

Abstract

The purpose of this research was to compare the knowledge, attitude and practice of dengue hemorrhagic fever prevention and control including the house holds larval index (House Index, Breataux Index, Container Index) among the house wives receiving and not receiving health education program. Two hundred sixteen of house wives with 18 or more than 18 years olds from two of all 10 high risk villages of Champhone District. Savannakhet Province, Lao.PDR were sampled by simple random sampling. One hundred eight house wives of Kilometer 35 (Km35) village were selected as experimental group and given health education program while 108 house wives of Kengkok thong village were selected as control group and not given health education program. Collecting the data by interviewing of house wives before and after giving of health education program during 1 month. The data were analyzed by frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation, Pair-t-test, Independent sample-t-test, Wilcoxon-Signed-Ranks-Test and Mann Whitney.

The results of the research were as follow:

1. After receiving health education program experimental group gained significantly higher knowledge, attitude and practice(KAP) score than those it did before from 7.96, 42.91, 48.56 to 12.18 , 45.10, 51.34 respectively ($P\text{-value} < 0.05$) while the control group's KAP scores were slightly increased from 7.95, 42.34, 47.12 9 to 8.33, 44.53, 47.24 respectively ($p\text{-value} > 0.05$)

2. Before receiving Health Education Program, experimental and control groups KAP scores were not different which revealed that the experimental group had the KAP score of 7.96, 42.91, 48.56 while the control group had 7.95, 42.34, 47.12 ($p\text{-value} > 0.05$). After receiving health education program, the experimental group gained higher knowledge, attitude and practice scores significantly than those the control group did in that the former had the KAP scores at the mean score of 12.18, 45.10, 51.43 , while the latter had 8.33, 44.53, 47.24 respectively ($P\text{-value} < 0.05$)

3. After receiving health education program, House Index, Breteau Index, Container Index among experimental group's house holds were reduced significantly by comparing to those before receiving the health education program which were reduced from 28.70%, 44.44, 16.96% to 11.11%, 12.03, 4.59% respectively ($P\text{-value} < 0.05$) while the control group's index were slightly reduced from 29.60%, 47.22, 20.50% to 26.85%, 42.59, 18.25% respectively ($p\text{-value} > 0.05$).

4. Before receiving Health Education Program, Experimental and control groups HI, BI, CI were not different which revealed that the experimental group's HI, BI, CI were 28.70%, 44.44, 16.96% while those of the control group were 29.60%, 47.22, 20.50% respectively ($p\text{-value} > 0.05$). After receiving health education program, the experimental group's HI, BI, CI reduced lower significantly than those the control group did in that the former's HI, BI, CI were 11.11%, 12.03, 4.59%, while the latter were 26.85%, 42.59, 18.25 % respectively ($P\text{-value} < 0.05$)

Conclusion: Giving a health education program to the house wives who have the insufficient knowledge, attitude and practice of dengue hemorrhagic fever, although in limited time, can help them to gain higher knowledge, better attitude that lead to more correct practice of dengue hemorrhagic fever prevention and control. The program comprised providing the knowledge and hand-on practicing experience using the lecture, demonstration, and exhibition, focus group discussion which are carefully planned regarding the content, method, time, place, personnel, equipment and audio-visual media appropriately