

Independent Study Title Relationship Between Knowledge and Practices on Primary Health Care of Housewives in Satha Wat Hua-Fai Community, Tambon Chang Khlan, Muang District, Chiang Mai Province

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Abstract

The purposes of this research were to study knowledge and practices on primary health care and relationship between knowledge and practices on primary health care of housewives in Satha Wat Hua-Fai community, tambon Chang Khlan, Muang district, Chiang Mai province. Knowledge and practices on primary health care focussed

on 7 elements : maternal and child health, nutrition, immunization, environmental sanitation and water supply, control and prevention of disease in rural, dental health and mental health promotion. The samples were 87 married women aged between 15 to 44 years old, and her child aged not more than 12 years old. The multistage sampling was carried out. Data collection was done by interview. The instruments employed were a structured interview. The content validity of the instrument was varified by experts and were tried out with a group of people similar to the population. The data were analysed to determine frequency distribution, means, and standard deviation. The statistical test was done by employing chi-square test and Fisher's exact test.

The result of the study showed that from the total of 80 points, the housewives' average score on knowledge was 65.91 and from the total of 59 points, the housewives' average score on practice was 40.66. For each element of primary health care, it was found that the housewives had good knowledge on immunization. They did not have good knowledge on maternal and child health and family planning and dental health promotion. For practice, the housewives had good practice in controlling and prevention disease in rural, and environmental sanitation and water supply. They did not have good practice in nutrition, dental health and mental health promotion.

Regarding the ralationship between knowledge and practices on primary health care there was statistically significant difference with $p < .01$ the housewives with good knowledge on

primary health care, practiced better than those who did not have good knowledge chi-square test between knowledge and practice on each element revealed that only the relationship between knowledge and practice on nutrition was statistically significant difference ($p < .01$).