

Thesis Title The Effectiveness of Birth Control Teaching to Male-Hmong
by Health Personnel and Teaching through the Elderly
Male-Hmong in Thung district, Chieng Rai Province.

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Date of Graduation 26 October B.E. 2535(1992)

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research was to study the effectiveness of birth control teaching to male-Hmong conducting by health personnel and by the elderly male-Hmong who had been trained by health personnel in Thung district, Chieng Rai province. Green, et al PRECEDE FRAMEWORK was utilized to identify cause and effect of the behavior of non-use birth control female-Hmong and to develop teaching styles to the Hmong.

The sample was male-Hmong who lived in Thung district, Chieng Rai province, divided into two groups : the experimental group I and the experimental group II. The experimental group I was taught by health personnel, The experimental group II was taught by the elderly male-Hmong who had been trained to teach by health personnel. The results as follows:

After experiment, the experimental group I had the score of knowledge more than before experiment with statistically significant level of confidence at 95% ($p=0.000$); mean while; after experiment, the experimental group I had not the score of attitude and social support to wives on birth control more than before experiment with statistically significant level of confidence at 95% ($p = 0.096$ and $p = 0.284$). After experiment, the experimental group II had the score of knowledge and social support to wives on birth control more than before experiment with statistically significant level of confidence at 95% ($p = 0.000$ and $p = 0.011$); mean while; the experimental group II had not the score of attitude more than before experiment with statistically significant level of confidence at 95% ($p = 0.214$)

After experiment, the score of knowlege attitude and social support to wives on birth control were no statistically significant difference found between the experimental group I and the experimental group II with level of confidence at 95% ($p = 0.866$, $p = 0.716$ and $p = 0.192$). Number of birth control users in female-Hmong were increased in both groups. Comparing the difference, the rate of the birth conrtol users in female-Hmong in the experimental group II was higher than the experimental group I with statistically significant level of confidence at 95% ($p = 0.044$) but number of birth control users in female-Hmong were not associated in two groups with social support to male-Hmong's wives on birth control with statistically significant level of confidence at 95% ($p = 0.513$ and $p = 0.316$).

The results showed that birth control teaching to the Hmong conducted by the elderly male-Hmong were as effectively as teaching by health personnel. This research provides suggestion that the elderly male-Hmong who had been trained can be utilized as health teacher in birth control campaign or in the other development project as well.