

Thesis Title The Effects of Planned Instruction on Mothers' Knowledge, Health Beliefs, and The Obtaining Measles Immunization of Their Children

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ABSTRACT

The important factors which effect preventive health behaviors are related to knowledge and health beliefs. To change these behaviors are to give the effective health teaching. The purposes of this study were to evaluate the effect of planned instruction on mothers' knowledge, health beliefs and the obtaining measles immunization of their children. The sample was composed of 90 primiparas who have six - months old children, and came for immunization of Well - Baby Clinic, Department of community of medicine, Lampang hospital. The sample was randomly assigned into there groups, 30 subjects in each group. The first experimental group was taught by the p lanned instruction with flip - chart by the researcher, the second experimental group was given pamphet which prepared by the researcher, and the controlled group was taught

by nurses in the unit of hospital as routine. The questionnaires consisted of three forms as demographic data form, knowledge toward measles form, and health belief toward measles form.

Data was analysed by using one way analysis of variance and Chi - square test

The results were as following

1. At the end of study the first experimental group and the second experimental group had higher score on knowledge than the controlled group at the .05 level of significance.

2. The first experimental group had score on health beliefs higher than the controlled group at the .05 level of significance.

The second experimental group and the controlled group showed no significantly different score on health beliefs at the level of .05

3. The first experimental group, the second experimental group and the controlled group showed no significant difference on the obtaining measles immunization of their children at the level of .05

On the basis of this study, the recommendation are presented as the following : The effective health teaching for mothers should be well planned instruction, appropriate media and inclusive group discussion. In the case of the large number of mothers and less nurses the pamphlets are necessarily given by mean of knowledge but they should be given after teaching. Also effects of planned instruction toward the knowledge, health beliefs and health practices of mothers whose children have measles should be studied further.