

## ປັຈຍ໌ທີ່ມີອີທີພລຕ່ອພຖຕິກຣມກາຣປ້ອງກັນວັນໂຮກຂອງຜູ້ສັມຜັກບັນດາປ່າຍວັນໂຮກ ໃນເຂດອຳເກວໂນນຸ້ມ ຈັງຫວັດຄຣີສະເກເປ

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### ບທຄັດຍ່ອ

ກາຣວິຈັຍຄັ້ງນີ້ເປັນກາຣວິຈັຍເຂົ້າພົບມານາແບບກາກຕັດຂວາງ (Cross-sectional Study) ມີວັດຖຸປະສົງຄົມເພື່ອສຶກສາ  
ພຖຕິກຣມກາຣປ້ອງກັນວັນໂຮກ ແລະເພື່ອສຶກສາປັຈຍ໌ທີ່ສ່ວນພົດຕ່ອພຖຕິກຣມກາຣປ້ອງກັນວັນໂຮກຂອງຜູ້ສັມຜັກບັນດາປ່າຍວັນໂຮກໃນ  
ເຂດອຳເກວໂນນຸ້ມ ຈັງຫວັດຄຣີສະເກເປ ປະຊາກ ຄື່ອ ຜູ້ສັມຜັກບັນດາປ່າຍວັນໂຮກໃນເຂດອຳເກວໂນນຸ້ມ ຈັງຫວັດຄຣີສະເກເປ  
ວິເຄຣາທີ່ຂໍ້ມູນສົດຕິເຊີງພຽນນາ ຈຳນວນ ດ້ວຍລະ ສ່ວນເບີ່ງເບີນມາຕຽບ ແລະວິເຄຣາທີ່ຂໍ້ມູນເຊີງອຸນ້ມານ ໂດຍໃໝ່  
ສົດຕິຄົດຄອຍເຂົ້າພົບແບບຂັ້ນຕອນ (Stepwise Multiple Linear Regression Analysis)

ຜົດກາຣສຶກສາວິຈັຍພບວ່າ ສັມຜັກບັນດາປ່າຍວັນໂຮກສ່ວນໃຫຍ່ມີກາຣຮັບຮູ້ເກີຍກັບວັນໂຮກ ອູ້ໃນຮະດັບສູງ ໃນເຮືອງ  
ກາຣຮັບຮູ້ອາກາສເສີຍຕ່ອກາຮົດເຫັນວັນໂຮກພບວ່າສ່ວນໃຫຍ່ອູ້ໃນຮະດັບສູງ ຮ້ອຍລະ 83.76 ກາຣຮັບຮູ້ຄວາມຮຸນແຮງຂອງໂຮກວັນ  
ໂຮກສ່ວນໃຫຍ່ອູ້ໃນຮະດັບສູງ ຮ້ອຍລະ 52.99 ກາຣຮັບຮູ້ປະໂຍ້ນໃນກາຣປົງປັບຕິຕ້ວປ້ອງກັນໂຮກວັນໂຮກສ່ວນໃຫຍ່ອູ້ໃນຮະດັບສູງ  
ຮ້ອຍລະ 59.82 ກາຣຮັບຮູ້ອຸປະສົງໃນກາຣປົງປັບຕິເພື່ອປ້ອງກັນໂຮກວັນໂຮກສ່ວນໃຫຍ່ອູ້ໃນຮະດັບສູງຮ້ອຍລະ 98.29 ສິ່ງໜັກນຳໃຫ້ເກີດ  
ກາຣປົງປັບຕິພຸດຕິກຣມກາຣປ້ອງກັນໂຮກວັນໂຮກສ່ວນໃຫຍ່ອູ້ໃນຮະດັບສູງ ຮ້ອຍລະ 63.25 ແລະພຖຕິກຣມກາຣປ້ອງກັນໂຮກວັນໂຮກ  
ຂອງຜູ້ສັມຜັກບັນດາປ່າຍວັນໂຮກປອດສ່ວນໃຫຍ່ອູ້ໃນຮະດັບປານກລາງ 83.76 ຕ້ວແປປ່ອມີອີທີພລຕ່ອພຖຕິກຣມກາຣ  
ປ້ອງກັນວັນໂຮກຂອງຜູ້ສັມຜັກບັນດາປ່າຍວັນໂຮກໃນເຂດອຳເກວໂນນຸ້ມ ຈັງຫວັດຄຣີສະເກເປ ໄດ້ແກ່ ເພີ້ ອາຍຸ ກາຣສຶກສາ ໂຮກ  
ປະຈຳຕ້ວ ຄວາມພັນຮັບຮູ້ຜູ້ປ່າຍ ກາຣຮັບຮູ້ອາກາສເສີຍຕ່ອກາຮົດເຫັນວັນໂຮກ ກາຣຮັບຮູ້ປະໂຍ້ນຂອງກາຣປ້ອງກັນວັນໂຮກ ກາຣ  
ຮັບຮູ້ອຸປະສົງໃນກາຣປ້ອງກັນວັນໂຮກ ກາຣຮັບຮູ້ຄວາມຮຸນແຮງຂອງວັນໂຮກແລະສິ່ງໜັກນຳໃຫ້ເກີດກາຣປົງປັບຕິພຸດຕິກຣມກາຣປ້ອງກັນ  
ໂຮກວັນໂຮກ ໂດຍຕ້ວແປ່ເຫັນສຳມາດຄຳທໍານາຍພຖຕິກຣມກາຣປ້ອງກັນວັນໂຮກຂອງຜູ້ສັມຜັກບັນດາປ່າຍວັນໂຮກໃນເຂດອຳເກວໂນນຸ້ມ  
ຈັງຫວັດຄຣີສະເກເປ ໄດ້ຮ້ອຍລະ 15.6 (Constant =3.687 R = .394, R<sup>2</sup> = .156, R<sup>2</sup>adj = .067, SE est= .35776, F  
= 1.758 p < 0.001) ດັ່ງນັ້ນ ຜູ້ທີ່ສົນໃຈຈະນຳພາກວິຈັຍໄປໃຊ້ຄວາມນຳໄປພັດນາງູ້ປະບົບທີ່ໂປຣແກຣມ ສໍາຮັບກາຣປັດນາ  
ຕັກຍກາພຂອງຮະບບບົຣິກຣາຫຼືອັນດີ່ສັມຜັກບັນດາປ່າຍວັນໂຮກ ເພື່ອໃຫ້ຜູ້ປ່າຍວັນໂຮກມີຄວາມຮູ້ ຄວາມຕະຫະນັກ ຈະເກີດກາຣປັບປັບປັດນາ  
ພຖຕິກຣມກາຣປ້ອງກັນວັນໂຮກຕ່ອໄປ

