29th International Congress of the Medical Women’s International Association

July 31 ~ August 3, 2013   Ewha Womans University, Seoul, Korea
Theme: Medical Women Advance Global Health

Abstract Book

www.mwiaseoul2013.org
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

**Program at a Glance** ............................................................................................................................................ I

## Scientific Program
- Keynote Speech .............................................................................................................................................. 3
- Environment, Disaster, and Human Health ................................................................................................. 5
- Obesity in Women and Children ................................................................................................................... 9
- Pregnancy & Abortion ................................................................................................................................... 13
- Person with Disability (PWD) I .................................................................................................................... 19
- Sexual Violence ............................................................................................................................................. 24
- Aging and Health ......................................................................................................................................... 31
- Gender in Medicine .................................................................................................................................... 38
- Women’s Health ........................................................................................................................................ 43
- Person with Disability (PWD) II .................................................................................................................. 51
- Suicide Prevention ...................................................................................................................................... 55
- Multiethinic Society ................................................................................................................................... 60
- Life as a Medical Woman I ........................................................................................................................ 64
- Cardiovascular Health & HIV Infection ....................................................................................................... 69
- Women & Children’s Health ....................................................................................................................... 77
- Miscellaneous ................................................................................................................................................ 85
- Breast Cancer ............................................................................................................................................ 94
- Health Issues of the Immigrants ................................................................................................................ 99
- Update of Dermatology ............................................................................................................................ 103
- Medicine and Law ...................................................................................................................................... 107
- Update of Functional GI Disease ............................................................................................................ 112
- Gender Mainstreaming ............................................................................................................................. 116
- Medicine & Politics .................................................................................................................................. 119
- History of Women Doctors as Women Leaders ....................................................................................... 122
- Breastfeeding ........................................................................................................................................... 126
- Life as a Medical Woman II ..................................................................................................................... 130
- Advocacy Workshop ............................................................................................................................... 134

## E-Poster .......................................................................................................................................................... 137

## Panel Poster .................................................................................................................................................. 187

## Special Session ............................................................................................................................................ 239

## Index ................................................................................................................................................................ 251
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>July 31 (Wed)</th>
<th>August 1 (Thu)</th>
<th>August 2 (Fri)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rm</td>
<td>Samsung Hall</td>
<td>Lee San-Bong Hall</td>
<td>B142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08:00</td>
<td>Committee (Finance, Ethics &amp; Research) (Lotte Hotel Seoul, 08:00~09:00)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09:00</td>
<td>Executive Meeting (Lotte Hotel Seoul, 09:00~13:00)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:00</td>
<td>Opening Ceremony &amp; Keynote Speech (Auditorium, 10:00~12:00) (P3)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:00</td>
<td>Lunch (ECC, 12:00~13:00)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:00</td>
<td>Momsalim Exercises (Samsung Hall, 12:50~13:00)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13:00</td>
<td>General Assembly I &amp; Election (Samsung Hall, 13:00~14:50)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13:50</td>
<td>Dr. J. Jhirad Oration (Samsung Hall, 14:50~15:00)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14:00</td>
<td>Coffee Break (ECC, 15:00~15:15)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15:00</td>
<td>NC Meeting (ECC B155, 15:30~16:30)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16:00</td>
<td>Regional Meetings (16:45~18:00)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17:00</td>
<td>Welcome Reception (LG Convention Hall, 18:00~19:30)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19:00</td>
<td>yMWIA Networking Party</td>
<td>KMWA Dinner (Hyatt Hotel, 19:00~21:00)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Registration**
- ECC Hall Lobby (B4), July 31 (Wed) 13:00~18:00, August 1 (Thu) ~ 2 (Fri) 08:00~18:00, August 3 (Sat) 08:00~15:30

**Exhibition**
- ECC Multipurpose Hall (B4), August 1 (Thu) ~ 2 (Fri) 09:00~18:00, August 3 (Sat) 09:00~16:30

**Art Exhibition**
- ECC Theater (B4), July 31 (Wed) 13:00~18:00, August 1 (Tue) ~ 2 (Fri) 09:00~18:00, August 3 (Sat) 09:00~12:00

*Page Number is in the parenthesis*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>August 2 (Fri)</th>
<th>August 3 (Sat)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B155 B157 B159</td>
<td>Samsung Hall Lee San-Bong Hall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B142 B146 B155 B157</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Session 04**
- **Special Session 04**
- **MSD**

**Session 05**
- **Special Session 05**
- **Hanmi Pharm. Co., Ltd.** (P.248)

**Session 06**
- **Special Session 06**
- **MSD**

**Session 07**
- **Gender in Medicine** (P.38)

**Session 08**
- **Women’s Health** (P.43)

**Session 09**
- **Person with Disability (PWD) I** (P.19)

**Session 10**
- **Person with Disability (PWD) II** (P.51)

**Session 11**
- **Multiethinic Society** (P.60)

**Session 12**
- **Life as a Medical Woman I** (P.64)

**Session 13**
- **Cardiovascular Health & HIV Infection** (P.69)

**Session 14**
- **Women & Children’s Health** (P.77)

**Session 15**
- **Miscellaneous** (P.85)

**Session 16**
- **Breast Cancer** (P.94)

**Session 17**
- **Health Issues of the Immigrants** (P.99)

**Session 18**
- **Update of Dermatology** (P.103)

**Session 19**
- **Update of Medicine and Law** (P.107)

**Session 20**
- **Update of Functional GI Disease** (P.112)

**Session 21**
- **Gender Mainstreaming** (P.116)

**Session 22**
- **Medicine & Politics** (P.119)

**Session 23**
- **History of Women Doctors as Women Leaders** (P.122)

**Session 24**
- **Mentoring Program**

**Session 25**
- **Breastfeeding** (P.126)

**Session 26**
- **Life as a Medical Woman II** (P.130)

**Session 27**
- **Advocacy Workshop** (P.134)

**Session 28**
- **Mentoring Program**

**Coffee Break (ECC, 10:30~11:00)**

**Lunch (ECC, 12:30~13:30)**

**General Assembly II**
- **(Samsung Hall, 13:30~15:30)**

**Coffee Break (ECC, 15:30~16:00)**

**Closing Ceremony & Awards**
- **(Samsung Hall, 15:30~16:30)**

**E-Poster Display**
- **ECC Theater (B4), August 1 (Thu) ~ 2 (Fri) 09:00~18:00, August 3 (Sat) 09:00~12:00**

**Panel Poster**
- **ECC Plaza (B4), August 1 (Thu) ~ 2 (Fri) 09:00~18:00, August 3 (Sat) 09:00~12:00**

*Art Exhibition Tape Cutting, ECC Theater, July 31 (Wed) 17:00*
Medical Women Advance Global Health

29th International Congress of the Medical Women’s International Association

Scientific Program
Keynote Speech I
11:00-12:00, August 1 (Thursday)

Advancing the Global Health Agenda: The Role of Medical Women

Margaret MUNGERERA1,2,3
1President-Elect, World Medical Association, 2President, Uganda National Medical Association, 3Member, The Association of Uganda Women Medical Doctors. margmungh@gmail.com

Introduction: A critical mass
Without question, Medical women have a strategic role to play on the global agenda for health, through MWIA. Sadly there are not enough Medical women influencing national and global policy and agenda. If MWIA is to have a positive, lasting impact on the global health agenda, we will need to raise a critical mass of strong and influential Medical women to take up strategic roles that influence policy and decisions for advancing national, continental and global health agenda.

Discussion
The current health challenges facing the developed and developing countries require MWIA and its members to define a bigger and more strategic role and collaborate with like-minded organizations like the World Medical Association. MWIA should consider expanding its professional network and garner adequate support to enable it deliver on its goals. Currently, there is minimum interaction between Medical women in-country, on the continent and globally. Collaborating with others engaged in health intervention research, capacity building and social mobilization is a good opportunity for learning and advocacy.

As an affiliate of WMA seeking to influence local practice and advance the global agenda, the way forward would be for MWIA to intentionally become more actively engaged in WMA activities. MWIA could benefit from WMA training in leadership and advocacy, and access to the WMA leadership training at INSEAD in Singapore, or programmes that empower women doctors at the national level. WMA has manuals for training health workers on Gender based violence and Reproductive Health, and has engaged in advocacy and other strategies targeting women. WMA has also been working with the International Committee of the Red Cross on safety in the work-place and with patient support organisations.

National Medical Associations and medical women ought to do more to improve themselves e.g.:

a) Seek further training in leadership, life skills, presentation and advocacy
b) Mentoring others
c) Share knowledge between members and other associations
d) Engage in evidence-based practice
e) Use Social mobilization as the primary health protection strategy
f) Promote health literacy
g) Collaborating with like minded organisations and institutions

Conclusion
MWIA could collaborate with WMA on its Programme on: advocacy on gender and other issues, Documentation and information management, Publications among other things. Collaboration will strengthen the relationship between WMA and MWIA and open doors for other opportunities. MWIA ought to seek for more opportunities to network and collaborate with like-minded organizations nationally and globally.

Keywords: A critical mass, Health Literacy, Collaboration
Keynote Speech II
11:00-12:00, August 1 (Thursday)

The Future of Health Care Is in Our Hands

Ardis D. HOVEN1,2,3,4
1Bluegrass Clinic, Lexington, Kentucky, 2President, American Medical Association, 3Board of Directors of the National Quality Forum, Quality Alliance Steering Committee, 4The National Advisory Council for Healthcare Research and Quality, Physician Consortium for Performance Improvement. ardis.hoven@ama-assn.org

Dr. Hoven will discuss the obstacles faced by women in medicine and her personal example and observations about the role of women in leadership positions in organized medicine. She will also discuss the impact of American Medical Association advocacy on U.S. health care policy as an example of the potential power of organized medicine. She will also discuss details of the AMA’s new plan to help reshape medical practice and medical education in the U.S.A., which aims to improve delivery models and enhance physician satisfaction; improve health outcomes; and reshape medical education to deal with 21st century practice realities to provide an example of how organized medicine can influence public policy and individual physicians.

Keywords: medicine, leadership, women
Environment, Disaster, and Human Health  
15:15-16:45, August 1 (Thursday)

**Health Effects of Coal Energy Production**

**Peter ORRIS**  
*Health Care Without Harm/Health Hospitals Initiative, University of Illinois School of Public Health, USA. porris@uic.edu*

Independent of other factors, access to electricity has a positive effect on population health but the use of coal in its production causes negative impacts. Forty percent of the electricity produced in the world is generated from the combustion of coal, and across the globe, approximately 1,200 new power plants are currently under consideration. Yet, each step in the coal life cycle generates pollution from mining, transport, to coal combustion in the home or power plants. Coal energy generation is a major source of gases contributing to climate change. This change produces extreme weather events such as floods, hurricanes, and droughts which increase disease and injury and adversely affect water quality and food supply to much of world’s population. Increases in ocean levels threaten the very existence of some countries and substantial populations in others. The spread of climate-sensitive tick- and mosquito-borne diseases as well as food and water-borne infections, as well as heat related illnesses, along with an increase respiratory disease is increasing hospital visits and mortality. Populations especially vulnerable to health effects from air pollution include the poor, children, the elderly, pregnant women, and people with lung conditions like asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. The worldwide toll from air pollution due to coal combustion is estimated to be 210,000 deaths, almost 2 million serious illnesses, and over 151 million minor illnesses per year. The cost of using coal, due to environmental and public health damage, is estimate at an additional 18-45 cents per kilowatt hour of electricity produced or between $62 billion to $523 billion annually in the United States alone.

**Keywords**: Coal, Energy, Climate Change, Human Heath, Fossil Fuels
Disaster Control Measures and Medicine from the Perspective of the Japan Medical Association

Masami ISHII  
Executive Board Member, Japan Medical Association. jmaintl@po.med.or.jp

In 2011, the World Medical Association (WMA) adopted the WMA Declaration of Montevideo on Disaster Preparedness and Medical Response. This advocates the standardization of disaster training programs for physicians and support for domestic and international medical activities. Thinking the standardization of disaster training programs for physicians and medical support, both domestic and international, NMAs are not necessarily prepared to provide medical assistance because their status, functions, and relationships with their national government differ greatly from other NMAs. Therefore, to work with the government in collaborative disaster medical support activities, it is important for them to share information about local areas for practical use in relief activities, the creation of training programs, and the improvement of clinical capacity through standardization and sharing of programs.

The 2011 Great East Japan Earthquake was a complex disaster comprising an earthquake, tsunami, and nuclear power plant disaster. In this disaster, major activities of the JMA were the dispatch of Japan Medical Association Team (JMAT) as disaster medical teams, support for health and hygiene at evacuation centers, transportation of medical supplies and the provision of information about radiation levels using mapping. The JMA also held a disaster medicine training course and symposium in 2012.

For the nuclear plant accident, physicians have pursued the peaceful usage of radiation—one of the greatest discoveries of the 20th century. Discussion should continue on the ideal usage of nuclear power from the dual standpoints of protecting the health of the nation and utilizing radiation for peaceful purposes for humankind.

**Keywords:** Medical support activities, Major disasters, Japan Medical Association Team (JMAT)
Noncommunicable diseases (NCD) are a critical health and development challenge. The major NCD - cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, cancers and chronic respiratory diseases – account for more than 80% of all deaths. Premature mortality (below 70 years of age) accounts for 50% of deaths due to NCD in low- and middle-income countries of the Region. The main shared risk factors (e.g. tobacco use, unhealthy diet, physical inactivity and harmful use of alcohol) for these diseases are preventable.

Noncommunicable diseases have potentially serious socioeconomic consequences, through increasing individual and household impoverishment and hindering social and economic development. Poverty is closely linked with NCDs, and the rapid rise in the magnitude of these health problems is therefore predicted to impede poverty reduction initiatives in low-income countries and communities.

In the causation pathway for these NCDs, globalization, urbanization and population ageing are well known as underlying determinants as well as social determinants. Urbanicity is associated with the prevalence of several NCD risk factors. The rapid increase of people living in cities is one of the most important global health issues of the 21st century.

While urban living continues to offer many opportunities, including potential access to better health care, today’s urban environments can concentrate health risks and introduce new hazards. The Healthy Cities approach aims to create and improve the physical and social environments that impact health. Healthy cities are well suited for multisectoral interventions to prevent and control NCDs and ensure community participation, promote local governance and leadership.

Healthy Cities promote collaboration among different sectors, ensure community empowerment, maximize the effectiveness of local governance and leadership, sustain interventions, and measure our progress towards these goals.

Healthy Cities are an effective mechanism for multisectoral interventions with leadership of city government and participation of community, businesses, industry, media and others.

This presentation will address current approaches for healthy urbanization leading to health promotion and control of NCDs.

Keywords: noncommunicable diseases, urbanization, healthy city
Environment, Disaster, and Human Health
15:15-16:45, August 1 (Thursday)

Providing Motivation for Future Growth for Disaster-Affected Youth

Keiko SAITO¹, Toshiko YAMGUCHI²
¹Director, Nishimatsuzononaika Clinic, Japan, ²Director, Yamaguchi Clinic, Japan

Introduction: The Japan Women Doctors group, after the March 2011 disaster in northeastern Japan, gave aid to refugees in the form of food, clothing, medicine and monetary donations. However, they felt that since it would take years to rebuild the area, it would be more important to help prepare young people to work toward this goal.

Objective and methodology: Therefore, they joined forces with a group in Melbourne, Australia to raise money to send some junior high school students from an affected area in Iwate Prefecture to Australia for ten days. The Melbourne group was comprised of members of the local Japanese community, sponsoring Japan-related businesses, and cooperating artists, all of whom had already started raising money in various ways for this project.

Results: Six interested and motivated students as well as leaders from the coastal cities of Kamaishi and Rikuzentakata were chosen to visit Melbourne, spending time with home-stay families, attending English classes and workshops about speaking about what is important to them, explaining conditions of the disaster area, and performing some traditional Japanese dances. After completing ten days of various activities, all of the students expressed positive thoughts such as “I want to make the most of this experience and help with recovery.”

Conclusion: This project, aided by the Japanese community in Melbourne and the women doctors of Japan, brought great encouragement to students in the disaster area.

Keywords: disaster, project, recovery
Obesity in Women and Children
15:15-16:45, August 1 (Thursday)

Influence of Mother on the Risk for Obesity in Children: Interaction of Genetics and Environmental Aspects

Jae-Heon KANG
Institute for Clinical Nutrition, Inje University, Seoul, Korea. fmleader@nuri.net

In Korea, the prevalence of obesity has been increasing at an alarming rate not only in adults but also in children. The possibility of long lasting lifestyle modification is higher in children than in adults, so it is very important to investigate modifiable risk factors of childhood obesity.

In 2005, we launched Korea Obesity and Obesity Disorders cohort in childhood, and have been performing annual follow-ups aimed at determining the prevalence, causes, prevention, and management of childhood obesity.

In this cohort, we investigated the factors affecting BMI changes in childhood, and BMI changes were associated with maternal BMI, lower household income, short sleep duration, and frequent snack consumption. Parents and their children are often exposed to similar environments and share similar lifestyles that are mainly determined by parents. This is also supported by a recent cross-sectional study in Korea which showed that children with obese parents were 4 times more likely to be obese themselves, and our observation emphasizes parental obesity as a risk factor for childhood obesity.

The effects of socioeconomic status on childhood obesity depend on the economical developmental status of countries. In our study, there was an inverse relationship between household income and BMI changes over time.

In this study, we showed that children with more educated mothers were more likely to have healthier dietary habits than children with less educated mother.

In conclusion, childhood obesity seems to have a positive association with maternal BMI, and have negative association with socioeconomic status and maternal educational level. And environmental factors might be more influential in causing childhood obesity than genetic factors.

Keywords: childhood obesity, mother, environmental factor, genetic factor, cohort
Obesity and Noncommunicable Diseases (NCD) Epidemics in Pacific Islanders

Minseon PARK1, Hyungjin YOON2, Kaehyung KIM1
1Department of Family Medicine, Seoul National University Hospital, Korea, 2Department of Biomedical Engineering, Seoul National University College of Medicine, Seoul, Korea. msp20476@hanmail.net

Introduction: Diet patterns of Pacific islanders have been rapidly changing in terms of food composition and nutrient intake over the past five decades. In accordance with dietary change, noncommunicable diseases (NCD) such as obesity, diabetes, dyslipidemia and cardiovascular disease have been occurred during similar period. Approximately 95% of Pacific men and 100% Pacific women were overweight or obese with ethnic-specific cut offs (Pacific≥26 kg/m2 for overweight, 32 kg/m2 for obesity) based on the diabetes heart and health study (DHASH) 2002-2003.

Objective: To investigate the behavioral risk factors which increase the prevalence of overweight and obesity among Pacific Islanders.

Results: The change from traditional patterns of food consumption including oily fish and vegetables, coconuts to that of a more cereal and vegetable oil based fried food has been observed. In particular, a significant increase in total energy, protein, fat and carbohydrate, additional carbohydrate intake being in the form of sugar, sweetened beverage was observed among Pacific islanders. There were large increases in fat availability from all sources except coconuts. And imported fat has been added to, not just having replaced existing fat sources. These changes have occurred especially in urban environment which may be explained in part by the increased availability and accessibility of unhealthy food choices including processed food, and marketing promotion of fast foods and reduced demand for physical activity for household management.

Conclusion: Further researches on modifiable behavioral interventions and diet education are needed to reduce the NCD epidemics in Pacific Islands.

Keywords: NCD epidemics, Nutrition, Physical activity
Earlier study on cross-national comparison of childhood obesity in 1990's revealed a varied relationship between obesity and socioeconomic status (SES) across countries with different socioeconomic development. And even within a country, considerable race, sex, and age differences were observed in the aforementioned association. Also an analysis on national data from 1971 to 2002 in US suggested a weakening trend of socioeconomic disparities in overweight among children over time. Such a complexity prompted our study on the risk factors for obesity in Korean children. Since parental obesity has been identified as a predominant risk factor for childhood overweight/obesity, we investigated the relationship between parent and child obesity in addition to SES.

Data for 5,048 households with children aged 2-18 years were taken for analysis from the pooled data of 2007~2010 Korea National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey. Prevalence of children’s overweight and obesity was compared according to parental weight status using cutoff points defined by International Obesity Taskforce (IOTF) and Korea Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (KCDC). Multivariable logistic regression analysis revealed significantly greater odds of overweight/obesity among children living with both parents when both (3.5, 2.71-4.65) or one parent (mother: 1.6, 1.22-2.12; father, 1.7, 1.37-1.99) was obese (BMI>25 kg/m2). Although these results were similar between 2 sets of cutoffs, higher risk of obesity among children of low SES was significant by KCDC cutoffs only (OR 1.5, 1.08-2.06). This disparity was not evident in 2001 but persistent in 2011. Childhood obesity prevention program may need multifaceted approach including home environment.

**Keywords**: SES, parent, obesity
Obesity and Diabetes Mellitus among Patients with Psychiatric Disorders in a Japanese Urban Community.

Mariko FUJIKAWA
Ota City Public Health Office, Tokyo, Japan. marikof3tokyo@gmail.com

Cardiovascular disease is a major cause of mortality in patients with schizophrenia in western countries. These patients often have metabolic syndrome which cause hypertension, hyperglycemia and hyperlipidemia and progress atherosclerosis leading to cardiovascular disease and stroke. However in Japan, there are very few reports on obesity and diabetes mellitus in patients with schizophrenia. This study conducted an anonymous and self-administered questionnaire survey in patients living in an urban community. Of 150 questionnaires distributed, we received 121 valid responses.

The incidence of obesity was 57% of the total subjects, but was 80% for those in their 50’s and 70% for those over 60 years old. The incidence of the diabetes mellitus was 23% of the total subjects, but was 29% for those in their 50’s and 40% for those over 60 years old.

These findings show that more attention must be given to monitor obesity, diabetes mellitus, and devising suitable methods of improving lifestyles in patients with psychiatric disorders through activities such as day care programs in public health centers etc. in Japanese communities.

Keywords: schizophrenia, diabetes mellitus, obesity
Pregnancy & Abortion
15:15-16:45, August 1 (Thursday)

**Saving Mothers Giving Life: A District Approach to Maternal Mortality Reduction**

**Claudia Morrissey CONLON**
*Maternal and Child Health, United States Agency for International Development, USA.*

morrisseyconlon@gmail.com

Every year nearly 290,000 women die giving birth; 3 million newborns are also lost. 99% of these deaths occur in low income countries. Such deaths are largely preventable with low-cost evidence-based interventions. The Saving Mothers Giving Life initiative is an ambitious five-year Public/Private partnership targeting the most vulnerable period for women and their newborns: labor, delivery, and the first 24 hours postpartum when 2 out of every 3 maternal deaths and 45% of newborn deaths occur. The comprehensive Saving Mothers approach addresses delays in receiving appropriate, timely care for obstetric complications. It builds on existing district-level public delivery systems with attention to: demand creation; facilitated transport; improved health facility infrastructure, supplies and equipment; quality of care approaches; human resources recruitment, training, deployment, and motivation; and, robust monitoring and evaluation and costing. Saving Mothers is currently being implemented in Uganda and Zambia with plans to replicate in additional countries in sub-Saharan Africa over the next 4 years. Saving Mothers founding partners are the US Government, Merck for Mothers, NORAD, the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, and 'Every Mother Counts,' an advocacy-focused NGO. This presentation will orient participants to the Saving Mothers model and will present results from assessments of the first year of implementation.

**Keywords:** maternal and newborn mortality; Uganda and Zambia; health system strengthening
Introduction Pregnant women who suffer from mental health problems or are exposed to psychosocial stress should be treated as high risk pregnancies. The prevalence of depression in pregnancy is 10%, suicide is the most common reason for maternal mortality in first world countries, more frequent than thromboembolic diseases or hemorrhage. The psychosocial stress can have a negative influence on mothers and fetuses. The mother can suffer from sleep disturbance, chronic stress and eating disorders, non-compliance can result from it. The fetus can suffer from intrauterine growth retardation, preterm delivery, intrauterine fetal death and birth complications. The main mediator for these complications is the Cortico-Releasing-Hormone. This hormone can activate premature labor and reduces the placental perfusion. The obstetrical care of such women is extensive and needs a multiprofessional approach.

Methodology The Women’s Clinic established a consultation conducted by an obstetrician specialized in psychosocial medicine. All pregnant patients with mental health problems, independent if already existing before or acquired during pregnancy or with psychosocial stress are referred for consultation. The obstetrician makes the medical and ultrasonic examinations. At weekly meetings all cases are discussed, with the social workers, and the psychologist in the clinic. During these meetings the team decides the future steps e.g. medication, referrals to other specialists and departments or mother-child-institutions.

Conclusion The multiprofessional approach on the one hand and the continuous care by a single obstetrician on the other hand stabilizes the situation and reduces the stress remarkably.

Keywords: pregnancy, mental health problems, psychosocial stress
Person with Disability (PWD) I
09:00-10:30, August 2 (Friday)

Quality of Life Improvement in People with Disability; Physiatrists in Korea

Sei Joo KIM
Professor of Korea University College of Medicine. sejukim@korea.ac.kr

Disabilities can occur through illness, aging, accidents and injuries and a wide scope of different acquired causes that may happen to anyone or will affect us all at some stage in life as well as congenital accidents. Ensuring that people with disability have maximum quality of life is very important not just because they are still human being as like as all of us, but that their dignity and social well-being should not be downgraded just because of disabilities.

In Korea, there are 1,632 physiatrists and among them 399 physiatrists are woman doctors. After 1972 years, there were 19 presidents in Korean Academy of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation and only 1 was woman in 1980s. But these days, the ex-, present and the elect, all 3 are women, consecutively. Ethics and warm heart of our woman physiatrist is a strong support in the past, in the present and in the future of Korea.

Doctors of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation (PM&R), physiatrists play an important role as quality improvement of life in people with disabilities. Rehabilitation Medicine early and intensively applied can prevent or minimize the disabling impact physically, psychologically and socially. Certainly, community makes a best effort to prevent disabilities. Nevertheless, illness and accidents may happen and acquired disability occurs, we do best our effort to minimize the disability and increase function as a whole person. Physiatrist has maintained an objective situation and allows many different medical and professional fields and decides the state of disability.

Keywords:
Community-based-rehabilitation is a concept of community development that promotes quality of life of persons with disability. Rehabilitation Medicine can be regarded as a primary medical specialty dedicating a comprehensive range of services to persons with disability. It can be taken beyond the confines of a clinical facility to promote and enhance the potential for PWD to be inclusive in community development. Backed with the Malaysian Government’s commitment to an all-inclusive society for the marginalized PWD, in keeping with the concept of CBR and guided by principles and practice of Rehabilitation Medicine the presentation will cite various examples of initiatives taken to promote quality of life of PWD. Rehabilitation Physician’s commitment to PWD community development is reflected in the evolution and implementation of PWD Act 2008 as well as other related policies and laws. A holistic and bio-psycho-socio-techno approach in addressing needs of individuals with disability in rehabilitative activities at grass-root level will be described. Examples cited will include evolution of Malaysian works on Access and universal design since 1984, CBR for PWD since 1980 etc. Highlights of the presentation include innovative assistive technology like Alternative and Augmentative Communication, orthotics, prosthetics, pedorthics, inclusive ICT, as well as bridging educational programmes for caregivers through BAKTI-MIND project etc. An exciting recent venture into education of a critical mass of potentially PWD-passionate international young population from 50 countries as well as staff from Albukhary International University shall be described. At the outset, Rehabilitation Medicine training curriculum, Services and Research have included CBR.

Keywords:
Cerebral palsy (CP) is the most common childhood disability. CP occurs at a rate estimated at 3.9 per 1000 children. Despite the medical and physical complications in individuals with CP, improved current medical care, rehabilitation and assistive technology have improved life expectancy for those with CP, and approximately 65 to 90% of individuals with CP will live into their adult years. Although CP is traditionally regarded as a childhood condition, it is actually a life-long condition, affecting adults in ways that may be as complex as its impact on children. The coordination and delivery of care and services for people with CP needs to be multidisciplinary in order to be safe and efficient.

Traditionally, the care for people with CP was heavily focused on motor recovery with conventional physiotherapy and orthopedic surgery while they were in childhood. As they live longer, the care for CP needs a paradigm change in the approach to therapy. In this presentation, we will discuss the need for therapy paradigm change and describe current innovative physical medicine and rehabilitation therapy techniques for the whole spectrum of people with CP.

Keywords:
Developing a Practical Myoelectric Prosthesis for Children

Toyoko ASAMI1, Nanae AKIYAMA2, Megumi MIZOGUCHI1, Chihiro MATSUMOTO3, Takako KUROKI3

1Rehabilitation Center, Saga University Hospital, Japan, 2Rehabilitation Medicine, Tanaka Hospital, Japan, 3Faculty of Medicine, Saga University, Japan. nanahabu@hotmail.co.jp, menmen51@yahoo.co.jp, 08211079@edu.cc.saga-u.ac.jp, the.queen.of.the.bluemoon.since.xxx@gmail.com

Introduction: The myoelectric prosthesis is one type of rehabilitation technology that has been put to practical use, but problems still remain. Especially when used by children, it is necessary to consider the peculiarities of children's illnesses and provide training in the use of the myoelectric prosthesis that takes into consideration those peculiarities. In this study I used cases involving children to investigate the problems of myoelectric prostheses.

Case: The subject was a 6-year old boy who was missing part of his left upper extremity. I first examined him when he was 10 months old. I began him on a combination of cosmetic prosthesis for the upper extremity below the elbow and a myoelectric prosthesis at around the age of 1. He became able to perform some movements with the myoelectric prosthesis at the age of 2 years. He became able to put on his prosthesis by himself and use both hands together at the age of 5 years. At present he does not use the prosthesis regularly.

Discussion and summary: Problems with the myoelectric prosthesis include the public financial assistance system and inadequate training facilities. Additional problems experienced by children include making design improvements so that the prosthesis is better suited to the peculiarities of children, training methods that are in accordance with the various developmental stages, making sure the importance of myoelectric prosthesis use by children is understood, and an effort to educate the public about the importance of myoelectric prosthesis use by children.

Keywords: myoelectric prosthesis, children, problem
Clinical and Biochemical Evaluation of Institutionalized Population with Mental Retardation or Developmental Delay.

Sook Za KIM
Korea Genetics Research Center / KSZ Children’s Hospital, Korea. Kimgene@unitel.co.kr

Abstract Background: Developmental delay and mental retardation are frequently occurring disorders that present major socio-economic burden on the affected individual’s family and society. Both can be congenital or acquired. However, a large number of people are institutionalized without exact diagnosis and, as a result, have not received proper care.

Methods: 508 subjects with mental retardation or developmental delay from six institutions in Chung Buk Province were clinically evaluated and screened for metabolic and endocrinologic problems between 2000 and 2012.

Results: Clinical genetic disorders were observed in 52 (10.2%) subjects. Cerebral palsy attributed to 21% of the institutionalized. 18 (3.5%) were diagnosed with metabolic disorders and 13 (2.6%) exhibited secondary endocrinologic dysfunction. Over 16% showed metabolic evidence of malnutrition.

Conclusions: 21% and 3.5% of the population institutionalized due to mental retardation or developmental delay were afflicted by preventable cerebral palsy and metabolic disorders, respectively. Through early identification of the causes and early treatment, it may be possible to prevent, reduce, or alleviate the disability of many institutionalized individuals. Further research is imperative for establishing guidelines for diagnostic investigation for mental retardation.

Keywords: Mental retardation, developmental delay, inborn errors of metabolism, tandem mass spectrometry.
Sexual Violence
09:00-10:30, August 2 (Friday)

The Medical Care of Sexual Assault Victims: Experience from Boramae One-Stop Support Center in Korea

Kyuri HWANG
Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, SNU-SMG Boramae Medical Center, Korea.
orangemd@snu.ac.kr

One-stop support centers for sexual assault victims provide multidisciplinary care for women who have experienced sexual crime in South Korea. These centers enable provision of medical, forensic, psychological support and follow-up care, even if patients chose not to report the incident to the police service. The annual increase in the number of cases of sexual assault has shown. According to the police database on five major crimes, the incidence of sexual crime had increased every year since 1996 from 7,026 cases in 1996 to 22,935 cases in 2012. Boramae One-stop center was established through an agreement among the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family, Seoul Metropolitan City, the Seoul Metropolitan Police Agency and SMG-SMU Boramae medical center and is operated by SMG-SMU Boramae medical center on December 2008. Our center works best within the context of a core agreed model of care, which includes defined multi-agency guidelines and care pathways, close links with forensic science and police services, and designated and sustainable support arrangements. A total of 2,374 sexual assault victims presented to our center through December 2012. We identified several risk factors for sexual assault that can be used in prevention program. Also One-stop support center based community should make efforts to improve the availability and accessibility of medical services that provide medical evaluation, counseling, emergency contraception, pregnancy termination services, or appropriate prenatal care if desired after sexual assault. Future research and advocacy should focus on improving the community response to rape and the prevention of sexual assault.

Keywords: Sexual assault, One-stop service center, Victim
Violence against Women in Germany: Steps to Better Fill Gaps in the Support Network

Astrid Ingrid BUEHREN
Executive Committee, German Medical Women’s Association, Germany. abuehren@t-online.de

Violence of all forms against women has become more and more apparent. Therefore, 2007 the German Federal Office for Family, Seniors, Women’s and Youth Affairs (BMFSFJ) implemented the “Plan of action II” to combat violence against women in the non-clinical and general medical sector. Before, “Plan of action I” implemented a procedure to help affected women in a clinical and emergency setting. Being myself a doctor with experience in treating women who suffer from violence, I was involved as an expert in the model project of “Plan of action II”, MIGG. In the presentation, all the material and intervention standards will be discussed, such as: - A varied network of support options for those affected at city and community level - Continuous medical education, CME - To use information material in every practice - To ensure, that doctors are sufficiently recompensed for the demanding treatment - A very recent addition is a TOLL FREE HOTLINE 08000 116 016 (www.hilfetelefon.de), available round the clock, 365 days a year and free of charge: The Violence against Women central 24-hour support hotline offers competent advice anonymously and regardless of disability. Conclusion: In Germany every fourth woman has experienced physical and / or sexual abuse. The newly implemented steps are necessary, because a study by the World Bank compares the resulting health problems with those of HIV, TB, cancer and heart diseases. All this meet the criteria of the 16 steps in addressing violence and prevention work that UN Women set out in 2011.

Keywords: Governmental Plan of action II, intervention standards, 24-hour support hotline
Introduction Domestic Violence is pervasive across all countries, cultures and societies. In the Indian context, the National Family Health Survey (NFHS) III has reported 33% women facing some form of physical violence, while 10% report Sexual violence 16% report parental abuse. Objective The strategic location of Dilaasa, India’s first hospital based crisis centre has helped around 2000 women facing Domestic Violence. Set up in collaboration of the Public Health Dept. of Mumbai Corporation.


Results The Centre has 1 full-time & 1 part time social worker; 1 part-time physiotherapist. On an average, it receives 250 cases each year and 150 women referred by other departments-cases of attempted suicide. 390 cases have been registered as a result of referrals from emergency and other departments of the hospital. Dilaasa has helped over 2500 women and suicide prevention to over 700 women facing Domestic Violence in accessing services easily. Year No. of Women Counsell ed 2012 259 2011 267 2010 239 2009 258 2008 325 2007 287 2006 189 2005 264 2004 331 2003 261 2002 189 2001 91

Conclusion Dilaasa’s has established the pivotal role of feminist counselling in the recovery, rehabilitation empowerment of women in India

Keywords: Domestic Violence, Dilaasa, Training, Counselling
Abstract

**Prevalence and Nature of Sexual Assault among Female Students in a Tertiary Institution in Maiduguri, Nigeria: A Cross Sectional Study**

Anthonia Inibokun NJOKU, Ado GEIDAM, Bako BABAGANA

1Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Irrua Specialist Teaching Hospital, Irrua, Edo State, Nigeria,
2Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, University of Maiduguri Teaching Hospital, Maiduguri, Nigeria. toniainjoku@yahoo.com

Abstract

Purpose: Sexual assault is a violent crime against both the individual and society but is largely underreported. The objective of this study was to determine the prevalence and nature of sexual assault among female students in the University of Maiduguri.

Methods: A crosssectional descriptive study using a close ended, self-administered questionnaire administered to female students of a tertiary institution in Maiduguri was used to survey 400 female students in University of Maiduguri.

Results: Most of the respondents were single 349 (87.3%) and in the age range of 20-24 (202 (50.5%)). 205 (51.3%) of them reported to have been sexually assaulted. In 154 (87.2%) of the cases, the respondents had a close relationship with the assailant. The commonest location of the assault was in a party 101 (49.3%), which was followed by classroom 45 (22%). Most of the sexual assault reported (57.6%) occurred in the evenings and nights. In 35.6% of the cases, the respondents sustained extra-genital trauma, while others had psychological (24.9%) and genital trauma (15.6%).

Conclusion: Sexual assault rate among female students in the University of Maiduguri is high and is associated with physical and psychological traumas.

Keywords: Sexual assault, Physical trauma, Psychological trauma
Sexual Violence
09:00-10:30, August 2 (Friday)

Forms of Display of Trauma Using the Example of Sexual Abuse

Barbara BOJACK
Outpatient practice for psychoanalysis and psychotherapy; Medical Women’s German Association region Giessen, Germany. bbojack@web.de

It is demonstrated how people with trauma, especially after sexual abuse, display the resultant psychological strain hidden in symptoms. These traumata can manifest in a physical illness, but they can also take the form of a mental illness or show themselves in special behavioural abnormality. The connections will be discussed in a few case studies. Since not everyone traumatized has the opportunity to use professional aid, the question will be which transformations of psychological strains have been observed, respectively are observable in the creative sector. The objective is to draw attention to traumata, which may appear in various forms and shapes. They shall be easier and better diagnosable. Furthermore it is shown that coping, integration and healing exist. It is most important to draw attention to the fate of women and men who were inflicted such suffering. Through my presentation, I would like to give these people a voice.

Keywords: trauma
The Determinants and Consequences of Intimate Partner Violence among Pregnant Women in Tertiary Health Institutions in Nigeria: A Preliminary Report

Uzoma Maryrose AGWU1, Rosemary Nkemdilim OGU2, Mma Ngozi Ewuzie WOKOCHA3, Ejirio Cariline IWUOHA4, Minimin Ibiere OSEJI5, Christiana CAMPBELL6, Hauwa MOHAMMED7, Anthonia Inibokun NJOKU8, Anthonia Nkechi ALABI9, Winifred Ugochi ADENUGA10, Paul Olisaemeka EZEONU11, Olado IBIAM12

1Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Ebonyi State University, Ebonyi State/ Federal Teaching Hospital, Nigeria and Medical Women’s Association of Nigeria, Nigeria, 2OBGYN University of PortHarcourt Teaching Hospital, Rivers State, Medical Women’s Association of Nigeria, Nigeria, 3OBGYN National Hospital, Medical Women’s Association of Nigeria, Nigeria, 4Department of Community Medicine, Abia University Teaching Hospital, Medical Women’s Association of Nigeria, Nigeria, 5Public Health and Community Physician, Ministry of Health Asaba Delta State, Medical Women’s Association of Nigeria, Nigeria, 6Community Medicine, Lagos University Teaching Hospital, Lagos State, Medical Women’s Association of Nigeria, Nigeria, 7Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Federal Medical Centre, Nyanya, Medical Women’s Association of Nigeria, Nigeria, 8Obstetrician and Gynaecology, Irrua Specialist Teaching Hospital, Medical Women’s Association of Nigeria, Nigeria, 9Family Medicine, Federal Medical Centre, Abeokuta, Ogun State, Medical Women’s Association of Nigeria, Nigeria, 10Department of Community Medicine, Federal Medical Centre, Abeokuta, Ogun State, Medical Women’s Association of Nigeria, Nigeria, 11Obstetrics and Gynaecology Department, Federal Teaching Hospital Abakaliki, Ebonyi State, Nigerian Medical Association, Nigeria, 12Ebonyi State University, Abakaliki, Ebonyi State, Medical Women’s Association of Nigeria, Nigeria.

vehgorsafeway@yahoo.com

INTRODUCTION: Violence on pregnant women by their intimate partners has been sited to lead to increased obstetric complications. Efforts to establish the causes have been difficult over the years.

OBJECTIVE: To identify the determinants and consequences of Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) among pregnant women in Tertiary Health Institutions in Nigeria.

METHODOLOGY: This is a multicentre on going survey. Pretested questionnaires were administered to pregnant women attending antenatal care in randomly selected Tertiary Health Institutions in Nigeria since December 2012. Analysis was done using Epi info version 3.5.3 CDC Atlanta USA 2008.

RESULTS: A preliminary result for 1538 participants are presently available with mean age and parity of 28.4(SD5.3) years and Para 2.5(SD1.7) respectively. The Prevalence of intimate partner violence among pregnant women in our study was 41% (629/1538). Our data did not link IPV to age of women or that of her partner, duration of marriage, position in marriage (in polygamous settings), her religion, parity or educational status of the partner (p>0.05). We however recorded a statistical significant association between occupation of the woman, duration of marriage, family setting, certain social habits of partner and occurrence of IPV(P<0.05). Financial problem is the commonest trigger for violence. Some, 21.2% (133/629) indicated haven sustained emotional/physical injury following IPV. 5.1% (32/629) reported haven been hospitalized as a result of injury inflicted by her partner.

CONCLUSION: Intimate partner violence harms victims. Incidences are less likely to be reported. We advocate the routine screening for IPV.

Keywords : Determinants, Violence, Nigeria
Introduction: Intimate Partner Violence is a significant public health issue. For many years, investigators have recommended women empowerment as a tool to reducing the occurrence of this unacceptable attitude to women.

Objective: To identify the relationship between level of education and occurrence of Intimate Partner Violence in Nigeria

Methodology: A cross-sectional survey between 1st December 2012 and 15th March 2013. Data was collected using pretested questionnaires distributed to consenting pregnant women attending the Antenatal Clinic in randomly selected Tertiary Health institutions in Nigeria. Analysis was done using Epi-info.

Results: A total of 1538 participants correctly filled the questionnaire. The mean age of participants was 28.4 (5.3) years. Average parity was Para 2.5 (1.7). Ninety four participants had no formal education; of which 25.5% (24/94) were abused while of the 821 participants with tertiary education, that accounted for 53.4% (821/1538) of the respondents; about 44.7% were abused. There was a significant difference between level of Education and occurrence of IPV (P<0.0001)

Conclusion: Women in the higher social classification are more prone to abuse. Women empowerment may aggravate rather than reduce the incidence of abuse among pregnant women in Nigeria. The need to uncover the root cause of abuse among this group will help reduce the prevalence of intimate partner violence.

Keywords: Intimate Partner Violence, Nigeria, Empowerment
Aging and Health
09:00-10:30, August 2 (Friday)

Global Aging and Geriatric Syndrome

Jong Lull YOON
Department of Family Medicine and Geriatrics, College of Medicine, Hallym University, Dongtan Sacred Heart Hospital, Korea. lull@hallym.ac.kr

The world population is rapidly ageing. Between 2000 and 2050, the proportion of the world's population over 60 years will double from about 11% to 22%. The absolute number of people aged 60 years and over is expected to increase from 605 million to 2 billion over the same period (WHO, 2012)

Particularly, low- and middle-income countries will experience the most rapid and dramatic demographic change. Although the average years gained in life expectancy of OECD countries is 11.2 during past 50 years, those of China, India, Indonesia and Turkey are over 20 yrs.

These aging or aged societies make us confronted with challenging issue about care for old persons.

Older persons are characterized by increased susceptibility to diseases, high risk of multiple comorbidity, impaired response to stress by physiologic decline resulted from aging process. One of the most difficult problems in clinical geriatric practice is the "geriatric syndrome", which is unexpected atypical symptom presented uniquely by elderly patient. Geriatric syndrome is characterized by stereotyped clinical manifestations with multifactorial causes, like as falls, incontinence, delirium, sleep disorders, generalized pain, poor appetite, etc. It has a deleterious effect on daily function, quality of life, and even mortality.

Geriatric syndrome refers to 'multifactorial health conditions with accumulated effects of impairments in multiple systems', which render older persons vulnerable to various stressful conditions. Therefore, comprehensive geriatric assessment is inevitable for proper diagnosis and management of patient with geriatric syndrome.

The causal relationship with multi-system dysfunction by aging process means that geriatric syndrome is resulted from frailty. The best strategy for prevention of the development of geriatric syndrome is, therefore, early detection and improvement of frailty.

Keywords: ageing, geriatric syndrome, frailty
Women in Societies of Longevity

Hiroko YAMAMOTO
Neurology & Psycosomatic medicine, FUjita Health University & Namiki Hospital, Japan.
yhiroko@namiki.or.jp

【Purpose】The rate of elderly people in Japan is over 23%, and there is an obvious reduction of younger people. Under these circumstances, women should undertake many sorts of responsibilities, additional to their own health care. I would like to clarify their problems and compare with other developed countries. And through this process, clues to solve the problems may be found.

【Method】Various kinds of statistics and results of questionnaire, which were investigated either officially or privately were picked up and analyzed.

【Results】The population of women over 65yo is 3.4million and among them who live alone is at 20.3%. The amount of pensions of women is 80% of that of men, and women without pension is at 0.23 million, which is 1.4 times that of men, and easily go on welfare. Women are suffering of dementia, osteoporosis more likely than men and psychosomatic diseases often caused by husbands. If women are fortunately active in daily life, many of them are expected to take care of their own elderly parents, their parents in law, their husbands, their unmarried sons, and even grandchildren all by themselves, which don’t realize that women concerned should also occasionally be taken care of. In this point, women in Europe and America are in better position.

【Conclusions】Aged people, especially women should be supported firstly officially, and then we should create adequate regional networks to let them live comfortable and joyful in the place where they really want to be.

Keywords: Longevity society, Regional network, Women lifestyle

Hyun Wook BAIK  
Department of Internal Medicine, Gastroenterology & Clinical Nutrition, Bundang Jesaeng Hospital, Korea. hbaik@dmc.or.kr

Elderly patients are at higher risk for malnutrition. The prevalence of malnutrition in the hospitalized elderly is about 38% to 61% in one cross-sectional epidemiologic study in Korea. Another data from one university hospital showed the prevalence evaluated with mini-nutritional assessment is 63% in the hospitalized elderly. It increases complications including infection, delayed wound healing and decubitus ulcer.

A major operation strikes the elderly a huge stress and it leads the elderly to the frailty status. Perioperative intensive nutritional support in the elderly might prevent progression of frailty to reduce postoperative infectious complications and even mortality.

We performed a trial of perioperative intensive nutritional support including supplementation of trace element especially Zinc, Magnesium and Selenium with oral nutritional supplement to hip fractured patients.

The MNA score in the intervention group showed a significantly lower reduction compared with the control group. Dietary protein intake was positively correlated with changes in hand grip (right) (β = 0.300, p < 0.05). Despite of the short study period of 14 days, MAC, TSF, and MAMC decreased by smaller amounts in the intervention group compared with the control group.

There was a higher postoperative complication rate of delirium (30.2%) in the control group than in the intervention group (14.3%). No differences were measured in the length of stay between the groups. The mean number of hospital days was 29.3 ± 14.7 for the intervention group and 28.5 ± 11.3 days for the control group.

