

THESIS TITLE

Relationship between health behavior and hookworm infection : an epidemiological study in Chumporn province

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DEGREE

Master of science in public health
(Infectious disease)

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ABSTRACT

The crossectional study of the epidemiology and health behavior in relation to hookworm infection was study in Chumporn province. The study area were carry out in southern part of Thailand at Yangkho village, Tambol Thasae, Thasae district, Huaikrug village and Khaosuanturian, Tambol Napho, Sawi district, Chumporn province. The incidence of hookworm infection was determined by simple smear and formalin-ether sedimentation technique respectively. Yangkho village and Huaikrug village had overall incidence of hookworm infection 50.5 and 64.3 per 100 population respectively.

The relationship between human characteristics eg. age,sex, marital status,educational level and occupation and hookworm infection

were study in people who had 5 year and over. The relationship between human behavior and hookworm infection was study in people who had 15 year and over. Tools for the study composed of 2 kind of questionnaires. The demographic, housing, and environmental data questionnaire. The other was individual behavior. Data were analysed by using percentage and Chi-square test. The result of the study showed below.

The relationship between human characteristics and hookworm infection showed that age, educational level and occupation were statistically significant ($p=0.0002, 0.0165$ and $p < 0.0001$ respectively)

The relationship between human behavior eg. latrine using and slipper using were statistically significant ($p=0.0007$ and 0.0413 respectively). The relative risk between those who infrequently using latrine had 1.26 time which was higher risk than those who frequently using latrine. People who gave the history of infrequently using slippers had 1.07 time which was higher risk than those who frequently using slippers.