

# 以計畫行為理論探討榮民之家住民對簽署不施行心肺復甦術之研究

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## 摘要

本研究是使用Ajzen(1985)所提的計畫行為理論的架構來瞭解榮家住民對簽署「不施行心肺復甦術」之行為意向。以結構性問卷針對榮民之家住民進行資料收集，共得有效問卷212份。本研究目的為：**1.**了解榮家住民對簽署DNR的行為意向及行為之概況。**2.**探討榮家住民的基本屬性與計畫行為理論各變項之關係。**3.**探討榮家住民簽署DNR的態度、主觀規範、知覺行為控制對行為意向之影響。研究結果：**1.**在212位研究對象中有簽署DNR行為者只有55位，簽署DNR的榮民希望其生命末期是受尊重、是有尊嚴的、是可以減少折磨與痛苦的。而大部份榮民並不是沒有意願簽署DNR，而是政策宣導不普及、工作人員本身對DNR的認知不夠、以及醫護人力與社工人力不足，致使政策推展無法落實。**2.**榮家住民在簽署DNR的態度上是呈現正向顯著，若能提供更多DNR的資訊，讓他們更了解DNR的好處，將有助於提高簽署意願。**3.**以計畫行為理論探討研究對象從事簽署DNR行為意向與行為態度、主觀規範及知覺行為控制皆達顯著相關，表示皆會相互影響。**4.**經結構方程模式驗證結果顯示：榮民對簽署DNR的『行為意向』受到榮民對簽署DNR行為的『態度』、『知覺行為控制』的正向影響。

**關鍵字：**計畫行為理論、榮民、不施行心肺復甦術、行為意向

An Application of Theory of Planned Behavior to DNR of Veterans

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## ABSTRACT

The theory of planned behavior is considered as the most famous theory of the relationship of attitude and behavior and is applied in some behavioral areas. This paper begins with the Ajzen (1985)'s TPB and focuses on its applicability in the research of veterans' intention of signing a DNR. Thus, the purpose of the study is to understand the veterans' intention of signing a DNR.

A total of 214 questionnaires were issued. There were 212 valid questionnaires returned with a valid response rate of 99.06%. The empirical data was analyzed by using SPSS 18.0 and LISREL 8.54 statistical software.

The results showed the following: firstly, of the 212 veterans, only 55 signed the DNR. The veterans that did sign it hoped that the end of their lives would be dignified and as free from pain as possible. However, the majority of veterans who did not sign it did so because the DNR advocacy was not carried out well. There was insufficient staff carry out the policy or plan effectively. Secondly, the veterans that did sign the DNR had a positive attitude about signing it. Our findings suggest that with better information provided to veterans, more would be willing to sign the DNR. Thirdly, behavioral intentions, attitude, subjective norms, and perceived behavioral control

could impact on the decision by veterans to sign the DNR. Fourth, the Structural Equation Model validation results show that veterans that signed the DNR's "behavioral intention" were impacted by the positive effects of "attitude" and "perceived behavioral control".

We suggest that practitioners be provided with educational DNR courses to better help patients to prepare for their passing away in a dignified and respectful way.

**Keywords** : The theory of planned behavior, Veterans , DNR, Behavioral intention