

cancer, colon cancer, and breast cancer. In this study, we aimed to examine the association between binge drinking and digestive cancer mortality among Korean men.

Methods: This study followed up a cohort of 2,624 residents in Kangwha County, who were aged 55+ in March 1985, for 20.8 years up to December 31, 2005. We calculated hazard ratio of cancer mortality by experience or frequency of binge drinking using the Cox proportional hazard model. Binge drinking was defined as having 6 or more drinks on one occasion.

Results: Binge drinkers who drink daily had an increased risk of mortality from digestive cancer (hazard ratio [HR], 1.46; 95% confidence interval [CI], 0.84-2.54), as compared with non-drinkers, but the outcome was not statistically significant. They showed much increased risks of mortality from esophageal cancer (HR, 6.42; 95% CI, 1.41-29.3).

Conclusions: The results of this study suggest that frequent binge drinking have a harmful effect on esophageal cancer. These findings need to be confirmed in further studies.

OT12-3

Risk Factors for Knee Osteoarthritis in Adults Aged More than 50 Years

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Introduction: A variety of risk factors contribute to the development of knee osteoarthritis (OA).

Objective: To determine some potentially modifiable risk factors for knee OA in adults aged >50 years.

Methodology: Age sex matched case control study was carried out among 199 cases and 199 controls. This was achieved in three phases. In the first phase Knee Osteoarthritis Diagnosis Instrument (KODI) - Sinhala was developed and validated from the American College Rheumatism clinical criteria. Then a descriptive cross sectional study of 1750 adults >50 years was carried out in Colombo district by two stage stratified cluster sampling technique with probability proportionate to the size of the population. Finally age sex matched cases and controls were selected from them by using KODI-Sinhala. Interviewer administered questionnaire was used to assess some potentially modifiable risk

Results: After making adjustments for confounding effects using conditional logistic regression, multivariate analysis confirmed following risk factor. Monthly income of >Rs2001 (OR=2.4,95%CI:1.2-4.8,p=0.013), highly active jobs (OR=5.8,95%CI:2.1-15.9,p<0.00), squatting during the job (OR=2.4,95%CI:1.1-5,p=0.022) or domestic activities (OR=2.9,95%CI:1.1-4,p=0.022), weight lifting (OR=2.8,95%CI:1.4-5.8,p=0.004) exposure to knee accident (OR=4.3,95%CI:1.5-12.5,p=0.007), BMI ≥ 25 (OR=3.9,95%CI:1.6-5.8,p<0.001).

Conclusion: The key potentially modifiable factors for the development of knee OA include injury, obesity and occupational and domestic overuse.

OT12-4

Perception About Diabetic Eye Diseases in A Bangladeshi Rural Community: A Qualitative Study **A S Mohammad Nurullah Awal¹, S F Ahmed², A Afroz², K Fatema², L Ali²**

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Purpose: In a phase of developing BCC strategy for the newly launched diabetic eye care project of Diabetic Association of Bangladesh (DAB) and ORBIS International; we found no available information about the knowledge, perception, interest, attribute and information channel of the local population. Hence the study was designed to explore the perception on diabetes and diabetes related eye diseases among the people in Thakurgaon, a northern district in Bangladesh.

Methodology: We conducted 20 focus group discussion (FGDs) and 20 in-depth interviews (IDIs) with different stakeholders among 220 participants aged above 40 years in 2 unions of each of the 5 sub-districts of Thakurgaon. **Result and discussion:** Different extent of response came up in the study from no knowledge to some knowledge with interestingly huge misinformation. Many of the people even not heard of diabetes and had different wrong perception about diabetic complications, eye problems and treatment requirement. Not a single respondent heard about the disease, Diabetic Retinopathy (DR). A significant number of participants couldn't explain the relation between diabetes and diabetic eye diseases. Regarding accessibility to information, 25% respondent told that they get information from announcement by mike, 17% from house hold visit, and another 17% from different types of community group meetings.

Conclusion: Findings in this study identified a range of opinions about diabetes, diabetes related eye disease and information channels. These perceptions helped later in designing BCC Intervention strategy for the community including nearby hard-to-reach area.

OT12-5

Blood Pressure and Stroke Mortality By Binge Drinking among Korean Men: A Kangwha Cohort Study

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Background: Binge drinking and increased levels of blood pressure substantially increase the risk of stroke. The study objective was to examine the association between blood pressure and risks of mortality due to stroke considering binge drinking.