

TIPPAWAN KAEWSASAN : FACTORS RELATED TO NOT RECEIVING TETANUS TOXOID
AMONG PREGNANT WOMEN IN RURAL AREAS OF DISTRICT MUANG KAMPHAENG PHET.
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The objective of this cross-sectional descriptive study is to identify factors related to not receiving tetanus toxoid among pregnant women in the rural areas of District Muang Kamphaeng phet. Three sub-districts out of fifteen were randomly chosen by simple random sampling technique, comprising a total of 496 women who had children under 1 year old. Structured questionnaires were used to collect data from November 26th to December 21st 1990.

96.4% of those women were interviewed. 396 women had received complete vaccination (82.8%), 18 had incomplete vaccination (3.8%) and 64 had not been vaccinated (13.4%). Women who had received complete vaccination had lesser number of pregnancies, lesser number of children, better knowledge and attitude towards tetanus toxoid. History of migration with in the past 1 year was found at lower percentage (16.9%) in fully immunized group than that of the rest of the sample (28.0%). Women who had complete vaccination recognized neonatal tetanus as a disease that can be preventable (72.5%) and recognized health center as the service site for vaccination (98.0%) more than those who had not received complete vaccination. Moreover, there is statistical association between the rate of non vaccination and the women's education and occupation, husband's occupation ($p < .01$).