

FP-023

Survival Analysis of Different Adjuvant Treatments in Patients with Colon Cancer from Administration Database in Taiwan

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Background: Colon cancer is one of the important cancers in Taiwan. There is about 8.04% of all tumor cases according to Taiwan Cancer Registry in 2005. Besides of surgical treatment, post-operational chemotherapy (CT) or concurrent chemo radiotherapy (CCRT) had been reported to improve the survival of patients with colon cancer in western countries. In Taiwan, there are only randomized control trial studies concerning the territory. This study is to explore this issue further by using the secondary database of government.

Objective: To explore the post-operational CT or CCRT effects on the survival condition patients with colon cancer.

Method: A historical cohort method is adopted to conduct the study. After identification of newly diagnosed and operated colon cancer from Taiwan Cancer Database (TCDB), the information will connect with the census registry, mortality registry and databases of the bureau of National Health Insurance (BNHI) in 2004. The Cox's proportional hazard regression was used to analysis the survival condition after adjusting the patient and hospital characteristics.

Results: This study will show the survival condition of patients with colon cancer after receiving post-operational chemotherapy or concurrent chemo radiotherapy in Taiwan.

FP-024

The Examination of the Method of the Nutrition Guidance for the University Girl Long-Distance Athletes-for the New Students-

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Objective: The previous studies indicated that the girl athletes had the wrong knowledge that weight could decrease if carbohydrate intake was reduced. Therefore the nutrition guidance was conducted directly and indirectly for proper knowledge learning, and the difference of the effect by that method was examined.

Method: Subjects: 6 girl athletes in the long-distance relay race club, who were enrolled in 2008. Investigation period: May, Jul. and Dec in 2008, 3 times in total
Contents of investigation: Physical measurement, food intake frequency questionnaire
The nutrition guidance: Directly method in May and indirectly method (paper based) in July.

Result: Although the significant differences weren't recognized in the physical measurement, there were significant differences in the energy intake between May

and Jul., Jul. and Dec., and May and Dec. ($p < 0.05$), also between May and Jul. ($p < 0.05$), Jul. and Dec, and May and Dec. ($p < 0.01$) in the calcium intake. The intake of grain especially rice by the direct nutrition guidance in May was less decreased than that by the indirect way. The intake of brightly colored vegetables in Dec. ($p < 0.05$) was significantly increased compared to that in July. Consideration: Because the intake of grain in the direct way was less decreased than in the indirect way, the direct method was more effective. On the other hand, though intake energy decreased, weight and fat rates didn't fall off by the paper based guidance. Repeated direct nutrition guidance is essential to proper nutrition knowledge acquirement.

FP-025

Epidemiology Survey on the Prevalence of Chronic Kidney Disease in Southern Taiwan

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Background : The high prevalence of chronic kidney disease (CKD) might contribute to the high incidence of end stage of renal disease (ESRD) in Taiwan. The aim of the study was to survey the prevalence of CKD in southern Taiwan, and the risk factors of CKD were studied.

Material and Methods: We conducted a cross-section study in a Kaohsiung county from Apr., 2007 to Jan., 2008. Stratified randomized sampling with population proportion was designed. After letter of notice, subjects could go to the assigned place to take a physical examination and questionnaire. Estimated GFR was calculated by Simplified MDRD equations and CKD was defined based on the criteria from NKF-DOQI guidelines. Logistic regressions were used to explore the relationship of risk factors to CKD, and all data analyses were done by SPSS software package.

Result: The standardized prevalent rate of CKD was 13.3% (95% C.I.: 16.2%-18.8%). After adjusting age and gender, the risks of developing CKD were 1.3 (95% C.I.: 1.0-1.6) for central obesity, 1.5 (95% C.I.: 1.2-1.9) for hypertension, 1.9 (95% C.I.: 1.5-2.4) for hyperglycemia, and 2.1 times (95% C.I.: 1.7-2.6) for hyperuricemia.

Conclusion: This study demonstrates obesity, hypertension, hyperglycemia and hyperuricemia are highly associated with CKD in southern Taiwan. Early detection of CKD in community should be performed in Taiwan.