

The purpose of this research was to examine the relationship among health belief, basic conditioning factors, of age, education, income, history of family related smoking, and health practice to quit smoking of male personnel in the hospital. The purposive sample consisted of 162 persons registered at Bangkok's hospital Ministry of Public Health Thailand. The health belief was measured by the questionnaire developed by the investigator based on Becker and Maiman's health belief model. The health practice to quit smoking was measured by the questionnaire developed by the investigator derived by reviewing literatures.

Results of the study revealed that total score of health belief was positively correlated with health practice to quit smoking ($r=.20, p<.01$), i.e. perceived susceptibility ($r=.15, p<.05$) and health motivation ($r=.28, p<.001$). However, there were a negatively correlated

between two factors, i.e. age, income, and health practice to quit smoking. ($r = -.22; p < .01, r = -.21; p < .01$). But, there was a positively correlated between history of family related smoking and health practice to quit smoking. ($r = .14, p < .05$). When all dimensions of health belief and basic conditioning factors were entered into the stepwise regression model to predict health practice to quit smoking. Health motivation, age and history of family related smoking were significant predictors, and accounted for 14% of variance in health practice to quit smoking which was statistically significant. Health motivation is the best predictor of health practice to quit smoking.