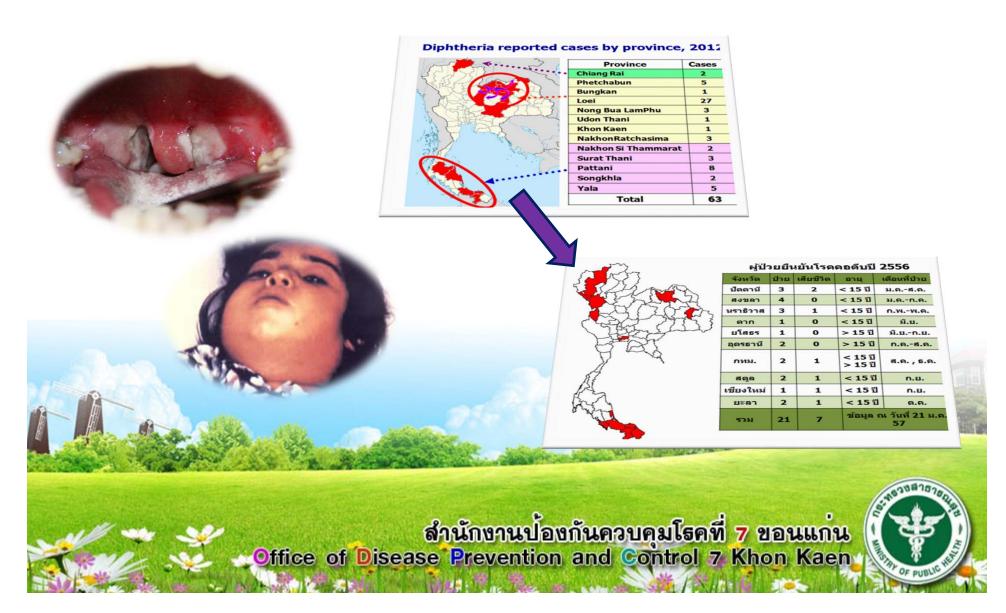
Factors affecting diphtheria-Tetanus toxoid mass campaign vaccination among upper northeastern population



During 2012 there were an outbreak of diphtheria occur among adult population in the northeastern and lower northern of Thailand



Background

Furthermore, the study on diphtheria immunization level among general Thai population show the decreasing trend of immunization level in increasing age, especially in the adult aged between 20 and 50 years old. This situation led to the mass campaign vaccination of diphtheria-Tetanus toxoid (dT) for diphtheria prevention and control in the area which the outbreak occur among the adult population.



Department of disease control, implemented the dT vaccination mass campaign among adult aged 20-50 years old who live in the northeastern



Objective

: To study the factors affecting the vaccination of mass campaign among adult population



Method

Study design: Cross-sectional Study

Sample site: The people who live in 9 provinces,

aged between 20 and 50 years old

select by simple random sampling (N= 692)



Method

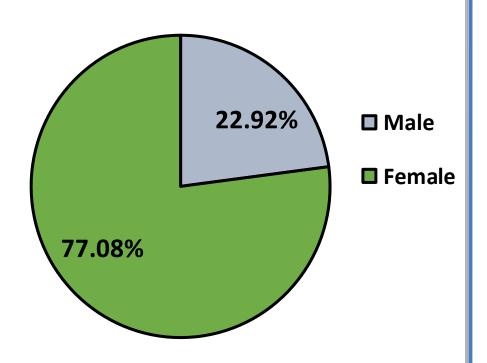
- We interviewed this people in 9 provinces
- during January June 2015
- We analyze the data by percentage, frequency and comparing to the vaccination coverage data of the dT mass vaccination campaign
- Data were analyzed using chi-square test.

