Pre-test Results of H1N1 Vaccine Communication Materials - Laos

March 12 & 15, 2010

Poster for pregnant women

Flyer for pregnant women

Poster for people with chronic diseases

Flyer for people with chronic diseases

Pre-test team



Above: (left to right) Siamphone from AED; Yordsanitta from CIEH who served as athe documenter; and Dr Kahamphan from CIEH who served as the facilitator.

- Two technical staff of the MOH's Center of Information and Education for Health (CIEH) joined the AED team to conduct the pre-test of 4 H1n1 vaccine communication materials.
- Prior to pre-test, the AED pre-test guidelines and questionnaire in English was translated in Lao. The AED Country Coordinator briefed the CIEH staff on the use of the pre-test instrument.
- CIEH coordinated with three hospitals on the date and time of the pre-test. The pretest sites are Mother and Child Hospital in Xaythany district of Vientiane capital province, National Mother and Child Health Hospital in Vientiane, and Mahosot Hospital in Vientiane.

Pre-test methodology

- Poster and leaflet for pregnant women
 - Two focus group discussions (FGD) were conducted among pregnant women one FGD at the Mother and Child Hospital in Xaythany district and another FGD at the National Mother and Child Hospital.
 - One FGDs was conducted among nurses and doctors at the maternity and pediatric sections of the National Mother and Child Clinic.
- Poster and leaflet for people with chronic diseases
 - Interviews were done with 5 people suffering from hepatitis, acute pneumonia, asthma was done at the tropical disease ward of Mahosot Hospital.
 - Interviews were conducted with 5 attending nurses and doctors assigned in the same ward . The FGD methodology may not work for people with chronic diseases considering privacy and confidentiality issues.

Participants

- 16 pregnant women (from 2 MCH hospitals)
- 5 maternal and pediatric nurses and doctors (National Mother and Child Health Hospital)
- 5 patients with chromic diseases (Mahosot Hospital)
- 5 nurses and doctors at the tropical medicine ward of Mahosot Hospital





Pre-test sites

With over 50 beds, the Mother and Child Health Hospital in Vientiane attends to about 4,000 births per year. This hospital has become a training centre for pediatric doctors and midwives from the provinces.

The Mother and Child Health Hospital in Xaythany district is a small health government facility that specializes on prenatal and delivery services. It has only one doctor and 27 nurses.

Mahosot Hospital is the first and most important health center in Laos which is dedicated to the diagnosis and treatment of infectious diseases and also serves as an important medical research and training centre. It has 300 bed capacity, 113 doctors and 300 nurses.



Mother and Child Health Hospital, Vientiane



Mother and Child Health Hospital, Xaythany district

Limitations

- The two pre-test sites, Mother and Child Health Hospital and the National Mother and Child Hospital have no cases of people with chronic diseases at the time of the pre-test. Both hospitals treat only cases of pre-natal, delivery and children's health care.
- At the National Mother and Child Hospital, some pregnant women respondents initially joined the FGD but did not finish the discussion as they were called by their attending physicians.
- FGD among health care workers at the Mother and Child Hospital in Xaythany district was not conducted because of the limited number of health care staff who had been busy at the time of the pre-test.

The pre-test materials

ປ້ອງກັນແມ່ ແລະ ລູກໃນທ້ອງ ດ້ວຍການສັກຢາວັກຊິນ ກັນພະຍາດໄຂ້ຫວັດສາຍພັນໃໝ່ A/H1N1



ສັກພງງເຂັມດຽວ, ສັກໄດ້ທຸກໆເວລາຕະຫຼອດໄລຍະຂອງການຖືພາ ກໍ່ສາມາດປ້ອງກັນຕິວທ່ານ ແລະ ລູກໃນທ້ອງ ບໍ່ໃຫ້ຕິດເຊື້ອພະຍາດໄຂ້ຫວັດສາຍພັນໃໝ່A/H1N1 ໄດ້ຕະຫຼອດຊີວິດ. ທ່ານສາມາດໄປສັກໄດ້ທີ່: ຊຸກສາລາ, ໂຮງໝໍເມືອງ, ໂຮງໝໍແຂວງ ຫຼື ນຳໜ່ວຍແພດສັກຢາເຄື່ອນທີ່ ທີ່ລົງມາບ້ານຂອງທ່ານໂດຍບໍ່ເສຍເງິນ.

ໝົດທຸກຄົນ ສາມາດ ປ້ອງກັນ ພະຍາດ ໄຂ້ຫວັດສາຍພັນໃໝ່ໄດ້!













