

Background: Breast feeding appears to advance IQ/cognitive development. Children with cognitive problems can show up in many ways, such as specific difficulties with language, academic and learning problems, especially for psychiatric, neurological and/or behavioral problems in late life.

Objective: To review systematically, on the existing literature, breast feeding that influence on speech, language and cognitive development in children.

Methodology: Databases of scientific literature were screened through the internet for publications that involved breast feeding effecting speech, language and cognitive development in childhood. Hard copies of related scientific journals were also sought for relevant topics by the authors, making use of reference lists of publications, and citation search. Studies were included if they were published since 1984 and investigated the effects of breast feeding that effect on speech, language and cognitive development in children. They were excluded if they are not original research articles.

Result: Fourteen studies were included for this review – a case-control study and thirteen longitudinal studies. Most studies demonstrated that breast feeding affect language and cognitive development. However, the effect of breast feeding on cognitive development was controversy.

Conclusion: It is concluded that breast feeding influence language and cognitive development, but inconsistency for cognitive development.

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Stroke Profile in Surabaya: Demographic Characteristics, Arrival Time at Hospital, Warning Signs, and Related Factors

Santi Martini, Muji Sulistyowati, Arief Hargono
Airlangga University, Indonesia

Background: In Indonesia, stroke is the leading cause of death either in urban or rural area.. Stroke death and handicap related to arrival time at hospital. This study aimed to describe stroke cases by demographic characteristics, arrival time at Hospital, warning sign and factors related to it.

Method: The survey conducted in Surabaya, the second big city in Indonesia. Samples were stroke cases of Surabaya inhabitants arriving in fours hospital in Surabaya which were selected randomly. Descriptive analysis of the variables and a Chi square test used to perform association between the demographic variables, warning sign and arrival time at hospital as dependent variable.

Results: Stroke affected people aged since 30 years old, whereas most of them (41.4%) aged 50 – 59 years old. Almost half of stroke cases (45.5%) had insurance for poor people and 90% of them lived with their family. The most risk factor of them (61.3%) was hypertension. However, half of stroke cases or less knew that they had either diabetes mellitus or hypercholesterolemia. The most of warning signs were weakness on one side of the

body (80.2%) and sudden lack of coordination or difficulty walking (37.8%). And, only 27% stroke cases arrived in Hospital in 3 hours or less after stroke attack and factors related to it were male and vomiting.

Conclusion: Epidemiologic transition has being faced in Surabaya. Stroke affected people not only in high level of social economy but also poor people and most of stroke cases arrived in Hospital more than 3 hours after stroke attack.

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Self-Esteem in Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender (LGBT) in Kathmandu, Nepal

Prashun Rana

Mahidol University, Thailand

The descriptive cross sectional study was undertaken to determine the self-esteem in LGBT (N=100), Lesbian (n=20), gay (n=26), bisexual (n=21), and transgenders (n=33) to examine the correlation between various factors with the self-esteem. The self-esteem was found to be normal in 85% of the total study population with 8% high self-esteem and 7% low self-esteem. Of the total transgenders 84.85% is found to have the normal self-esteem and 9.09% have the low self-esteem. Out of gay 84.62% has the normal self-esteem; 3.85% has the low self-esteem. Out of the total bisexual group 76.19% has the normal self-esteem; 9.52% has the low level of self-esteem. When looking at lesbian group 5% has the low level of self-esteem with rest of the others 95% falls under normal range of self-esteem. Correlation was calculated using Spearman's correlation. Age, personal visibility, social isolation, showed no correlation with the self-esteem. Internalized homophobia, positive self identity, community network, cultural stigma showed a correlation with the self-esteem of which internalized homophobia and cultural stigma are negatively correlated. Out of the four groups of the study population, the median score of self-esteem score of the lesbian was found to be lowest 18.5 but the difference was not significant with the p-value 0.1310 by Kruskal-Wallis Test. More priority should be given in the programs like increasing the community network in order to heighten their perception about themselves and their values.

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Health Status and Associated Factors amongst Family Primary Caregivers in Taiwan

Ling-Ling Yeh, Yue-Shan Tsai

Asia University, Taiwan

Objectives: This study aimed to explore the physical and mental health of primary caregivers caring for disabled persons and detect factors related to health.

Methods: The household data of National Health Interview Survey 2001 derived from National Health Research Institution. The case-control approach matched on gender, age and education level. Family caregivers