

**KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND PRACTICES OF MIGRANT  
WOMAN CARETAKERS FROM MYANMAR ON PREVENTION  
OF DENGUE FEVER IN MAE SOT SUB-DISTRICT,  
TAK PROVINCE, THAILAND**

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

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The objective of this survey was to assess the knowledge, attitude, and practices of migrant woman caretakers from Myanmar on prevention of Dengue Fever in Mae Sot Sub-District. It also aims to identify the factors that can influence the respondents' preventive practices on Dengue Fever. 307 households out of 1014 Myanmar migrant households in Mae Sot Sub-District were selected using the systematic random sampling method and one woman caretaker per household was interviewed using a structured questionnaire. Simple descriptive statistics and the Chi-square test were used to analyze the data. It was found that the respondents had a moderate level of knowledge on Dengue Fever (Mean=5.94, SD=2.24). The main source of dengue information was from family/friends/neighbors. Significant associations were found between respondents' duration of stay in Mae Sot Sub-District and knowledge ( $p=0.04$ ); knowledge and attitude ( $p=0.002$ ); and attitude and preventive practices on Dengue Fever ( $p<0.001$ ). The findings of the study imply that if the migrant women are supplied with correct knowledge through appropriate channels, there may be some changes in their attitudes and ultimately practices. The survey result also shows that knowledge is not the only factor that will give rise to preventive practices; therefore further study will be useful to explore those factors in the interplay between knowledge, attitude and practice, which can modify the migrants' preventive practices on Dengue Fever.

Field of study: Health Systems Development Student's signature.....

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