

**Thesis title**

**The Effectiveness of Health Education  
Activities on Health Promotion Student-  
Leaders Performance in Primary School  
Angthong Province**

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### **ABTRACT**

The objective of this research was to study the effectiveness of health education activities on health promotion student-leaders performance. The sample was the students in primary school grade 5-6 of 4 schools at Angthong Province. The total subjects were 160 and half of them were trained in health promotion student-leader program in academic year 1985. The sample was divided into 2 experimental groups. Each group consisted of 40 students who were trained in health promotion student-leader program in academic year 1985 and another 40 students who were not trained.

The experimental group 1 was taught and conducted health

activities, followed by a system of supervision and monitor closely by the health teachers. The experimental group 2 was taught and conducted health activities as normal practice.

Instruments used for collecting data were health knowledge test, personal hygiene survey form, environmental survey form, and health promotion practice questionnaires. Data were collected prefer to the experiment and after experiment. The experiment was lasted for 4 weeks.

Statistic for analysis and testing the hypothesis were percentages, mean, standard diviation, t-test, pair t-test.

The results revealed as follows: After the experiments,

1. The health promotion student-leaders in the experimental group 1 had higher scores in knowledge significantly than those in the experimental group 2 ( $P < 0.01$ ).

2. The health promotion student-leaders in the experimental group 1 had higher scores in knoeledge significantly than prefer to experiment ( $P < 0.001$ ).

3. The health promotion student-leaders in the experimental group 1 had higher scores in personal hygiene significantly than those in the experimental group 2 ( $P < 0.001$ ).

4. The health promotion student-leaders in the experimental group 1 had higher scores in personal hygiene significantly than prefer to experiment ( $P < 0.001$ ).

5. The health promotion student-leaders in the experimental group 1 had higher scores in health promotion practice significantly than those in the experimental group 2 ( $P < 0.05$ ).

6. The health promotion student-leaders in the experimental group 1 had higher scores in health promotion practice significantly than prefer to experiment ( $P < 0.001$ ).

7. The students in the experimental group 1 had higher scores in knowledge significantly than those in the experimental group 2 ( $P < 0.05$ ).

8. The students in the experimental group 1 had higher scores in health knowledge significantly than prefer to experiment ( $P < 0.001$ ).

9. The students in the experimental group 1 had higher scores in personal hygiene significantly than those in the experimental group 2 ( $P < 0.001$ ).

10. The students in the experimental group 1 had higher scores in personal hygiene significantly than prefer to experiment ( $P < 0.001$ ).

11. The schools in the experimental group 1 had higher scores in environmental school health significantly than those in the experimental group 2 ( $P < 0.05$ ).

12. The schools in the experimental group 1 had higher scores in environmental school health significantly than prefer to experiment ( $P < 0.05$ ).