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KEY WORD: HOOKWORM INFECTION/ ANEMIA/ PREGNANT WOMEN/ SUNGAI KOLOK

HOSPITAL

PATAMA VAPATTANAWONG : HOOKWORM INFECTION AND ANEMIA IN PREGNANT WOMEN AT SUNGAI KOLOK HOSPITAL. THESIS ADVISOR : ASSO. PROF.

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The purpose of this research is to study the rate and related factors of hookworm infection and anemia in pregnant women at Sungai kolok Hospital. The data is collected by interview, blood test and stool examination from 293 pregnant women who have first ante-natal care and never have any supplementation and antihelminthic drugs between October 1992 and January 1993.

The result of this research shew that the hookworm infection rate was 25.26%, and 78.38% of those women was in light infection; in the same time, the anemic rate was only 9.22%. The most affected group was in age 16-20 and under 16 years old, secondary school level, farming and having adequate income. The widespread of hookworm infection was higher in whom live upcountry and did not use toilets.

In addition, the prevalence of anemia was higher in pregnant women who had more than one parity, been delivery or abortion. It was also high in women whose gestational age more than 14 weeks or who was pregnant within 1-12 months after last delivery and did not consume meat, vegetables, fruit or milk regularly. The anemic rate in hookworm-infected pregnant women was 12.16%, but in non-infected ones was 8.22%.

There was statistically significant difference between hookworm infection with age ($p < .005$), education ($p < .025$), income ($p < .01$), and defecation behaviour ($p < .025$). It was also significantly different between anemia with age ($p < .025$), education ($p < .05$), gestational age ($p < .025$), eating-meat behaviour ($p < .05$), and drinking-milk behaviour ($p < .05$) but no significantly difference between anemia with hookworm infection.