

Research Papers

Prevalence of Congenital Heart Diseases (CHD) among Elementary School Students in Thailand and the Capacity Self-assessment for Children with CHD Screening.

Piraya Aungudornpukdee Phudit Tejavivaddhana Boonchob Pongpanich

ABSTRACT This study was a descriptive study aimed to explore prevalence of congenital heart diseases (CHD) among elementary school students in Thailand and to compare a capacity selfassessment for children with heart disease screening before and after training. The secondary data and retrospective data of 1,572 health care providers who were trained on CHD screening were conducted using questionnaire. The study was found that 225 out of 542,820 children had CHD. They were studying in elementary school in the year of 2010 located in the provinces where health care providers participated in training program. The prevalence rate of CHD was 0.41 per 1,000 children. In terms of training on CHD screening, the study was found that most participants of training were females, nurses, and most of them worked at health care centres. Also, they had experiences in public health field approximately 15.7 years. With regard to the comparison of capacity selfassessment, there was statistical difference between before and after with confidence level of 95% (P-value < 0.001) The results indicated that the prevalence rate of CHD was slightly low. Due to this rate, one fourth of elementary school students who were screened by trained health care providers did not participate in confirmed diagnosis by pediatricians, and they might or might not have CHD. On the other hand, the proportion between trained health care providers and the students was slightly high (1:345). This proportion might affect the screening coverage and led to degradation of screening. However, this study demonstrated that the training on capacity self-assessment for children with CHD screening was successful according to the mean scores after training which were higher than those before training.

Keywords: Prevalence/ Congenital Heart Diseases/ Screening of Congenital Heart Diseases Capacity self-assessment

Factors Related to Health Protecting behaviors Against Chemical Hazards among Workers in Small Scale Footwear Industry in Bangkok
Tuanjai Wongraksa Surintorn Kalampakorn Ann Jirapongsuwan

ABSTRACT Most footwear employees are exposed to chemical hazards from their work. Health protecting behaviors against chemical hazards of footwear employees are crucial to prevent their health risks. This cross-sectional research aimed to examine health protecting behaviors against chemical hazards among workers in small scale footwear industry in Bangkok and its related factors. PRECEDE Framework was used as the conceptual basis to explore relationship between health protecting behaviors against chemical hazards and personal factors, predisposing factors, enabling factors and reinforcing factors. Subjects were 260 footwear employees selected by multistage random sampling process. Data were collected by self-administered questionnaire and analyzed by using descriptive statistics, Person's product moment correlation coefficient and the stepwise multiple regressions. The results revealed that most of the workers had the overall health protecting behaviors against chemical hazards of the footwear employees was at the moderate level (84.6 %). The social support from their employers, the task related to sticking point using adhesives and heat, age, policy for safety management and safety training could altogether predict 41.6 percent of variance in health protecting behaviors against chemical hazards. It is suggested that employers should provide information, increase awareness about health protection against for their employees chemicals. A policy for safety management and safety training in the workplace should be in place especially for younger workers and those expose to chemical during their work

Keywords: Behavioral protection/ Industrial workers producing shoes/ Hazardous chemicals

Factors Influencing Participation in Village Health Management Practices of Village Health Volunteers Ubon Ratchathani Province

Thanin Chaiyanugoo

ABSTRACT The study was cross-sectional analytical study design. The objective was to study the factors that influence participation in the operation Village Health Management of village health volunteers in Ubon Ratchathani Province. 490 village health volunteers participants were randomly selected from a number of steps. The research instrument was the questionnaire whose confidence value ranged between .81-.96. Data collected during the month January - March 2015 with a descriptive analysis of the percentage and standard deviation. The statistical test used to analyze the correlation of Pearson. And stepwise multiple regression analysis. The results found that the sample of participants, mostly female 76.12 percent, most were married 90.20 percent, and the most elementary level of education was 50.82 percent. Mostly no social position 46.94 percent. The average monthly income of most 5,001-10,000 Baht 29.18 percent. The average age of 44.60 years. The average duration in the role of village health volunteers for 9.79 years. The performance level in the participation in the operation in Village Health Management of village health volunteers in Ubon Ratchathani Province was at a high level ($\bar{X} = 3.85$, $SD = .50$). Variables that were studied could predict participation in the best model was 54.30 percent ($R^2 = 0.55$, $R^2_{\text{adjusted}} = 0.54$, $F = 83.97$, p -value). The variables were factors as predictors in the best model as Attitude to participation, Work in progress, relationship to work, motivational toward successfulness project, Income 15,001-20,000 baht following age, supported the policy, supported the policy, and compensation and welfare. The findings suggest that with a role in the development of village health management system. Will be focused on the involvement of volunteers to the enhancement. Through the development and upgrading of factors which are predictors of participation from this study.

