

THESIS TITLE : A CONSTRUCTION OF AN INSTRUMENT TO ASSESS MOTIVATION  
OF PREGNANT WOMAN DIRECTED BY OREM'S SELF CARE THEORY

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to develop an instrument to assess motivation, which is one of the power components of self care agency defined by Orem's Self Care Theory. Bandura's Self Efficacy Theory was used as a theoretical basis to describe motivation. This theory stated that one's decision making to accomplish a certain level of performance are effected by two components. The first component is perceived self efficacy, beliefs in one's capabilities to organize and execute

courses of action required to meet given situation demands. The second is outcome expectations, a judgment of the likely consequences such behavior will produce. The instrument was designed to evaluate both components, which would reflect one's motivation to accomplish a certain level of performance.

The process started with reviewing related literatures. Then pilot case study was done in eight pregnant women in order to calculate norm - reference therapeutic self care demands (TSCD). The TSCD covered universal self care requisites (USCR) and developmental self care requisites (DSCR) of a pregnant woman. A 53 item questionnaire was developed based on literature reviewed informations, as well as the implications of TSCD calculated from the results of the pilot case study. Content validity of the questionnaire was tested by nine experts. Two items were deleted at the end of this step since it did not meet the criteria of more than 80 percent agreement among the experts.

The 51-item questionnaire was tried out for language using with 30 pregnant women at Kranuan Hospital, Kranuan District, KhonKaen Province. The study was carried out at KhonKaen Hospital, KhonKaen Province. The sample of 308 pregnant women were selected by systematic random sampling. The sample had to meet the following criteria : at least 12 weeks of gestation, normal pregnancy and no complications during pregnancy.

The obtained data were analyzed for item selection by calculating the item total correlation and alpha, if that item was deleted. Testing for reliability of the questionnaire by

calculating Cronbach's alpha coefficient. Testing for homogeneity by calculating average inter item correlation. The data about demographic characteristics were analyzed by frequency distribution and percentage.

The results were :

1. After testing for quality of each item, the item which item total correlation value is less than 0.3 was deleted. The final questionnaire consists of 34 items, 21 items are efficacy expectations and 13 items are outcome expectations.

2. Reliability of the total questionnaire was 0.8172.

3. Average inter item correlation was 0.1090, and showed no statistical significant which indicated low level of inter item correlation.