

Thesis Title      An Effectiveness Analysis of Health Service  
                    Delivery in Community Hospitals  
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                    major in Health Administration

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ABSTRACT

The purposes of this research are to study the general data of community hospitals, to compare health service in community hospitals of 10-30 and more or equal to (>) 60-bed with health service delivered according to The Sixth Health Development Plan (2530-2534), and to compare effectiveness of the services from various community hospitals. Data was collected from various areas where 10-30 and > 60-bed hospitals are located. The 15754 and 23 hospitals were randomized, totalling 234. Questionnaires were constructed by the researcher which had been approved by the qualified researchers. The 128 50 and 22 complete questionnaires were retrieved from 200 hospitals with the percentage of 85.5.

Results from general data of community hospitals revealed that most of the hospitals are located near the municipality and sanitation district areas. The distance from the city is at the average of 60 kilometers. The travelling time is 60 minutes. Most of the hospitals are started with 10-bed, and had been inservice from more than seven

years. With the present hospital capacity is up to seven years. Personnel strength are up to the size of the hospital. With less sanitation officer. Population in the district are 38,218 76,864 and 112,952 respectively. The number of population under responsibility are average on 7,143, 9,794 and 12,468 respectively. The villages (muuban) under responsibility are at the average of 10.

From these findings it was found that health services delivered to these people are still insufficient. the larger the size of the hospital, the more services are delivered as the health promotion, medical service, and referral system. But in the disease control and protection, the larger hospitals still cannot offer better service than that of the smaller hospitals. Work in sanitation and environmental health care are less and not much different than that of the larger hospitals. In the larger hospitals the rate of patients affected with diseases which can be immunized with vaccine, and diarrhea are higher than the smaller hospitals.

It was recommended that the administrators of The Ministry of Public Health should foresee the importance of enlarging the hospital capacity so as to be able to cope with the on-growing number of populations in the areas under their responsibility. Manpower strength and budget should be arranged according to the newly enlarged hospitals so as to be able to offer the better and more improved health care to the patients.