

Thesis Title The Effectiveness of Health Education Programme with
Social Support on Sanitary Latrine Construction and
Use among Family Leaders in Thatakiab District,
Chachoengsoa Province.

Name Sompong Maisuporn

Degree Master of Science (Public Health)
 major in Health Education

Thesis Supervisory Committee

 Roongrote Poomriew, Ph.D.
 Nirat Iamee, Ph.D.
 Udom Kompayak, M.P.H.

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Abstract

Gastro-intestinal infections, particularly acute diarrhoea (cholera), diarrhoea, dysentery and typhoid are recognized as major public health problem among Thai rural people. The disuse of sanitary latrine is one of the main causes of these infections. The epidemic of these diseases can affect socio-economic development of the country. The main objective this quasi-experimental research was to assess the effectiveness of health education programme with social support on sanitary latrine construction and use among family leaders in Thatakiab District, Chachoengsoa Province. Cone of experiences and social support were modified to carry out health education programme. One hundred family leaders, having no latrine, in Tambol Khlong Thakraw were samples of this study. Fifty from Ban Koh Loid were randomly assigned to experimental group while the rest of Ban Thung Sai were in Comparison

group. The experimental group participated in health education programme and received social support from their neighbors having latrines.

Instruments used for data collection were interview schedule and survey form for latrine construction and use. Percentage, mean score, standard deviation, 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, after the experiment, the experimental group gained more knowledge, attitudes and passing fecal behaviors than before and than comparison group. In experimental group, the significant relationships between knowledge and attitudes and between knowledge and passing fecal behaviors were found both before and after the experiment. But attitudes had statistical relationship with passing fecal behaviors only before conducting the experiment. It was found that 10 sanitary latrines in experimental group and 2 sanitary latrines in comparison group were constructed after experiment for 12 weeks. In addition, 12 family leaders could use their new latrines properly.

Results of this study indicated that health education programme with social support could enhance family leaders' knowledge, attitudes, passing fecal behaviors, latrine construction and use.