

VILLAGE LEADERS TRAINING PROGRAM TO IMPROVE KNOWLEDGE  
AND ATTITUDE TOWARD PEOPLE WITH HIV/AIDS : A CASE STUDY IN  
NONG PHOK DISTRICT ROI ET PROVINCE.

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In Nong Phok District Roi Et Province

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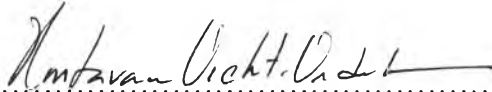
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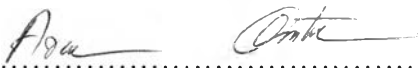
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## ABSTRACT

The “Village leaders training program to improve knowledge and attitude toward people with HIV/AIDS.” employing the participatory learning technique.

**Objective :** To educate the community leaders on accurate understanding of HIV/AIDS. Then these leaders can provide knowledge gained from the training to their families and community members in order to reduce HIV/AIDS discrimination problems and to encourage community members in initiating care programs for those infected with HIV/AIDS.

**Method :** The study was employed participatory learning technique.(PL). 40 participants of the village leaders which comprised of four main groups including village public health volunteers, housewife group, elderly group and community leaders group. Data collection were applied purposefully to be suitable with data characteristics which included quantitative and qualitative data such as, In – depth interview , Observation , Questionnaires and Simulation. Those data was analyzed by descriptive statistics and content analysis.

**Result :** The participants’ knowledge and understanding were : before training, the mean value = 16.7 (S.D.=2.41), after completion of training the mean value increased = 17.26 (S.D.=2.58), ( $p= 0.000$ ). After the training was completed, each group had higher mean scores. The leader group had the highest increasing mean scores, seconded by the elderly, housewife and village public health volunteer respectively. For the opinion and attitude of whom were : before training, the mean value = 6.69 (S.D.=1.96), after completion the mean value increased = 7.08 (S.D.=1.92), ( $p=0.000$ ).

**Discussion and Conclusion :** Of the 40 people recruited, there were 38 people who were able to participate throughout the training because the project was long period. Sometime the participants was busy. Accurate understanding about HIV/AIDS of the participants increased very little but the opinion, attitudes and practices changed better. For example, the people went to visit the patients and their family, shared food and donated utensils for them.

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The results of this work would be valuable for health staff and other villagers who encounter similar problems.

Mr.Prasit Maneesom

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