

Perception and Willingness to Obtain Influenza Vaccination among Healthcare Staff and Elderly Group

: A Case Study at the Public Hospital, Nakhonchaisri District Nakhonpathom Province

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บทคัดย่อและแฟ้มข้อมูลฉบับเต็มของวิทยานิพนธ์ตั้งแต่ปีการศึกษา 2554 ที่ให้บริการในคลังปัญญาจุฬาฯ (CUIR)
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การรับรู้และการพร้อมจะรับการฉีดวัคซีนไข้วัดใหญ่ของบุคลากรทางการแพทย์และผู้สูงอายุ
กรณีศึกษาในโรงพยาบาลรัฐบาลแห่งหนึ่งในอำเภอนครชัยศรี จังหวัดนครปฐม

นางสาวดวงพร สันสนะสุภพงศ์

วิทยานิพนธ์นี้เป็นส่วนหนึ่งของการศึกษาตามหลักสูตรปริญญาสาธารณสุขศาสตรมหาบัณฑิต
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ดวงพร ศันสนะศุภพงศ์ : การรับรู้และการพร้อมจะรับการฉีดวัคซีนไขหวัดใหญ่ของบุคลากรทางการแพทย์และผู้สูงอายุ

กรณีศึกษาในโรงพยาบาลรัฐบาลแห่งหนึ่งในอำเภอนครชัยศรี จังหวัดนครปฐม (PERCEPTION AND WILLINGNESS TO OBTAIN INFLUENZA VACCINATION AMONG HEALTHCARE STAFF AND ELDERLY : A CASE STUDY IN THE PUBLIC HOSPITAL NAKHONCHAI SRI DISTRICT NAKHONPATHOM PROVINCE)

อ.ที่ปรึกษาวิทยานิพนธ์หลัก ผศ.ดร.รัตนา สำโรงทอง, 80หน้า

การระบาดของไขหวัดใหญ่สายพันธุ์ใหม่ 2009 เริ่มค้นพบผู้ป่วยคนแรกที่ประเทศเม็กซิโกและอเมริกา จากนั้นได้มีการแพร่ระบาดไปทั่วโลกอย่างรวดเร็ว องค์การอนามัยโลกให้คำแนะนำว่าการฉีดวัคซีนจะช่วยลดการระบาดและความรุนแรงของโรคไขหวัดใหญ่ได้

การศึกษานี้มีวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อ ระบุปัจจัยหลักของการตั้งใจฉีดวัคซีนไขหวัดใหญ่ของบุคลากรทางการแพทย์และผู้สูงอายุ สํารวจการรับรู้เกี่ยวกับความปลอดภัยและประสิทธิภาพของการฉีดวัคซีน และเปรียบเทียบความสัมพันธ์ระหว่างการรับรู้ความปลอดภัยและประสิทธิภาพของการฉีดวัคซีน และความตั้งใจฉีดวัคซีนไขหวัดใหญ่

การดำเนินการวิจัยเป็นการศึกษาภาคตัดขวาง กลุ่มตัวอย่างได้แก่ บุคลากรทางการแพทย์, เจ้าหน้าที่ในโรงพยาบาล และผู้สูงอายุ ใช้แบบสอบถามแยกเป็น 2 ชุด ระหว่างเจ้าหน้าที่ในโรงพยาบาลกับผู้สูงอายุ โดยเก็บข้อมูลในเดือน เมษายน ถึง สิงหาคม 2554

ผลการศึกษาพบว่า กลุ่มตัวอย่างส่วนใหญ่มีพฤติกรรมการดูแลตัวเองอยู่ในระดับสูง ร้อยละ 72 ผู้สูงอายุมีพฤติกรรมการดูแลตัวเองอยู่ในระดับปานกลางร้อยละ 44.6 ผู้สูงอายุส่วนใหญ่มีระดับความรู้เรื่องการฉีดวัคซีนในระดับต่ำร้อยละ 58.1 ขณะที่เจ้าหน้าที่ในโรงพยาบาลมีระดับความรู้เรื่องการฉีดวัคซีนในระดับต่ำร้อยละ 63.6 ส่วนบุคลากรทางการแพทย์มีระดับความรู้เรื่องการฉีดวัคซีนในระดับต่ำร้อยละ 41.3 สำหรับปัจจัยทางประชากรที่มีความสัมพันธ์ต่อการตั้งใจฉีดวัคซีนไขหวัดใหญ่อย่างมีนัยสำคัญทางสถิติได้แก่ อายุ (P-value 0.008) และ ประสบการณ์จากการได้รับวัคซีนในปีที่แล้ว (P-value 0.000) และพบว่าระดับการรับรู้เกี่ยวกับการระบาดและความรุนแรงของไขหวัดใหญ่, การรับรู้ความปลอดภัยและประสิทธิภาพของการฉีดวัคซีนไขหวัดใหญ่, พฤติกรรมการดูแลตนเอง มีความสัมพันธ์ต่อการตั้งใจฉีดวัคซีนไขหวัดใหญ่อย่างมีนัยสำคัญทางสถิติ ได้แก่ การรับรู้ความปลอดภัยและประสิทธิภาพของการฉีดวัคซีนไขหวัดใหญ่ (P-value 0.014) ดังนั้นการส่งเสริมในเรื่องการฉีดวัคซีนไขหวัดใหญ่ ควรเน้นในเรื่องของการให้ความรู้ความปลอดภัยและประสิทธิภาพของวัคซีนไขหวัดใหญ่

สาขาวิชา สาธารณสุขศาสตร์.....
ปีการศึกษา : 2554.....

ลายมือชื่อนิสิต.....
ลายมือ อ.ที่ปรึกษาวิทยานิพนธ์หลัก.....

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DUANGPORN SANSANASUPAPONG : PERCEPTION AND
WILLINGNESS TO OBTAIN INFLUENZA VACCINATION AMONG
HEALTHCARE WORKERS AND ELDERLY : A CASE STUDY IN THE
:PUBLIC HOSPITAL NAKHONCHAI SRI DISTRICT NAKHONPATHOM
PROVINCE

ADVISOR: ASST.PROF RATANA SOMRONGTHONG, Ph.D. 80 pp.

The first cases of influenza A (H1N1) infection was identified in Mexico and the United States, and spread rapidly on a worldwide. The World Health Organization was recommended to reduce the chances of developing severe illness including vaccination strategies.

Objective: To identify the main factors of a willingness to obtain influenza vaccination among healthcare staff and in elderly group. To explore perception about safety and efficacy among health care staff and elderly. To compare the relationship between perceived severity and influenza vaccination among health care staff and elderly

This study was a cross sectional research on the target population of the healthcare staff in the public hospital and elderly group, in Nakhonchaisri district, Nakhonpathom province during the period of April – Aug 2011. The research instrument had 2 questionnaire sets, one for healthcare staffs and another for elderly group.

Finding: Most of the respondents (72%) had high level of preventive behavior regarding to influenza. the elderly (44.6%) had moderate level of preventive behavior regarding to influenza. Most of the elderly (58.1%) had low level of knowledge about influenza vaccination. Most of healthcare personal (63.6%) had low level of knowledge about influenza vaccination. Most of healthcare worker (41.3%) had low level of knowledge about influenza vaccination.

There were significant between age (P-value 0.008) and history of influenza vaccination (P-value 0.000) with intended to influenza vaccination

Most of the subjects concerned about inadequate information about influenza vaccination while most of health care worker concerned about vaccine efficacy. There were significant between perceptions about an Influenza vaccination with intended to influenza vaccination (p-value= 0.014)

Therefore, the influenza vaccination should be promote about knowledge of vaccine safety and vaccination

Field of Study : Public Health Student's Signature

Academic Year : 2011 Advisor's Signature

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1. Background

According to the World Health Organization, as April 2009, the first cases of influenza A (H1N1) infection was identified in Mexico and the United States, many of patients had pneumonia and died in several cities of Mexico. (WHO, 2009)

For Thailand, The Ministry of Public Health announced the identifications of two laboratory confirmed cases of influenza A (H1N1) on 12 May 2009. The two cases were infected in Mexico, they developed fever after arrival in Thailand and had mild symptoms. At the present time the outbreak of influenza A (H1N1) has been ongoing and spreading in worldwide. Currently, Thai Bureau of emerging infectious diseases reported that Influenza like Illness Surveillance in 959 hospitals of 75 provinces including Bangkok on November 2010. Survey of Influenza cases has been conducted by 789 hospitals (82.27 %). The Kanchanaburi province, Nakhon Pathom province and Nakhon Phanom province have the highest Influenza cases (Bureau of Emerging Infectious Diseases, 2010)

Epidemiology Disease Control Group Nakhonpathom Provincial Health office reported that, During 1 January 2010 - 25 November 2010, There are 1,146 Influenza patients in Nakhonpathom province. The morbidity rates were 138.72 / 100,000 with 1 case dead. The female has influenza infection more than male (1.03:1)

| <i>District</i> | <i>morbidity rates /100,000 population</i> |
|----------------------|--|
| <i>Nakhonchaisri</i> | 220.37 |
| <i>Muang</i> | 207.62 |
| <i>Dontoom</i> | 171.72 |
| <i>Puttamonton</i> | 168.66 |
| <i>Banglane</i> | 114.97 |
| <i>Kumpangsan</i> | 49.26 |
| <i>Samplan</i> | 39.75 |

Figure 1: Morbidity rates of influenza H1N1 in Nakhonpathom province from 1 January 2010 - 25 November 2010

Epidemiology Disease Control Group Nakhonpathom Provincial Health office reported that the most influenza H1N1 patients live in Nakhonchaisri District, with 220.37 / 100,000 population. (Epidemiology Disease Control Group Nakhonpathom Provincial Health office, 2010)

Therefore, The World Health Organization set up a system of influenza pandemic alert levels. Phase 1–3 correlate with preparedness, including capacity development

and response planning activities, while Phases 4–6 clearly signal the need for response and mitigation efforts. In AUGUST 2010, The World Health Organization has recommended the pandemic threat alert to level 6 which is characterized by community level outbreaks and expected to continue to circulate as a seasonal virus for some years to come. (WHO, 2009)

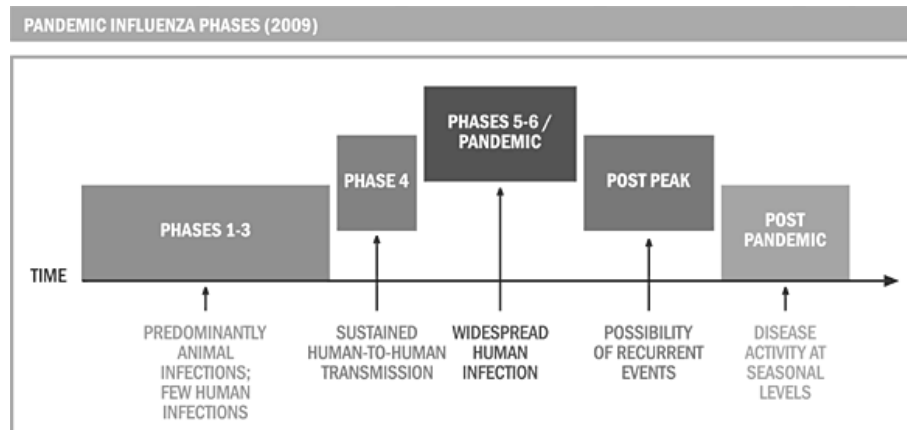


Figure 2: The current WHO phase of pandemic alert for Pandemic (H1N1) 2009 is post pandemic.

The World Health Organization was recommended to reduce the chances of developing severe illness including vaccination strategies: To protect people as a safe and effective countermeasure which is coordinating the distribution of donated pandemic influenza vaccine to eligible countries. To help countries protect people from developing severe disease from pandemic influenza H1N1 infection. (WHO, 2009)

The Vaccine European New Integrated Collaboration Effort Project recommended that Healthcare workers are the most commonly identified for vaccination. European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control guidance has highlighted them because of their risk of transferring the infection to persons in the risk groups (Nokleby H, Nicoll A.2010).

The World Health Organization in agreement with all countries should immunize their healthcare workers as a first priority in order to protect health. (WHO, 2009)

The World Health Organization recommended that influenza vaccine used in the 2010 - 2011 can protect influenza virus 3 type including influenza A (H1N1) virus, influenza A (H3N2) virus and influenza B virus that caused much illness in 2010 - 2011

After an outbreak of influenza H1N1, the Ministry of Public Health and agencies of all sectors are prepared for prevention and control of the disease which was distributed influenza vaccine for all healthcare workers and high-risk group sent to public hospitals and private hospitals. However, healthcare workers must be willing to

be vaccinated against seasonal influenza as well. (The information and public relations office Ministry of Public Health, 2009)

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recommended that people at high risk of serious flu complications include young children, pregnant women, and people with chronic health conditions like asthma, diabetes or heart and lung disease and people 65 years and older should get influenza vaccine.

Department of Disease Control report that 2 million doses of influenza H1N1 vaccine had been distributed in 1,154 public hospitals 1,029,970 doses and 212 private hospitals 35,880 doses for pregnant woman in 2009. 76% of participants received influenza vaccine.(1.5 million dose) The first of influenza H1N1 vaccination had a low people intend to receive vaccine. The influenza still spreads around the world including in healthcare workers. Vaccination is especially important for people.

Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices recommendations that the hospitals should be developed comprehensive policies and protocols for management and control of outbreaks of vaccine preventable disease. Outbreaks of vaccine-preventable diseases are costly and disruptive. Outbreak prevention, by ensuring that all Health care workers who have direct contact with patients are fully immunized, is the most effective and cost-effective control strategy.(Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.1997)

In summary, it is conclude that the relationship between perception about vaccine efficacy and vaccine safety refer to their willingness to obtain influenza vaccination in Healthcare workers

The study was selected a one of public hospital in Nakhonchaisri district, Nakhonpathom province which was respond to vaccine strategies of the Ministry of Public Health to prevent and control influenza H1N1 and supported influenza vaccine from Ministry of Public Health. Elderly people age more than 55 years who were a one of target group for influenza vaccination in this project. The researcher was interested to compare between healthcare staff (healthcare worker and healthcare personal) and elderly age > 65 years who living in Kok-Phra-chaedi subdistrict, Nakhonchaisri subdistrict, Nakhonchaisri district Nakhonpathom province Therefore, the public Hospital and elderly group were of our interest for this study.

2. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1. Do health care workers and elderly willing to have influenza vaccination?
2. Is health care workers perception about vaccine safety and vaccine efficacy related to their willingness to have vaccination?
3. What is the main factor influencing of health care workers on willingness to have influenza vaccination?
4. Is Socio-Demographic related to willingness to obtain vaccination?

3. OBJECTIVE OF RESEARCH

General Objective:

To assess perception and willingness of Influenza vaccination among healthcare staff and elderly group

Specific Objective:

1. To identify the main factors of willingness to have influenza vaccination among health care staff and in elderly group.
2. To explore perception about safety and efficacy among health care staff and elderly
3. To compare the relationship between perception and willingness to have influenza vaccination among health care staff and elderly

4. RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS

1. Perception of influenza vaccination is high in the health-care staff and in elderly group.
2. Perception of vaccine safety decreases as willingness for influenza vaccination in healthcare staff and elderly.
3. Socio-Demographic increases as willingness for influenza vaccination in healthcare staff and elderly.
4. There is a negative relationship between adequate of information about influenza and willingness for influenza vaccination in healthcare staff and elderly.
5. Source of Information about influenza and vaccination increases as willingness for influenza vaccination in healthcare staff and elderly.

5. CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

The conceptual Framework used in this study was adapted from Protection Motivation Theory of Rogers (Rogers, 1983) as a framework for the prediction and intervention in health-related behavior.

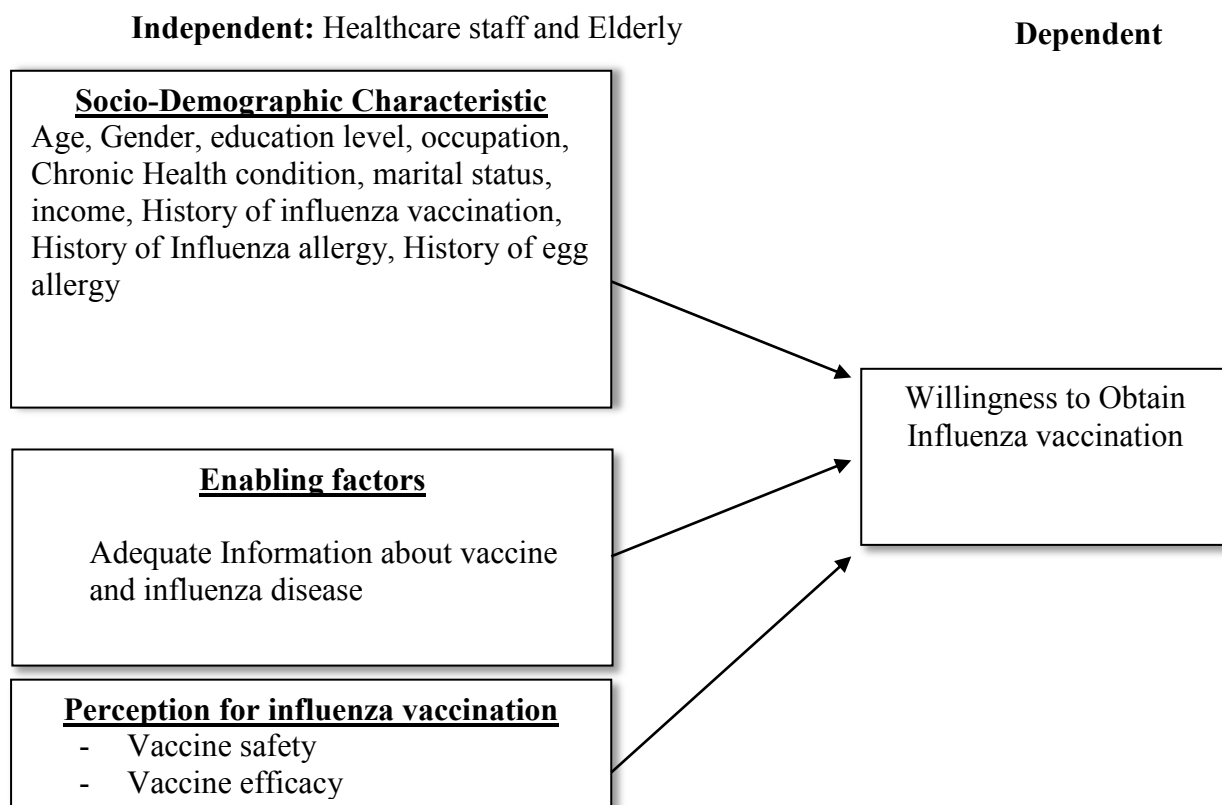


Figure 3: Conceptual framework modify from Protection Motivation Theory (Rogers, 1983)

Subjects are Healthcare staff and Elderly

VARIABLES

Independent variables: Socio-Demographic variables include:

Age, Gender, education level, occupation, marital status, income, History of influenza vaccination and health conditions

1. Enabling factors : adequate of Information about vaccine and influenza
2. Perception for influenza vaccination; Vaccine safety/efficacy

Dependent variables: Willingness for receiving influenza vaccine

6. OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS

Healthcare staff

1. Healthcare worker

Person who provide health care in hospital and service for the treatment such as doctor, nurse, dentist, staff who have to contact influenza cases.

2. Health care personal

Health care personals are the hospital staff, who do not have direct service to patients

Elderly

People aged 55 years or older who living in Kok-Phra-chaedi subdistrict, Nakhonchaisri district, Nakhonpathom province

Influenza A (H1N1) vaccine

Influenza A (H1N1) vaccines have been developed to protect against the pandemic H1N1/09 virus. These vaccines either contain inactivated influenza virus, or weakened live virus that cannot cause influenza. The killed vaccine is injected, while the live vaccine is given as a nasal spray. Both these types of vaccine are usually produced by growing the virus in chicken eggs. Around three billion doses will be produced annually, with delivery from November 2009.(WHO, 2009)

Perception of vaccine safety

A person perceives that influenza vaccine is safe and well-aware about side effect, benefit or condition without attempting to change it.It is the process of attaining awareness or understanding about influenza.

Perception of vaccine efficacy

A person perceives and well-aware about influenza vaccine is efficacy Such as the reduction in the incidence of influenza disease among people who have received a influenza vaccine compared to the incidence in unvaccinated people.

Willingness

Willingness is a feeling or opinion about influenza vaccine. Attitudes are generally positive or negative views of a person, place, thing, or event such as feeling to want to receive influenza vaccine.

