Thesis Title

Name

Degree

The Effectiveness of Health Education Program on Mother's Behavior for Prevention and Control of Dengue_gHaemorrhagic Fever in Children at Amphoe Muang, Nonthaburi. Nontaree Chomcheynatithram Master of Science in Public Health (Health Education)

Thesis Supervisory Committee

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Abstract

The objective of this quasi-experimental study was to determine the effectiveness of health education's program on mother's behavior in prevention and control of dengue haemorrhagic fever in children, aged 5-9 years old at Amphoe Muang Nonthaburi. The Health Belief Model and method of health education were applied to develop the conceptual framwork for this study. Perceived in susceptibility severity of the disease. Perceived benefit and satisfaction to and public health officer were hypothesis to be associated with mother's prevention and control of dengue haemorrhagic fever. The samples consisted of 82 persons and were devided into groups, the experimental group and the control group, 42 persons and 40 persons respectively. Planned health education program for the group 1 and the measurement of behavioral changeds by using interview schedules and housing

observation method for collecting data before and after program. The data were analyzed by frequency distribution, percentage, arithmatic mean, standarded 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 haemorrhagie fever than the control group, but Perceived benefits in prevention and controling action was not statistical difference.

2. The experimental groupgained 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 moter'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.