

Thesis Title The Effectiveness of Health Education Program
on AIDS Preventive behavior Among Non - formal
Education male students in Samuthprakarn
Province

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ABSTRACT

AIDS is one of the serious public health problems of Thailand that needs to be remedied. Since it can cause fatality in patients and the number of people contracting this disease have rapidly increased in all age groups, professions and both sexes. The main mode of AIDS transmission is sexual intercourse. This quasi-experimental study was designed to examine the effectiveness of health education program on AIDS perceptions and preventive behaviors among non-formal education male students in Samuthprakarn province. Ninety-seven non-formal education male students were selected to be samples of this study of these samples, forty-five were assigned to experimental group and the rest were in comparison group. The experimental group participated in health education program while the comparison group did not. Self administered questionnaires were used to collect data three times; before, during and after the experiment. Percentage distribution, arithmetic mean, mode, Student's t-test, Paired samples t-test were applied to analyse data. Also, qualitative technique was used to identify relationships

between preventive behaviors and income, experience in sexual intercourse alcohol drinking and AIDS perceptions of the experimental group.

Results of the study indicated that, after the experiment, the experimental group gained more positive perceptions regarding AIDS susceptibility, severity, benefit and cost and preventive behaviors than prior to conducting the experiment. Although this health education program could not raise preventive behaviors at expected level due to the short period of time for conducting the intervention. But it could assist those who used to use - condom. They could use condoms properly and continuously. As descriptive data, it was found that perceptions had positive relationships with preventive behaviors. Income, experience in sexual intercourse and alcohol drinking had no relationships with preventive behaviors.

It should be noted that statistical analysis concerning the relationship between perceptions and preventive behaviors was not used since the number of samples having preventive behaviors were quite small. Therefore, the further study should include more than one hundred male students not having AIDS preventive behaviors to clarify the relationship between perceptions with preventive behaviors.