



**International University OF Africa**



**Deanship of graduate studies and scientific research and publication**

**Faculty of Medicine**

**Hepatitis B Virus Vaccination Coverage, Knowledge, Attitude,  
Practice Among Health Care Workers In Aljawda Hospital And  
Ibrahim Malik Teaching Hospital In Khartoum State- Sudan 2018**

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**In partial fulfillment for the academic requirements of the  
degree of MPH**

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## إستهلال

قال تعالى:

(فَتَعَالَى اللَّهُ الْمَلِكُ الْحَقُّ وَلَا تَعْجَلْ بِالْقُرْآنِ مِنْ قَبْلِ أَنْ يُقْضَىٰ إِلَيْكَ وَحْيُهُ وَقُلْ

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صدق الله العظيم

## *Dedication*

I dedicate this work...

To My Dears Mother And Father,

The Great Parents And Teachers.

To My Beloved husband And Kids (Abdulla, Ali and Omar)

To My little sister (Omnia)

Who always stand beside me

May Allah Bless Us All.

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## *List of abbreviations*

Abbreviations	Explanation
Anti-HBs	Anti-hepatitis
Anti-HBcore	Anti-hepatitis b core
CO	Company
CDC	Center disease control and prevention
	Hepatitis b virus
HBV	Hepatitis b surface antigen
HBsAg	Hepatitis A virus
HAV	Hepatitis e antigen
HBeAg	Hepatitis b
Hep B	Hepatitis b immunoglobulin
HBIG	Diphtheria Tetanus Pertussis
DTP	Hemofules Influenza type b
Hib	Inactivated polio virus
IPV	Hepatocellular carcinoma
HCC	Post exposure prophylaxes
PEP	Limited
LTD	Health care workers
HCWs	Deoxyribo nucleic acid

DNA	United states of America
USA	Sexual transmitted infection
STI	
	World health organization
WHO	Knowledge attitude and practice
KAP	Probability value
P. value	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
SPSS	Self-administrated written questionnaire
	Non-governmental organization
SAWQ	
NGOs	
	Food and drug administration
FDA	

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## Abstract

**Background:** Hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection threatens the health of populations across the globe. It is an important occupational risk for health care workers (HCWs); they are known to be at high risk of the infection following needle stick injuries and accidental exposure to infected blood and other body fluids. This study was conducted to assess the knowledge, risk perception and hepatitis B vaccination status of HCWs in Ibrahim malik teaching hospital and Aljowda hospital in Khartoum state – sudan

**Objective:** A descriptive cross-sectional study hospital based among 281 HCWs selected by multistage sampling technique was conducted in the months of April to June 2018. Informed consent was taken and information was collected by a pre-designed questionnaire, data analysis was done using computer software, SPSS version 20. The study aimed to assess the percentage of hepatitis B vaccine coverage and knowledge, attitude and practice among healthcare workers about hepatitis B vaccine in public and private hospitals (Ibrahim Malik teaching hospital and Aljawda hospital) in Khartoum state in Sudan 2018.

**Methods:** A descriptive, cross sectional study in Khartoum state from, in 281 health care worker sample size, healthcare workers were recruited from Ibrahim Malik teaching hospital and Aljowda hospital data collected using self-administrated written questionnaire.

**Results:** the study showed that HBV vaccine coverage was 50.6% were complete vaccinated and 49.4% were not vaccinated in Ibrahim Malik hospital and Aljowda hospital in 281 HCWs level of knowledge among HCWs was similar, mean of knowledge in Ibrahim Malik was  $55.3\% \pm 14.9\%$  while mean of knowledge in Aljowda was  $52\% \pm 12.6\%$  p value was not significant

**Conclusion:** This study concluded that, Majority of health workers whom didn't take HBV 29 (34.5%) because of concerning about side effect, one fifth 17 (20.2%) couldn't find HBV, 11 (13.1%) don't have enough information about Vaccination, 9 (10.7%) did not take HBV due to high cost and only 8 (9.5%) believe HBV is not important.

**Recommendation:** Periodic education of staff on prevention of transmission of blood and other body fluids borne pathogens in the hospital setting, and promotion of accessibility to vaccines against relevant vaccine preventable diseases in the healthcare facilities are hereby suggested.

**Key words:** HBV, coverage, Knowledge, attitude, practice.

## الخلاصة

**المقدمة:** مرض التهاب الكبد الوبائي هو مرض فيروسي خطير يؤثر علي البشرية عالميا وهو مرض مهم بالنسبة للمخاطر المهنيه للعاملين الصحيين

**الهدف:** لقد هدفت الدراسة لدراسة تغطيه ومعرفة نسبة العاملين الصحيين بالنسبه لآخذهم لتطعيم التهاب الكبد الوبائي ومعرفة وتقييم معرفتهم وانطباعهم وممارستهم بالنسبه للتعامل مع حالات الامراض المنقوله عن طريق الدم و سوائل الجسم

**الطريقة:** اجريت دراسه وصفيه مقطعيه في الفتره من شهر ابريل الي شهر يونيو سنه ٢٠١٨ بجمع بيانات للعاملين الصحيين وعددهم ٢٠٧ من مستشفى ابراهيم مالك التعليمي وهو مستشفى عام وعدد ٧٤ من العاملين الصحيين من مستشفى الجوده وهو مستشفى خاص، الاداه التي استخدمت لجمع البيانات هي استبيانات ذاتيه مكتوبه لمعرفة نسبة العاميين الصحيين الذين اخذوا تطعيم التهاب الكبد الوبائي ومدى معرفتهم ومعتقداتهم وممارستهم بالنسبه للتعامل مع حالات التهاب الكبد الوبائي والمرض المنقوله عن طريق الدم وسوائل الجسم

**النتيجه:** النتائج اظهرت نسبة العاملين الصحيين الذين اخذوا تطعيم التهاب الكبد الوبائي كاملا ومدى معرفتهم ومعتقداتهم وكيفيه تعاملهم مع مرض التهاب الكبد الوبائي والمرض النقوله عن طريق الدم وسوائل الجسم وكانت ٥٠.٦% و نسبة الذين لم يكملون التطعيم ٤٩.٤%

**الخاتمة:** هذه الدراسه لخصت غالبية العاملين الصحيين الذين اخذوا تطعيم التهاب الكبد الوبائي كاملا والذين لم ياخذوه كاملا و وضحت مدى معرفه ومعتقد وممارسه العاملين الصحيين

**الكلمات المفتاحيه :** التهاب الكبد الوبائي،التغطيه،المعرفه،المعتقد،الممارسه