

Thesis Title	The Effectiveness of Health Volunteer Team in Operating Local Public Address Programme for Supporting PHC Activities
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Date of Graduation	31 May, 1988.

Abstract

The purpose of this reserch is to study the test of using a team which is the representative of people in the village to take responsibilities and operate local public address programme (LPAP) in dess-eminating health information for supporting PHC activities systematically. An effective team was selected with//members for the study.

The effectiveness of the team in operating local public address programme has been evaluated through knowledge, understanding of the tole and responsibilities of VHC and VHV and health knowledge in 4 topics : MCH/FP, nutrition, sanitation and water supply and immunization public opinion towards operating team of local public address programme, evaluation has been made through popularity, listening time and its frequency which is differ from before study. The method of implementation of the operating team of local public address programme has been evaluated in aspects of delegating duties and responsibilities to other persons to allow them to participate in operating LPAP more

than before. The results find that :

1. Before trial study, LPAP has been mostly utilized to disseminate information of religious leaders or village headman/Kam nan such as Kam nan call village meeting etc. VHV/VHC and health workers rarely use LPAP. After trial study, VHV/VHC and health worker use LPAP more than before. ($p < 0.0001$)

As for listening to LPAP of the people, it was found that after trial study number of people who listen to LPAP in the evening is higher than before ($p < 0.0001$) and listening period more than half an hour is also higher than before trial study. ($p < 0.0001$)

2. The result of the test on knowledge and understanding of VHV/VHC role and health knowledge of 4 above-mentioned topics after trial study, it was found that population in trial group have increased their knowledge than before. ($p < 0.0001$)

3. Comparison of correlation concerning knowledge in VHV/VHC and health knowledge in 4 topics between trial group and control group 1 showed that knowledge in VHV/VHC, MCH/FP, nutrition and immunization of trial group and control group 1 are different ($p < 0.0001$), but knowledge in sanitation and water supply are not different. In addition comparison of correlation concerning knowledge in abovementioned topics between trial group and control group 2 showed that knowledge in VHV/VHC, nutrition, sanitation and water supply and immunization of these two groups are different ($p < 0.0001$) except for knowledge in MCH/FP are not different.

4. The result of the study of public opinion toward the team and their performance in operating LPAP in trial village found that after trial public opinion was positively increased. ($p < 0.0001$)

5. Comparative study of correlation concerning public

opinion towards the team and their performance in operating LPAP between trial village and control village 1 showed that there are no differences at ($p < 0.0001$) but there will be differences with statistical significance ($p < 0.0008$) and when comparing between trial village and control village 2, the result found no differences.