

Thesis Title The Effectiveness of Health Education Program on Safe Sex Behavior among Noncommissioned Officers in Surathampitak Fort, Nakornrajsrima Province.

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ABSTRACT

After 1980 , that had found the first HIV infection in Thailand, which lead to spread of AIDS. Not only AIDS is the important health problem but social problem. AIDS in heterosexual, such as prostitutes and the men who have multiple sexual partners are agree that sexual high risk populations. The purpose of this quasi-experimental research was to assen the effective of the health education program on safe sex behavior among noncommissioned officers in Surathampitak Fort, Nakornrajsrima Province. The Protection Motivation theory, Theory of Reasoned Action and the Social Support theory were applied on health education program planning and studied on safe sex behavior among 138 noncommissioned officers who was selected by the Simple Random Sampling and the Purposive Sampling methods. Seventy noncommissioned officers from Surathampitak Fort and sixty-eight noncommissioned officers from Suranaree Fort were selected and assigned to the experimental group and the comparison group, respectively. This program had three steps, the first step emphasized to

increasing of thier sexual risk behavior perception; the second step is to motiving their decision to change their risk behavior and responded in self efficacy and safe sex behavior intention and the last step program aimed to motivating them to comply with safe sex behavior. Data were collected with the self-administration questionnaire and were analized by computing Percentages, Means and Standard deviation, and analyzed Means Differences by Student' t-test and Paired t-test. Discrimination safe sex behavior as the dependent variable and percieved severity, susceptibility, benefit, self and outcome efficacy and intention variable as the independent variables. Next, to explained a variance of the dependent variables by Multiple Classification Analysis. The statistically significance was set at 0.05 level.

The findings showed that the health education program provided for those noncommissioned officers significantly contributed higher achievement prior to the program launched in terms of percieved susceptibility, benefit, intention and safe sex behavior. Self-efficacy was significantly found the best predictor of safe sex behavior and the demographic variables explained a variance of percieved severity.

According to the research findings, the health education program was effective and useful for noncommissioned officers, and could be applied to various site while self-efficacy should be recommended and emphasized.