# EFFECT OF SOCIAL MEDIA MODEL TO IMPROVE SEXUAL HEALTH LITERACY AMONG SECONDARY SCHOOL FEMALE STUDENTS IN SOUTHERN PROVINCES, THAILAND: A QUASI EXPERIMENTAL STUDY



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# ผลของการใช้รูปแบบสื่อสังคมออนไลน์เพื่อเพิ่มความรอบรู้ทางสุขภาพด้านเพศสำหรับนักเรียน หญิงชั้นมัธยมศึกษาตอนต้นในเขตภาคใต้ตอนบน



วิทยานิพนธ์นี้เป็นส่วนหนึ่งของการศึกษาตามหลักสูตรปริญญาสาธารณสุขศาสตรคุษฎีบัณฑิต
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Thesis Title EFFECT OF SOCIAL MEDIA MODEL TO IMPROVE SEXUAL HEALTH LITERACY AMONG SECONDARY SCHOOL FEMALE STUDENTS IN SOUTHERN PROVINCES, THAILAND: A QUASI EXPERIMENTAL **STUDY** By Miss Premyuda Narkarat Field of Study Public Health Thesis Advisor Professor SURASAK TANEEPANICHSKUL, M.D. Accepted by the COLLEGE OF PUBLIC HEALTH SCIENCES, Chulalongkorn University in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Doctor of Philosophy Dean of the COLLEGE OF PUBLIC **HEALTH SCIENCES** (Professor SATHIRAKORN PONGPANICH, Ph.D.) DISSERTATION COMMITTEE Chairman (Associate Professor RATANA SOMRONGTHONG, Ph.D.) Thesis Advisor (Professor SURASAK TANEEPANICHSKUL, M.D.) Examiner (Assistant Professor NUTTA TANEEPANICHSKUL, Ph.D.) Examiner

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เปรมยุคา นาครัตน์ : ผลของการใช้รูปแบบสื่อสังคมออนไลน์เพื่อเพิ่มความรอบรู้ทางสุขภาพด้านเพศ สำหรับนักเรียนหญิงชั้นมัธยมศึกษาตอนต้นในเขตภาคใต้ตอนบน. (EFFECT OF SOCIAL MEDIA MODEL TO IMPROVE SEXUAL HEALTH LITERACY AMONG SECONDARY SCHOOL FEMALE STUDENTS IN SOUTHERN PROVINCES, THAILAND: A QUASI EXPERIMENTAL STUDY) อ.ที่ปรึกษาหลัก : ศ. นพ.สุรศักดิ์ ฐานีพานิชสกุล

ความเป็นมา: การตั้งครรภ์ในวัยรุ่นเป็นหนึ่งในปัญหาสาธารณสุขที่สำคัญทั่วโลกและในประเทศไทย วัยรุ่นหญิงมีความเสี่ยงสูงต่อปัญหาสุขภาพทางเพศ และการเจริญพันธุ์ เช่น การตั้งครรภ์โดยไม่ได้ตั้งใจ การทำแท้ง ภาวะแทรกซ้อนที่เกี่ยวข้องกับการคลอดบุตร รวมถึงโรคติดต่อทางเพศสัมพันธ์ (STDs) และโรคเอดส์ เนื่องจากความรอบรู้ทางสุขภาพด้านเพศ (SHL) เป็นปัจจัยสำคัญอย่างหนึ่งในการ ป้องกันการตั้งครรภ์ในวัยรุ่น วัตถุประสงค์ของการศึกษานี้เพื่อศึกษาผลของการใช้รูปแบบสื่อสังคมออนไลน์เพื่อเพิ่มความรอบรู้ทางสุขภาพด้านเพศสำหรับนักเรียนหญิงชั้น มัธยมศึกษาตอนต้นในเขตภาคใต้ตอนบน

วิธีการวิจัย: เป็นการทดลองแบบกึ่งทดลอง ตัวอย่างการศึกษาประกอบด้วย นักเรียนหญิงมัธยมศึกษาตอนต้นอายุ 13 ถึง 15 ปีจำนวน 128 คน แบ่งเป็น 2 กลุ่ม ได้แก่กลุ่มทดลอง (n = 64) และกลุ่มควบคุม (n = 64) ซึ่งเป็นนักเรียนของโรงเรียนมัธยมศึกษาประจำจังหวัดในเขตภาคใต้ตอนบนของประเทศไทย และได้รับการสุ่มเลือก การศึกษาใช้เวลา 24 สัปดาห์โดยมีการวัด 4 ครั้ง (0, 8, 16 และ 24) กลุ่มทดลองได้รับสื่อสังคมออนไลน์และการเรียนในห้องเรียนตามปกติ ในขณะที่กลุ่มควบคุมได้รับการเรียนตามปกติเหานั้น เครื่องมือวัดแบ่งออกเป็น 4 ระดับ แบบสอบถามความรอบรู้ทางสุขภาพด้านเพศ (SHL) ประกอบด้วย 4 ด้าน ได้แก่ 1) การเข้าถึงและค้นหาข้อมูล 2) การทำความเข้าใจข้อมูล 3) การประเมินข้อมูล และ 4) การประยุกต์ใช้ข้อมูล สถิติที่ใช้วิเคราะห์ คือ สถิติเชิงพรรณนา (Descriptive Statistics) ได้แก่ ความถี่ (Frequency) ร้อยละ (Percentage) ค่าเฉลี่ยเลขคณิต (Mean) และส่วนเบี่ยงเบนมาตรฐาน (Standard deviation) และสถิติเชิงอนุมาน ได้แก่ โคสแควร์ (Chi-square) สถิติ t (pair t-test, independent t-test) และ การวิเคราะห์ความแปรปรวนแบบทาง เดียวเมื่อมีการวัดซ้ำ (One-Way ANOVA Repeated Measurement) ข้อมูลถูกรวบรวมวิเคราะห์และเปรียบเทียบระหว่างและกับในกลุ่ม

ผลการศึกษา: ข้อมูลจากกลุ่มตัวอย่าง 128 คน สามารถนำมาวิเคราะห์ได้ลักษณะพื้นฐานของทั้งสองกลุ่มมีความคล้ายคลึงกัน หลังจากได้รับโปรแกรม คะแนนเฉลี่ยของทั้งสองกลุ่มเปลี่ยนไปในสัปคาห์ที่  $8,\,16$  และ 24 คะแนนเฉลี่ยของกลุ่มทคลองเพิ่มขึ้นจากสัปคาห์ที่  $8,\,16$  และ 24 ตามลำคับอย่างมีนัยสำคัญทาง สถิติที่ระดับ .05 ( $F=489.82,\,p=0.00$ ) ในขณะที่คะแนนเฉลี่ยของกลุ่มกลองเพียงพอ กิดเป็นร้อยละ 76.56 ในขณะที่ความรอบรู้ทางสุขภาพด้านเพศสำหรับนักเรียนหญิงของกลุ่มทคลองเพียงพอ กิดเป็นร้อยละ 76.56 ในขณะที่ความรอบรู้ทางสุขภาพด้านเพศสำหรับนักเรียนหญิงของกลุ่มทคลองกลุ่มกานคุมไม่เพียงพอ กิดเป็นร้อยละ 100 หลังจากสิ้นสุดโปรแกรมพบว่าคะแนนความรอบรู้ทางสุขภาพด้านเพศของกลุ่มทคลองสูงกว่ากลุ่มควบคุม

ข้อสรุปและข้อเสนอแนะ: รูปแบบสื่อสังคมออนไลน์ปรับปรุงความรอบรู้ทางสุขภาพค้านเพศสำหรับนักเรียนหญิงชั้นมัธยมศึกษาตอนค้นในเขตภาคใต้

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ตอนบน

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Premyuda Narkarat : EFFECT OF SOCIAL MEDIA MODEL TO IMPROVE SEXUAL HEALTH LITERACY AMONG SECONDARY SCHOOL FEMALE STUDENTS IN SOUTHERN PROVINCES, THAILAND: A QUASI EXPERIMENTAL STUDY. Advisor: Prof. SURASAK TANEEPANICHSKUL, M.D.

Background/Objectives: Adolescent pregnancy is one of major public health issues globally and in Thailand. Female adolescents are at high risk of sexual and reproductive health problems like unintended pregnancies, abortion, childbirth related complications including sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) and AIDS due to poor sexual health literacy (SHL). Sexual health literacy (SHL) is one of very important factors to prevent teenage pregnancy. The aim was to examine the effect of social media model to improve sexual health literacy among secondary school female students in southern provinces of Thailand.

Method. This study employed a quasi-experimental research design using two groups the intervention and the control groups. The total number of 128 participants were participated in the study. 64 participants were placed in the intervention group and the control group equally. The study ran for 24-week with 4 serial measurements (0, 8, 16, 24 weeks of intervention). The intervention group received health education through social media model to improve sexual health literacy, while the control group attended regular school classes only and received neither social media model on sexual literacy. The sexual health literacy questionnaire composed of four elements including 1) accessing information, 2) understanding information, 3) appraising information and 4) applying practicing. A self-administered questionnaire was used. Descriptive statistics including frequency, percentage, mean, and standard deviation (SD) were used to describe the sociodemographic characteristics; pair t-test, independent t-test, and One-Way ANOVA Repeated Measurement were used for data analysis.

Result: The baseline characteristics of both groups were similar. After the intervention program, the mean scores of both groups started to change in the week 8, 16 and 24. The mean scores of participants in the intervention groups had increased from the week 8, 16 and 24 respectively with statistically significant at the .05 level (F = 489.82, p = 0.00), while the mean scores of participants in the control group did not change much with statistically significant at the .05 level (F = 10.72, p = 0.00). In term of level of sexual health literacy, the scores among female students in the intervention group were sufficient (76.56%), whereas the scores of female students in the control group were inadequate (100%). After the intervention program, the scores in the intervention group showed higher level distribution of the sexual health literacy scores more than the control group.

Conclusion: Social media model has improved sexual health literacy (SHL) among secondary school female students.

Field of Study:	Public Health	Student's Signature
Academic Year:	2020	Advisor's Signature

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Premyuda Narkarat

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## CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE

Globally, there are about 1.2 billion adolescents aged from 10 to 19 years (approximately 16% of the total world population); and half of these adolescents live in Asia [1]. Becoming sexually active at early ages of adolescents are more prevalent than the past Report on the sexual health of Canadian adolescents showed that the gender gap of age between young males and females at first intercourse can be nearly disappeared, and the range of mean age at first intercourse for boys and girls was between 16 and 17 [2]. Fleary and colleagues (2018) found that 41% of adolescents were sexually active, and about 14% to 21% were engaging in risky sexual behavior [2, 3]. Data also showed that annually there are 47 childbirths occurring per 1,000 adolescent mothers in the world [4]. In consistent with global data, Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (MICS) in Thailand in 2019-2020 by United Nations Children's Fund found that there were 23 persons per 1,000 women of adolescent pregnancy among age 15-19 [5]. Bureau of Reproductive Health, Department of Health reported that Thai adolescent birth rates among age 10-19 in 2016 was 14.2 % which was more than the Ministry of Public Health benchmark [6]. Teenage pregnancy is large-scale global often found in middle to lower income countries, especially found in Thailand [7, 8]. The birth rate among female adolescents aged between 10 and 14 years is estimated to be 1.4 per 1,000 women, approximately 2,746 babies [8, 9]. The situation of adolescent pregnancy has become a problem in Thai society. Adolescents are getting into reproductive age faster, resulting in premature sexual behavior and the age of first sexual intercourse is also decreasing. Thus, it became the main cause of the adolescent pregnancy of the Thais which is growing [10]. Thailand released a policy of measures and activities to control pregnancy, especially among adolescents. National surveys showed that childbirth is becoming more common among adolescents under 20 years of age. From 2003 (about 95,000 people) to 2015 (about 104,300 people), there was an

increasing childbirth record among adolescents with 10-19 years of age seen which means about 225 adolescent childbirth per day. In 2018, it was found that childbearing rate among adolescents was 12.9% among 10 to 19 years aged population. The rate of childbearing among adolescents was very high, as 10.8% in repeat childbearing or more, approximately 9,093 people in adolescents 10 to 19 years old [11]. Statistics on adolescent births in Thailand 2017 found that 3 Regional Health Promotion Centers have high rate of adolescent birth rate among age 15-19. One of the those regions is Regional Health Promotion Center 11 located in Nakhon Si Thammarat province that is a part of upper south in Thailand [12, 13]. It was found that the three-twelve Regional Health Promotion Center in Thailand are higher rates of birth rate of mothers aged 15-19 years: 50.79% in Regional Health Promotion Center 6, 49.28% in Regional Health Promotion Center 5, 40.17% in Regional Health Promotion Center 11 respectively [13]. Data from a situation analysis of adolescent birth rate doubled showed that 19.05% in Regional Health Promotion Center 11, 18.18% in Regional Health Promotion Center 12, 17.56% in Regional Health Promotion Center 4 [14]. In 2018, it was found that the three-seven of mothers aged 10-14 years had high birth rate per 1,000 women having 10-14 years as following: 0.72 % Chumphon province, 0.54 % Krabi province, and 0.50 % Nakhon Si Thammarat province respectively [14]. Targets the birth rate of adolescents the age of 15-19, not more than 38 per thousand population, and the percentage of repeated pregnancies adolescents under the age of 20, not more than 14.5 percent by adolescents who are pregnant repeatedly [15]. It had still not met the goal and found that adolescents still lack knowledge of contraception. Moreover, reproductive health services have limitations that leads to "repeated problems" [16].

Sexual intercourse in adolescents aged 15-24 years has been steadily increasing. In the past 5 years, the rate of 80.8 per 100,000 population aged 15-24 years in 2010 was 127.08 per population aged 15-24 years 100,000 people in 2015 [12,

17]. The proportion of childbirth in adolescents 10-19 years of age per total birth has not been reduced, with a proportion of approximately 16.8 % [18]. Childbearing to underage mothers became a risk to the mothers and the baby, with a large proportion of underweight infants of adolescent mothers. The rate of underweight infants was 9.9% among mothers of all ages, but it was as high as 19.1% among mothers younger than 15 years and 13% among mothers aged 15-19 years. Pregnant adolescents and adolescent mothers face many barriers to continuing their education, many of which are interrelated. These barriers include being forced out of school, not receiving the support necessary to continue attending school and not wanting to experience stigma from peers, teachers and parents of other students. Social stigma against unplanned pregnancies creates an unsupportive environment for adolescent girls at home, in school and in the community. Adolescent girls, in particular (seldom boys), experience stigmatization from the people closest to them. The greatest health concern for pregnant adolescents results from the increased risk of life-threatening complications associated with an unsafe abortion. Report of the Department of Health's pregnancy termination surveillance showed that 40% of adolescents who desirable to terminate a pregnancy were school or university students; 29% were younger than 20 years, and 60.5% were younger than 25.93%. Furthermore, 67.5% of young adolescents desirable a termination did not intend to get pregnant, and 71.6% did not use any form of contraception. There have been media reports of adolescent mothers having abandoned or harmed their newborn [19]. In 2014, behavioral surveillance survey found that 24.2% of males and 18.9% of females in Grade 11 and 46.6% of males and 47.1% of females in second-year vocational school reported sexual initiation before they were 15 years old [19]. The survey showed that 71.9% of sexually active male and 73.0% of sexually active female high school students used a condom when having sex. The corresponding proportion of sexually active male and female vocational school students was 67.0% and 70.3% [17]. The percentage of trend of the use of condom in the first sexual intercourse and the latest times of students increased in 2016 was 67-73

and 61-75 [17]. A little smaller proportion of sexually active female high school and vocational school students, at 25.5% and 19.3, respectively. Recently a 2015 media report supports that, 70% of all sexually transmitted HIV infections in Thailand are occurring among young people aged 15–24 years. Although a gradual drop in overall HIV prevalence over the past two decades, new infections are increasing among young people engaging in high-risk behaviors, such as commercial sex work, injecting, drugs and unprotected sex between men [19].

Adolescent pregnancy in Thailand is a more likely problem. Based on the maternity statistics of adolescents aged 15-19 years per 1,000 females, the number of pregnancies was 51.2, which is the second highest in ASEAN average on 13-15 years old and the lowest 10 years old [20]. There are many impacts such as when the pregnancy is not ready or intended. Abortion data in Thailand in 2015 from hospital surveys both inside and outside the Ministry of Public Health, 24 provinces was found that abortion itself was 56.9%, abortions due to health reasons was 43.1%, economic reasons was 37.4% and family problems was 62.6% [21]. It was found that rate of terminating pregnancy by adolescents themselves increases especially among those under 25 years old (43.6%). About 53.1% of new cases of pregnancy was found most commonly in adolescents of aged between 15-19 years; moreover, it was also found that about 16% per year of adolescent pregnancy rate was among those under 15 years old. [21, 22]. When giving birth, the child may abandoned 10% dropped the baby in the hospital to give birth [20]. Pregnancy in adolescents can cause higher pregnancy complications than in adults because adolescents are not ready both physically and mentally. Adolescents with pregnancy will have numerous side effects both mothers themselves and their fetus. Pregnant adolescents are more likely to have preterm or low birth-weight babies. Babies born to adolescents have higher rates of neonatal mortality. Many adolescent girls who become pregnant have to leave school. This cause long-term implications for them as individuals, their families and communities [23].

The cause of the pregnancy in adolescents is not ready because of lack of knowledge about sex education and the right method of contraception. Those who have misunderstandings about sexual intercourse think that once would not be pregnant, and they do not wear condoms because they feel that they interfere with sexual feelings and they think that having sex with couples is safe without protection [21, 22]. In 2013-2017, sexually transmitted infection diseases are the most among adolescents in Thailand [24]. Moreover, It was found that syphilis higher than sexually transmitted infection disease conducted per 100,000 population by age-group found the most of adolescents were between 15-24 year-old [24]. Unintended pregnancy leads to an abortion decision, so contraception is necessary for the adolescents. It is important that contraception is widely available and easily accessible through midwives and other trained health workers to anyone who is sexually active, including adolescents. Midwives are trained to provide (where authorized) locally available and culturally acceptable contraceptive methods. Other trained health workers, for example community health workers, also provide counselling and some family planning methods, for example pills and condoms. Contraceptive use has increased in many parts of the world, especially in Asia and Latin America, but continues to be low in sub-Saharan Africa. Globally, use of modern contraception has risen slightly, from 54% in 1990 to 57.4% in 2015. Regionally, the proportion of women aged 15-49 reporting use of a modern contraceptive method has risen minimally or plateaued between 2008 and 2015. In Africa it went from 23.6% to 28.5%, in Asia it has risen slightly from 60.9% to 61.8%, and in Latin America and the Caribbean it has remained stable at 66.7% [23]. Contraception methods including oral contraceptive pills, vaginal ring, injectable contraception, and condom are necessary for prevent adolescent pregnancy [22, 25].

Lobes at the front of the brain are the frontal lobes, and the part lying just behind the forehead is called the prefrontal cortex. These lobes deal with planning and thinking so they were often called as the executive control center. They comprise the rational and executive control center of the brain, monitoring higher-order thinking, directing problem solving, and regulating the excesses of the emotional system. The frontal lobe also contains our self-well area what some might call our personality. Trauma to the frontal lobe can cause dramatic-and sometimes permanent-behavior and personality changes. The limbic system carry out a number of different functions including generating emotions and processing emotional memories. Its placement between the cerebrum and the brain stem permits the interplay of emotion and reason [26, 27]. Because the rational system matures slowly in adolescents, it leads to knowledge experiments of various things, brain development about controlling emotional cravings are in the limbic system faster than in the prefrontal cortex which takes time to develop the whole structure and acts gradually and continuously adolescence until reaching adulthood in order to reach the readiness of maturity in thinking and making decisions effectively. During adolescence, there is an opportunity to make decisions or have risky behaviors more easily than other ages due to the brain that controls emotions. There is a need to be accepted by the group of curious friends who want to try because the prefrontal cortex brain is in the development phase with differences in adult [28].

Lacking self-esteem, life skills is caused by adolescent pregnancy problems. Media stimulation, inappropriate technology, lack of bargaining power, pressure, recognition, and maturity in managing low life problems are affected the quality of life and the opportunity of adolescents. Health literacy plays an important role for adolescent to prevent consequences in long term especially the health literacy of adolescents to prevent pregnancy. Adolescents with high health literacy have good prospects for preventive behavior pregnancy than adolescents with low health literacy. In addition, adolescents aged between 15-18 years who started to enter society on their own and have more opportunities to receive stimuli from online media. This group have high risk sexual behavior. Adolescents continue to engage in high risk sexual behavior although sexual health information and sexual risk behavior among adolescent women 14-18 years of age is indicated for modification of prevention efforts for sexual health promotion [29]. Ungsinun Intarakamhang and Thanchanok

Khumthong (2017) purposed to develop a health literacy (HL) scale for unwanted pregnancy prevention of Thai female adolescents. The results suggested that the overall health literacy of the subjects was at the low level for 95.5% [30]. Furthermore, Yuwadee Ngomsangad and Rungrat Srisuriyawet (2019) found that female adolescent students had a fair level of health literacy-related pregnancy prevention (71.3%) [6].

Health literacy represents the cognitive and social skills which determine the motivation and ability of individuals to gain access to, understand and use information in ways which promote and maintain good health [31]. Health literacy implies the achievement of a level of knowledge, personal skills and confidence to take action to improve personal and community health by changing personal lifestyles and living conditions. Despite, health literacy means more than being able to read pamphlets and make appointments. Improving people s access to health information, and their capacity to use it effectively, health literacy is critical to empowerment. Health literacy is itself dependent upon more general levels of literacy. Poor literacy can affect people s health directly by limiting their personal, social and cultural development, as well as hindering the development of health literacy [31]. The study showed that health literacy is related to health behaviors and health outcomes for both adults and children [32]. The study found that low literacy is associated with several adverse health outcomes [33].

The study on health literacy in Thailand shown that chronic diseases, including diabetes, blood pressure and overweight and obesity [30, 34, 35]. One of health literacy of adolescents to develop a Health Literacy (HL) Scale for unwanted pregnancy prevention of Thai female adolescents, there is still very little education in Thailand [30]. Ungsinun Intarakamhang and Thanchanok Khumthong (2017) aimed to develop a health literacy (HL) scale for unwanted pregnancy prevention of Thai female adolescents, evaluated the level of HL of Thai female adolescents, and confirmed the path model of HL that influences the unwanted pregnancy preventing behaviors. The subjects were adolescents aged 15 to 21 years of 2,001 subject. The

results found that the overall HL of the subjects was at the low level for 95.5%. The unwanted pregnancy preventing behaviors were at the fair level for 51.4% of total subjects at a low level and very good at 46.7 and 1.83% respectively. The path model of HL that influence health behaviors were consistent with the empirical data with a show. It was also found that health literacy skills directly influenced on unwanted pregnancy preventing behaviors. Finally, basic/functional health literacy had a significant indirect relationship with unwanted pregnancy preventing behaviors through communicative/interactive health literacy and critical health literacy. Therefore, the promotion guideline on the unwanted pregnancy preventing behaviors should be beginning by evaluating HL levels of the female adolescents, and then developing program for enrichment each HL level related sexual risk behavior and technics to prevent pregnancy by themselves [30].

Based on a review literature, it was shown that the study of the most recent health literacy was found in the United States. Starting on general working age population who use hospital-based sample, yet a few studies was found on population-based sample [36]. Later, began to study in risk groups such as chronic illness, elderly, children, and adolescents who is very important for the determination of adult s health. However, health literacy on adolescents and children is still little. A systematic review showed that there were only two health literacy on adolescents [37, 38]. Sansom-Daly, U. M., Wakefield, C. E., McGill, B. C., Wilson, H. L., & Patterson, P. (2016) reported that a total of 14 subjects 60% of adolescents was poor functional literacy and also found that poor health literacy was associated with poor health outcomes such as obesity and smoking [39].

Broder et al. (2017) worked a synthesis of research related to health literacy in children and young people a total of 12 definitions and 21 models found that factors affecting health literacy are comprising variables as follows: abilities, skills, commitments, and knowledge that enable a person to approach health information

competently and effectively and to derive at health-promoting decisions and actions [38].

According to Nutbeam which has divided the level of the health literacy into 3 levels describing functional, interactive and critical literacy, which together create a progression of development of skills. The first, functional literacy, refers to the basic ability to read and write. Interactive literacy concerns one's ability to coordinate functional literacy and social skills to fully participate in daily activities and communication, while critical literacy is the competence to assess the existing health information in order to make the decision and select practices which can promote and maintain continual self-health care [40, 41]. While Manganello (2008) proposed that the elements of health literacy of adolescents consist of 4 elements: functional literacy, Interactive literacy, critical literacy, and media literacy is necessary to be able to access health information from mass media, understand the content and evaluate the credibility of the information they obtain [40]. Sorensen et al. developed a concept based on the concept of the "Integrated model of health literacy", and divided health literacy which composes of 4 parts which are: accessing, understanding, appraising and applying [42].

From the literature review both abroad and Thailand, it was found that there were a quite directly educated about the health literacy of adolescents [38-40]. Although the only study in Thailand that studied the content of specific health literacy, prevention of pregnancy in female adolescents [35]. It can be observed that just a basic information, starting, measuring, and testing tools with the development, but still lacks important basic information about sexual related to the health literacy of adolescents [35].

The Institute of Medicine (IOM) reported and other publications highlight the need for schools to play an important role in improving health literacy for adolescents, as schools have a direct influence on the education and development of adolescents. One of the main goals of the education system is to develop literacy skills. Given that

literacy, or the ability to read and write, is an integral part of health literacy, schools therefore play a central role in the development of health literacy skills [40].

There were some study where they provided education program to improve sexual and reproductive education. For example, Warunee Fongkaew et al. conducted a study in 2011 among Thai early adolescents and found that significant differences between the experimental and control group, after three months the educational program in terms of: knowledge and attitudes toward sexual and reproductive health [43]. Jetnipit Sommart and Chulaporn Sota conducted a study in 2013 among junior high school students in Khon Kean, Thailand and found that after intervention the intervention group had significant difference in their knowledge and attitude, but the control group had no significant. Hence, school staff, health personnel, and relevant agencies should consider adopting this approach to protect adolescents students from unsafe sexual behavior [44]. Study conducted in 2017 about effect of sex education learning program on sexual knowledge and satisfaction with the program of high school students by Suchada Prabmeechai and Somsamorn Rueangworaboon showed that the average score after the educational program was higher than before the educational program, with significant at .01 level [45]. Another study conducted by Wunwisa bualoy et al.in 2014 study on effectiveness of a sex education program to prevent sexual risk behaviors on grade 8 students. The research results found that after three months the educational program significantly higher than the comparison group on mean scores of awareness about sex and sexual risk behaviors, critical thinking toward risk conditions leading to sexual relationship, and communication skills and making decision properly toward risk conditions than the comparison group [46].

There is an act to prevent and resolve pregnancy problems in adolescents since 2016 and also a 10-year strategy to reduce birth in adolescence by half by 2026. As the Act has been announced for more than 3 years, it is likely that the situation of childbirth during the age of 10-19 years is declining. For example, adolescents childbirth in a day has reduced from 350 in five years ago per day to 250 people per day in B.E. 2560 [47]. Facebook contributed to the sexual and reproductive health education in an interactive, playful and practical ways, reducing the embarrassment of

some adolescents to converse on the subject, and brought adolescents closer to the health service, by strengthening their bond with Health professionals. Therefore, health professionals should recognize that such virtual spaces on the Internet offer potential for the production of health care, especially among adolescents [48]. Evidence states that inclusion of text messaging in health promotion campaigns, and follow-up may lead to improved adolescent sexual and sexually screening, reproductive health (ASRH) [49]. It is essential to develops sexual health literacy among female adolescents in Thailand because it just develops sexual health literacy indicators for early adolescents, and it has not been studied yet. In my study, we will provide effect of social media model to improve sexual health literacy among secondary school female students. Consequently, the sexual health literacy for early adolescents consists of 4 elements; accessing, understanding, appraising, and applying [50]. The results of this study can be used to campaign promote contraception and prevention of pregnancy and seeking or utilizing sexual health care if needed among adolescents. Moreover, it can further reduce pregnancy problems in adolescents.

## 1.2 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1.2.1 What is the effect of social media model plus line messages to improve sexual health literacy among secondary school female students?

### 1.3 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

## 1.3.1 General objective

To evaluate effect of social media model plus line messages to improve sexual health literacy among secondary school female students in southern provinces of Thailand.

## 1.3.2 Specific objectives

1.3.2.1 To measure changes of the sexual health literacy scores between control and intervention participants after completion of intervention on sexual health literacy.

1.3.2.2 To measure changes of the sexual health literacy scores between secondary school female students before and after participating intervention on sexual health literacy.

## 1.4 RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS

- 1.4.1 There may be differences in sexual health literacy scores among intervention group between pre-survey and post-survey.
- 1.4.2 There may not be differences in sexual health literacy scores among control group between pre-survey and post-survey.
- 1.4.3 There may be differences in sexual health literacy scores between intervention and control groups, pre-survey and post-survey.

### 1.5 VARIABLES OF THE STUDY

## **Independent variables**

- Characteristic of the secondary school female students.

## **Dependent variables**

- Sexual health literacy score.

## 1.6 OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS

According to definitions of sexual health literacy used in this report are as follows [50]:

- 1.6.1 **Sexual health literacy** is defined as the ability for students to understand sexual health as well as the safety and prevention of sex related issues, by providing knowledge regarding pregnancy prevention using contraceptive pills, emergency contraceptive pills and condoms.
- 1.6.2 **Accessing** refers to the student's finding the information related to sexual health literacy.

- 1.6.3 **Understanding** refers the student's ability to comprehend the information related to sexual health literacy.
- 1.6.4 **Appraising** refers to the student's ability to judge the information related to sexual health literacy.
- 1.6.5 **Applying** refers to the students executing the information related to sexual health literacy.
- 1.6.6 **Female students** refer to female aged between 13 to 15 years old that are studying in provincial secondary school, Nakhon Si Thammarat and Krabi province, Thailand.
- 1.6.7 **Secondary school** refers to junior high school female students aged between 13 to 15 of the provincial school that is higher than the primary under the jurisdiction of General Education Department, Educational Region. The school is located in Nakhon Si Thammarat and Krabi province, Thailand.
- 1.6.8 **Social media model** refers to the intervention composed of animations on facebook and line messages related to sexual health literacy.
- 1.6.9 **Grade level** refers to the grade 7-9 of female students' respondents who are studying of secondary school.
- 1.6.10 **Age** refers to the female students respondents aged 13 to 15 who are studying in secondary school.
- 1.6.11 **Current grade point average** (**GPA**) refers to cumulative grade point average of the female students respondents of the last semester of participating.
- 1.6.12 **Average monthly allowance** refers to money received monthly allowance of the female students<sup>2</sup> respondents.
- 1.6.13 **Living status** refers to staying with parents, staying with relatives, staying alone, staying with female friends, staying with male friends, staying with lover, and others.

1.6.14 **Parent's marital status** refers to living together, separated, father or mother died, and both father and mother died.

### 1.7 RESEARCH OUTCOMES

1.7.1 The outcomes of this study are the determination of sexual health literacy score which consist of accessing, understanding, appraising, and applying.

### 1.8 EXPECTED OUTCOMES

This research focused on providing the effects of social media model to improve sexual health literacy among secondary school female students. The outcomes of this study can be applied for secondary school students regarding ways the school can teach sexual health literacy. Moreover, regular professional development for teachers and the sharing of information with other schools about programs that schools may develop which are proven to be successful. Evidence on mobile phone interventions for ASRH published in peer-reviewed journals reflects a high degree of quality in methods and reporting. It might be speculated that the mobile phone intervention for adolescent sexual and reproductive health (ASRH) [49]. Moreover, information is available for prevention of sexually among adolescent women 14-18 years of age were included in the study that indicated for prevention efforts for sexual health promotion [51].

### 1.9 CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

This study employed a quasi-experimental research design to examine effect of social media model to improve sexual health literacy among secondary school female students by comparing intervention group and control group before and after intervention and also 6 months follow up of secondary school female students.

## **Conceptual Framework**

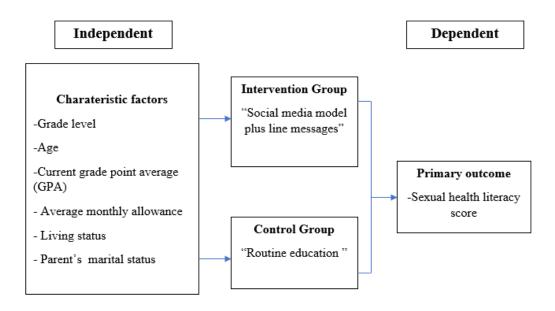


Figure 1 Conceptual framework of study



## CHAPTER II LITERATURE REVIEW

This study aims to evaluate the effect of social media model to improve sexual health literacy among secondary school female students compared with a standard education the southern provinces of Thailand. The review of literature includes variables in the study and the relationship to improve sexual health literacy.

#### 2.1 HEALTH LITERACY

Health literacy had been used for the first time during the Health Education seminar in 1974. Over the years, many specialist and organizations included a range of definitions of health literacy

## 2.1.1 Definition of Health Literacy

World Health Organization has defined health literacy accordingly "Health literacy means the cognitive and social skills which determine the motivation and ability of individuals to gain accessing, understanding and using information in ways which promote and maintaining good health" [52].

The Ad Hoc Committee on Health Literacy for the Council on Scientific Affairs of the American Medical Association: AMA has given its definition as "the overall skills consist of the fundamental ability to read messages and basic calculation for maintaining health practices" [53].

The Center for Health Care Strategies Inc. has defined health literacy as "the capacity to reading, making an understanding and adjust practices after acquiring information on healthcare" [54].

The Institute of Medicine or IOM has defined Health literacy as "the level of an individual's capacity in managing and understanding health knowledge and base health service which is important for making suitable decisions about health". The IOM has clarified that the level of health literacy is basic on individual's skills to handle the health situation. In addition, health care and educational system has an

effect on health literacy. Social and cultural factors at home, at work and in the community also has to be taken into deliberation [55].

Zarcadoolas C., Pleasant A. & Greer D.S., has given its definition as "individual's skills and ability to find out, understand, assess and apply healthcare information and concepts to minimize the health risks and improve the quality of life" [56].

Nutbeam has given the definition of health literacy as "the intellectual and social skills which leads to individual's motivation and capability to access, apprehend and utilize health information for promoting and maintaining good health" [57].

Kickbusch and Maag illustrated health literacy as "Health Decision-making capability in daily-life" (Kickbusch and Maag, 2006 as cited in Pleasant and Kuruvilla, 2008 p.153) [58].

Pleasant A. & Kuruvilla S. has given the definition of health literacy as "the ability to seek, comprehend, examine, and utilize the health information in order to make the right decision for minimizing the health inequities" [58].

Ishikawa and Yano gave the following definition of health literacy; "based on the interaction of the individuals' skills with the demands of the society in which the individual lives, including health-care providers, the health-care system, the media and the community" (p.115) [59].

Manganello depicted that the elements of health literacy of adolescents consist of 4 elements: functional literacy, interactive literacy, critical literacy, and media literacy which is necessary to be able to access health information from mass media, understand the content and evaluate the credibility of the information they obtain [40].

Rootman has defined that health literacy is the skills of the individuals required to assess and utilize the information regarding healthcare services from various sources. Communication skill is also required [60].

Sorensen et al. developed a concept based on the concept of the "Integrated model of health literacy", and divided health literacy which composes of 4 parts which are: accessing, understanding, appraising and applying [42].

Health Systems Research Institute defined health literacy as the achievement skills to recognize and socialize which determines the motivation and ability of individuals in accessing, understanding and using information in ways to promote and maintain good health [34, 61].

Amornwiwat described the health literacy as "the wellness literacy" lifetime learning cycle consists of learning to learn, learning to do, learning to live together, and learning to be or both having the wisdom to understand the surrounding environment and the mental powers necessary to act responsibly [62].

Ministry of Public Health defined health literacy as; "knowledge and health capabilities of people in moderation evaluating, deciding to change behavior, choosing the right service and health products" (Ministry of Public Health, 2017 as cited in Intarakamhang, 2017 p.15) [63].

Intarakamhang said about health literacy; "continuous actions that use cognitive skills with intelligence and social interaction skills to access, understand and evaluate health information and health services received". She added that health literacy is; "transferring and learning from the environment which causes self-motivation to make decisions about choosing ways to take care of themselves, which always manage our own health to protect and maintain good health" [63].

