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Research Papers

Health Behavior Based on the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy in Persons with Chronic Illness in Selected Community

Nuntaporn Narinnok Somnuk Sakunhongsophon Sangthong Terathongkum

ABSTRACT This descriptive qualitative research design was undertaken to study health behaviors based on the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy in persons with chronic illness in a selected community. Thirty three purposive samples were divided to five groups following their characteristics that consisted of five diseases. Data were collected by focus group discussions, and analyzed by using descriptive statistics and content analysis The sufficiently economic definition in participants' perspectives was divided into three aspects: reasonably sufficient use, adequate consumption, and economic use. In addition, the health sufficiency meaning had four attributes: not working hard, being happy, self sufficiency and sufficient spending related to health. Chronic Health behavior model was three E one S and three U. In addition, health behaviors based on the sufficiency economy consists of seven characteristics: sufficient food intake, daily life exercise, psychological management, medicine management, health service utilization, health information management and smoking management. These findings suggested that health care officers should plan to promote health behaviors based on persons with in the chronic illness's context, leading to health sufficiency. Not only three E (Eating, exercise, emotion) two S (Stop drinking, stop smoking) for healthy behavior, but also three U (Drug using, health service using, and health information using) need to be done in person with chronic illness.

Keywords: Persons with chronic illness/ The sufficiency philosophy/ Health behavior

Prediction of Coronary Artery Disease with the Assessment Tool of Gender Age and Type of chest-pain

Pachanat Tantikosoom

ABSTRACT This predictive study aims to determine the correlation between factors in gender, age , type of chest-pain and Coronary Artery Disease (CAD), and to examine the predictability of CAD using the Diamond-Forrester model. Participants included 113 who had risk in cardiovascular patients and need to received Coronary Angiogram (CAG) in a tertiary hospital. The instruments were: 1) the assessment in personal data, 2) Thai short-version of the Rose Angina questionnaire, 3) Diamond-Forrester model and 4) the result of Coronary Angiogram (CAG). Data were analyzed using statistical Point biserial and Pearson correlation between of gender, age, type of chest pain and coronary artery disease. Logistic model for case was used to determine the sensitivity and specificity from the Diamond-Forrester model. Participants included 113 patients with coronary artery disease were male= 66(58.34%) and female=47(41.6%), mean age of group was 64.25 ±10.61 (65-75 years), Thai short -version of the Rose angina questionnaire had high content validity 0.91 and reliability were 0.80 ,the correlation found that gender factor and type of chest pain had a statistically significantly effects on CAD (p-value < 05). but sex factor had not. The sensitivity and specificity of the Diamond-Forrester model were 95.23% (60 of 63), 2.00% (1 of 50) respectively. Positive predictive value (PPV) was 55.05% ,Negative predictive value (NPV) was 25.00%, and accuracy=55.98% In conclusion, the prediction of coronary artery disease was very high sensitivity (95.23%) and the prediction of non-coronary artery disease has low specificity (2.00%). The accuracy of CAD prediction was essential for healthcare providers to accurately diagnose CAD, identify the severity of condition, and promptly treat CAD patients.

Keywords: Coronary Artery Disease/ Prediction/ Chest Pain/ Short version Rose angina questionnaire

Effects of Diet Control Program using Food Exchange on Knowledge, Health Behaviors, and Blood Glucose Levels among Persons with Type 2 Diabetes in District Health Promoting Hospital

Supranee Fuangfung Chularuk Kaveevivithcha Noppawan Piaseu

ABSTRACT This quasi–experimental research aimed to examine the effects of a diet control program using food exchange on knowledge, health behaviors, and blood glucose among persons with type 2 diabetes in district health promoting hospitals. The sample of 60 type 2 diabetic patients were divided by purposive sampling into two groups, control (n=30) and experimental (n=30). The experimental group participated in a 12-week diet control program using food exchange based on the Health Belief Model concept. The program consisted of one education session for two hours using a video, a food exchange pamphlet, a plate model to enhance subjects' understanding, meal planning, and five home visit follow-ups. Data were collected via four instruments: a demographic data questionnaire, health information records, a preventive behaviors of persons with diabetes questionnaire, a knowledge test. The data was analyzed through descriptive statistics, Paired t–test, and Independent t-test. The results revealed a significant difference in the knowledge gained score between the two groups. The experimental group had a significantly higher knowledge gained score than the control group and significantly higher than the pretest score in knowledge of diabetes, complications, and prevention of diabetes aspects, but there was no significant difference in the food exchange aspect. After the program finished, it was found that the mean of health behaviors scores significantly increased compared to those in the control group and before the program. There was also a significant reduction in blood sugar (CBG) of the experimental group which was less than that in the control group. However, there was no significant difference of HbA1C levels between the two groups both before and after the program. It is recommended that nurses can use this program to effectively modify type 2 diabetic patients' health behavior in diet control leading to glycemic control.

Keywords: Diet control program using food exchange/ Knowledge/ food consumption behaviors/ Blood glucose

