Table of Contents

Director’s Report ...........................................................................................................2

1.0 Research ...................................................................................................................3

Model of developing nurse competency in quality improvement on reproductive health care services .................................................................3

A Model of Families' and Communities’ Management for Obesity and Overweight Prevention in Children .................................................................3

Effects of Family Functions Program for Game Addiction Prevention in School-aged Children: Case Study in Nakhonratchasima Municipality .................................5

Effects of a Family Preparation Program on Pain Management Behaviors of Families of 1-3 years old Cardiac Surgery Patients ........................................6

Construct Validity of the Khon Kaen University Family Health Needs and Problems Assessment Tool (KKU FHeNPAT): Case Studies of the Informal Sector Families in Isan .................................................................7

The Effects of Relative Support Program on Pain during the First Stage of Labor Among Primiparous Women ..................................................................................8

2.0 Training and Workshops ........................................................................................10

Capacity Building on Gender Sensitive in Health ...................................................10

Training on Capacity Building on Gender Sensitive for Alcoholism Therapy ........11

Gender Sensitive Care for Health Care Personnel of Nampong Hospital ..........12

Capacity Building on Gender Sensitive for Depression therapist ...........................13

Capacity Building on Gender Awareness in Health 2010 .......................................14

Writing for Publication ............................................................................................15

Parental Socialization of Child Pain ........................................................................15

3.0 Meetings .................................................................................................................16

Dr. Erna Visits CRTGWH .......................................................................................16

Seminar to improve research administrative system ............................................16

MHIRT Program ....................................................................................................17

Academic Visit to Amman, Jordan .........................................................................18

4.0 Conference Participation ......................................................................................19

International Conference on Sustainable Community ...........................................19

Conference: Women’s Health, Well-Being between Culture and the Law ........20

20th IUHPE World Conference on Health Promotion ...........................................21

The 2nd Congress of the Asian Association of Women’s Studies ..........................22

6th National Alcohol Conference: Alcohol in the Globalized World .................23

National Women Assembly Conference 2010 ......................................................24

Laos: Impact of Alcohol and Drugs to Women and Family Life .............................25

5.0 Congratulations ....................................................................................................25

6.0 CRTGWH Funded Research ...............................................................................27

7.0 Publications ............................................................................................................27
Director’s Report

This is our first anniversary since our Centre for Research and Training on Gender and Women’s Health has been officially designated by the World Health Organization (WHO) as a WHO Collaborating Centre for Research and Training on Gender and Women’s Health. The designation took place in late 2009.

A number of activities have been conducted throughout the year. The centre has initiated a collaborative research with the Department of Mental Health, Thailand on gender sensitive mental health services focusing on the prevention and intervention on persons with depressive disorder. The centre has been constantly promoting gender sensitive health care services through trainings and workshops. In fact, we have conducted a number of training sessions for nurses, health care officers and managers, and researchers, advocating gender into Thailand’s health care system. We have been also co-operating with Khon Kaen University’s graduate program in health sciences in the design of a specific curriculum and on the training of students in the field of gender and women’s health. This year we also initiated a short-term exchange program with the School of Nursing – Minority Health International Research Training, Florida International University with the objective of training students in this important area.

In the following years we will constantly strive to achieve our goals and those goals proposed through WHO in an attempt to further advocate gender sensitive care in Thailand and the Southeast Region. This report will address in detail all activities conducted by our centre in 2010.

Siriporn Chirawatkul, RN, PhD  
Professor, Director of CRTGWH
1.0 Research

*Model of developing nurse competency in quality improvement on reproductive health care services*

Pranee Theerasopon, Sommaphat Sornchai PhD

This action research study aimed to develop a model and guidelines on nurse competency in quality improvement on reproductive health services. Twenty two nurses working on reproductive health care services at every level of a health institute in Northeastern Thailand participated in the study. The study was carried out during January 2008 to February 2009. Documentation, participatory observation, interview, focus group discussion, group discussion on their experiences and ideas were used to synthesize a possible model of and guideline on developing nurse competency in quality improvement. Four themes related to models of developing nurse competency in quality improvement were emerged including learning model developed by the same institute, network model, continuous education model, and self study model. In addition, major themes related to the guideline on development of nurse competency in quality improvement included perceptive development, essential capacity building, nursing practice guideline development, nursing instrument development, and a mechanism to attach and verify their work. The result of this study could be used to plan nursing man power development in order to allow nurses to have essential competency in quality improvement that will propel the nursing profession.