**ຄຳສຳຄັນ:** ວັນໂຮກ, ພຖຕິກຣມກາຣປ້ອງກັນວັນໂຮກ, ຜູ້ສັມຜັກບັນດາປ່າຍວັນໂຮກ

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## Factors Influencing Tuberculosis For Behavior Prevention Among People with Tuberculosis Contact in Nonkhun District, Sisaket Province

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### Abstract

This research was a cross-sectional descriptive research. The objective was to study tuberculosis prevention behavior and the factors affecting tuberculosis prevention behavior among those who have contact with tuberculosis patients in Nonkhun, Sisaket. The population was people who had contact with tuberculosis patients in NonKhun District, Sisaket Province. Analysed data using descriptive statistical analysis: numbers, means, percentages, and standard deviations. Analyzed inferential data using stepwise multiple linear regression statistics.

Research results found that most of the households with tuberculosis patients had a high level of awareness about tuberculosis. In terms of awareness of the risk of tuberculosis infection, the most were at a high level, 83.76 percent. The perception of the severity of tuberculosis disease was mostly high at 52.99 percent. The perception of the benefits of tuberculosis prevention practices was mostly high at 59.82 percent. The perception of barriers to tuberculosis prevention practices was mostly high at 98.29 percent. The factors that motivate people to practice tuberculosis prevention behaviors were mostly at a high level, 63.25 percent. And the tuberculosis prevention behavior of the household contacts of most pulmonary tuberculosis patients was at a moderate level of 83.76. The variables that influence tuberculosis prevention behavior among people in contact with tuberculosis patients in NonKhun District, Sisaket Province were: gender, age, education, underlying diseases, relationship with the patient, perceived risk of tuberculosis infection, benefits of tuberculosis prevention, barriers to tuberculosis prevention, perceived severity of tuberculosis and inducers of tuberculosis prevention behaviors. These variables could predict tuberculosis prevention behavior among those who had contact with tuberculosis patients in NonKhun District, Sisaket Province at 15.6 percent (Constant =3.687 R = .394, R<sup>2</sup> = .156, R<sup>2</sup>adj = .067, SE est= .35776, F = 1.758 p < 0.001)

Therefore, those who were interested in applying the research results should develop models or programs for developing the potential of service systems or people who came into contact with tuberculosis patients.

**KEYWORDS:** Tuberculosis, Tuberculosis prevention behavior, Contacts of tuberculosis patients

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