Factors Influening on Drug use Behaviors in Soldiers with Primary Hypertension

Thamonprus Boonjareon Vanida Durongritichai Jariyawat Kompayak

ABSTRACT The objective of this descriptive research was to study and analyze factors influencing on drug use behaviors in soldiers with primary hypertension. The 260 samples were selected by purposive sampling following the criteria. Data were collected by a self-administered questionnaires used between March 2012 to December 2012. Five experts examined content validity and reliability of questionnaires with alpha-coefficient was 0.88. Data were analyzed by number and percentage, mean and standard deviation. T-test was used to analyze factors influencing drug used behaviors. The results revealed that majority of soldiers were 51-55 years old, finished high school, married, worked as formal and special task. Most of them were officers, working as general service officer and field service. Almost of them are non-commander, working as administration stator, paper works and field service. The mean scores of drug use behaviors in soldiers with primary hypertension was at the moderate level. (Mean 3.01, S.D. 0.65) The mean score of perceived benefits of drug use was at the high level. (Mean 3.81, S.D. 0.57) The perceived barriers to drug use was at the moderate level. (Mean 2.94, S.D. 0.60) And also perceived self efficacy to drug use was at the moderate level. (Mean 3.13, S.D. 0.64) The activity related affect, inter personal influence and situational influence to drug use was at the moderate level. (Mean 3.12, S.D. 0.48) Factors that effected to drug use behaviors were marital status, working status and income. (p-value < 0.05) In addition, perceived benefits, perceived barriers of drug use and perceived selfefficacy, including activity related affect (p-value < 0.01), inter personal influence and situational influence to drug use were the factors affecting drug use behaviors with a statistical significance. (p-value < 0.05) This study suggested that health care providers should bring the crucial factors to design nursing activity to promote drug use behaviors correctly for the soldiers with primary hypertension and follow up the out come.

Keywords: Primary Hypertension/Drug Use Behavior/ Soldier

Factors Affecting the Emergency Medical Service - related Work Engagement of Emergency Medical Service Providers under Thai Local Government Organization

Phichet Wongrot Rotsukon Varitsakul

ABSTRACT A cross-sectional predictive design was used to study the relationships between the emergency medical service-related work engagement and the perceived support of emergency medical service (EMS) providers under Thai local government organizations. The sample group included 558 EMS providers who employed by local government organizations and had at least one year of working experience as EMS provider. The research outcomes were measured by the National Institute for Emergency Medicine (NIEM) supporting satisfaction questionnaires and the EMS-related Work Engagement scale. Descriptive statistics, Pearson's Correlation Coefficient and multiple linear regression were used for data analysis. The results revealed that EMS providers under Thai local government organizations perceived support was good (mean = 3.708, SD = .694), and the EMS-related work engagement was good (mean = 3.974, SD = .735). Perceived support had positive relationships with the EMSrelated work engagement (r = .630, p-value < .01). In contrast, age had negative relationships with EMS-related work engagement (r = -.100, p-value < .05). Finally, perceived support, age, and working experienced were statistically significant predictors of emergency medical service-related work engagement (F = 86.348, p-value < .01) and could explain variance of emergency medical service-related work engagement by 37.5%. The factors that significantly predicted emergency medical service-related work engagement were the perceived support (β = .620, p-value < .001) and EMS work experience (β = .147, p-value < .001), while age did not. The recommendations from this study, the trends to improve EMS provider engagement should emphasize on comprehensively supporting in manpower, standard procedures, and essential facilities should be taken into consideration by both the local government organizations and NIEM.

Keywords: Work engagement/ Perceived support/ Emergency Medical service

Incidence and Factors Related to Falls among Patients After Hospital Discharge

Anong Dittasung Nareemarn Neelapaichit Phatcharakoraphot Sreeprasarn

ABSTRACT The purposes of this prospective cohort study were to determine the incidence of falls and its associated factors among patients after discharge from hospital. The study sample consisted of 153 patients who discharge from hospital and received care from home health care unit in Faculty of Medicine Ramathibodi Hospital. Data were collected at the patient's homes within one month after the patients discharged from the hospital. Data were collected includes data on sociodemographic, health status, caregivers, the environment of the house, activity of daily living (Barthel Index) and fall episodes. Then the data were analyzed using descriptive statistics, and Multiple logistic regression analysis. The results showed that the incidence of falls were 13.7 percents. Factors associating with higher risk for falls included activity of daily living (Barthel Index >5) (OR: 4.01, p-value < .05) and slippery ground (OR: 4.37, p-value < .05). The results of this study can be used to provide care for protecting and reducing the risk of falls especially within 1 week of the patients who were discharged from hospital.

Keywords: Falls/ Hospital Discharge/ Barthel Index

Spiritual Needs related to prevention of pre-marital sex among Thai adolescents

Sasitorn Roojanavech Kannikar Chatdokmaiprai Usa Tantapong

ABSTRACT Early sexual behavior is an important public health concern because of related risky sexual behaviors. The purpose of this descriptive research was to study the spiritual level and spiritual needs of Thai adolescents to prevention of pre-marital sex among Thai adolescents. The respondents consisted of 60 students who were Buddhists, and were studying at a secondary school at Sampran District, Nakhon Pathom Province. The instrument consisted focus groups interview guideline, and Thai spirituality measurement. The instrument was validated by experts with an IOC from 0.67-1.00, and the reliability was 0.76. The descriptive statistics and content analysis were used for data analysis. The results revealed that most of key informants had a moderate spiritual level (88.3%) which included belief in karma (58.3%), and religious prayer or meditation when confronted with life stressful situation (31.7%). Adolescents needed the spiritual needs for finding meaning and purpose of life. The family plays an important role in developing adolescents' spirituality by teaching the Buddha's principles and religious practice included five precepts, and retrain from doing sin. The religious belief and practice included Tamboon/ Saibat, religious prayer, and meditation practice were useful for emotional relief, consciousness, and wisdom in abstinence of inappropriate behaviors. The key informants needed the school to provide the Dhamma camp with family's participation. They also needed interpersonal connection, loving and empowering from family and friends in order to enhance coping abilities and achieve the purpose of their lives. The researcher suggests that community nurse practitioner, relevant organization should participate with families, school, and community in promoting spiritual needs to adolescents. Therefore, the adolescents who attain the spiritual need will achieve their life goal and gain appropriate sexual behaviors.

