

# EFFECTS OF LEARNING STROKE OF POPULATION GROUP AT RISK IN SAMUTSONGKRAM PROVINCE, THAILAND

Supparas Oatsawaphonthanaphat\*, Dr. Wichai Srikam\*\* & Duangporn Nacapunchai\*\*\*

\*Instructor of College of Allied Health Sciences, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Bangkok, Thailand

E-mail: supparas.oa@ssru.ac.th

\*\* Professor Dr., College of Allied Health Sciences, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Bangkok, Thailand, and Former Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Silpakorn University Nakornpatom 73000, Thailand

E-mail: wichaisrikam@gmail.com: wichai.sr@ssru.ac.th

\*\*\*Associate professor, College of Allied Health Sciences, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Bangkok, Thailand,

E-Mail: duangporn.na@ssru.ac.th

## ABSTRACT

A stroke is a dangerous sickness 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 were 1) to compare between before and after-stroke learning of the population at risk in Samutsongkram Province and 2) to compare the health-care behavior between before and after-stroke learning of the population at risk in Samutsongkram Province. The sample of the population group at risk used to study was drawn by using a simple random sampling from the population at risk living in Samutsongkram Province. The data were gathered between December, 2016 and January, 2017 by using an interview based on a questionnaire built by the researchers and a participated-behavioral observation. The statistical techniques used for analyzing were frequency, percentage, mean ( $\bar{X}$ ) and standard deviation (S.D), the paired t-test, and the content analysis. The research findings are that: 1) There is statistically significance difference at  $\alpha .05$  between before and after-stroke learning of the population at risk in Samutsongkram Province ( $\bar{X} = 9.57$ , S.D. = 3.95 and  $\bar{X} = 17.80$ , S.D. = 7.35, respectively). 2) There is statistically significance difference at  $\alpha .05$  about the health-care behavior between before and after-stroke learning of the population at risk in Samutsongkram Province ( $\bar{X} = 2.40$ , S.D. = 0.50 and  $\bar{X} = 3.47$ , S.D. = 1.90, respectively).

Keywords: Stroke, Effects of leaning, Population group at risk