

Poster 12

**The epidemic of HIV/AIDS in Sub-Sahara Africa:
From the Perspective of Women and Their Culture**

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This is intended to research for the problem about people living with HIV/AIDS in sub-Sahara Africa

HIV/AIDS is an infectious disease which has been spreading globally now. 4.3 million people who were newly infected with HIV, and a total of 39.5 million people were living with HIV in 2006. Especially sub-Sahara and Africa areas are influenced worst. 24.7 million people living with HIV/AIDS by the end of 2006, 13.3 million of whom are female, which is equal to as many as 59% of all females living in the areas.

This paper reflect on literature concerning about the women living with HIV/AIDS in sub-Sahara Africa. In consequence, the reasons why there are so many female patients are; 1) prostitution for living, 2) infection from their husbands/boyfriends (including domestic violence), 3) insanitary traditional medical practice (including FGM; female genital mutilation), 4) ignorance of HIV/AIDS, etc. And I ascertained fact that they are more vulnerable position to take medical service than the males.

Poster 13

Sexual Orientation of People with Gender Identity Disorder

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Gender identity disorder (GID) comes from dissonance between biological sex and psychosocial gender identity. Social and personal acceptance of GID depends on surrounding culture and society. In 1998, sex reassignment surgery was officially launched in Japan. GID has become gradually recognized among Japanese people. However GID is still often mistaken as sex orientation minorities such as homosexuals. Homosexuals and bisexuals are issues of not gender identity but gender orientation. The present paper discuss on the issue of sex orientation of GID people based on a survey of 34 FTM (Female to Male) and 37 MTF (Male to Female) people. For both types of GID, heterosexual orientation based on their sex identity was found to be the majority

tendency. There were also some other types of sexual orientation. Multicultural perspectives of GID and sex orientation are discussed.

Poster 14

The Similarity and Difference of Help-seeking Behavior in Mental Health among Peruvian and Cambodian Living in Japan and Home Country

**Nouchi Rui, Tomomi Takahashi, Ko Ukawa, Kaori Hayashi,
Kaori Endo, Yuko Doke, Sawako Sakakibara, Shu Kondo,
Naofumi Yoshida, Toshiharu Iida, Mayuko Kida, Lumie Kurabayashi,
Chizuko Tezuka, Yuko Ohara Hirano, Keisuke Tsuji, Yu Abe,
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This research investigated the help-seeking behavior in mental health, namely Depression, among Peruvian and Cambodian who live in Japan or home country. The participants consist of forty Peruvian in Japan, sixty six Peruvian in Peru, twenty-one Cambodian in Japan and twenty Cambodian in Cambodia. A short case presentation of a depressive episode was shown and the following questions were asked: 1) Do you think it's a disease? 2) Why do you think this happened? 3) How do you deal with this? 4) Whom do you consult with? Similarities of answers among four groups are: 1) they attributed the behavior of this presentation to a disease. 2) They tend to think this was caused by family problem. On the other hand, the differences of answers are: 1) Only Cambodian living in home country thought this was caused by money problems. 2) While many Peruvian like to seek help by consulting with somebody, Cambodian don't. 3) Peruvian like to consult with specialists such as psychiatrists or counselors but Cambodian rarely consult with specialists.

Poster 15

Creating Support System for International Students

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The aim of the presentation is to examine the effectiveness of support system for the