

Aunsinee Nantasukhon 2012: Factors Associating with Self-care Behaviors among Patients Seeking Percutaneous Coronary Intervention of Faculty Medicine Ramathibodi Hospital, Mahidol University. Master of Science (Health Education), Major Field: Health Education, Department of Physical Education. Thesis Advisor: Associate Professor Supat Teravecharoenchai, M.Sc. 105 pages.

The objective of this descriptive study was to determine factors associating with self-care behavior among patients seeking percutaneous coronary intervention and stent of the Faculty Medicine Ramathibodi Hospital, Mahidol University. The purposive samples were comprised of 104 patients who health perceptions in the coronary artery disease patients post percutaneous coronary intervention and stent. The questionnaire constructed by the researcher was used for data collection. Statistic program was used for data analysis for percentage, mean, the standard deviation, Chi-square test and Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient.

The results of this research were found that factors associating with self-care behavior among patients seeking percutaneous coronary intervention and stent were as follow: The majority of patients (37.5%) had moderate score of self-care behavior. The bio-social factors, namely marital status correlated with self-care behaviors of patient by statistically significant at .05, but gender, age, education, occupation, family income and caregiver did not correlate with self-care behaviors of patients The predisposing factors, consisted of knowledge regarding to the coronary artery disease, perceived risk chance for coronary artery disease correlated with self-care behaviors of patients by statistically significant at .01, but perceiving severity of coronary artery disease, perceived benefit of self-care behavior and disadvantages of self-care behavior did not correlate with self-care behavior of patients The enabling factors, namely health care accessibility and the right for expense coverage, had correlation with self-care behaviors of patients, with statistical significance at .01. While reinforcing factors, consisting of social support for self-care and receiving coronary artery disease information, correlated with self-care behaviors with statistical significance at .01.

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Thesis Advisor's signature