Keywords: nurse competency, reproductive health, quality improvement

*A Model of Families’ and Communities’ Management for Obesity and Overweight Prevention in Children.*

Kanittha Akawasai.
Thesis Advisors: Assoc.Prof. Dr. Panittha Panichacheewakul, Assoc. Prof. Dr. Darunee Jongudomkarn, Assoc.Prof. Ladda Mosuwan

This qualitative research aimed to study the prevention of overweight and obese conditions in 3-5 year old children, and the role of organizations related to the social cultural context of the selected community. The study was divided into three phases.
Phase one focused on studying the situation of the selected area. Phase two focused on analyzing the factors affecting obesity and ways to solve the problem. The final phase was on synthesizing ways that related organizations manage their roles. Information was gathered from observations, in-depth interviews, group discussions and through other documents. Participants included 47 parents, eight teachers, three municipal officers, and seven public health officers. The study was conducted in the urban area of Petchaboon Province for 17 months from 2007 to 2008. The research was analyzed using content analysis.

Results showed two themes. Firstly, obesity is mainly due to the way parents raise their children. Some parents indicated that obese children were well cared for and came from prosperous families while others believed that these obese children were mistreated. Some families considered their child’s obesity as a private matter. The public health officers found that working against child over-nutrition and obesity is difficult but possible. School teachers think that obese children are easy to care for. Families offered various opinions concerning health. Some of them considered obese children as healthy, cute, and happy while some regarded as unhealthy. Some people stated that obese children are fine and will be slimmer when they grow up. Secondly, interventions must begin before birth and continue until the age of 3-5 years old, ideally, with factors that stimulate healthy conditions, and use information consistent with academic knowledge and social capital. Schools, municipal authorities and hospitals must collaborate, seek agreement and set a role for themselves, using public policies as an important way of management. Ways to prevent children overweight and obesity include designing services that connect with a nutrition monitoring system and health promotion. The role of schools is to coordinate among schools, hospitals and their families. Municipal authorities must fund and support community organizations involved. The hospital is a coordinating unit that serves as a knowledge exchange center, and provides knowledge to increase the potential of the obese child’s caregiver.
Effects of Family Functions Program for Game Addiction Prevention in School-aged Children: Case Study in Nakhonratchasima Municipality.

Laddawan Hiruncharoensook, Assoc. Prof. Dr. Darunee Jongudomkarn

This study used the quasi-experimental method of a one group pretest-posttest design. The objective was to examine the effects of the Family Function Encouragement Program for prevention of game addiction in school-aged children. The study was conducted during August-September 2009. Data were gathered from a random sample of families with school-aged children aged between 6-12 years old who played computer games. Twenty families whose children attended primary school were randomly selected in Nakhonratcharima municipality.

Processes for the Family Function Encouragement Program for prevention of game addiction were divided into two sections. Section 1 consisted of activities to encourage the family to help prevent game addiction. Section 2 involved sending letters to families’ homes for motivation. The letters were sent about two weeks after the knowledge on “family encouragement” was provided in section 1. Approximately four weeks later the researcher conducted post family assessments of the knowledge gathered during the program on “family encouragement”. Tools used for this study were created by the researcher. Content of the assessment form was reviewed and corrected by seven experts. A reliability score of 0.80 was determined using Cronbach’s Alpha Coefficient method. Data were analyzed using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences program (SPSS) for percentages, average scores and standard deviations. Average scores of the families’ functions were compared using the Paired t-test with a 0.05 level of significance.

Results of the study are as follows:

1. A higher average score in the families’ function on “problems solving” was found in the posttest. This was statically significant (t=3.79, P<0.05).