Keywords: Frailty, perioperative nutrition support in the elderly, trace element, oral nutritional supplement
Aging and Health
09:00-10:30, August 2 (Friday)

Integrative Health Services for the Elderly

Winnie YANG¹, Erh Jou LING¹, Shu-Ti CHIOU²
¹Taipei City Hospital Yang Ming Branch, Taiwan Medical Women Association, Taiwan, ²Director Bureau of Health, Promotion Department of Health Taiwan, Taiwan Medical Women Association, Taiwan. winnie1955@hotmail.com

Taipei City Hospital Yang-ming branch is a community hospital. Our purpose, vision and goal are "Caring of the vulnerable", "Holistic care" and "Promotion of aged friendliness", and we try to connect and cooperate with the social clinics to promote the health of people in Taipei city. We provided the meals for the elderly who living alone. In order to teach the correct literacy of health, we also held a series of health group education for the elderly about "Metabolic syndrome". On the other hand, we created the "Mobile clinic" which the disabled could accept the easier health service in nursing institute since 2004. We also provided the professional assessment of "activities of daily living" for the very old elderly at home who could not complete the caregiver applying in hospital. Moreover, we held the large scale professional health service in Beitou rural area Taipei on 2008 and 2009. In prevention, we promote the cancer screening of cervical, oral, breast and colon cancer since 2010; and we also had the honor to win the best award of smoking cessation services on 2011. "Geriatric syndrome" and "Frailty" always present with atypical symptoms. With co-morbidities and polypharmacy are common in the elderly; we build the "Geriatric Integrated Clinic" on 2009 to solve the complicated problems. The elderly could solve all the problems include examinations and treatment at one time visit. With the big improvement of co-morbidities and polypharmacy, we had the honor to win the "Certification of aged friendly hospital" on 2011

Keywords: aged friendly hospital, Integrative
Age-related physiologic and pathological changes fairly contribute the pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic alteration of drug metabolism in elderly. Furthermore, most of elderly individuals have several chronic illnesses that require multiple medications, which make them to be easily exposed to drug adverse events as well as drug interactions. Therefore, greater attention is needed in medical management for elderly patients.

In attempts to reduce the risk of medication-related problem in elderly patients, several kinds of criteria for monitoring of the prescriptions for elderly have been introduced. Among them, Beers criteria made by AGS have been most widely used, which contains the list of medications that are considered potentially inappropriate for older patients.

Especially for elderly women, they consume more medications than similar aged men, so we need more careful consideration for optimal prescription.

Keywords: Polypharmacy, Beers criteria, elderly
Aging and Health
09:00-10:30, August 2 (Friday)

Can We Prevent Debility in Aging

Diana J. GALINDO
Department of Geriatrics, American Medical Women’s Association, USA. galindd@ccf.org

Objectives. 1. To understand the relationship between debility and aging 2. To define Debility, Frailty, and Aging 3. To understand the causes of debility 4. To know the ways of managing debility 5. To discuss the evidence in preventing debility and aging

Keywords: Aging, frailty, debility
Aging and Health
09:00-10:30, August 2 (Friday)

Debility and Ageing

Diana GALINDO¹, Lourdes Carolina Ileto DUMLAO²
¹Faculty, Cleveland Clinic Florida, USA, ²Internal Medicine - Geriatrics, Philippine college of Geriatric Medicine Philippine Society of Geriatrics and Gerontology, Philippines. galindd@ccf.org, sandyd@skydsl.com.ph

A summary of the current definitions of frailty and its characteristics, and how it relates to aging and debility. Included in the discussion is its clinical relevance, as well as a review of current therapeutic options, what works and what doesn't. Overall, we hope to improve understanding of frailty so that it translates into the development of improved strategies for diagnosis, care and research.

Keywords: Debility, Frailty, Aging
Improving Women Status in Egypt: Gender and Health

Shafika Saleh NASSER  
Dep. of Public Health, Faculty of Medicine Cairo University, Egypt. shafikanasser@hotmail.com

Improving women’s status in Egypt: Gender and Health  
Shafika Nasser MD, PhD (London)  
Women’s Health Life expectancy in Egypt is improving for both males and females. Females life expectancy is 71.4 years in 2010, compared to 69.1 years in 2006. Although it is higher than Egyptian males, yet it is almost 10 years less than life expectancy in Japan and Norway. (CAPMAS 2011) The gender equality index for health is 0.98 according to the gender gap index developed by the World Economic Forum. This may be the result of lower infant and child mortality among female child, use of MCH services, lower prevalence of smoking and lower prevalence of serious non communicable diseases among females. Women’s higher education: Females registered for Master and Ph.D. degrees in Egypt reached 47% total numbers (2009/10), this figure was 40% in 2000/2001. This percentage improved the gender equality index to reach 0.89 in 2009/10. Unemployment and willingness to improve their career opportunities may explain these figures. Women in decision making: If we compare 2000 to 2010 we find that women in higher jobs increasing, table shows the number of females in higher posts up to minister’s posts. (CAPMAS, 2011) However women’s participation in Parliament is very irregular. The presence of quota system was adopted in 1979 until 1990 when it was abolished. Women should be enabled to play their role in the development of the community, their health and educational status should be improved and their participation in decision making on the highest level.

Keywords: gender, Health, Egypt
**Gender in Medicine**  
09:00-10:30, August 2 (Friday)

### Women’s Health is Society’s Wealth

**Padmini MURTHY**  
*Global Health/ ALT NGO REP to United Nations, New York Medical College Medical Women’s International Association, USA. minimurthy@aol.com*

Abstract  
**Introduction** Since the beginning of creation women have been the fabric of human existence. Yet unfortunately they have been subjected to different forms of abuse. As results of the abuse women have suffered their health has been affected and their human rights have been violated. Women’s health issues have been neglected globally by policy makers. This has translated into an increased incidence of women’s mortality and morbidity worldwide.  

**Objectives**  
1. To make health care professionals aware of the issue of violence against women which is a global problem.  
2. To discuss preventive strategies including education and empowerment of women and the girl child.

**Methodology**  
Multi country multivariate studies found in current literature will be discussed.

**Results**  
Women and teenage girls have been subjected to forced prostitution including trafficking and have fallen victims to sexually transmitted diseases. At present HIV / AIDS indeed has a woman’s face and the number of women suffering from this disease is increasing globally.

**Conclusion**  
Gender based violence is found in all races, ethnicities and social economic status. Women across the global society have limited or virtually no access to health care due to many reasons. Among the most important of them are the issues of a lack of education, harmful cultural practices and gender inequity as women are considered inferior to men in almost all aspects of life and as regarded as chattel or movable property. (Total word count- 238)

**Keywords:** Gender, violence, Empowerment
How to Get Gender into Medical Universities

Margarethe HOCHLEITNER
Women's Health Centre, Innsbruck Medical University, Austria/Europe, Austria.
margarethe.hochleitner@i-med.ac.at

At all Austrian medical universities we offer Gender Medicine as an elective. But how do we get Gender Medicine into the heads of our researchers? How do we incorporate Gender issues into all our lectures and all our research projects? At Innsbruck Medical University we introduced Gender Medicine as an elective, but at the same time we felt it was not enough to only teach volunteers. We wanted Gender Medicine to be a regular core subject, just like all other medical disciplines. So we included Gender Medicine in the compulsory curriculum twice. We started by teaching basics and then repeated the basics in the last year of medical training. Like all other subjects, Gender Medicine is included in the compulsory examinations. Moreover, it is compulsory in the clinical PhD program, where the students also have to include gender questions and a gender project in their PhD thesis. The criteria for venia docendi also include a compulsory Gender Medicine course. Here again we try to discuss the inclusion of Gender questions in all subject lectures and all research projects. We started five years ago. In the beginning there were a lot of discussions and it was a controversial subject. Today it feels normal. So it looks like we were able to integrate Gender Medicine into the curriculum and into the research projects, at least those of our students. We hope that by including a Gender aspect in the scientific work for their PhD they will continue to do so in future.

Keywords: Gender Medicine, Medical Curriculum
Gender in Medicine
09:00-10:30, August 2 (Friday)

Dyslepedemia Management in Women and Men: Exploring Potencial Differences

Marilene Rezende MELO
Presidency, Brazilian Association of Women Doctors, Brazil. marilenermelo@uol.com.br


Keywords: Differences in Gender: Dyslepedemia
Women's Health
09:00-10:30, August 2 (Friday)

Polycystic Ovarian Syndrome Management in Elderly Population

Usha Bharat SARAIYA, Neena PATWARDHAN
Obst & Gyn, Association of Medical Women in India, India. ushasaraiya@hotmail.com

Introduction The PCOS is a condition diagnosed in adolescent & women of child bearing age. It is usually the hirsutism, acne & infertility for which women seek medical advice. However its impact on elderly women is very important & there is a need to focus attention. Long term monitoring of PCOS women is to offer effective interventions that reduce morbidity & mortality. The multifactorial nature of the syndrome, combined with its heterogeneous presentation, makes it difficult to ascertain which factors.

Objective This study is carried out over the year 2011 on 52 women with PCOS. The data was analyzed with reference to development of diabetes, dyslipidemia & endometrial hyperplasia & cancer in elderly with PCOS. Obesity was seen in 50% of the cases.

Methodology All women in the study had biochemical tests, gynecological tests & endometrial sampling done.

Results There were 5 cases of adenocarcinoma in the uterus discovered. Diabetes was noted in 3 & dyslipidemia in 5. There are now many test available to diagnose uterine pathology prior to the development of cancer. Unopposed estrogen stimulation of the endometrium leading to endometrial hyperplasia enhances the risk of adenocarcinoma.

Conclusion It is necessary to caution elderly women with this syndrome that even after menopause they need gynecological/ medical checkup. The risk of developing uterine cancer is three times more. The incidence of adenocarcinoma is rising worldwide. If women are vigilant, the diagnosis can be made in the precancerous state when treatment is simpler.

Keywords: Polycystic Ovarian Syndrome, elderly women & cancer
Women's Health
09:00-10:30, August 2 (Friday)

Wisewoman: Online Counseling for Women Health in Korea

Sujeong PARK¹, Hojin JEONG²
¹OBGYN, Yesarang OBGYN Clinic, Korea, ²OBGYN, Baylorewha OBGYN Clinic, Korea.
yhydratio@naver.com

The incidence age of cervical cancer patient is getting younger. Menarche and the age of onset of sexual activity have been dropped in Korea. But Korean women are not familiar with seeing Gynecologist. I would like to introduce WISEWOMAN (www.wisewoman.co.kr). This campaign deliver the accurate knowledge to the public through online and contribute to women health. WISEWOMAN started in 2009. That was supervised by Korean Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. At first, OBGYNs started counseling on birth control, menstruation, and cervical cancer. Since 2011, we expanded the services to all woman health including pregnancy, delivery, breastfeeding, infertility and gynecological diseases. Questioners post their questions in web site and OBGYNs give answers to those questions. We made a partnership with a major domestic portal site in Korea (www.naver.com) and play a leading role for women health in online counseling. Currently, 73 OBGYNs participate actively at WISEWOMAN and also provide contraception education. All counseling physicians are volunteers. There is no counseling fee. By 2012, the cumulative total counseling is 58076. Verified according to gender and age distribution of the questioner is predominantly woman in their 20s and 30s. Through the online counseling, we have found many facts that people do not know well about women health. We submitted those data as the policy resources and used them as the foundation of contraception education. WISEWOMAN is going to contribute to women health.

Keywords: online counseling, women health
Women's Health
09:00-10:30, August 2 (Friday)

Promoting Vaccine Implementation of HPV in Women

Marla SHAPIRO
Family and Community Medicine, University of Toronto Board of Trustees, North American Menopause Society Medical Consultant CTV News, Canada Winner Mae Cohen Award, Federation of Medical Women of Canada, Canada. marlamd@aol.com

Despite overwhelming safety and efficacy data on the HPV vaccines, uptake around the world remains challenging. This presentation will review efficacy data as well as barriers to immunization that impact on uptake in women. The presentation will review physician barriers, system barriers and patient barriers in immunization. Strategies to remove these barriers and a call to action will be reviewed.

Keywords: HPV, Immunization, Barriers
Women's Health
09:00-10:30, August 2 (Friday)

Effect of Premenstrual Syndrome on Women Quality of Life among Women in Menouf District, Menofia Governorate, Egypt

Taghreed Mohamed FARAHAT1, Lamia Gamal Ekleen EL-HAMRAWY2, Zakaria Fouad SANAD3, Hala Mohamed SHAHEEN1, Nagwa Nashat HEGAZY1
1Family Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Menofiya University, Egypt, 2Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine, Menofiya University, Egypt, 3Obstetrics &Gynecology, Faculty of Medicine, Menofiya University, Egypt. nagwanashat@hotmail.com

Background: Premenstrual syndrome (PMS) is composed of a heterogeneous physical and psychological symptoms in the luteal phase of the menstrual cycle. It causes substantial morbidity with obvious detriment to the overall quality of life and the quality of the sexual life.

Objectives: To determine the prevalence of PMS and its effect on quality of life and quality of sexual life among studied women.

Methods: A cross sectional descriptive study was conducted on 401 Females attended the selected Family Health Centre during the period of the study and fulfilled the inclusion criteria. Diagnosing of PMS was done through a questionnaire inquiring about symptoms of PMS satisfying the criteria of ACOG while assessment of the effect of PMS on the quality of life was done using the women quality of life questionnaire. The impact of PMS on the quality of the sexual life using female sexual function index questionnaire. The questionnaires were submitted to a panel of 4 expertise's to test its validity.

Results: The prevalence of premenstrual symptoms among the studied group was 92% while the prevalence of PMS was 35%. A significant low score of WQOL & FSFI in women with PMS was found. Earlier age of menarche and body mass index more than 30 kg/m² could be considered as predictor for PMS. In conclusion, the prevalence of PMS was high among women attended the family health center. PMS affects quality of life and quality of the sexual life.

Recommendations: Increase awareness of family physicians toward premenstrual disorders

Keywords: PMS, quality of life
Abstract Book

**Women’s Health**
09:00-10:30, August 2 (Friday)

**Long-Term Evaluation of the Size of the Nipple Areolar Graft**

Naomi INOMATA\(^1\), Yoshiko IWAHIRA\(^2\), Maiko HASHIMOTO\(^1\)
\(^1\)Plastic Surgery, Tokyo Rinkai Hospital, Japan, \(^2\)Plastic Surgery, Breast Surgery Clinic, Japan.

ganpei@iwahira.net

Background: Reconstruction of the nipple-areola complex (NAC) is often the final step in the surgical treatment of breast cancer patients. Although several studies have evaluated NAC reconstruction over the long term, loss of nipple projection was the main focus, and areolar size was not examined. We investigated the diameter of the NAC after reconstruction using a full-thickness skin graft from the opposite areola. In addition, we also assessed factors influencing the size by comparing several parameters.

Methods: One hundred-forty consecutive patients underwent nipple-areola reconstruction. Nipple-areola diameter was measured vertically and transversely at the time of completion and at follow-up visits. The patients were divided into groups based on age, pre-operative diameter, weight of implant, whether they had undergone mastopexy or reduction, and timing of breast reconstruction for comparison of the influences of these factors.

Results: The NAC size at the donor site increased over time and then decreased after 36 months, but remained an average of 30.6% larger than completion size. The size at the graft site was reduced from the first month by about 24 months, and then gradually increased. Age, whether they underwent pre-operation, and immediate or delayed reconstruction were important factors in size change.

Conclusions: The areolas at donor sites expanded, whereas those at graft sites changed only slightly within 3 years. To account for this change, a plan that designs a NAC graft site larger than a donor site is required. Furthermore, the prediction of the enlargement of NAC graft sites should consider individual factors.

**Keywords**: Breast cancer, Nipple areolar graft
Primary Tuberculosis of the Breast- Rising Incidence in Nagpur, India

Prachi Unmesh MAHAJAN
Surgery, Orange City Hospital and Research Institute, India. prachi@talk21.com

introduction: Primary tuberculosis of the breast is known to be a rare disease. We have, however, diagnosed and treated 10 cases within one year.

methodology: Young women (age 25-42 years), in the non-lactating phase presented with breast abscesses. Recurrence of the abscesses within a few weeks of complete healing, multiple subcutaneous infected tracts, discharging sinuses, were the common presentations.

results: Ziel-Nelson staining, demonstration of AF Bacilli, tb culture were negative in all patients, but FNAC showed granulomatous mastitis in 3 cases and TB PCR was positive in 5 cases. All patients showed signs of healing within a month of starting standard 4-drug anti-tuberculous therapy.

conclusion: Primary tuberculosis of the breast seems to be emerging as a significant entity in infective conditions of the breast. High index of suspicion, empiric anti-tuberculous therapy in the absence of contraindications, patiet counselling and review, surgical aspiration and drainage wherever required, is the mainstay of treatment.

Keywords: primary, tuberculosis, breast
**Women's Health**  
09:00-10:30, August 2 (Friday)

**Breast Reconstruction after Breast Cancer in Japan**

**Yoshiko IWAHIRA**  
*Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery, Breast Surgery Clinic, Japan. ganpei@iwahira.net*

Introduction: Since it has been confirmed that silicone has no connection to increased cancer incidence, or immunologic disorders, breast reconstruction with silicone gel implants has been used also in Japan. Especially, soft cohesive silicone gel could be popular because that it has many advantages compared with other type of implants. I have been used these implant in various cancer after mastectomy. Method and Result: In the period from April 2003 to December 2012, I have been using about 4000 anatomical soft cohesive silicone gel implants who were performed modified radical mastectomy (radiated and non-radiated), skin-sparing mastectomy, radical mastectomy and breast conservation therapy (BCT) with radiation. There are some different sizes and shapes in this implant. It is very difficult to get symmetry in reconstruction in these series of Asian women. Most of patients could be covered using these materials after tissue expansion. In radical mastectomy case, I need LD flap reconstruction before implant exchange. Discussion In my investigation, there are four types of shape in Asian breast shape. Two of four types could be special for Asian fat middle-age women. One is ptotic breast which is seen in postpartum patients. The other is typical breast in the middle-age which is wide basement area and low projection. The distance between nipple and infra-mammary fold is very short. And these types are risky for breast cancer. This is characteristic of Asian breast and it is hard to choose from western made products. It reveals that the necessity of special implants of the race.

**Keywords**: Breast cancer, Breast reconstructionm Silicone implant
Women's Health
09:00-10:30, August 2 (Friday)

Pursuing Excellence in Plastic Surgery and Bringing Excellence to Life

Yueh-Bih CHEN TANG
Surgery, National Taiwan University Hospital, Taiwan. phoebetang@ntu.edu.tw

Introduction For most plastic surgeons, pursuit for making a good living is the gold standard. In essence, the in depth work for plastic surgery takes a lot of time in training, gaining experience and refining. Pursuing excellence in plastic surgery has been a life-long hardship endeavor for me.

Objective As a professor in plastic surgery, not only intensive and extensive education but also setting up a paradigm to the student and trainee is of the utmost importance.

Methodology In 35 years’ endeavoring in overcoming miscellaneous challenges in plastic surgery, various kinds of congenital anomalies, reconstructions for malignancies after radical resections, rescues for traumas either for extremities or maxillofacial injuries, burn injuries, or both aesthetic and functional reconstructions had been conquered in many respects. Basic plastic surgery techniques, craniofacial surgery, and microsurgery techniques have to be incorporated and integrated to implement to the success of the individual problems.

Results With deliberate planning and proficient skill, the problems and adversity of the patients can always be solved significantly.

Conclusion The contributions to the suffered are to be admired as a Medical Woman Plastic Surgeon.

Keywords: Plastic Surgery and Pursuing Excellence
Sexual Issues for Persons with Disabilities: What Is the Role of the Physician?

Bum-Suk Lee
National Rehabilitation Center, Seoul, Korea. iambs@hanmail.net

Sexual intimacy is a basic right given to all humans. Because this also includes persons with disabilities (PWDs), sexual issues must be accepted in the context of basic human rights. However, many persons with disabilities give up on their sex life, and equally, medical professionals do not effectively prepare to deal with these issues.

In 1996, we began a Sexual Rehabilitation Program for PWDs. One full-time psychologist and one part-time medical doctor worked for this program. Since its commencement we have experienced about 28,000 cases of sexual counseling and education, and 1,700 cases of sex therapy for erectile dysfunction. 380 couples have used the 'sex practice room' in our hospital. We have conducted 21 research studies, produced 3 books and 1 DVD about sexual rehabilitation for PWDs.

We investigated sexual function and satisfaction of 214 spinal cord injured men and 49 of their partners. Erectile function and couple's partnership were factors that affected sexual satisfaction. A '100 Erection Scale' (‘no erection'=0, 'as hard as before injury'=100) was newly developed and after examining 177 males, we concluded that the scale was simple and highly predictive of erectile function in persons with SCI.

The 15 couples who participated in '4 weeks small group counseling' showed higher sexual adjustment and satisfaction scores and less depression than the control group who had received simple sex education.

We studied 71 spinal cord injured males and their partners who used the sex practice room. and this new approach was demonstrated as being very effective for PWDs.

Keywords: Sexual issues, Sexual rehabilitation program, Persons with disabilities
29th International Congress of the Medical Women's International Association

MWIA 2013
Seoul, Korea
Experience with Persons with Disabilities in Thailand

Areerat SUPUTTITADA  
Department of Rehabilitation Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, Thailand. sareerat1@yahoo.com

Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) in Thailand that mostly require rehabilitation are patients who suffering from brain injury, stroke, spinal cord injuries, cerebral palsy, Parkinson's disease, and Dementia. Although pharmacological and surgical treatments have changed their evolution, all these neurological conditions still lead to major disabilities that impair the quality of life of patients. The characteristics of the diseases, the long life span after diagnosis, the short duration of the effectiveness of drugs, and the frequent adverse effects related to drugs prompt the need for additional therapeutic interventions to improve motor performance. The positive effects of different rehabilitation treatments are established. An intensive neurorehabilitation in which combined the novel of botulinum toxin, alcohol and phenol neurolysis, multimodalities, exercises, assistive devices and high technologies. Progressive resistance strength training is an exercise therapy that can increase the ability of muscles to generate force, improve walking ability and enhance balance. Balance training improves postural stability and the level of confidence perceived while performing daily activities that require balance and reduces the frequency of falls. Swallowing, speech and communication, cognitive impairment, activities of daily living, upper limb function, writing, vision, balance (and falls), gait, and physical capacity and (in) activity are major problems that influence the quality of life as well. My session will cover the evidences and experiences in rehabilitation for patients with disabilities, focusing on the above issues.

**Keywords**: Persons with Disabilities (PWDs), neurorehabilitation, evidences and experience
Introduction: Women Medical Specialists in Indonesia can be considered having important roles, as leaders in organizations, as teachers/professors in higher education especially medical education, thus at the same time doing researches, and as providers of public health services.

Results: Particularly in the field of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, from around 400 members, the women medical specialists outnumber the men, rising up to 264 women specialists. They also have to attend to the 4,783,267 people with disabilities, among them 42.04% are women, with special disabilities issues, such as child rearing and family services. (PT Surveyor Indonesia, July 2012). In the organization itself, The Indonesian Academy of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, established only around 30 years, the Presidency has been chaired by 3 (three) Women out of 7 (seven) Presidents. The Chairman of the Board of Indonesian Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation has been a Woman PMR Medical Specialist since its establishment.

The Indonesian Medical Association presently has more Women as members. Now a days, there are more female medical students in the 72 Faculties of Medicine around the country. Medical Specialties Training that formerly were attended only by Male Medical Graduates, such as Surgery and Obstetrics Gynecology, now, have more Female trainees.

Participation of Women Medical Doctors and Specialists is high in education as well as in research, many have reached the highest level of education (PhD). For the past 10 years Indonesia has Women as Minister of Health, who have done many developments in the field of medicine.

Conclusion: All the achievements have showed that Medical Women in Indonesia have the same capabilities as their male counterparts in their own field of work, if not, maybe even better.

Keywords: Women Medical Specialists, Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation (PMR), Disabilities.
Suicide Prevention  
11:00-12:30, August 2 (Friday)

**Comprehensive Approaches for Suicide Prevention in Korea**

**Kang-Sook LEE**  
Department of Preventive Medicine, College of Medicine, The Catholic University of Korea, Korea.  
leekangs@catholic.ac.kr

Various social changes such as advanced industrialization and IMF economic crisis and rapid aging would be associated with increasing trend of suicide in Korea. In 2011 there were 15,906 deaths, 42.2 person/day. Suicide is major cause of death in Korea as 33.5 persons/100 thousands, the 1st rank of OECD countries. The purpose of this study was to improve general population's awareness of suicide prevention through cultural diffusion of respect for life and promote suicide prevention for local community. Gatekeeper education was consisted of sign and risk factors of suicide, counseling skill, suicide behavior and understanding thoughts of suicide. For the case management program, we provided counseling with questionnaire by brief Emergency-room Suicide Risk Assessment (BESRA) by psychiatrist and classify to three groups (high, moderate, low risk). Model I used the case managers in hospital and model II associated with community mental health centers for suicide attempters who visited a regional emergency medical center. For the depression screening in vulnerable workers, we conducted in male day laborers of human market and industrial accident compensation workers who receiving unemployment benefits were provided CESD, BDI, and PWI questionnaire with counseling. To solve this suicide problem in Korea, not only various expert group but also every community member efforts and consideration to prevent suicide would be needed. Increasing the resilience by follow up case management for suicidal attempt survivors through emergency room to prevent retrials were very important. Depression screening programs for vulnerable persons in various setting should be provided.

**Keywords**: Gatekeeper education, Case-management program, Depression screening
Suicide Prevention
11:00-12:30, August 2 (Friday)

Hopefulness and Suicide Prevention

Maria Luisa DI PIETRO
Public Health, School of Medicine “A. Gemelli”, Universita Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Rome, Italy.
marialuisa.dipietro@gmail.com

Suicide is the leading cause of death among young people with a higher incidence in males, while suicide attempts and suicidal equivalents are more frequent in women. Suicidal behaviors may appear to be the result of a sudden action: they are, however, the manifestation of the ensemble of processes determined by the subject’s psychic reality and its relationship with the life system. It’s difficult to identify the underlying causes: we often fall in the error of thinking of the proximate cause, which only serves as the precipitant in a state of great distress and despair. It is then more accurate to speak of ‘risk factors’ or ‘vulnerability’, amongst which the absence of hopefulness has a very important role. In fact, it is the lack of hopefulness associated with a state of depression and not the depressive state in itself that is an indicator of an increased risk of suicidal behavior. Even if they are put in act with the intent to break all bonds, suicidal behaviors are in reality a 'cry' for help and a search of interaction. Thus, a suicidal behavior becomes, from the solitary act, an illusory attempt to join the lost loved one, to stay in someone’s mind. If the lack of hopefulness is a risk factor for suicidal behavior, what can we do? To answer this question, it is necessary to identify the content of hopefulness and then trace paths that can help young people pass from hope as an 'instinct' to hopefulness as a 'virtue'.

Keywords: suicidal behaviors, hopefulness, prevention
Suicide Prevention
11:00-12:30, August 2 (Friday)

Burnout and Suicide Prevention: Self Care in The Medical Profession including Gender Aspects. Prophylactic Program Against Burnout in Medical Women

Astrid Ingrid BUEHREN
Honorary President, German Medical Women’s Association, Germany. abuehren@t-online.de

Meanwhile, physician health programs are available everywhere in the world. However, gender aspects are mostly ignored, although female doctors are about four times as likely to commit suicide as other professional women and twice as likely as male doctors. More medical women are facing the challenge to balance professional commitments and their family responsibilities compared to male doctors. They also are working more often in part time positions and are paid lower salaries, resulting in a higher risk to develop depression. In the presentation is pointed out:

- The structure of a day-workshop we have arranged for male and female doctors working in a hospital and feeling close to burn out. The aim is to regain a more healthy work-life-balance emphasizing gender differences and practicing different relaxation methods
- The Burnout Hotline of the German Medical Women´s Association
- The offer of the German Medical Association to help doctors in case of addiction to alcohol or drugs in order to prevent them to loose their license to practice medicine
- Practical advice on how to improve the job-satisfaction and to change conditions in the workplace
- Practical advice on how to improve conditions at home, in family life and leisure time
- Some strategies to strengthen resilience factors: Self awareness, promotion of self-care, avoiding self-prescription, time management, how to say no, improving communication skills, intensifying social contact.

After the theoretical talk I can offer a relaxation exercise to the listeners, so that they can feel themselves the positive effects.

Keywords: Suicide in medical women, prevention of burnout, lifestyle balance
Resilience and Its Implications in Suicide Prevention

Jung-Ah MIN², Chang-Uk LEE², Jeong-Ho CHAE²
¹Health Promotion Center, Seoul St. Mary’s Hospital, The Catholic University of Korea, College of Medicine, Seoul, Korea, ²Department of Psychiatry, The Catholic University of Korea, College of Medicine, Seoul, Korea. loustardust@catholic.ac.kr

Introduction
Resilience refers to the positive side of individual differences in people’s responses to stress and adversity. Regarding that traumatic life events including childhood maltreatment increased the risk of suicide, it could be hypothesized that resilience against those life events.

Objective
Based on previous research data and our results, we suggest the concept of resilience and interventions enhancing resilience in developing strategies for suicide prevention.

Methodology
1) Research data was searched for studies related to resilience and suicide. 2) A total of 256 outpatients with nonpsychotic depression and anxiety disorders completed questionnaires measuring resilience, symptoms of depression and anxiety, and attempted suicide. Suicide ideation was measured by using Beck Depression Inventory item 9.

Results
Previous studies show that low resilience in suicide attempters even after controlling for the effect of childhood maltreatment. In a study in abstinent substance-dependent patients, resilience, but not depressive symptoms, predicted attempting suicide. Meanwhile, our study in patients with depression and/or anxiety disorders demonstrated that depressive symptom is the most significant predictor for suicide ideation and attempt. After excluding the variable of depressive symptom, resilience was the significant predictor for suicide and mitigated the effect of childhood maltreatment.

Conclusion
The concept of resilience and its implications regarding suicide propose the importance of enhancing individuals’ protective factors in preventing suicide. Although treatment of depression might be the urgent problems to manage in patients with depression and/or anxiety disorders, subsequent intervention for enhancing resilience could contribute to reduce the vulnerability to suicide ideation and attempts.

Keywords: Resilience, Suicide, Prevention
Preservation of Health for Physicians - Current Program of North-Rhine Medical Chamber

Christiane E. GROSS
AEKNO Committee 'Compatibility Med. Profession an Family, Physicians Health', Aerztekammer Nordrhein (AEKNO) / Medical Chamber of North-Rhine, Germany. praxis@cgross.de

All physicians with a medical license are members of a Medical Chamber. In Germany 16 different Medical Chambers exist, based on the different states of Germany. One of these, the North-Rhine Medical Chamber ("Arztekammer Nordrhein") includes about 50,000 physicians in the regions round about Düsseldorf and Cologne (Köln). About 50% nowadays are female doctors, with an increasing tendency as judged from the increasing gender ratio of medical students. The basis of physicians’ health is discussed in many countries. In Germany a report about working conditions of physicians in hospitals and in free practice has shown that mortality from various causes is higher for physicians than in the normal adult population. As a first step the Medical Chamber organizes a special program for prevention of “Burnout” with the aim to reduce the higher incidence of depression and suicide in physicians. Important targets are removal of taboos connected with psychiatric diseases and mental illness of physicians, sensibilisation for early symptoms, and prevention offers. The prevention-program also includes scientific meetings, arranged by the Medical Chamber, continuous information in medical journals, as well as help by cooperation und communication offered by members of the Medical Chamber. An interesting aspect is how far these issues will be effects by the increasing feminisation of the medical profession.

Keywords : Physicians’ Health, Prevention for Burnout, Program of Medical Chamber, Med. Feminisation
Women Marriage Immigrants in Korea: Their Health Issues

Hye Won CHUNG
Obstetrics and Gynecology, Ewha Woman's University College of Medicine, Korea.
hyewon@ewha.ac.kr

Introduction: A increase of international marriages between immigrant women and Korean men is observable in today’s Korean society, the KNIH planed research for their health status and genetic background.

Objective: The goal of this research is to distinguish genetic factors from environmental factors in chronic diseases by establishing a cohort and a bio-specimen bank of Vietnamese marriage immigrants who make up the majority of marriage immigrants to Korea and 20~30% of the Korean genetic makeup.

Methodology: Subjects consisted of 1007 marriage immigrants. We have conducted laboratory blood test, questionnaire, and food questionnaire (24-hour recall method.) on the subjects.

Results: The average ages were 24.6±3.7 years. The average heights were 154.4±5.1 cm, average BMI were 21.1±2.7 kg/m2. The prevalence of overweight and obesity (defined as BMI of over 23) was 20.9%. The BMI showed a positive correlation with age, but showed a negative correlation with education level and income level. The prevalence of abdominal obesity was 9.5% and prevalence of metabolic syndrome was 2.7%. Intake of energy, dietary fiber, calcium, iron, folic acid, vitamin B2 and vitamin C was lower than recommended daily intake for Koreans. The average value for ASSIS was 2.407±0.667, signifying a relatively low level of acculturation stress. Current BMI showed a negative correlation of -0.110 (p<0.035) with the results of the acculturation stress survey, meaning that high acculturation stress is correlated with smaller BMI.

Conclusion: Through this research, we collected high-quality data for further analytical research to the effect of genetic factors and environmental factors on pathogenesis.

Keywords: Marriage Immigrants health
Multiethnic Society
11:00-12:30, August 2 (Friday)

Developmental Problem in the Children of Multicultural Family

Young Wha KIM
Psychiatric, Kangdong Child Psychiatric Clinic, Korea. npcom@hanmail.net

Abstract Korea is rapidly changing into a multicultural society. Aside from migrant workers, marriage immigrants have been increasing annually by 20.4% on the average since 2002. This has led to substantial growth in the number of children from multi-cultural families, increasing 188% to 17,000 for the last five years. This article examines the current status of multi-cultural families in Korea and multi-cultural children's education, which has been successfully done in other countries that changed to a multi-cultural society earlier than Korea. Children from multi-cultural families face various developmental issues such as attachment disorder, language development disorder, learning disorder, maladjustment to school, confusion about their identity, etc. Thus, this article stresses the necessity of establishing a system to aid in the early detection of various developmental issues faced by children of multi-cultural families through an examination of diverse cases and the healthy development of children through accurate diagnosis and treatment.

Keywords: children multicultural family
**Multiethnic Society**
11:00-12:30, August 2 (Friday)

**Genetic Disease and Multiethnic Society**

**Hyon J KIM**  
*Professor Emeritus, Dept. Med. genetics, Ajou Univ. Medical School, 2Chairman, Korean Foundation for Rare Disease. raredisease@hanmailnet*

Genetic basis of disease is receiving increased attention with the advancing DNA technology for genetic diagnosis in post Genomic ERA. The incidence of genetic disease is determined by gene frequency in a given population, a balance of mutation and selection. Most of Genetic disease are rare but more than 7,000 diseases are known to be exist. Thus the diagnosis of genetic disease is rather challenging and effective treatments yet to be delivered in most of genetic disease. In addition genetic disease of incurable and disabling nature may be transmitted from pts. to other family members at risk. Understanding the fact that the difference of incidence of genetic disease among different ethnic origin may exist will help to make early diagnosis and appropriate treatment, and furthermore to lead effective management of the disease including prevention in multiethnic society. Korean society has become multiethnic in its population with increasing incidence of mixed marriage, esp. rural area during past two decades. Thus, the spectrum of genetic disease has changed and should be considered accordingly, in providing medical service to pts. of multiethnic origin. It has been shown that attitude and acceptance toward genetic screening for genetic disease may vary among different ethnic populations. Therefore in order to help those of multiethnicity to make informed decision, professional genetic counseling service should be provided not only accurate medical & genetic information about a given genetic disease, but also psychological & social support and with cultural understanding.

**Keywords**: genetic disease, multiethnic society, genetic counseling service
Pediatric Practice for the International Community in Tokyo

Michiko SUWA  
Board member of JMWA / Pediatrics, Member of JMWA (Japan Medical Women’s Association), Japan. info@suwa-pediatrics.com

I have been licenced to practice pediatrics in both United States and Japan, my private practice is for the international community living in or visiting Tokyo. Patients come from over 60 countries. I am constantly called upon to deal with language, cultural and religious differences. Medicine practiced differently in other countries based on their culture and religious aspects. Immunization schedule is different in each countries. Although Japan is advanced economically vaccination is far behind compare with other Asian countries except North Korea. Hib vaccine, PCV 7 vaccine, HPV vaccine were not mandetly until April of 2013. HepatitisB vaccine, Mumps vaccine, Varicella vaccine, Rota virus vaccine (Rotatetq or Rotarix) are still optional vaccination in Japan. Most vaccine are not combined vaccine except DTP-IPV vaccine which was introduced in November of 2012. When I am going to vaccinate foreign patients following there country’s immunization schedule, many vaccines are not available in Japan. I use imported vaccine from Europe such as Infanrixhexa (DTaP IPV Hib Hepatitis B) Pentavac (DTaP IPV Hib ), Meningitec C, MMR, TdaP, MCV4. I would like to give you an insight into my daily practice how I am handling foreign patients.

Keywords: pediatric practice Foreigner Immunization schedule
Introduction: Falling fertility trend of female professionals has emerged as a serious and urgent social problem in Korea. Although the governmental policies have shown several solutions, female residents have not been satisfied with their own needs so far.

Objective: This study aims to identify current burden relating to pregnancy during residency and to provide fundamental suggestions to improve their working environments.

Methodology: We conducted in-depth interviews on the stakeholders to look into their experience and to identify problems in training environments for pregnancy of residents. To make suggestions, there were series of open forums to discuss and gather opinions from all level of female physicians.

Results: This study analyzed training environments of female residents as physical, psychological, and legal and institutional environments. (Physical Environment) With the working condition that is favorable to male physicians and unfavorable to maternal health, female physicians experienced various difficulties, such as insufficient child care facilities. (Psychological Environment) Under the unfavorable culture to women, female residents were not preferred in popular specialties, and were having troubled relationships with their colleagues and receiving a negative attitude from them. They also had physical and psychological burdens due to late meetings, such as drinking party. (Legal and Institutional Environments) One of the most important issues in training regulations is that female residents have to be trained extra 3 month in case of 2 times of childbirths during their residency.

Conclusion: In this study, several suggestions were considered by phase and agency contexts from all level of female physicians.

Keywords: Pregnancy, Female resident, working environment
Family-Friendly Policies in NHS Trusts and Deaneries

Clarissa Dorothy Alice FABRE1, John William FABRE2
1Immediate Past President, Medical Women’s Federation UK, 2Hepatology and Transplantation, King’s College London. cdafabre@gmail.com

Background. Pregnancy in medical careers usually coincides with the period of intense training as a junior doctor. It is a period of long hours, out-of-hours duties, and little control over rotas and hospital placements. It is a major challenge to accommodate the onerous burdens of pregnancy and parenthood within this demanding professional structure. Little attention was paid to this in the past, because it affected a minority of the workforce.

Objective. To establish what are regarded as “family-friendly” policies by doctors, and to gauge how Trusts/Deaneries are complying with these policies.

Methods. An online, questionnaire-based survey was carried out. Doctors were asked to classify their Trust/Deanery as “family-friendly”, “not family-friendly” or “neither friendly nor unfriendly”, and to respond to questions on notice of rotas, cover for maternity/sick leave, availability of part-time contracts, allocation of hospital rotations, and advice/help with childcare. A comparison of policies on night duty during pregnancy in the UK and Germany was also made.

Results. Family-friendly Trusts/Deaneries (44%) provided >2 months’ notice of rotas, provided appropriate cover for maternity/sick leave, made part-time training readily available, considered family responsibilities when allocating hospital rotations, and provided help/advice with childcare. In Germany, the Maternity Protection Act makes night duty at any time during pregnancy illegal. In the UK trainee doctors are frequently expected to do night duty throughout pregnancy.

Conclusion. Policies which take pregnancy/parenthood into consideration can considerably facilitate the lives of junior doctors, while simultaneously improving the efficiency of the service and the workload implications for colleagues.

Keywords: Family-friendly policies, notice of rota, part-time training, night duty
Promotion for Japanese University Students to Prioritize Career and Family Equally

Mayumi YAMAMOTO¹, Hiroaki YOSHIKAWA², Yumi ADACHI², Aki KANOH¹, Yuki ISOMURA¹, Tadahiro SADO¹, Akihiro NISHIO¹

¹Health Administration Center, Gifu University, Japan, ²Health Service Center, Kanazawa University, Japan. myamamot@ gifu-u.ac.jp

Introduction: The birth rate in Japan has been decreasing and the average age of first delivery has been delayed in Japanese women. This is a serious problem in mature societies, because population decline leads to a decline in economic and political power. However, this critical situation not been coped with effectively by policy makers.

Objective: To enlighten young adults to prioritize career and child care equally in their life plans.

Methodology: We created brochures that promote self-management for a healthy and meaningful life and that provide information about social services and safety nets for working adults who need to support their families. Pilot special lectures related to the brochure were given in selected universities and the change of students’ opinions before and after the lecture were evaluated by a self-report questionnaire.

Results: The free brochure consisted of 12 pages divided into five parts: safe delivery and aging, physical health for women/men, pregnancy and delivery planning, STDs and AIDS, and a healthy lifestyle. It was distributed to the selected universities through the Japan University Health Association. The brochure might have influenced the development of the students’ understanding of their life planning.

Conclusion: Nation-wide promotion with the brochure is expected to improve life planning in young adults and increase the birth rate in Japan. (This project was supported by the Grant of aid from the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare.)

Keywords: life plan, promotion, birth rate
Women Medical Students' Quality of Life in University of Mansoura.
Egypt

Olfat Farag ALI
Community Medicine, University Of Mansoura Egyptian Medical Women Association, Egypt.
drolfatfarag@yahoo.com

Medical women in Egypt constitute 40% of the health work force. Young women engaged in medical education in the University of Mansoura are nearly 50% out of 6000 students in the medical school. They are involved in long hours of learning in a competitive environment. Subjected to peer pressure and exposed to health related risk behaviors, thus increasing vulnerability to poor (QOL) and (HRQOL) chronic diseases. Women students suffer additional burden of socio-cultural barriers in the conservative eastern societies. Objectives: Assessment of QOL and HRQOL parameters in a cohort of medical students attending the University of Mansoura in Egypt. Also screening of chronic illness and identification of related risk behaviors and habits was conducted among target cohort. Methods: The study population is a sample of gender based 500 medical students, aged 19-24 years, were subjected to a self administered questionnaire MOS, SF-36. The health status of the sample students in relation to chronic diseases was assessed through screening of Hypertension, Diabetes Mellitus and obesity. Socio-demographic and personal information related to smoking pattern, substance abuse, dietary habits and violence. Results: The studied cohort comprised 500 medical students with more female participants 52% vs. 48%. Urban rural residency was 62% vs. 38%. Sedentary life was reported by 50% of females vs. 40% of males, not practicing any sports or physical exercise. 12% of male students were smokers and 1.3% was substance abusers. Female students denied smoking probably due to social unacceptability. Regular consumption of fast food was practiced by 51.7% of males vs. 46% of female students. Hypertension was diagnosed among 13.4% of males and Diabetes Mellitus in 1.1% of females. Obesity was more prevalent among females 24.8% vs. 9.7% in males. Using MOS, SF-36 scores; medical students perceived themselves as having poor quality of life which influenced their emotional, mental and physical well being.

Keywords: Quality of life
Life as a Medical Woman I
11:00-12:30, August 2 (Friday)

Factors Affecting Female Newly Qualified Doctors’ Wellbeing and Implications for Educational Provision

Helen Margaret GOODYEAR
Child Health, NHS West Midlands St Chad’s Court 213 Hagley Road Edgbaston Birmingham B16 9RG, UK. Helengoodyear@btconnect.com

Introduction: Two UK reports, Tooke (2008) and Collins (2010) recommended first year postgraduate training improvements despite Modernising Medical Careers restructuring, weekly working hours reduced to 48 and educational supervisors’ training.

Objective: The study explores the factors which affect female first year doctors’ wellbeing, why they have an effect and if they are the same factors which have been identified prior to changes in the structure of UK training and educational provision.

Methodology: Free association narrative interviews of seven female Foundation doctors were undertaken and analysed using grounded theory. Data validity was verified by interviewing two Foundation programme directors.

Results: Two main themes emerged: female newly qualified doctors’ wellbeing is affected by personal experience and work related factors. They start work feeling unprepared by medical school. Shift working affects personal and social life. Enjoyment and reward come from helping patients or teaching medical students. Support from health care professionals is much valued but often lacking.

Conclusion: Many factors affecting first year doctors’ wellbeing are well described. New factors include shift patterns, work intensity and loss of team structure. Whilst becoming familiar with their roles, female newly qualified doctors search for identity and build up resilience. Support given during this process affects how they deal with day to day challenges, difficult issues, reward from posts and personal/social life impact. For first year female doctors’ wellbeing, provision of support should start with preparedness at medical school followed by high standard support by hospitals, senior clinicians, healthcare workers, family and friends.

Keywords: wellbeing, newly-qualified, support
Cardiovascular Health & HIV Infection  
11:00-12:30, August 2 (Friday)

Morphofunctional Aspects of the Vessels Used for Coronary Artery Bypass Grafting

Cabral, R.H; Abrao, F.C; Senday, D.; **Prates, N.E.V.B.**  
Department of Anatomy, Biomedical Sciences Institute, University of São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil  
neprates@greennet.net

The use of vascular grafts to bypass occluded coronary arteries became one of the best options for treating coronary artery disease. However, it is still not clear which factors may play positively for the longer durability of the grafts. The objectives of the present study is to identify morphological parameters which may explain the different behavior between the most frequently used vascular grafts and also help choosing the best conduit for myocardial revascularization. We have studied the morphology and the constitution of the extracellular matrix of the wall from the following vessels: coronary, internal thoracic, radial and gastromental arteries and saphena magna vein. Light microscopy, scanning electron microscopy, confocal microscopy and immunohistochemistry to evaluate the extracellular matrix constitution. The three arterial grafts presented the same architectural pattern except for differences in layer thickness and also in the extracellular matrix distribution pattern. The proximal segment of the internal thoracic artery showed a double elastic layer in the adventitia, and the distal segment showed multiple elastic membranes in the media. Radial artery presented a collagen distribution pattern similar to the saphenous vein which presented lots of elastic fibers and two layers of smooth muscle cells in the media. It is worthy saying that the saphenous vein presented wavy intimae which could enhance its contact with platelets, facilitating thrombosis. We can conclude that there is not a major single factor that makes a vessel become the perfect graft. A combination of morphological features may help in the understanding of grafts behavior and give some clues of how we can deal with them to achieve better results.

**Keywords**: Coronary arteries, Coronary Bypass grafting, Morphology
INTRODUCTION Body fat distribution represents an important risk factor for cardiovascular diseases. Increasing evidence has shown that abdominal adiposity has a direct influence on health and that it correlates with health risks to a great extent than does adipose tissues in other regions of the body.

OBJECTIVES To determine and compare the prevalence of overweight and obesity, anthropometric indices and their relationship with selected cardiovascular risk factors among adults aged 20 years and above in urban and rural Local Government Areas of Lagos State, Nigeria.

METHODOLOGY A comparative cross-section study was conducted using a multi-stage random sampling technique. 455 respondents were interviewed using the structures questionnaires adapted from the WHO STEPWise approach to surveillance of non-communicable diseases. Data was analysed using WHO/CDC EPI INFO version 6.04 software package.

