Poster Session II

SP-001
Continuous Quality Improvement for Service Enhancement of Registered Nurses in Fort Prachaksinlapakom Hospital Udon Thani, Province Thailand

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This cross–sectional Descriptive study aimed to study motivation affecting the continuous quality improvement for service enhancement of registered nurses in Fort Prachaksinlapakom hospital Udon Thani province.The Simple random sampling was the sampling technique which randomise from 85 registered nurses in this hospital.The study was conducted between 1 December 2008 to 30 January 2009.The percentage,average and standard deviation were analysed the descriptive data. Moreover,Pearson Correlation Coefficient and Stepwise Multiple Regression were also used for answer the research question.The study found that the motivated factor and the support factor were high (3.81 (S.D.=0.47) and 3.72 (S.D.= 0.44)).The continuous quality improvement for service enhancement of registered nurses in Fort Prachaksinlapakom hospital Udon Thani province was 3.77 (S.D.=0.47).There were age,the experience were moderate significantly at 0.05(r = 0.354 p-value=0.01,r = 0.345p-value=0.01,respectively). Furthermore,total motivation,motivation factors and hygiene factors were the positive relation significantly at 0.05 (r = 0.705 p-value < 0.01, r = 0.662 p-value< 0.001 , p-value < 0.001 and p-value = 0.005,respectively) which were 43.1% for incorporate prediction in continuous quality improvement for service enhancement.

SP-002
Impact of Global Warming and Climate Change to the Incidence of Malaria at Pacitan Regency East Java Indonesia

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To day global warming and climate change as the world main issues, its can influenced to human lifes. Global warming caused by mainly (80%) burn fossil fuels, such as coal, oil and gas and secondarily (20%) caused by cut down forest. Protocol Kyoto in the 1997 as the results of international commitment for preventing and managements of global warming and climate change. Developed country as Annex 1 country and developing country such as Indonesia as Non-Annex 1 country. The impacts of global warming and climate change, included vector borne diseases such as Malaria and Dengue Haemorragic Fever. Incidence of malaria in the reaserch area has trend increase. Nationally In the 1997 and 1999 incidence of Malaria increasing from 0.12%o to 0.38 %o respectively. And the 1998/1999 Indonesia has out break of Malaria at the 10 province (84 villages) a number of suffers are 19.688 person) and 71 person was die. At East Java province in the 1998, incidence of Malaria is 0.03%o and in the 2000 incidence of Malaria increase to 0.14 %o. This research used time series of ecological study method. The subject of research must equal population area. Localization of researh in the 4 district (32 villages) at Pacitan Regency East Java Indonesia. Variables included incidence of Malaria and environmental factor such as climate, rain fall, temperature, humidity, water river salinity and pH of lagun. Data analysis used discriptive and analytic . Results of the research are decreasing rainfall (increasing temperature) can increasing cases of Malaria. According to logistic regression test, that is significant result between increasing cases of Malaria and physical environment such as rain fall, water lagun pH and salinity. Physical environment index > 1.792 is high risk and physical environment index $\leq$ 1.792 is law risk Recomendation to be decreasing incidence of malaria that is the government should implemented of mitigation and adaptation method.

SP-003
Comparison of Height and Body Weight Children's and Teenagers of Ulaanbaatar and Rural Region

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Physical and biological development of children are unique parameters of health children's. The purpose of our work is to make compare of height and body weight children's, living in ecologically various regions of Mongolia. Methods of research: For anthopometrical research used the classical standard methods. We survey 3000 children on 4 regions of Mongolia and Ulaanbaatar. Results: Were lower height of boys surveyed aimag's at the majority age to compare with boys Ulaanbaatar's. Height of boys and girls East and Bulgan, Govi-Altay, Middle-Govi aimag's lower from boys Ulaanbaatar on 0,18sm-4,82sm. (p> 0,05).Height boys Ulaanbaatar's was higher on 4,82sm -4,45sm at 13-17 years of age. Body weight of boys Ulaanbaatar at 4,6,7,10-13year old were more, than body weight boys of others aimag's. After 14 years was more body weight boys Govi-Altay and Middlegovi. Body weight of girls were more of girls Ulaanbaatar at 4-7,11-12 and 17 years and at 8 years boys Bulgan and Govi-Altay aimag's on 1,1-2,01kg from other girls. Prevails the body weight girls at 9,10 years age girls Govi-Altay aimags, at 13-15 years-girls Middlegovi aimags, at 16-17 year -girls Govi-Altay aimags. Is similar body weight girl's at 17 years girls Govi-Altay aimags and Ulaanbaatar (p > 0,05) . Conclusion: 1. Boys and girls Ulaanbaatar at the majority of age were higher, than boys of others aimags. 2. Boys Ulaanbaatar's before 14year, girls before 12 year were with more body weight.