

of the QOL in patients with non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) by comparison with healthy subjects.

Methods: We assessed QOL of 220 consecutive patients with non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) at the National Taiwan University Hospital in 2002. These patients were histopathologically confirmed and clinical characteristics and staging were reviewed. The interview included WHOQOL-BREF and utility measured by standard gamble. The QOL of the general population was obtained by selecting age-, gender-, education-, and municipality-matched healthy subjects from the 2001 National Health Interview Survey. Multivariate linear regression models were performed to explore the potential differences for scores of different domains and facets and their predictors, including demographic and clinical factors and staging.

Results: Patients with NSCLC had poorer QOL than the healthy subjects in the physical and psychological domains ($p < 0.001$) but not in social and environmental domains. After adjusted for other determinants, advanced staging of NSCLC was negatively associated with physical and psychological QOL. Patients with disease duration more than 1 year tended to have better scores in physical and environmental domains. Insight to one's own illness was positively associated with higher utility, social support and financial resources without negative influence on each domain of QOL.

Conclusion: QOL was significantly associated with disease severity and duration of NSCLC. Insight to one's own illness appeared a positive factor and deserved attention among Taiwanese.

FP-018

Improved Food Selection of Mothers on Complementary Feeding Practice in Vietnam
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Background: In Vietnam, the Protein and Energy Malnutrition (PEM) program has been used as a major strategy to reduce underweight and stunting. To accelerate the reduction of undernutrition, locally appropriate solutions for complementary feeding practices are necessary.

Objective: To identify influential factors of mothers' food choice on complementary feeding practice in rural Vietnam.

Methods: We conducted a cross-sectional study in two communes in Nam Dinh Province in Vietnam. In this study, 190 mothers and their children between 6 to 36 months participated. We collected data using questionnaires for mothers' knowledge and practice on complementary feeding. A 24h food recall survey was administered to mothers for collecting the children's dietary intake data. For analysis, we used a binary logistic regression model to identify the risk factors.

Results: Mothers who had good feeding practices were determined by a combination of 4 food groups (grain, meat, vegetable, oil) per meal per day. Mothers' good feeding practice was significantly associated with the following factors ($P < 0.05$): higher education, availability of vegetables from home garden, availability of vegetables from markets, breastfed children and knowledge of mothers on how to encourage children to eat.

Conclusions: The study suggests that the mothers' knowledge on complementary food and availability of the vegetables are important key factors to promote mothers' good feeding practice.

FP-019

Risk Factors Associated with Neurological Complaints in Subjects Receiving Health Examinations

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Neurological symptoms can be the precursor of a major neurological disorder, such as permanent stroke, neoplasm, hydrocephalus, or dementia. Identification of risk factors associated with the neurological symptoms at early stage may prevent the progression to morbidity and mortality. We reviewed 218 subjects who attended a self-paid general health examination that included blood and head MRI examinations. There were 84 female subjects (38.5%), and 134 male subjects (61.5%). Among them, 51 subjects were found to have minor neurological symptoms (the symptomatic group). Demographics, biochemical variables and health behaviors were compared between the two groups. Ventricular width, interuncal distance and pons diameter were also measured by MRI and compared between groups. Multivariate logistic regression analysis shows smoking ($OR=3.43$, $95\%CI=1.61\sim7.31$), hematocrit ($OR=0.89$, $95\%CI=0.81\sim0.99$) and ICA diameters ($OR=2.54$, $95\%CI=1.21\sim5.34$) were significantly associated with the presence of neurological symptoms in subjects attending health examinations. Ventricular width, interuncal distance and pons diameter show no significant correlation with the presence of neurological symptoms. People seek high technological examinations to ease their worries. In this study, we demonstrate that smoking is the most significant factor associated with the neurological symptoms and is more important than MRI brain measurements. Most of all, smoking is preventable and these effects should be emphasized in future public health education. The results of this study have important implications for health promotion among subjects with neurological symptoms.