7. EXPECTED BENEFIT

1. Increase healthcare staff awareness, understanding and acceptance of the novel influenza vaccination
2. The ability of accept novel influenza vaccine to protect against infection.
3. Demonstration of the novel influenza vaccine needed for protect against influenza.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

1. Influenza H1N1 Cause and pathology

Center for Disease Control and Prevention (2009) reported that The influenza H1N1 can be transmitted from person to person through close contact in ways similar to other influenza viruses. Although the relative contribution of each mode is uncertain, influenza virus can potentially be transmitted through:

- Droplet exposure of mucosal surfaces by respiratory secretions from coughing or sneezing
- Contact, usually of hands, with an infectious patient or fomite (a surface that is contaminated with secretions) followed by self-inoculation of virus onto mucosal surfaces such as those of the nose, mouth, and eyes
- Small particle aerosols in the vicinity of the infectious individual.

Transmission of influenza, through the air over longer distances such as from one patient room to another, is thought not to occur. All respiratory secretions and bodily fluids, including diarrheal stools, of patients with 2009 H1N1 influenza are considered to be potentially infectious. (CDC, 2009)

2. Epidemiology

2.1 Incident report

In April 2009, human infections with a novel influenza A (H1N1) virus emerged in Mexico, and this virus subsequently caused a worldwide pandemic. (MMWR, 2010)

Influenza A and B are the two types of influenza viruses that cause epidemic human disease. Influenza A viruses are categorized into subtypes on the basis of two surface antigens include hemagglutinin and neuraminidase. (MMWR, 2010)

In March and April 2009 a new respiratory illness emerged in Mexico and in two children in the United States. It was identified as a novel influenza A H1N1 virus, similar to swine influenza A. The influenza A (H1N1) virus was not a totally new virus, but it had hemagglutinin-epitopes that few humans had antibodies to. Initially it was thought that novel H1N1 was a pig-to-human transfer of swine influenza A, however, it is actually a new virus never before seen in humans or pigs. The initial naming of the new influenza „swine flu“ created confusion that the virus could be transmitted from pigs. (Teri Moser Woo, 2010)

2.2 Morbidity of Influenza H1N1 in the elderly

Castilla J et al (2010) conducted a study in mortality among people aged 65 years in Spain. The study analyzed all deaths reported in adults aged 65 years and older in 2009 and compared them with the expected number of deaths, calculated as the average of deaths for the same periods of the three years (2006, 2007 and 2008). The study based on the incidence of reported influenza-like illness and the type of influenza virus in circulation in the region, reported that The number of cases of influenza-like illness that received medical attention reached 37 cases per 1,000 population (n=22,374) The Figure 4 showed the number of deaths per week observed in persons aged 65 years or older compared with the number of expected deaths, and indicates the periods with influenza activity in 2009 and in the reference years. In the pandemic period (weeks 24 to 52) 1,671 deaths were registered in persons aged 65 years or older, 4.9% more than expected (p=0.0268). In contrast, in the weeks without circulation of pandemic virus (weeks 1 to 23), there was no significant difference between observed and expected deaths

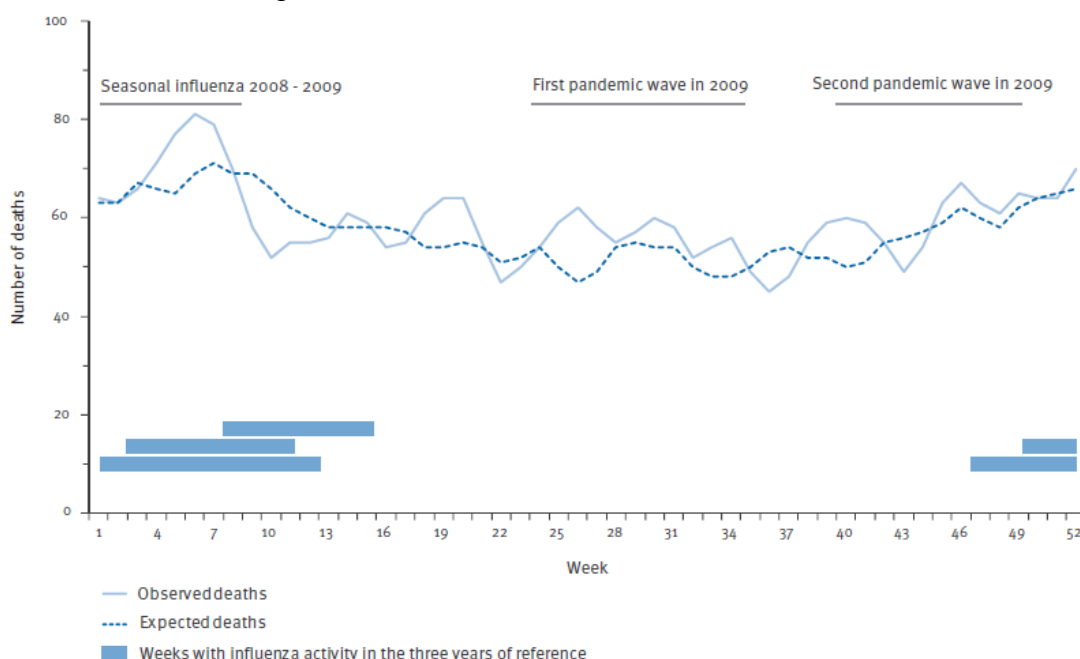


Figure 4: Number of deaths per week registered and expected (mean of the three previous years) in the population aged 65 years or older covered by computerized death registers, Navarre, 2009

3. Clinical Presentation

Carlos Del Rio and Jeannette Guarner were conducted research, which describes on The 2009 Influenza A (H1N1) pandemic, showed that The clinical characteristics of influenza A(H1N1) virus is similar to the signs and symptoms of seasonal in fluenza and include fever, cough, headache, sore throat, Rhinorrea, chills and muscle or body aches. Influenza can spread by the respiratory tract, which is the most common way of infection. Approximately one out of every 10 patients infected with pandemic 2009 influenza A(H1N1) virus has required hospitalization. The great majority of patients who have been hospitalized have an underlying condition, such as asthma, diabetes, heart, lung, and neurologic diseases and pregnancy.

However, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recommended that the flu can be more serious for some people include individuals under the age of 2 years or over 65, pregnant women, persons younger than 19years who are receiving long-term aspirin therapy and people with underlying medical conditions. (CDC. 2009)

Bernard-Alex Gaüzère, 2009 conducted a study on Intensive Care Unit Admission for influenza H1N1 of the prospective surveillance system established in intensive care unit of Reunion Island, 13 (9%) patients were admitted to intensive care units. Pneumonia is the most common cause of admission to intensive care units. The most patients had underlying concurrent medical conditions. Obesity is associated with increased severity of illness.

4. Treatment of Influenza

Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, (2010) studied Antiviral medications with activity against influenza viruses are useful adjuncts in the prevention of influenza, and effective when used early in the course of illness for treatment.

Matthew E. Falagas (2010) conducted a study on effectiveness of antiviral treatment in reducing mortality from 2009 H1N1 influenza, selected by reviewing available relevant studies Antiviral treatment was administered to 1622 patients (53.7%), of whom 661 (40.8%) received oseltamivir. Corticosteroids were administered in 323 (31.8%) of 1016 patients for whom relevant data were available. Similarly, 633 (85.0%) of 745 patients received antibiotics. Comparative data from the largest included study (involving 1088 patients). They found that administration of antivirals within 2 days from symptom onset was significantly associated with reduced mortality ($P < 0.001$), which agreed with the previous studies.

The recommended doses of the neuraminidase inhibitors oseltamivir and zanamivir for treatment and prophylaxis of adults are shown in table

Antiviral Medication Dosing Recommendations for 2009 Influenza A(H1N1) Infection

| Medication | Treatment (5 days) | Prophylaxis (10 days) |
|-------------|--|---|
| Oseltamivir | 75 mg capsule twice per day | 75 mg capsule once per day |
| Zanamivir | 10 mg (two 5 mg inhalations) twice daily | 10 mg (two 5 mg inhalations) once daily |

Figure 5: Medication dosing

Side Effects of Antiviral Drugs

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2010) recommended that the most common side effects of oseltamivir or Tamiflu are nausea and vomiting. The most common side effects of zanamivir or Relenza are dizziness, sinusitis, runny or stuffy nose, cough, diarrhea, nausea, or headache, persons with a history of asthma or another lung disease should not be prescribed zanamivir.

5. Influenza vaccination

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention has developed guidelines for infection control to prevent the spread of 2009 H1N1 influenza virus or any respiratory infection which basic infection control procedures including vehicle/equipment decontamination, hand hygiene, cough and respiratory hygiene, and use of personal protective equipment (PPE) (CDC, 2009)

Kenneth I. Shine, conducted a study on Respiratory Protection for Health Care Workers. The airborne exposure can transmission of novel H1N1 influenza A virus, as seen in outbreaks in humans. However, the evidence for some degree of airborne transmission increases the importance of good respiratory protection. It has been demonstrated that N95 respirators filter out 95 to 99% of relevant aerosol particles. The efficacy of any respiratory device, of course, depends on user compliance.

5.1 Vaccine for 2010-11 seasonal vaccine

The centers for disease control and prevention (CDC) recommended that influenza vaccination as the first and most important step in protecting against the flu. The 2010-11 seasonal influenza vaccine will provide protection against 2009 H1N1 plus influenza B and influenza H3N2 strains. However, the 2010-11 seasonal vaccine is usually not available until September or later. Because sporadic cases of 2009 H1N1 continue to be detected in the United States and 2009 H1N1 viruses are being reported in other parts of the world, The centers for disease control and prevention continues to encourage vaccination with available doses of monovalent 2009 H1N1 vaccine until the seasonal influenza vaccine becomes available.

In addition, CDC's Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) recommended that people at highest risk for complications from this virus, or those caring for high risk individuals who cannot receive vaccination, receive the vaccine first. These target groups included pregnant women, people who live with or care for children younger than 6 months of age, health care and emergency medical services personnel, anyone 6 months through 24 years of age, and people ages of 25 through 64 years of age at higher risk for 2009 H1N1 influenza because of certain chronic health conditions or compromised immune systems

5.2 Vaccine safety

The safety of the A (H1N1) 2009 vaccines has been thoroughly monitored during the various clinical trials. Current data show that the pandemic influenza vaccines are well tolerated and behave as the corresponding seasonal vaccines in terms of safety and lack of severe adverse events. A small number of cases of Guillain Barr syndrome were reported after pandemic H1N1 vaccine administration in large-scale campaigns, but they all recovered quickly (Marc P. Girarda, 2010)

Abdullah S. Madhun (2010) studied on an adjuvanted pandemic influenza H1N1 vaccine provides early and long term protection in healthcare workers. The sample consisted of Two hundred and seven health care workers at Haukeland University Hospital in Norway. One hundred and eighty-four subjects returned their completed adverse events forms (89% of health care workers). The study found that the most healthcare workers was adverse events of mild to moderate intensity. However, no serious adverse events were recorded during the study, of 3% reported this as severe enough to affect daily activities and requiring medical attention. The other local injection site reactions were swelling, erythema or induration, which weremainly reported as mild, although 1% of vaccines reported severe in duration and erythema.

Sang-Won Park (2010) studied on adverse events associated with the 2009 H1N1 influenza vaccination and the vaccination coverage rate in healthcare workers, a survey of 11,497 healthcare workers. The rate of occurrence of any adverse event, based on the questionnaire responses, was 38.1%. The study showed that the most common adverse event was fatigue, with 21.1% of healthcare workers. 20.1% of healthcare workers were injection site soreness. There were no serious adverse events that required hospitalization.

5.3 Vaccination Policy

Thai Government has recommended to prevention and control influenza infection. The vaccine can help reduce morbidity and mortality. High-risk groups were the highest priority for the first lots of 2009 H1N1 influenza vaccine. Thai ministry of public health will focus on groups including

1. Person who have to contract patient
2. Pregnant woman with 7 months.
3. Obesity with more than 100 kgs.

4. Person with disability.
5. A person with 2 years - 65 years with chronic conditions
6. Elderly aged ≥ 65 years
7. Children aged 6 months - 2 years

The centers for disease control and prevention recommends that people in the following groups not get an influenza vaccine before talking with their doctor:

1. People who have a severe allergy for example an anaphylactic reaction to eggs.
2. People who have previously developed Guillain-Barré in the six weeks after getting an influenza vaccine.
3. Children younger than 6 months old
4. People who have an illness with a fever should wait until symptoms improve before getting the vaccine

5.4 Willingness to obtain Influenza vaccination

Samuel YS Wong, 2010 studied on willingness to accept H1N1 pandemic influenza Vaccine among community nurses. The sample consisted of 401 community nurses. The data was used Chi square test to examine characteristics between nurses who were willing to accept influenza vaccination against those who were not willing to accept vaccine. Univariate analysis was performed with demographic multiple logistic regression analysis was conducted to examine the relationship between pre-defined factors. The study found that the most common of willingness to accept influenza vaccination was low with less than 27 %. Having been vaccinated for seasonable influenza in the previous 12 months were significantly independently associated with their willingness to accept influenza vaccination (OR = 4.03; 95% CI: 2.03-7.98).

A cross sectional study was conducted by Josette S Y Chor (2009) Willingness of Hong Kong healthcare workers to accept pre-pandemic influenza vaccination at different WHO alert levels. The data was used cross tabulations, which analyzed univariate associations between intention to accept vaccine and the following variables. Multiple logistic regression was used to evaluate independent predictors of intention to accept vaccine. In this study, 47.9% of participants willingness to accept pre-pandemic H1N1 vaccine when the WHO alert level was at phase 5 The most common reasons for an intention to accept were “wish to be protected” and “following health authority’s advice.” The major barriers identified were fear of side effects and doubts about efficacy.

Helena C. Maltezou (2010) conducted a study in 152 health-care facilities of Greece for Determinants of intention to get vaccinated influenza A H1N1 among health-care workers. They found that the most reasons for refusing vaccination against novel influenza were concerns about vaccine safety with less than 43.1%, which similar with previous studies. 27.8 % of healthcare worker inadequate information

about the vaccine, and 10.7% believed that they are not at risk for contracting novel influenza. 21.8% of healthcare workers were intend to get vaccine which increased with age, male sex, being a physician, history of vaccination against seasonal influenza, training in use of personal protective equipment and hand hygiene, and training and involvement in the management of novel influenza cases.

A survey of Seasonal and Pandemic A (H1N1) 2009 influenza vaccination coverage and attitudes among health-care workers in a Spanish University Hospital was conducted by Silvia Vorseda (2010). This was a cross-sectional study conducted for 527 healthcare workers. The results of this study indicated that 13.7 % healthcare workers having undergone immunization for both seasonal and pandemic influenza which receipt of seasonal influenza vaccine was significantly more likely among males ($P < 0.001$) healthcare workers with history of previous seasonal vaccination in the 2008–2009 campaign or pandemic influenza vaccination during the current campaign ($P < 0.001$ in both cases), resident and staff physicians ($P < 0.001$ in both cases), and being in a priority group for seasonal influenza immunization ($P < 0.001$)

In Thailand addition, There was a study conducted by Payaprom (2010), he sampled twenty adults in Chiang Rai province, were participated for Understandings of influenza and influenza vaccination among high-risk urban dwelling Thai adults. The data was conducted by interviewing. The study demonstrated that the most Thai adults knew little about influenza and did not know how to describe it. Most participants confused the symptoms with those of the common cold and other respiratory illnesses.

However, there is no studying for influenza vaccination among Thai Healthcare workers.

6. Protection Motivation Theory

Rogers was developed, during the 1983's and attempted to explain fear-arousing communication which people's intentions to protect themselves are weakened by the perceived costs of the risk-reducing behaviors and the perceived benefits of the alternative risk-enhancing behaviors. The Protection Motivation Theory can be used for influencing and predicting various behaviors.

Health-related behaviors are consisted of 5 components:

3.1 Coping Appraisal

3.1.1 Self-efficacy: To what extent am I able to perform the recommend behavior successfully?

3.1.2 Response effectiveness: How effective is the recommended behavior in avoiding the negative consequences?

3.2 Threat Appraisal

3.2.1 Severity of the disease

3.2.2 Vulnerability

3.2.3 Fear

Protection motivation

Protective Behavior: Performing the recommended behavior

According to the Protection Motivation Theory, there are two sources of information:

Environmental consist of verbal persuasion and observational learning

Intrapersonal consist of prior experience and characteristic). (Henk Boer and Erwin R Seydel)

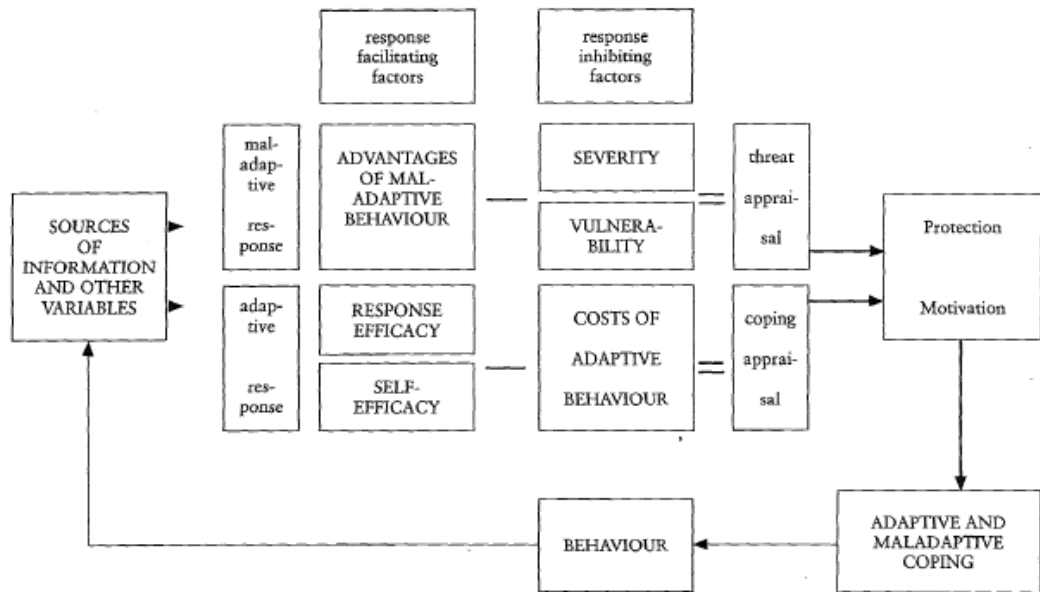


Figure 6: Protection Motivation Theory model (Rogers, 1983)

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

1. Research Design

This study was designed as a cross-sectional study to investigate the perception and willingness of influenza vaccination in 2011 among health care staff in the public hospital, and compare to elderly group who living in Kok-Phra-Chaedi sub-district, Nakhonchaisri district, Nakhonpathom province.

2. The Target Population

The target population was healthcare staff in one of public hospital at Nakhonchaisri district, Nakhonpathom province. Healthcare staffs were included health care workers and healthcare personal. Influenza vaccine was distributed by risk management.

Thai ministry of public health recommended that a person with 2 years – 65 years with chronic conditions and elderly groups ≥ 65 year were the highest priority for the first lots of 2009 H1N1 influenza vaccine.

The researcher selected elderly group age ≥ 55 year, not Old-Old ones, who might not be able to provide answers to the Questionnaires.

The Target Population was consisted of 3 groups

Group 1: Healthcare workers in one of public hospital at Nakhonchaisri district, Nakhonpathom province.

Group 2: Healthcare personal in one of public hospital, Nakhonchaisri district, Nakhonpathom province

Group 3: Elderly group who living in Kok-Phra-chaedi sub-district, Nakhonchaisri district, Nakhonprathom province

3. Study Population

The study population was healthcare staff at the public hospital and elderly group in Nakhonchaisri district, Nakhonprathom province

There are 3 public hospital located in Nakhonchaisri district, Nakhonpathom province, central of Thailand. The study selected the public hospital in Nakhonchaisri district. This hospital consists of 163 staffs. Health center of Kok-Phra-chaedi sub-district also exercised vaccine policy. The most elderly who living in Kok-Phra-chaedi sub-district was receiving service in public hospital. Head of Health center was willing to cooperate in this study as well. Department of provincial Administration reported that Kok-Phra-chaedi sub-district has 282 elderly age 55 – 70 years in December 2010.

