

JOURNAL OF PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING

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Research Papers

Effectiveness of the Local Health Insurance Fund's management by using Strategic Root Map

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ABSTRACT This research objective was to evaluate the effectiveness of the local Health Insurance Fund's management by using Strategic Root Map (SRM). The researchers adopted CIPP model for systematic evaluation. Ten of the Local Health Insurance Fund from 5 provinces including Chainat, Phichit, Nakhonsawan, kumpangpet and Utaitanee were investigated. Qualitative and Quantitative methods were applied. Research tools included guidelines for group and in-depth interview and questionnaires. Key informants were committees of the local Health Insurance Fund, project directors and project participants, in total 172 persons. Thematic analysis and percentile were adopted for data analysis. The project spent 1 year and six months. The study found that the objective of SRM and the local Health Insurance Fund were related to health problems. In term of input factors, the study found that most of the local Health Insurance Fund's committees were lack of readiness. Although there were 60% of them were trained, but only few understood about SRM. The data and budget were also sufficient for health community management. There were two management models found in this study. First, full application of SRM was applied. Second, partly applied SRM projects affected the operation process. The difference of both types of management models were in terms of participant preparing for planning, planning, role of participant and project approval. Meanwhile, there was no different in activity of projects. However, both types of management models confronted problems in terms of unclear division of work and evaluation and following up of Projects. In term of output, the community funds were able to achieve their goals. These were 1) people were able to assess health promotion services 2) the use of budget of all community funds was mostly focused on health promotion activities; and 3) after applying SRM all local Health Insurance Funds increased participation level.

Keywords: Strategic Root Map, Local Health Insurance Fund, Participation

Personal Factors, Health Status, and Health Promoting Behaviors among Staff of the HRH Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn Medical Center
Yuwadee Wittayapun Somsak Wasuwithikul Siriporn Somboon

[Abstract](#)

An Application of Health Protection Motivation Theory for Child Rearing in Mothers of Obese Children

*Phasharavadee Khun-Udom Arpaporn Powwattana Sune
Iagampan Sutham Nanthamongkolchai*

[Abstract](#)

Factors Related to Workplace Violence among Nurses Working in Industry

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Chandanasotthi Orawan Kaewboonchoo
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ABSTRACT This research is a cross-sectional study which aimed at examining the factors related to violence against nurses in industry. The factors composed of personal factors (gender, age, work experience, workplace violence perception, personality), work relationship factors and work environment factors by applying the ecological model for understanding violence in a conceptual framework. The samples were 330 nurses working in industry. The data were collected by a set of self-administered questionnaires to 500 of the 330 questionnaires that were completed, responded rate of 66.0%. Statistical analysis was performed by frequency, percentage, median, and odd ratio. Results showed a prevalence of 27.6% for emotional abuse, followed by sexual harassment (12.40%) and physical assaults (3.9%). The protective factor for physical assaults was physical assault perception at a low/median level (OR = 0.14, 95% CI 0.04 – 0.53) and risk factors of physical assaults related to personality factors, and neuroticism at a high/median level (OR 11.26, 95% CI 2.45 – 51.75), openness and agreeableness at a low/median level (OR = 1.06, 95% CI 1.03 – 1.09; OR = 24.56, 95% CI 15.03 – 113.80). The risk factors for emotional abuse were emotional abuse perception and sexual harassment perception at a low/median level (OR = 24.56, 95% CI 15.03 – 113.80; OR = 3.40, 95% CI 1.85 - 6.27), and the personality factor was agreeableness at a low/median level (OR = 2.73, 95% CI 1.57 – 4.76); the relationship factor was mutual help at a low/median level (OR = 2.56, 95% CI 1.40 - 4.81), and the work factors were violence related policy and violence-related values at a low/median level (OR = 4.50, 95% CI 2.15 - 9.42; OR 2.41 95% CI 1.04 – 5.60). The risk factors related to sexual harassment were gender and work experience, and violence related values at a low/median level (OR = 4.60, 95% CI 1.59 – 13.28; OR = 3.54, 95% CI 1.67 - 7.48; OR = 3.54, 95% CI 1.67 - 7.48); the protective factors related to sexual harassment were personality factors were extraversion, openness and conscientiousness at a low/median level (OR = 0.10, 95% CI 0.04 - 0.23;

OR = 0.15, 95% CI 0.07 - 0.29; OR = 0.21, 95% CI 0.09 - 0.52);the relationship factors, confidence and trust at a low/median level (OR = 0.44, 95% CI 0.23 - 0.87). Results of the study suggested factors related to violence for agencies associated with occupational nurses to protect them from workplace risk violence in factories.

Key words: Workplace violence, Nurse in industry

**Factors Related to Health Risk Behaviors of “Vanz boys” or “Skoï girls”
among Students in Vocational Schools Bangkok Metropolitan
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ABSTRACT This descriptive research applied the PRECEDE framework as a conceptual framework. The aims of the study were to examine health risk behaviors, predisposing factors/ enabling factors/ reinforcing factors of health risk behaviors, and the relationship between predisposing factors, enabling factors, reinforcing factors, and health risk behaviors. The samples were 420 “vanz boys” or “skoi girls” students in vocational schools, Bangkok metropolitan. Data were collected by using the questionnaire from February 1 to March 15 B.E. 2554. Chi – Square tests and Spearman rank correlation coefficient were used to analyze the data. The findings of the study revealed that samples had a high level of health risk behaviors (10.2%). Factors that were significantly related to health risk behaviors were gender ($\chi^2 = 25.818$, p -value $< .001$), family relationship ($\chi^2 = 6.821$, p -value = .009), academic performance ($r_s = -0.154$, p -value = .002) having negative relationship, value ($r_s = 0.502$, p -value < 0.001) having positive relationship, motorcycle possession/use ($\chi^2 = 6.758$, p -value = .009), sex information ($\chi^2 = 12.626$, p -value $< .001$), families ($\chi^2 = 14.225$, p -value = .001), and friends ($\chi^2 = 8.175$, p -value = .043). The results suggested that in order to reduce health risk behavior of “vanz boys” or “skoi girls”, families should enhance good family relationship patterns, give advices about making friends, observe and control behaviors of acquiring information, give advices and cultivate proper value, strictly control motorcycle use of them, and promote safe driving behavior.

