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MALEERATANA WONGRITTE: EFFECTIVENESS OF HEALTH EDUCATION PROGRAM APPLIED THE THEORY OF PLANNED BEHAVIOR ON MOTHERS' PREVENTIVE BEHAVIOR ABOUT ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTIONS IN CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OLD IN AMPHOE CHAIBURI, SURAT THANI. THESIS ADVISORS: SUPREEYA TANSAKUL, Ph.D. VORAPHUN ROONGSIRIWONG, M.Sc (PUBLIC HEALTH) SUMALEE SINGHANIYOM, M.Sc (BIOSTATISTIC) 204 P. ISBN 974-662-422-9

Acute Respiratory Infections in Children (ARIC) is one of the leading cause of death among children under 5 years old. The incidence of this disease is closely related to the lack of knowledge attitude or belief and child care practice of mothers. Thus, this quasi - experimental research was carried out to study the effectiveness of ahealth education program with applied the Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) on Acute Respiratory Infections in Children under 5 years old on their mothers' preventive behavior in Chaiburi, SuratThani. One hundred and nine mothers of children under five years of age were assigned into two groups, fifty-one to the experimental group and fifty-eight to the comparison group. The instruments for collecting data were a structured questionaire, used for evaluating mothers' knowledge, The Ajzen's TPB variables and the preventive child care behavior, and a self-report to record mothers' preventive behavior about ARIC. The results show that:

- 1. After the study, the experimental group had significantly higher mean scores on knowledge, attitude, subjective norm, perceived behavioral control, intention and preventive behavior about ARIC than before the study.
- 2. After the study, the experimental group had significantly higher mean scores on knowledge, attitude, subjective norm, perceived behavioral control, intention and preventive behavior about ARIC than the comparison group.
- 3. After the study, the incidence of ARIC among children of the experimental group was not significantly lower than before the study.
 - 4. Only subjective norm can significantly predict intention.
 - 5. Only intention can significantly predict preventive behavior about ARIC.

It is recommended that when applying Ajzen's TPB in a health education program on mothers' preventive behavior, subjective norms should be influenced in order to produce appropriate behavioral changes.