Keywords: Spiritual needs/ Pre-marital sex/ Thai adolescents

Research Papers

Relationship between Health behavior and Medication Adherence among People Living with HIV

Sangduan Ginggeaw Wantana Maneesriwongul Poolsuk Janepanish Visudtibhan

ABSTRACT People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy should have optimal medication adherence and health promoting behaviors to enhance treatment and health outcomes. A descriptive correlational study was conducted to determine the relationships between selected factors, health behaviors and medication adherence. A sample of 120 people living with HIV was recruited from a NAPHA (National Access to Antiretroviral Therapy for People living with HIV/AIDS) Clinic in a selected tertiary care hospital in Thailand. A questionnaire for data collection composed of: demographic and health status information, health behaviors, and medication adherence. It was revealed that about 65 percent of the subjects had moderate overall health behaviors. For averages of sub-components of health behaviors, the subjects had good scores on interpersonal relations and stress management; moderate scores on health responsibilities, nutrition, and spiritual growth; and poor scores on physical activity. This study also found no significant difference of health behaviors between the subjects with good medication adherence and those with poor medication adherence. In addition, having fixed job employment and having concomitant drugs had significant relationships with medication adherences. The results of this study are useful for health care teams in providing care to people living with HIV who receive antiretroviral therapy. More considerations should be given to enhancing medication adherence together with promoting healthy behaviors, to ensure the effectiveness of antiretroviral therapy and reduce cardiovascular risk due to long-term adverse effects of antiretroviral therapy.

Keywords: Health Behavior/ Medication Adherence/ HIV

Predictive Factors of Preventive Behaviors Toward Dust among Rice Mill Workers in Lower Northeast Region of Thailand

Boontarika Inwanna Ann Jirapongsuwan Surintorn Kalampakorn

ABSTRACT This cross‑sectional study aimed to examine factors associated with preventive behaviors toward dust among rice mill workers. Through cluster random sampling, samples included 146 rice mill workers. Data were collected by interview using the questionnaires based on PRECEDEPROCEED Framework including questionnaire for knowledge about dust prevention was calculated by kr‑20, resulting in the value of 0.74. for questionnaire for perception, enabling factors, reinforcing factors, and dust preventive behaviors were analyzed for its internal consistency by Cronbach's Coefficient Alpha, resulting in the values of 0.82, 0.79, 0.93, and 0.86, respectively. Pearson's product moment correlation coefficient, and stepwise multiple regression analysis were used. Results demonstrated that most of the samples aged between 31 – 40 years old, completed primary education (43.8 %), and 30.1% of the samples smoke. About half of the respondents had the moderate level preventive behaviors toward dust. It was also found that factors associated with preventive behaviors toward dust (p-value < .05) were; demographic factors (i.e., level of education), predisposing factors (i.e., knowledge about hazard from dust, perceived severity of dust exposure, perceived benefits of preventive behaviors toward dust, perceived barriers of preventive behaviors toward dust and type of machine), enabling factors (i.e.,work environment and providing health information), reinforcing factors (i.e., social support from coworkers, employers and healthcare providers). Multiple regression analysis revealed that social support from employers, providing health information, and education level explained 38.9% of variance preventive behaviors toward dust. The findings suggest that social support for preventive behaviors toward dust from employers should be enhanced. Health information should also be provided through boards, books, pamphlets, especially for those with less education to promote work safety resulting in quality of life among rice mill workers.

Keywords: Dust / Preventive behaviors / Rice mill workers

Effects of Multimedia Materials and Model Practices on Knowledge and Self-confidence in Nursing Practice for Children with Acute Respiratory Tract Infection Among Nursing Students

Suthisa Lamchang Somchit Kiatwattanacharoen

ABSTRACT Multimedia can be used as a self-learning tool to promote knowledge among nursing students. The purpose of this quasi-experimental study was to examine the effects of multimedia materials and model practices on knowledge and self-confidence among nursing students in nursing practice for children with acute respiratory tract infection. A purposive sample included 76 fourth year nursing students enrolled in the academic year 2013, Faculty of Nursing, Chiang Mai University. Participants were randomized into either the comparison or experimental group, based on the practical block rotation, 38 students in each group. The two groups had no difference in means of grade point average (GPA). The experimental group received clinical teaching before pediatric nursing practice from a teacher and using multimedia materials and model practices. The comparison group received clinical teaching before pediatric nursing practice from the same teacher. The research instrument consisted of the Multimedia Materials about Nursing Practice for Children with Acute Respiratory Tract Infection, the Opinion of Multimedia Materials Questionnaire, and the Knowledge Regarding Nursing Practice for Children with Acute Respiratory Tract Infection Questionnaire which were developed by Lamchang and Jintrawet (2013) and the Self-confidence in Nursing Practice for Children with Acute Respiratory Tract Infection Questionnaire, developed by the researcher which the content validity index by 5 experts was 0.81. The reliability of the Knowledge Questionnaire and the Self-confidence Questionnaire were 0.88 and 0.98 respectively. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics, and t-test. The results of this study revealed that the experimental group had significantly higher knowledge scores and self-confidence scores in nursing practice for children with acute respiratory tract infection than those of the comparison group (p-value < .01) After intervention, the experimental group had significantly higher knowledge scores and self-confidence scores in nursing practice for children with acute respiratory tract infection than before intervention (p-value < .01) The findings of this study suggest that multimedia regarding nursing practice for children with acute respiratory tract infection can be used as a nursing educational tool with model practices. This tool was shown to be effective in promoting knowledge and increases confidence among nursing students when engaging in pediatric nursing practice and can be applied in nursing practice.

