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UTAIWAN KOKTATONG: COMPARISON OF KNOWLEDGE,
ATTITUDE AND SKILL IN CONDOM APPLICATION IN MALE VOCATIONAL
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This experimental design field research was conducted using male vocational students, who were studying in Primary Vocational Education in the third year in Ratchaburi Technical College, Ratchaburi Province. The experimental and comparison groups were both composed of 39 students. Data about knowledge and attitude in condom use was collected by a specially designed self-administered questionnaire. Evaluation of condom application was conducted by two assistant researchers using a skill evaluation form. Data were collected between February to March 2000. The research has the specific objective of the comparison of knowledge, attitude and skill in condom application onto the penile model between the experimental group, and the comparison group. The experimental group was interviewed about their knowledge and observed during a demonstration of condom application and skill in hands-on condom application. The comparison group, was interviewed for knowledge and observed assistant researchers who demonstrated applying a condom onto the penile model. Some participants answered that they experienced problems with condoms and felt feelings of shame.

It was found that after intervention, the experimental group had scores of knowledge and attitude about condoms not significantly different from the comparison group. But their skill scores of condom application were significantly different (p -value <0.001) from the comparison group. The experimental group had a highly significant scores for their knowledge, attitude and skill in condom application before and after intervention ($p = 0.005$, <0.001 and <0.001 respectively). Comparison group score did not significantly change before and after intervention for knowledge. On the other hand, they had significant changes in attitude and skill in condom application ($p <0.001$ and <0.001). Problems of condom use and a feelings of shame decreased after intervention. This research can be used to promote condom knowledge and attitude modification in male adolescents. Condom application skill increased more using the manual, hands-on instructional method, than the observational method. Intervention using this manual method will decrease condom users failure rate.