Keywords: Factors/ Influencing participation/ Volunteers/Village health management

Violence Preventivebehavior Program for Male Early Adolescents

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ABSTRACT This research was a quasi-experimental research design, which aimed to study the effectiveness of a prevention of violent behavior program in early adolescent males regarding attitude towards violence, the perception of subjective norms of violence, the perception of protection from violent behavior, the intention of violent behavioral expression, and violent behavior. The participants were 80 students who studied in Mathayomsuksa 2 (Grade 8) in municipal schools in Suphanburi Province divided into the experimental group (40 students) and the control group (40 students). The experimental group received the prevention of violent behavior program for early adolescent males for four weeks. Data collection was by questionnaire in the pre-trial phase, the after-trial phase (week 5) and the follow-up phase (week 7). Data analysis used frequency, mean, standard deviation, chi-square, independent sample t-test, and repeated measures ANOVA. The research found that in the posttest and follow-up phases, the experimental group had a statistically significant lower score of attitude towards violence than at pretest and the control group (p -value $< .01$) whereas the results showed no statistically significant differences in the perception of subjective norms of violence and the perception of protection from violent behavior both within and between groups. For intention to commit violence and violent behavior, there was found statistically significant lower scores than at pretest and in the control group (p -value

In conclusion, the prevention of violent behavior program using the theory of planned behavior was able to influence attitude towards violence, intention to commit violence, and violent behavior among early adolescent males. Therefore, school health nurses or teachers should adopt the program for protection violent behavior.

Keywords: Violent behavior/ Early adolescent male/ Theory of planned behavior

Factors Influencing Preventive Accidental Working Behaviors Among Construction Workers In Industrial Sector

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ABSTRACT This study was aimed to determine factors related to and influencing accidental preventive working behaviors of construction workers in industrial sectors. The participants were recruited from shop floor construction workers in oil refinery, Chon Buri Province, Thailand. The participants consisted of 359 construction workers recruited by using a proportionate simple random sampling method. Data were collected through the questionnaires with 100 percent return. The reliabilities of knowledge, perception, supporting Personal Protective Equipment, social support and resource accessibility questionnaires yielded values = 0.75 - 0.88. Descriptive statistical analysis, Pearson's Product Moment Correlation, and Stepwise Multiple Regression Analysis were used for data analysis. The results revealed that accidental preventive working behaviors related to eight factors, i.e., (1) knowledge ($r = .334$, $p\text{-value} < .001$) (2) risk perception ($r = .263$, $p\text{-value} < .001$) (3) benefit perception ($r = .259$, $p\text{-value} < .001$) (4) severity perception ($r = .211$, $p\text{-value} < .001$) (5) supporting Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) ($r = .206$, $p\text{-value} < .001$) (6) education ($r = .137$, $p\text{-value} < .01$) (7) social support ($r = .150$, $p\text{-value} < .01$) (8) work experience ($r = .089$, $p\text{-value} < .05$). It was found that, knowledge, risk perception, benefit perception, supporting PPE and education could predict preventive accidental working behaviors among construction workers in industrial sector at the level of 21.6% ($F = 19.093$, $p\text{-value} < .05$) The results of this study could recommend that nurses should educate workers concerning PPE using that fit for work. Educating workers for enhancing risk perception, benefit perception, severe perception in order to become aware of accidental preventive working behaviors resulting in reducing the incident of accident and coordinate with safety manager of construction company for setting up the safety work procedures .

