

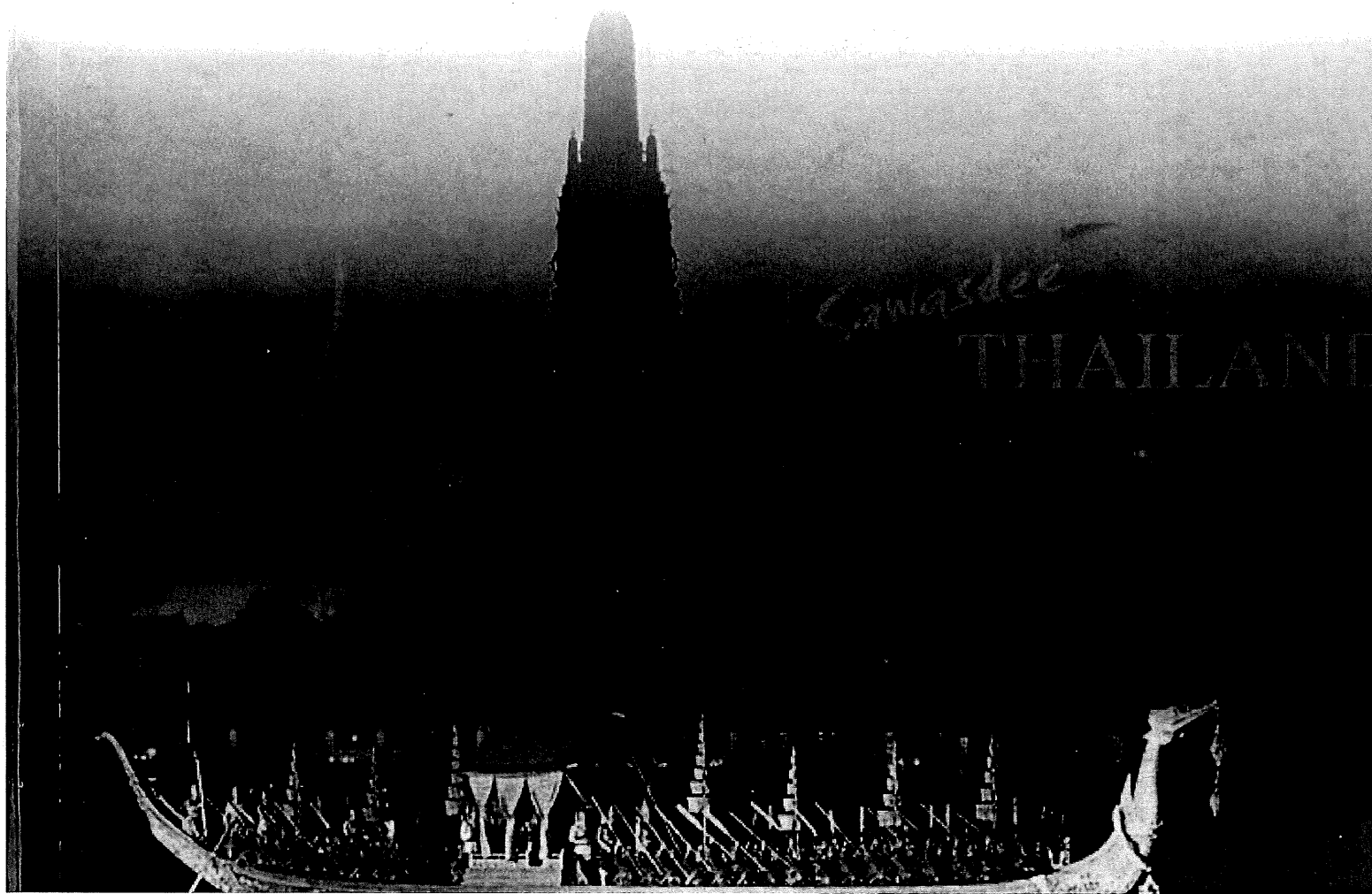


Abstracts

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*Epidemiology & Equity in Health : Methodological
Challenges & Strategies for the 21th Century*

