Thesis Tittle	The Effectiveness of Health Instruction with Teacher Support and Parental Support on Primary School Students' Head Louse Preventive Behavior
Auther	Miss Chanya Narcmoonvai
Degree	Master of Sciences (Public Health)
Major Advisor	Associate Professor Dr. Prapapen Suwan
Department	Department of Health Education
Faculty	Faculty of Public Health, Mahidol University
Date of Graduation	May 25, 1987

Abstract

The mian objectives of this research was to study the effectiveness of health instruction, teacher support and parental support on head-louse preventive behavior of Prathom 4 students. The samples were the Prathom 4 girl students, 9-10 years of age, were infected by head louse, enrolled in outside-municipal primary schools in Amphur Maung, Khonkean Province. The samples were divided into three experimental groups.

The experimental group I (n = 68) received a head louse health instruction program and a teacher support. The experimental group II (n = 42) received a head louse health instruction program and a parental support. The experimental group III (n = 57) received a head louse health instruction program only. The Quasi-experimental research was employed to compare these 3 methods in regard to : head louse preventive behavior; knowledge; attitudes; practice; and the re-infection rate between the sampled groups.

The instruments of this research were : the knowledge test; the attitude test; the test of head louse preventive practice; and the questionnaire on general information.

In carrying on the experimentation and data collection, the researcher carried out the following procedures. Firstly, for **all** experimental groups, the sampled students were screened for head louse infection, pre-testing of preventive behavior of head louse protection and all infectived students were treated. Secondly, the students were taught about the infection and prevention of head louse. Thirdly, the students of experimental group I were urged to prevent head louse every day for 3 weeks by their teachers, the students of experimental group II were urged to prevent head louse every day for 3 weeks by their parents. Finally, the post-test on preventive behavior of head louse was carried on and again after the experimentation for 3 weeks. Statistical analysis for testing the hypotheses were percentage, mean, standard deviation, pair-t-test, t-test and z-test.

The results revealed as follows :

1. In the experimental group III, the post-test attitudes and practice of the students was significantly higher than of the pretest $(p < 0.05)$. The knowledge between pre and post-test were not significantly different.

2. In the experimental group I the post-test pactice of the students was significantly higher than pretest $(p < 0.01)$. The knowledge and attitude were not significantly different.

3. The post-test knowledge, attitudes and practice of the experimental group II students were significantly higher then pretest. ($p < 0.01$, 0.001 and 0.01 respectively)

4. The post-test knowledge, attitudes and practice of the experimental group III students were not significantly different from of the students in experimental group I. But head louse re-infection rate of the students in the experimental group I was significantly less than of the students in the experimental group III. ($p < 0.05$)

5. The post-test head louse preventive practice of the students in the experimental group II was significantly better than the students in experimental group III ($p < 0.05$). The knowledge and attitudes were not significantly different. The post-post test head louse re-infection rate of the students in the experimental group III increased significantly ($p < 0.001$) but in the experimental group II didnot increase significantly.

6. The post-test knowledge, attitudes and the post-post test practice of the students in experimental group II were significantly better than of the students in experimental group I ($p < 0.01$, $p < 05$ and 0.05 respectively). The post-post test head louse re-infection rate of the students in experimental group I increased significantly ($p < 0.05$) but in experimental group II, the rate didnot increase significantly.