Keywords: Preventive accidental working behavior/ Construction worker

Association of Alcohol Consumption Behaviors and Clinical Outcomes in Persons with Hypertension in Communities

Manachaya Serewiwattana Noppawan Piaseu Suchinda Jarupat maruo

ABSTRACT This study was descriptive correlational research. The purpose of this research was to examine factors related to alcohol consumption behaviors and clinical outcomes in persons with hypertension in communities in AmphoeMuangNonthaburi, Nonthaburi province. Through purposive sampling, 213 people with hypertension who drink alcohol were selected. The ecological system theory was used as the conceptual framework. Data were collected using structured interview, nutritional assessment, and laboratory test. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics, Pearson's Product Moment Correlation, and Chi Square test Results revealed that the majority of the sample were male (69.5%), with mean age of 56.24 years, were married (76.4%), obtained primary education (49.2%) and were employed (43.7%). Colleagues were found at the highest frequency (55.9%) among close persons who have alcohol consumption behavior. In addition their beliefs about alcohol and health behaviors were moderate (66.7%). However their family relationships were good (52.6%) and social support was high (54.0%). The alcohol consumption behaviors over one year was at an average of 2.58 drinks with a frequency of about 2-3 days per month (30.5%). As a result, the clinical outcomes showed that their systolic blood pressure was higher than normal (31.19%) and the diastolic blood pressure was higher than normal (27.2%). Proteinuria was 16.3% and abnormal microalbuminuria was 25.8%. The glomerular filtration rate indicated renal dysfunction stage 3 (10.3%). Factors related to alcohol consumption behaviors were gender ($\chi^2 = 15.338$, p -value $< .001$) and beliefs of alcohol and health behavior ($r = -.235$, p -value = $.001$). The alcohol consumption behaviors related with clinical outcomes including microalbuminuria ($r = .140$, p -value = $.041$) and proteinuria ($r = .164$, p -value = $.016$). The results of this study suggest that community nurse practitioners assess factors related to alcohol consumption behaviors and develop approaches to provide primary care for those who have hypertension and alcohol consumption behaviors, along with clinical outcomes disorder, especially in males who have inappropriate belief of relaxation in order to prevent complications.

Keywords: alcohol consumption behaviors/ clinical outcomes/ hypertension/ ecological system theory framework

A Biography of the Outstanding Precursor in Public Health Nursing
Profession: Assistant Professor Dr. Ancana Hemindra
prabha Lymprasutr Sulee Tongvichian Chanya Siengsanor Punyarat Lap
vongwatana Pimpan Silpasuwan

ABSTRACT Public health nursing is a valuable profession which has played a powerful role in promoting Thailand's public health. Nursing professionals have been supporting and propelling the country's public health system for a long time; however, little is known about notable professional nurses. Hence, this research aims to study about the personal and working life of Assist. Prof. Dr. Ancana Hemindra, a leader who help established and developed nurse profession in Thailand. This research adopted the qualitative method by interviewing 3 family members, 3-5 colleagues, 16 alumni and familiar people, as well as, 5 inspectors who were monitoring the work of Assist. Prof. Dr. Ancana Hemindra via documents and other evidence in exact locations during 2013-2014, the researchers analyzed the data using the Inductive content analysis and also applied Semiotic theory to analyze the meaning of sign based on empirical evidence, persons, objects, texts, and conversations The results showed that with the support and loving family, she was prompt to be the leader of nursing profession, as well as, the role model for nursing professionals due to her adhering to the Buddhist religion, wisdom and expertise which were the results of hard study and hard work, intelligence and perseverance in improving Thai public health nursing education to meet international standards, establishing of academic and training networks internationally. In addition, she initiated the wearing of blue uniform as a symbol of public health nurses and practitioners to provide health services at home for all people in the community, especially among children and women. This study suggested that more biographies of the notable precursor nursing professionals should be studied in order to increase the efficiency of nursing education and services in the future.

Keywords Public health nursing/ outstanding precursor/ Biography

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Predictive Factors of Dietary Consumption among Diabetes Mellitus Type 2 Patients