Keywords: Multimedia/ Model practice/ Nursing practice/ Children/ Acute respiratory tract infection

Effects of Self-care Promoting Program on Self-care Behavior among Older Adults with Uncontrolled Hypertension in Bangkok Metropolitan

Kotchakorn Thamnamsin Kwanjai Amnatsatsue Patcharaporn Kerdmongkol Jintana Artsanthia

 ABSTRACT This quasi-experimental study was conducted to evaluate self-care behavior among community-dwelling older adults with uncontrolled hypertension. A total of 60 subjects, and 60- 79 years old with blood pressure over 140/90 mmHg within past 6 months, who met inclusion criteria and lived in the two communities in Bangkok metropolitan, were randomly assigned to be in an experimental (n = 30) and a comparison groups (n = 30). The experimental group received a 6-week self-care promoting program, consisting of health education and skill training regarding hypertension, self - management, and complication prevention; home visit; weekly telephone follow-up; and group discussion. The comparison group received regular services from the same primary health care center. Data were collected by the researcher using questionnaires before and after the intervention. According to t-test analysis, after the intervention, the experimental group had significantly higher mean scores of self-care behavior than before the intervention, and those in the comparison group (p-value < .001). The findings support that the self-care promoting program, in applying the Self-care Deficit Nursing Theory, can increase self-care behavior among older adults with uncontrolled hypertension. A community nurse practitioner should apply this program to promote self-care among older adults with other chronic diseases in other urban communities. In addition this program can be applied for elderly leader groups and village health volunteer for monitoring chronic disease in community. A further study should examine the retention of self-care behavior and the long term effects of the program among older adults with uncontrolled hypertension and other chronic disease.

Keywords: Elderly/ Uncontrolled Hypertension/ Self-care

Dietary-Taking, Exercise, and Medication Adherence in Thais with Hypertension Based on Gender, Age, and Educational Level

Sirirat Leelacharas Jiraporn Chontichachalalauk Wanna Sanongdej

ABSTRACT Lifestyle behaviors including dietary-taking, exercise, and medication adherence are important for caring Thais diagnosed with hypertension. However, these lifestyle behaviors still lack of the overall factual investigation with each demographic variable ---- gender, age, and educational level. Investigating these behaviors at once with each demographic variable is also the advantage because it helps reduce type I error in the analysis. This research study aimed to investigate each demographic variable ----gender, age, and educational level with lifestyle behaviors including dietary-taking, exercise, and medication adherence and to compare all lifestyle behaviors with age and educational groups, using secondary data (the end of 2010) of 660 Thais diagnosed with hypertension living in urban Bangkok and rural (outside Bangkok) areas. Questionnaires were composed of demographic information of gender, age, and educational level and questionnaires of dietary behaviors, exercise, and medication adherence. The test-retest reliability of dietary-taking behavior was .86. The internal consistency reliabilities of exercise behavior and medication adherence were .71 and .64 respectively. Descriptive analysis, one-way MANOVA, and post hoc analysis were used to analyze the data. The results revealed that gender had the effect on dietary-taking behavior only and age had effects on all lifestyle behaviors; however, educational level had no effect on all lifestyle behaviors. In post hoc analysis, the group of ages 60-74 years and the group of age 75 years and over had better mean scores of dietary-taking behavior than the adult group (less than 60 years). The group of ages 60-74 years had better mean score of the exercise than the group of age 75 years and over. The groups of ages 60-74 years and age 75 years and over had better mean scores of medication adherence thanthat inthe adult group. The study indicated that the adult group needed health strategies to better improve dietary-taking behavior and medication adherence. The age group of 75 years and over needed specific help to improve exercise appropriately.

 Keywords: Dietary-taking/ Exercise/ Medication adherence/ Thais with hypertension

Predictive Factors for Adolescent Bullying Behavior in The Bangkok Metropolitan

Apinya Yaowabut Weena Thiangtham Arpaporn Powwattana Sutham Nant hamongkolchai

ABSTRACT The objective of this cross-sectional survey is to study the factors predicting bullying behavior in adolescent in the Bangkok metropolitan by using PRECEDE Model. The population student who exhibit bullying behavior, totalling n = 137. A multi-stage sampling method and selfadministered questionnaire were applied. Data were analyzed in average value, standard deviation value. Chi-Square test was used for correlation analysis. Pearson's correlation analysis was used for prediction ability as well as Multiple Regression Analysis. From the study results, typically adolescents exhibit physical and social bullying behavior at a low level (75.2% and 80.3% accordingly), verbal bullying behavior in medium level (46.7%). Factors that are statistically significant related to physical and social bullying behavior (p-value < .05) are exposure to violent media, the friend's influence of friend and associates, household environment and neighborhood environment. Factors that are statistically significant related to verbal bullying behavior (p-value < .05) are violent media consumption, friend's influence, household environment, neighborhood environment and social supports from teachers. From the Multiple Regression Analysis, friend's influences are a predictive factors for physical bullying by 18.9% (p-value $\leq$ 0.001). Friend's influences and violent media consumption are predictive factors in verbal bullying behavior by 25.5% (p-value < .05). Friend's influence and household environment are predictive factors in social bullying behavior by 27% (p-value $\leq$ .001). The study results can be used to develop monitoring policies for the prevention and resolution of bullying problems proactively. Remedies will encourage positive contributions from parents, friends, schools, neighborhood and related communities for adolescents to receive proper care.

