

Thesis Title                    Knowledge, Perception, Behavior  
                                         of the Rural Villagers on Malaria and  
                                         Malaria Control Activities in  
                                         Chantaburi , Thailand

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Degree                             Master of Primary Health Care  
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Date of Graduation    15 May    B.E 2538 (1995)

#### ABSTRACT

A cross-sectional study involving 201 respondents was conducted in Chantaburi province, Thailand .The study was carried out to assess:

- the level of knowledge on malaria and malaria control activities ,

-the people's perception about malaria and malaria control measures ,

-the behavior regarding personally-initiated protection, community participation and seeking treatment .

The associations between behavior and above-mentioned factors were also studied.

Data were collected from structured questionnaires distributed to villagers and then were processed by SPSS/PC+ program .

From the findings of this study, it was found that respondents had good knowledge of malaria and malaria control activities except knowledge about breeding sites of malaria vectors and effects of DDT spraying on malaria mosquito.

Though they are regular bednet users ,no measures were applied by the villagers to protect themselves against exposure to mosquito biting when they worked outdoors late in the evening or slept outdoors in night time.

Only a limited number of villagers answered to accept DDT house spraying and to take anti-malarial drugs for prophylactic purposes.

Majority of respondents resorted to malaria volunteers, malaria clinics and hospitals for treatment and taking blood smear examination in case of getting malaria.

Low summed-up perception associated with failure to use mosquito repellents when they worked outdoors in the night time and the action to take drugs for prophylaxis.

Seeking treatment in case of getting malaria and regular sleeping inside bednets were related to history of having malaria and level of knowledge about malaria and perceived benefits of malaria control.

Acceptance of DDT house spraying associated  
with perceived severity and benefits as well as with income  
which in turn, associated with failure to use repellents .