2. An average score in the families’ function on “communication” was higher in the posttest than the pretest. This was statistically significant (t=3.46, P<0.05).

3. An average score in the families’ function on “roles” was higher in the posttest than the pretest. This was statistically significant (t=3.90, P<0.05).
4. An average score in the families function on “emotional reactions” was higher in the posttest than the pretest. This was statistically significant (t=3.24, P<0.05).

5. An average score in the families’ function on “relationships” was higher in the posttest than the pretest. This was statistically significant (t=3.75, P<0.05).

6. An average score in the families’ function of “behavior control” was higher in the posttest than the pretest. This was statistically significant (t=3.74, p<0.05).

Results of the Family Function Encouragement Program in this study were shown to be positive. Therefore the program should be used with other families with school-aged children to help increase the function of the child within the family and in the prevention of game addiction.

**Effects of a Family Preparation Program on Pain Management Behaviors of Families of 1-3 years old Cardiac Surgery Patients.**

Jariya Chaichan, Assoc. Prof. Dr. Darunee Jongudomkarn

This quasi-experimental research aimed to investigate the effects of a Family Preparation Program on the pain management of families with 1-3 years cardiac surgery children. The conceptual framework was based on Bandura’s social cognitive theory and family-centered care.

The sample consisted of 30 families of 1-3 year old cardiac surgery patients at the Queen Sirikit Heart Center of the Northeast. A purposive sampling method was used to equally divide the families into two groups of 15 members each: the experimental and control groups. Families in the experimental group attended a Family Preparation Program in Pain Management, two days prior to the surgery, whereas those in the control group did not go through this program. Families from both groups were asked to record the pain management provided for the 1-3 year old children on the second day after surgery. A Post-Surgery Pain Management Behaviors questionnaire form was used to record the information. Data were analyzed using percentage, mean, standard deviation and independent t-test.

Results revealed that families in the experimental group had better pain management behaviors on the second day after surgery than the control group at a 0.05 level of significance.
The finding suggests that for management of pain in child cardiac surgery patients, nurses should prepare family before surgery by providing information on relaxation to help relieve pain and suffering and to stimulate well being.

Construct Validity of the Khon Kaen University Family Health Needs and Problems Assessment Tool (KKU FHeNPAT): Case Studies of the Informal Sector Families in Isan

Jongudomkarn, Darunee, PhD, Wilaiwan, Kaewprom, MSN, Juntawong, Nichapa, MSN, Rajchai, Lunnee, MSN, Tumkaew, Waraporn, MSN, Buakhaw, Wimonphan, MSN

The objective of this study was to examine the construct validity of the Khon Kaen University Family Health Needs and Problems Assessment Tool (KKU FHeNPAT). The study was conducted and compared among 178 families in four areas in Isan. Prior to initiating data gathering the developed tool was examined for content validity by 12 local activists. The following reliability score was found for each area: 0.87 for Khon Kaen and Nong Bua Lam Pu Province, 0.92 for Loei Province, and 0.98 for Sakonnakhon Province. The reliability scores were determined using Cronbach’s Alpha Coefficient method. Data were analyzed using One Way ANOVA method and found that there were differences between the mean scores in family health problem and need outcomes of the general Informal Sector families and Informal Sector families with health complex problems (F= 182.94, p<0.001). Results suggest that the KKU Family Health Needs and Problems Assessment Tool (KKU FHeNPAT) can be used to differentiate the family health problems and needs, in terms of both, factors and the general overview. This tool therefore, would be useful for family health needs assessment and family nursing process.

Keywords: Family Health Assessment Tool, Health Problems and Needs, Tool Development.
The Effects of Relative Support Program on Pain during the First Stage of Labor Among Primiparous Women.

Tivakorn Chamnikul, Master Degree in Advanced Midwifery Nursing, Asst. Prof. Dr. Pakvilai Srisaeng

This quasi-experimental research aimed to study the effects of relative support program on pain during the first stage of labor among primiparous women. The participants consisted of 66 primigravidas who attended the antenatal care clinic and had their babies delivered at the Nangrong Hospital, Burirum Province. Participants were assigned into either control or experimental group by purposive sampling technique resulting in 33 participants in each group. The participants in the experimental group received relative support including emotional, physical and information support while the participants in the control group received routine care.

