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 KEY WORD : *ENTEROBIUS VERMICULARIS* INFECTION/ ENTEROBIASIS
 / SCHOOL CHILDREN / PREVALENCE
 NISACHON CHANNUKOOL : FACTORS RELATED TO THE
 PREVALENCE OF *ENTEROBIUS VERMICULARIS* INFECTION IN NHONG-
 SUM-RONG SCHOOL CHILDREN, UDORNTHANI. THESIS ADVISORS :
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This study was a survey research which was designed to collect data that could be analyzed to determine the existing risk factors associated with *Enterobius vermicularis* infection and the prevalence of the infection among school children. The research population was 308 Nhong-Sum-Rong school children in Udonthani who were studying in grade 1-9. Only those who agreed to participate in the project were included. Their weight and height were measured. Their fingernail cleanliness and fingernail length were visually examined. The Scotch tape test was used to determine the *Enterobius vermicularis* infection. A questionnaire was developed from research framework to assess the children's individual characteristics and family data. Chi-square and Fisher's exact test were used to analyze the relationship between variables

The prevalence of *Enterobius vermicularis* infection among Nhong-Sum-Rong School children was 21.4 percent. The age group, educational level and academic achievement were related to the prevalence of *Enterobius vermicularis* infection. The lower the age group, the higher the prevalence of *Enterobius vermicularis* infection ($\chi^2 = 7.075$, $p = 0.008$). The lower the educational level, the higher the prevalence of *Enterobius vermicularis* infection ($\chi^2 = 8.963$, $p = 0.011$). The lower the academic achievement, the higher the prevalence of *Enterobius vermicularis* infection ($\chi^2 = 4.793$, $p = 0.029$). The fingernail-related knowledge and opinion were linked to pinworm infection (Fisher's Exact, $p = 0.032$; $\chi^2 = 3.979$, $p = 0.046$). The knowledge of anus itching symptom was linked to pinworm infection (Fisher's Exact, $p = 0.011$).

The results of this study provide an information source about the *Enterobius vermicularis* infection related knowledge, personal opinions, behavioral patterns of Nhong-Sum-Rong School children in Udonthani. This information may be useful to community health nurses when they are developing programs to improve the children's health and well-being.