Key words: Health risk behaviors, Vocational students, Adolescent, Vanz boys, Skoi girls

Factors Related to Health Promoting Behaviors among Informal Aging Workers in Bangkok

***Nutsinee Suksamai Kwanjai Amnatsuesatm Patcharaporn
Kerdmongkol Wonpen Kaewpan Nitaya Vajanapoom***

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The Application of Orem Theory with Case Management for Prevention of Recurrent Hypoglycemia in Elderly

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Amnatsuesatm Patcharaporn Kerdmongkol***

[Abstract](#)

Effectiveness of Health Education Program Applying Self-care Theory in Hypertension Patient

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ABSTRACT The research purpose was to study the effectiveness of health education program on self-care knowledge and behavior of hypertension patient. The research used a one group pre test – post test design. The subjects were selected by purposive sampling and specified criteria, consisted of 30 hypertension patients. They were treated by doctor and/or have had systolic blood pressure more than 140 mmHg or diastolic blood pressure more than 90 mmHg. The health education program comprised of teaching for modifying knowledge and behavior on diet consumption, exercise, stress management, decreasing smoking and alcohol drinking, using medication correctly and follow up. The instrument used questionnaires to collect self-care knowledge and behavior. Data were collected before and after intervention 2 weeks and were analyzed for percentage, mean, standard deviation and dependent t-test. The result showed that after having the health education program applying selfcare theory in hypertension patient, the mean score of self-care knowledge and behavior of post-test were higher than pre-test at the statistical significance of 0.05. The result indicated the effectiveness of health education program on changing self-care knowledge and behavior of hypertension patient. It is suggested from this research that advise nurses to teach hypertensive patients in community continuing and concerned about ready, appropriate environment, place and time when they guided patients for a highly effective of perception.

Keywords: Effectiveness, Health Education Program, Self-care, Hypertension

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An Analysis of Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Research in Chronic Illness Populations: Published in Thai Journal of Public Health Nursing

Weena Thaingtham
Arpaporn Powwattana
Surintorn Kalampakorn

Abstract

Health Promotion Research in Working Populations: A Review of Studies Published in Thai Journal of Public Health Nursing

Surintorn Kalampakorn
Arpaporn Powwattana
Weena Thaingtham

Abstract

An Analysis of Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Research Published in Journal of Public Health Nursing between 1997-2009

Arpaporn Powwattana
Surintorn Kalampakorn
Weena Thaingtham

Abstract

Effects of Empowerment Program on Self-care Behaviors and Pain Level among Older Adults Osteoarthritis, Muang District, NakhonSawan Province

Sukunya Malaimart
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Thitiarpha Thangkawanich
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A Study of Management, Prevention and Control of Influenza A (H1N1) in
Influenza A (H1N1) Center at Ramathibodi Hospital

Nuttaya Pornmalairungruang
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Factors related to home care practice among caregivers for totally dependent
neurosurgical patients

Kanlaya Wongamart
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Health Partnership Development for Diabetes Clients by Community Nurse
Practitioner

Vijid Wattanawut
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Research Papers

Effects of Motivation Intervention on Drinking Refusal Self-efficacy and Outcome Expectancy among Early Male Adolescents

*Prasit Kaiyarach
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Factors Related to Use of Maternal and Child Health Services in a Marginalized Community: a Case Study in the Thai-Myanmar Border Area

*Wit Wichaidit
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Chukiat Sirivichayakul
Pimsurang Taechaboonsermsak
Visut Suvithayasiri*

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The Effect of Empowerment Program in Health Promotion on Food Consumption Behaviors, Exercise Behaviors, and Nutritional Status of Junior High School Students

*Somchit Nakrapanich
Ratana Puengsema
Kanogwan Suwanpatikorn*

[Abstract](#)

The Evaluation of Career Motivation among Nurses at Medicine Divisions, Sapsathiprasong Hospital Ubon Ratchathani province

Anun Chaikoolvatana
Jureerat Chanthamut

[Abstract](#)

Way of Buddhist Life insight from Thai Older Adults: Mental Well-being

Chanita Praditsathaporn
Pimsupa Chandanasotthi
Kwanjai Amnatsatsue
Rachanee Sunsern

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Construct Validity of Social Support Questionnaire in Thai Women Diagnosed with Hypertension

*Sirirat Leelacharas
Pisamai Orathai*

[Abstract](#)

Predictor to Quality of Family Folder Information of Primary Care Unit in Satun Province

*Wittaya Palaard
Phechnoy Singchungchai
Sawitri Limchairunruang*

[Abstract](#)

Effects increase Self-efficacy on Consumption Behaviors, Exercises, and Body Mass Index among Elderly

*Kanokwan Silapakumpisate
Worarat Sukkum
Waranee Sumrit*

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Effects of Empowerment Program on the Ability of Self Care and Care of Infant of HIV-Infected Mothers during Postpartum Period

Suparp Thaithae

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Predictors of Public Health Nurses' Roles in Patients' Care with Cerebrovascular disease in Community

*Weena Thiangtham
Surintorn Kalampakorn
Hongsaroth Subchookun
Punyara lapvongwatana*

[Abstract](#)