

**Ting-Chia Lien¹, Meng-Chih Lin², Chao-Chien Wu²,
Tsu-Nai Wang¹**

1. Kaohsiung Medical University, Taiwan

2. Chang Gung Memorial Hospital, Taiwan

Previous studies suggested that there is an association between obesity and asthma, also indicated that adipose tissue from obese individuals expresses a number of proinflammatory molecules, such as CRP, which is considered to induce asthma symptoms. But the mechanism is still unknown. The CRP gene SNP is thought to be related to inflammation diseases. Our study is the first to discuss CRP gene and asthma. We determined the relationship between obesity, hs-CRP level and adult asthma. We also analyzed the risk of obesity, high levels of hs-CRP and interaction of CRP gene and obesity on asthma. This is a hospital-based case-control study. We enrolled 473 adult asthmatic patients from two hospitals in Taiwan and with 473 community-based controls. A significant association between obesity and asthma has been found. After controlling for confounding factors, the risk of BMI, WHR, waist circumference(WC) on asthma are 3.05, 3.20, 2.83. And the asthma risk for compared quartile 4 to 1 of hs-CRP level is 2.04. The interaction effects between CC genotype and central obesity with WHR and WC were 7.22 and 5.77 of OR on asthma compared to the CT/TT genotype and the normal weight group. The results show that obesity and high levels of hs-CRP could increase asthma risk. We didn't observe that obesity and hs-CRP are related to lung function, medication use or asthma severity. The interaction effects between SNP rs1205 CC genotype and obesity on asthma were observed.

SP-022

Survival Analysis of Embolization with or without Radiotherapy in Patients with Hepatocellular Carcinoma from Administration Database in Taiwan
Ya-Wei Yu, Shiao-Chi Wu, Chiu-Fen Wu, Yen-Ni Hung

National Yang-Ming University, Taiwan

Background: 90% of liver cancers are hepatocellular carcinoma(HCC) in Taiwan. Transcatheter arterial embolization /Transarterial chemoembolization (TAE/TACE) is widely used in the treatment of unresectable hepatoma. For the tumor grown in the capsule, TACE/TAE with radiotherapy is used to eradicate the residual tumor cell to avoid the high recurrence rate in literature reports. However, there is a lack of reporting outcome of TACE/TAE with radiotherapy in the patients with hepatoma based on secondary database of government.

Aim: Comparison survival between TACE/TAE alone and TACE/TAE combined with radiotherapy for hepatocellular carcinoma.

Method: A historical cohort study was adopted to conduct the study. After identification of newly

diagnosed hepatocellular carcinoma from Taiwan Cancer Database (TCDB), the information will linked with the census registry, mortality registry and databases of the Bureau of National Health Insurance (BNHI) in 2004. Then, the patients are divided into 2 groups— group A with TACE/TAE alone and group B with combined therapy of TACE/TAE and radiotherapy. The Cox's proportional hazard regression was used to analysis the survival rate after adjusting the patient and hospital characteristics.

Results: The study will show the survival of patients with hepatocellular carcinoma receiving TACE/TAE alone or TACE/TAE combined with radiotherapy in Taiwan.

SP-023

Estimations of Allele and Haplotype Frequencies of the HLA-A, HLA-B, and HLA-DRB1 LOCI Based on the Marrow Donors of TCTMDR

Ya-Huei Lin, Shu-Hui Wen

Tzu-Chi University, Taiwan

Until 2005, a total of 56176 unrelated healthy Taiwanese individuals from the BTCSCC (Buddhist Tzu Chi Stem Cells Center) were typed for HLA-A, -B, -DRB1 at allelic resolution. In this study, we estimated the HLA allele and 3-locus haplotype frequencies among the majority of Minnan, Hakka, Mainlander and Aborigines ethnic groups in Taiwan. We found 51 HLA-A alleles, 121 HLA-B alleles and 53 HLA-DRB1 alleles in Taiwanese population. The heterogeneous exists among four different ethnicities. Take HLA-DRB1 for example, the most frequent HLA-DRB1 alleles in Minnan and Hakka were DRB1*0901 (15% and 16%) and DRB1*0301(both of 11%). In Mainlander, the most common HLA-DRB1 alleles were DRB1*0901(16%) and DRB1*1202(10%). For Aborigines, the most frequent HLA-DRB1 alleles(12%) were DRB1*1101 and DRB1*1454. 3-locus haplotype frequencies estimated by the Expectation-Maximum method. For Minnan, Hakka and Mainlander, the first two common haplotypes were A*3303-B*5801-DRB1*0301 (>5.7%) and A*0207-B*4601-DRB1*0901 (>4.3%). In Aborigines, A*3401-B*5601-DRB1*1502 (5.8%) was the top one haplotype which rarely occurred in other three groups. These results revealed high diversity of HLA alleles and haplotypes among the four ethnic groups in Taiwan. Principal component analysis and clustering analysis based on HLA allele frequencies suggested that Minnan, Hakka and Mainlander were more genetic homogeneous while the Aborigines is a characteristic group.