▪ Sample & Sample size

The statistical formula Taro Yamane was used to calculate the sample size (Yamane, 1967). From this formula, the estimated population was 282 elderly, 85 healthcare workers and 78 healthcare personal

The number of sample size was as follows;

Where n = The desired sample size

N = The estimated population

e = The level of precision or relative error of estimation equal 0.1

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + (Ne^2)}$$

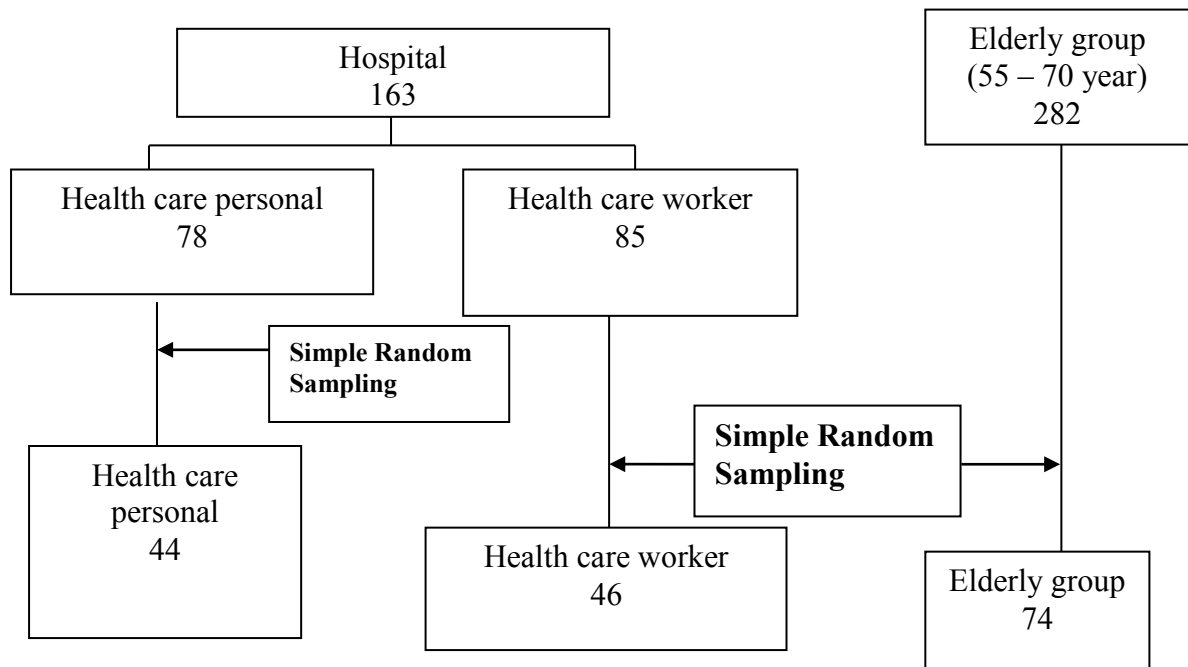
Using this formula, the sample size would be as follow:

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Group 1 Health care worker} \\ n_1 = \frac{85}{1 + (85 \times 0.1^2)} = 46 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Group 2 Health care personal} \\ n_2 = \frac{78}{1 + (78 \times 0.1^2)} = 44 \end{array}$$

$$n_3 = \frac{\text{Group 3 Elderly group } 282}{1 + (282 \times 0.1^2)} = 74$$

1. Sampling scheme



2. Inclusion criteria

Healthcare staff

1. who were employee in one of public hospital at Nakhonchaisri district
2. Willing to cooperate in this study
3. Ability to converse and not confused

Exclusion criteria

Employee who work part- time

Elderly

1. Elderly 55 – 70 years old

2. Who living in Kok-Phra-chaedi subdistrict, Nakhonchaisri district, Nakhonprathom province more than 6 months
3. Ability to converse and not confused
4. Willing to cooperate in this study

Exclusion criteria

Subjects with severe illness

3. Sampling technique

Simple Random Sampling was used in elderly group and health care worker group, for the first time in a data collection. Name of participants was received from Health center of Kok-Phra-chaedi, lots had to be drawn to decide who was participated in this study. The lot-drawing ceremony was held under the supervision of the researcher.

4. Limitation of this study

This study was done only in Nakhonchaisri district therefore the finding could not be generalized to the whole healthcare staff and elderly in Thailand.

5. Research instruments

The instruments for data collection were the questionnaires modify from National 2009 H1N1 Flu Survey by The National Immunization Survey, (National Immunization Survey, 2010) adapted to the Thai healthcare workers and elderly on the basis of perception and intention for influenza vaccination. The adaptation consisted of adding some questions, for example work experience, education, income, Chronic health condition and Intention for vaccination. The research instrument had 2 questionnaires for elderly group and healthcare worker group

The questionnaires consist of 10 parts

Part 1 Demographic

The general information included were Age, Gender, education level, occupation, marital status, income, work experience, History of influenza vaccination, Chronic Health condition. For elderly questions about ability to read and write were added.

Part 2 Perception of severity of Influenza disease (1-5)

The information included sign and symptom of influenza infection and infection control. The respondents had to choose answer was used the Likert Scaling for analysis.

The respondents were selected a number from 1 to 5 using the criteria below:

- (5) Strongly agree
- (4) Agree
- (3) Not sure

- (2) Disagree
- (1) Strongly disagree

The total score for the section of Perception of severity of Influenza disease range from 1-25

| | | |
|-----------|---|---------|
| Low level | : | 1- 7 |
| Moderate | : | 8 – 13 |
| High | : | 14 – 25 |

Part 3 Knowledge of influenza (6 – 10)

The information included sign and symptom of influenza infection which the respondents answered with a “YES” or “NO” or “Not sure”

Part 4 Risk perception of influenza Infection (11-12)

The information included asking about a high-risk group of influenza infection, Their family have been influenza infection. The respondents answered with a “YES = 2” or “NO = 1” or “Not sure = 0”

Item 13 the question asked about preventive behaviors toward influenza. The respondents answered with select choice or write answer

The total score for the 2 section of knowledge and Risk perception of influenza Infection

For healthcare staffs

| | | |
|-----------|---|-------------|
| Low level | : | $\leq 70\%$ |
| Moderate | : | 70 – 79% |
| High | : | 80 % |

For elderly group

| | | |
|-----------|---|-------------|
| Low level | : | $\leq 60\%$ |
| Moderate | : | 60 – 79% |
| High | : | 80 % |

Part 5 Perception of preventive behavior (14 – 20)

The information included perception of caring behavior for pandemic influenza such as Influenza vaccination is needed for you. The respondents had to choose answer was used the Likert Scaling for analysis.

- (5) Strongly agree
- (4) Agree
- (3) Not sure
- (2) Disagree
- (1) Strongly disagree

The total score for the section of Perception of preventive behavior range from 1-35

| | | |
|-----------|---|---------|
| Low level | : | 1- 24 |
| Moderate | : | 17- 25 |
| High | : | 26 – 35 |

Part 6 perception of information about influenza disease (21)

The information included “Where did you get information about influenza disease?” The respondents answered with select choice or write answer.

Part 7 knowledge of influenza vaccine (22-28)

The information included side effect and efficacy of vaccine which the respondents answered with a “YES” or “NO” or “Not sure”

The total score for the 2 section of knowledge and information about influenza

For healthcare staffs

| | | |
|-----------|---|-------------|
| Low level | : | $\leq 70\%$ |
| Moderate | : | 70 – 79% |
| High | : | 80 % |

For elderly group

| | | |
|-----------|---|-------------|
| Low level | : | $\leq 60\%$ |
| Moderate | : | 60 – 79% |
| High | : | 80 % |

Part 8 Perception of influenza vaccination (29 – 34)

The information included vaccine efficacy/safety, comfortable in the respondents had to choose answer was used the Likert Scaling for analysis.

- (5) Strongly agree
- (4) Agree
- (3) Not sure
- (2) Disagree
- (1) Strongly disagree

The total score for the section of Perception of influenza vaccination range from 1-30

| | | |
|-----------|---|---------|
| Low level | : | 1- 13 |
| Moderate | : | 14 – 21 |
| High | : | 22 – 30 |

Part 9 Perception of information about influenza vaccine (35)

The information included “Where did you get information about influenza vaccination?” The respondents answered with select choice or write answer

Part 10 Willingness to obtain influenza vaccination (36)

Willingness to obtain influenza vaccination, which was answered with “YES” or “NO” and “Not sure”. The respondents were answered with “No” or “Not sure”. The respondents were answered of reason with multi-choice or write other reasons.

6. **Validity / Reliability test**

Questionnaire were sent to 3 experts in influenza to check the feasibility and relevant of questionnaire

Questionnaires were tested for reliability before the data collection was begun, with 30 subjects as it was comparable to subjects in this study.

Data collection was used SPSS to test reliability by Cronbach's alpha. If the alpha value is $> .70$, Questionnaire is acceptable.

7. **Ethical Consideration**

The questionnaires undergone an Ethical Consideration for research approval by college of public health sciences, Chulalongkorn University. The informed consent form that signed by the participants prior to conducting the research. The obligation kept information secret by researcher. A participant was free to refuse to participate or free to withdraw from the study at any time, without any need to clarify, and there was no adverse impact on the participant

8. **Data collection**

Group1 and Group 2 Healthcare staff

Data were collected via self-administered questionnaires, and distributed to healthcare staff at our selected public hospital prior to beginning collection

12.1 a brief overview of the study to the hospital's director and participants

12.2 a participants informed consent form, participants assent form

12.3 The questionnaires were sent to all healthcare workers. Healthcare workers were given 2 week to return and completed surveys to their workplace.

Group 3 Elderly Group

1. Approaching the Head of Health Center and asking for contacts.

2. A brief overview of the study with Head of Health Center in Kok-Phra-Chaedi sub-district

3. Asking them to participate

4. A participant informed consent form before conducting data

5. Questionnaires were sent to elderly group and they were answered to the questionnaire by themselves.

6. If participants cannot read or write the questionnaire, Data were collected via face to face questionnaire with elderly by the researcher.

The researcher was paid 100 Bath/person for transportation.

The participants took 30 minutes for answer this questionnaire

9. Data Analysis

The questionnaire was distributed to healthcare staff and elderly group. Data was analysis using SPSS and frequencies, mean and standard deviation for the descriptive statistics. Categorical data were analyzed by chi-square. The relationship between demographic and other characteristics of healthcare staff and elderly group and their willingness to receive vaccination were analyzed further using forced entry logistic regressions. Statistical significance was set as $p < 0.05$

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH RESULTS

This study was a cross sectional research on perception and willingness to obtain influenza vaccination among Healthcare staff and elderly group: a case study in the public hospital. Total 164 Participants; 76 elderly, 46 healthcare worker, 44 healthcare personal were completed the questionnaires. The findings from the data analysis were presented in this order

1. Demographic characteristics of the study
2. Knowledge of Influenza and vaccination
3. Perceptions and awareness about an Influenza pandemic and vaccine safety/efficacy
4. Intention for Influenza vaccination
5. Association between demographic characteristics with intended to influenza vaccination
6. Association between perceptions about an Influenza pandemic and vaccine safety/efficacy with intended to influenza vaccination

1. Demographic

There were 164 subjects participated in this study. Most of the elderly (37/76=50%) were in age range from 60-69 year-old. Most of healthcare worker (24/46=52.2%) were in age range from 30-39 year-old; most of healthcare personal (15/44=34.1%) were in age range from 40-49 year-old.

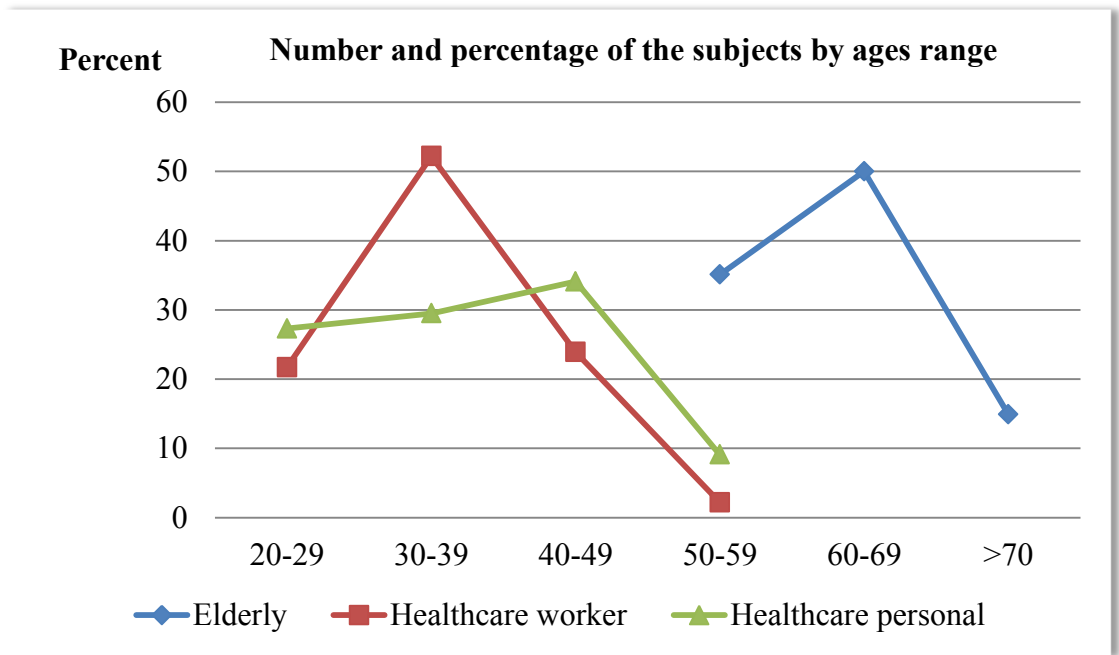


Figure 7: Number and percentage of the subjects by ages range

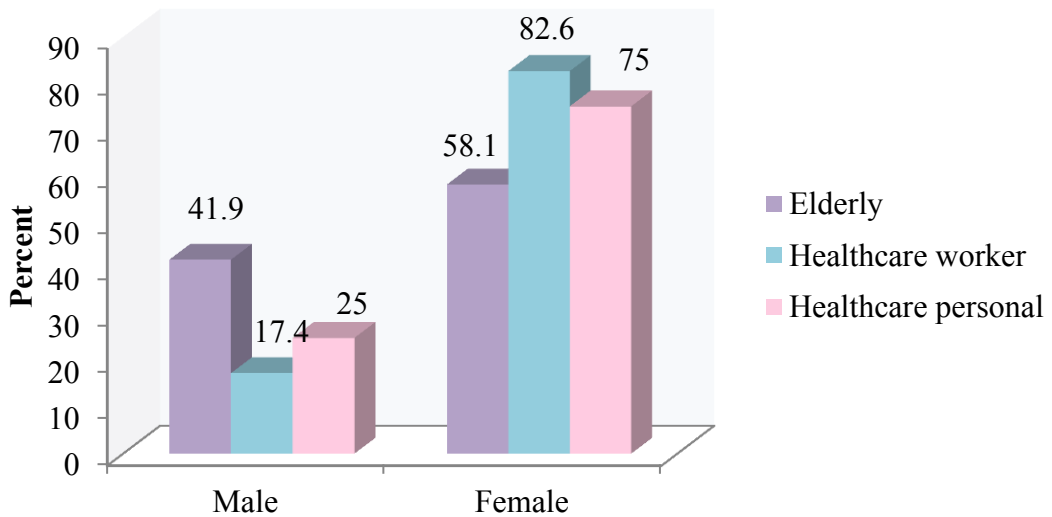


Figure 8: Number and percentage of the respondents by gender

Based on marital status, the majority of the elderly (61/76=82.4%) were married. The majority of healthcare worker (23/46=50%) were single. The majority of healthcare personal (27/44=61.4%) were married.

Based on education categories, most of the elderly (63/76=87.5%) graduated primary school. Most of the healthcare worker (28/46=60.9%) graduated bachelor's degree. Most of healthcare personal (14/44=31.8%) graduated secondary school.

Most of the elderly (34/76=45.9%) had income between 5,001-10,000 bath. Most of healthcare personal (36/44 =81.8%) had income between 5,001-10,000 bath. Most of healthcare workers (16/46=34.8%) had income between 20,001-30,000 bath.

Most of the elderly (40/76=54.1%) had health condition and just a few of healthcare staff had health condition.

Most of healthcare worker 44/46(95.7%) had been vaccinated of influenza. Most of healthcare personal 40/44(90.9%) had been vaccinated of influenza and just a few (16/76=21.9%) of elderly had been vaccinated of influenza.

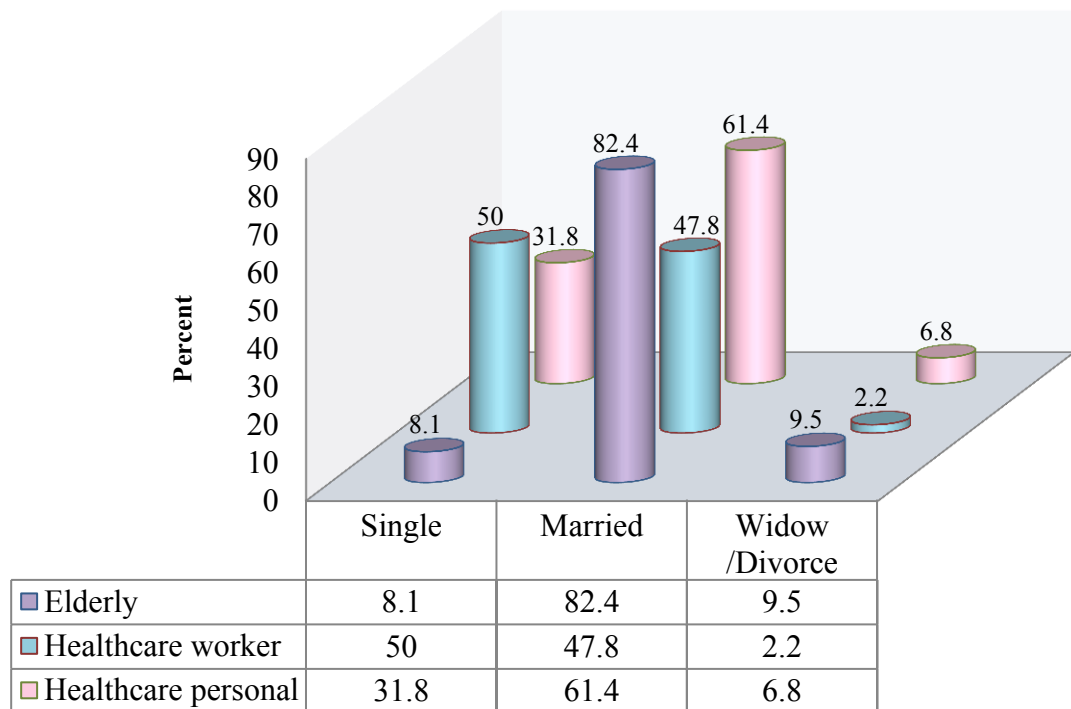


Figure 9: Number and percentage of the respondents by marital status

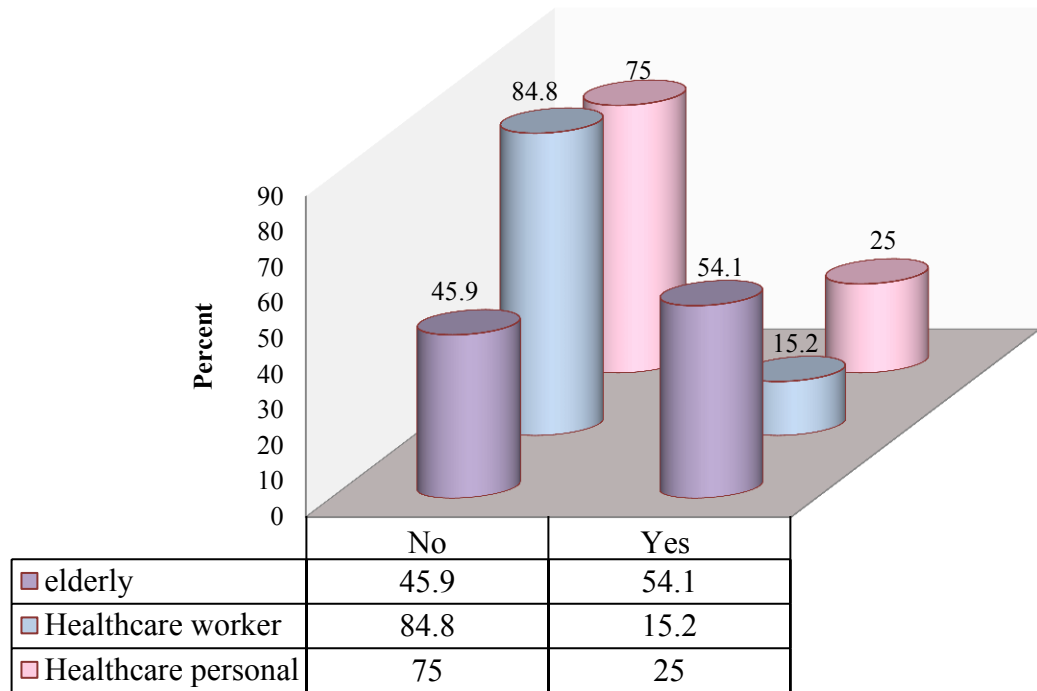


Figure 10: Number and percentage of the respondents by chronic healthcare condition

The majority of healthcare worker (18/46=39.1%) worked at inpatients department, followed by emergency room (7/46 =15.2%). Most of healthcare personal (26/44=59%) worked at Thai traditional medicine.

