

# #C 545166 : MAJOR COMMUNITY MEDICINE

KEY WORD: A SITUATION OF VILLAGE DRUG COOPERATIVE FUNDS/NONG CHOK DISTRICT/  
BANGKOK METROPOLIS

KANNIKAR BUNSAMREJ : A SITUATION OF VILLAGE DRUG COOPERATIVE FUNDS  
IN NONG CHOK DISTRICT, BANGKOK METROPOLIS

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The objective of this study was to investigate the situation of the village drug cooperative funds in Nong Chok district, Bangkok, using a cross-sectional descriptive studies. The study population consisted of 517 committee from all of the drug cooperative funds in Nong Chok district and 15 public health officers who involved in these funds. Health interview surveys were used for those committee and the in-depth interviews were conducted among the health officer group.

The results showed that most of committee were male which age between 41-60 years old. Most of them were married and finished primary school. Their main occupations was agriculturists with average incomes between 25,001-60,000 bath per year and worked in the drug funds for more than four years. They have positive attitudes towards the funds and good understanding of the objectives of the funds. Regarding working systems, most of the drug funds had only one person responsible for operation act as a drug seller. Forty-nine percent of the fund had no formal meeting for coordination among the committee, 49% had no financial account and 88% of them never had accounting audit. The major obstacles were the turnover of some unsold drugs and lack of cooperation among committee. For the health officers, most of them had positive attitude towards the drug funds especially their concepts. However, they suggested that the funds should not establish in the developed area. Although they understood the objectives of the drug fund they thought that the funds should be adapted for their future survival. Lack of continuous monitoring was the problem in the audit system due to service overload and transportation. It was also found that income, work experience and attitude of committee as well as supporting and monitoring system of the officers were associated with survival of the drug funds. It also found that most popular drug in the fund was analgesics.