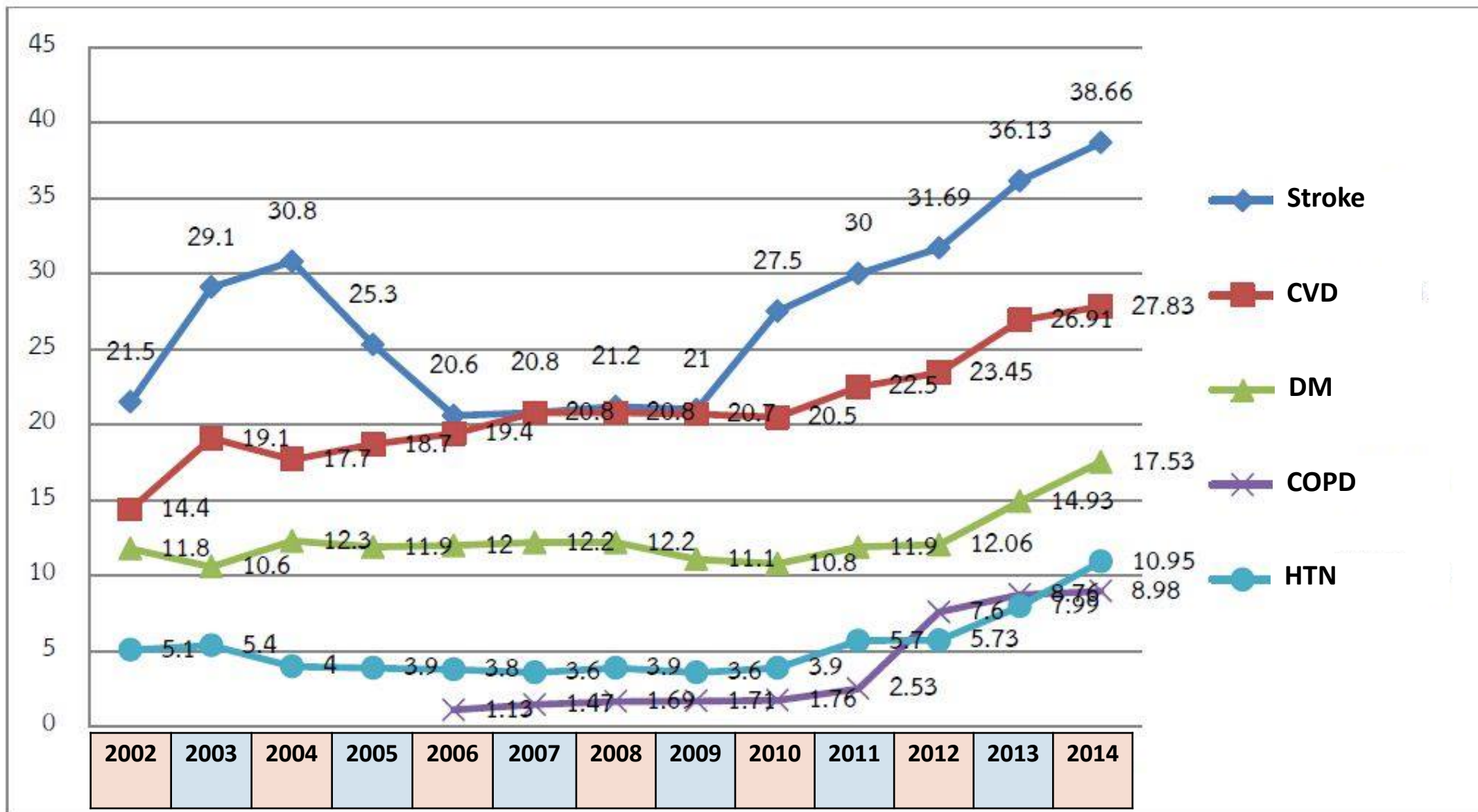




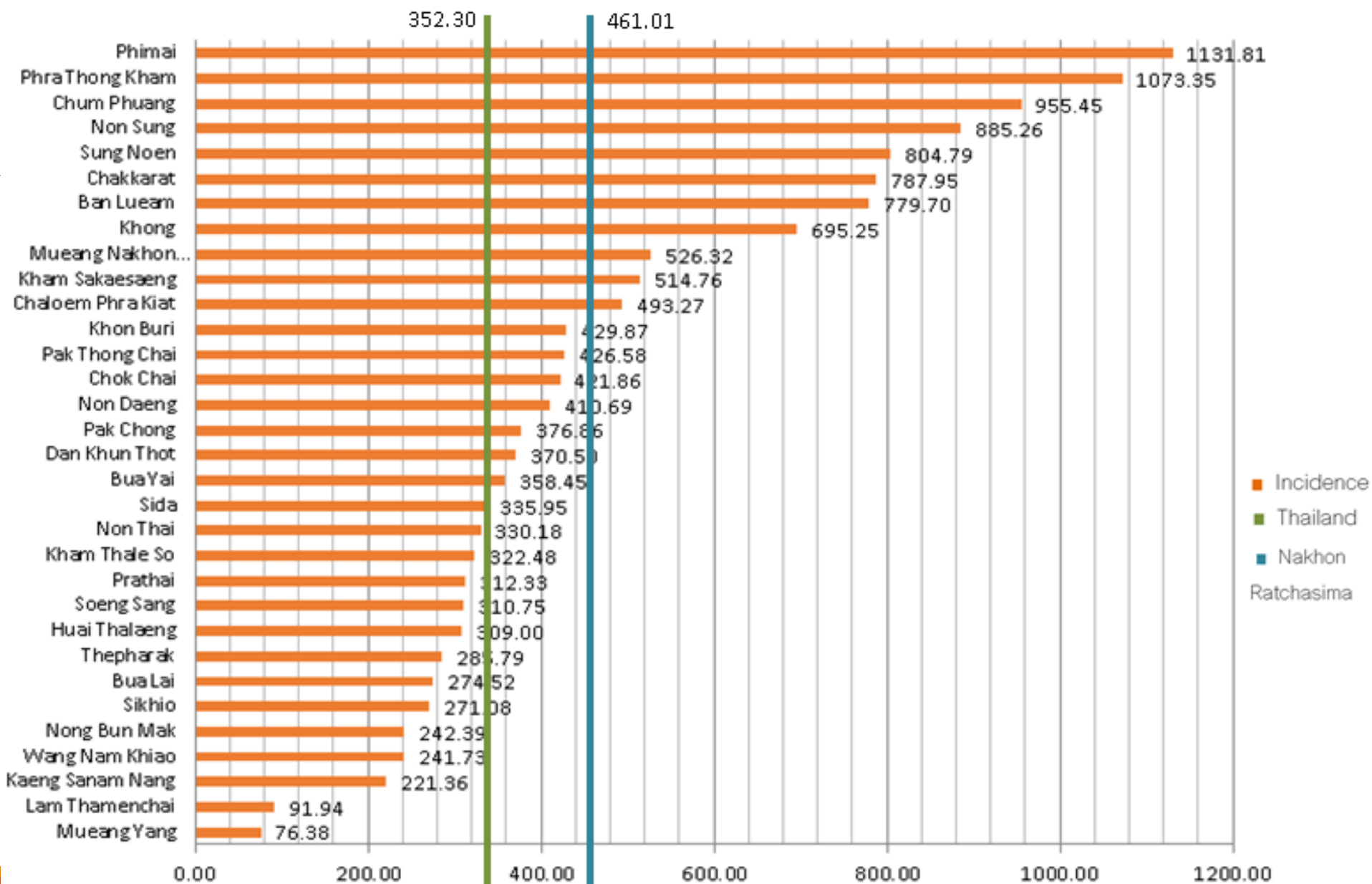
# Community Genogram: An Innovation to Guide Health Promotion and Risk Reduction Interventions in Rural Thailand

