

Thesis Title The Effectiveness of Health Education Program on Preventing
Dental Caries and Gingivitis Among Pregnant Women
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ABSTRACT

Dental Health is a recently major public health problem among pregnancy women population. This study was aimed to examine dental caries and gingivitis preventive behavior among pregnancy women population in Dankhunthod hospital, Nakhonrachsima Province and to find the way to promote such behavior. Health Belief Model, group process and dental health concepts were applied to the research conceptual frame work which guided the Health Education Program Health education activities included a lecture with slide and videotape, a demonstration and skill traning, group discussion and exhibition.

This study is quasi-experimental study with a sample selected purposively from two districts, one for the experimental district and the

other for the comparison district, The 40 pregnancy women from Dankhunthod Hospital, Dankhunthod district were assigned to be an experimental group and 40 pregnancy women from Sekui Hospital, Sekui district as a comparison group. Only experimental group were participated in the Health Education Program.

The data collection was conducted twice, before and after the experimental intervention, eight weeks apart in both groups by using an interview of the perception, oral plaque hygiene index and gingival index. Descriptive statistics, paired sample t-test, student's t-test, Pearson's product moment and correlation coefficient were used to determine the significant factors and their relationship.

The results showed that there were statistically significant differences variables namely perception dental caries and gingivitis preventive behavior, Oral plaque hygiene index and gingival index between the experimental group and the comparison group. In addition, it was found that perception was significantly correlated with dental caries and gingivitis preventive behavior, Oral Plaque hygiene index and gingival index were decreased after the experiment, and was statistically correlated at 0.05 significant level with perception and dental caries, gingivitis preventive behavior. The result of this study indicated that the Education Program for Pregnant women based on Health Belief Model, Group Process and dental health concept encouraged their preventive behavior on dental caries and gingivitis to the point

that they could control and decrease oral plaque and gingivitis . As
a result, this health education program is also recommended for
pregnant women in other hospitals.