



eighty pregnant women who were over 36 weeks of their first pregnancy. Another eighty pregnant woman received the regular health education program provided by the same person who did in the experimental group. A pretest and two post tests were done before, immediately after, and four months after receiving the intervention. The preventive practice behavior which aimed to achieve was the number of getting immunization of the newborn children at the age of six months. Descriptive statistics, t-test, Pearson Product Moment Correlation and Multiple Classification Analysis were applied to the data. Results can be summarized and presented as follows :

1. The average score of the disease severity perception of the experimental group was statistically higher than those of the comparison group ( $p < 0.01$ ) eventhough those score of the comparison group were statistically higher at the pretest. The difference of the average score of the disease severity perception in the experimental and comparison groups was not statistically different.

2. The average score of the disease susceptibility perception of the experimental group was statistically higher than those of the comparison group ( $p < 0.001$ ) eventhough those score of the comparison group were statistically higher at the pretest. The difference of the average score of the disease susceptibility perception in the experimental group was statistically higher than that of the comparison group ( $p < 0.01$ )

3. The average score of the disease prevention practice perception of the experimental group was statistically higher than those of the comparison group ( $p < 0.001$ ) eventhough those score of the comparison group were statistically higher at the pretest. The difference of the average score of the disease prevention practice

perception of the experimental group was statistically higher than that of the comparison group ( $p < 0.01$ ).

4. The average score of the efficacy expectation in bringing the child to get immunization of the experimental group was statistically higher than those in the control group at the 0.046 significant level.

5. The average score of the outcome expectation in bringing the child to get immunization of the experimental group was statistically higher than those in the control group at the 0.000 significant level.

6. The average score of the efficacy expectation in paying for medication and in getting the family support of the experimental group was statistically higher than those in the control group at the 0.04 significant level nevertheless there was no difference in the transportation expense.

7. The experimental group has a statistically difference outcome expectation included the vaccine effectiveness ( $p < 0.01$ ) and the side effect after getting the vaccination from those of the comparison group at the  $t$ -value = 3.17 ( $p < 0.01$ )

8. The average score of preventive practice behavior, which in this case is the number of time that they bring their child to get immunization, of the experimental group is statistically higher than that of the comparison group ( $p < 0.01$ )

9. Company employee showed the statistically significant positive relationship with the preventive practice behavior ( $r = 0.2574$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ) while the blue collar labour show the statistically significant negative relationship ( $r = -0.2417$ ,  $p < 0.05$ )