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# NCD Incidences in Thailand



# Provincial Stroke Incidence per 100,000 Population, 2014



Source of data : Health Data Center system, the Permanent Secretary Ministry of Public Health



# Study Aims and Setting:

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## 1. Study aims:

- ❑ To evaluate the usefulness of a genogram for its capacity to serve as an aid to better understand family structure and dynamics at a community level
- ❑ To guide community and individual health promotion and risk reduction interventions to prevent stroke and improve patient outcomes

## 2. Setting:

- A high-risk, underserved population
- Rural close-knit communities, Nakhon Ratchasima, Thailand.



# Design, Measurements, & Analysis

## Design

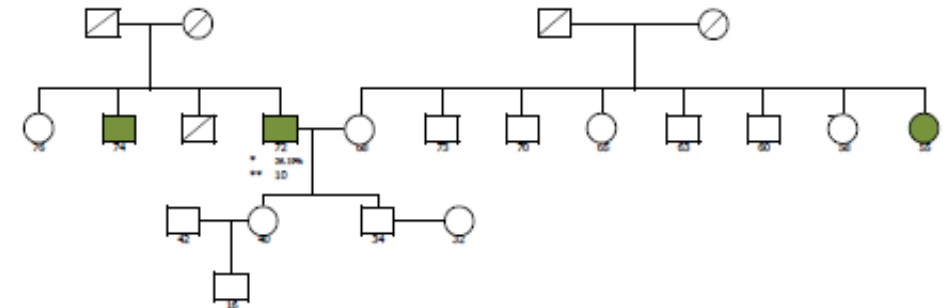
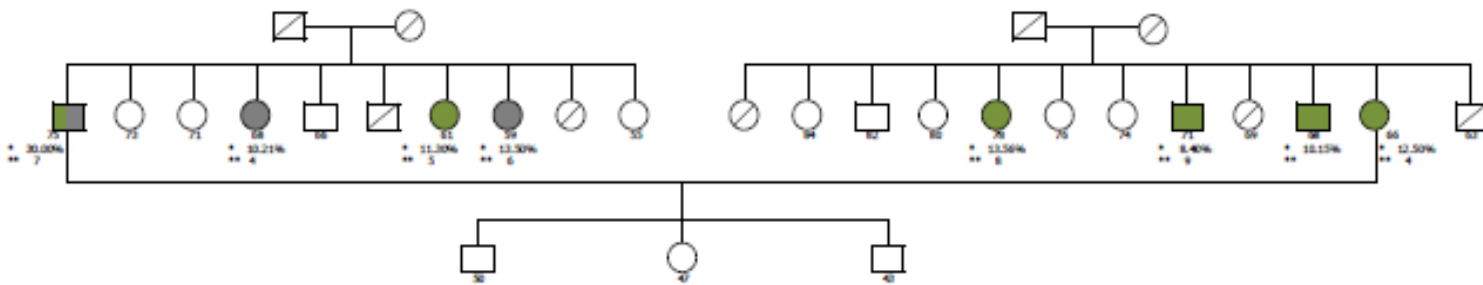
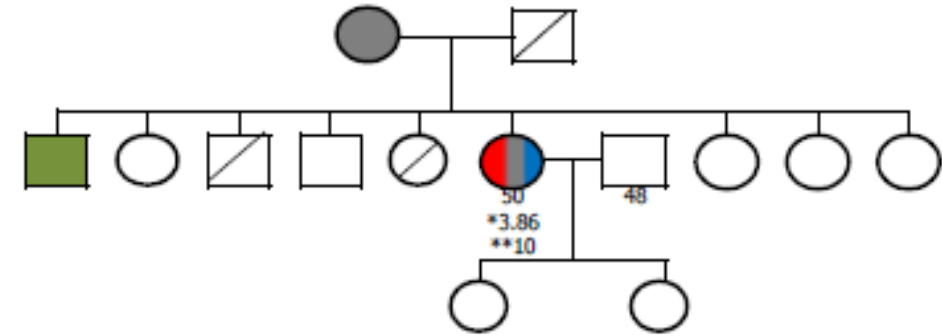
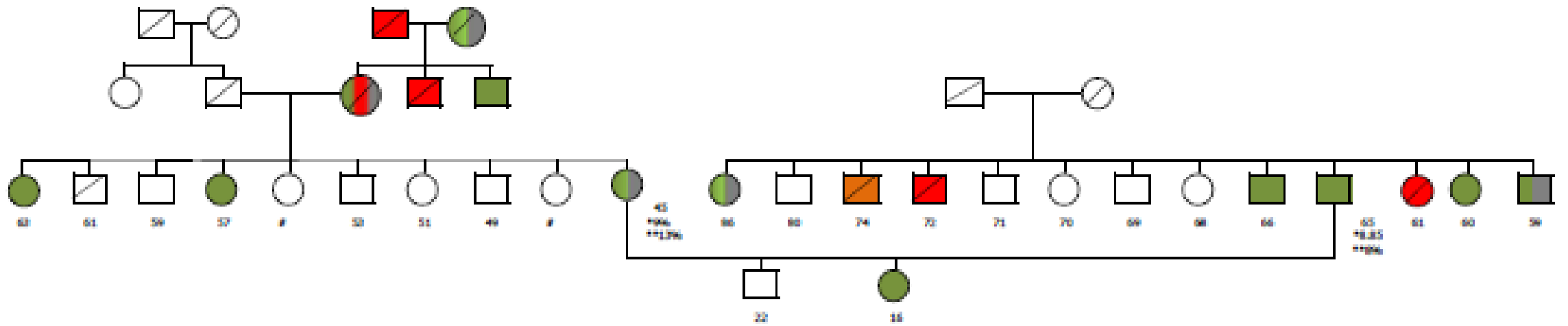
**Mix-method  
Pre-test, post-test design**

