4037214 PHPH/M: MAJOR: HEALTH EDUCATION AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE;

M.Sc. (PUBLIC HEALTH)

KEY WORDS

: HEALTH EDUCATION PROGRAM/ DIARRHEAL PREVENTIVE

BEHAVIOR

SANGA CHAIYARUK: THE EFFECTIVENESS OF HEALTH EDUCATION PROGRAM ON MOTHERS' BEHAVIOR FOR PREVENTIVE DIARRHEAL DISEASE IN CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE PATIU DISTRICT YASOTHON PROVINCE. THESIS ADVISORS: SOMJIT SUPUNNATUT, Dr. PH., WASNA JUNSAWANG, M.A., PHITAYA CHARUPOONPHOL, M.D. 272 P. ISBN 974-663-144-6

The main purpose of this study was to determine the effectiveness of the health education program on mothers' practices for preventing diarrheal disease in children under 5 years of age in Patiu District, Yasothon Province. A training program was provided for a group of selected health leader volunteers, and then the trained health leader volunteers organized a health education program for the mother group who had children under 5 years of age. The samples of this study included 141 mothers of children under 5 years of age who breast-fed their children. Seventy one mothers were assigned as the experimental group and another seventy mothers were assigned as the comparison group. The experimental group was assigned to receive health education program from the trained health leader volunteers who followed village broadcast system, lecture, based on a group discussion, practises about for prevention of diarrheal disease and home visit. The tool for collecting data was the interview on Knowledge, perception and preventive practises of mother. Data collection was assessed before and after the implementation of the program. Statistics used for analyzing the data were percentages, arithmetic mean, standard deviation, student's t-test and paired samples t-test.

The result the study revealed that the experimental group showed significantly better of knowledge, perceived susceptability, perceived severity and perceived cost and benefit regarding preventive practises for diarrheal disease than before implementation and when compared to the comparison group. The research suggests that the health leader should introduce health education program into the communities to solve, diarrheal disease and other health problems in rural areas. The program is also expected to promote preventive practises and community involvement.