

Thesis Title The effect of informing patients
 about illness and health education on
 re-infection of opisthorchiasis

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Abstract

A one year intervention study was conducted in Rasisalai district, Sisaket province during January, 1989 to May, 1990 in order to determine the re-infection rate of opisthorchiasis in the district and assess the effect of informing patients about their illness and health education on re-infection of opisthorchiasis. 277 samples who had positive stool examinations of Opisthorchis viverrini and were treated with 40 mg/kg body weight of praziquantel were divided into 4 groups by random allocation method. After one year, stool re-examinations of O.viverrini of all samples were performed by KATO's thick smear method. The results indicated that the re-infection rate of opisthorchiasis in Rasisalai district was about 20.3%. Informing patients about their illness together with giving health education was a effective method on prevention of re-infection of opisthorchiasis. The effectiveness of this method was 79%, comparison with

informing patients about their illness and giving health education group and not informing patients about their illness and not giving health education group, the former method was the best method.

It was recommended that the doctors and other health personnels should be encouraged to pay more attention on informing patients about their illness and giving them health education.