

Factors Affecting Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever Prevention and Control for People in the Responsible Areas of the Huay Karn Lueang Sub-district Public Health Promotion Hospital

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ABSTRACT

The research aimed to analyze the casual factors affecting dengue haemorrhagic fever prevention and control for people in the responsible areas of the Huay Karn Lueang Sub-district Public Health Promotion Hospital. The samples were 265 family heads in the responsible areas of the Huay Karn Lueang Sub-district Public Health Promotion Hospital. They were selected by the proportional stratified random sampling method. Data was collected by questionnaires and the LISREL program was employed for multiple linear regression analysis and structural equation model (SEM). The findings indicated that the factors affecting the dengue fever prevention and control consisted of teamwork (.15), participation (.12), role perception (.10) and leadership (.03).

Keyword : Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever Disease

1. Introduction

The 11th National Health Development Plan (2012-2016) establishes the major goals of the national health development plan are to improve the life quality of people in Thailand focusing on physical, mental, social and intellectual development, including health promotion, disease prevention and control especially infectious diseases by using local wisdom and public participation strategies. The infectious diseases include the influenza, dysentery, diarrhea, dengue haemorrhagic fever and so on. The national report of the Public Health Department (2008-2012) showed the number of dengue haemorrhagic fever

victims from 2008 to 2012 were 65,581, 89, 626, 56,651, 116,947 and 65,971 patients respectively, and the number of the death was 95, 102, 50, 59 and 139 patients respectively. The report showed that the number of the dengue haemorrhagic fever patients in four regions of Thailand : central, north, northeast and south were 34,495 14,911 11,133 and 5,432 patients respectively. The national report of the Disease Prevention and Control Department (2013) showed that the total number of the patients was 2951 patients and the number of the death was 4 patients.

According to the data of the dengue haemorrhagic fever victims of the Huay Karn Lueang Sub-district Public Health Promotion Hospital in 2012-2014, the number of the patients were 11, 8 and 6 persons respectively, and the number of death was only one person. The author is an official of the Public Health Ministry, and she is interested in analyzing the casual factors affecting the dengue haemorrhagic fever prevention and control in the responsible areas of the Huay Karn Lueang Sub-district Public Health Promotion Hospital, Pakkhard District, Buangkarn Province. The research will serve the national strategies for community development focusing on the good quality of life in Thailand.

2.Objective

To analyze the casual factors affecting the dengue haemorrhagic fever prevention and control in the responsible areas of the Huay Karn Lueang Sub-district Public Health Promotion Hospital, Pakkhard District, Buangkarn Province

3. Research Methodology

The research on the dengue haemorrhagic fever prevention and control was conducted in in the responsible areas of the Huay Karn Lueang Sub-district Public Health Promotion Hospital, Pakkhard District, Buangkarn Province. The casual factors consisted of :

3.1 Independent variables were knowledge of the dengue haemorrhagic fever, 2 leadership, role perception, motivation, participation and intention. The casual factors/

results are composed of teamwork, and cooperation. The dependent variables was the dengue haemorrhagic fever prevention and control of people in the responsible areas of the Huay Karn Lueang Sub-district Public Health Promotion Hospital.

3.2 The Population was 787 family heads in the responsible areas of the Huay Karn Lueang Sub-district Public Health Promotion Hospital.

3.3 The Samples were 265 family heads in the responsible areas of the Huay Karn Lueang Sub-district Public Health Promotion Hospital. The Taro Yamane method was used to calculate the sample size and the samples were selected by the simple random sampling method.

3.4 Time and Research Site: The research was conducted in seven responsible villages of the Huay Karn Lueang Sub-district Public Health Promotion Hospital from October 2014-March 2015. ขอบเขตระยะเวลา

3.5 Instrument: Questionnaires were adopted from the questionnaire of the Infectious Disease Prevention and Control Department for data collection. The questionnaire consisted of two parts : 1) personal information: gender, age, and educational background, and 2) factors affecting the dengue haemorrhagic fever prevention and control of people in the Huay Karn Lueang Sub-district Public Health Promotion Hospital. The rating-scale questionnaire consisted of 60 items: ten items of dengue haemorrhagic fever, 8 items of leaderships, 9 items of role perception,

seven items of motivation, seven items of participation, seven items of enthusiasm, seven items of teamwork, and six items of coordination.

4. Data Analysis

1. The descriptive statistics were used for the descriptive analysis: frequency, percentage, mean and standard deviation.

2. The LISREL program was used for the analysis of the Structural Equation Model (SEM) and path analysis including hypothesis testing at the .05 level of significance.

5. Results

The factors affecting the dengue haemorrhagic fever prevention and control for people in the Huay Karn Lueang Sub-district Public Health Promotion Hospital regarding the coefficient index were teamwork (.15), participation (.12), role perception (.10), and leadership (.03), and the coefficient index of multiple correlation was .720 (72%).

6. Discussion

1. Teamwork affects the dengue haemorrhagic fever prevention and control of people in the Huay Karn Lueang Sub-district Public Health Promotion Hospital. Pilaiporn Pungsawat (2008: 100) asserts that the factors affecting the good job performance consist of teamwork, morality, good service, achievement and self-development respectively.

2. Participation affects the dengue haemorrhagic fever prevention and control of people in the Huay Karn Lueang Sub-district Public Health Promotion Hospital. Chareon Fonsri (1999: 93) states that the community participation is an important strategy for problem solutions of the dengue haemorrhagic fever prevention and control. Bongkot Chaicharn (2002: 79) asserts that the public participation in decision making, management and evaluation is necessary for solving the public health problems.

3. Role perception affects the dengue haemorrhagic fever prevention and control of people in the Huay Karn Lueang Sub-district Public Health Promotion Hospital. Juthamart Meesil (2008: 55-56) states that knowledge and role perception of the public health personnel is necessary for dengue haemorrhagic fever prevention and control.

4. Leadership affects the dengue haemorrhagic fever prevention and control of people in the Huay Karn Lueang Sub-district Public Health Promotion Hospital. Sarawut Boonyuen (2007: 86) states that leadership affects significantly the school administration and the effectiveness of the dream school.

Suggestions

1. Ministry of the Public health has established practical strategies and measures for the dengue haemorrhagic fever prevention and control by reducing chemical treatment especially public participation in solving health problems.

2. People in communities should understand the concepts of teamwork, participation, role perception and leadership for the sustainability of public health problems.

8. References

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