

Nannapach Tosribunjoed 2012: The Comparative Study of Community Participation for Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever Prevention and Control of People in Nonthaburi Province: Study on Case of District with Highest and Lowest of Morbidity Rate, Nonthaburi Province. Master of Arts (Social Development), Major Field: Social Development, Faculty of Social Sciences. Thesis Advisor: Mr. Wirote Manopimoke, Ph.D. 112 pages.

The purpose of this study was to study the comparison of community participation for dengue hemorrhagic fever prevention and control in Nonthaburi province: study on case of district with highest and lowest of morbidity rate in Nonthaburi province. The subjects were 388 selected from 2 sub-districts of Bangbuathong District, there were 330 from Watchalor sub-district and 58 from Laharn sub-district. The research instruments used in collecting the data were the Systematic Random Sampling with distribute the queue card and questionnaire for patients who coming hospital with the odd number during 1–18 June 2011. The questionnaire were divide into 4 parts, there were; Basic Personal Factor, Environment, Media Exposure and Social Support. This research use the Pearson Product–Moment Correlation Coefficient and Chi – square to analyze the relationship between independent and dependant variable. The statistic significance level is 0.05 and the statistics used in the data analysis were percentage, mathematic mean, standard deviation, t - test and the F-test and used Least Significant Difference when found a difference.

The research findings were as follows: (1) Community participation for dengue hemorrhagic fever prevention and control. Both 2 sub – districts receive the information of the people in the sub – district that found the disease. The sub – district that found the low level of disease of Bangbuathong district, Nonthaburi Province. Receiving information overall was in the medium. The sub – district that found the high level of disease ($\bar{x} = 2.84$), the sub-district that found the low level disease ($\bar{x} = 3.11$). The social support was in the high level and the highest level, the sub – district that found the high level disease ($\bar{x} = 2.69$), the sub - district that found the low level disease ($\bar{x} = 3.20$). Community participation on dengue prevention and control were on the medium and high level, the sub – district that found high level of disease ($\bar{x} = 2.24$) and the sub – district that found low level of disease ($\bar{x} = 2.26$) respectively. (2)The relationship and participation analysis of dengue hemorrhagic fever prevention and control of people in Nonthaburi province classified by basic personal factor found that the participation with difference on age, gender, educational level, occupation and period of living in community. Overall of disease prevention and control was not different. However when consider each factor was found that factor on environment and social support had related with the significance at level 0.05. (3) The comparison of participation on dengue hemorrhagic fever prevention and control in Nonthaburi province dividing with the residential, the Watchalor ($\bar{x} = 2.26$) and Laharn ($\bar{x} = 2.24$)

Student's signature

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