

Thesis title            The study of results of rubella immunization to school-girls of the sixth grade in Suphanburi.

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Date of Graduation      November 19, 1986

#### Abstract

Rubella was an important problem of public health because it was a contagious disease that caused anomalies in infants born to mothers who infected with rubella. The major malformations were cataracts, deafness and heart disease. There were 4 epidemics of rubella in Thailand so the Ministry of Public Health of Thailand planned the policy of immunization to school-girls of the sixth grade that could be integrated to Expanded Program On Immunization. To support this policy, the study of the results of rubella immunization to school-girls of the sixth grade was conducted in Suphanburi during September and November 1985. There were 255 school-girls in study group selected by multistage sampling method and 288 school-girls in control group. The single blind technique was used in vaccination and tetanus toxoid was chosen to be placebo.

Before and after vaccination, the school-girls were punctured at the finger tip to detect the rubella antibody. The results revealed that 74.4% of all school-girls had no rubella antibody

before vaccination. After vaccination with RA 27/3 (Rudivax), 90% of susceptible school-girls of study group had seroconversion to the preventable level, that it was significantly statistical different from the control group both proportion of subjects and average titer of antibody. There was no true adverse reaction after vaccination when compared with control group. The rate of acceptance of rubella immunization to school-girls of the sixth grade in Suphanburi was 95% of the parents.