

Labelling issues: Stakeholders' perspectives on the design and use of nutritional labels in Malaysia**Pouline Chai Lin Koh**

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This study focused on the in-depth interviews of 13 key stakeholders in Malaysia including country policymakers, major food industries, design practitioners and researchers, with the overarching objective to examine and address (a) the views of issues and challenges of nutritional labels among the key stakeholders, and (b) suggestions to uptake the betterment of nutritional labels to assist the use among consumers. The interviews were conducted with semi structured questionnaires; data were transcribed, and further analysis was carried out with thematic approach. Results in this study shows that, the key stakeholders shared similar concern about the consistency, information presentation and design attention given to nutritional labels in Malaysia. Findings highlighted that the design of nutritional labels and the use among consumers are often placed at a less administered and nonessential situation, whilst noting an evident gap between the governance and producer when handling nutritional labels. In order to the nutritional labels in Malaysia moving forward, findings reveal that a better understanding to information design should be coincided in the overall nutritional label design process, and collaborative work among multi key stakeholders is highly vital in this process.

A study on willingness to be deceased organ donors among the post-graduate students of selected colleges of Kathmandu valley**Pragya Paneru**

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Background & Aim: Globally, there is a discrepancy between demand and availability of organs for transplantation. WHO calls for encouraging transplantation from a deceased donor as there is no risk to the donor. The new Transplant Act of Nepal-2016 has opened doors for the cadaveric organ donation and transplantation. However, there is a paucity of studies regarding the mind frame of general public regarding deceased organ donation. Thus, this study aims at study the "willingness" for deceased organ donation among the educated classes of the society.

Methodology: A cross sectional study was carried out among 397 post-graduate students selected conveniently from three different streams-Medical, Law and Mass Communication from various colleges (selected randomly) of Kathmandu. Self-administered questionnaire was used. Multivariate analysis among the variables that had p-value <0.2 in bivariate analysis was carried out to find out the strongest predictors.

Results: The willingness for cadaveric organ donation among the participants was 53.2%. Family permission in one's wish to donate organs ($p<0.001$), having someone in family with chronic disease, ($p=0.008$), having attended any conference or general talk on organ donation ($p=0.009$), knowing a live organ donor ($p=0.018$) and knowing that body won't be left disfigured after organ extraction ($p=0.026$) were found to be the strongest predictors for willingness.

Conclusion: The willingness to donate one's organs is 53.2%, while that of the significant others' is only 31.5%. This highlights the need for extensive awareness programs and new strategies to make people aware about the importance of organ donation and to motivate them to be a registered organ donor.

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