEO-PI-R. Using principle component analysis with varimax rotation, the dimensions of personality in this Taiwanese adolescent sample clearly replicate the five-factor structure shown in adults and support the generalizability of the five-factor model in Chinese adolescents. Women had higher Neuroticism (3.9), Extraversion (2.9), and Agreeableness (5.1) scores than males. The gender differences reported in our study correspond to results from other cultures which suggest that the Chinese NEO-PI-R retains the psychometric properties of other language versions.