of everyday life and 17.0% agree with taking these medicines if the person suffers severely of light mood swings. CONCLUSIONS: Survey results suggest that stigmatization around schizophrenia and major depression is present in Tunisia; there is a great public willingness to help mental disease patients as demonstrated by our study. To conclude, raising public awareness in mental health could be a solution to the caring burden in terms of social function in families and societies from one side. On the other side, this stigmatization contributes to marginalize patients, exclude them from health care management and affects their disease severity.

PMS5 THE USE OF INTEGRATED CONCEPT MAPPING TO DEVELOP THE DEMENTIA CARE MODEL BY COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

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OBJECTIVES: The purpose of this study is to develop the dementia care model by using integrated concept mapping and community participation. METHODS: Six health care professionals (1 psychogeriatrician, 1 family physician, 1 residency, 1 pharmacist, 1 nurse, and 1 physical therapist) and seven non-health care professionals (3 village headmen, 2 village health volunteers, and 2 patients relatives) participated in the first meeting conducted by Trochim’s concept mapping to generate the ideas then sort and rate the ideas for the feasibility and the importance. Later all participants except the psychogeriatrician took part in the second meeting conducted by Novak’s concept mapping to name the clusters of ideas by the IHMC CmapTools computer programme. Multidimensional scaling and hierarchical cluster analysis including quadrant analysis were applied by SPSS software. RESULTS: Total 48 ideas of the procedure in the care of dementia patient with the Behavioural and Psychological Symptoms of Dementia (BPSD) were generated by 12 stakeholders, Trochim’s concept mapping produced 8 clusters. These eight clusters were labelled as ‘Standards of Care for Dementia’, ‘Efficiency of Amour Lurier and Community Involvement was designed. Finally, the comprehensive model which has 4 com- clusters. These eight clusters were labelled as ‘Standards of Care for Dementia’, ‘Efficiency of Amour Lurier and Community Involvement was designed. Finally, the comprehensive model which has 4 com-

PMS6 A COMPARATIVE CLINICAL EVALUATION OF TRAYODASHANGA GUGULU AND MUSTADYAPIYANA YOGA BASTI IN GRIDHRASI

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OBJECTIVES: To investigate how the dietary selenium supplementation to influence the gene expression of rats. CONCLUSIONS: Cell apoptosis is one of the pathogenesis of osteoporosis. Among a lot of medicine, only gallium salts can promote bone formation. The aim of this study is to investigate the effect of gallium chloride on apoptosis in osteoporosis rats which may be influenced by tretinoin acid. METHODS: 67 sprague-Dawley (SD) female rats, three months of age, were divided into two groups. 49 rats of model group were treated with tretinoin acid for 85mg /kg /day by gavage while 18 rats of normal group were treated with distilled water for same amount. All rats were administrated for 10 days. After the model has been duplicated successfully, the model group rats were divided into three groups: 18 rats of osteoporosis group were treated with tretinoin acid for 85mg /kg /day by gavage, 19 rats of gallium chloride treatment group were administered with 0.2% of gallium chloride in drinking water, 12 rats of estrogen treatment group were given estradiol benzoate (0.2 µg/kg, 3 times per week) by intraperitoneal injection. After treatment for 30days, the rats were killed and the content of MDA in liver was detected by TBA method The apoptosis of osteocyte was detected by agarose gel electrophoresis. RESULTS: The apoptosis ratio of osteocyte in osteoporosis group rats was increased than the other three groups while the contents and molecular weight of DNA were decreased. The content of MDA in osteoporosis group rats was higher than that of the other groups. The content of DNA in gallium chloride treatment group rats was higher than that of the other groups. CONCLUSIONS: Gallium chloride can increase the DNA content of bone, through decreasing lipid peroxidation to suppress apoptosis of osteocyte.