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| Thesis Title | Factors Related to Self - Efficacy of Amphetamine Dependent Patients |
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ABSTRACT

The objective of this descriptive research was to find the relationship between the factors related to self-efficacy of amphetamine dependent patients. The relationship variables under study were age, level of education, duration of amphetamine use, family social support, and self-concept. The samples were 318 male and female patients in admitted for treatment at Thanyarak Institute. The random sampling method was used for the sample selection. The conceptual framework of Self-efficacy was used to guide the study. The instruments employed were a series of questionnaires. They were: a personal data sheet consisting of items related to the personal variables, the Tennessee Self-Concept Scale, the Family Social Support Scale, and the Self-Efficacy Questionnaire (SCQ). Data were collected by means of self reports and they were analyzed using SPSS to obtain frequency, mean, and standard deviation. The correlations among the variables were determined by means of Pearson's product moment correlation coefficient.

The study revealed that for the majority of the subjects, 47.5% age between 20-29, 50.9% of which had 7-12 years of education, 39.3% used amphetamines for 1-3 years, 50.0% relapsed and received a second treatment, got moderate support from the family, and their self-concept score was at a high level while the self-efficacy score was at the middle level. The study also revealed that there was a positive relationship

between self-efficacy and self-concept ($r=.437, p < .01$), and self-efficacy and family social support ($r=.142, p < .05$).

As the findings suggest self-concept and family social support of amphetamine dependent patients correlate with self-efficacy. This should be taken into consideration in order that self-efficacy be developed.