## Measurement

- **Genogram, Group discussion guideline**
- **Verbal NCD Screening**
- **CDV risk, SUT Stroke Risk Scale**
- **Questionnaire**

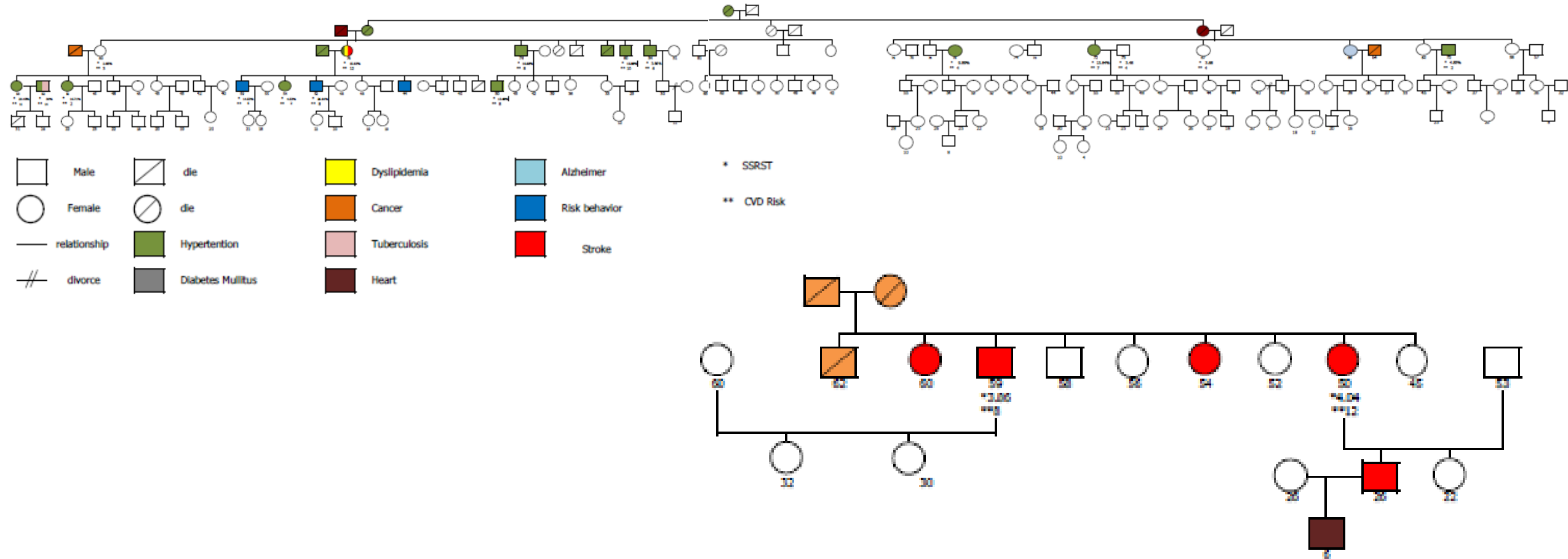
## Analysis

**Descriptive,  
comparative, inferential statistics**





# From Family Genograms to Community Genogram



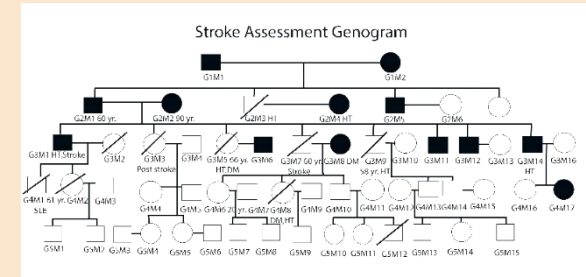
# Community-based Tailored Interventions

↑ Sodium → Heart Attacks and Strokes Daily goal ≈2,400 mg per 

 fish sauce 15 ml = 1500 mg	 soy sauce 15 ml = 900 mg	
 shrimp paste 15 ml = 400 mg	 oyster sauce 15 ml = 500 mg	
 table salt 5 ml = 2,000 mg	 MSG 5 ml = 600 mg	 Maggi 5 ml = 450 mg



