

Pattern of Hepatitis B Vaccination among Medical Students and Doctors in Bangladesh

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Background

The prevalence of HBsAg among general population in Bangladesh is 3%. Bangladesh is moderately endemic for HBV infection. Vaccination is an effective way to prevent HBV infection as its protective efficacy is 90-95%. Doctors and medical students are at a high risk of acquiring HBV infection.

Aims & Objectives

To find out the pattern of Hepatitis B vaccination among medical students and doctors in Hospitals of Bangladesh.

Material & Methods

This cross sectional study was conducted in 11 Medical College Hospitals of Bangladesh. Study population was medical Students and doctors of Bangladesh. Medical Students and doctors of Bangladesh, Bangladeshi nationals and co-operative personals were included. Non Bangladeshi nationals and non co-operative personals were excluded. Final sample size was 345. Data was collected through face to face interview based on structured questionnaire. All data were entered and analyzed by computer by help of SPSS 17.0.

Results

Among 345 respondents, majority that is 123 (35.65%) respondents were found between the age group of 18-22 years. 43.48% of them were medical students and 56.52% were doctors. Though majority (93.33%) was vaccinated,

72.36% of them completed the series of 3 primary doses. 91.33% of the medical students and 94.87% of the doctors were vaccinated. Among those who were vaccinated, majority 72.36% completed the series of 3 primary doses. 11.50% had received at least one dose. 16.14% had received 1st and 2nd dose. Among those who completed the primary 3 doses, 43.35% were medical students and 56.65% were doctors. Among those who had taken at least one dose 59.46% were medical students and 40.54% were doctors. Among those who received first and second doses, 26.92% were medical students and 73.08% were doctors.

199 Respondents received at least one booster dose. Among them 43.22% were medical students and 56.78% were doctors. Among the respondents who were not vaccinated, 56.52% were Medical Students and 43.48% were Doctors.

Among 123 respondents, 39.84% who did not complete the primary series or did not take booster dose were due to forgetfulness. 11.38% were due to financial reasons. The time interval between first and second dose was correct for 84.91% respondents and time interval between second and third dose was correct for 82% respondents.

Conclusions

The studies revealed that majority of the respondents are effectively protected against Hepatitis B. The practice of vaccination against Hepatitis B is higher among the doctors than the medical students. All the doctors and medical students should be vaccinated against Hepatitis B. Hepatitis B vaccination should be made mandatory for all the health workers.