

administrators at national level, 10 vice chancellors at universities and 3 directors of private medical research firms. In addition to the interviews, records and evidence were reviewed. The findings reveal that 86% of the RCs' annual budget is secured by public sources. The collaboration among the RCs, universities and organizations is informal rather than formal. The cooperation between RCs and universities in policymaking, priority setting and knowledge production and utilization is stronger than that with other organs. The RCs have weak relationships with the community. About 20% of them have no relations with the private sector. The collaboration of RCs with the executive organizations and Os should also be reinforced through networking and improvement of health information systems

SP-225

Application of Involvement to Consumers' Perspectives and Service-Seeking Behaviors of Bariatric Surgery

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Evidences showed Bariatric surgery as an effective procedure to deal with morbid obesity. In addition, the procedure has become one of services introduced to self-pay market by health care provider in order to confront the financial stress. The aims of the study are to apply involvement theory to explore the consumers' opinions on bariatric surgery and decision making behaviors in seeking bariatric surgery. The study data is collected by a structured questionnaire. The questionnaire was composed of three major dimensions including personal characteristics, services seeking behaviors, and involvement scale. A total of 124 study subjects were selected by a non-probability sampling... There are three factors identified by conducting a factor analysis. The factors include meaning to individual, meaning to social life, risk of service. The value of Body Mass Index and personal satisfaction to body weight were the personal factors that influenced the involvement level. The interviewees view the product characteristics of the bariatric surgery as fastest effect, less body weight regaining, and expensive. It was found that the consumers with high involvement level were more willing to receive the service. Through logistic regression, it was forecasted that the meaning to individual and the value of Body Mass Index were the major factors for the consumers to receive bariatric surgery. The results provide important information to providers to understand potential consumers' perception of bariatric surgery.

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Bibliometric Analysis of Biobank Literatures in the 1991-2008 Period

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The increasing numbers of publications on biobank indicate its increasing importance in the world. This study was done to quantify the scientific publications of biobank, and leads more comprehension about the trend and scope of utilization of biobank area.

Method: The documents were based on Science Citation Index (SCI) which was accessed from the ISI Web of Knowledge during the period of 1991 to 2008. Total 403 publications were analysed by the including variables: document types, page count, authorship, reference count, journal, author keywords, subject category and country of publication.

Result: Of all publications, 229 (57%) were articles, followed by meeting abstract, editorial material, news item, and review. Most articles were published in English (96%), and the UK (United Kingdom) was the most publication country (28%) and followed distantly by US (24%) and the Sweden (21%). The most frequently used author keywords were 'biobank' and followed by 'informed consent', and 'genetics'.

International Journal of Epidemiology was the most active journals with the number of publications.

Conclusions: The number of articles increased over 40-fold from 2002 to 2008, with a similar increase in total pages. The production was dominated article, by UK, published in English, and International Journal of Epidemiology.

SP-227

Determinants of Patients Satisfaction on the Hospitalization Experiences

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Background: Understanding patient's needs, preferences and expectations towards the health services through their perspective is important in improving the quality of the health services. Measuring patient satisfaction is therefore one of the many popular tools to measure and monitor health services in terms of the quality.

Aims: The study aims to identify published instrument to measure patient satisfaction for hospital stay experiences. Methods: Searches were performed in various databases using keywords such as patient, satisfaction, needs, preferences, expectations, hospitalization, in-patients, or hospital stay.

Results: A total of 3 validated instruments were found from the United Kingdom (UK), United States (US) and Australia. Aspects from 3 instruments were similar and all of them included accessibility, physical environment, communication, interpersonal relationship and discharge

information. The one from UK further emphasized the care coordination and continuity from hospital to community; while the US one included pain management and the Australia one highlighted the mechanism of complaints management. All of these 3 instruments are now used in regular patient satisfaction survey exercise in general in-patients and will be further developed for special groups including obstetrics cases, palliative cases, and cases with mental diseases.

Conclusions: A standard and validated patient satisfaction survey tool is very important for service quality improvement; however, there is no such centralized and validated survey being conducted in Chinese population, including Hong Kong. The next step of this study is to develop a validated instrument through qualitative and quantitative study in Hong Kong and conduct a benchmark survey.

SP-228

Awareness of the Senior Citizen's on the Physical Restraints in Okinawa, Japan

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The enlightening activity should be necessary to prevent the physical restraint. This study aims to reveal the awareness of the senior citizen's on the physical restraints. Senior citizens are 167 people who execute the questionnaire survey by the mailing method of the senior citizen club of 44 districts in 41 municipalities in Okinawa prefecture and obtained. As a contrast, we chose 93 non-medical faculty student and 189 health science department students. The survey was carried out with a questionnaire of J-PRUQ capable to measure the score of physical restraints. The score obtained were widely ranged from 17 to 83. It means that the more the score, the less aware of physical restraints. The average score of J-PRUQ was senior citizen was 54.9 ± 12.8 , non-medical faculty student 54.4 ± 11.6 , health science department student 49.3 ± 11.0 , and a senior citizen and non-medical faculty student had significant higher than the health science department student ($p < 0.001$). When asking it, "Has the word elderly abuse been heard?", "Does it know the law that prevents the elderly abuse?", "Does it know the physical restraint prohibition regulations?", the difference was not admitted in J-PRUQ in the answer of each group though a significant difference was seen. As for the senior citizen, 49.5% knew the physical restraint prohibition rule of the elderly abuse prevention law only by 24.6%. The enlightening activity that can be correctly understood about the cruelty prevention law and the physical restraint prohibition regulations to the general population is requested.

SP-229

Adolescent Sexuality and Childbearing in Chinese Societies

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Introduction: Following fast westernization, both Chinese societies and the lifestyles of Chinese have changed quite a lot in past decades. Among which, the adolescent sexuality is particularly concerned by educational as well as health care community..

Methods: Collected from official websites and literature, sex knowledge, sex attitude, and dating and sexual behaviors of the adolescents in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Mainland China are analyzed and compared one another.

Results: The results showed that in Hong Kong, 40% of the adolescents in the first and second grade year of junior high school had a dating experience, while 60% of students in the second and third grade year of high school did. An investigation from Mainland China shows that sexual practice occurred in 32% of teenage males and 12% of teenage females who were in love. However, only about one thirds of teens used contraceptives during their first time sexual practice, no matter in Taiwan, Hong Kong or Mainland China.

Based on a national survey in 2000, among the adolescents aged 15-19 years old, 13.9% of males and 10.4% of females (15-19 years old) in Taiwan claimed that they have had sex experience, while up to 30% of the adolescents in a metropolitan city of mainland China experienced sexual intercourse. The fertility rate for women aged 15-19 years old was 8/1000 in Taiwan, much more higher than that of 4/1000 in Japan and 2/1000 in Korean.

Conclusions: In Taiwan, Hong Kong and Mainland China, the adolescents showed a poor sex knowledge but an open sex attitudes and behaviors in terms of dating and unmarried sexual practice without safe contraception which then resulted in a high rates of unexpected pregnancy and childbearing. All these warn us to be much active in having more effective prevention and management plans on adolescent sexuality, through a comprehensive sex education, empowering teens self-efficacy and providing friendly adolescent reproductive health services.

SP-230

Women's Health after Childbirth: Experiences of Immigrant and Australian Born Women in the First Three Months Postpartum

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Objective: To investigate differences and similarities in the postpartum health status of mothers born overseas of