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Abstract No. 10556

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Title : Risk factors for stomach and lung cancer: a cohort study in Higashi-Yamanashi County, Japan	
<p>Background: We have conducted a cohort study in the three municipalities of Higashi- Yamanashi County, Japan, since 1989. Aim of the study was to analyze the relationships between life-style factors and risk of stomach and lung cancer death. This study is a part of a large-scale cohort study, the Japan Collaborative Cohort study.</p> <p>Methods: Subjects of this study were 9068 persons aged over 30 years and have been followed for 15 years. We collected baseline data using a self-administered questionnaire consisting of about 200 items on the individual's life style. In the questionnaire, intake frequencies of 30 food items (green vegetables, carrot, basil & chili, tomato, white vegetable, potatoes, fruits, mountain herbs, seaweeds, pickled vegetables, tsukudani: foods deep boiled in soy sauce, beans, tofu, fish, fish paste, egg, milk, yogurt, butter, cheese, cake, Japanese-cake, sausage, meat, chicken, coffee, tea, Japanese tea, Chinese tea, miso-soup), smoking and drinking habits, sports and history of diseases were asked. Information of vital statistics and death certificates was obtained from 1989 to 2003. For the factors, hazard ratios were calculated adjusted for age and sex using proportional hazard models. Subjects who had history of peptic ulcer were excluded from the analysis on stomach cancer.</p> <p>Results: We identified 100 cases of stomach cancer deaths and 87cases of lung cancer deaths. Results are shown below in order of item (category/reference) and hazard ratio (95% confidence interval). For stomach cancer: Basil & chili (almost everyday / never), HR=5.7(2.7-12.2). Tsukudani (3+ times a week/less than 2 times a month), HR=4.8 (2.4- 9.6). For lung cancer: Smoking (current smoker/never), HR=5.0 (2.4-10.5). Cigarette years (+400 / 0), HR=3.9(2.3-6.4).</p> <p>Conclusion: Frequent intake of basil & chili and highly salted food (tsukudani: foods deep boiled in soy sauce) elevated risk for stomach cancer death. Smoking and cigarette years were positive risk factors for lung cancer death.</p> <p>Study Funding: The Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology of Japan</p>	

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Abstract No. 10557

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Title : Risk factors for cerebral and myocardial infarction: a cohort study in Higashi-Yamanashi County, Japan	
<p>Background: We have conducted a cohort study in the three municipalities of Higashi- Yamanashi County, Japan, since 1989. Aim of the study was to analyze the relationships between life-style related factors and risk of cerebral and myocardial infarction deaths. This study is a part of a large-scale cohort study, the Japan Collaborative Cohort study.</p> <p>Methods: Subjects of this study were 9068 persons aged over 30 years in 1989, and have been followed for 15 years. We collected baseline data using a self-administered questionnaire consisting of about 200 items on the individual's life style. The items of questionnaire refer to another abstract ("Risk factors for stomach and lung cancer: a cohort study in Higashi-Yamanashi County, Japanese"). Information of vital statistics and death certificates was obtained from 1989 to 2003. For the factors, hazard ratios were calculated adjusted for age and sex using proportional hazard models. Subjects who had history of stroke, myocardial infarction or angina pectoris were excluded from each analysis of cerebral infarction or myocardial infarction.</p> <p>Results: We identified 115 cases of cerebral infarction deaths and 75cases of myocardial infarction. Results are shown below in order of item (category/reference) and hazard ratio (95% confidence interval). For cerebral infarction: green vegetables (almost everyday/less than 2 times a wk), HR=1.83(1.2-2.9). Carrot (almost everyday/never), HR=7.7(1.1-53.3). Pickled vegetables (everyday /less than 2 times a month), HR=3.4(1.1- 11.0). Tsukudani (3+ times a wk/ never), HR=2.5 (1.2- 5.0). Beans (3+ times a wk/ never), HR=5.3 (1.6-17.5). For myocardial infarction: History of hypertension (Yes/No), HR=2.8(1.5-5.2). Smoking habit (current smoker/never), HR=4.1(1.9-8.9). Cigarette year (400+/0), HR=2.7(1.6-4.7). Tsukudani (almost everyday/ less than 2 times a month),HR=2.3 (1.1-4.7).</p> <p>Conclusion: Frequent intakes of highly salted foods elevated risk for cerebral infarction. Smoking and history of hypertension were risk factors for myocardial infarction.</p> <p>Study Funding: The Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology of Japan</p>	

