

Thesis Title The Effectiveness of Husband Support on The
 Primigravida's Antenatal Care Practices.

Degree Master of Science in Public Health (Family Health)

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Abstract

The objectives of this quasi-experimental research were to study the effectiveness of husband's support on the primigravida's antenatal care practices on nutrition , preventive self-health care , activities of daily living , mental health and all of these behavior as a total. The sample was 80 primigravidarum receiving first antenatal care at Lampang Hospital. The sample was selected with purpose sampling, then equally divided in to 2 groups, each group consisted of 40 pregnant weman. The experimental group received the supportive program while the controled group did not. Data were collected during Febuary 1988 - November 1988. The instruments used in this study consisted of questionnaires and supportive plan for the husband. Data were collected from the 2 groups before and after organizing the supportive program.

The result of the quasi-experimental research revealed that before the supportive program was initiated there were no statistical difference between the experimental group and the controled group on the husband's support to the pregnant ; antenatal care practice in

various types and as a total. (p-value 0.496 , 0.385). It was also found that there was no correlation between the husband's support and the woman's antenatal care practices ($r = 0.131$ p-value = 0.105). After providing supportive program , it was found that the mean difference of the husband's support to the pregnant women before and after experiment of the experimental group was better than the controlled group (p-value = 0.013). For the antenatal care practices the analysis base on the difference of the mean before and after experiment found that the experimental group practiced better than the controlled group on the nutrition, preventive self-health care , mental health , and also the total score of all types of antenatal care practices are higher (p-value = 0.018 0.017 0.025 and 0.004). For the activities of daily living there was no statistical differences (p-value = 0.205). Besides the positive correlation with statistical significance, the mean score of total antenatal care practices and the husband's support were also found. ($r = 0.255$ p-value = 0.028).