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PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS

POONSRI NITHAKORN : THE EFFECTIVENESS OF HEALTH EDUCATION
PROGRAM ON MODIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE BEHAVIORS OF PULMONARY
TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS AT THE BAN-PONG HOSPITAL BANPONG DISTRICT,
RATCHABURI PROVINCE. THESIS ADVISORS : ROONGROTE POOMRIEW, Ph.D.,
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The main objective of this quasi- experimental research was to assess the effectiveness of a health education program to modify compliance behavior of pulmonary patients at Banpong Hospital and Ratchaburi Hospital, Ratchaburi province. In designing the program the key concepts of the Protection Motivation and the Social Support theories were applied. The sample of this study consisted of 114 pulmonary tuberculosis patients. Fifty-seven patients of Banpong Hospital were assigned into the experimental group while the fifty-seven patients from Ratchaburi Hospital were in the comparison group. The experimental group participated three times in a health education program based on protection motivation theory while the comparison group participated in a regular health education program. Data was collected both before and after the experiment, using interview questionnaires. Data was analysed by using frequency distribution, arithmetic mean, standard deviation, student's t-test and paired t-test.

Results of the study revealed that after the experiment, the experimental group performed significantly better than before the experiment and better than the comparison group regarding their perception of noxiousness, perceived susceptibility, self - efficacy, response expectations and practices about the changed behaviors of pulmonary tuberculosis patients. This health education program should be applied to other chronic communicable diseases patients.