

Thesis Title                      Factors Affecting Primary Health Care  
   Provision among Health Center  
   Personnel in Kamphaengphet Province

Name                                Kanokporn Raksawin

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   Management

Thesis Supervisory Committee

   Somboon Kietinun M.D., M.P.H.M.,  
   F.I.C.S., F.R.C.O.Q.T.

   Junya Pattara-archachai B.Sc.,  
   M.Sc.(Stat.), D.Sc.

   Vinai Chamnanpan B.Sc., M.D., M.P.H.M.

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#### ABSTRACT

The objective of this study is to assess the factors affecting primary dental care provision among 288 health center personnel in Kamphaengphet province during February to April 1995 by using self-administered questionnaire. The factors that might affect primary dental care provision would be socio-demographic factors, working experience, work load, geographic location, type of supervision, number of supervision, attitude and knowledge of the studied group. All factors were analyzed by descriptive statistics, chi-square test for bivariable analysis and logistic regression for multivariable analysis.

From bivariable analysis, it was found that primary dental care practice in ANC patients related to age, working experience and knowledge. But there was no relationship between primary dental care practice in schools and all independent variables. The community dental care practice was associated with type of supervision and knowledge.

Logistic regression analysis revealed the results as follows; knowledge was the factor determined the level of primary dental care in ANC patients. The good knowledge health personnel had an opportunity to provide good practice 1.8 times higher than the poor knowledge group. Primary dental care practice in schools was depended on number of health personnel and number of responsible schools. Health personnel who worked in the health center consisted of more than two persons were likely to provide good practice 2.05 times higher than those consisted of one or two persons. In addition; when the number of responsible schools was one to three, the health personnel could provide good school practice 2.04 times higher than those responsible schools was more than three.

Number of supervision, type of supervision, maximum distance to remote primary health care center (PHCC) and knowledge were significantly associated with primary dental care practice in the community. The health center personnel who were once supervised had higher chance to provide good community care 361.89 times than those who had never been

supervised. In case of provincial level supervision, they had a chance of 2.70 times higher when compared to non-provincial level supervision. The health center personnel were likely to provide good primary dental care in community in remote PHCC located more than 10 km. 1.81 times higher than the PHCC of which less than 10 km. The good knowledge health personnel could have an opportunity to practice good dental care in community 1.94 times higher than the poor knowledge group.