

Thesis Title The Effectiveness of Health Education Program
 on Sexually transmitted Diseases and Aids
 Preventive Behavior among The Royal Thai Navy
 Recruits in Bangkok

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ABSTRACT

The Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD) and AIDS are the significant health problems in Thailand. From the current statistics reported by all V.D. control centers, of all STD patients, the soldier and police as well as the 20-24 age groups were shown to be one of the risk groups. A health education program may help them to take the appropriate sexually preventive behavior. The objectives of the quasi experimental research was to evaluate the effectiveness of the health education program among The Royal Thai Navy Security Division, Bangkok Naval Base by modifying the Health Belief Model, The Social Support Theory and the Group discussion for into the eight weeks educational program.

The sample was comprised of 79 recruits, 39 recruits were purposively assigned to the experimental group and 40 recruits to the comparison group. Only the experimental group received the health education program. The data were analysed by using descriptive statistics ie, percentages, arithmatic mean, standard deviation student's t-test, paired t-test, the proportion and Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient. The confidence level was set at 95 percent.

After receiving the health education program, the main results revealed as follows :

1. The experimental group gained higher knowledge on sexually transmitted disease and AIDS and the perception concerning susceptibility of the disease than those of the comparison group (P-value < .01). For the perceptions concerning the severity of the disease and the benefit of condom use and condom use practice were better than those of the comparison group (P-value < .05).

2. Within the experimental group, the knowledge of sexually transmitted disease and AIDS, the perceptions of barrier in using condom had changed in the proper direction at the .001 statistical significant level, while the perceptions of disease susceptibility and of benefit in condom use had changed significantly at the 0.01 statistical significant level.

3. The proportion of the reported condom used at all time when having sexual activity with the female sex workers was significantly higher than that of the comparison group (P-value < .01).

4. The number of reported condom use in the experimental group was positively related to the perception of susceptibility ($r = .342$) without statistical significant.

Suggestions from the research findings :

1. Educational activities and audio visual aids were useful and effective in the health education program especially when applying with the Health Belief Model.

2. Group discussion activities were helpful in changing behaviors and should be applied more in the health education program for teenagers or young adults who have to live in the same residence.