

Thesis Title : The Study on Hookworm infestation after  
Primary Health Care Implementation at  
Pong Village. Saema Sub-district,  
Soong Nern District, Nakhon Ratchasima

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**Abstract**

Hookworm infection is known as an occupational disease for farmer or agricultural worker. One of the factors influencing the disease transmission is improper excreta disposal or unhygienic defecating habit.

The aim of this study was to find out the current prevalence of hookworm infection and the sustaining factors,

and to find out whether Primary health care have any effect on the villager's knowledge, attitude and practice regarding hookworm infection.

A survey of 178 sample was done in Pong village , Saema subdistrict, Soong Nern District Korat Province, with a structured questionnaire covering demographic characteristics and information regarding hookworm disease, transmission, prevention during April 8-April 22 1989. The stool examination was used modified Harada-Mori method.

It was found that the hookworm prevalence rate among the sample was 15.7%. Demographic characteristics such as sex, age, occupation, education and family income have no significant effect on hookworm prevalence. But latrine ownership and utilization were the important factors in this area.

Furthermore, Primary health care have introduced positive changes to the people's knowledge, attitude and practice toward hookworm infection, but it were not enough to eliminate the disease from this village. Because 87.6% of the inhabitant still practice not wears slippers or any kind of shoes at the field.

The knowledge gain from the health personnel was limited only to the knowledge about disease, they still have low knowledge regarding disease transmission and prevention.