

Thesis Title The Effectiveness of Health Education Program
on Sexually Transmitted Disease and AIDS
Preventive Behavior Among The Royal Thai
Recruits in Cholburi Province.

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Abstract

Sexually Transmitted Diseases has been a major problem of public health in Thailand which originated from improper preventive practice causing the fast spreading of the disease. The health education method is one effective method to suppress these disease. Therefore, this quasi experimental research was a preventive method for STDs and AIDS problems. The Health Belief Model, Fear Drive Model, Motivation Theory, and pilot study were modified to the research conceptual framework. The samples were 85 Royal Thai Navy recruits in Sattahib District, Cholburi. 45 recruits were purposively assigned to the experimental group and 40 to the comparison group. The experiment was done between November 1989 and January 1990. The research instrument included a questionnaire and self reporting form which focused on knowledge, perception and condom use. The data were analyzed by

using descriptive statistics, ie percentage, arithmetic mean, and standard deviation. In addition, t-test, paired t-test, proportion, Z-test and Pearson Product Moment Correlation were applied to the rest of the data. The confidence level was set at 95%.

The main results after receiving the health education program indicated as follows:

1. The experimental group gained statistically significant higher score of knowledge, all dimensions of perception and condom use than those of the comparison group except for perceived barriers there was no statistically significant difference.

2. The experimental group had statistically significant higher score than before the experiment in the terms of knowledge and all dimensions of perception.

3. The experimental group had statistically significant greater proportion of condom using recruits than that of the comparison group.

4. There was no relationship between knowledge, perceived susceptibility, perceived severity, and condom use in the experimental group but there was statistically significant negative relationships between perceived benefits ($r = -.47$, $p < .05$), perceived barrier ($r = -.41$, $p < .05$), and condom use.

In this study the systematic health education program affected changes in knowledge, perception, and condom use among the recruits in the experimental group. The change of condom use was attributed to fear arousal and stimulating techniques. This change was based on emotional arousal. Therefore, there should be further studies concerning the persistence of preventive practice.