



observation method for collecting data before and after program. The data were analyzed by frequency distribution, percentage, arithmetic mean, standard deviation, t-test and Pearson's Product Moment Correlation.

The results revealed as follows :-

After the study :

1. The experimental group gained significantly higher mean score on perceived in susceptibility, severity of dengue haemorrhagic fever than the control group, but Perceived benefits in prevention and controlling action was not statistical difference.

2. The experimental group gained significantly higher mean score on practice for prevention and control of dengue haemorrhagic fever than the control group.

3. The variables of age and education were related to mother's practice for prevention and control of dengue haemorrhagic fever but family income was not.

4. The satisfaction to public health officer was related on mother's practice for prevention and control of dengue haemorrhagic fever.

5. The intension of mother to practice following the advice of the public health officer showed a significant association with mother practices for prevention and control of the disease.

The results show that the Health Belief Model can help mothers change in perception and practice on prevention and control of dengue haemorrhagic fever.