

Thesis Title            The Effectiveness of Health Education Program with  
                             Husbands' Support on Seeking Pap Smear Examination  
                             among Married Woman Workers in Nonthaburi Province  
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### ABSTRACT

The highest prevalence rate of cancer among Thai women is carcinoma of the cervix and still show the high tendency. Previous studies had shown that there were few studies on the early detection of the carcinoma by Pap smear examination. Most of cervical cancer patients who came to seek health service were in the invasive carcinoma stage. This study aimed to develop an effective health education program to motivate woman workers on seeking Pap smear examination. Health Belief Model, Social Learning Theory and Social Support were modified for planning health education activities in the program. One hundred and thirteen married woman workers were assigned into two groups, 57 from the Task Company to the experimental group and 56 from the Yamabishi Electric Company to the comparison group. The experimental group received planned health education program. The intervention program included short training course to provide knowledge on cancer of the cervix, direct information from example cervical cancer patient who serve as modelling figure, husbands' support, and reinforcing from company's health volunteers. The two companies received Pap smear service twice in sixth week and tenth

week by Tambon Health Center's workers. All datum were collected before and after experimental by the interview questionnaire developed by the researcher. Descriptive statistics, Student's t-test, Paired Samples t-test, Z-test, Kendall's tau b and Pearson's Product Moment Correlation Coefficient were applied to analyse the data.

The result of this study can be summarized as follow: after the study, the experimental group gained significantly higher correct perception on susceptibility, severity, benefit and barrier and practice to prevent the risk factors of cervical cancer than before the study and that of the comparison group. The proportion of woman workers in the experimental group who took Pap smear examination was higher than the comparison group. There was a positive significant relationship between seeking the Pap smear examination and perception about susceptibility, severity, benefit and barrier on seeking the Pap smear examination, husbands' support and no child. The practice to prevent cervical cancer shown positive significant relationship with perception about susceptibility of cervical cancer and benefit and barrier on seeking the Pap smear examination. The intention to seeking Pap smear examination in the experimental group shown positive significant relationship with Pap smear examination. But there was no relationship between demographic characteristics of the samples, namely, age, education level and past experience about Pap smear examination with seeking the Pap smear examination.

In conclusion, health education program is indicated effectiveness in increasing preventive behavior on seeking Pap smear examination and self-care to prevent the risk factors of cervical cancer among woman workers. Health education program may be applied to increase Thai woman among age group of 25-60 for seeking Pap smear examination in the program which is now policy of Ministry of Public Health to expand the program throughout the country.