

学位論文審査結果の要旨

所 属	三重大学大学院医学系研究科 甲 生命医科学専攻 基礎医学系講座 公衆衛生・産業医学分野	氏 名	Keo Khenchanh Sengtavanh キョウケンチャン センタバン
審 査 委 員	主 査 ガバザ エステバン 副 査 俵 功 副 査 小谷 泰一		
<p>(学位論文審査結果の要旨)</p> <p>Prevalence of Anemia and Its Associate Factors among Women of Reproductive Age in Lao PDR: Evidence from a Nationally Representative Survey</p> <p>【主論文審査結果の要旨】</p> <p>著者らは論文において下記の内容を述べている。</p> <p>Introduction: Anemia continues to be a major public health problem significant among women of reproductive age (WRA) in developing countries, including Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR), where the prevalence of anemia among women remains high. This study aimed to assess the prevalence of anemia and its associated factors among WRA 15-49 years in Lao PDR.</p> <p>Methods: We conducted a cross-sectional study, using the Lao Social Indicator Survey II, 2017 dataset. A total of 12,519 WRA tested for anemia were included in this study, through multistage sampling approaches. Binary logistic regression was used to determine the associated factors of anemia.</p> <p>Results: Of 12,519 women, 4,907 (39.2%) were anemic. Multivariate logistic regression revealed that living in central provinces (aOR: 2.16, 95% CI: 1.96-2.38), rural area (aOR: 1.1, 95% CI: 1.00-1.20), large family size with more than 6 persons (aOR: 1.14, 95% CI: 1.01-1.29), pregnancy (aOR: 1.46, 95% CI: 1.22-1.74), having any adverse pregnancy outcomes (aOR: 1.14, 95% CI: 1.03-1.25), poor drinking water (aOR: 1.24, 95% CI: 1.10-1.39), and poor sanitation facility (aOR: 1.15, 95% CI: 1.03-1.28) were significantly associated with an increased risk of anemia. Conversely, four factors were associated with anemia</p>			

preventively, including being aged 25-34 years (aOR: 0.81, 95% CI: 0.74-0.90), postsecondary education (aOR: 0.76, 95% CI: 0.60-0.97), Hmong-Mien ethnicity (aOR: 0.48, 95% CI: 0.39-0.59), and watching television almost daily (aOR: 0.84, 95% CI: 0.75-0.95).

Conclusion: Anemia continues to be a major public health challenge in Lao PDR. Interventions should be considered on geographic variations, improving safe water and sanitation facility, promoting of iron supplements during pregnancy, and health education through mass media for women in rural areas.

ラオスの女性の貧血の有病割合とその関連要因について国の社会調査データを用いて分析し、安全な水、衛生設備の改善、妊娠中の鉄サプリメントの普及、および農村地域の女性のためのマスメディアを通じた健康教育の介入などの必要性を指摘した論文であり、学術上極めて有益であり、学位論文として価値あるものと認めた。

Anemia 2021: 8823030

Published: January 15, 2021

doi: 10.1155/2021/8823030

Sengtavanh Keokenchanh, Sengchanh Kounnavong, Akiko Tokinobu, Kaoru Midorikawa, Wakaha Ikeda, Akemi Morita, Takumi Kitajima, and Shigeru Sokejima