## 2.1.2 Components of the Health Literacy

Lee, Arozullah and Cho defined four levels of health literacy as knowledge of disease and self – care, health risk behavior, preventive care and physician visits, and compliance with medications. It may be important to note that lack of health knowledge, unhealthy behaviors, inability to protect oneself from diseases, unaware of the necessity to visit the doctor including not complying with the doctor instruction are affected by individual's low level of health literacy. These factors of

appropriate self-care practices, deteriorating the health condition, and increasing the number of emergency service usage and treatment from the hospitals are delayed [64].

Paasche - Orlow and Wolf examine an evidence-based review of plausible causal pathways that could best explain well-established relation to limited health literacy and health outcomes. The effect of health literacy are three distinct points along a continuum of health care [65]:

- 1. Access and utilization of health care
- 2. Patient-provider relationship
- 3. Self care an indication of health literacy which is effected by factors such as education, ethnicity, gender, age, profession, income, culture, language, and social support. It is also affected by physical factors such as visibility and hearing ability etc. All components have significantly affected on individuals who obtain the health service. The successful relationship dialogue with the health service providers will enable achievable self-care.

Nutbeam has divided the component of health literacy from the concept of "Conceptual model of health literacy as a risk" into 6 parts [57]:

- 1. Access
- 2. Cognitive
- 3. Communication skill
- 4. Self management
- 5. Media literacy
- 6. Decision skill

The concept developed by Nutbeam (2008) is based on clinical care and public health which reflects "Risk to diseases". If an individual possesses health literacy is low level, it affects result in self-practice and health management. This concept is rooted in the research on adult literacy and health promotion which prioritizes the skill and competence development that allows individuals to obtain control of their

health as well as adapt the factors which raise the population's health outcome; health control and risk factor to health adjustment.

Von Wagner et al. has defined it as the ability to rely on literacy and numeracy skills when they are required to solve problems. The conceptual framework is based on social cognition models. The social cognition model aims to explain health literacy including a foundation of basic skills such as reading, calculation which is used to interpret necessary information for more advanced thinking level [66].

Rootman divided health literacy into 2 parts as general literacy including competence in reading, calculating, speaking, listening, comprehensing, negotiation and decision making and the other literacy including literacy in science, culture, computer, and media. Both low level and high level of literacy link to direct and indirect results on health status and quality of life. The direct effect may be the compliance to the doctor's medication instruction, the self-practice in safety. On the other hand, indirect effect is the competence to read which cannot give a direct effect. Nevertheless, the factor leading to health impact could be stress, working environment, income, service selection, lifestyle channel to increase and develop health literacy are as follows:

- 1. Health communication or communication through different channels to adjust their health behaviors.
  - 2. Capacity development by providing education and training.
- 3. Community development to empower the community and allow the community to have self-reliance according to the context of each community s livelihood.
- 4. Organizational development by developing and improving the environment of the settings such as residents, educational institutions and workplace etc.
- 5. Policy development by enforcing the policy, law, and regulation into practices.

6.Combined approach are mentioned methods that can be used as integration to create the health learning society [60].

Chin et al. developed concept is based on the concept of "Process-Knowledge Model of health literacy", and divided health literacy compose of 3 parts as:

- 1. Processing capacity or factor which enhances the ability, for example, the ability to memorize.
  - 2. General knowledge or the ability to analyse and synthesize.
- 3. Specific health knowledge is the conceptual framework that explains the process of adult's health literacy [67].

Sorensen et al. developed concept is based on the concept of Integrated model of health literacy, and divided health literacy compose of 4 parts as:

- 1. Access or the ability to search and acquire health-related information.
- 2. Understand or the ability to understand health information.
- 3. Appraise or the ability to explain, interpret, filter and evaluate acquired health information.
- 4. Apply or the ability to communicate and use the information for decision-making in one's own health care [42].

Kaeodumkoeng and Thummakul divided health literacy compose of 6 parts as:

- 1. Cognitive skill is the utilization of the knowledge and understanding on practices in the health context by consideration, rational and confirmation of the reliability and the authenticity of right and matter. This skill also uses cultural assets to resolve the problems and minimize the risk and raise the quality of life.
- 2. Access skill is the capability in listening, seeing, speaking, reading, writing, searching and deep calculating lead to using logical reasoning. This skill includes the contemplating on social norms and regulations in order to receive the most accurate health information.

- 3. Communication skill such as the campaign to promote health practices by critical thinking, rational and confirmation the reliability and the authenticity and the social norms
  - 4. Decision skill is the logical thinking process from available alternative.
- 5. Self-management skill is the personal skill and strategy which will link to direct success such as objectives, goal setting, decision making, planning, self-evaluation, self-development and other skills that could be translated into practices.
- 6. Media literacy is the knowledge and understanding and personal competence in thinking, understanding and critical analysis of the contents or the presentation. This skill includes the ability to interpret the connotation that can be hidden in the media. Media literacy is also crucial for presentation evaluation [68].

## 2.1.3 Level of the Health Literacy

The health literacy conceptual framework developed by Nutbeam is a highly accepted concept that has been translated into various applications. Nutbeam defined three levels of health literacy [57, 69]:

- 1. Basic/functional: "sufficient basic skills in reading and writing to be able to function effectively in everyday situations" (p.S67).
- 2. Communicative/interactive: "more advanced cognitive and literacy skills which, together with social skills, can be used to actively participate in everyday activities, to extract information and derive meaning from different forms of communication, and to apply new information to changing circumstances" (p.S67).
- 3. Critical literacy: "advanced cognitive skills which, together with social skills, can be applied to critically analyze information, and to use this information to exert greater control over life events and situations" (p.S67).

Nutbeam states that health literacy is a key outcome of health education and another health promotion can be legitimately held accountable for some scholars, however, have questioned the utility of redefining health literacy.

Sorensen et al. developed concept is based on the concept of Integrated model of health literacy", and divided health literacy compose of 4 parts as:

- 1. Access or the ability to search and acquire health-related information
- 2. Understand or the ability to understand health information.
- 3. Appraise or the ability to explain, interpret, filter and evaluate acquired health information.
- 4. Apply or the ability to communicate and use the information for decision-making in one's own health care [42]

### 2.2 SEXUAL LITERACY

#### 2.2.1 Sexual Health

According to World Health Organization technical report series (1975), people s combined social, emotional, and intellectual traits toward their sexual behavior which positively enrich their personality, communication and love is the sexual health (p.6) [70].

According to Sexuality Information and Education Council of the United States (1995), sexual health is the sexual and reproductive development with following characteristics: able to make a meaningful healthy interpersonal relationship, be respect to their own body, connect with partners with good understanding and respect, show their love, affection and intimacy with one's own value (p.4) [71].

According to Pan American Health Organization, World Association of Sexology (2001), sexual health is a continuous process of experiencing physical, psychological and socio-cultural development in relation to sexuality. It helps to build a free and responsible sexual capability to nurture the individual and social life. It also deals with the sexual related infections and diseases. It informs people about the sexual rights (p.9) [72].

Lottes (2000), described sexual health as the ability of men and women to develop healthy sexual relationship by undertaking necessary measures to prevent sexual health problems or diseases, such as-preventing unwanted pregnancies, sexually transmitted diseases, coercion, violence, and discrimination. He explained that individuals should get access to information about safe sex so that they can live sexually healthy, they should expose to a positive approach to human sexuality, and mutual respect in sexual relations. The experience of sexual health improves the quality of life and pleasure including inter-personal relationships (p.17) [73].

According to Satcher, Surgeon General's Report (2001), it is related to the wellbeing of physical and mental health as the illness due to lack of sexual health can cause physical and mental health problems. It is more than absence of disease or the need for reproductive health. It guides to identify the risks, responsibilities, outcomes, and impacts of sexual actions and to the practice abstinence when appropriate. It enhances one's ability to get freedom from sexual abuses, discrimination and drives them to an enjoyable life and to reproduce if they wish [74].

Inconsistent with the Satcher, Surgeon General's Report, the National Strategy for Sexual Health and HIV (2001) also considered sexual health as an integral part of physical and mental health. It is a fundamental human right which led to a matured family life and able to live in free from discrimination. It mentioned that an equitable sexual partnership with the fulfillment of joy by getting access to sexual information and services to prevent unintended pregnancies, sexually transmitted infections is the basic element of a good sexual health (p.5)[75].

Robinson et al. (2002) defined sexual health as a method of gathering accurate knowledge, personal awareness, and self-acceptance which leads to developing a person's wider personality structure and self-definition according to one's behavior, thoughts, emotions and values. It facilitates to build sexual relationship with a partner by expressing explicitly their desires and needs. It helps to do proper sexual act with intentionally and responsively by setting an appropriate sexual boundary. It commonly

reflects with respect, self-acceptance, appreciation for individuals difference and diversity. It develops the feelings of belonging and involving in the sexual culture. It consisted of many features, for example, a sense of self-esteem, personal attractiveness and competence, as well as freedom from sexual dysfunction, sexually transmitted diseases, and sexual assault/coercion. It confirms sexuality as a positive driving force which enhances people's life (p.45) [76].

World Health Organization (2002) defined sexual health as good physical, emotional, mental and social wellness that gains from human sexuality behavior. It helps to prevent the presence of sexual health problems and diseases. It indicates the need for a positive and healthy relationship to sexuality which will lead to an enjoyable sex life and safer experiences. It helps to prevent sexual trafficking, forced sex, violence and discrimination. Every person should be under the coverage of full sexual health rights so that good sexual health can be achieved (p.5) [77].

Apicha Nomsiri had been conducted a thesis study in 2015 titled "Development of Sexual Health Literacy Indicators for Early Adolescents" He defined sexual health in his study as an integration of physical, mental, social and emotional state where people should be knowledgeable and have good attitude on sexual relationship, they will have respectable views on their relationship including the others who are different and from them. They should be able to manage their own good sexual partnerships, able to prevent sexual abuses or violence, have a good sexual media literacy and finally, able to communicate perfectly on sexuality issues [78].

Finally, based on the above literature reviews, I defined sexual health for this study as, sexual health is the integrity of the physical, emotional, mental, and social wellbeing, sexual health literacy consists of accessing, understanding, appraising, and applying is which provide knowledge regarding pregnancy prevention using contraceptive pills, emergency contraceptive pills and condoms.

## 2.2.2 The Basic Sex Education Core Curriculum B.E.2551

A sex education curriculum is an important source of sexual health information for adolescents. The study of the Basic Education Core Curriculum B.E.2551 [79] with regard to health education and physical education of grade 3 found that there are contents and indicators related to sexual health as shown in the Table 1-4.

Table 1 Indicators and core contents; content 1: Human growth and development

Grade	Indicators	Core contents
Grade 7	1. Explain the importance of	• Importance of the nervous system
	the nervous system and	and endocrine system that have an
	endocrine system having an	effect on health, growth and
	effect on health, growth and	development of adolescents.
	development of adolescents.	
	2. Explain how to take care of	• How to take care of the nervous
	the nervous system and the	system and endocrine to function
	endocrine system to function	properly.
	properly.	
Grade 8	1. Explain changes in body,	• Changes in body, mind, emotional,
	mind, and emotional, social,	social and intellectual aspects of
	and intellectual aspects of	adolescents.
	adolescents.	
Grade 9	1. Compare changes in body,	• Changes in body, mind, emotional,
	mind, and emotional, social	social, and intellectual aspects in
	and intellectual aspects of	each age
	each stage of life.	- Infant - Preschool age
		- School age - Adolescent
		- Adult - Elderly
	2. Analyze the influence and	• Influence and expectation of society
	expectation of society towards	that have effect on changes in

Grade	Indicators	Core contents
	changes in adolescents.	adolescents.
	3. Analyze media,	• Media, advertisements that have an
	advertisements having an	influence on growth and
	influence on the growth and	development of adolescents -
	development of adolescents.	television-radio - printed matters -
		internet.

Table 2 Indicators and core contents; Content 2: Life and family

Grade	Indicators	Core contents
Grade 7	1. Explain self-adjustment towards	Changes in body, mind,
	changes in body, mind, emotional	emotion, and sexual
	and sexual development	development.
	appropriately.	- Characteristics of changes in
		body, mind, emotion, and
		sexual development.
		- Acceptance and self-
		adjustment towards changes
	จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทย	in body, mind, emotion, and
		sexual development.
		- Sexual deviation
	2. Show refusal skills to prevent	• Refusal skills to prevent oneself
	oneself from sexual abuse.	from sexual abuse
Grade 8	1. Analyze factors having an	• Factors having an effect on
	influence on sexual attitude.	sexual attitude, family, culture,
	2. Analyze problems and effects of	friends, media
	having sexual intercourse at school	• Problems and effects after
	age.	having sexual intercourse at
	6	school age.

Grade	Indicators	<b>Core contents</b>
	3. Explain how to protect oneself	Sexually transmitted diseases.
	from and avoid sexually	• AIDS.
	transmitted diseases, AIDS, and unintended pregnancy.  4. Explain the importance of gender	<ul><li>Unintended pregnancy.</li><li>Importance of gender equality.</li></ul>
	equality and how to behave oneself appropriately.	<ul> <li>How to behave oneself to opposite-sex friends.</li> <li>Sexual problems.</li> </ul>
		<ul> <li>Guidelines to solve sexual problems.</li> </ul>
Grade 9	2. Analyze factors having an effect	• Factors having an effect on
	on pregnancy.  จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิท	pregnancy - Alcohol - Addictive - Drugs - Cigarette - Environment - Infection - Diseases caused by - pregnancy

Table 3 Indicators and core contents; Content 4: Enhancement of health, physical fitness and disease prevention

Grade	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Core contents</b>
Grade 9	2. Present preventive	• Diseases being the important cause of
	guidelines of diseases being	the illness and death of Thai people
	the important cause of the	- Communicable diseases such as
	illness and death Thai of	diseases from sexual intercourse
	people.	- AIDS
	s in the first of the second	- Flu
		- Non-communicable diseases such as
		-Heart disease
	-////	- High blood pressure
		- Diabetes
		- Cancer etc.



Table 4 Indicators and core contents; Content 5: Safety in life

Grade	Indicators	Core contents
Grade 8	2. Explain how to avoid risk •	Avoid risk behaviors and risk
	behaviors and risk situations.	situations
		- Assemblage for unlawful purposes
		- Quarrel
		- Entering places of allurement
		- Motorcycle racing on public roads
	- 11 Miles	- Etc.
	3. How to use life skills to	Life skills for self-defense (refusal
	protect oneself and avoid	skills, negotiation skills, etc.) and
	critical situations leading to	avoid critical situations that lead to
	danger.	danger.
Grade 9	1. Analyze risk factors and	Risk factors and risk behaviors for
	risk behaviors having an	health.
	effect on health and	Preventive guidelines for health risks.
	preventive guidelines.	

From the tables, teaching and learning with contents associated with sexual health according to the Basic Education Core Curriculum grade 3, B.E.2551 [79] with regard to health education and physical education found that there are contents related to sex and sexual health but the content 2; life and family having most likely contents regarding sex and sexual health. Besides, back to the content in the grade 1-2, it was found that there were contents related to sexual health such as differences of gender, appropriate behaviors of gender, changes in gender, avoidance of behaviors leading to sexual abuse, refusal of any action that can be dangerous and inappropriate sexuality, risk behaviors that lead to having sexual intercourse, sexually transmitted diseases, teenage pregnancy. Furthermore, the contents associated with sexual health of the grade 4 found that the contents connect to the grade 1-3 but emphasis is placed on

practicing critical analysis of influence of environment from a family level to social level having effect on sexual behaviors including development of appropriate skills to prevent and minimize argument and solve sexual problems. Therefore, the researcher brings all the information obtained from the contents and indicators in all related contents to analyze so as to acquire sexual health indicators for adolescents accordingly.

Having good sexual health and wellbeing means following moderate practice by having sexual intercourse with one's own couple at a right time, not prematurely, through sharing love and understanding, having safe sex, without any risks of getting venereal diseases and AIDS, having understanding about birth control to prevent unintended pregnancy, having self-restraint and realizing appropriate timing, respecting personal rights and honoring opposite-sex persons especially minor persons and those who are weaker. All of these will bring complete sexual health and wellbeing under the scope of good morality and ethics in a society (Pattrachai, 1998 as cited in Nomsiri, 2015, p.66) [78].

Persons with good sexual health and wellbeing refer to those who have positive thinking towards sexuality and sexual relationship. They are persons who can express themselves and make their own decisions independently without making trouble to other people. They pay respect to sexuality of others that are different from their way. They have safe sex with happiness and satisfaction and free of coercion, discrimination and violence (PATH Organization, 2008).

Chanwalee Srisukho [80] said about qualifications of adolescents who will have good sexual health and wellbeing as follow:

- 1. Have self-awareness and self-esteem, be satisfied and enjoy what they are having.
- 2. Have skills in decision-making, problem-solving, be able to develop refusal skills when it is not a right time for having sexual activities.
- 3. Realize restraint and do not sexually abuse other people and can control their emotion not to sexually abuse or being abused.

- 4. Accept their mistakes and be responsible for their sexual behaviors in case of sexual abuse.
- 5. Respect other people's sexuality without coercion, threatening, intimidating, or violence.
  - 6. Have responsibility in their duties.
- 7. Admire and be proud of and be happy with their own gender including be happy with their sexual life according to the way it should be at a right time.
- 8. Be able to make friends with opposite-sex friends without causing any problems to themselves and their families with regard to sexuality or violence.

In terms of sexual health literacy, it has not been found that any person gives or defines the meaning. However, the researcher found a person who gives a close meaning. That person is Napaporn Havanon [81] who defines sexual literacy as having awareness of important point in sexuality that related to oneself including communication with other people in a society and being able to communicate one's own sexuality by confirming that it has value, or in case of necessity, being able to fight or refuse what a society considers as a norm.

With regard to the point related to sexual health measuring, World Health Organization (2010) [82] had a concept, related practices and indicators overall related to sexual health such as a law prohibiting discrimination, a law prohibiting marriage before 18 years of age, a law prohibiting sexual violence, a law concerning dangerous action such as a law prohibiting female genital mutilation (FGM) in all forms, sexual health services, sexual health education, chances for sexual health information, etc.

Centre for Communicable Diseases and Infection Control (2012) [83] conducted a survey on sexual health indicators of Canadian and found that the indicators covered survey contents with regard to physical health, mental health, emotional health, social health, the path of sexuality, sexual relationship, sexual experience, the nature of sexual experience including discrimination, threatening and violence.

#### 2.3 ADOLESCENT DEVELOPMENT

According to Worth Health Organization (1995) defined "adolescent" as person in the 10-19 years age group, while "youth" has been defined as the 15-24 year age group. The WHO document The Health of Youth combines these two overlapping groups into one entity, that of "young people" covering the age range 10-24 years" (p.9) [84]. Developmental psychologists and health professionals classified adolescence into three psychosocial developmental phases: early adolescence, middle adolescence, and late adolescence [71, 85-87]. According to Neinstein (2008) divide age range as: early adolescence (approximate age 10 to 13, or middle school years), middle adolescence (approximate age 14 to 17, or high school years), late adolescence (approximate age 17 to 21, or college or 4 years of work after high school years) [88].

## Early adolescence (Approximate age 10 to 13)

Early adolescent psychosocial development rapid growth could be influential on self-absorption and imitate the adolescent's struggle for independence. The onset of puberty take place 1 to 2 years earlier for girls than for boys; furthermore, the psychosocial and emotional changes also take place 1 to 2 years earlier in girls. Recent publication supports that an earlier age at onset earlier age at onset of pubertal development in girls.

# Middle Adolescence (Approximate age 14 to 16)

Middle adolescence is characteristic an increased scope and intensity of feelings and by the rise in importance of peer group values.

## Late adolescence (Approximate ages 17 to 21)

Late adolescence is the last phase of the adolescent's struggle for identity and separation. When all has proceeded well in early and middle adolescence as, the presence of a supportive family and peer group, then adolescent tend to well on his or her way to handling the tasks and responsibilities of adulthood. If the previously mentioned tasks have not been completed, then problem such as depression, suicidal tendencies, or other emotional disorders may develop with the increasing

independence and responsibilities of young adulthood. A new conceptualization of the period from late adolescence through the twenties (specifically the period from 18-25 years of age) is referred to as the "emergent adult" period. These new young adults have begun to accept responsibility for their behaviors, formulate their own decisions, and make an effort to be financially independent.

Most adolescents follow the general psychosocial developmental phases since outlined above. An understanding of this general pattern helps health care providers evaluate an adolescent's behavior.

## 2.4 ADOLESCENT SEXUALITY

It is a human developmental stage when adolescents start feeling and exploring sexual experience by several ways, such as searching or having partner (girlfriend/boyfriend), kissing, flirting, masturbation, initiating sex with partners etc. Many parents, health care providers, and other people in the society are not comfortable with such sexual behavior and unable to address the risks related to adolescent sexuality. Solely on negative outcomes related to vaginal sexual intercourse. For example, having exposure to sexual intercourse without precautions may cause unintended pregnancy, human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), and other sexually transmitted disease (STDs). Parents and other citizens may ignore the fact that all adolescents are sexually active whether they are engaged with sexual activities or not. Sexual behavior does not start during adolescence or adulthood, but with childhood sexual curiosity. There is a sudden upsurge of curiosity and interest in one's own body and that of peers during adolescence. Even very youth adolescents are interesting in "how thing work" and are exposed to a wide range of sexual language and images through friends, family, school, and the media. Understanding the sexual nature of adolescence is special to develop the skills want to answer adolescents, questions and to address their sexual feel and problems [87].

## 2.4.1 Adolescent sexual development

#### Pre adolescence

Physical gender found in utero and is based on chromosomes, gonads, and hormones. Gender identity (masculine, feminine) and sexual preference is established by early childhood. The exact timing is unknown. Characteristics of preadolescent sexual development include: a low physical and mental investment in sexuality, information gathering on the topic of sexuality (including facts and myths) from the media, friends, school, and family, prepubertal appearance ;moreover, masturbation occurs as a normal behavior and provides a feeling of pleasure as opposed to being a response to a sexual feeling or urge. [87]

## Early adolescence

Characteristics of sexual development in early adolescence include: initiation of puberty, extreme concern and curiosity exists about one s own body and that of peers, sexual fantasies are common and may serve as a source of guilt, masturbation in response to sexual feelings begins and may be accompanied by guilt; furthermore, sexual activities are most often nonphysical. Early adolescents may be content with nonsexual interactions at school, during group activities, or at home (by telephone, e-mail, instant messaging, or chat rooms) [87].

## Middle adolescence

Sexual development in middle adolescence is characterized as: full pubertal maturation is attained and menstruation has begun in females, sexual energy is at a high level, with more emphasis on physical contact, sexual behavior is of an exploratory, experimental nature, dating and noncoital sexual activities are common; causal relationship with noncoital contacts are prevalent; moreover, attention to the adverse consequences of sexual behavior is not fully developed [87].

According to Sexuality Information and Education Council of the United States (1995), the adolescents having age between 14 to 16 years are considered the middle adolescent group. This is the stage that most typifies as the stereotype of "adolescences". The transitions in this stage are so dramatic that they seem to occur

overnight. The secondary sexual characteristics become fully developed, and among the girls, the growth rate decelerates. Abstract thought patterns begin to develop in significant proportions of middle adolescents. Middle adolescents are sometimes described as feeling omniscient, omnipotent, and invincible. The young people may feel wide autonomy, but can also put them at risk. Thus recent studies suggest that adolescents feel no more invincible than adults who are risk takers, a sense of invincibility, coupled with a developing ability to predict consequences, allows some adolescents to participate in risk taking behaviors and believe that they cannot be harmed for example, "I can drive a car even though I have never taken a driving lesson"; "I can stop a bullet and not die"; "I can have unprotected sexual intercourse and not become pregnant or get HIV." Since adolescents continue the process of separation from the family, they cling more tightly to the peer group that they defined for themselves in early adolescence. Peer group begins to define the rules of behavior. Parents' values on longer term issues such as the importance of education and career preparation are generally stronger than peer values on the same issues. Thus, the desire to be accepted by the peer group often influences such issues as experimentation with drugs or sexual behaviors. By its acceptance or rejection, the peer group acts to affirm the adolescent's self-image. Sexuality and sexual expression are of major importance in the lives of many middle adolescents. Since they move through rapid developmental changes, adolescents at this stage often focus on themselves and assume others will equally focus on them. More middle adolescents choose to show off their new bodies with revealing clothes such as miniskirts and muscle shirts. Although adults may define this as sexually provocative, this can be more the adult's perception than the intent of the middle adolescent. Middle adolescents often fall in love for the first time. Again, because of self-centered, the love object may serve as a mirror and reflect characteristics that the adolescent admires, rather than seeing an individual who is loved for him or herself. Sexual experimentation is common, and

many adolescents first have intercourse in middle adolescence [71]. In short, the middle adolescents has following characteristics:

- Full pubertal maturation is attained and menstruation has begun in females,
- Sexual energy is at a high level, with more emphasis on physical contact,
- Sexual behavior is of an exploratory, experimental nature, dating and noncoital sexual activities are common;
- Causal relationship with noncoital contacts are prevalent.
- Attention to the adverse consequences of sexual behavior is not fully developed.

#### Late adolescence

Sexual development in late adolescence is characterized include: completion of puberty, sexual behavior becomes more expressive, and intimate sharing relationships may develop [87].

## 2.5 CONCEPT OF CONTRACEPTIVE

## 2.5.1 Definitions of contraceptive

Contraceptive or birth control is the prevention of conception through the use of many devices, agents, sexual practices, chemicals, drugs, and surgical procedures. However, the purpose of contraceptive is to prevent a woman from unwanted pregnancy [89, 90].

Contraception or the pregnancy prevention is the prevention to avoid pregnancy by various mechanisms such as ovulation prevention, the prevention to stop the conceived oval and the sperm to procreate and the prevention to stop the fetus to develop in the uterus [91].

Contraception refers to one of the methods to prevent procreation or to prevent the development of the fetus which has been procreated or the destruction of the fetus which has been procreated and have been implanted to the uterus [92].

For this study, the definition of the contraception is the procreation prevention or the prevention of procreated fetus to be implanted on the uterus or the destruction of the conceived oval to be implanted on the uterus to avoid pregnancy.

## 2.5.2 Contraceptive methods

WHO has divided the contraceptive methods into two groups respectively; 1) modern methods 2) traditional methods [93].

Table 5 Modern methods of contraception

Method	Description
1. Combined oral contraceptives	Consists of two hormones
(COCs) or "the pill"	(estrogen and progestogen)
2. Progestogen-only pills (POPs) or "the	Consists of progestogen and no estrogen
minipill"	
3. Implants	A tiny thin rod that is placed into the arm
	which protects up to 5 years. It consists of only progestogen hormone
4. Progestogen only injectable (POICs)	Injected into the muscle or under the skin
จุฬาลงกรณ์มา	every 2 or 3 months, depending on
Chulalongkori	product ERSITY
5. Monthly injectables or combined	Injected monthly into the muscle,
injectable contraceptives (CIC)	contains estrogen and progestogen
6. Combined contraceptive patch and	Continuously releases 2 hormones -
combined contraceptive vaginal ring	progestin and estrogen- directly through
(CVR)	the skin (patch) or from the ring
7.Intrauterine device (IUD): copper	Small flexible plastic device containing
containing	copper sleeves or wire that is inserted
Containing	into the uterus

Method	Description
8. Intrauterine device (IUD)	A T-shaped plastic device inserted into
levonorgestrel	the uterus that steadily releases small
	amounts of levonorgestrel each day
9. Male condoms	A covering that fits over a man's erect
	penis
10.Female Condoms	Sheaths, or linings, that fit loosely inside
	a woman's vagina, made of thin,
Village.	transparent, soft plastic film.
11. Male sterilization	Permanent contraception to block or cut
	the vas deferens tubes that carry sperm
	from the testicles
12. Female sterilization (tubal ligation)	Permanent contraception to block or cut
	the fallopian tubes
13. Lactational amenorrhea method	Temporary contraception for new
(LAM)	mothers whose monthly bleeding has not
	returned; requires exclusive or full
	breastfeeding day and night of an infant
	less than 6 months old
14. Emergency contraception pills	Pills taken to prevent pregnancy up to 5
(ulipristal acetate 30 mg or	days after unprotected sex
levonorgestrel 1.5 mg)	
15. Standard Days Method or SDM	Women track their fertile periods (usually
	days 8 to 19 of each 26 to 32 days cycle)
	using cycle beads or other aids
16. Basal Body Temperature (BBT)	Women takes her body temperature at the
Method	same time each morning before getting
	out of bed observing for an increase of
	0.2 to 0.5 degrees celsius.

Method	Description
17. Two Day Method	Women track their fertile periods by
	observing presence of cervical mucus (if
	any type of color or consistency)
18. Sympto -Thermal Method	Women track their fertile periods by
	observing changes in the cervical mucus
	(clear texture), body temperature (slight
	increase) and consistency of the cervix
	(softening).

Table 6 Traditional methods of contraception

Method	Description
1. Calendar method or rhythm method	Women tracking their menstrual cycle
	pattern over a period of 6 months and
1	subtracting 18 days that with the shortest
	cycle day length
2. Withdrawal (coitus interruptus)	Man withdraws his penis from his
	partner's vagina, and ejaculates outside
จุฬาลงกรณ์ม	the vagina, keeping semen away from her
Chulalongkor	external genitalia

Previous studies have shown that condoms are popular among teenagers who already had sexual encounters, therefore in this study, the researcher has limited the scope to modern methods [94]. The previous study shows that usually during the first sexual encounter and other times during sexual encounter condom has not been used by teenagers. Moreover, almost one-fourth of the teenagers had taken the emergency contraceptive pills after they had sex [95]. The Bureau of Reproductive Health, Ministry of Public Health has recommended condoms and contraceptive pills as the suitable contraceptive methods for teenagers [92]. This will in turn help the teenage

take the correct dose of emergency contraceptive pill in case of a mishap when using a condom. Moreover, this will also create awareness for sexually transmitted diseases prevention and unprepared pregnancy.

#### 2.5.3 Concept of contraceptive pills

The combined pill consists of two hormones: estrogen and progesterone. The pills are taken orally by women to prevent the release of the egg, thickening of cervical mucus and by altering tubal motility. It is almost 100% effective if taken on regular bases but must be taken after being prescribed. It is an easy and convenient, woman-controlled method. The pills must be taken regularly and do not work when consumed later than 12 hours. In addition, it can be stopped when pregnancy is desired. However, the pills are unsuitable for women over 35 years or those with family history of heart, liver diseases, hypertension, diabetes or unexplained vaginal bleeding. Failure rates are higher in younger, less educated women. Adolescents are less likely to take pills correctly and consistently [89].

## 2.5.4 Concept of emergency contraceptive pills

Emergency contraception helps to prevent pregnancy after an unprotected sex or during failed protection such as condom slip off or forgetting to take the contraceptive injection [89, 96].

The emergency contraception pills, and contraceptive medications used after having sex consist of high dosage of estrogen or progesterone hormone. Emergency contraceptive pills are usually taken in cases that the regular contraceptive pill was forgotten or during an unexpected incident such as rape, condom leakage, condom slippage, broken condom or having unprotected sex, etc. Emergency contraception pills prevent the pregnancy by postponing ovulation period or by preventing fetus development. Emergency contraceptive pills must be taken immediately after sexual intercourse or within 72 hours for most efficient results.

Currently there are five methods of emergency contraception which are as follows.

- 1. The use of mixed hormones type emergency contraceptive pills or Yuzpe Regimen. This pill was the synthesis of estrogen and progestin. Two pills have to be taken immediately or within 72 hours after having sex. Also, 12 hours later, another 2 pills must be taken. The pills are available at most of the pharmacy.
- 2. The commercial name is known as Eugynon etc. The possibility of getting pregnant is between 0.4 3.2% and there is a high level of side effects (50 70%). 2. The use of contraceptive pills produced by single hormone or Levonorgestrel Regimen comprising high doses of progestrogen such as 750 milligrams of levonorgestrel. One pill has to be taken immediately or within 72 hours after having sex, 12 hours later, another pill has to be taken. The commercial names are known as Madonna and Postinor etc. The use of levonorgestrel has shown lesser side effects compared to Yuzpe (15% had nausea and 30% reported that they had irregular period). This pill is more efficient as the possibility to be pregnant is as low as 0.4-1.1%. Therefore, this pill is very popular.
- 3. The use of Mifepristone or RU 486. The pill is taken by mouth and it can stop ovulation and stop the function of corpusluteum which disturbs the implantation and the development of the fetus. The side effect is also lesser than Yuzpe (40% have nausea). The postponement of the period is more efficient. Even though the user has taken a smaller dose of 25-50 milligram, the pregnancy prevention is still effective.
- 4. The use of the Intrauterine device. The contraceptive mechanism of this device is to prevent the sperm to procreate with the oval and prevent the fetus implantation which has been fertilized inside the uterus. The device should be used within 5 days after having sex because if there is a pregnancy, it would cause an abortion. The use of the intra uterine device is highly effective. The percentage of being pregnant is 0.1%.
- 5. Menstrual regulation is the vacuum of the fertilized egg or the extraction of the newly implanted fetus by the use of vacuum force which should be conducted before the next period or within 2 weeks after having sex.

## **Indication of the emergency contraceptive pills**

## The emergency contraceptive pills

It is issued for pregnancy prevention in case of 'emergencies only' the definition of emergencies as follows:

- 1. A woman who's had sex without her consent or who has been sexually assaulted or has had unintended sex.
- 2. A sexual relationship without contraceptive equipment.
- 3. A sexual relationship between a married couple that in case of emergency such as miscounting dates, condom leakage, broken condom, intrauterine slipped off, forgetting to inject contraceptive injection or not taking contraceptive pills for more than 3 days.

## Administration of emergency contraceptive

In Thailand, the emergency contraceptive pills are found in a box. Each box contains 2 pills, each pill contain a high dose of levonorgestrel at the amount of 750 micrograms. The best way to consume the medication is to take the first pill as early as possible, after having unprotected sex or within 72 hours, the second pill must be taken after 12 hours. The pill must be taken again within 2 hours if puking occurs. The pill cannot be taken more than 4 pills a month or 2 packages per month. The pill will be 75% effective if it's taken within 72 hours after having sex, followed by the second pill. The pill will be 85% effective if taken within 24 hours after having sex. Therefore, for maximum effectiveness the pill must be taken as soon as possible.

Moreover, the emergency contraceptive pills can be taken at the same time and it is not different from taking one pill twice. In the US, it is very popular to take two pills at the same time making the dosage double. The size of the Levonorgestrel is 1.5 milligrams. However, higher dose meaning more than 1 pill per time it can cause nausea and vomiting [20].

## Emergency contraceptive pill's side effect

Common side effects from the emergency contraceptive pills such as nausea, vomiting, stomach pain, chest pain, sporadic bleeding while having period, premature period or period delayed which is not very serious. The emergency contraceptive pill for a short period of time can be used. On the other hand, to use the emergency contraceptive pills for an extended period of time can lessen the efficiency of the medication compared to the regular contraceptive pills. Furthermore, it can cause side effects resulting from higher hormones in the body such as the abnormality in the oval, endometrial disorder as well as the risk to ectopic pregnancy which is equivalent to 2% etc. Hence, the users should not use emergency contraceptive pills more than 4 pills a month or 2 packages per month.

## 2.5.5 Concept of condom

The male condom is a covering that is worn over the penis during sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy and protect against sexual transmitted diseases [93].

#### **Types of condoms**

- 1. Natural membrane condom is made from intestinal membrane off lamp. It has become less popular because it cannot prevent sexually transmitted diseases but can prevent pregnancy.
- 2. Latex condom is produced from the natural rubber and is of high quality. There are many types such as rounded tip, bulb tip, lubricated condom, spermicide condom etc. This type of condom can prevent both pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases.
- 3. Plastic condom is made from polyurethane. This new type of condom is thinner and stronger than the latex condom. This type of condom can also prevent both pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases. The condom has to be used correctly and consistently. Apart from birth control, condoms can prevent sexually transmitted diseases and HIV infection.

The criteria of the most reliable and effective condom is the one with the best condition, which will not break, leak or soak.

#### **Condom Usage benefits**

- 1. If the condom is of high quality and if used correctly it can help prevent birth control efficiently
- 2. Condoms are convenient to carry around.
- 3. Condoms are easily available and affordable at every convenient stores and pharmacy. Ministry of Public Health Care establishments also provide free condoms.
- 4. Condom brands have started making different condom flavors and textures to enhance the sexual experience which help prolong orgasm which allow users to have longer pleasure.
- 5. Condoms have no side effect unlike contraceptive pills or oral contraceptive methods. Users can easily become pregnant by not using condoms.
- 6. Condoms can help prevent sexually transmitted diseases and HIV.

