Thesis Title	Relationships Between Selected Factors and Nutritional Self Practices of Pregnant Women in Bangkok Metropolis
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ABSTRACT

The purposes of this research were to study the relationships between the selected variables and the nutritional self practices of pregnant women, and to search for the variables which would be predict such practices. Health locus of control, knowledge about nutrition, food beliefs, number of pregnancy and family types were selected variables acted as the predetermined predictors.

One hundred and eighty eight pregnant women who met the criteria set by the researcher were randomized from all pregnant women who visited prenatal clinics of four hospitals located in Bangkok Metropolis by using simple random sampling method.

The research instrument developed by the researcher was the interviewed questionnaire which consisted of five sections;

demographic data, health locus of control, knowledge about nutrition, food beliefs and nutritional self practices. This instrument was reviewed by a panel of experts for content validity. The reliability procedures; Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient and Kuder Richardson-20 were performed on the try out data and on the total data to assess the internal consistency of the scales in the instrument.

A Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS-X) computer program was used for the analysis of data. Various statistical methods; percentage, pearson's product moment correlation and stepwise multiple regression were conducted.

Summary of the findings were as follows;

1. Knowledge about nutrition, food beliefs and health locus of control were positively related to nutritional self practices of pregnant women at the .01 level of significant.

2. There were no relationships between number of pregnancy, family types and nutritional self practices of pregnant women.

3. The multiple correlation coefficient between five variables: knowledge about nutrition, food beliefs, health locus of control, number of pregnancy, family types and nutritional self practices, indicated significant at the .01 level.

4. Knowledge about nutrition, food beliefs, and health locus of control accounted for 48.28 % of the variance of nutritional self practices. Knowledge about nutrition was the variable which predicted best (32.82 %)