

## **Abstract**

Four neighborhood areas (divided into two groups) in Junghe (Chungho), Taipei County, were selected for the research. One group was randomly chosen as the experimental group to implement the "Neighborhood Health Promotion Community Network" strategy in the prevention and education of communicable diseases, while the other group was the control group, which was to implement the "Traditional Top-down" strategy in the prevention and education of communicable diseases. Results were then compared on three levels, i.e. personal level, family level and community level.

The following results were found in the "Neighborhood Health Promotion Community Network" strategy:

1. On the personal level, the knowledge, attitude and behavior of the 294 research subjects on dengue fever prevention had improved after activities intervention. Compared the with the "Traditional Top-down" strategy, however, only knowledge of dengue fever prevention improved.
2. On the family level, both strategies had the same improving effect on each household's "accumulation of abandoned containers and sundry items inside and outside the house" and "use of water-holding containers".
3. On the community level, the number of water-holding containers and positive water containers found per person/hour in the public area were significantly reduced in the "Neighborhood Health Promotion Community Network" strategy but it was increased in the "Traditional Top-down" strategy. This shows that the "Neighborhood Health Promotion Community Network" strategy was more effective in community-level dengue fever prevention than the "Traditional Top-down" strategy.
4. The knowledge, attitude and behavior of research subjects in dengue fever prevention were closely interlinked. The higher the knowledge, the more positive the attitude; the more positive the attitude, the more positive the behavior; and the more positive the behavior, the higher the knowledge.
5. The "Neighborhood Health Promotion Community Network" strategy was more effective than the "Traditional Top-down" strategy in improving research subjects' dengue fever prevention knowledge and community-level dengue fever prevention. Therefore, the "Neighborhood Health Promotion Community Network" strategy is worth promoting.

**Key Word:** Dengue fever 、 Health education 、 Community 、 Volunteer