

Thesis Title	The Effectiveness of Health Education Program by the Modification of Health Belief Model and Social Support through Teachers and Fathers or Mothers for Preventive Behavior of Dengue Haemorrhagic fever among Prathomsuksa 6 Students Amphoe Muang, Nonthaburi
Name	Pramote Saeunk
Degree	Master of Science (Public Health) major in Health Education
Thesis Supervisory Committee	Roongrote Poomriew, B.Sc.,M.A.,M.P.H.,Dr.P.H. Nipa Manunpichu, B.Sc.,M.A. Wijitr Fungladda, M.D.,D.T.M. & H.,Dr.P.H.
Date of Graduation	6 May B.E. 2535 (1992)

ABSTRACT

Dengue haemorrhagic fever, at present, is a major public health problem since the morbidity rate increases every year. The highest rate of people getting this disease is found among primary school students, aged 5-14 years old. Health education program may assist those students to prevent Dengue haemorrhagic fever. The primary purpose of this quasi-experimental study was to examine the effectiveness of a health education program by the modification of Health Belief Model and social support through teachers and fathers or mothers on preventive behavior of Dengue haemorrhagic fever among Prathomsuksa 6 students. One hundred and twenty grade 6 primary school students from 2 schools in Amphoe Muang Nonthaburi, selected, purposively, participated in the study. Of these participants, 60 students from Watlannaboon school, Tambol Taladquan, were assigned to experimental group while the rest from Wattamnugtai School, Tambol Tasai were assigned to comparison group. The experimental group

participated in 9 week health education program from November 1991 to January 1992. Questionnaires were used to collect data.

Percentage distribution, arithmetic means. Paired Samples t-test, Student's t-test, Chi-square test, Z-test and Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient were applied to analyse data. Level of significance was set at 0.05.

The findings can be summarized as follows:

1) After experiment, the sample in experimental group statistically gained more perceptions regarding susceptibility, severity and benefit as well as practice in preventing Dengue haemorrhagic fever than prior to participating in this program. There was no statistical difference in perceptions relating to barriers.

2) After experiment, the sample in experimental group statistically gained more perceptions regarding susceptibility, severity and benefit as well as practice in preventing Dengue haemorrhagic fever than the comparison group. There was no statistical difference in perceptions relating to barriers.

3) After experiment, There was the relationship between social support from teachers and fathers or mothers and practice in preventing Dengue haemorrhagic fever. There were no relationships between students' experience with Dengue haemorrhagic fever, occupation and education of their parents, their family income and practice.

4) After experiment, the sample in experimental group statistically gained less proportion of containers with larvar of aedes aegypti than prior to participating in this program, and Breteau Index (BI) in experimental group decreased from 1,418 to 816.

Regarding the findings, since health education program with social support from teachers and fathers or mothers could change health behavior in preventing Dengue haemorrhagic fever of primary school students, related health agencies should take these results into consideration and may apply for providing future health education program.