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YAOWALUCK SANGSIRI : FACTORS RELATED WITH PNEUMONIA IN CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OLD ADMITTED TO YALA HOSPITAL. THESIS ADVISORS : SURAPOL SUWANNAKUL, M.D.,F.A.C.P., VICHAI RUNGPITARANGSI M.D., M.Sc., KANDA VATHANOPHAS, M.D.M.Sc. in Hyg., 139 p. ISBN 974-663-675-8

The main objective of the study was to study the factors related to pneumonia in children under 5 years of age. This case-control study was conducted at Yala Hospital from August 17, 1995 through February 5, 1996. The sample was a total of 200 cases, children under 5 years of age, diagnosed with pneumonia. A total of 400 controls were children under 5 years old, without pneumonia from a well-baby clinic. The questionnaires were used to collect data by interviewing children's parents. For the clinical diagnosis information was obtained from the hospital records.

The results, using a statistical and epidemiological test, showed that factors leading to pneumonia were: incompleting immunization, malnutrition grade 1, 2, non-educated father, wood-burning stoves, cigarette smoking near children, mother's care of sick child, non-educated mother, low family income, place of smoking, low birth weight, birth order  $\geq 3^{\text{rd}}$ , father's occupation, using mosquito coil, smoking father, using electric-fan, insecticide, and using air-conditioning (OR=15.52, 6.70, 5.51, 3.97, 3.30, 2.76, 2.71, 2.61, 2.26, 2.14, 2.02, 2.01, 1.80, 1.75, 1.65, 0.61, 0.12).

It is suggested from the study that public health officers should promote an immunization programme for children under 5 years old and advise children's parents to realize the benefit of an immunization programme, promote infant breast-feeding for at least 3 months, and to include providing media information about pneumonia in Yawee-language for the parents who can speak only Yawee-language, and encouraging them to avoid smoking near children. These factors should be solved in order to prevent and control pneumonia in children under 5 years old at Yala province. This should reduce the morbidity and mortality rates in children.