A 30- minute VCD was developed to use as a teaching media for relative support program. The relatives were then assessed for their knowledge and skills. Additional instructions and demonstration were provided to some relatives to ensure their ability to provide support during the first stage of labor Participants were also asked to complete a social support questionnaire developed based on House (1981), regarding types and levels of support they received. All instruments were reviewed by five experts for their content validity. The VCD was tried out on a sample of 30 relatives before use in the actual sample.

Visual Analogue Scale (VAS), with a test-retest reliability of 0.95 was used to assess pain score. Independent t-test was employed for data analysis. The results revealed that:

1. Participants in both groups did not have a significant difference in pain score at pretest (p=0.37).

2. After receiving the relative support program, participants in the experimental group had significantly lower pain scores than the control group (p<.01).

3. After the program, participants in the experimental group had lower pain scores than the control group (p<.05).

4. There was no significant difference in emotional support between experimental and control groups (p=.06). However, significant differences were found between the two groups in physical and information support (p<.01).
The findings in this study indicate that the relative support program can be effectively used as an intervention to reduce pain during the first stage of labor.
2.0 Training and Workshops

**Capacity Building on Gender Sensitive in Health**

Date and Location: 25-26 February 2010 at the Faculty of Nursing, Khon Kaen University

Targeted Audience: 60 graduate students of the Faculty of Nursing

Objectives: 1) Analyze gender roles and gender relations and their impacts on health; 2) Integrate gender issues into health care workers occupation and projects related to health; and 3) Integrate gender sensitivity on daily working life.

Results: The majority of participants felt confident in applying knowledge in practice. Over ten percent stated that the workshop length was too short and should extend to 3-7 days. The majority of participants stated the workshop was most beneficial to them. Over ninety percent (97.37%) wanted to attend more gender sensitivity workshop particularly on research.
Training on Capacity Building on Gender Sensitive for Alcoholism Therapy

Date and Location: 11 – 12 May 2010 at Centara Duangtawan Hotel, Chiang Mai
Targeted Audience: 43 nurses
Objectives: The objectives of this training were to describe treatment behavior of therapist on gender sensitivity, to compare the differences of the alcoholism therapist before and after training and to describe the perception of the therapist within the gender sensitive. Follow-up will be on the 3rd and 6th months post intervention, where evaluation monitoring will be conducted.

Results: Thirty two questionnaires were obtained. Over seventy percent of the respondents reported a high level of confidence with 100% reported that they applied knowledge and skills learnt in their practice. When asking about obstacles in caring for patients with alcohol problems, 75% related to their high workload. Overall, the participants showed high satisfaction towards the workshop.
Gender Sensitive Care for Health Care Personnel of Nampong Hospital

Date and Location: Nampong Hospital, 29-30 June 2010
Targeted Audience: Health Care Personnel of Nampong Hospital – 2 Sessions of 57 and 47 people respectively
Objectives: The objectives of these trainings were to: 1) Analyze gender roles and gender relations and their impacts to health 2) Integrate gender issues into health
workers work and projects related to health; and 3) Learn and apply gender sensitive care on their daily life.

Results: The participants showed posttest scores (mean = 7) higher than pretest (mean = 6). Before attending the workshop, the participants had knowledge scores between 3 and 9 while after the workshop they had scores between 4 and 10.

The first session was led by Prof. Siriporn Chirawatkul, Mrs Supain Pokathip, Miss Panpimol Sulkwong, Mrs. Samaporn Tiankhao and Miss Suangsuda Charoenwong, while the second training was organized by Assist. Prof. Nilubon Rujiraprasert, Dr. Porntep Pearkao, Assoc. Prof. Sompon Wattananukulkiat and Assoc. Prof. Darunee Jongudomkarn. Students gave positive feedback regarding these two training sessions.

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**Capacity Building on Gender Sensitive for Depression therapist**

Date and Location: 14-15 September 2010 at Khon Kaen Rajanagarindra Psychiatric Hospital.

