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APENDIX A

Source: Sharon V. Davidson, Alcoholism and health. (Merryland: Aspen Corporation, 1980), pp. 13-17.

Major Criteria for the Diagnosis of Alcoholism

Track I. Physiological and clinical

A. Physiological Dependency

1. Physiological Dependency as manifested by evidence of a withdrawal syndrome when the intake of alcohol is interupted or decreased without substitution of other sedation. It must be remembered that overuse of other sedative drugs can produce a similar withdrawal state, which should be differentiated from withdrawal from alcohol.
   a) Gross tremor (differentiated from other causes of tremor)
   b) Hallucinosis (differentiated from schizophrenic hallucination or other psychoses)
   c) Withdrawal seizures (differentiated from epilepsy and other seizure disorders)
   d) Delirium tremens. Usually starts between the first and third day after withdrawal and minimally includes tremors, disorientation and hallucinations.

2. Evidence of tolerance to the effects of alcohol. (There may be a decrease in previously high levels of tolerance late in the course) Although the degree of tolerance to alcohol in no way matches the degree of tolerance to other drugs, the behavioral effects of a given amount of alcohol vary greatly between alcoholic and nonalcoholic subjects.
   a) A blood alcohol level of more than 150 mg. without gross evidence of intoxication.
   b) The consumption of one-fifth of a gallon of whiskey or an equivalent amount of wine of beer daily, for more than one day, by a 180-lb individual.

3. Alcoholic "blackout" periods. (Differential diagnosis from purely psychological fugue states and psychomotor seizures.)

B. Clinical: Major Alcohol-Associated illnesses. Alcoholism can be assumed to exist if major alcohol-as-person who drinks regularly. In such individuals, evidence of physiological and psychological dependence should be searched for.
   Fatty degeneration in absence of other known cause
   Alcoholic hepatitis, Laennec's cirrhosis, pancreatitis in the absence of cholelithiasis, chronic gastritis
   Hematological disorders;

Anemia: hypochromic, normocyti, macrocytic, hemolytic with stomato-cytosis, low folic acid

Clotting disorders: prothrombin elevation, thrombocytopenia, Wernicke-Korsakoff syndrome

Alcoholic cerebella degeneration, cerebral degeneration in absence of Alzheimer's disease or arteriosclerosis, central pontine diagnosis myelinolysis only, Marchafava-Bignami's possible disease postmortem, Peripheral neuropathy (see also beriberi), Toxic amblyopia, Alcohol myopathy, Alcoholic cardiomyopathy, beriberi, pellagra

Track II. Behavioral, Psychological and Attitudinal

All chromic conditions of psychological dependence occur in dynamic equilibrium with intrapsychic and interpersonal consequences.

In alcoholism, similarly, there are varied effects on character and family. Like other chronic relapsing diseases, alcoholism produces vocational, social and physical impairments of these disruptional must be evaluated and related to the individual and his pattern of alcoholism. The following behavior patterns show psychological dependence on alcohol in alcoholism:

1. Drinking despite strong medical contraindication known to patient
2. Drinking despite strong, identified, social contraindication (job loss for intoxication, marriage disruption because of drinking, arrest for intoxication, driving while intoxicated)
3. Patient's subjective complaint of loss of control of alcohol consumption

Minor Criteria for the Diagnosis of Alcoholism

Track I. Physiological and Clinical

A. Direct Effects (ascertained by examination)
    1. Early
        - Odor of alcohol on breath at time of medical appointment
    2. Middle
        - Alcoholic Facies
        - Vascular engorgement of face
        - Toxic amblyopia
        - Increased incidence of infections
        - Cardiac arrhythmias
        - Peripheral neuropathy (see also Major Criteria, Track I, B)
    3. Late (see Major Criteria, Track 1, B)