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ABSTRACT Diabetes mellitus is one of the serious chronic diseases and which as a major problem worldwide. The numbers of diabetes patients have increased steadily. Therefore, the government has launched the policy to establish the diabetes clinic and activities including health education and skill practice for enhancing people's lifestyle modification. Individual or group counseling is also offering patients regarding how to deal with diabetes conditions. However, the number of uncontrolled diabetic patients was still high. Using the health belief model as a conceptual framework. The purpose of this descriptive study was to determine the factors predicting dietary consumption among diabetes mellitus type 2 patients. The study was conducted from December 1st 2013 to January 31st 2014, The data were collected by self-administered questionnaires. Two hundred and ten diabetic patients (105 controlled and 105 uncontrolled) aged 35 – 60 years and were received care in outpatient clinic were randomly recruited. Statistical analysis was performed by using descriptive statistics, chi-square for a univariate analysis and stepwise logistic regression for multivariate analysis. All of which were done by the SPSS program. Results showed that factors predicted dietary consumption in controlled group were self-efficacy in their ability of practicing behaviors to glycemic control (p -value $< .001$), whereas those in uncontrolled group were perceived susceptibility of diabetes complication (p -value $< .001$) and cues to action to practicing behaviors glycemic control (p -value $< .01$). Implication of the study includes effectively providing health education in a participatory manner focusing primarily on perceived susceptibility and cues to action in uncontrolled diabetic patients, and self-efficacy in order to increase effectiveness of prevention in controlled diabetic patients.

Keywords: Dietary consumption/ Diabetes mellitus/ The Health Beliefs Model/ Self-efficacy

Healthcare Services based on Islamic Way in the Antenatal Care Clinic of Community Hospitals in the Three Southernmost Provinces as Perceived by Pregnant Women and Husbands

Sasigorn Unhabandit Nongnut Boonyoung Wimonrat Chongcharoen

ABSTRACT The objectives of this descriptive research were to 1) study healthcare services based on Islamic way in the antenatal care clinic (ANC) of community hospitals in the three southernmost provinces as perceived by pregnant women, 2) study healthcare services based on Islamic way in the ANC of community hospitals in the three southernmost provinces as perceived by husbands, and 3) compare the perceptions of the pregnant women and husbands. The sample comprised 80 cases of Islamic pregnant women and 80 cases of Islamic husbands receiving services in the ANC of community hospitals in the three southernmost provinces. Subjects were selected by Quota sampling. The questionnaires comprised two sets, set one for pregnant women and set two for husbands. The instrument for set one was composed of two parts: part 1) demographic data and part 2) perception of pregnant women toward healthcare service based on Islamic way in the ANC; that for set two was composed of two parts: part 1) demographic data, and part 2) perception of husbands toward healthcare services based on Islamic way in the ANC. The questionnaire part 2 was tested for content validity by three experts and was tested for their reliability by using Cronbach's alpha coefficient yielding a value of .91 and .93 respectively. Data were analyzed using frequency, percentage, mean and standard deviation. The comparison for mean difference of the perception of the pregnant women and her husbands was tested by independent t-test. The results showed that for pregnant women the mean total score of healthcare services based on Islamic way in the antenatal clinic of community hospitals in the three southernmost provinces as perceived by pregnant women was at a good level ($M=3.71$, $SD=.30$). When considered by dimensions, the mean scores of all dimensions were at a good level, the perception regarding Islamic way of outpatient services was the highest mean score ($M=3.91$, $SD=.34$), followed by the medical services system ($M=3.81$, $SD=.23$). For husbands, the mean total score of perception regarding healthcare services based on Islamic way at the antenatal clinic was at a good level ($M = 3.70$, $SD = .27$). When considered by dimensions, the mean scores of all dimensions were at a good level, the Islamic way of outpatient services was the highest score ($M=3.82$, $SD=.33$), followed by the medical service system ($M=3.78$, $SD=.23$). A comparison between perceptions of pregnant women and husbands toward the healthcare services at ANC showed no significant difference ($t=.33$, $p\text{-value} > .05$). Results of this study can be used as baseline data in the development of healthcare services based on Islamic way in the antenatal care clinic of community hospitals in the three southernmost provinces for enhancing the quality of services and fully responding to the needs of Islamic patients.