Targeted Audience: 45 nurses

Objectives: Capacity Building on Gender Sensitive for Depression therapist.

Results: The participants showed posttest scores (mean = 13) higher than pretest (mean = 9). The majority of the participants (92.59%) reported highly able to
differentiate between sex and gender, 68.96% highly understood the importance of gender to mental health, 48.27% highly able to use GAD and GAM tools, and 71.42% were highly able to apply and analyze gender to mental health.

**Capacity Building on Gender Awareness in Health 2010**

Date and Location: 21-22 September 2010 at the Faculty of Nursing, Khon Kaen University

Targeted Audience: 40 graduate students from the Faculty of Nursing participated in the workshop.

Objectives: The objectives of this training were to:

1) Analyze gender roles and gender relations and their impacts to health.
2) Integrate gender issues into health personnel's work and projects related to health; and
3) Incorporate Gender Sensitive care in daily life.

Results: The participants showed posttest scores (mean = 8) higher than pretest (mean = 6). The majority of the participants (75%) reported highly able to differentiate between sex and gender, 88.24% highly understood the importance of gender to mental health, and 20% highly able to use GAD and GAM tools. Only one person reported the ability of use GAD and GAM tools at a low level. Over ten percent (14.29%) of participants reported were highly able to analyze gender to depression while 11.42% were able to analyze at a low level.
Writing for Publication

The Center for Research and Training on Gender and Women’s Health (GRTGWH) together with the Faculty of Nursing and Public Health organized a workshop on writing for publication. Professor Lenore Manderson from Monash University, Melbourne, Australia led the workshop between 27 Feb - 9 March 2010 held at the Faculty of Nursing, KKU. The workshop had an excellent feedback from 50 participants from the Faculty of Nursing, Faculty of Public Health, Faculty of Medicine, Faculty of Dentistry and Faculty of Associated Medical Science. Prof Lenore Manderson is a medical anthropologist and social historian, who also publishes in sociology and public health. Her interests include the anthropology of chronic conditions and disability, infectious disease in resource – poor settings, gender and sexuality, and questions of embodiment and identity.

Parental Socialization of Child Pain

Assoc. Prof. Darunee Jongudomkarn held a meeting with 30 RNs on “A qualitative research design for Studying on Parental Socialization of Child Pain: A Gender Perspective” during 29-30 November 2010 at Khanmor Hotel, Khon Kaen University. The purpose of this meeting was to update the knowledge of RNs from 7 hospitals including Surin Hospital, Srinakarin Hospital, Khon Kaen Hospital, Buriram Hospital, Nakornratchasima Hospital, Mahasarakam Hospital and Kalasin Hospital. These RNs
participated in the project entitled “Pediatric Pain Management in Urban and Rural Thailand” which is financially supported by Teasdal-Grant Research Foundation from The International Development Research Council of Canada.

3.0 Meetings

**Dr. Erna Visits CRTGWH**

The International Conference on Mental Health was held during 18-20 August 2010 by the Department of Mental Health, Ministry of Public Health of Thailand. CRTGWH as one of the co-organizer has invited Dr. Erna to take part as a keynote speaker on “Women empowerment to achieve health equity related to depression disorder, a gender perspective” at the conference. Dr. Erna is known for her determination as a Regional Adviser for Gender, Women and Health for WHO/SEARO. On the 20 August, Dr. Erna visited our centre to discuss “CRTGWH challenges for global need on women’s health research and training through gender program”. We also had her input on the progress on women’s network that might be useful for CRTGWH and WHOCC.

