

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Conclusion

The purpose of this study was to determine the factors which were the determinant of intentions of nursing students in Bangkok metropolis to care for HIV positive persons. The theoretical basis for the study was derived from the Ajzen-Fishbein(1980) theory of Reasoned Action. Data collecting by using self administered questionnaire which was developed according to that theory's guideline and study population were fourth year student nurses in bangkok metropolis, whom were cluster sampling,. The result were analyzed and organized according to the purpose of the study into four parts: (1) General information and demography, (2) correlation among the variables, (3) regression analysis between independent and dependent variable and (4) T-test analysis of each items in the determinant factors. Main findings from the study were concluded below.

Of the 148 subjects almost all of them are female and Buddhism. Most of them(74.3%) had experience to take caring for HIV positive once to five times, only 19.6% had no experience. Most of these nursing students had no close

persons who are HIV positive and needed further study. About 70% wanted to change their occupation. Nearly half of them had GPA. around 2.51 to 3.00.

Correlation coefficient analysis found that Intention (I), attitude toward the behavior both in deep level(b.e.) and in general level(A_2), subjective norm both in deep level(n.m.) and in general level(S_1) had correlation. Correlation between experience and A_2 was in the opposite direction, which was equal to $-.1977(p=.01)$.

Stepwise multiple regression analysis was revealed that A_2 and S_1 together can be the determinant of I. The weight of determinant for S_1 is higher than A_2 .

T-test has showed significant difference for most of normative beliefs(n.) items between the group of students that intended to care and not intended to, about nearly half of items in A_2 has revealed significant difference and only few items in b., e. and m..

Discussion and Recommendations .

We know that at this time there is no effective vaccine against HIV neither nor curable agent. So nobody wants to close to the persons who have HIV positive. But there is one profession have to take responsibility and

accountability to every patients so this dilemma of practice have led to the question that whether A_2 and/or S_1 of nursing students ,who are nearly become a nurse taken that role, are the determinants of I or not. And if yes what is the level of association between those variables?

The result of this study demonstrated all external factors but there is no any factor affect to the intention directly except only the experience factor has significantly negative correlation to A_2 , which is the determinant of I. It meant that the more experienced the nursing students who take care of HIV positive showed a much higher negative attitude ($r = -.1977, p = .01$)(table 9.). 90.5% of nursing students needed further study and r. between GPA and needed further study is equal to .2043($p = .01$) then GPA and needed further study has correlation and almost of the subjects needed further study. Among the rest of factors revealed no statistical significant correlation.

Discussion according to the hypotheses

1. The first hypothesis was rejected. Because there was correlation between A_2 and I equal to .4391($p = .001$)(Table 9.),which A_2 is the direct measure of attitude toward the behavior. Indirect measure for attitude toward the behavior (b.e.) also showed correlation to I, $r = .2183(p = .01)$ (Table 9.).

And correlation between A_2 and $b_i.e.$ equal to .2486

($p=.01$)(Table 9.).

2. The second hypothesis was also rejected by the result from table 9. that S_1 , the direct measure for subjective norm, and I had correlation coefficient equal to .5516 ($p=.001$). The correlation between direct (S_1) and indirect subjective norm ($n.m.$) was equal to .6845 ($p=.001$). The same as the study of Goldenberg and Laschinger (1991) revealed significant relationships between intention to care for HIV and the two components, S_1 and A_2 . I was related to A_2 , ($r=.37, p<.005$) and to S_1 , ($r=.38, <.008$) (Goldenberg, 1991)

3. The third hypothesis which is the core of the study was rejected as well. According to the result, 32.44% of I (intention to care for HIV positive persons) could be determined together by the two factors (S_1 and A_2). It meant intention to care for HIV positive persons could be explained by S_1 and A_2 32.44%. 67.56% of the I were explained by other external factors. R between the two main variables was .5696. S_1 could affect I more than A_2 as shown by the result (Table 10.), weight of determinant (β) for S_1 and A_2 was .3784 and .3313 consecutive. When considered to the previous study of Goldenberg and Laschinger they got $R^2=.29$ ($p<.003$). But they did not mention about the β of the two

components.

4. For this hypothesis, it was accepted for all items in e. (Table 12.) and nearly all items in b. except item bi2 (caring for HIV positive can gain knowledge), t .value=-2.90, (p =.007) and bi10(caring for HIV positive can lead to be paranoia), t . value =2.78,(p =.007)(Table 11.). Items in A_2 (caring for HIV positive is...): AB1(good-bad), AB3(boring-interesting), AB9(foolish-wise), AB13(difficult-easy), AB(tense-relax), AB20(risk-save) have different between the intended to care group and another but the rest has no difference.

From the result have shown the detail of beliefs(e.), or attitude toward the behavior(A_2) of take caring for HIV positive. Thus these data can be used for revising and creating positive attitude to nurses who take caring for HIV positive according to the suggestion of Pomazal and Jaccard (1979) that selected only the statistical significant different items for revising and creating the attitude to blood donation of the people.

5. The fifth hypothesis, most of the items in n. (normative beliefs or reference persons) were rejected(table 15.). It means that these persons can be influenced in the intention or not intention to care for HIV persons such as

parents, close friends, relatives, sibling, senior, boy friend, nursing instructors. But the nursing students were motivated to complied only by the persons as follow: close friend, relatives, senior(table 16.). So these reference persons took importance role to influence the decision making of nurse to care for HIV positive. Thus any one who wants to revise or create the intention to care should think of these persons. Information also should go to them to reflex the objective.

Recommendations for future study

The behavior of taking care for HIV positive is recommended to study follow this study to test whether it goes to the same direction.