Member ID: 11037

Abstract No. 10699

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Title : Estimation of the patients and Public Health Factors of Non-invasive and Invasive Intermittent Positive Pressure Ventilation--between 1998 to 2004	
<p>Backgrounds: Non-invasive negative pressure ventilation has been available for many years for the management of chronic respiratory failure secondary to musculoskeletal disorders (e.g. Cuirass ventilator), and have been very effective. In recent years, we think reliable epidemiological statistics for the patients of non-invasive and invasive intermittent positive pressure ventilation in Japan is changing now. So we did nation-wide epidemiological survey of the study and made clear the situation of the realities in Japan.</p> <p>Methods: We did epidemiological survey in 1998, 2001 and 2004 in all over the Japan. We surveyed on 3000-4000 divisions of internal medicine and respiratory medicine. We made the criteria of diagnosis for epidemiological survey and personal questionnaire for secondary survey. The members of the committee of epidemiology of intractable disease in the Ministry of Health, Welfare and Labor did the first survey to make clear of incidence and prevalence of the patients of non-invasive and invasive intermittent positive pressure ventilation in Japan. And the members of the committee of pulmonary insufficiency syndrome in this did the secondary survey to know epidemiological and clinical information of the patients. We estimated the number of the patients of 6 therapies in each year by hypergeometric distribution</p> <p>Results: The responded rates were 26.0% in 1998, 20.4% in 2001 and 15.6% in 2004. We made estimation that the patients with HOT were 123 thousands, those with NCPAP were 76 thousands, those with NPPV at home were 13 thousands, those with NPPV in hospitals were 5.4 thousands, those with TPPV at home were 2.3 thousands and those with TPPV in hospitals were 4.9 thousands by the distribution in 2004. In these 6 years, the patients with HOT increased 1.6 times, those with NCPAP increased 40 times, those with NPPV at home increased 7.2 times, those with NPPV in hospitals increased 6.8 times and those with TPPV at home increased 2.3 times.</p> <p>Conclusions: The changes of health care system and policy made main reasons of differences of increase rate of these patients of 6 therapies.</p>	
Study Funding: the Ministry of Health, Welfare and Labor	

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Abstract No. 10700

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Title : Nationwide Surveys on EBN and Qualitative Approach in Japan	
<p>Background: While quantitative approaches are strongly recommended in Evidence Based Medicine, qualitative approaches must be thought to be more important in nursing research rather than quantitative ones. Therefore, we tried to elucidate the recognitions toward Evidence Based Nursing (EBN) and qualitative study in Japan.</p> <p>Methods: We conducted the nationwide surveys twice of which subjects were members of the Nihon Kangokai Daigaku Kyougikai (Japanese Nursing College and University Association); i.e. 3,155 persons surveyed from November 2001 to January 2002 at the first, and 3,745 from December 2003 to February 2004 at the second, respectively. We mailed the questionnaire which included general background items such as age, gender, educational level, title, etc, and 51 items related with EBN in the first survey, and also 91 items in the second one, respectively.</p> <p>Results: 1) The first survey: 1,170 persons (37.1%) replied, where mean age were 41.7 years old in females and 51.1 in males, respectively. 71.7% answered positively that they know EBN. 81.7% agreed with the necessity of the concept of EBN in nursing researchers. 83.2% had been studying in nursing field, of which 32.1% used quantitative methods such as statistics, 24.1% qualitative methods such as grounded theory, and 46.5% both of methods, respectively. 66.6% of respondents replied that qualitative study is more suitable to nursing research rather than quantitative one, while 44.1% answered that quantitative study is better than qualitative one. 2) The second survey: 1,118 persons (29.9%) replied, where the mean age were 41.7 years old in females and 49.1 in males, respectively. 87.9% answered as having knowledge of EBN, and 88.8% agreed with the necessity of EBN. We analyzed the data obtained from 695 persons who answered as having knowledge of qualitative methods and experience of qualitative study. 22.5% strongly thought that qualitative study has the validity, and 22.6% the reliability, respectively. 49.6% used some techniques to confirm the reliability of own qualitative studies, and 45.9% the validity, respectively (confirming group, CG). 30.8% in CG answered that the qualitative approaches have the reliability while only 14.1% in non-CG believed it. For the validity, 28.9% in CG and 16.7% in non-CG answered their faith, respectively.</p> <p>Conclusion: It was found that most of nursing researchers agreed with the necessity of EBN, though qualitative approaches are thought to be more necessary in nursing research, and that the quality of qualitative study could be improved gradually according to the practice of qualitative study.</p>	
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Abstract No. 10706

