

4036728 PHPH/M : MAJOR : HEALTH ADMINISTRATION ;  
M.Sc. (PUBLIC HEALTH)

KEY WORDS : EFFECTIVENESS / IMMUNIZATION/ SUBDISTRICT  
HEALTH PERSONNEL

PRATUAN SATSUE : EFFECTIVENESS OF IMMUNIZATION  
PERFORMANCE IN CHILDREN 0-5 YEARS OF SUBDISTRICT HEALTH  
PERSONNEL, KANCHANABURI PROVINCE. THESIS ADVISORS:NAWARAT  
SUWANNAPHONG PH.D., CHAWEEWON BOONSHUYAR M.S.P.H.(BIOS.),  
SOMJATE LAOLURKEIT,M.D., 118 P. ISBN 974-662-714-7

The problem of immunization performance is that it does not reach all the target groups. The objectives of this study were to assess the effectiveness of immunization performance in children 0-5 years and to analyze the relations between administration resources, administration processes, motivation factors and the effectiveness of immunization performance among subdistrict health personnel in Kanchanaburi province. The data was collected from 140 subdistrict health personnel by questionnaires and reports. There were 140 completed questionnaires (100%) returned for statistical analysis, during 1-25 January 1999.

The results of this study showed that the majority of subdistrict health personnel were males (68.6%) with an average age of 31 years, who had lower than bachelor degree education level (57.8%). They had average work experience of 7 years. The majority of subdistrict health personnel had knowledge at a moderate level (62.9%). The effectiveness of immunization performance in children 0-5 years was found to be at a most effective level (40.0%). 73.6% of health centers had sufficient health manpower, had a source of support budget (27.9%), had sufficient materials (42.1%) and received materials on time (65.7%). The overall administration process was performed at a high level (60.7%). Each aspect of the administration process (planning, organizing, staffing, directing and controlling) were performed at a high level (76.4%, 64.3%, 59.3%, 72.1% and 72.1%, respectively). The overall motivation and each aspect of achievement, recognition, work itself, responsibility and advancement were found to be at a moderate level (67.9%, 46.4%, 64.3%, 62.1%, 65.7% and 61.4%, respectively). The overall administration process and each aspect (planning and organizing), the overall motivation and each aspect (achievement, recognition, work itself, responsibility and advancement) were positively related to the effectiveness of immunization performance ( $p<.05$ ). Achievement and the work itself could explain 57.6% of the effectiveness of immunization performance.

The result of this study suggests that subdistrict health personnel should receive recognition and reward, and should be encouraged to participate in problem solving regarding planning and strategies through focus group discussions. In areas that are not able to cover the target groups, mobile clinics and manuals of evaluation performances should be provided. Also, evaluation of the referral system of vaccine service information should be stressed.