## Disadvantages of condom usage

- 1. Condoms have to be used for every sexual intercourse.
- 2. Condoms can create a discontinuity of sexual sensation because the condoms are used while the penis is erected.
- 3. Condoms can reduce sexual pleasure and sexual intimacy because it blocks the feeling of being touched during an intercourse.
- 4. Condoms can cause allergies from the chemicals in the condom layers. Allergic reactions are found both in men and women.
- 5. Incorrect size of condoms can cause slip off or damage.

#### 2.6 UNINTENDED PREGNANCY

## 2.6.1 Definitions of unintended pregnancy

Unintended pregnancy among adolescent is a worldwide problem in both developed and developing countries. Finer gave meaning to unintended pregnancy, as woman not wanting to be pregnant. Since she isn't ready to be a mother or doesn't

want a child or when the pregnant woman doesn't want to continue the motherhood until delivery [93].

## 2.6.2 Situation of unintended pregnancy and contraception

#### **Global Situation**

In 2014, the estimated number of global unintended pregnancy was 16 million between the ages 15 years old to 19 years. But those are less than in 15 years there were about 1 million pregnancies. Statistics indicates that the average global birth rate among 15 to 19 years old was 49 per 1,000 adolescent (worldwide range was 1 to 299 per 1,000 adolescent), highest was sub -Saharan Africa. In low- and middle-income countries there was 95% birth rate. Moreover, it was indicated that worldwide teenage pregnancy rate has decreased [93].

In 2012, the globally unintended pregnancy weight of 15 to 44 years old was 53 in 1000 women. The highest rate was in Africa where 80 unintended pregnancies for 1,000 reproductive women. Adolescent pregnancy has a significant effect on maternal and child health such as school drop off, preterm birth, low birth weight and depression [93].

## **Asia Situation**

In Asia the unintended pregnancy rate was 46 / 1,000 reproductive women. In 2012, 50% of all unintended pregnancy had an abortion, they are worth 38% of unplanned birth and 13% off preterm labor. From Statistics, 54% were in developed countries and 49 in developing countries. Teenage pregnancy led to many negative results, such as low birth weights, infant mortality, maternal emotional problems, school dropouts, lack of employment opportunities, etc. In addition, 3 million female youths between 15 – 19 years old undergo unsafe abortions [97].

#### **Thailand abortion Situation**

According to "Abortion Surveillance in Thailand Report in 2013" two – third of youth had the first sexual intercourse at 17 years old and more than half of them did not use contraception. 29.0 % of abortions were in age 15-19 years old and 31.5% occurred in age 20-24 years old. The youths who had abortion were more likely to be

confused, frustrated; and suffer extreme anxiety. According to Bureau of Reproductive Health, Department of Health reported that Thai adolescent birth rates among age 10-19 in 2016 was 14.2 %, more than the Ministry of Public Health benchmark [6]. Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (MICS) in Thailand in 2019-2020 by United Nations Children s Fund found that there was 23 per 1,000 women of adolescent pregnancy among age 15-19 [5]. Adolescents commonly use technology to obtain information about reproductive health related to reduced sexual risk behavior of their health [98]. Nowadays, mobile phone use is increasingly rapidly, and a large proportion of mobile phone subscribers are adolescent people who own a smartphone, indicating this group is eagerness to use new mobile technologies. Evidence states that mobile phone intervention for adolescent sexual and reproductive health (ASRH) lead to improved adolescent's sexual health [49][99].

#### 2.7 SOCIAL MEDIA

Technology-based approaches has been increased over the decade to improve the effectiveness and length of education. Those technology-based approaches include web-based programs through tablets, mobile phones, messages, and applications, because these could be specific to individual, and age of the target populations. Users can send messages from a computer via an SMS gateway. SMS gateway is a website that allow users to send messages to people within the cell served by that gateway. They also serve as an international gateway for users with roaming capability [100].

A number of easy social media tools are available for healthcare services consisted of blogs, social networking sites, collaborative projects, content communities, virtual social worlds and virtual game world. These social media tools can be used to enhance professional networking and education, patient care, patient education, organizational promotion, and public health programs [101]. About 40 percent of online health information users used social media [102]. These users posted comments on their own health-related matters, received health information, joined a

health-related group, followed their contacts, health experiences or updates. Line was used for health-oriented questions and answers. Disease specific exchanges on social media sites provide sources of knowledge, encouragement, and support for patients with chronic illness. The site allowed its users to create their profiles and list their friends. The site had promoted itself as a tool to assist people connect with and send messages to others. Whereas social media has a very broad meaning, no single, universally applied definition is available [103]; Cambridge [104] and Oxford [105] dictionaries provide a working term as follows: "Websites and computer programs that allow people to communicate and share information on the Internet using a computer or mobile phone [104]." and "Websites and applications used for social networking [105]." Thus, social networking is defined as "The use of dedicated websites and applications to communicate with other users, or to find people with similar interests to one's own." Furthermore, an increase in social media users recently and an advancement in technologies of social media have been noticed by both academic and practitioner communities. Hence, social media embraces new media, digitalizing, and social networking technologies [106]. "Internet medicine" is another term for e-health which refers to health services and information delivered through the Internet [107]. Social media provides a cost-effective method for patients to receive information and social support for their illness. Whereas, EHRs are primarily made to support mainly a one-to-one communication between a patient, a healthcare professional, and an organization; e-health via social media can provide many-to-many, many-to-one, and one-to-many communications. Thus, this is essentially extending the patients participation in their own decisions and health management, at the same time providing tools for medication assistance and research on treatment.

Social media and e-health in Thailand is slightly different. The use of social media for Thai healthcare professionals is emphasized on facebook and line chat applications. For example, the Deputy Minister of Public Health in 2013, encouraged

patients who live in Northern Thailand to use "Line Consultation" with their doctors. The reason given by the Minister was that advice via line messages offered quick and accurate responses. The line application was able to provide the right direction to the patients who live in a rural area in a timely manner [108]. Moreover, Line, Facebook, Twitter, and WhatsApp are the main social media applications in Thailand that allow patients seeking a second opinion. Image scans and reports from a hospital can be quickly uploaded and viewed by remote specialists. Specialist's opinions can be discussed online in real-time [109]. Thai healthcare professionals already use social media to connect with others and patients. The social media platforms are selected based on the applications, familiarity. Non-payment for applications from the healthcare providers is one of the main reasons behind the popular use of social media. In addition, there are many active social media users, the ability to send and receive pictures, notifications, easy to use, and ability to participate in group discussions. While there are many benefits of social networks for a Thai healthcare system, discussing the details of patients should be done with the patient's consent [109]. Discussing cases in a real-time environment and in a public space, Thai healthcare professionals must take into consideration whether the patients would be able to recognize themselves even if no one else can. Without the patient's explicit consent, this in itself possibly will reduce trust in healthcare professionals.

#### 2.7.1 Facebook

Facebook is a kind of social network site (SNS). Facebook was introduced in 2006 and facebook has been one of the most important trends in social media. Facebook is widely used as a worldwide platform; it is available in more than 70 different languages and serves in billion monthly active users. Facebook users can manage their own identities, make contacts, show status updates appear, and exchange information on their networks [110]. In Thailand the number of Facebook users has increased dramatically. Presently, Thailand facebook users are 37 million people, use

average 2.5 hours/day (Facebook Thailand, 2015 as cited in Kulsuwiponchai, 2017, p.28)[111].

Facebook also consists of text, pictures, sound and video as tools to promote, advertise and do activities. It is very useful to building networks, extend information rapidly and promote public reliance [110]. Social media can be an effective tool for health communications to promote and educate in health because social media comprises of a potential platform to spread content features and able to provide source of the information [112].

Househ, Borycki, and Kushniruk (2014) [113] suggested that social media can help the local community to continue the connection, data collection, make appointments, share information, and suggest notification, health information dissemination, increase participation, motivation, and self-confidence in health skills. Moreover, patients can use social media to connect with others in share and exchange knowledge related to diseases or supports each other in patient's group.

Woolley and Peterson (2012) [114] stated that there are two ways of facebook to be useful in maintaining and promoting healthy lifestyle. First, the information content posted, the statementis informing, motivating and reminding the user to focus on health behavior. Facebook can be an effective reference for prompts, notices and useful information to avoid unhealthy behavior. The other, facebook user network can provide health health-related information by sending messages, files or other materials that support individual users who already health orientated to change their behavior.

Facebook has an advantage in health intervention. Bull, Levine, Black, Schmiege, and Santelli (2012) [115] used facebook to deliver sexual health intervention, sexually transmitted infection (STI) prevention messages delivered via facebook to their sample. To conduct the research, cluster RCT, 1578 participants managed into intervention group and control group. After 2 months event on facebook page, both condom use and proportion of sex acts protected by condoms are significantly increasing in the intervention group greater than control group.

Ridout and Campbell (2014) [116] delivered a social norm intervention via facebook to university student for reducing problem drinking. Actual and perceived literary drinking norms were collected.95 hazardous drinking students were randomly selected into a control group and intervention group which received social norms drinking feedback via personal Facebook private messages over 3 sessions.1-month post-intervention, the frequency and quantity of alcohol consumed in intervention group significantly reduced from baseline and compared with controls. Three months post-intervention. Reductions were maintained in intervention group which perceived drinking norms were significantly more accurate post-intervention.

Cavallo et al. (2012) [117] used facebook to increase social support for physical activity in their intervention. 134 female undergraduate students were randomized into 2 groups: 67 participants are education-only in control group receiving access to a physical activity-focused website and the other 67 participants are in the intervention group receiving access to the same website with control group plus self-monitoring in physical activity and enrollment in a facebook group. Perceived social support and physical activity increase significance in main effects and interaction effects.

Chu and colleague (2018) [118] studied exploring the effects of sharing common facebook friends on the sexual risk behaviors of tinder users. The "common connections" feature on Tinder displays mutual facebook friends between users and might serve as an unintentional validation of a user's character. This study investigates condom use differences between partners meeting via mobile dating apps or in-person; and if the "common connections" feature affects the perceived sexual risk tinder users have toward partners meeting online. College students who met a partner online or in-person in the past year were recruited from a large metropolitan university to complete an online survey. Participants answered questions about sexual risk behavior, condom use, Tinder use, and the effect "common connections" could have on sexual risk behaviors. The likelihood of condomless vaginal sex was no different if

participants met their partner through an app or in-person. Among a subset of participants who reported using Tinder, having ''common connections'' with a potential date decreased the likelihood that they would talk to their date about HIV (p=0.004) or STI testing (p=0.001). The "common connections" feature on Tinder might influence sexual decision-making because users are able to evaluate potential dates based on their social network. Our findings suggest that Tinder users may perceive partners with whom they share "common connections" as familiar or "safe," which may give users a false sense of security about the sexual health risks that a potential date may pose or be hesitant to discuss sexual health matters with partners who are within their sexual network due to fear of potential gossip. Both lines of thought may reduce safer sex behaviors among sex partners who meet on Tinder.

#### 2.7.2 Phone application

Line is used by 92% of connected consumers in Thailand. Social media use in Thailand continues to grow, with 80% of connected consumers using social media or instant messaging platforms on a daily basis. The online experience is dominated by Line, with 92% of connected consumers using the Japanese platform, according to connected life. Developments in mobile technology are a clear driver, with the number of smartphone users in Thailand now numbering 20 million, and increasingly-powerful smartphone cameras giving connected users the opportunity to share updates with friends and followers instantly. For many mobile-first consumers in the country, social media is the totality of the web experience as is the main access point for the internet, causing a rapid uptake of new channels as they explore the social ecosystem. Percentage of connected consumers in Thailand were found that 92% uses line, 72% facebook messenger, 15% whatsapp, 14% skype, 13% wechat, 13% yahoo messenger, 11% google hangouts, 5% blackberry messenger, and 4% viber, respectively [119].

L'Engle, K.L. and colleague [120] disclosed that to assess strategies, findings, and quality of evidence on using mobile phones to improve Interventions for adolescent sexual and reproductive health (ASRH) by using the mHealth, Evidence

Reporting and Assessment (mERA) checklist had been recently published by the World Health Organization mHealth Technical Evidence Review Group. Evidence suggests that inclusion of text messaging in health promotion campaigns, sexually transmitted infection screening and follow-up, and medication adherence may lead to improved ASRH.

Allyna Steinberg and colleague [99] of The New York City (NYC) Department of Health and Mental Hygiene released the Teens in NYC mobile phone application (app) that type of application was an extension of a paper-based resource, launched in 2007, that listed health care providers in NYC that met best practices in sexual health care for adolescents. In 2013 as part of a program to promote sexual and reproductive health among adolescents aged 12-19 in NYC. The app featured a locator that allowed users to search for health service providers by sexual health services, contraceptive methods, and geographic locations. From January 7, 2013, through March 20, 2016, the app was downloaded more than 20,000 times, and more than 25,000 unique searches were conducted within the app. It was further found that the app helped adolescents discover and access a wide range of sexual health services, including less commonly used contraceptives. Those designing similar apps should consider incorporating search functionality by sexual health service (including abortion), contraceptive method, and user's location.

Monrudee Chokprajakchad and colleague (2020) [8] investigated the effect of parent participation in a technology-based adolescent sexuality education program on outcomes of parental sexual communication behavior and adolescent sexual abstinence intention. Eighty seventh-grade students and their parents in a secondary school in Bangkok, Thailand were recruited and randomly assigned to eighter the experimental (n=41) or the comparison group (n=39). The experimental group received the Parent Participation in a Technology Based Adolescent Sexuality Education Program (the study established parents positive attitude, perceived norms about parents sexual communication through group activities, and the LINE application on

the smartphone), whereas in the comparison group only adolescent received a Technology Based Adolescent Sexuality Education Program. The results indicated that attitudes, norm, intention, and sexual communication behavior of parents in the experimental group were higher than the comparison group.

#### 2.8 THE INFORMATION MOTIVATION BEHAVIORAL SKILL (IMB)

This study used the theory the information-motivation-behavioral skill (IMB) model as its conceptual framework. IMB has been successful in acts required for pregnancy prevention, and the extent that individuals are well informed, motivated to act, and possess the requisite behavioral skills for effective action.

The information-motivation-behavioral skill (IMB) model developed by Fisher and Fisher (1992) is based on the theory of planned behavior and reasoned action. The IMB model aims to encourage impair or improve health status. The original model applied to HIV preventive behaviors in high-risk populations (J. Fisher and Fisher, 1992; W. Fisher and Fisher, 1993).

According to W.A Fisher & J.D. Fisher and Harman (2003) [121], the IMB model consists of 4 step as information, motivation, behavioral skills, and preventive behavior the following:

The IMB model asserts that health-related information, motivation, and behavioral skills are fundamental determinants of performance of health behaviors. To the extent that individuals are well informed, motivated to act, and possess the requisite behavioral skills for effective action, they will be likely to initiate and maintain health-promoting behaviors and to experience positive health outcomes. In contrast, to the extent that individuals are poorly informed, unmotivated to act, and lack behavioral skills required for effective action, they will tend to engage in health risk behaviors and to experience negative health outcomes" (p.84).

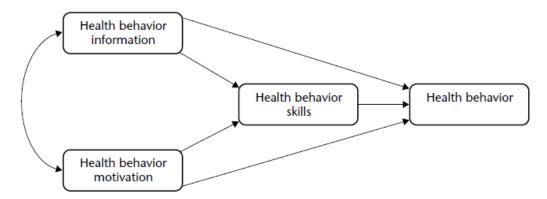
The IMB model asserts that compose of 4 steps, that information can be important, is directly relevant to the performance of health behavior and that can be

easily enacted by an individual in his or her social ecology is a critical determinant of health behavior performance. Information can include specific facts about health promotion as well as relevant heuristics. Health promotion information can also involve relatively in making decisions about health-related action (p.84)[121].

The IMB model specifies that motivation is an additional determinant of the performance of health-related behaviors, and influences whether even well-informed individuals will be inclined to undertake health promotion actions. According to the model, personal motivation (attitudes toward personal performance of health promotion behaviors) and social motivation (social support for enactment of health promotion behaviors) are critical influences on performance of health-related behavior (p.85) [121].

Behavioral skills for performance of health promotion actions are an additional critical determinant of whether well-informed and well-motivated individuals will be capable of effectively enacting health promotion behaviors. The IMB model's behavioral skills component focuses on an individual's objective abilities and his or her sense of self-efficacy concerning performance of a given health-related behavior (p.85)[121].

The IMB model specifies that health promotion information and motivation work primarily through health promotion behavioral skills to influence health promotion behavior. In essence, the effects of health promotion information and motivation are seen primarily as a result of the application of health promotion behavioral skills to the initiation and maintenance of health promotion behavior. The model also asserts that health promotion information and motivation may have direct effects on health promotion behavior performance [121].



**Figure 4.1** The Information–Motivation–Behavioral Skills Model of health behavior.

From J. D. Fisher and W. A. Fisher (1992). Changing AIDS risk behavior. *Psychological Bulletin*, 111, 455–74. Copyright by APA. Reprinted with permission.

Figure 2 The information-motivation-behavioral skill (IMB) model

For example [122], The information-motivation-behavioral skill (IMB) model developed by Fisher and Fisher (1992) that may be adapted to various setting in designing, delivering, and evaluating pregnancy prevention procedures purposed on adolescents. Despite the conceptual framework importance, a definition is usable in a series of publications dealing with altering behavior associate to sexual health. According to Fisher and Fisher (1992) "In the present context, four fundamental determinants of adolescent contraceptive practice are proposed: First, information that is relevant to contraception, easily accessible, and easily translated into personal preventive behavior is most likely to have an impact on contraceptive behavior. Second, effective contraception is partially determined by motivation to engage in the necessary act-base on the individual's emotional response to sexuality, attitudes and norm about using specific contraceptives, and perceived personal vulnerability to conception as a negative life event. Third, behavioral skill is necessary for even a well informed and highly motivated teenager to perform effectively the necessary sequence of acts required for pregnancy prevention. Fourth, situation factors such as the

availability or no availability of contraceptive education and service affect whether or not a adolescent becomes informed, motivated, and contraceptively skilled [122].

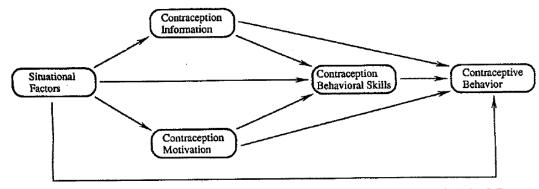


Figure 1. Conceptualizing situational and dispositional factors that affect contraceptive behavior (after J. D. Fisher & W. A. Fisher, 1992; W. A. Fisher & J. D. Fisher, 1993).

Figure 3 Conceptualizing situational and dispositional factors that affect contraceptive behavior

Fisher and Fisher (1992) states that "In figure 5 contraceptive information and motivation can directly affect contraceptive behavior; they can also trigger the use of relevant behavioral skill to initiate and maintain patterns of effective contraception" (p.106).

## 2.9 RESEARCH RELATED TO THIS STUDY

Surangrat Khosittanasarn (2005) [123] conducted a quasi-experimental study which aims

was to study the effectiveness of sex education programs on prevention of undesirable sexual behaviors among grade 8 females, students in Nakhonrachasima using an empowerment model. This study conducted the intervention pre and post study design and provided education for female students to learn about sex education. Results showed that after the experiment, the experimental group had significantly higher

levels of knowledge about preventing sexually transmitted disease and unwanted pregnancy, attitudes towards sexual behavior, self-efficacy in prevention of undesirable sexual behaviors, self-esteem, and sexual behaviors than the control group.

L'Engle, K.L. and colleague (2016) [120] conducted a study to assess strategies, findings, and quality of evidence on using mobile phones to improve interventions for adolescent sexual and reproductive health (ASRH) by using the mHealth Evidence Reporting and Assessment (mERA) checklist which was recently published by the World Health Organization mHealth Technical Evidence Review Group. Evidence suggests that inclusion of text messaging in health promotion campaigns, sexually transmitted infection screening and follow-up, and medication adherence lead to improved ASRH.

Saowanee Thongnopakun (2017) [124] conducted a cross-sectional study and a quasi-experimental study which aim was to study the effects of the "sex must safe" program on the health literacy intention and practice regarding condom and emergency contraceptive pill use among female university students in Chonburi province, Thailand. Results showed that after the experiment, the experimental group were significantly higher health literacy than the control group.

Allyna Steinberg and colleague (2018) [99] disclosed that the New York City (NYC) Department of Health and Mental Hygiene released the Teens in NYC mobile phone application (app) in 2013 as part of a program to promote sexual and reproductive health among adolescents aged 12-19 in NYC. The app featured a locator that allowed users to search for health service providers by sexual health services, contraceptive methods, and geographic locations. From January 7, 2013, through March 20, 2016, the app was downloaded more than 20 000 times, and more than 25 000 unique searches were conducted within the app. It was founded that the app helped adolescents discover and access a wide range of sexual health services, including less commonly used contraceptives. It was suggested that similar apps

should consider incorporating search functionality by sexual health service (including abortion), contraceptive method, and user location.

Hussein Haruna and colleague (2018) [125] showed that an effective innovative teaching for sexual health education is required to meet the demands of savvy digital natives. This study investigates the extent to which game-based learning (GBL) and gamification could improve the sexual health education of adolescent students. They conducted a randomized control trial of GBL and gamification experimental conditions. They made a comparison with traditional teaching as a control condition in order to establish differences between the three teaching conditions. The sexual health education topics were delivered in a masked fashion, 40-min a week for five weeks. A mixed-method research approach was used to assess and analyze the results for 120 students from a secondary school in Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania. Students were divided into groups of 40 for each of the three teaching methods: GBL, gamification, and the control group. The average post-test scores for GBL and gamification were significantly higher than the control group. Overall, statistically significant differences were found for the construct of Motivation, Attitude, Knowledge, and Engagement (MAKE). This study suggests that the two innovative teaching approaches can be used to improve the sexual health education of adolescent students.

Shana M. Green and colleague (2018) [126] studied exploring the effects of sharing common facebook friends on the sexual risk behaviors of tinder users. The "common connections" feature on Tinder displays mutual Facebook friends between users and might serve as an unintentional validation of a user's character. This study investigates condom use differences between partners met via mobile dating apps or in-person; and if the "common connections" feature affects the perceived sexual risk. Tinder users have toward partners met online. College students who met a partner online or in-person in the past year were recruited from a large metropolitan university to complete an online survey. Participants answered questions about sexual risk behavior, condom use, Tinder use, and the effect "common connections" could have

on sexual risk behaviors. The likelihood of condomless vaginal sex was no different if participants met their partner through an app or in-person. Among a subset of participants who reported using Tinder, having ''common connections'' with a potential date decreased the likelihood that they would talk to their date about HIV (p=0.004) or STI testing (p=0.001). The "common connections" feature on Tinder might influence sexual decision-making because users are able to evaluate potential dates based on their social network. Our findings suggest that Tinder users may perceive partners with whom they share "common connections" as familiar or "safe," which may give users a false sense of security about the sexual health risks that a potential date may pose or be hesitant to discuss sexual health matters with partners who are within their sexual network due to fear of potential gossip. Both lines of thought may reduce safer sex behaviors among sex partners who meet on Tinder.

Brianna C. S. Crocker and colleague (2019) [127] provided an introductory evaluation of the positive youth development (PYD) models conference and identifies areas for increased effectiveness. Subjects included 2 teachers, 2 parents, 2 youth conference workers, 2 organisers, 2 presenters and 3 Peer Educators engaging Peers (PEEPs). Stakeholders perceived that young people were engaged to strengthen their sexual health and wellbeing due to many factors. These followed 3 themes: a safe and open learning environment, empowerment of young people and involvement of the support system and broader community. Multiple recommendations were identified across 2 themes: changes to conference format and planning, and enhancing stakeholder engagement.

In their study, Wojciech Kaczkowski & Kevin M. Swartout (2019) [128] employed qualitative research methods to better understand sexual health literacy, sources of information and perceived barriers to access across groups of refugee men and women between the ages of 18 and 24 years old. Three focus groups and 12 interviews were conducted with 25 refugee men and women living in the metropolitan Atlanta area. Both men and women appeared to have limited knowledge about sexual

health. School was their primary source of information; women also talked with their parents, whereas men preferred to reach out to teachers, peers and online sources. For both groups, barriers to access included language difficulties and lack of money, insurance and transport. Men showed concern about confidentiality, whereas women focused on shame and embarrassment when discussing sexual health. Overall, study findings emphasized the need for sexual health education as part of resettlement services.

Viengnakhon Vongxay (2019) [50] implemented a cross-sectional study in rural and urban areas of Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR) in 2017. Respondents completed a self-administered questionnaire with five parts: sociodemographic, personal health, SRH knowledge and behavior, SRHL, and functional literacy. Among 461 respondents, 65.5% had inadequate SRHL. Scores were positively and significantly associated with several factors, including: school location, knowledge on SRH and attending SR class in school and functional literacy on condoms, which reflected how respondents understood the use of condoms. Because most school adolescents had inadequate SRHL, comprehensive sexual education and enabling information as well as service access for adolescents are essential to ensure that adolescents can access, understand, appraise and apply good SRH knowledge in decision-making to benefit their own health.

Monrudee Chokprajakchad and colleague (2020) [8] studied the effect of parent participation in a technology-based adolescent sexuality education program on outcomes of parental sexual communication behavior and adolescent sexual abstinence intention. Eighty seventh-grade students and their parents in a secondary school in Bangkok, Thailand were recruited and randomly assigned to experimental group (n=41) and the comparison group (n=39). The experimental group received the Parent Participation in a Technology Based Adolescent Sexuality Education Program that the study established parents positive attitude, perceived norms about parents sexual communication through group activities, and the LINE application on the smartphone; whereas the comparison group, the adolescent received a Technology

Based Adolescent Sexuality Education Program. Results indicated that attitudes, norm, intention, and sexual communication behavior of parents in the experimental group were higher than the comparison group.

From the research related to this study, it was found that there were few studies using sexual health literacy theory to integrate an appropriate social media model to improve sexual health literacy among secondary school female students. Therefore, this study aimed to develop the social media model to improve sexual health literacy among secondary school female students in southern provinces of Thailand.



# CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter described the methodology in this study. The description composed of the research design, study area, study period, study population, sampling technique, sample size, intervention program, measurement tools, data collection, data analysis and ethical considerations.

#### 3.1 RESEARCH DESIGN

This study employed a quasi-experimental research design with two groups, one was the intervention group; the other was the control group. The intervention group would receive a group health education through social media model to improve sexual health literacy among secondary school female students, while the control group would attend regular school classes only and would receive neither social media model on sexual literacy.

This study employed both intervention and control groups pre-posttest to evaluate the effects of social media model to improve sexual health literacy among secondary school female students.

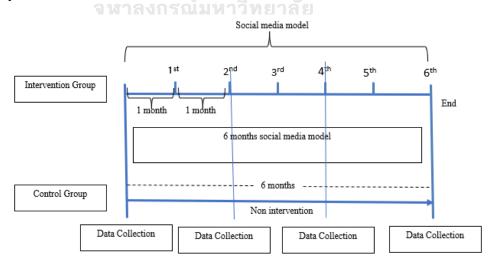


Figure 4 Intervention and follow-up

#### 3.2 STUDY AREA

The study was conducted at two locations: Kanlayanee Si Thammarat School is located in Nakhon Si Thammarat province, Thailand, and it is a secondary school. The other, Ammartpanichnukul school is located in Krabi province. Permission had been granted to carry out the research in these schools. Those two schools were the equal size of secondary s c h o o l and provincial school under the jurisdiction of General Education Department, Educational Region Twelve and Thirteen, respectively [129]. These two schools were selected by purposive selection criteria located in high rate areas of adolescent pregnancy. It was found that the three-twelve Regional Health Promotion Center in Thailand has a higher birth rate of mothers aged 15-19 years: 50.79% in Regional Health Promotion Center 6, 49.28% in Regional Health Promotion Center 5, 40.17% in Regional Health Promotion Center 11 respectively [13]. Data from a situation analysis showed that 19.05% of adolescent birth rate was reported in Regional Health Promotion Center 11, 18.18% in Regional Health Promotion Center 12, 17.56% in Regional Health Promotion Center 4 [14]. Statistics on adolescent births, Thailand 2015 found that 7 Health Region has high rate of teen birth rate among age 15-19, one of the those is Regional Health Promotion Center 11 (Nakhon Si Thammarat, Krabi, Phangnga, Phuket, Suratthani, Ranong, and Chumporn province), Nakhon Si Thammarat province is located in Regional Health Promotion Center 11 [12, 13].

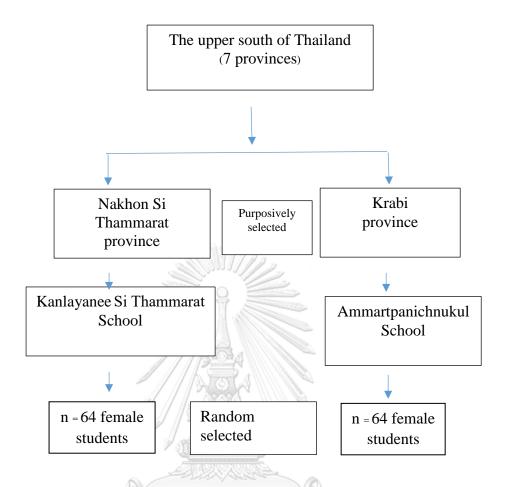


Figure 5 Probability sampling methods was used to select 64 students.

# 3.3 STUDY PERIOD

This study used a quasi - experimental research with pre-posttest which was used to evaluate the effect of social media model to improve sexual health literacy among secondary school female students. The intervention group received "Social media". The control group did not receive any program. The pattern of the study period is presented in figure 4. (3 months for ethical review, 6 months for intervention, 1 month for end line, 1 month for data analysis and report writing = total 11 months). The program was implemented from February to July, 2020. This study was conducted during 24 weeks period.

#### 3.4 STUDY POPULATION

Target population for intervention included all 13 to 15 year-old female adolescents who were students of selected secondary schools. Participants in the intervention and the control group were purposive selected; and all of participants aged 14 years old. The inclusion and exclusion criteria of intervention and control groups are given below.

#### **Inclusion Criteria**

- Thai secondary school female students aged 13 to 15 year old.
- Thai secondary school female students that live in Nakhon Si Thammarat and Krabi province.
- Willing to participate in this study.

#### **Exclusion Criteria**

- Thai secondary school female students who do not have line application that is supported in the mobile phone.
- Thai secondary school female students who do not use the internet.
- Students who are planning to leave the school for internship, or work during the intervention and evaluation period.
- Students who do not read facebook at least two times on animation.

#### 3.5 SAMPLE SIZE

## 3.5.1 Sample size calculation and sampling technique

Sample size was calculated using the G-power analysis software. For this purpose, means difference between two independent means (two groups) test were used where 0.5 effect size, 0.05 □ error probability and 80% power was considered which gave a total sample size is 102. After considering 20% drop out rate the final sample size was 128, 64 for intervention group and 64 for control group. Purposively selected technique was used to select intervention and control participants.

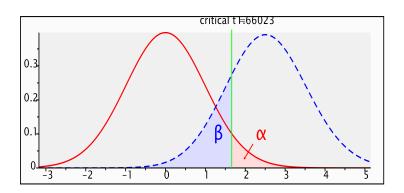


Figure 6 G Power 3.1.5 program

# 3.6 RECRUITMENT AND ELIGIBILITY

The sampling process employed the multistage technique which consisted of the following three stages: (1) school A was selected as the intervention group and school B times as the control group, because of the equal percentage of adolescent pregnancy and due to provincial schools. A and B being located in the same urban area; (2) those are provincial secondary schools under the jurisdiction of General Education Department, Educational Region Twelve and Thirteen; and (3) the sample size in each group was at least 64 students that are willing to participate for 6 months.

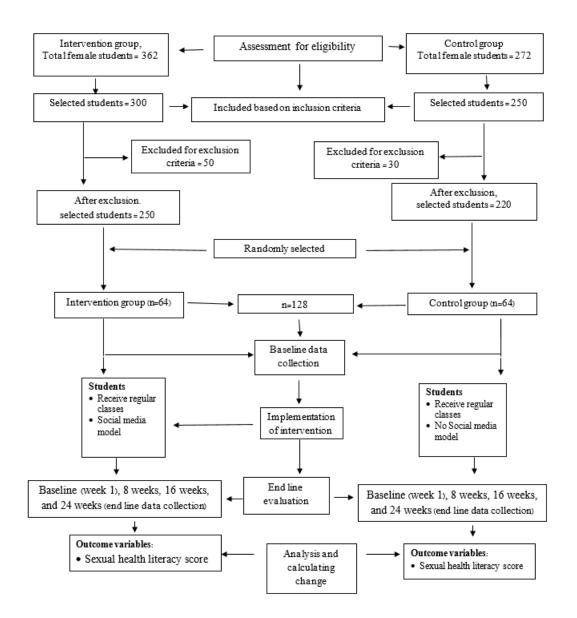


Figure 7 Quasi-experimental study design

## 3.7 INTERVENTION PROCEDURE

## 3.7.1 Enrollment of participants

Participants were selected from selected secondary schools. The list of students would be collected from the class register copy by a research assistant (RA) Mr. Eakkarat Petrak (intervention group) and Mrs. Chananuch Tansri (control group) received an orientation session on how to perform the informed consent process. The

RA would then meet the students and identify our target participant using an enrollment form (Enrollment form 3.4) on inclusion and exclusion criteria. After getting the list of the participants who meet the criteria a random simple would be drawn for selection of required 128 participants.

## 3.7.2 Implementation of intervention

The information-motivation-behavioral skill (IMB) model was employed to implement the intervention as shown in Figure 8. All recruited participants of intervention site received social media model on sexual literacy by 24 weeks of intervention which motivated them on healthy sexual health, would develop sexual health behavior skills and ultimately, these factors would drive them to healthy sexual health behavior, such as: utilization of health services, contraceptive services.

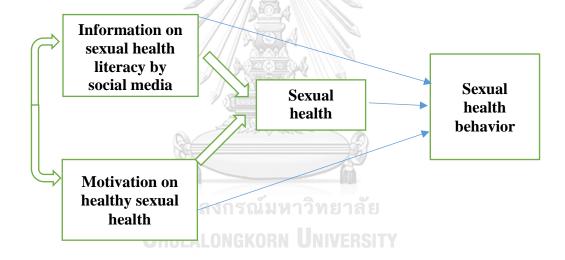


Figure 8 Sexual health literacy intervention based on IMB model

#### 3.7.2.1 Description on education animation on facebook:

Development of content of sexual health education animation on facebook: All recruited participants (female adolescents) of intervention would receive sexual health education animation on facebook and line message on importance of sexual health at school. The animation with sexual health related contents that developed by researcher would be used to conduct the session. These contents would be shared with obstetric gynecologist, teachers of sexual health education, nurses specialized on

reproductive health experts to get their feedback and finalize. The educational content included the following subjects focusing on adolescents: (1) situation unintended pregnancy; (2) situation of contraception use; (3) developmental changes occur during adolescence; (4) contraceptive methods; (5) utilization of health services; (6) contraceptive pills; (7) emergency contraceptive pills; and (8) condoms. The eight-week sexual health education topics were delivered once a week for approximately 1.5 minutes; and the online media production through mobile phone should not take no more than 3 minutes (Conference Department of Health, Thailand [130].

All the selected intervention participants would response a facebook in every week of the intervention period after all the sexual health education animation end. A routine of the sexual health education animation on facebook with schedule would be provided to all participants. A total of eight sexual health education animation on facebook would be provided by six months. A total of eight sexual health education animation on facebook would be prepared based on the four elements of the sexual health literacy; such as, Animation 1 would be on situation unintended pregnancy; Animation 2 would be on situation of contraception use etc. When participants sees the message on the facebook, the system of facebook would show how many people have seen it. More details has been given in Table 7.

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Table 7 The content of animation on sexual health literacy for approximately 1.5 minutes

Lecture	Week	Content	Examples on content
No.	No.		
1	1	- Accessing	<ul><li>Situation unintended pregnancy.</li><li>Situation of contraception use.</li></ul>
2	2	- Understanding	<ul><li>Developmental changes occur during adolescence.</li><li>Contraceptive methods.</li></ul>
3	3	- Appraising	- Adolescent health problems  Healthcare seeking sources for adolescent health problems.
4	4	- Applying จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทย	-Utilization of health services.