**Seminar to improve research administrative system**

The Office of Research Administration, Khon Kaen University (KKU) organized a seminar entitled “Administrative Research Systems of Khon Kaen University” during 25-27 February 2010 for network committees of KKU. A total of 60 committees including research officers of each faculty and officers of specific centers of the university attended the seminar at Rambhai Barni Rajabhat University, Chanthaburi and at Kung Krabaen Bay Royal Development Study Center. The seminar aimed to analyze and compare the research administrative systems between KKU and Rambhai Barni Rajabhat University; moreover, to review and to share knowledge from committees members. As a result, the seminar helped and assisted administrators to use the information obtained to improve and adopt a more effective research administrative system throughout their organizations. Miss Phimonphan Khamphio represented CRTGWH during the 3 days seminar.
Under the Minority Health Disparities International Research Training (MHIRT) Program, CRTGWH welcomed four students from Florida International University (FIU) including Alicia Montalvo, Luis Sanchez, Veronica Wittman, and Wing Yeung. The agreement between organizations allows the students to receive credits towards their degree in FIU. The students initiated their research on 15 May on the proposed topic: “Well-being and access of health services of marginalized families: A case study in 2 villages of Isan”. The objectives of the program were to: 1) Describe the way of life of marginalized families in selected areas; 2) Describe the individuals and families’ health perceptions; and 3) Identify health problems and health management of the marginalized individuals and families in Isan. The course was planned to end on 14 August, however, unfortunately the program was cancelled due to the emergency situation in Thailand. For the short period of their stay the students were able to have a glance on the way of life of Isan people in Lumhin...
village, Khon Kean and Pakho village, Udonthani. The students returned to Florida on 22 May 2010.

**Academic Visit to Amman, Jordan**

Twelve WHOCC-RTGWH committee members and 6 students went to Amman, Jordan on an academic trip on 24 September – 1 October 2010. The group met with members of the Centre for Women’s Studies (CWS) and the Faculty of Nursing, both part of the University of Jordan. They also visited the Jordan University Hospital, the Arab Women Organization (AWO) and the Jordanian Nursing Council (JNC). The objectives of this trip were to: 1) learn and understand the research processes and trainings associated with Muslim lifestyles; 2) to discuss future research collaboration between universities; and 3) to share WHOCC-RTGWH and KKU activities. The outcomes of this academic trip included: 1) a collaborative research between WHOCC-RTGWH and WSC on “Comparative Study on Women’s Well-being and Health Problems in Thailand and Jordan”; 2) WHOCC-RTGWH to co-organize an international research conference at the end of 2011 with WSC; 3) the University of Jordan has an interest in conducting an exchange student program between the Faculty of Nursing of both Universities. They are interested in exchanging male students, since it comprises approximately 70 percent of the total student nurse population; 4) the Jordan University Hospital has welcomed KKU students and staff to train at their hospital and welcomed KKU personnel academic groups 5) AWO is pleased to develop collaborative research project with WHOCC-RTGWH on “Ending Women’s Violence” 6) JNC is pleased to exchange experiences related to the health service system of Muslim’s social life and culture. This academic trip was supported by KKU research administrative office.
4.0 Conference Participation

*International Conference on Sustainable Community*

KKU along with the Office of Higher Education Commission, Nong Khai Provincial Administrative Organization, Nong Khai Municipality and the universities in the network of Northeastern Office of the Higher Education Commission organized the 2nd International Conference on Sustainable Community Development during 21-23 Jan 2010 in Khon Kaen University, Nongkhai Campus, Thailand. This conference aimed to share projects of researchers, academics and other individuals on how to improve the community and to promote research as a way to improve the quality of life of people in the community both inside and outside Thailand. The conference ended with a one day visit to Vientiane, Lao PDR. Miss Phimonphan Khamphio, represented CRTGWH at the conference. A booth was set up to promote GRTGWH. More than 500 people participated in the conference.
GRTGWH has a mission to provide knowledge on gender and women’s health and to promote the research network with other organizations both inside and outside Thailand. According to the missions, GRTGWH along with the Women’s Health network organized the international Conference on Women’s Health and Well-Being: Culture and Law during 28 – 29 Jan 2010 at the Imperial Tara Hotel, Sukhumvit 26 Bangkok, Thailand. There were researchers from GRTGWH committee members and officers, and 9 doctoral nursing students from Khon Kean University. More
than 100 delegates participated in the conference. This conference aimed to bring academics, lawyers, members of health-related NGOs and the media, health advocates, and women studies’ practitioners together to share experiences in research and practice. A total of 9 organizations were involved in this conference, including the Asian Association of Women’s studies, Ewha Womans University, Women’s Health Advocacy, Foundation for Women and Development, Centre for Research and Training on Gender and Women’s Health, Mahidol University, Thai Health Promotion Foundation, The Women’s Health Advocacy Foundation and Thai Health Promotion Plan. Prof. Siriporn Chirawatkul was invited to present a paper on ethnic traditions and women’s well-being in Thailand.

