

## Abstract

The objective of this research is to study the effectiveness of giving health education in PHC to households through public address system (PA) and self-taught manual in Nonthaburi Province. A comparative study has been made before and after trial period by using both media with the same subjects :SAFE AND drinking water,garbage disposal and the proper use of latrine.

The research conducted in three villages; the first one served as trial village cesing PA system, the second one served as trial village using self-taught manual and the last one served as control village.

The tools of this research which prepared by the researcher were educational cassette and self-taught mannal with subjects about safe and drinking water,garbage disposal and proper use of latrine. The cassette contained dialogue about above-mentioned subjects. At the beginning of the cassette, educational song concerning prevention of diarrhoeal disease and at the end will be conclusion of content. The cassette, which was used in the first village, was given to village health communicator to broudcast through PA system at a given time. In second village, self-taught manual was used in the same content of the cassette with cartoon pictures. This self-taught manuals were given to the heads of every households of the village.

Data collection was made by volunteers which were trained by researcher. It was done three times; firt data was collected befor the study, second 2 weeks after the study and the last 8 weeks after the study had completed.

The result of the study showed that :

1. Before trial study, knowledge in PHC especially 3 subjects mentioned above of the people in trial villages and control village were not different. But after the study had completed, it was found that knowledge of people in three villages were different with statistical significance at ( $P < .001$ ). People in village using PA system gained more knowledge than the people in village using self-taught manual.

2. After trial study, people in village using PA system increased better opinion with statistical significance at ( $P < .001$ ) as compare to opinion before trial study.

3. In village using self-taught manual, opinions of the people before and after the study were not different.

4. Comparing practice of the people in 2 trial villages, it was found that practice of the people in using clean water, garbage disposal and proper use of latrine were different with statistical significance at ( $P < .001$ ) as compare to practice before trial study.

5. Comparing between trial village using PA system and trial village using self-taught manual, it was found that practice in three subjects of the people in the former village has been improved properly more than the people in later village with statistical significance at ( $P < .001$ )

6. The practices of the people in control village were not different in statistics during 8 weeks study period.