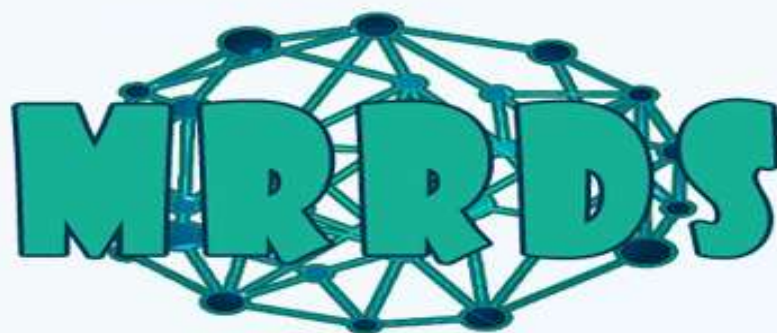


Osaka, Japan



Volume 01, Issue 09

**September 25-26,
2018**



MRRDS–Osaka, Japan

**International Conference on
Social Science Business and
Comparative Legal System
(SBCL)**

September 25-26, 2018

Osaka International Convention Center

Book of abstracts

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Organizing Committee

1. Mr. Leon Yap

Conference Coordinator

2. Mr. Metin

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Conference Coordinator

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Conference Chair Message

Dr. Hungxiz Li

International Conference on “Social Science Business and Comparative Legal System (SBCL)” serves as platform that aims to help the scholarly community across nations to explore the critical role of multidisciplinary innovations for sustainability and growth of human societies. This conference provides opportunity to the academicians, practitioners, scientists, and scholars from across various disciplines to discuss avenues for interdisciplinary innovations and identify effective ways to address the challenges faced by our societies globally. The research ideas and studies that we received for this conference are very promising, unique, and impactful. I believe these studies have the potential to address key challenges in various sub-domains of social sciences and applied sciences.

I am really thankful to our honorable scientific and review committee for spending much of their time in reviewing the papers for this event. I am also thankful to all the participants for being here with us to create an environment of knowledge sharing and learning. We the scholars of this world belong to the elite educated class of this society and we owe a lot to return back to this society. Let’s break all the discriminating barriers and get free from all minor affiliations. Let’s contribute even a little or single step for betterment of society and welfare of humanity to bring prosperity, peace and harmony in this world. Stay blessed.

Thank you.

Dr. Hungxiz Li
Conference Chair
MRRDS– 2018

Conference Schedule

DAY 01 Tuesday (September 25, 2018)

Venue: Osaka International Convention Center

09:00 am – 09:10 am	Welcome Reception & Registration
09:10 am – 09:20 am	Introduction of Participants
09:20 am – 09:30 am	Welcome Remarks – Conference Coordinator MRRDS
09:30 am – 09:40 am	Grand Networking Session

Tea Break: 09:40 am to 10:00 am

DAY 01 Tuesday (September 25, 2018)

Session I (10:00 am – 11:00 am)

Session Chair: Mr. Leon Yap

Track B: Business, Economics, Social Sciences & Humanities

SBCL-SEP-104	Diverse Workforce in Hotel Industry: A Preliminary Study of What and Why	Supaporn Prasongthan
SBCL-SEP-105	Sexual Behavior, Risk Perceptions and Motivations for Sexual Risk Taking among Foreign Gay Tourists in Thailand	Rabhas Silpsrikul
SBCL-SEP-108	Exploring Team Performance: The Moderation of Team Justice	Yuan Hui Tsai
SBCL-SEP-109	A Preliminary Research on the Effect of Somatosensory Games on the Memory and Cognition of Elderly People with Dementia- Take a Day Care Center for the Elderly in Yunlin County for Example	Jiang Chou Yeh
SBCL-SEP-110	Study on the Development of an Assessment Tool for the Early Palliative Consultation Needs - Based on a Regional Teaching Hospital	Hong Mau Lin

Track B: Medical, Medicine and Health Sciences

OSA-498-101M	A Novel Approach to Improve Operation Room Utilization	Yossi Weiss
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Lunch Break (11:00am – 12:00 pm)

Closing Ceremony

List of Conference Attendees

The following Scholars/ practitioners/educationist who don't have any paper presentation, however they will attend the conference as delegates & observers.

Sr. No	Official ID	Name	Affiliation Details
1.	BCMMA-SEP-103A	Boksuk Shin	Hanyang University, Seoul, South Korea

DAY 02 Wednesday (September 26, 2018)

City Tour and Shopping Day

All respective guests are free to conduct their own sightseeing and tour. The second day of the event is reserved for this memorable purpose.