RESULTS The prevalence rates of overweight and obesity were 28.1% and 14.2% in urban LGA compared to 32.9% and 22.9% in rural LGA respectively. The differences were found to be statistically significant (P-value = 0.0134). The relationship between the BMI and Systolic and Diastolic blood pressure in the two LGAs was found to be statistically significant (P-value = 0.0000) but a stronger correlation was observed in the urban LGA.

CONCLUSIONS There were more overweight and obese adults in the rural LGA compared to the urban LGA, although, the prevalence of cardiovascular risk factors was higher in the urban LGA compared to the rural LGA.

Keywords: Adiposity, Overweight, Cardiovascular Risk Factors

Edith Osawemwenze KAYODE-IVASERE  
Internal Medicine, Medical Women Association of Nigeria, Nigeria. edithiyasere@yahoo.com

Introduction / Objective Cerebrovascular disease is increasingly becoming a major cause of death and morbidity in Nigeria. Studies in Nigeria regarding public awareness of stroke are not available. This study is therefore designed to assess the level of public awareness of stroke, its warning signs and risk factors in the urban population in Nigeria.

Method This is a cross-sectional study which was carried out in the City of Benin, Edo State, Nigeria. Subjects were interviewed using a questionnaire administered by the author. The questionnaire was designed to find out the subject's personal history, knowledge of stroke, its warning signs and risk factors. Data was analysed with the statistical package for social science version 16 (SPSS).

Results: Showed that there were 525 respondents with a mean age of 40.77 ± 13.821.97: have heard of stroke. The commonest warning sign identified by the respondents was sudden onset of speech problem (75.2%), followed closely by sudden onset of arm and leg weakness (72.8%). Hypertension, high cholesterol, obesity, excess alcohol, smoking and diabetes mellitus were identified by 66.8% of the population as risk factors for stroke. While hypertension was the commonest risk factor identified by 90.7%.

Conclusion Awareness of stroke, its warning signs and risk factors are well recognised in the population. It is therefore recommended that increasing efforts should be made to maintain this high level of awareness through continuous health education.

Keywords: Stroke, warning signs, Risk factors.
Reproductive Intentions and Determinants among HIV Positive Women in South-East, Nigeria

Ijeoma NDUKA1, Ejio IWUOHA2, Ngozi EKELEME2
1Department of Community Medicine, Niger Delta University Wilberforce Island, Amassoma Bayeksta, MWAN, Nigeria, 2Department of Community Medicine, Abia State University Teaching Hospital, Aba. Abia State, Nigeria. drijnduka@yahoo.com

Introduction: In the African culture, the primary reason for marriage is procreation and the onus lies on the woman to fulfill this role. This is done irrespective of health status. Objective: To determine the reproductive intentions and their determinants among HIV positive women in South-east Nigeria.

Methodology: This was a cross-sectional descriptive study conducted among married HIV positive women attending the Abia State University Teaching Hospital HIV/AIDS specialist clinic from December 2012 to February, 2013. All the women who gave consent to participate in the study were included. Structured self and interviewer-administered questionnaire was used to obtain relevant information from the participants. Data was analysed using SPSS version 17 software.

Results: A total of two hundred and fifty women participated in the study. The mean age of the women was 36.1±8.5 years. Most of the women; 73 (29.2%) were between 30-34 years of age. A large proportion of the respondents; 135 (54.0%) had their highest educational attainment at the secondary level. The mean number of living children was 2.3±4.7. Eighty-nine (35.6%) women have had the disease for 5 years. One hundred and ninety-seven (78.8%) of them were on regular anti-retroviral drugs. More than half of the participants, 158 (63.2%) desired to have more children. Younger age group (OR=7.33), Low parity (OR=3.69) and regular ARV (OR=47.76), were significant predictors of desire for children among study participants.

Conclusion: A large proportion of the HIV positive women irrespective of their status desired for more children.

Keywords: Reproductive intentions, determinants, HIV positive women
Spouse Attitude after Diagnosis among HIV Positive Females in Nigeria

Ijeoma NDUKA¹, Omosivie MADUKA², Patricia EJIKEM³
¹Department of Community Medicine, Niger Delta University Wilberforce Island, Amassoma Bayelsa st, MWAN, Nigeria, ²Department of Community Medicine, University of Port-Harcourt Teaching Hospital, Port-Harcourt Ri, MWAN, Nigeria, ³Department of Community Medicine, Niger Delta University Wilberforce Island, Amassoma Bayelsa st, MWAN, Nigeria

Background: The HIV/AIDS pandemic is a global public health challenge. HIV positive people face various challenges ranging from discrimination to acceptance. These consequences pose a lot of psychological effects especially when it comes from an intimate partner such as one’s spouse.

Objective: To determine spouse attitude after diagnosis among HIV positive females in Nigeria.

Methodology: This cross-sectional descriptive study was conducted among married HIV positive females that attend the ‘Heart to Heart’ treatment centres in Aba, South-east Nigeria from December 2012 to February 2013. Interviewer administered semi-structured questionnaire was used to obtain data from the respondents. Informed consent was obtained and all respondents who positively consented to participate in the study were enrolled. Data was analysed using SPSS version 17 software.

Results: A total of two hundred and fifty women participated in the study. The mean age of the women was 36.1±8.5 years. Most of the women; 73 (29.2%) were between 30-34 years of age. A large proportion of the respondents; 135 (54.0%) had their highest educational attainment at the secondary level. A total of 173 (69.2%) respondents had disclosed their status to their spouse, 34 (19.7%), 25 (14.5%) and 170 (98.2%) experienced stigmatization, violence and support from their spouse respectively.

Conclusion: A large proportion of the respondents received care and support from their spouses irrespective of their status.

Keywords: Spouse attitude, After diagnosis, HIV positive females
Cardiovascular Health & HIV Infection
11:00-12:30, August 2 (Friday)

Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice (KAP) of Health Workers on HIV Infection through PMTCT in Yola, Adamawa State, North-Eastern Nigeria

Batulu Abubakar ISA
Internal Medicine, Medical Women Association of Nigeria, Nigeria. batulu99@yahoo.com

The Myths and Misconceptions surrounding the origin, spread, and Prevention of HIV infection still persists in our society, even among Health workers, the latter being the most unfortunate since it is one of the most viable tools available to curtail its wide spread, especially to unborn innocent victims through PMTCT. Despite all the Success stories recorded in Preventing its spread through PMTCT however, there is no local survey carried out to unravel this attitude of the Health workers, or to see how the Knowledge impacted on them over the past five years change their Perception about HIV/AIDS and its preventive measures. This paper aims to bridge this gap as well as hopefully find out other measures that may be more acceptable locally to improve the KAP of our Health workers towards this vital preventive measure of HIV transmission to future generation.

Keywords: HIV
Medical Students Peer to Peer Education in HIV/AIDS

Thoraya Ahmed ABD EL FATTAH  
Public Health and Community Medicine, Faculty of Medicine for Girls-Al Azhar, Egypt.  
communitymed@yahoo.com

Introduction: According to UNAIDS estimates, Egypt is a low prevalence country of HIV/AIDS in (below 0.02). Despite this low figure, there is an increasing infection trend. Several studies conducted in Egypt illustrated the lack of knowledge and negative attitudes of health professionals related to PLHIV and with HIV/AIDS patients care. Being, universities are production sites of health care providers and their youth students are at risk of occupational exposure this study was conducted.

Objective: Improve health professional 'knowledge, attitude, behavior and practice toward PLHIV & HIV/AIDS issues.

Methodology: 1.a. Tailoring a peer education program targeting 60 students from 10 faculties of medicine and of nursing. The core peer education program implemented on 6 days training workshops. 1.b. Support peer to peer education of 600 young physician and students from the same faculties through roll out program. Each newly HIV/AIDS peer education trainer provided training to 10-11 students or newly graduate physicians in a period of 4 days.

Conclusion and recommendations: Analysis of monitoring and evaluation tools indicated successful results of the training. The research is a good model for cooperation and collaboration between many institutions and agencies: EMWA, UNICEF, IFMSA Egypt, WHO, UNAIDS and NAP. Strengthening of HIV/AIDS education in medical curricula of faculties of medicine to create a supportive environment should be the future step.

Keywords: Peer to peer- education-medical students-HIV/AIDS
A Comparative Study of the Health-Related Quality of Life of HIV Infected Patients on Haart and Pre-Haart in Uyo- Akwa Ibom State.

Olugbemi Oluseyi MOTILEWA¹, Uwemedimbuk Smart EKANEM¹, Adedeji A. ONAYADE²
¹Department of Community Health, University of Uyo, Nigeria, ²Department of Community Health, Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, Nigeria. uwemedimbuk@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT
INTRODUCTION With the advent of Highly Active Antiretroviral Therapy (HAART), the survival of HIV/AIDS patients has improved; thus their quality of life has become an important focus for health care providers and researchers. Assessing the Health related Quality of life, will give an insight to the patients’ perception of the burden of the disease, track changes in their health over time and assess the effect of management.

AIM The study aimed at assessing the health related quality of life (HR-QOL) of PLWHA in Uyo.

METHODOLOGY Newly enrolled HAART-naive patients were recruited and followed up for 4 months. The patients were classified into Pre-HAART and HAART group based on their eligibility to commence HAART. WHOQOL-HIV Bref instrument was used to obtain information.

RESULTS A hundred and sixty-one respondents were studied. At recruitment, the HR-QOL of the Pre-HAART was better than the HAART group across the domains, except spirituality. After four months both groups became similar except at social and environmental domains where Pre-HAART fared better. After four months, the predictor of good QOL among the Pre-HAART and HAART group was duration since diagnosis and good adherence to medication respectively.

CONCLUSION It was observed that a short term use of HAART is associated with improvement in HR-QOL across the domains except the social and environmental domains. In the Pre-HAART group, QOL decreased as the time since diagnosis increased, indicating that the Pre-HAART group will eventually need HAART in the future.

Keywords: Health related Quality of life, HAART, Pre-HAART
MWIA 2013
Seoul, Korea
Women & Children's Health
11:00-12:30, August 2 (Friday)

Pill Talk with Your Doc: Using Social Media for Women's Healthcare

Vivien BROWN¹, Namrita SODHI², Elizabeth CHERTKOW¹
¹Department of Family and Community Medicine, University of Toronto, Canada, ²Family Medicine, East Carolina University, USA. vbmd@rogers.com

Over the last decade social media has shifted the way people discover, read, and share news, information and content. Social media in itself is a fusion of sociology and technology, transforming monologue (one to many) into dialog (many to many). Using social media to engage women in a meaningful way, providing a credible source of health information is an important tool for today's physicians. We have recently developed a webinar titled Pill Talk with Your Doc targeting young females interested in understanding the risks and benefits of using oral contraception. The objectives of our proposed workshop are the following: differentiate among forms of social media, address social media concerns, and develop strategies to integrate social media into women's health. The benefits of social media are many, and we feel this workshop will be a strong addition to the 29th International Congress of the Medical Women's International Association.

Keywords: social media, women's health, contraception
Usefulness of Glycated Albumin (GA) as a Marker of Mother's Blood Glucose Control

Yasue OMORI
Diabetes Center, Ebina General Hospital, Japan. y-omori@qd5.so-net.ne.jp

Yasue Omori, Yuji Hiramatsu, Ikki Shimizu, Masao Nakabayashi (The Japanese Glycated Albumin Study Group)

Introduction: For prevention of fetal complications, I will present the usefulness of GA as a control marker during pregnancy. Subjects were 676 normal pregnant women collected throughout Japan for estimation of the changes of GA levels during pregnancy. GA in 136 diabetic pregnant women also collected throughout Japan was measured during pregnancy. Plasma glucose levels were measured at each hospital visit, GA by enzymatic method (ASAHI KASEI) every two weeks and HbA1c every month.

Results: The levels of GA and HbA1c in normal pregnant women were 11.5~15.7% and 4.5~5.7% respectively, and GA levels significantly decreased toward the third trimester. The levels of GA in diabetic pregnant women could be kept under control during pregnancy from 20% to 14.5% the same as HbA1c. There were several newborn complications although not serious, hypoglycemia had the highest rate at 22.6%.

Conclusion: We recommend the use of GA accompanied by HbA1c before and during pregnancy in order to maintain the best control.

Keywords: Glycemic Control, Glycated Albumin, Diabetic Pregnancy
Mortality from the Use of Oral Rehydration Salts; Effect of Ignorance

Chinonyelum Thelka EZEONU1, Hilary ELOM2, Onyinye ANYANWU1, James OJUKWU1, Fortune UJUNWA1, Obumneme EZEANOSIKE1, Chijioke OGEH1

1Federal Teaching Hospital Abakaliki, Ebonyi State, Nigeria, 2College of Health Sciences, Ebonyi State University, Abakaliki, Nigeria. ctezeonu@yahoo.co.uk

Ezeonu CT, Elom H, Anyanwu O, Ojukwu JO,

Introduction; Diarrhea causes about 1.9 million deaths annually among children < 5 years of age, especially in resource-poor countries. The Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI) guidelines specifically recommend Oral Rehydration Solution as the fluid of choice for diarrhea with respect to complications such as dehydration and electrolyte imbalance. This inexpensive and apparently simple solution is constituted using one one litre of clean water to dissolve a standard sachet of the oral rehydration salt. However, the ignorance of proper preparation of ORS have repeatedly led to mortality from hypernatremia, in our locality, Abakaliki, South eastern Nigeria, as will be highlighted here in some case presentations.

Method & Results; A cross sectional study of a hundred women on their ability to prepare ORS revealed that nearly half of them, (45%) lacked the competence. Here we have two case presentations to buttress the grave consequences of this ignorance.

Conclusion; Significant gaps still exist in ensuring appropriate preparation of ORS. Enhanced health communication is needed to clarify this and thus prevent hypernatremic dehydration with all its intricacies in management and its high risk of mortality.

Keywords : Diarrhoea, ORS, Diarrhoea
Abstract Book

Women & Children's Health
11:00-12:30, August 2 (Friday)

Maternal and Child Health Care Prevention System of the Russian Federation: Promotion and Development of New Programs for Its Improvement

Olga Victorovna GONCHAROVA1, Nikoletta NIKOLENKO2

1Head of Maternal and Child Health Care of FRI HOI, Russian Medical Women’s Association, Russia, 2Department of Physical Medicine and Sports Medicine, I. M. Sechenov First Moscow State Medical University, Russian Federation, Russia. goncharova@mednet.ru

Introduction: Despite the improvement in birth and infant mortality rates in Russia over the past years, the incidence rate of many pediatric diseases is constantly increasing. Systematic approach should be performed through the development of preventive programs for maternal and child health and information support prevention programs (ISPP) through professional websites, as well as introduction of telemedicine/rehabilitation using virtual reality gaming systems (VRGS).

Objective: Identify gaps in the Russian prevention services and focus on developing and promoting new prevention programs that address these gaps in the field of maternal and child health.

Methods: Study of problems in the Russian preventive services for maternal and child health were conducted using bibliographic and statistical data analysis. ISPP effectiveness evaluation was performed using computerized version of KID-questionnaire among parents of 538 children, posted in: baby-inform.ru. Effectiveness evaluation of telemedicine/rehabilitation VRGS treatments among 30 children with impaired motor development was performed using several motor function scales.

Results: Pediatric centers of disease control and prevention and child and maternal educational programs promotion should be integrated in the Russian healthcare system. Remote children evaluation, using KID-questionnaire through ISPP, enabled early developmental abnormalities detection in 56% of the cases followed by their early correction. Telemedicine/rehabilitation treatments using VRGS showed motor function increase in 82.4% of the cases (compared to 30.8% of the control group) (p<0.01).

Conclusion: It is important to reinforce the Russian preventive services for maternal and child health. Application studies of ISPP and telemedicine/rehabilitation treatments using VRGS show their high efficiency for wider implementation.

Keywords: prevention, maternal, child
Sociodemographic Factors and Health-Seeking Behaviour of Mothers of Febrile Children in an Urban City of South-Eastern Nigeria

Amaka Lovelyn OBI-NWOSU¹, Obi Betrand NWOSU²
¹Family Medicine, MWAN, Nigeria, ²Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Nnamdi Azikiwe University Teaching Hospital, Nigeria. amakaobinwosu@yahoo.com

Introduction: The highest rates of child mortality are still in sub-Saharan Africa where one in eight children dies before the age of five. The leading causes of morbidity and mortality in children are infectious diseases of which fever is a common symptom. More importantly is the fact that Nigeria is an endemic zone for malaria. Hence the importance of early diagnosis and prompt treatment of fever cannot be over-emphasized.

Objective: To identify the health seeking behaviour of mothers and sociodemographic factors associated with the health seeking behaviour of mothers of febrile children.

Methodology: This was a hospital based study of febrile children selected by systematic random sampling technique. Any febrile child selected automatically qualified the mother/caregiver to be included in the study. Four hundred mother-child pairs were studied.

Result: While 69.5% of the mothers detected fever by tactile palpation, only 6.3% used thermometry. Perception of severity and self-treatment were major factors considered during selection of different treatment options. Marital status, occupation, educational status and family size were found to have an effect on health seeking behaviour.

Conclusion: Mothers must be taught the objective method of temperature determination as well as appropriate and prompt health seeking practices. Health practitioners and policy makers must reflect on the effect of sociodemographic determinants on health seeking behaviour while delivering services and designing health promotion interventions.

Keywords: Health-Seeking Behaviour, Prompt and prompt care
Women & Children's Health
11:00-12:30, August 2 (Friday)

Detection and Prevention of Anaemia in Adolescence

Nalini KURVEY
Obstetric & Gynaecology, Association of Medical Women in India, India.
nalinikurve@rediffmail.com

Introduction “Anaemia Hatao”, Detection and prevention of anaemia, a project was undertaken by Nagpur Obstetric & Gynaecological Society, under the leadership of Dr. Nalini Kurvey, President Nagpur Society. Started from July 2007 to January 2008. Total 9431 school girls in the age group of 12 to 16 years in various schools in and around Nagpur in middle and low income group were screened.

Objectives- We need to have Haemoglobin (Hb) of our students 12 Gm%, which will prevent fatigue and lack of concentration. This is a part of long term strategy to reduce maternal mortality along with Emergency Obstetric Care & other important initiatives. Knowledge of blood group helps in time of emergency.

Methodology- In each selected school, Health awareness talk was given. Teachers were requested to join and listen to the talk, as they can then carry forward the message. Everybody should know Universalisation of Basic Health Parameters, which includes- Height Weight Haemoglobin % Blood Group The girls were screened for this. Along with Check up of basic health parameters, health awareness speech regarding physical and mental changes taking place in Adolescents were talked and necessary personal advice and information was provided. Dietary advice along with valuable tips was given.

Result of the Screening- Total No Of Girls- 9431, Hb %<11- 3413, Hb% < 8 Gm- 115.

Conclusion- Through this project, we tried to make students responsible for their own health in the formative year.

Keywords: Anaemia, Adolescence, Health awareness
18F-FDG PET-CT Assessment of Recurrent Malignant Epithelial Ovarian Neoplasia

Marta Maite SEVILLANO1, Eduardo Nobrega Pereira LIMA2, Wagner Jose GONCALVES3
1Radiology, UNIFESP - Federal University Sao Paulo, Brazil, 2Nuclear Medicine, Cancer Hospital A C Camargo - Sao Paulo, Brazil, 3Ginecology, Unifesp - Federal University Sao Paulo, Brazil

Purpose The aim of this study was to compare the impact of the survival in patients with ovarian cancer recurrence undergoing non-dedicated [18F]FDG PET-CT, CT and serum CA-125 (group A) and patients that were submitted to conventional follow-up with CT and serum CA-125. Methodology Patients diagnosed with epithelial ovarian cancer at the AC Camargo Cancer Hospital from January 1996 to December 2003 who presented recurrence (checked by surgery), and performed [18F]FDG PET-CT on a total of 44 patients- group A, and 33 patients -group B undergoing conventional follow up. Patients undergoing chemotherapy less than 48 hours before non-dedicated PET-CT were excluded from the research. Results Patients of Group A presented an increase on their survival rate of 5.94 in comparison with group B (p=0.0200). The 11 borderline patients in group A performed 29 [18F]FDG PET-CT studies with 1 false negative (peritoneal implants), 10 true negatives and 18 true positives. Conclusion Oncologists are used to test several markers in order to perform diagnosis, staging and prognosis, but their real benefit in the treatment is still uncertain. The use of [18F]FDG PET-CT in the evaluation of subclinical ovarian cancer recurrence has been shown to be accurate and presented a rewarding cost-benefit relationship, interfering in the surgeons conduct facing a subclinical recurrence.

Keywords : PET-CT, Ovarian cancer, Recurrent
The Investigation of Thoracic Scoliosis in Korean Young Adults

Youkyung LEE¹, Jung Hwan KIM², Jeewon CHA¹, Jaekyung LEE³
¹Department of Radiology, SMG-SNU Boramae Medical Center, Korea, ²National Rehabilitation Center, Korea, ³Department of Internal Medicine, Health Care Center, SNU-SMG Boramae Hospital, Korea. view1492@gmail.com

Introduction
A wide range in the prevalence of idiopathic scoliosis is demonstrated by school screening population in different countries. But, there is no study that reports the prevalence of idiopathic scoliosis in the Korean young adults population.

Objective
The aim of this study was to investigate the prevalence of the thoracic scoliosis in Korean young adults.

Methodology
One thousand thirty five Korean young adults (M:F=516:519) underwent screening chest X-ray for employment qualification. The age ranged from 17 to 29 years old (mean age 25.6). Cobb's angle at the thoracic spines was measured and recorded as the thoracic scoliosis if the angle is greater than 10°. The angle, its vertex and the side of curve vertex were recorded. The prevalence between sexes was compared using chi-square test.

Results
The prevalence of the thoracic scoliosis was 4.3% (45/1045 patients). The prevalence of thoracic scoliosis was 5.8% (30/519) in female, 2.9% (15/516) in male. The sex difference of thoracic scoliosis was significant (P=0.023). Cobb's angle ranged from 10° to 25°. Cobb's angle was smaller than 20° in 41 patients, greater than 20° in 4 patients. Side of curve vertex was the right side in 35 patients (77.5%), and the left side in 10 patients (22.5%). Curve vertex was located at T8 in 18 patients (40.0%), at T7 in 7 (15.6%), at T9 in 6 (13.3%), at T10 in 6 (13.3%), at T6 in 3 (6.7%), at T11 in 3 6.7%), and at T5 in 2 (4.4%).

Conclusion
The overall scoliosis prevalence rate was The overall scoliosis prevalence rate was 4.3%; women had a higher prevalence than men. Side of curve vertex was usually the right side and at T8.

Keywords: Scoliosis, Korean, adults
Community Health Evangelism: A Practical and Sustainable Community Based Approach to Ensure Integrated Holistic Health for All at Community Level

Emily Njoki OBWAKA
Kenya Medical Women’s Association, Kenya. emily.obwaka@gmail.com

The World Health Organization (WHO) has defined health as a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. This is still elusive for many people especially in developing countries many years after the elapse of the Bamako Initiative ‘Health for all by the year 2000’ and implementation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG). Although most ill health can be prevented by simple low cost interventions, why is it so far out of reach? What vehicles have been used to reach communities to date? How appropriate, sustainable have these been to empower communities to take health into their own hands, for themselves? In addition to examining the foregoing questions, this paper examines an integrated, holistic community development approach; “Community Health Evangelism ” (CHE). CHE has been widely used successfully to empower communities in an integrated and holistic way. It targets the worldview of communities and wrong perspectives that continue to keep communities from experiencing good health and livelihood and through simple, learner-based teaching and practical application, changes paradigms. Concepts and principles are easily transferable and applicable to many areas of life. The paper describes the example of this work going on in Kenya and in several countries in the Eastern Horn of Africa that give evidence of the tremendous potential that exists using CHE.

Keywords : Holistic Community Health
Health Care Social Media: Governance, Risk Management and Ethics

Marissa G DANIELS, Jillian K TOMLINSON
Australian Federation of Medical Women, Australia. marissa.g.daniels@gmail.com

Social Media use is rapidly increasing in Australian Health Care. Individuals and organisations are increasingly using platforms such as blogs, Facebook, Twitter, YouTube and LinkedIn to communicate, share information and achieve clinical outcomes in healthcare. But with any new healthcare technology or innovation comes risks for individuals, patients and organisations. Social media allows a wide variety of content formats, such as text, photos and video. The social media platforms can be accessed on computers, tablets and smartphone devices. These facilitate speed and breadth of information dissemination, allowing differing levels of engagement and for communication to take place in real time or in retrospect. Individuals can communicate one-on-one, or to many individuals or groups. Social Media policies, tool kits and guidelines have been created by organisations including the Australian Medical Association, the Centre for Disease Control and Prevention, Deloitte and the Mayo Clinic. These policies aim to guide social media users, minimising harm while maximizing professionalism and ethical behaviour. Control of the message is key and the management of privacy and security breaches requires advanced planning and quick action. Crucial components of a social media policy for health care are discussed, including the role of legal requirements, regulations, public disclaimers and corporate policies. Responsible recruitment and training of social media managers is necessary to ensure staff know the organisation and that content is accurate, relevant and appropriate. Best practice examples of social media use in patient education and engagement, health professional education and collaboration, community creation and wellness are discussed.

Keywords: Social media, education, risk management
Introduction: FNCA (Forum for Nuclear Cooperation in Asia) is a Japan-led cooperation framework for peaceful use of nuclear technology in Asia. The cooperation consists of FNCA meetings and the project activities with the participation of Australia, Bangladesh, China, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Korea, Malaysia, Mongolia, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam. Radiation oncology project is one of ten projects and National Institute of Radiological Sciences (NIRS) is a secretariat. Protocol studies on radiotherapy for common cancers in Asia has been carried out since 1994.

Objective: The object of this joint group is to establish safe and effective, technically feasible and economically reasonable treatment in Asian countries.

Methodology: We have been having annual “Workshop on Radiation Oncology” in participant countries, discussing about our trial data, result of audits in quality assurance / quality control, and our future plan.

Results: We had started our standardized radiotherapy protocol for treatment of uterine cervix cancer in 1994, and published “Radiation therapy of stage IIB Cervical cancer in Asians, Report and Guideline from the Cooperative Trials” in 2001 and “Radiation Therapy Handbook of Brachytherapy Physics” in 2008. These have been utilized in training courses of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to increase synergy of activities of FNCA and IAEA. We conducted 4 clinical trials for uterine cervix cancer, 3 protocols for nasopharyngeal cancer and 1 new protocol for breast cancer.

Conclusion: FNCA activities have had a strong impact on medical care and radiation oncology in Asian countries. We published 20 years “Achievement Report” this year.

Keywords: Radiotherapy, clinical study, Asian cooperation
What about Medical Professionalism of the Physicians in Korea?

Sook Hee CHOI  
MD-OB & GY, PhD.-Bioethics, lecturer of Catholic University of Korea, Korea. shckang@yahoo.com

Introduction: Medical professionalism emphasizes core aspects of physicians as healer and professional—the competence, altruism, and ethical duty. Whereas medical professionalism has been understood with relation to ethical attitude such as vocation in western culture, competence such as medical skills and scientific expertise has been emphasized in Korea.

Objective: This survey has carried out in order to assess Korean physicians' understanding of medical professionalism and find the way to promote it among them.

Methodology: The survey questionnaires on medical professionalism and vocation have been distributed to 950 physicians [721 (75.89%) have returned] from April 1 to July 31 2011.

Results: 1. 67.41% of respondents answered that the medical professionalism is a vocation. 2. Veracity, patient's autonomy, integrity, responsibility, altruism and honesty have been presented as the highest mean values of medical professionalism. 3. Respondents proposed of giving CPD credits, strengthening medical ethics, and activating of regional medical society etc. as best ways to improve medical professionalism among Korean physicians.

Conclusion: According to the survey, Korean physicians think of responsibility and veracity prior to altruism and honesty for patients. Their emphasis on responsibility and veracity demonstrates that they have been felt pressure under Korean government’s regulation on health care system including the national insurance system. Lack of their opportunity to exercise their autonomy resulted in their passive and defensive attitude in their practice. However, survey also shows that Korean physicians aware the need to empower ethical elements of medical professionalism and propose CPD as a way to develop it.

Keywords : medical professionalism, vocation, CPD
A Description of Guideline Utilization by Healthcare Workers in Managing 3rd Trimester Antepartum Hemorrhage at Garissa Provincial Hospital

Rosa Ndiema CHEMWEY
Obstetrics/Gynecology, University of Nairobi Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Kenya.
chemwey@yahoo.com

Introduction: Haemorrhage is the leading cause of maternal mortality in Kenya and globally, currently accounts for 25% maternal deaths worldwide.

Objective: To describe gaps in guideline utilization in managing ante partum haemorrhage in 3rd trimester and compare pregnancy outcomes.

Methodology: Mixed methods study with cross sectional survey of Health workers adherence to guidelines and qualitative Key Informant Interviews (KII). Data on guideline adherence were collected through an audit of medical records of patients admitted with APH while health worker perspectives on APH guidelines were obtained through KII. Guideline adherence was determined as composite of identification of features and causes of 3rd trimester APH, appropriate pelvic examination and proper monitoring and management of ruptured uterus. Association between guideline adherence and independent variables were determined using chi-square tests.

Results: Sixty (98.4%) patients had at least one of the guideline recommended features with Placenta praevia in 27.9% and placenta abruption 26.2%. Speculum examination done in 78.7% whereas signs of ruptured uterus were identified in 18% of whom 54.5% had both laparatomy and blood samples taken. Delivery plans were documented for 55 patients with regular feto-maternal monitoring was in 52.5% and 50.8% had favourable outcomes. Based on above results, guideline adherence was calculated to be 36.1%. Responses from 19 KII established awareness at 98.1%, with utilization challenges attributed to resource inadequacies.

Conclusion and Recommendation: Clinicians are aware and trained on APH guidelines, but adherence practices are still low. Therefore, continuous appraisal of clinical practices, availing equipment, facilities and supplies to reinforce adherence is recommended.

Keywords: reducing maternal deaths
Contraceptive Seeking Behaviour amongst Antenatal Patients in a Developing Country; A Veritable Tool towards Population Control

Ejiroghene Caroline IWUOHA1, Hulda I. NWOKEUKWU2, Ijeoma NDUKA1
1Community Medicine, Abia State University Teaching Hospital, Nigeria; 2Community Medicine, Federal Medical Centre Umuahia, Nigeria. iwuohacarol@gmail.com

Introduction
The use of modern contraceptives has been embraced by developed nations as a means of achieving controlled growth rate. Nigeria Africa’s most populous nation at 158 million with a growth rate of 2% is expected to grow to 730 million by the end of this century. There is need for regular assessment of knowledge and practice of contraception amongst women of childbearing age to achieve controlled National growth.

Objectives
To determine the contraceptive seeking pattern amongst antenatal patients in an urban city in a developing country and the factors affecting usage.

Methodology
This was a cross-sectional study of 430 antenatal patients using structured self-administered questionnaires on antenatal attendees who consented to participate. Results were analyzed using SPSS Version 16.

Results
Though majority of the women 306 (71.2%) wished to have between 1 and 4 children, only 87 (20%) had on their own sought for advice on contraception from a health facility. Knowledge of contraception was high 264 (61.4%) with Highest source of information (29.6%) from antenatal clinics. 177 (41.2%) have used contraception since getting married; 69 (16.1) used Natural + Withdrawal While only 108 (25.1%) used Modern Contraceptives. Reasons for non-usage include fear of side effect 181 (53.2%), objection from partner 27 (7.9%), conflict with religious beliefs 14 (4.1%), while 117 (34.4%) had no reason for not using contraceptive.

Conclusion
Contraceptive seeking is low. Programs aimed at encouraging women to deliver in health facilities should be intensified as most provide contraceptives. Health workers should utilize all opportunities to educate women.

Keywords: CONTRACEPTION, POPULATION, NIGERIA
Introduction: The idea of introducing seminal fraction containing motile sperms into female reproductive track by means other then copulation to impregnate a woman was successfully applied nearly 200 years ago by Dr. John Hunter in 1770’s.

Objective: Since then many modifications of the technique were tried with varying success. Intra Uterine Insemination (IUI) can be considered as the first line of treatment for infertility as it is simple, non invasive & less expensive as compared to more complicated & expensive procedures like varicocele sugery, micro surgery, Invitro Fertilization and Embryo Transfer and Intra Cytoplasmic Sperm Injection.

Methodology: The laboratory setup and the skill involved in semen preparation technique has a major role in deciding its outcome. A good IUI laboratory can give consistent high pregnancy rates.

Results: The success rate varies from 10% to 35% depending upon age, indication & extent of male factor.

Conclusion: Hence the laboratory for IUI procedure should be setup according to the stringent international standards.

Keywords: IUI laboratory setup
Abstract Book

93

Miscellaneous
09:00-10:30, August 2 (Friday)

Moving Beyond the Rhetoric: Reducing Maternal and Neonatal Mortality through Investigation of Maternal and Neonatal Deaths in Delta State, Nigeria

Minim Ibiere OSEJI
Primary Health Care/ Disease Control, Delta State Ministry of Health, Asaba, Nigeria.
phirc@yahoo.com

INTRODUCTION MWIA 2010 resolution 10 stated that whereas there is an unacceptable high maternal mortality in sub-Saharan Africa, MWIA resolves that adequate data on numbers and causes for every maternal death should be collected to form a maternal mortality report. The findings should be communicated to all stakeholders. In September 2012, Delta State Ministry of Health commenced a pilot project on community audit of maternal and neonatal deaths. This paper presents the preliminary findings.

OBJECTIVE The objective of this pilot project is to contribute to reduction of under-five and maternal mortality (Millennium Development Goals 4 and 5), through investigation of maternal and neonatal deaths and implementing appropriate interventions.

METHODOLOGY A stakeholders’ forum was organised followed by training of health workers, members of non-governmental organisations and community members on the use of the tools for the community audit of maternal and neonatal deaths. On notification of maternal and neonatal deaths, audit teams were dispatched by the Delta State Ministry of Health to conduct investigation.

RESULTS Data obtained for January and February 2013 reveal that 14 neonatal deaths and 1 maternal death have occurred within the period. The primary causes of the neonatal deaths included prematurity/low birth weight (57%), severe birth asphyxia (29%), sepsis (7%) and postaditus (7%). The maternal death occurred in an unbooked 30 year old, para seven woman as a result of ruptured uterus and diabetic coma.

CONCLUSION Identification of precursors of maternal and neonatal deaths is crucial to implementation of cost-effective interventions to address them.

Keywords: maternal, neonatal deaths
Breast Cancer
16:00-17:30, August 2 (Friday)

Screening Mammography

Jin CHUNG
Department of Radiology, Ewha Womans University, School of Medicine, Mokdong Hospital, Seoul, Korea. aqua0724@ewha.ac.kr

Screening is the periodic examination of a population to detect previously unrecognized disease. Screening requires adequate sensitivity to detect early disease, acceptable specificity to minimize false-positive results, low risk, acceptable cost and cost-benefit ratio, availability of necessary equipment, and interpretive and performance expertise. Because the ultimate goal of screening is the reduction in the number of deaths from breast cancer, of a statistically significant reduction in breast cancer mortality in a randomized controlled trial (RCT) is the ‘gold standard’ for proving benefit. Thus far, this result has been documented for mammography, but not for physical examination or breast self-examination alone. According to the meta-analysis, screening mammography reduced the mortality of breast cancer (30% reduction in 50-69 year-old women and 18-29% reduction in 40-49 year-old women). At present, many countries are participated screening mammography for women aged 40 years or older. Digital mammography has proven to be useful for screening because its sensitivity and specificity have been shown to be comparable to those of conventional mammography among women aged 44 to 70 years. Additionally, digital mammography detects more cancers than film mammography in women with dense breasts and in those who are premenopausal or younger than age 50. However, mammography has a limitation such as the superimposition of breast tissue or parenchymal density, which can obscure cancers or make normal structures appear suspicious. Also, dense breasts are obscure to find a cancer in the mammography. Recently, digital breast tomosynthesis might help to overcome these limitations.

Keywords: breast cancer, screening, mammography
Breast Cancer
16:00-17:30, August 2 (Friday)

Screening Sonography

Hye-Won KIM
Department of Radiology, Wonkwang University Hospital, Korea. khw@wonkwang.ac.kr

Breast cancer screening may begin at an earlier age in women at high risk, when the breast tissue is often denser and mammography is less effective. Sonography is well tolerated by patients, is widely available, and is relatively inexpensive compared to MRI as screening test. Supplemental screening sonography has been especially valuable for women with mammographically dense breast because it has consistently been able to detect a substantial number of cancers. Breast cancers detected by supplemental screening sonography tended to have less malignant US features and were more likely assigned to a less suspicious category than cancers seen on screening mammography. Most tumors discovered by screening sonography were smaller, invasive cancers and node-negative. Screening sonography-detected cancer can therefore benefit from early detection, which would allow breast conservation and the use of less toxic therapy. But the inability to detect microcalcifications and substantially higher false-positive rates than mammography are limitations as a screening tool. Also, the shortage of trained radiologists, the lack of reproducibility, and reimbursement for screening breast sonography are barriers to implementing widespread screening sonography. Supplemental sonography screening is an option at facilities with availability of qualified personnel. Although screening sonography is not widely accepted at present, screening with mammography and US may enable earlier detection of invasive cancer in certain women with denser breast tissues.

Keywords: breast cancer, screening, sonography
Breast MRI has been the most valuable adjunctive to mammography for the characterization of breast abnormalities. Over the last decade, the role of breast MRI has been expanded from the differentiation of benign from malignant mass and the assessment of preoperative staging of breast cancer patients to the prediction of neoadjuvant chemotherapy response. Despite lack of randomized controlled trials on the effectiveness of MRI screening, it is now recommended for women at high risk for breast cancer by the American Cancer Society and the National Comprehensive Cancer Network based on several prospective observational studies. Qualified radiologists and adequate MR technique are essential for the success of screening. This lecture will be focused on the indication, standardized use of lexicon and categorization of breast MRI. In addition, a recent study in which preoperative MRI screening of the contralateral breast in women with unilateral breast cancer led to reduce metachronous cancer incidence will be presented.

Keywords: Breast MRI; Screening; Breast cancer
Breast Cancer Screening to Reduce Burden of Disease in the Future: Korea vs. Austria

Hanna SHEU¹, Ali TAHAMTANI OMRAN², Klaus EMMANUEL¹, Michael KNAUER¹
¹Department of Surgery, Hospital of Sisters of Mercy in Linz, Austria, ²IT Department, Vinzenz Group, Austria. hanna.sheu@gmail.com

Background: Demographic trends indicate a continuing increase of breast cancer incidence associated substantial public health burden in Korea. Austria plays a leading role in breast cancer research, since breast cancer is the most frequent cause of cancer-related deaths in women in Austria.

Objective: This summary is to line out the difference in mammography screening related facts between Korea and Austria and gives a thought-provoking impulse to reduce the health burden associated with breast cancer morbidity and mortality.

Methods: Online research using PubMed and Google as search tools was used to collect and summarize relevant papers.

Results: There are two screening modalities: systematic population-based screening as performed in Korea, and opportunistic screening as performed in Austria until 2012. Despite the organized systematic screening program in Korea the opportunistic screening rate in Austria (about 50%) ranks before Korea (less than 40%). Austria will start a nationwide systematic screening in 2013 with the aim to increase the screening rate to 70%. Sociodemographic inequalities in breast cancer screening exist in both countries. Higher education level and higher social status are associated with higher breast cancer screening rates. According to the Korean National Cancer Screening Survey the majority (58%) of Korean screening deniers feel that screening is not necessary.

Conclusion: To improve the mammography-screening rate in Korea other strategies than rote invitation are needed. Clarification of facts, educational advertising and word of mouth campaigns might be the right approach to increase breast cancer screening rates in Korea.

Keywords: breast cancer, screening, Austria, Korea
Breast Ultrasonography in Screening Program of National Cancer Center Korea

Hee Jung SUH, Ji Soo CHO, Kyungran KO, Chan Wha LEE
1Cancer Prevention and Detection Center, National Cancer Center, Korea, 2Radiology, National Cancer Center, Korea. cwlee@ncc.re.kr

Objective: To evaluate outcome of breast ultrasonography results according to ACR BI-RADS and usefulness of additional breast ultrasonography in detection of breast cancer.

Material and Methods: Between the March 2008 and March 2013, 7068 breast ultrasonographic examinations of 5035 women were performed in our institution. We categorized the ultrasonographic findings according to ACR BI-RADS, evaluated biopsy rate, positive predictive value and analyzed breast cancer cases. We also evaluated the additional detection rate of breast cancer with negative results on mammography and physical examination.

Results: According to US BI-RADS Guideline: Category 1 included 42.3% Category 2 included 32.1% Category 3 included 23.1% Category 4 included 2.4 % and Category 5 included 0.04%. 180 cases of 178 patients were performed US-guided core needle biopsy. Malignancy was 33 cases among them (Invasive carcinoma: 25, Ductal carcinoma in situ: 7 and Papillary carcinoma in situ: 1). The positive predictive value of core needle biopsy is 18.3% (n=33/180). The cancer detection rate is 0.46% (n=33/7068). 18% (n=6/33) cases of confirmed malignancy was negative findings on mammography and physical examination. The prevalence of cancer seen on only ultrasonography is 0.085%.

Conclusion: Screening breast ultrasonography is useful in detection of breast lesion which was reveals neither abnormal finding nor negative finding on previous mammography although it might raise false positive findings.

Keywords: Breast ultrasonography, Screening program, Breast cancer
Health Issues of the Immigrants
16:00-17:30, August 2 (Friday)

Migrants Health in Georgia

Zhvania NINO
Internal Medicine, Tbilisi P. Shotadze Medical Academy, Georgia. nina.zhvania27@gmail.com

Two wars during last twenty years have resulted in total of 370000 internal forcefully displaced Migrants? IFDM in Georgia. The goal of survey was to determine the prevalence of major non communicable diseases? NCDs, behavioral and biological risk factors among diverse migrant populations residing in Georgia, Studying their psychosocial and cultural needs, the prevalence of psychosomatic conditions, exploring the issues pertaining to access and affordability of health and psychosocial services and ascertaining the migrants’ knowledge, attitude and practices on NCDs. Study instruments: STEPS; Assessment of mental health and psychological well being of migrants, their knowledge, attitude and practices on NCDs. The results of survey: All of the respondents reported: the aggravation of their health conditions subsequent to migration, were found to be exposed to one or more risk factors; confirmed the presence of psychosomatic conditions; take fewer than five servings of fruit and vegetables per day. Majority of all migrants of foreign origin are engaged in vigorous-intensity sports, or recreational activities. The majority of the respondents reported lack of awareness on NCD, has never checked blood glucose. The highest figures of hypertension prevalence were reported by returned migrants. All of the IFDM hold state health insurance policy. Recommendations: ensure the regularity of the given Migrant Health Survey every 3-5year, in order to develop an understanding of the health of migrants, identify any health challenges in an appropriate and timely manner; Disseminate the Survey results among the Insurance Companies, governmental, non-governmental, national and international health stakeholders in the country.

Keywords: Migrants, Health, NCD.
Clinical Features of Psychiatric Patients among North Korean Women Defectors Living in South Korea

So Hee LEE  
Psychiatry, National Medical Center, Korea. psyhee@hanmail.net

According to the Ministry of Unification, more than 24,000 North Korean defectors (NKDs) have entered South Korea (SK), and 70% of these individuals are women. The need for medical attention, especially with regard to mental health, which plays a key role in successful adaptation, is expected to increase in the future. The most frequent symptoms experienced by the NKDs who visited psychiatric clinics were insomnia and headaches. A total of 62% of this group were diagnosed with Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), and women tended to be more depressed and anxious and to report a lower quality of life (QOL). Risk factors for PTSD in female NKDs were “past traumatic experiences during defection (arrested in a third country)”, “comorbid physical illnesses”, and “trouble adjusting to living in SK (understanding the language, interpersonal relationships, and being disregarded by people)”. Additionally, “unemployment”, and “trouble adjusting to living in SK” also predicted lower QOL & depression in female NKDs. NKDs had more negative attitudes toward mentally ill patients than did non-NKDs living in SK. Lack of understanding of the healthcare system in SK and negative attitudes toward psychiatry should be ameliorated with education, programs that promote mental health, and the availability of North Korean counselors.

This research was partly supported by the 2012 Research Program funded by Seoul National Hospital.

Keywords: North Korean Defectors, Psychiatry, Women
Health Status of Children and Adolescents among North Korean Defectors Living in South Korea

Eun Hee CHUNG1, Jae Yoon KIM1, In-Pyo HONG2
1Department of Pediatrics, National Medical Center, Seoul, Korea, 2Multicultural Home Medical Center, National Medical Center, Seoul, Korea. ehchung@nmor.kr

Introduction: More than 25,000 North Korean defectors are living in South Korea and their number is increasing continuously. Therefore, the National Medical Center (NMC) opened a medical center for North Korean defectors in May 2006 to support their health care services.

Purpose: The purpose of this study was to evaluate the health status of children and adolescents among North Korean defectors by analyzing their NMC utilization.

Methods: This study was conducted on North Korean defectors under the age of 18 who visited the NMC from May 2006 to March 2013. We analyzed their age, gender, medical treatment received from each departments, and principal diagnosis by reviewing their medical charts.

Results: During the study period, 228 initial outpatients, 541 follow-up outpatients, 80 admissions and 793 man-days visited the NMC. The mean age of patients was 10.9 years and the male-to-female ratio was 1:1.1. The outpatients were mainly treated at the departments of Pediatrics, Otolaryngology, and Dermatology. The principal diagnostic order was classified according to the Korean Standard Classification of Diseases, diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99), symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00-R99) and certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99). North Korean patients under the age of 18 were slightly shorter and lighter compared to the same aged South Korean patients.

Conclusion: The results of this study might be useful for the establishment of appropriate medical services and policies for improving the health of North Korean defectors under 18 years old.

Keywords: Child, Adolescent, North Korean refugees, Health status
Clinical Features of Obstetric and Gynecologic Patients among North Korean Defectors Living in South Korea

Jeong Min EOM  
Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, National Medical Center, Seoul, Korea. mixie@naver.com

The number of North Korean defectors entering South Korea has been increasing rapidly since 1994. Since 2008, National Medical Center, Seoul, Republic of Korea, is doing financial support to them. Among the patients who visiting the women health center in our institution, about 20% are of North Korean women defectors. This article deals with the gynecologic and obstetric problem of North Korean women defectors currently living in South Korea. They have confronted many problems; sexually transmitted disease, contraception, marriage and childbirth. We conducted retrospective study about obstetric and gynecologic clinical features of North Korean women defectors.

Keywords: North Korean defectors, obstetrics, gynecology
Skin aging can be divided into two basic processes, intrinsic aging and photoaging. Photoaging describes premature skin aging in chronically photodamaged skin, and is characterized by severe wrinkling and pigmentary changes, such as solar lentigo and mottled pigmentation on exposed areas. Sunlight damages human skin, resulting in an aged appearance. It is well known that the ultraviolet (UV) component of the sunlight can cause and accelerate photoaging. Recently, it was demonstrated that SC fat tissue in chronically sun-damaged skin contains less fat than naturally aged skin, and even a single UV exposure of human skin reduced lipid synthesis in the underlying SC fat tissue. UV may inhibit SC fat metabolism indirectly. It has been known that infrared radiation and heat may also play an important role in premature skin aging, leading to heat-induced skin aging (thermal skin aging). Recently, various cosmetics for improving skin wrinkles and pigmented spots are being widely used by both women and men. To develop truly efficacious anti-wrinkle and whitening cosmetics, an understanding of the molecular pathomechanism of photoaging is essential.

