Thesis Title Health Value and Self-Care Practice in School Age Children

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to examine the relationships among some selected basic conditioning factors: health value, sex, religion and location of home on self-care practice in school age children. Multistage random sampling was used to select 177 children who study in Prathomsuksa 5 and 6 in primary school in Narathiwat Province. Health value and self-care practice was measured by the questionnaire which was developed by the investigator based on Orem's nursing theory.

Results of the study indicated that health value was positively significant correlated with self-care practice (r=.70;p<.001). Sex and location of home were positively significant correlated with self-care practice. Girl reported higher level of self-care practice than did

boy (r=.30 ;p,.001) and school age children who live in municiple areas reported higher level of self-care practice than did school age children who live in nonareas (r=.25 ;p<.001). Stepwise multiple municipal regression analysis showed that health value and sex were statistically significant predictors of self-care practice. Health value was the first variable which entered into the equation and accounted for 49 % of variance in self-care practice. Both variables accounted for 51 % of varience in self-care prectice. Religion and location of home were not the significant predictors.

The finding seem to support some part of the Orem's nursing theory which explain the relationship between basic conditioning factors and self-care practice. Implication for community practice, nursing education and suggestions for further study were recommended.