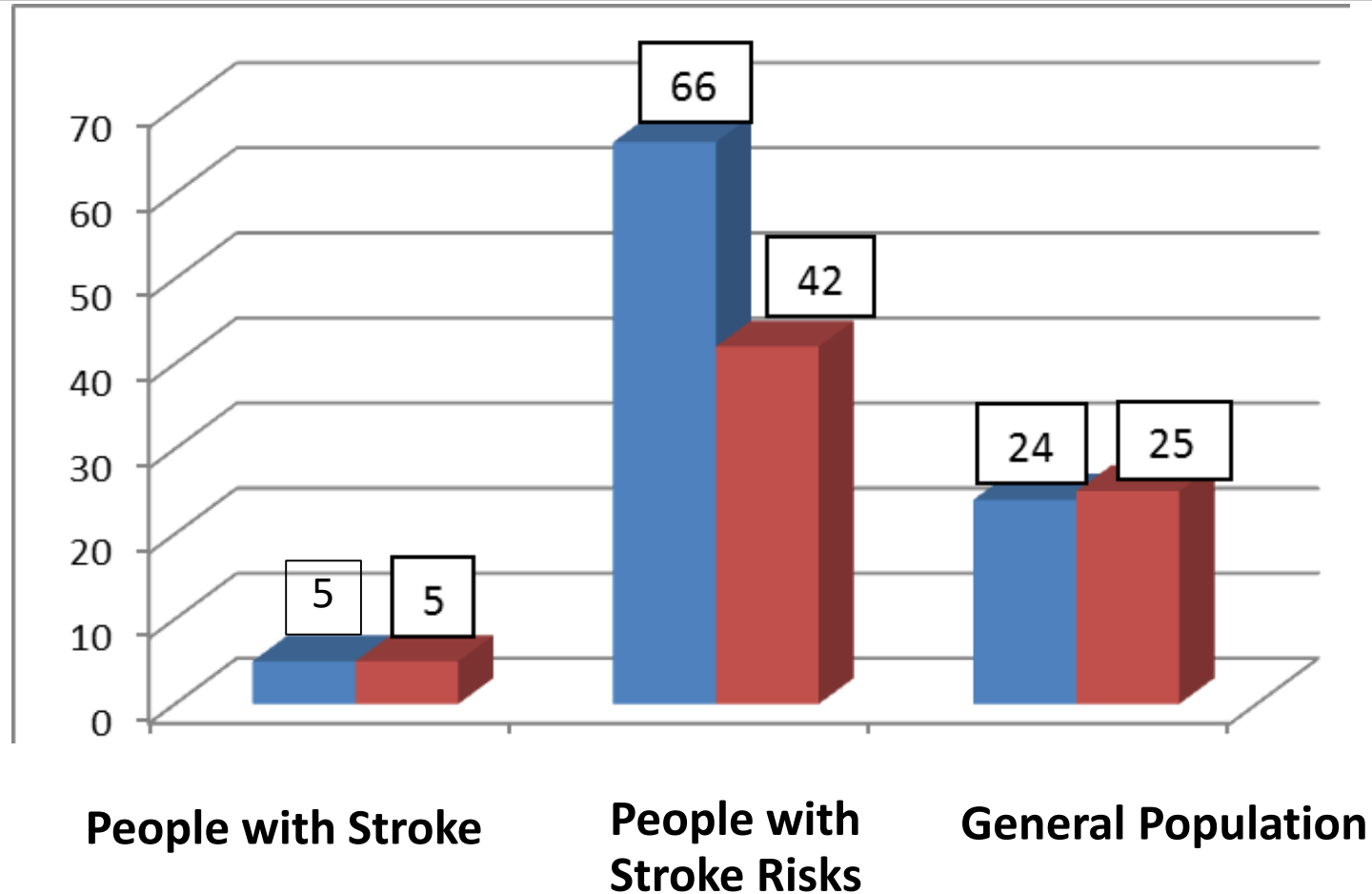
# Results



Visualizing risks through community genogram increased family and community awareness regarding NCD as well as other illnesses.

The genogram facilitated the identification of key resource persons for disease control and prevention.