ຂໍ້ມູນຂ່າວສານກ່ຽວກັບ ພະຍາດ ໄຂ້ຫວັດ ໃຫຍ່ A/H1N1 ສຳລັບ ແມ່ຍິງຖືພາ.



ທຸກຄົນແມ່ນ ມີຄວາມສ່ງງ ໃນການຕິດເຊື້ອພະຍາດໄຂ້ຫວັດໃຫຍ່ H1N1, ແຕ່ວ່າ ແມ່ຍິງຖືພາແມ່ນ ມີຄວາມສ່ງງສູງ ກວ່າກຸ່ມອື່ນ ພາໃຫ້ເຈັບບ່ວຍຮຸນແຮງ ແລະ ສາມາດ ເສຍຊີວິດໄດ້. ດວັຍເຫດນີ້ ພັກ ແລະ ລັດຖະບານເຮົາຈຶ່ງໄດ້ໃຫ້ບູລິມະສິດແກ່ ແມ່ຍິງຖືພາໄດ້ຮັບການສັກຍາວັກຊີນກອ່ນກຸ່ມອື່ນ ໃນລະຫວ່າງເດືອນ ເມສາ 2010 ທີ່ຈະມາເຖິງນີ້. ໃນມື້ນິນແມ່ຍິງຖືພາ ຈະໄດ້ຮັບການສັກຍາປ້ອງກັນບາດທະຍັກໄປພ້ອມກັນ. ການສັກຍາທັງສອງຊະນິດນີ້ ແມ່ນສາມາດປ້ອງກັນການຕິດເຊື້ອຈາກ 2 ພະຍາດ.

ການສັກຍາກັນພະຍາດ A/I I1N1 ໃຫ້ແມ່ຍິງຖືພາ ແມ່ນຄວາມປອດໄພ.

ແມ່ຍິງຖືພາໄດ້ຮັບການ ສັກຢາວັກແຊງກັນພະຍາດ A/H1N1 ແມ່ນມີຄວາມປອດໄພສຸງ ແລະ ບໍ່ເປັນອັນຕະລາຍຫຍັງຕໍ່ສຸ ຂະພາບຂອງ ແມ່ ແລະ ລູກໃນຫ້ອງ. ຫຼັງຈາກສັກຢາ ຈະເຈັບປວດບໍລິເວນ ທີ່ສັກຢາພຸງເລັກນ້ອຍ ຫຼື ອາດມີໄຂ້ເບົາບາງ. ອາການເຈັບປວດເຫຼົ່ານັ້ນ ຈະຫາຍໄປຫຼັງຈາກ 1 ວັນ.

ມີຫຍັງຕື່ມອີກທີ່ຂ້ອຍສາມາດເຮັດໄດ້ເພື່ອປ້ອງກັນ ຄອບຄົວຂອງຂ້ອຍບໍ່ໃຫ້ຕິດເຊື້ອ ພະຍາດໄຂ້ຫວັດໃຫຍ່ສາຍພັນໃໝ່

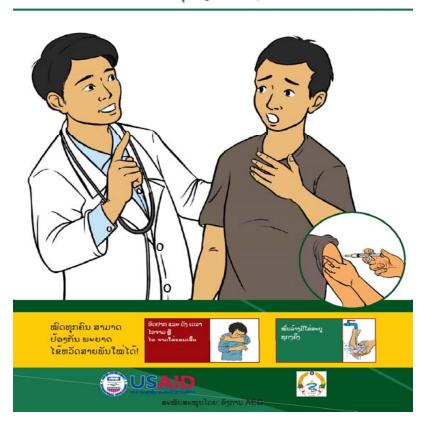
ປະຕິບັດມາດຕະການປ້ອງກັນທຸກໆວັນ ເພື່ອບໍ່ເປັນການກະຈາຍເຊື້ອພະຍາດ ແລະ ທັງບົກປ້ອງສຸຂະພາບຕົນເອງ ແລະ ສະມາຊິກຄົນອື່ນໃນຄອບຄົວ:

