

ประสิทธิผลของการให้ความรู้ด้านโภชนาการผ่านเว็บไซต์สำหรับผู้ป่วยโรคไตเรื้อรัง

นางสาวจิตประสงค์ หล้าสะอาด



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EFFECTIVENESS OF WEB-BASED NUTRITION EDUCATION
FOR CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE PATIENTS

Miss Jitprasong Lamsaard



A Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for the Degree of Master of Science in Pharmacy Program in Food Chemistry and
Medical Nutrition

Department of Food and Pharmaceutical Chemistry

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PATIENTS

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จิตประสงค์ หล้าสะอาด : ประสิทธิผลของการให้ความรู้ด้านโภชนาการผ่านเว็บไซต์สำหรับผู้ป่วยโรคไตเรื้อรัง (EFFECTIVENESS OF WEB-BASED NUTRITION EDUCATION FOR CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE PATIENTS) อ.ที่ปรึกษาวิทยานิพนธ์หลัก: ผศ. ญ. ดร.สุญาณี พงษ์ธนาภิกร, อ.ที่ปรึกษาวิทยานิพนธ์ร่วม: ผศ. ภก. ดร.อนุชัย ธีระเรืองไชยศรี, 115 หน้า.

วัตถุประสงค์ของศึกษานี้เพื่อพัฒนาเว็บไซต์ให้ความรู้ด้านโภชนาการสำหรับผู้ป่วยโรคไตเรื้อรัง และประเมินผลของการให้ความรู้ด้านโภชนาการผ่านเว็บไซต์ ในช่วงแรกจะเป็นการออกแบบเนื้อหาและเว็บไซต์ตามรูปแบบ ADDIE (การวิเคราะห์ การออกแบบ การพัฒนา การนำไปใช้ และการประเมินผล) โดยนำไปประเมินกับผู้ใช้จำนวน 10 ราย แสดงให้เห็นว่าเว็บไซต์ใช้งานได้ง่าย และมีประสิทธิผล จากการประเมินเว็บไซต์โดยใช้แบบสอบถาม พบว่าคะแนนเฉลี่ยในหัวข้อของการใช้ประโยชน์ ความง่ายในการใช้งาน ความง่ายในการเรียนรู้ และความพึงพอใจ อยู่ในระดับค่อนข้างพอใจถึงพอใจ หลังจากที่ได้ปรับปรุงเว็บไซต์เรียบร้อยแล้ว จึงนำไปใช้กับผู้ป่วยในช่วงการศึกษาต่อไป

ในช่วงถัดมาเป็นการศึกษาแบบกึ่งทดลอง โดยนำเว็บไซต์ที่พัฒนาขึ้นมาให้ความรู้แก่ผู้ป่วยโรคไตเรื้อรัง ผู้เข้าร่วมการศึกษาเป็นผู้ป่วยโรคไตเรื้อรังระยะก่อนการบำบัดทดแทนไตทั้งสิ้นจำนวน 44 ราย เข้ามาศึกษาในเว็บไซต์ให้ความรู้ www.banraktai.com ก่อนเริ่มต้นการศึกษาผู้เข้าร่วมการศึกษานี้ทำแบบสอบถามเกี่ยวกับความถี่ในการบริโภคอาหารและพฤติกรรมการบริโภคอาหาร บันทึกการบริโภคอาหารในหนึ่งวัน และแบบทดสอบความรู้ ผู้เข้าร่วมการศึกษาสามารถเข้ามาในเว็บไซต์ได้ตลอดระยะเวลา 8 สัปดาห์ โดยในสัปดาห์ที่ 4 ผู้เข้าร่วมการศึกษาคงเข้ามาบันทึกการบริโภคอาหารในหนึ่งวัน เมื่อสิ้นสุดการศึกษาผู้เข้าร่วมการศึกษาคงทำแบบสอบถามเกี่ยวกับความถี่ในการบริโภคอาหารและพฤติกรรมการบริโภคอาหาร บันทึกการบริโภคอาหารในหนึ่งวัน รวมไปถึงแบบทดสอบความรู้อีกครั้ง และประเมินความพึงพอใจต่อเว็บไซต์

