

Results Subfertility was reported by 9.1% of the women (n=719). Prevalence was 8.7% among primigravidae and 9.5% in multigravidae (84% of the multigravidae were multipara). Almost 2/3 sought for medical help. Among young primigravidae, subfertility decreased with education (>12 vs ≤6 years: OR 0.20 95% CI 0.11 to 0.39), and was lower among single (OR 0.27 95% CI 0.12 to 0.59) and smokers (OR 0.60; 95% CI 0.40 to 0.94). Only education presented a significant association with subfertility in older primigravidae. Within multigravidae higher education increased the odds. Maternal childhood conditions were no longer significant after adjustment for current social circumstances.

Conclusions Age and the number of previous births modified the effect of social conditions on subfertility which was stronger among younger and primigravidae women.

SP3-90 HOSPITALISATION TRENDS IN PUBLIC PSYCHIATRY HOSPITAL (2005–2010)

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Introduction The study describes and analyzes the hospitalisations due to mental disorders during 2005–2010 in public psychiatric hospital in Belo Horizonte, Brazil.

Methods We conducted a retrospective study of hospitalisation data using the EPI-INFO. Length of hospital stay, main psychiatric diagnoses (ICD-10, WHO) and sociodemographic characteristics were analysed.

Results The predominant hospitalisations group were from men with 20 to 50 years old and patients with mental disorders related to substance use. There were a decreased of total hospitalisations, length of hospital stay and percentual of patients with ICD-10 diagnoses F20-F29. There were increased in the percentual of patients with ICD-10 diagnoses F10-19. Remained constant the percentual of admissions to patients from different places of country.

Conclusion There was a significant decrease in the hospital stay, indicating better quality of hospital care, availability of resources therapeutic, increased care network to outpatients and access to psychopharmacological treatment. But there are a important increased admissions of patients with mental disorders related to substance use. The Psychiatric hospitalisation is important to psychiatric care network and there are changes the profile of diagnoses that need to be evaluated in the planning of public services mental health.

SP3-91 ASSOCIATED FACTORS WITH CHANGES IN SOCIAL SUPPORT NETWORK FOR THE OLDER ADULTS IN 6 YEARS

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Introduction Ageing process brings people living with the physical and functional limitations and multiple chronic diseases, added to significant emotional aspects that increase order's demand of their social network.

Objective Analyze changes during the period of 6 years (2000–2006) in the social support network of older adults of Sao Paulo-Brazil.

Methods Data comes from a longitudinal survey—SABE (Health, Well-being and Ageing), which began in 2000 with a multistage clustered sample of 2143 people aged ≥60 years-old in Sao Paulo-Brazil. In the second wave 1115 elderly were re-interviewed. Associated factors were analysed in multinomial logistic regression.

Results Older adults refer more instrumental support at home and among their children. The support from outside the home of other relatives and friends showed present but fluctuates over time of the study. Physical and functional conditions, self-reported health were

indicators of maintaining the exchange of support with all network over time but the worsening in these conditions was accompanied by more support available for elderly.

Conclusions The informal social support network is required only for instrumental support needs that are not served by the formal support network. The emotional aspects influencing independence and autonomy when they are not adequately considered.

SP3-92 INFLUENZA LIKE ILLNESS MONITORING BY TELEPHONE SURVEY IN BRAZIL, VIGITEL, 2010

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Introduction In Brazil, after influenza pandemic in 2009, influenza surveillance system was restricted to cases who sought healthcare assistance within severity signs and symptoms.

Objective To estimate the prevalence of influenza like illness (ILI) cases, ILI cases who sought healthcare assistance, with pandemic influenza H1N1 2009 (pH1N1) medical suspicion and oseltamivir prescription among the pH1N1 suspected cases by telephone survey.

Method In 2010, an influenza module of four questions was firstly included in the Telephone-based System for the Surveillance of Risk and Protective Factors for Chronic Diseases (Vigitel). In this study, data from January to November 2010 were analysed. The proportion of cases stratified by sociodemographic characteristics and Brazilian geographic region was weighted with data from the National Survey with Household Sampling, 2008.

Result The prevalence of ILI cases was 31.2% (95% CI 30.2% to 32.1%) in the period studied and it was higher among women, young adults (18–29 years of age) and individuals with higher education level. Northern Brazil presented the highest prevalence (36.8% of ILI cases; 95% CI 35.3 to 38.3%) of ILI cases. Need for healthcare assistance was reported by 26.8% (95% CI 25.1 to 28.5%) of ILI cases. Among ILI cases 2.5% (95% CI 1.8 to 3.4%) reported pandemic influenza H1N1 2009 (pH1N1) suspicion. Oseltamivir prescription was reported by 4.9% (95% CI 1.1 to 8.7%) pH1N1 suspected cases.

Conclusion The results of Vigitel supported the influenza surveillance in Brazil as it provided timeliness and useful information, which was not collected by the traditional surveillance system, based on sentinel units and severe acute respiratory infection notification.

SP3-93 EFFECT OF THE DAY OF THE WEEK ON DIETARY CONSUMPTION ASSESSED BY FOOD FREQUENCY QUESTIONNAIRE

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Introduction The effect of the day of the week on nutrient intake on the overall consumption, collected by short reports, was notorious. However, it is still unknown for macronutrient intake collected by the food frequency questionnaire (FFQ).