Keywords: Bullying Behavior/Adolescents/ PRECEDE Mode

Process and Success Factors for Community Health Development based on Philosophy of Sufficiency Economy

Apa Puckpinyo Youngpradith   Yupa Jewpattanakul Vishuda Chareonkitkarn Narirat   Jitra montree   Rutja   Phuphaibul

ABSTRACT The 11th Health Development Plan (B.E. 2555-2559, A.D. 2012-2016) aims to make Thais healthy based on the sufficiency economy philosophy of His Majesty the King. This study was a project retrospective of a participatory action research (PAR) using sufficiency economy philosophy to develop community health in a community in Nakornpathom province. The objective was to study the process of community health development and success factors. Key informants included 12 community leaders, 5 health personnel, 12 elders, 7 working age, and 12 adolescent and children. Focus group discussion, in-depth interview, and observations were conducted to collect data. The data were analyzed by content analysis and thematic analysis. Results showed that the PAR process composed of 3 stages including preparation, intervention, and evaluation. For the preparation stage, researchers and community members were taught to understand the sufficiency economy philosophy. The intervention stage, variety techniques were used such as brain storming, training, demonstration, music, and newsletter. And the evaluation stage, researchers and community members used both qualitative and quantitative methods to evaluate the program. Success factors were: preparing the researchers in terms of research methodology and principle of sufficiency economy philosophy; using community participation in every stage; utilizing effective techniques and integrating sufficiency economy philosophy in activities; developing trust and good relationship; and good collaboration from community leaders and health personnel. Application of the philosophy in terms of 'moderation' was to support appropriate activities as need of the community; 'reasonableness' was to encourage the community members to think critically; and 'self-immunity' was to facilitate them to initiate activities that protect harm to health and environment. This study suggested multidisciplinary research team is needed to promote balanced development in all aspects.

Keywords: Retrospect; Community participation; PAR; Philosophy of Sufficiency Economy

Research Papers

Factors Related to Stress among Employees in a Wire Connecter Assembly for Electric Appliances Factory in Amata Nakorn Industry Estate, Chonburi Province

Kumpol Nakjaroenwaree Srirat Lormphongs Jitraphan Pusapukdepob Orawan Kaewboonchoo

ABSTRACT This cross-sectional research was conducted to investigate stress determine the related factors with among employees in a wire connecter assembly for electric appliances factory in Amata Nakorn industry estate, Chonburi province. One hundred and thirty employees were selected by stratified sampling. Method used in this study was a questionnaire and statistical techniques used for data analysis were frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation, minimum, maximum, Pearson correlation and chi square. The finding of study showed that 86.2% was female, mean of age was 35.25 years old, 56.2% was married, 56.2% was graduated Lower secondary or high school, mean of work years was 4.92 years, 53.8 % worked 8 hours per day and 84.6% and 70.0% were at a moderate level of the job satisfaction and income package by sequence. 65.4% the employees have subjective fatigue at a moderate level, 31.5% the employees experience fatigue a low level and 3.1% at high level. 49.2% the employees have subjective stress at a normal level, 43.8% slightly higher than normal, 3.8% extremely lower than normal, 1.5% moderately higher than normal, and 1.5% extremely higher than normal. The correlation between the job satisfaction and subjective stress was significant at the 0.05 level, and the correlation between two factors, income package and fatigue, and subjective stress was significant at the 0.01 level. This research can be used in consideration for the planning to adjust and support factors related to stress in the employees. Keywords: Stress; Fatigue; Employees in a Wire Connecter Assembly; Chonburi

Factors influencing Musculoskeletal Disorder Prevention Behaviors of Thai Massage Practitioners

Kanthaphim Bamrungw Surintorn Kalampakorn Ann Jirapongsuwan

ABSTRACT This cross-sectional research aimed to study factors influencing musculoskeletal disorder prevention behaviors of the Thai massage practitioner in Bangkok area. PRECEDE-PROCEED Framework was applied in this research. The sample consisted of 320 Thai massage practitioners, randomly selected by stratified cluster sampling. A self-administered questionnaire, Pearson's product moment correlation coefficient, and stepwise multiple regression analysis were used. The study showed that 87.2% of Thai massage practitioners was female with an average age of 36 years (x = 35.5, SD = 9.9) with half having completed high school education or lower. Average monthly income was 10,789 Baths (approximately 300 USD) (x = 10,789.4, SD = 4,080.1) in addition to an average of 5 years working experience (x = 5.3, SD = 5.1). Average working hours were 6 hours per day (x = 6.1, SD = 1.1) and 61.9% worked6 days per week. Subjects had experienced musculoskeletal disorders at least once in the past 12 months and 7 days showed that musculoskeletal disorders were mostly at the shoulder areas. For predisposing factors included Knowledge about musculoskeletal disorder prevention behaviors, Attitudes toward the prevention of musculoskeletal disorder prevention behaviors and Self-efficacy on musculoskeletal disorder prevention behaviors. Enabling factors included access to health information, work environment arrangement, and Organization of work system. Reinforcing factors included questions about receiving encouragement and musculoskeletal disorder prevention behaviors had a moderate level. Among predisposing factors, it was found that work experience, working hours, attitudes toward the prevention of musculoskeletal disorder prevention behaviors, and self-efficacy on musculoskeletal disorder prevention behaviors had relationships with musculoskeletal disorder prevention behaviors. Enabling factors were access to health information, work environment arrangement, and organization of work system. A reinforcing factor was receiving encouragement from co-workers, employers and health personnel who had familiarity with musculoskeletal disorder prevention behaviors. These factors were related to musculoskeletal disorder prevention behaviors in the Thai massage practitioner with statistical significance of 0.05. In addition, the results showed that perception of musculoskeletal disorder prevention behaviors, work environment arrangement, organization of work system, and receiving encouragement altogether could explain 31.9% of variance in musculoskeletal disorder prevention behaviors in the Thai massage practitioner. The study suggested that in order to increase the level of musculoskeletal disorder prevention behaviors, health personnel should promote perception of musculoskeletal disorder prevention behaviors, especially correct working posture. Moreover, employers should properly set working hours,

work environment arrangements and the organization of the work system to promote a better quality of life.

