

**KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND PRACTICE REGARDING LIVER FLUKE  
INFESTATIA IN HILL TRIBE COMMUNITY : A STUDY AT BAN  
TONPEUNG , TUMBOL ROMYEN, CHIANG KHAM DISTRICT, PHAYAO  
PROVINCE, THAILAND**



**Mr. Taweesak Faichid**

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for the Degree of Master of Public Health in Health Systems Development**

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Thesis Title : Knowledge, Attitude and Practice regarding liver fluke infestation in hill tribe community : A study at Ban Tonpeung , Tumbol Romyen, Chiangkham District, Phayao Province, Thailand.


By : Taweesak Faichid

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College of Public Health

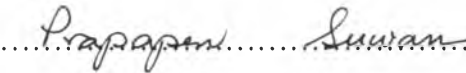
Thesis Advisor : Assistant Professor Nuntavarn Vichit-Vadakan, MS.,M.P.H.,  
Dr.P.H.


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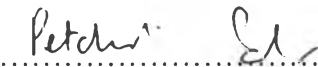
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..... Dean of the College of Public Health  
( Samlee Plianbangchang, M.D., Dr.P.H.)

#### THESIS COMMITTEE

..... Chairperson  
(Associate Professor Prapapen Suwan, Ph.D.)

..... Thesis Advisor  
(Assistant Professor Nuntavarn Vichit-Vadakan, MS.,M.P.H., Dr.P.H.)

..... Member  
(Petchsri Sirinirund, M.D.,M.P.H.)

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This research aimed to identify level of knowledge, level of attitude on liver fluke, practice of raw fresh-water fish consumption, practice of prevention and control, and association among level of knowledge, level of attitude and practice of raw fresher fish consumption of hill tribe people in Chiangkham district, Phayao province, Thailand. The sample group was tribal people (the Yao nationality) 15 – 55 years of age, totally 184 people from 84 households. Interview form was used for data collection as the team carried on face-to-face interview. Percentage, mean, standard deviation, and  $\chi^2$ -test for association analysis were used and the results were as follow.

1. Most of the sample group had moderate level of knowledge and level of attitude on liver fluke
2. Most of the sample group, 73.40% eat or used to eat raw freshwater fish
3. Level of knowledge about liver fluke associated with practice of raw fish consumption insignificantly (P-Value = 0.2160)
4. Level of attitude on liver fluke associated with practice of raw fish consumption significantly (P-Value = 0.0450). The group with better attitude had less raw fish consumption practice than the group with poorer attitude

As a result, only knowledge provision to people is inadequate to reduce the raw fish consumption practice of the “Yao” hill tribe people. It needs an attitude change and correct belief to solve the problem of liver fluke incidence rate

Field of study Health Systems Development Student's signature TAWEESAK FAICHID  
Academic year 2002 Advisor's signature Nuntavran Vichit-Vadakan

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