ประสิทธิผลของการให้สุขศึกษาเรื่องโรคเอดส์ ในนักเรียนอาชีวะชาย ระดับประกาศนียบัตรวิชาชีพ ปีที่ 2 ณ วิทยาลัยเทคนิคสมุทรปราการ



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ลิขสิทธิ์ของบัณฑิตวิทยาลัย จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

# THE EFFECTIVENESS OF AIDS EDUCATION IN THE SECOND YEAR OF MALE CRAFTSMAN CERTIFICATE LEVEL STUDENTS AT SAMUT PRAKAN TECHNICAL COLLEGE



MISS APACHA BOONMONGKOL

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Ву

Miss Apacha Boonmongkol

Faculty

Medicine

Thesis Advisor Professor Chitr Sitthi-amorn, M.D.

Accepted by the Graduated School, Chulalongkorn University in Partial Fulfillment of The Requirements for the Master's Degree/

Thavan Vojiaskaya..... Dean of Graduate School
(Professor Thavorn Vajrabhapa, Ph.D.)

Thesis Committee

. longchan Hongledarom. Chairman

(Associate Professor Tongchan Hongladarom, M.D., M.Ed.)

... Blith Sittli-amore. Thesis Advisor

(Professor Chitr Sitthi-amorn, M.D., Ph.D.)

213 on Swallaw Member

(Associate Professor Preda Tassanapradit, M.D.)

Inanchai In lusoma Member

(Mrs. Tuanchai Inthusoma, M.A., M.Sc.)

อพชา บุญมงคล : ประสิทธิผลของการให้ความรู้เรื่องเอดส์ในนักเรียนอาชีวะชายระดับ ประกาศนียบัตรวิชาชีพปีที่ 2 ณ วิทยาลัยเทคนิคสมุทรปราการ (THE EFFECTIVENESS OF AIDS EDUCATION IN THE SECOND YEAR OF MALE CRAFTSMAN CERTIFICATE LEVEL STUDENTS AT SAMUTPRAKAN TECHNICAL COLLEGE) อ.ที่ปรึกษา : ศ.นพ.จิตร สิทธิอมร, 252 หน้า ISBN 974-581-104-1

การศึกษานี้มีวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อศึกษาหาประสิทธิผลของการให้ความรู้เรื่องโรคเอดส์ในกลุ่ม นักเรียนอาชีวะชาย ระดับประกาศนียบัตรวิชาชีพ ปีที่ 2 ณ วิทยาลัยเทคนิคสมุทรปราการ แล้ววัดหาค่า และการเปลี่ยนแปลงของความรู้, ทัศนคติ และอัตราของพฤติกรรมเสี่ยงทางเพศต่อการติดเชื้อ HIV

