

Thesis Title Effectiveness of Hepatitis B Vaccine in Children Aged 3 Months - 2 Years, Chonburi and Chiangmai Provinces.

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ABSTRACT

The purposes of this study were to compare the infected rates of Hepatitis B in vaccinated and unvaccinated children aged 3 months- 2 years and to find the effectiveness of the Hepatitis B vaccine in Chonburi and Chiangmai provinces.

The study was conducted with the Ministry of Public Health which provided the plasma derived vaccine known as Korean Green Cross Vaccine to children aged 3 month - 2 years in 1989-1990. In Chonburi province, there were 1305 children, 1155 vaccinated and 150 unvaccinated. In Chiangmai province, there were 780 children, 739 vaccinated and 41 unvaccinated.

Data were collected by interviewing and blood testing by using radioimmunoassay at Thai Red-Cross Association.

In Chonburi province was found that infected rates of Hepatitis B in vaccinated and unvaccinated groups were 3.72% and 25.33% respectively, and were statistically significantly different. Relative risk was 6.81 as compare to vaccinated group, the effectiveness of the vaccine was 85.31% and carrier rate was 2.38%

In Chiangmai province was found that infected rates of Hepatitis B in vaccinated and unvaccinated groups were 5.95% and 29.27% respectively, and were statistically significantly different. Relative risk was 4.92 as compare to vaccinated group, the effectiveness of the vaccine was 79.67% and carrier rate was 3.71%

The results indicated that unvaccinated children have higher risk of hepatitis B infection than the vaccinated children. Therefore, the hepatitis B vaccine should be given to newborn children by including in the Expanded Program on Immunization by the Ministry of Public Health.