- ແນະນຳສຳມະຊິກຄອບຄົວ ອັດປາກດັງເວລາໄອຈາມ ຫຼື ຈະໄອຈາມໃສ່ແຂນເສື້ອຕົນເອງກໍ່ໄດ້.
- ຖິ້ມເສດເຈັຍອະນາໄມ ທີ່ໃຊ້ແລ້ວ ລົງໃນຖັງຂີ້ເຫຍື້ອທັນທີ ບໍ່ໃຊ້ຊົ້າຄືນ.
- ໝັນລ້າງມືໃສ່ສະບູ ແລະ ນາົສະອາດ, ໂດຍສະເພາະຫຼັງຈາກທີ່ໂອຈາມແລ້ວ. ຖ້າບໍ່ມີນຳ ແລະ ສະບູອາດໃຊ້ນຳຍາ ລ້າງມື ທີ່ມີຫາດເຫຼົ່າແຫນກໍ່ໄດ້.
- ຫຼືກເວັ້ນການສຳຕັດຈັບບາຍ ປາກ ຕາ ດັງ ໃບໜ້າ ເພາະເຊື້ອພະຍາດ ກະຈາຍຕ່ານທາງນີ້
- ພະຍາຍາມຫຼືກລຸ່ງງການສຳສັດ ຫຼື ຢູ່ໄກັສິດ ກັບຄົນເຈັບທີ່ເປັນພະຍາດຫວັດ.

The pre-test materials

ໄຂ້ຫວັດໃຫຍ່ສາຍພັນໃໝ່A/H1N1 ສາມາດປ້ອງກັນໄດ້ ດ້ວຍການສັກຢາວັກຊິນ

ພະຍາດໄຂ້ຫວັດສາຍພັນໃໝ່ ສາມາດເຮັດໃຫ້ຄົນທີ່ມີພະຍາດຊຳເຮື້ອ, ເຈັບປ່ວຍຮຸນແຮງ ແລະ ເສຍຊີວິດໄດ້.



ປ້ອງກັນຕົວທ່ານ ບໍ່ໃຫ້ຕິດເຊື້ອພະຍາດ ໄຂ້ຫວັດໃຫຍ່ ສາຍພັນໃໝ່ A/H1N1 ດ້ວຍການສັກຢາວັກຊິນ



- ຄົນທີ່ເປັນພະຍາດຊຳເຮື້ອຈະເຈັບປ່ວຍ ຮຸນແຮງ ຖ້າຕິດເຊື້ອພະຍາດໄຂ້ຫວັດໃຫຍ່ ສາຍໜັນໃໝ່ A/H1N1.
- ເພື່ອປ້ອງກັນປະຊາຊົນຜູ້ທີ່ເປັນພະຍາດ ຊຳເຣື້ອ ບໍ່ໃຫ້ທີດເຊື້ອພະຍາດໄຂ້ຫວັດ ສາຍພັນໃໝ່ AH1N1, ກະຊວງສາຫາລະນະສຸກ ໄດ້ນຳເອົາວັກຊົນຊະນິດໃໝ່ເຂົ້າມາ.
- ຖ້າທ່ານມີພະຍາດຊຳເຮື້ວເຊັ່ນ: ໂລກເວດ, ມະເຮັງ, ໂລກເບົາຫວານ ຫຼື ມີບັນຫາທາງລະບົບຫາຍໃຈ, ທ່ານຄວນໄປຮັບການລັກຢາວັກຊິນທັນທີ ເພາະມັນສາມາດປ້ອງກັນທ່ານບໍ່ໃຫ້ເປັນ ພະຍາດໄຂ້ຫວັດສາຍໜັນໃໝ່ A/H1N1.
- ຢາວັກຊິນຊະນິດນີ້ ມີປະສິດຕິຕົນ, ປອດໄພ ແລະ ມີຫຼາຍລ້ານຄົນໃນທົ່ວໂລກ ໄດ້ສັກແລ້ວ. ສັກພຸງ໑ ແຕ່ເຂັ້ມດຸງວ, ຫຼັງຈາກສັກ ທ່ານອາດຈະເຈັບແຂນ ບໍລິເວນຈຸດທີ່ສັກປະມານ ໜຶ່ງ ຫາ ສອງ ວັນ. ຖ້າມີອາການຕິດບັກລະຕິໃຫ້ປົກສາແພດດ່ວນ.



ແນະນຳສຳມະຊິກໃນຄອບຄົວຂອງທ່ານ ກ່ຽວກັບ ການປ້ອງກັນຕົນເອງບໍ່ໃຫ້ຕິດເຊື້ອພະຍາດໄຂ້ຫວັດ. ໂດຍການໜັ່ນລ້າງມືໃສ່ສະບູເປັນປະຈຳ ແລະ ຢູ່ຫ່າງຈາກຄົນທີ່ກຳລັງເຈັບປ່ວຍ (ເປັນຫວັດ).





