

information on CaCx and Papss more than any other sources, it is necessary that the message of what, why, when, where and who of Papss reach the primary (women) and secondary (men) audience effectively. Advancing men's roles in reproductive health can be sampled in the forms of testimonies, fact and figures from health ministries and agencies locally and globally and place in media that reach men and women. Health protocols could advocate men's involvement in reproductive health would eventually benefit not only women but also men and future generation which in turn affects the country's public health.

SP-196

Anaemia Prevalence and Fitness Status among Student of Female Islamic Boarding School in Coastal Area and Non Coastal Area

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There are thousand of Islamic boarding schools in East Java, some of them located in coastal area. Islamic boarding school that located in coastal area have some advantages of animal protein availability, because of fisherman product. Animal protein from fish have much iron content. Therefore, this research aimed to learn the difference of anemia prevalence and fitness status among student of female Islamic boarding school in the coastal area and non coastal area. The design of research was cross sectional comparative study. The population was female student of junior high school and senior high school who lived in Al Amanah Al Fathimiyah Islamic Boarding School in Jombang as represent of non coastal area and Mazra'atul Ulum Islamic Boarding School in Lamongan as represent of coastal area. The sample was 12-18 years old female student, living in the Islamic boarding school, good condition and not in menstruation period. The sample size was 41 students in each area, taken by systematic random sampling. The variables covered social cultural factor, pattern of consumption, supplement consumption, nutrition consumption, nutritional status, feces status, characteristic of Islamic boarding school, anemia status and fitness status. End result of chi-square test and simple logistic regression test showed a significant relationship of anemia status between Islamic boarding school in the coastal area and non coastal area. But, result of Mann Whitney test and simple ordinal regression test showed not significant relationship for fitness status between Islamic boarding school in the coastal area and non coastal area

SP-197

Improving Women's Skills in Critical Thinking, Family Economics and Management in Iran: CBPR

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Objective : To empower women of Qazvin in critical thinking , family economics and management.

Methods : Community Based Participatory Research (CBPR) was conducted in a population of 50000 consisting about 12000 families. A total number of 45 household volunteers participated in workshops organized by the university and each volunteer taught between 5 to 20 women using especially tailored learning modules. After 2 months the practice of the 100 women in the intervention group was compared to the control one using self - administered questionnaires and the data were interpreted.

Results : According to our monitoring and assessment more than 500 women were exposed to the learning process using both formal and informal learning models. About 16% of a the control group and 98% of the study group got used to mind mapping in their problem solving, 28% of the control group vs 89% study one used planning in their family life and 14% if the control group vs 74% of the study group chose their goods according to their family objectives.

Conclusion : Improvement of the women's skills in critical thinking, family economics management can lead to better family performance.

SP-198

Surveillance in Occupational Health: the System of Medical Examination for Migrant Workers in Taiwan

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Objectives: Workplace medical examination plays an important role in protecting workers' occupational health. Under the context of globalization, medical examination appears to play rather a role of epidemic control than that of health protection for migrant workers. In this paper, we investigate the current health surveillance system for migrant workers in Taiwan as well as explore the limitations of the system. **Methods:** This study is based on a literature analysis of the design and implementations of relevant laws and regulations. **Results:** In terms of occupational health management, the Taiwanese health surveillance system discriminates against migrant workers in that they are compulsory to take more items of medical examination in comparison with domestic workers, and they may be deported because of the result of examination. Medical examination is a process of medical gaze, during which the body and the action of a migrant worker become the objects which the mechanism of social surveillance displays. Migrant workers in Taiwan suffered not only from the power disparity caused by medical knowledge between the doctor and themselves but also their disadvantages of language and culture. Medicine, therefore, has actual social power that transcends the essence of science. **Conclusions:** In terms of protecting workers' health, the state gives precedence to domestic