20th IUHPE World Conference on Health Promotion

Prof. Siriporn Chirawatkul participated in the 20th IUHPE World Conference on Health Promotion at the International Conference Center, Geneva during 10-16 July 2010. Approximately 1200 people from many countries all over the world participated in the conference. The slogan of this conference was “Take a Walk on the Wide Side” which highlighted on exchanging ideas, showing experience and expressing acknowledgement of the participants and presenting knowledge in the form of electronic poster sessions. There were many forms of presentations at the conference,
these included older presentation styles such as the plenary sessions, symposia, oral presentation, poster presentation and workshop and new presentation styles such as interactive learning in sub-plenary, parallel and poster sessions. In the conference, Prof. Siriporn presented “Gender Sensitivity in Mental Health Promotion and Prevention of Depression in Northeast Thailand.” The next conference will be held in 2013, in Thailand.

The 2nd Congress of the Asian Association of Women’s Studies.

Associate Prof. Kritaya Sawangchareon, a committee member of CRTGWH has attended the 2nd Congress of the Asian Association of Women’s Studies (AAWS) on Debating Gender Justice in Asia and presented her study entitled “Facilitators of and barriers to screening for intimate partner violence (IPV) and caring for women who have experienced IPV”. The conference was held on 9th-11th December 2010 at City Bayview Hotel, Georgetown, Penang, Malaysia. The AAWS is a forum for discussion, co-operation on new ideas in feminist education and research with a focus on Asia and to promote the dissemination of information on relevant community programs.
6th National Alcohol Conference: Alcohol in the Globalized World

Assoc. Prof. Somporn Rungreangkulki presented a poster on “Gender difference in alcohol consumption” at the 6th National Alcohol Conference: Alcohol in the Globalized World. The conference was held at the Grand Ballroom at Rama Garden Vipavadi Rangsit Rd. Bangkok Thailand during 22-23 November 2010. This year’s conference was jointly hosted by Center for Alcohol Studies, CAS and Integrated Management of Alcohol Intervention Program, IMAP and the theme for conference was “Alcohol in the Globalized World”. The number of participants in this year’s NAC was the largest ever and gathered people from all walks of life, including some representing the alcohol industry. The presentations in the lobby of the conference hall and from the stage showed the width of knowledge and experience, from Community-level Alcohol Problems Solving Models to Alcohol pricing and taxation: challenges in the globalized world, that Thailand has built up through the support from Thai Health Promotion Foundation and the dedicated tax.

Thai Prime Minister, Mr. Abhisit Vejjajiva, joined the conference for a panel discussion together with Prof. Dr. Udomsil Srisaengnam and Prof. Tomas Babor. The discussions span many issues, not the least the upcoming FTA negotiations between Thailand and EU. This resulted in a strong support from the participants when Prime Minister Abhisit declared that Thailand will never give trade benefits higher priority than public health.

**National Women Assembly Conference 2010**

Prof. Dr. Siriporn Chirawatkul, director of CRTGWH attended the National Women Assembly Conference during 26-28 October 2010 and presented the “Situation of Women’s Right Violation in Thailand”. Great interest have been shown by a range of people, in fact a summary of the paper presented by Prof. Dr. Siriporn has been included in two newspapers; Thairath and Matichon. The following has been published “The study was conducted between April-August 2010, with a group sample of 4,200 women, 18 years old and over. The study found that most women do housework as well as paid employment outside their home. A total of 70% takes care of every family member as well. Nearly 70% experienced sexual harassment in many ways. The violation of Thai women’s rights include 1) restriction on many of their activities because of their gender; 2) less pay than men in the same job and position 3) unequal rights in the workplace 4) no rights on education and; 5) being forced to fulfill husband’s needs. The study showed that women aged 25-34 years were the group mostly sexually harassed. The solution to this problem should begin by changing ideas related to women’s rights and the social structure which gives men more power than women”.

