HEALTH PROMOTION FOR THAI ELDERS WITH HYPERTENSION: A MIXED METHODS STUDY

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The University of Newcastle

December 2016

DECLARATION

The thesis contains no material which has been accepted for the award of any other degree or diploma in any university or other territory institution and, to the best of my knowledge and belief, contains no material previously published or written by another person, except where due reference has been made in the text. I give consent to the final version of my thesis being made available worldwide when deposited in the University's Digital Repository, subject to the provisions of Copyright Act 1968.

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RESEARCH ETHICAL APPROVAL

This study was approved by the Human Ethics Committee of The University of Newcastle (Newcastle University's - HREC) approval number H-2014-0328 on November 2014 and by The Nonthaburi Public Health Office, reference number 1565/2014 on the 25 May 2014.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would first like to thank my two supervisors, Associate Professor Joy Lyneham and Dr Sharyn Hunter. To Associate Professor Joy for all her encouragement and support; I do not think that I would have completed this research without her kind support. She has guided me with my research methodology, narrative study, and helped me through many obstacles. As an international student I have had some difficulties using the English language and becoming familiar with the Australian culture; Dr Lyneham helped me immensely with this. She also came to support me in the first international conference I attended. I put my PhD journey in the 'red box' and, with her support, I have now come out of the PhD red box.

I would also like to thank Dr Sharyn Hunter whose expertise with older people has supported my research journey. Her support empowered me to manage difficult situations. "Keeping me upward and forward" was her encouraging attitude. She always had a good laugh, and that motivated me to keep going. She was always willing to read my writing and to help me to understand how to improve it. I am immensely appreciative of her support. Sharyn was always available and accessible when I needed her advice, and I would never have completed this research in time without her support.

Thank you also, to Helen Thursby for her support with writing, speaking, and oral presentation. Her kind support has always been available at the important times during my study. She spent many hours helping me to practice my confirmation presentation and 3MT preparation.

Also, I would like to thank Helen Blake who worked for the speech clinic and supported me with pronunciation lessons. I would also like to express my sincere appreciation to Debbie Booth for her kind support with referencing and search strategies for my literature review. Thank you also, to my Thai external supervisor, Associate Professor Dr Thita Woratanarat who provided some great suggestions about my research in Thailand. Thank you also, to confirmation panel members, Professor Mike Hazelton, Dr Amanda Wilson, and Dr Evan Doran in providing great suggestions for the first step of my study. All of the people who have given me their generous support, together, led me to achieve the first award in my overseas study: The Best Confirmation Award, Faculty of Health and Medicine, The University of Newcastle, 2014.

I would like to thank all academic and support staff of the School of Nursing and Midwifery (SONM) who provided excellent support whether it was for academic or social club activities. Thank you to the international (global) office staff for giving me an opportunity to be a representative student for my country, Thailand. Thanks iLead, UON engage, and Student Mentors team for giving me the chance to be a part of the UON team. Thank you, Newcastle University Postgraduate Students Association (NUPSA) for providing great support and giving me an opportunity to learn as the President of Higher Degree Research (HDR) social club of SONM.

I would also like to thank my friends, and colleagues, PhD students, especially, Thai students for their great support and for coming along on the journey until we reached the goal. Thank you to my best Japanese friend, "Mieko" who has always kindly supported me with free coffee and the best massage.

Thank you to the Jai Ruk Thai Kitchen, Edgy Thai Restaurant, and Sticky Rice owners, chefs, and staff for their support with healthy Thai food and the pocket money for my living costs in Newcastle.

"Big thanks" to Michael Mclean who has saved my life many times when I was faced with difficult issues and also to his family for their kind and friendly support. I cannot find the words to adequately express my gratitude.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude for the participants both the Thai elderly and the staff at the Primary Care Units (Health Promotion Hospitals) for spending their valuable time for my study. Also, this study has received generous supported from the Nonthaburi Public Health Office, Parkkred Public Health Office, and the Health Promotion Division, Parkkred Hospital.

I would also like to thank my university: the Suan Dusit University for the scholarship and the opportunity to learn and grow from the PhD journey. Thank you also to the Dean of Graduate Research that awarded a Tuition Fees Scholarship, and the Faculty of Health and Medicine that supported me with a Grant in Aid Scholarship for my living costs in the last semester. Without their funding, I would not have been able to study in Australia.

My family, best friend, and my children (Program and Progress) have also offered tremendous support and have encouraged me to keep going in my study. I very much appreciate all the experiences I have had. They have guided me to become a strong person who will never give up on life. I would say that "Things are happening to take my life in the best direction always."

ABSTRACT

Background: In Thailand and across the globe there are increasing numbers of older people who are living longer but with chronic illnesses and this situation is adding a significant burden on health care systems. Health promotion has been identified as a strategic approach to improving the health outcomes of Thai older people. Key components of health promotion include health public policy, health education, and health literacy.

Aim: The aim of this study was to explore the health promotion of and learning by the Thai elderly with chronic illness of hypertension.

Methods: A study utilising mixed methods was conducted at five Primary Care Units within metropolitan areas in Nonthaburi, Thailand. A convergent design was conducted using four methods to collect both quantitative and qualitative data. The quantitative part involved a document analysis of the health education materials and health promotion policies which are currently available in Thailand. The qualitative part examined the health care providers' perceptions of health promotion, the education sessions and environments, and the older people's learning experiences with hypertensive health education. The data for each part was collected in parallel and then analysed separately. The findings were merged to critically analyse the findings using joint displays.

Results: The document analysis revealed that most of the HEMs available in the PCUs about hypertension were not aligned with Gerogogy. None of the health promotion policies and directives available in the PCUs identify that learning by Thai elders is

different. The policies did not contain any recommendations or guidelines relating to health promotion theories or health literacy. The observations of the environment of the PCUs and the education activities performed by the HCPs revealed that the RNs provided most of the health education. The observations further revealed that there were issues with communication within the PCU environment. Family support and active participation by the elders were not observed in either group or individual health education sessions. Health care providers perceived the importance of elderly health promotion and acknowledged that chronic illness in the elderly makes up a vast proportion of the community morbidity and mortality. Some HCPs recalled health promotion theories, but there was a limited understanding of how these applied to their practice. Government and provincial health policies and directives guided the HCPs' health education activities. However, the strategies that arose from the acknowledgement of the ageing changes were not consistent. The Thai elders overwhelmingly describe the many difficulties they have experienced in their attempt to understand their illness and respond with appropriate self- management strategies... From the elderly's stories the overarching theme "crossing the river" emerged which describes the Thai elders' experiences living with hypertension. Other themes, "This was not my boat", "Finding a way to cross the river", "Sailing alone", "I would like to get to the other side", and "Staving afloat" also arose from the elders' stories.

Conclusion: Current health promotion activities for Thai older people with hypertension require revision. This study shows that there is a disconnection between the health education activities of health care providers and the elderly's experiences and this relates to the current health promotion policies and activities being non-aligned with Gerogogy and not inclusive of health promotion theories and health literacy. These three

deficits have led to a health promotion approach and activities that do not support the learning by Thai elders, which is fundamental to any health promotion program.

This study has provided a better understanding of the three key components of health promotion: health policy, health education, and health literacy, for Thai elders with chronic illness. The Compass of Older People Learning model is designed to guide Thai elders' learning to ensure effective health promotion.

Key words: Health Promotion, Health Education, Learning, health literacy, older people, elderly, chronic illness, hypertension, Thailand