

#C442661 : MAJOR HEALTH EDUCATION

KEY WORD HEALTH BEHAVIOR / HEMORRHAGIC FEVER

CHOO-ANONG ASARATH : A STUDY OF STUDENTS' HEALTH BEHAVIOR
CONCERNING THE HEMORRHAGIC FEVER ELEMENTARY STUDENTS, EDUCATIONAL
REGION NINE. THESIS ADVISOR : ASST. PROF. LAWAN SUKKRI, H.S.D.,
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The purposes of the research were to study and to compare the health behavior including knowledge, attitudes and practices concerning the hemorrhagic fever of elementary students, educational region nine. The subjects in this study were 500 prathomsuksa six students from the educational region nine. The questionnaires, 90 percent, were returned. The data was then statistically analyzed to obtain percentages, means and standard deviations. A t-test was also employed to determine the significant differences between means. The results were as follows:

1. The students' knowledge was at the moderate level. There was no significant difference at .05 level between male and female on knowledge.

The students' knowledge was below the lowest level in three areas, there were : The most severity of the symptoms, the misused of medicines and the practices while they were unsure about sickness.

2. The students' attitude was at the good level. There was no significant difference at .05 level between male and female attitudes.

The students who had bad attitude believed that all age groups of youth were in high risk and hemorrhagic fever can be prevented by vaccination.

3. The students' practices were at the moderate level and there was no significant difference at .05 level between the practices of male and female students.

The students' practices were at the low level in the use of insect repellent to prevent mosquito biting and the use of materials for preventing mosquito breeding in the vases.