Subjects and Methods In this study, 409 public assistance recipients with illness/disabilities and 787 controls were recruited. One or two controls were matched with each recipient on age (10-year category) and residence area (city, town or village). A self-administered and anonymous questionnaire was distributed by case workers and local welfare commissioners to public assistance recipients and control subjects, respectively, during the period from July to November 2007. The information on birth weight, parent-child relationship in childhood, relationship with friends, academic backgrounds for both study subjects and their parents, marital history, lifestyles including smoking and alcohol drinking habits, health action, employment history, possession of driver’s license, and relationship with their children.

Results and Discussion In addition to the reported common characteristics, higher frequencies of poor relationship with their parents, smokers, no driver’s license, and poor relationship with their children were observed in the public assistance recipients than control subjects. Interactions between each factor and more details will be discussed.

SPS-25 ASSESSMENT OF BEHAVIOURAL ANTECEDENTS TO TESTICULAR SELF-EXAMINATION AND TORSION AMONG MALE STUDENTS OF BABCOCK UNIVERSITY ILISAN-REMO, O贡N STATE, NIGERIA

O Solademi,* F Osinime. University of Ibadan, Ibadan/Oyo State, Nigeria

Testicular Torsion (TT) poses a serious health challenge to young men. Testicular Self-Examination (TSE) is recommended for its early detection and management. However, studies related to the perception and adoption of TSE among students are not common in Nigeria. This study was designed to assess the knowledge, perceptions, and practice of TSE, using a three-stage random sampling technique in selecting 500 male undergraduates for the quantitative survey. Respondents’ mean age was 21±3.2 years. Only 28.2% had heard about TT; while 39.6%, had heard about TSE. The sources of information about TSE included health workers (16.4%), books heard about TT; while 39.6%, had heard about TSE. The sources of information about TSE included health workers (16.4%), books (12.0%), magazines (10.6%), and friends (9.4%). Respondents’ mean knowledge score was 8.5±4.8. 88% perceived every male to be vulnerable to testicular pain and/or swelling. Majority (62.0%) perceived testicular pain to be a symptom of testicular disorder, while 67.6% believed that swelling in the testes requires medical care. Few (18.2%) knew that testicular pain and/or swelling could lead to loss of testes. 67% considered TSE to be a useful practice.

Conclusion There is no official method to assure the absence of cow milk in goat milk and their dairy products in Brazilian legislation. Then this method can be easily introduced as a tool to detect this fraud, which may represent a dangerous health population.

SPS-27 PERCEPTION OF PAKISTANI WOMEN PILLION RIDERS ABOUT HELMET USE: A QUALITATIVE STUDY

U Khan,* N Zia, S Awan, A Khan. Aga Khan University, Karachi, Pakistan

Introduction Despite the importance of helmet in prevention of head injuries in motorcyclists, there is lack of use of helmet both by riders and pillon passengers. It is a common practice in Pakistan that women pillon passengers do not wear helmet. The objective of the study is to assess the knowledge of women pillon riders regarding the motorcycle safety especially use of helmets.

Methods Data were collected from five focus group discussions held with women pillon riders working at the Aga Khan University. The study participants were recruited voluntarily. Written informed consent was taken from each participant before beginning of each discussion.

Results Some major themes emerged from the data analyses, which included (1) motorcycle is a risky transport particularly due to clothing of women that gets trapped in wheels and causes injuries (2) All participants never wore a helmet and never thought about it before; on the contrast, the most important benefit of helmet use expressed was “safety” (3) Main barriers to helmet use, identified were, included: lack of appropriate information on helmet use; unaware of helmet laws; gazes or stares of people; the current sitting style of women in bikes with both the legs on one side (4) Strategies to implement helmet use included; awareness campaigns in media; women should make example and start using helmet as a first step; strict law enforcement in the form of fine/challans.

Conclusion The findings of this study provide insight factors associated with non-use of bicycle helmets.

SPS-28 COST OF DOMICILIARY TREATMENT OF DRINKING WATER IN SELECTED SLUMS IN NORTH INDIA

Ritvik,* S Kapoor, C Pandav, A Krishnan. All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, India

Introduction Treatment of drinking water at home is commonly advocated for prevention of diarrhoea by health personnel. The methods of disinfection include chlorination, boiling or use of filters. Among others, the cost of water treatment is a known barrier to its practice.