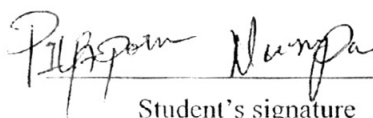


Piyaporn Nicsnipa 2006: Factors Affecting to The Preventative Coronary Heart Disease Behaviors of The Personnel in Department of Health Service Support, Ministry of Public Health. Master of Science (Health Education), Major Field: Health Education, Department of Physical Education. Thesis Advisor: Associate Professor Supat Teravecharoenchai, M.Sc. 136 pages. ISBN 974-16-2424-7

The objective of this descriptive research was to determine the factors affecting preventative Coronary Heart Disease behaviors of the personnel in Department of Health Service Support, Ministry of Public Health. This study used a randomly sampled group of 274 people. The instrument used for a collection of data were questionnaire developed by researcher. Data were analysed by a prepackaged computer program. Statistical tools included: Percentage, Mean, Standard Deviation, Chi-Square test, Pearson's Product Moment Correlation Coefficient and Multiple Regression Analysis.

Results were as follows: 1) Preventative Coronary Heart Disease behaviors were at the moderate level. 2) Bio-social factors namely Gender and Position, had statistically significant relationships with preventative Coronary Heart Disease behaviors at the .001 level. 3) Predisposing factors such as knowledge about preventative heart disease behaviors, attitudes towards the prevention of Coronary Heart Disease, perception of Coronary Heart Disease risks, perception of the severity of Coronary Heart Disease and perception of the benefits and barriers of preventative Coronary Heart Disease practices had statistically significant positive relationships with preventative Coronary Heart Disease behaviors at the .001 level. 4) 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 .001 level and 5) 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 .001 level. Finally this research revealed that the most influential variable was perception of the benefits and barriers of preventative Coronary Heart Disease practices. Co-predicting variables include gender, perception of Coronary Heart Disease risks and receiving social support from family etc. All four of these variables can be combined to predict approximately 24.2 % of preventative Coronary Heart Disease behaviors.

  
Student's signature

 25 / 05 / 2006  
Thesis Advisor's signature