

**FACTORS ASSOCIATED TO PREVENTIVE BEHAVIOR ON
DENGUE HEMORRHAGIC FEVER AMONG FAMILY LEADERS
IN BAN CHANG-LO, BANGKOK-NOI
BANGKOK**

SOMCHAI TEETIPSATIT

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ABSTRACT

This study was a descriptive research aiming to examine preventive behaviors on dengue hemorrhagic fever (DHF) among family leaders in Ban Chang -lo, Bangkok-noi, Bangkok. The factors studied were age, sex, religion, education, occupation, family income, knowledge, attitude, adequate resources, information and support and supervision from public health officers on DHF. The sample was comprised of 414 family leaders who were interviewed by the public health officers from Wat Choa Aum health center no. 30. Data were collected with questionnaires and were subsequently analyzed with descriptive, percentage, mean and analytic statistics with chi square and Pearson 's correlation.

The results of this study showed that overall preventive behaviors of family leaders on dengue hemorrhagic fever were at a moderate risk of 65% and a high risk of 14.7%. Age, sex, education, occupation, family income and attitude were not significantly associated with preventive behavior on dengue hemorrhagic fever.

There were significant associations between religion, knowledge, adequate resources, information from media, and support and supervision from health officers with preventive behavior on DHF among family leaders ($p = <0.001$).

The results show that public health officers and participation of the family leaders and outsourcing from other media have a role in preventive behavior among people in the community. Emphasizing supervision and support will be effective in prevention and control of dengue hemorrhagic fever.

**KEY WORDS: ASSOCIATED FACTORS/ PREVENTIVE BEHAVIOR/
DENGUE HEMORRHAGIC FEVER/ FAMILY LEADERS/
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