

4036521 PRPR/M : MAJOR : POPULATION AND SOCIAL RESEARCH;

M.A. (POPULATION AND SOCIAL RESEARCH)

KEY WORDS : RISK / CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES

UTHAI CHAROENJITT: FACTORS AFFECTING THE RISK OF CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES: A CASE STUDY OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS IN BANPONG DISTRICT, RATCHBURI. THESIS ADVISORS: BUPPHA SIRIRASSAMEE, Ph.D., CHAKRATTI DHANAGOM, M.A., M.P.A., 155 p. ISBN 974-662-597-7

Cardiovascular Disease (CVD) is an important major cause of illness/death in Thailand, including Banpong District area. It has impact on quality of life and socio-economic costs and social hardship within families through the premature death or disablement of a family member. The prevention and control of CVD depends on finding and reducing the levels of pathogenic risk factors. This crosssectional study aimed to identify the risk factors and analyze influence of factors related to the risk of CVD for the government officials in Banpong District area, aged 35-59. The sample of this study is 833 cases from Banpong hospital health screening program, 1997.

The finding revealed that about half (50.2 %) of the officials in this study were in the moderate - risk group of CVD. The minority (0.5%) of the officials were in the high - risk group. There was a highly significant difference between gender, occupations and ministries of officials in their level of the risk. Male officials, technicians, policemen, and Agricultural ministry were at higher risk than the others groups.

The result of stepwise multiple regression analysis shows that demographic and socio-economic factors (age, job status, and the ministry of officials), behavioral factors (food habits), and psychological and hereditary factors (Diabetes Mellitus disease- history in family), have a strong effect on the risk of CVD for officials. Officials with higher age, high-status job, who work in places of Agricultural ministry and have habits of consuming egg/ pork/ seafood, and have Diabetes Mellitus disease- history in their family tend to have increased risk of CVD. Habits of consuming vegetables and fishes tend to reduce the risk of CVD. The power of prediction of these variables could explain about 17.6% of the risk of CVD for government officials. This findings confirmed part of the hypothesis.