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PAJARÉE JANPENG : PREVENTIVE HEALTH BEHAVIOR REGARDING  
CERVICAL CANCER AMONG AGRARIAN HOUSE-WIVES IN UPPER SOUTHERN  
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The incidence of cervical cancer is the highest among all types of cancer among Thai women. Although preventive means can be taken, the incidence of the disease is still increasing. This research is designed to identify both primary and secondary preventive health behavior regarding cervical cancer and the relationship between some select factors and preventive health behavior regarding cervical cancer. The subjects were 400 randomly chosen agrarian house-wives in upper southern Thailand. The data were collected by interview technique with the structured questionnaire that was made by researcher. Percentage, Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient and chi-square were employed for data analysis.

The results of research reveal that most agrarian house-wives had acquired undesirable health behaviors in regard to primary and secondary prevention. For primary prevention, agrarian house-wives had undesirable behavior in failing to avoid cigarette smoking area, observe the husband's external genital organ abnormalities before sexual intercourse and practice genital hygiene 71.0%, 63.5% and 50.8% respectively. For secondary prevention, pap test at least one time per year, 95.3% had undesirable health behavior. Moreover, there was a low significant negative relationship between age and primary preventive health behavior. There was also a positive relationship between perception in cervical cancer and primary preventive health behavior regarding cervical cancer.

Regarding the research finding, it is suggested that health personnel and village health volunteers should continuously provide information of cervical cancer prevention to agrarian house-wives, and community health organizations should have pap test service arranged in order to encourage all agrarian house-wives to be checked.