การวิเคราะห์ข้อมูลในวิธีที่ที่ 1 คือการเลือกผลการวิจัยของประชากรและความสุขของสุขภาพสุนัขสุนัขสุนัขสุนัขสุนัขสุนัขสุนัขสุนัขสุนัขสุนัขสุนัขสุนัขสุนัขสุนัข

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Abstract

The objectives of this study are to investigate the water consumption characteristics and larval distribution of dengue vectors between the DHF transmission and non-DHF transmission villages, between Buddhist and Muslim villages, and the relation of water consumption characteristics and the larval distribution of dengue vector on the transmission of dengue haemorrhagic fever (DHF), in Pattani province. A stratified cross-sectional survey was used for this study. The data were collected during October and November 1998 in Pattani Province. The target villages were stratified by seaside and mountainside areas, Buddhist and Muslim villages, transmission and non-transmission areas. Eight villages and 160 households were surveyed. Odds ratios and logistic regression analysis were used for statistical analysis. It was found that the water consumption characteristics with respect to drinking water source, washing water source, container type, containers with/without lids, and containers with larvae, in the DHF transmission and non-DHF transmission villages were statistically significant differences (p < 0.05). In DHF transmission villages, the larval indices of dengue vectors were found to be higher than in the non-DHF transmission villages. When compared the water consumption characteristics between Buddhist and Muslim villages, drinking water source, renewal of drinking water, renewal of washing water, container type, container material, location, and size of container turned to be statistically significant differences. While the larval indices of the dengue vector were not different in both Buddhist and Muslim villages, except Stegomyia index for Buddhist villages which was higher than that for Muslim villages. In addition, the water consumption characteristics such as container type and location, material and having a lid, transmission area, and district were all associated with the distribution of dengue vector larvae in the containers.