

**Independent Study Title** Solving Health Problems by  
Establishing a Model Village Primary  
Health Care in Wang Thong Village,  
Tambon Nongyaplong, Wang Saphung  
District, Loie Province

**Author** Mr. Danai Sarapruk

**Master of Public Health** Public Health

**Examining Committee:**

Assoc.Prof.Dr. Choomnoom Promkutkao Chairman

Assist.Prof. Somsri Pattamapun Member

Instr. Dr. Somsak Thamthitawat Member

**Abstract**

The objective of the study was to find out ways and means in solving health problems by establishing a model village primary health care in Wang Thong village, tambon Nongyaplong, Wang Saphung district, Loie province. The target population was 198 head of household. Interviewing method was used to assess the coverage of primary health care activities and percentage of pre and post intervention achievement was calculated. The results revealed that the knowledge in self care of hypertension among the household

member increased from 10.6 % to 97.0 %. The percentage of receiving blood pressure measurement was increased from 18.7 % to 96.5 % and gaining knowledge in iodine deficiency disease form 24.2 % to 93.4 %. The iodine spray for table salt was also increased from 10.6 % to 94.9 % while the gaining of knowledge in the prevention of hemorrhagic fever changed from 34.3% to 92.0% and the use of ABATE from 32.8% to 97.0%. Before the intervention 32.2 % of community health volunteer sowed the ABATE but after the establishment of the model village primary health care 99.5% of them did and resulted in the decrease of the prevalence rate of hemorrhagic fever from 740.0 to 160.0 per 100,000 population. The household member received knowledge in the prevention of rabies was increased from 18.7 % to 88.4 % and the percentage of vaccinated dogs was increased from 5.0 % to 93.0 %. It was evident that the establishment of a model village primary health care could create involvement of its committee in planning, management, operation and evaluation of primary health care activities that could improve the effectiveness and coverage better than the former approach.