

Thesis Title	The Effectiveness of Advice Giving to Pneumonia Patients' Mothers Using Health belief Model
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#### Abstract

The objective of this research is to study the effectiveness of advice giving to pneumonia patients' mothers using health belief model. The beliefs concerning disease susceptibility disease severity, benefits and barriers in following the advice, motivation to follow the advice and satisfaction with the advice were examined.

The sample were 60 pneumonia patients' mothers whose children were admitted with pneumonia at Children Hospital for the first time during the period of January to May 1988. The sample were randomly assigned to an experimental group and a control group, each group consisted of 30 patients' mothers. The experimental group received the advice which is based on the health belief model approach and received a home visit after discharged ; while the control group received the hospital's regular regimen including an advice.

Research instrument was a structured interview questionnaire.

The data concerning the health belief model concepts and motivation were collected before and after receiving the advice. The data about the patients' mothers compliance to the advice and satisfaction were collected only after receiving the advice. The data related to patients' physical health status were collected from the doctors' diagnostics cards at the one week follow up after discharged. The absence of the disease within one month period after discharged were collected through a home visit.

Data were analysed by using t-test and Pearson's Product Moment Correlation at 0.05 significant level.

The main results were as follows :

1. After the experiment, the total score of the mother's beliefs concerning disease susceptibility, benefit of following the advice, satisfaction with the advice, and the compliance to the advice in the experimental group was statistically higher than that of the control group.

2. For the experimental group, after receiving the advice, the total score of the mother's beliefs concerning disease susceptibility, disease severity, benefit of following the advice, barriers in following the advice, and motivation to follow the advice was statistically higher than before receiving the advice.

3. At the one week follow up, there were two cases in the experimental group who still had some symptoms; while there was only one case in the control group.

At the one month follow up, the data revealed that six out of 27 cases or 24 percent of the experimental group had the pneumonia recurrence; while eight out of 23 cases or 34.8 percent of the control group had the pneumonia recurrence.