ໝັນລ້າງມີໃສ່ສະບູ ທຸກໆຄັ້ງ



ໝົດທຸກຄົນ ສາມາດ ປ້ອງກັນ ພະຍາດໄຂ້ຫວັດສາຍພັນໃໝ່ໄດ້! ບໍ່ວ່າ ຢູ່ຫ້ອງການ, ແລະ ຢູ່ເຮືອນ



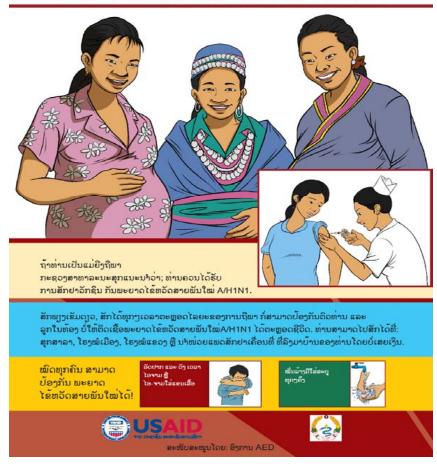
ສະໜັບສະໜູນໂດຍ: ອົງການ AED



- All respondents claimed that they have never seen similar poster before.
- The illustrations are clear; color is attractive; they like the illustrations.
- Text copy is easy to read.
- The illustrations clearly suggest that injection is for them.
- The nurse hat is too small.

Poster for pregnant women

ປ້ອງກັນແມ່ ແລະ ລູກໃນທ້ອງ ດ້ວຍການສັກຢາວັກຊິນ ກັນພະຍາດໄຂ້ຫວັດສາຍພັນໃໝ**່** A/H1N1



Poster for pregnant women

Findings





- They see three ethnic women who are eligible to receive the vaccine.
- The information contained is just right to remember the message.
- Text font is suitable, but better if the poster will be bigger.
- All agree to follow the message presented in the poster.
- One of them expressed her concern about the side effects of the vaccine that she heard over Thai TV.





Poster for pregnant women

- Health care workers opined that illustrations are clear and suited to Lao. But the position of the nurse' arm injecting the vaccine is not technically correct.
- Amount of information is just right. But there words in Lao that are not clear; these should be changed.
- The material is certainly useful in providing information to pregnant women eligible to receive the vaccine.

Flyer for pregnant women

ຂໍ້ມູນຂ່າວສານກ່ຽວກັບ ພະຍາດ ໄຂ້ຫວັດ ໃຫຍ່ A/H1N1 ສຳລັບແມ່ຍິງຖືພາ.



ທຸກຄົນແມ່ນ ມີຄວາມສ່ງງໃນການຕິດເຊື້ອພະຍາດໄຂ້ຫວັດໃຫຍ່ H1N1, ແຕ່ວ່າ ແມ່ຍິງຖືພາແມ່ນ ມີຄວາມສ່ງງສູງ ກວ່າກຸ່ມອື່ນ ພາໃຫ້ເຈັບບ່ວຍຮຸນແຮງ ແລະ ສາມາດ ເສຍຊີວິດໄດ້. ດວັຍເຫດນີ້ ພັກ ແລະ ລັດຖະບານເຮົາຈຶ່ງໄດ້ໃຫ້ບູລິມະສິດແກ່ ແມ່ຍິງຖືພາໄດ້ຮັບການສັກຢາວັກຊິນກອ່ນກຸ່ມອື່ນ ໃນລະຫວ່າງເດືອນ ເມສາ 2010 ທີ່ຈະມາເຖິງນີ້. ໃນມື້ນິນແມ່ຍິງຖືພາ ຈະໄດ້ຮັບການສັກຢາປ້ອງກັນບາດທະຍັກໄປພ້ອມກັນ. ການສັກຢາທັງສອງຊະນິດນີ້ ແມ່ນສາມາດປ້ອງກັນການຕິດເຊື້ອຈາກ 2 ພະຍາດ.

ການສັກຍາກັນພະຍາດ A/I I1N1 ໃຫ້ແມ່ຍິງຖືພາ ແມ່ນຄວາມປອດໄພ.

