Thesis title Factors influencing the acceptance of 1 % Abate Sand Granule for Controlling Aedes Mosquito.

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Date of Graduation January 25, 1989.

ABSTRACT

The objective of this research is to study the factors influencing the acceptance of 1% Abate Sand Granule among the people in Burirum Province. This study was carried out by comparision between 2 districs, one with the highest rate and the other with the lowest rate of acceptance. Community member and leader, public health personel of various levels, and Aedes Mosquito and its environmental condition were investigated. A random sample of 280 households were taken from the high

acceptance area and 240 households from the low one. the study also covered 50 community leaders from each sample, 25 public health staffs from the low, and 100 households from each area were surveyed and observed for Aedes denity and environmental conditions.

This research demonstrated that :

1. There was higher significant level of knowledge about Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever (D.H.F.) and its prevention (using 1 % Abate Sand Granule) in the high acceptance group than those in the low acceptance group. ($p < 0.01$)

2. There was more awareness of Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever problems among the high acceptance group. ($p < 0.01$)

3. There was a better attitude of using 1 % Abate Sand Granule among the high acceptance group. ($p < 0.01$)

4. Experiences in using 1 % Abate Sand Granule among the high acceptance group were better than those among the low acceptance group. ($p < 0,01$)

5. There was more knowledge about D.H.F. and its prevention among community leaders of the high acceptance group. ($p < 0.01$)

6. Community leaders of the high acceptance group showed more cooperation with D.H.F. operation. ($p < 0.01$)

7. Working incentive of the leaders of the

acceptance area were better than those of the leaders of the low acceptance group. ($p < 0.01$)

8. Public health staffs in high acceptance areas showed more experience in D.H.F. prevention than the staffs in low areas. (p 0.0)

9. Public health staffs in the high acceptance areas showed more awareness of D.H.F. problems than the staffs in the low areas. ($p < 0.01$)

10. The high and the low acceptance communities were different from :

10.1 The high acceptance communities have percentage of houses and water jars which found Aedes larva less than the low acceptance group. For the 100 households sample ; The high and the low acceptance groups were found Aedes larva in water jars significantly different in amout. ($p < 0.01$)

10.2 The high acceptance group communities were characterized by scattered group of permanent and temporary wooden structures with incomplete walls and elimination of the surrounding bleeding places for the Aedes. The low acceptance communities were characterized by the high density of houses with permanent wooden structures and complete walls and rich of surrounding bleeding place for the Aedes. Environmental condition

of the high and the low acceptance group were significantly different. ($p < 0.05, 0.01$).

It can be concluded that the knowledge about D.H.F. and its prevention, the awareness of D.H.F. problems, the attitude and the experience in using 1 % Abate sand granule of the people. the willing and cooperation of community leaders, the experience in D.H.F. prevention of public health staffs, the Aedes density, and environmental conditions were major factors which influenced the acceptance of 1 % Abate sand granule for controlling Aedes mosquito.