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Figure 9 Animation on sexual health literacy

# EP 1 สถานการณ์ตั้งครรภ์



Figure 10 Situation unintended pregnancy

# EP 2 คุมกำเนิดอย่างไรให้ปลอดภัย



Figure 11 Situation of contraception use

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# EP 3 เรียนรู้ร่างกาย



Figure 12 Developmental changes occur during adolescence

จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย Chill Al ONGKORN UNIVERSITY

# EP 4 ประเภทการคุมกำเนิด



Figure 13 Contraceptive methods

จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย Chulalongkorn University

#### 5 สถานบริการวางแผนครอบครัว













Figure 14 Utilization of health services

จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย Chulalongkorn University

# 6 ยาเม็ดคุมกำเนิด























# 7 ยาเม็ดคุมกำเนิดฉุกเฉิน



Figure 16 Emergency contraceptive pills

จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย Chulalongkorn University

# 8 ถุงยางอนามัย



3.7.2.2 Description on Line messages:

**Development of Line message**: All recruited participants (female adolescents) of the intervention received line messages at their mobile phone on importance of sexual health. The content of line message was developed based on available sexual health of Government. These contents would be shared with obstetric gynecologist, teachers: sexual health education, nurses: reproductive health experts to get their feedback and finalize. They received three Line message each week. The message was sent in the evening hours as this was possible free or resting time of female adolescents which would increase possibility of receiving line messages. They would continue receiving such messages from recruitment (at the first month of the section

education animation on facebook period intervention) to 6 months at the end of the intervention. A total of 72 Line messages were developed and three Line messages per week would be sent to the female adolescents after starting the intervention. After taking the education animation on facebook, these 12 messages were repeatedly sent to the female adolescents for up to six months.

The summary key messages of animation on sexual literacy was sent to targeted participants using Line application. At least three text messages would be prepared from each element on animation on sexual literacy content. Participants received these three text messages every alternative day of each week. These messages were sent in the evening hours as this was possible free or resting time of students which would increase possibility of receiving and reading. They continued to receive such massages at first month of intervention until 6 months (totally received line message 6 months). When participants saw the message on facebook, the system of facebook would show the number of people that sees the message. They had group activities meaning the events in the group which would be designed to make the participants engage in the intervention and reconsider the contents of intervention. The activities included the presented info-graphic which the participants for each topic of animation. The contents would be the same as the knowledge on facebook's contents. The participants randomly received rewards when they joined the activities on Line. An example of text messages by the animation on sexual literacy contents are given in Table 8.

Table 8 The text messages on sexual health literacy

Lecture	Week	Content	Examples of messages
No.	No.		
1	1	- Accessing	- Having sex is no joke,
			because mistake occur and
			both parties are not ready then
			it will affect their lives and
			their future.
			- When a teenager gets
			pregnant most of them drop out
			of school and start worrying
			too much ( Department of
			Health).
			-After delivery, most teenage
		() (see(1) (2) (3) (3) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4	mother stays home to take care
			of their children (Department
			of Health).
2	2	- Understanding	Love when you are ready
		HULALONGKORN UNIVER	when your body is fully
			developed (>20 years old).
			- Having sex during teenage
			becomes stressful and
			depressing " being pregnant,
			getting diseases and being
			dumped".
			- Thai teenage being 100%
			strong "confident, happy with
			oneself, not necessary to have a

tough; and strong so that men cannot take advantage of them when they are not yet ready.  Generation 5.0 ·Women must have the knowledge that during teenage years men usually want to have sex just to release their sexual pressure.  Wouldn't it be better to reach 20 years old when your life is bright and when you are ready physically & mentally?  4 4 -Applying - According to nature women's	Lecture	Week	Content	Examples of messages
3	No.	No.		
tough; and strong so that men cannot take advantage of them when they are not yet ready.  Generation 5.0 ·Women must have the knowledge that during teenage years men usually want to have sex just to release their sexual pressure.  Wouldn't it be better to reach 20 years old when your life is bright and when you are ready physically & mentally?  According to nature women's body is ready to be a mother, with quality at the age of 25 do not rush to have sex.  Be strong, do not hurry to have a sexual partner, finish school, work and have a bright future.  - Unintended pregnancy, call 1663.				man according to fashion".
tough; and strong so that men cannot take advantage of them when they are not yet ready.  Generation 5.0 ·Women must have the knowledge that during teenage years men usually want to have sex just to release their sexual pressure.  Wouldn't it be better to reach 20 years old when your life is bright and when you are ready physically & mentally?  According to nature women's body is ready to be a mother, with quality at the age of 25 rdo not rush to have sex.  Be strong, do not hurry to have a sexual partner, finish school, work and have a bright future.  Unintended pregnancy, call 1663.				
cannot take advantage of them when they are not yet ready.  Generation 5.0 -Women must have the knowledge that "during teenage years men usually want to have sex just to release their sexual pressure.  Wouldn't it be better to reach 20 years old when your life is bright and when you are ready physically & mentally?  According to nature women's body is ready to be a mother, with quality at the age of 25 "do not rush to have sex".  Be strong, do not hurry to have a sexual partner, finish school, work and have a bright future.  Unintended pregnancy, call 1663.	3	3	- Appraising	
when they are not yet ready.  Generation 5.0 -Women must have the knowledge that "during teenage years men usually want to have sex just to release their sexual pressure.  Wouldn't it be better to reach 20 years old when your life is bright and when you are ready physically & mentally?  According to nature women's body is ready to be a mother, with quality at the age of 25 "do not rush to have sex".  Be strong, do not hurry to have a sexual partner, finish school, work and have a bright future.  Unintended pregnancy, call 1663.				tough; and strong so that men
- Generation 5.0 -Women must have the knowledge that "during teenage years men usually want to have sex just to release their sexual pressure.  - Wouldn't it be better to reach 20 years old when you rlife is bright and when you are ready physically & mentally?  - According to nature women's body is ready to be a mother, with quality at the age of 25 "do not rush to have sex".  - Be strong, do not hurry to have a sexual partner, finish school, work and have a bright future.  - Unintended pregnancy, call 1663.				
have the knowledge that "during teenage years men usually want to have sex just to release their sexual pressure.  - Wouldn't it be better to reach 20 years old when you rife is bright and when you are ready physically & mentally?  - According to nature women's body is ready to be a mother, with quality at the age of 25 "do not rush to have sex".  - Be strong, do not hurry to have a sexual partner, finish school, work and have a bright future.  - Unintended pregnancy, call 1663.				
" during teenage years men usually want to have sex just to release their sexual pressure.  - Wouldn't it be better to reach 20 years old when your life is bright and when you are ready physically & mentally?  - According to nature women's body is ready to be a mother, with quality at the age of 25 "do not rush to have sex".  - Be strong, do not hurry to have a sexual partner, finish school, work and have a bright future.  - Unintended pregnancy, call 1663.			M/11/2	- Generation 5.0 -Women must
usually want to have sex just to release their sexual pressure.  - Wouldn't it be better to reach 20 years old when your life is bright and when you are ready physically & mentally?  - According to nature women's body is ready to be a mother, with quality at the age of 25 "do not rush to have sex".  - Be strong, do not hurry to have a sexual partner, finish school, work and have a bright future.  - Unintended pregnancy, call 1663.				
release their sexual pressure.  - Wouldn't it be better to reach 20 years old when your life is bright and when you are ready physically & mentally?  - Applying  - According to nature women's body is ready to be a mother, with quality at the age of 25 "do not rush to have sex".  - Be strong, do not hurry to have a sexual partner, finish school, work and have a bright future.  - Unintended pregnancy, call 1663.				" during teenage years men
- Wouldn't it be better to reach 20 years old when your life is bright and when you are ready physically & mentally?  - According to nature women's body is ready to be a mother, with quality at the age of 25 "do not rush to have sex".  - Be strong, do not hurry to have a sexual partner, finish school, work and have a bright future.  - Unintended pregnancy, call 1663.				usually want to have sex just to
20 years old when your life is bright and when you are ready physically & mentally?  4				release their sexual pressure.
bright and when you are ready physically & mentally?  4			100000	- Wouldn't it be better to reach
physically & mentally?  - According to nature women's body is ready to be a mother, with quality at the age of 25 "do not rush to have sex".  - Be strong, do not hurry to have a sexual partner, finish school, work and have a bright future.  - Unintended pregnancy, call 1663.				20 years old when your life is
4 - Applying - According to nature women's body is ready to be a mother, with quality at the age of 25 "do not rush to have sex".  - Be strong, do not hurry to have a sexual partner, finish school, work and have a bright future.  - Unintended pregnancy, call 1663.				bright and when you are ready
body is ready to be a mother, with quality at the age of 25 "do not rush to have sex".  - Be strong, do not hurry to have a sexual partner, finish school, work and have a bright future.  - Unintended pregnancy, call 1663.				
CHULALONGKORN UNIVER  with quality at the age of 25  "do not rush to have sex".  - Be strong, do not hurry to have a sexual partner, finish school, work and have a bright future.  - Unintended pregnancy, call 1663.	4	4	- Applying	
"do not rush to have sex".  - Be strong, do not hurry to have a sexual partner, finish school, work and have a bright future.  - Unintended pregnancy, call 1663.			จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาส	body is ready to be a mother,
- Be strong, do not hurry to have a sexual partner, finish school, work and have a bright future.  - Unintended pregnancy, call 1663.			hulalongkorn Univer	3111
have a sexual partner, finish school, work and have a bright future.  - Unintended pregnancy, call 1663.				
school, work and have a bright future.  - Unintended pregnancy, call 1663.				
future.  - Unintended pregnancy, call 1663.				
- Unintended pregnancy, call 1663.				
1663.				
Total 4 (four) weeks, 12 line messages				1663.
	Total		4 (four) weeks, 12 lir	ne messages



Figure 18 Line messages

## 3.7.3 Intervention for female adolescents

The information-motivation-behavioral skill (IMB) model (for female adolescents). It asserts that the model consists of 4 steps as follows: information, motivation, behavioral skills, and preventive behavior. On the basis of IMB model, interventions should focus comprehensively on the set of information, motivation, and behavioral skills factors and their interrelations that have been empirically demonstrated to account for substantial variance in behaviors. IMB model that may be

adapted to various setting in designing, delivering, and evaluating pregnancy prevention procedures purposed on adolescents. Despite the conceptual framework importance, a definition is usable in a series of publications dealing with altering behavior associated with sexual health. According to Fisher and Fisher (1992) "In the present context, four fundamental determinants of adolescent contraceptive practice are proposed. First, information that is relevant to contraception, easily accessible, and easily translated into personal preventive behavior is most likely to have an impact on contraceptive behavior. Second, effective contraception is partially determined by the motivation to engage in the necessary act-base on the individual's emotional response to sexuality, attitudes and norm about using specific contraceptives, and perceived personal vulnerability to conception as a negative life event. Third, behavioral skill is necessary for even a well informed and highly motivated teenager to perform effectively the necessary sequence of acts required for pregnancy prevention. Fourth, situation factors such as the availability or no availability of contraceptive education and services to adolescents to become informed, motivated, and skilled regarding contraception [122].

The present work can also serve to assist with the identification of specific information, motivation, and behavioral skills intervention deficits that are relevant to sexual health literacy as follows:

# Information: HILALONGKORN UNIVERSITY

Information provides sexual health literacy.

## **Motivation:**

Motivation to access, understand, appraise and apply sexual health-related information more strongly influenced on coping with sexual health female adolescent's decision.

#### Behavioral skills:

Sexual health knowledge and motivation of female adolescents are influenced directly sexual health's skill.

#### **Behaviors:**

Sexual health knowledge and motivation of female adolescents influence female adolescents sexual health's skill lead to sexual health literacy.

#### **Intervention for female adolescents**

- 1. Participants were recruited from classroom. No missing of student in the participation.
- 2. The participants would be allocated into the intervention group and the control group (the class from Kanlayanee Si Thammarat school for intervention group and the classes from Ammartpanichnukul school for control group). The questionnaires were distributed to the participants in order to screen and collect demographic data. The participants (only in the intervention group) were invited into Facebook close group for receiving information, only the group members could view the information and the animation.
- 3. The participants in the intervention group watched the animation at the first session of intervention.
- 4. Facebook provided information 4 elements of sexual health literacy.
- 5. The animation was posted twice a week, around 6 pm. This was possible free or resting time of students which would increase possibility of receiving and reading for sexual health literacy.
- 6. Data collection was collected at baseline (week 1) follow up again 8 weeks, 16 weeks, and 24 weeks after the first session by the same measurement tools.

#### Intervention for female adolescents, detail

- Animation about sexual health literacy will be presented in the first session.
   The animation presents
  - (1) situation unintended pregnancy
  - (2) situation of contraception use
  - (3) developmental changes occur during adolescence

- (4) contraceptive methods
- (5) utilization of health services
- (6) contraceptive pills
- (7) emergency contraceptive pills
- (8) condoms

The animation was posted twice a week for up to 24 weeks. At 6 pm., the intervention program received infographic topic majority about promoting sexual health literacy.

- 1. During the first 8 weeks of intervention, the topic of animation highlighted on the information about 4 elements of sexual health literacy.
- 2. Weekly Facebook message was sent to all participants in the intervention group for reminding the intervention.
- 3. Group activities mean the events in the group which would be designed to make the participants engage in the intervention and reconsider the contents of the intervention. The activities included the presented info-graphic which the participants for each topic of animation. The contents were the same as the knowledge on facebook's contents. The participants randomly received rewards when they joined the activities on Line. All of the letters in animation and line were using the same fonts.
- 4. Animation and Line were developed by the researcher and student s participation; the contents were the same as the knowledge about sexual health literacy which was reviewed by the experts.
- 5. Parents were reached by an informed parental consent letter. The students were expected to understand the questions and answer with honesty so that the result would be as accurated as possible.
- 6. The two schools are 30 kilometers apart and are in different provinces. The questionnaire was created by the researcher under the supervision of experts. Therefore, the questions were not copied from elsewhere and the occurrence of the confounding factors were almost nil.

7. The intervention and control group could not be reached by the outside media but the intervention group was not only reached by all media but also always monitored its accessibility to all media from the sexual health literacy among secondary school female students, program.

## 3.8 MEASUREMENT TOOLS

## **Survey**

The intervention and control participants were surveyed for measuring changes in sexual literacy before and after implementation of an intervention.

Questionnaire: The questionnaire used in this study is based on Viengnakhon Vongxay (2019). The reliability of the questionnaire results was 0.9. The questionnaire consists of 39 questions and has been reviewed by five experts. The experts working in this field have added situation and definition on methods of contraception such as contraceptive pills, emergency contraceptive pills and condoms and maintained the 39 items. Level of score part in the questionnairs was classified into very difficult, difficult, easy and very easy. The questionnaire consists of 5 parts:

- Part 1 General information.
- Part 2 Measurement on accessing of sexual health literacy among secondary school female students including 9 items to know on a scale from very easy to very difficult, how easy would you say in that situation.
- Part 3 Measurement on understanding of sexual health literacy among secondary school female students including 10 items to know on a scale from very easy to very difficult, how easy would you say in that situation.
- Part 4 Measurement on the appraising of sexual health literacy among secondary school female students including 7 items to know on a scale from very easy to very difficult, how easy would you say in that situation.
- Part 5 Measurement on applying sexual health literacy among secondary school female students including 13 items to know on a scale from very easy to very difficult, how easy would you say in that situation.

To allow convenient calculations with indices and to simplify comparisons, all four elements standardized on a metric between 0 and 50, using the following formula [131]:

A comprehensive general index of health literacy was constructed using the scores on the 39 questions (Range from the raw scores from 39 (min) to 156 (max) and transformed into a scale from 0 to 50, where 0 represents the lowest and 50 the highest health literacy score.

Formula:

Index = (mean-1)\*(50/3)

Where:

Index...is the specific index calculated

Mean...is the mean of all participating items for each individual

1......is the minimal possible value of the mean (leads to a minimum value of the index of 0)

3.....is the range of the mean

50.....is the chosen maximum value of the new metric

To summarize the following score, intervals were chosen for the four levels of health literacy 0-25 pts. for "inadequate", >25 to 33 pts. for "problematic", >33 to 42 pts. for "sufficient" and >42 to 50 pts. for "excellent" [131].

#### 3.9 VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY

# Validity

The program outlined in the sexual health handbook and previous study examined by five experts. Three of the experts were lecturers at universities that have had experience in this field. The one public health and one teacher experts were currently working in the sex education field from the university under the supervision of the research advisor, and using Index of Item-Objective Congruence. IOC was considered  $\square$  0.70.

#### **Reliability**

The researcher tested the questionnaire for reliability during a pilot study with secondary school female students 30 students at Nakhon si Thammarat province. The reliability of the questionnaire was done by using Cronbach's alpha coefficients, that was = 0.80.

#### 3.10 DATA COLLECTION

## **Quantitative data:**

The data collection procedures of this study was performed as follows:

- An introduction letter consisted of detailed information, requesting permission to conduct this research from the Dean of the College Health Sciences, Chulalongkorn University and from the Directors of Kanlayanee Si Thammarat school and Ammartpanichnukul school, including staff members from sex education teachers.
- Two research assistants were trained to collect the data by face-to-face interview.
- All the selected participants "n=64" to "n=128" were performed in class room.

# 3.11 DATA ANALYSIS ALONGKORN UNIVERSITY

This data was analyzed by using the Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) Software version 22 licensed for Chulalongkorn University. The homogeneity of baseline characteristics was analyzed by using Chi-square test for nominal data. In inferential statistics, One-Way ANOVA Repeated Measurement was used for comparison of mean changes for all time points within intervention and control groups. The pairwise comparison of One-Way ANOVA Repeated Measurement was used for intervention and control groups at different times of measurement. The Independent t-test was used to compare the scores between intervention group and

control group for all time points. The level of significance was set at p value < 0.05 for all statistical analyses.

# 3.11.1 Data measurement

Table 9 Statistical analysis

Variable/Outcomes	Outcomes	Method of	Reason
	measure	analysis	
Independent	6 (100 / 2	1	
variables			
Grade level	Nominal scale	Chi-square	
Current Grade Point	Nominal scale	Chi-square	
Average (GPA)	<u> </u>	s	
What is your average	Nominal scale	Chi-square	
income	Z((((V))(V))(()))	Descriptive	
		statistics (mean,SD,	
	(IN)	frequency,	
4	ุหาลงกรณ์มหา	Percentage)	
What is your type of	Nominal scale	Chi-square	
current housing			
situation			
What is your parent's	Nominal scale	Chi-square	
marital status			
Dependent variable			
Sexual health literacy	Interval scale	Pair t-test	-To compare the
scores			difference of mean
		Independent t-test	score within
			group.

Variable/Outcomes	Outcomes	Method of	Reason
	measure	analysis	
			-To compare the
		One - Way	difference of mean
		ANOVA Repeated	score between
		Measurement	group.
		Bonferroni	- To compare the
			difference of mean
	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	19	score at baseline
			(week 1) follow up
			again week 8, 16
			and 24.

## 3.12 ETHICAL CONSIDERATION

This study was approved by the by the Research Ethics Review Committee for Research Involving Human Research Participants, Health Sciences Group, Chulalongkorn University (COA No. 252.2/62). Participants were explained the benefits of this study and their participation. The written informed consent was taken and it included free participation, confidentiality, freedom to withdraw, assured anonymity and no use of data for any other purpose not related to this research. Participants were allowed to ask for any information which they would like to know regarding research and their participation. Then, they were asked for decision whether to participate in this study or not. Participants were allowed to interrupt their participation in this study without any question and no participants interrupted and provided their full participation. The database could be able to assess by the primary researcher and designated staff.

# CHAPTER IV RESULTS

This study was a 24-week, a quasi experimental study with 4 serial measurements (0, 8, 16, 24 weeks of intervention). The aim was to examine the effect of social media model to improve sexual health literacy among secondary school female students in southern provinces of Thailand. The intervention group received both routine education and social media model, while the control group received only routine education. The participants were allocated to be in the intervention group by randomly 64 students from school A; and 64 students from school B to be in the comparison group. There were 128 participants who were secondary school female students aged 13 to 15 years old, studying in provincial school, Nakhon Si Thammarat province and Krabi province. The study's findings are presented as followed:

## 4.1 Baseline characteristics of participants

Table 10 shows the baseline characteristic information of the participants in the intervention and the control group. Participants from both groups were aged 14 year-old. Most of them had average monthly allowance over 3,000 baht a month (approximately = \$100 USD). More than half of participants were currently living with their parents; and less than 5 percents participants parents were seperated. Overall, the characteristics between two groups were not different in term of current grade point average, age, monthly income, current housing sitation, and their parent's marital status.

Table 10 Baseline characteristics of participants

Variable	Intervention $(n = 64)$	Control $(n = 64)$	p-value
Current grade point average	$3.20 \pm .54$	$3.28 \pm .58$	.439 b
GPA <sup>a</sup>			
	$3064.06 \pm 981.96$	3349.69 ±	$.220^{b}$
Average Income <sup>a</sup>		1571.59	
Current housing situation	MANNE STATE		.410 °
Parents	58 (90.6%)	55 (85.9%)	
Relatives	6 (9.4%)	9 (14.1%)	
Marital status			.465 <sup>c</sup>
Parent Living Together	61 (95.3%)	59 (92.2%)	
Parent Separated	3 (4.7%)	5 (7.8%)	

<sup>():</sup> Shows the percentage of people answering the question.

จหาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

Table 11 shows the descriptive statistics participants Sexual Health Literacy scores (Index). At baseline, the scores of participants SHL scores of both groups had not difference in the mean scores. It could be assumed that they had similar knowledge in the beginning of the intervention. However, the mean scores of both groups started to change in the week 8, 16 and 24. The mean scores of participants in the intervention groups had increased from the week 8, 16 and 24 respectively.

 $a: Value are mean \pm SD$ 

 $b: P\mbox{-value resulted from the Independent t-test.} \\$ 

c: P-value resulted from the Chi-square-test.

Table 11 Mean and standard deviation of sexual health literacy scores (Index)

<b>Group and Time</b>	n	Mean	±SD
Intervention			
Baseline	64	8.35	1.57
Week 8	64	27.24	6.67
Week 16	64	32.61	4.31
Week 24	64	34.44	3.21
Control	2000	Я	
Baseline	64	8.39	1.05
Week 8	64	9.50	4.08
Week 16	64/	9.88	2.06
Week 24	64	9.98	2.02

Table 12 shows the distribution of sexual health literacy scores (index) of the intervention and the control group. The scores were inadequate at the baseline for both groups. Through the intervention, the scores of participants in the intervention group started to shift toward to problematic and sufficient from week 8, 16, and 24 respectively. After the intervention program, the scores in the intervention group showed higher level distribution of the sexual health literacy scores more than the control group from.

Table 12 Distribution of sexual health literacy scores (Index) group

Croup and Time	Level of health literacy				
Group and Time	inadequate	problematic	sufficient	excellent	
Intervention					
Baseline	64 (100.00%)	-	-	-	
Week 8					
Week 16	24 (37.50%)	33 (51.56%)	7 (10.94%)	-	
Week 24	5 (7.81%)	20 (31.25%)	39 (60.94%)	-	
	1 (1.56%)	14 (21.88%)	49 (76.56%)		
Control	110				
Baseline	64 (100.00%)		_	-	
Week 8					
Week 16	64 (100.00%)		-	-	
Week 24	64 (100.00%)		-	-	
	64 (100.00%)		-	-	

Figure 19 provides a graphical depiction supporting the observed significant interaction effect between the intervention and the control group. As you can see from the graph, the sexual health literacy scores (Index) in the intervention group had been changed through time while the scores in the in the control group stayed steady. The interaction plot shows that the mean sexual health literacy scores (Index) differed significantly between the two groups while the mean scores at the baseline for the control group was slightly lower than the intervention group. The magnitude of change in the mean score of sexual health literacy scores (Index) was significantly higher in the intervention group than the control group at the week 8, 16 and 6-month follow up.

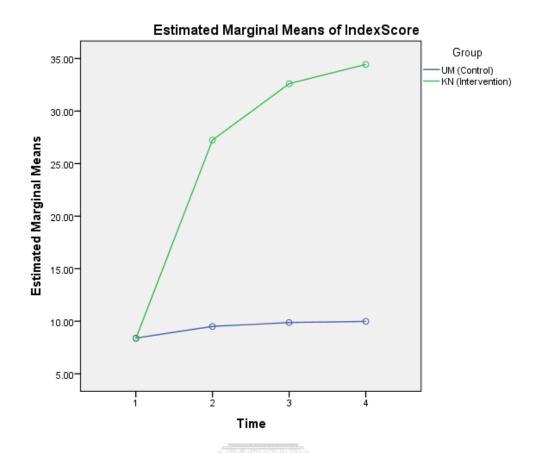


Figure 19 Changes in Sexual health literacy scores (Index) within groups

### 4.2 Comparison of changes in sexual health literacy scores (Index) at week 8, 16,

## 24 and baseline within groups

From the analysis, the overall index score obtained from the results of week 8, 16 and 24 and baseline results in the intervention group were statistically significant at the .05 level (F = 489.82, p = 0.00). The intervention group showed that there was a score value index score week 8, 16, 24 and baseline of intervention which had a difference of at least 1 pair. The results shown in the Table 13.

Moreover, the control group had a statistically significant difference at the .05 level (F = 10.72, p = 0.00), indicating that the control group had an overall index score week 8, 16, 24 and baseline of intervention, and had a difference in at least 1 pair.

Students in the control group had knowledge toward sexual education obtained from health education in school.

Table 13Comparison of sexual health literacy scores (Index) at week 8, 16, 24 and baseline (One-Way ANOVA Repeated Measurement) (Within-group)

Variable	Group	Source	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Squares	F	p - value	Effect size
Index	Intervention	Time (Baseline, week 8, 16, 24)	27366.21	3	9122.07	489.82	.000*	.886
		Error (Time)	3519.82	189				
Index	Control	Time (Baseline, week 8, 16, 24)	_101.40	3	33.80	10.72	.000*	.145
		Error (Time)	595.74	189				

<sup>\*</sup> Significant at .05 level.

### 4.3 Comparison of changes in sexual health literacy scores (Index) between

### intervention and control groups KORN UNIVERSITY

Therefore, the researcher used the results from the measurements of week 8, 16, 24 and baseline information of both from the intervention and the control groups. To compare by Bonferroni to see which pairs are different. The analysis results of the data are shown as follows. Table 14 shows comparison of sexual health literacy scores (Index) of the intervention and the control groups at different time of measurement. It shows that the intervention group's sexual health literacy scores (Index) had changed at week 8, 16, 24 compare to baseline, week 8 compare to week 16, 24, and week 16 compare to week 24. The sexual health literacy scores (Index) had changed through time of the intervention; however, the control group's sexual health literacy scores

(Index) did not change much at all at week 16, 24 when compared to the baseline. There was statistically significant difference change of sexual health literacy scores (Index) of the intervention group from week 8, 6, and 24. The analysis results of the data are shown as follows.

Table 14 Pairwise comparison of sexual health literacy scores (Index) of the intervention and the control groups at different time of measurement (One-Way ANOVA Repeated Measurement)

Variable	Group	Time	Mean difference	Std.Error	P	Confi interv	95% fidence eval for erence	
						Lower bound	Upper bound	
Index	Intervention	Baseline- Week 8	-18.89	.86	.00*	-21.23	-16.56	
		Baseline- Week 16	-24.23	.56	.00*	-25.78	-22.74	
		Baseline- Week 24	-26.10	.50	.00*	-27.44	-24.75	
	ą	Week 8- Week 16	-5.37 นัมหาวิท	1.03 ยาลัย	.00*	-8.17	-2.57	
	Сн	Week 8- Week 24	(0 R-7.21 N	/ER.85	.00*	-9.52	-4.89	
		Week 16-Week 24	-1.84	.65	.038*	-3.607	-0.07	
	Control	Baseline- Week 8	-1.12	.49	.154	-2.45	.21	
		Baseline- Week 16	-1.48	.26	.00*	-2.18	-0.79	
		Baseline- Week 24	-1.59	.25	.00*	-2.27	-0.91	
		Week 8- Week 16	-0.37	.33	1.00	-1.25	.52	

Variable	Group	Time	Mean difference	Std.Error	P	interv	dence val for rence
						Lower	Upper
						bound	bound
		Week 8-	-0.47	.34	.99	-1.39	.45
		Week 24					
		Week	-0.11	.07	.85	-0.30	.09
		16-					
		Week 24					

<sup>\*</sup> Significant at .05 level.

# 4.4 Numbers and percentages of sexual health literacy scores among secondary school female students after intervention (week 24th)

The table shows the numbers and percentages of female students sexual health literacy scores (Index) which included 29 statements. The maximum score of the questionnaire was 50 points. The questionnaire is divided into 4 parts: Assessing, Understanding, Appraising, and Applying as shown in the Table 15 and Table 16.

As shown in the Table 15, more than two-fifths of respondents in the intervention group answered "very easy" in relation to the following two statements: 1) Find information about which contraceptives you can use (e.g. contraceptive pills, emergency contraceptive pills and condoms (42.2%), and 2) Find information about activities (in your community or school) that you can join about contraceptives, teenage pregnancies, and/or induced abortion (43.80%). More than one-fifth of female secondary school respondents answered "every easy" to the following statements: 1) Find information about early symptoms of pregnancy and pregnancy testing (20.30%); 2) find information about how you can live healthy during pregnancy (20.30%); 3) find information about possible side-effects of contraceptives (e.g. contraceptive pills, emergency contraceptive pills, and condoms) (31.30%); and 4) find information about

problems that can occur during a teenage pregnancy (25.00%). Majority of female secondary school respondents answered "very easy" on the understanding sections. Most of them know understand how to use contraceptive pills and condoms, the consequences of not using protection, what symptoms could occur in the first stage of pregnancy, what to do when having dangerous problem related to pregnancy, miscarriage or abortion. In term of appraising, majority of female students answered "very easy" on appraising what the advantages and disadvantages of use/not use contraceptives and judging the quality of the information about contraceptive, pregnancy and abortion. For applying, majority of them apply their sexual health literacy to real life in term of using contraceptives while having sex, follow the instruction that comes with leaflet product package, and decide what to do and who to go to when discovering if getting pregnancy. The numbers and percentages are shown in the Table 15.



Table 15 Numbers and percentages of sexual health literacy scores among secondary school female students of intervention group (n = 64) at week  $24^{th}$ 

			Leve	el	
	Sexual health literacy	Very difficult	Difficult	Easy	Very easy
	Accessing				
1.	find information about which contraceptives you can use (e.g. contraceptive pills, emergency contraceptive pills, and condoms)?	0 (-)	1 (1.60)	36 (56.30)	27 (42.20)
2.	find information about possible side- effects of contraceptives ( e. g. contraceptive pills, emergency contraceptive pills, and condoms)?	O (-)	1 (1.60)	43 (67.20)	20 (31.30)
3.	find information about early symptoms of pregnancy and pregnancy testing?	0 (-)	3 (4.70)	48 (75.00)	13 (20.30)
4.	find information about how you can live healthy during pregnancy?	(-)	(3.10)	49 (76.60)	13 (20.30)
5.	find information on where to get (professional) help when you are/ your friend is pregnant?	ME 0 a B	4 (6.30)	48 (75.00)	12 (18.80)
6	find information about problems that can occur during a teenage pregnancy?	0 (-)	(3.10)	46 (71.90)	16 (25.00)
7.	find information about a safe induced abortion?	0 (-)	6 (9.40)	49 (76.60)	9 (14.10)
8.	find information about problems that can occur if having a miscarriage or induced abortion?	0 (-)	2 (3.10)	51 (79.70)	11 (17.20)
9.	find information about activities (in your community or school) that you can	0 (-)	1 (1.60)	35 (54.70)	28 (43.80)

			Leve	el	
	Sexual health literacy	Very difficult	Difficult	Easy	Very easy
	join about contraceptives, teenage pregnancies, and/or induced abortion?				•
	Understanding				
.10	understand your doctor s/pharmacist s instructions on how to use contraceptives/ medicine ( e. g. contraceptive pills, emergency contraceptive pills, and condoms)?	0 (-)	3 (4.70)	57 (89.10)	4 (6.30)
.11	understand information that comes with your leaflet/product packages (e.g. contraceptive pills, emergency contraceptive pills, and condoms)?	0 (-)	4 (6.30)	51 (79.70)	9 (14.10)
12.	understand the information in the media about pregnancy, contraceptives, or induced abortion (e.g. Facebook, Google, television, brochures, poster)?	0 (-)	2 (3.10)	53 (82.80)	9 (14.10)
.13	understand how sexual intercourse without contraceptive methods (e.g. condoms etc.) can lead to pregnancy?	_ 0 ทย(วลัย NIVERSI	4 (6.30)	52 (81.30)	8 (12.50)
.14	understand how you can test if you are/your friend is pregnant and what symptoms occur in the first stage of pregnancy?	0 (-)	(3.10)	56 (87.50)	6 (9.40)
15.	understand why pregnant teenage girls need to live healthily and see a professional doctor regularly during their pregnancy?	0 (-)	6 (9.40)	56 (87.50)	2 (3.10)
16.	understand what to do in cases when you have/ your friend has a dangerous problem related to pregnancy?	0 (-)	7 (10.90)	53 (82.80)	4 (6.30)

	a		Leve	el	
	Sexual health literacy	Very difficult	Difficult	Easy	Very easy
17.	understand what to do in cases when you have/ your friend has a dangerous problem related to miscarriage or abortion?	0 (-)	13 (20.30)	48 (75.00)	3 (4.70)
18.	understand the problems that can occur if you are/ your friend is pregnant?	0 (-)	7 (10.90)	53 (82.80)	4 (6.30)
.19	understand the problems that can occur if you have your friend has an abortion?	0 (-)	11 (17.20)	48 (75.00)	5 (7.80)
	Appraising				
20.	judge what the advantages and disadvantages are for you of using contraceptives?	0 (-)	7 (10.90)	45 (70.30)	12 (18.80)
21.	judge what the advantages and disadvantages are for you keeping the baby versus having an induced abortion, in case of unintended pregnancy?	0 (-) ทยาลัย NIVERSII	6 (9.40)	50 (78.10)	8 (12.50)
.22	judge if it is necessary for you to go to the doctor if you have questions about pregnancies, contraceptives, and/or abortion?	0 (-)	7 (10.90)	42 (65.60)	15 (23.40)
23.	judge the quality of the information in the media about pregnancies, contraceptives, and/or abortion?	0 (-)	7 (10.90)	45 (70.30)	12 (18.80)
24.	judge the quality of information from your family and friends about	0 (-)	3 (4.70)	52 (81.30)	9 (14.10)

			Leve	el	
	Sexual health literacy	Very difficult	Difficult	Easy	Very easy
	pregnancies, contraceptives, and/ or abortion?				·
.25	judge the quality of information from your doctor or pharmacist about pregnancies, contraceptives, and/ or abortion?	0 (-)	3 (4.70)	50 (78.10)	11 (17.20)
26.	judge the quality of information from your teacher or out-school/work activities?	1 (1.60)	7 (10.90)	51 (79.70)	5 (7.80)
	Applying				
.27	use contraceptives before having sex?	0 (-)	10 (15.60)	46 (71.90)	8 (12.50)
.28	use the doctor s or pharmacist s instructions about pregnancies, contraceptives, and/or abortion?	1 (1.60)	11 (17.20)	48 (75.00)	4 (6.30)
29.	follow the instructions that comes with your leaflet/product packages (e.g. contraceptive pills, emergency contraceptive pills, and condoms)?		1 (1.60)	36 (56.30)	27 (42.20)
.30	decide what to do when you discover/ your friend discovers a pregnancy (keeping the baby, abortion, adoption)?	0 (-)	1 (1.60)	32 (50.00)	31 (48.40)
31.	decide what to do when you have/ your friend has problem related to pregnancy?	0 (-)	13 (20.30)	48 (75.00)	3 (4.70)
32.	decide what to do when you have/ your friend has a problem related to contraceptives (e.g. contraceptive pills, emergency contraceptive pills, and	0 (-)	10 (15.60)	51 (79.70)	3 (4.70)

			Leve	el	
	Sexual health literacy	Very difficult	Difficult	Easy	Very easy
	condoms)?				•
33.	decide what to do when you have/your friend has a problem related to abortion (e.g. severe bleeding, pain, infection)?	1 (1.60)	15 (23.40)	43 (67.20)	5 (7.80)
.34	talk/ negotiate with your sexual partner about using a contraceptive method before having sex ( e. g. contraceptive pills, emergency contraceptive pills, and condoms)?	1 (1.60)	12 (18.80)	44 (68.80)	7 (10.90)
.35	talk with your friends about teenage pregnancies, contraceptive methods, and/or abortion?	2 (3.10)	9 (14.10)	47 (73.40)	6 (9.40)
.36	talk with your family about teenage pregnancies, contraceptive methods, and/or abortion?	(-)	10 (15.60)	48 (75.00)	6 (9.40)
37.	consult your health provider (e.g. doctor or nurse) about teenage pregnancies, contraceptives, and/ or abortion?	1 (1.60)	6 (9.40)	52 (81.30)	5 (7.80)
.38	consult your teacher about teenage pregnancies, contraceptives, and/ or abortion?	0 (-)	10 (15.60)	50 (78.10)	4 (6.30)
39.	join/take part in a sexual education activity, family planning, and teenage supportive activities?	0 (-)	1 (1.60)	37 (57.80)	26 (40.60)

The Table 16 shows the number and percentages of sexual health literacy scores among secondary school female students in the control group. It can be seen that there was no secondary school female respondents who answered "easy and very

easy" on the questionnaire. Majority of their answers lined in between "every difficult and difficult". The questions that most found very difficult to answer on the accessing part were: where to find information about contraceptives, side-effect of the use of contraceptives, early symptoms of early pregnancy, and to find information about activities that a person can join about contraceptives, teenage pregnancies, and/or induced abortion. For understanding, the most of female students found it difficult to understand toward instruction on how to use contraceptives and information that comes with the package, information regarding pregnancy, the use of contraceptives, and induced abortion through social media). In term of appraising and applying, most of them had difficult time to answer the questions toward what to do when discovering a pregnancy whether keeping the baby, doing abortion or giving up for adoption and information toward health problem related to pregnancy and abortion.