SP-024

A Survey of Outcome of Bariatric Surgery
Chiu Yin Lai¹, Fen-Ju Chen¹, Chih-Kun Huang²

1. I-Shou University, Taiwan

2. E-Da Hospital, International Endoscopic Obesity Center, Taiwan

Bariatric surgery is a popular service for the weight reduction. This research intends to analyze demographic characteristics of bariatric surgery patients and effects in changing BMI (Body Mass Index). Secondary data is derived from patients' pre-operation assessment information from a regional hospital in southern Taiwan. The total number of study subject is 194 patients receiving bariatric surgery, which included 27 male and 167 female. The average age is 32.34 years old. The major group of occupation could not be identified from the data (45.4%) and the next occupation group is student (18%). More than half of their education level is above college (56.2%). Most of study subjects have no children (66.5%). 34% of study subjects express that they gained weight before 12 years old. Most patients have experiences in trying any mean to reduce body weight (77.8%). 56 study subjects (28.9%) had diseases related to obese. 143 study subjects (73.7%) have the family medical history. One or both of their parents are obese (57.7%). The average pre-operative BMI of study subjects is 38.27. The average percentage change of BMI at post-operation follow-up in first, third, sixth, and ninth month decreases by 9.4%, 18%, 29%, and 32% respectively. Among three different types of bariatric surgery, laparoscopic Roux-en Y gastric bypass shows better effect in reducing BMI. The result provides brief information of effects and patient characteristics of bariatric surgery for evaluating a new medical service in health service market.

SP-025

Sexual Risk Behaviors among Undergraduate Students in Nakhon Ratchasima Province, Thailand ***Tanida Phatisena***

Dr.Samnao Phatisena, Thailand

The purposes of this research were to study sexual risk behaviors among undergraduate students, Nakhon ratchasima province, and to study the related factors that caused sexual risk behaviors of the target students. The samples were 397 students in academic year 2008 which were drawn by multistage random sampling. The instruments for data collecting were chick-list questionnaire and percentage had been used. It was found that 56.4 percent of the samples had sexual relation. About 31.7 percent of them had their first sexual relation between 16-18 years. Most of them about 90.6 percent were their lovers or their boy/girl friends and 74.1 percent want to make relationship. Their first sexual relation without condom was 34.4 percent. Sexual relation with more than one partner was 73.7 percent . Sexual without condom together with alcoholic drink were found about 70.4 percent. There were three socio-psychological factors that caused sexual risk behaviors. Firstly, the family relation factor. Male samples of 35.2 percent did not make any consultation on sexual matters and 36.6 percent female samples consult their parents. Secondly, the influence of peer group factor. About 72.8 percent of the samples did not

consult with close persons and 62.6 percent were invited to visit the sex service houses. Finally, the social behavior factor. They learned about the sexual relation from C.D. and videos, internet, and T.V. approximately 63.5, 61.7, and 59.3 percents respectively.

SP-026

Sexual Behaviour, Knowledge, and Attitude of Adult at Makassar City, Indonesia

M. Alimin Maidin¹, Sudirman Sudirman²

1. Hasanuddin University, Indonesia

2. NGO "YASIN", Indonesia

Objectives: The aim of the study was to observed the sexual health behaviour, knowledge and attitude of adult (15-25 years old), which very much related to the health prevention and promotion especially to sexual transmitted diseases (HIV-AIDS, Syphilis, Gonorrhoe, Clamedia).

Method: The study was a survey descriptive, conducted in April to Mei 2008 at five sub-districts, five villages, and 5 sub-villages within Makassar city, involving 100 adult samples. **Results:** 51% of the sample understand very well about the sexuality, 79% watched blue-movie, 60% masturbated or onani, 89% have boy or girl friend, 19% have sexual relationship which 76% out of them with girl or boy friend. Although 88% of the sample do not agreed with free sex, but 23% of them have ever got syphilis.

Conclusion: the sexual behaviour of youth in Makassar was very risk to get sexual transmitted diseases, such as HIV-AIDS, Syphilis, Gonorrhoe, and Clamedia.

SP-027

Body Weight Perception and Risky Slimming Behaviour of University Freshmen

Ka Chun Tony Yung, Jasmine Wong, Jean Kim, Sian Griffiths

The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Background and Objective: For many young people, the desire of having a slimmer body distorts their perception of a healthy body weight. It also triggers the attempt to many risky slimming behaviours. This study aims at exploring the body weight perception among university freshmen in Hong Kong and the prevalence of using risky slimming behaviours. **Study design** Cross-sectional survey.

Method: Anonymous questionnaire was given randomly to entrants of a comprehensive university via admission package. During the compulsory health check, students returned their questionnaire which was cross-checked onsite. Body weight and height were measured using standardized method during the same occasion. **Results:** A total of 1228 (53.8% female) students successfully completed the questionnaire. Among female students who were trying to lose weight, 78.4% of them were actually on the Normal (70.2%) and Underweight