

SP-068

Help Seeking Behaviour of Indigenous Taiwanese with Drinking Problems

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Alcohol continuously imposes serious threat to the already poor health of Indigenous Taiwanese. Despite the high prevalence rates of alcoholism, few Indigenous Taiwanese suffering from alcoholism seek help. This study investigated the pattern of help seeking and possible existing barriers in problems drinkers. It was a community-based study; participants were selected from 3 indigenous communities (Amis, Truku, and Bunun) of Hualien County. Their drinking problems, general functioning and barriers to help seeking were assessed. A total of 164 problem drinkers were identified. They were further classified into 3 groups, namely non-help-seeker (NS) (68%), help-seeker-non-professional (SNP) (23%) and help-seeker-professional (SP) (9%) according to their help seeking behaviour. The results of preliminary analyses show that those of more than 50 years old and women were more likely to seek help. Ethnicity was not associated with help-seeking. A strong relationship between seeking help for drinking and the number of life areas affected by alcohol consumption (including physical and mental health, home life, social life, work or employment opportunities, financial position). Further analyses suggested that physical and mental health was significantly associated with elder problem drinkers, while home life and social life were associated with female problem drinkers. Barriers to help seeking were categorised as either person-related or treatment-related. Participants indicated that person-related barriers were the main factors influencing their decision to seek treatment for a drinking problem. Furthermore, stigmatisation of people with alcoholism also interfered with help-seeking.

SP-069

Health Outcomes Post Earthquake for Rural Ethnic Minorities in Jin Shia Jiang Area, China

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Introduction: Few published studies are available to understand health outcomes in areas with high proportions of ethnic minority after natural disaster in China. By conducting a field based survey in Jin Shia Jiang area, six months after the Yunnan/Sichuan Panzhihua earthquake in Aug 2008, this study aims to: i) examine general health status and public health issues post earthquake in remote rural area, ii) identify health knowledge, attitude and practices of rural ethnic minority group and iii) discuss implication on relevant public health interventions and emergency preparedness in rural settings for indigenous population.

Methodology: A cross-sectional, face-to-face household survey was conducted in March 2009 using a cluster, snowball sampling method in the Maan Village of Xinan Township, Liangshan, Sichuan. Demographic information, earthquake related patterns, self-reported health status, injury and disease patterns, nutritional issues, living environmental health risk and knowledge/attitude/practices of health related behavior were collected. Data analysis included Fisher's exact test and Pearson's Chi-square analysis by trends. **Results:** Whilst earthquake related mortality is low, results indicate earthquake related structural damaged affected 92% of the households. Preventable infectious diseases were common within 6 months post disaster period. Injury prevalence was higher when compared with 2006 census data. Predictors and gaps in health knowledge, attitude and practice were also identified. **Conclusion:** Potential health education interventions should be developed to improve rural indigenous population health outcomes and practices.

SP-070

Study of Knowledge, Attitudes and Relative Factors of Tuberculosis Prevention among Students of Junior High School in Indigenous Living Areas in Hualien **Shu-Mei Chang¹, Wanhua Annie Hsieh¹, Hsiang-Ming Hsu¹, Ming-Shinn Lee²**

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Objectives: The incidence of tuberculosis (TB) higher than teenage in Hualien is the highest in Taiwan. The purpose of this study was to survey the knowledge and attitude of TB prevention among students in junior high schools located in indigenous living areas in Hualien. **Methods:** We performed cross-sectional survey on the junior high school students in three indigenous villages namely, Xiu-ling Village, Wan-rong Village and Zhuo-xi Village where the TB incidences are the highest among Hualien area. A structure questionnaire was used for data collection. In all, 606 questionnaires were distributed and 491 returned a response rate as 81.01%. We excluded uncomplete data and then 468 questionnaires were used for data analysis.

Results: The main source of information about TB was television, teachers and clinic nurse. Sixty percent reported that he or she did not obtain sufficient information for TB. The average correct rate for TB knowledge test was 24.29%. The questions that showed the highest correct answer was the method to diagnose TB and the lowest were the method of TB treatment plan and TB vaccination. The variables of relative factors of TB knowledge were the public source of TB information, the TB information from at least three sources, the availability of TB information, the TB information obtained from a clinic nurse, and TB slogan. Regarding the attitudes about TB, 79.1% of students reported that they worried about getting TB, 74.6% agreed that TB is a serious disease, and only 37.8% felt they have chance to