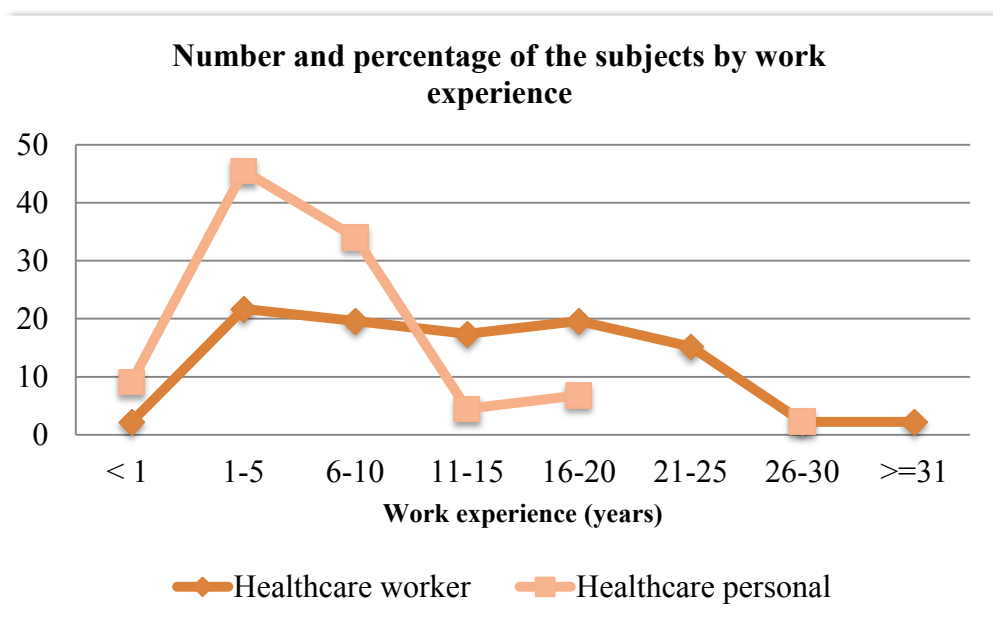


Figure 11: Number and percentage of the subjects by work experience

The majority of healthcare staff had work experience range between 1-5 year (Figure 11).

2. Knowledge of Influenza and vaccination

Most of the respondents responded that Influenza vaccine should be receiving every year. Most of healthcare staff responded that person who have egg allergy cannot receive influenza vaccine. Most of the elderly (40/76=90.9%) were not sure with that.

Most of the respondents responded that they cannot receive influenza vaccine if they have a fever.

Most of the respondents responded that if they received influenza vaccine they can cause influenza

Most of the respondents responded that influenza vaccination may cause fever and aching muscle but it would get well within 1-2 day. None of healthcare workers answered disagree with that.

Most of the respondents knew a lot of information about influenza vaccine need receive against every year- (Table 4)

Most of the respondents perceived that symptom of influenza H1N1 is likely common cold

Most of the respondents perceived that they cannot get Influenza H1N1 from eating pork

Most of the respondents agreed that Influenza is spread through cough and sneezing

More than half of the respondents were disagreed that Influenza H1N1 patients would get well by themselves (Table 7)

Most of elderly (56/76=75.7%) responded that children and person with chronic health condition are a high-risk group to get influenza.

Almost all of healthcare worker (45/46=97.8%) responded that first of high risk group is children and elderly

Most of healthcare personal (41/44=93.2%) responded that person who have chronic health condition are a high risk group to get influenza

3. Perceptions and awareness about an Influenza pandemic and vaccine safety/efficacy

Most of the healthcare staff perceived information about Influenza vaccination.

Most of the subjects agreed with vaccine efficacy. Over half of the subjects perceived about influenza vaccine safety.

Most of the elderly (29/76=39.2%) agreed that Influenza vaccine is expensive.

Most of the elderly said that they are not sure to receive influenza vaccine because it is comfortable to go to receive vaccine.

Most of subjects perceived that influenza vaccination is needed for them

Most of the subjects perceived that preventive behavior is good .None of the subjects were strongly disagreed.

Most of healthcare staff perceived that they should avoid to contacts with influenza-like symptoms. Many of the elderly (32/76=43.2%) agreed with that

Most of healthcare staff worn face mask if they are sick while 29(39.2%) of elderly were not sure.

Most of the elderly (21/76=28.4%) said that they are not sure if they have an influenza they can work and contact with other people

Most of healthcare staff strongly agreed that Influenza vaccination can protect from influenza, Most of elderly (31/76=41.9%) also agreed with that.

Most of healthcare staff avoided to contact with community when a pandemic,

Most of healthcare staffs washed their hands with soap or alcohol gel.

Most of healthcare staffs had nutritive food. Many of elderly (28/76=37.8%) answered that they are not sure with that.

Source of information about influenza

Most of the subjects received information about influenza from more than one source those that received from television and just a few of elderly (2/76=2.7%) don't receive information about influenza (Figure 12).

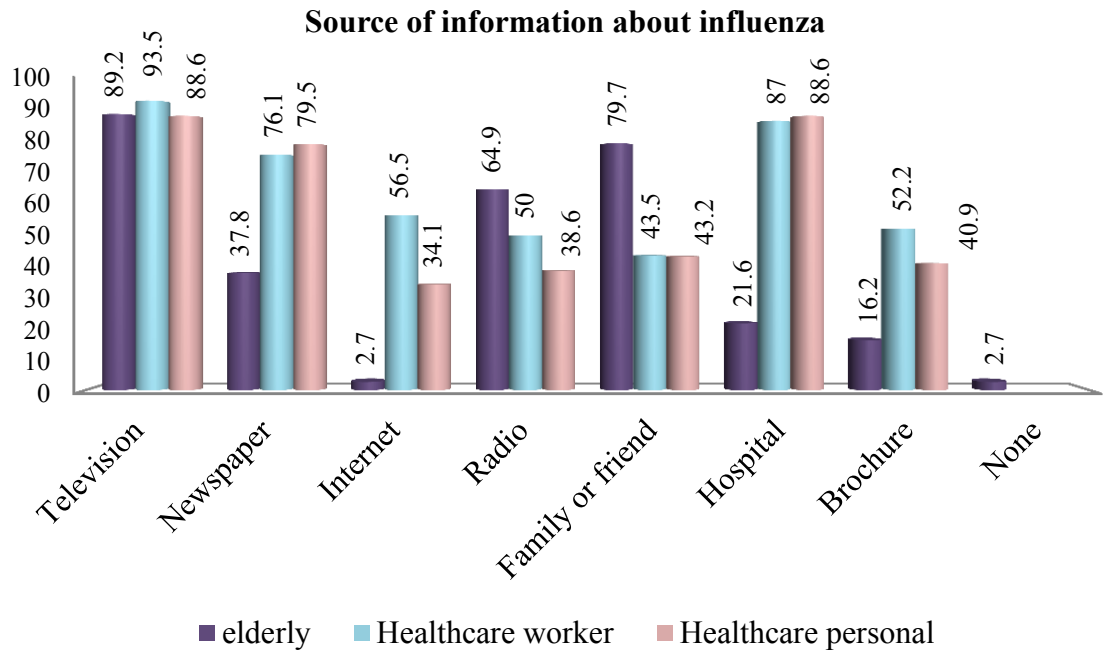


Figure 12: Source of information about influenza

Figure 13: Source of information about influenza vaccine, most of the healthcare staff received information about influenza vaccine from hospital while over half of elderly received information from television and family /friend.

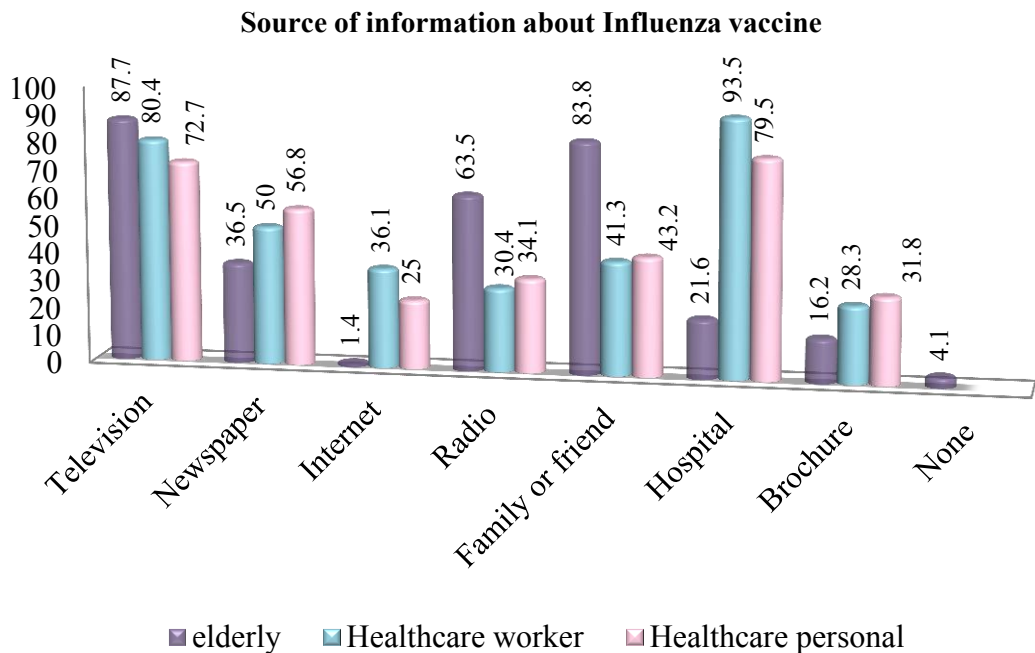


Figure 13: Source of information about Influenza vaccine

Willingness to obtain Influenza vaccination

Most of the healthcare staff most likely to report that they were willing to obtain Influenza vaccination, with elderly least likely (Figure 14)

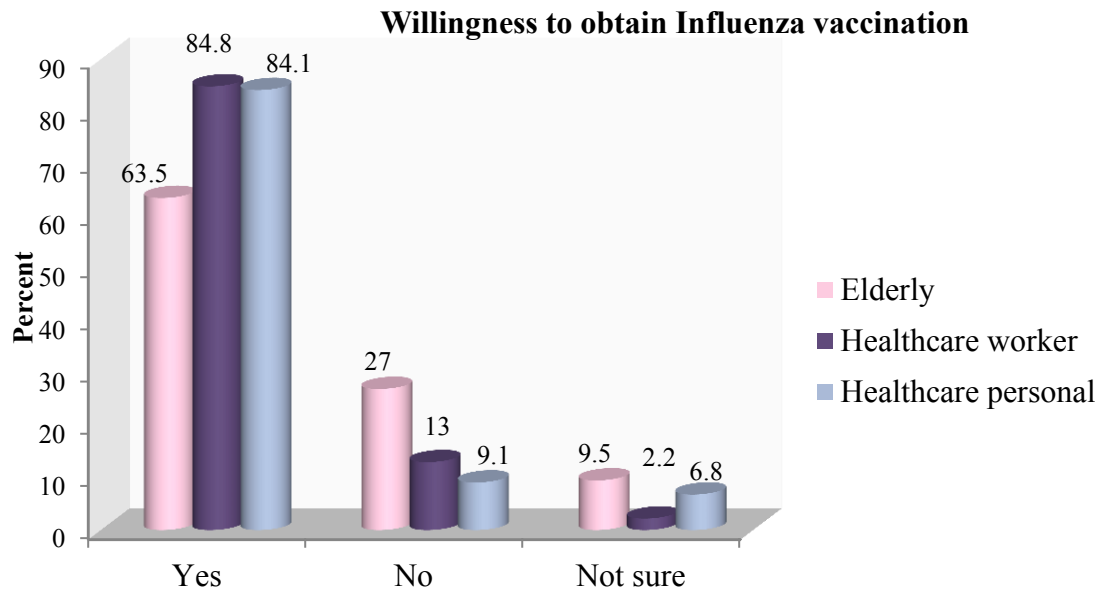


Figure 14: Willingness to obtain Influenza vaccination

Concerned about influenza vaccination

Reasons for non-uptake were varied; Most of the elderly (13/76=36.1%) had inadequate information about influenza vaccination and believed that they are not high-risk group which should receive Influenza vaccine. However, many of healthcare personal (4/44=9%) had inadequate information about influenza vaccination as well. Most of healthcare worker (3/46=6.5%) concerned about vaccine efficacy (Figure 15)

Concerned about influenza vaccination

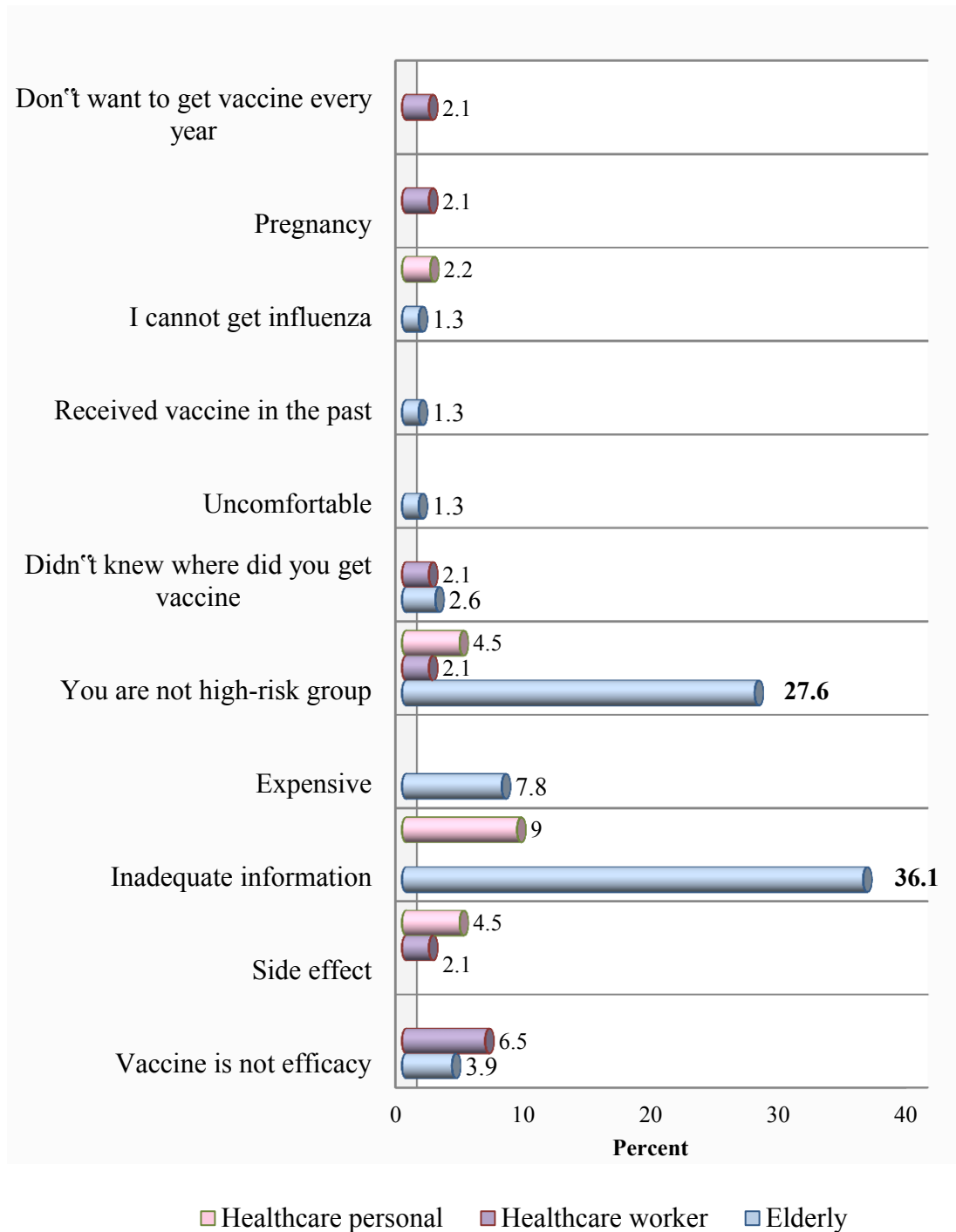


Figure 15: Concerned about influenza vaccination

Level of perception of influenza situation and knowledge about influenza

The level of perception about influenza situation and knowledge about influenza were generally good among all groups of respondents (Figure 16 and Figure 17)

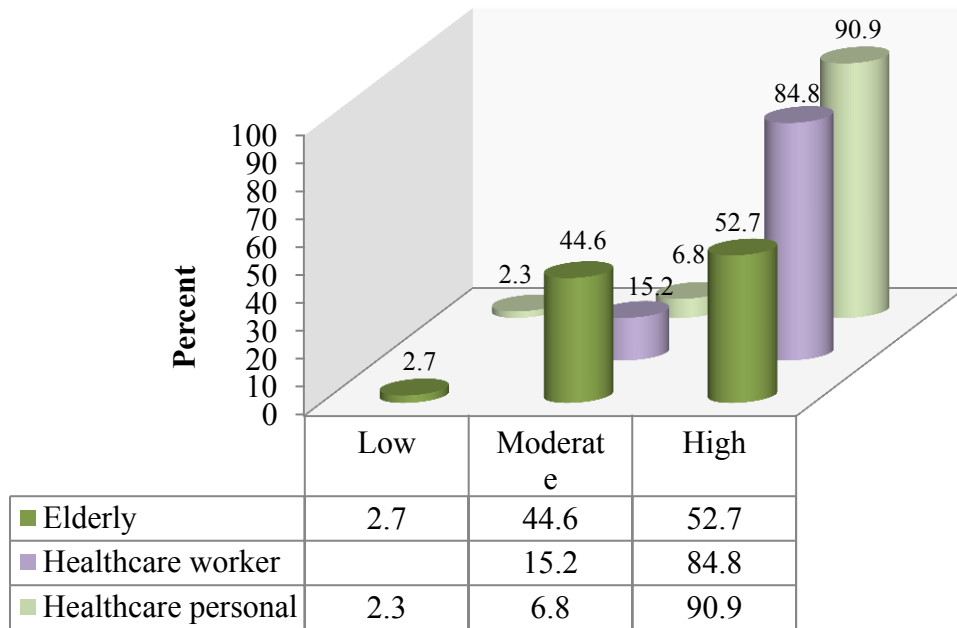
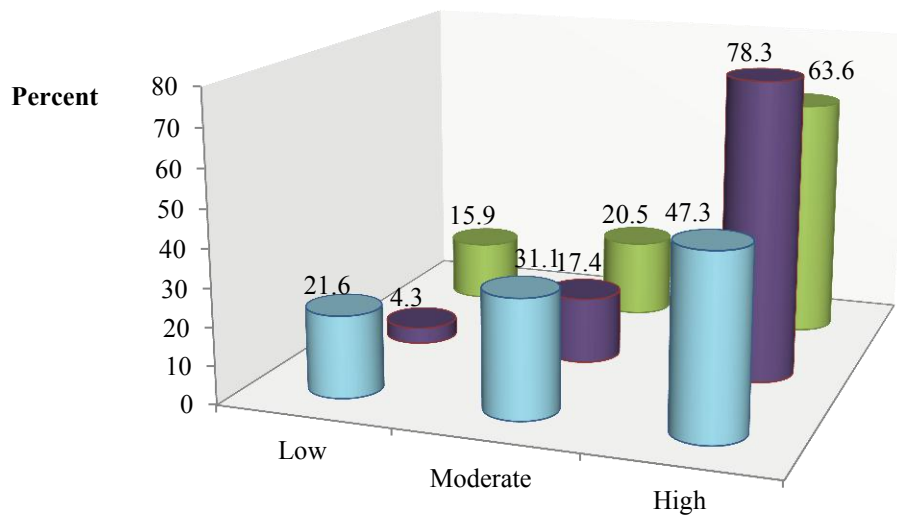


Figure 16: Level of perception of influenza situation



| | Low | Moderate | High |
|-----------------------|------|----------|------|
| ■ Elderly | 21.6 | 31.1 | 47.3 |
| ■ Healthcare worker | 4.3 | 17.4 | 78.3 |
| ■ Healthcare personal | 15.9 | 20.5 | 63.6 |

Figure 17: Level of knowledge about influenza

Level of perception of preventive behavior

The level perception of preventive behavior regarding to influenza was generally good among all groups of respondents (Figure 18)

