THE DISTRIBUTION OF QUALIFIED HEALTH MANPOWER IN RELATION TO THE EFFECTIVENESS OF MALARIA CONTROL PROGRAMME IN NORTH MOUNTAIN REGION OF VIETNAM



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The goal of this study is to identify the relationship between the allocation of health manpower and the effectiveness of malaria control programme and to propose some incentive policy options to make the programme more effective.

The data of the distribution of health manpower (number of doctors, assistant medical doctors, nurses per 10,000 population) and the effectiveness of malaria control programme (number of population protected, number of patients' visits, mortality and morbidity rates) obtained from 40 districts of North Mountain Region of Vietnam were analysed by using regression analysis.

The results of the study proved that the allocation of health manpower has affected the effectiveness of malaria control programme. The relationship between them is linear regression and the distribution of qualified health manpower contribute a strong part to the effectiveness of the malaria control programme. The study also suggested that the allocation of health manpower should be considered as a very important factor effecting the effectiveness of the health programme.

A part from showing the relationship of allocation of health manpower and effectiveness of the programme, the study also introduced some incentive policy options for reallocation health manpower to make the programme more effective. Some research methodologies were also employed for conducting a survey and analysis of the probability of applying those policy options.

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ปีการศึกษา ¹⁹⁹⁵

ลายมือชื่อนิสิต..

ลายมือชื่ออาจารย์ที่ปรึกษา.

ลายมือชื่ออาจารย์ที่ปรึกษาร่วม!

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ABBREVIATIONS

- HM : Health manpower- MCP : Malaria contrl programme
- Drs : Medical doctors
- Amdrs: Assistant medical doctors
- Nrs : Nurses
- Pop : Population
- Pts : Patients VN : Vietnam