

Thesis Title A Survey of Knowledge and Practice Among the
 Staff of Tuberculosis Clinic for the Side
 Effects Case Finding of the Antituberculosis
 Drugs

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ABSTRACT

The knowledge and practice among the staff of tuberculosis clinic for the side effects case finding of the antituberculosis drugs were surveyed by using questionnaires. Target population is the staff who are working in the tuberculosis clinics in community and provincial hospitals. Two zones, that is, the second and eighth zones under zonal tuberculosis centers were selected as the research site. There are 84 hospitals in these area, where the coverage rate of tuberculosis clinic is 100 percents. The mailing method was used to collect data. The returning rate of questionnaires was 70.2 percents (59 subjects).

Several kinds of positions among the study group could be seen; There were 33.9% of Health personnels and 23.7 % of Public Health Nurses. More than 80 % of staff were under 40 years old. The relationship between length of working and age could be seen. Number of the beds and availability of biochemical examination were

asked. About half (49.2%) of the hospitals were small sized with about ten beds. Biochemical examinations were available in 38 (64.4%) hospitals. The experience of education of tuberculosis control during the preservice training period, and the chance of participation in the on the job training of tuberculosis control were asked as training factors. About the former one, 36 subjects (61.0%) answered " yes", and the latter 42 subjects (71.2%). The younger generation had more experience than the older one. And the staff who worked longer had more chance to participate in the on the job training. Cooperation and technical support among hospital staff for side effects case finding were asked. There were 54 subjects (91.5%) and 48 subjects (81.3%) who answered "yes" for cooperation and technical support, respectively.

Knowledge of side effects case finding was surveyed by the symptoms of side effects of the representative antituberculosis drugs, Isoniazid, Ethambutol, and Rifampicin. There were 42 subjects (71.3%) who answered properly. There was a tendency that younger generation answered questions more correctly. And the presence of the preservice training factor manifested the tendency that it affected the knowledge. Other factors didn't affect the knowledge.

Practice of the side effects case finding was surveyed from three points of view. At first about half (31 subjects, 52.5%) of them experienced to find cases of side effects. There was a statistically significant difference between the length of working and experience of finding side effects cases ($p = .039$). Other factors didn't affect it. Practice after finding the side effects cases was asked. From the result, 72.4 % of the staff had the practice within the extent of the work recommended by W.H.O. . There was no statistically significant difference between practice and the factors. The presence of the device in attempting to side effects case finding was asked. There were 15 (25.4%) of the answer for the presence of device. Statistically significant difference between the device in attempting to side effects case finding and infrastructure of the hospital were detected. The staff working in larger hospital replied "yes" to this question more than other groups ($p = .026$).