

พิมพ์ต้นฉบับบทความวิทยานิพนธ์ภายในกรอบสี่เหลี่ยมนี้เพียงแผ่นเดียว

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PANNAMAS MANEEKAN : KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND BEHAVIOR REGARDING BLOOD DONATION AMONG MONKS OF BUDDHIST TEMPLES IN BANGKOK METROPOLIS. THESIS ADVISOR : PROF. DR. THASSANEE NUCHPRAYOON, THESIS COADVISOR : SOMRAT LERTMAHARIT, 89 pp. ISBN 974-636-381-6.

Buddhism is the national religion of Thailand. It is Thais' culture that Buddhist man should spend a period of time in their life (even a few days or weeks) to be a monk in order to follow Dhamma of the Lord Buddha, thus Buddhist monks influence several ways of Thai life. If Buddhist monks have correct knowledge and good attitude on blood donation, they will be a big group of safe and regular blood donors and can convince all walks of life to become regular blood donors as well.

The objective of this study was to determine KAP on blood donation among Buddhist monks in Bangkok Metropolis. A survey of monks by using multistage cluster sampling was carried out during October 1996 to January 1997. A total of 1,578 monks in 60 Buddhist temples complete the self-administered questionnaires, the data were analysed by SPSS/PC⁺.

The study revealed that the mean age of monks was 33 years old ($\bar{X} \pm SD = 32.9 \pm 13.6$). Most of them (48.5%) stayed in the inner area of Bangkok Metropolis. 61.4% of monks stated that they would participate in giving blood donation at their places, if any. Knowledge on blood donation of monks was considered low but they had high attitude towards blood donation (64.4%). Among them, 64.5% have persuaded people to donate blood before, and 43.5% have ever donated their blood. In the past year, only 20.0% of monks donated blood which came out the rate of blood donation among monks was 1 time per monk per year. 84.6% of Buddhist monks who have ever donated blood, intended to do so in the future, while only 14.8% of that never donated before. The latter group gave the reason of that because of his health problem. The reason for the first time donation was humanitarian (48.6%). The unpleasant feeling in blood donation was that the collectors were mostly female nurses (26.6%). The study showed statistical difference between the location of temples where monks stayed (inner, middle, and outer area) and the KAP regarding blood donation ($p < 0.05$). There was also significant difference between group of monks (who ever donated & never donated) and some personal characteristics ($p < 0.05$). No difference was demonstrated between group of monks and the types of monks, illness, position of the monks (Sanghadikara) and incentives given.

ภาควิชา.....เวชศาสตร์ป้องกันและสังคม

สาขาวิชา.....เวชศาสตร์ชุมชน

ปีการศึกษา.....2539

ลายมือชื่อนิสิต.....กานดาพร มณีทอง

ลายมือชื่ออาจารย์ที่ปรึกษา.....ภรณ์ นนทะ

ลายมือชื่ออาจารย์ที่ปรึกษาร่วม.....สมิต วัฒนกุล