ผลการศึกษาพบว่าหลังจากที่ผู้เข้าร่วมการศึกษาได้รับความรู้ผ่านเว็บไซต์ คะแนนความรู้และคะแนนพฤติกรรมการบริโภคอาหารเพิ่มขึ้นอย่างมีนัยสำคัญทางสถิติเมื่อเปรียบเทียบกับก่อนการศึกษา ($p < 0.001$ และ $p = 0.041$ ตามลำดับ) อย่างไรก็ตาม ไม่พบความสัมพันธ์ระหว่างคะแนนความรู้ด้านโภชนาการกับคะแนนพฤติกรรมการบริโภค เมื่อพิจารณาปริมาณพลังงานและสารอาหารที่ผู้เข้าร่วมการศึกษาได้รับ พบว่าไม่มีการเปลี่ยนแปลงตลอดการศึกษา ยกเว้นปริมาณของการบริโภคโซเดียมที่ลดลงอย่างมีนัยสำคัญทางสถิติ ($p = 0.005$) ในส่วนของการประเมินความพึงพอใจต่อเว็บไซต์พบว่าผู้เข้าร่วมการศึกษากว่าครึ่งให้คะแนนอยู่ในระดับพึงพอใจ (คะแนนเฉลี่ย = 3.98 ± 0.85) และพบว่าเนื้อหาด้านโภชนาการสำหรับผู้ป่วยโรคไตเรื้อรังเป็นหัวข้อที่ผู้ร่วมการศึกษามีจำนวนครั้งของการเข้ามาศึกษามากที่สุด

จากการศึกษานี้แสดงให้เห็นว่า การมีความรู้ด้านโภชนาการที่เพิ่มขึ้นไม่ได้แสดงให้เห็นว่าผู้ป่วยจะมีพฤติกรรมการบริโภคที่ดีขึ้น ซึ่งการให้ความรู้ด้านโภชนาการผ่านเว็บไซต์อาจยังไม่เพียงพอที่จะส่งเสริมและกระตุ้นให้ผู้ป่วยโรคไตเรื้อรังเปลี่ยนแปลงพฤติกรรมการบริโภคได้ แต่อย่างไรก็ตาม การให้ความรู้ด้านการดูแลสุขภาพผ่านทางเว็บไซต์อาจเป็นอีกหนึ่งทางเลือกของแหล่งข้อมูล และมีประโยชน์สำหรับผู้ป่วยเพื่อการเรียนรู้และการปรับเปลี่ยนพฤติกรรมด้านการบริโภคอาหารอย่างเหมาะสม

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สาขาวิชา	อาหารเคมีและโภชนาการทางการแพทย์	ลายมือชื่อ อ.ที่ปรึกษาหลัก
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5576203533 : MAJOR FOOD CHEMISTRY AND MEDICAL NUTRITION

KEYWORDS: CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE / WEB-BASED / NUTRITION EDUCATION / PATIENT EDUCATION

JITPRASONG LAMSAARD: EFFECTIVENESS OF WEB-BASED NUTRITION EDUCATION FOR CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE PATIENTS. ADVISOR: ASST. PROF. SUYANEE PONGTHANANIKORN, Dr.P.H., CO-ADVISOR: ASST. PROF. ANUCHAI THEERAROUNGCHAISRI, Ph.D., 115 pp.

The aim of the study was to develop nutrition education website for chronic kidney disease (CKD) patients and to determine the effectiveness of this nutrition education tool. The first phase, a CKD knowledge and nutrition website was developed based on ADDIE model (analysis, design, development, implementation, and evaluation) and usability guidelines. To evaluate the website, 10 users were purposively selected to accomplish the specific tasks. The evaluation of website usability was conducted by questionnaire. The average scores of usefulness, ease of use, ease of learning, and satisfaction were somewhat agree - agree. After the website was improved, it was launched to the next phase.

In the quasi-experimental phase, the developed website was implemented with CKD patients. The participants were CKD patients in the pre-dialysis stage ($n = 44$) who were enrolled on the educational website www.banraktai.com. Before the intervention, the participants had to complete personal information, food frequency questionnaire and eating behavior questionnaire, one-day dietary records, and a knowledge test. The participants accessed this website for 8 weeks. At week 4, they repeated doing one-day dietary records. At the end of the study, the participants completed eating behavior questionnaires and knowledge test again, as well as a website satisfaction form.

