



The data were collected by questionnaire, observation check list and self evaluation. Kato's thick smear technique was employed to identify opisthorchis eggs in stool before, between and after the experiment. The statistical methods used for data analysis were Percentage distribution, Arithmetic mean, Standard deviation, Paired Samples t-test, Student's t-test, Pearson's Product Moment Correlation Coefficient, Chi-square test, One-way Analysis of Variance, and Z-test.

The main results were as follows :

1. After the experiment, the mean scores regarding perception of susceptibility, severity, benefit, and barriers for practice to prevent opisthorchiasis of the experimental group were significantly higher than before the experiment and higher than that of the comparison group.
2. After the experiment, there were significantly and positively relationship between perceived barrier of taking action and practice in the experimental group.
3. After the experiment, the experimental group ate raw fresh fish less frequently than before the experiment.
4. After the experiment, the mean score regarding the practice about preventing opisthorchiasis of the experimental group were significantly higher than before the experiment and higher than that of the comparison group.
5. After the experiment, there were statistically significantly and positively relationship between practice and social support in experimental group.
6. After the experiment, the proportion of the cases of opisthorchiasis was significantly lower than that of the comparison group.

The research findings indicated the effectiveness of a student training programme with support of mothers and teachers in enhancing preventive behavior and decreasing the rate of getting liver fluke among secondary school students. Therefore, this intervention can be applied for family and community as well.