

Title The Effects of Planned Instruction on Knowledge, Health Beliefs and Practice of Syphilitic Pregnant Women and Husbands

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to evaluate the effects of planned instruction on knowledge, health beliefs and practice of syphilitic pregnant women and husbands. Quasi-experimental research method was implemented. The sample was composed of 40 syphilitic pregnant women and husbands who attended prenatal clinic and venereal disease clinic at Siriraj Hospital. Purposive sampling technique was used. The sample was randomly assigned into two groups, 20 syphilitic pregnant women and husbands in each group. The experimental group recieved the instruction and handbooks about syphilis from the researcher and the controlled group recieved the routine hospital instruction from nursing personnels in the unit. The questionnaires included demographic data and syphilitic practice questionnaire, knowledge about syphilis and health beliefs toward syphilis questionnaire. Each subject was evaluated the knowledge and

health beliefs prior to the study on the first week of receiving treatment and on the third week of receiving treatment from the researcher. Syphilitic practice of each subject was evaluated by the researcher on the third week of receiving treatment. Data were analyzed by using means, standard deviation, t-test, Z-test, the Fisher Exact Probability test and Chi-square test.

The results were as follows :

1. The syphilitic pregnant women who received the instruction and handbooks demonstrated higher scores on knowledge about syphilis than those of the syphilitic pregnant women who received routine hospital instruction at the .01 level of significance.
2. The husbands who received the instruction and handbooks demonstrated higher scores on knowledge about syphilis than those of the husbands who received routine hospital instruction at the .001 level of significance.
3. The syphilitic pregnant women who received the instruction and handbooks demonstrated higher scores on health beliefs about syphilis than those of the syphilitic pregnant women who received routine hospital instruction at the .001 level of significance.
4. The husbands who received the instruction and handbooks demonstrated higher scores on health beliefs about syphilis than those of the husbands who received routine hospital instruction at the .001 level of significance.
5. The syphilitic pregnant women who received the instruction and handbooks showed better practice in some aspects than those of the syphilitic pregnant women who received routine hospital instruction as the following :

5.1 The practice of receiving injection was not significantly different. ($P > .05$).

5.2 The practice of pain relieved methods at the injection lesion was not significantly different ($P > .05$).

5.3 The practice of nutritional prohibition was significantly different at the .05 level.

5.4 The practice of sexual intercourse was not significantly different ($P > .05$).

6. The husbands who received the instruction and handbooks showed better practice in some aspects than those of the husbands who received routine hospital instruction as the following :

6.1 The practice of receiving injection was significantly different at the .05 level.

6.2 The practice of pain relieved methods at the injection lesion was not significantly different ($P > .05$).

6.3 The practice of nutritional prohibition was significantly different at the .05 level.

6.4 The practice of sexual intercourse was not significantly different ($P > .05$).