

Nettib Kanjanapisan 2010: Factors Relating to Preventive Health Behavior Regarding Cervical Cancer Among Women in Tombon Donmanora, Bang Khonthi District, Samut Songkhram Province. Master of Science (Health Education), Major Field: Health Education, Department of Physical Education. Thesis Advisor: Associate Professor Supat Teravecharoenchai, M.Sc. 131 pages.

The objective of this descriptive research was to study self-care behavior in cervix cancer prevention of females in Donmanora sub-district, Bang Khonthi district, Samut Songkhram province. The studied samples were 250 females aged 35-60 year-old, selected by systemic random sampling. Self-created questionnaires were utilized for collecting data. Descriptive statistic, Chi-square and Pearson's correlation coefficient were used to analyze data.

The result showed that 84% of samples graduated primary level. 76.4% of them were gardeners and employees. Average income was 6,500 baht. Most of them were married. 82.0% had experienced in cervix cancer inspection at least once a year. 54.6% went to health center for inspection. 74.0% had cigarette smoking history. 9.2% 35.6% of family members smoked. The researcher found that personal characteristics related to cervix cancer preventive behavior of females with a statistical significance at the level of .05, such as educational level, career, age at first having sex, history of contraception, cystitis, leucorrhoea, smoking and experience in cervix cancer inspection. The other factors were not related to cervix cancer preventive behavior of females. Further more, it was found that enabling factors (knowledge), health belief in all perception and enabling factors had no relationship with cervix cancer preventive behavior of females. Reinforcing factors had relationship with cervix cancer preventive behavior of females with statistical significance relationship level of .05

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Thesis Advisor's signature