Table 16 Numbers and percentages of sexual health literacy scores among secondary school female students of control group (n = 64) at week 24<sup>th</sup>

The data is shown in the Table 16 as follows:

	Samuel Leady Paragraph	Level			
	Sexual health literacy	Very difficult	Difficult	Easy	Very easy
	Accessing	IVERSITY	(		
1.	find information about which contraceptives you can use ( e. g. contraceptive pills, emergency contraceptive pills, and condoms)?	4 (6.30)	43 (67.20)	17 (26.60)	O (-)
2.	find information about possible side- effects of contraceptives ( e. g. contraceptive pills, emergency contraceptive pills, and condoms)?	7 (10.90)	41 (64.10)	16 (25.00)	O (-)
3.	find information about early symptoms of pregnancy and pregnancy testing?	9 (14.10)	53 (82.80)	2 (3.10)	0 (-)

	G. H. W. Parre		Leve	el	
	Sexual health literacy	Very difficult	Difficult	Easy	Very easy
4.	find information about how you can live healthy during pregnancy?	22 (34.40)	42 (65.60)	0 (-)	0 (-)
5.	find information on where to get (professional) help when you are/ your friend is pregnant?	26 (40.60)	37 (57.80)	1 (1.60)	0 (-)
6.	find information about problems that can occur during a teenage pregnancy?	30 (46.90)	34 (53.10)	0 (-)	0 (-)
7.	find information about a safe induced abortion?	34 (53.10)	30 (46.90)	0 (-)	0 (-)
8.	find information about problems that can occur if having a miscarriage or induced abortion?	36 (56.30)	28 (43.80)	0 (-)	0 (-)
9.	find information about activities (in your community or school) that you can join about contraceptives, teenage pregnancies, and/or induced abortion?	5 (7.80)	59 (92.20)	O (-)	0 (-)
	Understanding				
.10	understand your doctor's/pharmacist's instructions on how to use contraceptives/ medicine ( e. g. contraceptive pills, emergency contraceptive pills, and condoms)?	(28.10)	45 (70.30)	1 (1.60)	0 (-)
.11	understand information that comes with your leaflet/ product packages ( e. g. contraceptive pills, emergency contraceptive pills, and condoms)?	0 (-)	54 (84.40)	10 (15.60)	0 (-)
12.	understand the information in the media about pregnancy, contraceptives, or induced abortion (e.g. Facebook, Google, television, brochures, poster)?	0 (-)	54 (84.40)	10 (15.60)	0 (-)

			Leve	1	
	Sexual health literacy	Very difficult	Difficult	Easy	Very easy
.13	understand how sexual intercourse without contraceptive methods ( e. g. condoms etc.) can lead to pregnancy?	24 (37.50)	40 (62.50)	0 (-)	0 (-)
.14	understand how you can test if you are/your friend is pregnant and what symptoms occur in the first stage of pregnancy?	22 (34.40)	41 (64.00)	1 (1.60)	O (-)
15.	understand why pregnant teenage girls need to live healthily and see a professional doctor regularly during their pregnancy?	21 (32.80)	42 (65.60)	1 (1.60)	0 (-)
16.	understand what to do in cases when you have/ your friend has a dangerous problem related to pregnancy?	49 (76.60)	15 (23.40)	0 (-)	0 (-)
17.	understand what to do in cases when you have/ your friend has a dangerous problem related to miscarriage or abortion?	49 (76.60)	15 (23.40)	0 (-)	O (-)
18.	understand the problems that can occur if you are/your friend is pregnant?	53 (82.80)	11 (17.20)	0 (-)	0 (-)
.19	understand the problems that can occur if you have/ your friend has an abortion?	30 (46.90)	34 (53.10)	0 (-)	0 (-)
	Appraising				
20.	judge what the advantages and disadvantages are for you of using contraceptives?	20 (31.30)	44 (68.80)	O (-)	0 (-)
21.	judge what the advantages and disadvantages are for you keeping the baby versus having an induced abortion, in case of unintended pregnancy?	23 (35.90)	41 (64.10)	0 (-)	0 (-)

	G. H. M. Parre		Leve	l	
	Sexual health literacy	Very difficult	Difficult	Easy	Very easy
.22	judge if it is necessary for you to go to the doctor if you have questions about pregnancies, contraceptives, and or abortion?	21 (32.80)	43 (67.20)	0 (-)	0 (-)
23.	judge the quality of the information in the media about pregnancies, contraceptives, and/or abortion?	34 (53.10)	30 (46.90)	0 (-)	0 (-)
24.	judge the quality of information from your family and friends about pregnancies, contraceptives, and or abortion?	34 (53.10)	30 (46.90)	0 (-)	0 (-)
.25	judge the quality of information from your doctor or pharmacist about pregnancies, contraceptives, and/ or abortion?	24 (37.50)	40 (62.50)	0 (-)	0 (-)
26.	judge the quality of information from your teacher or out-school/work activities?	17 (26.60)	47 (73.40)	0 (-)	O (-)
	จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิท Applying Chulalongkorn Un	ายาลัย IVERSITY	7		
.27	use contraceptives before having sex?	39 (60.90)	25 (39.10)	0 (-)	0 (-)
.28	use the doctor s or pharmacist s instructions about pregnancies, contraceptives, and/or abortion?	24 (37.50)	40 (62.50)	0 (-)	0 (-)
29.	follow the instructions that comes with your leaflet/ product packages ( e. g. contraceptive pills, emergency contraceptive pills, and condoms)?	21 (32.80)	43 (67.20)	0 (-)	0 (-)
.30	decide what to do when you discovery your friend discovers a pregnancy (keeping the baby, abortion, adoption)?	47 (73.40)	17 (26.60)	0 (-)	0 (-)

		Level				
	Sexual health literacy	Very difficult	Difficult	Easy	Very easy	
31.	decide what to do when you have/ your	54	10	0	0	
	friend has problem related to pregnancy?	(84.40)	(15.60)	(-)	(-)	
32.	decide what to do when you have/ your	43	21	0	0	
	friend has a problem related to contraceptives (e.g. contraceptive pills, emergency contraceptive pills, and condoms)?	(67.20)	(32.80)	(-)	(-)	
33.	decide what to do when you have/your	52	12	0	0	
	friend has a problem related to abortion (e.g. severe bleeding, pain, infection)?	(81.30)	(18.80)	(-)	(-)	
.34	talk/negotiate with your sexual partner	51	13	0	0	
	about using a contraceptive method before having sex (e.g. contraceptive pills, emergency contraceptive pills, and condoms)?	(79.70)	(20.30)	(-)	(-)	
.35	talk with your friends about teenage	34	30	0	0	
	pregnancies, contraceptive methods, and/or abortion?	(53.10)	(46.90)	(-)	(-)	
.36	talk with your family about teenage	50	14	0	0	
	pregnancies, contraceptive methods, and/or abortion?	(78.10)	(21.90)	(-)	(-)	
37.	consult your health provider (e.g. doctor	19	45	0	0	
	or nurse) about teenage pregnancies, contraceptives, and/or abortion?	(29.70)	(70.30)	(-)	(-)	
.38	consult your teacher about teenage	11	53	0	0	
	pregnancies, contraceptives, and/ or abortion?	(17.20)	(82.80)	(-)	(-)	
39.	join/take part in a sexual education	3	61	0	0	
	activity, family planning, and teenage supportive activities?	(4.70)	(95.30)	(-)	(-)	

# 4.5 Comparison of sexual health literacy mean scores at baseline between the intervention and the control groups.

The researcher used the results from the measurements of baseline information from the intervention and the control groups. Independent sample T-test was employed to compare mean scores of sexual health literacy between the intervention and the control groups at baseline. The comparison showed that the mean scores of sexual health literacy among secondary school female students between groups were not significant difference at baseline. The analysis of the data is shown in the Table 17.



Table 17 Compare of pre mean score of sexual health literacy scores among secondary school female students between the intervention and the control groups (Baseline)

Sexual Health	Intervention	Control	
Literacy/Elements	Pre mean	Pre mean	p value
Eneracy/Elements	(SD)	(SD)	
Accesing	1.760	1.748	0.691
Accessing	(0.206)	(0.128)	
TI. danatan din a	1.495	1.473	0.373
Understanding	(0.145)	(0.131)	
A	1.525	1.565	0.250
Appraising	(0.200)	(0.192)	
	1.313	1.325	0.586
Applying	(0.140)	(0.106)	

The researcher used the results from the measurements of baseline information from the intervention and the control groups. Independent Samples T-Test was employed to compare mean scores of sexual health literacy between the intervention and the control groups at the week 24. The comparison showed that after having the intervention, the mean scores of sexual health literacy scores among secondary school female students between groups were statistically significant difference in the week 24. The mean scores in the intervention group had increased significantly in the week 24 after having the intervention compared to the control group; while the mean scores of sexual health literacy in the control group did not show much differences. The analysis of the data is shown in the Table 18 as follow.

Table 18 Compare of post mean score of sexual health literacy scores among secondary school female students between group at week 24<sup>th</sup>

Sexual Health	Intervention	Control		
Literacy/Elements	Post mean	Post mean	p value	
Enteracy/Elements	(SD)	(SD)		
A in -	3.220	1.762	0.000	
Accessing	(0.242)	(0.188)		
TT 1 !'	2.992	1.620	0.000	
Understanding	(0.211)	(0.210)	0.000	
A	3.067	1.614	0.000	
Appraising	(0.305)	(0.184)	0.000	
Augleine	3.017	1.462	0.000	
Applying	(0.312)	(0.179)	0.000	

### 4.6 Comparison of sexual health literacy mean scores within groups of the

### intervention and the control group.

The comparison showed that the pre-post means scores of sexual health literacy scores among secondary school female students within groups from the baseline and the week 24, as shown in the Table 19. This can be seen that the pre mean scores of sexual health literacy among secondary school female students within groups were not significant difference at baseline before having an intervention; however, the post mean scores of sexual health literacy scores among secondary school female students within groups were significant difference in the week 24 of the intervention group; while the mean scores of the control group did not show much differences at the week 24. The analysis results of the data are shown as follows.

Table 19 Compare of pre-post mean score of sexual health literacy scores among secondary school female students intra group (Baseline and week 24<sup>th</sup>)

	Intervention			Control		
Sexual Health	Pre	Post	p value	Pre	Post	p value
Literacy/Elements	mean	mean		mean	mean	
	(SD)	(SD)		(SD)	(SD)	
Accessing	1.760	3.220	0.000	1.748	1.762	0.521
	(0.206)	(0.242)	J a	(0.128)	(0.188)	
Understanding	1.495	2.992	0.000	1.473	1.620	0.000
	(0.145)	(0.211)		(0.131)	(0.210)	
Appraising	1.525	3.067	0.000	1.565	1.614	0.103
	(0.200)	(0.305)		(0.192)	(0.184)	
Applying	1.313	3.017	0.000	1.325	1.462	0.000
	(0.140)	(0.312)		(0.106)	(0.179)	

# 4.7 Level of sexual health literacy scores among secondary school female students of intervention and control group

Table 20 provides the level of sexual health literacy scores of secondary school female students of the intervention and the control groups. As you can see from the table, the scores of sexual health literacy among female students in the intervention group were sufficient (76.56%), whereas the scores of female students in the control group were inadequate (100%). The data is shown in the Table 20 as follows:

Table 20 Level of sexual health literacy scores among secondary school female students of intervention and control group  $\,$ 

Level of sexual health	Intervention group (n = 64)		Control group (n = 64)			
literacy scores	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage		
Inadequate (0-25 pts.)	1	1.56	64	100		
Problematic (>25 to 33 pts.)	14	21.88	0	-		
Sufficient (>33 to 42 pts.)	49///	76.56	0	-		
Excellent (>42 to 50 pts.)	0/0		0	-		
Total	64	100	64	100		
Intervention group $\bar{x} = 34.44$ , SD 3.21, Min = 23.50, Max = 39.74						
Control group $\bar{x} = 9.98$ , SD 2.02, Min = 6.84, Max = 17.52						



### **CHAPTER V**

### DISCUSSION, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This study was a quasi-experimental research design conducted among secondary school female students in southern provinces of Thailand. The objective of this study was to examine the effect of social media model to improve sexual health literacy among secondary school female students. Participants were selected randomly from the list and assigned in an intervention group and control group. A total of 128 participants were selected to participate in the study which 64 participants were placed in the intervention group and the control group equally. Participants in the intervention group received health education through social media model plus line messages, while participants from the control group received only a routine standard education. A total of eight sexual health literacy animations provide on facebook was prepared based on the four elements of the sexual health literacy. Sexual health literacy animations on facebook were provided every week, twice a week in the total of 6 months (24-week). A total of twelve sexual health literacy Line messages provide on facebook was prepared based on the four elements of the sexual health literacy and IMB model. They received three Line message each week. The message was sent in the evening hours as this was possible free or resting time of female adolescents which would increase possibility of receiving line messages. They would continue receiving such messages from recruitment (at the first month of the section education animation on facebook period intervention) to 6 months at the end of the intervention. A total of 72 Line messages were developed and three Line messages per week would be sent to the female adolescents after starting the intervention. After taking the education animation on facebook, these 12 messages were repeatedly sent to the female adolescents for up to six months. The measurements were performed on weeks 0, 8, 16, and 24.

#### 5.1 Baseline characteristics

This study was conducted among female adolescent who are currently studying in the secondary school in the southern part of Thailand. The selected schools are provincial school which are located in the city areas. The comparison of general characteristics between the two groups were not different in term of grade point average, age, average allowance, and parent's marital status. All of female students were 14 years old currently studying in grade 8. Majority of them obtained grade point average over 3.0. The results showed that students with GPA greater than 3.37 had a proportion of sexual health literacy responses at the problematic level higher than the students with GPA less than or equal to 3.37. This is consistent with a study which showed that adolescents who attended school in urban setting had significantly higher score on sexual health literacy and had higher knowledge on sexual health literacy and reproductive health literacy scores [44]. Female adolescents who are in the middle of psychosocial development phases; they undergo various changes in term of their physical, cognitive, emotional, and sexual development at this stage [77]. These changes become risk factors for premarital sexual behavior, adolescent pregnancy, abortion, and sexually. Health literacy is effected by factors such as education, ethnicity, gender, age, profession, income, culture, language, and social support [50]. However, this study focused on several variables including age, current grade point average, average allowance, parent's marital status, and living with parents. And it was found that female students with higher grade point average had higher sexual health literacy scores. This can be assumed that students who are performing well in school may have higher knowledge and understanding toward sexual health literacy.

### 5.2 Comparison of changes in sexual health literacy scores (Index) at week 8, 16,

### 24 and baseline within groups

It was found that the measurement of the sexual health literacy scores (Index) of the intervention group in the baseline and week 8, 16, and 24 had increased respectively through time of the intervention. There was statistically significant changes of the overall index scores before and after the intervention program of the intervention group. This is consistent with previous studies. One study showed that the mean score of health literacy in the intervention compared with the comparison group were different after receiving the Sex Must Safe program at 3-month and follow up [121]. The results were comparable to those other studies on the effectiveness of health education program for health literacy development involving a questioning method for sexual relations prevention behaviors. The study results showed that the mean scores for sexual health literacy concerning condom and emergency contraceptive pill use dropped slightly from weeks 0 to 8, but they increased dramatically after this point. This resulted from the long period requirement for a change in sexual health literacy. Although the sexual health literacy scores initially decreased, they rose again from weeks 8 to 20, which can be explained in that the intervention activities comprised all four elements of sexual health literacy. This is similar to a study of Surangrat (2005) [123], which conducted a quasi-experimental study on sex education program and prevention among grade 8 female students, it was found that the experimental group had significantly higher levels of knowledge about preventing sexually transmitted disease and unwanted pregnancy, attitudes towards sexual behavior, self-efficacy in prevention of undesirable sexual behaviors, self-esteem, and sexual behaviors. This can be explained that the female students received program information that is relevant to sexual health literacy which consisted of accessing, understanding, appraising, and applying.

## 5.3 Comparison of changes in sexual health literacy scores (Index) between intervention and control groups

Comparison of sexual health literacy scores (Index) of the intervention and control the groups at different time of measurement. It showed that the intervention group s sexual health literacy scores had changed at week 8, 16, 24 compared to baseline, week 8 compared to week16, 24, and week16 compared to week 24. However, the control group's sexual health literacy scores did not change much. This can be explained that the control group did not receive the program; moreover, people can improve their literacy skills through intensive intervention. The mean scores in the comparison group gradually declined from weeks 0 to 20. Specifically, the scores for all four elements decreased throughout this study. The increasing trend in scores from the baseline to week 8, 16, and week can be explained that the intervention activities comprised all four elements of sexual health literacy. Moreover, the intervention group received health education through social media model plus line messages. In addition, the program designed based on information, motivation and behavioral skills intervention that is relevant to sexual health literacy covering of assessing, understanding, appraising and applying in display of info-graphic and animations. Participants randomly received rewards when joining the activities through Line. This is similar to the intervention study which found that the mean scores of health literacy were higher than those in the control group after receiving the Sex Must Safe Program intervention program, which included all the elements of health literacy [121]. Moreover, adolescent found the Sex Must Safe program attractive because the program applied the emotional-arousal principle in conjunction with the edutainment technique, funny and non-boring [121]. This study is also consistent with the study in New York by Allyna Steinberg and Colleague (2018) which using mobile phone application as a part of a program to promote sexual and reproduction health among adolescents aged 12-19 in NYC. It was founded that the app helped adolescents discover and access a wide range of sexual health services, including less commonly used contraceptives. It was suggested that similar apps should consider incorporating search functionality by sexual health service (including abortion), contraceptive method, and user location [114].

## 5.4 Numbers, percentages and level of sexual health literacy scores among secondary school female students

The findings showed that participants in the intervention group gained more sexual health literacy and showed better sexual health literacy scores (Index) after receiving the intervention. More than two-fifths of respondents answered "very easy" in relation to the following two from thirty-nine statements. Whereas participants in the control group did not show changes in sexual health literacy scores (Index). The mean sexual health literacy scores (Index) in the intervention group were significantly higher than those in the control group. Moreover, the level of sexual health literacy scores of secondary school female students of the intervention and the control groups showed the scores of sexual health literacy among female students in the intervention group were sufficient (76.56%), whereas the scores of female students in the control group were inadequate (100%). This can be explained that the intervention group completed the "Social Media Model", which included all the elements of sexual health literacy including accessing, understanding, appraising, and applying. The participants gained higher sexual health literacy levels from various learning methods, which was also found in a study in Thailand, especially the live-modeling technique based on vicarious experiences. Observational learning from live modeling promoted health literacy regarding condom and emergency contraceptive pill use [124]. According to the study of sexual health literacy, low levels of SHL were found among adolescents with less actual knowledge on sexuality and reproduction. It showed that peer education had a positive influence on SHL among adolescents more than learning only from school teachers. In contrast to a previous study which was performed in Lao PDR, in which the major information sources were television and radio. These

comparison is worth to consider for further study in which media channel or technique to provide to adolescents depending on the context areas of the study.

# 5.5 Comparison of sexual health literacy mean scores before and after having the intervention of the intervention and the control groups.

The results showed that at baseline before having an intervention, the mean scores of sexual health literacy among secondary school female students between the intervention and the control groups were not different. After the intervention at the week 24, the mean scores in the intervention group had increased significantly compared to mean scores of the control group; while the mean scores of sexual health literacy in the control group did not show much differences. It can be explained that students in the intervention group had received knowledge information regarding sexual health literacy through time of the intervention. In addition, they have gained and sustain their knowledge information to the end of the intervention. This is similar to a study of Surangrat (2005) [123], which conducted a quasi-experimental study on sex education program and prevention among grade 8 female students, it was found that the experimental group had significantly higher levels of knowledge about preventing sexually transmitted disease and unwanted pregnancy, attitudes towards sexual behavior, self-efficacy in prevention of undesirable sexual behaviors, selfesteem, and sexual behaviors. The results were comparable to those other studies on the effectiveness of health education program for health literacy development involving a questioning method for sexual relations prevention behaviors. It showed that the mean scores for sexual health literacy concerning condom and emergency contraceptive pill use dropped slightly from weeks 0 to 8, but they increased dramatically after this point. This resulted from the long period requirement for a change in sexual health literacy. Although the sexual health literacy scores initially decreased, they rose again from weeks 8 to 20, which can be explained in that the intervention activities comprised all four elements of sexual health literacy.

# 5.6 Level of sexual health literacy scores among secondary school female students of intervention and control group

The level of sexual health literacy scores of secondary school female students of the intervention and the control groups showed that the scores of sexual health literacy among female students in the intervention group were sufficient (76.56%), whereas the scores of female students in the control group were inadequate (100%). This is similar to one study which showed that the mean score of health literacy in the intervention compared with the comparison group were different after receiving the Sex Must Safe program at 3-month and follow up [121]. It is consistent to a study of Surangrat (2005), which conducted a quasi-experimental study on sex education program and prevention among grade 8 female students, it was found that the experimental group had significantly higher levels of knowledge about preventing sexually transmitted disease and unwanted pregnancy, attitudes towards sexual behavior, self-efficacy in prevention of undesirable sexual behaviors, self-esteem, and sexual behaviors. In the baseline survey, students felt that the questionnaire regarding sexual health literacy was difficult. However, during the time of intervention female students were influenced from peers and sexual health literacy education resulting in the changes of scores in the week 8, 16 and 24; and it was reported the test was easier for them which indicated that student participants could remember the detailed education from the intervention.

### 5.7 Limitations of the study

There are several limitations in this study. The sample size of this study was small; population in the study was secondary school female students only; 14 years old in middle age adolescent; and the areas of the study were purposively selected, the results of the study may not be generalizable to other locations and population. This study did not focus on each elements of the sexual health literacy including accessing, understanding, appraising and applying. In contrast, it studied overall of the sexual

health literacy. This study was conducted only for 24 weeks (6-month), the time of the intervention may be short for sustainable knowledge of sexual health literacy; however, longer period study should be considered for the future research. Bias may occur if these participants did not tell the truth when they answered the questionnaire. The contents used in the Social Media Model for this study may focus only some areas of sexual health literacy; however, more contents should be focused in the animation

### 5.8 Strengths of the study

Even though, there are many intervention programs to improve sexual health literacy among secondary school female students, this study added insight information in term of adequate/inadequate knowledge and understanding toward sexual health literacy among female students living in the southern part of Thailand. This study found lacking knowledge and understanding issues toward health literacy among secondary school female students such as where to get help when problems related to early pregnancy occurs; what to do when negative consequences happen; how to communicate with their trusted friends or family members about sexual health concerns or related pregnancy problems. Moreover, health Literacy has been used in many adolescent pregnancy studies and interventions. However, Sexual Health Literacy (SHL) should be employed for the context of Thai students which the assessment is suitable for the related sexual health and adolescent pregnancy. This study employed sexual health literacy which is very important to initiate prevention intervention among adolescents. Improving sexual health literacy among adolescents should be taken into account. Moreover, this Social Media Model used in this study can be used for self-monitoring and self-management toward sexual health literacy.

### 5.9 Benefit of the study

The findings of this study can be applied in policy making and can be implemented in mobile phone application for preventing teenage pregnancy, especially for secondary school students. The results of the study can be used as an evidence for implementation and development of sexual health literacy intervention. It can be used as a guideline for other related studies. Moreover, professional development for teachers and parents involvement and sharing of information with other schools about the program may help preventing teenage pregnancy. This application can be used as self-monitoring and self-management tools for students lifestyle and behaviors which it can be done by themselves.

#### 5.10 Recommendation

### (A) For Policy and Program intervention

This Social Media Model should be reported to policy makers in order to apply in a current situation. Implementation and modification of the Social Media Model s contents should be performed by government authority in order to be applicable for a rapid control and prevention of teenage pregnancy. Participations were satisfied with the animation designed in the study.

#### (B) For Future Research

Future research should be carried out in a larger population for longer period of time in order to determine the change and sustainable of their scores toward sexual health literacy. The study of each elements of the sexual health literacy including accessing, understanding, appraising and applying should be considered. Both genders female and male should be included in the future study. Parents should be involved in the intervention in order to gain knowledge and involvement with teenage. Future research can be carried out to different type of populations such as students in middle age school or informal school. The development of more cartoon characters in

animations to attract different users should be considered in the intervention study. Preventing teenage pregnancy is one of major public health to be concerned; therefore ongoing education intervention among teenage should be taken into account.

#### (C) Other recommendations

This study can be replicated and implemented in other areas with similar characteristics for preventing teenage pregnancy. Local schools should use the outcomes of the study as an evidence to continue regular education program regarding sexual health literacy. Social Media Model should be revised or updated depending on situation and time. In term of sustainability, providing regular sexual health literacy education with the involvement of parents should be done. This will help teenage maintain their knowledge and understanding toward sexual health literacy. Qualitative research should be employed in order to gain better understanding and insight toward secondary school students, behaviors toward sexual health.

### **5.11 Conclusion**

This study carried out in the Nakhon Si Thammarat and Krabi provinces located in the upper southern part of Thailand. The objective of the study was to examine the effect of social media model to improve sexual health literacy among secondary school female students in southern provinces of Thailand. It was a 24-week, a quasi-experimental design study with 4 serial measurements (0, 8, 16, and 24 weeks of intervention). The intervention group received both routine education and social media model, while the control group received only routine education. 64 secondary school female students were placed in the intervention group and the control group equally. The overall general characteristics between two groups were not different in term of current grade point average, age, monthly income, current housing sitation, and their parent's marital status. In term of sexual health literacy scores, at baseline the scores of both groups had not difference in the mean scores. However, the mean scores of both groups started to change in the week 8, 16 and 24. The mean scores of

participants in the intervention groups had increased from the week 8, 16 and 24 respectively. In term of level of sexual health literacy, the scores of sexual health literacy among female students in the intervention group were sufficient (76.56%), whereas the scores of female students in the control group were inadequate (100%). In conclusion, after the intervention program, the scores in the intervention group showed higher level distribution of the sexual health literacy scores more than the control group.



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#### APPENDIX A

#### **Questionnaire**

## Sexual health literacy among secondary school female students

## **Explanation**

- 1. Sexual health literacy among secondary school female students consists of 5 parts.
  - Part 1 General information.
- Part 2 Measurement on accessing of sexual health literacy among secondary school female students including 9 items to know on a scale from very easy to very difficult, how easy would you say in that situation.
- Part 3 Measurement on understanding of sexual health literacy among secondary school female students including 10 items to know on a scale from very easy to very difficult, how easy would you say in that situation.
- Part 4 Measurement on the appraising of sexual health literacy among secondary school female students including 7 items to know on a scale from very easy to very difficult, how easy would you say in that situation.
- Part 5 Measurement on applying sexual health literacy among secondary school female students including 13 items to know on a scale from very easy to very difficult, how easy would you say in that situation.
- 2. The students answer on sexual health based on the self-perception of the respondents. Some questions in this section may have to be assumed for those who have never had sexual experience, to comfortably answer the questions.

The students' answers are not right or wrong and it will not affect their learning

- 3. How the students answer to do in this measure
- 4 This measurement will take 30 minutes

Part 1 General information
1. Grade level
□ (1) Grade 7 □ (2) Grade 8 □ (3) Grade 9
2. Age □ (1) 13 Years □ (2) 14 Years □ (3) 15 Years
3. Current Grade Point Average (GPA)  ☐ (1) less than 1.00 ☐ (2) 1.00-1.99 ☐ (3) 2.00-2.99 ☐ (4) 3.00-4.00
4.What is your average income?Baht (per month)
5. What is your type of current housing situation?
☐ Staying with parents
☐ Staying with relatives
☐ Staying alone
☐ Staying with female friends
☐ Staying with male friends
☐ Staying with lover
☐ Other (please specify)
6. What is your parent's marital status?
□ Living together จูฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย
$\square$ Separate
☐ Father or mother died
☐ Both father and mother died
Part 2 Sexual health literacy

**Explanation** This part of the questionnaire is used to measure the sexual health literacy based on the self-perception of the respondents. Some questions in this section may have to be assumed for those who have never had sexual experience, to comfortably answer the questions. Students will read the given situation and mark **O** on the opinion that match.

1 = very difficult

2 = difficult

3 = easy

4 = very easy

O	On a scale from very easy to very difficult,		O on the o	_	that
	how easy would you say it is to:	Very difficult	Difficult	Easy	Very easy
	Accessing				
1.	find information about which contraceptives you can use ( e. g. contraceptive pills, emergency contraceptive pills and condoms)?	1	2	3	4
2.	find information about possible side- effects of contraceptives (e.g. contraceptive pills, emergency contraceptive pills and condoms)?		2	3	4
3.	find information about early symptoms of pregnancy and pregnancy testing?	1	2	3	4
4.	find information about how you can live healthy during a pregnancy?	8	2	3	4
5.	find information where to get (professional) help when you are your friend is pregnant?	ปี 1 ยาลัย /ERSITY	2	3	4
6.	find information about problems that can occur during a teenage pregnancy?	1	2	3	4
7.	find information about a safe induced abortion?	1	2	3	4
8.	find information about problems that can occur if having a miscarriage or induced abortion?	1	2	3	4
9.	find information about activities (in your community or school) that you can join about contraceptives, teenage pregnancies and/or induced abortion?	1	2	3	4

On a scale from very easy to very difficult,		Mark	O on the o	_	that
	how easy would you say it is to:	Very difficult	Difficult	Easy	Very easy
	Understanding				
10	understand your doctor s/pharmacist s instructions on how to use contraceptives/medicine (e.g. contraceptive pills, emergency contraceptive pills and condoms)?	1	2	3	4
11	understand information that comes with your leaflet/ product packages ( e. g. contraceptive pills, emergency contraceptive pills and condoms)?	1	2	3	4
12.	understand information in the media about pregnancy, contraceptives or induced abortion (e.g. Facebook, Google, television, brochures, poster)?	1	2	3	4
13	understand how sexual intercourse without contraceptive methods ( e. g. condoms etc.) can lead to a pregnancy?	ยาลัย	2	3	4
14	understand how you can test if you are your friend is pregnant and what symptoms occur in the first stage of pregnancy?	/ERSITY	2	3	4
15.	understand why pregnant teenage girls need to live healthy and see a professional doctor regularly during their pregnancy?	1	2	3	4
16.	understand what to do in case when you have/ your friend has a dangerous problem related to pregnancy?	1	2	3	4
17.	understand what to do in case you have/ your friend has a dangerous problem related to miscarriage or abortion?	1	2	3	4

On a scale from very easy to very difficult,		Mark O on the opinion that match				
	how easy would you say it is to:	Very difficult	Difficult	Easy	Very easy	
18.	understand the problems that can occur if you are/ your friend is pregnant?	1	2	3	4	
19.	understand the problems that can occur if you have/ your friend has an abortion?	1	2	3	4	
Appraising						
20.	judge what the advantages and disadvantages are for you of using contraceptives?	1	2	3	4	
21.	judge what the advantages and disadvantages are for you keeping the baby versus having an induced abortion, in case of an unintended pregnancy?	1	2	3	4	
22.	judge if it is necessary for you to go to the doctor if you have questions about pregnancies, contraceptives and or abortion?	มาลัย JFRSITV	2	3	4	
23.	judge the quality of information in the media about pregnancies, contraceptives and/or abortion?	1	2	3	4	
24.	judge the quality of information from your family and friends about pregnancies, contraceptives and/ or abortion?	1	2	3	4	
25.	judge the quality of information from your doctor or pharmacist about pregnancies, contraceptives and/ or abortion?	1	2	3	4	

On a scale from very easy to very difficult,		Mark	O on the o	-	that
	how easy would you say it is to:	Very difficult	Difficult	Easy	Very easy
26.	judge the quality of information from your teacher or out-school/work activities?	1	2	3	4
	Applying				
27	use contraceptives before having sex?	1	2	3	4
28.	use the doctor s or pharmacist s instructions about pregnancies, contraceptives and/or abortion?	1	2	3	4
29.	follow the instructions that comes with your leaflet product packages ( e. g. contraceptive pills, emergency contraceptive pills and condoms)?	1	2	3	4
30	decide what to do when you discover/ your friend discovers a pregnancy (keeping the baby, abortion, adoption)?	อาลัย	2	3	4
31.	decide what to do when you have/ your friend has problem related to pregnancy?	/ER\$ITY	2	3	4
32.	decide what to do when you have/ your friend has a problem related to contraceptives (e.g. contraceptive pills, emergency contraceptive pills and condoms)?	1	2	3	4
33.	decide what to do when you have/your friend has a problem related to abortion (e.g. severe bleeding, pain, infection)?	1	2	3	4
34	talk/negotiate with your sexual partner about using a contraceptive method before	1	2	3	4

Or	a scale from very easy to very difficult,	Mark	O on the o	-	that
	how easy would you say it is to:	Very difficult	Difficult	Easy	Very easy
	having sex ( e. g. contraceptive pills, emergency contraceptive pills and condoms)?				
35.	talk with your friends about teenage pregnancies, contraceptive methods and/or abortion?	1	2	3	4
36.	talk with your family about teenage pregnancies, contraceptive methods and/or abortion?	1	2	3	4
37.	consult your health provider (e.g. doctor or nurse) about teenage pregnancies, contraceptives and/or abortion?	1	2	3	4
38.	consult you teacher about teenage pregnancies, contraceptives and or abortion?	1	2	3	4
39.	join/ take part in a sexual education activity, family planning, and teenage supportive activities?	1 ยาลัย /FDSITY	2	3	4

#### แบบสอบถาม

# คำชี้แจงในการตอบแบบสอบถาม

- 1. แบบสอบถามชุดนี้มีจุดมุ่งหมายเพื่อที่จะศึกษาเกี่ยวกับความรอบรู้ทางสุขภาพด้านเพศ สำหรับนักเรียนชั้นมัธยมศึกษาตอนต้นในเขตภาคใต้ตอนบน
- 2. ข้อมูลที่นักเรียนตอบในแบบสอบถามจะนำเสนอผลการศึกษาในลักษณะภาพรวม เท่านั้น
  - 3. ข้อมูลในการตอบแบบสอบถามจะถือเป็น<u>ความลับ</u> ฉะนั้นขอให้ตอบตามความเป็นจริง

ขอขอบคุณผู้ตอบแบบสอบถามทุกท่านที่ให้ความร่วมมือในการตอบแบบสอบถามครั้งนี้

เปรมยุดา นาครัตน์

นิสิตสาชารณสุขศาสตรคุษฎีบัณฑิต

จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย Chill Al ANGKARN UNIVERSITY ส่วนที่ 1 ข้อมูลส่วนบุคคลเป็นแบบเลือกตอบและเติมคำ
คำชี้แจง โปรคทำเครื่องหมาย ✓ ลงในช่องคำตอบหรือเติมคำลงในช่องว่างให้ตรงกับความเป็นจริง
ของนักเรียนมากที่สุดเพียงคำตอบเดียว