Keywords: healthcare services/ Islamic way/ antenatal care clinic/ community hospital

Selected Factors Predicting Health Status among Persons with Knee Osteoarthritis

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ABSTRACT Osteoarthritis of the knee is known as age related diseases, which is common cause of disability in adults and older adults, and can affect their health status. Little is known about factors influencing health status in adult and older Thais with knee osteoarthritis. The major aim of this cross-sectional study was to investigate the predictive power of selected factors on health status in adult and older Thais with self-reported osteoarthritis of the knee. A total of 327 adult and older adults (mean age = 63.49 years; SD =9.8 years; range 50-90 years) with osteoarthritis of the knee living in communities in Bangkok and its vicinity who met inclusion criteria was recruited. The data were collected through home and health care center visits using questionnaires including the Disease Severity Scale, the Brief Illness Perception Questionnaire, the Knee Osteoarthritis Coping Behavior Questionnaire, the Self-Efficacy Expectation Questionnaire, the Social Support Survey, and the Arthritis Impact Measurement Scale Short Form. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics, Pearson product-moment correlation, and multiple regressions. Results revealed that the sample perceived moderate illness threat, coping strategies, and health status, but perceived quite high level of self-efficacy and social support compared with reference values. In addition, regression analysis showed that, after controlling for external variables, illness representations, coping strategies, and self-efficacy explained 30% of variance in health status. Identity and serious consequences of illness representation dimensions were the strongest predictors. The findings demonstrate that illness representations, coping strategies, and self-efficacy are important factors in perceived health status among adult and older Thais with self-reported knee osteoarthritis. These findings can be beneficial for the design of intervention by mean of changing illness perceptions and coping strategies and of promoting self-efficacy that may improve health status in this population.

Keywords: osteoarthritis of the knee/ illness representation/ health status

Predictive Factors of Health-Related Quality of Life among Family Caregivers of Stroke Patients with Communication Problems

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ABSTRACT Family caregivers are the important persons to help care stroke patients with communication problems, particularly those needing to face with difficult time to adapt themselves in order to respond to patients' needs. This predictive correlational study aimed to examine health-related quality of life (HRQOL) and predictive factors of HRQOL of life among family caregivers of stroke patients with communication problems. One hundred and six family caregivers who cared stroke patients with stroke patients with communication problems were recruited from the out-patient neurological clinic of a tertiary care hospital setting. Questionnaires composed of demographic information for family caregivers and patients, the Multidimensional Scale of Social Support Scale, the Zarit Burden Interview Questionnaire, the Caregiver and Patient Relationship Questionnaire, and the SF-36 Health Survey. The reliability of questionnaires with alpha-coefficient were .94, .91, .94, and .90, respectively. Descriptive statistics and Stepwise Multiple Regression Analysis were used to analyze data. The results revealed that the level of family caregivers' HRQOL was moderate (Mean = 68.29, SD = 14.90). Caregiver burden and caregivers' diseases could explain 17.6 % of variance for health-related quality of life ($R^2_{adj} = .176$, p -value < .01). Caregiver burden positively affected health-related quality of life ($\beta = .217$, p -value < .05) whereas family caregivers' disease negatively affected health-related quality of life ($\beta = -.342$, p -value < .001). The findings indicated that resolving impacts of various diseases and reducing caregiver burden would help improve health-related quality of life among stroke caregivers with communication problem. This would in turn contribute to better of care and rehabilitation for these patients.

Keywords: Stroke patients/ Family caregiver/ Health-related quality of life

Factors Related to Job Strain among Workers in Bleaching, Dying, Printing and Finishing Enterprise
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Sara Arphorn

ABSTRACT Job strain is an imbalance of job demand, job control or decision latitude and social support. The objective of this study was to examine factors related to job strain among workers in bleaching, dying, printing and finishing enterprise. The Ecological model of health behavior was used as conceptual basis of this study. Job demand/ control model was used as assessment of job stress. The sample consisted of 200 workers randomly selected from a bleaching, dying, printing and finishing enterprise in Samutsakhon Province. Data were collected by using a self-administrative questionnaire. Descriptive statistic and Odd-Ratio were used for data analysis. The result of this study indicated that 80.0 percent of the worker had low job demand, 62.5 percent had high job control or decision latitude and 70.0 percent had low social support. The interaction of three components found that 8.0 percent of workers had high job strain. Factors related to job strain found that life crisis events had significant job strain (p-value = .019). Findings suggest that in order to prevent job strain, program promoting the use of coping strategies due to life crisis events should be provided. Health impact in who had high job strain should be enhanced to promoting enhance the performance and well-being in workers.