After the intervention, the results showed that the participants had significant improvement both in knowledge scores and consumption behavior scores ($p < 0.001$ and $p = 0.041$ respectively). However, there was no correlation between nutrition knowledge scores and eating behavior scores. When considering the energy and nutrient intakes of the participants, there were no changes throughout the study, besides a significantly lower intake of sodium ($p=0.005$). Most participants were satisfied with the educational website (mean score = 3.98 ± 0.85), and the topic that the participants accessed most frequently was nutrition for CKD.

This study indicates that the improvement of nutrition knowledge scores did not correlate with improvement of eating behavior. Web-based nutrition education may not be enough to encourage and motivate the CKD patients to make eating behavior change. However, the health educational website is a feasible alternative information source and may be beneficial for patients in learning and proper eating behavior modification.

Department: Food and Pharmaceutical Chemistry Student's Signature

Field of Study: Food Chemistry and Medical Nutrition Advisor's Signature

Nutrition Co-Advisor's Signature

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ABBREVIATIONS

ADDIE	analysis, design, development, implementation, and evaluation
BMI	body mass index
CAI	computer-assisted instruction
CKD	chronic kidney disease
CD-ROM	compact disc read only memory
CKD-EPI	chronic kidney disease epidemiology collaboration
CS	creative suite
CVD	cardiovascular disease
DASH	dietary approaches to stop hypertension
dl	deciliter
eGFR	estimated glomerular filtration rate
ePHR	electronic personal health record
E-book	electronic book
E-learning	electronic learning
FFQ	food frequency questionnaire
g	gram
GFR	glomerular filtration rate
HbA _{1c}	glycosylated hemoglobin
HTML	hyper text markup language
IBW	ideal body weight

IOC	item-objective congruence
ISO	international organization for standardization
IVD	interactive videodisc
kcal	kilocalorie
KDOQI	kidney disease outcomes quality initiative
kg	kilogram
MDRD	modification of diet in renal disease
mg	milligram
min	minute
mmHg	millimeter of mercury
NKDEP	national kidney disease education program
NKF	national kidney foundation
PTH	parathyroid hormone
RDI	recommended daily intakes
RRT	renal replacement therapy
Scr	serum creatinine
SD	standard deviation
SKC	safe kidney care
$V_{O_2\text{peak}}$	peak oxygen consumption
WBI	web-based instruction

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background and rationale

Chronic kidney disease (CKD) is an important public health problem, which the prevalence and number of incidences in the past few years have been increasing in Thailand. Most CKD patients are unlikely to fully recover and need to receive ongoing treatment with significant cost, especially with end stage kidney disease (ESKD) patients (1). At the early stage of CKD, encouraging good health behavior can help prevent the progression of kidney disease leading to eventual kidney failure. Promoting positive behavior, such as proper nutrition, physical activity, and maintaining an appropriate lipid profile and blood sugar level, is important for patients needing to slow down the loss of kidney function. Therefore, CKD patients should also have a general knowledge of CKD and be aware of their individual risks (2).

However, according to several studies only a small group of people can appropriately answer questions regarding the basic etiology prognosis and treatment of CKD. Some patients and families are unable to remember medical information regarding how to prevent kidney failure. Most CKD patients neither know the stage of their kidney disease nor know how to slow the progression of the disease (2-6). Consequently, poor nutrition and health care in CKD patients misleads them towards bad practice, and also creates several negative health effects.

Nutrition and health education are important ways to encourage patients. There are different methods of nutrition and health education, such as interpersonal counseling, health pockets and brochures, group activities, and television and radio channels. The use of computer technology has changed the way patients are educated about health and nutrition, such as using compact disc read only memory (CD-ROM disc), computer-assisted instruction (CAI), interactive videodiscs (IVD), web-based instruction (WBI), electronic learning (E-learning), electronic books (E-books), and distance learning (7-9).