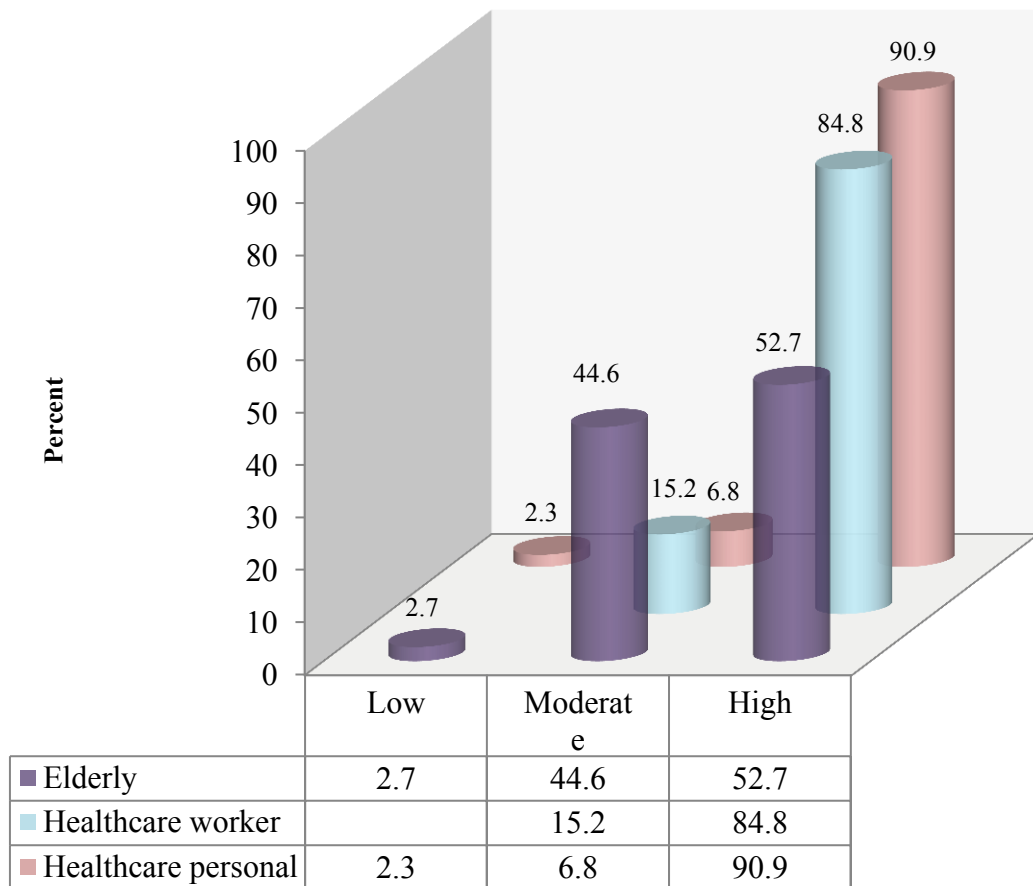


Figure 18: Level of perception of preventive behavior

Level of knowledge about Influenza vaccination

The level of knowledge about Influenza vaccination was generally low among all groups of respondents (Figure 19)

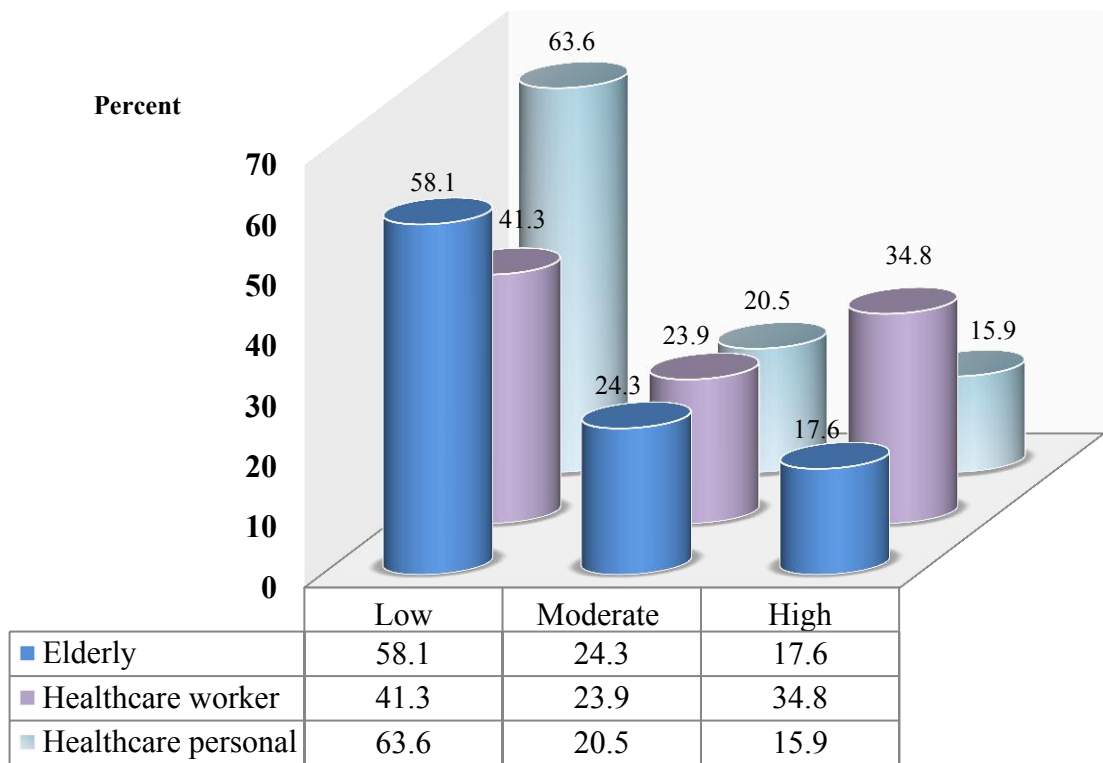
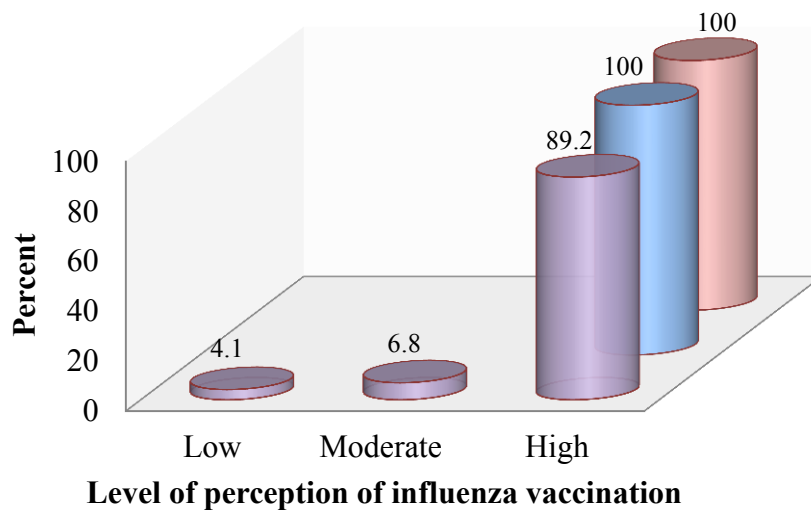


Figure 19. Level of knowledge of Influenza vaccine
Level of perception about influenza vaccination

The level of perception about influenza vaccination was generally good among all groups of respondent (Figure 20)



■ Elderly ■ Healthcare worker ■ Healthcare personal

Figure 20: Level of perception of influenza vaccination

1. Association between demographic characteristics with willingness to obtain influenza vaccination

There were high significant between age and history of influenza vaccine with willingness to obtain influenza vaccination (p-value = 0.008)

Table 1: Association between demographic characteristics with willingness to influenza vaccination

| Demographic characteristics | Chi square | df | P value |
|--|-------------------|-----------|----------------|
| Age | 23.77 | 10 | 0.008 |
| Gender | 2.173 | 2 | 0.337 |
| Marital status | 0.929 | 4 | 0.920 |
| Work position | 65.01 | 58 | 0.24 |
| Work experience | 23.844 | 16 | 0.93 |
| Work department | 65.017 | 58 | 0.246 |
| Level of education | 11.21 | 14 | 0.66 |
| Health condition | 4.848 | 2 | 0.089 |
| Monthly income | 6.531 | 14 | 0.951 |
| Influenza vaccine (In the past) | 22.031 | 2 | 0.000 |
| Influenza vaccine allergy | 6.954 | 4 | 0.138 |
| Ability to read and write | 6.579 | 6 | 0.362 |

From the distribution in table 2, their willingness to obtain influenza vaccination had significant association with age range from 30-39 year-old (p-value= 0.008)

Table 2: Association between age with willingness to obtain influenza vaccination

| Age(years) | Willingness to obtain influenza vaccination | | | Total | Chi square | df | P value |
|--------------|---|-----------|----------|-----------|------------|----|---------|
| | Yes | No | Not sure | | | | |
| 20-29 | 18(11.0%) | 2(1.2%) | 2(1.2%) | 22(13.4%) | 23.77 | 10 | 0.008 |
| 30-39 | 30(18.3%) | 6(3.7%) | 1(0.6%) | 37(22.6%) | | | |
| 40-49 | 25(15.2%) | | 1(0.6%) | 26(15.9%) | | | |
| 50-59 | 17(10.4%) | 13(7.9%) | 1(0.6%) | 31(18.9%) | | | |
| 60-69 | 25(15.2%) | 7(4.3%) | 5(3%) | 37(22.6%) | | | |
| >=70 | 8(4.9%) | 2(1.2%) | 1(0.6%) | 11(6.7%) | | | |
| Total | 123(75%) | 30(18.3%) | 11(6.7%) | 164(100%) | | | |

From the distribution in table 3, their willingness to obtain influenza vaccination had high significant association with experience of Influenza vaccination (p-value= 0.000)

Table 3: Association between Influenza vaccination in the past with willingness to obtain influenza vaccination

| Influenza vaccination in the past | Willingness to obtain No.(%) | | | Chi square | P value |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|----------|----------|------------|---------|
| | Yes | No | Not sure | | |
| Yes | 86(86) | 7(7) | 7(7) | 22.031 | 0.000 |
| No | 37(57.8) | 23(35.9) | 4(6.3) | | |
| Total | 123(75) | 30(18.3) | 11(6.7) | | |

2. Association between level of perceptions about an Influenza pandemic and Influenza vaccination and preventive behavior with willingness to obtain Influenza vaccination

From the distribution in table 4, there were high significant between perceptions about an Influenza vaccination with willingness to obtain influenza vaccination (p-value= 0.014)

Table 4: Association between level of perceptions about an Influenza pandemic and Influenza vaccination and preventive behavior with willingness to obtain influenza vaccination

| Level of perception | Chi square | df | P- value |
|------------------------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------------|
| Influenza pandemic | 6.346 | 4 | 0.175 |
| Influenza vaccination | 12.483 | 4 | 0.014 |
| Preventive behavior | 6.203 | 4 | 0.184 |

Table 5 showed the association between level of perceptions about Influenza vaccination with willingness to obtain influenza vaccination, There was also significant association between high level of perceptions about an Influenza vaccine safety/ efficacy (p-value= 0.014)

Table 5: Association between level of perceptions about Influenza vaccination with willingness to obtain influenza vaccination

| Willingness to obtain influenza vaccination | Level of perceptions about Influenza vaccine safety/ efficacy | | | Total | Chi square | df | P value |
|--|--|-----------------|------------------|--------------|-------------------|-----------|----------------|
| | Low | Moderate | High | | | | |
| Yes | 2(1.2%) | 30(57.7%) | 91(82.7%) | 123(75%) | 12.483 | 4 | 0.014 |
| No | | 16(30.8%) | 14(12.7%) | 30(18.3%) | | | |
| Not sure | | 6(11.5%) | 5(4.5%) | 11(6.7%) | | | |
| Total | 2(1.2%) | 52(31.7%) | 110(67.1%) | 164(100%) | | | |

CHAPTER V

DISCUSSION, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 Discussion

This study was a cross sectional research which was done among elderly and healthcare staffs in the public hospital, Nakhonchaisri district, Nakhonpathom province during the period of April – Aug 2011. A self-administered questionnaire was developed from National 2009 H1N1 Flu Survey by The National Immunization Survey, (National Immunization Survey, 2010) adapted to the Thai healthcare staffs and elderly on the basis of perception and willingness to obtain influenza vaccination. The research instrument has 2 questionnaires for elderly group and healthcare staffs

Validity of questionnaire was checked for the feasibility and relevant by 3 experts in influenza. The reliability test was done among 15 healthcare staffs and 15 elderly group in the private hospital. The result was used SPSS for test reliability by Cronbach's alpha. Descriptive statistics, mean, frequencies and chi square of SPSS were used for the analysis.

In this study, most of healthcare worker (24/46=52.2%) were in age range from 30-39 year-old. Most of the elderly (37/76=50%) were in age range from 60-69 year-old. Most of healthcare personal (15/44=34.1%) were in age range from 40-49 year-old. Their intending to influenza vaccination had significant association with age range 30-39 year-old among healthcare worker had to contact to influenza patients. Some of them don't want to receive influenza vaccine. The majority of reason for non-uptake was concerned about vaccine efficacy among healthcare worker. Our finding was similar to the study done by Josette S Y Chor (2009) which conducted their investigation in Hong Kong and found that the major barriers of healthcare workers were feared of side effects and doubted about efficacy association with willingness to accept pre-pandemic H1N1 vaccine. Most respondents knew about if they received influenza vaccine every year. Almost all of healthcare staff knew that there are side effects of influenza vaccine. Most respondents perceived about vaccine efficacy. Some of them perceived that they not sure about efficacy of vaccine

Most of healthcare staff had been vaccinate in previous year.

There were high significant between perceptions about an Influenza vaccination with willingness to obtain influenza vaccination. Their willingness to obtain influenza vaccination had significant association with perceptions about an Influenza vaccine safety/ efficacy (p-value= 0.014)

Most of the respondents believed that Influenza vaccine is efficacy, however, some were not sure.

There were significant association between age and history of influenza vaccine. There were significant between age and history of influenza vaccine with intended to influenza vaccination (p-value 0.008). Their willingness to obtain influenza vaccination had high significant association with Influenza vaccination in the past (p-value= 0.000). The study done among community nurses by Samuel YS

Wong (2010) found that they have been vaccinated for seasonable influenza in the previous 12 months, and were significant independently associated with their willingness to accept influenza vaccination. This finding was consistent with Helena C. Maltezou (2010), who found that healthcare workers were intend to get vaccine which increased with age, sex, history of vaccination against. Similar result was done in a Spanish University Hospital by Silvia Vorseda (2010), she reported that healthcare workers were receipt of seasonal influenza vaccine was significantly with history of previous seasonal vaccination.

5.2 Conclusion

Among healthcare staff, their working atmosphere always opens up for them to contact to influenza patients. Usually, most of healthcare staff received information about influenza vaccine from hospital while elderly group received information from television and family or friend. Some of them were declined to receive influenza vaccine. The reasons for not-taking it were varied. Most of healthcare worker concerned about vaccine efficacy. Most of elderly and healthcare personal concerned about inadequate information. Most respondents knew a little information about influenza vaccination. Most of the elderly perceived uncomfortable to obtain influenza vaccination at hospital. Some of elderly concerned about vaccine is expensive

The results of this study suggested that perception and willingness to obtain Influenza vaccination should be preceded and accompanied by public educational program that vaccine efficacy. Available of free vaccination and easiness to access would accelerate the Influenza vaccination campaign among elderly and healthcare staff.

This study was done only in the public hospital therefore the findings could not be generalized to the whole healthcare staff and elderly in Thailand. The main reason may be of the fact that people who accepted vaccination were more likely to reply. Also, this may have biased on selection processes, even though the results conceded with some previous investigations.

5.3 Recommendations

Healthcare worker should be promoted in preparation for future disease outbreaks as responses to a pandemic are subject to change in its stages.

Healthcare worker should be visited and given information with older people at home.

People should be encouraging to obtain Influenza vaccination wherever available.

5.4 Future research suggestions

1. There should be a qualitative research in parallel with quantitative research, as more detailed information will be obtained.
2. There should be a future study in comparison between public and private hospitals.
3. The same research should be done among all high-risk people.
4. There should be a study of the perception and intention of influenza vaccination among high-risk people.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

Table 6: Number and percentage of the subjects by ages

| Ages range | No. (%) | | |
|------------|----------|-------------------|---------------------|
| | Elderly | Healthcare worker | Healthcare personal |
| 20-29 | | 10(21.7) | 12(27.3) |
| 30-39 | | 24(52.2) | 13(29.5) |
| 40-49 | | 11(23.9) | 15(34.1) |
| 50-59 | 26(35.1) | 1(2.2) | 4(9.1) |
| 60-69 | 37(50) | | |
| ≥70 | 11(14.9) | | |
| Total | 74(100) | 46(100) | 44(100) |

Table 7: Number and percentage of the subjects by work department

| Work department | No. (%) | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|-------|---------------------|------|
| | Healthcare worker | | Healthcare personal | |
| OPD | 2 | 4.3% | 4 | 9.1% |
| IPD | 18 | 39.1% | 1 | 2.3% |
| X-ray | | | 1 | 2.3% |
| Lab | 2 | 4.3% | 2 | 4.5% |
| Pharmacy | 5 | 10.9% | 3 | 6.8% |
| Therapist | 4 | 8.7% | 1 | 2.3% |
| OR | | | 1 | 2.3% |
| Doctor | 1 | 2.2% | | |
| ER | 7 | 15.2% | | |
| Social-medicine | 3 | 6.5% | | |
| Obstetrics | 1 | 2.2% | | |
| Thai traditional medicine | | | 26 | 59% |
| PCU | 2 | 4.3% | | |
| Ward | 1 | 2.2% | | |
| Service | | | 1 | 2.3% |
| Maintenance | | | 2 | 4.5% |
| Management | | | 2 | 4.5% |
| Total | 46 | 100% | 44 | 100% |

Table 8: Socio demographic Characteristics distribution of the subjects

| Demographic | Elderly | | No. (%) Healthcare worker | | Healthcare worker personal | |
|-----------------------|---------|--------|---------------------------------|--------|-------------------------------|--------|
| | No. | (%) | No. | (%) | No. | (%) |
| Sex | | | | | | |
| Male | 31 | (41.9) | 8 | (17.4) | 11 | (25) |
| Female | 43 | (58.1) | 38 | (82.6) | 33 | (75) |
| Marital status | | | | | | |
| Single | 6 | (8.1) | 23 | (50) | 14 | (31.8) |
| Married | 61 | (82.4) | 22 | (47.8) | 27 | (61.4) |
| Widow /Divorce | 7 | (9.5) | 1 | (2.2) | 3 | (6.8) |
| Education | | | | | | |
| None | 1 | (1.4) | 0 | | 0 | |
| Primary school | 63 | (87.5) | 0 | | 5 | (11.4) |
| Secondary school | 3 | (4.2) | 1 | (5.6) | 14 | (31.8) |
| High school | 1 | (1.4) | 4 | (8.7) | 12 | (27.3) |
| Certificated | 0 | | 4 | (8.7) | 5 | (11.4) |
| Bachelor's degree | 4 | (5.6) | 28 | (60.9) | 8 | (18.2) |
| Master ,s degree | 0 | | 8 | (17.4) | 0 | |
| Doctoral degree | 0 | | 1 | (2.2) | 0 | |
| Monthly income | | | | | | |
| None | 2 | (2.7) | 0 | | 0 | |
| ≤ 5,000 | 32 | (43.2) | 0 | | 0 | |
| 5,001-10,000 | 34 | (45.9) | 8 | (17.4) | 36 | (81.8) |
| 10,001-15,000 | 2 | (2.7) | 4 | (8.7) | 6 | (13.6) |
| 15,001-20,000 | 1 | (1.4) | 14 | (30.4) | 2 | (4.5) |
| 20,001-30,000 | 2 | (2.7) | 16 | (34.8) | 0 | |

| | | | | | | |
|--|----|--------|----|--------|----|--------|
| 30,001 – 50,000 | 1 | (1.4) | 3 | (6.5) | 0 | |
| 50,001-100,000 | 0 | | 1 | (2.2) | 0 | |
| Health condition | | | | | | |
| No | 34 | (45.9) | 39 | (84.8) | 33 | (75) |
| Yes | 40 | (54.1) | 7 | (15.2) | 11 | (25) |
| Influenza vaccine (In the past) | | | | | | |
| Yes | 16 | (21.9) | 44 | (95.7) | 40 | (90.9) |
| No | 58 | (78.4) | 2 | (4.3) | 4 | (9.1) |
| Influenza vaccine allergy | | | | | | |
| Yes | 0 | | 0 | | 1 | (2.3) |
| No | 48 | (94.9) | 43 | (93.5) | 41 | (93.2) |
| Not sure | 26 | (35.1) | 3 | (6.5) | 2 | (4.5) |
| Egg allergy | | | | | | |
| Yes | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | |
| No | 74 | (100) | 46 | (100) | 44 | (100) |
| Have you ever had an influenza | | | | | | |
| Yes | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | |
| No | 74 | (100) | 46 | (100) | 44 | (100) |
| Total (164) | 74 | (100) | 46 | (100) | 44 | (100) |

