

Thesis Title Study on Health Belief Pattern Related to Protective behavior of *Opisthorchis viverrini* infection in Population at Koaksbang village Thakam district, Arunyaprathad Prachinburee.

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ABSTRACT

The purposes of this study were to study health belief pattern related to protective behavior of *Opisthorchis viverrini* infection in population at Koaksbang village Thakam district Arunyaprathad, Prachinburee. Purposive sampling was used to obtain 651 samples for study the rate of Opisthorchiasis, of which only 425 samples, age 15 years or more, were interviewed using questionnaire to determine health beliefs. Fresh stools were examined by formalin-detergent technique. SPSS/PC+ program was used in data analysis by some selected appropriate statistics.

The results of the study revealed that the prevalence rate of Opisthorchiasis was 74.3 percent, female was little more infected than male and the infection rate varied by age group. The findings revealed health belief pattern as total health perception, perceived barrier, perceived net benefit and perceived severity were associated with Opisthorchiasis preventive behavior, as following: Subjects with high perception of total health had 68.88 times of protective behavior higher than those with low perception, and subjects with higher education had higher perception than those with lower education. Farmers showed lowest perception. Subjects who received more 'cue to action' had higher perception than those less received. Subjects with the low-perceived barrier had protective behavior higher those with moderate and high perception 45.58 times, older people perceived more barrier than young, male more than female, and married more than non-married. Perception of moderate and high net benefit revealed 11.97 and 15.82 times of protective behavior higher than less perceived. Lower perception of severity had 10.78 times of protective

behavior higher than moderate and high perception, and it was associated with level of education.