LEARNING ACHIEVEMENT OF STROKE OF THE ELDERLY IN SAMUTSONGKRAM PROVINCE, THAILAND

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ABSTRACT

A stroke is the disruption of oxygenated blood to the brain. It is a dangerous symptom which causes death or disability. However, an appropriate adjustment of health behavior and avoiding risk-factors can reduce a rate of sickness and death, including disability. The purposes of this research, titled "Learning Achievement of Stroke of the Elderly in Samutsongkram Province, Thailand" were to investigate the characteristics of elderly population structure and economy, to examine the risk of stroke of the elderly, and to compare between before and after-stroke learning of the elderly in Samutsongkram Province. The sample of 60 elderly people used to study was drawn by using a simple random sampling from the population of 60 years and over who live in Samutsongkram Province. The data were gathered in December, 2017 by using a questionnaire built by the researchers. The statistical techniques used for analyzing were frequency, percentage, mean ($\bar{X}$), standard deviation (S.D), and paired t-test.

The research findings are that: 1) The characteristics of the elderly in Samutsongkram Province were mostly females (53.30 %), 60-69 years of age (66.67 %), non-smoking persons (96.67 %) and workers (46.67%). They had Body Mass Index (BMI) of over 25 (63.33 %), chronic disease (73.33 %), marital status (50.00 %), the average income of less than 5,000 baht per month (70.00 %), and non-learning of stroke (63.33 %). 2) The elderly in Samutsongkram Province had the stroke risk at a high level (66.67%). 3) There is statistically significance difference at α .05 between before and after-stroke learning of the elderly in Samutsongkram Province ($\bar{X}$= 9.67 and $\bar{X}$=16.70, respectively).

Key Words: Learning achievement; Stroke; The elderly