**Track A: Business, Economics, Social Sciences and
Humanities**

Diverse Workforce in Hotel Industry: A Preliminary Study of What and Why

Supaporn Prasongthan*

Abstract At present, Diversity Management plays an important role in the organization. Diversity in the workforce can be a competitive advantage because different viewpoints can facilitate unique and creative approaches to product development, problem-solving and innovation. For Thailand, the topic of diversity is quite new and many organizations overlook the important of this issue. As hotel business is one of a key business in the tourism industry and considers as labor intensive business which the co-existence of employees from various social-cultural backgrounds. The purposes of this research were 1) to identify major sources of diversity in hotel business in Bangkok and 2) to examine diversity management practices of hotels in Bangkok. This study used qualitative approach. Semi-structure interviews were used to collect data from key informants. For data analysis, coding analysis technique was used. Relationships among codes and themes were then examined. The results showed all ten workforce diversity issues were encountered in hotel business in Bangkok. The challenge issues in diversity management were including marital status/family structure, educational level, cultural/value difference and experience. Interestingly, none of the diversity practice that initiate from the corporate strategic plan or diversity policy were implemented in the sample hotels. Four diversity initiatives were mentioned to use as a tool to manage diversify workforce; training and development, recruitment and selection, labor relation and employee relations, and corporate culture. The suggestions to manage workforce diversity are 1) bringing diversity to be a part of the strategy to lead the organization to success 2) formulating a range of HRM diversity initiative activities to support management strategy and 3) improving communication within organization for better understanding and acceptant of individual differences.

Keywords: Diversity Management, Hotel Industry, Human Resource Management

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Sexual Behavior, Risk Perceptions and Motivations for Sexual Risk Taking among Foreign Gay Tourists in Thailand

Rabhas Silpsrikul*¹, Emmy Thounghirunchote², Pornchanok Chaorattana³

Abstract Thailand is portrayed globally as a haven for gay tourism. Tourism Authority of Thailand has been actively promoting the image of Thailand as a gay paradise. It is estimated that the country has witnessed a growing number of foreign gay tourists. This study aims to investigate sexual behaviour, risk perceptions and motivations for sexual risk taking of foreign gay tourists while traveling in Thailand on their vacation. A questionnaire consisting of four parts was designed. The first part of the questionnaire was to gather the information about the socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents. In the second part, the respondents were asked to rate on a 5-point Likert scale with respect to the degree of risks associated with various specific sexual activities and to indicate whether they had or had not experienced a particular sexual activity while in Thailand. The third part of the questionnaire employed the 5-point Likert motivation scale for sexual-risk taking adopted from Berdychevsky and Gibson (2015). The fourth part of the questionnaire consisted of questions seeking to determine the awareness of the availability of places where tourists could have HIV counselling or HIV tests and the awareness of PrEP and PEP, the HIV prevention strategies. A questionnaire survey technique was used. The data were collected via gay smartphone mobile applications and at the establishments such as gay pubs or clubs, gay saunas and massage spas. A total number of 197 foreign gay tourists participated in the survey. Descriptive statistics such as mean score and standard deviation were used to identify the degree of perceived risks associated with various specific sexual activities and the degree of motivations for sexual risk-taking. Independent sample t-tests were conducted to test the difference perceptions between the gay tourists with and without actual experience with particular actual sexual activities. The study results provided the empirical evidence for understanding risks in tourism among foreign gay tourists in Thailand. Out of the total 24 sex-related activities, no activities were perceived as highest risk. 10 activities were perceived as high risk with the mean scores in the range between 3.41 to 4.20. The respondents referred to having anal sex with and unsteady/casual partner without condom as the most risky (mean score = 3.93, SD = 1.260). For the motivation results, the motivational capacity of the Fun and Less Inhibition dimension is higher than Anonymous Experimentation factor and Safe Thrills and Empowerment dimensions.

Keywords: Sexual Behavior, Risk, Gay, Tourist

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Exploring Team Performance: The Moderation of Team Justice

Yuan Hui Tsai*¹, Chieh-Peng Lin², Jui-Yu Chen³, Chou-Kang Chiu⁴

Abstract This research bridges social cognitive theory and Turner's theory of social interaction to develop a model that explains how work teams in technology industry can be motivated to enhance team performance. This study proposes that team performance positively relates to collective efficacy via the full mediation of social interaction. Furthermore, justice positively moderates the relationship between collective humility and social interaction but negatively moderates the relationship between collective efficacy and social interaction. Lastly, managerial implications are provided.

