

Bangon Changsap. (2006). The impacts of Health Education Program by Group Process on preventive behaviors against intestinal parasitic infection among housewives in Suan Aoy community, Khlong Toei district, Bangkok

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The main objective of this quasi-experiment research was to assess the effectiveness of a Health Education Program for promoting preventive behavior against intestinal parasitic infection and factors concerned among housewives in Suan Aoy community, Khlong Toei district, Bangkok. The Roger's Protection Motivation Theory by Group Process were applied for implementation of Health Education Program. The outcomes, including knowledge of intestinal parasite, perception of severity and susceptibility, self-efficacy and responsiveness efficacy, intention to develop and practice preventive behaviors against intestinal parasitic infection were assessed.

A numbers of eighty housewives living in three communities were recruited. Fourty from Suan Aoy community were assigned as an experimental group and another from Suan Thri and Rim Khlong Wat Sa Pan communities were assigned as the control group. The experimental group participated in the designated program activities for 4 weeks. Data were collected by questionnaires with 0.95 Reliability before and after the intervention program. The percentage, mean, standard deviation, Multiple Analysis of Variance (MANOVA) and Pearson's Product Moment Correlation were performed for data analysis.

Results indicated that, after the Health Education Program, the expeimental group had significantly increased in the knowledge of intestinal parasite, perception of severity and susceptibility and the intention to practice preventive behavior against intestinal parasitic infection comparing to prior intervention and control groups ($p < .01$). However the increase of self-efficacy, responsiveness efficacy and the practice of preventive behaviors was not significant. It was also found that knowledge of intestinal parasite, perception of severity and susceptibility, self-efficacy, responsiveness efficacy were significantly correlated with intention to practice preventive behaviors ($p < .001$). In addition, intention to practice preventive behavior was also significantly correlated with the preventive behavior against intestinal parasitic infection ($p < .001$).

Results of this study suggested that the Health Education Program applying the Roger's Protection Motivation Theory by Group Process was an effective mean to gain knowledge, perception of severity and susceptibility and intention of practice preventive behaviors against intestinal parasitic infection. This would have impacts on development of appropriate preventive behaviors against intestinal parasitic infection among housewives. Thus, it is recommended that this Health Education Program should be applied to the other similar groups in other communities.