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Title : The Effectiveness of Peer Helpers Training Programme	
<p>Background: Adolescents' personal problems have largely been concerned with computer games, teen pregnancy, drugs and AIDS/HIV. Besides, the cases of other sexuality-related problems, i.e., engaging in intercourse at younger age and unwanted abortion are on the rise. Thus, the growing figures of the teenage group being infected by AIDS/HIV are not beyond expectations. The fundamental concept of peer-helping programmes is based on the fact that the adolescents with personal problems do not generally seek help from their school teachers/counsellors but, rather, turn to their friends for advice and consolation. Therefore, peer-helping programmes is basically geared towards equipping a group of students with proper helping skills and guidance techniques so that they can help solve their friends problems by providing advice or possible connections to the professionals before the situation gets worse. Conclusively, for most- if not all- adolescents, peers are more important than their school teachers/counsellors or even their parents. Adolescents nowadays associate less with their parents than their peers whose moral and emotional support can command their trustworthiness.</p> <p>Methodology: The authors employed a qualitative approach, i.e., an in-depth interview and focused group with 22 students (8 male and 22 female) from Wat Thad Tong secondary school who were trained in a 3-day Peer Helper Training Course. The data was collected by doing focused group after finishing the 3-day training course, and doing the in-depth interview after a semester later.</p> <p>Results: This training programme, though lasted for 3 days, has proved effective and successful in the following areas: Improvements in self confidence for participating students, building up sexuality awareness and implications among student trainees, generating a group of capable students to help their peers and to be role model for their friends.</p> <p>Conclusions: Since this training programme will significantly contribute to the adolescents' well being, the society and the country in the long term, it is recommended that an increase in the training patterns and target groups be taken into consideration.</p> <p>Study Funding: N.V. Organon, The Netherlands</p>	

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Abstract No. 10707

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Title : Nationwide Survey on Recognitions of the Reliability and Validity of Qualitative Approach in Japan	
<p>Background: While quantitative approaches are strongly recommended in Evidence Based Nursing, qualitative studies have been increasing gradually in nursing researches in Japan. Qualitative approaches (QA) must be thought to be more important in nursing research rather than quantitative ones. Therefore, we tried to elucidate the recognitions related to the reliability and validity of the qualitative studies with the experiences of having lectures and conducting qualitative researches in Japan.</p> <p>Methods: We conducted the nationwide surveys of which subjects were members of the Nihon Kangokai Daigaku Kyougikai (Japanese Nursing College and University Association); i.e. 3,745 persons surveyed from December 2003 to February 2004. We mailed the questionnaire which included general background items such as age, gender, educational level, title, etc, and 91 items related with EBN and QA.</p> <p>Results: 1,118 persons (29.9%) replied, where the mean age were 41.7 years old in females and 49.1 in males, respectively. The relationships between recognitions of the reliability of the qualitative study and the experiences of having lectures about QA in undergraduate and/or graduate courses were not statistically significant. 97.4% of self-learning group answered positively about the reliability of QA while 79.1% without self-learning agreed to it, as well as 98.0% vs. 77.8 % replied positively concerning the validity. With respect to the reliability 75.8% with group-learning vs. 62.8% without it answered positively with statistically significance as well as concerning the validity (74.7% vs. 55.6%). It was found that the significant relationships existed between the agreement of the reliability and validity of QA and the experiences of having lectures about QA in undergraduate and/or graduate courses as well as experience of self-learning. With respect to most of sampling methods, the experiences of using the methods were likely to confirm the recognition of reliability and validity of QA stronger than they have never done. We found also statistical relationships of the recognitions of the reliability and validity of QA with the experiences of using the methods such as data collection, interview, data analysis (interpretation) and qualitative approach.</p> <p>Conclusion: It was suggested that the experiences of self-doing something such as self-learning and/or studying by QA must confirm the recognitions of the reliability and validity of QA strongly. We should elucidate scientific issues on the quality of the qualitative study in detail through the practice of real qualitative study and the reflexivity.</p> <p>Study Funding: a Grant-in-Aid from the Ministry of Education, Science, Sports and Technology of Japan</p>	