

Nursing staffs with a lower job perception and a higher opportunity of other job have a higher turnover intention. Turnover of nursing staffs is an important issue to the management of health care organizations. This study may serve as a reference and utility for nursing staffs and medical managers who focus on researching or solving this problem.

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In-Flight Medical Emergencies and Public Safety in Hong Kong Commercial Aviation

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Background: With increasing globalization, commercial air travel has become more accessible. More passengers present with in-flight medical problems, and critical illness may lead to aircraft diversions or in-flight death. The study objective was to examine the predictors of medical diversions and in-flight deaths among passengers who present with in-flight medical problems. **Methods:** Retrospective cohort study of in-flight medical problems for a large commercial airline based in Hong Kong. All passengers with in-flight medical problems for whom emergency medical advice (MedLink) was sought from December 2003 to November 2008 were studied. For each passenger set variables were collected, and those with recorded outcomes of diversion and death were identified. The variables associated with diversion and death were identified using t-tests, the chi square tests and logistic regression analysis.

Results: There were 4068 medical emergencies with 46 diversions and 30 deaths in the five year study period. Increasing age, altered mental status and the use of an automated external defibrillator (AED) were significant risk factors for both diversions and deaths. For passengers aged 81-90 years who presented with medical problems, the odds ratio for diversion increased to 15.2 compared to 11-20 year olds. Passengers who were unconscious were 33.4 times more likely to require diversion and 234 times more likely to die.

Conclusions: Public awareness of potential medical risks during flights and prescreening of passengers are important in preventing in-flight medical emergencies. Improvements in the reporting system are necessary to improve our understanding of in-flight medical emergencies.

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Self Efficacy & Sociocultural Factors: Impact on Condom Practices & Condom Programming

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Malaysian married men's low condom use, at 6.9%, is a serious challenge to its national efforts to halt rising HIV/AIDS. Individual and sociocultural factors impact

on condom practices. A mixed methods study of 240 urban respondents (68% male, 32% female) was conducted to assess condom practices and barriers (individual and sociocultural factors) through survey and 6 Focus Group Discussion (FGD). 40% of the sexually active respondents ever used condoms and 33% never used. Majority did not use condoms at first sexual intercourse, or with primary partners. Self efficacy barriers included low confidence in condom use, condoms tearing, semen spillage, and interrupted choreography of condom use. Other individual factors were decrease in sexual pleasure, "lazy" to use condoms and embarrassment when buying condoms. However, FGD findings revealed sociocultural factors underlying self efficacy/individual barriers: men's culture of resistance to condom use based on male privilege to sexual pleasure; male anxiety about interruptions, fear of losing erection and failure to ejaculate based on norms of masculinity and sexual prowess. Cultural inhibitions and non-acceptance of sex among the young, unmarried, and of diverse sexual orientations explain men's embarrassment in buying condoms. The complex interrelationship between self efficacy/individual barriers and sociocultural factors call for comprehensive condom programming and promotion. It should incorporate strategies that desensitize the condom, behavioral change communication, improved access and availability of condoms; and targeting masculinity and condom resistance through promotion of gender equality and male responsibility towards safe sex.

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Breast Health Awareness and Practice of Breast Self Examination (BSE) among Female Adults in Malaysia

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Breast cancer is the most common cancer amongst Malaysian women. It is known that knowledge and self awareness about early detection of breast cancer could encourage women to carry out Breast self examination (BSE). Thus, the objective of this study is to document the levels of knowledge, attitudes and practice of BSE among rural women in the state of Pahang, Malaysia. **Methodology:** A cross-sectional study was conducted among 1079 females aged between 20 and 60 years that were selected from five districts by random sampling to represent the population of Pahang, Malaysia. **Results:** Generally, there was a very high degree of awareness among the females in all the districts. About half (53.3%) of the information regarding breast cancer were obtained directly from the healthcare sector, while mass media contributed only 32.3% in providing awareness of breast cancer. It is encouraging to note that more than 62.6% had ever practiced BSE and more than 60% of those who do BSE practiced it once a month. Self awareness of breast cancer was reported to be the main factor (74.1%) that encouraged the females to practice BSE. Out of the