

Thesis Title Relationships between Selected Basic
Conditioning Factors and Perceived
Self-Care Efficacy in Non-Insulin
Dependent Diabetic Patients .

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ABSTRACT

Self-efficacy is the important determinant of diabetes self-care behavior. This descriptive research was within a theoretical framework of Bandura's Self-Efficacy theory and Orem's Self-Care theory. The purposes of this research were (1) to describe the data of perceived self-care efficacy and perceived quality of diabetes care (2) to examine the bivariate relationships between the perceived self-care efficacy and the basic conditioning factors of sex, education, duration of disease and perceived quality of diabetes care (3) to test the instruments which measure perceived self-care efficacy and perceived quality of diabetes care.

The purposive sample consisted of 200 non-insulin dependent diabetic patients receiving medical care at an out-patient diabetic clinic of Rajavithi Hospital. Perceived self-care efficacy and perceived quality of diabetes care was measured by the scales developed by Valla Tantayotia.

Results of the study showed that subjects reported a high mean score on perceived self-care efficacy and high mean score on perceived quality of diabetes care. The selected basic conditioning factors of education, perceived quality of diabetes care had significantly positive correlation with perceived self-care efficacy ($r = 0.23$, $P < 0.001$; $r = 0.15$, $p < 0.05$), whereas sex had significantly negative correlation with perceived self-care efficacy ($r = -0.15$, $p < 0.05$, with male as 0, female as 1). The relationship between duration of disease and perceived self-care efficacy was observed only in the aspect of interpersonal relationship and use of resources. In this sample, the Cronbach's alpha for the Diabetes Self-Care Efficacy scale was 0.93 and for the Diabetes Care Quality scale was 0.84 indicating the high level of internal consistency.