There are many nutrition and health education studies for patients using computer technology. According to Wedman's study (10), an interactive videodisc (IVD) on dietary restrictions for hemodialysis patients was developed. This study showed that most participants improved their health behavior, including compliance with sodium restriction, fluid modification, and protein serving size reduction. In addition, McMahon et al. (11) has shown that diabetic participants who received web-based care management had a significantly lower glycosylated hemoglobin (HbA_{1c}) when compared to the baseline. One internet-based intervention study for maintenance of weight loss was conducted with participants who had lost a mean of 19.3 kg of body weight in the previous two years. The study found that the proportion of participants who regained 2.3 kg or more over the 18-month period was significantly higher in the control group than in the internet group. In addition, the study showed improvements

in knowledge scores, eating habits and physical exercise when compared to the control group (12). Later, development of a CAI program on dietary control was applied to prevent ischemic heart disease among people with high-risk. It was found that this intervention could significantly improve the participant's post-test knowledge scores (13). As for educational program for CKD patients, there is a program that was developed and designed by PHP software for helping CKD patients with knowledge available from a cookbook for CKD patients. The users have to fill in the details of age, gender, and weight to calculate daily calories, protein restriction, as well as sodium and potassium intakes. The program can create a three-meal plan for patients and the users are quite satisfied with this program (14).

In Thailand, the study of health education for patients, including nutrition education (15-19), using computer technology has been greatly developed. However, there are few developed tools that are really applied to patients to find out the effectiveness. The researchers were interested in developing an educational website for CKD patients, especially those in the pre-dialysis stage. These patients should receive proper knowledge on disease and nutrition for behavior modification, which may help delay the progression of their disease. This study aimed to develop and design a website as a guide to help CKD patients, and to preliminarily evaluate the effectiveness and efficiency of the website.

1.2 Objectives of the study

- 1) To develop a nutrition and health education website for CKD patients.
- 2) To assess the improvement of knowledge and eating behavior of the CKD patients after the intervention.

1.3 Benefits of the study

The developed website about nutrition and health education for CKD patients may be beneficial for patients and caregivers as a tool for improving health and slowing down the disease's progression.



CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Kidney and chronic kidney disease

2.1.1 Structure and function of kidney

The kidneys are important organs that locate in the upper abdominal area against the back muscles on both the left and right sides of the body. Each kidney is 11-12 centimeters long, 5-7.5 centimeters wide, and 2.5-3 centimeters thick. Kidney plays major role in organ system; capillary network in the kidney regulates metabolic functions (20). The functions of the kidneys are removing excess water, maintaining the chemical balances of body, and eliminating waste products from metabolism. Kidney function is to filter waste, contaminant, toxin from the body. In addition, the kidneys secrete vasoactive factors, such as renin, that lead to formation of vasoactive products, and secrete erythropoietin, which stimulates the production of red blood cells. Moreover, the kidneys produce the active form of vitamin D, 1,25-dihydroxy vitamin D₃ (calcitriol), which plays an important role in calcium and phosphate regulation (21).

2.1.2 Chronic kidney disease

Chronic kidney disease (CKD) is defined as abnormalities of kidney structure and/or function presenting for more than three months. Kidney functions will remain stable or progress at a very slow rate. The body shows no sign of renal failure until 50% to 70% of renal function is affected. Renal function is measured by the glomerular

filtration rate (GFR), which is reflected in clearance tests that measure the rate of substances are cleared from the plasma by the kidneys (20, 22, 23). National Kidney Foundation's *Kidney Disease Outcomes Quality Initiative* (NKF/KDOQI) clinical practice guidelines for chronic kidney disease classifies the severity of CKD into five stages, based on the estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) (Table 1).

The estimated GFR or eGFR is calculated from an equation that represents level of kidney function and determines stage of kidney disease. The most widely used equation for estimating GFR ($\text{mL}/\text{min}/1.73\text{m}^2$) in adult patients are the modification of diet in renal disease (MDRD) (Table 2), and the chronic kidney disease epidemiology collaboration (CKD-EPI) (Table 3). The variables in both equations include serum creatinine (Scr) level, gender, age and race of the patients.

Table 1 Stages of CKD (KDOQI guideline; 2012) (24)

Stage	Description	eGFR ($\text{mL}/\text{min}/1.73\text{m}^2$)
1	Normal or high	≥ 90
2	Mildly decreased	60 – 89
3a	Mildly to moderately decreased	45 – 59
3b	Moderately to severely decreased	30 – 44
4	Severely decreased	15 – 29
5	Kidney failure	< 15

Table 2 MDRD equation for specified race, sex, age, and serum creatinine level

Race	Sex	Equation ¹
White or other	Female	$eGFR = 175 \times (Scr)^{-1.154} \times (Age)^{-0.203} \times 0.742$
	Male	$eGFR = 175 \times (Scr)^{-1.154} \times (Age)^{-0.203}$
Black	Female	$eGFR = 175 \times (Scr)^{-1.154} \times (Age)^{-0.203} \times 0.742 \times 1.212$
	Male	$eGFR = 175 \times (Scr)^{-1.154} \times (Age)^{-0.203} \times 1.212$

