

Thesis Title The Effectiveness of Development of Health Education's Instruction by Systematic Approaches and Teacher's Participation for AIDS Prevention among Mathayomsuksa 4 Students, Secondary School, Suratthani Province.

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Abstract

At present, AIDS has become serious health and social problems of Thailand. Heterosexual behavior is one of major modes of AIDS transmission. As a matter of facts, AIDS can spread to all age groups, particularly young people aged 10-24 years. Therefore, proper health behavior for AIDS prevention of young people should be maintained while their risk behaviors should be improved. AIDS education is recognised as an effective strategy to help shape young people risk behaviors to curb its spread.

This quasi-experimental study was designed to determine the effectiveness of development of health education's instruction by systematic approaches and teacher's participation for AIDS prevention among secondary school students. Concepts of AIDS education and participation, Learning Theory proposed by Gagne' and Social Learning Theory were modified for conducting intervention.

The samples, 144 males Mathayomsuksa 4 students from 2 randomly

selected schools were divided into 2 groups. One was experimental group which consisted of 72 students and the rest was comparison group, with 72 students. Self administered questionnaires were used for data collection both before and after experiment. Percentage distribution, arithmetic mean, Student's t-test, Paired Samples t-test and Pearson's Product Moment Correlation Coefficient were employed to analyse data.

Results of the study revealed that development of health education's instruction by systematic approaches and teacher's participation could increase student's knowledge and attitudes towards AIDS, person infected with AIDS, male sexual development, having sexual intercourse with prostitute and condom. Also, it could enhance practice for AIDS prevention. In addition, the relationships between knowledge and attitudes, attitude and practice to avoid things causing sexual arousing were found. But there was no significant relationship between knowledge and practice.

Results of the study suggest that secondary school should pay attention to and apply this intervention for male and female students to reduce risk of getting AIDS.