

PARTICIPATION IN THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES FOR HEALTH VOLUNTEERS IN BANG PA-IN DISTRICT, PHRA NAKHON SI AYUTTHAYA PROVINCE

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ABSTRACT

This study was descriptive research with the objective of studying participation in the prevention and control of chronic non-communicable diseases of village health volunteers in Bang Pa-in District, Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya Province. The studied sample were 376 village health volunteers working in Bang Pa-in District. The research tool was a questionnaire. The data was collected from 15th May – 15 July, 2014 B.E. There were 376 sets of returned questionnaires (100%). The statistical methods used for data analysis were percentage, mean, standard deviation, t-test, one-way ANOVA and correlation coefficient (r).

The study showed that the overall participation in the prevention and control of chronic non-communicable diseases of the village health volunteers was at a high level (64.6%); analysis per aspect of participation showed that planning, implementing, benefiting and evaluating were mostly at a high level. The knowledge was mostly high (72.6%), and working motivation was mostly high (60.9%).

Comparative analysis of personal characteristics and correlation analysis between knowledge about prevention and control of chronic non-communicable diseases and motivation in working for prevention and control of chronic non-communicable diseases with participation in prevention and control of non-communicable diseases showed that village health volunteers with differences in sex, age, education, and occupation were not different in their participation in the prevention and control of chronic non-communicable diseases. However, duration of working as a village health volunteer and knowledge had positive relationships with participation with statistical significance ($p < 0.001$). Duration of living in the community did not have any relationship with participation. The research recommendations are that there should be the promotion of participation of village health volunteers in planning, implementing, benefiting, and evaluating participation. The creation of such participation could be by many means: exchange of knowledge and experience of village health volunteers between districts or provinces, communication with village health volunteers with simple means and simple language which are easily understood. Planning should be given the top priority. For the meeting or training for village health volunteers, the focus should be on strengthening of the knowledge and increasing potentiality of the volunteers so that they would have more confidence with their work. There should be continuity of the building up of working motivation for village health volunteers in participating with the prevention and control of chronic non-communicable diseases.

KEY WORDS: PARTICIPATION / PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF
CHRONIC NON – COMMUNICABLE DISEASES /
VILLAGE HEALTH VOLUNTEER