¹ for age \geq 18 years

Table 3 CKD-EPI equation for specified race, sex, age, and serum creatinine level

Race	Sex	Serum creatinine, Scr (mg/dl)	Equation ¹
White or other	Female	≤ 0.7	$eGFR = 144 \times (Scr/0.7)^{-0.329} \times (0.993)^{age}$
		> 0.7	$eGFR = 144 \times (Scr/0.7)^{-1.209} \times (0.993)^{age}$
	Male	≤ 0.9	$eGFR = 141 \times (Scr/0.9)^{-0.411} \times (0.993)^{age}$
		> 0.9	$eGFR = 141 \times (Scr/0.9)^{-1.209} \times (0.993)^{age}$
Black	Female	≤ 0.7	$eGFR = 166 \times (Scr/0.7)^{-0.329} \times (0.993)^{age}$
		> 0.7	$eGFR = 166 \times (Scr/0.7)^{-1.209} \times (0.993)^{age}$
	Male	≤ 0.9	$eGFR = 163 \times (Scr/0.9)^{-0.411} \times (0.993)^{age}$
		> 0.9	$eGFR = 163 \times (Scr/0.9)^{-1.209} \times (0.993)^{age}$

¹ for age \geq 18 years

2.1.3 Treatment

The goal of treatment for CKD is to treat the underlying disease and renal pathophysiology in order to prevent or retard the progression of the disease. Medication and nutritional therapy correlate with the level of kidney dysfunction (20).

When CKD progresses to stage 5, renal replacement therapy (RRT) including dialysis and kidney transplantation becomes necessary to sustain life (23).

2.1.4 Nutritional therapy

The proper diet in pre-dialysis patient with CKD can control the wastes that occur in the body, and it can even help slow down the loss of kidney function, prolong RRT and improve the quality of life (25).

(1) Protein

Dietary protein restriction for CKD patients is a common practice and generally slows progressive deterioration of kidney function. The metabolism of the amino acids in dietary protein produces nitrogenous waste products, and major nitrogenous wastes excreted in urine. When loss of kidney function is mild or moderate to severe, the urea and other nitrogenous wastes generated from normal diet cannot be properly excreted in urine and accumulated in the body (26, 27). The recommendation of dietary protein intake in pre-dialysis patients is 0.6–1.0 g/kg IBW/day (28). However, Thai clinical practice guideline (2009) suggests 0.6 g/kg IBW/day for pre-dialysis patients in stages 4 and 5 ($eGFR < 30 \text{ mL/min/1.73m}^2$) and 0.6–0.8 g/kg IBW/day for patients in stages 1–3 ($eGFR > 30 \text{ mL/min/1.73m}^2$). It is recommended that at least 60% of protein intakes should be high biological value in order to provide enough essential amino acids (29). High biological value proteins come from animal sources, eggs white and dairy products (milk, yogurt, ice cream, fresh cream, butter

and cheese). However, inadequate intake of dietary protein may contribute to nutritional deficiencies in pre-dialysis patients. An increase in carbohydrates and/or fats is needed for adequate caloric intake.

(2) Energy

Energy requirement of patients with CKD is important to provide a sufficient amount of energy to maintain adequate nutritional status of patients. Sufficient consumption of carbohydrate and fat may help in preventing muscle loss and preserving visceral protein stores (20). Thai clinical practice guideline of CKD in adults recommends that patient with CKD who is younger than 60 years old requires 35 kcal/kg IBW/day and patients with CKD who is 60 years or older requires 30–35 kcal/kg IBW/day (29).

(3) Carbohydrate

Carbohydrates are the primary energy sources for most activities. They are burnt more efficiently than protein or fat. Carbohydrate intake should be 55% to 60% of total daily calories in a pre-dialysis patient (30). Calories from complex and simple carbohydrates should be included. However, carbohydrates from whole grain cereals, nuts, seeds, and legumes contain high amount of phosphate that should be concerned in patients with hyperphosphatemia (31). Carbohydrate containing protein (such as rice, sticky rice, egg noodle, breads, cracker, and rice vermicelli) is a good source of energy. However, CKD patients who restrict their protein intake should increase carbohydrate

intake without protein (vermicelli, tapioca balls, and shanghai noodle) instead of carbohydrate containing protein for adequate calorie intake.

