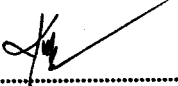
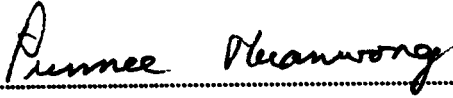


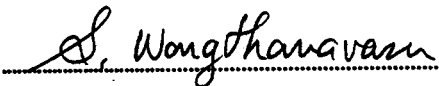
THESIS TITLE : RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE , ATTITUDE,
HEALTH LOCUS OF CONTROL AND RISK REDUCTION
BEHAVIORS OF AMPHETAMINE USE AMONG
ADOLESCENTS IN URBAN NAKHONRATCHASIMA

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ABSTRACT

The objectives of this descriptive study were to investigate relationship between knowledge , attitude , health locus of control and risk reduction behaviors of amphetamine use among adolescents in Urban Nakhonratchasima. The conceptual framework of the study was based on Psycho - Social Model

Sample were 240 adolescents chosen by multistage random sampling. They were students at Mathayomsuksa 4, 5 and 6 of Secondary Schools in Urban Nakhonratchasima. The instruments used in the study were questionnaires on ; demographic data, knowledge about amphetamine, attitudes towards amphetamine use and multidimensional health locus of control and risk reduction behaviors of amphetamine use in adolescents. Data were analyzed using SPSS for frequency, percentage, arithmetic mean, standard

deviation, Pearson's product moment correlation coefficient stepwise regression.

Results indicated the following :

1. Powerful others health locus of control and chance health locus of control were found to have no correlation with risk reductive behavior,

2. There were positively significant correlation between knowledge about amphetamine, attitude toward amphetamine use and internal health locus of control with risk reductive behavior ($r = 0.208$, $r = 0.332$ and $r = 0.277$, $p < 0.001$ respectively).

3. Through stepwise multiple regression analysis, 13.66 percent of variance of attitude toward amphetamine use, internal health locus of control and knowledge about amphetamine were accounted by risk reductive behavior, while the other predictors such as Knowledge about amphetamine, powerful others health locus of control and chance health locus of control could not explain the variance of risk reductive behavior in adolescents.

Recommendations for this study are : to enabling nurses to effectively plan and provide nursing services, assessment of attitude towards amphetamine and internal health locus of control methods are suggested to be carried out in the first place that can lead to their actions for amphetamine abuse prevention and promotion.