B. Indirect Effects
   1. Early
      - Tachycardia
      - Flushed face
      - Nocturnal diaphoresis
   2. Middle
      - Ecchymoses on lower extremities, arms or chest
      - Cigarette or other burns on hands or chest
      - Hyperreflexia or if drinking heavily, hyporeflexia (permanent hyporeflexia may be a residuum of alcoholic polyneuritis)
   3. Late
      - Decreased tolerance

C. Laboratory Tests
   1. Major—Direct
      - Blood alcohol level at any time of more than 300 mg/100 ml
      - Level of more than 100 mg/100 ml in routine examination
   2. Major—Indirect
      - Serum osmolality (reflects blood alcohol levels) every 224 increase over 200 mOsm/liter reflects 50 mg/100 ml alcohol
   3. Minor—Indirect
      Results of alcohol ingestion
      - Hypoglycemia
      - Hypochloremic alkalosis
      - Low magnesium level
      - Lactic acid elevation
      - Transient uric acid elevation
      - Potassium depletion
      Indications of liver abnormaliy:
      - SGPT elevation
      - SGOT elevation
      - BSP elevation
      Urinary urobilinogen elevation
      Serum A/G ration reversal
      Blood and blood clotting
      - Anemia: hypochromic, normocytic, macrocytic, hemolytic with stomatocytosis, low folic acid
      - Clotting disorders: prothrombin elevation, thrombocytopenia
      ECG abnormalities
      - Cardiac arrhythmias, tachycardia: T waves dimpled, cloven or spinous; atrial fibrillation; ventricular premature contraction; abnormal P waves
      EEG abnormalities
      - Decreased or increased REM sleep, depending on phase
      - Loss of delta sleep

- Other reported findings
Decreased immune response
Decreased response to Synachthen test
Chromosomal damage from alcoholism

Track II. Behavioral, Psychological and Attitudinal

A. Behavioral
    1. Direct effects
       Early
- Gulping drinks
- Surreptitious drinking
- Morning drinking (assess nature of peer group behavior)
       Middle
- Repeated conscious attempts at abstinence
       Late
- Blatant indiscriminate use of alcohol
- Skid Row or equivalent social level
    2. Indirect effects
       Early
- Medical excuses from work for variety of reasons
- Shifting from one alcoholic beverage to another
- Preference for drinking companions, bars and taverns
- Loss of interest in activities not directly associated with drinking
       Late
- Chooses employment that facilitates drinking
- Frequent automobile accidents
- History of family members undergoing psychiatric treatment, school and behavioral problems in children
- Frequent change of residence for poorly defined reasons
- Anxiety-relieving mechanisms, such as telephone calls inappropriate in time, distance, person or motive (telephonitis)
- Outbursts of rage and suicidal gestures while drinking

B. Psychological and Attitudinal
    1. Direct effects
       Early
- When talking freely, makes frequent reference to drinking alcohol, people being "bombed", "stoned", etc., or admits drinking more than peer group
       Middle
- Drinking to relieve anger, insomnia, fatigue, depression, social discomfort
       Late
- Psychological symptoms consistent with permanent organic brain syndrome (see also Major Criteria, Track I, B)

2. Indirect effects

   Early

   - Unexplained changes in family, social and business relationships, complaints about wife, job and friends
   - Spouse makes complaints about drinking behavior, reported by patient or spouse
   - Major family disruptions, separation, divorce, threats of divorce
   - Job loss (due to increasing inter-personal difficulties), frequent job changes, financial difficulties

   Late

   - Overt expression of more regressive defense mechanisms denial, projection, etc.
   - Resentment, jealousy, paranoid attitudes
   - Symptoms of depression isolation, crying, suicidal preoccupation
   - Feelings that he is "losing his mind

APPENDIX B

Estimation costs of electricity and water supply by regression analysis.