Keywords: photoaging
Medical and Procedural Modalities to Treat Aging Skin

Jong Hee LEE
Department of Dermatology, Sungkwunkwan University School of Medicine Samsung Medical Center, Korea. bell711@hanmail.net

Skin is the important barrier to protect our body from outer hazardous environment and has been influenced by it during lifetime. Therefore, skin aging is related not only with chronologic aging, i.e. intrinsic aging but also extrinsic aging. Somebody says beauty is only skin deep but the social importance in appearances is on the steep rise recently and the requirement of looking young is expanding very quickly. What happens in the skin when it gets older and what is the most responsible for it will be summarized in the first part of talk. The two main tools for treatment of skin aging in the field of dermatology can be narrowed down in topicals including medication and cosmeceuticals and laser and light based treatments. The development of topical and laser and light based treatment modalities is enormous and the summarization and practical uses of them will be delivered in the latter part. No gold standard of treatment for aged skin exists. The combination of topicals with proper procedures can provide clinical benefit.

Keywords: skin aging, treatment
Gender Differences in Chronic Pruritus: Women Present Different Morbidity, More Scratch Lesions and Higher Burden

Bettina PFLEIDERER1, Astrid STUMPF2, Nani OSADA3, Stephan WILP1, Evangelos CHATZIGEORGAKIDIS4, Sonja STAENDER4
1Department of Clinical Radiology, University Hospital Muenster, Germany, 2Department of Psychosomatics and Psychotherapy, University Hospital Muenster, Germany, 3Department of Medical Informatics and Biomathematics, University of Muenster, Germany, 4Competence Centre Chronic Pruritus, Department of Dermatology, University Hospital Muenster, Germany. pfleide@uni-muenster.de

Introduction: Although sex and gender are increasingly perceived as important factors in medicine, there is only very little knowledge on these issues in chronic pruritus (CP) patients.

Methodology 1037 patients (54.8% women) with CP (> 6 weeks of duration) were analysed concerning gender differences in multiple parameters, including quality of life, CP-underlying diseases, co-morbidities, and clinics.

Results Men were significantly older (p < 0.001) than women and had significantly more often cardiovascular (p < 0.001) and urogenital (p < 0.0001) co-morbidities, a higher number of co-medications (p = 0.041), and more often dermatologic and systemic diseases leading to CP. Women had more neuropathic and psychosomatic diseases underlying the CP. They significantly more often showed a worsening of the CP by emotional (p = 0.002) and psychosomatic factors (p = 0.046). Women reported more often on localised itching occurring in attacks, with stinging, warmth, and painful qualities (p < 0.05). Women significantly more often showed chronic scratch lesions (p = 0.001), in contrast to men who significantly more frequently had CP on non-inflamed skin (p = 0.004). In addition, women reported a higher impact on quality of life (p = 0.033) than men.

Conclusions There are gender-specific differences not only in the quality, localisation, and triggering of CP but also in the underlying disease and scratching behaviour. These facts must be taken into account in the medical care of CP patients. Further research is needed to achieve a gender-specific and gender-adapted diagnostics and treatment of CP.

Keywords: chronic pruritus, gender, symptoms
Atopic dermatitis (AD) is the most common skin condition in children, accounting for 15 to 30% of children, and although 70% of affected children experience spontaneous remission before adolescence, it is also seen in 2 to 10% of adults. Atopic dermatitis is divided into infantile AD (from 2 months to 2 years of age), childhood AD (from ages 2 to 10), and adolescent & adulthood AD. Infantile AD starts as oozing crusted cheek lesions, with food allergy in over 60%. Childhood AD is characterized by flexural eczema. Adulthood AD most commonly presents as head and neck dermatitis and hand eczema. Other features of AD include infraorbital folds, cheilitis, dirty neck appearance, dry skin, nipple eczema and ichthyosis. For diagnosis of AD, a chronic itchy skin condition in the typical flexural distribution with personal or family history of atopic disease needs to be present. Etiologic factors include genetic factors such as filaggrin gene mutation and subsequent skin barrier defects, and Th2 polarization. Filaggrin is vital to stratum corneum differentiation, and its degradation products form natural moisturizing factor (NMF) without which stratum corneum is defective, dry and susceptible to bacterial infections. Management of AD consists of early and proactive intervention with vigorous moisturization of the skin, topical corticosteroid and calcineurin inhibitors (TCI), and treatment of flares with oral antihistamines, short courses of antibiotics and cyclosporine.

Keywords: atopic dermatitis, etiology, treatment
Cancer Survivorship: Facts and Support System for Working Survivors

Hideko YAMAUCHI1, Kumiko HASHIMOTO2, Rima HIRAMATSU3, Mayumi NAKAO4, Hiroko KOMATSU4, Takashi FUKUDA5, Takashi HOSAKA6

1Breast Surgical Oncology, St. Luke’s International Hospital, Japan, 2Patients relationship, St. Luke’s International Hospital, Japan, 3Office of Labor and Social Security Attorney, Travessia, Japan, 4Nursing, Keio University, Japan, 5Center for Public Health Informatics, National Institute of Public Health, Japan, 6Psycho-Oncology, St. Luke’s International Hospital, Japan.
hidekoyamauchi@mac.com

Due to advancement of cancer treatment, the number of cancer survivors is increasing and our society needs to consider cancer survivorship. Cancer and its treatment largely affects working status. Support system for workers with cancer is urgently required in the world. We assess the effect of breast cancer in Japanese women to working status; the disability of work caused by fatigue, chemotherapy-induced cognitive disorder, and distorted appearance. We also estimate economic impact due to such work force loss from cancer. Furthermore we design interventions by health care providers for cancer survivors to facilitate returning to work or keeping their job. Many patients have reported changes in their working style or loss of their job due to cancer. It results in enormous economic loss in society. We have introduced group intervention to working survivors by health care professionals consisted of psycho-oncologist, nurse, medical social worker or labor and social security attorney to interview the current working status to elucidate practical issues and counsel on methods and resources for cancer survivors to maintain their work. All attendees of the group intervention showed gain of knowledge for how to work with cancer and improvement of quality of life level. Most of cancer survivors are considered to be potential working force. To establish a support system for them to maintain working ability and environment is necessary for societal reintegration. (This work is supported by a Grant-in-Aid for Cancer research from the Japanese Health Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare, H24-Ganrinsho-ippan-011)

Keywords: cancer, survivorship, social support, working, breast cancer
Development of an Analytical Framework to Assess the Domestic Public Health Law Situation in Western Pacific Region Countries

Yuri LEE¹, Myongsei SOHN², Soyoon KIM³, Ki-Hyun HAHM⁴
¹Health Sector Development (DHS), World Health Organization, Western Pacific Regional Office, Korea, ²Dean, Graduate School of Public Health, Yonsei University, Korea, ³Medical Law and Ethics Department, Yonsei University, College of Medicine, Korea, ⁴Department of Humanities and Social Medicine, Ajou University, Korea. syoonkim@yuhs.ac

The World Health Organization (WHO) Western Pacific Regional Office (WPRO) initiated a Public Health Law project in 2010, trying to develop a tool for monitoring the public health law situation in the WPRO countries. The aims of this study are to present for an argument and demonstrate the usefulness of analyzing public health law and legal systems in countries as a tool of global health governance and to identify the methods for the improvement of the application of an analysis framework including the academic value for public health law. As infrastructure and intervention, Public health law provides a legal and administrative means that assures social conditions in which people can live healthy life. Monitoring public health law and legal systems in countries as one tool to understand governance that supports the improvement of people’s health is a major strategy for WHO/WPRO. The appropriateness and usefulness of the analysis framework and its assessment tool for public health law were confirmed through applying it in selected countries in the Western Pacific Region. The pilot tests confirmed that special consideration should be given to its implementation process, such as getting concurrence from government and qualification of the local researchers as well as to the analysis of the assessment, such as quality control analysis methods and implication of such to describe the local public health law and regulatory situation in a country.

Keywords : Public Health Law, Legal System, Western Pacific Region, World Health Organization
Medicine and Law
16:00-17:30, August 2 (Friday)

The Comparison of National Biomedical Ethics Committee Between Korea and Germany

Hyang Mi KIM
Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Eun Hye OB&Gyn Clinic, Korea. alt3255@hanmail.net

The various bioethical problems would be common in most countries. I would like to take a look into the comparison of National Biomedical Ethics committee between Korea and Germany from a standpoint of the current ethical, legal and political situations. What is most noticeable is that Germany is divided between the federal republic and the states and Federal law is effective in the whole territory of Germany whereas state law only is effective in the respective state. In Korea, there would be minimal possibility of the existence of the conflict between central government and local governments. In Germany, Ethical committees are categorized into 4 different types. The ethical committees are all independent institutions. So, they do not have to follow the instructions or orders of other institutions. And, they are all interdisciplinary and collect and bring together different viewpoints of the various professionally involved disciplines. In Korea, Bioethics and Life Safety Law which was made in 2004 through the infamous Hang Woo Seok Scandal and recently revised in Feb. 2012 as an all-embracing federal legislative regulation to work out a uniform regulation regarding the research control or the safety of patients. It is very important outlook for future evolutionary process in developing a national better ethical point of view. It is necessary to sustain well balanced attitude between biomedical science and ethics on the national level. And social system, for example, ethics and law have to play a leading part in protecting human rights. It should be in the future.

Keywords: Bioethics Law, National ethics committee, Institutional ethics committee
The Protection of Personal Information in Medicine

Hwajin YOU
You&Law Law Office, Korea, younlaw@naver.com

Since the era of Hippocrates, confidentiality has been recognized as essential to the physician-patient relationship. These days, medical institutions manage important personal information such as resident registration number, disease information etc and medical records often contain intimate personal information, if disclosed to others, might cause humiliation and damage social relationships. Therefore, it is obligatory for medical person to protect patients' information. For medical sector, the Medical Service Act is basic law that regulates the patients' rights on medical records, physician's duty not to disclose any person's confidential information. In addition, the Korean government put the Personal Information Protection Act into practice as of September 2011. It regulates the collection, usage, processing and destruction of personal information. A key aspect of the new act is its generality. It regulates all industries including medical sector. This paper is to analyze and compare the provisions of the two acts, one is special law concerning medical field and the other general law regulating all industries. It is one way of establishing standards for patients' information protection considering medical characteristics to take a close look at how two acts can be applied to the medical sector.

Keywords : medical information, individual information, medical service act, personal information protection act
**Sweden as a Role Model-How the Social Security and Legislative System Affect Work Life Balance**

Kristina CEDERBLAD, Ylva MORAWSKI, Anna-Karin BRANDSTROM  
*Swedish Female Medical Doctors Organization (KLF), Sweden*

Introduction: The Scandinavian legislative systems facilitate gender equality and health through laws against purchase of sex, domestic violence and child battering. Our health care system protect maternal health through publicly funded maternal health services during pregnancy, family planning, free testing and infection-tracking for STIs and safe abortions. Child health is provided through child care services with regular check-ups. All children have access to health care free of charge until they turn 18. We have a very generous law of parental leave that is intended to be divided by both the mother and the father. After parental leave it is regular to use child-care services at very reduced costs for the parents. Furthermore the laws for parental leave states that the worker on leave should have the same conditions for salary increase, salary negotiation, education or career development during the time of leave.  

Objective: The aim of our presentation is to share and discuss the Scandinavian models for equal legislation, welfare and women’s health and how they affect the situation for physicians in Sweden and if they could inspire medical women worldwide.  

Conclusions: To conclude the Swedish Medical Women’s Association point out the existing connection between sex and career and that parenthood is only one aspect of this. A part of the solution could be increased sharing of the parental leave.

**Keywords**: Parental Leave, Maternal Health, Legislation
Recent Update of Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease

Nayoung Kim
Department of Internal Medicine, Seoul National University Bundang Hospital, Seongnam, Korea.
nakim49@snu.ac.kr

Gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD) is defined as a condition that develops when the reflux of stomach contents cause troublesome symptoms and/or complications. GERD is one of the most common and chronic gastrointestinal disorder. Recently, the prevalence of GERD showed increasing tendency in Asia. The symptomatic presentation of GERD is associated with various psychosocial and physical factors, such as chronic stress or emotional dysfunction, abnormal reflux of gastric acid, and obesity. It has been recognized that sleep disturbance and emotional dysfunction are commonly associated with GERD. Sleep disorders may induce gastrointestinal disturbance, while gastrointestinal symptoms may provoke or worsen sleep derangements. In addition, prolonged acid contact time during sleep disturbances may provoke GERD. Emotional dysfunction, including anxiety and depression, is also associated with GERD. A previous report suggested that anxiety and depression were related with reflux symptoms, while no consistent association regarding reflux was found. Quality of life (QOL) is influenced by various factors, including sleep and emotional status. As GERD affects these factors, QOL could be affected by GERD. GERD is classified into erosive reflux disease (ERD) and nonerosive reflux disease (NERD). Recently, NERD is considered as a distinct categorical disease from ERD and progression to ERD is relatively uncommon. In addition, various differences have been observed between NERD and ERD. This presentation will cover the prevalence, pathogenesis including depressive mood and anxiety, symptom of GERD including sleep dysfunction and overall QOL in GERD patients in Korea.

Keywords: Gastroesophageal, Gastroesophageal reflux disease, Quality of life, Sleep
Pathophysiology and Treatment of Functional Dyspepsia

Kwang Jae LEE  
Department of Gastroenterology, Ajou University School of Medicine, Suwon, Korea.  
kjleemd@hotmail.com

Functional dyspepsia (FD) is a condition characterized by chronic dyspeptic symptoms in the absence of organic, systemic or metabolic conditions that are likely to explain the symptoms. The dyspeptic symptoms are epigastric pain, epigastric burning, postprandial fullness, early satiation and others, including bloating in the upper abdomen, nausea, vomiting and belching. The Asian consensus report on FD published in 2012 describes that the majority of Asian patients with uninvestigated dyspepsia without alarm features have FD. Many pathophysiologic mechanisms have been proposed for the genesis of dyspeptic symptoms in FD. The mechanisms includes gastric hypersensitivity to distention, hypersensitivity to acid, delayed gastric emptying, impaired fundic accommodation to a meal, bowel dysmotility, and central nervous system or autonomic nervous system dysfunction. This review summarizes the role of acid and stress in the pathogenesis of FD. In the Rome III classification, FD has been further subcategorized into two different syndromes, namely, epigastric pain syndrome (EPS) and postprandial distress syndrome (PDS). Acid-related pathophysiologic mechanisms such as hypersensitivity to acid and gastroesophageal reflux are largely responsible for EPS. Hypersensitivity to acid may exist in the stomach and duodenum of FD patients. Those with increased duodenal acid exposure had more severe symptoms than those who had normal duodenal acid exposure. Stressful life events are thought to be associated with the onset or exacerbation of dyspeptic symptoms. FD patients are shown to have higher scores of anxiety, depression, neuroticism, chronic tension, hostility, and and hypochondriasis, compared with the community controls.

Keywords: Acid, Functional dyspepsia, Stress
Therapeutic Approach of Constipation

Sung-Ae JUNG
Department of Internal Medicine, Ewha Womans University School of Medicine, Korea.
jassa@ewha.ac.kr

Constipation is not a disease entity but a general term that is used to describe the persistent difficult or seemingly incomplete defecation. Constipation may arise from various factors ranging from enteric structure and physiologic factor associated with decreased high amplitude peristaltic contraction, abnormal pelvic contraction on straining, neurotransmitter abnormality, or change colonic pacemaker neuron (the cell of Cajal) to psychologic problem such as a depression, anxiety or behavior. In general, constipation can be categorized into three main types: normal-transit, slow-transit and pelvic floor dysfunction. Mostly, a first approach of treatment guidelines is to change lifestyle. Modification of defecation posture, encourage fiber and water intake and exercise are generally recommended. If these are not effective, laxatives can be used, gradually adding bulking agent, osmotic and stimulant laxatives. Osmotic agent, fiber and bulking agents act via providing the luminal water binding. Stool softeners play a role in stool softening and lowering surface tension of stool. And stimulant laxatives affect peristalsis of bowel. However, evidence for the effectiveness of many laxatives is limited except PEG and lactulose. The next step includes biofeedback, enema and prokinetic drugs. Biofeedback is recommended as a treatment for chronic constipation in selected patients with pelvic floor dyssynergia. Prokinetic drugs are useful to increase the propulsive activity of the colon. If patients is dissatisfied or incompletely treated by laxatives, new serotonergic enterokinetic agent (Prucalopride) or chloride channel activator (Lubiprostone), that is recently approved can be considered.

Keywords: constipation, treatment
Stress and Sleep Disturbances Could Increase the Prevalence of Inflammatory Bowel Disease (IBD) in Korea

Young Sook PARK  
Gastroenterology, Department of Gastroenterology, Eulji university, Nowon Eulji Hospital, Seoul, Korea, Korea. pys1109@eulji.ac.kr

Inflammatory bowel disease is idiopathic chronic inflammatory condition of bowel which results in poor quality of life. The prevalence of IBD shows rapidly increasing trend with westernized lifestyle in Korea. High level of stress and sleep disturbances may affect the development of IBD in genetically susceptible individuals. Melatonin, a hormone and marker of the central circadian clock, has been shown to be protective in animal models of colitis. We investigate whether sleep deprivation aggravates inflammation and melatonin are used for reverse of sleep disturbances and mucosal inflammation.

Methods: We used the 5 groups of C57BL/6 mice. Group I: control, Group II: 2% DSS induced colitis for 7 days, Group III: 2% DSS induced colitis and melatonin treatment, Group IV: 2% DSS induced colitis with sleep deprivation (SD for 3 days, 20hr/d) and Group V: 2% DSS induced colitis with SD and melatonin injection (10mg/kg).

Results: Sleep deprivation worsens body weight reduction of mice and exacerbates severity of colonic inflammation. Administration of melatonin reduced weight loss and severity of mucosal injury. Expression of pro-inflammatory cytokines such as IL-6, TNF-α, IFN-γ was significantly reduced with melatonin injection. Microarray and real time PCR showed significant change of adipoq and Aqp8 gene, which are related with adiponectin and aquaporin-8 protein.

Conclusion: Sleep deprivation aggravates inflammation and reduced body weight which is attenuated by melatonin. This study shows melatonin has immune modulating effect and regulates inflammation by adiponectin and aquaporin pathway. Melatonin will be applicable to IBD patients for sleep control and attenuating inflammation.

Keywords: Sleep disturbance. IBD. Melatonin


Gender Mainstreaming
09:00-10:30, August 3 (Saturday)

MWIA and Its Role in Gender and Health

Shelley ROSS1, Bettina PFLEIDERER2, Padmini MURTHY3
1Secretariat, MWIA, Canada, 2Chair Scientific Committee, MWIA, Germany, 3UN Alternate Representative, MWIA, USA. shelley.ross@usa.net

MWIA has always been known for its work on gender and health, long before the topic was popular. Thanks must go to Dr. Florence Manguyu, a Past President of MWIA and Chair of the NGO Forum of the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) held in Cairo, for her foresight in encouraging MWIA to undertake the writing of its manual on Gender Mainstreaming in Health. It has been over ten years since the Medical Women’s International Association (MWIA) held a conference at the Rockefeller Study and Conference Center in Bellagio, Italy, to begin work on the manual. Following the Bellagio Conference, Dr. May Cohen provided the expertise and Dr. Shelley Ross provided the logistics of writing the Manual. With her expertise in gender and medicine, Dr. Bettina Pfleiderer, the chair of MWIA’s Scientific Committee, led her Scientific Committee in the task of updating the manual to modern day standards and we owe her a debt of gratitude. Following its publication, the MWIA executive was diligent in educating its members in the knowledge of gender and health at every conference held around the regions for many years. It is important with the deadline for the Millennium Development Goals soon approaching and the Post 2015 Agenda already a popular area of discussion that we continue to ensure that gender remains central to the plans for the world’s health in the future. This workshop will ensure that MWIA members are current with the topic of gender and health.

Keywords: gender and health
Gender Mainstreaming
09:00-10:30, August 3 (Saturday)

Gender and Health - Biological, Cultural and Power Aspects

Bettina PFLEIDERER
Chair of MWIA scientific and research committee, University of Muenster, Germany. pfleide@uni-muenster.de

All aspects related to a person's role in society will have major impact on his well-being. The definition of gender by the WHO (1) summarizes that well: "The word gender is used to describe the characteristics, roles and responsibilities of women and men, boys and girls, which are socially constructed. It is related to how we are perceived and expected to think and act as men and women because of the way society is organized, not because of our biological differences". But it will also be discussed that in the context of health and disease modern concepts increasingly include biological factors as well, since biology and gender factors can not always be clearly separated.

Keywords: sex, gender, role in society, health, culture
Gender Mainstreaming  
09:00-10:30, August 3 (Saturday)

**MDG 5 Progress and Challenges 2000- Present**

*Padmini MURTHY*  
*Global Health/ Alt Ngo Rep to United Nations, New York Medical College/ Medical Women's International Association, USA. minimurthy@aol.com*

Introduction Of the 8 Millennium Development Goals, MDG 5- Improve Maternal Health and its targets to Reduce by Three quarters the maternal mortality ratio and to Achieve Universal Access to Reproductive Health by 2015 are lagging behind in many regions of the world.

Objective This presentation will discuss the challenges and triumphs associated with MDG 5 from 2000 to the present with a focus on the role of Mobile Health including use of cell phone technology and social media played in improving MDG 5. It will also highlight the role of MDG 3 in improving maternal health globally.

Methodology A comparison of 2 case studies from countries Asia and Africa (analysis of secondary data) will be discussed and highlights of the reasons attributed to the challenges and success will be discussed.

Results 1. Lack of access to reproductive health services and skilled birth attendants are major contributors to high rates of maternal morbidity and mortality in low and mid income countries.  
2. Success stories in low and mid income countries can be attributed to team work and increased partnerships between UN agencies, foundations, governments and NGOs.

Conclusion The targets associated with MDG 5 can be improved by increasing the rates of secondary education to girls, reducing teenage pregnancies, improving access to contraception, and improving access to emergency and comprehensive obstetric care. In addition empowering women to space their families and have more decision making power are crucial for countries to make progress to achieve MDG 5 by 2015.

**Keywords**: MDG, Maternal Health , Mobile Health
**Medical Women in Politics**

**Abstract**

Having expertise in medicine is a great advantage and privilege in terms of caring people and solving problems and conflicts.

Women are known to be better suited for politics because of a number of reasons. To mention a few, women are more resistant to adversity, less prone to corruption, more self-sacrificing, and they are multi-players.

Because of the above reasons, medical women should be essential partners in politics and every effort should be given to achieve this goal.

A stringent policy to allocate a certain percentage of women leaders for the high ranking government officials, members of the parliament, business executives and CEO’s, professors, etc, seems to be necessary for the time being until gender equality is reached in a true sense.

Women, particularly women medical doctors, should work together on a national and international level to combat international human trafficking, violence and abuse on women and children, discrimination against women particularly in education and employment, and other important gender issues around the globe.

**Keywords:**

ằng

---

**In-Sook PARK**

1. President, Korean Medical Women’s Association
2. Member of the Parliament, Republic of Korea
3. Committee for Education, Culture, Sports and Tourism
4. Committee for Ethics

ispark0530@gmail.com

---

119
Women Doctors and Politics

Myoung-Ock AHN
School of Public Health & Welfare, CHA University, Korea. amo@cha.ac.kr

Introduction: The constitution of the World Health Organization emphasizes that “health is a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease.” Medicine and Politics share common goal of promoting health of people. One distinct difference might be politicians do not take care of diseases of people physically, but more broadly take care of social diseases in general affecting daily life of the ordinary people and their future. Motivations of professionally trained medical doctors shifting their career into real politics might vary, but probably overlap in making the wrong into the right, amending the broken into the normal, changing the current feature into better shape, and helping the weak into the healthier and stronger.

Objective: The experience and perspectives as a woman doctor and politician will be discussed and shared in depth.

Discussion: Medical education, training and experience could be great qualification for politics, by dedication to save lives as well as timely and prompt execution to correct the wrong and wounded. Perspectives and spirit of viewing the society at the side of the underprivileged and the weak are also found in the medicine and politics as common. Women in politics usually face more challenges than men in most countries, but medical background surely become asset to pursue excellent political career. Women medical doctors in politics in Korea have contributed in various areas by legislation and oversight of the administration including health care system, safety of women and children, violence at family, school and community as well.

Conclusion: Medicine, a concrete way of helping people cope with pain can be a great way to contribute to improve the well-being for the people of the nation, pursuing politics of difference and politics of care.

Keywords: women doctors, politics, medicine
My Experiences at UN General Assembly

Atsuko HESHIKI
Saitama Medical School atsukoheshiki@gmail.com

I have experienced in 2 occasions as an alternate representative of government of Japan to the UNs general assembly. The experience came through” The national Women’s committee of the United Nations NGOs” in Japan, where the delegate has been send to the UN General Assembly since 1956. Japan Medical Women's Association (JMWA) is one of the member organizations of the committee. In both 2004 and 2010, I belonged to the 3rd Committee, dealing with human rights; 1.Social development. 2. Crime and drug. 3. Advancement of women, promotion and protection of rights of children.4. Rights of indigenous people 5. Implementation of human rights instruments 6. Racism, Radial discrimination, Xenophobia and related intolerance. 7. Refugee.

Among them, I will report our governmental objectives for human rights and what has been discussed in the committee. In particular I would like to stress the project called “EMBRACE”( ensure mothers and babies regular access to care) from pregnancy, prenatal and postnatal care in developing countries. Our government aims to diverse world where both healthy and disabled people work together in good harmony. Also would like to stress the women power during natural disaster.

Keywords : “EMBRACE”, Women Power in natural disaster, Diversity
History of Women Doctors as Women Leaders  
09:00-10:30, August 3 (Saturday)

History of Women Doctors in Korea: From the Perspective of Leadership

Kyungmi LEE  
Institute of Complementary and Integrative Medicine, Seoul National University, Korea.  
angelakee0525@gmail.com

113 years have passed since the first Korean woman doctor graduated from her medical school. Over the past years, women doctor society in Korea has shown remarkable growth by quantity as well as by quality. The number of Korean women doctors is about 20,000 and the percentage of Korean women doctors is around 25% of the total number of doctors in Korea as of 2009. The rapidly increasing number of female among young doctors makes Korean society expect women doctors to have much more significant role in the near future. In terms of leadership, women doctors have dedicated to social improvement as well as healthcare in Korea. As an inspiring leader in society, Korean women doctors participated into independence movement during the period governing by Japan and contributed to building social system in modern times of Korea. Especially, they focused their effort on social welfare and education. Korean female doctors established Korean Women's Medical Association (KWMA) in 1956 and conducted social acts which are difficult to do as an individual level. KWMA has led a variety of stakeholders to discuss social debate on health and disease and make reasonable consensus. KWMA actively has given consulting service for women’s health. Also, KWMA has protected women doctors’ right and mentored junior doctors. Women doctors in Korea have proven their leadership in a variety of area such as government, legal affair, enterprise and international medical society so far.

Keywords: leadership, Korean Women’s Medical Association, female doctor
History of Women Doctors as Women Leaders
09:00-10:30, August 3 (Saturday)

History of Women Doctors as Women Leaders: Japan

Haruna AKIBA
Tokyo Women’s Medical University, Japan. meg.nadeshiko0316@gmail.com

In Japan, women doctors’ history has a long past as they already appeared around the Kofun era. They also served as a shaman in that era. Then, women doctors had disappeared for a long time in the medical society until the Edo era. Ms. Ie KUSUMOTO is known as the first female doctor who learned the Western medicine in the late nineteen hundreds. She was special bred as her father was German doctor but could not be licensed to practice medicine because of a woman. Although the western civilization was well on the way in the Meiji era, it was quite hard to get high educations for women, invariably medical educations. The Japanese community was also against that a woman became a doctor, but Ms. Ginko OGINO did not give up receiving the medical education in the school and was the first woman to get the national license. Afterwards, Mrs. Yayoi YOSHIOKA established the medical school only for women in 1900. This medical school still exists for only female students and I am a student there. I gratitude to those women for having medical educations and taking many career. They took long time and made powers to change the social system and people’s concepts. Among the most people believed that woman could not work as a doctor, they convinced to recognize female doctor’s status in Japanese society. Accordingly their will and thoughts bring us many things today, I present their lives along Japanese history.

Keywords : Women doctors, History, Leaders
History of Women Doctors as Women Leaders
09:00-10:30, August 3 (Saturday)

Personal Experiences in the Leadership of Medical Women's Association of Nigeria.

Eleanor Ann NWADINIOBI
Nigeria Stability and Reconciliation Programme, Nigeria. elenwad@yahoo.co.uk

Introduction: Women doctors have long being in the vanguard of leadership in their professional capacity as well as in their spheres of influence. Medical Women's International Association (MWIA) has a long history of providing a leadership and mentoring platform for its members. The structure and mandate of MWIA and its role in championing the health and wellbeing of individuals and women in particular is exemplary. Several MWIA members have gone on to use the experience gained from the Association in their positions of responsibility. The Medical Women's Association of Nigeria (MWAN) is one of MWIA's vibrant members; and its sustained commitment, significant participation and considerable presence in MWIA activities can be attributed to its outstanding leaders. Objectives: The paper will: 1. Demonstrate the benefits of MWIA mentoring and networking in building leaders 2. Highlight the origin and background of MWAN leadership 3. Describe the personal experiences of the author in her leadership role 4. Enumerate some of the successful initiatives instituted by the author as a leader of MWAN

Conclusion: The paper will conclude by giving recommendations for future leadership initiatives.

Keywords: Leadership, Medical Women's Association of Nigeria
History of Women Doctors as Women Leaders
09:00-10:30, August 3 (Saturday)

The American Medical Women's Association - Nearly a Century as the Vision and Voice of Women in Medicine in the United States

Eliza Lo CHIN
University of California, San Francisco, American Medical Women's Association, USA.
ElizaChin_md@yahoo.com

Founded in 1915, the American Medical Women’s Association (AMWA) is the oldest multispecialty organization for women physicians in the United States. AMWA has played an important role in the advancement of medicine in the U.S., particularly in the area of women's health, the development of women’s leadership roles in medicine, and the mentoring of subsequent generations of women doctors. This session will present an overview of AMWA's history over the past century, set against the backdrop of the existing sociopolitical landscape of the times.

Keywords: AMWA, women physicians
Breastfeeding
11:00-12:30, August 3 (Saturday)

Evidence for the Benefits of Breastfeeding

Robert Michael LAWRENCE
Pediatric Infectious Diseases and Immunology, University of Florida College of Medicine 600SW Archer Rd, Box 00296 Gainesville, FL 32653-0296, USA. lawrerm@peds.ufl.edu

Introduction: There is a good body of evidence supporting the benefits of breastfeeding to both infants and mothers. Objectives: 1) Review some of the data concerning the benefits of breastfeeding to infants and mothers. 2) Discuss important characteristics and variables in this evidence for breastfeeding. 3) Present a body of data which the participants can review on their own. Methodology: 1) Describe important factors and variables for the analysis of breastfeeding literature. 2) Review a set of papers with good evidence for the protective effects of breastfeeding. Results: Careful definitions of breastfeeding are important to accurately determine the "dose" of breast milk and breastfeeding. Important variables to consider include; recall bias, definition of breastfeeding and illness, confounding variables, reverse causality and the lack of truly randomized trials. BF clearly decreases the risk of infection in infants and children through 6 months of age. Premature infants can benefit from infection protection as well. There is evidence for a protective effect of breastfeeding for asthma, atopic dermatitis, hospitalization due to respiratory illness, leukemia and SIDS in infants and decreased breast and ovarian cancer in the mothers. Additional evidence is needed to determine if breastfeeding protects against diabetes and obesity. Conclusions: The evidence for the benefits of breastfeeding is reasonable. Individual practitioners should be able to interpret the evidence and provide mothers, families and communities with an understanding of these important benefits to the individual infants and their mothers and the larger community.

Keywords: breastfeeding, benefits, evidence
Breastfeeding
11:00-12:30, August 3 (Friday)

Breastfeeding in Medical Curriculum for Physician Training

Ellen A. Kim
Division of Neonatology, Department of Pediatrics, Asan Medical Center Children’s Hospital, Seoul, Korea. arkim@amc.seoulkr

Promotion of the breastfeeding has been a public health priority in many parts of the world including Korea. Recent 6 yr survey from Korean childcare database showed that the mean rate of exclusive breastfeeding at 1 week, 1 month, 3 month and 6 month is 34%, 38%, 39% and 25%, respectively. Different strategies, namely, prenatal breastfeeding education, improvement of hospital lactation policies, public health awareness campaigns, breastfeeding mother’s support group have been implemented to increase rate of breastfeeding, however, targeting physician whose influential role in mother’s decision to promote breastfeeding is less well studied.

Unfortunately, medical school and residency training for breastfeeding education is often insufficient and does not prepare physician to practice appropriate skills in breastfeeding care. Surveys of practicing US obstetricians-gynecologists, family medicine physicians and pediatricians indicate that current medical curriculum for breastfeeding may be inadequate for primary care practice. A survey of graduates from Korean tertiary residency training program show similar results. Hence, implementing a structured medical curriculum for physician in training such as that of a novel curriculum developed by American Academy of Pediatrics should be included for physicians in training – evidences are accumulating that a targeted breastfeeding curriculum for residents in pediatrics, family medicine, and obstetrics and gynecology improves knowledge and confidence in their practices involving breastfeeding which in turn increases exclusive breastfeeding in their patients.

Keywords: Medical curriculum, Breastfeeding
Breastfeeding
11:00-12:30, August 3 (Friday)

Milk Bank, Milk Sharing and Infection Control

Yae-jean KIM
Division of Pediatric Infectious Diseases, Department of Pediatrics, Samsung Medical Center, Sungkyunkwan University, Seoul, Korea. yaejeankim@skku.edu

Maternal breast milk has many benefits for the survival and growth of neonates and infants. Traditionally, when maternal milk was not available, children were breastfed by others in many cultures.

Since the first milk bank was opened in early 20th century, additional milk banks have been established in many countries. The donor milk has been prescribed for the treatment of children with various medical conditions such as prematurity, malabsorption, or any medically indicated need for supplementation. The children can be fed with milk from birth mother or non-birth mother (milk sharing). Because there are many processes involved in milk collection, storing, shipping/delivery (if needed), preparation, and feeding the children, safety measures should be integrated during the whole process.

One of the most important safety issues at milk banks is infection control. Although the risk of infection transmission via human milk is low, pathogens such as human immunodeficiency virus, cytomegalovirus and others have been known to cause infection. Therefore, keeping a clear record is required at each step and blood tests on birth mother and non-birth mother for milk sharing should be performed. Instruction manual at milk banks should include information regarding infection control measures for the staff to follow and information for the parents of the baby as well as donors.

Many milk banks have been successfully operated without increasing the infection risks to the milk recipients. Breast milk will still remain as a valuable nutritional source for the struggling children to survive.

Keywords: Milk bank, infection control
Breastfeeding Practices as Observed in Mothers at the Postnatal Ward of Federal Teaching Hospital Abakaliki

Onyinye Uchenna ANYANWU, Chinonyelum Techla EZEONU, Obumneme Beniah EZEANOSIKE
Pediatrics, Federal Teaching Hospital Abakaliki, Ebonyi State, Nigeria.
onyanyeanyanwu@yahoo.com

Abstract.Anyanwu OU, Ezeonu CT, Ezeanosike OB, Okonkwo UR. Introduction; The promotion and support of breastfeeding is a global priority with benefits for maternal and infant health, especially in low-income and middle-income countries where the relevance for child survival is undisputed. Timely initiation of breastfeeding within one hour of birth, exclusive breast feeding for six months, and continued breastfeeding till two years and beyond are important aspects of breast feeding for child survival. Objectives; To describe the practice and perception of breast feeding amongst mothers at the post natal wards of the Federal Teaching Hospital, Abakaliki. Method; A questionnaire based cross sectional view of breastfeeding practices of mothers delivered of their babies in the Federal Teaching Hospital Abakaliki, Ebonyi, Southeastern Nigeria. Result; 16.1% initiated breast feeding within one hour, while others initiated later for reasons like poor lactation (19.6%); too tired (15.4%); felt dirty after delivery (5.3%) and caesarean section. Exclusive breastfeeding was not the intention of 30.8% for reasons like, too demanding (15.4%); cannot satisfy baby(38.6%); spouse and relation would not accept (26.5%); Work/School schedule would not permit (13.6%).Neither maternal age, parity nor socioeconomic status significantly influenced the overall practice of breastfeeding. Conclusion; Few mothers practice correct breastfeeding. Nurses/midwives must inform all pregnant women, mothers and their spouses about the benefits and management of breastfeeding. Skin to skin contact with their mothers immediately following birth within 1 hour must be encouraged for early initiation.

Keywords : Breast feeding,practices,mothers
Life as a Medical Woman II
11:00-12:30, August 3 (Friday)

Stress Management of Women Doctors

Kyung Ah PARK
President-Elect, MWIA. kapark@yuhs.ac

The suicidal rate of women doctors are 4 times higher than average. Women doctors have roles as a doctor, mother, wife, daughter and daughter in law and she should do these roles always through her life.

She is likely to play juggling five glass balls, that is, work ball, family & home management ball, friendship ball, relationships ball and self care ball. If it falls down and break apart, she cannot restore it.

From this, stress comes to women doctors and she should manage it. This talk will give some solutions or tips for stress management of women doctors.

Keywords: woman doctor; roles, stress, management
Support for Female Physicians in Japan: A Change of View

Takako TSUDA¹, Akiko SAWAGUCHI²
¹Anesthesiology, Nagoya City East Medical Center, Japan, ²Japan Medical Women's Association, Japan

In Japan, 30 years ago the percentage of female physicians was 10%; by December 2010, the number had increased to 19% (55,897/293,049). However, Japan still suffers from a shortage of physicians. This shortage is due in part to what is known as “paper” physicians. Paper physicians are licensed but non-practicing physicians and are largely confined to female physicians. Discussions to increase the number of practicing female physicians have concentrated on programs to encourage the return of non-practicing female physicians to the workforce. Accordingly, medical institutions suffering from shortages of physicians started to take steps to cope with this situation by providing child care services and flexible, part-time working hours. However, while these steps brought about an increase the number of part-time physicians, they did not significantly increase the number of full-time physicians; consequently, they were not effective in decreasing the shortage of physicians. This clearly demonstrates the importance of taking steps to raise the “desire to hold and continue a professional career” in young physicians. Therefore, in 2009 we proposed the introduction of career education programs into the curriculum of female and male medical students. We also engaged with the relevant Labour and Ministries and Medical Associations. Accordingly, some Medical Universities are now introducing Career Education Programs into their curricula. We believe that this proposal will soon be expanded in Japan, and it may be useful in other countries with similar situations.

Keywords: female physician, career design, medical education
Occupational violence is an issue affecting all workforces in frontline jobs in Australia in 2013. It is especially problematic for the retention of rural professionals of which an increasing number are women. The genesis of this programme came from the Female Doctors Group of the Rural Doctors Association of Australia who realized that not only was this concerning for women doctors in smaller communities but it was a concern of medical students and the registrar workforce. We realized as well that it was affecting our nursing and health colleagues, teachers and police. A cross-sectorial collaboration was established with medical groups, nursing, teachers and police union representatives. The Department of Health and Aging provided a grant that saw the commissioning of a project from Urbis Consulting that performed: 1. A literature review of the evidence and strategies in place to manage occupational violence. 2. An online survey of perceptions of violence and strategies for success. 3. Collection and a framework for responses to violence in the form of a website which seeks to share the knowledge already existing and equip all involved to tackle workplace violence. The learnings from the project have been in knowledge, attitude, and networks. The female doctors group has been able to form networks with other health and frontline professional groups to the extent that there is a proposal for joint orientation programmes for smaller towns. The knowledge and attitudinal change has been that everyone has a role in ensuring the safety of frontline workers.

**Keywords**: Sharing the Wisdom
The Meaning of Rest for Women Physician

Rebekah Younjo Lee
Medical Director, LPJ Mind Health Clinic & LPJ Marriage Family Therapy Institute, Korea.
dryounjoolee@hotmail.com

Introduction - Why it is so difficult to have rest for women dr.? Why we need rest?
Objective & Methodology - Review the importance of rest in the life of women physicians and the classification of rest in human life
Results - Suggestion for Relational Rest in women Dr's life
Conclusion - Personal Space, 3C Strategy

Keywords: rest, women, physician
Advocacy Workshop
11:00-12:30, August 3 (Friday)

Advocacy Manual Workshop: Using Social Media to Promote MWIA and Your National Association

Gail Maureen BECK
Treasurer, Medical Women’s International Association. drgailbeck@rogers.com

Introduction
Social Media allow individuals and organizations to communicate and publicize their goals and accomplishments as never before. Dr. Beck is developing a manual for MWIA so that individuals and associations can learn how to use these important tools.

Objectives: By the end of the workshop, participants will:
1. Understand social media tools, specifically facebook, twitter and Linkedin and how to use them.
2. Have resources to develop a personal or organizational social media strategy.
3. Review the basics of traditional public relations in the context of a media strategy.

A workshop format will be used and the results will be used to develop a manual that will be available through MWIA

Keywords: Social Media Strategy
Medical Women Advance Global Health

29th International Congress of the Medical Women’s International Association

E – Poster
Urogenital Problems in Menopause

Sharad RAO, Usha SARAIYA
Cytology Clinic, Cama and Albless Hospital, India

Introduction: The incidence of Urogenital problems in menopause is very high in developing countries like India and it is also frequently seen in underprivileged countries and women who have no access to proper healthcare and many times, no healthcare at all due to a host of reasons. Objective: The objective was to take care of these women by providing proper counselling, health education, and public awareness, which are important issues. This was done by organizing camps and educational seminars with the help of social workers. There is a need in India and other developing countries to disseminate information about the problems of Urogenital ageing and the resultant malfunctions.
Methodology: All women, as they enter their menopause, need care, consideration of history, analysing symptomatology to determine presence or absence of other diseases like hypertension, diabetes and thyroid deficiency to rule out any organic cause.
Results: There was a good response and the awareness programs were much appreciated. The gynaecological examination was followed with advice, counselling and treatment, And those who were having severe problems were offered suitable treatment at a teaching hospital
Conclusion: The key to successful management is empathy, education and encouragement to elderly women to help them cope with their disability so as to offer solace, comfort and correct treatment.

Keywords: Urogenital Problems in Menopause
EP101

Environment, Disaster, and Human Health

Organization Commitment in Crisis Management

Jee Hee KIM¹, Jong Hwa JANG²

¹Department of Emergency Medical Technology, Kangwon National University, Korea, ²Department of Dental Hygiene, Hanseo University, Korea. jhjang65@hanmail.net

In order to investigate the influence of psychological burnout and collectivism on organization commitment in big fire crisis management of personnel in B Thermal power station, this study was aimed to evaluate and construct the path model between burnout, collectivism, organization image, external image, job satisfaction, and organization commitment. A total of 286 persons of B Thermal power station filled out the self-administered structured questionnaire and the data were analyzed by SPSS and AMOS. The overall fitness of the hypothesis model to the data was appropriate(χ²=5.52, p=.05, GFI=.992, CFI=.981, IFI=.982, AGFI=.913, RESEA=.083, SRMR=.032). Burnout, collectivism, and job satisfaction revealed direct effect and total effect on organization commitment. Organization image and external image showed significant direct effect and total effect on organization commitment and the explanation power was 72.9%. Through these results, in order to improve the organization commitment to the crisis, it is necessary to develop the burnout intervention program for the personnel. It is also indispensable to enhance the collectivism, organization image, external image, and job satisfaction.

Keywords : Crisis Management, External Image, Burnout, Organization Image, Job Satisfaction, Organization Commitment
Gender Issues in Medical Practice

Sophie Suhui LEE
Internal Medicine, NTUH, Taiwan. sophie.lee9595@msa.hinet.net

Author: Sophie, Su-Hui Lee MD, PhD, EMBA
President of Taiwan Medical Women Association

Introduction:
National statistics in Taiwan (R.O.C.) 2012
Taiwan Population [Feb. 2013] : 23,328,602 persons:
Male: 11,676,654 persons; Female: 11,651,948 persons,
Population Density: 645 persons per square km
National physicians: totally 42,490, Female: 7,009, Male: 35,481
Economic Growth Rate (yoy) [2013 forecast]: 3.59%
GDP (at Current Prices) [2013 forecast]: 14,472,132 million NT dollars,
Per Capita GDP [2013 forecast]: 20,951 US dollars

The gender inequality index (GII) in Taiwan. According to the newest Human Development Report, among the 146 countries in 2011, the top three were Sweden, Netherlands and Denmark. If the UN formula is applied to the data for Taiwan, Taiwan would have a GII of 0.061, giving it a rank of 4th in the world, which would be the highest in Asia and significantly better than Singapore (9th), the Republic of Korea (12th), and Japan (15th). Taiwan have “Gender Equality Policy Guidelines” and the structure of Chapter VI are Gender on health and healthcare. Physician in Taiwan by Gender F/M ratio is 16.3/83.7 but the rate of lady doctors is increasing gradually. The female practice specialty in first 3 major fields are Paediatrics, Internal Medicine, and Family medicine. The career of Taiwan female physicians 80% are married and have children, responsibility of taking care of children under 5 years old. Most female physicians enjoy an average physical and mental health. However, Stress, anxiety and marital issues are above average levels.

Keywords: Gender inequality index (GII), Taiwan
The Frequency and Risk Factors of Anti-Tuberculosis Therapy-Induced Hepatotoxicity in Korea

Jeong-Mi LEE, Hyun-Ju MIN, Ok-Jae LEE
Department of Internal Medicine, Gyeongsang National University School of Medicine, Korea. ojlee@gnu.ac.kr

Abstract Body: Introduction: Hepatotoxicity is one of common adverse effects of anti-tuberculosis therapy (ATT) and major etiology of suspension or failure of ATT. Objective: This study was conducted to evaluate the frequency of anti-tuberculosis therapy-induced liver injury and the risk factors related to hepatotoxicity. Methodology: We reviewed retrospectively the medical records of the 2,222 patients who had taken ATT for 2 weeks or longer from January 1, 2005 through June 30, 2010. The patients’ demographic, social, clinical, and laboratory data were collected and analyzed for the relationships between hepatotoxicity and various parameters. Hepatotoxicity was determined by investigation of liver tests at the time of pretreatment and 1, 2, 4, 8, 12 and 24 weeks of ATT. Results: Among 2,222 patients taken ATT (male 53.2%, median age 52.59 ± 18.51 y), 173 (7.8%) developed hepatotoxicity. Hepatotoxicity was more frequent in male than female patients (9.1% vs. 5.8%, p=0.03), hepatitis B virus (HBV) infected than non-infected (16.3 vs. 7.4%, p=0.04), hepatitis C virus (HCV) infected than non-infected (28.1% vs. 7.1%, p<0.05) patients. Old age over 65 y (7.8% vs.7.8%, p=0.508) and alcohol drink (5.8% vs. 8.5%, p=0.36) were not significantly related to ATT-induced hepatotoxicity. Conclusions: The frequency of ATT-induced hepatotoxicity was 7.8%, and its risk factors were male gender and underlying HBV or HCV infection. Closed monitoring should be required during ATT of these patients.

