

Factors Associated with Incomplete Immunisation Among Under-5 Children in Central Zone of Sarawak

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ABSTRACT

INTRODUCTION: Vaccine preventable disease (VPD) is still a public health issue in Malaysia. Despite high immunisation coverage, children aged less than five years old are still at risk of contracting the disease. In Sarawak, there are “pockets” of under immunised population marked by immunisation coverage less than 95%. **METHODS:** The cross-sectional study was conducted on under five children in central zone of Sarawak. Data was collected by face to face interview using interviewer administered questionnaire. Data on anthropometry, medical and immunisation records were obtained through children under seven health books. Univariate and multivariate analyses were done to determine the association between immunisation coverage with independent variables. Analysis was done by IBM SPSS version 22.0. A $p < 0.05$ was considered as statistically significant. **RESULTS:** Overall complete immunisation coverage in central zone was high at 95.3%. Only 4.5% of the children were incompletely immunised, and 0.2% were unimmunised. Older children (Adj. OR:1.037, 95%CI: 1.011, 1.063, $p < 0.001$), history of hospitalisation [(Adj. OR:2.541, 95%CI: 1.341, 4.815), $p = 0.004$], and attended private health facility for immunisation service (Adj. OR =34.416, 95%CI: 4.198, 282.128, $p = 0.001$) were significantly associated with incomplete immunisation. **CONCLUSION:** The healthcare workers need to be aware of the at-risk group at their local setting, so they can tailor the appropriate targeted intervention, and formulated the best immunisation plan for these children.

KEYWORDS: childhood immunisation, coverage, Sarawak

Factors Associated with the Incidence of Computer Vision Syndrome in Bank Officers

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ABSTRACT

INTRODUCTION: Computer Vision Syndrome (CVS) is a collection of compound eye symptoms due to using a computer. This study aimed to determine factors associated with CVS. **METHODS:** This type of study was quantitative observational with cross-sectional design with amount of sample 117 respondents. Data analysis used was univariate, chi-square used for bivariate analysis and multiple logistic regression used for multivariate analysis. **RESULT:** The Prevalence of Bank RK officers who experienced CVS complaints were in the forms of tired and tense eyes at 54.3%, neck pain at 28.7%, shoulder pain at 27.7%, headache at 25.5%, blurred vision at 20.2%, seeing twins at 17%, watery eyes and difficulty to focus at 14.9%, back pain at 11.7%, sore eyes, irritation pain at 5.3%. Based on the bivariate analysis, variables related to CVS were vision distance ($p = 0.016$), monitor position ($p = 0.011$), lighting ($p = 0.001$), working period ($p = 0.002$), the length of work ($p < 0.001$). Variables not related to CVS was age ($p = 0.561$). Based on the multiple logistic regression, length of work was the dominant factor that caused CVS (POR:9.7). **DISCUSSION:** This study indicates that the most dominant factor influential to CVS is the length of work, while other factors acted as confounding. This study suggests the officers to do the 20-20-20 **METHODS:** every hour, stretching, lighting settings and work station ergonomics according to standards.

KEYWORDS: Computer Vision Syndrome, length of work