

Table 2. The relationship between knowledge and sample characteristics (n=198).

| Variable | | Classification | |
|------------------|--------------------------------------|--|---------------|
| | | No knowledge | Knowledgeable |
| Tuổi | < 40 years old | 83 | 22 |
| | ≥ 40 years old | 82 | 11 |
| OR; χ^2 ; p | | OR = 0,51 (CI95%: 0,23 - 1,11); $\chi^2= 2,96$; p = 0,089 | |
| Sex | Female | 116 | 18 |
| | Male | 49 | 15 |
| OR; χ^2 ; p | | OR = 1,97 (CI95%: 0,92 - 4,23); $\chi^2= 3,12$; p = 0,081 | |
| Academic level | Under high school | 116 | 8 |
| | From high school and up | 49 | 25 |
| OR; χ^2 ; p | | OR = 7,40; (CI95%: 3,12 - 17,54); $\chi^2 = 24,93$; p = 0,000 | |
| Occupation | Other | 161 | 29 |
| | Cadres, civil servants and officials | 4 | 4 |
| OR; χ^2 ; p | | OR = 5,55; (CI95%: 1,31 - 23,46); $\chi^2 = 6,67$; p = 0,020 | |
| Marital status | Unmarried and divorced | 11 | 4 |
| | Get married | 154 | 29 |
| OR; χ^2 ; p | | OR = 0,52; (CI95%: 0,15 - 1,74); $\chi^2 = 1,17$; p = 0,287 | |

DISCUSSION

The results in **Table 1** show that people have low knowledge about prevention of hepatitis B, specifically: Disease characteristics, pathogens, consequences of the disease are much lower than research research by Tran Thi Tay Nguyen in 2015 (10.1%, 40.9% and 13.6% compared to 72.1%, 50% and 44.7%) [3]; The transmission route of the disease is 54% similar to the research results of Nguyen Minh Ngoc and Bui Huu Hoang in 2011 (58.5%) [5]; disease symptoms and treatment are similar to the research results of Tran Ngoc Dung and Huynh Thi Kim Yen in 2010 (23.2% and 58.1% compared with 24.1% and 69%) [6]; know how to prevent disease 30.3% similar to the study of Ngo Manh Quan in 2014 (27.7%) [8]; vaccination against hepatitis B 67.7%. People with general knowledge about prevention of hepatitis B have a low rate of only 16.7%. It is lower than a study by Trinh Van Nghinh in 2009 carried out in Yen Vien town, Gia Lam district, Hanoi with the result of 22.1% [9]. This may be due to the fact that people in urban areas have a higher level of education than in rural areas and people have access to many sources of information about prevention of hepatitis B. Another study by Ly Van Xuan in 2009 conducted on patients who came to Binh Phuoc General Hospital also had higher results than our study (29.22% versus 16.70%) [10]. The results of our study are much lower than the study of Tran Ngoc Dung and Huynh Thi Kim Yen in 2010 (52.5%) conducted on the same population but the study location was conducted in urban areas [6]. The research results set out the necessary requirement to improve the people's knowledge about prevention of hepatitis B with health education and communication activities. Research results show that there is a relationship between education level, occupation and knowledge about hepatitis B prevention ($p < 0.05$) consistent with the research results of Trinh Van Nghinh in 2009 [9]. Analyzing this relationship by education level, people with lower secondary education have knowledge about hepatitis B prevention 7.40 times lower than people with high school education and above, this difference is statistically significant ($p < 0.05$). This completely reflects the reality; qualified people will care more about their health and often know how to take care and protect their health. On the other hand, people with expertise will quickly grasp and remember long-term media messages about hepatitis B prevention. This issue helps us to know how to use communication content, [11] forms and methods. Other occupational groups have 5.55 times lower knowledge about prevention of hepatitis B than cadres, civil servants and officials. This difference is statistically significant ($p < 0.05$). This is also appropriate because cadres, civil servants and officials are often highly educated people, so their understanding of hepatitis B prevention. Other occupations often have low educational attainment and have to struggle to make a living, so they do not have time to access information about prevention of hepatitis B.

CONCLUSION

The general knowledge of people to prevent hepatitis B is 16.7%. People's education and occupation are factors related to general knowledge of hepatitis B prevention. Need of communication - health education to improve knowledge about prevention of hepatitis B for people is very necessary.

Chi Minh City Med J pp: 1-7.

REFERENCES

1. Nguyen TH, Nguyen VC (2006) Questions and answers about vaccination against hepatitis B, Medical Publishing House, Hanoi, pp: 1-17.
2. Asian Liver Center - Stanford University (2006) A handbook for healthcare professionals on hepatitis B. Available online at: <https://med.stanford.edu/liver.html>
3. Tran TTN (2015) Knowledge, attitude, practice and some related factors in the prevention of hepatitis B virus infection among 2nd year nursing students of Phu Yen Medical College in 2015, Master Thesis of Public Health, University School of Public Health.
4. Huynh LND, Phan TTN (2014) Knowledge, attitude and practice about prevention of hepatitis B virus infection of people in Hung Phu ward, Cai Rang district, Can Tho.
5. Ngo VL (2011) Study about the situation of hepatitis B virus infection and evaluate the results of intervention solutions in the residential community in Thua Thien Hue province, Doctor of Medicine thesis, Hue University of Medicine and Pharmacy.
6. Nguyen MN, Bui HH (2011) Knowledge and adherence of adult patients infected with hepatitis B virus visiting Pasteur Hospital, Ho Chi Minh City. Med J Ho Chi Minh City 15: 291-295.
7. Tran ND, Huynh TKY (2010) Study about infection situation and people's knowledge, attitudes and practices on prevention of hepatitis B virus infection in Ninh Kieu district, Can Tho city. J Prac Med 5: 161-166.
8. Ngo MQ (2014) Knowledge, attitude and practice in preventing hepatitis B virus infection in blood donors in Hanoi.
9. Trinh VN (2009) Knowledge and practice about prevention of hepatitis B among people in Yen Vien town, Gia Lam district, Hanoi city, Master thesis of Public Health, University of Public Health.
10. Dong NPU, Le TAT (2010) Knowledge, attitude and practice about prevention of pressure ulcers among nurses in the emergency department, Practical Medicine, Ho Chi Minh City.
11. Ly VX, Phan TQT (2009) Knowledge, attitude and practice about hepatitis B prevention among patients who visited Binh Phuoc General Hospital in 2009, Ho