

Health Status and Social Determinants in Thailand

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Women

- Access to reproductive health services is increasing, however, it is unevenly distributed across the country
- Fertility rates are declining, due to the high prevalence rate for contraceptive use. In 2009, 80% of women ages 15-49 are using contraceptives. In 2009, 80% of women ages 15-49 are using contraceptives
- Increased risk of HIV/AIDS- young adolescent girls due to unprotected sex
- Maternal mortality rate (2010): 48 per 100,000 live births
- Haemorrhage and sepsis, are one of the leading causes of death resulting from complications in pregnancy and delivery
- Rural and urban environments affect maternal mortality
- Reproductive Cancers

| Type of Cancer | # Cases/yr | # Deaths/yr |
|-----------------|------------|-------------|
| Breast Cancer | 12,566 | 4,427 |
| Cervical Cancer | 9,999 | 5,216 |

Children

- Diarrhea remains an important cause of morbidity and mortality among children in Thailand with more than 1 million cases reported in 2002
- Although the mortality rate has decreased, the morbidity rate has remained stable
- About 1/3 of reported cases of diarrhea occur in children less than 5 years old
- Of the stool samples taken from hospitalized children suffering from diarrhea, about 20-30% are also found to be positive for rotavirus
- Dengue hemorrhagic fever and dengue shock syndrome are the third most common causes for hospitalization of children in Thailand
- Disease used to be confined to large cities but is now higher in more rural than urban areas
- Age group most severely affected is those aged 5-9 years old

Thailand Overview

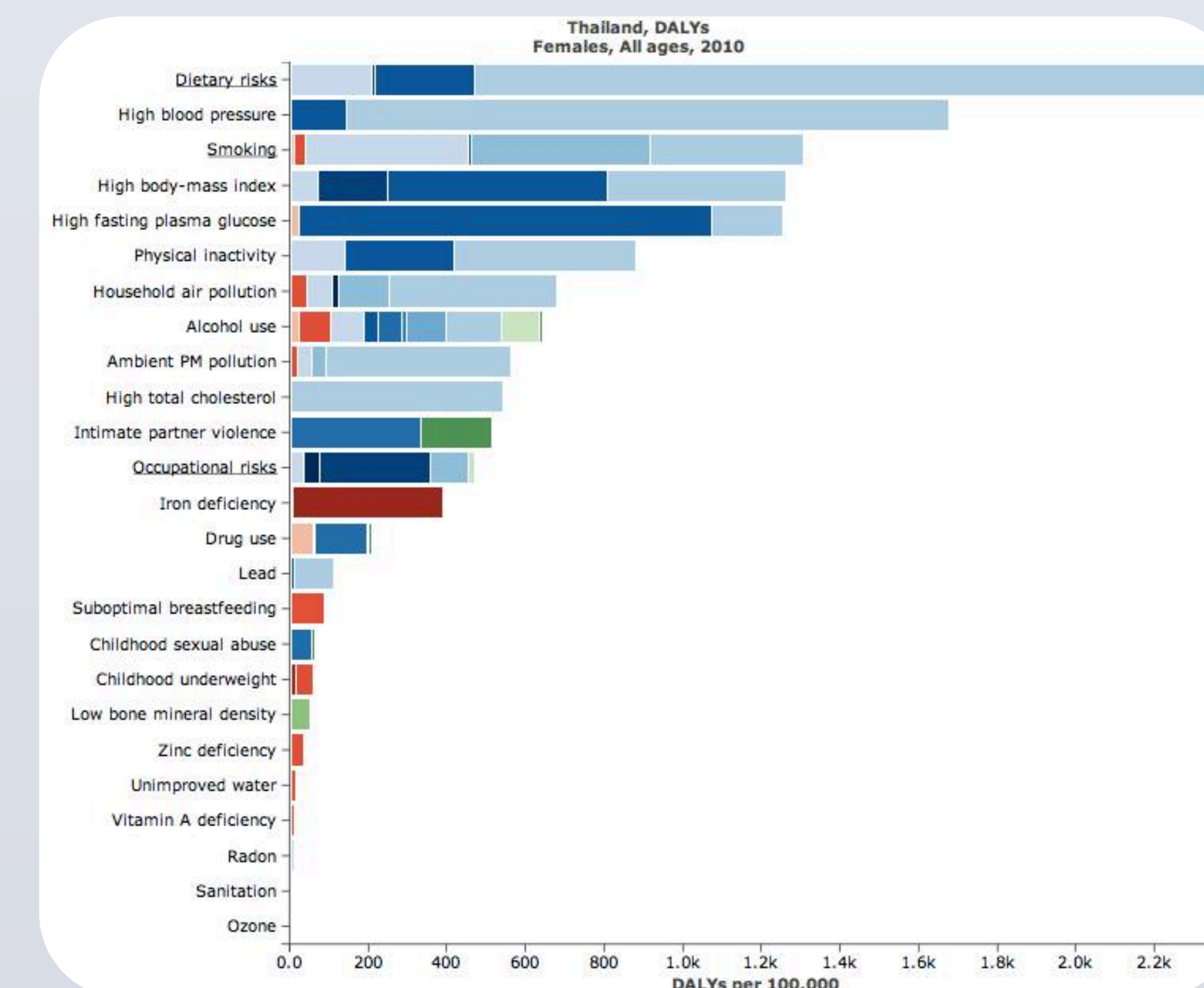
- Population: 69,892,000
- Per capita income: 7,640
- Life expectancy at birth women/ men: 77/70 years
- Infant mortality rate: 12/1000 live births