(4) Fat and cholesterol

Diet high in cholesterol and saturated fatty acid can increase serum blood cholesterol level and is associated with increased incidence of cardiovascular events (32). Fat consumption should be 30-35% of total daily calories in a pre-dialysis patient (30), and the recommended cholesterol intake for a pre-dialysis patient is less than 200 mg/day (33).

(5) Minerals: calcium, phosphorus, sodium, and potassium

Calcium is the most abundant mineral in the human body. Almost all of calcium is stored in the skeleton and teeth. Normally, the parathyroid gland maintains proper levels of both calcium and phosphorus by secreting and inhibiting parathyroid hormone (PTH). When calcium level in blood decreases, calcium is released from the bone to balance and raise calcium absorption from intestine; this reaction will, as well, elevate PTH. When calcium level in blood is too high, which in turn decreases PTH level. Impaired renal function results in reduced vitamin D production (decrease calcium absorption from intestine), and hyperphosphatemia occurs when the kidneys' phosphate excretion is impaired. Both processes tend to lower blood calcium level and stimulate PTH secretion. Consequently, it causes calcium depletion and bone loss. One study on pre-dialysis patients in stage 3 and stage 4 showed slightly negative to

neutral calcium balance on the 800 mg of calcium diet, whereas positive calcium balance on the 2,000 mg of calcium diet (34). However, a diet of 2,000 mg/day of calcium might result in a positive calcium balance with the calcium deposited in tissue leading to calcification. Therefore, the calcium intake recommendation for pre-dialysis patients should be less than or equal to 1,500 mg/day from diet and medication (35).

Phosphorus is a mineral in the body that is commonly in the form of phosphate. The primary function of phosphate is the formation of bones and teeth. Urinary excretion of phosphorus decreases and blood level of phosphorus begins to increase when GFR declines around 40-45 mL/min/1.73m² (36). Excessive of blood phosphate levels can cause generalized skin itching and may result in losing calcium from bones. The recommended phosphorus intake in CKD stage 3 and stage 4 is similar to dialysis patients, that is 800 – 1,000 mg/day (37). Patients with high level of phosphate in blood should limit intake of foods high in phosphorus in daily life. Most of the phosphorus-rich foods come from important protein foods such as meat, fish, poultry, and dairy products. Foods that high in calcium are often high in phosphorus, too. Moreover, phosphorus-rich foods are found in whole grain products, beans, nuts and seeds, colas, cocoa and other chocolate, and beer (25).

Sodium's function in maintaining acid-base balance is vital to muscle and nerve function. It also balances body fluid; sodium ion maintains volume of fluid outside cells. Moreover, it plays a role in regulation of blood pressure. In the presence

of impaired renal function, the kidneys excrete less water and sodium resulting in edema and high blood pressure. Sodium restriction is important for patients with CKD. High blood pressure (hypertension) is the main leading cause of CKD in Thailand (38). Daily dietary sodium intake should be restricted between 2 – 3 g/day (28). However, CKD patients with hypertension are recommended a dietary sodium intake of no more than 2,300 mg/day based on dietary approaches to stop hypertension (DASH diet) (39).

Potassium is essential for cardiovascular function, muscle contraction, fluid and electrolyte balance. Normally most potassium in the body is excreted by the kidney; however, in patient with impaired renal function is unable to excrete potassium, resulting in renal retention of potassium (40). The elevated potassium levels (hyperkalemia) may cause nausea and muscle weakness including irregular heart rhythm. Restriction of high potassium food is the way to reduce potassium in blood. Patients with hyperkalemia should be restricting dietary potassium 39 mg/kg IBW/day (26). However, in pre-dialysis patient, the need for potassium restriction is variable and limits the validity of general recommendations. For instance, potassium supplementation is seldom justified in those on diuretics, whereas potassium restriction is needed in those with hyperkalemia receiving some medicines. Hence, serum potassium levels should be monitored in these patients (37).

