

and external validity of the Family Affluence Scale (FAS), and to examine its ability to detect health inequality among adolescents.

Methods: The data came from a 2009 school-based survey of 3368 students (1741boys, 1627girls), aged 11 to 18 years old in Kinmen County of Taiwan. Indicators of the familial social position were parental occupation and education. Indicators of material affluence were number of cars, vacation travels, own room and computers in the family (FAS items).

Results: Father's occupation was reported by 85.6% of the schoolchildren, 54.0% reported on mother's occupation, and 88.8% on parents' education, while over 98% reported on the FAS items. The Cronbach's alpha of the FAS scale was modest (0.36). The associations between the FAS scores and parental occupation and education were low but statistically significant.

Consistent gradients were found for positive health and some health behaviors in association with FAS.

Conclusions: The Taiwan version of the FAS showed good completion rate, adequate internal reliability and moderate external validity. The clear associations between the FAS and health indicators confirm previous studies and suggest that the FAS can be used as an additional measure of socioeconomic status among adolescents.

OT15-5

Assessing the Level of Disclosure among Women Experiencing Breast Cancer and Their Husbands ***Yusoff Nasir¹, Wah Yun Low², Cheng Har Yip²***

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Background and objectives: The level of disclosure could be a good indicator to marital well-being. This paper assesses couples' level of disclosure and factors predictive of women's level of disclosure at post-chemotherapy for breast cancer.

Method: One hundred and fifty seven women with breast cancer and their husbands answered the Level of Disclosure Scale. Data was collected at three time points: 7, 14 and 23 weeks following diagnosis. High score of the scale indicate high level of disclosure. Medical and socio-demographic data were also gathered.

Results: Mean age of the women and their husbands were 48.29 (± 8.85) and 52.21 (± 9.01) years old respectively with mean duration of marriage 22.61 (± 9.9) years. Most of the women were diagnosed with stage two of breast cancer. Women's level of disclosure significantly increased throughout the treatment phases (prior= 15.99 ± 4.46 ; during= 17.77 ± 5.34 ; post-chemotherapy= 17.92 ± 5.27). Regression analysis indicated that women's disclosure prior to chemotherapy explained 94% of the variance of women's disclosure post-chemotherapy. However, women's disclosure during chemotherapy, husbands' disclosure at all treatment phases, couples' ages, duration of marriage and duration of breast cancer did not predict women's

disclosure. Types of surgery and breast cancer stages were not an important factors affecting couples' level of disclosure.

Conclusion: Counselors should assess client's level of disclosure at different phases of breast cancer treatment in order to understand the marital and global public health issues.

OT15-6

Health-Related Quality of Life (HRQOL) in Chinese Women with Urinary Incontinence: A Pilot Study ***Yaojie Xie¹, Suzanne Ho¹, Zhong He²***

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Women with Urinary incontinence (UI) are more likely to report a poorer quality of life(QOL). The lack of data on the QOL of female UI in Chinese mainland led us to conduct this study. **Objective:** To evaluate the HRQOL in Chinese women with UI; To examine the impact of UI on women's HRQOL; To determine the association between risk factors and HRQOL. **Method:** 95 women(age>18) with UI who sought medical attention at PUMC Hospital were recruited. A questionnaire consisting of SF-36, ICIQ(International Consultation on Incontinence Questionnaire), SSRS(social support scale), demographic characteristics and medical information was used to interview. The SF-36 score of a previous large survey in general Chinese women was as the normalized score for comparison; The ICIQ and SSRS were used to assess the symptoms of UI and social support condition respectively.

Results: 1) Compared with the normalized score, women with UI had lower mean domain scores(P<0.05); 2) The vast majority of the women considered that their urinary problems affected their physical activities in daily life, and almost half reported negative consequences for sex life and sentiment; 3) HRQOL was significantly ($p < 0.05$) associated with limit in daily activities, sexual quality, negative sentiment, education level, severity of symptoms, duration of UI symptoms, age, social support, income.

Conclusion: Urinary incontinence significantly impairs the HRQOL in women, suggesting the need for more social and medical study in this area.

OT15-7

Quality of Life of Migrant Labor in Samut Sakhon Province, Thailand

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This cross sectional-study was conducted to assess quality of life of migrant labors in Samut Sakhon province which attracts migrant labor in seafood