

Thesis Title The Effectiveness of Primary Health Case Strategies
In Health Education To Reduce Injury Frequency Rate
In Gunny Bag Factory

Name Bumroong Sawangsri

Degree Master of Science in Public Health (Health Education)

Thesis Supervisory Committee

Alisara Chuchat, M.Ed, Ph.D.

Nirat Imamee, M.P.H., Ph.D.

Chalermchai Chaikittiporn, M.P.H., Dr.P.H.

Date of Graduation 18 May B.E. 2532 (1989)

Abstract

Accident in the industrial was the public health problem that needed attention. The injury frequency rate in factory had tendency to increase every year. Thus, it was an urgent issue that was needed to solve. To reduce this problem, this research was to study the effectiveness of primary health care strategies in health education to reduce injury frequency rate in gunny bag factory. The group that was to be studied was the workmen from 2 factories. The workmen were work in different parts of the factory, from the board of frading the jute, Unraveling, pressing and spinning.

There were 141 people in the experimental group. This group followed the study of health education program. That aimed for accident prevention behavior while they were working. There were 146 workmen in the comparison group.

Collecting data was done by using questionnaires that was about knowledge, attitude and behavior about accident in working hours, and recording the wounded from the accident these were done before and after the experiment from June 1988 to November 1988. Statistic used in analysing data were percentage, mean score, standard deviation, and also used student's t-test and paired samples t-test for testing the difference of mean score and used safe-t-score for injury frequency rate.

The results were as follow :-

1. The mean score of the knowledge about the accidents at working hours was higher at the statistic score ($p\text{-value} < 0.001$) for the experimental group (which took the method of health education).
2. After the experiment the mean score of the attitude of the experimental group was higher than the comparison groups but there was no difference in statistic.
3. After the experiment, the mean score of the attitude of the experimental group hours was higher than the comparison gorup. But there was no differences in statistic.
4. After the experiment, the mean score of the behavior part was high statically significant than before the experiment at $p\text{-value} < 0.001$.
5. The mean score of the attitude about the accident at working hours for the experimental group was higher after the experiment. But the study couldn't find the differences in statistic.
6. The mean score of the workers behaviors about the accidents at working hours for the experimental group (which took the

method of health education) was higher before the experimental. But the study couldn't find the differences in statistic.

7. There was the injury frequency rate during the working hours in the experimental group was lower after the experiment. But there was no differences in statistic.

8. There was the injury frequency rate during the working hours lower than the comparison group.