ແມ່ຍິງຖືພາໄດ້ຮັບການ ສັກຢາວັກແຊງກັນພະຍາດ A/H1N1 ແມ່ນມີຄວາມປອດໄພສູງ ແລະ ບໍ່ເປັນອັນຕະລາຍຫຍັງຕໍ່ສຸ ຂະພາບຂອງ ແມ່ ແລະ ລູກໃນຫ້ອງ. ຫຼັງຈາກສັກຢາ ຈະເຈັບປວດບໍລິເວນ ທີ່ສັກຢາພຸງເລັກນ້ອຍ ຫຼື ອາດມີໄຂ້ເບົາບາງ. ອາການເຈັບປວດເຫຼົ່ານັ້ນ ຈະຫາຍໄປຫຼັງຈາກ 1 ວັນ.

ມີຫຍັງຕື່ມອີກທີ່ຂ້ອຍສາມາດເຮັດໄດ້ເພື່ອປ້ອງກັນ ຄອບຄົວຂອງຂ້ອຍບໍ່ໃຫ້ຕິດເຊື້ອ ພະຍາດໄຂ້ຫວັດໃຫຍ່ສາຍພັນໃໝ່

ປະຕິບັດມາດຕະການປ່ອງກັນທຸກໆວັນ ເພື່ອບໍ່ເປັນການກະຈາຍເຊື້ອພະຍາດ ແລະ ທັງບົກປ່ອງສຸຊະພາບຕົນເອງ ແລະ ສະມາຊິກຄົນອື່ນໃນຄອບຄົວ:

- ແນະນຳສຳມະຊິກຄອບຄົວ ອັດປາກດັງເວລາໄອຈາມ ຫຼື ຈະໄອຈາມໃສ່ແຂນເສື້ອຕົນເອງກໍ່ໄດ້.
- ຖິ້ມເສດເຈັຍອະນາໄມ ທີ່ໃຊ້ແລ້ວ ລົງໃນຖັງຂີ້ເຫຍື້ອທັນທີ ບໍ່ໃຊ້ຊົ້າຄືນ.
- ໝັ້ນລ້າງມືໃສ່ສະບູ ແລະ ນຳສະອາດ, ໂດຍສະເພາະຫຼັງຈາກທີ່ໄອຈາມແລ້ວ. ຖ້າບໍ່ມີນຳ ແລະ ສະບູອາດໃຊ້ນຳຍາ ລ້າງມື ທີ່ມີຫາດເຫຼົ້າແຫນກໍ່ໄດ້.
- ຫຼືກເວັ້ນການສຳສັດຈັບບາຍ ປາກ ຕາ ດັ່ງ ໃບໜ້າ ເພາະເຊື້ອພະຍາດ ກະຈາຍສ່ານທາງນີ້
- ພະຍາຍາມຫຼືກລຸ່ງງການສຳສັດ ຫຼື ຢູ່ໄກັສິດ ກັບຄົນເຈັບທີ່ເປັນພະຍາດຫວັດ.



• Of the 16 respondents, one cannot read at all. Majority understand that pregnant women should receive the vaccine.

Flyer for pregnant women

- After reading the text for 2 minutes, they claimed that it is easy to read and to follow.
- One said, "I spotted one Lao word that is not clear to me, but overall I can follow the advice easily."
- "Drawings of 3 ethnic women is fine. But in our district, we don't mind ethnicity. We are all the same, "said one of them.
- Yes, "we all like to be vaccinated."







Flyer for pregnant women

- Illustrations are really nice; color is attractive.
- Text is clear; font size is readable.
 Remove Lao word, maen (meaning is).
 Edit the Lao translation very well.
 Grammar is not correct.
- Information is technically correct, short and accurate.
- All agreed that this material will be useful to pregnant women.

- Poster is simple, images are clear and simple.
- Text fonts are readable, suited to their reading capacity.
- Message is clear and straightforward; they are encouraged to get the vaccine.

Poster for people with chronic disease





- The illustrations are clear with the doctor talking to is patient.
- The sick man is too young to suffer from chronic disease.
- Fonts should be bigger.
- Remove the Lao word, ko; the sound is not good to hear.
- The color of the patient's shirt is not appealing.
- Can you add image of wearing mask, asked one respondent.
- Overall, the image is suitable for the target group.

Poster for people with chronic diseases





- Illustrations are clear, attractive and colorful.
- Format allows reading easy.
- Information contained is understood; short messages but clear.
- "Getting the vaccine will be good for me."
- "I would like to have the vaccine, too."

Flyer for people with chronic disease





- Remove the image with the red cross; it confuses the reader.
- Position of the nurse in injecting is not technically right.
- Messages are short; easy to read and to remember.
- Good material to keep by patients.
- Motivates patients to get the vaccine.

Flyer for people with chronic diseases





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