Costs of electricity and water supply are assumed to be a function of the number of official.

$$y = f(x)$$

where

y is the total costs of lighting and water supply in one year

x represents the number of official in one year

Correlation coefficient (r) shows the degree of correlation between the number of officials and the number of patients. The following formula

$$r = \frac{n\Sigma x_i y_i - (\Sigma x_i)(\Sigma y_i)}{\sqrt{[n\Sigma x_i^2 - (\Sigma x_i)^2][n\Sigma y_i^2 - (\Sigma y_i)^2]}}$$

n = number of observations

Correlation coefficient lies between the limits of -1 and 1. It can be positive or negative; the sign illustrate how association is the same direction or converse. The calculation correlation coefficient between number of officials and number of patients that is -0.633798, shows that the two variable, number of officials and number of patients are negatively correlated.

Regression analysis is concerned with estimating and / or predicting the mean or average of the dependent variable on the basic of the known or fixed values of the explanatory variable. The relationship between variables, the simplicity assumes that is linear. Therefore, the sample regression analysis model that is assumed to be linear as follows can estimate costs of electricity and water supply:

$$y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x + \epsilon_i$$

where 1) β_0, β_1 are coefficient, 2) ϵ_i is a random variable with mean equal zero.

The data of sample regression of costs of electricity and water supply as shown in table 1B as follows:

Table 1B: Data of sample regression

Observation	Expenditure (baht)	Number of officials (persons)	Number of patients (persons)
1	1,322,651	495	20,756
2	1,925,854	505	22,966
3	2,520,000	517	20,463
4	2,674,128	545	18,491
5	3,463,555	550	20,400

Table 2B: Result of regression analysis

Dependent Variable: The costs of electricity and water supply (y)

Observation = 5

Variable	Coefficient	Standard error	t statistic
Constant	-13737683	3743143	-3.670093
No.of officials (x)	30855.51	7159.105	4.309968
R-square	0.860955		
Adjusted R-square	0.814607		
F-statistic	18.57583		

The regression results in table 2B shown that 95 % confidence interval; the dependent variable variation can be explained by the independent variable. The meaning is number of official is good proxies for determining the costs of electricity and water supply. For consideration the goodness of fit of the fitted regression line to a set data by the coefficient of determination R-squared (for two-variable), which is a summary measure that tells how well the sample regression line fits the data. Properties of r^2 are interval 0 to 1. A r^2 of 1 mean a perfect fit, on the other hand a r^2 of zero means that there is no relationship. From the regression results, the value of r^2 is 0.8604 means that about 86 percent of the variation in the costs of electricity and water supply is explained by number of official.

The interpretation of this regression is as follows: for the sample period if number of officials were fixed at zero, costs of electricity and water supply would have been −13,737,683 baht, which is the intercept of the line. The coefficient of 30,855.51 means that number of officials increased, say, by 1 person, the estimated increased in costs of electricity and water supply amount to about 30,855.51 baht, which measures the slope of the line.

Other regression analysis for estimating costs of electricity and water supply is polynomial regression. There is only one explanatory variable on the right-hand side but it appears with various powers. The example of polynomial regression is shown as following equation:

$$y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x + \beta_2 x^2 + \epsilon i$$

Table 3B: The results of polynomial regression analysis

Dependent variable: The costs of electricity and water supply (y)

Observations = 5

Variable	Coefficient	Standard error	t statistic
Constant	-1.30e+08	1.73e+08	-0.752519
X	476650.9	662087.9	0.719921
X^2	-425.5437	631.96	-0.673366
R-square	0.886653		
Adjusted R-square	0.773305		
F-statistic	7.822432		

The regression results in table 3B shown that at 90% confidence interval This F value is not statistically significant [$F_{0.1\,(2,2)}$ =9]. The p value is 0.1133. Therefore, there is no reason to reject the null hypothesis-the costs of electricity and water supply do not depend on the number of official. In fact, the number of official likely related to the costs of electricity and water supply, which the value of adjusted R-square is 0.7733 means that about 77 percent of the variations in the costs of electricity and water supply is explained by the number of official. And β_0 should be more than zero but the results of polynomial regression, β_0 is negative. The reason possibly is that had a few data.

