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RISK-FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO PNEUMONIA IN CHILDREN
UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE AT CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL
BANGKOK, THAILAND

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"มีพทกัศำกมวคิมี พ.ม.๑๓๓๓"

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ABSTRACT

The case-control study was conducted at Children's Hospital, Bangkok, to find out the risk-factors of pneumonia in children under 5 years of age. In the study, 100 cases and 100 controls were enrolled. The pneumonia cases were inpatients, where as the controls were clinically healthy children seeking booster doses of vaccine, and children from well-baby clinic. The parents or caretakers were interviewed by using structured questionnaire to collect necessary informations.

By using univariate analysis the results showed that the most important risk factors causing pneumonia in children were incompleated DPT vaccination (OR = 26.00), 2^o + 3^o malnutrition (OR = 12.79), smoking persons \geq 3 in the family (OR = 10.27), mother's low income (OR = 8.64) and mother's low education (OR = 8.00). The other risk factors were incompleated measles vaccination (OR = 7.00), father's low education (OR = 5.09), non-breast feeding (OR = 4.82), Contact with ARI (OR = 4.02), the higher number of children under 15 years in the family (OR = 3.45), smoking inside/outside the house (OR = 3.16), antimosquito coil use (OR = 3.05), smoker father (OR = 2.74) and cat in home (OR = 2.35).

After applying stepwise approach, the multiple logistic regression showed that the significant risk factors were incompleting DPT vaccination (OR = 60.34), contact with ARI (OR = 8.90), mothers education : secondary (OR = 13.85), primary (OR = 11.88), antimosquito coil use (OR = 0.33) and the number of children under 15 years in the family : one child (OR = 0.0007), two children (OR = 0.0003) after three children (OR = 0.0029), four children (OR = 0.0017), adjusting the effect of other significant variables.