

Independent Study Title

Community Hospital Nurse's Knowledge
Attitude and Practice Toward HIV
Patient Nursing Care in Chiang Mai
Province

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Abstract

The study was conducted to investigate community hospital nurse's knowledge, attitude and practice toward HIV patient nursing care in Chiang Mai province. The samples were 148 technical nurses and professional nurses from 20 community hospitals in Chiang Mai province. These samples were selected by stratified random sampling method. The instrument used for data collection was self-administered questionnaire. The statistics used were percentage, arithmetic mean, standard deviation, independent t-test, one way ANOVA, Pearson's product moment correlation coefficient and multiple correlation.

The result of the study revealed that :

1. Community nurse's knowledge on HIV patient nursing care was at the low level while their attitude was at the moderate level and practice was at the low level.

2. Comparing knowledge, attitude and practice toward HIV patient nursing care with education, marital status, work experience and the experiences in caring of HIV patient, it was found that : knowledge on HIV patient nursing care perceived by the nurses classified by education level was significantly different ($p < .05$). There were no significant differences among other variables ($p > .05$).

3. There was positive relationship between knowledge, attitude practice toward HIV patient nursing care and education. The knowledge was significantly related with attitude and practice and education ($p < 0.01$), while the attitude was significantly related with practice toward HIV patient nursing care ($p < 0.001$). The knowledge, attitude and practice toward HIV patient nursing care had no statistically significant relationship with marital status, work experiences and the experiences in caring of HIV patient.

4. The attitude toward HIV patient nursing care could be used to predict the practice toward HIV patient nursing care at about 36.3 percent ($p < 0.001$), but the marital status, work experiences and the experiences in caring of HIV patient could not be used.

This study suggests that the subjects of HIV patient nursing care be added to every level of current nursing curriculum. Manuals for appropriate activities on nursing care should be constructed and regular on-the-job training should be conducted in order to improve health personnel's ability on HIV patient nursing care.