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Effect of education based on "precede-proceed" model on knowledge, attitude and behavior of epilepsy patients

Abstract

Introduction: The current research was to determine the effects of education based on framework of preceed-proceed model on the knowledge, attitude and behavior of epilepsy patients.

Method: In this quasi-experimental study, 64 patients with grand-mal epilepsy based on inclusion criteria were randomly divided into case & control groups. Education interference was performed based on preceed-proceed model as framework of the planning for patients' education in case group. Data accumulation instrument was a questionnaire constructed by researcher that contained demographical and hygienic qualification of patients and preceed-proceed model parts. Data was accumulated by questionnaire filling during organized interviews with selected samples two times before and two months after educational interference.

Results: The mean scores of the predisposing factors including knowledge, attitude, behaviors and also reinforcing factors increased significantly in case group compared to control group following the intervention (p<0.05); but there was no significant difference between case and control groups in mean scores of enabling factors, following the intervention (p>0.05). In addition, mean overall scores of preceed-proceed model constructs in patients of case group and target behavior means "precise observance therapeutic regime" than before of intervention was significantly increased (p<0.05). The mean scores of the knowledge, attitude and enabling factors was significant in control group following the intervention.

Conclusion: Education based on framework of the preceed-proceed model is effective to increase the knowledge, attitude, enabling and reinforcing factors and positive coping behaviors in patients with epilepsy.

Keywords: Epilepsy, Knowledge, Attitude, Behavior, Education, Precede-Proceed Mod