

family members on preventing and controlling for BF was seen. In addition, there were a participatory learning group with action plan to mentor in order to prevent as well as emergency action whereas BF will be happened. Conclusion: We conclude that participatory approach in developing IEC model is a helpful method to increase awareness and participation of poultry farmer and families on BF control and prevention. Local government should provide appropriate support such as relevant information regularly to that community group in order to enable them to participate in BF prevention.

FP-040

The First Outbreak of An Influenza A (H1N1) 2009, Thailand

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The early morning of July 3, 2009, the epidemiologist was called for the rapid increasing of the number of patients who attended at Mea Fah Luang University Hospital, Chiang Rai Province, Thailand with the signs and symptoms related to the respiratory tract infection. This might be the first epidemic of the Influenza A (H1N1) virus which looks like an outbreak on the large of infected people at the same area and the same time. After completely investigated, the epidemiologist found that the cumulative cases during 2- 7 July 9, 2009 were 165 cases, (July 2, 2009= 16 cases, July 3, 2009= 33 cases, July 4, 2009=36 cases, July 5, 2009=54 cases, July 6, 2009=24 cases, and July 7, 2009=2 cases). The major sign were fever (70.34%), cough (83.89%), muscle pain (28.87%) and some of those presented diarrhea (4.24%). The total students who lived at the Chiang Rai campus were 1,115 during the epidemic period. The severity of 6 cases were found and admitted at the Chiang Rai Hospital where much more of the medical professionals. All of the severe cases were tested by RT-PCR, and found the positive result. All the positive result were provided Tamiflu. Then, the attack rate was 89.70/1000 population. The mean age was 19.62 years (Min. =16, Max. =46). 68.49% were female, 58.09% were the 1st year student, and 22.86% were the 2nd year students. Most of the patients came from the school of Law (16.25%), and the school of Liberal of Arts (12.50%). There were 32 dormitories where the students lived. The rapid investigate the early infected at the dormitory and distributed the AVANTA to destroy the sources of disease, distributed the essential information, and identified the people infected and intensive care at the hospitals were the main strategies to control the disease. The very strong suggested that the Influenza A (H1N1) is the very rapidly transmit in the circumstance of the air condition classroom

FP-041

Effect of SARS Outbreak on Medical Utilization and Mortality: Example of 8 Most Common Procedures 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-042

Estimating Population Size of Endangered Deer Tuberculosis

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The Republic of Korea is the country consumes the above 85% of world-wide deer antler production volume. The annual amount of consumption reaches to 1,600 billion won (\$ 1,300 million). The Breeding number was 50,000 in 1990, but it became 150,000 as three times as 1990's, and about 100,000 are bred to recently in Korea. Since bovine tuberculosis was first detected among 22 deer in 2005, 238 were reported in 2008, recently, 159 were reported until 2009 May. The occurrence area is also extended. It is a number which it accomplishes to the 0.25% of whole breeding number. At first, incidence cases were reported from Cheon-buk province (southern area of Korea), however bovine TB in deer has been spread to Gyeong-gi province (the central area of Korea). The deer is maintenance host of the bovine TB (*Mycobacterium bovis*) which is a zoonotic infectious disease. Consequently, the deer tuberculosis can infect human through oral/ gastrintestinal transmission by

ingestion of deer antler and deer blood or respiratory/cutaneous transmission to veterinarian and farmer. Particularly, the death cases from TB (respiratory TB and other TB) was suddenly increased from 2000 to 2002, when the deer breeding number also reached the peak. For these reason, the purpose of this study is to estimate the endangered population of TB infection in Korea from the correlation between TB incidence and ingestion of deer antler and deer blood.

FP-043**Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices of Oral Health among Pregnant Women**

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Introduction: Emerging evidence has shown that dental diseases may be associated with pre-term low birth weight, growth retardation, and pre-eclampsia. It has been recommended that dental care needs should be an integral part of the pre-natal care.

Objectives: To assess the attitude, knowledge and practices of oral hygiene among the pregnant women.

Methods: A cross-sectional survey was conducted among a random sample of 100 pregnant women. A self-administered questionnaire was used and a preliminary oral examination was done. RESULTS: The women aged between 20-42 years (mean 28 yrs). 42% were unemployed and 58% employed a dental visit was recommended by the gynecologist among 2% of the women. 36% believed that oral health affected pregnancy. 29% noticed changes in the oral cavity during pregnancy out of which only 24% changed the way of taking care. 15% found it uncomfortable to eat any food due to oral problems and this accounted for the unsatisfactory diet for 14% of them. 67% of the respondents were aware that the mother's diet affected the baby's oral health. 14% complained of bleeding gums, 6% of ulcers, 5% of stained teeth, 13% malalignment, 5% of toothache, 12% of food impaction, 6% of tooth sensitivity and 9% of bad breath. On examination, calculus was reported in 26 of the pregnant ladies and halitosis was reported among 5 of them. Conclusion: Oral hygiene among pregnant women was fair. It would be advisable for Obstetricians to refer their patients for oral health check up

FP-044**Dentists' Role in Tobacco Control**

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Background: All forms of tobacco are addictive and lethal. Scientific evidence confirms that smokers face significantly increased risks of death from numerous cancers, heart disease, stroke, emphysema and many

other fatal and non-fatal diseases. Tobacco also causes deaths among non-smokers. Infants, children, pregnant women and fetuses are at particularly high risk from secondhand smoke. However, smoking remains the major preventable cause of premature mortality.

Objective: To provide an overview of dentist's role in controlling tobacco use.

Methodology: The prevalence of tobacco use and the clinical as well as intensive interventions for tobacco use and dependence was summarized. Evidence based literature was also reviewed. Recent literature on the status of tobacco control activities in dental practice was evaluated and recommendations were made regarding dentists' role in tobacco control.

Result: The use of any form of tobacco is deadly.

Smoking kills half of all lifetime users and half those deaths occur between the ages 30 and 69. Health professionals have a unique opportunity to counsel individuals on why and how to stop smoking. Almost one-third of tobacco users visit a dentist each year; the dental clinic or hospital provides an excellent venue for providing tobacco intervention services.

Conclusion: Dental patients are particularly receptive to health messages at periodic checkups, and oral effects of tobacco use provide visible evidence and a strong motivation for tobacco users to quit.

FP-045**Effect of Oral Function Training on Mental and Physical Health among Community Dwelling Elderly People in Japan**

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Objectives: Oral health associates with independence in daily living among elderly. This study aims to investigate the effect of oral function training on dietary variety, oral health, further on mental and physical health outcome among Japanese elderly.

Methods: Study design: Case-control study. Subjects: People aged over 65 years and consented to this survey. 25 subjects who involved oral function training for 3 months were in case group and 24 subjects were in control group.

Measurements: General oral health assessment index (GOHAI), repetitive saliva swallowing test (RSST), masticatory ability, dietary variety score (DVS), geriatric depression scale 15 items, and body mass index.

Study period: September 2008 and May 2009. Analytical methods; Wilcoxon signed-rank test and χ^2 test were applied for comparison between baseline and after intervention. This study was conducted after approved by the Ethics Committee of International University of Health and Welfare.

Results: Mean age of the subjects was 70.8 years old. Among case group, RSST, DVS, GOHAI and masticatory ability were improved after 3 months, whereas there was no significant change. Among control group, RSST and DVS were decreased after 3 months.