Applying (testing) Theory of Planned Behavior for family-centered care development

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Abstract

FCC is a new phenomenon or innovative approach to planning and evaluation is based on mutually understand and beneficial partnership among health care professionals, patients and families. The hospitals in developed countries are well resourced, while many in developing countries, such as Iran, function with limited resources. The purpose of this study, which was based on Ajzen’s theory of planned behavior (TPB), was to determine the extent to which pediatric nurses’ attitudes, subjective norms, and perceived control influence nurses’ intention to family-centered care for children patients. An experimental study based on the adapted and modified model from Ajzen’s Theory of Planned Behavior was utilized. Proportionate simple randomized sampling was used to select 200 pediatric nurses at 4 hospitals (3 hospital as intervention, and 1 hospital as control groups) completed a questionnaire assessing their attitude, subjective norm, perceived behavior control, and intention , to provide family-centered care to pediatric wards.

Attitude, perceived behavior control, and subjective norm significantly influences nurses’ intention to practice family-centered care behavior respectively after intervention [ (β=0.39, t=5.914, p<0.01), (β=0.320, t=4.815, p<0.01), (β=0.172, t=2.184, p<0.01)].

Keywords: family-centered care, Theory of Planned Behaviors, pediatric nurses

Biography:

Tahereh Nasrabadi graduated in Master’s Degree in Nursing Education (Pediatric), Tehran Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences in 2005. She has published several papers in journals and 4 original research articles in Mmanuscript in preparation.