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SAKOL KLUNGPLOY : THE PERFORMANCE OF EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SURVEILLANCE OF  
HEALTH CENTERS IN NAKHONSAWAN PROVINCE. THESIS ADVISORS : PIYATHIDA TRIJITTHI,  
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The objectives of this research were to evaluate the performance of epidemiological surveillance of health centers in Nakhonsawan province; to explain the characteristics of the populations and administrative resources, the process of administration on the performance of epidemiological surveillance of health centers in Nakhonsawan province; to find relations among the characteristics of the populations and administrative resources, the process of administration in the performance of epidemiological surveillance of health centers in Nakhonsawan province; and to study the problems and obstacles to the performance of epidemiological surveillance of health centers in Nakhonsawan province. The sampling group was 178 public health personnel in Nakhonsawan province. Data collecting was done using questionnaires. A total of 169 questionnaires were received, or 94.9 %. The relations among these variables were analyzed by chi-square statistics and pearson's product moment correlation coefficient.

The results of the research showed that the performance of epidemiological surveillance of health centers in Nakhonsawan province, on the whole should be improved. When divided for side by side analysis, it was found that the performance data collecting and disseminating had an average point at the medium level. The data consolidating and the interpretation had an average point which should be improved, and the data analyzing had an average point, which must be improved. In regard to administrative resources, it was found that the number of epidemiological surveillance personnel was one for each center. These personnel lacked adequate knowledge of their duties. For the budget administrative resources, it was found that most was received from the other parts of the work. For the material administrative resources, it was found that there was not enough material available. The process of administration had an average point for both the whole image and each side at the medium level. When analyzed for relations it was found that the material administrative resources, such as the manual on epidemiological surveillance used as a guideline or reference in work, was sufficient and the process of administration had a statistically significant relation to the performance of epidemiological surveillance ( $p < 0.05$ ).

This research suggests it is necessary to hold training courses in the performance of epidemiological surveillance and job planning for public health personnel working in health centers. Sufficient material for supporting the work of health centers should be arranged and available as needed. Supervision to follow up work in health centers should be provided continuously.