Factors Related To Binge Drinking Among Male Vocational Students In Surin Province
Rattiya Tonpornkrang Pornnapa Homsin Rungrat Srisuriyawate

ABSTRACT The study was aimed to determine the factors influencing work-related accidental prevention behaviors of garbage collectors. The participants were 270 garbage collectors in Banglamung district Chon Buri province, Thailand. Participants who met the inclusion criteria were 270, recruited by using a proportionate simple random sampling method. The questionnaires were dealing with personal data, knowledge and attitude of accidental prevention, support in Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), organization training, organization policy, social support and accidental prevention behaviors. The Cronbach's alpha reliability coefficient values of attitude toward accidental prevention, social support, and accidental prevention behaviors were 0.88, 0.89 and 0.76, respectively. Descriptive statistic analysis, Point Biserial Correlation Coefficients, Pearson's Product Moment Correlation, and Stepwise Multiple Regression Analysis were used for data analysis. The results revealed that an overall health prevention behavior among garbage collectors was at the moderate level. The 6 factors, i.e., age, experiences of accident, knowledge of accidental prevention, support in PPE, organization policy, and social support were correlated with work-related accidental prevention at the level of p-value < .05. The significant of individual factors according to R^2= .194, at the level of p-value < .05 were as follows, i.e., social support, experiences of accidental, age, knowledge of accidental prevention, and organization policy. The results of this study could be used to recommend that garbage collectors should get the support in PPE equipment, knowledge and advices from the foreman colleague or health staffs to increase the accidental prevention. Awareness of accidental prevention behaviors to working procedure, using PPE and take care of yourself should be promoted by an occupational health nurse and health staffs.
Keywords: Accidental Prevention Behaviors; Garbage Collectors

Factors Influencing Work-Related Accidental Prevention Behaviors of Garbage Collectors In Banglamung District Chonburi Province

Noppharat Thiangkhamdee Chantana Chantawong Pornnapa Homsin

ABSTRACT The study was aimed to determine the factors influencing work-related accidental prevention behaviors of garbage collectors. The participants were 270 garbage collectors in Banglamung district Chon Buri province, Thailand. Participants who met the inclusion criteria were 270, recruited by using a proportionate simple random sampling method. The questionnaires were dealing with personal data, knowledge and attitude of accidental prevention, support in Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), organization training, organization policy, social support and accidental prevention behaviors. The Cronbach's alpha reliability coefficient values of attitude toward accidental prevention, social support, and accidental prevention behaviors were 0.88, 0.89 and 0.76, respectively. Descriptive statistic analysis, Point Biserial Correlation Coefficients, Pearson's Product Moment Correlation, and Stepwise Multiple Regression Analysis were used for data analysis. The results revealed that an overall health prevention behavior among garbage collectors was at the moderate level. The 6 factors, i.e., age, experiences of accident, knowledge of accidental prevention, support in PPE, organization policy, and social support were correlated with work-related accidental prevention at the level of p-value < .05. The significant of individual factors according to R^2= .194, at the level of p-value < .05 were as follows, i.e., social support, experiences of accidental, age, knowledge of accidental prevention, and organization policy. The results of this study could be used to recommend that garbage collectors should get the support in PPE equipment, knowledge and advices from the foreman colleague or health staffs to increase the accidental prevention. Awareness of accidental prevention behaviors to working procedure, using PPE and take care of yourself should be promoted by an occupational health nurse and health staffs.

Keywords: Accidental Prevention Behaviors; Garbage Collectors

Comparative Study on the effectiveness of Two Teaching Medias: Use of Video and Use of Flip chart instructions on the knowledge of postpartum women for postpartum practices and breastfeeding skills
Matthana Sangwarn Nitaya Rotjananirunkit

ABSTRACT This quasi-experimental research aims to compare the scores of the knowledge for postpartum practices and breastfeeding skills, and to assess the quality of videotape and the flip chart. One hundred purposively sampling were selected from the postpartum women in the obstetric ward at Ramathibodi Hospital. All sample were equally classified into 2 groups, 50 postpartum women for the experimental group and the rest for the comparison group. Both groups answered self-administered questionnaire before and after learning about knowledge of postpartum practices, breastfeeding skills including the quality of videotape and flip chart. The experimental group received education by video instructions while the comparison group received education by flip chart. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics, chi square test and t-test. The results showed that the average scores of the postpartum practices and breastfeeding skills after receiving education within both group were significantly increased than those before, at the level of .001. The experimental group had significantly higher mean of satisfaction scores of the quality of video media than the comparative group at the level of < .001. The average scores of the postpartum practices and breastfeeding skills between two medias were no significantly at the level of p-value .05. This study suggests that the two teaching medias are helpful for postpartum women, however the quality of video media is better than the flip chart.

Keywords: video instructions, flip chart, postpartum practices, breastfeeding skills, postpartum women

Effect of Case Management Program for Older Adults With Uncontrolled Diabetes Mellitus.

Rangsima Rattanasila Kwanjai Amnatsatsue Sirintorn Chansirikanjana Siriprapa Klunklin Patcharoporn Kerdmongkol

ABSTRACT Complications related to diabetes are more severe in the older adult than in other populations, which are at high risk for disability and reduced quality of life. This quasiexperimental research with one-group pretest-posttest design aimed to examine the effect of a case management program for older adults with uncontrolled diabetes mellitus. Thirty older adults with uncontrolled diabetes mellitus who attending the Outpatient Unit of the Family Medicine Department, Ramathibodi Hospital were purposively selected to attend the 12 week case management program that applied nursing support and knowledge of Orem's Theory.The program consisted of comprehensive health assessment, a clinical pathway developed by a multidisplinary team, health education and consultation, a home visit, follow-up telephone calls, and group learning- sharing activities. Self-care behaviors, HbA1C and quality of life were collected before and after the program . According to the paired t-test, after the experiment the sample had significantly higher scores on self-care behaviors compared with before the program (p-value < .05). HbA1C level decreased significantly (p-value < .05) and the quality of life was a significantly better score compared with before the program (p-value < .05). These findings suggest the case management program that applied nursing support and knowledge of Orem's Theory can improve self-care behaviors, HbA1C level and quality of life of older adults with uncontrolled diabetes mellitus. The case management program should be applied for other chronic diseases to prevent complications, reduce complexity of care, and improve quality of life among older adults.