วิธีการวิจัยเป็นรูปแบบ FELD TRIAL (EXPERIMENTAL) DESIGN โดยมีกลุ่มตัวอย่างทั้งหมด 413 คน แบ่งเป็น 2 กลุ่ม ตามผลัดการเรียน คือ ภาคเข้าและภาคบ่ายแล้วจึงทำการสุ่มตัวอย่าง โดยวิธี CONVENIENCE SAMPLING หน่วยสุดท้ายของการสุ่มตัวอย่างคือท้องเรียน การศึกษานี้ใช้ ระยะเวลาทั้งหมด 6 เดือน โดยแบ่งเป็น 2 ระยะ ระยะแรก: กลุ่มทดลอง (นักเรียนภาคบ่าย) ได้รับ ความรู้เรื่องโรคเอดส์โดยอาจารย์สอนวิชาสุขศึกษาของวิทยาลัยผู้ซึ่งได้ปรับความรู้และความเข้าใจให้ตรง กับผู้วิจัยและวัตถุประสงค์ของการศึกษาโดยที่กลุ่มควบคุม (นักเรียนภาคเข้า) จะเรียนตามวิชาปกติ และระยะที่สองทั้งนักเรียนภาคเข้าและนักเรียนภาคบ่ายเรียนวิชาปกติ แบบสอบถามฉบับเดียวกันจะใช้ วัดทั้ง PRETEST และ POST-TEST ของช่วงที่ 1 และช่วงที่ 2 ผลการศึกษาพบว่า PRETEST ไม่มีความ แตกต่างอย่างมีนัยสำคัญ ในเรื่องความรู้, ทัศนคติ เกี๋ยวกับเรื่องโรคเอดส์และอัตราของพฤติกรรมเสี๋ยง ทางเพศต่อการติดเชื้อ HIV ระทว่างกลุ่มทดลองและกลุ่มควบคุมหลังจากที่กลุ่มทดลองได้รับความรู้เรื่อง โรคเอดส์พบว่ามีความรู้สูงขึ้นอย่างมีนัยสำคัญและเพิ่มขึ้นเล็กน้อยในระยะที่สอง สำหรับคะแนนของ ทัศนคติ ทั้งสองกลุ่มมีคะแนนลดลงอย่างมีนัยสำคัญแต่คะแนนของกลุ่มทดลองลดลงน้อยกว่าคะแนนของความรู้และทัศนคติในเรื่องโรคเอดส์มีความสัมพันธ์กันในทิศทางบวกอย่างไรก็ตาม การศึกษานี้ไม่ สามารถลดอัตราของพฤติกรรมเสี่ยงทางเพศต่อการติดเชื้อHIVอย่างมีนัยสำคัญได้

ศูนย์วิทยทรัพยากร จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

	ลายมือชื่อนิสิต (อาร์ บุรระยา
กาควิชา	ลายมือชื่ออาจารย์ที่ปรึกษา 🔼 พาร์อน(
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ปีการศึกษา	ลายมือชื่ออาจารย์ที่ปริกษาร่วม

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The objective of this study is to test the effectiveness of AIDS education in male craftsman certificate level students at Samutprakan technical college. The score and change of knowledge, attitude and the rate of the risky sexual behaviour were the measurement outcome after AIDS education.

This was a field trial (experimental) design in a total of 413 sampled students. The sampled students were stratified according to shifts (morning and afternoon). The convenience sampling was used. The last unit of sampling was class-room. During the first six months of this study, time was divided into 2 periods. The first period, the experimental group (afternoon shift students) received AIDS education by the college health teacher who had clear idea and agreed with objective of education as defined by the researcher while the control group, (morning shift students) were exposed to the standard classroom education. During the second period, the morning shift students did not receive any formal education about AIDS while the afternoon shift students discontinued the AIDS education programme. The same selfreported questionnaire was used at pretest and both post-tests: i.e. at the end of the first and the second periods. This questionnaire did not have the students' name, classroom, number and was carried in envelops during distribution to and recover from The time required to fill up the questionnaire was thirty minutes. the students. results showed that at the pretest, there was no significant difference in the knowledge, attitude and rate of risky sexual behaviour of HIV infection between the experimental After the experimental group received the AIDS education and control group. programme, there was a statistical significant increase in the level of knowledge of the students who were the experimental group. In addition when the education was withdrawn after the experimental period, there was a sustainability of knowledge of the students. The results showed that for every test of both shifts except the first post-test of the afternoon shift there were the positive correlations. However, it was not possible to show a statistical significant reduction in the rate of the risky sexual behaviour leading HIV infection.

> ศูนย์วิทยทรัพยากร จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

	ลายมือชื่อนิสิต (บรชา บุนภาม
ภาควิชา	GIONO BOHGH
สาขาวิชา	ลายมือชื่ออาจารย์ที่ปรึกษา โดบ การยน/
ปีการศึกษา	ลายมือชื่ออาจารย์ที่ปรึกษาร่วม

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Apacha Boonmongkol

ศูนยวิทยทรัพยากร จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย



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