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Proceedings

Host Organizations
- Taipei Medical University
- College of Public Health, National Taiwan University
- Taiwan Public Health Association

Co-Organizations
- Association of Dental Science of Republic of China
- Injury Prevention and Disaster Medicine Research Foundation
- Kaohsiung Medical University
- Taiwan Epidemiology Association
- Taiwan Society of Oral Health
- Tzu Chi University
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among Indonesian to 0.7% among aboriginal Taiwanese. Adjusted OR decreased among Mainland Chinese (preterm OR 0.77, LBW OR 0.64) but increased among aboriginal Taiwanese (preterm OR 1.69, LBW OR 2.69, stillbirth OR 2.28). HBW rate was significantly high (OR 1.77) among Mainland Chinese. Chinese-speaking immigrants showed significant difference in LBW (OR 0.64) and HBW (OR 1.88) compared with non-Chinese-speaking immigrants.

Conclusion: Epidemiologic paradox and heterogeneity of birth outcomes were observed among immigrants in this study. However, aboriginal Taiwanese constituted the subgroup of the highest risk. Further research is needed to identify the determinants of birth outcomes.

OT10-2

Breastfeeding Practice and Associated Workplace Factors among Working Mothers in An Industrial Area in Malaysia

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Women’s involvement in work sector had been increasing trend in the past decades. The increased has invariably affect women’s ability to practice breastfeeding. This study aims to determine the prevalence and factors at work that influence breastfeeding practice among working mothers in an industrial district in Malaysia. The study was a cross sectional study involving working mothers with a child aged 3 month to 1 year who visited all health clinics in the district. A face to face interview using a structured questionnaire was conducted from July to September 2006. There were 290 subjects recruited in the study with 48.6% of the working mothers were still breastfeeding at the time of the study. Forty one (41%) percent of the mother’s who was not breastfeeding indicated work as a factor for stopping breastfeeding. The study also showed that race, type of employer such as government or private sector, maternity leave and breastfeeding facilities at the workplace were significantly associated with breastfeeding. After controlling for confounders, short maternity leave and breastfeeding facilities at workplace were found to be significantly associated with breastfeeding. Breastfeeding practice among working mothers can be improved with cooperation and support between the employer, the authority and the mother herself. Efforts by employers in supporting breastfeeding practice through a more mother friendly workplace such as providing facilities for breastfeeding are important to encourage working mothers to continue breastfeeding once they returned to work.

OT10-3

Hepatitis B and Breastfeeding in Zhejiang Province, PR China

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Objective: To study infant feeding methods in hepatitis B positive mothers in Zhejiang Province.

Methodology: A cohort study was undertaken in Hangzhou in Zhejiang Province. A sample of 631 mothers were recruited at birth from the city of Hangzhou and were followed up until their infants were six months of age.

Results: Chronic hepatitis B is a continuing public health issue in pregnant women. Breastfeeding is the foundation of infant nutrition and sets the scene for lifetime health and is important for all mothers. In the Hangzhou cohort of 631 mothers, 38 were identified as Hepatitis B positive, a rate of 6.0%. All of the infants of the hepatitis B positive mothers were fed on formula immediately after birth while their breast milk was tested for virus transmission and their infants were vaccinated at one month of age. 61.8% of the hepatitis B mothers were breastfeeding compared to 92% of the remainder of the cohort. The rates at 3 months were 60.6% and 89% at months 45.5% and 94% respectively. The Hazard Ratio for hepatitis B positive mothers discontinuing breastfeeding before six months was 3.69 (95% CI 2.28, 5.98).

Conclusion: The WHO recommends that all mothers who are hepatitis positive breastfeed their infants and their infants are immunised at birth. In this study breastfeeding rates of hepatitis B positive mother were substantially less than the other mothers.

OT10-4

Does Antenatal Care Influence Birthing Decision?

