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 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
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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 4th - 6th in schools of the Department of Primary Schools, Chulaporn District, Nakhon Si Thammarat Province. The data were collected by self-administered questionnaires during July 14th-29th, 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 from 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.

Field of study Health Systems Development **Student's signature**

Academic year 2003..... **Advisor's signature**