Keywords: Job Strain/ Workers in Bleaching/ Dying/ Printing and Finishing Enterprise

Participatory Ergonomics intervention to reduce risk factors of work related musculoskeletal disorders in smoked rubber plant, Rayong Province *Chantana Chantawong Nisakorn Krunkraipetch Yupa Daoraung*

ABSTRACT The objectives of this participatory action research were to identify, and reduce risk factors of work related musculoskeletal disorders (WMSD), developed model and implement model by workplace participation. The production process of smoked rubber using intensive labour force expose with ergonomic hazards which may lead to WMSD, The research subjects included 1 administrator, and 7 supervisors and 80 workers, from small scale plant which is willing to participate. The research activities were 1) Ergonomic team building: administrator, supervisors, representatives of the staff; 2) interviewing about knowledge, awareness, and symptoms of WMSD with standard Nordic instrument and risk factors for WMSD with the Rapid Entire Body Assessment (REBA); 3) training ergonomic team about risk factors and solving ergonomic problems; 4) training staff from all relevant department in reducing risk factors for WMSD; and 5) finding out WMSD risk factors from VDO of working behavior of this plant, training muscle stretching, improving working procedure, working posture, and tools by participatory methods. 6) evaluating knowledge, awareness, and symptoms of WMSD, working procedure, working posture. The statistical analysis using descriptive statistics: frequency, percentage distribution, mean and standard deviation. The ergonomic team, the staff, and the research team well participated throughout the entire processes. The results showed that mean scores of knowledge and awareness have significantly increased after the intervention, ($t=4.543$, $p\text{-value} < .001$) and ($t=13.877$, $p\text{-value} < .001$) there were some posture risk reductions of 11 activities out of 18 activities (61.0 percent) and significantly reduce musculoskeletal pain severity during the last 7 days ($t=8.891$, $p\text{-value} < .001$).) Particularly, risk levels of separate rubber sheet above chest level, at waist level and clipping out foreign matter activities were reduce from high to moderate levels This study suggested that the ergonomics intervention and developed model can be used for surveillance, protect WMSD and help reducing the risk factors of WMSD and can resolve some symptoms of the WMSD. Therefore, the smoked rubber plant and occupational health work group should apply the intervention through all the process for all workers at risk.

Keywords: Participatory Ergonomics intervention/ work related musculoskeletal disorders/ Smoked Rubber Sheet Plant

Effects of a Four-Step Empowerment Program on Dash-Diet Consumption among Hypertensive Elderly in the Banthatong Elderly Club, Pitsanuloke Province

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ABSTRACT Dietary Approaches to Stop Hypertension (DASH) diet is important for controlling blood pressure among patients with hypertension in particular. This quasi-experimental twogroup design research, with repeated measures, aimed to study the effects of a four-step empowerment program on DASH-diet consumption among hypertensive elderly in the Banthathong Elderly Club, Muang District, Pitsanulok Province. The experimental group (n=26) received four times of the four-step empowerment intervention program consisting of step one - exploring the problem (identify and prioritize the problems); step two - making solution dialogue (analyze the problem and develop a plan); step three - declaring the solution (commit to and act on the plan) and step four - sharing experience (evaluate achievement of the plan and share experience). The comparison group (n=26) received only a booklet on DASH-diet after completing the experimentation. The study period covered 12 weeks. Data were collected at three different time points - at the pretest, at the 6th week posttest, and at the 12th week follow-up by using an interview questionnaire. The research results showed that the four-step empowerment intervention program affected the increasing of perceived self-empowerment of DASH-diet consumption ($F= 48.49$, $p\text{-value} < .001$) and DASH- diet consumption behavior ($F=3.588$, $p\text{-value} = .031$). After the 6th week of experiment, the experimental group had a significant increase in mean score of perceived self- empowerment (Mean difference=3.22, $p\text{-value} < .001$) and the score was still maintained until the 12th week of follow-up period. Whereas, the mean score of DASH-diet consumption behavior slightly increased significantly (Mean difference= 0.36, $p\text{-value} = .001$) and was also stable at the 12th week of follow-up period. There was no significant change in both the perceived self-empowerment and the DASH-diet consumption behavior in the comparison group during the study period. The research findings indicated that the intervention program was effective, especially for improving the perceived self-empowerment of DASH-diet consumption. It could therefore be applied in hypertension and other chronic-disease clinics in the health care settings. However, this program still needs to further study to retest its potential level for improving the DASH-diet consumption behavior.

Keywords: Empowerment/ Hypertension/ Self-empowerment/ DASH-diet consumption/ Elderly people