**Sub-district Health Management Evaluation of Liver Flukes and Cholangiocarcinoma Surveillance, Prevention and Control in 7th Health Area**

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**Abstract**

This study aimed to evaluate sub-district health management of Liver flukes and cholangiocarcinoma surveillance system in 7th health region in four dimensions namely input, process, output and feedback. The study was conducted in sub-district where prevalence of Liver fluke existed more than 10 percent in 2015. Twenty-nine districts were simple random from 42 of those. There were 5 sample groups which were 1) health officers in health promoting hospitals (29), 2) presidents of sub-district administration organizations (22), 3) teachers in primary school (87), 4) students in primary school (year 4-6) who were able to have stool examination and 5) people (750). Data were gathered through questionnaires, interviews, and document review and descriptive statistics, namely frequency, percentage, mean and standard deviation were used to analyze data.

Input evaluation showed that all sub-district had clear policy. All of them used local resources in implement health plans and provided knowledge to all related networks. All sub-districts surveyed and had database for those age above 40 years old. And 62.1% had learning center in community. Process evaluation found that 72.4% had sub-district health plans, all of them had campaign of eating cooked fish, 86.2% created environment reducing risky aspects and 89.7% had teaching and learning related to Liver Flukes in school and 93.1% had home visit and caring for patients. Regarding, outcomes evaluation revealed that there were four dimensions which were 1) people dimension; infection rate among people reduced 5 % when compared with year 2014. 68.9% had Liver Flukes screening in people age more than 15 years old. Liver Fluke and cholangiocarcinoma screening and referring for treatment were fast. Moreover, all sub-districts provided palliative care for all patients. 2) Local get rid of waste domain; there were no get rid of waste in the community. 3) Students domain; 43.7 % had knowledge at high level. 20.2% had positive health belief and 16.2 % cared for themselves to prevent Liver Flukes while 0.8 % were infected Liver Flukes. 4) Innovation domain; 96.6% of sub-district health management had surveillance for risk of cholangiocarcinoma every six months. Feedback evaluation revealed that 82.8% had plans for action based on evaluation feedback information and 69% improved plans for action. Thus, the study indicated that staff who are responsible for developing sub-district health management in Liver Flukes and cholangiocarcinoma surveillance, prevention, and problem solving have to get rid of waste and review teaching and learning in school. They also should encourage people to eat cook fished. -excretion management, curriculum in school and changing local citizens’ behaviors.

**Key words:** Liver Flukes and cholangiocarcinoma, Sub-district Health Management