Keywords: Anti-tuberculosis agent, Hepatotoxicity, Gender, Viral hepatitis
Sexuality and Violence: An investigation on Female Patients

Margarethe HOCHLEITNER, Heidi SILLER, Angelika BADER
Women's Health Centre, Innsbruck Medical University, Austria/Europe, Austria.
margarethe.hochleitner@i-med.ac.at

Female patients are reluctant to talk about violence or sexual problems with their family physicians. Studies have shown that women want to discuss these topics and prefer them to be actively initiated by the physician. A tool for questions on violence, sexuality, well-being and the environment of women was developed and implemented as supplement to the history taking form in a women's health centre. A study on acceptance of and satisfaction with the tool in patients and physicians is conducted. We used the tool for information on the social situation, experiences with violence and sexuality of participating women. The tool is constructed as a structured interview. A questionnaire on satisfaction and acceptance of the tool was developed to assess the perspective of patients and physicians. Intermediate data of 144 female patients (response rate =92,3%) show that 66% have experience with psychological, physical and/or sexual violence. 44% of the patients stated to have sexual problems. 82,6% of the patients have never been asked about experiences with violence, 55% have never been asked about sexual problems by a physician. Only 1,4% do not want to talk about sexuality and 1,5% about violence in the future. The intermediate data illustrate that women want to talk about sexuality and violence with their physicians. Moreover, they want the physician to actively initiate these topics and talk openly about it. Data point towards the necessity to integrate the topics sexuality and violence in medical history taking.

Keywords: questionnaire, violence, sexuality
The Perils of Affirmative Action for Women? "Token Jobs"

Margarethe HOCHLEITNER
Women's Health Centre, Innsbruck Medical University, Austria/Europe, Austria.
margarethe.hochleitner@i-med.ac.at

In Austria, various affirmative action plans for women are in force at the country's largely state-run universities. These include a 40% quota for women for all job categories. This law was naturally the subject of controversy, with a bias being expressed against 'token women'. There is little willingness to markedly increase the number of women professors, nor are politicians willing to force the issue. On the other hand, quotas are not only mandated by law, but are also subject to a reporting commitment. Professors appointed by the customary process of sending out an international call for applications are appointed under Section 98, Austrian University Organization Act 2002. In order to solve the quota problem, a new category of professors was created (Section 99): it permits civil servants holding tenure to be switched to the job category 'professor'. This new 'Section 99 professor' was touted as action for women and counted as professors according to Section 98. The people recruited here are exclusively women who already have tenure and this new job category is not comparable with Section 98 professors, meaning it contradicts the dictate that the 'quota be reached in each and every category.' By taking up this position they lose all the privileges they hitherto held as civil servants. Moreover, they are not entitled to resources or staff, not even their workplace is guaranteed. Our conclusion in this matter is that these are 'token jobs' that clearly circumvent affirmative action for women at universities.

Keywords: quotas, 'token women', 'token jobs'
The Austrian University Law dictates affirmative action for women and the compatibility of work and family. Can we see any effects or positive results? What about feminisation of medicine? In 2002 and 2012 the female physicians at Innsbruck Medical University were surveyed using a standardised anonymous questionnaire. In 2002, 352 of all physicians employed were female (35.8%), in 2012, 530 (44.1%). In 2002 and 2012, two university clinics were headed by women alongside a field of 40 male clinic heads. The number of permanent positions held by women doubled from 24.4% to 49.0%, in general medicine we see an increase from 0.4% to 4.8%. In these 10 years the number of female physicians rose by 50.6%. We find an increase in the number of women in training and licensed for a specialisation and to practice general medicine. This last job category is the one with the lowest salary, the least prestige and the fewest opportunities for advancement at the university hospital, meanwhile this has become a purely female domain. We see that in 10 years the number of female clinic heads has remained at two vs. 40 male clinic heads, despite changes in personnel. In general, there is no evidence for any feminisation of medicine, but there seems to be a trend for different career possibilities for men and women. So, until now quotas and anti-discrimination laws have been able to increase the number of female doctors at the university clinic but are not very helpful to break the glass ceiling.

**Keywords**: Affirmative Action for Women, Feminisation of Medicine
Leadership

Women Doctors at Medical Universities: Does Affirmative Action for Women Help to Break the Glass Ceiling? What about Quotas?

Bader ANGELIKA, Barbara WALDENBERGER-STEIDL, Margarethe HOCHLEITNER
Women’s Health Centre, Innsbruck Medical University, Austria/Europe, Austria. margarethe.hochleitner@i-med.ac.at

The Austrian University Law dictates affirmative action for women and a 40%-quota for women for all job-categories. A lot of anti-discrimination activities are mandatory at the Austrian universities. So, do these activities, especially the quotas, help to break the glass ceiling? The annual reports of the university hospital were used for data compilation, and in 2002 and 2012 the female physicians at Innsbruck Medical University were surveyed using a standardised anonymous questionnaire. In 2002, 352 (35.8%) of all physicians employed were female, in 2012, 530 (44.1%). In 2002, 66 (24.4%) held a permanent position, in 2012, 71 (49.0%). In 2002 and 2012, 2 university clinics were headed by women alongside a field of 40 male clinic heads. In 2002, 243 (89.7%) had a full-time employment, in 2012, 109 (75.2%), but in 2002, only 128 (47.2%) desired to have a full-time employment, in 2012, just 59 (47.6%). In 2002, 121 (44.6%) reported encountering obstacles in their profession as a woman, in 2012, 72 (49.7%). In 2002, 72 (26.6%) experienced sexual harassment on their job, in 2012, 44 (33.3%). In conclusion, all these laws guaranteeing equal opportunity and equal treatment at the Austrian universities, especially quotas, have helped to increase the number of female physicians and also the number of permanent positions held by women. But women have not been able to enter the high prestige and high income jobs of university clinic heads. Furthermore, the experienced obstacles in the job as a woman and even sexual harassment increased.

Keywords: quotas, glass ceiling
Abstract Book

EP251

Medicine and Law

Management of Incapacitated Patients: What Doctors and Lawyers Need to Know

Minim Ibiere OSEJI
Primary Health Care/ Disease Control, Delta State Ministry of Health, Asaba, Nigeria.
phirc@yahoo.com

INTRODUCTION Lacking mental capacity is a problem that knows no boundaries as it affects young and older persons in both developed and developing countries.

OBJECTIVE To conduct documentary analysis of media reports describing medico-legal issues of incapacitated patients. METHODOLOGY Key words such as Persistent Vegetative State (PVS) and minimally conscious state (MCS) were used to run searches on the BBC News website. News reports were analysed and the data was coded into the emerging themes in order to describe the medico-legal issues involved in managing incapacitated patients.

RESULTS A total of 24 BBC News reports were obtained (14 for PVS and 10 for MCS). Various themes emerged from the news reports such as: prospects of recovery (it is possible to give the wrong prognosis on the life expectancy of incapacitated patients); mis-diagnosis (resulting from laxity in the implementation of guidelines for diagnosis); conflict of opinion (by medical and legal experts on the issue of prognosis and decisions to remove feeding tubes from incapacitated patients); justice for victims (financial compensation awarded by the courts to incapacitated patients that require full-time care for the rest of their lives); and limitation of resources (that determine how long an incapacitated patient can have high quality professional health care).

CONCLUSION This study provides some insight into a range of medico-legal issues in the management of incapacitated patients which tend to evolve with advances in technology. Training on medical ethics and review of mental health legislation are required in both developed and developing countries.

Keywords: Medico-legal, incapacitated, patients
Introduction Multicultural families have rapidly increased in Korea in recent decades and this caused multiple problems including social and family issues. Since 2004, about 30,000 couples of international marriage are counted yearly according to National Statistical Office of Korea. Not only for the foreign persons themselves but also their babies have some difficulties in language and adjustment.

Objective The objective of this study is to reveal the language problem in 2nd generation of the multicultural family.

Methodology We found 6 children of the multicultural family from the patients’ list from Jan, 2011 to Nov.

Results We report 6 cases of language problems in 2nd generation of the multicultural family. All of their mothers were from China, Vietnam, and Uzbekistan. All children were exposed to more than two languages and even 4 languages in one case. Four patients had both language development and articulation problems. However, a patient had only articulation problem. And another patient who had delayed language development refused further evaluation and the mother just wanted to know the proper method of nurturing especially in language.

Conclusion Although, there is a limitation that only small samples were included in this report, these cases suggest that the research on the actual condition should be done more systematically on a large scale and active intervention is needed.

Keywords: multicultural family, language, child
Ripples in Hong Kong

Hei Yee TSE, Wai Cheung LAM, Joanne Shuk Ming LAI, Kit Sheung CHAN, Cissy YU, Yuen Ha TING
Hong Kong Women Doctors Association, Hong Kong. heiyeetse@gmail.com

Rated as a high income city by the World Bank, Hong Kong has its social problems including increasing divorce, decreasing family solidarity and increasing domestic violence as reported by the Hong Kong Council of Social Service. Following a cluster of homicide-suicide cases involving cross border marriages reported in 2007, there were strengthened government input and enhanced involvement of NGO's in 'high risk' communities. "Ripple Action" is a collaborative project of women professional bodies, including women doctors, women lawyers, women accountants, social workers, nurses and volunteers from NGO's in different localities in Hong Kong, aiming to provide community service to women in need including new immigrants from mainland China and women of ethnic minority groups in Hong Kong including Nepalese, Pakistani, Indian, Indonesian and Filipino. Since 2008, eleven community events were organised. In each community event, women doctors are responsible for provision of free cervical screening and assessment of women with high score in mental health questionnaire. Approximately 900 smears have been taken with positive rate of 13%. Women with high stress score were either referred for specialist psychiatric care or follow-up by social workers after assessment by volunteer psychiatrists. Like ripple effect, some of these women changed their role in the project 'Togetherness in Three Generations' from recipients of service to being part of a team of volunteers including students to serve designated lonely elderly. 'Ripple Action' provides a useful model of collaboration among different women groups to provide social service in a multi-cultural society like Hong Kong.

Keywords: multi-cultural society, women doctors, collaborative project
Prevalence of Intimate Partner Violence in Federal Tertiary Health Institutions in Nigeria

Agwu UM, Mma Ngozi WOKOCHA, Iwuoha CE, Ogu R, Osagie IM, Campbell P, Hauwa M, Njoku AI, Usman H, Adenuga WU

1Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Federal Teaching Hospital, Ebonyi State, Nigeria, 2Obigyn, MWAN, Nigeria, 3Dept of Community Medicine, Abia Stat E University Teaching Hospital, Nigeria, 4University of Port Harcourt Teaching Hospital, Nigeria, 5Delta State Hospitals Management Board, Asaba, Nigeria, 6Department of Family Medicine, Lagos University Teaching Hospital, Lagos State, Nigeria, 7Department Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Federal Medical Center, Nguru, Nigeria, 8Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Irrua Specialist Teaching Hospital, Nigeria, 9Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Maiduguri Teaching Hospital, Borno State, Nigeria, 10Department of Community Medicine, Federal Medical Centre, Abeokuta, Nigeria.

mmangow@yahoo.com

BACKGROUND: There has been an established relationship between pregnancy and intimate partner violence in many studies. A recent increase in the prevalence calls for attention.

AIM AND OBJECTIVE: To determine the prevalence Intimate Partner Violence in Tertiary Health Institution in Nigeria.

SUBJECTS AND MATERIALS: This is an ethically approved cross-sectional study done among consecutive pregnant women that were attending ANC clinics of randomly selected Tertiary Health Institutions in the Six Geopolitical zones of Nigeria between 1st December 2013 and 1st March 2013. Analysis was done using Epi info Statistical package version 3.5.3 Atlanta Georgia USA 2008.

RESULTS: A total of 1734 women participated but 1538 (88.7%) questionnaires were correctly filled. Mean age of participants was 28.4(5.3) years Average parity was Para 2.5(1.7). 88.9% were in the Monogamy family setting while the rest 171(11.1%) Were polygamous. The Prevalence of intimate partner violence among pregnancy women in our study was 41%. There were zonal variation - 51.2% in the SE, 46.8% in the SW, 48.4% in the SS, 44% in the NC and in the NE 17%.

CONCLUSION: The prevalence of intimate partner violence have far exceeded the prevalence recorded in the 2008 National Demography Health Survey for Nigeria. There is urgent need for concerted effort by all stake holders to curtail this rise.

Keywords: Prevalence, Intimate Partner Violence, Nigeria
A Case of Proteinuria with Isolated TGCBM

Min Jung LEE¹, Mi Kyung SON¹, Byung Ok KWAK¹, So Dug LIM², Kyo Sun KIM¹
¹Department of Pediatrics, Konkuk University School of Medicine, Seoul, Korea, ²Department of Pathology, Konkuk University School of Medicine, Seoul, Korea. Kimkyo@kuh.ac.kr

It is well known that the thickening of the glomerular capillary basement membrane (TGCBM) is associated with diabetes. The relationship between isolated TGCBM and diabetes are not fully understood, but it appeared before the clinical overt diabetes. We would like to report the case of children with 16 years who presented with proteinuria with TGCBM. The proteinuria was accidentally detected by student check-up. There was no past history of diabetes, any renal disease, or hypertension. On her physical examination, no hepatomegaly and peripheral or facial edema was detected. Her blood pressure was 99/67 mmHg. Her ophthalmologic and neurologic examinations were normal. Laboratory workup showed the following: urinalysis; specific gravity 1.025; 3+ protein; no glucosuria in urinary sediment. The urine protein(U)/urine creatinine(UCr) ratio 2.1 mg/mg. Serum electrolytes were normal; BUN 11.5 mg/dl, serum creatinine 0.56 mg/dl, calcium 9.0 mg/dl, phosphorus 4.1 mg/dl, total protein 7.1 mg/dl, serum albumin 4.1 g/dl, serum cholesterol 245 mg/dl, high density lipoprotein 72.0 mg/dl, serum C3 125 mg/dl, C4 30.4 mg/dl and ANA negative. And her FPS(fasting plasma glucose) was 100 mg/dl. The kidney ultrasonography showed no anatomical abnormalities. A percutaneous renal biopsy was performed. On light and electron microscopic examinations, the thickening of glomerular capillary basement membrane was seen. We started ACE inhibitor and ARB for proteinuria. Because of the relation between TGCBM with proteinuria and prediabetes, the proper management and regular follow up were needed. It can contribute the prevention and reduction of diabetic complications.

Keywords: Glomerular basement membrane; proteinuria; prediabetes
Adolescents’ and Parental Knowledge, Health Beliefs toward Hepatitis A Vaccination

Seo Hee YOON\textsuperscript{1}, Hyo Yeon LEE\textsuperscript{1}, Han Wool KIM\textsuperscript{1}, Kyoung Ae KONG\textsuperscript{2}, Kyung-Hyo KIM\textsuperscript{1}
\textsuperscript{1}Department of Pediatrics, School of Medicine, Ewha Womans University, Korea, \textsuperscript{2}Ewha Womans University Mokdong Hospital, Korea. kaykim@ewha.ac.kr

Introduction: Although the overall incidence of hepatitis A in Korea has been decreasing recently, the adolescents born before the introduction of the hepatitis A vaccine still remain to highly vulnerable to outbreak. This study was aimed to examine the unvaccinated adolescents’ and their parental knowledge, health beliefs toward hepatitis A vaccination.

Objective: Healthy adolescents aged 13-19 years old who have no previous history of hepatitis A vaccine and hepatitis A infection, with their parents or legal guardians were included.

Methodology: The survey was conducted using structured questionnaire based on the Health Belief Model, related to subject’s demographics, knowledge, health beliefs (i.e. perceived susceptibility, severity, benefits, and barriers).

Results: A total of 157 pairs of adolescents and their parents or guardians were included. Parental education and monthly income level was high, but their knowledge level about hepatitis A and the vaccine was low and so was adolescent’s. Both adolescents and parents perceived moderate susceptibility, high severity to hepatitis A and high benefits to the vaccination. Their major perceived barrier to vaccinate was a lack of knowledge about vaccination.

Conclusion: Repeated school health educations about hepatitis A and the vaccine with parental involvement are needed and the inclusion of hepatitis A vaccine in the national immunization program should be considered to reduce the risk of hepatitis A outbreak and to raise vaccination coverage among adolescents in Korea.

Keywords : Hepatitis A, Adolescent, Parents
Alcohol Consumption and Breast Cancer Risk by Hormone Receptor Status and Possible Effect Modification of Obesity

Aesun SHIN1, Sven SANDIN2, Elisabete WEIDERPASS2

1Molecular Epidemiology Branch, National Cancer Center, Korea, 2Department of Medical Epidemiology and Biostatistics, Karolinska Institutet, Sweden. elisabete.weiderpass.vainio@ki.se

Objectives To estimate the effect of alcohol consumption on breast cancer risk and to test possible effect modifications by obesity on the association between alcohol consumption and breast cancer risk.

Methods A total of 45,233 women enrolled in the Swedish Women’s Lifestyle and Health study between 1991 and 1992 were included in the analysis. Occurrence of breast cancer and death were followed until December 2009 by data linkage to the Swedish national health registries. Poisson regression models and Cox proportional hazard models were used to calculate relative risks (RR) and their 95% confidence intervals with adjustment of confounding variables. All analysis were done for overall breast cancer and for estrogen receptor (ER)+/progesterone receptor (PR)+, ER+/PR-, and ER-/PR+ tumors separately.

Results There was a statistically significantly increased risk of breast cancer by increasing intake of alcohol for >5 g/day compared with sustainers, with adjusted RR of 1.16 (95% CI 0.99-1.37). Although there was no statistical significance, stratified analysis suggested that possible elevated risk for breast cancer by alcohol was mostly attributed by ER+ tumors, and the effect was more prominent among lean women. For ER-/PR- tumors, there was statistically significant interaction between body mass index (BMI) and alcohol intake with higheres relative risk for BMI<25 and intake of alcohol for >15g/day compared to sustainers (RR: 2.00, 95% CI 0.91-4.40, p interaction = 0.04).

Conclusion This cohort study suggests that alcohol consumption before menopause may elevate risk for breast cancer among lean women.

Keywords: breast cancer, alcohol
Breast Milk HIV-1 RNA among Women Receiving Short-Course Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) for The Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV

Kirsten SALADO-RASMUSSEN, Margrethe LUNEBORG-NIELSEN
Department of Infectious Diseases, Rigshospitalet, Denmark. ksalado@hotmail.com

Introduction Risk factors for breast milk transmission of HIV from mother to child include high breast milk viral load, high plasma viral load, low maternal CD4 count and breast pathology.

Objective To determine breast milk HIV-1 RNA in HIV-positive breastfeeding mothers receiving short-course antiretroviral therapy (ART).

Methods HIV-1 RNA was quantified in 302 breast milk samples collected from 64 HIV-infected women participating in a study on prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV in Tanzania. Bilateral breast milk samples were collected at day 7, 28 and 42 postpartum. HIV-1 RNA was measured using the Roche Cobas Ampliprep/Cobas Taqman HIV-1 Test vs. 2.0 with a lower limit of detection of 100 copies/ml in breast milk. Samples below the detection limit of the assay were assigned a value of 99 copies/ml. Log-transformed data were used for analyses.

Results 52 of 64 women (81%) had detectable breast milk HIV-1 RNA at some time during the three follow-up visits (mean 3.59 log10 copies/ml range 2-5.58). Of 302 breast milk samples, 145 had detectable HIV-1 RNA (48%). Breast milk HIV-1 RNA was significantly higher at day 28 and day 42 compared to day 7 after delivery.

Conclusion Though the majority (52%) of the breast milk samples had undetectable levels of HIV-1 RNA, the majority of the women had episodic detection of breast milk HIV-1 RNA at some point of time during the three follow-up visits. Furthermore breast milk HIV-1 RNA increased over time as would be expected among women receiving short-course ART.

Keywords: HIV transmission; breast milk
Cervical Screening of New Immigrants and Ethnic Minorities in Hong Kong

Wai Cheung LAM¹, Hei Yee TSE¹, Shuk Ming Joanne LAI², Yuen Ha TING², Kit Sheung CHAN², Cissy YU²
1Obsterics & Gynaecology, Hong Kong Women Doctors Association, Hong Kong, 2Hong Kong Women Doctors Association, Hong Kong. lamwaicheung@yahoo.com

Introduction: The Hong Kong Women Doctors Association had collaborated with other non-medical women professionals and community organizations to provide free cervical cancer screening for under-privileged women, including the new immigrants and ethnic minorities in Hong Kong.

Objective: To determine the cervical screening behavior and prevalence of abnormal smear in under-privileged women in Hong Kong.

Methodology: Retrospective review of data and cervical smear results from 2008-2012.

Results: From 2008-2012, there were 10 cervical screening activities conducted in different regions in Hong Kong. A total of 735 women had participated in our screening activities. The mean age of women screened was 42 years old. Majority (69.9%) were Hong Kong Chinese residents (new immigrants from mainland China), others include Pakistanis (9.3%), Nepalese (6.9%), Filipinos (5.6%), Chinese on double entry permit (3.1%), Indians (1.1%) and Indonesians (0.8%). Among them, 483 had provided information about history of previous cervical smear screening. On average, 40.8% of them had no previous cervical smear. However, if focus only on ethnic minorities, around 61.5% of them had no previous cervical smear. There were 97 (13.1%) women with cellular abnormalities, the prevalence was up to 20% in participants of ethnic minorities.

Conclusion: New immigrants and ethnic minorities in Hong Kong had a low rate of cervical screening but a high prevalence of cellular abnormalities. Public education and future planning of cervical screening programmes should target on these groups of women.

Keywords: cervical screening, ethnic minorities, new immigrants
Evaluation of Renal Length and Microalbuminuria in Children

Byung Ok KWAK, Hye Won PARK, Sochung CHUNG, Kyo Sun KIM
Department of Pediatrics, Konkuk University Medical Center, Konkuk University School of Medicine, Seoul, Korea. 19890009@kuh.ac.kr

Introduction: Adequate organ growth and functional development is important during growth in children. However, few studies have conducted to evaluate the organ specific growth monitoring or provide reference values of organ length and function in healthy children.

Objective: This study aimed to examine the reference range and related parameters of renal length and functional changes during growth.

Methodology: The data for renal length were obtained from 66 children using ultrasonography (US) and dimercaptosuccinic acid (DMSA) scan. The spot urine microalbumin/creatinine ratio and glomerular filtration rate (GFR) were obtained from 352 children. Relationship of length/function with measured growth parameters such as height, weight, body mass index (BMI), body surface area (BSA) was analyzed.

Results: The mean values of renal length were 6.47±0.89 cm and 6.01±0.84 cm on DMSA scan and US, respectively. There was significant correlation between renal length and age, weight, height, and BSA. Among the growth parameters, height was the most contributing factor for renal growth. The spot urine microalbumin/creatinine ratio decreased with age: 1-12 months, 22.72±13.80 mg/mmol; 13-28 months, 16.34±9.58 mg/mmol; 29-48 months, 13.12±9.74 mg/mmol; 4-6 years, 10.58±8.13 mg/mmol; and 7-19 years, 5.13±5.44 mg/mmol. Urinary microalbumin excretion had negative correlation with age, height, weight, GFR, BMI and BSA.

Conclusion: In this study, renal length was associated with growth parameters, specifically height, and urinary microalbumin excretion decreased with age. Further studies are required to evaluate adequate organ growth and establish the cutoff values in children.

Keywords: Renal length, Microalbuminuria, Children
Factors Influencing Female Medical Students' Choice in a Tertiary Institution in Southeastern Nigeria

Oluwabunmi Motunrayo FATUNGASE, Winifred Ugochi ADENUGA, Abiodun Folasade ADEKANMBI

Introduction There is an increasing number of women in the medical school. It is generally perceived that residency training is very hard on relationships and family demands and especially women seem to be in the center of it all. The society however has not changed its perception of who a woman should be irrespective of her profession/career.

Objective To determine factors that influence the choice of residency amongst female medical students in a tertiary institution.

Methodology Cross sectional structured self-administrable questionnaires given to female medical students on their desire to do residency after completion of undergraduate programme. Data was collected on motivating factors for the decision, predisposition of their spouses/fiances and priority rating of future family career and interests.

Results A total of 134 female medical students completed the questionnaires. There were 24(400 level), 53(500 level), and 57(600 level) respondents. Mean age range was 23.2 years. Majority of the respondents 66(49.2%) were in a relationship, 52(38.8%) single and 16(20%) married.

Choice of residency ranged from Internal Medicine 29(21.6%), Pediatrics 28(20%), Surgical specialties 24(17.9%), Obstetrics and Gynaecology 21(15.7%), Family Medicine 13(9.7%) and Public Health 11(8.2%). Highest ranking desirability for residency were prestige 80(59.7%), mentors’ influence 15(11.2%), monetary pursuit was 6(4.5%) and other reasons 5(3%). Those in relationships, 57(42.5%) partners were very supportive and 18(13.4%) fairly supportive. On priority rating, family first was 110(82.1%). Other interest areas accounted for 109(81.3%).

Conclusion Prestige was a major reason for desiring to do residency. Compatibility of residency with family/relationship was also highly considered.

Keywords: Female medical students, Residency, Desirability
In recent years, there have been an increasing number of traffic accident victims among children and the elderly in Japan. As the country is faced with the issues of a declining birthrate and aging population, there is an urgent need to establish appropriate measures to reduce these traffic fatalities. The number of traffic accident victims among children and elderly people varies depending on the region. Therefore, it is necessary to analyze the characteristics of accidents in each region to develop effective measures for traffic safety in the community. The emergency care system to provide medical services following traffic accidents also varies from region to region, and a delay in the development of a critical care system has been pointed out in some areas. An understanding of the success rate of critical care provided following traffic accidents helps us establish effective measures for traffic safety. In 2008, we conducted an age-based geographic analysis of the rate of critical care services provided following traffic accidents in Fukuoka Prefecture. In this study, we conducted a similar geographic analysis of emergency care provided in Tokyo Prefecture to examine differences in the critical care system between urban and local areas.

**Keywords**: Geographic Information System, traffic accidents, Tokyo
EP461
Women & Children’s Health

Innovations in Obstetrics and Gynaecology : The Indian Experience

Mandakini MEGH
Obstetrics & Gynaecology, Dr Megh's Gynaeo Care, India. drmandakinimegh@gmail.com

Introduction Obstetric hemorrhage is the leading cause of maternal mortality in India even today. A simple condom & IV drip set with IV bottle of saline (Shivkar Pack) was used to take atonic PPH on the Principle of hydrostatic Pressure.

Objectives; To control PPH in poor recourses settings
Methodology: Material:A condom (prewashed), a disposable IV set, normal saline bottle, scissors, artery forceps sterile roller gauze Method: Intravenous fluid kept at a height of 60 cm over the abdomen (which later has to be reduced to 20-25 cm) is used to inflate the condom which is inserted into the uterus, and the lower portion of the condom is wrapped with gauze to stop it from falling out. Pressure is exerted for four-six hours to stop the bleeding. Its Mechanism of Action is Atonic PPH occurs due to failure of ‘living ligatures’ of uterine muscles to compress the vessels. This condom pack acts by directly compressing the bleeding vessels by hydrostatic pressure, improving the efficiency of failed live ligature by uterine muscle contractions.

Results Out of 101 patients, 75 showed complete hemostasis (74.2%) and 20 showed partial hemostasis with considerably decreased bleeding.
Conclusion The simplicity and safety of the pack makes it an easily applicable method needing only minimal training. The method has proven to be extremely useful in saving the life of a patient avoiding the need for obstetric hysterectomy. One large series of 67 obstetric hysterectomies over 10 years reported mortality rate of 4.5% in India.

Keywords: Post Partum Haemarrohge, Shivkar Pack, Maternal Mortality
Objective: To examine clinical characteristics of neurologically impaired patients admitted to Seoul metropolitan children's hospital.

Method: The charts of the 205 patients were reviewed.

Results: Cerebral palsy (n=97, 47.3%) was most common, followed by congenital anomaly (n=76, 37.1%), hypoxic ischemic encephalopathy (n=14, 6.8%), infectious disease (n=7, 3.4%) and accident (n=5, 2.4%). Among them, 76 patients with congenital anomaly were found: hydrocephalus (n=26, 34.2%), chromosomal anomaly (n=13, 17.0%), multiple anomaly (n=5, 6.6%), muscular disease (n=5, 6.6%) and brain lesion (n=5, 6.6%).

Conclusion: Among neurologically impaired patients admitted to Seoul metropolitan children's hospital, cerebral palsy was most common, followed by congenital anomaly and hypoxic ischemic encephalopathy. Congenital anomaly included hydrocephalus, chromosomal anomaly and multiple anomaly.

Keywords: Neurologically Impaired inpatients
Abstract Book

EP464
Women & Children’s Health

Osteomyelitis and Septic Arthritis in Children and Adolescents at Ewha Womans University Mokdong Hospital, Five Year Results

Han Wool KIM¹, Yeo-Hon YUN², Kyung-Hyo KIM¹
¹Department of Pediatrics, School of Medicine, Ewha Womans University, Korea, ²Departement of Orthopaedic Surgery, Ewha Womans University School of Medicine, Korea. kaykim@ewha.ac.kr

Introduction: Osteomyelitis and septic arthritis in children are serious and important infections because of their potential to cause permanent disability. This study is purposed to analyze the etiology, clinical features, diagnosis, treatment and prognosis of patients experienced during five years.

Method: We reviewed the medical records of 37 patients, who were diagnosed as osteomyelitis or septic arthritis from March 2008 to February 2013 at Ewha Womans University Mokdong Hospital.

Results: The ages of the patients ranged from 15 days to 18 years and they showed male predominance of 3.6 times. 28 patients with osteomyelitis and 14 with septic arthritis were enrolled, and five had both. All patients had pain on the affected site. Fever and limit of motion were observed in 68.2% and 67.6%, respectively. Most common affected site of osteomyelitis was tibia (35%, 10 of 28) and that of septic arthritis was hip joint (50%, 7 of 14). Staphylococcus aureus was the most common bacteria responsible form 11 cases of osteomyelitis (39%) and 6 cases of these were Methicillin resistant. Streptococcus pyogenes, Streptococcus intermedius and Mycobacterium tuberculosis were also isolated from the others. All the patients were finally diagnosed with magnetic resonance imaging and any one had not bony change in plain radiographs at the time of diagnosis. Thirty patients (81%) were treated with intravenous antibiotics combined with surgical procedure. No fatal case was reported.

Conclusion: S. aureus was the most common bacteria of osteomyelitis and septic arthritis. It is required to monitor these diseases continuously to guide adequate treatment.

Keywords: osteomyelitis, septic arthritis
Prevalence of Hepatitis B in Neonates in a Teaching Hospital in Southwestern Nigeria

Abiodun Folasade ADEKANMBI1, Oluwabunmi Motunrayo FATUNGASE3, Winifred Ugochi ADENUGA1

1Community Medicine, Federal Medical Centre, Nigeria, 2Pediatrics, Olabisi Onabanjo University Teaching Hospital, Sagamu, Nigeria, 3Anaesthesia, Olabisi Onabanjo University Teaching Hospital, Sagamu, Nigeria. wonlash@yahoo.com

Introduction: Hepatitis B is a major public health problem. The carriage rate in Nigeria is estimated to be between 9% - 39%. Low prevalence has been reported in infancy in Nigeria. Tattooing and ear piercing are identified risk factors.

Objective: To assess the prevalence of hepatitis B in newborns in Olabisi Onabanjo University Teaching Hospital, Sagamu, Ogun State and to establish the need for pre-vaccination screening of newborns.

Methodology: All newborn admitted into the intensive care unit over the two-week period were consecutively recruited into the study. Babies of mothers who gave consent were enrolled. Proforma recording age, sex, place of delivery, history of jaundice, scarification marks, cord-cutting instrument and HBSag of mothers were recorded. ABON one step HBSag and HCV serum/plasma test strips were used on blood samples collected.

Results: A total of 52 babies were screened. Age range was 24 hours to 28 days with mean of 7.38 (10.20) days. There were 34 males and 18 females. All the babies were delivered in hospital setting; scissors was used in cutting the cord of all the babies. Thirteen 13/52 (25%) were jaundiced while 4 (7.7%) had been circumcised before the screening. Six (11.5%) mothers were HBSag positive. Only one mother (1.7%) had lamivudine. All the babies were negative for both HBSag and HCVag. Only 14 (27%) mothers had knowledge about hepatitis B infection.

Conclusion: Hepatitis B infection is not a problem in Sagamu. Pre-vaccination screening for newborn is not mandatory. Health education for the mothers is needed.

Keywords: Hepatitis B, Newborn, Screening
Probiotic versus Antibiotic Prophylaxis in Infants with Primary Vesicoureteral Reflux

Jihei CHA, Seung Joo LEE
Department of Pediatrics, School of Medicine, Ewha Womans University, Korea. sjoolee@ewha.ac.kr

Objectives: The effect of antibiotic prophylaxis in primary vesicoureteral reflux (VUR) has been recently questioned and the emergences of resistant bacteria have raised concerns about the long-term use of antibiotics for prophylaxis. Probiotics, beneficial living microorganisms, were deemed to be an alternative to antibiotic prophylaxis but the preventive effect against UTI is inconclusive. To compare the effect of probiotic prophylaxis with antibiotic prophylaxis, a prospective randomized controlled study was done in infants with primary VUR.

Methods: 132 infants, who were diagnosed to have primary VUR after their first UTI, were randomly allocated into a probiotic (Lactobacillus acidophilus 108 CFU/g 1g twice daily, n=64) or an antibiotic (trimethoprim/sulfimethoxazole 2/10 mg/kg once at night, n=64) prophylaxis groups and were followed for one year. Four infants were dropped out and 128 infants were analyzed for the incidence of recurrent UTI and the causative uropathogens.

Results: The incidence of recurrent UTI in the probiotic group was 32.8%, which was not significantly different from 40.6% in the antibiotic group. The resistant rates of causative uropathogens to TMP-SMX was 100% in the antibiotic group, which was significantly higher than 14.3% of the probiotic group. The resolution rate of primary VUR after one year was not significantly different between two groups [15.6% in the antibiotic group vs. 18.8%] in the probiotic group.

Conclusion: Probiotics prophylaxis have a similar effect as antibiotics prophylaxis in preventing recurrent UTI in infants with primary VUR. Probiotics are more natural and safer than antibiotics.

Keywords: Probiotics, vesicoureteral reflux, urinary tract infection
Role of Colposcope in Early Detection of Cancer Cervix

Mrudul Anil CHANDE, Yamini ALSI
Gynaecology & Obstetrics, Nagpur Colposcopy Center, Laxmi Hospital Dharampeth, Nagpur-440010, India. mrudul10chande@gmail.com

Introduction: German scientist Hans Hinselmann in 1924 developed Colposcope for early diagnosis of cancer cervix. It has proved to be of immense value in early detection of cancer cervix. India bears almost 20% of global cancer cervix load. 80% cases in advanced stage. Colposcope holds key to detect pre and early stages of cancer cervix.

Objective: To evaluate the clinical application of colposcope in early detection of cancer cervix.

Methodology: 1218 women underwent colposcopy at Nagpur Colposcopy Center till date. About 70% women were from various camps. The procedure was explained and informed consent taken. Ten post-hysterectomy women were excluded. Remaining 1208 women were subjected to thorough clinical examination. Pap smears collected followed by detailed colposcopic examination by saline technique. 67% women were in 31 to 50 years of age and 39% were from lower & 61% from middle income. 96% had < 4 children. Chief complaint was white discharge in 37%, followed by menstrual problems in 30%, post-coital & post-menopausal bleeding in 2 women each. On cytology, 79% were reported as inflammatory, 4% unsatisfactory. Abnormal cytology was found in 7% while invasive squamous cell carcinoma was reported in 3 smears. Colposcopy was found to be normal in 66% women. 18% had abnormal colposcopy while suspicion of invasive cancer was found in 3 women. 9% had inadequate colposcopy.

Results: 18% women had abnormal colposcopy. In 3 women, invasive cancer was diagnosed.

Conclusion: Cervical cancer is preventable if diagnosed in pre-cancer stage. Colposcope has great potential in achieving this goal. It is best suited to implement 'Screen & treat' policy.

Keywords: colposcope, early detection, cervical cancer
EP468

Women & Children’s Health

Rubella Outbreak in Japan

Michiko SUWA
Pediatrics, Board Member of JMWA Private practice in Pediatrics, Japan. info@suwa-pediatrics.com

In the year of 2013, major cities in Japan such as Tokyo and Osaka have been outbreak of Rubella (German Measles). Cumulative number of cases by week is 4068 (based on diagnosed week of April 23, 2013), doubled the number reported for entire year of 2012. Majority of cases reported were male between the ages of 20-40 who did not receive vaccine (male in mid 30-40 age group were excluded from immunization schedule) as only female junior highschool student were given rubella vaccine. Thus increasing the risk of CRS (congenital Rubella Syndrome) from men of this age group. 1. Cumulative number of rubella cases by week (2009-2013) 2. Weekly rubella cases for week 1 to week 15, 2013 3. Reported rubella cases by prefecture (weekly) 4. Cumulative rubella cases by prefecture 5. Cumulative rubella cases by age and vaccinated status (female) 6. Cumulative rubella cases by age and vaccinated status (male) 7. Percentage of cumulative rubella cases by age group (female and male) Since October of 2012, 8 cases of CRS are reported. Conclusion: Immediate free vaccination by Government for those who did not receive rubella vaccine can not be overemphasized

Keywords: Rubella CRS (congenital Rubella Syndrome)
Women & Children’s Health

The Impact of NPM1 and FLT3 Mutations in Patients with Normal Karyotype Acute Myeloid Leukemia

Dahae WON, Hyun-Sook CHI, Sang Hyuk PARK, Seongsoo JANG, Chan-Jeoung PARK
Department of Laboratory Medicine, University of Ulsan, College of Medicine and Asan Medical Center, Korea. hschi@amc.seoul.kr

Introduction: Acute myeloid leukaemia (AML) is a heterogenous disorder characterized by a wide variety of prognosis. Chromosomal abnormality is visible by conventional karyotyping in about 50 percent of cases. Mutations in the nucleophosmin (NPM1) and fms-like tyrosine kinase-3 (FLT3) genes are the most commonly observed mutations in patients with normal-karyotype acute myeloid leukemia (AML-NK).

Methods: We used PCR and sequencing for NPM1 and multiplex PCR analysis for FLT3 (ITD and TKD) mutations in bone marrow aspirates from 323 AML-NK patients.

Results: NPM1 and FLT3 mutations were found in 36.5% (118/323) and 26.0% (84/323) of AML-NK patients, respectively. Type A in NPM1 mutation was detected in 96 of 118 patients (81.4%). Based on their NPM1 and FLT3 mutation status, patients were divided into 4 groups. Patients with NPM1 mutations, but without FLT3 mutations had significantly longer RFS (p = 0.002) and OS (p = 0.008) than the other groups. FLT3 mut group was significantly associated with a poor survival outcome, shorter RFS (p = 0.002) and OS (p = 0.002) than FLT3 wt.

Conclusion: NPM1 and FLT3 mutations revealed significant prognostic impacts in CN-AML and simultaneous analysis at diagnosis should be included.

Keywords: NPM1 and FLT3 mutations, prognostic impact, NK-acute myeloid leukemia
Women & Children’s Health

The Practice of Breast Feeding by Health Workers in the Federal Teaching Hospital Abakaliki, Southeastern, Nigeria

Onyinye Uchenna ANYANWU, Uchechukwu Roseline OKONKWO, Chinonyelum Techla EZEONU, Obumneme Beniah EZEANOSIKE

Pediatrics, Federal Teaching Hospital Abakaliki, Ebonyi State, Nigeria.
onyinyeanyanwu@yahoo.com

Anyanwu OU, Ezeonu CT, Ezeanosike OB, Okonkwo UR.

Introduction; Optimal breastfeeding practices include exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months of life, followed by breastmilk and adequate complementary foods from about six months of age on, to at least two years of age. This message is expected to be well known and practiced by health workers who are in the position to educate the community.

Objectives. To determine the practice of optimal breastfeeding by Health workers in a tertiary hospital in Southeastern Nigeria.

Method; A crosssectional descriptive study carried out amongst female health workers of Federal Teaching hospital Abakaliki, South Eastern Nigeria using a semi-structured questionnaire.

Result; 100 health workers were recruited, doctors, nurses, pharmacists, laboratory scientists. Only 3% admitted practicing exclusive breastfeeding (EBF) on all their children. Reason for not doing EBF were work schedule (61.8%), too stressful (18.4%), ignorant of benefits (13.2%), lack of family support (3.9%). Only 1% breastfed their babies up to 2 years. The rest did not for reasons such as baby refusal (32.6%), pregnancy (30.4%), ashamed (10.9%), and baby was too old for that (8.7%).

Conclusion; There are obvious short comings in breastfeeding practice amongst health workers. They need to be empowered and supported to do the right things for effectiveness in promoting and supporting breastfeeding among their patients in particular and society in general.

Keywords: breastfeeding, healthworkers, practise
Treatment of Infantile Hemangiomas with Timolol 0.5% Ophthalmic Solution

So Young YOON, Soyun CHO, Seonyong PARK, Hyeong Ho RUE, Hyun Sun PARK, Hyun-Sun YOON
Dermatology, Seoul National University Boramae Hospital, Korea. sycho@snu.ac.kr

Topical timolol is a nonselective beta-blocker used for glaucoma treatment. Oral propranolol (beta-blocker) has become a highly promising treatment modality for infantile hemangioma (IH). Here we show that topical use of the beta-blocker timolol can also inhibit the growth and promote regression of IH. In this case series we treated 8 patients with timolol 0.5% ophthalmic solution twice a day with or without pulsed dye laser and steroid local injection. Outcome was assessed by clinical photographs for each case by three observers utilizing a visual analog scale (VAS) system of 10 as the original IH before treatment and 0 as completely normal skin. The mean of the three independent measurements was used in the analysis. The duration of timolol therapy ranged from 13 to 49 weeks (mean 33.9 weeks). In all patients, there was significant fading of color and decrease in size. Mean VAS score decreased from 10 before the therapy to 8.7 ± 0.54 at 4 weeks, 7.3 ± 0.27 at 8 weeks, 4.6 ± 1.47 at 24 weeks, and 2.0 ± 0.55 at 48 weeks. Regression of IH treated using timolol in this case series occurred earlier than spontaneous regression which is generally not observed before the age of 9?12 months. In this study, topical timolol was shown to be a well-tolerated and effective treatment for IH. Prospective studies are needed to establish the exact role of timolol in the treatment of IH.

Keywords: infantile hemangioma, timolol, topical treatment
Utility of Eosinophil Cationic Protein Levels in Early Diagnosis of Intrinsic Atopic Dermatitis

Soyun CHO, Song Youn PARK, Soyoung YOON, Eun Ji KIM, Hyun Sun PARK, Hyun-Sun YOON
Dermatology, Seoul National University Boramae Hospital, Korea. sycho@snu.ac.kr

Introduction: Atopic dermatitis (AD) has been divided into the extrinsic type (ADe) and the intrinsic type (ADI) according to serum IgE levels and the presence or absence of allergen-specific IgE.

Objectives: To compare clinical and laboratory parameters between ADI and ADe and to assess the usefulness of ECP in diagnosing AD including ADi.

Methodology: A retrospective chart review was done on 148 patients 0-42 years of age diagnosed with atopic dermatitis. All patients were checked for total IgE, ECP and allergen-specific IgE with a thorough review of their medical history.

Results: Mean and onset age were earlier in ADi than ADe group (mean age 6.0±8.4 vs 10.8±11.2 in ADi vs ADe (p=0.03); onset age 2.7±4.3 vs 6.0±9.1 in each group (p=0.04)). ECP was higher in ADe than ADi group with 59.0±114.3 in ADe and 22.7±16.5 in ADi (p=0.001). When patients whose ECP was high but total IgE was normal were compared to other groups, there were more only-high-ECP patients under 6 months of age (p=0.001). For ADi group, all subjects under age 6 months had high ECP and normal total IgE (p=0.012). For ADe group under age 6 months, 83.3% had high ECP and normal total IgE (p=0.001).

Conclusions: ECP can be considered an early marker of AD especially in very young children. High ECP value can assist in the diagnosis of ADi in infants suspected of having infantile AD.

Keywords: atopic dermatitis, eosinophil cationic protein
Where Do Women Give Birth in Rural Nigeria, Bonny as a Case Study

Omiepirisa Yvonne BUOWARI
Medical Women Association of Nigeria, Rivers State Branch, Nigeria. yvonnewuowari@yahoo.com

WHERE DO WOMEN GIVE BIRTH IN RURAL NIGERIA, BONNY AS A CASE STUDY Significant number of deliveries in the developing world takes place at home mostly conducted by traditional birth attendants (TBA). TBAs are popular in developing and low resource countries, lack formal education or medical training and some of their clients end up with obstetric complications which lead to morbidity and mortality. Evidence from numerous studies has shown reduced maternal and perinatal morbidity and mortality when women have a qualified health care provider who has midwifery skills present at birth. Bonny is a town in southern Nigeria with a secondary level hospital, primary health and several private hospitals, which provide obstetric services. This is a cross observational study in Bonny, Nigeria. An interviewer-structured questionnaire was administered by random sampling in 2011 to women who had deliveries for the past 15 years. 74 women were interviewed age range 22-47 years, mean age 37.21 years had 324 deliveries. Number of deliveries Number of women (%) 1 8(10.81) 2 12(16.22) 3 9(12.16) 4 14(18.92) 5 11(14.86) 6 6(8.11) 7 5(6.76) 8 6(8.11) 9 1(1.35) 10 1(1.35) 13 1(1.35) 57(17.59%) delivered in a health facility and 267(82.41%) had home delivery. Of those who had home delivery, 63(23.60%) received antenatal care. One woman with home delivery living three minutes walk away from the general hospital developed post partum haemorrhage.

Keywords: women, health, delivery, rural
A liposarcoma is the most common soft tissue sarcoma in adults with an incidence of about 20% of all soft tissue sarcomas. Although incidence differs from a region of origination, cases arising from mesentery have rarely been reported. We experienced a case of liposarcoma originating from the mesentery in a 73-year-old male patient who had complained of lower abdominal pain and palpable mass. On abdominal computed tomography, a well-defined round huge mass was detected, in contact with sigmoid colon and urinary bladder. Surgical excision was carried out and tumor size was 28x26x12 cm. Histologically, the tumor was composed of pleomorphic liposarcoma. He did not undergo any adjuvant treatment following surgery, and he was disease free seven months later. However, long-term follow-up is required because of the high possibility of a local recurrence of the tumor.

**Keywords**: liposarcoma, pleomorphic, mesentery
Tobacco use is one of the preventable causes of death in the world. The WHO attributes 5 million deaths to tobacco use annually and by 2020, the figure is expected to exceed 10 million with approximately 70% of these deaths occurring in developing countries. It is estimated that in Nigeria over 8.9% of those above 15 years smoke. An interventional study is being done of senior secondary school students aged 14-18 years in two local government areas of Delta State using the Multi-stage sampling method. A pre-tested semi-structured self administered questionnaire is being used to collect data before and after intervention with health education. Respondents are chosen using a multi-stage sampling technique. Data collected will be analysed using SPSS version 16; presented with tables and charts. Four schools will be involved in the study, 2 in each local government area; with an estimated total of 400 respondents. Preliminary results thus far show a moderate level of awareness amongst senior secondary school students of the health effects of tobacco use, with the effects on the lungs being the most widely known. Though the study is ongoing, one of the lessons re-emphasized is the effect of peer pressure. To stem the worrisome phenomenon of the increased use of tobacco amongst the youth, it is essential that more aggressive interventional methods be used and schools be incorporated into the advocacy groups in Nigeria, with the proper equipping of teachers.