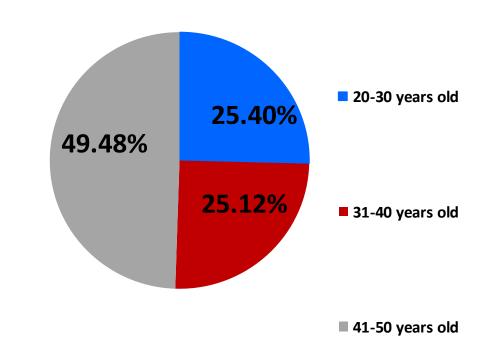


Proportion of participants by gender(N=692)

Proportion of participants by age

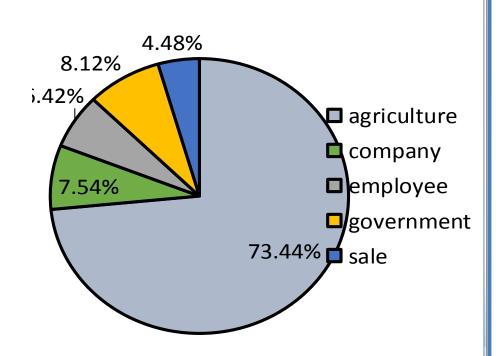
(N=692)

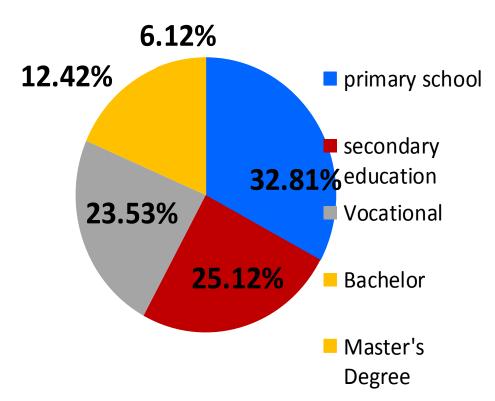




Proportion of participants by occupation (N=692)

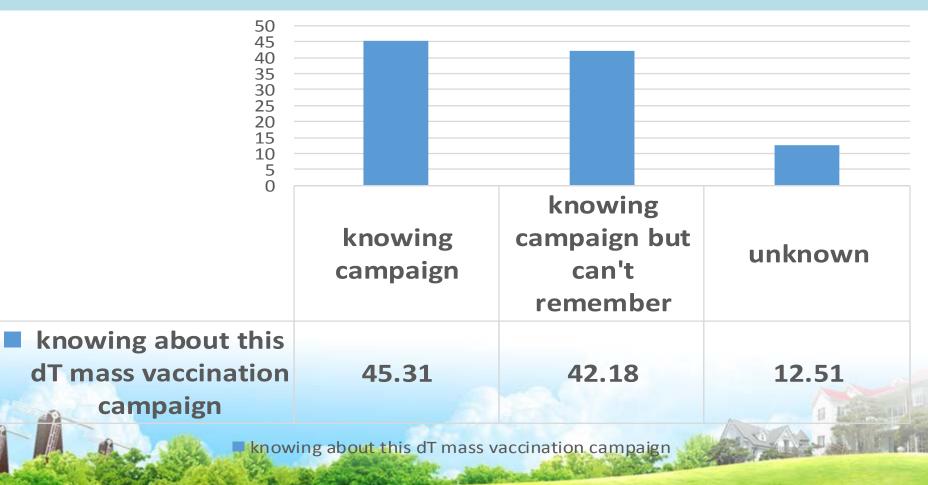
Proportion of participants by education (N=692)







Knowing about this dT mass vaccination campaign







Channel of information about the campaign





Conclusion and Recommendation

- There are 84.38% coverage of dT vaccination in this aged 20-50 years old participants, similar to the performance of this mass vaccination in overall 9 provinces, which have the vaccination coverage of 88.81%
- The factors affecting the vaccination of the people are dT vaccination information obtaining, because the most likely cause of unvaccination is unknown of this mass vaccination campaign in their local area.

Conclusion and Recommendation

- In this study, the finding is people confidence in vaccination, because of the disease awareness and believe in health staff recommendation.
- This underscore active public relations. To increase accessibility for target population, the relevant agencies might develop communication channel, covering all target population, for planning the next vaccination campaign in the future.



Thank you

