



Out of 326 persons in the target group, blood samples and completed questionnaires were obtained from 298 respondents (91.4%).

In 298 persons, there were 42 males (14.1%), 256 females (85.9%), over all HBV infection was 53 per cent, carrier (HBsAg, HBsAg + Anti-HBc) 8.7 per cent, Anti-HBc 20.8 per cent. Immuned persons (Anti-HBs, Anti-HBs + Anti-HBc) constituted 23 per cent of the target population.

Family income per month of less than 10,000 baht, age groups of 30-34 and over 40 years, working period of more than 10 years, past history of blood recipients, heterosexual experience, and married status were factors that significantly associated with HBV infection.

The results suggested that horizontal transmission acquired both inside and outside hospitals played significant roles in the HBV infection among hospital personnel. In order to be able to strengthen effective prevention and control of HBV infection in Thai population, horizontal transmission, via blood transfusion and sexual intercourse must be considered. On the basis of this study, vaccination of adults is also recommended whenever possible.