APPENDIX C

Table 1 Rate of Taxi fare

distance(km.)	fare (baht)	distance(km.)	fare (baht)	distance(km.)	fare (baht)
2	35	14.2	91	29.64	173
2.44	37	14.6	93	30.36	177
2.89	39	15	95	31.09	181
3.33	41	15.4	97	31.82	185
3.78	43	15.8	99	32.54	189
4.22	45	16.2	101	33.27	193
4.67	47	16.6	103	34	197
5.11	49	17	105	34.73	201
5.56	51	17.4	107	35.45	205
6	53	17.8	109	36.18	209
6.44	55	18.2	111	36.91	213
6.89	57	18.6	113	37.64	217
7.33	59	19	115	38.36	221
7.78	61	19.4	117	39.09	225
8.22	63	19.8	119	39.82	229
8.67	65	20.2	121	40.54	233
9.11	67	20.99	125	41.27	237
9.56	69	21.68	129	42	241
10	71	22.36	133	42.73	245
10.44	73	23.09	137	43.45	249
10.89	75	23.82	141	44.18	253
11.33	77	24.54	145	44.91	257
11.78	79	25.27	149	45.64	261
12.22	81	26	153	46.36	265
12.67	83	26.73	157	47.09	269
13	85	27.45	161	47.82	273
13.4	87	28.18	165	48.54	277
13.8	89	28.91	169	49.27	281
				50	285

(Source: Land Transportation Department)

Table 2: Distance of each area in Bangkok

Area	Distance from hospital to residents' patients (km.)	Time Spent (hrs.)
Muang Distric Pathum Thani	10.90	0.18
Khlong1 Pathum Thani	5.90	0.10
Muang District Samut Prakarı	52.72	2.73
Don Muang	7.91	0.13
Bang Kain	11.00	0.57
Pathumwan	28.57	1.48
Hnong Jalk	42.90	2.22
Muang Nonthaburi	24.05	0.40
Bangkok Noi	31.64	1.61
Talingchan	41.14	2.13
Chatuchak	19.67	0.33
Ratburana	70.52	1.18
Phranakorn	32.32	1.68
Bang Cor Hlam	35.67	0.60
Hlag Si	10.27	0.17
Pasi Jararn	0.56	0.93
Bang Kum	28.06	1.45
Huay Kvang	24.88	1.29
Bang Yai Nonthaburi	39.42	0.66
Lum Luk Ka Pthum Thani	21.00	0.35
Din Dang	24.82	0.41
Dusit	29.56	1.53
Thorn Buri	41.14	2.13
Phayathi	28.18	1.46
Thanyaburi	12.15	0.21
Lard Krabung	42.90	2.22

Table 3: Car rent rate from Bangkok to provinces (in this study)

Province	Distance (km.)	Rent Rate (Baht)	Time Spent (hrs.)
Prachuap Khiri Khan	281.00	1500.00	3.51
Pattani	1055.00	2000.00	13.19
Sara Buri	107.00	1300.00	1.34
Nakhon Ratchasima	259.00	1500.00	3.24
Phetchabun	346.00	1500.00	4.33
Udon Thani	504.00	1700.00	7.05
Roi Et	512.00	1500.00	6.40
Yasothon	531.00	1500.00	6.64
Buri Ram	410.00	1500.00	5.13
Si Sa Ket	531.00	1500.00	6.64
Ayuthaya	77.00	1300.00	0.96
Sing Buri	144.00	1500.00	1.35
Uthai Thani	219.00	1500.00	2.74
Nakhon Sawan	241.00	1500.00	3.01
Phitsanuloak	377.00	1500.00	4.71
Phrae	551.00	1500.00	6.89
Suphan Buri	100.00	1300.00	1.25
Ratchburi	100.00	1300.00	1.25
Samat Sakhon	36.00	800.00	0.45
Chachengsao	71.00	1300.00	0.89
Chonburi	81.00	1200.00	1.01
Prachin Buri	136.00	1300.00	1.70
Rayong	179.00	1300.00	2.24