2.1.5 Exercise

Cardiovascular disease (CVD) is the leading cause of morbidity and mortality in patients with CKD, especially at the early stages (41). Lack of physical activity is a significant risk factor for CVD itself. Physical exercise is associated with a reduced progression of kidney damage and quality of life in CKD (42). Pre-dialysis patients with aerobic exercise have been shown a significantly increase $V_{O_2\text{ peak}}$ (43, 44), which means that the body can take more oxygen, deliver oxygen to the muscles, and exercise tolerance (45). Baria et al. (46) reported that the aerobic exercise program three times per week showed significant decreases in visceral fat, waist circumference, and blood pressure. These factors may increase risk of kidney damage in overweight male patients with CKD stages 3 and 4. Furthermore, Headley et al. (47) showed a significant reduction in blood pressure for 60 minutes after immediately 40 minutes walking at 50-60% $V_{O_2\text{ peak}}$. However, Kosmadakis et al. (45) studied the benefits of regular walking exercise in 40 non-dialysis patients with CKD stages 4 and 5. The regular walking was performed at a minimum of 30 minutes duration and five times per week. The study showed that blood pressure did not change in the participants receiving the exercise intervention, but a significant decrease in the amount of medication to maintain normal blood pressure was reported. Moreover, the study on a combination of aerobic and resistance exercises in moderate renal insufficiency patients showed a greater significant improvement in muscle strength. Type I and II muscle-fiber increased in the subjects

who performed resistance exercise when compared with those who did not (48). Similarly, a combination of aerobic, resistance, and balance exercises in CKD stages 3 and 4 reported a significant improvement exercise capacity and functional ability (49).

The National Kidney Foundation (NKF) recommended that the workout for the beginner should consult with a physician before short exercise. The four things that beginner should know before workout including types of exercise, exercise duration, exercise frequency, and exercise intensity (50).

2.1.6 Medication

Medicines may be used to treat symptoms and complications of CKD through resolving the following symptoms;

(1) Fluid and sodium retention

Sodium retention always entails retention of a certain amount of water and results in edema. Restriction of salt intake is necessary and administration of diuretic medications is considered. Diuretic drugs are used for reducing salt and water retention, and also lowering blood pressure. The recommendation of sodium intake for CKD patients with edema is not more than 2,300 mg/day (29).

(2) High blood pressure

High blood pressure can damage to kidney function. Lowering blood pressure helps to slow the progression of kidney disease. High blood pressure can be treated, either by lifestyle changes such as diet, exercise, smoking cessation, or, if

necessary by anti-hypertensive drugs. The recommended target blood pressure to retard progression of kidney damage is less than 130/80 mmHg (29).

(3) Serum glucose level

Diabetes is a major risk factor for chronic kidney disease. The goal of treatment in diabetes with CKD is to keep the HbA_{1C} less than 7% and pre-prandial plasma glucose between 90 – 130 mg/dl (29).

(4) High cholesterol level

There are some evidences that high levels of blood cholesterol increase the rate of loss of kidney function. Low-density lipoprotein cholesterol less than or equal to 100 mg/dl is recommended for patient with CKD (29).

(5) Acidosis

Acidosis is an increased acidity in blood and intercellular fluid. This condition occurs when the kidneys fail to retain alkaline bicarbonate and the resulting acidosis tends to cause protein wasting. Oral sodium bicarbonate tablets are used as an additional aid in controlling acidosis (51).

(6) Hyperkalemia

Potassium levels in the blood may increase because the kidney are still able to remove insufficient amounts of potassium, a condition called hyperkalemia. As

a practical recommendation to patients, limit potassium-rich foods intake including leaching or boiling vegetables in water can reduce their mineral content (37).

(7) Hyperphosphatemia

Hyperphosphatemia may be described as high levels of phosphate in the blood. The main features of treatment are to oral calcium intake (phosphate binders) and to limit phosphorus-rich foods consumption. The rationale for phosphorus restriction in pre-dialysis patient can prevent secondary hyperparathyroidism and renal bone disease (37, 51).

2.2 Relevant research

2.2.1 Information technology for nutrition education

Computer technology is one of the available channels for patients to learn about nutrition and health care. In Wedman's study (10), an interactive videodisc (IVD) was developed to instruct hemodialysis patients. Most participants improved their knowledge scores according to pre-test and post-test comparison. Moreover, the participants showed more compliance for sodium restriction, fluid modification, and protein serving size reduction after learning from an interactive videodisc.

