

Thesis Title      A Study of Relationship between Health  
Beliefs Selected Factors and Self-Care in  
Asthmatic Patients

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Degree            Master of Science (Nursing)

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#### ABSTRACT

The main purpose of this study was to study the relationship between health beliefs, selected factors (severity of disease, duration of disease, educational level, economic status) and self-care

The sample was composed of 100 asthmatic patients, 71 females and 29 males who attended periodically at least 6 months in allergy clinic and lung clinic at KinMonkutkloa Hospital and Phumipol Adulyadej Hospital. The questionnaires were included the demographic data and general data asthmatic disease, Health Beliefs and Self-Care Activities

Statistical techniques were implemented on the process of data analysis by some selected appropriate statistics, They were mean values, standard deviations, Pearson product moment correlation coefficient, Spearman rank correlation coefficient, multiple correlation coefficient and the stepwise multiple regression analysis

## Results

1. There were positive relationship between perceived susceptibility, barriers, modifying factors and self-care at .05, .01 and .05 level, but there were no statistical significant relationship between general health motivation, perceived severity, perceived benefits and self-care at the .05 level.

2. There were no statistical significant relationship between severity of disease, duration of disease, educational level, economic level and self-care at the .05 level.

3. The multiple correlation coefficient between self-care and five predictors which were health beliefs ( $X_1$ ), severity of disease, duration of disease, educational level and economic level had been analysed. The multiple correlation coefficient between self-care and five predictors was .40843 ( $P = .0038$ ) Health beliefs was the best predictor which accounted for 14.39 percent of variance in self-care. The Regression equations respectively in raw scores were;

$$y = 31.03524 + .32279 X_1$$