

Thesis Title The Effectiveness of Individual Counselling
on Sexually Transmitted Diseases Prevention
Behavior among Sexually Transmitted Diseases
Infected Patients at Venereal Disease Clinics
in Ratchaburi Province

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ABSTRACT

At Present, sexually transmitted Diseases and Aids is a serious public health problem of Thailand. The Incident rate of these diseases in Ratchaburi Province is higher than the one proposed by Department of communicable diseases control, Ministry of Public Health. In addition, the Seventh National Development Plan responsible by the Ministry of Public Health has already included the counselling service as one major strategy for STD control program since it is the convincing activity for increasing the preventive behavior among the STD patient. Therefore, this study aimed to evaluate the effectiveness of STD individual Counselling provided to a patient who sought treatment from CDC region 4 clinic during November 1991 to January 1992. The

total of 91 patients were systematically selected and randomly assigned to an experimental group and a control group: The experimental group, 51 patients, received 2 counselling sessions within 6 weeks interval; while the control group, 40 patients, received regular education activities provided by the CDC staff. Both groups were interviewed by the interview questionnaire developed by the researcher 3 times, before an experimental, 7 days and 6 weeks after the first counselling session. All data were analysed by SPSS program. Statistics employed in this study are percentage, Arithmetic mean, standard deviation, t-test, Pearson correlation co-efficiency and ratio. The level of reliability is 95%.

Results indicated that after the experimental the experimental group had a statistically higher level of the mean score on perceived risk, perceived seriousness, perceived preventive condom use and on the preventive action toward STD than those of the control group at the 0.05 significant level. These over, the recurrence rate of STD in the experimental group is statistically lower than that of the control group at the 0.05 significant level.

The study results suggested that the individual counselling service should be provided at the STD clinic.