



**PARTICIPATORY LEARNING: A STRATEGY TO IMPROVE
KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND PRACTICE IN
TUBERCULOSIS PREVENTION AND CARE
AMONG HIV SELF-HELP GROUP IN BANGKOK**



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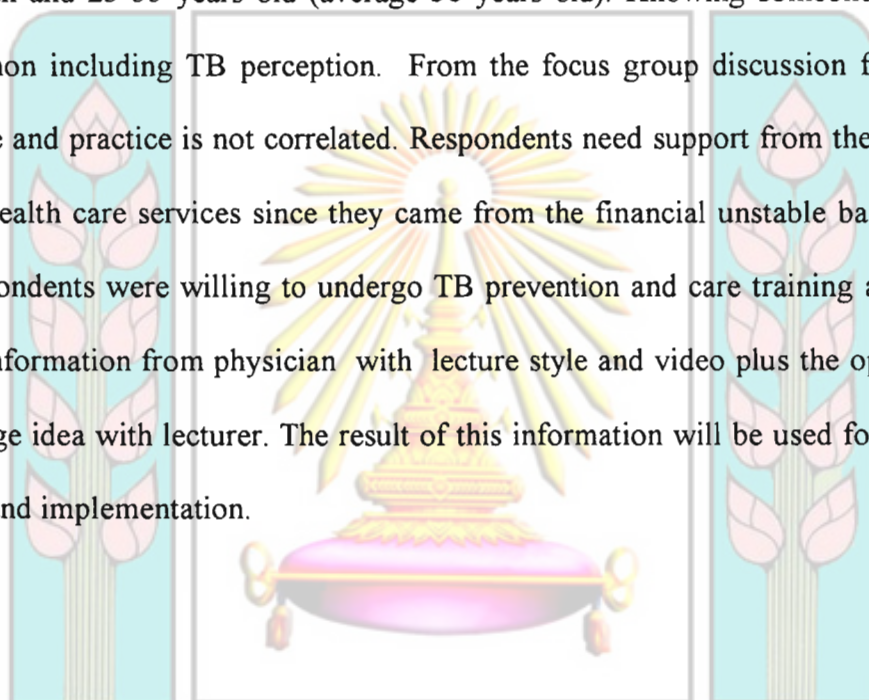
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ABSTRACT

People living with HIV/AIDS are at risk of developing Tuberculosis. Participatory learning is an intervention to improve Knowledge, attitude and practice in TB prevention and self-care behavior in HIV Self-help group in Bangkok. To empower people in improving their health by help them to identify their own concerns and gain the skill and confidence to act by their own behalf that behavior can be sustain in the future. This study aims to enable people living with HIV/AIDS who are the member of Wednesday Friend Club to increase control over, and to improve their health from Tuberculosis in order to, maintain their healthy ill status, live normally and productivity. This study will be conducted within the collaboration with three partnerships comprise of non-government organization, Wednesday Friend Club and TB division Ministry of Public Health.

This study is cross-sectional descriptive with one group pre-post test that aims to compare knowledge, attitude and practice in TB prevention and care before and after participate in health education program. The analysis an solution for relative factors and problems have to carefully identify by using PRECEDE-PROCEED model. Within the twelve months of the study, the 80 HIV-infected people will participate in the participatory learning workshops. The workshop will be conducted two times, each time will recruit the 40 new HIV-infected people who have HIV-infection less than 1year to join in the workshop. A varieties of activities will be performed during workshop.

The need assessment was conducted during data exercise both from target group assessment and policy maker. A total of 30 HIV-infected persons who are the member of Wednesday Friend Club were interviewed by using face -to-face construct interview questionnaire. The majority were male (73.3%) and married (66.7%). Most of them are Bangkokian and 23-55 years old (average 36 years old). Knowing someone with TB was common including TB perception. From the focus group discussion found that knowledge and practice is not correlated. Respondents need support from their relative and also health care services since they came from the financial unstable background. Most respondents were willing to undergo TB prevention and care training and prefer learning information from physician with lecture style and video plus the opportunity of exchange idea with lecturer. The result of this information will be used for program planning and implementation.



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