Population Reference Bureau World Population Data Sheet 2011



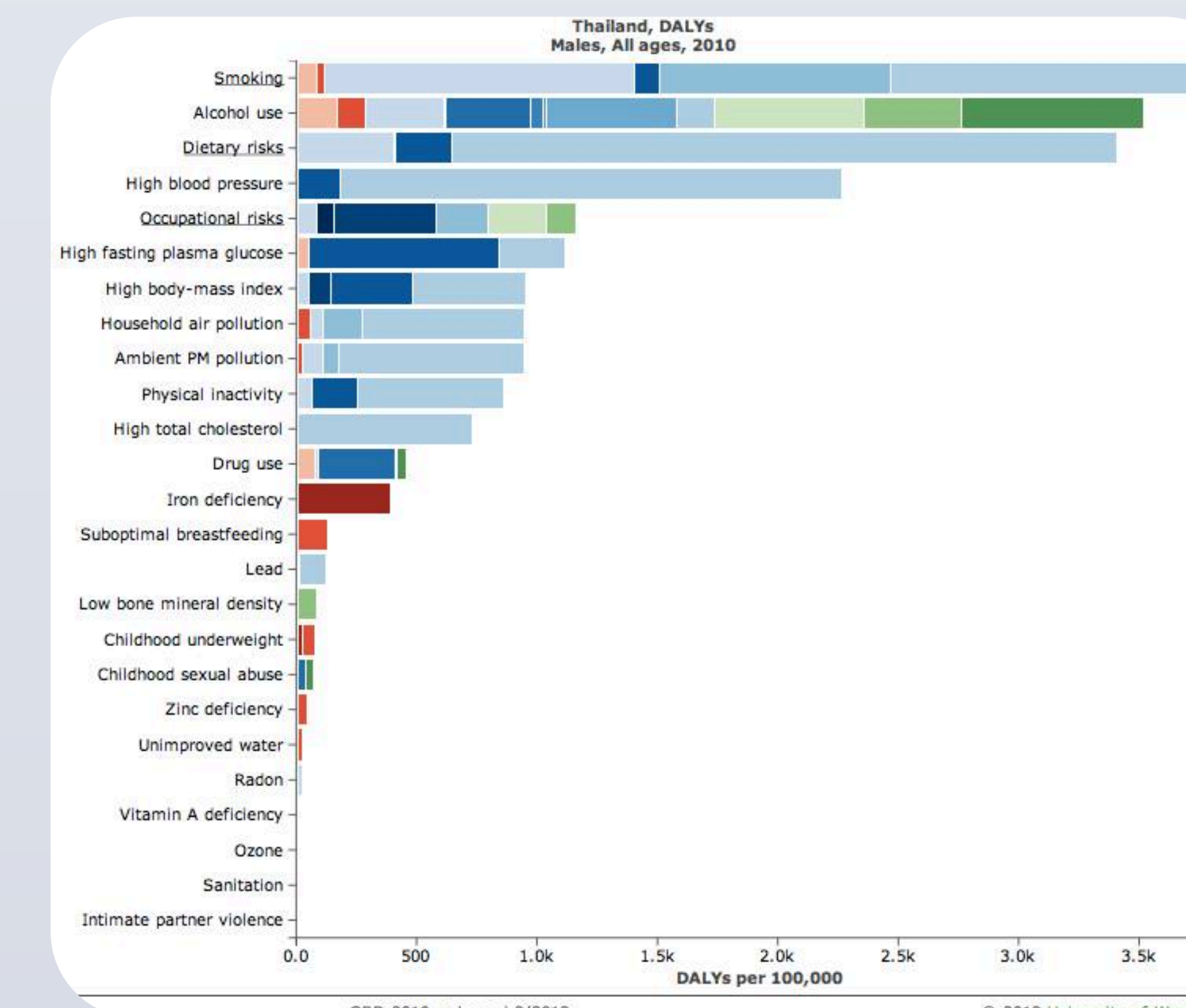
Main Health Problems

- Obesity
- Cancer
- Hypertension
- Diabetes
- HIV/AIDS
- Tuberculosis
- Dengue Fever
- Malaria
- Hepatitis



Social Determinants

- Environment: urban, rural
- Socioeconomic status
- Social status
- Ethnic background
- Nationality
- Refugee/ Immigrant status
- Level of education
- Physical access to health care
- Systematic access to health care
- Health insurance
- Limited Healthcare providers
- Cultural and Language Barriers
- Gender
- Poverty



Men

- Condom use in men has risen in the past 20 years due to governmental campaigning efforts but still remains low across Thailand-> Leads to sexually transmitted diseases
- Leading causes of death in men are coronary diseases, lower respiratory infections, strokes and lung cancer
- High risk factors for these health complications among Thai men include smoking, alcohol use, dietary risks, high blood pressure and occupational risks

Minorities, Refugees, & Immigrants

- Inequity of utilization of health care services
- Discrimination against ethnic minorities in health care system
- Lack of health insurance among ethnic minorities
- Geographic and physical barriers that prevent access to health centers
- Limited health care providers available in villages
- Cultural, religious, language barriers between ethnic minorities and larger Thai society
- Poor quality of health care
- Females from highland regions susceptible to sex work, STI/ STD, and HIV/AIDS
- High susceptibility health problems due to varying education levels and varying levels of access to primary health care
- Psychological problems (depression, anxiety, distress, abuse) resulting from displacement, violence and exploitation
- Health effects associated with the challenge of social adjustment resulting from resettlement in new countries

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