

[J. J. A. Phys. M. Baln. Clim., 57, 217-223 (1994)] [Lab. of Health and Physical Education]
**Survey on the Attitude of Medical, Nursing and Pharmaceutical Students
to Oriental Medicine and Medical Hydrology.**

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To explore the possibility of incorporating oriental medicine and medical hydrology in the educational programs of medical, nursing and pharmaceutical schools, a questionnaire on the attitude of medical students, nursing students and pharmaceutical students who had not yet received any practical medical education was circulated. The results showed that about 50% of the students did not recognize the term "medical hydrology", and about 10% of them did not recognize the term "oriental medicine". About 50% of the nursing and pharmaceutical students were interested both in oriental medicine and medical hydrology. In all students, the rate of those who answered that both oriental medicine and medical hydrology are "relatively effective" was the highest.

[Human Ecol. Race Hyg., 60, 223-226 (1994)] [Lab. of Health and Physical Education]
Actual Conditions and Determinants of Seat Belt Use in Official Workers.

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To evaluate the factors relating to traffic accidents resulting in injury or death of drivers, questionnaire survey was performed on seat belt use in 136 official workers driving cars. In data analyses, multiple logistic regression analysis was applied and the factors relating to seat belt use were detected. As a result, the percentage of males using seat belt at any time was 82.6%. This value decreased to 68% in females, but the difference was not significant. Seat belt use was significantly related to Body Mass Index (Odds ratio 0.52), nights of drive per week (Odds ratio 4.29) and experiences of traffic accidents resulting in injury or death (Odds ratio 109.29) and resulting in property damages (Odds ratio 14.15).

[CLINICAL REPORT, 28, 2861-2871 (1994)] [Lab. of Health and Physical Education]
**Effects of Ingestion of the Functional Food "BON-NARINE" on
Host Defence Mechanisms.**

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We studied the effects of "BON-NARINE" (BN) ingestion on non-specific immunological mechanism in mice. The results are summarized as follows. 1) By means of the carbon clearance method, phagocytosis indices were increased in the 30 mg/kg, 60 mg/kg and 90 mg/kg groups. 2) Glucose consumption, O₂- production and acid phosphatase activity of peritoneal M ϕ were significantly elevated in the 10 mg/kg, 30 mg/kg and 60 mg/kg groups. 3) Con A induced cell proliferation in the spleen was high in the 30 mg/kg and 60 mg/kg groups. Based on the above findings, it may be surmised that BN enhances non-specific immunological mechanisms and thereby improves host defence mechanisms. Doses of 10 to 60 mg/kg/day promise to be efficient comparatively.