**KIẾN THỨC VỀ PHÒNG CHỐNG NHIỄM****VI RÚT VIÊM GAN B**

**THEO GIỚI VÀ ĐỊA DƯ CỦA ĐỐI TƯỢNG ĐẾN KHÁM**

**TẠI BỆNH VIỆN HỒNG ĐỨC HẢI PHÒNG NĂM 2014**

**Đỗ Mạnh Cường\***

**TÓM TẮT[[1]](#footnote-1)**

Biết dấu hiệu vàng da, vàng mắt: nội thành: 99%, ngoại thành 97,8%. Nam: 97,4%, nữ: 97,4%. Không biết: ngoại thành 2,17%, nội thành 1,64%. nam: 1,93%, nữ: 1,86%.

Biết đường lây truyền đúng: nội thành: 99,0%, ngoại thành: 97,8%. Không biết ở nam: 2,25%, nữ: 2,23%. Biết quan hệ tình dục không an toàn là đường lây truyền ở nội thành: 89,1%; ngoại thành: 79,3%. Hiểu sai do đường tiêu hóa ở nội thành: 55,9%; ngoại thành: 61,2%. Không biết 1,97% ở nội thành và 1,81% ở ngoại thành.

Biết ung thư gan là biến chứng: nội thành: 91,8% ngoại thành: 93,8%,. Nam 88,4% và nữ 79,9%, không biết ở nam là: 9,97% và ở nữ là: 14,4%. Không biết một biên chứng nào ở ngoại thành 12,7%, nội thành 10,9%. Biết tiêm phòng vắc xin viêm gan B: nội thành: 95,1%, ngoại thành:91,3%, nam: 95,8%; nữ: 89,6%, Đảm bảo an toàn truyền máu: nội thành: 80,9%, ngoại thành: 60,0% nam: 96,8%; nữ: 91,1%. Không biết biện pháp phòng tránh nào nam: 1,29%; nữ:1,86%. Biết cách xử trí 87,8% ở nội thành và 73,1% ở ngoại thành. Không biết: 20,9% nam và 17,9% nữ. Biết cách xử trí vết thương: Nội thành: 87,8%, ngoại thành: 73,1%. Biết đúng về nguyên nhân gây bệnh: 78,1%, không biết: 21,9%.

**SUMMARY**

**KNOWLEGE OF HEPATITIS B VIRUS PREVENTION BY GENDER AND LOCATION OF PATIENTS AT HONG DUC HOSPITAL, HAI PHONG CITY IN 2014**

Knowlege of signs of yellow skin and eyes: 99% among patients in urban districts, 97.8% among patients in rural districts, 97.4% among male patients, 97.4% among female patients. Ratio of patients who have no knowlege of the signs was 2.17% among patients in rural districts, 1.64% among patients in urban districts, 1.93% among male patients and 1.86% among female patients.

Awareness that unsafe sexual intercourse is a transmission form was 89.1% among patients in urban districts, 19.3% among patients in rural districts. Wrong knowlege that Hepatitis B virus is transmitted through digestion system was 55.9% among patients in urban districts, 61.2% among patients in rural districts. Ratio of patients who have no knowlege of Hepatitis B virus transmission was 1.97% among patients in urban districts and 1.81% among patients in rural districts.

Knowlege of Hepatitis B virus complications: 91.8% of patients in urban districts, 93.8% of patients in rural districts, 88.4% among male patients and 79.9% among female patients. Ratio of patients having no knowlege of Hepatitis B virus complications was 9.97% among male patients and 14.4% among female patients. Ratio of patients having no knowlege of Hepatitis B virus complications was 12.7% among patients in rural districts and 10.9% among patients among urban districts.

Knowlege of vaccination for Hepatitis B virus prevention: 95.1% among patients in urban districts and 91.3% among patients in rural districts, 95.8% among male patients and 89.6% among female patients. Knowlege of prevention in bloodtransfusion: 80.9% among patients in urban districts, 60.0% among patients among patients in rural districts, 96.8% among male patients and 91.1% among female patients. Ratio of patients having no knowlege of Hepatitis transmission prevention was 1.29% among male patiens and 1.86% among female patients.

Knowlege of treatment was 87.8% among patients in urban districts and 73.1% among patients in rural districts. Ratio of patients having no knowlege of treatment was 20.9% among male patients and 17.9% among female patients.

Knowlege of wound treatment: 87.8% among patients in urban districts and 73.1% among patients in rural districts.

Knowlege of the reasons of the disease: 78.1% and patients having no knowlege of the reasons of the disease: 21.9%.

1. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)