Table 4: Bangkok diesel oil price in 1998

Month	Avarage
January	11.29
Febuary	11.45
March	11.06
April	10.12
May	9.72
June	9.70
July	8.81
August	8.87
September	8.67
October	8.41
November	7.83
December	7.23

Source: Petrolem Authority of Thailand

Table 5: Personnel costs

Position	Number of staff	Total salary(per year)	Incentive payments	Welfare	Total (baht)	Total time(minute)	Rate(baht/minute)
doctor	14	3,773,760	663,600	47,290	4,484,650	1639680	2.74
register nurse	79	14,619,000	1,537,200	78,502	16,234,702	9252480	1.76
technical nurse	72	8,880,960	0	46,060	8,927,020	8432640	1.06
nurse-aid	10	1,674,120	0	2120	1,676,240	1171200	1.43
radiology	2	410,760	0	10,130	420,890	234240	1.8
social worker	5	1,045,800	0	0	1,045,800	585600	1.79
medical technician	2	310,080	42000	0	352,080	234240	1.5
scientific staff	9	1,191,600	0	0	1,191,600	1054080	1.13
pharmacist	1	148,800	0	0	148,800	117120	1.27
pharmacuetic staff	8	1,136,640	0	30,894	1,167,534	936960	1.25
patient-aid	51	5,100,360	0	48,128	5,148,488	6090240	0.85
accountant staff	6	327,360	0	0	327,360	351360	0.93
medical record staff	6	842,520	0	21,726	864,246	702720	1.23

Table 6:   Drug price

Drug	contain (tablet or ml.)	costs (baht)	Price (baht/unit)
amoxycillin cap 500 mg.	500 tablets	1485	2.97
amoxycillin cap 250 mg.	1000 tablets	1540	1.54
antacid	1000 tablets	247.5	0.25
alanxan (tab)	1000 tablets	1100	1.1
artane 2 mg.	500 tablets	107.75	0.22
artane 5 mg.	500 tablets	175	0.35
atarax	1000 tablets	575	0.58
ativan 0.5 mg	1000 tablets	500	0.5
ativan 1 mg	1000 tablets	600	0.6
alum milk	500 ml.	30	0.12
vitamin B complex (tab)	1000 tablets	124.25	0.12
vitamin B complex injection	1 ml.	3	3
vitamin B 1 6 12 (tab)	1000 tablets	600	0.6
dextromethorpphan 15 mg.	500 tablets	223.25	0.45
brufen 200 mg.	1000 tablets	500	0.5
brufen 400 mg.	500 tablets	500	1
buscopan injection	1 ml.	14.08	14.08
buscopan tablet	500 tablets	1000	2
cloxacillin cap 250 mg.	500 tablets	1100	2.2
cloxacillin cap 500 mg.	500 tablets	1925	3.85
cloxacillin injection 1 gm.	1 gm.	27	27
CPM tab 4 mg.	500 tablets	29.75	0.06
cimetidine tab 400 mg.	500 tablets	792	1.58
clopixol inj 50 mg/ml.	1 ml.	99	99
cefazolin inj 1 gm.	1 gm.	100	100
naproxen tab 250 mg.	500 tablets	1209	2.42
paracetamol tab 500 mg.	1000 tablets	165	0.17
pen v tab 250 mg.	500 tablets	362	0.72
proctosdyl suppo	12 tablets	57	4.75
plasil tab 10 mg.	500 tablets	87	0.17
rifampicin cap 450 mg.	100 tablets	900	9
rifampicin cap 300 mg.	100 tablets	600	6
stugeron tab 25 mg.	1000 tablets	600	6
sibelium	1000 tablets	1500	1.5
tryptanol tab 10 mg.	500 tablets	95.75	0.2
tryptanol tab 25 mg.	500 tablets	192.5	0.39
tolvan 30 mg.	500 tablets	4500	9
tetanus toxoid	0.5 ml.	14.49	14.49
trental 400 mg.	100 tablets	1111	11.11
tranxene	1000 tablets	645	0.65
D 5 1/2 S 1000 ml.	1000 ml.	28.79	28.79
diazepam tab 2 mg.	500 tablets	51.75	0.1
diazepam tab 5 mg.	500 tablets	79.25	0.14
diazepam tab 10 mg.	500 tablets	110	0.22

