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.

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**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.

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**SP4-2 ASSOCIATION BETWEEN HYPERGlyCHEMA 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 (\( r = 0.154, p = 0.456 \)) between 2-h hyperglycemia and HbA1c in people without T2DM, but there was positive association between IFG+IGT and HbA1c (\( B = 0.139, p = 0.024 \)). Also newly diagnosed T2DM increase HbA1c (\( B = 1.755, p = 0.031 \)).

**Conclusion** Only combination IFG+IGT and T2DM increase HbA1c.

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**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,