**Keywords**: Awareness, Perception, SSS
EP503

Miscellaneous

Cervical Cancer Detection in Under Privileged Women

Usha Bharat SARAIYA, Kamal HAZARI, Pervin MEHERJI
Obst & Gyn, Association of Medical Women in India, India, ushasaraiya@hotmail.com

Introduction
The incidence & mortality of cervical cancer continues to be very high in developing countries like India. It is also seen more frequently in under privileged women who are not able to access health care.

Objective
Objective was to take cancer detection facilities to under privileged women by conducting camps. The extended purpose was to offer educational & awareness information regarding the disease. These were done as mobile, one day camps conducted in the local school or hospital.

Methodology
Camps were conducted in urban & rural areas where a Doctor & a technician attended, talked to patient & offered a Gynecological checkup & either visual inspection with acetic acid or a Pap smear. A total of 45 camps were conducted in 3 years. In some areas, other tests like Hb & urine checkup were added.

Results
There was a good response & awareness programme was much appreciated. The Gynecological examination was followed with advice for treatment. Cancer detection revealed a high number of inflammatory smears. Those suspected of precancerous lesions were offered Colposcopy & suitable therapy, at a teaching hospital

Year No. of camps Total Patients 2009 9 746 2010 12 709 2011 36 2031 2012 16 427 Total 74 3167

Conclusion
In the absence of Universal screening programme, it is important to find innovative methods to reach the target population to offer information & tests for cervical cancer. Our project was very rewarding & popular.

Keywords: Cervical Cancer, screening, under privileged women
Reliability of Ultrasonographic Evaluation of Hyoid-Larynx Approximation with Positional Change

Sung-Ju JEE, So-Young AHN
Department of Rehabilitation Medicine, Chung Nam National University Hospital, Korea.
asyoung@cnuh.co.kr

Objective: To evaluate the reliability of ultrasonographic evaluation of Hyoid-Larynx approximation with positional change in healthy people.

Method: 20 healthy volunteers (10 men, 10 women) participated in this study. The distance between hyoid bone and thyroid cartilage was measured by ultrasound in sitting and supine position. Hyoid-Larynx Approximation was prescribed as the shortest distance between lower tip of hyoid bone and upper end of thyroid cartilage during swallowing. The transducers were placed in longitudinal position above midline of larynx which allowed visualization of hyoid bone and thyroid cartilage. Subjects were then given 5mL of water and swallowed. The imaging was repeated 3 times for averaging in each position. Using the mean distance at resting and the shortest distance during swallowing, we calculated relative laryngeal elevation.

Result: There was no significant difference in resting distance between hyoid bone and thyroid cartilage with positional change. Also, there was no significant difference in Hyoid-Larynx Approximation with positional change. Both positions revealed identical relative laryngeal elevation.

Conclusion: Ultrasound is a feasible and non-invasive method that assess the laryngeal elevation for diagnosis of dysphagia. In this study, Ultrasound can quantitatively measure Hyoid-Laryngeal Approximation with good reliability in positional difference.

Keywords: Hyoid-Laryngeal Approximation, Dysphagia, Laryngeal ultrasonography
Guidance for the Assessment of Hydrating Effect in Cosmetic Sciences

Hyun Hee CHO, Hee Jin BYUN, Min-Jung LEE, Ji Eun KIM, Kyu Han KIM, Jin Ho CHUNG
Department of Dermatology, Seoul National University College of Medicine, Korea.
jhchung@snu.ac.kr

Natural moisturizing factor, stratum corneum intercellular lipid and degree of keratinocyte differentiation are significant factors in the skin hydration. When present in the proper amount and balance, these components help to protect the skin and keep it watertight. However, there was no standardized method rating hydrating efficacy of cosmetics. We intended to suggest the standard guidance to evaluate hydrating effect of moisturizers. Using primary human keratinocytes treated with niacinamide, the expression of mRNA of filaggrin and transglutaminase and lipid synthesis were evaluated. For in vivo evaluation, twenty healthy volunteers applied niacinamide, propylene glycol, mixture of stratum corneum lipid components and vehicle on their arm and abdomen. Then, the moisture contents and transepidermal water loss (TEWL) after tape stripping were measured. When treated with niacinamide in vitro, the syntheses of cholesterol and free fatty acid and expression levels of filaggrin mRNA were increased. When measuring the moisture contents using corneometer in vivo, arm was the most appropriate site for evaluation hydrating effect. Most distinct hydrating effect was observed at 2-6 hours after using moisturizer. When measuring the TEWL after tape stripping, most distinct hydrating effect was observed on the abdomen at 1-4 days after using moisturizer. In conclusion, to evaluate the hydrating effect of moisturizer, measuring the expression level of cholesterol, free fatty acid and filaggrin mRNA in vitro and measuring the moisture contents in vivo using corneometer on the arm at 2-6 hours and TEWL using tewameter on the abdomen at 1-4 days after using moisturizer might be useful methods.

Keywords: Hydrating effect, cosmetics
Introduction: Mycoplasma pneumoniae has long been recognized as the cause of primary atypical pneumonia, especially in children. Acute Mycoplasma pneumonia is associated with the exacerbation of asthma, the chronicity and even the onset of asthma.

Objective: The aim of this study was to evaluate eosinophil activation and cytokine response in atopic children with mycoplasma pneumonia.

Methodology: We studied 48 patients aged 3-12 years with mycoplasma pneumonia (26 with atopy, Group 1; 22 without atopy, Group 2). Serum interleukin(IL)-5, eosinophil cationic protein (ECP) and peripheral blood eosinophil counts were consecutively measured in samples obtained at acute, recovery phase and 2 months later. Serum IL-5 and ECP were measured by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assays and eosinophil counts were measured by an autoanalyzer.

Results: Serial changes of serum IL-5, ECP and eosinophil counts in group 1 were significantly higher than those in group 2 (P≤0.001). Serum IL-5 levels in group 1 were significantly higher than those in group 2 at each phase, as well as serum ECP levels. Eosinophil counts in group 1 were significantly higher than those in group 2 at recovery phase and 2 months later, except acute phase. In addition, patients of group 1 showed a significant increase in serum ECP levels at recovery phase and 2 months later, compared with acute phase.

Conclusion: The increased immune response may be important in the pathophysiological mechanisms by which the Mycoplasma pneumoniae contribute to the development of airway hyperresponsiveness and airway inflammation in atopic children.

Keywords: Pneumonia, Mycoplasma, Atopy, Airway hyperresponsiveness
Kidney Size Estimation in Children with DMSA Scintigraphy

Min Jung LEE, Mi Kyung SON, Byung Ok KWAK, Hye Won PARK, Sochung CHUNG, Kyo Sun KIM
Department of Pediatrics, Konkuk University School of Medicine, Seoul, Korea. kimkyo@kuh.ac.kr

Objectives: Renal size is an important indicator not only to evaluate children with renal disease, but also to know whether the kidneys are growing appropriately. The aim of this study is to evaluate renal size with a DMSA scan and propose a simple formula predicting renal size in children.

Methods: Medical records were retrospectively analyzed. Renal length was measured from DMSA scan of 346 children (198 female, 148 male), who were admitted with impression of urinary tract infection. Patients with anatomical renal abnormalities on renal imaging or acute pyelonephritis were excluded. Study group was divided into two: 214 (61.8%) patients were less than 1 year old (Group 1) and 132 (38.2%) patients were 1 year of age or older (Group 2).

Results: The renal length was larger in the left side than the right side, and in females than males. Our study from DMSA scan of 346 children had derived a formula based on age and mean renal length as follows: \[0.33 \times \text{age(months)} + 3.82\], \(R^2=0.77\). The formula for group 1 was \[0.12 \times \text{age(months)} + 5.14\], \(R^2=0.36\). In the group 2, the formula for estimated mean renal length (cm)=0.33 x age(years) + 6.46, \(R^2=0.82\).

Conclusions: We can predict the renal size in children 1 year of age or older by simple linear formula. We hope that the equation derived from our data performing DMSA scan can be used to predict renal length in clinical practice. So we can predict renal disease or growing appropriately by DMSA scan.

Keywords: Organ growth, Kidney, Formula, Children
Introduction: Kiwi fruit allergy has been observed with increasing frequency but clinical characteristics of kiwi fruit allergy in children is mostly reported based on a few case reports. Also, studies based on different study population indicated different major allergens of kiwi fruit.

Objectives: Providing a clinical and immunologic evaluation of kiwi fruit allergy in Korean children.

Methodology: Using medical records and telephone interviews, we evaluated the clinical characteristics of patients diagnosed with kiwi allergy (Ajou University Hospital, June 2005 to June 2012). We evaluated the IgE sensitization to kiwi (ImmunoCAP) and identify the major kiwi allergen by component based allergen-microarray (ISAC®; Thermo Fisher Scientific).

Results: A total of 12 cases sensitized to kiwi (0.48-7.03 kU/L) and diagnosed as kiwi allergy were enrolled. (M:F=8:4, median age=33.5 months, range 13-84 months) Among them, one (1.3 kU/L) were diagnosed with anaphylaxis, one (0.48 kU/L) were diagnosed with angioedema, one (3.49 kU/L) were diagnosed with dyspnea, five (1.94-6.02 kU/L) were diagnosed with urticaria, and four (1.53-7.03 kU/L) were diagnosed with oral allergy syndrome. Of all, a total of 11 (91.7%) were sensitized to Act d 1 and 8 (66.7%) were mono-sensitization to Act d 1. Two patients (42, and 72 months of age) who were developed urticaria by kiwi and co-sensitized to Bet v 1 and Hev b 8 had oral allergic symptoms on apple and watermelon.

Conclusion: Act d 1 is the major allergenic component in Korean children with clinical kiwi allergy, and 66.7% of patients were mono-sensitized to Act d 1.

Keywords: Kiwi fruit allergy, Korean Children, major allergen
Rhus Verniciflua Stokes (RVS) Induces Apoptosis of Breast Cancer Cells through Modulation of AMPK-Pathways

So Mi KIM, Jung Ok LEE, Soo Kyung LEE, Hyeon Soo KIM, Sun Hwa PARK
Department of Anatomy, Korea University College of Medicine, Seoul, Korea. parksh@korea.ac.kr

AMP-activated protein kinase (AMPK) plays an essential role in cellular energy homeostasis and tumor development. Targeting AMPK may be a promising therapeutic option for cancer treatment. Rhus verniciflua Stokes (RVS) has been used in traditional Korean medicine as an herbal therapy. Recently, several reports showed that RVS extracts have anti-proliferative and apoptotic activities on various tumors including breast, colorectal, gastric, and lung cancer. However, the mechanism of RVS induced anti-cancer effect has not been completely understood. Therefore, we investigated the role of RVS on AMPK-pathway in breast cancer cells. We found that RVS increased the phosphorylation of AMPK and downstream acetyl-CoA carboxylase (ACC) and suppressed the viability of breast cancer cells. RVS also induced an increase of reactive oxygen species (ROS) levels. ROS-dependent LKB1 activation serves as the upstream signal for AMPK activation. Inhibition of AMPK suppressed RVS-induced apoptosis of breast cancer cells, while 5-aminoimidazole-4-carboxamide-1-b-riboside (AICAR), AMPK activator, did not show that effect. RVS increased the activity of caspase-3 and pro-apoptotic effector. These results demonstrate that RVS has an anti-tumor effect on breast cancer cells via ROS-mediated AMPK-signaling pathway, thus provides new insights into the molecular role of RVS as an anti-cancer drug.

Keywords: AMPK, Rhus verniciflua Stokes (RVS), Anti-cancer effect
Soap Induced Skin Morbidity in Nigeria

Frances AJOSE, Olufolake COLE
Department of Medicine, Lagos State University College of Medicine, Ikeja, LAGOS Nigeria.
francesajose@yahoo.co.uk

Introduction The strongly alkaline pH of soaps against the acidic pH of the skin causes a rise in skin pH which depletes the natural skin lubricants, drying the skin and stimulating the itch process. A dry skin is more porous to environmental irritants. A high pH also alters the skin flora encouraging proliferation of pathogenic microbes.

Objective This study set out to assess the contribution of soap to skin morbidity in skin patients.

Method 5600 referrals to the skin clinic were advised to change their alkaline skin cleansers to one of two proprietary pH balanced skin cleansers, during the waiting period to see the Dermatologist a period of between 4 weeks and 12 weeks. One of the skin cleansers was pH7 whilst the other was pH 5.5.

Result. 85 percent of patients complied with the advice. Of these 65% of patients (55% total clinic attendance) had their complaints sufficiently resolved requiring no further consultation. 30% observed significant improvement in their skin condition. 0.05% reacted to the acidic alternative but none to the neutral cleanser. The complaints that resolved completely were the acquired xerodermas and the pruritic skin lesions. The inflammatory dermatoses were significantly improved. Whilst this was no cure for the infective dermatoses, symptoms were significantly relieved.

Conclusion Use of alkaline soap for body cleansing imparts significant skin morbidity. Neutral or mildly acidic skin cleansers significantly reduce this morbidity

Keywords: SKIN, pH, XERODERMA
The Relationship between Helper T Cell Subtype Expression and Clinicopathologic Manifestation of Papillary Thyroid Carcinoma with Lymphocytic Thyroiditis

Seok Woo YANG, Soonwon HONG
Dept. of Pathology, Yonsei Medical School, Korea. soonwonh@yuhs.ac

Introduction; In South Korea, the incidence of thyroid cancer is one of highly occurring cancer. Out of thyroid cancers, papillary thyroid carcinoma (PTC) is the highest. PTCs were frequently accompanied by lymphocytic thyroiditis (LT). Some articles reported Hashimoto's thyroiditis (HT; extreme form of LT) increased occurrence of PTC. In contrast, others reported LT had an anti-tumor activity, which led to a good prognosis.

Objective; Concerning two conflicting results, this study was performed to unravel how LT operated in cancer immunity.

Methodology; Two subtypes of helper T cell (Th) cytokines were used; Th1 (IFN-γ, TNF-α, IL-2) and Th2 (IL-4, IL-10, IL-1β). The cytokine levels were measured by quantitative RT-PCR method using non-tumor tissue. Because most PTC cases were microcarcinomas, p27 immunohistochemical marker was used as a surrogate marker for lymph nodal metastasis.

Results; This study revealed that most PTCs have mixed Th1 (IFN-γ, TNF-α, IL-2) and Th2 (IL-4, IL-10, & IL-1β) immunity. Cytokines were always expressed more in the cases with LT than those without LT. When statistically analysis was confined to the PTC cases with LT, the cases with lower levels of cytokines had a tendency to being related to extracapsular tumor extension and low grade expression of p27.

Conclusion; Considering p27 as a surrogate marker for lymph nodal metastasis, this result implicated that lower levels of cytokines were frequent in the cases with nodal metastasis. This result implicates that mixed Th1 and Th2 cytokines may have an anti-cancer effect, in terms of tumor extension and lymph nodal metastasis.

Keywords : Papillary thyroid carcinoma, Helper T cell, Cytokine, p27, Prognosis, Metastasis, Extrathyroidal ext
Breast Edema, Clinical and Radiological Feature

Kyungran KO, Chan Wha LEE, Ji Soo CHOI, Hee Jung SUH
National Cancer Center Hospital, Department of Diagnostic Radiology

Introduction The major mammographic findings of breast cancer are pleomorphic microcalcifications or spiculated mass. Additional findings of breast cancers are architectural distortion, asymmetry, developing asymmetry, breast edema, or lymphadenopathy. Although breast edema is minor finding of breast cancer, it might be either a part of systemic disease or local breast lesion. So we describe a spectrum of causes and imaging findings related to breast edema which we had experienced.

Results Mammographically, it is defined as a skin thickening (>2~3mm), increased parenchymal density, increased interstitial markings and coarsening of trabeculae in subcutaneous fat. An edematous breast will be much denser and more difficult to penetrate and will appear whiter than the contralateral side because of fluid in the breast tissue. Sonographically, breast edema is characterized by skin thickening, loss of the normal sharp margins of Coopers ligament, increased echogenicity of surrounding tissues, and, in severe cases, fluid in dilated subdermal lymphatics, which are seen as tubular fluid filled structures just under the skin line.

Conclusion. Even though the imaging finding of breast edema is not usual and nonspecific finding, as it would be an indicator of systemic disease or a result of hidden malignancy or a recurrence after local treatment of breast malignancy, radiologist must be familiar with the various conditions that could cause a breast edema.

Keywords : Breast Edema, Breast Cancer
What Is the Value of Additional Blood Pool Phase on Whole Body Bone Scan in the Assessment of Rheumatoid Arthritis?

Ji Young KIM1, Yun Young CHOI2, Young Hwan KIM1, Yoon-Kyoung SUNG3, Dae-Hyun YOO3
1Nuclear Medicine, Hanyang University Hospital, Korea, 2Nuclear Medicine, Hanyang Medical Center, Korea, 3Rheumatology, Hanyang University Hospital, Korea. gift02@hanmail.net

Introduction: Rheumatoid arthritis (RA) is a chronic disease with the characteristic feature of inflammatory synovitis. Conventional bone scan (CBS) finding in RA is thought as non-specific increased radiotracer uptake in the involved joint. However, blood pool phase could give clues about the blood stream proportional to early joint inflammation.

Objective: To investigate the diagnostic efficacy of bone scan with additional blood pool phase (BSBP) compared with CBS, in the assessment of rheumatoid arthritis (RA).

Methodology: CBS and BSBP were reviewed respectively in 242 patients with arthralgia: the counts of involved joints and presence of accompanied tenosynovitis were evaluated. Serologic markers (RF and anti-ccp), acute phase reactants (CRP and ESR) and symptom duration (months) were also assessed. Clinical diagnosis made by a rheumatologist was considered as gold standard and the diagnostic efficacies of CBS and BSBP were compared using the McNemar's test. A multivariate logistic regression analysis was also used for statistical evaluation.

Results: Ninety-five (39%) of 242 patients with arthralgia were diagnosed as RA. The sensitivity, specificity, and accuracy of CBS were 76%, 87%, and 83%, whereas those of BSBP were 84%, 83%, and 83%, respectively. The diagnosis of BSBP, high titer of RF and anti-ccp appeared to be significant factors among the various parameters for diagnosis of RA.

Conclusions: Both CBS and BSBP appear to provide acceptable accuracy and comparable efficacy for diagnosis of RA among arthritis patients. However, BSBP was found to be more sensitive than CBS alone in the diagnosis of RA.

Keywords: Rheumatoid arthritis, whole body bone scan, blood pool phase
Academic Mentoring during Residency

Omiepirisa Yvonne BUOWARI
Medical Women Association of Nigeria, Rivers State branch. yvonnebuowari@yahoo.com

Postgraduate medical and dental training is intended to give competence in a specific field of medicine and dentistry. Postgraduate programmes should be designed to offer the appropriate opportunities for the acquisition of specific knowledge and skills required for expertise in that particular medical or surgical specialty. The concept of mentoring means that somebody with a good knowledge and skills of a particular topic equips another person who does not have such skills and knowledge. Mentorship refers to a personal developmental relationship between a more experienced or more knowledgeable person and a less knowledgeable person. The receiver of mentorship is traditionally referred to as a protégé or apprentice. Since the focus of mentoring is to develop the whole person, the techniques are broad and require wisdom in order to be used appropriately. Mentoring techniques available are accompanying, showing, and catalysing. A mentor serves as a role model, counsellor and advocate for an understudy or protégé. A true mentor takes a personal interest in the success of the mentee or protégé. Mentoring is described as an interaction between an experienced and an inexperienced individual taking an active role in the professional development of the junior person. Inherent in the concept of mentoring is a personal, one-in-one nurturing relationship between the mentor and mentee. Mentoring relationships can and do occur in circumstances other than clinical practice arrangements.

Keywords: Mentoring, Mentor, Mentee, Residency
Health Emergency Preparedness: An Assessment of Primary Schools in Abakaliki South-Eastern Nigeria

Chinonyelum Thecka EZEONU¹, Maria Nwakaego ANYANSI², Nnenna Catherine OKPANI³
¹Paediatrics, Federal Teaching Hospital, Abakaliki, Ebonyi state, Nigeria, ²Nursing Sciences, Ebonyi State University, Abakaliki, Nigeria, ³College of Medicine, Ebonyi state University, Abakaliki, Nigeria. ctezeonu@yahoo.co.uk

Ezeonu CT, Anyansi MN, Okpani NC
Introduction; Children and adults may experience medical emergency situations because of injuries, complications of chronic health conditions or unexpected major illnesses that occur in school. Timely intervention is the school's legal responsibility on behalf of the affected pupil or staff.
Aim; To assess the preparedness of schools for health emergencies and make recommendations if necessary.
Method; A cross sectional descriptive study of all the 31 registered primary schools in Abakaliki metropolis with interest in the availability of health personnel, treatment facilities, first aid box and its contents.
Results; Availability of nurses, doctors and trained first aiders were 6.5%, 9.7% and 32.3% respectively. Only three schools (9.7%) had a health room. Functional first aid boxes were seen in 67.7% of the schools, though mostly poorly equipped, lacking emergency medications. Safety measures were generally lacking in the schools.
Conclusion; Preparedness for health emergencies in the primary schools in Abakaliki metropolis was poor, worse with the public schools, largely due to lack of personnel, no guidelines for emergency care and lack of facilities. Pediatricians should be aware of the capacity for each school to provide onsite first aid, and should assist the school in developing that capacity while advocating for stronger School Health Programme in their States.

Keywords: School, emergency, preparedness
Medical Women Advance Global Health

29th International Congress of the Medical Women’s International Association

Panel Poster
Abstract Book

P001

Aging and Health

Acute Stroke in the Elderly in Korea: Clinical Features, Subtypes, Risk Factors and Management

Su-Jin Chloe KIM¹, Sung Woo LEE¹, Sang Do SHIN², Hyung Goo GANG³, Ju Ok (Joanne) PARK⁴
¹Emergency Department, Korea University Anam Hospital, Korea, ²Department of Emergency Medicine, Seoul National University College of Medicine and Seoul National University Hospital, Korea, ³Emergency Department, Hanyang University Hospital, Korea, ⁴Department of Emergency Medicine, Jeju National University Hospital, Korea. kuedkee@korea.ac.kr

Introduction & objective Ageing is an important risk factor and influences the outcome of stroke. Few studies have reported data for the very elderly stroke patients, especially in Asia. We compared prehospital care, clinical features, risk factors, management and outcomes and analyzed the properties for patients aged ≥ 80 years and patients aged <80 years in South Korea.

Methodology This study was conducted using prospective data from an emergency room-based Korean acute stroke survey & registry. Patients with either first-ever or recurrent stroke were registered in the national registry after visiting the hospital’s emergency department from November 1, 2007 to December 31, 2010. Data collection was conducted at five university-affiliated hospitals. Stroke patients were divided into two groups on the basis of age, ≥80 and < 80 years.

Results Overall, among 3,490 ischemic stroke patients, the very elderly patients showed a higher level of pre-existing disability, pre-existing cardiovascular diseases and lower socio-economic status. Symptom onset time tended to be unrecognized by the very elderly. Furthermore, the median length of hospital stay among the very elderly was longer, and the in-hospital mortality rate was higher than for stroke patients <80 years of age.

Conclusions The very elderly patients tend to have a longer length of hospital stay and in-hospital mortality rate. These features of very elderly patients may be induced from preexisting disease, disability and demographic considerations such as socioeconomic status; however, there is no difference in pre-hospital/in-hospital care between these groups.

Keywords: stroke, the elderly, epidemiology
Introduction: Japan is becoming an aged society and the numbers of emergency cases were ambulanced to the hospital by the Tokyo Fire Department reached 17,361 in 2012. Of these cases, 9,987 involved people more than 75 years old.

Objectives: To clarify the outcome in elderly critically ill patients

Methodology: We investigated the factors related to outcome in elderly people admitted to the intensive care unit. All 1,001 subjects were 75 years of age or older who were admitted to our intensive care unit from January 2006 to December 2012. A multivariate logistic regression analysis was performed for the relationship between survival after 28 days and age, gender, World Health Organization performance status (WHO PS), and cardiopulmonary arrest on the arrival (CPA-OA).

Results: In all patients, an age of more than 90 years (CI 1.14-3.76, p=0.02) and CPA-OA (CI 28.1-76.3, p<0.05) were significant relations with 28 days death after the arrival. In patients without CPA-OA (821 patients), an age of more than 90 years (CI 1.03-3.78, p=0.04) significantly related to the death. And in patients with CPA-OA (180 patients), the WHO PS score of 4 (CI 0.05-0.70, p=0.01) significantly related the death.

Conclusions: Among the elderly people, the age of more than 90 years old or CPA-OA independently affects the poor prognosis. Especially in patients with CPA-OA, the WHO PS related to the prognosis.

Keywords: elderly critically ill patients, outcome, WHO performance status
Although the illiterate elderly are vulnerable to dementia, previous dementia screening tests require are influenced by level of education and reading and writing ability. This study aimed to develop and standardize Pictorial Cognitive Screening Inventory (PCSI), a screening test which consists of a pictorial stimuli memory test and a selective attention test. Eighty elderly subjects (Male = 13, Female = 67; Mean age = 74.6, S.D. = 6.61, Mean year of education = 3.94, S.D. = 4.93) are divided into 4 groups as follows; illiterate normal, illiterate with dementia, literate normal, and literate with dementia (N=20 for each group). As a result, PCSI scores were significantly correlated with scores of Mini Mental State Examination (MMSE) and Clinical Dementia Rating. There was a significant difference between the normal group and the dementia group on PCSI scores (Meannormal = 0.86, S.D.normal = 0.51, Mean dementia = 0.86, S.D.dementia = 0.69; F(1, 79) = 166.26, p < 0.001), while there was no significant difference between the illiterate group and the literate group (Meanilliterate = -0.00, S.D.illiterate = 0.94, Meanliterate = 0.00, S.D.literate = 1.17; n.s.). The interaction between literacy and dementia was significant (F(1, 79) = 4.67, p < .05). It was also verified to have a sensitivity of 95% and a specificity of 85% for dementia detection, whereas MMSE has a sensitivity of 60% and a specificity of 85%. Findings from this study indicate that PCSI is a sensitive and reliable test to detect dementia minimizing the influence of subjects' literacy status.

Keywords: Dementia, Literacy, Screening test
Assessment of Breast Self-Examination in Rural Women in Ogun State, Nigeria

Winifred Ugochi ADENUGA1, Titilola AKINREMI2, Oluwabunmi FATUNGASE3, Folashade ADEKANMBI1, Oluwatoni ONABOLU5, Okfunke OBADINA4, Gloria IMHONPI6, Nnenna OSUJI6, Temitope YOMIBO-SOFOLAHAN7

1Community Medicine, Federal Medical Centre, Nigeria, 2Department of Pathology, Federal Medical Center, Abeokuta, Nigeria, 3Department of Anaesthesia, Olabisi Onabanjo University Teaching Hospital, Sagamu, Nigeria, 4Department of Paediatrics, Olabisi Onabanjo University Teaching Hospital, Sagamu, Nigeria, 5Department of Ophthalmology, Olabisi Onabanjo University Teaching Hospital, Sagamu, Nigeria, 6Department of Family Medicine, Olabisi Onabanjo University Teaching Hospital, Sagamu, Nigeria. winnieuadenuga@gmail.com

Introduction: Breast Cancer is a major public health issue. It is the commonest site specific malignancy and commonest cause of cancer mortality in women worldwide. While 5-year survival rate in the United States exceeds 85%, in Nigeria it is as low as 10%. Major contributing factor to poor outcome is late presentation. Breast Self-Examination (BSE) is the first step to early diagnosis.

Objective: To determine BSE awareness among rural women in Ogun State.

Methodology: A cross-sectional study of rural women in Ogun State, Nigeria conducted in October, 2012. Data on socio-demographic characteristics, obstetric and gynaecological history were collected and analyzed using SPSS version 16.0.

Results: Of a total of 420 women interviewed, 341 (80.1%) questionnaires were correctly filled and analyzed. Majority, 287 (84.2%), were married and 178 (52.2%) had higher level of education. Mean age was 41.2 (11.4) years and mean age at menarche 16.4 (2.7) years. Mean parity was 5.0 (2.2) and mean body weight was 66.7 (15.3) kg. One hundred (29.3%) were menopausal, 12 (3.5%) had past history of breast lump and ever done BSE were 38 (11.1%). Women 26 years to 65 years (89.6%) were more likely to conduct BSE compared with those below 26 years or above 65 years; (p = 0.021, CI = 0.038 ? 0.046). Higher educated women (68.4%) were more likely to conduct BSE compared with the lower educated, p = 0.034. Married women (73.7%) were more likely to conduct BSE.

Conclusion: Awareness to BSE was poor. Increased awareness through health education is needed.

Keywords: breast cancer, breast self-examination, rural women.
Prevalence and Clinical Characteristics of Breast Cancer and Thyroid Cancer Occurred in the Same Patient

Jee Hyun AN1, Yul HANG BO2, Hwa Young AHN3, Bhumsuk KEAM2, Do Joon PARK2, Dong - Young NOH4, Yeo - Kyu YOUN4, Bo Youn CHO3, Seock - Ah IM2, Young Joo PARK2

1Department of Internal Medicine, Konkuk University Hospital, Korea, 2Department of Internal Medicine, Seoul National University College of Medicine, Korea, 3Department of Internal Medicine, Chung-Ang University Hospital, Korea, 4Department of Surgery, Seoul National University College of Medicine, Korea. yjparkmd@snu.ac.kr

Introduction: Several lines of evidence suggest that breast cancer (BC) and thyroid cancer (TC) occur together in the same woman more often than would be expected by chance.

Objective: We investigated the prevalence and clinical characteristics of second primary BC in TC patients and second primary TC in BC patients.

Methodology: A retrospective case-control study was performed in 4515 patients with differentiated TC and 6833 patients with BC. We selected each control groups who did not have second primary malignancies matching with age at diagnosis and time of surgery.

Results: Among total of 4515 patients with TC, 37 patients developed subsequent BC during 10.0 [5.9-18.1] years of follow-up period and standardized incidence ratio (SIR) was 2.58. Among total of 6833 patients with BC, 82 patients developed subsequent TC during 11.3 [5.2-20.3] years and SIR was 1.53. Second primary BC or TC diagnosed within 5 years after primary malignancy showed characteristics of early stage of cancer compared with BC or TC without prior malignancy. Interestingly, the expression of both estrogen (ER) and progesterone receptors (PR) were significantly higher in tissue of BC of the patients with coexisting TC compared to those with BC alone.

Conclusion: The overall risk of second primary TC or BC is increased in patients with BC or TC, suggesting the evidence of careful cancer screening. Furthermore, BC coexisting with TC showed higher expression of hormone receptors, suggesting an association between TC and BC in their molecular pathogenesis.

Keywords: Breast cancer, Thyroid cancer, Second primary malignancy
A Case of A Hospital-Based Radiation Disaster Drill with a CBRN Anti-Terrorism Response Team at a Private University Hospital

Su-Jin Chloe KIM, Sung Woo LEE, Jong Su PARK

Emergency Department, Korea University Anam Hospital, Korea. kuedlee@korea.ac.kr

Purpose: South Korea has a response protocol for treating radiation injuries in designated institutions, including the Korea Institute of Radiological & Medical Sciences. Most protocols and training in South Korea are focused on nuclear power related accidents in pre-hospital areas. However, we also need a disaster preparedness protocol in hospital areas. We reported a radiation disaster drill at a major private teaching hospital in partnership with an National anti-terrorism response team.

Methods: The training drill started with a virtual case of radioactive bomb explosion in a large city. In-hospital disaster preparedness is set by a management committee in accordance with hospital resources and the scale of a disaster. We divided response phases into an early hospital-based phase and a late cooperative phase. The cooperative phase included a CBRN anti-terrorism response team from the National 119 Rescue Services, which is South Korea's paramedical and emergency services organization.

Results: In the early hospital-based phase, emergency and nuclear medicine physicians surveyed victims’ exposure levels and decided whether to transfer them to a designated radiation-treatment hospital. In the late cooperative phase, a warm zone including decontamination devices was set up with the assistance of an anti-terrorism response team.

Conclusion: This radiation disaster drill was the first attempt in Korea by an undesigned private university hospital in cooperation with a CBRN anti-terrorism response team. It was helpful to develop the hospital’s radiation event protocol and to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of medical care handled by anti-terrorism response experts to provide emergency medical service.

Keywords: Inhospital preparedness, Disaster
The Role and Activity of Tokyo Disaster Medical Assistance Team (Tokyo DMAT)

Mizuho NAMIKI1, Miri KANG1, Asuka SHINDO2, Makiko SAIITO1, Noriko SAIITO1, Arino YAGUCHI1
1Critical Care and Emergency Medicine, Tokyo Women’s Medical University, Japan, 2Tokyo Fire Department, Tokyo Fire Department, Japan. ayaguchi@twmu.ac.jp

INTRODUCTION: The Tokyo Disaster Medical Assistance Team (Tokyo DMAT) is the first medical assistance team in Japan, which is organized by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government in 2004, is dispatched to the natural disaster or the accident scene sites to provide medical services. The members of Tokyo DMAT are well trained doctors, nurses, emergency medical technicians (EMT) and logisticians.

METHODOLGY: Tokyo DMAT has two major missions; the first is to administer medical service as soon as possible at the accident scene in Tokyo and another is to act disaster medicine at devastated area as the huge earthquakes outside of Tokyo. Tokyo DMAT must conduct with the trained rescue party of Tokyo Fire Department and Tokyo DMAT is always secured their safety and security. Only medical staffs of designated hospital by the Metropolitan can become the member and are required for the special trainings.

RESULTS: Twenty-five designated hospital, of 825 members, 263 doctors, 466 nurses, 6 EMT and 90 logisticians exist as of March in 2012. Tokyo DMAT acted 332 times such as traffic accidents, crushed under trucks and building materials, buried alive during the construction of tunnels at Tokyo from 2004 to 2012. In addition, Tokyo DMAT was sent 14 times to the devastated area at the Great East Japan Earthquake in 2011.

CONCLUSION: The well trained medical staffs with the rescuer of the fire department act at the disaster or accident scene is very beneficial and useful for the society and lifesavings.

Keywords: disaster, medical assistance team, rescuer
The purpose of this study was to explore sex differences in psychological profiles of Internet addiction. Participants were recruited from a university: 23 participants with Internet addiction (Internet Addiction Test scores > 70; M=12, F=11) and 24 age and IQ-matched healthy controls (M=13, F=11) were enrolled in this study. Participants filled out a questionnaire about trait impulsivity, the Trait Characteristic Inventory (TCI) trait, depression, and anxiety. A Mann-Whitney U test showed that the Internet addiction group scored higher in IAT score, impulsivity, TCI-patience, and depression than the control group for both of sex (p<0.05). There were no differences between male and female Internet addicts in impulsivity, TCI-trait, depression, and anxiety. Male Internet addicts showed more anxiety and TCI-harm avoidance than male controls (p<0.05). On the other hand, female Internet addicts showed marginally more TCI-novelty seeking than female controls (p=0.064). These results can be explained by high tendency of anxiety and TCI-harm avoidance of female controls compared to male controls. In conclusion, male and female individuals with an Internet addiction are identical with regard to having high impulsivity.

Keywords: Internet Addiction, Trait Impulsivity, Trait Characteristic Inventory
Gender in Medicine

Glass Ceiling Hindering Japanese Women Doctors from Promotion

Ayaka IWATA¹, Mariko FUJIKAWA²
¹School of Medicine, the University of Tokyo, Japan, ²Adjunct Lecturer, Dept. of Hygiene and Public Health II, Tokyo Women’s Medical University, Japan. ayaka.i.ko6@gmail.com

Japanese medical world is male dominant. Here are some numbers that show how serious this problem is. In 2009, there were 283 female professors, 318 female associate professors, and 546 female assistant professors. Now in 2013, there are still only 249 female professors, 348 assistant professors, and 602 female assistant professors. All of these numbers are a total of medical course and nursing course, so the actual number of female doctors in position is less than this. These numbers show that female doctors in position have not increased at all over these five years. On the other hand, in 2013 there are 2727 male professors, 2451 male associate professors, and 3100 male assistant professors. The total percentage of female doctors in position is only about 13% and this percentage has not changed over these five years, either. There is obviously a glass ceiling hindering female doctors from promotion. What should we do in order to let women doctors who are qualified enough get the title they deserve and be treated equally as men? The biggest difference between men and women is that women give birth and spend much of their time taking care of their children. It is not easy to come back after having retreated long ago. If we are to make a change in this situation, women doctors need to be more conscious about this problem, and so do men doctors. We must take a big step to make things better.

Keywords: glass ceiling
INTRODUCTION: Alcohool consumption seems to be a national act for the public in general adult and adolescent, and mostly male, its use is highly encouraged and naturalized, especially at social events. The presence of alcohol regarded as practically mandatory for certain events directly encourage drinking. This research shows important as it will understand what it takes for young people to engage in alcohol use, as its use is accepted and encouraged and meanings of alcohol consumption in society. To be thought of prevention and treatment, it is necessary to understand the symbolism that alcohol takes on our society today, as it is not just a beverage ingested by taste but by various other reasons that will be studied in the work. It seems that alcohol intake and the rituals involved with the drink have a great value especially in men’s lives, and may even be associated with the assertion of masculinity.

OBJECTIVES: Analyze the social representations of Brazilian college students about alcohol consumption and its relationship in the construction of masculinity.

METHODOLOGY: This was a qualitative research interviews with ten male students of Unochapeco- a Brazilian university, with participatory observation in festive events and documentary survey, to understand the context.

RESULTS: This research is still on the phase of analysis of data. The partial results shows that alcohol is present in most of the meeting of college students; also that the media has a high importance on making alcohol have a masculine connotation.

Keywords: Social representations, Alcohol consumption, Masculinity
Introduction: Anatomical study of abdominal wall along with ultrasound of transversus abdominis muscle aponeurosis can help identify a Spigelian hernia in this region, a disease of difficult diagnosis.

Objective: compare the ultrasound findings of anterolateral wall of the abdomen in men and women, focusing on Spigelian aponeurosis.

Methods: the evaluation of the transversus abdominis aponeurosis was performed during routine ultrasound exams of the anterolateral wall of the abdomen in 90 individuals of both genders, over 25 years, and data were correlated with 60 dissections of the abdominal wall, held on cadavers. The results were statistically analyzed by Student’s t test.

Results: ultrasound showed no significant defects in the aponeurosis of transversus abdominis muscle in the 90 subjects studied and the width of the Spigelian aponeurosis ranged from 0.83 to 2.93 cm (mean 1.72 cm). During dissections of the transversus abdominis, some defects were found in 14 out of 60 muscles and aponeurosis studied (23.3%) and the width of the Spigelian aponeurosis ranged from 1.5 to 3.5 cm (mean 2.26 cm). Comparisons between age groups and genders evaluated by ultrasound with cadaver dissections performed were not statistically significant (p > 0.05).

Conclusion: sonographic examinations found no defects in the aponeurosis of transversus abdominis muscle compatible with hernias, and anatomical variations and defects found during dissections were not as well accompanied by Spigelian hernias.

Keywords: Ventral hernia, Ultrasonics, Abdominal wall
Nowadays in developed countries it is ordinary for women who have children to keep on working. In Japan hard working women such as medical doctors come across a lot of difficulties in doing so, and the gap between male and female working conditions especially in the medical field is still quite big in Japan even after the Equal Employment Opportunity Law enforced in 1986. There is a shortage of medical doctors in Japan. Among the doctors only 30% are female. And it is said that the shortage is caused by the fact that many female doctors quit working at the age of 30, which is worth criticized. Why can't they keep on working? Why don't they want to continue? Shouldn't the working environment for women be much easier? What's the problem in Japan? What’s the difference from other counties? Two reasons may be pointed out. First, the support system for working women and working mothers is poor. Second, there still is some gender consciousness of a husband as a breadwinner and a wife as a child-raising homemaker. We should check and see how the support system in the medical field for female doctors works in European countries and the United States. In order to improve the working condition of female medical doctors in Japan, some changes in thinking of a view of life overall and dealing with gender role are essential.

Keywords: Medical support system
Effective Social Media Communication in Australian Women's Health Networks

Marissa DANIELS, Jillian K TOMLINSON
Australian Federation of Medical Women, Australia. marissa.g.daniels@gmail.com

Communication strategies that harness social media are vital for not-for-profit organisations in the Web 2.0 world. Social media communication strategies are cost-effective in promoting an organisation's cause and service and for communicating with members and stakeholders. However, effective use by an organisation requires technological savvy, planning, time and a thorough understanding of the different platforms. The Australian Federation of Medical Women (AFMW) has used social media communication strategies to expand our organisation's communication reach since 2008. This presentation details AFWM's experiences in engaging, informing and communicating via e-Newsletters, Twitter, Facebook, LinkedIn and our open source content management system website. Each platform has been used differently, according to its specific communication attributes and audience. Uses have included messaging, increasing website traffic, facilitating online discussions and encouraging networking between members and with other organisations. The specifics and relevance of each platform and its place in the evolution of AFWM’s social media presence are discussed. Volunteer-based organisations face multiple challenges in establishing and integrating social media strategies and website technologies. We address social media policies, etiquette, privacy, security, staff training models, search engine optimization, governance and legal issues. Simple tools and resources that are available to assist organisations are discussed. We compare and contrast the extent to which different Australian health organisations have adopted social media strategies. We describe the steps in creating a platform-specific social media communications plan for an organisation and ways to monitor the effectiveness and reach of a social media plan.

Keywords: Communication, social media
P202

**Leadership**

**How to Improve MWIA´s Role as Important Voice in the Global Health Network?**

**Bettina PFLEIDERER**¹, Shelley ROSS²

¹Chair of MWIA scientific and research committee, University of Muenster, Germany, ²MWIA Secretary General, Vancouver, Canada. pfleide@uni-muenster.de

There are many challenges in a fast changing world for example violence to women and children, poverty, gender related inequalities in medicine, high illiteracy rates, pandemic diseases and high infant and maternal mortality. MWIA wants to play an active role in tackling these challenges by a) supporting networking between Medical Women in different countries and cultures in friendship and understanding, b) by initiating and supporting model projects to improve health and well-being and c) by raising our voice on important health related topics. In order to achieve these goals MWIA organizes workshops, meetings, drafts manuals on gender mainstreaming, provides background information on defined health issues, writes letters and drafts press releases. One effective way to communicate that to the worldwide membership of MWIA and others and to play a larger role on the international stage is a modern and up-to-date website and using social media such as facebook (young MWIA) and twitter (@MedWIA). We just completely redesigned our MWIA website (www.mwia.net). This poster will highlight the most important new features to present our activities, materials, news, press releases and our themes to facilitate communication, cooperation and networking.

**Keywords:** networking, communication, leadership
Sexual Violence

Sex as Dominion and Power Device in Concepts of Brazilian College Students

Augusto Cezar SCHMIDT¹, Myriam ALDANA²
¹Medicine, Chapeco Region Community University, Brazil, ²Sociology, Chapeco Region Community University, Brazil. augustocs@unochapeco.edu.br

One of the spaces in which gender inequality is expressed with greater emphasis is on sexual practices. For Brazilian men, sex is allowed to be practiced in a liberal manner by assigning positive values; women and passive homosexual sex acts are seen as something wicked and unworthy. It is a practice in which the sexual act does not allow just pleasure, but implications as a mechanism of domination in which one takes advantage and wins social attributes, and the other loses. That also happens to be a power device in marital relations and the consolidation of homophobia. The current article is the result of a survey carried out in a university in southern Brazil which aims to analyze the social representations of students about alcohol consumption and its relation to masculinity. We present a category of analysis, which is the vision of sexuality among college students.

Methodology: This was a qualitative study made in-depth semi-structured, pre-tested, interview, with ten male college students. Observations were made for daily field events and university parties.

Conclusions: It was possible to see that even those having sex, in most cases, did not have the intention of having children, the conceptions of sexuality continue as if women have sex for children and as a marriage responsibility. The idea that women may have sex for pleasure is not considered; for men, it is allowed and encouraged to have sex at any time with as many women as possible.

Keywords: Sexuality, Gender inequality, Social Representation
A Review of Epidural Analgesia Services in National Hospital, Abuja, Nigeria

Affiong ELUMELU, Sola JAMGBADI, Fidelia AKPA
Anaesthesia, National Hospital, Abuja, Nigeria. afielums@yahoo.com

INTRODUCTION Options for the relief of pain in labour include parenteral opioid analgesics, transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation (TENS), entonox gas and epidural analgesia, considered to be the gold standard. These methods are widely available in more affluent countries but are not readily available in developing countries particularly in Sub Saharan Africa. Considering the challenges of providing adequate obstetric care, epidural analgesia is considered a luxury and is not routinely available in most hospitals in Nigeria. The National Hospital, a tertiary referral health facility in Abuja, the capital of Nigeria, is arguably one of the first public healthcare facilities in Nigeria to offer routine labour pain relief services using epidural analgesia. This service became available from 2007.

OBJECTIVE To review the process leading to the take off of the epidural analgesia service, challenges encountered, service utilization and delivery outcomes.

METHODOLOGY A retrospective analysis was made of epidural protocols and records, hospital delivery records and hospital records of patients who received labour epidural analgesia. The study period covered 2007 to 2012.

RESULTS A total of 11,360 vaginal and operative deliveries were recorded. Of this number, a total of 59 patients (0.5%) received epidural analgesia. Medical doctors and spouses were major beneficiaries. Of the 59 parturients, 35 (59%) had unassisted vaginal deliveries, 13 (22%) had emergency caesarian sections while 11 had unspecified outcomes.

CONCLUSION Despite its rarity in sub-Saharan Africa, labour epidural analgesia service is suitable for selected patients and particularly valued by the informed but fearful parturient.

Keywords: labour pain, epidural analgesia
Women & Children’s Health

Advantage of a Type-Specific Quantitative HPV Geno-Typing in The Follow-Up of CIN Treated Women.

Sun Jung HWANG\textsuperscript{1}, Jung NAMKOONG\textsuperscript{2}, Chan Joo KIM\textsuperscript{2}

\textsuperscript{1}Department of Obstetrics & Gynecology, Seoul St Mary’s Hospital, The Catholic University of Korea, Seoul, Korea, \textsuperscript{2}Department of Obstetrics & Gynecology, St Paul’s Hospital, The Catholic University of Korea, Seoul, Korea. chanjoo@catholic.ac.kr

Introduction: Persistent infection with a high-risk type of HPV is a predictor of the recurrence of CIN after conization.

Objective: To evaluate clinical sensitivity of Real-Time PCR and Microarray HPV genotyping for abnormal cervical precancerous lesion in comparison with the Digene Hybrid Capture II Test.

Materials and methods: The women with HPV positive CIN/CIS (n=18) in the St Paul’s Hospital of the Catholic University of Korea were followed after conization. We had done the quantitative HPV typing by method based on Real-time PCR and Microarray HPV genotyping. We tested novel primer sets that target in the conserved L1 region of HPV genome to detect the broad range HPV types and evaluation of HPV viral load. Generated Real-time PCR products that are Cy-5 labeled in reverse primers are directly used to screen genotype on microarray. Women with biopsy-proven recurrence of CIN 2 or 3 (cases) in a follow-up period was analyzed.

