

Thesis Title Association Between the Relationship of Co  
Husband's Beliefs on AIDS with Husband P  
on AIDS Prevention

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#### ABITRACT

Nowaday AIDS was distributed to family because the showed the higher percentage of HIV positive became higher heterosexual group, especially prostitute while the percentage addicted and homosexaul group became stable. This research aim study the association between relationship of couple, husband's on AIDS with husband practices on AIDS prevention and to exami predictive ability of various factors on the husband practices prevention. The sample consisted 404 cases of husband who c visit their wives at the post-partum ward, at Rajavithee H during December 20, 1991-January 31, 1992. The data were colle using structured questionnaire. The data were analyzed by perc mean, standard deviation, Chi-square and stepwise multiple regr The findings were as follows:

The relationship of couple was rather good with mean were 52.4 from 60. The relationship of couple in the item: feeling of love and take care of his wife showed the highest s

the other hand problem solving in the family and sexual relation showed the lowest score. When the relationship of couple was classified into three level good, moderate and bad. It was found that 50 %, 26.48 % and 23.52 % of the cases were moderate, bad and good respectively. The husband's beliefs on AIDS were good with average score were 78.87 from 102. The items which had highest score were getting information about AIDS, intention to avoid AIDS infection and talking with spouse about AIDS. These beliefs affected to husband for prevention of AIDS. The items with the lowest score were condom can absolutely prevent AIDS and condom made sexual relation unnaturally. When the husband's beliefs on AIDS was classified into three level good, moderate and bad. It was found that 78 %, 13.2% and 8.2 % of the cases were moderate, bad and good respectively. According to practice on AIDS prevention 40.1 % had married more than one time, at present 4.7 % of husbands had more than one wife, 50.7 % had sexual relation with others. After married, 29.0 % had got sexual transmitted disease(S.T.D.), and 48.2 % brought S.T.D. to their wife, 66.6 % had ever used condom, 21.6 % always used condome when had sexual with other. Only 2 % had ever used addicted drug and share the syringe with others. At present 0.25 % still used addicted drug, and did not share syringe with others. The husband had correct AIDS prevention practices only 21.8 %. The factors which had significant correlation ( $p = <0.05$ ) were husband age, husband occupation, experience of getting S.T.D. and husband's beliefs on AIDS. Experience of getting S.T.D., duration of marriages and husband occupation could predict the correct practices of AIDS prevention 18.92 %

From the results, the researcher suggests that the health personal should have counselling unit for just married couple by individual and group counselling in order to promote the relationship

of couple, especially the correct sexual behavior in order to  
promotion value of monogamy. The information program with conducted  
to promote the knowledge of AIDS and use of condom continuously  
moreover the methods of health education should be two ways  
communication in order that the participants have clear concept of  
AIDS prevention