

Thesis Title A Comparative Study of Learning Effectiveness Conducted
by Problem Based Learning Method and Lecture Based Approach
Method on "The Smoking and Health" of the M.S.4 Students
at Sanpatong Witthayacom School, Sanpatong District,
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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research was to compare the effectiveness of health instruction of students who were taught through problem based learning method and by lecture based approach method.

The samples were 135 the M.S.4 (grade 10) students at Sanpatong Witthayacom school during the second semester of 1991. They were randomly assigned into two groups. The experimental group, 66 students, was taught by problem based learning method and the control group, 69 students, was taught by lecture based approach method. The knowledge test about smoking and questionnaire regarding to attitude towards smoking, belief about the results of smoking, intention to quit smoking, and students' satisfaction on teaching methods were used to collect data. The data were analyzed in percentage, arithmetic mean, standard deviation. The statistics for testing the research hypotheses were t-test, pair t-test and Pearson product moment correlation coefficient.

The results of this study revealed that :-

1. After the experimentation, the experimental group gained statistical significantly higher means score on the knowledge about smoking, attitude towards smoking, belief about the results of smoking and intention not to smoke at the 0.05 level. There was no statistically significant difference in mean score on intention to stop smoking gained by students after being taught by problem based learning. Meanwhile the control group had statistical significantly better mean score on the knowledge about smoking at the 0.05 level. There were no statistically significant differences in means score on attitude towards smoking, belief about the results of smoking, intention not to smoke, and intention to stop smoking gained by the students after being taught by lecture based approach method.

2. The experimental group gained significantly higher mean scores (\bar{d}) on the knowledge about smoking, belief about the results of smoking and intention not to smoke than the control group at the 0.05 level. But the gained mean scores (\bar{d}) of attitude towards smoking, intention to stop smoking between the experimental group and the control group were not statistically difference. There was statistically significant relationship between the knowledge about smoking and belief about the results of smoking of the students at the 0.05 level but the relationship between belief about the results of smoking and intention not to smoke and stop smoking was not found at the 0.05 level.

3. After the experimentation, the experimental group gained significantly higher mean score on satisfaction about teaching method than the control group at the 0.05 level.

The results above indicated that problem based learning method can be applied in increasing the knowledge about smoking, attitude towards smoking, belief about the results of smoking and satisfaction on teaching methods of the students. It is recommended that, problem based learning method should be considered as a main method of instruction for health education subject in secondary school in other topics as well.