Drug	contain (tablet or ml.)	costs (baht)	Price (baht/unit)
diazepam inj 10 mg/2 ml.	2 ml.	3.52	3.52
dilatin cap 100 mg.	1000 tablets	960	0.96
dulcolax	500 tablets	67	0.13
milorex	500 tablets	130	0.26
ethambutol tab 400 mg	500 tablets	769	1.54
50 % glucose inj 50 ml.	50 ml.	12	12
gentamicin inj 80 mg/2 ml.	2 ml.	14	14
glibenclamide tab 5 mg.	500 tablets	209	0.4
hadol tab 0.5 mg.	1000 tablets	400	0.4
hadol tab 2 mg.	1000 tablets	550	0.55
hadol 5 mg.	1000 tablets	880	0.88
hadol inj 5 mg.	1 ml.	14	14
INH tab 100 mg.	1000 tablets	72	0.072
propanolol tab 40 mg.	500 tablets	280	0.56
propanolol tab 10 mg.	500 tablets	200	0.4
ketoconazole tab 200 mg	250 tablets	1500	6
librin	1000 tablets	750	0.75
lasix tab	500 tablets	131	0.26
lexinor	500 tablets	1500	3
MTV	1000 tablets	219	0.22
thioridazine tab 10 mg.	100 tablets	55	0.55
thioridazine tab 25 mg.	100 tablets	66	0.66
thioridazine tab 50 mg.	100 tablets	125	1.25
paracentamol inj 1 amp	1 amp.	5.5	5.5
plasil inj 1 amp.	1 amp.	4.7	4.7
loperamide 2 mg.	1000 tablets	400	0.4

Table 7: Medical supplies price

Type	contain	costs(baht)	price (baht/unit)
needle	100 pieces	95	0.95
syringe 3 ml.	100 pieces	242	2.42
intravenous equipment	50 pieces	2475	49.5
scalp vein	100 pieces	850	8.5
silk(ethelon)	12 pieces	2376	198
glove	100 pieces	140	1.4
film size 14"x17"	100 pieces	4100	41
strip(combur)	100 pieces	1386	13.86
tube	100 tubes	572	5.72
film developer solution			2.91 baht/case
fixer solution			1.68 baht/case
solution for count blood cell			22.29baht/case
film container			2.4 baht/case

Table 8 Profile of in-patients

No	Sex	Age	Education	Monthly income	Occupation	Address
1	Male	21	Elementary grade 6	5,500	To hire oneself out	Samutsakhon
2	Female	73	Non attended school	4,750	Unemployment	Chachoengsao
3	Male	38	Elementary grade 4	3,000	To hire oneself out	Pathumthani
4	Male	37	Elementary grade 4	3,000	To hire oneself out	Authithani
5	Male	30	Non attended school	4,750	Unemployment	Pathumthani
6	Male	48	Secondary grade 11	6,000	Unemployment	Samutprakarn
7	Male	33	Elementary grade 6	5,637.5	Unemployment	Si Sa Ket
8	Male	56	Elementary grade 4	20,000	Civil servant	Dongmaeng, Bangkok
9	Male	36	Secondary grade 7	9,146.66	Unemployment	Authaithani
10	Male	39	Secondary grade 9	9,146.66	Unemployment	Dongmaeng
11	Female	47	Elementary grade 4	8,333.3	Agriculture	Rayong
12	Male	45	Elementary grade 6	6,000	To hire oneself out	Pathumthani
13	Female	40	Elementary grade 4	4,166.66	Agriculture	Suphanburi
14	Male	38	Secondary grade 9	7,800	Civil servant	Bangkaen, Bangkok
15	Male	27	Elementary grade 6	5,637.5	Unemployment	Roi Et
16	Male	56	Elementary grade 4	12,000	To hire oneself out	Phathumwon
17	Male	34	Lower vocational	5,000	Unemployment	Hnongjok, Bangkok
18	Male	30	Lower vocational	5,000	Unemployment	Sing Buri
19	Male	44	Lower vocational	18,000	To hire oneself out	Nonthaburi
20	Male	42	Elementary grade 4	7,173.3	To hire oneself out	Phetchabun
21	Male	29	Elementary grade 6	1,000	Sales worker	Bangkoknoi, Bangkok
22	Female	48	Elementary grade 4	7,173.3	Unemployment	Nonthaburi
23	Male	30	Secondary grade 9	9,146.66	Sales worker	Taringchunt, Bangkok
24	Male	36	Elementary grade 6	11,000	To hire oneself out	Sing buri
25	Female	55	Elementary grade 4	7,173.3	Unemployment	Sraburi
26	Male	40	Elementary grade 3	2,500	Sales worker	Nakornsawon
27	Male	39	Bachelor degree	10,000	Civil servant	Burirum

