The objectives of this study are to find the relationship between demographic factors, knowledge, management resources, management process, and motivation factors and DHF prevention and control performance of the sub-district health personnel. The effectiveness of Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever (DHF) prevention and control performance at sub-district level are still questionable and there is a need for knowledge and development.

An analytical cross-sectional study was conducted in Nakhon-Pathom province, using a self-administered questionnaire. The study subjects were 126 sub-district health personnel who were responsible for DHF prevention and control performance. Data was collected between January 21st and February 8th, 2002.

The genders of the respondents were nearly of equal proportions. The mean age was 36.0 years. Most of the respondents (69.8%) were married. The mean current family income was 21,888 Baht/month. Slightly over half of respondents had completed bachelor degrees. Mean durations of working experience and experience in DHF prevention and control responsibility were 14.5 years and 8.7 years respectively. Almost all had received update training on prevention and control of DHF and were responsible for high-risk area. Two-thirds of the health centers had 3 health personnel. However, half of health centers had only 1 person per health center that was involved in prevention and control program of DHF. Overall of DHF prevention and control performance were found to be at a good level (65.1%). Overall knowledge about DHF prevention and control of health personnel was found to be at a good level 57.9% and the need for improvement level 42.1%. Almost all (96%) of performance on overall resources management for DHF prevention and control among health personnel needed improving. 41.3% reported that overall management process performance needs improvement. Most of the health personnel reported their motivation at a moderate level (79.4%). We found that gender, DHF working experience (group), overall knowledge, total materials, overall management process, and overall motivation factors were significantly related to performance on prevention and control of DHF at sub-district level (P-value < 0.05). The result of multiple logistic regression analysis was found that management process, motivation factors, material resources, and gender could explain at 40.8% ($R^2 = 0.408$).

It is recommended that health personnel who are responsible for DHF prevention and control performance should receive training that focuses on control operation and the management resources & process should be improved. In addition,
attention should be giving to work motivation in order to increase effective performance on DHF prevention and control.