# PREVENTIVE AND CONTROL BEHAVIORS AGAINST DENGUE HAEMORRHAEGIC FEVER AMONG PRIMARY SCHOOL CHILDREN IN CHULAPORN DISTRICT, NAKHON SI THAMMARAT PROVINCE



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A Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements

for the Degree of Master of Public Health in Health Systems Development

College of Public Health

Chulalongkorn University

Academic Year 2003

ISBN 974-9599-32-2

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Thesis Title:	Preventive and Control Behaviors Against Dengue Haemorrhagic
	Fever among primary school children in Chulaporn District,
	Nakhon Si Thammarat Province
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Program:	Master of Public Health (Health Systems Development), College
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PH: 012310 : MAJOR HEALTH SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME KEY WORD : PREVENTIVE AND CONTROL BEHAVIORS / DHF/PRIMARY SCHOOL CHILDREN

SUCHEEP NARANON: PREVENTIVE AND CONTROL BEHAVIORS AGAINST DENGUE HAEMORRHAEGIC FEVER AMONG PRIMARY SCHOOL CHILDREN IN CHULAPORN DISTRICT, NAKOHN SI THAMMARAT PROVINCE. THESIS ADVISOR: BOOSABA SANGUANPRASIT, Ph.D. 146 pp. ISBN 974-9599-32-2.

The prevalence of DHF is still high among primary school children, the disease can be detrimental to them. The objectives of this cross- sectional survey research were to identify the preventive and control behaviors against Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever among primary school children and the association between predisposing factor (grade level, gender, knowledge, attitude), enabling factors (parent's income, the sufficiency of the resource for prevention and control DHF), reinforcing factors (social support from teachers, parents) and preventive and control behaviors against DHF.

The samples consisted of 407 primary school children grade 4<sup>th</sup> - 6<sup>th</sup> in schools of the Department of Primary Schools, Chulaporn District, Nakhon Si Thammarat Province. The data were collected by self - administered questionnaires during July 14<sup>th</sup>-29<sup>th</sup>, 2003. Statistics used for data analysis were percentage, mean, standard deviation, and t - test, One-way ANOVA and Pearson's product moment correlation.

The results showed that 47.9% of samples had good level of preventive and control behaviors against DHF. Preventive and control behaviors that had been correctly practiced were cleaning area around the house (84.3%), followed by observing and eliminating mosquito larvae in water container in the bathroom at home (82.0%), and observing and eliminating mosquito larvae in drinking and utility jar at home (80.3%). The less common proper practices were sleeping under mosquito nets (30.7%), followed by using mosquito repellent or herbal medicine to prevent mosquito bite (49.4%) and covering water container after use (every time) at home (53.1%)

Factors statistically and positively correlated with preventive and control behaviors (p<.05) were age, knowledge about DHF, attitude toward DHF, social support form teachers, social support from parents, and the significant difference of mean scores of preventive and control behaviors(p<.05) were grade level, the sufficiency of resource for preventive and control of DHF.

It is recommended that content of education program to control or eliminate larvae and breeding site, involve physical, biological, and chemical methods, especially knowledge about abate sand. Health personnel, parents, teachers and relevant government Ministries should continually promote preventive and control behaviors against DHF among primary school children by providing knowledge and information about DHF, maintaining proper attitude and support adequate and continuous resources.

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### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Throughout this educational program, I have learned many things such as handle my responsibilities regarding my works, family and study simultaneously at the same time. I would like to express my deep appreciation and sincere gratitude to my thesis advisor, Dr. Boosaba Sanguanprasit, for her valuable supervision, encouragement and support throughout this study. Sincere thanks are owed to Associate Professor Orgarj Viputsiri, Professor Phairaj Desudchit and Professor Edgar J. Love, for their invaluable guidance and comments during the course of my research.

My special thanks are also for Mr.Kittisak Cheansri, the boss of my office and colleagues who make my study possible.

Thanks for the assistance of all staffs of The College of Public Health. Highly grateful is also extended to Ajarn Rod Ruhlman and Mrs. Pornladda Boonjun for their assistance and suggestion on English for this thesis.

Finally, my thanks go to my parents and my family, Sutima Naranon and children for encouraging and supporting me throughout this study.

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# **Abbreviations (Acronyms)**

B.I. Breteau Index

C.I. Container Index

H.I. House Index

CFR Case Fatality Rate

DF Dengue Fever

DHF Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever

DSS Dengue Shock Syndrome

MOPH Ministry of Public Health

MPH Master of Public Health

WHO World Health Organization