Table 9 :Number and percentage of the subjects by work experience

| Work experience (Year) | No. (%) | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| | Healthcare worker | Healthcare personal |
| ≤ 1 | 1 (2.2) | 4 (9.1) |
| 1-5 | 10 (21.7) | 20 (45.5) |
| 6-10 | 9 (19.6) | 13 (34.1) |
| 11-15 | 8 (17.4) | 2 (4.5) |
| 16-20 | 9 (19.6) | 3 (6.8) |
| 21-25 | 7 (15.2) | |
| 26-30 | 1 (2.2) | 1 (2.3) |
| ≥31 | 1 (2.2) | |
| Total | 46 (100) | 44 (100) |

Table 10: Knowledge of the subjects about Influenza vaccination

| | No. (Percent) | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Yes | | | No | | | Not sure | | |
| | Elderly | HCW | HCP | Elderly | HCW | HCP | Elderly | HCW | HCP |
| You should receive influenza vaccine every year | 37 (50) | 39 (84.8) | 37 (84.1) | 4 (5.4) | | 1 (2.3) | 33 (44.6) | 7 (15.2) | 6 (13.6) |
| Person who have egg allergy can receive influenza vaccine | 11 (14.9) | 2 (4.3) | 2 (4.5) | 23 (31.1) | 31 (67.4) | 22 (50) | 40 (90.9) | 13 (28.3) | 20 (45.5) |
| If you have a fever. You can receive influenza vaccine | 16 (21.6) | 2 (4.3) | 2 (4.5) | 32 (43.2) | 40 (87) | 27 (61.4) | 26 (35.1) | 4 (8.7) | 15 (34.1) |
| Side effect of influenza vaccination is muscle weakness | 30 (40.5) | 17 (37) | 16 (36.4) | 14 (18.9) | 14 (30.4) | 11 (25) | 30 (40.5) | 15 (32.6) | 17 (38.6) |
| If you received influenza vaccine. You can cause influenza. | 38 (51.4) | 35 (76.1) | 29 (65.9) | 11 (14.9) | | 2 (4.5) | 25 (33.8) | 11 (23.9) | 13 (29.5) |
| Influenza vaccination may occur fever and aching muscles but it get well within 1-2 day | 32 (43.2) | 43 (93.5) | 40 (90.9) | 10 (13.5) | | 1 (2.3) | 32 (43.2) | 3 (6.5) | 3 (6.8) |
| You do not need to receive influenza vaccine when you have an influenza H1N1 | 14 (18.9) | 14 (30.4) | 4 (9.1) | 33 (44.6) | 17 (37) | 26 (59.1) | 27 (36.5) | 15 (32.6) | 14 (31.8) |

Table 11: Knowledge of the subjects about influenza

| | No. (Percent) | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Yes | | | No | | | Not sure | | |
| | Elderly | HCW | HCP | Elderly | HCW | HCP | Elderly | HCW | HCP |
| Symptom of influenza H1N1 is likely common cold | 57 (77) | 45 (97.8) | 43 (97.7) | | | | 17 (23) | 1 (2.2) | 1 (2.3) |
| You can get Influenza H1N1 from eating pork | 12 (16.2) | 5 (10.9) | 6 (13.6) | 36 (48.6) | 32 (69.6) | 32 (72.7) | 26 (35.1) | 9 (19.6) | 6 (13.6) |
| Influenza H1N1 can spread easily more than seasonal influenza | 55 (74.3) | 30 (65.2) | 30 (68.2) | 3 (4.1) | 6 (13) | 4 (9.1) | 16 (21.6) | 10 (21.7) | 10 (22.7) |
| Influenza is spread through cough and sneezing | 57 (77) | 46 (100) | 40 (90.9) | 2 (2.7) | | | 15 (20.3) | | 4 (9.1) |
| Most Influenza H1N1 cases will be got well by self | 8 (10.8) | 11 (23.9) | 3 (6.8) | 45 (60.8) | 26 (56.5) | 38 (86.4) | 21 (28.4) | 9 (19.6) | 3 (6.8) |

Table 12: Knowledge about high risk group of Influenza

| | No. (Percent) | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|--------------|--------------|------------|-------------|
| | Yes | | | No | | | Not sure | | |
| | Elderly | HCW | HCP | Elderly | HCW | HCP | Elderly | HCW | HCP |
| Children | 56 (75.7) | 45 (97.8) | 40 (90.9) | 3 (4.1) | 1 (2.2) | 2 (4.5) | 15 (20.3) | | 2 (4.5) |
| Pregnant woman | 55 (74.3) | 43 (93.5) | 36 (81.8) | 4 (5.4) | 1 (2.2) | 2 (4.5) | 15 (20.3) | 2 (4.3) | 6 (13.6) |
| Obesity | 44 (59.5) | 38 (82.6) | 28 (63.6) | 11 (14.9) | 2 (4.3) | 10 (22.7) | 19 (25.7) | 6 (13) | 6 (13.6) |
| Health condition | 56 (75.7) | 43 (93.5) | 41 (93.2) | 2 (2.7) | 1 (2.2) | 2 (4.5) | 16 (21.6) | 2 (4.3) | 1 (2.3) |
| Health care staff | 30 (40.5) | 43 (93.5) | 36 (81.8) | 27 (36.5) | | 4 (9.1) | 17 (23.5) | 3 (6.5) | 4 (9.1) |
| Elderly | 52 (70.3) | 45 (97.8) | 36 (81.8) | 5 (6.8) | | 2 (4.5) | 17 (23.5) | 1 (2.2) | 6 (13.6) |

Table 13: Perceptions about vaccine safety/efficacy

| Perception of Information regarding Influenza | | No. (%) | | |
|---|-------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| | | Elderly | HCW | HCP |
| Information | Strongly agree | 10 (13.5) | 13 (28.3) | 19 (43.2) |
| | Agree | 28 (37.8) | 26 (56.5) | 15 (34.1) |
| | Not sure | 29 (39.2) | 7 (15.2) | 8 (18.2) |
| | Disagree | 6 (8.1) | | 1 (2.3) |
| | Strongly disagree | 1 (1.4) | | 1 (2.3) |
| efficacy | Strongly agree | 12 (16.2) | 8 (17.4) | 5 (11.4) |
| | Agree | 39 (52.7) | 26 (56.5) | 30 (68.2) |
| | Not sure | 19 (25.7) | 12 (26.1) | 8 (18.2) |
| | Disagree | 3 (4.1) | | |
| | Strongly disagree | 1 (1.4) | | 1 (2.3) |
| safety | Strongly agree | 14(18.9) | 7 (15.2) | 7 (15.9) |
| | Agree | 38 (51.40) | 28 (60.9) | 28 (63.6) |
| | Not sure | 21 (28.4) | 11 (23.9) | 8 (18.2) |
| | Disagree | 1 (1.4) | | 1 (2.3) |
| | Strongly disagree | | | |
| expensive | Strongly agree | 15 (20.3) | 2 (4.3) | 8 (18.2) |
| | Agree | 29 (39.2) | 11 (23.9) | 13 (29.5) |
| | Not sure | 23 (31.1) | 30 (65.2) | 22 (50) |
| | Disagree | 6 (8.1) | 2 (4.3) | 1 (2.3) |
| | Strongly disagree | 1 (1.4) | 1 (2.2) | |
| Comfortable | Strongly agree | 6 (8.1) | 14 (30.4) | 13 (29.5) |
| | Agree | 26 (35.1) | 20 (43.5) | 28 (63.6) |
| | Not sure | 27 (36.5) | 12 (26.1) | 3 (6.8) |
| | Disagree | 10 (13.5) | | |
| | Strongly disagree | 5 (6.8) | | |
| Influenza vaccination is needed for you | Strongly agree | 12 (16.2) | 16 (34.8) | 18 (40.9) |
| | Agree | 36 (48.6) | 19 (41.3) | 18 (40.9) |
| | Not sure | 23 (31.1) | 10 (21.7) | 6 (13.6) |
| | Disagree | 2 (2.7) | | |
| | Strongly disagree | 1 (1.4) | 1 (2.2) | 2 (4.5) |
| Total | | 74(100) | 46(100) | 44(100) |

Table 14:Source of information about influenza

| No. (Percent) | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| | Elderly | Healthcare worker | Healthcare personal |
| Television | 66(89.2) | 43(93.5) | 39(88.6) |
| Newspaper | 28(37.8) | 35(76.1) | 35(79.5) |
| Internet | 2(2.7) | 26(56.5) | 15(34.1) |
| Radio | 48(64.9) | 23(50) | 17(38.6) |
| Family or friend | 59(79.7) | 20(43.5) | 19(43.2) |
| Hospital | 16(21.6) | 40(87) | 39(88.6) |
| Brochure | 12(16.2) | 24(52.2) | 18(40.9) |
| None | 2(2.7) | | |
| Total | 74(100) | 46(100) | 44(100) |

Table 15:Source of information about Influenza vaccine

| | No. (Percent) | | |
|------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| | Elderly | Healthcare worker | Healthcare personal |
| Television | 65(87.7) | 37(80.4) | 32(72.7) |
| Newspaper | 27(36.5) | 23(50) | 25(56.8) |
| Internet | 1(1.4) | 18(36.1) | 11(25) |
| Radio | 47(63.5) | 14(30.4) | 15(34.1) |
| Family or friend | 62(83.8) | 19(41.3) | 19(43.2) |
| Hospital | 16(21.6) | 43(93.5) | 35(79.5) |
| Brochure | 12(16.2) | 13(28.3) | 14(31.8) |
| None | 3(4.1) | | |
| Total | 74(100) | 46(100) | 44(100) |

| Table 16: Preventive behavior regarding Influenza | | | | |
|--|-------------------|----------------------|------------|------------|
| Preventive behavior regarding Influenza | | No. (Percent) | | |
| | | Elderly | HCW | HCP |
| Preventive behavior is good | Strongly agree | 22 (29.7) | 38(82.6) | 40(90.9) |
| | Agree | 31 (41.9) | 7(15.2) | 4(9.1) |
| | Not sure | 19(25.7) | 1(2.2) | |
| | Disagree | 2(2.7) | | |
| | Strongly disagree | | | |
| Avoid contact with influenza-like symptoms | Strongly agree | 21(28.4) | 21(45.7) | 32(72.7) |
| | Agree | 32(43.2) | 17(37) | 10(22.7) |
| | Not sure | 17(23) | 7(15.2) | 2(4.5) |
| | Disagree | 3(4.1) | 1(2.2) | |
| | Strongly disagree | 1(1.4) | | |
| Wear face mask | Strongly agree | 12(16.2) | 31(67.4) | 35(79.5) |
| | Agree | 23(31.1) | 11(23.9) | 7(15.9) |
| | Not sure | 29(39.2) | 4(8.7) | 1(2.3) |
| | Disagree | 9(12.2) | | |
| | Strongly disagree | 1(1.4) | | 1(2.3) |
| If you have an Influenza, You can work | Strongly agree | 9(12.2) | 4(8.7) | 10(22.7) |
| | Agree | 11(14.9) | 6(13) | 4(9.1) |
| | Not sure | 21(28.4) | 7(15.2) | 7(15.9) |
| | Disagree | 15(20.3) | 13(28.3) | 9(20.5) |
| | Strongly disagree | 18(24.3) | 16(34.8) | 14(31.8) |
| Influenza vaccination is a prevention from influenza | Strongly agree | 20(27) | 21(45.7) | 22(50) |
| | Agree | 31(41.9) | 17(37) | 15(34.1) |
| | Not sure | 20(27) | 7(15.2) | 6(13.6) |
| | Disagree | 3(4.1) | 1(2.2) | 1(2.3) |
| | Strongly disagree | | | |
| Avoid contact with community when a pandemic | Strongly agree | 23(31.1) | 23(50) | 22(50) |
| | Agree | 27(36.5) | 13(28.3) | 13(29.5) |
| | Not sure | 21(28.4) | 8(17.4) | 7(15.9) |
| | Disagree | 3(4.1) | 2(4.3) | 1(2.3) |
| | Strongly disagree | | | 1(2.3) |

| | | | | |
|--|-------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| Wash your hands with soap or alcohol gel | Strongly agree | 20(27) | 32(69.6) | 25(56.8) |
| | Agree | 26(35.1) | 11(23.9) | 11(25) |
| | Not sure | 17(23) | 3(6.5) | 8(18.2) |
| | Disagree | 10(13.5) | | |
| | Strongly disagree | 1(1.4) | | |
| | | | | |
| Nutritive food | Strongly agree | 21(28.4) | 25(54.3) | 18(40.9) |
| | Agree | 21(28.4) | 16(34.8) | 13(29.5) |
| | Not sure | 28(37.8) | 5(10.9) | 12(27.3) |
| | Disagree | 4(5.4) | | |
| | Strongly disagree | | | 1(2.3) |
| | | | | |
| Exercise | Strongly agree | 21(28.4) | 17(37) | 19(43.2) |
| | Agree | 18(24.3) | 16(34.8) | 7(15.9) |
| | Not sure | 22(29.7) | 11(23.9) | 16(36.4) |
| | Disagree | 12(16.2) | 2(4.3) | 2(4.5) |
| | Strongly disagree | 1(1.4) | | |
| Total | | 74(100) | 46(100) | 44(100) |

Table 17: Willingness to obtain Influenza vaccination

| Intend for influenza vaccine | No. (%) | | |
|------------------------------|-----------|-------------------|---------------------|
| | Elderly | Healthcare worker | Healthcare personal |
| Yes | 47 (63.5) | 39 (84.8) | 37 (84.1) |
| No | 20 (27) | 6 (13) | 4 (9.1) |
| Not sure | 7 (9.5) | 1 (2.2) | 3 (6.8) |
| Total (164) | 74 | 46 | 44 |

| Table 18: Concerned about influenza vaccine | | | |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Concerned about influenza vaccine | No. (%) | | |
| | Elderly | HCW | HCP |
| Vaccine is not efficacy | 3(3.9) | 3(6.5) | |
| Side effect | | 1(2.1) | 2(4.5) |
| Inadequate information | 13(36.1) | | 4(9) |
| Expensive | 6(7.8) | | |
| You are not high-risk group | 21(27.6) | 1(2.1) | 2(4.5) |
| Didn't knew where did you get vaccine | 2(2.6) | 1(2.1) | |
| Uncomfortable | 1(1.3) | | |
| Received vaccine in the past | 1(1.3) | | |
| I cannot get influenza | 1(1.3) | | 1(2.2) |
| Pregnancy | | 1(2.1) | |
| Don't want to get vaccine every year | | 1(2.1) | |
| Total | 74(100) | 46(100) | 44(100) |

| Table 19: Level of perception of influenza situation | | | | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Level of perception of influenza situation | Elderly | HCW | HCP | Total |
| Low | 3(4.1%) | | | 3(1.8%) |
| | | | | |
| Moderate | 5(6.8%) | | | 5(3%) |
| | | | | |
| High | 66(89.2%) | 46(100%) | 44(100%) | 156(95.1%) |
| | | | | |
| Total | 74(100%) | 46(100%) | 44(100%) | 164(100%) |
| | | | | |

| Level of knowledge about influenza | Elderly | HCW | HCP | Total |
|---|----------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| Low | 16(21.6%) | 2(4.3%) | 7(15.9%) | 25(15.2%) |
| Moderate | 23(31.1%) | 8(17.4%) | 9(20.5%) | 40(24.4%) |
| High | 35(47.3%) | 36(78.3%) | 28(63.6%) | 99(60.4%) |
| Total | 74(100%) | 46(100%) | 44(100.0%) | 164(100%) |

| Level of perception of prevent behavior | Elderly | HCW | HCP | Total |
|--|----------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| Low | 2(2.7%) | | 1(2.3%) | 3(1.8%) |
| Moderate | 33(44.6%) | 7(15.2%) | 3(6.8%) | 43(26.2%) |
| High | 39(52.7%) | 39(84.8%) | 40(90.9%) | 118(72%) |
| Total | 74(100%) | 46(100%) | 44(100%) | 164(100%) |

| Level of Knowledge of vaccine | Elderly | HCW | HCP | Total |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| Low | 43(58.1%) | 19(41.3%) | 28(63.6%) | 90(54.9%) |
| Moderate | 18(24.3%) | 11(23.9%) | 9(20.5%) | 38(23.2%) |
| High | 13(17.6%) | 16(34.8%) | 7(15.9%) | 36(22.0%) |
| Total | 74(100.0%) | 46(100.0%) | 44(100.0%) | 164(100.0%) |

| Table 23: Level of perception of influenza vaccination | | | | | |
|---|----------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Level of perception of influenza vaccination | | No. (%) | | | Total |
| | | Elderly | HCW | HCP | |
| | Low | 2(2.7) | | | 2(1.2) |
| | Moderate | 32(43.2) | 12(26.1) | 8(18.2) | 52(31.7) |
| | High | 40(54.1) | 34(73.9) | 36(81.8) | 110(67.1) |
| | | | | | |
| Total | | 74(100) | 46(100) | 44(100) | 164(100) |

PRETEST SCORE

The data collected for testing reliability of measurement tools at private hospital in Bangkok for 30 sets in order to fulfill my thesis proposal named **“Perception and intention for Influenza vaccination among healthcare workers and elderly ”**

The result shows that Personal Resource Questionnaire which employs to measure Knowledge contains 19 items have Cronbach alpha = 0.860 Moreover, to measuring perception contains 18 items have Cronbach alpha = 0.845 and Behavior contains 3 items have Cronbach alpha = 0.829

These are reliability table of Knowledge, perception and Behavior

Knowledge contains 19 items

Reliability Statistics

| Cronbach's Alpha | N of Items |
|------------------|------------|
| .860 | 19 |

Perception contains 18 item

Reliability Statistics

| Cronbach's Alpha | N of Items |
|------------------|------------|
| .845 | 18 |

| Item-Total Statistics | Scale Mean if Item Deleted | Scale Variance if Item Deleted | Corrected Item-Total Correlation | Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted |
|---|----------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 6) โรคไข้หวัดใหญ่ 2009 มีอาการเหมือนไข้หวัดทั่วไป ได้แก่ ไข้สูง ปวดเมื่อยกล้ามเนื้อ ไอ เจ็บคอ | 335.9000 | 109511.817 | .524 | .853 |
| 7) ไข้หวัดใหญ่สายพันธุ์ใหม่ 2009 ติดต่อจากการรับประทานเนื้อหมูไม่สุก | 322.0667 | 107009.168 | .373 | .858 |

| | Scale Mean if Item Deleted | Scale Variance if Item Deleted | Corrected Item-Total Correlation | Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted |
|--|----------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 8) ไข้หวัดใหญ่ สายพันธุ์ใหม่ 2009 ติดต่อกันง่าย เร็ว กว่าไข้หวัดใหญ่ตามฤดูกาล | 318.5000 | 109867.017 | .241 | .864 |
| 9) โรคไข้หวัดใหญ่ติดต่อกันทางไอ จามรดกัน | 338.8000 | 110454.717 | .658 | .853 |
| 10) ไข้หวัดใหญ่ สายพันธุ์ใหม่ 2009 ส่วนใหญ่หายเองได้ | 319.0000 | 108225.655 | .303 | .861 |
| 11) คนในบ้านของท่านเคยป่วยเป็นโรคไข้หวัดใหญ่หรือไม่ 12. ท่านคิดว่าบุคคลกลุ่มใดในต่อไปนี้เสี่ยงต่อการติดเชื้อไข้หวัดใหญ่ 2009 | 324.9000 | 105960.024 | .448 | .854 |
| 12.1 เด็กเล็ก | 327.2333 | 103442.875 | .618 | .847 |
| 12.2 หญิงมีครรภ์ | 330.1667 | 103413.730 | .689 | .845 |
| 12.3 ผู้มีโรคอ้วน | 330.3333 | 104960.092 | .603 | .849 |
| 12.4 ผู้ที่มีโรคประจำตัว | 338.8333 | 110474.075 | .656 | .853 |
| 12.5 เจ้าหน้าที่ในโรงพยาบาล | 338.8667 | 110487.499 | .654 | .853 |
| 12.6 ผู้สูงอายุ | 333.1000 | 105976.852 | .634 | .849 |
| 22) วัคซีนไข้หวัดใหญ่ควรฉีดกระตุ้นทุก 1 ปี | 327.2000 | 109248.717 | .336 | .859 |
| 23) คนที่แพ้ไข่ สามารถฉีดวัคซีนได้ | 301.4667 | 102014.878 | .481 | .854 |
| 24) ผู้ที่กำลังมีไข้สูง สามารถฉีดวัคซีนไข้หวัดใหญ่ได้ | 319.1333 | 100737.223 | .612 | .847 |
| 25) ผลข้างเคียงที่พบบ่อยในการฉีดวัคซีนไข้หวัดใหญ่คืออาการกล้ามเนื้ออ่อนแรง) | 307.2333 | 102265.220 | .483 | .853 |
| 26) ผู้ที่ฉีดวัคซีนไข้หวัดใหญ่แล้วยังมีโอกาสเป็นโรคไข้หวัดใหญ่ได้ | 321.4333 | 103003.082 | .551 | .850 |