No	Sex	Age	Education	Monthly income	Occupation	Address
28	Male	37	Secondary grade 9	4,300	To hire oneself out	Jatujuk, Bangkok
29	Male	36	Secondary grade 9	4,000	To hire oneself out	Rarjchaburana, Bangkok
30	Male	34	Elementary grade 6	5,637.5	Unemployment	Authaithani
31	Male	41	Upper vocational	12,000	Civil servant	Bangkaen, Bangkok
32	Male	62	Non attended school	4,750	Unemployment	Pranakorn, Bangkok
33	Male	46	Elementary grade 6	3,000	To hire oneself out	Hnongjok, Bangkok
34	Male	38	Secondary grade 9	9,146.66	Unemployment	Bangcorhlam, Bangkok
35	Male	37	Elementary grade 4	7,173.3	Unemployment	Pathumthani
36	Male	62	Secondary grade 9	9,146.66	Unemployment	Ratchaburi
37	Male	43	Elementary grade 6	9,600	Enterprise	Jatujuk, Bangkok
38	Male	31	Secondary grade 9	9,146.66	Unemployment	Chonburi
39	Male	50	Secondary grade 7	9,146.66	Sales worker	Dongmaeng, Bangkok
40	Male	24	Elementary grade 2	7,173.3	To hire oneself out	Prachuapkhirikhan
41	Female	39	Elementary grade 4	7,173.3	Unemployment	Hrak si, Bangkok
42	Male	64	Elementary grade 4	7,173.3	Unemployment	Nakornsawon
43	Male	32	Secondary grade 9	8,800	Sales worker	Pasijaream, Bangkok
44	Male	45	Bachelor degree	14,600	Civil servant	Nakornsawon
45	Male	34	Secondary grade 9	6,000	To hire oneself out	Ayuthaya
46	Male	56	Elementary grade 4	7,173.3	Agriculture	Ang Thong
47	Male	65	Elementary grade 4	2,000	Agriculture	Nakornranjasi Ma
48	Male	35	Lower vocational	5,000	Sales worker	Pattani
49	Male	29	Lower vocational	5,000	Unemployment	Buongguem, Bangkok
50	Male	35	Secondary grade 9	14,000	Sales worker	Haunjkvang, Bangkok
51	Male	28	Elementary grade 6	5,637.5	Unemployment	Pathumthani
52	Male	43	Lower vocational	5,000	Sales worker	Prageenburi
53	Male	29	Non attended school	4,750	Sales worker	Phetchabun

