

strict weight control for mothers in that country, limiting weight gain to only 8kg. Conclusion: The low birth weight rate is an important public health indicator. It is a factor in non-communicable disease rates later in life thought the Developmental Origins of Adult Disease hypothesis. Usually higher LBW is associated with increasing infant mortality and this is the case in Korea, but not in Japan. The increase in the LBW in Japan should be addressed and the recent upturn in rates in Korea should be monitored.

OT11-4

Seroprevalence of HBV in Immigrant Pregnant Women and Coverage of HBIG Vaccine for Neonates Born to Chronically Infected Immigrant Mothers in Hsin-Chu County, Taiwan

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This study was carried out to assess the prevalence of HBsAg positivity and coverage rate of antenatal HBV screening among immigrant women. In addition, the extent of administration of HBIG plus HB vaccine #1 to neonates born to chronically infected (HBeAg-positive/HBsAg positive) mothers was assessed. All pregnant women residing in Hsin-Chu County, Taiwan and giving birth during 2004–2006 were recruited. Among all 16926 cases, the prevalence of HBsAg positivity according to their ethnicities was Mainland Chinese, 11.0% (68/616); Indonesian, 3.5% (15/426); Vietnamese, 7.4% (42/568); aboriginal Taiwanese, 20.6% (109/530); and non-aboriginal Taiwanese 11.5% (1536/13368). Among the HBsAg carriers, the prevalence of HBeAg positivity was Mainland Chinese, 52.9% (36/68); Indonesian, 53.3% (8/15); Vietnamese, 45.2% (19/42); aboriginal Taiwanese, 47.7% (52/109); and non-aboriginal Taiwanese, 26.8% (411/1534). With non-aboriginal Taiwanese as the reference category, results of multiple logistic regression revealed the healthy immigrant phenomenon in the HBsAg carriage state among pregnant women from Indonesia (OR 0.30; CI 95%: 0.18–0.50) and Vietnam (OR 0.68; CI 95%: 0.49–0.93). On the contrary, among chronically infected mothers, Mainland Chinese showed the highest risk for HBeAg positivity (OR 2.79; CI 95%: 1.7–4.58). More efforts should be made to improve HBV infection among aboriginal Taiwanese pregnant women who were more vulnerable to HBsAg positivity (OR 2.15; CI 95%: 1.72–2.68) and HBeAg positivity (OR 1.93; CI 95%: 1.28–2.90). Age was another independent predictor for HBsAg positivity (OR 1.02; CI 95%: 1.01–1.03) and for HBeAg positivity among chronically infected mothers (OR 0.93; CI 95%: 0.91–0.96). The coverage rates of antenatal HBV screening and HBIG plus HB vaccine #1 showed no difference among these multiple ethnic subgroups. In 2006, the overall coverage rate of antenatal HBV screening was 98.7% (5546/5639), with the individual rate being Mainland Chinese, 100%

(267/267); Indonesian, 97.2% (106/109); Vietnamese, 99.5% (201/202); aboriginal Taiwanese, 97.0% (196/202); and non-aboriginal Taiwanese, 99.8% (4776/4785). The administration rate of HBIG plus HB vaccine #1 was 100% for all ethnic subgroups.

OT11-5

Attitudes towards Contraception and Abortion amongst Burmese Migrant Workers in Thailand: A Qualitative Study of Community Knowledge Attitudes and Practices on the Thai-Burma Border **Sara Canavati De La Torre¹, Jameson Jessica²**

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Background: The maternal mortality rate is estimated to be at least three times higher for the displaced population along the Thai-Burma border than within Burma, making reproductive health issues particularly important for this population.

Aim: To investigate the knowledge and attitudes towards contraception and abortion amongst Burmese migrants and the factors that influence women's choices regarding family planning.

Methods: Migrant women (N=97) attended focus groups in four different locations along the Thai-Burma border in Mae Sot area. Purposive sampling was used in order to include migrants with varying degrees of access to health care. Two groups were carried out at medical facilities and two groups in remote locations.

Results: The majority of women understand that contraception was used to prevent unwanted pregnancy; however, women at the remote sites do not have information about how to access contraceptive services, which stops them from being able to make informed decisions concerning their reproductive health. A concern preventing many women from using contraception was the perceived side effects that the majority has heard about. In addition, despite women being aware of the serious potentially life threatening complications of abortion, many women acknowledge that illegal abortion is a commonly used method to prevent unwanted pregnancy.

Conclusion: It was clear in this study that women desperately want access to family planning and therefore this would be well received in cross-border health programmes. Alternative strategies are urgently needed to increase access to information on contraception use among migrant populations.

OT11-6

Air Pollution and Upper Respiratory Infection Cases among Children Under Five Year in Surabaya **Corie Indria Prasasti, Retno Adriyani**

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Surabaya has many activities related to motor vehicle that creates emission of many air pollutants to be