

Thesis Title

Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever

Control and Prevention Project

in Nong Khai: Aedes aegypti

with Sand Abate 1% Control

by Health volunteers

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ABSTRACT

Nowaday, Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever is one of the infectious diseases in Thailand that affecting during the rainy season. The most valuable method was to campaign the diseases, to combine the prevention and the primary health care. The difference between incidence rate of Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever in the project area and the others were studied. For control and prevention diseases, the volunteer organization was sattled.

The methods was to demonstrate the volunteer, how to combat that diseases, and how to initiate the members of the community to join this organization. The way to

control Aedes aegypti was to eradicate the gabbages and to put Sand Abate at the breeding places of Aedes aegypti in the project area. From June to October 1987, the project area consists of 4 district 8 sub district 16 villages & the restricted area consists of 16 villages.

The restricted area, the control of Aedes aegypti based on the strategies of the province. From the result was shown that, the incidence rate in the project area was higher than the restricted area. The reason for this result was the participation of community to prevent and to eradicate the mosquitoes. The used of Sand Abate at every home were much differ from the past time, at significant ($p < 0.05$)

This result can be used in controlling Aedes aegypti method continuous plan. In the non-epidemic season, they have to get rid of the breeding places, by using Sand Abate as a resource. During the epidemic season, they must eradicate the adult and the larva. The volunteers organizations are the best tools for co-operation in the rural area.