Thesis Title The Effectiveness of a Student Training Programme with Support of Mothers and Teachers on Opisthorchiasis Preventive Behavior Among Mathayomsuksa 5 Students in Khao Wong District of Kalasin Province Sitthipong Lamaisri Master of Science (Public Health) Degree

Thesis Supervisory Committee

Date of Graduation

Name

Nipa Manunpichu, B.Sc., M.A.

Boongium Tragoolvongse, B.Sc., M.P.H., Dr.P.H.

Srinophakun, M.D., M.P.H., M.P.H.&T.M. 19 November B.E. 2536 (1993)

major in Health Education

ABSTRACT

Liver fluke is one of the serious health problems in Northeastern Part of Thailand. The high risk group is secondary school students, particularly those who eat raw fresh. Specific training programme and health education method may assist students to prevent themselves from liver fluke. The main objective of this quasi-experimental research was to assess the effectiveness of a student sraining programme with support of mothers and teachers on opisthorchiasis preventive behavior among mathayomsuksa 5 students in Khao Wong District of Kalasin Province. Health Belief Model, Social Support, Connectionism Theory were modified for this study. Fourty-two secondary school students from Khao Wong Pitthayakan and thirty-nine secondady school students of Ban Nakoo Pattana school were purposively assigned to experimental group and comparison group respectively. The study divided into three phases, was carried out during February to May 1992.

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 higer 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. Therfore, this intervention can be applied for family and community as well.