

Thesis Title Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices of Hospital Food Vendors in Bangkok Metropolis toward Health Hazards in the use of Food Flavors and the Presence of Contaminants

Name Laddarat Saeku

Degree Master of Education (Environmental Education)

Thesis Supervisory Committee

Sakda Supapong - Pichate, M.S.

Udom Kompayak, B.Sc., M.P.H.

Thawatchai Chaijirachayakul, Ph.D.

Date of Graduation 15 June B.E. 2535 (1992)

ABSTRACT

The Purpose of this study was to investigate the knowledge, attitudes and practices of hospital food vendors in Bangkok Metropolis in health hazards in the use of food flavors and the presence of contaminants. Related variables such as level of education, age, number of occupational years, training or workshop on food sanitation, information receiving, and income per month were analyzed. Using two stages simple random sampling, 107 food vendors were administered knowledge, attitude and practice by interview questionnaires. The statistical package of social sciences (SPSS) was used to analyze the results i.e. percentage, arithmetic mean, standard deviation, two-ways analysis of variance, multiple classification analysis and pearson product moment correlation.

The findings were as follows :

1. The food vendors had medium of knowledge in health hazards in the use of food flavors and the presence of contaminants. The variables that shew the food vendors' knowledge disparities were training or workshop on food sanitation and information receiving. In addition, frequency of training or workshop on food sanitation was also found to be mutual related to the knowledge studied.

2. The food vendors had high level of positive attitudes in prevention of health hazards in the use of food flavors and the presence of contaminants. The variables that associated with the food vendors' attitudes were disparities of ages, training or workshop on food sanitation and information receiving. In addition, frequency of training or workshop on food sanitation was also found to be mutual related to the attitude studied.

3. The food vendors had medium level of correct practices towards health hazards in the use of food flavors and the presence of contaminants. The variables that explained the disparities of their practices were training or workshop on food sanitation and information receiving. In addition, number of years as food vendors in hospitals and frequency of training or workshop on food sanitation were also found to be mutual related to the practice studied.

4. There was medium level of positive correlation among the food vendors' knowledge, attitudes and practices towards health hazards in the use of food flavors and the presence of contaminants.