

OT26-6

Job Strain and Associated Factors for Occupation Stress among Teachers in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

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Objective: Stress has become a global phenomenon with the advancement of knowledge and technology and teachers are no exception to this condition. This paper determined the prevalence and associated factors among school teachers in a cosmopolitan city.

Method: This was a cross-sectional study undertaken using the Karasek Job Content Questionnaire. A cluster sampling was used to sample a total of seven schools from a total of 35 morning session schools in the city of Kuala Lumpur. The study was conducted between June 2007 and July 2008. Data was collected using a validated dual version (English and Bahasa Malaysia) self administered Job Content Questionnaire. The findings were analysed using SPSS version 15.

Results: Three hundred and twenty respondents (64.1%) participated in the study. The mean age of the teachers was 36 years, 83.4% were females and 78.5 being of the Malay ethnicity. The study showed that 20.2% of the subjects identified themselves in the high strain group, 21.3% in the active group, 43.8% in the passive group and 23.7% in the low strain group. The high strain group of subjects were found to be significantly associated with Malay ethnicity (OR = 3.46, 95%CI = 1.13, 10.67), teaching duration of 5 to 10 years (OR = 2.51, 95%CI = 1.23, 5.12) and presence of supervisor support (OR = 0.37, 95%CI = 0.16, 0.83).

Conclusion: Stress management strategies at the school should be focused on supervisory support and younger teachers.

OT26-7

Food and Beverages Merchant Sanitation in Indonesia

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Food bacteriological quality is related with preparation of food sanitation which will affect our health. It can be seen from the presence of E. coli bacteria. There are many food-stall in school and around it do not fulfill basic hygiene and sanitation standard. The objective of this study was to explain about condition of food preparing, coconut ice beverages sanitation and bacteria's quality of them. This was an observational-descriptive study with cross sectional approach. The result was majority food-stall have good condition of hygiene sanitation food prepared and all of them prepared food which was no E. coli bacteria but the coconut ice beverages hygiene and sanitation in Surabaya just only 40% up to the health standard, and all of them (ie. coconut ice beverages, coconut water, sugar

water, and ice water) were found positively E. coli bacteria. The suggestion for relevant or related institution is to do an observation, counseling, monitoring and training about foods and beverages merchant hygiene and sanitation to improve their hygiene and sanitation.

OT26-8

Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point in Milk Home Industry

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Variables that be searched including temperature and heating time, total of bacteria (MPN Coliform), sensoric aspects (smell, colour, flavor) hygiene and sanitation aspect of milk processing (coral sanitation, health and cleanliness of the cow, personal hygiene, plate, equipment and package sanitation, sanitation of processing and packing place and distribution basin). Accumulation technique of the data uses observation method, interview, survey and testing in the laboratory. Next the data will be analyzed descriptively using table and be explained naratively. Research result indicates that milk appear very potential of hazard such as physically, chemically and biologically hazards. Be found 11 CCP that succeed to identified. Critical limit is consisted from every critical parameter including variables above. Monitoring result indicates that several parameters proved abuse critical limit that been consisted, for example temperature using and heating time that too high and practice of hygiene sanitation is still badly. Verification has done to enactive that the process has walked congruent with HACCP design. Documentation has accommodated all of activity HACCP from begin until the end. Conclusion from this research is the HACCP principles proved it can be applied in all kind of meal processing to household scale. But it needs commitment from entire side that competent in order to apply HACCP to produce food product that real safe.

