

for documenting outcome. In statistical applications, ICF-CY codes can serve as indicators in (a) population surveys; (b) disability registers; (c) health informatics as well as (d) standardization of variables in research. In terms of policy, the ICF-CY component framework can bring an integrated view of human functioning to the design of standards, laws and policy documents. As new policy and practice initiatives are being implemented around the world, evidence is emerging on the utility of the ICF-CY and ways in which it can contribute to enhanced participation and quality of life of children, youth and adults with disabilities.

SY7-02

Application of ICF in Disability Assessment

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Objectives:

1. Introduction current disability assessment system in Taiwan
2. Review the International classification of impairments, disabilities, and handicaps
3. Discuss the application of ICF in disability assessment

Discussion: Taiwan is not one of WHO members, therefore, ICF system is not adopted in Taiwan and only few scholars utilize ICF system for research or teaching purpose. Taiwan Legislative Yuan passed Amendment of Physically and Mentally Disabled Rights Safeguard Law in 2007, and also announced that the evaluation system of disables will follow the spirit of ICF starting from 2012. Currently, international classification of diseases 9th revision, Clinical Modification, ICD-9 CM, is adopted in Taiwan. ICF system is coordinated with International Statistical Classification of Disease and Related Health Problem, Tenth Revision, ICD-10. Therefore, the Bureau of Health Insurance is currently in the process of implementing ICD-10, and modifying missing disease coding in ICD-9. ICD-9 and ICD-10 will be both practiced starting 2012. In ICD system, physicians provide disease categories by diagnosis; in ICF system, physicians, medical workers, social workers and special education teachers form a evaluation team to provide function and disability categories. Therefore, ICD is for disease and diagnosis, and ICF is for health condition categories. The definition according to the fifth article of Amendment of Physically and Mentally Disabled Rights Safeguard Law in 2007 improves the disadvantages of old medical model, that only one or more physicians certify the level of disability. The spirit of ICF is to utilize daily living and future development as subjective evaluation for medical team.

SY7-03

From Assessment to Service Delivery for the Disabled under the ICF System

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This lecture covered three main themes: 1) the historical development of legislation of the Welfare Law for the Disabled in Taiwan since 1980s, 2) how to effectively link need assessment and service delivery for the disabled by the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF) system, and 3) how to respond those challenges faced by the ICF system that will be implemented in 2011.

First of all, the speaker provided a historical perspective of reauthorization issues of the Welfare Law for the Disabled in Taiwan. Secondly, the core values and key concepts of the Protection Act for Rights and Interests of (Physically and Mentally) Disabled Citizens 2007 were introduced. Thirdly, to foster a better understanding of the wide variety of people with disabilities, changing characteristics of the population of Taiwan citizens with disabilities had been highlighted. Fourthly, the speaker well discussed how to redefine the needs of the disabled and scheme a new service delivery system based on the new ICF system. Finally, suggestions for further evaluation and improvement were given to legislators, policymakers and social advocates.

Symposium 8- Oral Health

SY8-01

Global Trends in Oral Health Policy & Prevention Strategies: A Taiwan's Perspective

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Oral health is an integral part of total health. Dental diseases are important public health problems. The reasons for their importance are their high prevalence, the impact on individuals and society in terms of pain, discomfort, social and functional limitation, the effect on the quality of life. Recently, research findings have pointed to the associations between chronic oral infections and diabetes, heart and lung diseases, stroke, and low-birth-weight, premature births. Some industrialized countries have reduced their mean DMFT caries scores over the past four decades below the very low levels. Yet, oral health disparities still remain in some countries. Most of the developing countries enjoy low to very low prevalence of dental caries, but there remains wide range of experience, some show hardly any perceptible increase, some have moderately elevated DMFT scores in urban communities, others