weight in that subjective and objective characteristics reflect one whole community complementing each other. Conclusions: It is not simple to maintain one's health, because there are so many environment factors which affect population through complicated mechanisms. Despite the importance of neighborhood contextual effect, there is little study related to the subject, so further knowledge should be developed in this area.

FP-215

Applying the Automatically Medical Information System to Manage Patient Admission Procedure information

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Objectives: As soon as patients got to hospital and handle admission formalities, the service offered by medical teams should be stepped in. Delayed-service will influence the treatment and result of patients' diseases. Attending physicians are the key persons to determine winning or losing.
Methods: This study used automatic computer transfer function to send new patients' hospitalized-messages to attending physicians, right after these patients finishing their admission formalities. Attending physicians could immediately know their patients being hospitalized and could offer related medical services as soon as possible.
Results: The time from patients in hospital to attending physicians seeing patients and the time of medical teams stepping in offering service are shorter in after-improved group than in before-improved group. The satisfactions of attending physicians, residents and nursing staffs in medical, surgery, pediatric, and obstetrics and gynecology departments are good. Conclusions: Successful medical service depends on well communication between doctors, nurses and patients. This study aims to offer attending physicians the instantly hospitalized messages of new in-patients and constructs a good communication platform for doctors, patients and team staffs.

FP-216

The Accessibility of Residents to Medical Institutions By a Network Distance Using Geographic Information System (GIS)

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Objectives: Although there are many arguments about the accessibility of residents to medical institutions, it seems difficult to fully understand its actual state to measure a straight line distance between them. The purpose of this study is to investigate the accessibility of residents to medical facilities by a network distance which traced roads using Geographic Information System (GIS).
Methods: In this study accessibility was defined as a network distance of a resident to closest medical facility. We collected geographic information about roads and residence locations which were open to the public in the city of Yokohama in Kanagawa prefecture. Those data were integrated and analyzed to calculate the number of residents in every 100m network distance.
Results: The results showed the differences of the number of residents in every 100m network distance compared to the previous method. The difference for internal medicine institution was approximately 67,000 persons in every 100m network distance and the difference for third emergency medical service center was approximately 60,000 persons in every 100m network distance.
Conclusion: Compared to the method of measuring a straight line distance, the method of measuring a network distance using GIS is very useful to understand the accessibility of residents to medical institutions.

FP-217

Thoughts, Feelings and Behaviours of Clients Attending Smokers Clinics in Malaysia

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Background: Unequivocal emotional commitment to stopping smoking and a clear rule involving abrupt cessation are predicted by the PRIME Theory of motivation to increase the likelihood of success at stopping. Objective: To assess the extent of emotional conflict and the prevalence of an abrupt quitting rule in clients attending Malaysian smokers' clinics. Method: 200 smokers attending five stop-smoking clinics in Malaysia were interviewed face-to-face using a structured questionnaire about their feelings on stopping smoking and whether they tried abruptly or gradually. Results: Abrupt (61.5%), rather than gradual cessation was common. Almost half of the respondents did not mind being a smoker (46%) apart from the health risks. A large majority (83.5%) reported that they enjoyed smoking, happy about the idea of becoming a non-smoker (70.5%) but almost half (48%) was worried that they would fail. Nearly half (45.5%) reported that they 'knew in their heart' that they would never smoke again. A significant minority of respondents had not been thinking about stopping before they heard about the clinic (32.5%). There appear to be differences in smokers' readiness to change at early quit attempts between those who had been seriously thinking and who had not.
Conclusion: A majority of smokers attending the clinics are conflicted about stopping but almost half are convinced at the start of the quit attempt that they will never smoke again. More than a third tries to stop gradually.