

ABSTRACT

Title of Research Paper : The Efficiency of Health Promotion Center Operation in Hospital for Diabetics
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The study of "The Efficiency of Health Promotion Center Operation in Hospital for Diabetics" was the Quasi experiment. There was no randomized control group. However, the nonrandomized control group pretest and posttest design was used. The objectives of this study were: to study the efficiency of Health Promotion Center operation in hospital for diabetics. This study also emphasized their knowledge of diabetics and self caring behavior by comparing the group of activity participation in Health Promotion Center in the hospital with the group of non activity participation. The data were collected by using questionnaires. The population in this study were 470 diabetics who registered in Sai Moon District. The sample consisted of 40 diabetics participating in Health Promotion Center activities. And the control group was diabetics who did not participate in Health Promotion Center activities and had characteristic similar to the sample. The program using in data analysis was SPSS for Windows version 9.0. The statistics employed for data analysis were frequency, percentage, mean and standard deviation, t-test and Paired Samples t-test.

Results

1. Most sample were female (92.5%), age between 50 –59 years (50 %).

marital status (80%), completed Prathom Suksa (92.5%) and being agriculturalist (80%). Most control group were female (92.5%), age between 50-59 years (55%), marital status (87.5%), completed Prathom Suksa (92.5%) and being agriculturalist (90%).

2. Before joining the activities in Health Promotion Center in hospital, both sample and control group had their knowledge at a moderate level (42.5% and 50.0% respectively). However, after joining the activities in Health Promotion Center in hospital, the sample group had their knowledge at a high level (95%) but the control group had their knowledge at a moderate level (50.0%).

3. Before joining the activities in Health Promotion Center in hospital, both sample and control group had their self caring behavior at a moderate level (85% and 75% respectively). However, after joining the activities in Health Promotion Center in hospital, most sample group had good self caring behavior (92.5%) but the control group had their self caring behavior at a moderate level (82.5%).

3. Before joining the activities in Health Promotion Center in hospital, the average score of knowledge and self caring behavior had no difference in both group. However, after joining the activities in Health Promotion Center in hospital, the average score of knowledge and self caring behavior of the sample group were higher than the control group at a significant level ($p > .001$).

4. After joining the activities in Health Promotion Center in hospital, the sample group had their average score of knowledge and self caring behavior higher than before joining the activities at a significant level ($p > .001$).

Suggestion

1. In order to increase knowledge and changing self caring behavior of diabetics, the activities in Health Promotion Center in hospital should be continued.

2. In order to continue self caring behavior, the health promotion system in community should be developed.