

FP-026

Empowerment Model for AIDS Preventive Sexual Risk Behavior among Undergraduate Student in Nakhon Ratchasima Rajabhat University

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The objectives of this study was to developed empowerment model for aids preventive sexual risk behavior among undergraduate student. The samples of this study were selected from forty student leaders. The research methodology was action research which done in two steps 1) study context and environment 2) developmental process of aids preventive sexual risk behavior among undergraduate student . Tools used in collecting data were consisted of student leader knowledge tests, skill tests, student satisfaction questionnaire. The conclusions of model for aids preventive sexual risk behavior among undergraduate student began from study context and environment and developmental process by situation analysis. The problem solving steps included planning, action, observation, and reflection as following these steps. Action steps, knowledge and communication skill training program for student leader. The result of this efficiency model development revealed that the student leaders were increased of knowledge and communication skill. The most student had high satisfaction.

FP-027

Health and Lifestyle of University Entrants: A Cross-Border Comparison among Three Cities in China

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Background: Young people are not viewed as a priority in health-promotion efforts throughout the world. However, with reference to available findings it was found that they actually engaged in various unhealthy lifestyles. Very limited work has been done on intra-cultural, cross-societal variation between lifestyles of university entrants. We describe the lifestyle patterns and health status between university entrants studying in three cities in China.

Study design: Cross-sectional survey.

Method: Subjects of this study were freshmen of three universities in China locate in Hong Kong, Macau and Kunming. Anonymous, self-administered questionnaires were distributed through a university admission package either by mail or handing out directly.

Results: Response rates for Hong Kong, Macau and Kunming were respectively 80.8%, 65.0% and 100%. Hong Kong showed the most over-weight university entrants, having double the proportion of over-weight male students compared to that of Kunming ($P<0.001$). It also had the lowest proportion of students who exercise in a regular basis ($P<0.001$). Macau had the highest

proportion of depressive entrants ($P=0.003$). The proportion of alcohol binge drinker in Macau was more than 3 times to that of Hong Kong ($P<0.001$). The proportion of current male smoker in Kunming accounted for 24 times to that of Hong Kong ($P<0.001$). Conclusion: This study showed a large discrepancy in life-style and health status of youths across different societies with same cultural backgrounds. It provides baseline health information to the administrator to prioritise students' health needs.

FP-028

Education and Training of Health Care Providers in Bangladesh: Prospects and Challenges

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Background: Bangladesh has made significant progress in recent times in many of its social development indicators, particularly in health though it has a pluralistic health system and an issue of the role of the non-state health workforce. Still now, over 80% of people in Bangladesh turn to non-state sector providers. The purpose of the study is to look into the total workforce of health care providers working in Bangladesh, their production rates, nature of training and the process of recruitment.

Method: The method of this study is to review the literature particularly two reports named The State of Health in Bangladesh 2007 and Health Bulletin 2008. Results: There are 15 government and 34 private medical colleges in Bangladesh. The total enrollment in the medical colleges is 4,816. A total enrollment in post graduate institutes is 2,042. Only 6 governmental institutes and 5 universities have offer MPH degree and produce around 200 MPH graduates annually. There are 65 nursing training institutes in the country. Each year around 1,200 qualify as diploma nurses. Courses on mental health, genetics, school and community health are inadequate in nursing curriculum.

Conclusions: The level of production is clearly inadequate to meet the needs of the country. The current array of training and skills does not fully match the needs of the country. The informal providers must be appropriately managed though the present health care policy ignores these informal health care providers.

FP-029

Knowledge and Perception of Public Health and Health Technology Student in Nakhon Ratchasima College on Student Learning Centre Approach **Sutasinee Ungsoongnern¹, Kraichat Tantrakarnapa², Jira Kaewdam¹**

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This research aimed to study the knowledge level and perception of public health student on student learning