3836671 PHPH/M: MAJOR: HEALTH EDUCATION; M.Sc. (PUBLIC HEALTH)
KEY WORD: IDENTIFICATION OF DETERMINANTS / AIDS PREVENTIVE
BEHAVIOR

CHONTICHA KLAMKLONGTAN: FACTORS INFLUENCING AIDS PREVENTIVE BEHAVIOR AMONG MYANMAR MALE MARINE FISHERY WORKERS IN SAMUTSAKORN. THESIS ADVISOR: BOONYONG KEIWKARNKA Dr.P.H., NIRAT IMAMEE Ph.D., ROONGROTE POOMRIEW Ph.D. 161 p. ISBN 974-589-735-3

The main objective of this survey research is to identify the factors influencing AIDS preventive behavior among Myanmar male marine fishery workers in Samutsakorn. The PRECEDE-PROCEED Model and Health Belief Model were applied to design the conceptual research framework. Interview technique by researcher and interpreter were engaged for data collection. 360 Myanmar male workers and 14 executive managers or employers were included in the study.

Result of the study shows that SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS (race, size of family, marital status, educational level, alcoholic drinking before have sex, sexual intercourse experience and history of transmitted disease) PSYCHOSOCIAL FACTORS (knowledge on AIDS, attitude towards AIDS and perception of susceptibility to AIDS) and CUE TO ACTION FACTORS (policy and regulation, social support from relatives and peerworkers and receiving of AIDS information from various sources) were significantly related to AIDS preventive behavior among Myanmar male marine fishery workers. In addition, it is found that AIDS preventive behavior was accounted for by socio-demographic, psychosocial and cue to action factors. The sexual intercourse experience, policy and regulation, attitude towards AIDS and educational level were the best determinants, followed by marital status, receiving of AIDS information from various sources, size of family, race, social support from peerworkers, knowledge on AIDS and social support from relatives respectively.

Regarding the research findings, policy and regulation of AIDS prevention should be determined and implemented continuously and strictly. Furthermore, future health education programs should provide knowledge, AIDS information and attitude change while peerworkers and relatives should be involved continuously in supporting various activities of AIDS prevention.