Objective To evaluate the effect of data collect during the beginning and end of the week on macronutrient intake in data from FFQ applied in adolescents from southern Brazil.

Methods A cross-sectional study investigated a population-based sample of 136 adolescents, aged 11–19 years. Dietary data were obtained by FFQ. Macronutrients intake was aggregated into

Monday to Wednesday or Thursday to Saturday. The analysis were carried out for the overall sample and stratified by sex using the Mixed Linear Model and the effect of age and gender was tested.

Results The macronutrient intake varied according the week phase. The analysis of the overall sample showed increasing consumption from the beginning to the end of the week for all macronutrients. However, the increased macronutrient consumption occurred at expenses of women's intake and the difference on intake was 482.64 kcal/day; $p=0.010$; 61.16 g/day; $p=0.019$; 11.53 g/day; $p=0.014$; and 22.76 g/day; $p=0.010$; for energy, carbohydrate, protein and total fat, respectively, for the end of the week.

Conclusion These results show that adolescents have increasing consumption of macronutrient during the week, reaching the highest intake at the end of week.

SP3-94 COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT OF SHAHINSHAHR CITY, ISFEHAN, IRAN

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Introduction Community involvement is the most important strategy in development. In health program planning, community assessment is a process in which society members get a thorough understanding of all matters and problems. This study was conducted to identify and prioritise problems of the ShahinShahr city, in 2009, with active participation of the people. ShahinShahr is a city with a population of over 150 000 located 20 km to the north of Isfahan, Iran. Community assessment is one of the core competencies for Public Health Professionals and it gives them a better understanding about the strengths and drawbacks of their jurisdiction.

Methods The study was based on our local experiences and a model designed in North Carolina, US. In this model, the assessment process is performed in eight steps in ShahinShahr. In the first seven steps problems are identified and prioritised, and in step 8 a plan of action is developed to deal with the problem selected. The assessment team included wide range of key stakeholders and local people were in three levels: Advisory, work and project group. Observation, interview, focus group discussion and summary list of health resources used for data collection.

Results More than 50 problems were identified, of which the following were considered to be top priorities: drug abuse, smoking among adults and depression. After creating community assessment profile, community health action plans were provided.

Conclusion The neglected community assessment is one the best tool for assessing communities to identified and prioritised health problems in developing countries.

Global health

SP4-1 INTERACTION BETWEEN SUBJECTIVE AND OBJECTIVE OCCUPATIONAL CONDITIONS IN AFFECTING PHYSICAL HEALTH OF WOMEN WORKERS IN MULTINATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS

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The Philippines has established many export zones as a response to the Structural Adjustment Programs of the World Bank in order to stabilise its economy. The study aimed at looking into the problems

caused by organisational factors such as job autonomy, content of job, nature of task, hazard exposure and management styles to mental health of women workers. This was conducted in an export zone involving 31 industries and an interview with 613 women workers. The results showed that there were several interactions between variables which include the following- the need for new quality for products is associated with the need to upgrade knowledge and skills, fast-pace work is associated with heavy physical load, poor health and safety policies at work with exposure to vapours, and participation in benchmarking with better policies on promotion and training. Other significant associations were: exposure to vibration with noise, and awkward positions while working and prolonged standing in the workplace. Correlation matrix was also done for the factorised variables in the worker's questionnaire. The significant associations show the following statistical conclusions. Boring and repetitive jobs and work pressure were correlated with absence of programs other than health and safety while sufficient salary and compensation was correlated with the presence of such programs. Workers who have no autonomy in applying their own strategy to accomplish their work are likely to have low mental health. Workers also tend to have low mental health when they are subjected to close monitoring, hazardous work pressure and, poor work quality. Medium industries are less likely to have cases of low mental health among workers. This study has policy implication and can serve as a basis for advocacy work and program implementation for the promotion of mental health counselling.

SP4-2 ASSOCIATION BETWEEN HYPERGLYCEMIA AND GLYCATED HAEMOGLOBIN

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Aim To assess association of blood glucose levels and haemoglobin A1c.

Materials and Methods Population-based screening for glucose metabolism impairments using standard 2-h OGTT among 661 adults in Moscow Country was conducted in 2009. HbA1c was determined in 39 subjects with glucose metabolism impairments. Correlation (r) and unstandardised regression coefficient (B) was calculated.

Results There was no association ($r=0.306$, $p=0.083$) between fasting hyperglycemia and HbA1c in people without T2DM, also there was no association ($r=0.134$, $p=0.456$) between 2-h hyperglycemia and HbA1c in people without T2DM, but there was positive association between IFG+IGT and HbA1c ($B=3.180$, $p=0.024$). Also newly diagnosed T2DM increase HbA1c ($B=1.735$, $p=0.031$).

Conclusion Only combination IFG+IGT and T2DM increase HbA1c.

SP4-3 THE POSSIBILITIES OF THE SYMPTOM THROUGH THE CONTINUE USAGE OF WIRELESS COMMUNICATING DEVICES AMONG THE POPULATION

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The human brain and the way in which it stores and retrieves information is a subject of debate and speculation. There are many possible causes of memory loss or forgetfulness; some factors may be like tiredness, concentration problem, pregnancy, general anxiety, normal ageing and more serious causes are Alzheimer's disease,