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KHAMMANH PHILAKETH: NURSING STUDENT'S KNOWLEDGE,
ATTITUDE AND INFECTION CONTROL PRACTICE CONCERNING
HIV/AIDS: A CASE STUDY AT THE BOROMRAJCHONNANI NURSING
COLLEGE, SARABURI PROVINCE, THAILAND. THESIS ADVISORS:
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Health care workers are defined as persons who provider health care. This includes students and nurses whose activities involve contact with patients' blood or other body fluids in a health care setting. There is a high risk for them to be infected with HIV at their workplace every minute. So the purpose of this research is to study knowledge of attitude toward and infection control practices concerning HIV/AIDS of nursing student.

This research was a cross-sectional study and used a selective sampling technique. All one hundred eighty of the 4th year nursing students in Boromrajchonnani Nursing College, Saraburi province filled out questionnaires using a self-administered method. Data were collected on the 24th of February 2000.

This research is composed of five parts which are as follows: the first part is sociodemographic characteristics, the second part is knowledge about HIV/AIDS of nursing students, the third part is about attitudes toward HIV/AIDS of students, the fourth part consists of sources of information about HIV/AIDS that students received and the last part concerns infection control practice of students.

The results of this study revealed that nursing students had a moderate level of knowledge, attitude and infection control practice. The result also showed that the majority of students considered the mass media, especially formal sources of information as the most useful source of information that students had access to. In addition, the result of this study indicated that student's infection control practices had a positive relationship with their knowledge, formal source of information significantly at $p\text{-value} < 0.05$; and had a negative relationship with students' parents expressing concern about their safety, significantly. This means that nursing students who had good knowledge, always received formal information and have parents who express concern for their safety in their contact with HIV patients, have a good practice in infection control.

So it is recommended that nursing students should always update their knowledge about HIV/AIDS, receive more formal information from teachers, health personnel and learning from class as their routine; also they should heed their parents' concerns about the safety in contacting HIV/AIDS people.