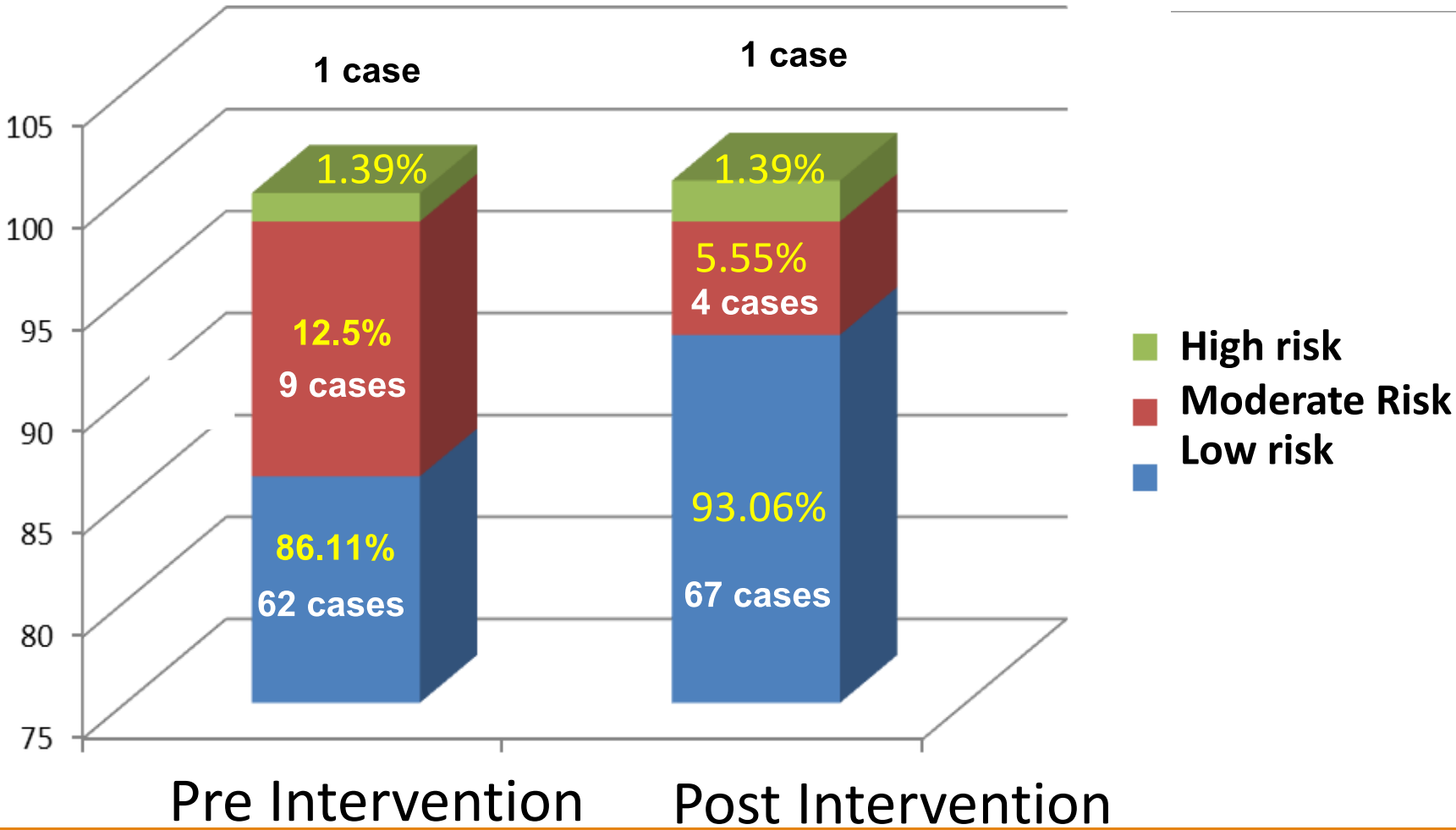
# Expected vs. Actual Number of Participants