Results: The Mean age was 37.2. In a cohort of 18 women treated with conization for CIN, 2 patients with a histologically proven recurrence of CIN2+ were identified. Twenty eight years old women with CIN-3 had recurrent at 8 month with CIN-2. She had persistent infection with HPV-53. Forty nine years old women with CIS had recurrent at 12 month with CIS. She had elevated titer of HPV-16 at six month post treatment by Real time PCR quantitation.

Conclusion: The methods using Real-Time PCR and Microarray HPV genotyping showed useful in not only HPV genotyping but also quantitation.

Keywords: CIN, HPV, cervical cancer
Carbon Ion Radiotherapy for Early Breast Cancer

Kumiko KARASAWA, Tadashi KAMADA
Research Center for Charged Particle Therapy Hospital, National Institute of Radiological Sciences, Japan. t_kamada@nirs.go.jp

Introduction: Breast cancer is a major health problem for women in all over the world. The standard care for early stage breast cancer is breast conserving therapy which consists of conservative surgery and fractionated whole breast irradiation. Fractionated irradiation takes more than 5 weeks and is a burden to patients. Accelerated Partial Breast Irradiation (APBI) is an alternative to fractionated whole breast irradiation in patients with low risk tumor.

Objective: We are about to conduct a clinical trial of radical APBI without surgery using carbon iron irradiation for patients with low risk tumor. A candidate of carbon ion treatment is T1N0M0, estrogen receptor (ER) positive, HER2 negative, invasive ductal carcinoma or other favorable type, without extensive intraductal component, lymph vascular space invasion, and tumor located more than 5 mm from skin.

Methodology: Carbon ion beams provide superior physical dose distribution because of their finite range in the target tissue, and they possess a biological advantage due to their high relative biological effectiveness in the Bragg peak. Since 1994, our institute has treated more than 7,000 cases of various malignancies. We plan to use dose escalation of 12 GyE, 13.2 GyE and 15 GyE per fraction and 4 fractions in one week for breast tumor.

Results: We finalized the technical preparation and ethical approval.

Conclusion: We will start clinical trial from April 2013. Just a four fractions of carbon ion radiotherapy could have a potential to be an alternative of surgery and conventional radiotherapy.

Keywords: Breast cancer, carbon ion radiotherapy, breast conserving therapy
Characteristics and Outcomes of Patients with High-Risk Histological Subtypes of Cervical Cancer in St Paul's Hospital of Korea

Chan Joo KIM, Sung Jung HWANG, Ji Young KWON
Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, St Paul's Hospital, The Catholic University of Korea, Medical College Seoul, Korea. chanjoo@catholic.ac.kr

Introduction: The most common types of cervical cancer are squamous cell carcinoma (SCC). Generally, non-squamous cell carcinoma (NSCC) of the uterine cervix seem to have a worse prognosis than SCC.

Objectives: We sought to determine whether patients with NSCC have a worse prognosis than those with SCC and evaluated the characteristics of the NSCC including HPV types and tumor markers.

METHODOLOGY: We retrospectively reviewed charts of women with NSCC and SCC at St Paul's Hospital from 2004 to 2010. Parametric continuous variables were compared using the t-test for independent samples. Disease-free survival was calculated by Kaplan-Meier methods using SPSS 13.0 for Windows (SPSS Inc, Chicago, Ill).

RESULTS: Among the fifteen patients with NSCC, thirteen patients had follow-up form 3 to 95 month. There were no differences between NSCC(n=13) and SCC(n=73) groups in age, distribution of stage, treatment methods. Operation cases were 9/13(69.2%) in NSCC group vs 56/74(75.7%) in SCC group. In the stage Ib, mean of disease free-survival were 84.6 vs 74.3 month in NSCC and SCC (no statistical significance). Elevated CEA levels were associated with advanced stage in NSCC group. Most frequent HPV types were HPV-18 (30.8%) and HPV-16 (15.4%) in NSCC group vs HPV-16 (50.9%), HPV-18 (9.4%), HPV-31 and HPV-39 (3.8%), respectively.

CONCLUSIONS: Patients with NSCC cervical cancer with less then stage 2 do not have a worse prognosis than SCC group. But, several studies have demonstrated that Pap smears are less beneficial in preventing NSCC. Potential of HPV testing as a screening method for the NSCC could be considered.

Keywords: cervical cancer, non-squamous cell carcinoma, HPV
Characterization of Voiding Dysfunction in Children with Attention Deficit-Hyperactivity Disorder

Jung Won LEE
Department of Pediatrics, Hallym University, Kangnam Sacred Heart Hospital, Korea.
happymaniajw@hanmail.net

Objectives: Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) has been associated with impairment of frontal inhibitory function and catecholaminergic system. ADHD is diagnosed in 3~5% of children. Children with ADHD seem to suffer from various forms of urinary problems such as nocturnal enuresis, dysfunctional voiding and diurnal incontinence. However, no data exist to confirm in Korean ADHD children. We investigate the clinical findings of voiding dysfunction in ADHD children.

Methods: Between October 2009 and March 2011, a total of 63 children (33 children with ADHD and the other 30 children with upper respiratory infection as control group) were enrolled in Gangnam Sacred Heart hospital, Hallym university. ADHD children were diagnosed under diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders (DSM)-IV criteria. A comprehensive survey of voiding and defecating were administered.

Results: The patient group included 28 boys and 5 girls, and the control group 15 boys and 15 girls. Mean age were 9.09±2.8 year in ADHD group and 8.58±3.1 in control group. Children with ADHD had statistically significant higher incidence of enuresis (P=0.017), urgency (P=0.017), urge incontinence (P=0.033) and constipation (P=0.007). There was no significant differences in straining, intermittency, holding maneuvers (P>0.05).

Conclusions: Children with ADHD in Korea have significantly higher rates of enuresis, urgency, urge incontinence and constipation than those without ADHD.

Keywords: Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, enuresis, dysfunctional voiding
Effects of Home Environment on Children's Depressive Mood at 6 to 12 Years

Yeni KIM¹, Hee Yeon JUNG²

¹Department of Adolescent Psychiatry, National Center for Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Seoul National Hospital, Korea, ²Department of Psychiatry, SMG-SNU Boramae Medical Center, Korea. hyjung@snu.ac.kr

Objectives: This study aimed to explore the home environmental effects on children's depressive mood at 6 to 12 years of age.

Methodology: Home environment was measured in 92 children from Seoul and Ulsan. Home environment was measured in 9 areas; organization and stability of the environment, encouragement of maturity, language stimulation, acceptance/tolerance, fostering self-sufficiency, emotional climate, variety of experience, physical environment, learning materials. Children’s Depression Inventory (CDI) was used to measure depressive mood. The depression scores were adjusted for age of children, sex, residential area and paternal education background.

Results: 44 boys and 48 girls participated. The mean of age of the children was 9.2±1.7 years. 45 children lived in Seoul and 47 children were in Ulsan. The mean of paternal educational background was 12.1±2.5 years (had never educational background=1, 6 years=3, 9 years=7, 12 years=58, 16 years=15, unknown=8). CDI scores did not correlate with age of children, sex, residential area and paternal education background. Organization and stability of the environment was inversely associated with CDI scores (B=-1.518, 95%CI=-2.550 to -0.486, p=0.004) and fostering self-sufficiency also inversely associated with CDI scores (B=-1.263, 95%CI=-2.166 to -0.360, p=0.007). Encouragement of maturity, language stimulation, acceptance/tolerance, emotional climate, variety experience, physical environment, learning materials did not shown significant association with CDI scores.

Conclusion: There was inverse association between the depressive mood of the children and the organization and stability of the environment and the encouragement of independence. These findings suggest that providing environment that foster stability and independence is very important for the healthy mood of the children.

Keywords: children, depressive mood, home environment
Epilepsy in Women ? A Social Problem

Radhika Nandkumar JOSHI
Gynaecology, AMWI, India. drnandujoshi@yahoo.com

Epileptic lady is a social problem in all financial groups. It starts from diagnosis. Tendency of parents to hide the episode is very much present in all the groups. Treatment of any ailment in a lady is still a huge hurdle for the simple reason "Who Should Bear The Expenses?????" Schooling, marriage, child-bearing of such a lady is another hurdle. Women having seizures were interviewed with relevant questions. Awareness program for seizures and relative advice are undertaken. Treatment is simple with regular medication for a prolonged period under medical supervision. With this she is almost as normal as any other lady of her age. Special care studies are included.

Keywords: Epilepsy in Women, Seizures in Women, Convulsions in Women
Factors Affecting Health Seeking Behavior during Pregnancy of Adolescent and Adult Primigravids in Pandacan, Manila: A Pilot Study

Jennie Bernabe SANTOS¹, Rosa Ma. NANCHO², Emma LLANTO²
¹Pediatrics, Philippine Medical Association, Philippine Pediatric Society, Philippines, ²Pediatrics, Philippine Pediatric Society, Society of Adolescent Medicine of the Philippines, Inc., Philippines

Introduction: Understanding the health-seeking behavior of pregnant adolescents and adults is important in improving the services for these groups and their compliance to medical care.

Objective: To determine the factors affecting health-seeking behavior (HSB) during pregnancy of adolescent and adult primigravids

Methodology: Thirty-two adolescent and 60 adult primigravids participated in this study. A survey questionnaire was developed based on interview results and data from literature. The actual survey was done in health center and thru house-to-house visit.

Results: Physiologic concerns were similar in both groups but psychosocial problems were significantly different from each other (p value=0.040). Both groups had no significant difference in features of their prenatal consult, had lower compliance to health advices and were more compliant with ferrous sulfate than multivitamins. Early motherhood had no significant association with HSB. However, adolescent mothers had 1.7 times higher risk of adopting negative HSB in response to physiologic concerns and 2.4 times higher risk for psychosocial concerns. No factors were found to have significant effect on prenatal consult. Factors affecting compliance to supplements were significant only with multivitamins (p=0.027). People whom they asked help from was the only factor that had significant association with HSB, manifested as response to psychosocial concerns (p=0.014).

Conclusion: The two groups demonstrated similar HSBs but adolescent mothers were at a higher risk of adopting negative HSB. People whom they asked help from have a strong influence in the participants’ HSBs and they could be recruited in the care of pregnant woman and to encourage positive HSB.

Keywords: adult primigravids, teen pregnancy, health-seeking behavior
New Strategy for Youth-to-Youth Sex Education - Effect of Peer Counselor Training for University Students-

Kayoko HATTORI
Department of Nursing, Kwassui Women’s University, Japan. k-hattori@kwassui.ac.jp

Introduction Recently, an increase in sexual activity of younger people has led to social problems, such as higher rates of teenage artificial abortion and “Sexually Transmitted Diseases”.

Objective In order to develop a peer counseling trainers program as a new strategy for youth-to-youth sex education, I examined whether the program modified cognition and behaviors of peer counseling trainers regarding sexuality.

Methodology I administered a questionnaire about sexuality to university students who participated in a peer counselor training program in August 2012. The questionnaire contained Questions about sexually transmitted diseases, contraception, decision-making related to sexual behaviors, self-efficacy and self-esteem. This peer counselor training program provided information about sexuality and negotiation skills in face of sexual pressures, was provided for university students who had aiming for peer counselors. The data were collected before and after the peer counselor training program.

Results The data from all students were collected. 100% of the peer counseling trainers had a favorable impression of the peer counselor training program. They learned communication skills, and they reported an improved ability to from good human relations after the program. In addition, they reported an increase in knowledge and recognition about their sexuality. Scores of self-efficacy and self-esteem were higher after the program compared with scores before the program. As a result, it was suggested that their decision-making about safer sexual behaviors was improved.

Conclusion Peer counseling, which is a new strategy of youth-to-youth sex education, was effective in providing information and empowerment about sexuality.

Keywords: peer counselor training, sex education, university students
Prevalence and Genotype Distribution of Cervical Human Papillomavirus DNA in Korean Women: A Multicenter Study

Sung Ran HONG1, **Insun KIM**3, Dong Won KIM3, Mi Jin KIM4, Aeree KIM2, Hye Sun KIM1, Seo Hee RHA5, Gyeong Sin PARK6, Yong Koo PARK7, Yong Wook PARK8, Ho Sung PARK9, Kwang Sun SUH10, Jin Hee SOHN11, Mi Kyung SHIN12, Hoon Kyu OH13, Ki Jung YUN14, Hye Kyung YOON15, Shi Nae LEE16, Ah Won LEE6, Hyo Jin LEE17, Hyun Yee CHO18, Chan CHOI10

1Pathology, Kwandong Cheil Hospital, Korea, 2Pathology, Korea University Medical College, Korea, 3Pathology, Soonchunhyang University Hospital, Korea, 4Pathology, Yeungnam University Hospital, Korea, 5Pathology, Dong A University Hospital, Korea, 6Pathology, Catholic University, St Mary’s Hospital, Korea, 7Pathology, Kyung Hee University Hospital, Korea, 8Pathology, Hanyang University Guri Hospital, Korea, 9Pathology, Chonbuk National University Hospital, Korea, 10Pathology, Chungnam University Hospital, Korea, 11Pathology, Kangbuk Samsung Hospital, Korea, 12Pathology, Hallym University Gangnam Sacred Heart Hospital, Korea, 13Pathology, Daegu Catholic University Hospital, Korea, 14Pathology, Wonkwang University Hospital, Korea, 15Pathology, Inje Paik Hospital, Korea, 16Pathology, Ewha Womans University Hospital, Korea, 17Pathology, National Police Hospital, Korea, 18Pathology, Gachon Gil Hospital, Korea. iskim@korea.ac.kr

DNA prevalence and genotype distribution of human papillomavirus (HPV) varies geographically. We investigated HPV prevalence and genotype distribution in Korean women using the MyHPV DNA chip testing. A total of 2,368 women from the regions of the country underwent Pap smear examination and MyHPV chip testing. Overall HPV positivity was 15.8% in women with normal and abnormal cytology, respectively. High-risk HPV infection was strongly correlated with cytological atypia. In women with abnormal cytology, the five most common HPV types were 16, 58, 18, 52, and 56/53, and HPV16 was the most common type, and HPV58 and 52 were the next common types. Women with normal cytology showed heterogeneity in HPV genotypes. High-grade intraepithelial lesions infected with HPV16, 18, 31, or 45 were more likely to progress to carcinoma. Our present data may provide the important implication for vaccination programs and the development of cancer screening.

**Keywords**: Human papillomavirus, uterine cervix
P462

Women & Children's Health

Quality of Life Assessment in Orofacial Clefting and Novel Therapies to Reduce Scarring in Tanzanian and Dutch Children

Matilda Mtaya MLANGWA, Emeria MUGONZIBWA, Ditte Maria LUNDVIG, Frank WAGENER, Hans VON DEN HOFF, Anne Marie KUIJPERS-JAGTMAN

1Orthodontics Paedodontics and Community Dentistry, School of Dentistry, Muhimbili University of Health and Allied Sciences (MUHAS), Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, 2Department of Orthodontics and Craniofacial Biology, Radboud University Nijmegen Medical Centre, Netherlands, 3Department of Orthodontics and Craniofacial Biology/Dentistry, Radboud University Nijmegen Medical Centre, Netherlands. matildamtaya@yahoo.com

INTRODUCTION: Orofacial clefts (OFCs) are serious birth defects, affecting approximately 1 in 600 newborns worldwide. OFCs are associated with various medical and psychosocial problems that have a large impact on the patients’ and relatives’ quality of life (QoL).

OBJECTIVE: To determine Novel therapies to reduce scarring and QoL assessment in orofacial clefting.

METHODOLOGY: The study has 2 parts. First part involves cross-sectional survey of hospitalized children in Tanzania and the Netherlands, started from September 2012 to March 2014. Children are 0-7 years and 8 years and above. These are from 3 major hospitals in Tanzania (CCBRT, Muhimbili and Bugando) and 1 centre in the Netherlands (Cleft Palate Craniofacial Unit of the UMC St Radboud, Nijmegen). A total of 75 children and their parents are expected to be obtained from each country. Younger children’s parents are interviewed using the Early Childhood Oral Health Impact Scale (ECOHIS) questionnaire. The Child Oral Health Impact Profile (COHIP) questionnaire is used for older children and their parents. Questionnaires include socio-demographic details and questions regarding impact of OFCs on QoL. Second part is done in the Netherlands to assess novel therapies to reduce OFCs scars (not to be presented here).

RESULTS: Expected results in the first part include obtaining validated questionnaires, prevalence of OFCs impact on QoL and establishing correlates of the impact.

CONCLUSION: These are to be used to plan improved and further OFCs care. Validated questionnaires will enable future availability of instruments for assessing impact of OFCs on QoL in various populations.

Keywords: Orofacial clefting QoL-impact
Reference Intervals of Complete Blood Count and Chemistry in 1-Year-Old Korean Infants

Ji Yeon SUNG¹, Jung Ah KIM¹, Jeong Su PARK², Sue SHIN¹, Eun Yeon ROH¹, Jong Hyun YOON¹
¹Department of Laboratory Medicine, Seoul National University Hospital, Seoul National University College of Medicine, Korea, ²Department of Laboratory Medicine, Asan Medical Center, Korea.
jeannie@snu.ac.kr

Introduction: Reference intervals differ with age and race.
Objective: We evaluated blood test results of 1-year-old healthy Korean infants in Seoul National University Boramae Hospital to suggest reference intervals.
Methodology: A total of 1,934 babies who donated cord blood to Alkord were enrolled for blood tests between February 2007 and July 2012. After excluding those with iron deficiency anemia, 820 healthy infants (373 boys, 447 girls), aged approximately 12 months, remained. We calculated reference intervals and selected 164 infants with no febrile illness in the past 2 weeks to compare the reference intervals. The reference interval settings complied with the CLSI guideline.
Results: The calculated reference intervals were as follows; white blood cell 6.1?15.5 × 10³/μL, Hb 10.9?14.1 g/dL, platelet 190?569 × 10³/μL, ferritin 12.9?87.4 ng/mL, iron 43.5?117.5 μg/dL, total iron binding capacity 229?452 μg/dL, transferrin saturation 15?40%, hepatitis B surface antibody 0?1,000 mIU/mL, calcium 8.8?10.8 mg/dL, phosphorus 4.5?6.9 mg/dL, glucose 57?117 mg/dL, blood urea nitrogen 5?19 mg/dL, creatinine 0.3?0.6 mg/dL, uric acid 2.2?5.3 mg/dL, cholesterol 122?229 mg/dL, protein 5.8?7.6 g/dL, albumin (Alb) 4?4.8 g/dL, total bilirubin 0.2?0.9 mg/dL, alkaline phosphatase 163?536 IU/L, AST 32?81 IU/L, ALT 12?59 IU/L, gamma-glutamyl transpeptidase 6?19 IU/L, triglycerides 49?251 mg/dL, HDL 29?69 mg/dL, and LDL-C 60?156 mg/dL.
Conclusion: We believe these reference intervals will be clinically valuable in the examination of 1-year-old Korean infants.

Keywords: reference intervals, 1-year-old Korean infants
The Characteristics of Children and Adolescents with Asthma who Visited Emergency Rooms of Korea

Youn Kyung WON, Eun Hee CHUNG
Department of Pediatrics, National Medical Center, Seoul, Korea. ehchung@nmc.or.kr

Introduction: Early effective treatment and guided self management are important to prevent the exacerbation of asthma.

Purpose: This study was performed to investigate the characteristics of children and adolescents with asthma who visited 139 emergency rooms (ERs) in Korea.

Methods: We analyzed the National Emergency Department Information System (NEDIS) records of 139 ER in Korea of all pediatric patients aged 3 to 18 years with asthma during one year (Jan to Dec 2012). Particular attention was paid to monthly distribution, arrival time, route of visiting, clinical manifestations, and outcomes based on age.

Results: A total of 7,135 subject were found and the male to female ratio was 1.8:1. Patients aged 3 to 6 years was the most, 3826 (53.6%) aged 7 to 12 years was 2433 (34.1%) and aged 13 to 18 years was 876 (12.3%). Attending the ER was more frequent in January, May, and October. According to the presenting time to the ER, the rate was best from 6 to 12 pm. The rates of using ambulance and admission to the ICU increased with advancing age. Dyspnea was the most common clinical manifestation. This rate increased with age. But, of the group of patients aged 3 to 6 years, cough was the most common symptom, 38.5%.

Conclusions: Severity of asthma with adolescents who visited the ER was highest among aged 3 to 18 years. For this group, plans for long term treatment, including asthma education program and adjustment of overall treatment plan should be made.

Keywords: Asthma, Child, Adolescent, Emergency room
Validation of a Questionnaire Determining the Factors Associated with Pregnancy among Adolescent Filipinos

Leniza De Castro HAMOY, Rosa Maria Hipolito NANCHO
Department of Pediatrics, Philippine General Hospital University of the Philippines Manila, Philippines. Ldhamoy@gmail.com

Objective: To construct and validate a questionnaire that will determine the sociodemographic and psychosocial characteristics of adolescent and adult first-time mothers, and to determine the risk and protective factors associated with adolescent pregnancy.

Design: The first part was the development and validation of a questionnaire which would serve as a tool to determine risk and protective factors associated with adolescent pregnancy. The second part of the study was a case-control analysis of questionnaire responses of adolescent and adult pregnant women who were admitted at the PGH.

Setting: The study was performed at the Philippine General Hospital, a tertiary, charity government teaching institution.

Main Outcome Measures: The study measured the responses to the questionnaire with regards to Demographic Information, Education & Activities, Risky Behavior Surrounding Conception and Spirituality and compared the adolescent and adult responses.

Results: The questionnaire was noted to be a valid and reliable tool (Cronbach's alpha all > 0.7). Results of the survey revealed significant factors associated with teenage pregnancy - early menarche (OR 0.22, CI 0.05-0.87 p-value 0.031), having a pregnant friend (OR 4.47, CI 1.8-11.07, p-value 0.001), being younger than her partner (OR 7.9, CI 0.98-63.09, p-value 0.051), and having a mother who also had a teenage pregnancy (OR 3.97, CI 1.70-9.26, p-value 0.001).

Conclusions: While counseling about preventing teenage pregnancy should be done by healthcare providers for all adolescents in their clinics, pediatricians should be aware of the risk factors associated with teenage pregnancy and give particular attention to these high risk teenagers.

Keywords: adolescent pregnancy
Advocacy to Improve Access to HIV Prevention Information among Female Doctors and Patients in Kenya

Pamela Wanjira NJUGUNA, Praxedes OKUTOYI, Jacqueline KITULU, Alice LEMA, Lucy MUNGAI, Leonard SOLAI, Sharyn TENN

1Council, Kenya Medical Womens Association, Kenya, 2External Relations, Africa, IPM, Kenya, 3External Affairs, IPM, Kenya. pwanjira@gmail.com

Introduction HIV/AIDS is the leading cause of death for women aged 15-44 worldwide. The epidemic hit hardest in Sub-Saharan Africa. Women, 15-24, have double the rate of HIV infection than young men. Kenya has a high HIV prevalence of 6.2%. Information is scarce on the acceptability of evidence based, culturally appropriate interventions. Advocacy is crucial to preparing communities understand and accept prospective interventions to prevent HIV. Microbicides like a gel or monthly ring are potential, female initiated protective interventions under development. The Kenya Medical Women’s Association working with the International Partnership for Microbicides since 2010 plays a critical role in building knowledge and awareness of HIV prevention research in Kenya.

Objective Raising awareness and increasing knowledge among doctors of multipurpose prevention technologies and other biomedical HIV prevention research and creating an enabling policy environment.

Methodology Advocacy activities improve access to information on HIV prevention through continuous medical education, developing and disseminating newsletters, providing media focused trainings for science writers and doctors, conducting patient outreach activities and annual scientific symposiums featuring updates on biomedical HIV prevention research.

Results To date 15 CME’s have been held, which reached 588 health workers, 3 newsletters produced reached an audience of 3000, media focused training held targeted 36 journalists and 36 doctors, 6 patient outreach activities reached 1117 patients in the community and 2 scientific symposiums.

Conclusion KMWA plays a critical role in accessing, regulating and disseminating information around HIV prevention in Kenya; vital for enabling distribution of effective products to communities.

Keywords: HIV
Women & Children's Health

A Case of Preterm Infant with Congenital Tracheal Stenosis Treated with Tracheal Ballooning

Hye Won PARK, Il Soo JANG, Ha Young YOO, Byung Ok KWAK, Soo-Jin KIM, Ran LEE, Sochung CHUNG, Min Hee KIM, Kyo Sun KIM

Department of Pediatrics, Konkuk University Medical Center, Konkuk University School of Medicine, Seoul, Korea, Department of Radiology, Konkuk University Medical Center, Konkuk University School of Medicine, Seoul, Korea. hwwoman@naver.com

Congenital tracheal stenosis is a rare disease, but it could be life threatening with delayed recognition in severe stenosis. The twin babies were delivered by cesarean section delivery at 34+6 weeks gestation. The first baby of the twin required oxygen after delivery, thereafter intubation was required at age of 2 days because of aggravation of respiratory distress with chest retraction. The patient showed repeated hypoxic events with the chest radiographic finding such as pleural effusion on the right lung and opacification of the right hemithorax. Even a 2 mm-sized endotracheal tube and 6 Fr fiberoptic bronchoscopy could not advance anymore at the both clavicle level after passing the vocal cord. A computed tomography of the neck showed diffuse tracheal stenosis as a tracheal ring distal half of the trachea. Balloon dilatation under fluoroscopic guide was accomplished using a 5 mm-diameter, and 2 cm-long balloon through the tracheal balloon. Thereafter, the endotracheal tube could advance to the level of carina. The patient has been maintained with endotracheal intubation as a stent without mechanical ventilator support by 3 months of age. The twin brother also revealed LPA sling on echocardiography that was performed for evaluation of cardiac murmur but he did not show any respiratory symptoms until discharge from neonatal intensive care unit. We report the case of congenital tracheal stenosis in premature infant that was successfully treated with tracheal ballooning and the LPA sling in both twins.

Keywords: congenital tracheal stenosis, premature, balloon dilatation
Abstract Book

P468
Women & Children’s Health

Metabolic Syndrome and Body Composition Indices in Korean Adolescents from 10 to 19 Years Old

Hye Won PARK, Byung Ok KWAK, Kyo Sun KIM, Sochung CHUNG
Department of Pediatrics, Konkuk University Medical Center, Konkuk University School of Medicine, Korea. scchung@kuh.ac.kr

Introduction The prevalence of metabolic syndrome has been increased along with the childhood obesity. It has been reported to increase the risk of cardiovascular disease or type 2 diabetes.

Objectives The aim of this study was to evaluate the prevalence of central obesity and metabolic syndrome and the cut-off value of body composition indices to predict metabolic syndrome in Korean adolescents.

Methodology This study was based on data obtained from the Fifth Korea National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (KNHANES V-1, 2010) that conducted by Korea Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. In this study, 483 male and 417 female between the age of 10 and 19 years old were included. The criteria for metabolic syndrome that we used were (1) waist circumference ≥ 90 percentile (2) fasting glucose ≥ 100mg/dL (3) triglyceride ≥ 100mg/dL (4) HDL-C level ≤ 40mg/dL (5) systolic blood pressure or diastolic pressure ≥ 90 percentile for age and gender. Definition for metabolic syndrome was presence of central obesity and 2 or more criteria among others.

Results The prevalence of central obesity was 8.3% and metabolic syndrome was 2.1%. The cut-off values for metabolic syndrome were 8.52 kg/m² for fat mass index (AUC 0.938, sensitivity 94.7%, and specificity 88.7%), and 32.91% (AUC 0.809, sensitivity 84.2%, and specificity 71.1%) of percent body fat.

Conclusion Application of cut-off values of body composition indices might be helpful for the management and prevention of metabolic syndrome in adolescents. Further research to elucidated actual values by gender and age should be followed.

Keywords: metabolic syndrome, adolescent, body composition
A Case of Idiopathic Ovarian Vein Thrombosis

Hyojin CHO1, Hyun Wook BAIK2
1Department of Internal Medicine, Gastroenterology, Bundang Jesaeng Hospital, Korea, 2Department of Internal Medicine, Gastroenterology & Clinical Nutrition, Bundang Jesaeng Hospital, Korea.

Ovarian vein thrombosis is an unusual condition most detected in the postpartum period and after abortion. Other common associations include gynecologic malignancy, recent abdominal surgery, pelvic inflammatory disease and hypercoagulable states. Although this condition is rare, it is important to diagnose and treat promptly to reduce the serious complications such as pulmonary embolism, thrombus extension into the inferior vena cava, sepsis and death. We experienced the first reported Korean case of idiopathic OVT. We report a case of a 62-year-old woman presenting with fever and chills who was diagnosed as left OVT by computed tomography. After she was treated with anticoagulation therapy, fever subsided. Resolution of the OVT was observed after 3 months later by follow-up computed tomography.

Keywords: Ovarian vein thrombosis, fever
A well-known saying points out that it is important for doctors to examine patients rather than diseases. We have noticed that in order to understand a patient's illness it is important for the interns who examine patients at Saga University Hospital to understand the person “behind” the patient. Only then can they apply a wide range of medical knowledge to the patient's illness. However, we have also gotten a sense of how difficult it is to understand the person “behind” the patient. The question we have is whether Japanese medical students have the ability to deal directly with patients as people. In the Japanese medical education system, a student goes directly to the faculty of medicine of a university after high school graduation. This is unlike other countries in which students first study a general education course at university and then enter medical school. We believe this is one of the problems of the Japanese medical education system. Thus, the purpose of this study was to investigate this problem with the Japanese medical education system. We examined the Japanese medical education system by comparing and extracting the respective characteristics of the medical education system used in the University of Pittsburgh in the United States (based on our experiences there) and the medical education system used in the Faculty of Medicine, Saga University.

Keywords: education Japan the United States
Association of Sleep Dysfunction and Emotional Status with Gerd in Korea

Yoon Jin CHOI, Nayoung KIM, Ji Yeon KIM, Pyoung Ju SEO, Sung Wook HWANG, Ji Hyun PARK, Mi Kyoung LEE, Ryoun Hee NAM, Mi Ji CHOI, Hyun Chae JUNG, In Sung SONG

1Department of Internal Medicine, Seoul National University College of Medicine, Seoul, Korea, 2Department of Internal Medicine, Seoul National University Bundang Hospital, Seongnam, Gyeonggi-do, Korea. nayoungkim49@empas.com

Introduction: It is well known that character's, such as symptoms, risk factors are different between erosive reflux disease (ERD) and nonerosive reflux disease (NERD).

Objective: The aim of this study was to compare sleep dysfunction, depressive mood, anxiety and quality of life (QOL) between ERD and NERD patients in Korea.

Methods: One hundred and nineteen subjects who had undertaken endoscopy in Seoul National University Bundang Hospital from March to November in 2010 were included. They were classified into three groups; control (n=59), ERD (n=34) and NERD (n=23). Questionnaire included reflux symptoms, daytime pathological sleepiness (Epworth sleepiness scale, ESS), sleep disturbance (Pittsburgh sleep quality index, PSQI), depressive mood and anxiety (Hospital anxiety and depression scale, HAD) and QOL (WHO quality of life scale abbreviated version, WHOQOL-BREF).

Results: Disturbance due to symptoms were more frequent in the NERD group than in the ERD (P = 0.000). There were no significant difference in the aspect of sleep disturbance [ESS score (P = 0.957) and PSQI score (P = 0.344)] among three groups. HAD score was significantly higher in the NERD group (15.7) than in the control group (11.3) or ERD group (13.3) (P = 0.010). WHOQOL-BREF score in the NERD group (54.1) was significantly lower than control group (60.2) or ERD group (56.9) (P = 0.004).

Conclusion: Unlike Western studies, sleep dysfunctions were not increased in the NERD as well as ERD patients. However, depressive mood, anxiety and low QOL were significantly increased in the GERD patients, especially in the NERD.

Keywords : GERD; ERD; NERD
Cervical Cancer Screening; The Role of Non Governmental organisations

Ibimonye PORBENI, Rosemary OGU, Eunice OMOROGIEVA, Ngozi ORAZULIKE, Mma WOKOCHA, Christina CAMPBELL, Nnesochi OFFOR, Claribel ABAM, Hope BELLGAM, Gracia EKE, Mininim OSEJI

NAOC, MWAN, Nigeria, Obstetrics & Gynaecology, MWAN, Nigeria, EHL, MWAN, Nigeria, Community Medicine, MWAN, Nigeria, RSMOH, MWAN, Nigeria, RSPHC, MWAN, Nigeria, Internal Medicine, MWAN, Nigeria, Pediatrics, MWAN, Nigeria, MOH ASABA, MWAN, Nigeria.

dr.ogurosemary@yahoo.com

Introduction Cervical cancer is the commonest genital malignancy killing women in Nigeria. Nigeria has a population of 160 million and access to basic healthcare is a huge challenge. Poor access to healthcare and lack of screening facilities has contributed to the high mortality associated with cervical cancer in Nigeria. The provision of free screening services for cervical cancer by the Medical Women's Association of Nigeria are important engine of growth and development for the region.

Methodology: Periodic Awareness and Screening campaigns by State Chapters.

Results: Since 1988, cervical cancer screening has been carried out by the various chapters of Medical Women's Association of Nigeria.

Conclusion. Free cervical cancer screening enhances access to health.

Keywords: Cervical cancer, Screening, Pap smear, Nigeria.
Circulating Dendritic Cell Subtypes during One-Year Postpartum Period: Less Differentiated Dendritic Cells Would Be an Important Role for Maintaining Pregnancy

Hye Ryun LEE1, Jeong Su PARK2, Sue SHIN2, Eun Youn ROH2, Jong Hyun YOON2, Byung Jae KIM3, Hye Won JEON3, Eun Young SONG2, Kyou Sup HAN2

1Department of Laboratory Medicine, Gyeongsang National University Hospital, Korea,
2Department of Laboratory Medicine, Seoul National University College of Medicine, Korea,
3Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Boramae Hospital, Korea. jeannie@snu.ac.kr

Introduction: Dendritic cells (DCs) have a role in the adaptive immune responses to foreign antigens and the self-tolerance. As regards the role of immunologic tolerance, DCs are considered to play an important role in maintaining of pregnancy.

Objective: We investigated the circulating DC subtypes in maternal blood at delivery, and 6 weeks, 6 months, and 12 months after delivery, in order to identify the change of DC subtypes in maternal blood.

Methodology: Twenty-nine pregnant women with uncomplicated labor were enrolled. Maternal blood was collected at delivery and at 6 weeks, 6 months, and 12 months after delivery. DCs were identified with flow cytometry as lineage CD3-, CD14-, CD16-, CD19-, CD20-, and CD56-negative and HLA-DR-positive cells. DC subtypes were characterized as myeloid (CD11c+/CD123+/-), lymphoid (CD11c-/CD123+++), and less differentiated (CD11c-/CD123+-/). The immunological recovery has been completed about one year after delivery, therefore, the values at 12 months were used as baseline.

Results: Among three subtypes of DCs, the percentage of less differentiated DCs at delivery was significantly higher (p < 0.001) and the intensity of HLA-DR on less differentiated DCs at delivery was significantly lower (p = 0.007), compared with the values at 12 months after delivery. The ratios of myeloid to lymphoid DCs showed no differences over one-year postpartum period.

Conclusion: These results suggest that the immaturity of less differentiated DCs would be an important role for immune tolerance to maintain pregnancy.

Keywords: dendritic cells, less differentiated dendritic cells, postpartum
Devices Constituent of Homophobia in Brazilian School

Augusto Cezar SCHMIDT\textsuperscript{1}, Altamir Trevisan DUTRA\textsuperscript{2}, Solange ROSA\textsuperscript{3}, Maxemino MARTINELLI\textsuperscript{3}, Noeli REALI\textsuperscript{4}

\textsuperscript{1}Medicine, Chapeco Region Community University, Brazil, \textsuperscript{2}Physical Education, Chapeco Region Community University, Brazil, \textsuperscript{3}Psychology, Chapeco Region Community, Brazil, \textsuperscript{4}Pedagogy, Federal University of South Frontier - UFFS, Brazil. augustocs@unochapeco.edu.br

In Brazil, there is a National Plan for the Promotion of Citizenship and Human Rights of LGBT. This paper focuses in one of the guidelines of the plan: 'to make visible the strategies and homophobic micro devices, including special attention to school situations'.

Objective: To analyze devices that promotes homophobic practices in Brazilian schools.

METHODOLOGY: This was a qualitative descriptive study. Interviews were conducted with 18 students in the eighth grade of elementary school, in three private schools of Chapeco city, in south of Brazil. For the organization of the information obtained was used analysis of the collective subject discourse.

RESULTS: At school, homophobia appears from time to time, quickly and superficial. Students deny the presence of homophobic practices; however, report that there are 'plays' about the subject. Homophobia is the subject of study in the disciplines of Biological Sciences, Philosophy and Religious Education.

CONCLUSION: The homophobic devices are present in schools in the form of 'tourist curriculum'. At school, the homophobic practices resists through mechanisms camouflaged in the form of 'play'. In speeches and in the form of organization of schools surveyed it was possible to observe the presence of beginner devices for breaking the homophobic practices.

Keywords: Homophobia, Devices, School
Influence of Genetic Polymorphisms on Clopidogrel Responsiveness in Korean Patients with Acute Coronary Syndrome

Bo Hyun Kim, Young Joo Cha
Department of Laboratory Medicine, Chung-Ang University College of Medicine, Seoul, Korea,
chayoung@cau.ac.kr

Introduction: Clopidogrel treatment with aspirin is standard antiplatelet therapy for acute coronary syndromes (ACS). However, the response to clopidogrel showed inter-individual variability. Recent studies have shown that polymorphisms of genes modulating clopidogrel absorption and metabolic activation were associated with clopidogrel responsiveness.

Objective: The aim of this study was to assess the impacts of genetic polymorphisms for cytochrome P450 (CYP) 2C19 alleles *2, *3, *17, paraoxonase-1 (PON1), and ATP-binding cassette transporters (ABCB1) on clopidogrel responsiveness in Korean patients with ACS.

Methodology: Blood samples were obtained from 50 patients with ACS undergoing percutaneous intervention (PCI) who were treated with clopidogrel. VerifyNow® P2Y12 assay was used to determine clopidogrel responsiveness. Patients who showed less than 20% inhibition of platelet reactivity were defined as non-responders to clopidogrel treatment. Genotyping was performed with restriction fragment length polymorphism assay.

Results: Patients with 2 variant alleles of CYP2C19*2 (*2/*2) showed lower percent inhibition rate than those with the CYP2C19*2 wild genotype (*1/*1) (15.71% vs. 34.63%; Odds ratio 18.00; 95% confidence interval [CI] 1.79 to 181.31). The percent inhibition rate of poor metabolizers for CYP2C19 (*2/*2 or *2/*3) was lower than that of extensive metabolizers (*1/*1) (17.78% vs. 38.50%; Odds ratio 17.50, 95% CI 2.37 to 129.51). However, polymorphisms of CYP2C19 alleles *3,*17, PON1, and ABCB1 showed no significant association with clopidogrel non-responsiveness.

Conclusion: Only CYP2C19*2 allele is associated with reduced clopidogrel antiplatelet activity in Korean patients with ACS. In addition, poor metabolizer for CYP2C19 is also related with impaired platelet inhibition by clopidogrel.

Keywords: CytochromeP2C19, clopidogrel, polymorphism
Mean Platelet Volume Reflect Hematopoietic Potency and Correlated Blood Group O in Cord Blood From Healthy Newborn

Hye Ryun LEE1, Jeong Su PARK2, Sue SHIN2, Eun Youn ROH2, Jong Hyun YOON2, Eun Young SONG2, Byung Jae KIM3, Ju Young CHANG4
1Department of Laboratory Medicine, Gyeongsang National University Hospital, Korea, 2Department of Laboratory Medicine, Seoul National University College of Medicine, Korea, 3Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Boramae Hospital, Korea, 4Department of Paediatrics, Boramae Hospital, Korea. jeannie@snu.ac.kr

Introduction: Since the cord blood (CB) has hematopoietic stem cells, robust and easy-to-perform tests are needed to predict hematopoietic potency and transplantation outcomes ahead of processing and storage of CB.
Objective: We therefore evaluated the relationship between mean platelet volume (MPV) and hematologic parameters of CB and maternal/neonatal factors.
Methodology: We analyzed 10,577 CB units from the Seoul Metropolitan Public Cord Blood Bank (Alkord) from October 2006 through August 2009 to determine the relationship between MPV and total nucleated cells (TNCs), CD34+ cells, ratio of CD34+ cells to TNCs (CD34+ cells/TNCs), maternal age, and neonatal gender, gestational age, and birth weight. These values were also analyzed according to neonatal ABO blood group.
Results: Blood group O has the highest MPV (p = 0.002). MPV positively correlated with CB volume (r = 0.121), Hb (r = 0.377), WBC (r = 0.111), TNCs (r = 0.110), CD34+ cell (r = 0.174), and CD34+ cells/TNCs (r = 0.157) (p < 0.001 in all). Although not associated with maternal age or neonatal gender, MPV negatively correlated with gestational age (r = -0.102, p < 0.001) and positively correlated with birth weight (r = 0.023, p = 0.020).
Conclusion: MPV may be one of the useful decision parameters of process priority in CB bank.

Keywords: cord blood, mean platelet volume, ABO blood group
Abstract Book

P510
Miscellaneous

**Plasma Ghrelin and Leptin in Patients with Functional Dyspepsia**

Yoon Jin CHOI¹, Nayoung KIM², Cheol Min SHIN¹, Young Soo PARK¹, Dong Ho LEE¹, Ji Hyun PARK², Ryoung Hee NAM¹, Hyun Chae JUNG²

¹Department of Internal Medicine, Seoul National University Bundang Hospital, Seoungnam, Gyeonggi-Do, Korea, ²Department of Internal Medicine and Liver Research Institute, Seoul National University College of Medicine, Seoul, Korea. nakim49@snu.ac.kr

Introduction: Gut hormones have been indicated one of the physiological mechanisms of functional dyspepsia (FD). In spite of several studies, the association between plasma ghrelin level and FD still remains controversial.

Objective: We compared the plasma level of acylated ghrelin and leptin in FD and control patients to understand underlying pathophysiology of FD.

Methods: One hundred and ninety seven patients with typical symptom of FD (n = 101) and healthy control without dyspepsia symptoms (n = 96) who had undertaken endoscopy in Seoul National University Bundang Hospital from January 2011 to July 2012 were enrolled. FD patients were classified into two groups according to Rome III classification; postprandial distress syndrome (PDS, n = 65) and epigastric pain syndrome (EPS, n = 36). Acylated, des-acylated ghrelin and leptin levels in the fasting blood samples and mRNA expression of ghrelin and leptin in the body mucosal tissue were measured by ELISA method and real time PCR, respectively.

Results: Plasma acyl ghrelin was lower in FD than in control (control: 14.6, FD: 11.6 fmol/ml, P = 0.02), especially, in PDS, while plasma des-acyl ghrelin, leptin and mRNA expression of them did not show any significant difference. It appears that H. pylori infection reduce mRNA expression of ghrelin (positive: 1.04, negative: 1.96 fmol/ml, P = 0.056) but this did not reach statistical significance.

Conclusions: Plasma acyl ghrelin level can play a certain role for development of FD. However, it might be determined by not reducing mRNA expression.

**Keywords**: Functional dyspepsia, Ghrelin, Leptin
Introduction: Proton pump inhibitor (PPI) is widely used in patients with gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD), however, some patients fail to respond to PPI therapy.

Objective: The aims of this study were to investigate the efficacy of PPI therapy, and to evaluate the predictors of the response to PPI treatment in patients with symptomatic GERD.

Methods: A total of 197 subjects were prospectively enrolled and diagnosed as functional heartburn (FH; n = 18), non-erosive reflux disease (NERD; n = 100), and erosive reflux disease (ERD; n = 79) by gastroscopy, Bernstein test, and 24-hour esophageal pH testing. Questionnaire consisted of demographic data, GERD symptoms, GERD impact scale (GIS), Epworth sleepiness scale (ESS), Pittsburgh sleep quality index (PSQI), Hospital anxiety and depression scale (HADS), and WHO quality of life scale abbreviated version (WHOQOL-BREF). Each patient was treated with standard dose of PPI daily during at least 4 weeks.

Results: Complete, satisfactory (≥50%), partial (<50%), and refractory response rates in enrolled participants were 39.6%, 28.4%, 17.8%, and 14.2%, respectively. Thus, overall response rate (complete + satisfactory) was 68.0%. Multivariate analysis showed that none or minimal change lesions in the endoscopic examination (OR, 9.11; 95% CI, 2.00-41.32) and higher PSQI total score (OR, 1.29; 95% CI, 1.00-1.65) were associated with the patients with GERD symptoms despite PPI therapy.

Conclusions: Sleep dysfunction, FH and NERD seemed to be the predictive factors of poor PPI response in patients with GERD symptoms, suggesting that different pathophysiologic mechanisms might be present between patients with and without ERD.

Keywords: NERD, ERD, GERD
Prevalence and Risk Factors of Functional Dyspepsia: A Nationwide Multicenter Prospective Study in Korea

Sooyeon OH\textsuperscript{1}, Nayoung KIM\textsuperscript{3}, Sung Eun KIM\textsuperscript{2}, Hyun-Kyung PARK\textsuperscript{2}, Jiwoo KANG\textsuperscript{2}, Mi-Ji CHOI\textsuperscript{2}  
\textsuperscript{1}Department of Internal Medicine, Seoul National University Hospital, \textsuperscript{2}Department of Internal Medicine, Seoul National University Bundang Hospital, Seoungnam, Gyeonggi-do, Korea, \textsuperscript{3}Department of Internal Medicine and Liver Research Institute, Seoul National University College of Medicine, Seoul, Korea. nayoungkim49@empas.com

Introduction: Functional dyspepsia (FD) is not a fatal disease, but it has a negative effect on quality of life in FD patients.

Objective: The aim of this study was to evaluate the prevalence of FD and its risk factors in the nationwide healthcare check-up subjects in Korea.

Methods: A total of 3,399 participants (mean age: 48.7 years, male: 55.8\%) who underwent screening gastroscopy and answered to the questionnaires at the eight nationwide healthcare centers in Korea were included in this study. Serologic Helicobacter pylori (H. pylori) IgG antibodies were measured by ELISA.

Results: Of the 3,399 participants who did not have organic diseases, 902 (26.5\%) had dyspeptic symptoms such as epigastric soreness/discomfort or postprandial fullness. Among 902 participants, 549 (60.9\%) were positive H. pylori serology, which was not different from the 60.3\% in the remaining 2,497 asymptomatic subjects (60.3\%, \( P = 0.781 \)). Multivariate analysis showed that female (OR 1.66; 95\% CI 1.31-2.08, \( P < 0.001 \)), history of H. pylori eradication therapy (OR 1.86; 95\% CI 1.49-2.34, \( P < 0.001 \)), gastroesophageal reflux symptom with minimal change in the endoscopic finding (OR 1.50; 95\% CI 1.25-1.81, \( P < 0.001 \)) and high salt diet (OR 1.28; 95\% CI 1.05-1.57, \( P < 0.014 \)) were associated with FD symptoms.

Conclusions: FD symptoms, which were rather frequently found in the health check-up subjects, are important in the general population. H. pylori infection might not play an important role in the FD symptoms suggesting that FD is a multifactorial disease.