No	Sex	Age	Education	Monthly income	Occupation	Address
54	Male	45	Lower vocational	4,000	To hire oneself out	Nakornranjasi Ma
55	Male	38	Secondary grade 9	9,000	Sales worker	Chonburi
56	Male	34	Elementary grade 4	7,173.3	Sales worker	Nonthaburi
57	Male	33	Elementary grade 6	6,000	To hire oneself out	Pathumthani
58	Male	37	Elementary grade 4	7,173.3	Sales worker	Dindang, Bangkok
59	Male	35	Secondary grade 9	4,000	To hire oneself out	Audonthani
60	Male	36	Non attended school	3,500	To hire oneself out	Audonthani
61	Female	42	Secondary grade 9	9,146.66	Unemployment	Bangkaen, Bangkok
62	Male	36	Secondary grade 11	6,000	Civil servant	Phrae
63	Male	48	Elementary grade 4	7,173.3	Unemployment	Pragenburi
64	Male	50	Elementary grade 4	7,173.3	To hire oneself out	Pathunthani
65	Male	42	Elementary grade 6	5,637.5	Sales worker	Pathumwon, Bangkok
66	Male	45	Secondary grade 12	11,800	Civil servant	Samutprakam
67	Male	38	Elementary grade 4	10,000	Sales worker	Dusit,
68	Male	28	Elementary grade 3	7,173.3	Unemployment	Bangkok
69	Male	39	Elementary grade 4	5,400	To hire oneself out	Pathumthani Sraburi
70	Male	36	Secondary grade 9	9,146.66	To hire oneself out	Thonburi, Bangkok
71	Male	46	Master degree	18,000	Civil servant	Ayuthaya
72	Male	46	Secondary grade 9	9,146.66	Unemployment	Ayuthaya
73	Female	67	Elementary grade 4	7,173.3	To hire oneself out	Bangkaen, Bangkok
74	Male	37	Elementary grade 6	5,637.5	Sales worker	Payathai, Bangkok
75	Male	70	Non attended school	4,750	Unemployment	Ayuthaya
76	Male	34	Secondary grade 9	3,000	To hire oneself out	Pathunthani

Table 9 Profile of out-patient

No	Sex	Age	Education	Monthly income	Occupation	Address
1	Male	47	Secondary grade 9	16000	To hire oneself out	Pathumthani
2	Male	18	Secondary grade 9	6000	To hire oneself out	Pathumthani
3	Male	63	Bachelor	13150	Unemployment	Lardkrabung,Bangkok
4	Female	51	Elementary grade 4	7173.3	Wife house	Bangkaen ,Bangkok
5	Male	47	Elementary grade 4	6000	To hire oneself out	Yasothon
6	Female	44	Lower vocational	6000	To hire oneself out	Lumloakka,Pathumthani
7	Male	31	Secondary grade 4	26000	To hire oneself out	Bangkuntearn, Bangkok
8	Male	32	Elementary grade 6	5637.5	Unemployment	Phitsanuloak
9	Male	43	Upper vocational	5000	To hire oneself out	Pathumthani
10	Male	40	Secondary grade 9	16000	To hire oneself out	Pathumthani
11	Male	30	Elementary grade 4	4000	To hire oneself out	Nonthaburi
12	Male	54	Secondary grade 12	8900	Unemployment	Pasijaram, Bangkok
13	Male	49	Secondary grade 12	8900	Unemployment	Pathumthani
14	Male	36	Secondary grade 9	8000	To hire oneself out	DornMaeg, Bangkok
15	Female	33	Bachelor	10000	Civil servant	Hrak si, Bsngkok
16	Male	28	Secondary grade 9	4000	To hire oneself out	Bangkaen, Bangkok
17	Female	34	Secondary grade 9	9146.66	Wife house	Bangkaen, Bangkok
18	Female	18	Lower vocational	5000	Student	Dindang, Bangkok
19	Male	25	Elementary grade 6	3000	To hire oneself out	DornMaeg, Bangkok
20	Male	43	Non attended school	6000	To hire oneself out	Pathumthani
21	Male	37	Upper vocational	21000	Enterprise	Pathumthani
22	Male	41	Elementary grade 4	10000	Sales workers	Pathumthani

BIOGRAPHY

Name   :   Naddao Nilapat

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Date of birth :   January 5, 1975

Marital status: Single

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Education   :   The Degree of Bachelor of Nursing Science
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