Keywords: Older adults with diabetes mellitus; Case Management program; Self-care Behavior; Quality of life

Quality of Life Predictors of People Living with Hiv/Aids

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ABSTRACT AIDS is a major public health problem in all countries, including Thailand. AIDS causes problems of illness and has impact which is more complex and severe than other chronic illnesses. This research, which was a predictive study , aimed to study factors predicting quality of life of those infected with HIV and AIDS at one community hospital in Chon Buri province. Sample was 284 HIV infected people and AIDS patients registered as HIV infected and AIDS patients. The sample was drawn by simple random sampling method. Data were collected between 29March – 15 April 2013with questionnaires and interviewing. Data were analyzed by descriptive statistics, Pearson correlation coefficients, point biserial correlation, and stepwise multiple regression. The results showed that quality of life of sample of HIV-infected and AIDS patients, which was analyzed by Standard gamble had the utility scores average of 0.63 (0.35), with 95 percent confidence interval of the mean of 0.59 to 0.67. For univariate analysis, marital status (r = .13), income (.11) present physical health problems (r = - .12), CD4 count (r = .16), social support (r = .20) and depression score (r = .32) were significantly associated with quality of life. For multivariate analysis, the multiple regression models using Stepwise procedure showed that depression (b = - .26), 100 cells CD4 count (b = .02) and marital status (b = .12) could explain 13.70 % of the variations the quality of life of patients with HIV/ AIDS . (R^2 = .1370, F = 14.79, p-value < .01).

Suggestion: Health personnel should pay more attention on caring of those infected with HIV and AIDS since the level of quality of life of those infected were not satisfactory high. Especially for those who are single the level of quality of life is lower than that of those who are married. Also, caring of those infected with HIV and AIDS should cover both the physical dimensions that the body has higher amounts of CD4 lymphocyte and having the surveillance system and promoting the mental health to prevent depression. Keywords: Quality of life; utility; HIV/AIDS.

The effectiveness of community-based fall prevention model to physical performance and fall among older adults in an urban community Bangkok: The follow up study

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ABSTRACT This study aims to evaluate the effectiveness of the community-based fall prevention model over a 3-year follow-up period. The model consisted of 1) a multi-factorial fall risk assessment, 2) a fall campaign, 3) a fall education, 4) a balance exercise training, 5) home visits for medication review and for home hazard management, and 6) a fall management system. An urban community in Bangkok was a setting of this study. The sample consisted of 28 elders and 15 fall leader team. Focus group was conducted among fall leader team for assess the sustainability of the model. All qualitative data was evaluated via content analysis. An annual fall rate was collected from the surveillance form while the physical performance was measured after 3 years of balance exercise training. A paired t-test Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test and McNemar test were used to examine differences in physical performance. The results showed that the community could maintain this model by themselves over 3 years. Exercise training operated by fall leader team while fall risk assessment, a fall education, and home visit was supported by public health nurse. However, home and community hazard modification had limitation due to their budget. The fall incidence was 7.14 % in each year. Older adults who participated in group exercise regularly had physical performance improvement: Five times sit to stand (t = 3.952, p-value <.01).Timed up and go test (z = 3.061, p-value <.01).   and Turn 360 degree (z = 1.961, p-value <.05). This finding suggested that community-based fall prevention model was effective model and sustainability. Older adults had capability for preventing falls by themselves especially exercise activity which was a sustainable activity that can improve and maintain the physical performance. Public health nurse was a facilitator and supporter for ongoing activities.

Keywords; Community-based fall prevention model/ older adults/ followed up study/ physical performance

Sexual Communication Skill Development Program by Peer Leader to Prevent Sexual Risk Behavior among Early Female Adolescents

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ABSTRACT The purpose of this quasi – experimental study was to examine the effect of sexual communication skill development program by peer leader to prevent sexual risk behavior among early female adolescents. The sample included mattayomsuksa 1st(age 11-14 years old) students from 2 schools in Chiangmai Province. One group was the experimental group with 33 female students, and the other was selected as the comparison group with 35 female students. This study was conducted over a period of 14 weeks with an intervention period of 5 weeks and a follow up periods of 9 weeks.Data were collected by self-administered questionnaires, sexual intercourse and sexually transmitted diseases, reliability of knowledge (KR-20)=.77, perceived self-efficacy in affirming opinions, refusing, negotiation in order to avoid sexual risk behaviors and sexual risk preventive behaviors, reliability (Cronbach's Alpha) was .95 .93 .92 .72 respectively, Statistical analysis was performed by using percentage, mean, standard deviation, independent t-test, paired t-test, ANCOVA and Repeated Measure one way ANOVA. The result indicated that, after intervention and follow up period, the experimental group had significantly higher mean score of knowledge, self efficacy in affirming opinion, refusing and negotiation in order to avoid sexual risk behaviors (p-value.05).In addition, the experimental group had significant higher mean score of knowledge than the comparison group (p-value

The result indicated that, sexual communication skill development program by peer leader to prevent sexual risk behavior among early female adolescents had some effect on increasing knowledge self efficacy in affirming opinion, refusing and negotiation in order to avoid sexual risk behaviors and prevention sexual risk behaviors.

