

overall model fit and fit of internal structural model are well. The findings indicate that relative advantage, complexity, compatibility are dominant factors in explaining the attitude of substance abuse; the primary and secondary referent groups are dominant factors in explaining the subjective norm of substance abuse; and self-efficacy and convenience are dominant factors in explaining the perceived behavioral control. The results also indicate that the attitude, subjective norm and perceived behavioral control are dominant factors in explaining behavior tendency of adolescent's substance abuse. This study draws upon the theory of planned behavior as the theoretical basis and empirical findings for a pragmatic explanation of key factors affecting substance abuse in early adolescence.

FP-101

Depression and Diabetes: The Complicated Co-Morbidity

Jayant Kumar Panda¹, P. Sankara Sarma²

1. Asian Institute of Public Health, India

2. Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, India

Background: Among the non-communicable conditions afflicting the population, depression requires special attention due to high prevalence and co-occurrence with diabetes. It has high negative impact on health-related-outcomes and quality-of-life of diabetics. It has been considered as modifiable risk factor for diabetes control and management, and is amenable to cost effective treatment. Objective of the study was to identify the factors associated with depression among type 2 diabetics.

Methodology: This is a hospital based case control study with 300 subjects in 1:2 ratio. All consecutive patients attending the hospital were screened with nine-item patient health questionnaire to assess depression and a pretested structured interview schedule was administered to assess socio-economic, behavioral and diabetes specific factors. Bivariate and multiple logistic regression analyses were done using SPSS software.

Results: Risk factors identified in bivariate analysis were female sex, living alone, less than high school education, smokeless tobacco use, physical inactivity, poor social support, poor dietary adherence and poor glycemic control. However, multiple regression analysis indicated poor glycemic control [OR=6.32;(3.08-12.98)], poor social support system [OR=7.11;(3.52-14.35)], poor dietary adherence [OR=6.08;(3.04-12.13)] and smokeless tobacco use [OR=2.01;(1.03-4.23)] are significant predictors of depression.

Conclusion: Depression was significantly associated with modifiable risk factors like socio-behavioral and clinical factors. Hence a holistic approach for identification and rectification of risk factors by those who care for diabetics is the need of the hour for healthy living.

FP-102

Cultural Dimensions of Depression in Bangladesh: A Qualitative Study in Two Villages of Matlab, Bangladesh

Nasima Selim

BRAC University, Bangladesh

This article reports the results from a qualitative study conducted in two villages of Matlab. Participants with history of depressive episode were selected from a previous survey. A case vignette was used to elicit local terms for depression, the perceived causes, impact and treatments. Hardly anyone recognized the term Bishonnota (literal translation of depression) used in past surveys. Most thought the vignette was about Chinta Rog (Worry Illness). Majority spoke of somatic symptoms. When explored further, they mentioned sadness and psychological complaints. Men felt it affected them more while women felt the opposite. Most associated Chinta Rog with poverty and social issues with impact on marriage, work, and education. They attributed the cause to thoughts and emotions resulting from social causes. Commonly suggested treatments were more income, better relationships, and tablets. Former health providers were often the first choice for help-seeking.

FP-104

Stress in a Workplace in Mongolia

Otgon Galsanjav, Baasanjargal Bizya, Lhagvasuren Tsrenkhuu

HSUM, Mongolia

Aim: The aim of the our study is to determine of immune system changes workers on their jobs/hospital, legal and commercial organizations/.

Method's: Level of stress of healthy peoples determined by questionnaire of Spielberg, in peripheral blood serum cortisol interleukin – 6 and tumor necrosis factor defined by the method of ELISA using monoclonal antibody's. Statistical analyses done by SPSS 10.0 for windows programme.

Result of study: Determined 21% of studied people had no stress; and 78% had stress; 47.6% with I degree, 18.1% with second degree, 13.2% with third degree. The average age of the people was 26-30+0.4; 42.2%, of them – male and 57.8% - female. 70 people with the second and third level of stress and 20 men with the 0 level stress were chosen for the immune test. The cortisol level in blood serum of people with stress has increased ($p<0.0001$) than the people who had no stress. It shows that IL-6 ($p<0.01$), TNF α ($p<0.05$) in the peripheral blood serum of people with stress has increased than the people in the control group.

Conclusion: 1) It can be concluded that 78.9% of workers in hospital, legal and commercial organizations feel stress in their workplaces; 2) The content of cortisol in the peripheral blood serums have been increased during the stress; 3) Increase of IL-6, TNF α cytokine in