Video Tape and Leaflet Combined with Prompting on The Sample Breast Self-Examination of Suansunandha and Suandusit students, Teachers' College Students.of breast lumps or breast Dame ... and selectawan Mas-o-dee tal group 1 and experimental group 2. Degree Market a Master of Science in Public Health (Health Education) iesis Supervisory Committee group were Swansunaudha tezchors' college Roongrote Poomriew, M.P.H., Ph.D. instNirat Imamee, M.P.H., oPh.D. data were question acres Rossukhon Makaramani, B. ED., M. ED., Ph.D. couration VVoravit Sriwatahawongsa, B.Sc., M.D., Diplomate, ap 3 American Board of Surgery. Date of Graduation 418 May B.E. 2532 (1989) education tending and latter Martin to the MING Former water first a ABSTRACT on Discaplus movement, according to death at least at a titest, rairs titest and multiple classification analysis Breast cancer is one of the causes of cancer death in women. least Self-Examination (BSE), if used routinely, represents an important opportunity for each woman to protect herself from the possibly devastating fiects of breast cancer. In addition, a number of women don't practice SF because lack of information and neglect. Health education teaching by help solve the problems related to Breast Self-Examination. The main objective of this research was to examine the ecciveness of health education teaching using video tape and Carlet combined with prompting on BSE, by applying Health Belief Model produce video tape. Breast cancer and BSE knowledge, beliefs oncerning susceptibility, severity, benefit, barrier and routinely BSE cere considered. The relationship between each selected factor: age,

The Effectiveness of Health Education Teaching Using

naital status and experience regarding breast cancer and BSE and continuity BSE were explored. orning benefit of HSE was not algorithment. The sample were 96 female Suansunandha and Suandusit teachers' of lege students, ages 20 to 50, no history of breast lumps or breast cer, and selected to experimental group 1 and experimental group 2. experimental group 1 consisted of 40 Suandusit teachers; college midents and the other group were Suansunandha, teachers theollege ridents. The group tat paviling ( 0.001. The instruments used for collecting data were questionnaires behavioral record forms. Both groups recieved health reducation eaching using video tape and leaflet. Only the experimental group 2 weeked a monthly mail prompting for 3 months. Data were collected the two groups before, after health education teaching and after mompting. 2.1 Short 51 pursent (the experimental group ity and 35 Percentage distribution, arithmatic means, standard deviation, student's t-test, pairs t-test and multiple classification analysis we used to analyse the data. Mins of MIL ago, serilal status and experience regarding in revealed as follows: 1. In experimental group 2, after prompting, the result revealed as follows: or serveented group in of the variation in p1.1 Breast cancer and BSE knowledge was significantly than before teaching at p-value < 0.001 and higher than the permental group 1 at p-value = 0.041. 1.2 Belief concerning susceptibility of breast cancer was significantly higher than before teaching and was not higher the experimental group 1. 21.3 Belief concerning severity of breast cancer was lower than before teaching at p-value = 0.014 but was not significantly lower the experimental group 1.1y ESE of two groups were influenced and 1.4 Belief concerning benefit of BSE was not significantly

ently 1.4 Belief concerning benefit of BSE was not significantly than before teaching and was not lower than the experimental coup 1 suggestions for further research

1:5 Belief concerning barrier of (BSE was not significantly than before teaching but whigher than the experimental group 1.

1:6 erRoutinely | BSE erwas significantly whigher than the experimental group | at payalue | (0.0015) next with prompting should be 2:0 of the sample groups, after prompting the relationships

regarding susceptibility and severity of breast cancer and

temperates and barriers of BSE, age, marital status and experience

covarding breast cancer and BSE, as follows:

preast cancer and BSE.

2.1 About 51 percent (the experimental group 1) and 36 percent (the experimental group 2) of the variation in routinely BSE would be explained by their breast cancer and BSE knowledge, beliefs regarding susceptibility and severity of breast cancer and benefits and barriers of BSE, age, marital status and experience regarding

2.2 Approximately 34 percent (the experimental group 1) and 28 percent (the experimental group 2) of the variation in soutinely BSE could be explained by their breast cancer and BSE mowledge, beliefs regarding susceptibility and severity of breast cancer and benefits and barriers of BSE.

2.3 Approximately 22 percent (the experimental group 1)
18 percent (the experimental group 2) of the variation in
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11 percent (the experimental group 1)
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2.4 Their routinely BSE of two groups were influenced differently by those variables in 2.1

Suggestions for further research

1. The longer period of experiment (e.g. 6 months), the comment without prompting should be studied.

2. Other health preventive behavioral researchs (e.g.

munization, physical examination) combined with prompting should be investigated.