This research aimed to assess the appropriate technology for prevention and control of dengue haemorrhagic fever by comparing the case of patient group and control group by simple sampling from Yamane method. Questionnaires were designed to interview the master of family and 360 samples were used for each group. Data were analyzed by statistics presented in percent, mean, T-test, Chi –square test and prediction by stepwise multiple regression.

The result revealed that variables related to dengue haemorrhagic fever showed significant difference (P<0.05). Social economic criteria were age, occupation, income and education. Odds Ratio (OR) were used to determine prevention technology. Based on analysis correlation, prediction of 85.5 percent was obtained when environmental factors in and around the house were considered. In consideration with selective appropriate technology, 21.4 percent prediction was reveled.

The overall results indicated that to achieve a good prevention it is necessary to select at least 2 appropriate technology factors in combination with the control of house surrounding environment especialy during the epidemic period.