| Item-Total Statistics | | | | |
|--|----------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | Scale Mean if Item Deleted | Scale Variance if Item Deleted | Corrected Item-Total Correlation | Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted |
| 27) ผู้ที่ฉีดวัคซีนบางคนอาจเป็นไข้ มีอาการปวดเมื่อยตามมาแต่จะหายได้เองภายใน 1-2 วัน) | 321.4000 | 109840.317 | .259 | .863 |
| 28) ผู้ที่เป็นโรคไข้หวัดใหญ่สายพันธุ์ใหม่ 2009 แล้วไม่จำเป็นต้องได้รับวัคซีน | 313.0333 | 105005.826 | .401 | .857 |

| Item-Total Statistics | | | | |
|--|----------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | Scale Mean if Item Deleted | Scale Variance if Item Deleted | Corrected Item-Total Correlation | Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted |
| 1) ท่านทราบหรือไม่ว่าขณะนี้มีการระบาดของโรคไข้หวัดใหญ่ | 65.6333 | 83.826 | .587 | .831 |
| 2) ระดับความรุนแรงของการเจ็บป่วยเมื่อเกิดโรคไข้หวัดใหญ่ | 65.9333 | 81.926 | .720 | .825 |
| 3) โอกาสที่จะเสียชีวิตจากโรคไข้หวัดใหญ่ | 66.5333 | 84.189 | .408 | .840 |
| 4) ท่านได้รับข้อมูลข่าวสารเกี่ยวกับโรคไข้หวัดใหญ่ | 65.5667 | 83.702 | .626 | .829 |
| 5) โรคไข้หวัดใหญ่มีการแพร่กระจายเชื้อได้ง่าย | 65.4000 | 84.110 | .680 | .828 |
| 14) การป้องกันตนเองจากโรคไข้หวัดใหญ่ เป็นสิ่งที่สมควรทำ | 65.0333 | 82.999 | .736 | .826 |
| 15) ท่านหลีกเลี่ยงการไปใกล้ชิดผู้ป่วยที่สงสัยป่วยเป็นไข้หวัดใหญ่ | 65.4333 | 82.944 | .664 | .827 |
| 16) ท่านใส่หน้ากากอนามัยเมื่อเป็นไข้หวัด | 65.4000 | 83.145 | .496 | .834 |

| Item-Total Statistics | Scale Mean if Item Deleted | Scale Variance if Item Deleted | Corrected Item-Total Correlation | Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted |
|--|----------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 17) หากท่านป่วยเป็นโรคไข้หวัดใหญ่สายพันธุ์ใหม่ 2009 ไม่จำเป็นต้องหยุดงาน | 67.4667 | 95.430 | -.090 | .876 |
| 18) การฉีดวัคซีนไข้หวัดใหญ่เป็นวิธีป้องกันตัวที่ดีที่สุดวิธีหนึ่ง | 65.2667 | 82.064 | .691 | .826 |
| 19) ท่านหลีกเลี่ยงการอยู่ในที่ชุมชนเมื่อมีโรคไข้หวัดใหญ่ระบาด | 65.5667 | 85.978 | .407 | .839 |
| 20) ท่านล้างมือบ่อย ๆ ด้วยน้ำและสบู่หรือแอลกอฮอล์เจล | 65.1667 | 81.178 | .741 | .823 |
| 29) ท่านได้รับข้อมูลข่าวสารเกี่ยวกับการฉีดวัคซีนไข้หวัดใหญ่ | 65.8667 | 86.189 | .395 | .839 |
| 30) วัคซีนมีประสิทธิภาพในการป้องกันโรค | 66.0000 | 83.931 | .643 | .829 |
| 31) วัคซีนมีความปลอดภัย | 66.0000 | 84.966 | .500 | .834 |
| 32) วัคซีนมีราคาแพงเกินไป | 66.4667 | 97.844 | -.191 | .864 |
| 33) ความสะดวกเดินทางในการไปรับวัคซีน | 66.1000 | 90.783 | .174 | .849 |
| 34) การฉีดวัคซีนไข้หวัดใหญ่มีความจำเป็นสำหรับท่าน | 65.5000 | 86.052 | .425 | .838 |

Behavior contains 3 items

Reliability Statistics

| Cronbach's Alpha | N of Items |
|------------------|------------|
| .829 | 26 |

| Item-Total Statistics | Scale Mean if Item Deleted | Scale Variance if Item Deleted | Corrected Item-Total Correlation | Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted |
|--|----------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 13. ท่านมีมาตรการในการป้องกันการติดเชื้อไข้หวัดใหญ่อย่างไร ไม่มี | 12.50000 | 20.397 | .000 | .830 |
| ใช้น้ำกากอนามัย | 11.70000 | 18.976 | .354 | .823 |

| Item-Total Statistics | Scale Mean if Item Deleted | Scale Variance if Item Deleted | Corrected Item-Total Correlation | Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted |
|---|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|---|
| ฉีดวัคซีน ไข้หวัดใหญ่ | 11.76667 | 18.668 | .393 | .822 |
| หมั่นล้างมือบ่อยๆ | 11.56667 | 19.357 | .437 | .822 |
| เมื่อรู้สึกไม่สบายให้ไปหาหมอทันที | 11.93333 | 18.478 | .384 | .823 |
| กินอาหาร ครบ 5 หมู่ | 12.06667 | 18.823 | .302 | .827 |
| ออกกำลังกายสม่ำเสมอ | 11.76667 | 19.771 | .106 | .834 |
| ไม่คลุกคลีกับผู้มีอาการคล้ายไข้หวัดใหญ่ | 11.80000 | 19.338 | .205 | .830 |
| อื่นๆ | 12.50000 | 20.397 | .000 | .830 |
| 21. ท่านได้รับข้อมูลข่าวสารไข้หวัดใหญ่สายพันธุ์ใหม่ 2009 จากที่ไหน | | | | |
| โทรทัศน์ | 11.53333 | 19.775 | .362 | .825 |
| หนังสือพิมพ์ | 11.93333 | 17.513 | .623 | .810 |
| อินเทอร์เน็ต | 12.13333 | 17.637 | .612 | .811 |
| วิทยุ | 12.13333 | 18.947 | .283 | .827 |
| คนใกล้ชิด/ครอบครัว/เพื่อน | 12.23333 | 17.702 | .658 | .810 |
| โรงพยาบาล | 11.66667 | 19.540 | .213 | .829 |
| แผ่นพับ | 11.96667 | 18.102 | .472 | .818 |
| ไม่ได้รับ | 12.50000 | 20.397 | .000 | .830 |
| 35. ท่านได้รับข้อมูลข่าวสารเกี่ยวกับการฉีดวัคซีนไข้หวัดใหญ่จากที่ไหน | | | | |
| โทรทัศน์ | 11.56667 | 19.357 | .437 | .822 |
| หนังสือพิมพ์ | 12.03333 | 17.344 | .661 | .808 |
| อินเทอร์เน็ต | 12.23333 | 18.047 | .562 | .814 |
| วิทยุ | 12.06667 | 18.961 | .269 | .828 |
| คนใกล้ชิด/ครอบครัว/เพื่อน | 12.10000 | 17.955 | .519 | .816 |
| โรงพยาบาล | 11.66667 | 19.471 | .234 | .828 |
| แผ่นพับ | 12.13333 | 17.913 | .541 | .815 |
| ไม่ได้รับ | 12.50000 | 20.397 | .000 | .830 |
| อื่นๆ | 12.50000 | 20.397 | .000 | .830 |

APPENDIX B

Work plan & Time Schedule

| Research/Project Activities | Time Frame (Week) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|---|---|---|----------|---|---|---|------------|---|---|---|------------|---|---|---|--------|---|---|---|-----------|---|---|---|
| | Nov -Dec2010 | | | | Jan 2011 | | | | Feb -March | | | | April-july | | | | August | | | | September | | | |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Literature review | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Proposal writing | | | | ■ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Submit first draft | | | | | ■ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Revise first draft | | | | | ■ | ■ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Proposal exam | | | | | | ■ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Develop tool collection | | | | | | | ■ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ethical approval | | | | | | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pretest Questionnaire | | | | | | | | | | | ■ | ■ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Revise Questionnaire | | | | | | | | | | | ■ | ■ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Field work :Data collection | | | | | | | | | | | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | | | | |
| Data analysis | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | | |
| Report writing | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | | |
| Thesis exam | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ■ | ■ |
| Revision | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ■ | ■ |
| Submit as the final paper | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ■ | ■ |

Budget

| No | Item | | Unit number | Total budget (Baht) |
|----|------------------------|-----------|-------------|-----------------------|
| 1. | Data collection | | | |
| | Questionnaire document | .5/page | 2304x0.5 | 1,152 |
| | Transportation cost | 200 / day | 30x200 | 6,000 |
| 2. | Document printing | 1/page | 1000 | 1,000 |
| | | | | 8,152 |

APPENDIX C

หนังสือแสดงความยินยอมเข้าร่วมการวิจัย

ทำที่

วันที่.....เดือน.....พ.ศ.

เลขที่ ประชากรตัวอย่าง.....

ข้าพเจ้า ซึ่งได้ลงนามทำหนังสือนี้ ขอแสดงความยินยอมเข้าร่วมโครงการวิจัย

ชื่อโครงการวิจัย การรับรู้และการตั้งใจฉิวคชินไข้หวัคใหญ่ของนุคลากรทงการแพทยและผู้สูงอายุ กรณียคยในรียงพยาบาล
แห่งหนึ่งนอ้าเกอนครชยศรีชื่อผู้วิจัย นส.ดวงพร สันสนะศุกพงศ์ ตำแหน่ง นิตยระดับมหบัณชิต วิทยาลัยสาทรณสุขจุพาลงกรณั่มหาวิทยาลัย
สถานที่ยคติดต่อ 262 ถ.คคกฤษ ค.หวัยจรจะเข้ อ้าเกอเมือง จ.นครปฐม 73000 โทรศัทพ์ที่บ้าน 034-213031

โทรศัทพ์มือถือ 081-0137347 E-mail : 9ade@windowslive.com

ข้าพเจ้า ได้รับทราบรายละเอียดเกี่ยวกับที่มาและวัตถุประสงค์ในการทำวิจัย รายละเอียดขั้นตอนต่างๆ ที่จะต้องปฏิบัติ
หรือได้รับการปฏิบัติ ความเสี่ยง/อันตราย และประโยชน์ซึ่งจะเกิดขึ้นจากการวิจัยเรื่องนี้ โดยได้อ่านรายละเอียดในเอกสารชี้แจง
ผู้เข้าร่วมการวิจัยโดยตลอด และได้รับคำอธิบายจากผู้วิจัย จนเข้าใจเป็นอย่างดีแล้วข้าพเจ้าจึงสมัครใจเข้าร่วมในโครงการวิจัยนี้ ตามที่ระบุไว้ในเอกสารชี้แจงผู้เข้าร่วมการวิจัย โดยข้าพเจ้ายินยอม ตอบ
แบบสอบถามเกี่ยวกับการรับรู้และการตั้งใจฉิวคชินไข้หวัคใหญ่ของนุคลากรทงการแพทยและผู้สูงอายุข้าพเจ้ามีสิทธิถอนตัวออกจากกรวิจัยเมื่อใดก็ได้ตามความประสงค์ โดยไม่ต้องแจ้งเหตุผล ซึ่งการถอนตัวออกจากกร
วิจัยนั้น จะไม่มีผลกระทบในทางใดๆ ต่อข้าพเจ้าทั้งสิ้นข้าพเจ้าได้รับคำรับรองว่า ผู้วิจัยจะปฏิบัติต่อข้าพเจ้าตามข้อมูลที่ระบุไว้ในเอกสารชี้แจงผู้เข้าร่วมการวิจัย และข้อมูลใดๆ
ที่เกี่ยวข้องกับข้าพเจ้า ผู้วิจัยจะเก็บรักษาเป็นความลับ โดยจะนำเสนอข้อมูลการวิจัยเป็นภาพรวมเท่านั้น ไม่มีข้อมูลใดในการรายงาน
ที่จะนำไปสู่การระบุตัวข้าพเจ้า หากข้าพเจ้าไม่ได้รับการปฏิบัติตรงตามที่ได้ระบุไว้ในเอกสารชี้แจงผู้เข้าร่วมการวิจัย ข้าพเจ้า
สามารถร้องเรียนได้ที่คณะกรรมการพิจารณาจริยธรรมการวิจัยในคน กลุ่มสหสถาบัน ชุดที่ 1 จุพาลงกรณั่มหาวิทยาลัย ชั้น 4
อาคารสถาบัน 2 ซอยจุพาลงกรณั่ม 62 ถนนพญาไท เขตปทุมวัน กรุงเทพฯ 10330 โทรศัทพ์ 0-2218-8147

โทรสาร 0-2218-8147 E-mail: eccu@chula.ac.th

ข้าพเจ้าได้ลงลายมือชื่อไว้เป็นสำคัญต่อหน้าพยาน ทั้งนี้ข้าพเจ้าได้รับสำเนาเอกสารชี้แจงผู้เข้าร่วมการวิจัย และสำเนา
หนังสือแสดงความยินยอมไว้แล้ว

ลงชื่อ.....

(.....)

ผู้วิจัยหลัก

ลงชื่อ

.....

(.....)

ผู้มีส่วนร่วมในการวิจัย

ลงชื่อ

.....

(.....)

พยาน

สำหรับบุคลากรทางการแพทย์

เลขที่แบบสอบถาม.....

วันที่ตอบแบบสอบถาม.....

การรับรู้และการตั้งใจฉีดวัคซีนไข้หวัดใหญ่ของบุคลากรทางการแพทย์และผู้สูงอายุ

ส่วนที่ 1 ข้อมูลทั่วไป โปรดกรอกข้อความและทำเครื่องหมาย ลงใน ที่ตรงความเป็นจริงกับท่านมากที่สุด

1. ชื่อ นามสกุล
2. อายุ..... ปี เพศ ชาย หญิง
3. สถานภาพสมรส โสด แต่งงาน หม้าย/หย่าร้าง/แยกกันอยู่
4. จบระดับการศึกษาสูงสุด
 - ไม่ได้เรียน ประถมศึกษา มัธยมศึกษาตอนต้น
 - มัธยมศึกษาตอนปลาย, ปวช อนุปริญญา/ ปวส.
 - ปริญญาตรี ปริญญาโท ปริญญาเอกขึ้นไป
 - แพทย์ทั่วไป จบแพทย์เฉพาะทางด้าน (โปรดระบุ).....
5. อาชีพหลักในปัจจุบัน
 - แพทย์ พยาบาล เภสัช เทคนิคการแพทย์
 - นักรังสี ทันตแพทย์ นักกายภาพ นักวิชาการสาธารณสุข
 - แม่บ้าน อื่นๆ โปรดระบุ
6. หน่วยงาน
 - แผนกผู้ป่วยนอก แผนกผู้ป่วยใน ห้องฟัน
 - แผนก X-Ray ห้องLab ห้องยา แผนกกายภาพ
 - ห้องผ่าตัด แพทย์ อื่นๆ โปรดระบุ.....

7. ประสบการณ์ในการทำงาน

- น้อยกว่า 1 ปี 1 – 5 ปี 6 – 10 ปี 11 – 15 ปี
 16 – 20 ปี 21 – 25 ปี 26 – 30 ปี 31 ปีขึ้นไป

8. รายได้เฉลี่ยต่อเดือน

- ไม่มีรายได้ ต่ำกว่า 5,000 บาท 5,001-10,000 บาท
 10,001-15,000 บาท 15,001-20,000 บาท 20,001-30,000 บาท
 30,001 – 50,000 บาท 50,001-100,000บาท > 100,000 บาท

9. ท่านมีโรคประจำตัวหรือไม่ ไม่มี มี ระยะเวลาที่ป่วย.....ปี

ถ้า ตอบว่า “มี” ท่านมีโรคประจำตัว (สามารถตอบได้มากกว่า 1 ข้อ)

- เบาหวาน ความดันโลหิตสูง โรคหัวใจและหลอดเลือด
 โรคกระดูกและข้อ ภูมิแพ้ โรคเกี่ยวกับหู
 โรคเกี่ยวกับสายตา อื่นๆ โปรดระบุ.....

10. ส่วนใหญ่เมื่อท่านป่วย ท่านไปรับการรักษาในสถานพยาบาลหรือไม่ ไป ไม่ได้ไป

11. ท่านเคยฉีดวัคซีนไข้หวัดใหญ่หรือไม่

- ไม่เคย เคย ครั้งล่าสุดที่ฉีด ปี พศ.

(ถ้าตอบว่า “เคย”) ท่านเคยไปรับการฉีดวัคซีนไข้หวัดใหญ่ที่ไหน สามารถตอบได้มากกว่า 1 ข้อ

- ที่ทำงาน คลินิก สถานีอนามัย โรงพยาบาลรัฐบาล
 โรงพยาบาลเอกชน อื่นๆ โปรดระบุ.....

12. ท่านมีประวัติแพ้วัคซีนไข้หวัดใหญ่หรือไม่ เคย ไม่เคย ไม่แน่ใจ13. ท่านมีประวัติแพ้ไข่ไก่หรือไม่ เคย ไม่เคย ไม่แน่ใจ14. ท่านเคยป่วยเป็นโรคไข้หวัดใหญ่ 2009 หรือไม่ เคย ไม่เคย

ส่วนที่ 2 การรับรู้ความรุนแรงของโรคไข้หวัดใหญ่

โปรดทำเครื่องหมาย ลงใน ที่ตรงความเป็นจริงกับท่านมากที่สุด

| การรับรู้ความรุนแรงของโรคไข้หวัดใหญ่ | ระดับการรับรู้ | | | | |
|---|----------------|-----|---------|------|---------|
| | มากที่สุด | มาก | ปานกลาง | น้อย | น้อยมาก |
| 1) ท่านทราบหรือไม่ว่าขณะนี้มีการระบาดของโรคไข้หวัดใหญ่ | | | | | |
| 2) ระดับความรุนแรงของการเจ็บป่วยเมื่อเกิดโรคไข้หวัดใหญ่ | | | | | |
| 3) โอกาสที่จะเสียชีวิตจากโรคไข้หวัดใหญ่ | | | | | |
| 4) ท่านได้รับข้อมูลข่าวสารเกี่ยวกับโรคไข้หวัดใหญ่ | | | | | |
| 5) โรคไข้หวัดใหญ่มีการแพร่กระจายเชื้อได้ง่าย | | | | | |

ส่วนที่ 3 ความรู้เกี่ยวกับโรคไข้หวัดใหญ่

โปรดทำเครื่องหมาย ลงในช่องที่ตรงกับข้อที่ท่านคิดว่าถูกต้องที่สุด

| ความรู้เกี่ยวกับโรคไข้หวัดใหญ่ | ถูก | ผิด | ไม่แน่ใจ |
|--|-----|-----|----------|
| 6) โรคไข้หวัดใหญ่ 2009 มีอาการเหมือนไข้หวัดทั่วไป ได้แก่ ไข้สูง ปวดเมื่อยกล้ามเนื้อ ไอเจ็บคอ | | | |
| 7) ไข้หวัดใหญ่สายพันธุ์ใหม่ 2009 ติดต่อจากการรับประทานเนื้อหมูไม่สุก | | | |
| 8) ไข้หวัดใหญ่สายพันธุ์ใหม่ 2009 ติดต่อง่าย เร็ว กว่าไข้หวัดใหญ่ตาม | | | |
| 9) โรคไข้หวัดใหญ่ติดต่อกันทาง ไอ จามรดกัน | | | |
| 10) ไข้หวัดใหญ่สายพันธุ์ใหม่ 2009 ส่วนใหญ่หายเองได้ | | | |

ส่วนที่ 4. การรับรู้โอกาสเสี่ยงที่จะเป็นโรคไข้หวัดใหญ่

| การรับรู้โอกาสเสี่ยงที่จะเป็นโรคไข้หวัดใหญ่ | การรับรู้ | | |
|---|-----------|--------|----------|
| | ใช่ | ไม่ใช่ | ไม่แน่ใจ |
| 11) คนในบ้านของท่านเคยป่วยเป็นโรคไข้หวัดใหญ่ | | | |
| 12) ท่านคิดว่าบุคคลกลุ่มใดต่อไปนี้ เสี่ยงต่อการติดเชื้อไข้หวัดใหญ่ 2009 | | | |
| 12.1 เด็กเล็ก | | | |
| 12.2 หญิงมีครรภ์ | | | |
| 12.3 ผู้มีโรคอ้วน | | | |
| 12.4 ผู้ที่มีโรคประจำตัว | | | |
| 12.5 เจ้าหน้าที่ในโรงพยาบาล | | | |
| 12.6 ผู้สูงอายุ | | | |

