

Sripen Sawatdimongkol 2010: Factors Affecting Coronary Heart Disease Preventive Behavior Among Personnel of the Department of Disease Control, Ministry of Public Health. Master of Science (Health Education), Major Field: Health Education, Department of Physical Education. Thesis Advisor: Mr. Thanawat Imsomboon, Dr.P.H. 144 pages.

The purpose of this descriptive research was to determine factors affecting the preventive coronary heart disease behavior among personnel of the Department of Disease Control, Ministry of Public Health. Three hundred and Twelve Individuals were randomly selected for desired sample. The instrument used for a Collection of data were questionnaire developed by researcher. Data were analyzed by computer program for percentage, mean, standard deviation, Chi-square, Contingency Coefficient, Spearman's rank order correlation and Pearson's Product Moment Correlation Coefficient.

The research results were as follows:

Preventive Coronary Heart Disease behaviors were at the moderate level. The bio-social factors namely gender, age, level of education, personal status, average income and position had no statistically significant relationships with preventive Coronary Heart Disease behaviors. The predisposing factors such as knowledge about preventive Coronary Heart Disease behaviors, attitude towards the prevention of Coronary Heart Disease, perception of Coronary Heart Disease risks, perception of the severity of Coronary Heart Disease, perception of benefits preventive Coronary Heart Disease practices had statistically significant positive relationships with preventive Coronary Heart Disease behaviors at the .01 level while barriers of preventive Coronary Heart Disease practices had no statistically significant relationships with preventive Coronary Heart Disease behaviors. The enabling factors of adequate resources available for preventing Coronary Heart Disease had statistically significant positive relationships with preventative Coronary Heart Disease behaviors at the .01 level. The reinforcing factors such as receiving social support from family, relatives, colleagues as well as from medical and public health staffs. In addition to information from the media, all had statistically significant relationships with preventative Coronary Heart Disease behaviors at the .01 level.

---

Student's signature

---

Thesis Advisor's signature