

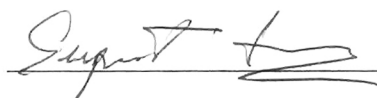
Charassri Wanpen 2007: Factors Affecting Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever Prevention Behaviors of Lower Secondary Students in Pathum Thani Province. Master of Science (Health Education), Major Field: Health Education, Department of Physical Education. Thesis Advisor: Associate Professor Supat Teravecharoenchai, M.Sc. 161 pages.

The objectives of this survey research study was to determine factors affecting Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever prevention behaviors of Lower Secondary Students in Pathum Thani province. Samples were 445 students obtained by multistage random sampling method. The questionnaires constructed by the researcher were used for data collection. The data analysis was made by computer program. The relationship between the variables and prevention behaviors for Haemorrhagic Fever of Lower Secondary students were analyses for percentage, mean, standard deviation, Pearson's Product Moment Correlation Coefficient and Multiple Regression Stepwise method.

The results were as follows: Prevention behaviors for Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever among the Lower Secondary Students were at a moderate level. The Predisposing factors namely knowledge about Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever, the attitude towards a preventive behaviors for Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever; perceived susceptibility; perceived benefits had significant relationship with preventive behaviors for Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever at a .01 level; perceived severity had significant relationship with preventive behaviors for Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever. While perceived barriers had no significant relationship with preventive behaviors for Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever. The Enabling factors namely the availability of health facilities and policy of schools for Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever had significant relationship with preventive behaviors for Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever at a .05 level. The Reinforcing factors namely peer group advocacy, information received concerned Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever warning from health education teacher, and personal illness experience or surrounding individuals with Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever had significant relationship with preventive behaviors for Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever at a .01 and a .05 levels respectively. The biosocial factors namely living area, education of parent, family's income had significant relationship with preventive behaviors for Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever at a .05 level.

CHARASSRI WANPEN

Student's signature



Thesis Advisor's signature

12 / 02 / 07