ส่วนที่ 5. พฤติกรรมในการดูแลตนเอง เพื่อป้องกันการติดเชื้อไข้หวัดใหญ่

| การรับรู้พฤติกรรมในการดูแลตนเอง | ระดับการรับรู้ | | | | |
|---|----------------|-----|---------|------|---------|
| | มากที่สุด | มาก | ปานกลาง | น้อย | น้อยมาก |
| 13) การป้องกันตนเองจากโรคไข้หวัดใหญ่ เป็นสิ่งที่สมควรทำ | | | | | |
| 14) ท่านหลีกเลี่ยงการไปใกล้ชิดผู้ป่วยที่สงสัยป่วยเป็นไข้หวัดใหญ่ | | | | | |
| 15) ท่านใส่หน้ากากอนามัยเมื่อเป็นไข้หวัด | | | | | |
| 16) หากป่วยเป็นโรคไข้หวัดใหญ่ ไม่จำเป็นต้องหยุดงาน | | | | | |
| 17) การฉีดวัคซีนไข้หวัดใหญ่เป็นวิธีป้องกันตัวที่ดีที่สุดวิธีหนึ่ง | | | | | |
| 18) ท่านหลีกเลี่ยงการอยู่ในที่ชุมชนเมื่อมีโรคไข้หวัดใหญ่ระบาด | | | | | |
| 19) ท่านล้างมือบ่อย ๆ ด้วยน้ำและสบู่หรือแอลกอฮอล์เจล | | | | | |
| 20) ท่านกินอาหาร ครบ 5 หมู่ | | | | | |
| 21) ท่านออกกำลังกายสม่ำเสมอ | | | | | |

ส่วนที่ 6. การรับรู้ข้อมูลข่าวสาร โรคไข้หวัดใหญ่

ท่านได้รับข้อมูลข่าวสารไข้หวัดใหญ่สายพันธุ์ใหม่ 2009 จากที่ไหน (สามารถตอบได้มากกว่า 1 ข้อ)

- โทรทัศน์ หนังสือพิมพ์ อินเทอร์เน็ต วิทยุ
 คนใกล้ชิด/ครอบครัว/ โรงพยาบาล แผ่นพับ ไม่ได้รับ

ส่วนที่ 7. ความรู้เกี่ยวกับวัคซีนไข้หวัดใหญ่ ให้ทำเครื่องหมาย ✓ ลงในช่องที่ตรงกับข้อที่ท่านคิดว่าถูกต้องที่สุด

| ความรู้เกี่ยวกับวัคซีนไข้หวัดใหญ่ | ถูก | ผิด | ไม่ แน่ใจ |
|---|-----|-----|--------------|
| 22) วัคซีนไข้หวัดใหญ่ควรฉีดกระตุ้นทุก 1 ปี | | | |
| 23) คนที่แพ้ไข่ สามารถฉีดวัคซีนได้ | | | |
| 24) ผู้ที่กำลังมีไข้สูง สามารถฉีดวัคซีนไข้หวัดใหญ่ได้ | | | |
| 25) ผลข้างเคียงที่พบบ่อย ในการฉีดวัคซีนไข้หวัดใหญ่คือ อาการ กล้ามเนื้ออ่อนแรง | | | |
| 26) ผู้ที่ฉีดวัคซีนไข้หวัดใหญ่แล้วยังมีโอกาสเป็นโรคไข้หวัดใหญ่ได้ | | | |
| 27) ผู้ที่ฉีดวัคซีนบางคนอาจเป็นไข้ มีอาการปวดเมื่อยตามมาแต่จะ หายได้เองภายใน 1-2 วัน | | | |
| 28) ผู้ที่เป็นโรคไข้หวัดใหญ่สายพันธุ์ใหม่ 2009 แล้วไม่จำเป็นต้อง ได้รับวัคซีน | | | |

ส่วนที่ 8. การรับรู้เกี่ยวกับการฉีดวัคซีนไขหวัดใหญ่ โปรดทำเครื่องหมาย ลงใน ที่ตรงความ เป็นจริงกับท่านมากที่สุด

| การรับรู้เกี่ยวกับการฉีดวัคซีนไขหวัดใหญ่ | ระดับการรับรู้ | | | | |
|--|----------------|-----|---------|------|---------|
| | มากที่สุด | มาก | ปานกลาง | น้อย | น้อยมาก |
| 29) ท่านได้รับข้อมูลข่าวสารเกี่ยวกับการฉีดวัคซีน | | | | | |
| 30) วัคซีนมีประสิทธิภาพในการป้องกันโรค | | | | | |
| 31) วัคซีนมีความปลอดภัย | | | | | |
| 32) วัคซีนมีราคาแพงเกินไป | | | | | |
| 33) ความสะดวกเดินทางในการไปรับวัคซีน | | | | | |
| 34) การฉีดวัคซีนไขหวัดใหญ่มีความจำเป็นสำหรับท่าน | | | | | |

ส่วนที่ 9. การรับรู้ข้อมูลข่าวสารเกี่ยวกับการฉีดวัคซีนไขหวัดใหญ่

35) ท่านได้รับข้อมูลข่าวสารเกี่ยวกับการฉีดวัคซีนไขหวัดใหญ่จากที่ไหน

(สามารถตอบได้มากกว่า 1 ข้อ)

- โทรทัศน์ หนังสือพิมพ์ อินเทอร์เน็ต วิทยู
 คนใกล้ชิด/ครอบครัว/ โรงพยาบาล แผ่นพับ ไม่ได้รับ
 อื่นๆ ระบุ.....

ส่วนที่ 10. การตั้งใจที่จะฉีดวัคซีนไข้วัดใหญ่

36) ท่านตั้งใจที่จะฉีดวัคซีนไข้วัดใหญ่ ในปีนี้ หรือไม่ ฉีด ไม่ฉีด ไม่แน่ใจ

ถ้าตอบว่า “ไม่” หรือ “ไม่แน่ใจ” กรุณาระบุเหตุผล (สามารถตอบได้มากกว่า 1 ข้อ)

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> ท่านคิดว่าวัคซีนไม่สามารถป้องกันไข้วัดใหญ่ได้ | <input type="checkbox"/> ท่านคิดว่าวัคซีนไม่ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ท่านได้รับข้อมูลและความรู้เกี่ยวกับการฉีดวัคซีนไม่เพียงพอ | <input type="checkbox"/> วัคซีนมีราคาแพงเกินไป |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ท่านไม่ใช่กลุ่มเสี่ยงที่จะเป็นโรคไข้วัดใหญ่ | <input type="checkbox"/> ไม่มีคนพาไป |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ท่านไม่รู้ว่าจะต้องไปรับวัคซีนที่ไหน | <input type="checkbox"/> ไม่สะดวกในการเดินทาง |
| <input type="checkbox"/> อื่นๆ ระบุ..... | |

ขอขอบคุณในความร่วมมือของท่าน

สำหรับผู้สูงอายุ

เลขที่แบบสอบถาม.....

วันที่ตอบแบบสอบถาม.....

การรับรู้และการตั้งใจฉีดวัคซีนไขหวัดใหญ่ของบุคลากรทางการแพทย์และผู้สูงอายุ

ส่วนที่ 1 ข้อมูลทั่วไป โปรดกรอกข้อความและทำเครื่องหมาย ✓ ลงใน ที่ตรงความเป็นจริงกับท่านมากที่สุด

1. ชื่อ นามสกุล
2. อายุ..... ปี เพศ ชาย หญิง
3. สถานภาพสมรส โสด แต่งงาน หม้าย/หย่าร้าง/แยกกันอยู่
4. จบระดับการศึกษาสูงสุด

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> ไม่ได้เรียน | <input type="checkbox"/> ประถมศึกษา | <input type="checkbox"/> มัธยมศึกษาตอนต้น |
| <input type="checkbox"/> มัธยมศึกษาตอนปลาย, ปวช | <input type="checkbox"/> อนุปริญญา/ ปวส. | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ปริญญาตรี | <input type="checkbox"/> ปริญญาโท | <input type="checkbox"/> ปริญญาเอกขึ้นไป |
5. อาชีพหลักในปัจจุบัน

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> ไม่ได้ทำงาน | <input type="checkbox"/> ค้าขาย | <input type="checkbox"/> ข้าราชการบำนาญ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> เลี้ยงสัตว์ | <input type="checkbox"/> แม่บ้าน | <input type="checkbox"/> รับจ้าง |
| <input type="checkbox"/> เกษตรกรรม | <input type="checkbox"/> รับราชการ/รัฐวิสาหกิจ | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ธุรกิจส่วนตัว | <input type="checkbox"/> อื่นๆ โปรดระบุ..... | |

6. รายได้เฉลี่ยต่อเดือน

- ไม่มีรายได้ ต่ำกว่า 5,000 บาท 5,001-10,000 บาท
 10,001-15,000 บาท 15,001-20,000 บาท 20,001-30,000 บาท
 30,001 – 50,000 บาท 50,001-100,000บาท > 100,000 บาท

7. ท่านมีโรคประจำตัวหรือไม่ ไม่มี มี ระยะเวลาที่ป่วย.....ปี

ถ้า ตอบว่า “มี” ท่านมีโรคประจำตัว (สามารถตอบได้มากกว่า 1 ข้อ)

- เบาหวาน ความดันโลหิตสูง โรคหัวใจและหลอดเลือด
 โรคกระดูกและข้อ ภูมิแพ้ โรคเกี่ยวกับหู โรค
 เกี่ยวกับสายตา
 อื่นๆ โปรดระบุ.....

8. ส่วนใหญ่เมื่อท่านป่วย ท่านไปรับการรักษาในสถานพยาบาลหรือไม่

- ไป ไม่ได้ไป

9. ท่านเคยฉีดวัคซีนไข้หวัดใหญ่ หรือไม่

- ไม่เคย เคย ครั้งล่าสุดที่ฉีด ปี พศ.

(ถ้าตอบว่า “เคย”) ท่านเคยไปรับการฉีดวัคซีนไข้หวัดใหญ่ที่ไหน สามารถตอบได้
มากกว่า 1 ข้อ

- ที่ทำงาน คลินิก สถานีนามัย
 โรงพยาบาลรัฐบาล โรงพยาบาลเอกชน
 อื่นๆ โปรดระบุ.....

10. ท่านมีประวัติแพ้วัคซีนไข้หวัดใหญ่หรือไม่ เคย ไม่เคย ไม่แน่ใจ11. ท่านมีประวัติแพ้ไข่ไก่หรือไม่ เคย ไม่เคย ไม่แน่ใจ12. ท่านเคยป่วยเป็นโรคไข้หวัดใหญ่ 2009 หรือไม่ เคย ไม่เคย

13. ความสามารถในการอ่านเขียน

อ่านออก/เขียนได้ อ่านออก/เขียนไม่ได้

อ่าน/เขียนไม่ได้ เขียนได้แต่ชื่อ

ส่วนที่ 2 การรับรู้ความรุนแรงของโรคไข้หวัดใหญ่

โปรดทำเครื่องหมาย ✓ ลงใน ที่ตรงความเป็นจริงกับท่านมากที่สุด

| การรับรู้ความรุนแรงของโรคไข้หวัดใหญ่ | ระดับการรับรู้ | | | | |
|---|----------------|-----|---------|------|---------|
| | มากที่สุด | มาก | ปานกลาง | น้อย | น้อยมาก |
| 1) ท่านทราบหรือไม่ว่าขณะนี้มีการระบาดของโรคไข้หวัดใหญ่ | | | | | |
| 2) ระดับความรุนแรงของการเจ็บป่วยเมื่อเกิดโรคไข้หวัดใหญ่ | | | | | |
| 3) โอกาสที่จะเสียชีวิตจากโรคไข้หวัดใหญ่ | | | | | |
| 4) ท่านได้รับข้อมูลข่าวสารเกี่ยวกับโรคไข้หวัดใหญ่ | | | | | |
| 5) โรคไข้หวัดใหญ่มีการแพร่กระจายเชื้อได้ง่าย | | | | | |

ส่วนที่ 3 ความรู้เกี่ยวกับโรคไข้หวัดใหญ่

โปรดทำเครื่องหมาย ✓ ลงในช่องที่ตรงกับข้อที่ท่านคิดว่าถูกต้องที่สุด

| ความรู้เกี่ยวกับโรคไข้หวัดใหญ่ | ถูก | ผิด | ไม่แน่ใจ |
|--|-----|-----|----------|
| 6) โรคไข้หวัดใหญ่ 2009 มีอาการเหมือนไข้หวัดทั่วไป ได้แก่ ไข้สูง ปวดเมื่อยกล้ามเนื้อ ไอเจ็บคอ | | | |
| 7) ไข้หวัดใหญ่สายพันธุ์ใหม่ 2009 ติดต่อจากการรับประทานเนื้อหมูไม่สุก | | | |
| 8) ไข้หวัดใหญ่ สายพันธุ์ใหม่ 2009 ติดต่อง่าย เร็ว กว่าไข้หวัดใหญ่ตามฤดูกาล | | | |
| 9) โรคไข้หวัดใหญ่ติดต่อกันทาง ไอ จามรดกัน | | | |
| 10) ไข้หวัดใหญ่ สายพันธุ์ใหม่ 2009 ส่วนใหญ่หายเองได้ | | | |

ส่วนที่ 4. การรับรู้โอกาสเสี่ยงที่จะเป็นโรคไข้หวัดใหญ่

| การรับรู้โอกาสเสี่ยงที่จะเป็นโรคไข้หวัดใหญ่ | การรับรู้ | | |
|---|-----------|--------|----------|
| | ใช่ | ไม่ใช่ | ไม่แน่ใจ |
| 11) คนในบ้านของท่านเคยป่วยเป็นโรคไข้หวัด | | | |
| 12) ท่านคิดว่าบุคคลกลุ่มใดในต่อไปนี้ เสี่ยงต่อการติดเชื้อไข้หวัดใหญ่ 2009 | | | |
| 12.1 เด็กเล็ก | | | |
| 12.2 หญิงมีครรภ์ | | | |
| 12.3 ผู้มีโรคอ้วน | | | |
| 12.4 ผู้ที่มีโรคประจำตัว | | | |
| 12.5 เจ้าหน้าที่ในโรงพยาบาล | | | |
| 12.6 ผู้สูงอายุ | | | |

ส่วนที่ 5. พฤติกรรมในการดูแลตนเอง เพื่อป้องกันการติดเชื้อไข้หวัดใหญ่

| การรับรู้พฤติกรรมในการดูแลตนเอง | ระดับการรับรู้ | | | | |
|---|----------------|-----|---------|------|---------|
| | มากที่สุด | มาก | ปานกลาง | น้อย | น้อยมาก |
| 13) การป้องกันตนเองจากโรคไข้หวัดใหญ่ เป็นสิ่งที่สมควรทำ | | | | | |
| 14) ท่านหลีกเลี่ยงการไปใกล้ชิดผู้ป่วยที่สงสัยป่วยเป็นไข้หวัดใหญ่ | | | | | |
| 15) ท่านใส่หน้ากากอนามัยเมื่อเป็นไข้หวัด | | | | | |
| 16) หากป่วยเป็นโรคไข้หวัดใหญ่ ไม่จำเป็น ต้องหยุดงาน | | | | | |
| 17) การฉีดวัคซีนไข้หวัดใหญ่เป็นวิธีป้องกันตัวที่ดีที่สุดวิธีหนึ่ง | | | | | |
| 18) ท่านหลีกเลี่ยงการอยู่ในที่ชุมชนเมื่อมีโรคไข้หวัดใหญ่ระบาด | | | | | |
| 19) ท่านล้างมือบ่อย ๆ ด้วยน้ำและสบู่หรือแอลกอฮอล์เจล | | | | | |
| 20) ท่านกินอาหาร ครบ 5 หมู่ | | | | | |
| 21) ท่านออกกำลังกายสม่ำเสมอ | | | | | |

ส่วนที่ 6. การรับรู้ข้อมูลข่าวสาร โรคไข้หวัดใหญ่

ท่านได้รับข้อมูลข่าวสารโรคไข้หวัดใหญ่สายพันธุ์ใหม่ 2009 จากที่ไหน (สามารถตอบได้มากกว่า 1 ข้อ)

- โทรทัศน์ หนังสือพิมพ์ อินเทอร์เน็ต วิทยุ
 คนใกล้ชิด โรงพยาบาล แผ่นพับ ไม่ได้รับ

ส่วนที่ 7. ความรู้เกี่ยวกับวัคซีนไข้หวัดใหญ่ ให้ทำเครื่องหมาย ✓ ลงในช่องที่ตรงกับข้อที่ท่านคิดว่าถูกที่สุด

| ความรู้เกี่ยวกับวัคซีนไข้หวัดใหญ่ | ถูก | ผิด | ไม่ แน่ใจ |
|--|-----|-----|--------------|
| 22) วัคซีนไข้หวัดใหญ่ควรฉีดกระตุ้นทุก 1 ปี | | | |
| 23) คนที่แพ้ไข่ สามารถฉีดวัคซีนได้ | | | |
| 24) ผู้ที่กำลังมีไข้สูง สามารถฉีดวัคซีนไข้หวัดใหญ่ได้ | | | |
| 25) ผลข้างเคียงที่พบบ่อย ในการฉีดวัคซีนไข้หวัดใหญ่คือ อาการกล้ามเนื้ออ่อนแรง | | | |
| 26) ผู้ที่ฉีดวัคซีนไข้หวัดใหญ่แล้วยังมีโอกาสเป็นโรคไข้หวัดใหญ่ได้ | | | |
| 27) ผู้ที่ฉีดวัคซีนบางคนอาจเป็นไข้ มีอาการปวดเมื่อยตามมา แต่จะหายได้เองภายใน 1-2 วัน | | | |
| 28) ผู้ที่เป็นโรคไข้หวัดใหญ่สายพันธุ์ใหม่ 2009 แล้วไม่จำเป็นต้องได้รับวัคซีน | | | |

ส่วนที่ 8. การรับรู้เกี่ยวกับการฉีดวัคซีนไขหวัดใหญ่ โปรดทำเครื่องหมาย ลงใน ที่ตรงความเป็นจริงกับท่านมากที่สุด

| การรับรู้เกี่ยวกับการฉีดวัคซีนไขหวัดใหญ่ | ระดับการรับรู้ | | | | |
|--|----------------|-----|---------|------|---------|
| | มากที่สุด | มาก | ปานกลาง | น้อย | น้อยมาก |
| 29) ท่านได้รับข้อมูลข่าวสารเกี่ยวกับการฉีดวัคซีนไขหวัดใหญ่ | | | | | |
| 30) วัคซีนมีประสิทธิภาพในการป้องกันโรค | | | | | |
| 31) วัคซีนมีความปลอดภัย | | | | | |
| 32) วัคซีนมีราคาแพงเกินไป | | | | | |
| 33) ความสะดวกเดินทางในการไปรับวัคซีน | | | | | |
| 34) การฉีดวัคซีนไขหวัดใหญ่มีความจำเป็นสำหรับ | | | | | |

ส่วนที่ 9. การรับรู้ข้อมูลข่าวสารเกี่ยวกับการฉีดวัคซีนไขหวัดใหญ่

35) ท่านได้รับข้อมูลข่าวสารเกี่ยวกับการฉีดวัคซีนไขหวัดใหญ่จากที่ไหน

(สามารถตอบได้มากกว่า 1 ข้อ)

- โทรทัศน์ หนังสือพิมพ์ อินเทอร์เน็ต วิทยุ
 คนใกล้ชิด/ โรงพยาบาล แผ่นพับ ไม่ได้รับ
 อื่นๆ ระบุ.....

ส่วนที่ 10. การตั้งใจที่จะฉีดวัคซีนไข้วัดใหญ่

36) ท่านตั้งใจที่จะฉีดวัคซีนไข้วัดใหญ่ ในปีนี้ หรือไม่

นึก ไม่นึก ไม่แน่ใจ

ถ้าตอบว่า “ไม่” หรือ “ไม่แน่ใจ” กรุณาระบุเหตุผล (สามารถตอบได้มากกว่า 1 ข้อ)

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> ท่านคิดว่าวัคซีนไม่สามารถป้องกันไข้วัดใหญ่ได้ | <input type="checkbox"/> ท่านคิดว่าวัคซีนไม่ปลอดภัย |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ท่านได้รับข้อมูลและความรู้เกี่ยวกับการฉีดวัคซีนไม่เพียงพอ | <input type="checkbox"/> วัคซีนมีราคาแพงเกินไป |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ท่านไม่ใช่กลุ่มเสี่ยงที่จะเป็นโรคไข้วัดใหญ่ | <input type="checkbox"/> ไม่มีคนพาไป |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ท่านไม่รู้ว่าจะต้องไปรับวัคซีนที่ไหน | <input type="checkbox"/> ไม่สะดวกในการเดินทาง |
| <input type="checkbox"/> อื่นๆ ระบุ..... | <input type="checkbox"/> อื่นๆ โปรดระบุ |

ขอขอบคุณในความร่วมมือของท่าน

APPENDIX D

Curriculum vitae

Name Ms.Duangporn Sansanasupapong

Date of birth 9 August 1984

Education Bachelor's degree in Nursing, Christian University

Work experience

2007 – 2011 Vichaiyut Hospital, Bangkok

2006 – 2007 Bangkok Phrapadaeng Hospital