

were assigned as control group who recieved routine care from the hospital personnel and the next 30 pregnant women with Hepatitis B Virus carriers were assigned as the experimental group who received the Group Process combined with pamphet from the researcher.

The pre-test of knowledge and health-behavior of the sample were evaluated prior to the study. The post-test of the same questionnaires were evaluated again 2 or 3 days after delivery for both groups. Data were analyzed by using Analysis of Covariance using the pre-test scores as covariates.

The results were as follows :

1. The pregnant women with hepatitis B virus carriers who received Group Process demonstrated significantly higher scores on knowledge than those in the control group at the .01 level.
2. The pregnant women with hepatitis B virus carriers who received Group Process demonstrated significantly higher scores on health behavior than those in the control group at the .01 level.

As the result of this study, it shows that using Group Process combined with pamphet can assist the pregnant women with hepatitis B virus carriers to gain better knowledge and demonstrate better health behavior. On the basis of this study, recommendations are suggested that Group Process should be used in other groups of pregnant women with various complications, i.e., hypertension, heart disease, diabetes mellitus and genetic disease in order to promote correct knowledge and proper health behavior.

Thesis Title The Effect of Using Group Process on Knowledge and Health Behavior in Pregnant Women with Hepatitis B Virus Carriers.

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Date of Graduation 28 May B.E. 2535 (1992)

ABSTRACT

Hepatitis B Virus carrier State is one of the most significant problems in the country. It is the major cause producing Hepatitis and Hepatoma which are found high incidence in Thailand. Hepatitis B Virus can be transmitted by both vertical and horizontal routes, i.e. from pregnant women with Hepatitis B Virus carriers to thier infants delivery and from infected persons to others. The epidemiology of disease can be controlled by correct knowledge and proper health behavior of pregnant women with Hepatitis B Virus carriers. Thus, the purpose of this study was to investigate the effect of using Group Process on knowledge and health behavior in pregnant women with Hepatitis B Virus carrier. Quasi-experimental research was implemented. The sample was composed of 60 pregnant women with Hepatitis B Virus carriers who attended antenatal clinic at Obstetric Department at Ramathibodi Hospital. The sample was assigned into 2 groups. The first 30 pregnant women with Hepatitis B Virus carriers