

## Predictors of Knowledge, Health Belief and Practices On Work Related Injuries Among Healthcare Workers in A Military Hospital

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### ABSTRACT

**INTRODUCTION:** Current knowledge of healthcare workforce on safe working environment leaves much space for improvement and need to be explored further. Healthcare workers in hospitals are exposed to occupational hazards that may cause serious injuries. In relation to this, awareness must be increased about the harmful effects of injuries and about the prevention and control of WRI. **Methodology:** A cross-sectional study was conducted among healthcare workers in a military hospital. Self-administered questionnaire was used to determine the level of knowledge, health belief and practices with its associating factors and predictors. All data collected was analysed using SPSS 23. **RESULTS:** In this study, 52.5% of respondents obtained a good knowledge, 61.3% respondents had a positive health belief and 56.8% respondents had a good level of practice on WRI. The prevalence of WRI among healthcare workers in the selected military hospital was 12% with the main type of WRI being musculoskeletal injuries. The predictors for good knowledge were gender being female (aOR:2.361, 95%CI: 1.386, 3.921) and involvement in part time job (aOR:0.412, 95%CI: 0.221, 0.760). In terms of positive health belief on WRI, the predictor was education level of degree or higher (aOR: 2.225, 95%CI: 1.235, 3.424) while the predictor for good level of practice on WRI was working experience of >10 years (aOR:2.112, 95%CI: 1.116, 3.958). **Conclusion:** Knowledge, attitude and practices on WRI among healthcare workers can be improved by organizing regular refreshment courses and training. Importance and impact of WRI to our country should be emphasized thus reducing the financial impact on our organization.

**KEYWORDS:** Knowledge, attitude, practice, work related injury, healthcare workers

## Predictors of Willingness to Pay for Dengue Vaccine Among Healthcare Workers in Petaling Health District

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### ABSTRACT

Dengue has become a major public health concern. In Malaysia, the cost of dengue is estimated to be USD102.3 million per year. Dengue vaccine can be used as a disease control measure. This study aims to determine the level of willingness to pay (WTP) for dengue vaccine and predictors of WTP among healthcare workers (HCWs) in Petaling Health District. **Methodology:** A cross-sectional study was conducted among 204 HCWs via proportionate simple random sampling according to facility. Self-administered questionnaire using the contingent valuation methods was used to estimate WTP. Socio-demographic data, income, knowledge of dengue, dengue preventive practices and perception towards vaccination were collected. Analysis was performed using SPSS Version 23 with  $p < 0.05$ . **Result:** From 204 respondents, 188 consented and completed the questionnaire (response rate of 92.2%). Majority were females, 136 (72.3%). Household income categorised according to quartiles showed 27.1% (51) to be <RM3000 while 20.8% (39) makes >RM9000 a month. Median WTP was RM 20.00 (50.00) with 51.1% (96) having high WTP above the median compared to 48.9% (92). Predictors for high WTP for dengue vaccine was monthly household income between RM 3000 to RM9000 (OR: 2.304, 95%CI: 1.111, 4.777) and more than RM9000 (OR: 4.850, 95%CI: 1.887, 12.463), poor knowledge of dengue vaccine (OR: 3.763, 95%CI: 1.037, 13.66), poor dengue preventive practice (OR: 2.142, 95%CI: 1.039, 4.415) and good perception towards vaccination (OR: 2.054, 95%CI: 1.066, 3.959). **Conclusion:** WTP estimate and its predictors can inform prioritization of different health interventions and assist decision-makers to understand aspects of subsidizing dengue vaccines when implementing nationwide campaigns.

**KEYWORDS:** willingness to pay, dengue vaccine, healthcare workers