Conventional Approach to Facilitate The Use of
Maternal and Child Health Handbook at
Health Promotion Center Region 4 Khonkaen

The Comparison between the New Approach and

Name Somsaowanuch Chamusri

Degree Master of Sciences (Public Health)

Majoring in Public Health Nursing

Thesis Supervisory Committee

Thesis Title

Paichit Kasiwat, B.Sc. in Nursing, M.P.H
Somporn Triamchaisri, B.Sc. in PH. Nursing, M.Sc.

(Biotatistics)

Sirikul Isaranurug, M.D., Thai Board of Pediatrics, M.P.H

Vanida Sinchai, M.D., M.P.H., M.Sc. (Medical Demography)

Date of Graduation 23 January B.E. 2535 (1992)

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ABSTRACT

The objective of this research was to compare mothers behavior of using Maternal and Child health (MCH.) handbook after being facilitate by Conventional and New Approaches. This study was Quasi-Experimental Research. The sample consistes of 146 mothers who delivered babies at Health Promotion Center Region 4 Khonkaen during May-June 1991, they were randomly selected as experimental and control groups with match paired in terms of education and occupation. Thus, there were 73 mothers in each group. At the end of experiment; there were remain 50 mothers in each group. The control group was facilitated to use MCH. handbook by conventional Approach whereas the experimental one was facilitated by the New Approach

Methods of collecting data were interviewing on knowledge, attitude and ascessing on maternal recording about child health development in MCH handbook. Data were collected 3 times, on the first day, 2nd month and 4th month after delivery. Data were analyzed in percentage, arithmatic mean, standard deviation and test for differential significance by T-test and Mann-Whitney U-test

Research finding were as follows

- 1. Maternal knowledge and attitude toward using MCH handbook in both groups after facilitating at the first and second post-test were not statistically difference.
- 2. In the experimental group, maternal knowledge at the first post-test was significantly better than the pre-test. (p-value = 0.007) In contrast, the control group was not showed the difference.
- 3. In the experimental group, maternal knowledge at the second pos-test was no statistically significance difference from the first post-test, In contrast, maternal knowledge of the control group at the second post-test was significantly better than the first post-test (p-value = 0.005).
- 4. Maternal knowledge in both groups at the second post-test was significantly better than the pre-test (p-value = 0.000 in the experimental group and p-value = 0.004 in control group).
- 5. Maternal attitude in both groups at the first post-test was significantly higher than the pre-test (p- value = 0.000 in the group and p-value = 0.023 in control group).

- 6. Maternal attitude in both groups after first and second post-test were not statistically difference.
- 7. Maternal attitude in both groups at the second post-test was significantly higher than the pre-test (p-value = 0.001 in experiment group and p-value = 0.000 in control group)
- 8. In the experimental group, maternal practice mean score was higher than the control group with statistical significance.

The finding indicated that the New approach to facilitate the of MCH. handbook among post partum mother was better influenced than the conventional Approach, eventhough their knowledge and attitude were not prominent increase. The researcher thus, recommended all maternal and child health service units of Health Promotion Center Region 4 Khonkaen using the New Approach to facilitate mothers in utilizing MCH handbook more effectively, The health workers should also recognize some affected factors in utilizing MCH. handbook among post partum mothers. The further study should design to cover content on both parts concerning mother and children, to spend longer time in studying and to study other influencing variables.