

professional standard and ethics.. But at present, there still is no legal recognition of their legal status as “Professional” in Thailand.

Conclusion: This study indicated that the staff members need a better and effective training sections according to the Thai existing law, there should be the specific legislation that accepts their as “Professional”.

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Effect of Response Time Interval for Patients with Cervix Cancer

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Purpose: To examine the effect of the risk factors on the response time interval between diagnosis and first of treatment time of cervix cancer patients.

Design and Setting: Retrospective cohort study using the Taiwan Cancer Database (TCDB) registry--the Bureau of National Health Insurance (BNHI) linked database.

Patients: We studied all 18,898 patients who received a diagnosis of cervix cancer between 2002 and 2006 in the TCDB registry.

Main Outcome Measure: the factors related to the response time interval were analysis by multiple regression.

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Quality of Primary Care for Diabetes Mellitus: Perspective from Older Patients

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Background: Care of diabetes mellitus in older persons require an additional perspective to take into account impaired cognitive function, physical function and low education level for the elderly, and difficulty in making lifestyle changes. Existing primary care in Hong Kong may not take these perspectives into account. A new community-based programmes for older persons with diabetes incorporating 3 domains: exercise prescription, diabetes care education and self-management techniques. A 30-minute group exercise was also conducted in each session.

Study Aim: The purpose of this study was to explore the perceived view on the new service model from the perspective of elderly diabetes.

Methods: Three focus groups of 14 participants from a governmental specialist clinic and a Church were conducted. Discussion was led by a guide covering two main areas: perspectives on the new service model; and suggestions for this new programme.

Results: All participants acknowledged the importance of self-management on their health and expressed the incapability of existing service to meet their needs. Majority of the participants perceived the new model beneficial on enhancing the self-management in the aspect of maintaining physical activity and healthy diet,

awareness of the importance of controlling a stable blood glucose level, and reinforcement positive attitude towards living with diabetes mellitus.

Conclusion: This study provides insights into the attitudes facing elderly patients regarding the discrepancy between the existing health services and their needs. The findings of positive feedback on the new service model may add to the literature to address elderly special needs.

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Relationship of the Results of Between-Meal Food Mapping as a Teaching Tool Using It to Attitude and Behavior- Sakado Project on School- Based "Shokuiku"(Food and Nutrition Education)

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Purpose: This study aims to verify alteration of attitude and behavior after nutrition education by means of developing the between-meal food mapping as a teaching tool for food and nutrition education and surveying daily lifestyle and state of snack intakes between meals.

Subject: Subjects were 240 fifth-year children from 4 primary schools in Sakado city, who answered both of the between-meal food mapping and 'Life Habit Questionnaire' before and after nutrition education conducted.

Method: Cross tabulation, chi-square test, residual analysis of cells, test for difference of population means and one-way layout ANOVA were carried out for the seven attitude/behavior groups by sex, Rohrer index, nutritional type and nutrients. Wilcoxon's rank sum test was conducted before and after nutrition education.

Results: In the low group of communication, the number of severely overweight children was significantly large. The physical exercise & game group ingested "energy, sugar, salt and lipid" the most. When they became the sixth-year students, the high group of TV and game time increased. This tendency was especially significant among overweight children After nutrition education, the high group of helping with domestic chores, the middle group of cramming school/lessons and the high group of breakfast intake frequency were significantly large in the high group of communication. The children who made good communication and willingly helped domestic chores ate breakfast well and often took physical exercise.

Conclusion: The nutrition education about snacks between meals is effective because frequency of drinking soft beverages decreased as a whole.

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Prevalence and Correlates of Physical Inactivity among Housewives

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