O8-13
WORKSITE BREASTFEEDING SUPPORT AMONG EMPLOYEE IN KUALA LANGAT DISTRICT, PENINSULAR MALAYSIA
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Objectives: The prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding at six month was declined in Malaysia. Studies found working was incompatible with breastfeeding practice, particularly exclusive breastfeeding. With the increasing numbers of mothers in the employment sector in Malaysia, it might contribute to the reduction. The aim of this study was to determine the factors associated with breastfeeding duration and the provision of worksite breastfeeding support to working mothers.
Methods: A cross sectional study involving of 964 mothers with six month old baby was carried out from 1st February to 31st December, 2010. Face to face interview with a validated pretested structured questionnaires was conducted assessing sociodemographic factors, maternal characteristics, infant characteristics, employment characteristics, worksite breastfeeding education, breastfeeding policy, facilities available in workplace and breastfeeding practice at 6 month. Univariate and multivariate analysis were used to determine factors affecting the breastfeeding practice at 6 month.
Results: The prevalence of breastfeeding at 6 month was 67.5 % to 56.1% (OR:1.66, 95%CI: 1.21-2.28) among non-working mothers and working respectively. Positive association of breastfeeding at 6 months were Malay mothers, working in government sector, period of working more than 5 years, working half days and available facilities to express and store breast milk at workplace.
Conclusion: Provision of supportive working environment can aid in improving breastfeeding practice among working mothers.

O8-14
PSYCHOMETRIC PROPERTIES OF THE EASY-CARE STANDARD 2010 QUESTIONNAIRE IN ASSESSING ELDERLY PEOPLE ATTENDING A PRIMARY ARE CLINIC
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Objectives: EASY-Care Standard 2010 questionnaire is a patient-centered tool for comprehensive assessment of the elderly. The objective of this paper is to determine the underlying structures among the items in the questionnaire, in elderly people attending a Malaysian primary care clinic.
Methods: Face and content validity of the EASY-Care questionnaire were first assessed by an expert panel and patients. Elderly patients aged >60 years attending a primary care clinic in Kuala Lumpur were approached for study and 337 patients consented. The questionnaire was self-administered. The exploratory factor analysis in SPSS version 15 was used to determine the underlying structures in the EASY-Care questionnaire.
Results: In the final model, the Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin value was 0.807, which is considered to be very good. Six factors were extracted that explained 71% of the total variance of the items in the model. After rotation, all the factor loading were seen to be 0.6 and above. The average variance extraction for the six factors were 59.9%, 47.0%, 67.4%, 62.8%, 54.9% and 58.3%, respectively and the composite reliability values were 0.960, 0.888, 0.892, 0.871, 0.828 and 0.843. The six factors were named as: Mobility (4 items), ADL (3 items), Cognitive Functioning (2 items), Communication (2 items), Continence (2 items) and Sensory (2 items).
Conclusion: The items in each of the six underlying dimensions seem to measure the respective concepts adequately. The 15-item questionnaire can be a simpler version for EASY-Care.