

Thesis Title	Effectiveness of the Health Education Program in AIDS Prevention for Nakhonsrithummarat Secondary School Grade 4 Students
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ABSTRACT

AIDS is one of very severe communicable diseases. Nowadays since all AIDS patients will die soon after infection. AIDS is at present spreading to individuals regardless sex, and age group. Number of infectious HIV positive persons are continuously increasing especially for those age groups, 15-19 years ranking fourth of the total number of infectious patients in the country. Thus, this research work is intended to study the effectiveness of health education program among target group of students in changing their knowledge, attitude and practice toward AIDS prevention. The learning theory with the emphasis on self-control and health education concept on problem-based learning and health counseling were applied as the basis for setting up health education program.

The design of this study was an action research. Ninety eight secondary school male students of grade 4, Nakhonsrithummarat province were the sample of this study. Among 98 students, 83 students had no previous sexual relation experience whereas 15 students had sexual

relation experience with the opposite sex. Various treatments namely problem-based learning, self-control together with health counseling were applied. The frequency distribution and percentage were used to analyze the sample characteristics, and to describe the difference of score average of knowledge. Paired sample t-test was applied to analyze the attitude and practice in AIDS prevention. Relationships among knowledge, attitude and practice in AIDS prevention were determined by Pearson's Product Moment Correlation Coefficient.

Results revealed that there was a statistically significant difference in knowledge, attitude and practice for AIDS prevention of 98 students before and after receiving health education program.

The score average on attitude toward AIDS, prostitutes and condoms use were statistically significant increased. There was a statistically significant on practice for AIDS prevention. Condoms also were more statistically significant used by students when having sexual relation. Furthermore, it was found that all samples had a statistically significant increase in practice for the release of sexual desire through other appropriate activities and for the avoidance of sexual stimuli.

Results showed that there were no correlations among knowledge, attitude and practice in AIDS prevention for the group of samples who had no previous sexual experiences, but there was a relationship between knowledge and attitude, attitude and practice toward AIDS prevention among group of samples who had previous sexual experiences with the opposite sex.

It is therefore recommended that the administrator should have consideration in setting up health education program using various activities for preventing AIDS spreading among all students in the school.