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Antenatal care is promoted to encourage women to have appropriate treatment when pregnancy complications occur, and in labor to be assisted by a skilled birth attendant, to reduce the number of maternal and neonatal deaths. However, antenatal care’s contribution in preventing maternal death is controversial as the model that informs such care cannot predict the main cause of birth outcome. In this paper, we examine the association between antenatal care and women’s birth decision. The study was conducted in Bantaeng, a district in South Sulawesi, Indonesia, with high maternal mortality rates. A cross sectional survey was carried out among 465 women who had delivered babies from March - June 2008, which collected data on antenatal care, place and type of delivery assistance, reproductive and social demographic characteristics. This study found that 46.2% of women were assisted by skilled birth attendant. The majority (90.7%) of deliveries were conducted at
OT10-5
Prevalence of Primary and Secondary Infertility in Sri Lanka

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Introduction: The population growth rate of Sri Lanka is in decline and the contraceptive prevalence rate is in rise. The level of infertility has both demographic and health implications. This study aimed to determine the point prevalence of primary and secondary infertility and to describe characteristics of infertility among fertility-impaired couples resident in the Colombo district.

Method: 3400 currently married women in the reproductive age resident in the Colombo district were selected using two staged stratified cluster sampling. 100 clusters with 34 respondents in each were selected with probability proportionate to the size of the reproductive age population. Information was collected using a pre-tested, pre-coded, structured interviewer administered screening questionnaire which used the WHO definition of infertility with a one year exposure period. The response rate was 96.97 %.

Results: The point prevalence of the primary and secondary infertility was estimated to be 5.52% (95% C.I. = 4.72% - 6.28%) and 10.07% (95% C.I. 9.05 % - 11.13 %) among currently married women in the reproductive age group in the Colombo district respectively. The prevalences increased with advancing age at marriage of women. The highest prevalence of infertility was observed among women who were educated beyond A/L and employed. The prevalence of secondary infertility was significantly higher among the urban residents.

Conclusions: Secondary infertility is estimated to be more widespread in the District of Colombo than primary infertility. Age at marriage, level of education and employment status were significantly associated with the level of infertility.

OT10-6
Prolonged Breastfeeding Reduces Risk of Breast Cancer in Sri Lankan Women: A Case-Control Study
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Objective: to assess the association between duration of breastfeeding and the risk of breast cancer in Sri Lankan women.

Methods: We conducted a case-control study in women aged 30-64 years in selected health care facilities in the Western province. A total of 190 recent cases of breast cancer and 203 controls (age and parity matched) were included. Detailed information regarding breastfeeding, mensturation, reproductive factors, passive smoking and other confounders was collected using a structured questionnaire. Adjusted odds ratios and 95% confidence intervals were calculated using multiple logistic regressions.

Results: Multivariate analysis found that those women who breastfed for ≥24 months during lifetime had significantly lower risk of breast cancer than those who breastfed for less than 24 months (OR=0.40, 95%CI=0.22, 0.73). Compared to 9-11 months of lifetime breast feeding, there was a 66.3% reduction in breast cancer risk in women who breastfed for 12-23 months, 87.4% reduction in 24-35 months and 94% reduction in 36-47 months categories. The significant factors associated with increased risk of breast cancer were: post-menopausal women having an abortion in the past and exposure to passive smoking.

Conclusions: Prolonged breastfeeding significantly reduces the risk of breast cancer and this protective effect was supported by a dose-response relationship. Risk due to passive smoking should be emphasized in anti-smoking programmes.

OT10-7
Factors Affecting the Infant Feeding Practices among Myanmar Migrant Mothers in Maahachai District, Samut Sakhorn Province, Thailand

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This study examines the infant feeding practices and its associated factors among Myanmar migrant mothers who have under two years old children in Maahachai district, Samutsakhorn Province, Thailand. In this study, data was collected in three selected communities, Thetchalong, Koh Samut and Taladlung of Maahachai district. Most of the mothers (99.26%) breastfed their children, exclusive breastfeeding rate is 15.56% and 91.11% of mothers gave colostrums to their babies. The initiation time of breastfeeding within half an hour was practiced by 68.15% of mothers. The median duration of breastfeeding is 12 months. Among the breastfed