sample, our findings may be attributed to parental identification leading to reduced negative expressed emotion.

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PSW-165  
PREDICTORS OF PSYCHOSOMATIC COMPLAINTS FOR JAPANESE STUDENTS OF HIGH SCHOOL WITH CORRESPONDENCE COURSES  
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Introduction: In Japan, we have a unique system of high school education, which is called “Tsushinsei”. It means a high school with correspondence courses, and many students enter the school not because of the economical issue but the interpersonal issue. Since most of full-time high schools in Japan make much account of attendance in junior high school for admission, many students who have experienced school refusal select a school with correspondence courses. Thus, the schools have a lot of sensitive students who are easy to have psychosomatic problems, and the teachers need to pay attention to students’ early psychosomatic complaints in order to prevent the bigger educational problems such as dropout. This is the critical issue in Japanese “Tsushinsei” high schools with correspondence courses.

Objectives: To clarify the factors affect students’ subjective symptoms in high schools with correspondence courses.

Method: The subjects were 816 freshmen in a typical public high school with correspondence courses in Japan, who were surveyed over a 7-year period from 2003 to 2009. The survey was comprised of the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale (RSE), Takata-Sakata Psychosomatic Complaints Scale (PCS) and basic attributes. RSE score was a dependent variable and other scores were independent variables.

Result: Multiple regression analysis revealed bad eating habits (missing breakfast, drinking alcohol, unbalanced diet), bad body image, subjective health state in junior high school period, sex and RSE score were significant predictors of psychosomatic complaints (R²=.579, p<.001).

Conclusion: To prevent severe health and educational problems in high schools with correspondence courses in Japan, we must find early psychosomatic complaints of students and take an appropriate intervention. Paying attention to their eating habits, body image, former subjective health state, sex and self esteem promotes the intervention.

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PSW-166  
MENSTRUAL-RELATED ATTITUDES AND SYMPTOMS AMONG MULTI-RACIAL ASIAN ADOLESCENT FEMALES  
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Background: Understanding of factors associated to attitude toward menstruation, and implications of menstrual symptoms on emotional and physical well-being is fundamental to the promotion of adolescents’ menstrual health.

Method: This cross-sectional study included 1092 adolescent females from 94 schools in Federal Territory, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. This study examined 1) attitudes towards menstruation, 2) symptoms experienced in menstruation, 3) awareness of PMS, and its impact and treatment seeking, 4) information needs.

Results: The results of research show that the attitude mean score was only 2.89(SD=1.88) out of six, 80.79% and 83.69% of participants experienced one or more affective and somatic symptoms respectively in premenstrual phase. Irritability, mood swing and tension were the three most frequently reported affective symptoms, while fatigue and menstrual cramps were highly prevalent somatic symptoms in both premenstrual and menstrual phase. Effect on functional impairment and quality of life, in order of importance, include poor class concentration, restriction of social and recreational activities, difficult to mingle with friends, and poor class performance. Despite the evident impact, only 10.3% consult physician for PMS symptoms, while one-third do nothing about their conditions. There were ethnic differences in treatment seeking for PMS.

Conclusion: The study calls for a menstrual-related educational program to provide information and support, help adolescent cope better with menstrual-related problems, and encourage positive attitudes to menstruation.

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PSW-167  
VISUAL-MOTOR FUNCTIONING IN CHILDREN FOLLOWING REPAIR OF VENTRICULAR SEPTAL DEFECT IN INFANCY  
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Studies of children with severe, complex congenital heart disease reveal poorer neurodevelopmental outcome than the general population. Results of a recent meta-analysis revealed that perceptual-organizational abilities and visual-spatial functioning