Keywords: Functional dyspepsia, Prevalence, Risk factor
29th International Congress of the Medical Women's International Association

Objective: This study evaluated the effect of H. pylori eradication on FD, and investigated the relationship between changes of histological gastritis 1 year after H. pylori eradication therapy and FD symptom responses.

Methods: Total 213 FD patients diagnosed by Rome III criteria that undertook gastroscopy and responded to questionnaire were consecutively enrolled. H. pylori tests and gastritis grade by the Sydney System were performed before and 1 year after eradication therapy. Serum pepsinogen levels and genetic polymorphisms (IL10-592, IL10-1082, IL8-251, IL8-781 and IL6-572) were investigated.

Results: Total 91 patients completed the 1 year follow-up. When the response rate of dyspepsia was compared at 1 year between non-eradicated group (n = 24) and eradicated group (n = 67), each group showed complete response 62.5% and 62.7%; satisfactory response (≥50%) 0% and 19.4%; partial response (<50%) 12.5% and 11.9%; refractory response 25.0% and 6.0%, respectively (P = 0.015). In addition, responder group (complete + satisfactory response) at 1 year showed improvement of activity and chronic inflammation in both of the antrum and corpus (all P < 0.001). Multivariate analysis showed that H. pylori eradication (OR 5.81; 95% CI 1.07-31.59, P = 0.042) and symptom improvement at 3 month (OR 28.90; 95% CI 5.29-157.82, P < 0.001) were affecting factors on the improvement of dyspepsia at 1 year.

Conclusion: H. pylori eradication improved FD symptoms as well as gastritis until 1 year, suggesting that inflammation mediates the FD.

Keywords: Helicobacter pylori, Functional dyspepsia, Eradication
The Maria Da Penha Law in Western Santa Catarina, Brazil: Identifying Obstacles and Hits in the Joint Care Services for Women in Situations of Violence.

Augusto Cezar SCHMIDT¹, Myriam ALDANA², Murilo CAVAGNOLI³
¹Medicine, Chapeco Region Community University, Brazil, ²Sociology, Chapeco Region University, Brazil, ³Psychology, Chapeco Region University, Brazil. augustocs@unochapeco.edu.br

INTRODUCTION: In the process of consolidation of the Brazilian National Politics of Confronting Violence Against Women (Política Nacional de Enfrentamento a Violencia contra as Mulheres), it was created the Law Maria da Penha (Lei Maria da Penha, 11340), approved in August 7, 2006, that repress domestic and familiar violence and it is considered a victory conquered by the Women Movement and Human Rights in Brazil. In Chapeco, state of Santa Catarina, Brazil this law held 16 days after its homologation. From that day on, it was created a network service involving already existents establishments and another created thereafter. This research focus the urgency protective measures, Maria da Penha's 18th article, referring the seclusion of the aggressor and woman protection by the study of murdered women's case, even when it was decreed the protective measures by the judge.

OBJECTIVES: Examine the barriers and successes in the implementation of the Maria da Penha's Law focusing on the service network from the existing women's police stations in Chapeco/SC, Brazil.

METHODOLOGY: It was depth study of the service network women in situations of violence (Judiciary, Social Welfare, Health and Safety Publishing) with documentary surveys and questionnaires.

CONCLUSION: Some of the final considerations suggest that this measure into the complexity of the conjugal conflict becomes a temporary instrument for women empowerment -while they make the aggressor's denouncement- and means a rising of the revolt for men by the injustice of being totally blamed for the conflict. It is questioned how far this measure protects women.

Keywords: Violence against Women, Protective Measures, Maria da Penha's Law
The Junior Doctors Network of the World Medical Association

Hyun-Young Deborah SHIN, Junior Doctors Network
Department of Family Medicine, Severance Hospital, Yonsei University College of Medicine, Seoul, Korea

Introduction: The Junior Doctors Network (JDN) is made up of junior doctors who independently join the World Medical Association since Oct 2010.

JDN’s Mission: The goal of the JDN is to provide a forum for experience-sharing, policy discussion, project and resource development on issues of interest to junior doctors, including global health, postgraduate training, safe working conditions, and physician migration.

Summary of results: The JDN’s inaugural meeting was held in Uruguay in 2011, Prague, Bangkok in 2012 and Bali in 2013. The group has since developed a comprehensive literature review and white paper on Social Media and Medicine, and contributed to the WMA Statement on this topic.

Conclusions: The JDN provides opportunities for trainees not only to share experiences and best practice in junior doctor representation and medical training, but to also enhance non-Medical Expert Can MEDS roles such as Manager, Collaborator, and Health Advocate. Although a newly formed body, the JDN is already making a positive contribution to global dialogues on transnational training issues.

Keywords: JDN WMA junior doctors
Medical Women Advance Global Health

29th International Congress of the Medical Women’s International Association

Special Session
Why Do We Need Advanced Vaccine for Pneumococcal Disease Prevention in Adults?
15:15-16:35, August 1 (Thursday)

Limitation in Immune System & Response in the Elderly

Joon Young SONG
Division of Infectious Diseases, Department of Internal Medicine, Korea University College of Medicine, Seoul, Korea

Life expectancy has risen dramatically in recent decades. The global population aged 65 years and older was estimated about 7% as of 2010, and the rate will be increased to approximately 14% by the year of 2040. In the Europe and US, almost 40% is predicted over 60 years old by 2050. The elderly population is very susceptible to infectious diseases. Influenza and accompanying pneumonia are leading cause of morbidity and mortality in the elderly. Reactivation of latent pathogens such as varicella zoster virus (VZV), Mycobacterium tuberculosis and cytomegalovirus (CMV) occur very commonly in the elderly. The increased prevalence and severity of some infectious diseases reflects dysfunction of aged immune system. The hallmark of ageing immunity is the clonal expansion of senescent CD8+ CD28- T cells with depletion of naive lymphocytes. Specifically as for the innate immunity, dendritic cell function is impaired with ageing. On the aspect of adaptive immunity, CD4+ T-cell and B-cell functions are suppressed, and CD8+ T-cells are most seriously compromised. Actually, vaccination is the most effective measure to prevent infectious diseases, but ageing immunity is considered main barrier to get the desirable efficacy. Although the efficacy of unadjuvanted conventional influenza vaccine is about 60-70% in the elderly population, only 18% of persons aged >80 years are protected from influenza. Similarly, the 23-valent polysaccharide vaccines provide only modest protection (20%) against invasive pneumococcal diseases in the high-risk elderly population. To overcome poor vaccine immunogenicity, rejuvenation of immune system using growth hormone/cytokine treatments is under investigation. Currently, application of highly immunogenic vaccines (eg. adjuvanted vaccine, intradermal vaccine or protein-conjugate vaccine) would be a useful strategy to improve immunogenicity in the elderly people

Keywords:
Why Do We Need Advanced Vaccine for Pneumococcal Disease Prevention in Adults?
15:15-16:35, August 1 (Thursday)

Current Unmet Needs of Pneumococcal Disease Prevention in Adults

Tae Hyong KIM
Division of Infectious Diseases, Department of Internal Medicine Soon Chun Hyang University Seoul Hospital, Korea. geuncom@schmc.ac.kr

Vaccination ideally protects susceptible populations at high risk for complications of the infection. However, vaccines for these subgroups do not always provide sufficient effectiveness. This is especially true with invasive pneumococcal disease which is associated with significant mortality. This presentation aims to review the experience of vaccination programs and clinical trials regarding pneumococcal vaccination in adult ages. The pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccine's efficacy was first identified in young African gold miners in 1977. Then this vaccine was recommended for elderly and patients with underlying illness until recently more potent conjugate vaccines were introduced. The US CDC Active Bacterial Core surveillance (1996 to 2001) demonstrated a reduction in invasive pneumococcal disease among the elderly with the introduction of the paediatric 7-valent pneumococcal conjugate vaccine. Recent studies are underway to determine the potential impact of the 13-valent pneumococcal conjugate vaccine among age > 50 on herd immunity, as the 13-valent vaccine has replaced the 7-valent vaccine in many countries. Most studies focus on the comparison of immunogenicity of conjugate vaccine versus polysaccharide vaccine in terms of geometric means of the protective antibodies among age > 50.

Keywords: pneumococcal vaccine, vaccine herd effect, pneumococcal conjugate vaccine
Why Do We Need Advanced Vaccine for Pneumococcal Disease Prevention in Adults?
15:15-16:35, August 1 (Thursday)

Potential Benefit of Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine in Adults

Ki Tae KWON
Division of Infectious Diseases, Daegu Fatima Hospital, Korea. idktkwon@gmail.com

The 13-valent pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV13) is now approved in more than 80 countries for use in adults 50 years of age and older. The European Commission is the first to approve PCV13 at all stages of life. The Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices recommended routine use of PCV13 for adults aged ≥19 years with immunocompromising conditions, functional or anatomic asplenia, cerebrospinal fluid leaks, or cochlear implants. PCV13 induced a greater functional immune response than 23-valent pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccine (PPSV23) in adults 50 years of age and older and was also immunogenic in adults aged 18-49 years including patients with stable chronic risk conditions. The 7-valent pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV7) protected HIV-infected adults from recurrent pneumococcal infection. In the study assessing cost-effectiveness of PCV13 for adults, PCV13 was favored compared with PPSV23, but the analysis was sensitive to two key assumptions about (1) PCV13 effectiveness against non-bacteremic pneumococcal pneumonia and (2) the magnitude of potential indirect effects from childhood PCV13 on pneumococcal serotype distribution. These two critical data are needed to support a recommendation for routine PCV13 use among adults (probably available shortly). According to the serotype distribution data in 11 Asian countries with relatively low PCV7 vaccination rates, the PVC7 serotypes were still prevalent (over 50% of total) during 2008 to 2009. In conclusion, PCV13 is beneficial for adults to prevent pneumococcal infections and at the moment, its vaccination can be applied individually under the considerations of medical conditions, local serotype epidemiology, and economical status.

Keywords: pneumococcal conjugate vaccine, adult, serotype
Hypertension is a global public health issue. It contributes to the burden of heart disease, stroke and kidney failure and premature mortality and disability. There are significant health and economic gains attached to early detection, adequate treatment and good control of hypertension. The major guidelines for the management of hypertension have been published. Because of new evidence on several diagnostic and therapeutic aspects of hypertension, guidelines differ in many respects. 2013 ESH/ESC guidelines for the management of arterial hypertension has published recently. I’d like to update the issues of hypertension.

Combination therapy of calcium channel blocker with renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system blocker in patients with uncontrolled hypertension is effective. Fixed-dose combination of these two classes may be more effective through additional advantage of improving compliance and reducing side effects. I am going to introduce Amosartan® phase IV trial.

The trial was an eight-week, randomized, double-blind multicenter study to compare the efficacy and safety of Amosartan® tab (amlodipine camysylate 5 mg/losartan potassium 100 mg) with Cozaar plus pro® tab (losartan potassium 100 mg/hydrochlorothiazide 12.5 mg) in patients with essential hypertension uncontrolled with Cozaar® (losartan 100 mg) monotherapy.

Primary efficacy was evaluated with diastolic blood pressure (DBP) change after 8 weeks of treatment. Secondary efficacies were evaluated with DBP change after 4 weeks of treatment, systolic BP (SBP) change after 4 and 8 weeks and BP response rate after 4 and 8 weeks that include the percentage reaching target BP (SBP<140mmHg and DBP<90mmHg) and/or percent change in SBP more than 20mmHg or DBP more than 10mmHg. Safety was assessed through adverse events monitoring.

As a primary efficacy result, decrease in DBP from baseline after 8 weeks were 11.54±7.89 mmHg in Amosartan® group and 9.05±6.57 mmHg in Cozaar plus pro® group. The mean change was within the non-inferiority margin. There was significant decrease in SBP from baseline after 4 weeks in Amosartan® group than in Cozaar plus pro® group. (10.15±7.65 mmHg vs. 7.99±6.41 mmHg; p=0.0325). The BP response rate using percent change in SBP more than 20mmHg or DBP more than 10mmHg were significantly high in Amosartan® group than Cozaar plus pro® group (55.67% vs. 40.86%; p=0.0412). There was no statistically significant difference in the incidence of adverse events between two groups. Uric acid level decreased 0.12-0.82 mg/dL from baseline in Amosartan® group and increased 0.41-0.80 mg/dL in Cozaar plus pro® group. It was statistically significant (p<.0001).

We concluded that in uncontrolled hypertensives after Cozaar® 100 mg monotherapy, DBP reduction with Amosartan® tab 5/100 mg was non-inferior to Cozaar plus pro® tab 100/12.5 mg after 8-week treatment. There was a trend of better BP lowering effect in Amosartan® group than Cozaar plus pro® group. There was no significant difference in the incidence of adverse events. There was significant uric acid reduction in Amosartan® group.

**Keywords:**
The Efficacy and Safety of ESOMEZOL in Patient with GERD

Geun Am SONG
Departments of Internal Medicine Pusan National University School of Medicine, Busan, Korea.
gasong@pusan.ac.kr

Gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD) is a condition which develops when the reflux of stomach contents causes troublesome symptoms and/or complications. Heartburn and regurgitation are the characteristic symptoms of the GERD. In population-based studies, mild symptoms occurring 2 or more days a week, or moderate/severe symptoms more than 1 day a week, are often considered troublesome by patients.

GERD is common and its prevalence varies in different parts of the world. The prevalence of doctor-diagnosed GERD increased rapidly from 4.6% to 7.3% between 2005 and 2008. Over the same period, the amount of PPI claims increased by 56%. Middle-aged people and women had a high frequency of GERD visits. The complications of GERD such as esophageal stricture and adenocarcinoma were rare.

The prevalence of EE among outpatients visiting gastroenterology clinics in Korea was 11.8%. Seventy-seven percent of patients with GERD were treated with PPI or H2 receptor antagonists.

A minority of patients develop complications of GERD. One complication is an inflammation of the esophagus which can lead to bleeding, ulcers or breaks in the lining of the esophagus, called erosive reflux esophagitis. Another complication is a narrowing of the esophagus, called esophageal strictures. These strictures can trap food and cause difficulty with swallowing. In some patients, the normal esophageal lining, or epithelium, may be replaced with abnormal epithelium.

Currently, there are various kinds of PPI in the world. In Korea, there is a drug called ‘Esomezol’ from Hanmi pharmaceuticals which has been incrementally modified from the well-known prescription drug; ‘Nexium’ of AstraZeneca. A phase 4 clinical study has been conducted in 7 centers nation-wide, with 177 GERD patients in 2009 to evaluate the efficacy and safety of Esomezol compared with Nexium.

The study indicated that Esomezol and Nexium show equivalent effects in treatment of GERD. Although the study did not yield statistically significant results, the full recovery rate in Esomezol treated GERD patients was 4.26% higher than in Nexium treated patients.

Also, no statistical significance of dropout rates between Esomezol and Nexium patients during the clinical study proved the safety of Esomezol capsule administration.

**Keywords**: GERD, PPI, ESOMEZOL
Holistic Management for Women’s Healthy Aging
16:00-17:30, August 2 (Friday)

Unsettled Issues and Future Directions of CVD Management in the Elderly (Dyslipidemia & Hypertension)

So-Yeon CHOI
Department of Cardiology, Ajou University Medical Center, Korea

Hypertension, hypercholesterolemia, cigarette smoking, low high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL), and diabetes are major risk factors for cardiovascular diseases (CVD). It has been suggested that sex hormones may contribute to the gender difference in regulation of cardiovascular risk factors. In the Framingham Study, the incidence of CVD in women increased with age and became higher than that in men after menopause. Recent studies reported that women tended to have more cardiovascular risk factors than men, including central obesity, elevated total cholesterol, and low HDL. In addition, previous studies performed in patients with CVD have showed that women presenting with AMI have increased early mortality compared to their male counterparts. Because CVD is the leading cause of death not only in men but also in women, there is a need to improve our understanding of the factors that influence CV risk control in especially elderly women. Despite advances in cardiovascular therapies over this time, there is still unmet need for improvement in CV risk control such as blood pressure control, lipid control so on. While the exploration of gender differences in CVD has increase, there may be unrecognized variables causing residual confounding that explains the observed gender differences and the low proportion of female patients included in CVD trials as well as the lack of published studies results sorted by sex. Diversified approaches and further studies are needed in this deserted area.

Keywords:
Recent Management of Premenstrual Dysphoric Disorder and Postmenopausal Depressive Disorder

Jung Jin KIM
The Catholic University of Korea, College of Medicine

Women can have depression along reproductive life cycle such as premenstrual dysphoric disorder (PMDD), depression during pregnancy, postpartum depression, and post-menopausal depressive disorder (PDD). PMDD and PDD are not uncommon in women. And they are correlated each other. Clinical representation of depressive symptoms of PMDD and PDD are variable depending on individual patient. Some of the patients can have symptoms of major depressive disorder. Women who had reproductive cycle event-related depression reported a stronger family history of mental illness than other depressed women. It suggests unique characteristics and perhaps a more biologically driven illness for this subgroup of depressed women.

Depression of women can be affected by hormonal changes such as estrogen level. Estrogen passes the blood-brain barrier, and receptors for them are abundant in brain areas such as limbic structure important for the regulation of emotions, cognition and behavior. The fact that men and women differ with respect to the prevalence of depression may possibly also reflect an influence of estrogen on human behavior. Estrogen interacts with serotonin, main neurotransmitter for depression. Therefore, selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) are choice of drugs for depression in women.

The balance of efficacy and safety is especially important when selecting an antidepressant for women to increase adherence to antidepressants. Generally, drugs with better efficacy and fewer side effects are favorable for treatment of depression. Because women are generally sensitive to side effects such as weight gain and hyperprolactinemia which affects on menstruation, pregnancy and lactation, drugs with lower side effects for those side effects can be especially favorable for the treatment of depression in women.

There has been increased interest in depression among women. It is apparent that the prevalence of depression is 2 or 3 folds higher in women than men across different cultures and nations, although the rates are variable according to the individual study.

On the other hand, lifestyles of modern women are very much diversified including being a housewife, having both work and family, and being a single, career woman; thus problems and stresses vary considerably depending on the woman. So, it is necessary to consider individual patient’s background when planning depression treatment for women.

Keywords:
Overactive bladder (OAB) is a common condition that adversely affects the quality of life of approximately 17 percent of adults worldwide. Characterized by lower urinary tract symptoms including urinary frequency, urgency with or without incontinence, and nocturia, in the past, treatment for the condition was generally ineffective. For this reason and a host of patient-related and clinician-related factors, many patients suffered with OAB for years without resolution. Fortunately, treatment is now available that can improve the symptoms of OAB. Combined with behavioral techniques, pharmacologic therapy can help patients regain control of OAB symptoms and return to more fully active lives. The initial diagnosis and treatment of OAB can be managed effectively by primary care providers, with referral to specialist care for refractory cases or when presentation or test results suggest a more complex clinical scenario. Indeed, because of the greater awareness of the availability of effective treatment, primary care providers increasingly are managing OAB treatment.

Multiple studies have demonstrated associations between factors, such as age, sex, and ethnicity, and patient perceptions of OAB symptoms, especially urgency urinary incontinence. Therefore it is important to individualize treatment strategies and goals for maximizing treatment response.

**Keywords**: Over active bladder, Anticholinergics
Importance of Drug Quality Management for Optimal Treatment

Beom-Jin LEE
Dean, College of Pharmacy, Ajou University, Korea. beomjinlee@gmail.com

Introduction: Quality of medicines is very critical regardless of original and generic drugs, since any flaws in manufacturing process and inappropriate management would damage the quality of pharmaceuticals, leading to insufficient treatment of patients in drug therapy. According to the strict guidelines toward medicines from worldwide health-related associations such as FDA, EMA, ICH and WHO, multinational pharmaceuticals have been developing manufacturing procedures and drug quality management system in order to meet the global standard quality, which ultimately guarantee efficacy and safety of a drug.

Objective: It's necessary to review overall drug manufacturing steps and each requirement based on quality by design, cGMP and validation process and post market surveillance (PMS) to secure quality of medicine as healthcare providers for optimal treatment of patients. This presentation walks through every single step of how to develop, manufacture, and monitor a drug product with international guidelines.

Methodology: Quality management of medicines consists of two parts generally, which are development and manufacturing of drug, and PMS. The former process includes Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (API) sourcing, GMP guidelines and clinical trials and so on. Generics require not clinical trials but bioequivalence (BE) test for approvals. Pharmaceutical excipients affecting quality and accuracy of drug products are not considered in this presentation. International guidelines show how pharmaceuticals comply with the requirements of each step of manufacturing process. Quality of medicines should be monitored before and after medicines are taken by patients. Post market surveillance is for continuously monitoring medicines to guarantee quality of drug products, and each country actively respond to reports and outcomes from safety issues of drugs.

Results: Medicine defects from manufacturing, packaging, supply and storage should be prevented and managed by following the given guidelines. The guidelines require diverse proven data such as stability test, dissolution, EHS, GMP and quality by design from ICH. Pharmaceutical companies which especially have large-scale and long-history in the industry have built up their quality management system in order to assure drug quality.

Conclusion: Quality of medicines should be monitored according to the level of satisfying the given regulatory guidelines. As healthcare providers, physicians need to understand quality management of drug and what it means to their patients for optimal therapy. Pharmaceutical companies also have accountabilities of complying with the guidelines to secure drug quality and management.

Keywords: Quality management: BE, Stability test, EHS, Quality by design, Regulatory guidelines
Challenges and Opportunities in Drug Development - Open Innovation and Hanmi’s Way to Success

Jeewoong SON
Research & Development, Hanmi Pharmaceuticals

Despite of advances in science and technology, the productivity of pharmaceutical R&D decreased over the past few decades. Consequently the approach to the discovery and development of new drugs has been changed. The organizational strategy of ‘being the best’ didn’t work to bring innovation, and nowadays many pharmaceutical companies are aiming lean and mean organization with open innovation model.

Hanmi Pharmaceuticals (Hanmi) is one of the most active to adopt open innovation in new drug development, and has put lots of effort to embed the model into R&D capability. The scope of this effort was not limited to discovery and translational research, and was extended to clinical development. Hanmi got broad experience of co-development and partnership over diverse development programs in oncology and diabetes.

The alliances and partnerships that were successfully rolled out enabled Hanmi to work globally and to expand R&D capability. Hanmi R&D built network of science and development with companies, academia, and government funded organization. Collaboration and integrated network between diverse functions and technologies is core of open innovation. Through the model one can play bigger than its size though there are challenges that two or more organizations should work as a team. The teamwork often should be built upon virtual operation, and is accompanied by ‘transaction cost.’

The new model of open innovation in R&D can provide door for externalization and globalization. A pharmaceutical company’s successful innovation will depend not only upon in-house capability, but also on the alliance network and partnerships.

Keywords: drug development, open innovation, R&D
Medical Women Advance Global Health

29th International Congress of the Medical Women’s International Association

Index
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ABAH, V E</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>BOJACK, Barbara</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABAM, Claribel</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>BRANDSTROM, Anna-Karin</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABD EL FATTAH, Thoraya Ahmed</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>BROWN, Vivien</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABDUS SALAM, Ismail Adeshina</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>BUEHREN, Astrid Ingrid</td>
<td>25, 57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABRAO, F C</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>BUOWARI, Omiepirisa Yvonne</td>
<td>168, 182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADACHI, Yumi</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>BYUN, Hee Jin</td>
<td>173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADEKANMBI, Abiodun Folasade</td>
<td>155, 160</td>
<td>CABRAL, Richard Halti</td>
<td>197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADEKANMBI, Folashade</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>CABRAL, Richard Halti</td>
<td>197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADENUGA, Winifred Uganda</td>
<td>29, 155, 160</td>
<td>CAMPBELL, Christiana</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADENUGA, WU</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>CAMPBELL, Christina</td>
<td>224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGBATUTU, E A</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>CAMPBELL, P</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGWU, UM</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>CAVAGNOLI, Murilo</td>
<td>234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGWU, Uzoma Maryrose</td>
<td>29, 30</td>
<td>CEDERBLAD, Kristina</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AHN, Hwa Young</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>CHA, Jihei</td>
<td>161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AHN, Myoung-Ock</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>CHA, Young Joo</td>
<td>227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AHN, So-Young</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>CHAE, Jeong-Ho</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AJOSE, Frances</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>CHAI, Jeewon</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AKIBA, Haruna</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>CHAN, Kit Sheung</td>
<td>147, 153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AKINKUNMI, Adebayinka</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>CHANDE, Mrudul Anil</td>
<td>162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AKINREMI, Titilola</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>CHANG, Ju Young</td>
<td>228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AKIYAMA, Nanae</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>CHATZIGEORGAKIDIS, Evangelos</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AKO, Melinda</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>CHEMWEY, Rosa Ndiema</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AKPA, Fidelia</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>CHEN TANG, Yueh-Bih</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALABI, Anthony Nkechi</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>CHERTKOW, Elizabeth</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALDANA, Myriam</td>
<td>196, 201, 234</td>
<td>CHI, Hyun-Sook</td>
<td>164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALI, Olfat Farag</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>CHIN, Eliza Lo</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALSI, Yamin</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>CHIOU, Shu-Ti</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AN, Jee Hyun</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>CHO, Bo Youn</td>
<td>191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANGELIKA, Bader</td>
<td>143, 144</td>
<td>CHO, Hyojin</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANYANSI, Maria Nwakaego</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>CHO, Hyun Hee</td>
<td>173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANYANWU, Onyinye</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>CHO, Hyun Yee</td>
<td>212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANYANWU, Onyinye Uchenna</td>
<td>129, 165</td>
<td>CHO, Nariya</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASAMI, Toyoko</td>
<td>22, 222</td>
<td>CHO, Soyun</td>
<td>106, 166, 167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BABAGANA, Bako</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>CHO, Sungsoon</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BADER, Angelika</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>CHO, Chan</td>
<td>212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BAIK, Hyun Wook</td>
<td>33, 169, 220</td>
<td>CHO, Ji Soo</td>
<td>98, 180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BAKARE, Omowunmi Qubrat</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>CHO, Jung-Seok</td>
<td>189, 194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BASS, Barbara Francesca</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>CHO, Mi Ji</td>
<td>223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BECK, Gail Maureen</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>CHO, Mi-Ji</td>
<td>231, 233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BELLGAM, Hope</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>CHO, Sook Hee</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHOI, So-Yeon</td>
<td>244</td>
<td>CHUKWUMA, Sharon Nkem</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHOI, Yoon Jin</td>
<td>223, 229</td>
<td>CHUNG, Eun Hee</td>
<td>101, 215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHOI, Yun Young</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>CHUNG, Hye Won</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Page</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHUNG Jin</td>
<td>94</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHUNG Jin Ho</td>
<td>103, 173</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHUNG Sochung</td>
<td>154, 175, 218</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COLE, Olufolake</td>
<td>178</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONLON, Claudia Morrissey</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CROSS, Marjorie W</td>
<td>132</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DANIELS, Marissa</td>
<td>199</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DANIELS, Marissa G</td>
<td>87</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DI PIETRO, Maria Luisa</td>
<td>56</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DUMLAO, Lourdes Carolina Ileto</td>
<td>37</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DUTRA, Altamir Trevisan</td>
<td>226</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EJKEM, Patricia</td>
<td>73</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EKANEM, Uwemedimbuk Smart</td>
<td>76</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EKE, Gracia</td>
<td>224</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EKELEMA, Ngozi Cynthia</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EKELEME, Ngozi</td>
<td>72</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EL-HAMRAWY, Lamia Gamal Eldeen</td>
<td>46</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELOM, Hilary</td>
<td>80</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELUMELU, Affiong</td>
<td>202</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EMMANUEL, Klaus</td>
<td>97</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EOM, Jeong Min</td>
<td>102</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EZEANOSIKE, Obumnene</td>
<td>80</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EZEANOSIKE, Obumnene Beniah</td>
<td>129, 165</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EZEONU, C T</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EZEONU, Chinonyekhem Teclha</td>
<td>129, 165</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EZEONU, Chinonyekhem Theclha</td>
<td>80, 183</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EZEONU, Paul Olisaemeka</td>
<td>29</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FABRE, Clarissa Dorothy Alice</td>
<td>65</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FABRE, John William</td>
<td>65</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FARAHAT, Taghreed Mohamed</td>
<td>46</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FATUNGASE, Oluwabunmi</td>
<td>190</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FATUNGASE, Oluwabunmi Motunayo</td>
<td>155, 160</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FUJIKAWA, Mariko</td>
<td>12, 195, 198</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FUKUDA, Takashi</td>
<td>107</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GALINDO, Diana</td>
<td>37</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GALINDO, Diana J.</td>
<td>36</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GANG, Hyung Goo</td>
<td>187</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEIDAM, Ado</td>
<td>27</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GONCALVES, Wagner Jose</td>
<td>84</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GONCHAROVA, Olga Victorovna</td>
<td>81</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GOODMAN, Oluyinka Okufisayo</td>
<td>70</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GOODYEAR, Helen Margaret</td>
<td>68</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GROSS, Christiane E.</td>
<td>59</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAHM, Ki-Hyun</td>
<td>108</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAMOY, Leniza De Castro</td>
<td>216</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAN, Kyou Sup</td>
<td>225</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HANG BO, Yul</td>
<td>191</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HASHIMOTO, Kumiko</td>
<td>107</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HASHIMOTO, Maiko</td>
<td>47</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HATTORI, Kayoko</td>
<td>211</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAUWA, M</td>
<td>148</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAZARI, Kamal</td>
<td>171</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEGAZY, Nagwa Nashat</td>
<td>46</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HESHIKI, Atsuko</td>
<td>121</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIRAMATSU, Rima</td>
<td>107</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOCHLEITNER, Margarethe</td>
<td>40, 141, 142</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOLLOWAY, Leigh</td>
<td>132</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HONG, Bo Young</td>
<td>146</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HONG, In-Pyo</td>
<td>101</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HONG, Soonwon</td>
<td>179</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HONG, Sung Ran</td>
<td>212</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOSAKA, Takashi</td>
<td>107</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOVEN, Ardis D.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HWANG, Jin-Hyeok</td>
<td>233</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HWANG, Kyuri</td>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HWANG, Sun Jung</td>
<td>203</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HWANG, Sung Jung</td>
<td>206</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HWANG, Sung Wook</td>
<td>223</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HYON, Min Su</td>
<td>242</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IBIAM, Oladebo</td>
<td>29</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IM, Seock - Ah</td>
<td>191</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMHONOPI, Gloria</td>
<td>190</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INOMATA, Naomi</td>
<td>47</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISA, Batulu Abubakar</td>
<td>74</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISHII, Masami</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISOMURA, Yuki</td>
<td>66</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IWAHIRA, Yoshiko</td>
<td>47, 49</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IWATA, Ayaka</td>
<td>195</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IWUOHA, CE</td>
<td>148</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IWUOHA, Ejiro</td>
<td>72</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IWUOHA, Ejirro Carline</td>
<td>29</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IWUOHA, Ejirghene Caroline</td>
<td>91</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JAMGBADI, Soh</td>
<td>202</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JANG, Il Soo</td>
<td>218</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JANG, Jong Hwa</td>
<td>138</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Page</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JANG, Seongsoo</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>KIM, Jee Hee</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JANG, Sun Kyung</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>KIM, Ji Eun</td>
<td>173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JEE, Sung-Ju</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>KIM, Ji Yeon</td>
<td>223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JEON, Hye Won</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>KIM, Ji Young</td>
<td>181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JEON, Se-Ah</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>KIM, Jin-Wook</td>
<td>233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JEONG, Hojin</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>KIM, Joo-Hwa</td>
<td>174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JEONG, Sook-Hyang</td>
<td>233</td>
<td>KIM, Joon Sung</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JO, Hyun Jin</td>
<td>230, 233</td>
<td>KIM, Jung Ah</td>
<td>214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOSHI, Radhika Nandkumar</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>KIM, Jung Hwan</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JUNG, Hee Yeon</td>
<td>189, 194, 208</td>
<td>KIM, Jung Jin</td>
<td>245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JUNG, Hyun Chae</td>
<td>223, 229</td>
<td>KIM, Kaehyung</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JUNG, Sung-Ae</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>KIM, Kyo Sun</td>
<td>149, 154, 175, 218, 219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junior Doctors Network</td>
<td>235</td>
<td>KIM, Kye Han</td>
<td>173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KAMADA, Tadashi</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>KIM, Kyung-Hyo</td>
<td>150, 159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KANG, Jae-Heon</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>KIM, Mi Jin</td>
<td>212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KANG, Jiwoo</td>
<td>231, 233</td>
<td>KIM, Min Hee</td>
<td>218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KANG, Mi ri</td>
<td>188, 193</td>
<td>KIM, Min Soo</td>
<td>233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KANOH, Aki</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>KIM, Min-Ji</td>
<td>189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KARASAWA, Kumiko</td>
<td>88, 205</td>
<td>KIM, Nayoung</td>
<td>112, 223, 229, 230, 231, 233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KATRIN, Engelhardt</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>KIM, Sang Hyun</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KAWAHARA, Kazuo</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>KIM, Sei Joo</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KAYODE-IYASERE, Edith Osawemwenze</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>KIM, So Mi</td>
<td>177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KEAM, Bhumsuk</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>KIM, So Yoon</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KIM, Aeree</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>KIM, Soo-Jin</td>
<td>218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KIM, Amiin</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>KIM, Sook Za</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KIM, Bo Hyun</td>
<td>227</td>
<td>KIM, Soo-Young</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KIM, Byung Jae</td>
<td>225, 228</td>
<td>KIM, Su-Jin Chloe</td>
<td>187, 192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KIM, Chan Joo</td>
<td>203, 206</td>
<td>KIM, Sung Eun</td>
<td>230, 231, 233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KIM, Cho-Il</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>KIM, Tae Hyung</td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KIM, Dong Won</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>KIM, Yae-Jean</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KIM, Ellen A.</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>KIM, Yeni</td>
<td>208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KIM, Eun Ji</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>KIM, Young Hwan</td>
<td>181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KIM, Han Wool</td>
<td>150, 159</td>
<td>KIM, Young Wha</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KIM, Hannah</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>KITULU, Jacqueline</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KIM, Heakyung</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>KNAUER, Michael</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KIM, Hyang Mi</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>KO, Kyungusan</td>
<td>98, 180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KIM, Hye Sun</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>KOMATSU, Hiroyo</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KIM, Hyeon Soo</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>KONG, Kyung Ae</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KIM, Hye-Won</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>KUIJPERS- JAGTMAN, Anne Marie</td>
<td>213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KIM, Hyon J</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>KUROKI, Takako</td>
<td>22, 222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KIM, Insun</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>KURT, Linda</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KIM, Jae Yoon</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>KURVEY, Nalini</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Page</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KWAK, Byung Ok</td>
<td>149, 154, 175</td>
<td>LEE, Youkyung</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KWON, Ji Young</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>LEE, Yu Jin</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KWON, Ki Tae</td>
<td>241</td>
<td>LEE, Yuri</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAI, Joanne Shuk Ming</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>LEMA, Alice</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAI, Shuk Ming Joanne</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>LEME, Pedro Luiz Squiacci</td>
<td>197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAM, Wai Cheung</td>
<td>147, 153</td>
<td>LIM, Seong Hoon</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAWRENCE, Robert Michael</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>LIM, So Dug</td>
<td>149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAWSON, Juliana Funke</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>LIMA, Eduardo Nobrega Pereira</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEE, Ah Won</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>LING, Erh Jou</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEE, Beom-Jin</td>
<td>247</td>
<td>LLANTO, Emma</td>
<td>210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEE, Bum-Suk</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>LUNDVIG, Ditte Maria</td>
<td>213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEE, Chan Wha</td>
<td>98, 180</td>
<td>LUNEBORG-NIELSEN, Margrethe</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEE, Chang-Uk</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>MADUKA, Omosivie</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEE, Dong Ho</td>
<td>229, 230, 233</td>
<td>MAHAJAN, Prachi Unmesh</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEE, Eunju</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>MARSDEN, Carolyn</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEE, Haeng-Shin</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>MARTINELLI, Maxemino</td>
<td>226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEE, Hye Ryun</td>
<td>225, 228</td>
<td>MATSUMOTO, Chihiro</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEE, Hyo Jin</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>MAY, Jenny</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEE, Hyo Yeon</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>MEGH, Mandakini</td>
<td>26, 157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEE, Jaekyung</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>MEHERJI, Pervin</td>
<td>171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEE, Jeong-Mi</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>MELO, Marilene Rezende</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEE, Jeong-Min</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>MIN, Hyun-Ju</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEE, Jong Hee</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>MIN, Jung-Ah</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEE, Jung Ok</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>MIYATAKE, Risa</td>
<td>198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEE, Jung Won</td>
<td>207</td>
<td>MIZOGUCHI, Megumi</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEE, Jun-Young</td>
<td>189, 194</td>
<td>MLANGWA, Matthew Mtaya</td>
<td>213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEE, Kang-Sook</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>MO, Hyunhee</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEE, Kwang Jae</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>MOHAMMED, Hauwa</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEE, Kyungmi</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>MORAWSKI, Ylva</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEE, Mi Kyoungh</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>MOTILEWA, Olugbemi Oluseyi</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEE, Min Jung</td>
<td>149, 175</td>
<td>MOURA, Vitor Mayer</td>
<td>197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEE, Min-Jung</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>MUGONZIBWA, Emeria</td>
<td>213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEE, Ok-Jae</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>MUNGAI, Lucy</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEE, Ran</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>MUNGHERERA, Margaret</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEE, Rebekah Younjo</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>MURTHY, Padmini</td>
<td>39, 116, 118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEE, SangHyub</td>
<td>233</td>
<td>NAKAO, Mayumi</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEE, Seung Joo</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>NAM, Ryoung Hee</td>
<td>223, 229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEE, Shi Nae</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>NAMIKI, Mizuo</td>
<td>188, 193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEE, So Hee</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>NAMKOONG, Jung</td>
<td>203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEE, Soo Kyung</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>NANCHO, Rosa Ma.</td>
<td>210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEE, Soo-Young</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>NANCHO, Rosa Maria Hipolito</td>
<td>216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEE, Sophie Suhui</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>NASSER, Shafika Saleh</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEE, Sung Woo</td>
<td>187, 192</td>
<td>NDUKA, Ijeoma</td>
<td>72, 73, 91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Page</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIKOLENKO, Nikoleta</td>
<td>81</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NINO, Zhania</td>
<td>99</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NISHIO, Akishiro</td>
<td>66</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NJOKU, Al</td>
<td>148</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NJOKU, Anthonia Inibokun</td>
<td>27, 29</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NJUGUNA, Pamela Wanjira</td>
<td>217</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOH, Dong - Young</td>
<td>191</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NWADIN Obi, Eleanor Ann</td>
<td>124</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NWOKEUKWU, Huìka l.</td>
<td>91</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NWOSU, Obi Betrand</td>
<td>82</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OBADINA, Olufunke</td>
<td>190</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OBI-NWOSU, Amaka Lovelyn</td>
<td>82</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OBWAKA, Emily Njoki</td>
<td>86</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OCHEKE, Amaka N</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OFFOR, Nnesochi</td>
<td>224</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OGEH, Chijioke</td>
<td>80</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OGU, R</td>
<td>148</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OGU, Rosemary</td>
<td>224</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OGU, Rosemary Nkemdilim</td>
<td>29, 30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OH, Hoon Kyu</td>
<td>212</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OH, Jae-Won</td>
<td>174</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OH, Sooyeon</td>
<td>230, 231, 233</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OJUKWU, James</td>
<td>80</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OKONKWO, Uchechukwu Roseline</td>
<td>165</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OKPANI, Nnerma Catherine</td>
<td>183</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OKUTOYI, Praxedes</td>
<td>217</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OLATONA, Foluke Adenike</td>
<td>70</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OMAR, Zaliha</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OMORI, Yasue</td>
<td>79</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OMOROGIEVA, Eunice</td>
<td>224</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OMOROGIEVA, Eunice Omo</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ONABOLU, Ohuwatoni</td>
<td>190</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ONAYADE, Adekji A.</td>
<td>76</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORAZULIKE, Ngozi</td>
<td>224</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORAZULIKE, Ngozi Clare</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORIAHI, I</td>
<td>170</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORRIS, Peter</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSADA, Nani</td>
<td>105</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSAGIE, I.M</td>
<td>148</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSEJI, Mininim</td>
<td>224</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSEJI, Mininim Ibiere</td>
<td>29, 93, 145</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSUJI, Nnenna</td>
<td>190</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OYIBO, P.G</td>
<td>170</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Page</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARK, Chan-Jeoung</td>
<td>164</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARK, Do Joon</td>
<td>191</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARK, Gyeong Sin</td>
<td>212</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARK, Ho Sung</td>
<td>212</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARK, Hye Won</td>
<td>154, 175, 218</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARK, Hyun Sun</td>
<td>219</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARK, Hyun-Kyung</td>
<td>231</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARK, In-Sook</td>
<td>119</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARK, Jeong Su</td>
<td>214, 225, 228</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARK, Ji Hyun</td>
<td>223, 229</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARK, Jong Su</td>
<td>192</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARK, Ju Ok (Joanne)</td>
<td>187</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARK, Kyung Ah</td>
<td>130</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARK, Minseon</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARK, Sang Hyuk</td>
<td>164</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARK, Seonyong</td>
<td>166</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARK, Shin-Ae</td>
<td>189</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARK, Song Youn</td>
<td>167</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARK, Soowon</td>
<td>189</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARK, Sujeong</td>
<td>44</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARK, Su-Mi</td>
<td>189, 194</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARK, Sun Hwa</td>
<td>177</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARK, Yong Koo</td>
<td>212</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARK, Yong Wook</td>
<td>212</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARK, Young Joo</td>
<td>191</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARK, Young Soo</td>
<td>229, 233</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARK, Young Sook</td>
<td>115</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PATWARDHAN, Neena</td>
<td>43</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PFLEIDERER, Bettina</td>
<td>105, 116, 117</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PORBENI, Ibimonye</td>
<td>224</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRATES, N.E.VB.</td>
<td>69</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAO, Sharad</td>
<td>137</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REALI, Noeli</td>
<td>226</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RHA, Seo Hee</td>
<td>212</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROH, Eun Yeon</td>
<td>214</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROH, Eun Yoon</td>
<td>225, 228</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROSA, Solange</td>
<td>226</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROSS, Shelley</td>
<td>116, 200</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RUE, Hyeong Ho</td>
<td>166</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SADO, Tadahiro</td>
<td>66</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAITO, Keiko</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAITO, Makiko</td>
<td>193</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Page</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAKAI, Noriko</td>
<td>193</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAVADO-RAISUSSEN, Kirsten</td>
<td>152</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SANAD, Zakaria Fouad</td>
<td>46</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SANDIN, Sven</td>
<td>151</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SANTOS, Jennie Bernabe</td>
<td>210</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SARAIYA, Usha</td>
<td>137</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SARAIYA, Usha Bharat</td>
<td>43, 171</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAWAGUCHI [NAGAHAMA], Toshiko</td>
<td>156</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAWAGUCHI, Akiko</td>
<td>131, 156</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCHMIDT, Augusto Cezar</td>
<td>196, 201, 226</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SENDAY, D.</td>
<td>69</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEO, Pyoung Ju</td>
<td>223</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEVILLANO, Marta Maite</td>
<td>84, 197</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHAHEEN, Hala Mohamed</td>
<td>46</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHAPIRO, Marka</td>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHEU, Hanna</td>
<td>97</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHIN, Aesun</td>
<td>151</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHIN, Cheol Min</td>
<td>229, 230, 233</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHIN, Hai-Rim</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHIN, Hyun-Young Deborah</td>
<td>235</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHIN, Mi Kyung</td>
<td>212</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHIN, Sang Do</td>
<td>187</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHIN, Sue</td>
<td>214, 225, 228</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHINDO, Asuka</td>
<td>188, 193</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SILVER, Heidi</td>
<td>141</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIMIONATO NETTO, Dante</td>
<td>197</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOHN, Jin Hee</td>
<td>212</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOHN, Myongsei</td>
<td>108</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOLAI, Leonard</td>
<td>217</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SON, Hwancheol</td>
<td>246</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SON, Jeewoong</td>
<td>248</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SON, Mi Kyung</td>
<td>149, 175</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SONG, Eun Young</td>
<td>225, 228</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SONG, Geun Am</td>
<td>243</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SONG, In Sung</td>
<td>223</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SONG, Joon Young</td>
<td>239</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STAENDER, Sonja</td>
<td>105</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STUMPF, Astrid</td>
<td>105</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUH, Hee Jung</td>
<td>98, 180</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUH, Kwang Sun</td>
<td>212</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUNG, Ji Yeon</td>
<td>214</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUNG, Yoon-Kyoung</td>
<td>181</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUPUTTITADA, Areerat</td>
<td>53</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUWA, Michiko</td>
<td>63, 163</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TAHAMTANI OMAR, Ali</td>
<td>97</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TENN, Sharyn</td>
<td>217</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TING, Yuen Ha</td>
<td>147, 153</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOMLINSON, Jillian K</td>
<td>87, 199</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TSUDA, Takako</td>
<td>131</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TUIJI, Hirohiko</td>
<td>88</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TULAAAR, Angelica Bibiana Maria</td>
<td>54</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TURATTI, Rodrigo Carvalho</td>
<td>197</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UJUNWA, Fortune</td>
<td>80</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UKAEGBU, Ukoaku</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UMEERRI, Ejiro</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USMAN, H</td>
<td>148</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VAJIFDAR, Bakhtawar Soli</td>
<td>92</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VARGHESE, Cheriann</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VON DEN HOFF, Hans</td>
<td>213</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WAGENER, Frank</td>
<td>213</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WALDENBERGER-STEIDL, Barbara</td>
<td>143, 144</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEIDERPASS, Elisabetete</td>
<td>151</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WILP, Stephanie</td>
<td>105</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WOKOCHA, Mma</td>
<td>224</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WOKOCHA, Mma Ngozi</td>
<td>148</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WOKOCHA, Mma Ngozi Ewuzie</td>
<td>29</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WON, Taehae</td>
<td>164</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WON, Yoon Kyoung</td>
<td>215</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YAGUCHI, Arino</td>
<td>188, 193</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YAMAMOTO, Hiroko</td>
<td>32</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YAMAMOTO, Mayumi</td>
<td>66</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YAMAUTHI, Hideko</td>
<td>107</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YAMGUCHI, Toshiko</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YANG, Seok Woo</td>
<td>179</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YANG, Winnie</td>
<td>34</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YOO, Daehyun</td>
<td>181</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YOO, Ha Young</td>
<td>218</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YOON, Hye Kyung</td>
<td>212</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YOON, Hyungjin</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YOON, Hyun-Sun</td>
<td>166, 167</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YOON, Jong Hyun</td>
<td>214, 225, 228</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YOON, Jong Lull</td>
<td>31</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YOON, Seo Hee</td>
<td>150</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YOON, So Young</td>
<td>166</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YOON, Soyoung</td>
<td>167</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YOSHIKAWA, Hiroki</td>
<td>66</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YOU, Hwajin</td>
<td>110</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Pages</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YOUN, Yeo-Kyu</td>
<td>191</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YU, Cissy</td>
<td>147, 153</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YUN, Ki Jung</td>
<td>212</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YUN, Yeo-Hon</td>
<td>159</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>