1. ระดับชั้นที่กำลังศึกษา
[]ม.1 []ม.2 []ม.3
2. ปัจจุบันนักเรียนอายุปี
3. ผลสัมฤทธิ์ทางการเรียนของนักเรียนที่ผ่านมาครั้งล่าสุดได้เกรด
4. นักเรียนได้รับค่าใช้จ่ายบาทต่อเคือน
5. ปัจจุบันนักเรียนอาศัยอยู่กับ
[ ] บิดามารดา
[ ] សួរគិ
[ ] คนเดียว
[ ] เพื่อนหญิง
[ ] เพื่อนชาย
[ ] คนรัก
[ ] อื่นๆ ระบุ
6. สถานสมรสของบิคา มารคา
[ ] อยู่ด้วยกัน
[ ] หย่าร้าง หรือแยกกันอยู่
์ [ ] บิดา หรือมารดาเสียชีวิต
[ ] บิคามารคาเสียชีวิตทั้งคู่
¥

ส่วนที่ 2 แบบวัดความรอบรู้ทางสุขภาพด้านเพศ คำชี้แจง แบบสอบถามนี้เป็นแบบสอบถามเกี่ยวกับความรอบรู้ทางสุขภาพด้านเพศ กรุณาตัดสินใจว่าประเด็นต่างๆ ดังต่อไปนี้มีความยากง่ายเพียงใดกับข้อความข้างถ่างนี้ โดยทำเครื่องหมาย O ลงในช่องที่ตรงกับความคิดของนักเรียนมากที่สุดโดย

- 1 หมายถึง นักเรียนคิดว่ามีความยากมาก
- 2 หมายถึง นักเรียนคิดว่ามีความยาก
- 3 หมายถึง นักเรียนคิดว่ามีความง่าย
- 4 หมายถึง นักเรียนคิดว่ามีความง่ายมาก

น	<b>ักเรียนคิดว่าประเด็นต่างๆ ดังต่อ</b> ไปนี้มีความยากง่าย	ทำเครื่อง กับความ			
	เพียงใด	ยากมาก	ยาก	ง่าย	ง่ายมาก
นักเ	รียนสามารถเข้าถึงข้อมูลได้ยากง่ายมากน้อยเพียงใด (Ac	ccessing)		<u> </u>	
1.	หากต้องการหาข้อมูลเกี่ยวกับการคุมกำเนิดที่ใช้ได้	1	2	3	4
	เช่น ยาเม็ดคุมกำเนิด ยาเม็ดคุมกำเนิดฉุกเฉิน ถุงยาง อนามัย	a a			
2.	หากต้องการหาข้อมูลเกี่ยวกับผลกระทบข้างเคียงของ	1	2	3	4
	การคุมกำเนิด เช่น ยาเม็ดคุมกำเนิด ยาเม็ดคุมกำเนิด	ลัย			
	ฉุกเฉิน ถุงยางอนามัย	RSITY			
3.	หากต้องการหาข้อมูลจากแหล่งที่น่าเชื้อถือเกี่ยวกับ กลุ่มอาการเริ่มต้นของการตั้งครรภ์	1	2	3	4
4.	ถ้ามีใครตั้งครรภ์หรือประสบปัญหาการตั้งครรภ์ หาก	1	2	3	4
	ต้องการหาข้อมูลเกี่ยวกับการคูแลสุขภาพระหว่าง				
	ตั้งครรภ์				
5.	หากต้องการหาข้อมูลเกี่ยวกับสถานที่ให้ความ	1	2	3	4
	ช่วยเหลือเมื่อนักเรียนหรือเพื่อนประสบปัญหาหรือมี				
	ข้อสงสัยเกี่ยวกับสุขภาพทางด้านเพศ				
6.	หากต้องการหาข้อมูลเกี่ยวกับปัญหาที่อาจเกิดขึ้นจาก	1	2	3	4
	ตั้งครรภ์ในวัยรุ่น				

ำ	ักเรียนคิดว่าประเด็นต่างๆ ดังต่อไปนี้มีความยากง่าย		หมาย O เคิดของน้		,
ro	เพียงใด	ยากมาก	ยาก	ู่ ขาย เพาย หล	ง่ายมาก
7.	หากต้องการหาข้อมูลเกี่ยวกับการทำแท้งอย่าง ปลอคภัย นักเรียนสามารถสืบหาสถานบริการทำแท้ง ที่ถูกกฎหมายได้	1	2	3	4
8.	หากต้องการหาข้อมูลจากหลายแหล่งเกี่ยวกับปัญหา ที่เกิดขึ้นจากการทำแท้ง	1	2	3	4
9.	หากครูให้ทำรายงานหรือกิจกรรม นักเรียนสามารถ หาข้อมูลเกี่ยวกับกิจกรรม (ในชุมชนหรือโรงเรียน) ที่ สามารถเข้าร่วมเกี่ยวกับการคุมกำเนิด การตั้งครรภ์ ในวัยรุ่น หรือการทำแท้ง	1	2	3	4
นักเร	รียนเข้าใจข้อมูลได้ยากง่ายมากน้อยเพียงใด (Understan	ding)		1	
10.	สามารถบอกเล่าเรื่องได้ของแพทย์และเภสัชกร เกี่ยวกับวิธีการคุมกำเนิดหรือการยาใช้คุมกำเนิด เช่น ยาเม็ดคุมกำเนิด ยาเม็ดคุมกำเนิดฉุกเฉิน ถุงยาง อนามัย	1	2	3	4
11.	สามารถบอกเล่าเรื่องได้เกี่ยวกับข้อมูลที่ได้รับจาก แผ่นพับ หรือในบรรจุภัณฑ์ เช่น บรรจุภัณฑ์ของยา เม็ดคุมกำเนิด ยาเม็ดคุมกำเนิดฉุกเฉิน ถุงยางอนามัย	ลัย <sup>1</sup> RSITY	2	3	4
12.	สามารถบอกเล่าเรื่องได้เกี่ยวกับข้อมูลจากสื่อการ ตั้งครรภ์ การคุมกำเนิดหรือการทำแท้ง เช่น จาก เฟสบุ๊ค กูเกิล โทรทัศน์ แผ่นพับ โปสเตอร์	1	2	3	4
13.	สามารถอธิบายได้ถึงการมีเพศสัมพันธ์โดยไม่ได้ คุมกำเนิดที่สามารถทำให้ตั้งครรภ์ได้	1	2	3	4
14.	สามารถอธิบายได้ในเรื่องการทคสอบการตั้งครรภ์ และอาการเริ่มต้นของการตั้งครรภ์	1	2	3	4
15.	สามารถอธิบายได้ถึงการคูแลสุขภาพและการพบ แพทย์เฉพาะทางระหว่างตั้งครรภ์	1	2	3	4

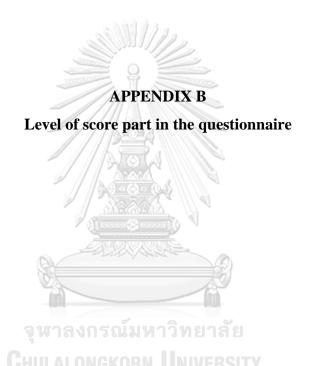
นั	นักเรียนคิดว่าประเด็นต่างๆ ดังต่อไปนี้มีความยากง่าย		หมาย C เคิดของน์		,
	เพียงใด	ยากมาก	ยาก	ง่าย	ง่ายมาก
16.	สามารถอธิบายได้ถึงวิธีการช่วยเหลือในกรณีที่ นักเรียนหรือเพื่อนมีปัญหาที่เกี่ยวข้องกับการตั้งครรภ์	1	2	3	4
17.	สามารถอธิบายได้ถึงวิธีการช่วยเหลือในกรณี	1	2	3	4
17,	นักเรียนหรือเพื่อนมีปัญหาจากทำแท้ง		_		·
18.	สามารถบอกถึงปัญหาที่สามารถเกิดขึ้นตามมาได้ ถ้า	1	2	3	4
	นักเรียนหรือเพื่อนมีปัญหาจากการทำแท้ง				
19.	รู้และเข้าใจถึงปัญหาที่จะเกิดขึ้นได้ ถ้านักเรียนหรือ	1	2	3	4
	แฟนทำแท้งในสถานบริการที่ไม่ได้รับการรับรอง	2			
นักเร	รียนวิเคราะห์ข้อมูลได้ยากง่ายมากน้อยเพียงใด (Apprais	sing)			
20.	สามารถประเมินข้อดีและข้อเสียของการคุมกำเนิด	1	2	3	4
21.	สามารถเปรียบเทียบถึงข้อดีและข้อเสียของการไม่ทำ	1	2	3	4
	แท้ง ในกรณีตั้งครรภ์โดยไม่ตั้งใจ				
22.	สามารถบอกถึงประโยชน์ของความจำเป็นที่ต้องพบ	ลัย1	2	3	4
	แพทย์เมื่อมีคำถามเกี่ยวกับการตั้งครรภ์ การคุมกำเนิด	RSITY			
	หรือการทำแท้ง				
23.	สามารถวิเคราะห์ถึงความเป็นจริงอย่างมีเหตุผลของ	1	2	3	4
	ข้อมูลที่ได้จากสื่อต่างๆ เกี่ยวกับการตั้งครรภ์ การ				
	คุมกำเนิด และการทำแท้ง				
24.	สามารถวิเคราะห์ความถูกต้องของข้อมูลจาก	1	2	3	4
	ครอบครัวและเพื่อนเกี่ยวกับตั้งครรภ์ การคุมกำเนิด				
	และการทำแท้ง				
25.	พิจารณาถึงประโยชน์ของข้อมูลจากแพทย์หรือเภสัช	1	2	3	4
	กรเกี่ยวกับการตั้งครรภ์ การคุมกำเนิด และการทำ				
	แท้ง				

นักเรียนคิดว่าประเด็นต่างๆ ดังต่อไปนี้มีความยากง่าย		ทำเครื่องหมาย O ลงในช่องที่ต กับความคิดของนักเรียนมากที่สุ			
	เพียงใด	ยากมาก	ยาก	ง่าย	ง่ายมาก
26.	พิจารณาถึงคุณภาพของข้อมูลจากครู หรือข้อมูลจาก กิจกรรมภายนอกโรงเรียนเกี่ยวกับการตั้งครรภ์ การ คุมกำเนิด หรือการทำแท้ง	1	2	3	4
นักเ <sup>ร</sup>	รียนนำไปใช้ได้ยากง่ายมากน้อยเพียงใด (Applying)				
27.	ถ้าสถานการณ์ความเสี่ยงในการมีเพศสัมพันธ์และ การตั้งครรภ์เกิดขึ้นกับนักเรียน นักเรียนสามารถ เลือกใช้การคุมกำเนิดก่อนการมีเพศสัมพันธ์อย่างถูก วิธี เช่น ยาเม็ดคุมกำเนิด ยาเม็ดคุมกำเนิดฉุกเฉิน ถุงยางอนามัย	1	2	3	4
28.	ถ้าสถานการณ์ความเสี่ยงในการมีเพศสัมพันธ์และ การตั้งครรภ์เกิดขึ้นกับนักเรียน นักเรียนสามารถ ปรึกษาแพทย์หรือเภสัชกร เกี่ยวกับการตั้งครรภ์ การ คุมกำเนิด หรือการทำแท้ง	)  - ลัย  RSITY	2	3	4
29.	ถ้าสถานการณ์ความเสี่ยงในการมีเพศสัมพันธ์และ การตั้งครรภ์เกิดขึ้นกับนักเรียน นักเรียนทำตาม คำแนะนำที่ได้รับมาจากแผ่นพับ หรือผลิตภัณฑ์ เช่น บรรจุภัณฑ์ของยาเม็ดคุมกำเนิด ยาเม็ดคุมกำเนิด (ฉุกเฉิน ถุงยางอนามัย	1	2	3	4
30.	ถ้าสถานการณ์ความเสี่ยงในการมีเพศสัมพันธ์ และ การตั้งครรภ์เกิดขึ้นกับนักเรียน นักเรียนตัดสินใจได้ ว่าควรทำอย่างไรเมื่อนักเรียนหรือแฟนตั้งครรภ์เพื่อ รักษาทารกในครรภ์เอาไว้	1	2	3	4
31.	ถ้าสถานการณ์ความเสี่ยงในการมีเพศสัมพันธ์ และ	1	2	3	4

นั	นักเรียนคิดว่าประเด็นต่างๆ ดังต่อไปนี้มีความยากง่าย		หมาย C เคิดของน์		องที่ตรง มากที่สุด
	เพียงใด	ยากมาก	ยาก	ง่าย	ง่ายมาก
	การตั้งครรภ์เกิดขึ้นกับนักเรียน นักเรียนตัดสินใจได้ ว่าควรทำอย่างไรหรือควรปรึกษาใครเมื่อนักเรียน หรือแฟนมีปัญหาที่เกี่ยวข้องกับการตั้งครรภ์				
32.	ถ้าสถานการณ์ความเสี่ยงในการมีเพศสัมพันธ์ และ การตั้งครรภ์เกิดขึ้นกับนักเรียน นักเรียนตัดสินใจได้ ว่าควรทำอย่างไร เมื่อนักเรียนหรือแฟนมีปัญหาใน การเลือกใช้วิธีการคุมกำเนิดที่ได้ผลดี เช่น ยาเม็ด คุมกำเนิด ยาเม็ดคุมกำเนิดฉุกเฉิน ถุงยางอนามัย	1	2	3	4
33.	ถ้าสถานการณ์ความเสี่ยงในการมีเพศสัมพันธ์ และ การตั้งครรภ์เกิดขึ้นกับนักเรียน นักเรียนตัดสินใจได้ ว่าควรทำอย่างไรเพื่อความปลอดภัยทางสุขภาพ เมื่อ นักเรียนหรือแฟนมีปัญหาที่เกี่ยวข้องกับการทำแท้ง เช่น การมีเลือดออกทางช่องคลอด ปวดท้อง การติด เชื้อ	1	2	3	4
34.	ถ้าสถานการณ์ความเสี่ยงในการมีเพศสัมพันธ์ และ การตั้งครรภ์เกิดขึ้นกับนักเรียน นักเรียนพูดคุยหรือ เจรจาต่อรองกับคู่นอนเกี่ยวกับการคุมกำเนิดก่อนมี เพศสัมพันธ์ เช่น ยาเม็ดคุมกำเนิด ยาเม็ดคุมกำเนิด ฉุกเฉิน ถุงยางอนามัย	ลัย <sup>1</sup> RSITY	2	3	4
35.	ถ้าสถานการณ์ความเสี่ยงในการมีเพศสัมพันธ์ และ การตั้งครรภ์เกิดขึ้นกับนักเรียน นักเรียนพูดคุยกับครู หรือผู้ที่จะให้คำปรึกษาเกี่ยวกับการตั้งครรภ์ในวัยรุ่น วิธีการคุมกำเนิด และหรือการทำแท้งที่ปลอดภัย	1	2	3	4
36.	ถ้าสถานการณ์ความเสี่ยงในการมีเพศสัมพันธ์และ การตั้งครรภ์เกิดขึ้นกับนักเรียน นักเรียนพูดคุยกับ ครอบครัวเกี่ยวกับการตั้งครรภ์ในวัยรุ่น วิธีคุมกำเนิด	1	2	3	4

นักเรียนคิดว่าประเด็นต่างๆ ดังต่อไปนี้มีความยากง่าย เพียงใด		ทำเครื่องหมาย O ลงในช่องที่ตรง กับความคิดของนักเรียนมากที่สุด			
		ยากมาก	ยาก	งาย	ง่ายมาก
	และหรือการทำแท้งที่ปลอดภัย				
37.	ถ้าสถานการณ์ความเสี่ยงในการมีเพศสัมพันธ์และ การตั้งครรภ์เกิดขึ้นกับนักเรียน นักเรียนปรึกษาผู้มี ความรู้ เช่นแพทย์หรือพยาบาล ครู เกี่ยวกับการ ตั้งครรภ์ในวัยรุ่น การคุมกำเนิด และหรือการทำแท้ง ที่ปลอดภัย	1	2	3	4
38.	ถ้าสถานการณ์ความเสี่ยงในการมีเพศสัมพันธ์และ การตั้งครรภ์เกิดขึ้นกับนักเรียน นักเรียนจะปรึกษาครู เกี่ยวกับการตั้งครรภ์ในวัยรุ่น การคุมกำเนิด และ/ หรือการทำแท้งเพื่อการตัดสินใจการกระทำหรือ เชื่อสิ่งที่ถูกต้อง	1	2	3	4
39.	ถ้าสถานการณ์ความเสี่ยงในการมีเพศสัมพันธ์และ การตั้งครรภ์เกิดขึ้นกับนักเรียน นักเรียนร่วมกิจกรรม เพศศึกษา การวางแผนครอบครัว และกิจกรรมที่ เกี่ยวข้องกับวัยรุ่นเพื่อลดปัญหาทางเพศของวัยรุ่น	1 () () () () () () () () () () () () () () () () (	2	3	4

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To allow convenient calculations with indices and to simplify comparisons, all four elements standardized on a metric between 0 and 50, using the following formula [132]:

Formula:

Index = (mean-1)\*(50/3)

Where:

Index...is the specific index calculated

Mean...is the mean of all participating items for each individual

1......is the minimal possible value of the mean (leads to a minimum value of the index of 0)

3.....is the range of the mean

50.....is the chosen maximum value of the new metric

To summarize the following score intervals were chosen for the four levels of health literacy; [132].

- 0-25 pts. "inadequate".
- >25 to 33 pts. "problematic".
- >33 to 42 pts. "sufficient".
- ->42 to 50 pts. "excellent"



The content of animation on sexual health literacy



# สถานการณ์การตั้งครรภ์ (Animation 1)

- 1. ข้อมูลการเฝ้าระวังการตั้งครรภ์แม่วัยรุ่นอายุต่ำกว่า 20 ปี พ.ศ. 2559 2561 พบว่า ในกลุ่มก่อน ตั้งครรภ์มีสภาพเป็นนักเรียน นักศึกษา (กรมอนามัย)
- 2. เมื่อตั้งครรภ์ พบว่า แม่วัยรุ่นส่วนใหญ่หยุดเรียน (กรมอนามัย)
- 3. หลังคลอดบุตร พบว่าแม่วัยรุ่นส่วนใหญ่อยู่บ้านเลี้ยงลูก (กรมอนามัย)

Credit: สำนักอนามัยการเจริญพันธุ์ กรมอนามัย กระทรวงสาธารณสุข



## คุมกำเนิดอย่างไรให้ปลอดภัย (Animation 2)

- 1.ไม่คุมไม่คุ้มนะ โดย 1 ปี จะเสี่ยงท้อง 85% หรือท้อง 6 ใน 7 ราย แม้ว่านานๆ จะร่วมเพศก็ต้องคุม
- 2. สวมถุงยางอนามัยทุกครั้งให้ถูกต้องทุกครั้ง ไม่งั้นท้องได้ 14 % หรือ 1 ใน 6 รายใน 1 ปี เพราะใส่ ผิดวิธี ใส่ช้าไป เลื่อนหลุด แตก รั่ว ดังนั้นต้องใส่ให้ถูก ขนาดถุงยางพอเหมาะไม่ใหญ่ไม่เล็กเกินไป ใช้ ไม่นานเกิน 30 นาที ไม่รุนแรง ถ้าเจ็บก็ใช้สารหล่อลื่นเพิ่ม เช่น เควายเจลลี่ กลีเซอรีน ซึ่งมีซิลิโคนเป็น ตัวทำละลาย
- 3. สวมถุงยางอนามัยจะป้องกันโรคติดต่อทางเพศสัมพันธ์ และป้องกันเชื้อ HPV ที่ทำให้เกิดมะเร็ง ปากมดลูกได้
- 4. กินยาคุมฉุกเฉินเฉพาะคราวที่จำเป็นและเร็วที่สุด เพราะเทียบไม่ได้กับวิธีอื่นที่ดีกว่า แม้ว่าใช้ได้ 5 วันหลังมีเพศสัมพันธ์ที่ไม่ป้องกัน หรือการผิดพลาดของวิธีคุมอื่นๆ แต่จะป้องกันท้องไม่ได้ถ้ามีการตก ไข่ไปแล้ว ดังนั้นยาจะป้องกันท้องได้แตกต่างกันตั้งแต่ 52 94% จึงไม่ควรใช้บ่อย ทั้งนี้การกินยายิ่ง เร็วยิ่งป้องกันได้ผลกว่าภายใน 72 ชั่วโมง หลังร่วมเพศ และควรกิน 2 เม็ดครั้งเดียวดีกว่ารอห่างกัน 12 ชั่วโมงระหว่าง 1 เม็ด
- 5. กินยาคุมฉุกเฉินควรระวังท้อง ต้องรอเมนส์มา กรณีนี้จะมีความเสี่ยงสูงต่อการท้อง คือ หากไม่ได้ คุมกำเนิดเลย ถูกข่มขืน ถุงยางแตก หลุด ไม่ได้กินยาคุมมา 2 เม็ดหรือมากกว่านั้น ฉีดยาคุมชนิด 3 เดือน ช้าไปเกิน 2 สัปดาห์ ฉีดยาคุมชนิด 1 เดือนช้าไปเกิน 2 วัน และหลั่งภายนอกล้มเหลว
- 6. กินยาคุมฉุกเฉิน 1 ชุด (2 เม็ด) มีผลภายหลังเฉพาะเพศสัมพันธ์ครั้งนั้น ถ้ามีเพศสัมพันธ์อีกครั้งควร กินชุดใหม่
- 7. กินยาคุมกำเนิดได้มีความปลอดภัยสูง ยาคุมแบบรายเดือนใช้หลายปีได้อย่างปลอดภัยโดยไม่ จำเป็นต้องหยุดพักเป็นช่วงๆ ซึ่งยาจะป้องกันไม่ให้ท้องได้ เฉพาะเมื่อกินยาคุมอย่างสม่ำเสมอ และจะ ไม่ป้องกันหลังจากหยุดกินแล้ว หลังจากหยุดกินยาก็จะท้องได้อย่างรวดเร็ว ประจำเดือนก็มาปกติ โดยยาไม่ทำให้เกิดอันตรายหรือทารกในครรภ์พิการ ยาคุมกำเนิดนี้สามารถใช้ได้กับหญิงทุกวัย ไม่ต้อง กลัวการเกิดมะเร็งเต้านม และผู้หญิงส่วนใหญ่จะไม่มีน้ำหนักเพิ่มหรือลดจากการกินยา ส่วนโอกาส

ท้อง มี 6 – 8 ต่อผู้หญิง 100 คนใน 1 ปี หรือ 1 ใน 17 คน แต่ถ้าใช้ถูกต้อง จะท้อง 1 ใน 100 คนใน 1 ปี

- 8. เมื่อลืมกินยาคุม วิธีการกินที่ถูกต้อง คือ หากลืมกินยา 1 เม็ด ให้กินยาที่ลืมทันที และกินเม็ดที่ เหลือตามปกติ หากลืม 2 เม็ดหรือมากกว่าใน 14 เม็ดแรก ให้กินเม็ดล่าสุดที่ลืมทันที และกินเม็ดที่ เหลือตามปกติ รวมถึงให้ใช้ถุงยางร่วมด้วยอีก 7 วัน หากลืมกิน 2 เม็ดหรือมากกว่าตั้งแต่เม็ดที่ 15 21 ให้กิน 1 เม็ดทันที และกินยาที่เหลือทุกวันจนถึงเม็ดที่ 21 และใช้ถุงยาง 7 วัน แล้วกินต่อยาคุม แผงใหม่ได้เลย โดยทิ้งยา 7 เม็ดสุดท้ายที่เป็นน้ำตาลไป (กรณียาคุมแบบ 28 เม็ด)
- 9. หลั่งนอกควรเป็นวิธีสุดท้าย ไม่แนะนำใช้วิธีนี้ เพราะมีอสุจิออกมาเป็นล้านๆ ตัวกับน้ำหล่อลื่นขณะ ร่วมเพศ การควบคุมตนเองด้วยการถอนอวัยวะเพศก่อนถึงจุดหลั่งอสุจิ หรือการรู้ว่าจะหลั่งอสุจิ จังหวะนั้นถ้าทำไม่ได้ ก็จะมีโอกาสท้องมากถึง 22 27% ซึ่งผู้หญิงต้องรู้ว่าเสี่ยงสุดๆ เลย ดังนั้นอย่า ให้เขาสะดวกและง่ายสบายแต่ผู้หญิงจะท้อง จึงไม่ควรเชื่อใจ และตัวเลขท้องอาจสูงมาก ถ้าผู้ชายมี อาการหลั่งเร็ว ประสบการณ์น้อย ถ้าจะตามใจแฟน ผู้หญิงต้องกินหรือฉีดหรือฝังยาคุม ซึ่งจะมีโอกาส ท้องน้อยมากๆ คือ 0.1 0.3%
- 10. "งดเพศสัมพันธ์ปลอดภัยที่สุด" เพื่อวัยรุ่นจะไม่เป็นพ่อแม่เร็วเกินไป

มีคนพูดว่า "เหตุผลเดียวที่ใหญ่ที่สุดสำหรับท้องไม่พร้อม ไม่ใช่การไร้ประสิทธิภาพของวิธีคุมกำเนิด แต่เกิดจากชายหญิงคู่นั้นไม่ได้ใช้วิธีคุมกำเนิดใดๆเลย" พยาลัย

รักปลอดภัย ไม่ท้อง ป้องกันโรคทางเพศสัมพันธ์ คุมกำเนิดด้วยวิธีที่มีประสิทธิภาพ ควบคู่กับการใช้ ถุงยางอนามัยทุกครั้งที่มีเพศสัมพันธ์กันนะ

Credit: บางส่วนบางตอนจากเรื่องเล่าลุงหมอ หลากหลายวิธีคุมกำเนิด เรื่องจริงของ "ท้องไม่ พร้อม"

โดย นพ. เรื่องกิตติ์ ศิริกาญจนกูล เครื่อข่ายอาสา RSA

เรียนรู้ร่างกาย (Animation 3)

เรียนรู้ร่างกายของฝ่ายหญิง

อวัยวะเพศภายนอก

**หัวหน่าว** เป็นเนินระหว่างขาหนีบ เมื่อเข้าสู่วัยสาวจะมีขนขึ้นมาปกคลุม

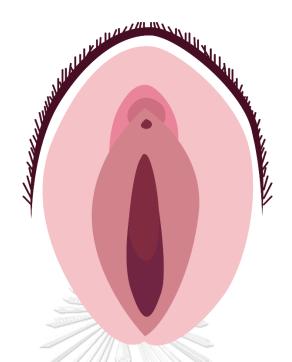
**แคมใหญ่ แคมเล็ก** เป็นเนินเนื้อที่นูนออกมาทั้ง 2 ข้าง ด้านนอกสุดเป็นแคมขนาดใหญ่ มี 2 ข้าง ประกบกันตรงกลางและแคมขนาดเล็ก เหมือนกลีบเนื้อที่ซ้อนกันอยู่ด้านใน 2 ข้างเช่นกัน

คลิตอริส เป็นปุ่มเนื้ออยู่ตรงกลางด้านบน บริเวณที่แคมเล็กทั้ง 2 ข้างบรรจบกัน บางคนเรียกว่าเม็ด ละมุด หรือปุ่มกระสันต์ที่ไวต่อความรู้สึก จึงเป็นส่วนที่รับความรู้สึกสัมผัส กระตุ้นให้เกิดอารมณ์ทาง เพศได้ดี

ช่องปัสสาวะ เป็นช่องทางออกของปัสสาวะ อยู่ตรงกลางถัดจากปุ่มคลิตอริสลงมา

**ปากช่องคลอด** อยู่ใต้ช่องปัสสาวะลงมาเล็กน้อย เป็นช่องทางเปิดสู่ภายนอกของอวัยวะภายใน ปาก ช่องคลอดจะมีพรหมจารีบางๆ เมื่อมีเพศสัมพันธ์จะขาดออกได้ง่าย และมีเลือดออก

> จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย Chulalongkorn University



## อวัยวะเพศภายใน

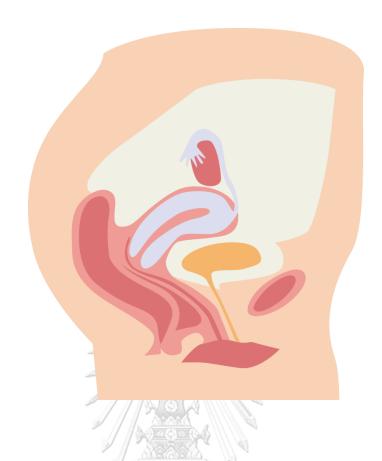
**ช่องคลอด** เป็นโพรงจากปากช่องคลอดไปถึงปากมดลูก ยาวประมาณ 3- 4 นิ้ว เป็นทางออกของรอบ เดือนและทารก โดยผนังช่องคลอดจะเป็นลอนคลื่นเล็กน้อย ยืดหยุ่นได้ดี

**มดลูก** เป็นอวัยวะในอุ้งเชิงกราน มีโพรงเป็นที่รองรับการฝังตัวของไข่ที่ถูกผสมด้วยตัวอสุจิ หากไม่มี การผสม เยื่อบุโพรงมดลูกจะลอกหลุดกลายเป็นเลือดประจำเดือน

**ปากมดลูก** เป็นช่องเปิดจากโพรงมดลูกไปยังช่องคลอด

**ปีกมดลูก** เป็นท่อนำไข่ ไข่จะเดินทางเข้ามาทางปลายท่อ และถูกผสมด้วยตัวอสุจิบริเวณส่วนกลาง ของท่อนำไข่ แล้วเดินทางเข้ามาฝังตัวที่เยื่อบุโพรงมดลูก

รังไข่ มี 2 ข้าง ทำหน้าที่สร้างไข่เพื่อการปฏิสนธิ(ผสม) กับตัวอสุจิ รอบเดือนละ 1 ใบ และทำหน้าที่ ผลิตฮอร์โมนเพศหญิง



Credit: สำนักอนามัยการเจริญพันธุ์ กรมอนามัย กระทรวงสาธารณสุข

เรียนรู้ร่างกายของฝ่ายชาย

อวัยวะเพศชาย

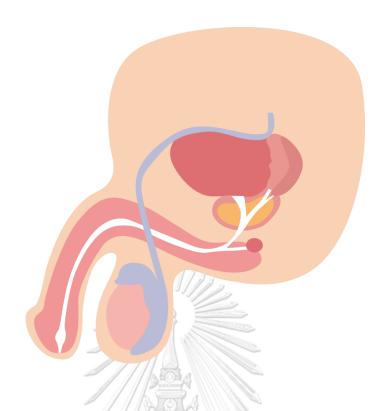
อัณฑะ ทำหน้าที่เป็นต่อมสร้างตัวอสุจิ และสร้างฮอร์โมนเพศชาย

**ถุงหุ้มอัณฑะ** เป็นถุงเนื้อผิวหนา มีรอยย่นหุ้ม อัณฑะจะหดตัวได้เมื่อมีความรู้สึกทางเพศ **องคชาต** เป็นกล้ามเนื้อที่ยืดหยุ่นได้เหมือนฟองน้ำ เมื่อเกิดมีความรู้สึกทางเพศจะมีเลือดมาคั่งทำให้

องคชาตแข็งตัวและใหญ่ขึ้น ภายในมีท่อปัสสาวะ ส่วนปลายจะไวต่อสัมผัสมาก เป็นทางผ่านของ

ปัสสาวะและน้ำอสุจิ

**ถุงเก็บน้ำเลี้ยงอสุจิ** มีลักษณะเป็นถุง 2 ถุง ติดกับท่ออสุจิ มีหน้าที่สร้างน้ำสำหรับหล่อเลี้ยงอสุจิ ต่อมลูกหมาก เป็นต่อมอยู่ใต้กระเพาะปัสสาวะ มีหน้าที่ขับน้ำหล่อเลี้ยงอสุจิ



Credit: สำนักอนามัยการเจริญพันธุ์ กรมอนามัย กระทรวงสาธารณสุข

ประเภทของการคุมกำเนิด (Animation 4)

การคุมกำเนิด (การวางแผนครอบครัว) สามารถแบ่งออกเป็น 2 ประเภท คือ

- 1. **การคุมกำเนิดชั่วคราว** โดยการคุมกำเนิดแบบชั่วคราวสามารถแบ่งออกเป็น 3 หัวข้อใหญ่ ๆ ดังนี้
  - การคุมกำเนิดด้วยวิธีธรรมชาติ (Natural birth control) เป็นวิธีการป้องกันการ ตั้งครรภ์แบบธรรมชาติ โดยอาศัยหลักทางสรีรวิทยาของการทำงานของฮอร์โมนเพศ หญิง การตกไข่ และการมีประจำเดือน มาช่วยในการกำหนดวันปลอดภัยที่จะมี เพศสัมพันธ์ได้โดยไม่เสี่ยงต่อการตั้งครรภ์ โดยไม่ได้ใช้อุปกรณ์หรือยาฮอร์โมนในการ คุมกำเนิดแต่อย่างใด ซึ่งการคุมกำเนิดด้วยวิธีธรรมชาติก็มีอยู่ด้วยกันหลายวิธี ดังนี้
    - การงดมีเพศสัมพันธ์ (Abstinence)
    - การหลั่งน้ำอสุจิภายนอกช่องคลอด (Coitus interruptus)
    - การกลั้นไม่หลั่งน้ำอสุจิ (Coitus reservatus)
    - การสวนล้างช่องคลอด & การถ่ายปัสสาวะ (Douching and Urination)

- การหาระยะปลอดภัย
  - การนับหน้า 7 หลัง 7
  - การนับวันปลอดภัย (Calendar rhythm method, Knaus-Ogino method)
  - การกำหนดระยะเวลาเจริญพันธุ์ (Standard days method)
  - การตรวจมูกที่ปากมดลูก (Cervical mucus)
  - การวัดอุณหภูมิร่างกาย (Basal body temperature)
  - การสังเกตอาการอื่น ๆ ประกอบการตรวจวัดอุณหภูมิ (Symptothermal method)
  - การใช้ชุดตรวจการตกไข่ (Ovulation indicator testing kits)
  - การให้นมบุตรหลังคลอดภายใน 6 เดือน (Lactational amenorrhea)
- การคุมกำเนิดโดยใช้ฮอร์โมน เป็นการคุมกำเนิดโดยใช้ฮอร์โมนสังเคราะห์ที่ทำ เลียนแบบฮอร์โมนในร่างกายของผู้หญิง คือ เอสโตรเจนและโปรเจสโตเจน บางชนิด อาจจะต้องใช้ฮอร์โมนทั้งสองอย่าง แต่บางชนิดก็มีฮอร์โมนเพียงชนิดเดียว โดยรวม แล้วการคุมกำเนิดโดยใช้ฮอร์โมนแต่ละวิธีมีข้อดีอยู่มาก ให้ผลในการป้องกันสูง แต่ก็ มีข้อเสียหรือผลข้างเคียงบ้างเล็กน้อย ได้แก่
  - ยาเม็ดคุมกำเนิด (Contraception pill)
    - ยาเม็ดคุมกำเนิดชนิดฮอร์โมนรวม (Combined oral contraceptive pill)
      - ยาเม็ดคุมกำเนิดชนิดฮอร์โมนเดี่ยว (Progestogen only pill)
  - ยาเม็ดคุมกำเนิดฉุกเฉิน (Emergency contraception pill)
  - ยาฉีดคุมกำเนิด (Combined injectable)
    - ยาฉีดคุมกำเนิดชนิดฮอร์โมนรวม (Lunelle, Cyclofem)
    - ยาฉีดคุมกำเนิดชนิดฮอร์โมนเดี่ยว (Depo-Provera)
  - ยาฉีดฮอร์โมนเพศชาย (Testosterone injection) (ไม่มีข้อมูล)
  - ยาฝังคุมกำเนิด (Contraceptive implant)

- แผ่นแปะคุมกำเนิด (Contraceptive patch)
- วงแหวนคุมกำเนิด (NuvaRing)
- ห่วงอนามัยเคลือบฮอร์โมน (IUD with progestogen)
- การคุมกำเนิดชั่วคราวด้วยวิธีอื่น ๆ
  - ห่วงอนามัยหุ้มทองแดง (IUD with copper)
  - ถุงยางอนามัยชาย (Male latex condom)
  - ถุงยางอนามัยสตรี (Female condom)
  - ยาฆ่าเชื้ออสุจิ (Spermicidal)
  - หมวกครอบปากมดลูก (Cervical Cap)
  - ฝาครอบปากมดลูก (Diaphragm)
  - ฟองน้ำคุมกำเนิด (Contraceptive Sponge)
  - ยากลุ่มเซิร์ม (Ormeloxifene) (ไม่มีข้อมูล)
- 2. **การคุมกำเนิดถาวร** โดยสามารถแบ่งออกได้ดังนี้
  - การทำหมันหญิง (Female sterilization)
    - การทำหมันแห้ง & การทำหมันเปียก หรือการทำหมันผ่าตัดแบบทั่วไป
       (Tubal ligation)
    - การทำหมันหญิงแบบอุดท่อนำไข่ (Essure)
    - การทำหมันหญิงโดยการตัดมดลูก (Hysterectomy)
  - <u>การทำหมันชาย</u> (Male sterilization)

