พิมพ์ตันฉบับบทคัดย่อวิทยานิพนธ์ภายในกรอบสึเขียวนี้เพียงแผ่นเดียว

C845260 COMMUNITY MEDICINE

KEY WORD: ANEMIA IN PREGNANCY / THALASSEMIA / ABNORMAL HENOGLOBIN / MCH KWANCHAI CHOMPUVISED :PREVALENCE AND FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH ANEMIA IN PREGNANT WOMEN AT MATERNAL AND CHILD HOSPITAL, KHON KAEN. THESIS ADVISOR: ASST. PROF.DR. PORNARONG CHOTIWAN. THESIS COADVISOR: PROF.DR.PIROM KAMOLRATANAKUL. 108 PP. ISBN 974-636-383-2.

Anemia in pregnant women increases maternal morbidity and mortality and increases the risk for the fetus i.e. premature delivery, low bitth weight and increases perinatal mortality. The objectives of this study are to determine the prevalence and factors associated with anemia in pregnant women. A cross-sectional descriptive study was conducted during September to December 1996 on a representative sample of 459 pregnant women attending the antenatal clinic at Maternal and Child Hospital, Khon Kaen. Relevant information were interviewed from these women by using structured questionnaires as well as hematocrit level was asscessed. Women who had hematocrit <33 % were further examined for completed blood count, mean corpuscular volume, serum fer ritin, Hb typing and stool examination.

The results showed that the prevalence of anemia (defined as Hct(33 %) in pregnant women was 20 %. The percentage of Thalassemia/ Abnormal hemoglobin, Iron Deficiency Anemia, Iron Deficiency Anemia with Hb E trait, Anemia R/O α -thalassemia 1 and Anemia unclassify were 44.6 %,13 %,12 %, 5.4 % and 25.0 % respectively. Thalassemia/Abnormal hemoglobin were Hb E trait (30.4 %),Hb E disease (7.6 %), Hb H disease (2.2 %), Hb CS (2.2 %), β -thalassemia trait (1.1 %) and AE Bart's (1.1 %). There was the association (p(0.05) between gestational age, place of resident with anemia.

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