

THESIS TITLE : A PREDICTIVE VALIDITY OF AN INSTRUMENT TO
ASSESS MOTIVATION FROM SELF CARE ACTIVITY OF
PREGNANT WOMEN

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research was to determine the predictive validity of a motivation assessing instrument in pregnant women, developed by Srisawangwong (1993), from the self care activities. This was done by finding the correlation between the scores from the motivation assessing instrument and those from the self care activities assessing instrument. The sample group consisted of 270 pregnant women selected by systematic random sampling from those receiving services at

The Health Promotion Department of Kranuan Hospital, Kranuan District, Khon Kaen Province. The motivation assessing instrument for pregnant women was developed based on Bandura's Self Efficacy Theory, which is a basic theory in explaining the motivation for personal self care. The Self Efficacy Theory states that there are 2 factors which help people accomplish any performance. These are 1) the person must have efficacy expectations, that is must believe that he/she can perform successfully in that activity, and 2) the person must have outcome expectations, that is must see that such behaviour should produce the required consequences. Therefore, believing in ones own ability to perform in order to achieve ones goal is the motivation for a person to perform in the activity believed to give a good outcome. According to the concept of self care, believing in ones own ability is the bridge linking knowledge with action. Motivation would stimulate pregnant women to act. That is self care activity to achieve the required objectives will occur if the pregnant women have motivation. The reliability of the motivation assessing instrument had been tested by means of test-retest giving a reliability coefficient of 0.82.

The Orem based self-care activity assessing instrument consisted of universal self care requisites and developmental self care requisites during pregnancy. The instrument had been tested for content validity by seven experts in obstetric nursing and its reliability coefficient was found to be 0.78 from Cronbach's alpha coefficient.

The data were analyzed using Pearson's product

correlation coefficient and were tested for statistical significance by t-test at the 0.05 level.

The results were as follows.

1. The predictive validity, calculated from the correlation coefficient between motivation scores and self care activity scores, indicated that the motivation assessing instrument had predictive validity in self care activity with correlation coefficient (r) of 0.3444.

2. The correlation coefficients between both instruments in various aspects showed positive correlations in water, food, solitude and social interaction, developmental self care requisites, the activity and rest, air, and the elimination process and excrements ($r = 0.3825, 0.2837, 0.2287, 0.2266, 0.1776, 0.1766,$ and 0.1446 , respectively). No correlations were found in preventive hazards to human life, human functioning and human well-being.

In conclusion, the motivation assessing instrument in pregnant women should be developed further since the correlation coefficients were at a low level, perhaps as a result of no correlation in preventing hazards to human life, human functioning and well-being. The development could include finding predictive validity of a standard self care assessing instrument or increasing the number of questions making them about the same activity from various aspects.