Keywords: Technology Industry, Social Interaction, Justice, Humility, Collective Efficacy, Team Performance

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A Preliminary Research on the Effect of Somatosensory Games on the Memory and Cognition of Elderly People With Dementia- Take A Day Care Center for the Elderly in Yunlin County for example

Jiang-Chou Yeh^{1*}, Yi-Wen Huang², Bor-Wen Cheng³

Abstract This study adopted a quasi-experimental design in which purposive sampling was used. The study site was the National Cheng Kung University Hospital Dou-Liou Branch dementia daycare center, from which 30 patients with dementia who were ≥ 65 years old were recruited. During the study, subjects were randomly assigned to either the experimental or control groups. During the study, eight participants withdrew due to personal reasons; 22 subjects completed the study. The study spanned 12 weeks, from 21 September to 31 December 2017. The experimental group included four male dementia patients (76.25 ± 6.61 years), of which three had mild dementia and one had moderate dementia; and seven female dementia patients (80.14 ± 6.38 years), of which four had mild dementia and three had moderate dementia. In the control group, there were five elderly male dementia patients (80.8 ± 1.6 years), of which three had mild dementia and two had moderate dementia; and six female dementia patients (82.83 ± 8.93 years), of which three had mild dementia and three had moderate dementia. The present study employed an interactive drum-beating somatosensory game, "Taiko no Tatsujin." The excitement from and activity prompted by the drum-beating somatosensory game were used to alleviate degeneration of cognitive functions and improve attention, coordination, reaction, and memory functions of the elderly.

Keywords: Preliminary, Research, Somatosensory Games

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Study on the Development of an Assessment Tool for the Early Palliative Consultation Needs - Based on a Regional Teaching Hospital

Hong-Mau Lin^{1*}, Sheng-Jean Huang², Yu-Tsung Tsai³, Yu-Shen Chen⁴, Bor-Wen Cheng⁵

Abstract The purpose of this study was to develop an assessment tool (Palliative Consultation Care Screening Tool, PCCST) to identify the end-of-life patients early, so that early consultation could be initiated to facilitate patient assessment and meet advanced care plan. Introduction: In the past decades, the awareness of "good death" has gradually risen, but there were no appropriate opportunities to talk about "Do Not Resuscitate" (DNR). At present, the end-of-life care is still hospital-based in Taiwan. The current practice by hospice wards alone are not enough to achieve this task, so it is better to establish a hospital-based palliative care model. All units of a hospital should be able to take care of dying patients and their families. Even if the palliative care has been extended from the hospital to the community, care workers are still trained under hospital-based program. Regardless of causes, all end-of-life patients should receive high-quality end-of-life care. Methodology: In this study, we prospectively enrolled 27,141 hospitalized patients from January 1, 2010 to December 30, 2011. PCCST scores were assessed at admission of the patient by in charge nurse staffs. The collected data were analyzed by SPSS software statistics, descriptive analysis, paired T test, chi-squared test and Pearson's correlation, ROC curve analysis, linear regression and Logistic regression were applied. Results: After a follow-up period of 6 years and 6 months, a total of 3,818 enrolled cases died, and the scores from PCCST correlated well with the mortality rate. ROC curve showed the optimal cut point for the possibility of death at score 2.5 points. The optimal cut point for the possibility of end-of-life at PCCST score 3.5. Risk factors of "the possibility of death" included male sex (odds ratio : male vs. female 1.40), age (odds ratio : 1.02) and PCCST score (odds ratio 1.26). Risk factors of "the possibility of end-of-left" included sex (odds ratio : male vs. female 1.24), and PCCST score (odds ratio: 1.29). The prediction equation of life expectance when the patient died is "life expectancy (days) =515.509+ (-41.313) *score. Conclusion: According to the results, the PCCST can be used as a suitable tool for end-of-life assessment, and helps identify end-of-life patients early. The tool is user-friendly and could be extended to emergent room or home care.

Keywords: End-Of-Life, Palliative Care, Futile Medical Care, DNR, Palliative Care Consultation Screening Tool

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Track B: Medical, Medicine and Health Sciences

Novel Approach to Improve Operation Room Utilization

Yossi Weiss*¹, Royi Barnea²

Abstract Introduction: Surgery is a core activity in hospitals. Operating rooms are one of the most important and vital junctions in medical centers. The operating rooms and their staff are a valuable infrastructure resource, whose availability and preparedness affect human life and quality of care. This topic was also addressed by the Israel's State Comptroller report (2017). Aims: The aim of the study was to formulate operational recommendations for improving the utilization of operating rooms. Methods: a wide mapping of the current working processes in the operating rooms was performed. All surgeries between August 2016 to March 2017 were included (overall of 23,585 surgeries) and different parameters (utilization, delays, working hours, capacity, etc.) were defined. Results: The average OR utilization in the measured period was 79% with differences between the examined period months. We divided the lost OR time into two major sub-factors: Spacing between planned blocks (9% of lack of utilization) and partial utilization of operating room time (12%). Potential annual increase in income and increment of OR hours due to improved operating room utilization was also calculated. Discussion and conclusions: Our data suggests an overall good operation room utilization snapshot, compared to the current situation in the healthcare system in Israel. Type of procedures and working hours were suggested as a possible explanatory factors. Increasing OR utilization would necessarily result with improving OR's availability and an improvement in quality of care. The importance of this issue and advantages of increasing OR utilization were discussed and future plans in order to achieve higher utilization was suggested.

Keywords: Operation Room, Utilization, Hospital Management, Operation Rooms Optimization

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Upcoming Events

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