[Image of conference event]
Laos: Impact of Alcohol and Drugs to Women and Family Life

The International Institute of the IOGT-NTO Movement has invited Prof. Dr. Siriporn Chirawatkul, director of the WHOCC-RTGWH and Assoc. Prof. Somporn Watananukulkiet, deputy director to join the workshop on the Impact of Alcohol and Drugs to Women and Family Life in Vientiane, Lao PDR during December 15-17, 2010. Dr. Chirawatkul was also invited to present the following topic on women’s health “Information needed for policy development related to alcohol and women’s health.” The IOGT-NTO Movement, founded in 1879, is based upon the belief that people’s cooperation can influence and shape society at all levels. It is the largest Swedish temperance organization with more than 75,000 members.

Members of the IOGT-NTO Movement seek to contribute to a society where individuals accept responsibility to strive for a betterment of society, and where their natural abilities can be fostered and encouraged.

5.0 Congratulations

This year we congratulate one PhD student, Dr. Puangpaka Kongvattananon, who finished her Doctor of Philosophy degree. Her thesis research is entitled “The Lived Experiences of Thai Women with Hysterectomy” We wish her all the best for her career. Congratulations!!!

Thesis Advisor: Professor Dr. Siriporn Chirawatkul

The aim of this qualitative study was to explore how women with a hysterectomy for more than one year in Phra Nakhon Si Ayuthaya province described their lived experiences. The 82 participants were recruited by using purposive and theoretical samplings, including 36 female key informants aged 34-73 years that had had a hysterectomy, and 46 additional (21 females and 25 males) informants consisting of key informants’ husbands, neighbors, informal and formal community leaders, a religious leader, and health care providers. Data were collected by using in-depth
interviews, focus group discussions, non-participation observations and field notes from October 2006 to July 2008. Content analysis and thematic analysis were conducted. Validity and trustworthiness were verified by triangulation.

Four themes emerged from the analysis: 1) Women with a hysterectomy defined the meaning of “womb” in terms of conflict and ambivalence, including happiness, completeness, and power of negotiation and self-control. However, having a womb was considered to be a burden in women’s daily life. 2) A hysterectomy was viewed as both a loss and a gain. 3) Women with a hysterectomy adapted themselves in order to maintain their femininity through empowerment, health promotion, and by making up for the perceived loss of their femininity. 4) Women after a hysterectomy require continuity of care that is gender-sensitive in nature.

The finding of this study revealed that having a hysterectomy affects the roles, sense of power, and well-being of women. Women need health care providers who are gender sensitive. Understanding of this need is essential if health care providers hope to establish gender sensitive women’s health care services after a hysterectomy.
6.0 CRTGWH Funded Research

A number of CRTGWH research funds were available to students and lecturers of the Faculty of Nursing, Khon Kaen University in 2010. After screening of applications received, a total of 5 research projects were selected and a total of 800,000 baht distributed. The topics selected are shown below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Research Title</th>
<th>Researcher</th>
<th>Amount (baht)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male and female patients’ experiences of depressive disorder.</td>
<td>Assoc. Prof. Somporn Rungreangkuljik</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The social construction of child pain expression by their parents in the socio-cultural context of Isan.</td>
<td>Assoc. Prof. Darunee Jongudomkarn</td>
<td>200,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>The research of teenager pregnancy in Thailand during 2000-2009’</td>
<td>Dr. Somjit Mungpil</td>
<td>70,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gender and adolescent reproductive health in municipal slums.</td>
<td>Assoc. Prof. Soiy Anusornteerakul</td>
<td>180,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Health’s inequality of transgender male to female in Isan community</td>
<td>Dr. Pornthep Praekhaw</td>
<td>150,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.0 Publications

2010


Jongudomkarn, D. & Hiranchareonsook, L.(2010). Effects of Family Functions Program for Game Addiction prevention in School-Age Children: Case Study in

