

Thesis Title Factors Influencing the Incidence of Dengue
Haemorrhagic Fever in Chiangmai Province :
A Comparative Study between the Districts with
the Highest and the Lowest Incidence of Dengue
Haemorrhagic Fever

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to find out the factors influencing the incidence of Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever (D.H.F.) in Chiangmai Province. The comparison of factors in the highest and the lowest incidence of D.H.F. in the northern part of Chiangmai and investigation on the belief of the community members and community leaders about D.H.F., environmental conditions and the presence of vector of D.H.F. in the communities were carried out. Multi-stage sampling was taken in each district. Random sample of 220 households from each village in the high incidence area and 320 households from each village in the low incidence area were taken to interview people, observe environmental conditions and survey for Aedes density.

The result indicated that having received D.H.F. informations from public health staffs, the satisfaction with community leaders' operation and the intention of operation on D.H.F. prevention of the community members in the areas with the high incidence of D.H.F. and the low one were not statistically significant different. Whereas, their perception on susceptibility and severity of D.H.F., and on benefit of operation following public health staffs' suggestion were found statistically significant different in the high incidence group. ($p < 0.001$) The environmental conditions showed statistically significant difference between the high incidence community and the low one ($p < 0.05, 0.001$) and also revealed more density of Aedes larva among the high incidence area. ($p < 0.01, 0.001$)

The health belief about community members' perception on susceptibility and severity of D.H.F., on benefit of operation following the public health staffs' suggestion in prevention and control of D.H.F., the environmental conditions and the Aedes density of the community were major factors which effect the incidence of D.H.F.