OT26-9

Compliance of Infection Control Protocol among Dentists in Trivandrum City, Kerala

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BACKGROUND Dentists are at a risk of transmitting infectious diseases in a dental setting, which may be transferred from the patient to dentist, dentist to patient or from patient to patient. There is risk of transmission of infectious agents via cross contamination through dental procedures. **OBJECTIVES** To assess the compliance to infection control protocol and assess the knowledge of infectious diseases among dentists in Trivandrum city. **METHODOLOGY** A descriptive cross sectional study

was carried out among the dentists in Trivandrum city. One hundred and seventy four dentists (males 56.7 percent)were given self-administered questionnaires. Analysis was done using SPSS version 14. **RESULTS** None of the respondents had 100 percent compliance with all infection control procedure. The mean score of compliance was 84.7/115 Mean score of knowledge of infectious diseases was 23.7/30. 93 percent compliance with standard protocol was the maximum reported (2 dentists). Experience of more than 30 yrs and presence of a dental assistant was significantly associated with higher compliance to infection control protocol. Being a dental college faculty, working in the private sector and awareness of standard protocol were significantly associated with Knowledge of infectious diseases. Compliance was positively correlated to knowledge. **CONCLUSION** One hundred percent compliance with infection control protocol was not of the dentists in Trivandrum city. It is imperative from the study that dentists require more training and continuing dental education in infection control.

Oral Track 27- Safe Community

OT27-1

Does Hospitals' Neighbors Affect Their Willing to Join Quality Indicator Project?

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The purposes of this study were to examine the relationship between hospitals' neighbors with hospitals neighborhood effect and hospital's willing to join quality indicator project. A total of 238 hospitals registered in Taipei and Kao-Ping branch of BNHI, were recruited in this study. The dependent variable is whether hospital chooses to join the Taiwan Healthcare Indicator Series. By employing GIS, we calculated distance-based density index for each hospital within with 1,5,10km radius, respectively. Hospital data in 2005 from DOH including discharge and the number of physicians were as control variables. The logistic regression and Hosmer and Lemeshow Goodness-of-Fit Test were used. The county-level and town-level Herfindahl-Hirschman Index (HHI) were calculated to compare the different definition of neighborhood effect. In the baseline model with controls, discharge and physician number were included in the model, the Hosmer and Lemeshow Goodness-of-Fit test showed a fairly good fit. We further entered county-level and town-level HHI, and the Goodness-of-Fit test showed insignificant improvement. However, after the distance-based density index were entered into the model respectively. The model showed great improvement at the distance-based density index at 10 KM. HHI is an index of market competition. It implies that social processing of market information between socially equivalents is a factor motivating hospital behaviors. However, the findings show that hospitals may react to their surrounding neighbors to

whom they are not necessarily socially equivalent. The structural feature of market environment is also an important factor for understanding hospital behaviors.

OT27-2

Effects of Intervention on the Quality of Life of the Elders in Rural and Urban Areas of Zhejiang Province of China

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Population aging has been a concern of health care policy makers and providers when China was considered to be an aging society in 1999, and Zhejiang Province ranked the second of the aging degree in 2000. In view of this, we conducted a prospective individualized health intervention study based on a multistage cluster sample of 4995 elderly people aged 60 years and over in Zhejiang Province of China with 2441 in rural area and 2554 in urban area, respectively, after a cross-sectional study. The SF-36 was used as an instrument of assessment.

After 9-month intervention on community and individual levels, the awareness rate of chronic diseases increased, behaviors adverse to the health were amended partially, such as the brined vegetable intake and salt intake decreased and smoking abated ($p < .001$) while fresh vegetable and fresh fruit intake increased in the intervention group ($p < .01$) after adjusting for socio-demographic characteristics. The intervention group in rural area also improved significantly in RP, RE, MH, and mental component summary scale scores ($p < .05$) after adjusting for socio-demographic characteristics, health behaviors, and chronic disease status. But, the similar results did not be found in urban area.

In conclusion, individualized health intervention based on the face-to-face interview depending on the doctors in charge in community is feasible to change the health behaviors and improve the quality of life in elderly population in Zhejiang Province of China, especially in the rural area.

OT27-3

Lesson Learned: Health Impacts of Thachin River Dredging and Its Canal Improvement Project in Thachin Basin, Thailand

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Flooding of Thachin basin resulted in problems such as damages or water-borne diseases. The Royal Irrigation Department, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives has proposed the dredging of shallow Thachin River and the improvement of two shortcut canals to accelerate the drainage capacity of the river. Health impact assessment