Keywords: Sexual communication skill; Peer leader; Sexual risk behavior; Early female adolescents

Factors Influencing of Public Sector Management Quality Award: Phuket Health Service Network

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ABSTRACT

This cross-sectional survey research aimed to analyze factors influencing the Public Sector Management Quality Award (PMQA). The samples were 287 Phuket Health Service Network, selected by simple random sampling. The data were collected by questionnaire from July, 2014 to August, 2014. Data analyzed by Pearson's product moment correlation coefficient and stepwise multiple regression analysis. Results found that the sample mean age 40 years, time of position average 9 years. The perception of predisposing factors, enabling factors and reinforcing factors were middle level. The opinion of Total PMQA were high level (mean 2.52). The Goal sector, Structure sector and Administration sector were high level (mean 2.67, 2.58 and 2.51). The statistically significant predictor with PMQA a statistical significance (p-value< 0.05) were strategy, value-culture, environment and participate-motivation variables. All 4 variables could explan the variance of 55.40% (Adjusted R2=0.554) of PMQA in Phuket Health Service Network.

According to this research, strategy management in enabling factors should be promote by add value and culture individual, through reinforcing factors by improved environment and participatory learning toward monitoring and evaluated for improved standard quality in health service.

Key words: Public Sector Management; Quality Award; Phuket Health Service Network

The Study of Relationship between Perceived Benefit, Perceived Barrier, Perceived Self-efficacy and Breast Self Examination Behavior in Nursing Students

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ABSTRACT

Nowadays breast cancer is the first leading cause of cancer in Thai women. It can be cured if it is detected at an early stage by breast self examination. This descriptive research was aimed to study perceived benefit, perceived barrier, perceived self-efficacy in breast self examination and breast self examination behavior in nursing students, The Thai Red Cross College of Nursing. The population was the 2nd to 4th year of nursing students, totally 475 persons. The research was approved by the Research Ethics Committee, The Thai Red Cross College of Nursing. The research tools were designed and developed by researchers following Pender 's Health Promoting Behavior model which consisted of 3 parts as follow : demographic data ; perceived benefit, perceived barrier, perceived self efficacy and breast self examination behavior in nursing students. The Alpha Cronbach of the questionnaires were 0.71, 0.85, 0.81, 0.77 for perceived benefits, perceived barriers, perceived self efficacy, and breast self examination behavior parts respectively. The data were analyzed by using descriptive statistic, reference statistic and Pearson correlation coefficient. The findings were summarized as follow: the perceived benefits was in high level (X = 4.54, SD = 0.33); perceived barriers was in low level (X = 2.14, SD = 0.58); perceived self efficacy was in moderate level (X = 3.57, SD = 0.51) and breast self examination behavior was in moderate level (X = 2.45, SD = 0.52). Perceived benefits was positive significantly related to breast self examination behavior (r = 0.27, p-value < .01). Perceived barriers was negative significantly related to breast self examination behavior (r = -0.48 p-value < .01).And perceived self efficacy was also positive significantly related to breast self examination (r = 0.54, p-value <.01).

Based on the result of this research, to increase perceived benefits and perceived self efficacy including reducing perceived barriers should be lead to success in breast self examination behavior in all nursing students. In addition, It should be benefit for health caring and be a good model of health and leading to other health behaviors.

For the further research, the study should be developed the strategy to increase their self efficacy in breast self examination.

Keywords: Perceived Benefit; Perceived Barrier; Perceived Self-efficacy; Breast Self Examination; Nursing Students

Factors Related to Hospital Readmission among Stroke Patient in Home Health Care Unit

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ABSTRACT

Readmission in stroke patients is an important problem affecting patients physically, mentally, emotionally, socially, and economically, as well as reflecting the hospitals quality of healthcare. The purposes of this retrospective study were to study the factors related to hospital readmission and to study predictive factors for hospital readmission in stroke patient. Data were collected from 124 home care records of stroke patients of Ramathibodi Hospital between 2009- 2011and analyzed using descriptive statistics, Pearson's Chi-Square test, and Logistic Regression analysis. The results showed that 2 significantly factors can predict hospital readmission were patient with nasogastric tube and type of family. Logistic regression analysis revealed that both factors can predict readmission in stroke patients. The risk of hospital readmission in patient with nasogastric tube was 4.7 times higher than patient without nasogastric tube. The risk of hospital readmission in patient with nuclear families was 2.7 times higher than extended families. In order to prevent hospital readmission of patients with stroke, nurses should focus on assessing the family members and caregivers especially patient with nasogastric tube.

Key word : Stroke patient / Hospital readmissions

Association of Knowledge, Attitude, and Flood Preparedness Behaviors among People in Patal Subdistrict, Muang District, Lopburi Province

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Correlation of Personal Factors, Transformational Leadership of Head Nurses, Team Work and Organizational Commitment of Professional Nurses in Hrh Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn Medical Center

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Factors Related to Nicotine Poisoning Prevention Behaviors among Tobacco Farmers in The Northeastern Thailand

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Factors Related to Occupational Accident Prevention Behaviors among Motorbike Taxi Drivers in Bangkok

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Effectiveness of the Application of Innovative Care for Chronic Condition Framework for Diabetic at Risk Group

Akanit Chatkitanan Naruemon Auemaneekul Pimsupa Chandanasotthi Tassanee Rawiworrakul
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Effects of Brief Motivational Interviewing on Knowledge, Motivation and Medication Adherence among Patients with Hypertension

Kirana Arunsangsod Wantana Maneesriwongkul Orasa Panpakdee
Abstract

Health Promotion Program for Complications Prevention among Older Persons with Hypertension in Bangkok Metropolitan

Panidnun Wongsuwan Weena Thiangtham Arpaporn Powwattana Sutham Nanthamongkolchai
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Lesson Learned from Child Care Center Model Under the Supervision of Nursing Academic Institutions

Temduang Boonpiamsak Somsiri Rungamornrat Pimpaporn Klunklin Ladawan Prateepchaikul Maneerat Phaktoop Supannee Soomlek Chidkamol Sungthong
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