# วิจัยครั้งนี้ระบุ 3 วิธี

- 1. ยาเม็ดคุมกำเนิด
- 2. ยาเม็ดคุมกำเนิดฉุกเฉิน
- 3. ถุงยางอนามัย

## สถานบริการ (Animation 5)

สำนักอนามัยการเจริญพันธุ์ กรมอนามัย ได้ดำเนินการเฝ้าระวังการตั้งครรภ์แม่วัยรุ่นมาตั้งแต่ ปี พ.ศ.2559 เก็บข้อมูลแม่วัยรุ่นอายุ < 20ปี ที่มารับบริการฝากครรภ์และตรวจหลังคลอดใน โรงพยาบาลในช่วงเมษายน - พฤษภาคม 2561 ผลการเฝ้าระวังครั้งนี้ชี้ให้เห็นว่า ควรพัฒนารูปแบบ และคุณภาพของระบบบริการสุขภาพทางเพศและอนามัยการเจริญพันธุ์ที่ครอบคลุมทุกบริการที่ จำเป็นทุกด้านที่เป็นมิตรและได้รับสวัสดิการสังคมอย่างเสมอภาคและจัดให้มีบริการให้การปรึกษาการ วางแผนครอบครัวในการตั้งครรภ์ไม่พร้อมในทุกกลุ่มอายุ และแนวทางการจัดบริการอนามัยการเจริญ พันธุ์สำหรับวัยรุ่นให้แก่บุคลากรอย่างต่อเนื่อง นอกจากนี้โรงพยาบาลทุกแห่งดำเนินการป้องกันและ แก้ไขปัญหาการตั้งครรภ์ในวัยรุ่นระดับชาติ พ.ศ. 2560 -2569 ตามพระราชบัญญัติการป้องกันและ แก้ไขปัญหาการตั้งครรภ์ในวัยรุ่น พ.ศ.2559 เพื่อลดปัญหาการตั้งครรภ์ในวัยรุ่น





Credit: สำนักอนามัยการเจริญพันธุ์ กรมอนามัย กระทรวงสาธารณสุข

# ยาเม็ดคุมกำเนิด (Animation 6) ยาเม็ดคุมกำเนิด มี 2 ชนิด คือ ชนิด 21 เม็ด และ 28 เม็ด วิธีกินยาเม็ดคุมกำเนิดชนิด 21 เม็ด

แผงแรกให้เริ่มกินยาเม็ดแรกภายใน 5 วัน นับจากวันแรกที่มีประจำเดือน กินยาเรียงไปตาม ลูกศร วันละ 1 เม็ด ทุกวันหลังอาหารเย็นหรือก่อนนอนจนหมดแผง (ห้ามลืมกินยา) เมื่อกินยาหมด แผงแล้ว ให้เว้นการกินยาไป 7 วัน (ช่วงนี้ประจำเดือนจะมา และเมื่อมีประจำเดือนภายใน 5 วัน ให้กินยาแผงใหม่)

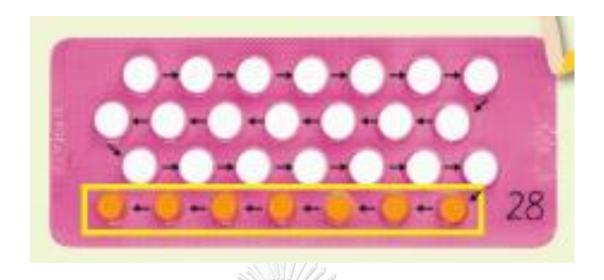


Credit: สำนักอนามัยการเจริญพันธุ์ กรมอนามัย กระทรวงสาธารณสุข

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# วิธีกินยาเม็ดคุมกำเนิดชนิด 28 เม็ด

แผงแรกให้เริ่มกินยาเหมือนยาคุมกำเนิด 21 เม็ด กินยาเรียงไปตามลูกศรวันละ 1 เม็ด ทุกวัน หลังอาหารเย็นหรือก่อนนอนจนหมดแผง (ห้ามลืมกินยา) เมื่อกินครบ 28 เม็ด ให้กินยาแผงใหม่ต่อไป ได้เลย



# 7 เม็ดหลังเป็นวิตามินและยาบำรุงเลือด (ช่วงนี้จะมีประจำเดือน)

Credit: สำนักอนามัยการเจริญพันธุ์ กรมอนามัย กระทรวงสาธารณสุข

## ยาเม็ดคุมกำเนิดฉุกเฉิน (Animation 7)

## วิธีกินยา

วิธีที่ 1 กินยาเม็ดคุมกำเนิดฉุกเฉินฉุกเฉิน 2 เม็ดทันทีที่สะดวกหรือเร็วที่สุดเท่าที่จะเป็นไปได้ (ภายใน 72 ชั่วโมง) แต่ต้องไม่เกิน 5 วันหลังจากมีเพศสัมพันธ์ที่ไม่ได้ป้องกันการตั้งครรภ์

วิธีที่ 2 กินยาครั้งแรก 1 เม็ดทันทีที่สะดวกหรือเร็วที่สุดเท่าที่จะเป็นไปได้ และ 12 ชั่วโมงต่อมา กินยา ที่เหลือ อีก 1 เม็ด (ลดอาการคลื่นไส้อาเจียนจากการกินยา)

ข้อควรระวัง (ไม่ควรใช้เป็นการคุมกำเนิดปกติ สำหรับสตรีที่มีอาการอาเจียนเกิดขึ้น ภายใน 2 ชั่วโมง หลังกินยา ควรกินซ้ำอีก 1ชุดจึงจะป้องกันการตั้งครรภ์ได้)



Credit: สำนักอนามัยการเจริญพันธุ์ กรมอนามัย กระทรวงสาธารณสุข



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### ถุงยางอนามัย (Animation 8)

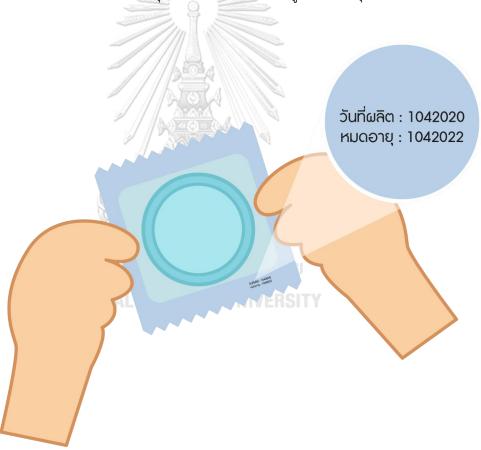
เป็นวิธีคุมกำเนิดแบบชั่วคราวที่ใช้ได้ง่าย สะดวก และปลอดภัย

การเก็บรักษา ถุงยางอนามัยควรเก็บรักษาไว้ในที่ไม่ถูกแสงแดดหรือที่มีอุณหภูมิสูง

**ข้อดี** ใช้ง่าย หาง่าย สะดวก ราคาถูก ป้องกันการตั้งครรภ์และการติดเชื้อโรคติดต่อทางเพศสัมพันธ์ และเอดส์

## ขั้นตอนการใส่ถุงยางอนามัย 7 ขั้นตอน

1. ดู ก่อนใช้ควรตรวจสอบ ซองบรรจุภัณฑ์มีสภาพเรียบร้อย ดูวันหมดอายุ ซองไม่มี รอยฉีกขาด



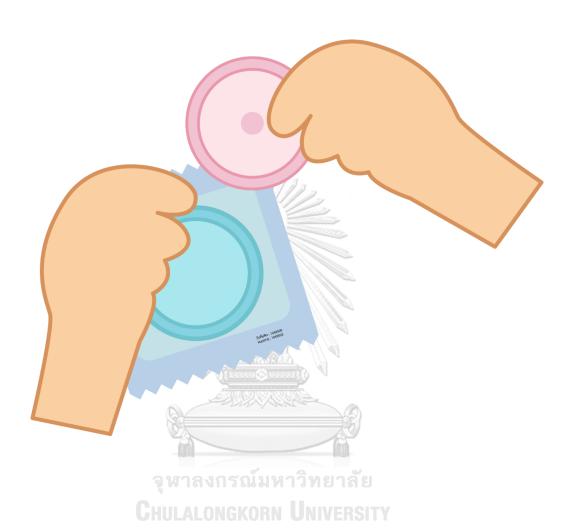
2. รีด ใช้มือรีดถุงยางอนามัย ไปด้านใดด้านหนึ่ง เพื่อป้องกัน การฉีกขาด และบรรจุภัณฑ์ไม่รั่ว



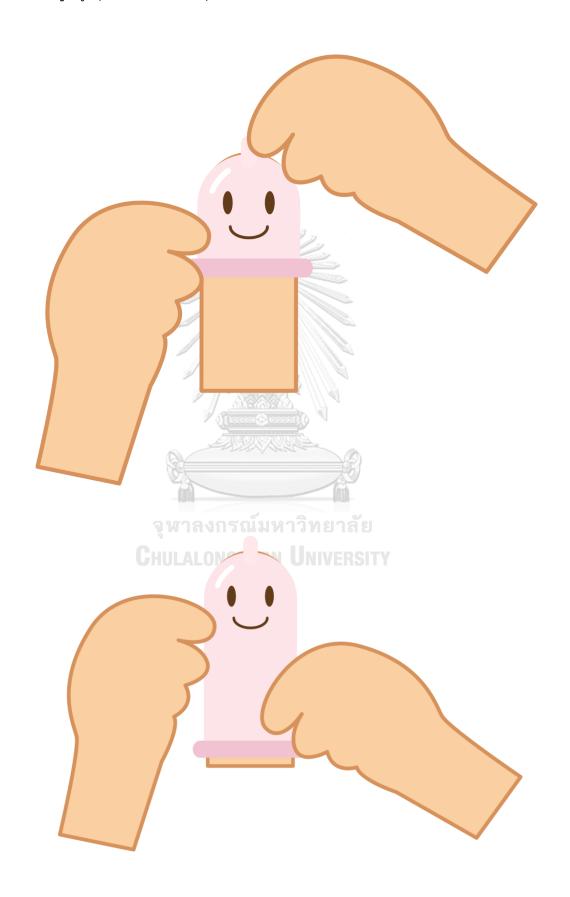
3. **ฉีก** ฉีกมุมซองอย่างระมัดระวัง ป้องกันเล็บมือข่วนทำให้เกิดการฉีกขาด ดึงถุงยางอนามัย ออกจากซอง ถุงยางอนามัยถูกม้วนออกในด้านที่ถูกต้อง จะมีขอบอยู่บนปลายเปิดของถุงยาง อนามัย และพร้อมที่จะรูดลงได้



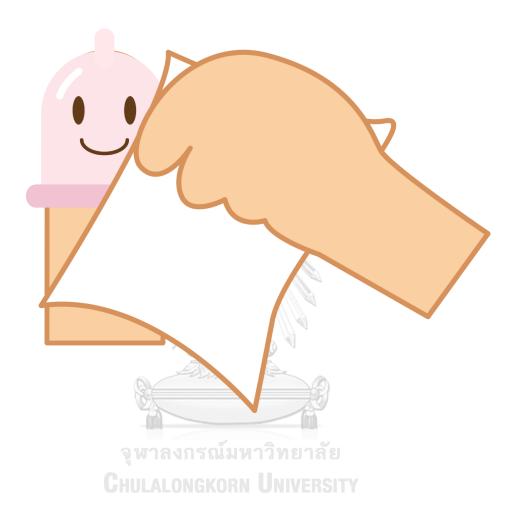
4. **บีบ** บีบปลายถุงยางอนามัยแล้วครอบไปบนอวัยวะเพศชายขณะแข็งตัว ถ้าเป็นแบบปลายมน ให้เหลือ ถุงยางไว้ประมาณ 1 เซนติเมตร เพื่อรับน้ำอสุจิ ป้องกันไม่ให้ถุงยางอนามัยแตก



## 5. **รูด** รูดถุงยางอนามัยไปจนสุดโคนอวัยวะเพศ



6. **ถอด** ถอดถุงยางอนามัย หลังจากมีเพศสัมพันธ์ทันที ก่อนที่อวัยวะเพศจะอ่อนตัว ป้องกันการ หลุด โดยใช้กระดาษทิชชูจับที่ขอบถุงยาง ควรระวังไม่ให้อสุจิไหลเปรอะเปื้อน ช่องคลอด และควรถอยห่างพอสมควร



### 7. **ทิ้ง** ห่อให้เรียบร้อยก่อนทิ้งลงถังขยะ



Credit: สำนักอนามัยการเจริญพันธุ์ กรมอนามัย กระทรวงสาธารณสุข

#### Animation on sexual health literacy





### EP 1 สถานการณ์ตั้งครรภ์



















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## EP 2 คุมกำเนิดอย่างไรให้ปลอดภัย















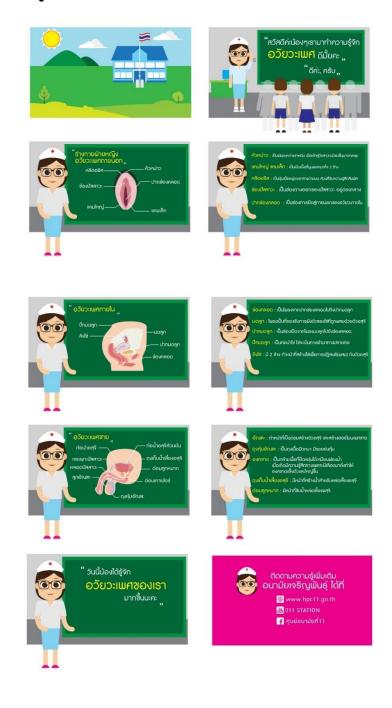






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# EP 3 เรียนรู้ร่างกาย







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### EP 4 ประเภทการคุมกำเนิด







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#### 5 สถานบริการวางแผนครอบครัว

















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# 6 ยาเม็ดคุมกำเนิด

























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## 7 ยาเม็ดคุมกำเนิดฉุกเฉิน







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# 8 กุงยางอนามัย





#### **Line Messages**

- 1. Having sex is no joke, because if a mistake occurs and both parties are not ready then it will affect their lives and their future.
- 2. When a teenage gets pregnant most of them drop out of school and start worrying too much (Department of Health).
- 3. After delivery most teenage mother stays home to take care of their children (Department of Health).
- 4. Modern women must be tough; and strong so that men cannot take advantage of them when they are not yet ready.
- 5. Generation 5.0 -Women must have the knowledge that "during teenage years men usually want to have sex just to release their sexual pressure.
- 6. Wouldn't it be better to reach 20 years old when your life is bright and when you are ready physically & mentally?
- 7. Love when you are ready when your body is fully developed (>20 years old).
- 8. Having sex during teenage becomes stressful and depressing "being pregnant, getting diseases and being dumped".
- 9. That teenage being 100% strong "confident, happy with oneself not necessary to have a man according to fashion".
- 10. According to nature women's body is ready to be a mother with quality at the age of 25 "do not rush to have sex".
- 11. Be strong, do not hurry to have a sexual partner, finish school, work and have a bright future.
- 12. Unintended pregnancy, call 1663.

#### ข้อความไลน์

- 1. การมี SEX ไม่ใช่เรื่องล้อเล่น หากพลาดพลั้งเกิดท้องโดยที่ทั้งสองฝ่ายยังไม่พร้อม จะส่งผลต่อชีวิต และอนาคตนะคะ
- 2. เมื่อตั้งครรภ์ แม่วัยรุ่นส่วนใหญ่หยุดเรียน หรือลาออก คิดเยอะๆๆๆ (กรมอนามัย)
- 3. หลังคลอดบุตร แม่วัยรุ่นส่วนใหญ่อยู่บ้านเลี้ยงลูก (กรมอนามัย)
- 4. สาวยุคใหม่ **ใจต้องแกร่ง** ผู้หญิงต้องใจแข็งไม่ยอมให้ผู้ชายหลอก "ฟัน" ได้ง่ายๆ เมื่อยังไม่พร้อม
- 5. ยุค 5.0 **ผู้หญิงต้องมีปัญญา** "รู้ว่าในช่วงวัยรุ่นผู้ชายต้องการมีเพศสัมพันธ์เพื่อปลดปล่อยความ กดดัน ความต้องการทางเพศเท่านั้น"
- 6. ชีวิตคู่สดใส เมื่อเตรียมตัว เตรียมใจ รอ อายุ 20 ปีจะดีกว่ามั้ย
- 7. รักเมื่อพร้อม กายเจริญเติบโตเต็มที่ (อายุมากกว่า 20 ปี)
- 8. มีเพศสัมพันธ์วัยเรียน เปลี่ยนเป็นความทุกข์ระทม "ท้อง ติดโรค โดนเท"
- 9. เยาวชนไทย ใจเต็มร้อย "มั่นใจ ภูมิใจในตนเอง ไม่มีแฟนตามแฟชั่น"
- 10. ธรรมชาติสร้างเพศหญิงให้เป็นแม่ที่มีคุณภาพเมื่ออายุ 25 ปีขึ้นไป "อย่ารีบมีเพศสัมพันธ์"
- 11. ใจเข้มแข็ง ไม่ต้องรีบมีคู่นอน เรียนจบ ทำงาน มือนาคตที่สดใส
- 12. ท้องไม่พร้อม สายด่วนปรึกษา 1663

#### Line messages



# Sexual Health Literacy by Premyuda ∠



















The content of infographic on sexual health literacy



CHULALONGKORN UNIVERSITY



Credit: สำนักอนามัยการเจริญพันธุ์ กรมอนามัย กระทรวงสาธารณสุข



Credit: สำนักอนามัยการเจริญพันธุ์ กรมอนามัย กระทรวงสาธารณสุข



Credit: สำนักอนามัยการเจริญพันธุ์ กรมอนามัย กระทรวงสาธารณสุข





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FILE

#### บันทึกข้อความ

ย่วนงาน คณะกรรมการพิจารณาจริธธรรมการวิจัยในคน กลุ่มสหสภากัน ชุดที่ 1 โพร.0-2218-3202 พี่ จว 024 /2563 วันพี่ 2≯ มกราคม 2563

เรื่อง แจ้งผลผ่านการพิจารณาจริยธรรมการริจัย

เรียน คณบดีวิทยาลัยวิทยาศาสตร์สาธารณสุข

สิ่งที่ส่งมาด้วย เอกธารแจ้งผ่านการรับรองผลการพิจารณา

ตามที่นิสัต/บุตลากรในสังกัดของท่านได้เสนอโครงการวิจัยเพื่อขอรับการที่จารณาจริยธรรมการ วิจัย จากคณะกรรมการพิจารณาจริยธรรมการวิจัยในคน กลุ่มสพสถานับ ซุดที่ 1 จุฬาสงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย นั้น ในการนี้ กรรมการผู้ทบทวนพลักได้เห็นสมควรให้ผ่านการพิจารณาจริยธรรมการวิจัยได้ ตั้งนั้

โครงการวิจัยที่ 252.2/62 เรื่อง ผลของการใช้รูปแบบเสียสังหมออนโคน์เพื่อเพิ่มความรอบรู้ พางสุขภาพด้านเพศสำหรับนักเรียนหญิงขึ้นมีออมศึกษาตอนดันในเขตภาคได้ตอนบน (EFFECT OF SOCIAL MEDIA IN MODEL TO IMPROVE SEXUAL HEALTH LITERACY AMONG SECONDARY SCHOOL FEMALE STUDENTS IN SOUTHERN PROVINCES OF THAILAND: A QUASI EXPERIMENTAL STUDY) ของ นางสาวเปรมยุดา นาดรัพน์ นิสิตระดับคุยฏีบัณฑิต วิทยาลัยวิทยาศาสตร์สาชารณ์สุข จุฬาลงกรณ์ มหาวิทยาลัย

จึงเรียนมาเพื่อไปรดทราบ

ม็ระทั่ง ใช้สอดต้อง (ผู้ช่วยศาสตราจารย์ ตร.นันทรี ขัยขนะระศานัวจามี)
กรรมการและเดขานุการ
คณะกรรมการพิจารณาจริยธรรมการวิจัยในคน
กลุ่มสหสถานัน ทูดที่ 1 จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย



The Research Ethics Review Committee for Research Involving Human Research Participants, Group I, Chulalongkom University

Jamjuree 1 Building, 2nd Floor, Physthal Rd., Paturswan district, Sangkok 10390, Thelland, Tel: 0-2218-3202, 0-2218-3049 E-mail: eccusiohula.ac.th

COA No. 033/2020

#### Certificate of Approval

Study Title No. 252.2/62

: EFFECT OF SOCIAL MEDIA MODEL TO IMPROVE SEXUAL HEALTH LITERACY AMONG SECONDARY SCHOOL FEMALE STUDENTS IN UPPER SOUTHERN PROVINCES OF THAILAND: A QUASI EXPERIMENTAL STUDY

Principal investigator

: MISS PREMYUDA NARKARAT

Place of Proposed Study/Institution:

College of Public Health Sciences, Chulalongkorn University

The Research Ethics Review Committee for Research Involving Human Research Participants, Health Sciences Group, Chulalongkom University, Thailand, has approved constituted in accordance with Belmont Report 1979, Declaration of Helsinki 2013, Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences (CIOM) 2016, Standards of Research Ethics Committee (SREC) 2013, and National Policy and guidelines for Human Research 2015.

acomo proci Signature: .... (Associate Prof. Prida Tasanapradit, M.D.) Chairman

Newtone Anichamorumgean Signature: ... (Associate Prof. Nuntaree Chalchanawongsaroj, Ph.D.)

Secretary

Date of Approval : 22 January 2020

Approval Expire date : 21 January 2021

The approval documents including:

1) Research proposal

2) Participant Information Shi

3) Researcher

4) Questionnaires

**(3)** 

The approved investigator must comply with the policinal conditions:

The research/project activities must end on the approval appeal date of the Research Ethics Review Connection for Research The American Research Participants, Neath Sciences Group, Chutationshore Unhamity RECCUI. In case the research/project is unable to complete within that date, the project esterator can be applied one month prior to the RECCU approval expect date. Socially constact the research/grayiect activities as written in the proposal.

Using arriy the discurrents that bearing the RECCU's seal of approval with the subjects/solunteers (including subject information sheet, consent form, invitation letter for project/research participation (if available).
Report to the RECCU for any serious adverse events within 5 working days.

Report to the RECCU for any change of the research/project activities prior to conduct the activities.

Final report OF CIF-101 and abstract is required for a one year for deal research/project and report within 30 days after the completion of the research/project. For thesis, abstract is required and report within 30 days after the completion of the

Armsol progress report is needed for a two-year for manul respectify/spect and submit the progress report before the express date of certificate. After the completion of the research/project processes as No. 4.

#### กลุ่มทดลอง

### เอกสารข้อมูลสำหรับผู้มีส่วนร่วมในการวิจัย/ผู้อยู่ในปกครองและหนังสือแสดงยินยอมเข้าร่วมการ วิจัย

ชื่อโครงการวิจัย ผลของการใช้รูปแบบสื่อสังคมออนไลน์เพื่อเพิ่มความรอบรู้ทางสุขภาพด้านเพศ สำหรับ

นักเรียนหญิงชั้นมัธยมศึกษาตอนต้นในเขตภาคใต้ตอนบน ชื่อผู้วิจัย นางสาวเปรมยุดา นาครัตน์ ตำแหน่ง พยาบาลวิชาชีพชำนาญการ สถานที่ติดต่อผู้วิจัย (สถานที่ปฏิบัติงาน) กลุ่มพัฒนาอนามัยแม่และเด็ก ศูนย์อนามัยที่ 11

นครศรีธรรมราช

เลขที่ 99 หมู่ 2 ตำบลบางจาก อำเภอเมือง จังหวัดนครศรีธรรมราช รหัสไปรษณีย์ 80330

(ที่บ้าน) 253/1 ม.1 ต.เขาแก้ว อ.ลานสกา จ.นครศรีธรรมราช 80230 โทรศัพท์ที่บ้าน 075-374669

โทรศัพท์มือถือ 086-2798923 E-mail; forrain\_b@hotmail.com

- 1. ขอเรียนเชิญท่านเข้าร่วมในการวิจัยก่อนที่ท่านจะตัดสินใจเข้าร่วมในการวิจัย มีความ จำเป็นที่ท่านควรทำความเข้าใจว่างานวิจัยนี้เกี่ยวข้องกับการใช้รูปแบบสื่อสังคมออนไลน์เพื่อเพิ่ม ความรอบรู้ทางสุขภาพด้านเพศสำหรับนักเรียนหญิงชั้นมัธยมศึกษาตอนต้น ความรอบรู้ หมายถึง ความรู้ที่จำเป็น แรงจูงใจ และสมรรถนะในการเข้าถึง เข้าใจ ประเมิน และประยุกต์ใช้ข้อมูล สำหรับ การตัดสินใจในชีวิตประจำวัน กรุณาใช้เวลาในการอ่านข้อมูลต่อไปนี้อย่างละเอียดรอบคอบ และ สอบถามข้อมูลเพิ่มเติมหรือข้อมูลที่ไม่ชัดเจนได้ตลอดเวลา
- 2. โครงการนี้เกี่ยวข้องกับการวิจัยการศึกษาผลของการใช้รูปแบบสื่อสังคมออนไลน์เพื่อเพิ่ม ความรอบรู้ทางสุขภาพด้านเพศสำหรับนักเรียนหญิงชั้นมัธยมศึกษาตอนต้นในเขตภาคใต้ตอนบน
- 3. รายละเอียดของกลุ่มประชากรหรือผู้มีส่วนร่วมในการวิจัย ลักษณะกลุ่มประชากรใน การศึกษาครั้งนี้คือนักเรียนหญิงอายุ 13 15 ปี ที่กำลังศึกษาในระดับมัธยมศึกษาตอนต้นชั้นปีที่ 1-2 ในโรงเรียนประจำจังหวัด นครศรีธรรมราช อาศัยอยู่ในจังหวัดนครศรีธรรมราช สามารถเข้าร่วมวิจัยใน ครั้งนี้ได้ เกณฑ์ในการคัดออกคือ ไม่ใช้อินเตอร์เน็ต ไม่ใช้เฟสบุ๊ค และไม่ใช้ไลน์ มีจำนวนกลุ่มตัวอย่าง ทั้งหมด 64 คน โดยใช้วิธีจับฉลากรายชื่อในการเข้าร่วมวิจัย ผู้วิจัยได้รับอนุมัติให้ดำเนินการใน โรงเรียนได้
- 4. กระบวนการการวิจัยที่กระทำต่อกลุ่มประชากรหรือผู้มีส่วนร่วมในการวิจัยโดยมีผู้วิจัยเป็น ผู้ดำเนินการ

- 4.1 ผู้วิจัยเข้าพบกลุ่มตัวอย่าง นักเรียนมัธยมศึกษาตอนต้นชั้นปีที่ 1-2 ในห้องเรียน เข้าไปแนะนำตัว และเชิญชวนให้เข้าร่วมหากนักเรียนมัธยมศึกษาตอนต้นชั้นปีที่ 1-2 ยินดีเข้าร่วมการ วิจัย ผู้วิจัยบอกวัตถุประสงค์การวิจัย ขั้นตอนการเก็บรวบรวมข้อมูลและการพิทักษ์สิทธิในการเข้าร่วม การวิจัยครั้งนี้
- 4.2 หากกลุ่มตัวอย่างยินดีเข้าร่วมในการวิจัย ผู้วิจัยให้กลุ่มตัวอย่างเซ็นใบยินยอม เข้าร่วมการวิจัย รวมถึงพ่อ/แม่/ผู้ปกครองเซนใบยินยอมก่อนที่กลุ่มตัวอย่างจะเข้าร่วมในการวิจัย และแจกแบบสอบถามโดยใช้เวลาในการตอบประมาณ 30 นาที โดยเก็บข้อมูลในห้องเรียนในคาบ เรียนที่ว่างที่โรงเรียนจัดสรรให้ เวลาเก็บข้อมูลคือ สัปดาห์ที่ 1, สัปดาห์ที่ 8, สัปดาห์ที่ 16 และ สัปดาห์ที่ 24
- 4.3 กลุ่มตัวอย่างจะได้รับสื่อสังคมออนไลน์เพื่อเพิ่มความรอบรู้ทางสุขภาพด้านเพศ โดยให้เข้ากลุ่มเฟสบุ๊คปิดและกลุ่มไลน์ กลุ่มเฟสบุ๊คปิดจะมีเนื้อหาอนิเมชัน จำนวน 8 เรื่อง ใช้เวลา เรื่องละ 1 นาที สัปดาห์ละ 1 ครั้ง เป็นเวลา 6 เดือน และข้อความไลน์จำนวน 12 ข้อความ ส่งสัปดาห์ ละ 3 ข้อความในเวลาตอนเย็น เป็นเวลา 6 เดือนรวมส่งข้อความไลน์ 72 ครั้ง
- 5. ข้อมูลที่เกี่ยวข้องกับผู้มีส่วนร่วมในการวิจัยจะเก็บเป็นความลับ หากมีการเสนอผลการวิจัย จะเสนอเป็นภาพรวม ข้อมูลใดที่สามารถระบุถึงตัวผู้มีส่วนร่วมในการวิจัยจะไม่ปรากฏในรายงาน
  - 6. เมื่อเสร็จสิ้นการวิจัยแล้ว ข้อมูลที่เกี่ยวข้องกับผู้เข้าร่วมวิจัยทั้งหมดจะถูกทำลาย
- 7. โครงการวิจัยครั้งนี้เป็นการวิจัยเชิงทดลอง ผู้วิจัยคาดว่าจะไม่ก่อให้เกิด**อันตราย**หรือ ความเสี่ยงขึ้นแก่กลุ่มประชากรหรือผู้มีส่วนร่วมในการวิจัย
- 8. ผลการใช้รูปแบบสื่อสังคมออนไลน์เพื่อเพิ่มความรอบรู้ทางสุขภาพด้านเพศสำหรับ นักเรียนหญิงชั้นมัธยมศึกษาตอนต้น ทำให้เรามีความรอบรู้ทางสุขภาพในการป้องกันการตั้งครรภ์ หากผลการศึกษาเป็นประโยชน์เป็นแนวทางสู่การพัฒนาการเรียนรู้
  - 9. การเข้าร่วมโครงการวิจัยไม่มีค่าตอบแทน
- 10. การเข้าร่วมการวิจัยเป็นโดยสมัครใจ สามารถ**ปฏิเสธ**ที่จะเข้าร่วมหรือ**ถอนตัว**จากการ วิจัยได้ทุกขณะ **โดยไม่ต้องให้เหตุผล ไม่สูญเสียประโยชน์ที่พึงได้รับ และไม่มีผลกระทบ**ใดๆ ต่อ ผู้เข้าร่วมวิจัย
- 11. **หากมีข้อสงสัย**โปรดสอบถามเพิ่มเติมจากผู้วิจัยได้ตลอดเวลา และหากผู้วิจัยมีข้อมูล เพิ่มเติมที่เป็นประโยชน์หรือโทษเกี่ยวกับการวิจัย ผู้วิจัยจะแจ้งให้ท่านทราบอย่างรวดเร็ว **เพื่อให้ผู้มี** เข้าร่วมการวิจัยทบทวนว่ายังสมัครใจจะอยู่ในงานวิจัยหรือไม่

หากได้รับการปฏิบัติไม่ตรงตามข้อมูลดังกล่าวสามารถร้องเรียนได้ที่ คณะกรรมการ พิจารณาจริยธรรมการวิจัยในคน กลุ่มสหสถาบัน ชุดที่ 1 จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย 254 อาคาร จามจุรี 1 ชั้น 2 ถนนพญาไท เขตปทุมวัน กรุงเทพฯ 10330 โทรศัพท์/โทรสาร 0-2218-3202, 0-2218-3049 E-mail: eccu@chula.ac.th

ข้าพเจ้าได้รับการอธิบายจากผู้วิจัย และเข้า จึงลงนามยินยอม/ยินยอมด้วยวาจา เข้า เอกสารไว้ 1 ชุดแล้ว	าใจข้อมูลดังกล่าวข้างต้นทุกประการแล้ว ร่วมการวิจัยนี้ด้วยความสมัครใจ และได้รับ
ลงชื่อ	ลงชื่อ
(นางสาวเปรมยุดา นาครัตน์) ผู้วิจัยหลัก วันที่/	() ผู้เข้าร่วมการวิจัย วันที่/
ลงชื่อ	ลงชื่อ
พยาน วันที่/	พ่อ/แม่/ผู้ปกครอง/ผู้ดูแล ทยา วันที่////

## กลุ่มควบคุม

# เอกสารข้อมูลสำหรับผู้มีส่วนร่วมในการวิจัย/ผู้อยู่ในปกครองและหนังสือแสดงยินยอม เข้าร่วมการวิจัย

ชื่อโครงการวิจัย ผลของการใช้รูปแบบสื่อสังคมออนไลน์เพื่อเพิ่มความรอบรู้ทางสุขภาพด้านเพศ สำหรับ

นักเรียนหญิงชั้นมัธยมศึกษาตอนต้นในเขตภาคใต้ตอนบน ชื่อผู้วิจัย นางสาวเปรมยุดา นาครัตน์ ตำแหน่ง พยาบาลวิชาชีพชำนาญการ สถานที่ติดต่อผู้วิจัย (สถานที่ปฏิบัติงาน) กลุ่มพัฒนาอนามัยแม่และเด็ก ศูนย์อนามัยที่ 11

นครศรีธรรมราช

เลขที่ 99 หมู่ 2 ตำบลบางจาก อำเภอเมือง จังหวัดนครศรีธรรมราช รหัสไปรษณีย์ 80330

(ที่บ้าน) 253/1 ม.1 ต.เขาแก้ว อ.ลานสกา จ.นครศรีธรรมราช 80230 โทรศัพท์ที่บ้าน 075-374669

โทรศัพท์มือถือ 086-2798923 E-mail; forrain\_b@hotmail.com

- 1. ขอเรียนเชิญท่านเข้าร่วมในการวิจัยก่อนที่ท่านจะตัดสินใจเข้าร่วมในการวิจัย มีความ จำเป็นที่ท่านควรทำความเข้าใจว่างานวิจัยนี้เกี่ยวข้องกับการใช้รูปแบบสื่อสังคมอ อนไลน์เพื่อเพิ่ม ความรอบรู้ทางสุขภาพด้านเพศสำหรับนักเรียนหญิงชั้นมัธยมศึกษาตอนต้น ความรอบรู้ หมายถึง ความรู้ที่จำเป็น แรงจูงใจ และสมรรถนะในการเข้าถึง เข้าใจ ประเมิน และประยุกต์ใช้ข้อมูล สำหรับ การตัดสินใจในชีวิตประจำวัน กรุณาใช้เวลาในการอ่านข้อมูลต่อไปนี้อย่างละเอียดรอบคอบ และ สอบถามข้อมูลเพิ่มเติมหรือข้อมูลที่ไม่ชัดเจนได้ตลอดเวลา
- 2. โครงการนี้เกี่ยวข้องกับการวิจัยการศึกษาผลของการใช้รูปแบบสื่อสังคมออนไลน์เพื่อเพิ่ม ความรอบรู้ทางสุขภาพด้านเพศสำหรับนักเรียนหญิงชั้นมัธยมศึกษาตอนต้นในเขตภาคใต้ตอนบน
- 3. รายละเอียดของกลุ่มประชากรหรือผู้มีส่วนร่วมในการวิจัย ลักษณะกลุ่มประชากรใน การศึกษาครั้งนี้คือนักเรียนหญิงอายุ 13 15 ปี ที่กำลังศึกษาในระดับมัธยมศึกษาตอนต้นชั้นปีที่ 1-2 ในโรงเรียนประจำจังหวัด กระบี่ อาศัยอยู่ในจังหวัดกระบี่ สามารถเข้าร่วมวิจัยในครั้งนี้ได้ เกณฑ์ในการคัด ออกคือ นักเรียนหญิงที่แพลนว่าจะออกจากโรงเรียนหรือทำงาน มีจำนวนกลุ่มตัวอย่างทั้งหมด 64 คน โดยใช้วิธีจับฉลากรายชื่อในการเข้าร่วมวิจัย ผู้วิจัยได้รับอนุมัติให้ดำเนินการในโรงเรียนได้
- 4. กระบวนการการวิจัยที่กระทำต่อกลุ่มประชากรหรือผู้มีส่วนร่วมในการวิจัยโดยมีผู้วิจัยเป็น ผู้ดำเนินการ