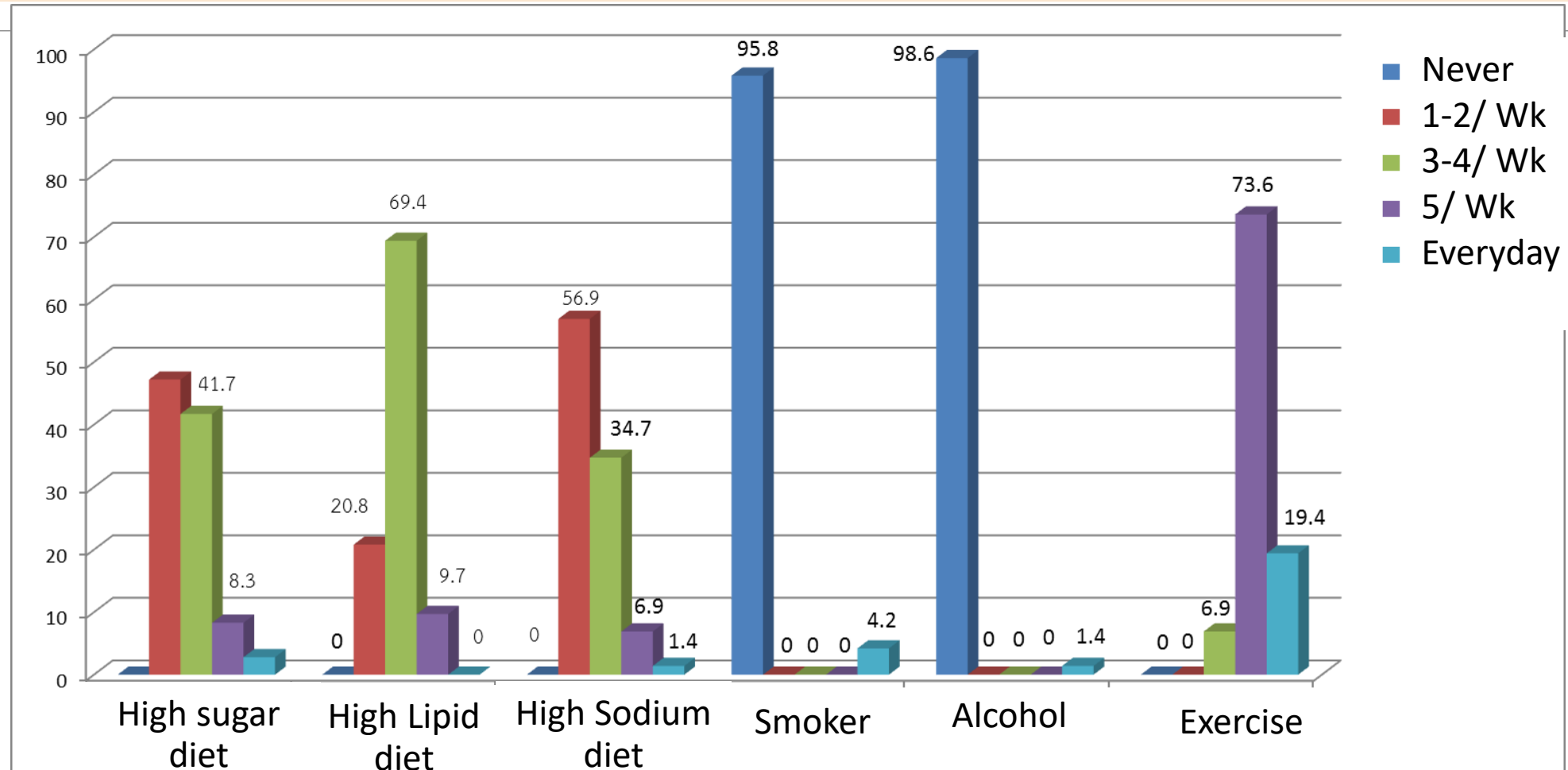
The interventions resulted in significant improvements in knowledge, risk reduction skills, lifestyle, and clinical outcomes

<b>Paired Samples Test</b>								
	<b>Paired Differences</b>					<b>t</b>	<b>df</b>	<b>Sig. (2-tailed)</b>
	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std. Deviation</b>	<b>Std. Error Mean</b>	<b>95% Confidence Interval of the Difference</b>				
				<b>Lower</b>	<b>Upper</b>			
<b>pretest – post test</b>	<b>-1.333</b>	<b>1.374</b>	<b>.162</b>	<b>-1.656</b>	<b>-1.011</b>	<b>-8.235</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>.000</b>

# Improvement in SUT Stroke Risk Reduction



# Improvement in Health Behavior Routines



# Conclusion

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- ❑ **A Community Genogram allowed nurses to learn about the structure of families, the social problems faced by the community, and the areas in which health care could be improved**
- ❑ **Visualizing risks through a community genogram increased family and community awareness, increased community engagement and participation in health promotion and risk reduction interventions.**
- ❑ **The community genogram is a graphic tool that places emphasis on the positive strengths and resources that can be used to guide health promotion and risk reduction interventions.**
- ❑ **This application of community genogram provides a model which could be adapted with other disadvantaged or 'hard-to-reach' communities to improve health and wellbeing of their population**





# Questions?

