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WATCHAREE MEESILP: THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SELECTED FACTORS AND COMPLIANT BEHAVIOR OF HEROIN USERS DURING DETOXIFICATION PERIOD IN THANYARAK HOSPITAL. THESIS ADVISORS: TASSANEE NONTASORN, Ph.D.(Ed. Psy.), PIANGCHAN ROJANAVIPART, M.Sc., M.H.S.(BIOSTATISTICS), ANGOON PUDTRAGON, M.D., Dip.Thai Board of Psychiatry 186 p. ISBN 974-663-689-8

The purpose of this survey research was to investigate the relationship between the selected factors of demographic characteristics, self-efficacy, social support and compliant behavior of heroin users during a detoxification period in Thanyarak hospital. The subjects consisted of 120 clients. Data were collected using questionnaires and observational forms and analyzed by using Chi-Square and Pearson's product moment correlation.

The results were as follows: most subjects were of age 20-29 (63.4%), single status (80.8%), education grade 7-9 (38.3%), with jobs (54.2%), low incomes (56.7%), duration of using heroin 6-10 years (43.4%) and times of admission 1-3 (63.3%). The total scores of efficacy belief, outcome expectation, family support, peer support, staff support and compliant behavior during treatment were at a moderate level. Compliant behavior included such things as smoking in a specific area, not using private things together, not chatting during sleeping time and keeping the area clean. The participation in group activities was at a high level and duration of detoxification was 21 days or more. There were statistically significant positive correlations between compliant behavior treatment and the following parameters: belief in self-efficacy (r=0.37, p<.0001), family support(r=0.19, p=.035), and staff support (r=0.28,p=.002). There was significant negative correlation between age and the exercise participation group (r=-0.19, p=.034). Level of education was related to the exercise participation group(p=.036). Duration of using heroin and staff support were significantly and positively correlated to the praying participation group (r=0.19,p=.038; r=0.18, p=.046). And the praying participation group was related to duration of patient detoxification (p=.044). It is recommended that family and staff support should be involved in all aspects of social support for patients. Treatment should be encouraged by consideration of the individual's differences. The rules and regulations for the patients to follow during the detoxification phase, should be appropriate and practical such as and developing a religious activity for successful treatment.