- 4.1 ผู้วิจัยเข้าพบกลุ่มตัวอย่าง นักเรียนมัธยมศึกษาตอนต้นชั้นปีที่ 1-2 ในห้องเรียน เข้าไปแนะนำตัว และเชิญชวนให้เข้าร่วมหากนักเรียนมัธยมศึกษาตอนต้นชั้นปีที่ 1-2 ยินดีเข้าร่วมการ วิจัย ผู้วิจัยบอกวัตถุประสงค์การวิจัย ขั้นตอนการเก็บรวบรวมข้อมูลและการพิทักษ์สิทธิในการเข้าร่วม การวิจัยครั้งนี้
- 4.2 หากกลุ่มตัวอย่างยินดีเข้าร่วมในการวิจัย ผู้วิจัยให้กลุ่มตัวอย่างเซ็นใบยินยอม เข้าร่วมการวิจัย รวมถึงพ่อ/แม่/ผู้ปกครองเซนใบยินยอมก่อนที่กลุ่มตัวอย่างจะเข้าร่วมในการวิจัย และแจกแบบสอบถามโดยใช้เวลาในการตอบประมาณ 30 นาที โดยเก็บข้อมูลในห้องเรียนในคาบ เรียนที่ว่างที่โรงเรียนจัดสรรให้ เวลาเก็บข้อมูลคือ สัปดาห์ที่ 1, สัปดาห์ที่ 8, สัปดาห์ที่ 16 และ สัปดาห์ที่ 24
- 5. ข้อมูลที่เกี่ยวข้องกับผู้มีส่วนร่วมในการวิจัยจะเก็บเป็นความลับ หากมีการเสนอผลการวิจัย จะเสนอเป็นภาพรวม ข้อมูลใดที่สามารถระบุถึงตัวผู้มีส่วนร่วมในการวิจัยจะไม่ปรากฏในรายงาน
  - 6. เมื่อเสร็จสิ้นการวิจัยแล้ว ข้อมูลที่เกี่ยวข้องกับผู้เข้าร่วมวิจัยทั้งหมดจะถูกทำลาย
  - 7. โครงการวิจัยครั้งนี้ ผู้วิจัยคาดว่าจะทราบสถานการณ์ความรอบรู้ทางสุขภาพด้านเพศ สำหรับนักเรียนหญิงชั้นมัธยมศึกษาตอนต้นชั้นปีที่ 1-2 และไม่ก่อให้เกิด**อันตราย**หรือ**ความ** เสี่ยงขึ้นแก่กลุ่มประชากรหรือผู้มีส่วนร่วมในการวิจัย
  - 8. ผลการศึกษาความรอบรู้ทางสุขภาพด้านเพศสำหรับนักเรียนหญิงชั้นมัธยมศึกษาตอนต้น ชั้นปีที่ 1-2 เป็นประโยชน์และเป็นแนวทางสู่การพัฒนาการเรียนรู้
  - 9. การเข้าร่วมโครงการวิจัยไม่มีค่าตอบแทน
  - 10. การเข้าร่วมการวิจัยเป็นโดยสมัครใจ สามารถปฏิเสธที่จะเข้าร่วมหรือถอนตัวจากการ วิจัยได้ทุกขณะ โดยไม่ต้องให้เหตุผล ไม่สูญเสียประโยชน์ที่พึงได้รับ และไม่มีผลกระทบ ใดๆ ต่อผู้เข้าร่วมวิจัย
  - 11.หากมีข้อสงสัยโปรดสอบถามเพิ่มเติมจากผู้วิจัยได้ตลอดเวลา และหากผู้วิจัยมีข้อมูล เพิ่มเติมที่เป็นประโยชน์หรือโทษเกี่ยวกับการวิจัย ผู้วิจัยจะแจ้งให้ท่านทราบอย่างรวดเร็ว เพื่อให้ผ้มีเข้าร่วมการวิจัยทบทวนว่ายังสมัครใจจะอย่ในงานวิจัยหรือไม่

หากได้รับการปฏิบัติไม่ตรงตามข้อมูลดังกล่าวสามารถร้องเรียนได้ที่ คณะกรรมการ พิจารณาจริยธรรมการวิจัยในคน กลุ่มสหสถาบัน ชุดที่ 1 จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย 254 อาคาร จามจุรี 1 ชั้น 2 ถนนพญาไท เขตปทุมวัน กรุงเทพฯ 10330 โทรศัพท์/โทรสาร 0-2218-3202, 0-2218-3049 E-mail: eccu@chula.ac.th

ข้าพเจ้าได้รับการอธิบายจากผู้วิจัย และเข้าใจข้อมูลดังกล่าวข้างต้นทุกประการแล้ว		
จึงลงนามยินยอม/ยินยอมด้วยวาจา เช้าร่วมการวิจัยนี้ด้วยความสมัครใจ และได้รับเอกสารไว้ 1		
ชุดแล้ว		
ลงชื่อ	ลงชื่อ	
(นางสาวเปรมยุดา นาครัตน์)	()	
ผู้วิจัยหลัก	ผู้เข้าร่วมการวิจัย	
วันที่/	วันที่/	
ลงชื่อ	ลงชื่อ	
()	()	
พยาน	พ่อ/แม่/ผู้ปกครอง/ผู้ดูแล	
วันที่/	วันที่/	

OUNTATOMORAN OMIAEUSII I





ที่ ชว 64.38/**019 4** 

วิทยาลัยวิทยาศาสตร์ลาธารณสุข จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย ช.จุฬาลงกรณ์ 62 ถนนพญาไท แขวงวังใหม่ เขตปทุมวัน กรุงเทพมหานคร 10330

## **24** กรกฎาคม 2562

เรื่อง ขอเรียนเชิญบุคลากรในลังกัดของท่านเป็นผู้ทรงคุณวุฒิตรวจลอบเครื่องมือในการวิจัย เรียน ผู้อำนวยการสถาบันวิจัยพฤติกรรมศาสตร์ มหาวิทยาลัยศรีนครินทรวิโรฒ สิ่งที่ส่งมาด้วย แบบสอบถามโครงร่างงานวิจัย จำนวน 1 ชุด

ด้วย นางสาวเปรมยุสา นาครัตน์ รหัสประจำตัวนิสิต 5979164653 นิสิตหลักสูตรสารารณสุข ศาสตรดุษฎีบัณฑิต สาขาริชาสาธารณสุขศาสตร์ (หลักสูตรนานาชาติ) วิทยาลัยวิทยาศาสตร์สาธารณสุข จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย มีความประสงค์จะจัดทำวิทยานิพนธ์เรื่อง ผลของการใช้รูปแบบสื่อลังคมออนไลน์ เพื่อ เพิ่มความจลาดทางสุขภาพด้านเพศสำหรับนักเรียนหญิงขั้นมัธยมศึกษาตอนดันในเขตภาคใต้ตอนบน

ในการนี้ วิทยาลัยวิทยาศาสตร์สาธารณสุขได้พิจารณาเห็นว่ารองศาสตราจารย์ คร. ยังคินันท์ อินทรกำแหง บุคลากรในสังกัดของท่านเป็นผู้ทรงคุณรูฒิตรวจสอบเครื่องมือในการวิจัยให้แก่นิสิต เพื่อให้ได้ ผลการวิจัยการประเมินอย่างถูกด้อง แม่นยำ มีประสิทธิภาพ จึงใคร่ขอเรียนเชิญ รองศาสตราจารย์ คร. ยังคินันท์ อินทรกำแหง ตรวจสอบเครื่องมือในการวิจัยให้แก่นิสิตด้วย (ดังเอกสารที่แนบมานี้) หากมีข้อส่งสับประการใคท่าน สามารถสอบถามเพิ่มเติมได้ที่ นางสาวเปรมยุคา นาครัศน์ หมายเลขโทรศัพท์ 086-279-8923

จึงเรียนมาเพื่อโปรดพิจารณาให้ความอนุเคราะห์ด้วย จะเป็นพระคุณยิ่ง

ขอแสดงความนับถือ

(รองศาสตราจารย์ คร. วัฒนโติทธิ์ ศีริวงศ์)

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รองคณบดี

ปฏิบัติการแทนคณบดีวิทยาลัยวิทยาศาสตร์สาธารณสุข



## บันทึกข้อความ

จำนวน 1 ชุด

ส่วนงาน วิทยาลัยวิทยาศาสคร์สาธารณสุข โทร. 02-218-8194 โทรสาร 02-255-6046 ที่ วส/**0700** วันที่ **24** กรกฎาคม 2562

้อง ขอเรียนเชิญท่านเป็นผู้ทรงคุณวุฒิตรวจสอบเครื่องมือในการวิจัย

เรียน รองศาสตราจารย์ ดร. รัตนา สำโรงทอง สิ่งที่ส่งมาด้วย แบบสอบถามโครงร่างงานวิจัย

ด้วย นางสาวเปรมยุคา นาครัตน์ รหัสประจำตัวนิสิต 5979164653 นิสิตหลักสูตร สาธารณสุขศาสตรคุมฎีบัณฑิต สาขาวิชาสาธารณสุขศาสตร์ (หลักสูตรนานาชาติ) วิทยาลัย วิทยาศาสตร์สาธารณสุข จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย มีความประสงค์จะจัดทำวิทยานิพนธ์เรื่อง ผลของ การใช้รูปแบบสื่อสังคมออนใลน์ เพื่อเพิ่มความฉลาดทางสุขภาพด้านเพศสำหรับนักเรียนหญิงชั้น มัธยมศึกษาตอนต้นในเขตภาคได้ตอนบน

ในการนี้ วิทยาลัยวิทยาศาสตร์สาธารณสุขได้พิจารณาเห็นว่าท่านเป็นผู้ทรงคุณวุฒิ ตรวจสอบเครื่องมือในการวิจัยให้แก่นิสิค เพื่อให้ได้ผลการวิจัยการประเมินอย่างถูกต้อง แม่นยำ มี ประสิทธิภาพ จึงใครขอเรียนเชิญท่านตรวจสอบเครื่องมือในการวิจัยให้แก่นิสิตด้วย (ดังเอกสารที่ แนบมานี้) หากมีข้อสงสัยประการใดท่านสามารถสอบถามเพิ่มเลิมได้ที่ นางสาวเปรมยุคา นาครัคน์ หมายเลขโทรศัพท์ 086-279-8923

จึงเรียนมาเพื่อโปรคพิจารณาให้ความอนุเคราะห์ด้วย จะเป็นพระคุณยิ่ง

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(รองศาสคราชารย์ ดร. วัฒน์สิทธิ์ ศิริวงศ์) รองคณบดี ปฏิบัติการแทนคณบดีวิทยาลัยวิทยาศาสตร์สาธารณสุข

CHULALONGKORN UNIVERSITY



ที่ ขว 64,38/ 0192

วิทยาลัยวิทยาศาสตร์สาธารณสุข จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย ช.จุฬาลงกรณ์ 62 ถนนพญาไท แขวงวังใหม่ เขตปทุมวัน กรุงเทพมหานคร 10330

### 24 กรกฎาคม 2562

เรื่อง ขอเรียนเชิญบุคลากรในลังกัดของท่านเป็นผู้ทรงคุณวุฒิตรวจลอบเครื่องมือในการวิจัย เรียน คณบดีคณะสาธารณสุขศาสตร์ มหาวิทยาลัยบูรพา สิ่งที่ส่งมาด้วย แบบสอบถามโครงว่างงานวิจัย จำนวน 1 ชด

ด้วย นางสาวเปรมยุดา นาครัตน์ รหัสประจำตัวนิสิต 5979164653 นิสิตหลักสูตรสาธารณสุข ศาสตรคุษฎีบัณฑิต สาขาวิชาสาธารณสุขศาสตร์ (หลักสูตรนานาชาติ) วิทยาลัยวิทยาศาสตร์สาธารณสุข จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย มีความประสงค์จะจัดทำวิทยานิพนธ์เรื่อง ผลของการใช้รูปแบบสื่อลังคมออนไลน์ เพื่อ เพิ่มความจลาดทางสุขภาพด้านเพศสำหรับนักเรียนหญิงขึ้นมัยยมศึกษาตอนต้นในเขตภาคใต้ตอนบน

ในการนี้ วิทยาลัยวิทยาศาสตร์สาธารณสุขได้พิจารณาเห็นว่า ผศ. คร. เสาวนีย์ ทองนพคุณ บุคลากรในลังกัดของท่านเป็นผู้ทรงคุณวุฒิตรวจสอบเครื่องมือในการวิจัยให้แก้นิสิต เพื่อให้ได้ผลการวิจัยการ ประเมินอย่างถูกต้อง แม่นยำ มีประสิทธิภาพ จึงใคร่ขอเรียนเชิญ ผศ. คร. เสาวนีย์ ทองนพคุณ ตรวจสอบเครื่องมือ ในการวิจัยให้แก่นิสิตด้วย (ดังเอกสารที่แนบมานี้) หากมีข้อลงสัยประการใดท่านสามารถสอบถามเพิ่มเติมได้ที่ นางสาวเปรมยุดา นาครัศน์ หมายเลรโทรศัพท์ 086-279-8923

จึงเรียนมาเพื่อโปรดพิจารณาให้ความอนุเคราะห์ด้วย จะเป็นพระคุณยิ่ง

ขอแสดงความนับถือ

(รองศาสตราจารย์ คร. วัฒน์สิทธิ์ ศิริวงศ์)

รองคณบดี

ปฏิบัติการแทนคณบดีวิทยาลัยวิทยาศาสตร์สาธารณสุข

# m 64.38/060%

วิทยาดัยภิทยาศาสตร์สาธารณสุข จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาดัย ช.จุฬาลงกรณ์ 62 ถนนพญาไท แขวงวังโหม่ เขตปทุมวัน กรุงเทพมหานคร 10330

#### 7 พฤศจิกาสน 2562

เรื่อง ขอเวียนเชิญบุคลากรในสังกัดของท่านเป็นผู้ทรงคุณรูฒิตรวจตอบเครื่องมือในการใจ้ย

นิยน ผู้ตำนวยการโรงพยาบาลมหาราช จังหวัดนครศรีธรรมราช

สิ่งที่ส่งมาด้วย แบบสอบถามโครงร่างงานวิจัย จำนวน 1 ชุด

ล้วย นางดาวเปรมยุดา นาครัตน์ รทัสประจำตัวนิสิต 5879164653 นิสิตหลักสูตรศาธารณสุข ศาสตรคุษฎีบัณฑิต สาขาวิชาสาธารณสุขศาสตร์ (หลักสุตรนานาชาติ) วิทยาลัยวิทยาศาสตร์สาธารณสุข จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย มีความประสงค์จะจัดทำวิทยานิทนธ์เรื่อง ผลของการใช้รูปแบบสิ่งสังคมขอนใสน์เพีย เพิ่มความของคทางสุขภาพด้านเพศสำหรับนักเรียนหญิงขึ้นมัยอมศึกษาสธนตันในเขตภาคใต้สอนบน

ในการนี้ วิทยาลัยวิทยาศาสตร์สารารณสุรได้พิจารณาเห็นว่า นายแพทย์เอกรัย ศีวิทานิธ บุคดากรในสังกัดของท่านเป็นผู้ทรงคุณวุฒิตรวจสอบเครื่องมือในการวิจัยให้แก่นิสิต เพื่อให้ได้ผลการวิจัย การประเมินอย่างถูกต้อง แม่นย่า มีประสิทธิภาพ จึงใคร่ขอเรื่อนเริญท่านตรวจสอบเครื่องมือในการวิจัยให้แก้นิสิต ด้วย (ดังเอกสารที่แนบมานี้) หากมีข้อลงสัยประการใสท่านสามารถสอบถามเพิ่มเติมได้ที่ นางสารเปรมยุคา นาดรัตน์ หมายและโทรศัพท์ 068-279-8823

จึงเรียนมาเพื่อไปรดพิจารณาให้ความอนุเคราะห์ด้วย จะเป็นพระคุณยิ่ง

ขอแสดงความนับถือ

(ระเศาสตราจารย์ คร. วัลเปลี่ยนี้ คีริวงศ์) ระเศยเปลี

ปฏิบัติการแทนคณบดีวิทยาลัยวิทยาศาสตร์สารารณสุข

Tet: 02/215/6199-4

Unulatungkunn Universiti

# en 64.38/0527

ริทยาลัยภิทยาลาสครัสาธารณสุร ชุฬาลงกรณ์มหาริทยาลัย ข.ชุฬาลงกรณ์ 62 ถนนพญาไท แขวงรังโหม่ เขคปชุมรัน กรุงเทพมหานคร 10330

11 MW1991 2562

เรื่อง ขอเรียนเชิญท่านเป็นผู้ทวงคุณวุฒิสววจสอบเครื่องมือในการวิจัย

สียน ผู้อำนวยการโรงเรียนต่านครณูกณะโรภาสสุทิศ

สิ่งที่ส่งมาด้วย แบบสอบถามโครงว่างงานวิจัย จำนวน 1 ชุด

ด้วย นางดาวเปรมยุดา นาดรัตน์ รทัดประจำตัวนิธิด 5979184863 นิติดหลักสูตรดาราชบสุข ดาดครดุษฎีบัณฑิต สาขาวิชาสาขาวณสุขดาดครั (หลักสุดรนานาชาติ) วิทยาลัยวิทยาศาสตร์สาขารณสุข รุชาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย มีความประสงค์จะจัดทำวิทยานีพนธ์เรื่อง ผลของการใช้รูปแบบชื่อสังคมขอนโดน์เพื่อ เพิ่มความขอาดทางสุขภาพด้านเพศต้างจับนักเรียนหญิงขึ้นมัยยมศึกษาตอบต้นในเขตภาคได้สอนเบ

ในการนี้ จิทยาลัยจิทยาศาสตร์ลายารณสุขได้พิจารณาเห็นว่าท่านเป็นผู้ทวงคุณภูฒิตรวจสอบ เครื่องมือในการจิจัยให้แก่นิสิต เพื่อให้ได้ผลการจิจัยการประเมินอย่างถูกล้อง แม่นย้ำ มีประสิทธิภาพ จึงใคร่ขอ เรียนสัญท่านควรจสอบเครื่องมือในการจิจัยให้แก่นิสิตด้วย (ดังเอกสารพื้นนนมานี้) หากมีข้อลงสัยประการใสท่าน สามารถสอบถามเพิ่มเติมได้ที่ นางสาวเประมุลา นาดวัดน์ พมายเลขโทรศัพท์ 088-279-8923

จึงเรียนมาเพื่อไปรดพิจารณาให้ความอนูเคราะห์ด้วย จะเป็นพระศูณยิ่ง

รถแสดงความกับที่ช

500

(ระเศาสตราชาวณ์ คร. วัฒน์สิทธิ์ ศิริวงศ์) รองคณบดี

ปฏิบัติการแทนคณบดีวิทยาลัยวิทยาศาสตร์ลาธารณสุข

Ten. 107-218-8180-4

₩ 80 64.38/06/09

วิทยาดัยวิทยาศาสตร์สายารณสุข จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาทัย ช.จุฬาลงกรณ์ จะ ถนนพญาให แขวงวังโดน์ เทศปทุมวัน กรุงเทศมหานคร 10330

7. พฤศจิกายน 2562

เรื่อง ขอเรียนเชิญท่านเป็นผู้ทรงคุณภูฒิตรวจตอบเครื่องมือในการวิจัย เรียน ผู้อำนวยการศูนย์ขนานัยที่ 11 จังหวัดนครศรีธรรมราช ซึ่งที่ต่อมาตัวย แบบตอบถามโครงร่างงานวิจัย จำนวน 1 ชุด

ด้วย นางสาวเปรมยุลา นาครัพน์ รทัสประจำสั่วนิสิต 5979164653 นิสิตหลักสุตรธาชารณสุข ศาสสะกุษฏีบัณฑิต สาขาวิชาสาธารณสุขศาตครั (หลักสุดรนานาขาติ) วิทธาลัยวิทธาศาสครัสาธารณสุข ๆทำลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย มีความประสงค์จะจัดทำวิทธานิพนธ์เรื่อง ผลของการใช้รูปแบบสื่อสังคมขอนใสน์เพื่อ เพิ่มความจอกสหางสุขากพล้านเพศสำหรับนักเรื่อนหญิงขึ้นโยยมศึกษาตอนสินในเขตภาคใต้ตอนมน

ในการนี้ วิทยาลัยวิทยาสาสตร์สาธารณสุรได้พิจารณาเห็นว่าท่านเป็นผู้ทรงคุณวุฒิสราจสธบ แครื่องมือในการวิจัยให้แก่นิสิต เพื่อให้ได้ผลการวิจัยการประเมินอย่างถูกต้อง แผ่นบ้า มีประสิทธิภาพ จึงใคร่ขอ เริ่มแล้ญท่านสราจสอบเครื่องมือในการวิจัยให้แก่นิสิตด้วย (ตั้งเอกสารที่แนบมานี้) หากมีข้อสงตับประการใคท่าน สามารถสอบถามเพิ่มเสินได้ที่ บางสารเปรมยุตา นาครัพน์ หมายเครโทรศัพท์ 086-279-8923

จึงเรียนมาเพื่อไม่รดพิจารณาให้ความอนุเคราะห์ด้วย จะเป็นพระคุณยิ่ง

ขอแสดงความกับถือ

(รองศาตตราจารย์ คร. วัฒน์สิทธิ์ คีริวงศ์)

รองคณบดี

ปฏิบัติการแทนคณบดีวิทยาลัยวิทยาศาสตร์สาธารณสุข

Text. 00:016-0198-4 (restrict) 255-8846 ₹ en 64.38/ 0537

ริทยาลัยริทยาศาสตร์สาธารณสุข จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาริทยาลัย ข.จุฬาลงกรณ์ 62 ถนมหญาริท แขวงวังโทฝ เขตปทุมวัน กรุงเทพมหานคร 10330

16 ตุลาคม 2562

เรียง ขอเรียนเดิญท่านเป็นผู้ทรงคุณภูฒิตรวจสอบเครื่องมือในการวิจัย เรียน นางสายใจ โมษิตกุลทร สิ่งที่ส่งมาตัวย แบบสอบภามใดสงร่างงานวิจัย จำนวน 1 ชุด

ด้วย นางสาวเปรมยุดา นาครัดน์ รหัดประจำตัวนิสิต 5979184653 นิสิตหลักสูตรสาธารณสุข ศาสตรพุษฏีบัณฑิต สาชาวิชาสาธารณสุขคาสตร์ (หลักสูตรนานาชาติ) วิทยาลัยวิทยาศาสตร์สาธารณสุข ๆทำลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย มีความประสงค์จะจัดทำวิทยานิพนธ์เรียง และองการใช้รูปแบบสื่อลังคมขอนใสน์เพี่ย เพิ่มความออกศทางสุขภาพล้านเทคลำหรับนักเรียนหญิงชั้นมัยยมศึกษาตอนลันในเขตภาคใต้สอบบน

ในการนี้ วิทยาลัยวิทยาศาสคร์สาธารณสุรได้พิจารณาเพิ่มว่าท่านเป็นผู้ทรงคุณภูฒิสรรจลธบ เครื่องมือในการวิจัยให้แก่มิสิท เพื่อให้ได้ผลการวิจัยการประเมินอย่างถูกต้อง แม่นอำ มีประสิทธิภาพ จึงใคร่ ขอเรียนเข็ญท่านครวจสอบเครื่องมือในการวิจัยให้แก่มิสิคด้วย (ดังเอกสารพื้นนบมานี้) หากมีข้อสงสัยประการใด ท่านสามารถสอบยามเพิ่มเติมได้ที่ นางสาวเปรมยุลา นาครัดน์ หมายเลขโทรศัพท์ 086-279-8923

จึงเรียนมาเพื่อไปรดพิจารณาให้ความอนุเคราะห์ด้วย จะเป็นพระคุณยิ่ง

ขอแสดงความกับถือ

(รองศาสตราจารย์ ดร. วัฒน์สิทธิ์ ศีริรงศ์) รองคณนที่ ปฏิบัติการแทนคณบดีรัตยาลัยซีทยาศาสตร์สายารณสุข

Text (00-216-6168-4 September (00-266-6046 # 82 84.38/053 %

ริทยาลัยวิทยาศาสตร์สายารณธุร รุชาลงกรณ์มหาริทยาลัย ร.รุชาลงกรณ์ ยว ถนนพญาไท แชางรังใหม่ เขตปทุมวัน กรุ่งเทพมหานคร 10330

16 ganes 2562

เรื่อง ขอเรียนเชิญท่านเป็นผู้ทรงคุณวุฒิตรวจสอบเครื่องมือในการวิจัย

เรียน นางสดขึ้น กลงผล

สิ่งที่ส่งมาด้วย แบบสอบถามโดงงว่างงานวิจัย จำนวน 1 ชุด

ด้วย นางสารแปรมยุคา นาครัพน์ รทัสประจำส่วนิสิท 5979164653 นิสิทหลักสูตรสาธารณสุข ศาสตรคุษฏีบัณฑิต สาขาวิชาสาธารณสุขศาสตร์ (หลักสูตรนานาชาติ) วิทยาลับวิทยาศาสตร์สาธารณสุข จุฬาลงกรณ์แพววิทยาลัย มีความประสงค์จะจัดทำวิทยานีพนธ์เรื่อง แลของการใช้รูปแบบสิ่นตัวสนธยนโลน์เพี่ย เพิ่มพรรมขอาสตางสุขภาพด้านเพคล้าหรับนักเรียนหญิงชั้นมัยยมศึกษาสอนส้นในเขตภาคใต้สงนณ

ในการนี้ วิทยาดัยวิทยาศาสตร์ดาราชนสุขได้พิจารณาเห็นร่าท่านเป็นผู้ทรงคุณภูพิศรวจลอบ เครื่องมียในการวิจัยใต้แก่นิสิต เพื่อให้ได้ผลการวิจัยการประเนินอย่างถูกต้อง แผ่นย้า มีประสิทธิภาพ จึงใคร่ ขอเรียนเชิญท่านครวจตอบเครื่องมือในการวิจัยให้แก่นิสิตตัวย (ตั้งเอกตารที่แนนมานี้) หากมีข้อสงตับประการใต ท่านสามารถตอบกามเพิ่มเติมได้ที่ นางสาวเปรมยุดา นาดซิตน์ ทมายเครโทรทัพท์ 086-279-8923

จึงเรียนมาเพื่อโปรดพิจารณาให้ความอนูเคราะห์ด้วย จะเป็นพระคุณยิ่ง

ขอแสดงความฉับถือ

(ของศาสตราจารย์ คร. วัฒน์สิทธิ์ ศิริวงศ์)

รองคณะดี

ปฏิบัติการแทนคนเบดีรีทยาดัยรีทยาศาสตร์สาธารณสุข

Test: 02/219/8788-4 Test: 412/256-8048 ที่ อว'64.38/0485

วิทยาลัยวิทยาศาสตร์สาธารณสุข จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย ช.จุฬาลงกรณ์ 62 ถนนพญาไท แขวงวังใหม่ เขศปทุมวัน กรุงเทพมหานคร 10330

26 กันยายน 2562

รื่อง ขอความอนูเคราะห์ให้นิติตถงพื้นที่ เพื่อศึกษาวิจัยในเบื้องค้น

เรียน ผู้อำนวยการโรงเรียนเบญจนราชทิศ

ด้วย นางสาวเปรมยุตา นาครัตน์ รหัสประจำด้วนิสิต 5979164653 นิสิตหลักสูตรสาธารณสุข สาธารลุษฎีบัณฑิต สาขาวิชาสาธารณสุขศาสตร์ (หลักสูตรนานาชาติ) วิทยาลัยวิทยาศาสตร์สาธารณสุข จุฬาถงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย มีความประสงศ์จะจัดทำวิทยานิพนธ์เรื่อง Effect of Social Media Model to Improve Sexual Health Literacy among Secondary School Female Students in Southern Province of Thailand: A Quasi Experimental Study

ในการนี้ วิทยาลัยวิทยาศาสตร์สาธารณสุข จึงใคร่ขอความอนุเคราะห์จากท่านในการชมุญาสให้ นางสาวเปรมยุดา นาครัตน์ ลงพื้นที่ เพื่อศึกษาข้อมูลวิจัย โดยการทดลองใช้เครื่องมือเพื่อหาท่า reliability ในเด็ก ขั้นมัธยมศึกษาปีที่ 2 จำนวน 30 คน ณ โรงเรียนเบญขมราชูทิศ ระหว่างวันที่ 17 คุลาคม 2562 – 30 พฤศจิกายน 2562 เพื่อจะเป็นประโยชน์อย่างอึ่งในการทำวิทยานิพนธ์ของนิสิตค่อไป หากท่านมีข้อสงสัชประการใด สามารถ สอบถามเพิ่มเดิมที่ นางสาวแปรมยุดา นาครัตน์ หมายเลขไทรศัพท์ 0862798923

ซึ่งเรียนมาเพื่อโปรดพิจารณาให้ความอนูเคราะห์ด้วย จะเป็นพระคุณยิ่ง

ขยแสดงความนับถือ

(รองศาสตราจารย์ ตร. วัฒน์สิทธิ์ ศิริวงศ์)

รองคณบดี

ปฏิบัติการแทนคณบดีวิทยาลัยวิทยาสาสตร์สาธารณสุข



# en 64.38/0123

ริทยาดัยวิทยาศาสตรัสาธารณธุช จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย ช.จุฬาลงกรณ์ ขว ถนนพนุวไท แขวงวังใหม่ เขตปกุลรัน กรุงมพนพาวเศร 10330

## 6 กุมภาพันธ์ 2563

เรื่อง จะเรียนเรียนุคตากรในคังก็ครองท่านเป็นผู้ครงคุณภูพิศรวจตอนเครื่องมือในการวิจัย เรียน ผู้อำนวยการโรงเรียนกัดยกณีศรีรรรมราช จังหวัดนครศรีรรรมราช สิ่งที่ส่งมาด้วย แบบสอบถามโดรงร่างงานวิจัย จำนวน 1 จุด

ด้วย นางสาวเปรมยุคา นาครัดนี้ รรัสประจำคัวนิสิค 5679164653 นิสิคหลักลูครสารารณสุข ศาสตรคุษฎีบัณฑิต สาขาวิชาสาธารณสุขศาสตร์ (หลักสุครนานาชาติ) จิตยาลัยวิทยาสตร์สาธารณสุข จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย มีความประสงค์จะจัดทำวิทยานีพนธ์เรื่อง ผลของการใช้รูปแบบสื่อสังคมขอนไลน์ เพีย เพิ่มความจลาสทางสุขภาพล้านแพลสำหรับนักเรือนหญิงขึ้นวัรยนศึกษาสอนตันในเขตภาคใต้คงแบบ

ในการนี้ วิทยาลัยวิทยาศาสตร์ลายารณสุขให้พิจารณาเห็นว่า นายเอกรัฐ เพรารักษ์ บุคสากรใน ลังกัดของท่านเป็นผู้ทองคุณภูณิศวจจลอบเครื่องมือในการวิจัยให้แก่นิสิต เพื่อให้ใต้ผลการวิจัยการประเมินอย่าง ถูกต้อง แม่นย้า มีประสิทธิภาพ จึงใคร่ขอเรียนเชิญ นายเอกรัฐ เพรารักษ์ ครวจจลยแครื่องมือในการวิจัยให้แก่นิสิต ด้วย (ดังเอกสารที่แนบมานี้) พากมีข้อสงลัยประการใสท่านสามารถสอบถามเพิ่มเติมได้ที่ นางสาวเปรมยุศา นาครัตน์ หมายเลขโทรศัพท์ 088-279-8923

จึงเรียนมาเพี้ยโปรดที่จารณาให้ความอนูเคราะห์ด้วย จะเป็นพระคุณยิ่ง

ขอแดดงความนับถือ

ระเศาสตราจารย์ คร. วัฒน์สิทธิ์ คีริวงศ์)

รองคณะเลี

ปฏิบัติการแทนคุณบดีวิทยาลัยภิทยาสาสคร์สารารณสุข

Tes colore engli. Tesens colore esse



ที่ ชว 64.38/0122

ริทยาลัยภัทยาคาสตร์สาธารณฮุธ จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย ช.จุฬาลงกรณ์ ez อนมหญาวัด แขวงวังโหม่ เขตบ่ทุมวัน กรุณทหมหานคร 18330

#### 6 กุมภาพันธ์ 2583

เรื่อง \_ ขอเรียนเชิญบุคลากรในลังกัดของท่านเป็นผู้ทองคุณภูฒิตอวจสอบเครื่องมือในการวิจัย เรียน ผู้อำนวยการใจแร๊ยนอำนาคย์ทานิขนุกูล จังหวัดกระบี่ สิ่งที่ส่งมาด้วย แบบตอบยามโครงส่างงานวิจัย จำนวน 1 ชุด .

ด้วย นางสาวเบ้ามสุดา นาครัตน์ รทัสประจำตัวนิสิต 5979164653 นิสิตหลักสูตรสาธารณสุข ศาสตรคุษฎีบัณฑิต ลาขาวิชาสาธารณสุขศาสตร์ (หลักสุดงนานาชาติ) วิทยาลัยวิทยาศาสตร์สาธารณสุข จุฬาสงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย มีความประสงค์จะจัดทำวิทยานิพนธ์เรื่อง ผลของการใช้รูปแบบสี่อสังคมองนโลน์ เพี่ย เพิ่มความจลาสทางสุขภาพด้านเพศล้าหรับนักเรียนหญิงชั้นมัยชมศึกษาตอนคับในเขตภาคใต้ดอนบน

ในการนี้ วิทยาดัยวิทยาศาสตร์สาธารณธุลใต้พิจารณาเด็นว่า นางชนานุร แท่นศรี บุคลากรใน สังกัดของท่านเป็นผู้ทรงคุณภูฒิตรวจสธบเครื่องมือในการวิจัยให้แก่นิสิต เพื่อให้ได้ผลการวิจัยการประเมินอย่าง ถูกต้อง แม่นอำ มีประสิทธิภาพ จึงใคร่ขอเรื่อนเชิญ นางชนานุธ แท่นศรี ตรวจสธบเครื่องมือในการวิจัยให้แก้นิสิต ด้วย (ตั้งเอกสารที่แนบมานี้) ทากมีร้อสงลัยประการใดท่านสามารถสอบอามเพิ่มเดิมได้ที่ นางสาวเปรมยุศา นางรัตน์ หมายแรวใหรดังท์ 086-278-8923

จึงเรียนมาเพื่อใปรดพิจาชณาให้ความอนุเคราะห์ด้วย จะเป็นพระคูณยิ่ง

28 การแกรงเพรามกุรานูล

(รองศาสตราจารย์ คร. วัฒนโติทธิ์ คีริวงศ์) รองควนบดี

ปฏิปัติการแทนคณบดีวิทยาดัยวิทยาศาตตร์ดายารณสุข

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## **Timeframe**

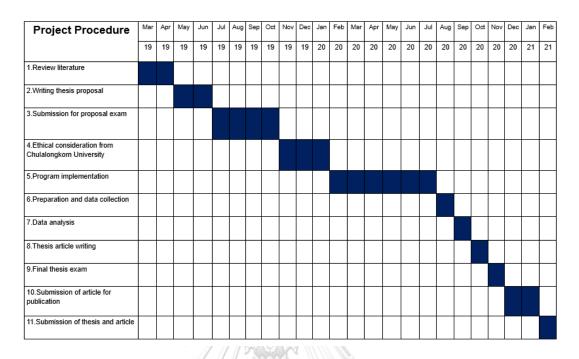


Figure 20 Timeframe



Activities	Total Amount (Baht)
Data Collection	40,000
Material for evaluation	30,000
Material for intervention program	70,000
Fuel and other expenses	30,000
Report and Publication	30,000
Total	200,000

Figure 21 Budget

## **VITA**

**NAME** MissPremyuda Narkarat

**December 2, 1984** DATE OF BIRTH

PLACE OF BIRTH Nakhon Si Thammarat

2013 Master of Nursing Science (M.N.S), **INSTITUTIONS ATTENDED** 

Faculty of Nursing, Chulalongkorn University,

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2007 Bachelor of Nursing Science (B.N.S), Boromarajonani College of Nursing, Nakhon Si Thamarat, Praboromarajchanok Institute of Health Workforce Development, Ministry of

Public Health, Thailand

**HOME ADDRESS** 2/239 Nai Muang, Amphoe Muang, Nakhon Si

Thammarat Thailand 80000

**PUBLICATION** Relationships between information,

motivation, contraceptive behavioral skill and

contraceptive use of vocational female students in the upper south of Thailand

AWARD RECEIVEDPrincess Mondharoph Kamalasna Foundation Scholarship