Another study, Steven et al. (52) conducted a study in healthy women with intervention in lowering fat consumption and adding more vegetables and fruits to their diet. The participants were advised by counselor through touch screen computer-

assisted assessment along with diet plan. After 12-month follow up, the computer-assisted group represented a positive result in all dietary outcome variables when compared to the control group. The intervention group had a statistically significant decrease in fat consumption and an increase in vegetable and fruit intake. However, the result showed no difference in total cholesterol level between both groups. Similarly, the result from short-term efficacy study; after 3-week monitoring, found that computer-tailored group showed significantly less fat and more fruits and vegetables consumptions than the control group (53).

There was a study on web-based care management efficiency on HbA_{1C}, blood pressure, and lipid profile in the patients who were unable to control blood glucose levels. The web-based group was introduced as the same as the usual group in primary care setting, and also provided with a notebook computer which connected to diabetes education program. The result from 1-year follow-up reported that HbA_{1C} and triglyceride level among website users reduced and high-density lipoprotein cholesterol increased when compared to the baselines. Moreover, there was also a statistically significant decrease in systolic blood pressure among the web-based group when compared to the control group (11).

In addition, the study of interpersonal counseling, internet-based program and newsletter control for preventing weight gain in the participants who had average weight loss of 19.3 kg in the previous two years. After 18-month follow-up, the

proportion of participants who regained 2.3 kg or more was significantly higher in the control group than the internet group. It was also found that the internet-based group was likely to gain better knowledge score, eating habits, and physical exercise when compared to the control group (12).

Computer technology has been increasing opportunity for nutrition education. Currently, numerous patient-assisted programs and websites have been developed in Thai version to facilitate more accessible information; for an example, website for carbohydrate counting to assist type 1 diabetic patients in meal planning and blood sugar level control. The website provides nutrition and health care information, personal health record, and lab test result to facilitate self-service function of blood sugar level monitoring (19).

Several developments of nutrition education websites and software applications have been used to assist patients with high-risk in ischemic heart disease (13), patients with CKD (14), patients with hypertension (15), people with obesity and overweight problem (16). The multimedia education for healthy eating is also developed for healthy adults (18). The similarity of these media has been developed with educational purpose of nutrition. In addition, the developments of educational game have been increased, as they are more interesting and entertaining to provide knowledge of diseases and nutrition (17). In a recent year, meal planning applications on mobile phone have been developed to individually calculate sugar proportion for

diabetics. However, there is still fluctuation in calculation and incomplete medical inputs, where there's room for improvement by developers (54).

2.2.2 Information technology for patients with CKD

There were 43.5% of CKD patients used the internet as a channel to access health care information (24.7% were patients and 18.8% were others or proxy users) (55). The internet plays an important role in health care education for patients, especially their medical condition and self-care (56). CKD patients may access their health care information through various media. One of them is comprehensive information website where users may individually access links according to their medical condition. The most well-known website for CKD patient education is National Kidney Disease Education Program (NKDEP) (57), which provides accessible information with links connecting users to related subjects. Moreover, Facebook and Twitter are currently additional channels of information for patients or anyone (58).

Safe Kidney Care (SKC) is the website developed by University of Maryland for pre-dialysis CKD patients (59). The SKC website provides the web-based platform, and there are three most frequently visited pages including “renal function calculator”, “pill to avoid”, and “foods to avoid” (60). According to usability test of SKC website with twelve pre-dialysis participants, it was found that web-based educational materials should target a wide range of computer literacy level (61).

An electronic personal health record (ePHR) is another material for health monitoring and management to improve patient's health outcome (62). A recent study showed that CKD patients would use an ePHR if available (63). Another study regarding a design of personal health diary (record including trend graphs, laboratory results, information search for diet and health care in each stage, and communication) on mobile application for CKD patients also reported a positive attitude towards the system (64).

In recent year, there are several applications designed to run on mobile devices such as smartphones and tablet computers. One of them is drug and therapy plan application "Medikamentenplan", providing information access to maintain and alter personal drug therapy plans and vital signs on the personal devices. The application has been developed to input user's personal medical record including drugs and supplements (e.g. dosage of medicine, when to take the medication, whether to take on an empty stomach, and how often to take). The memory function and alert notification would remind the users to take their medications. This application is able to operate offline. One study reported that the regular use was decreased considerably within four weeks and lasted for more than one year in only a few cases. There were many patients with chronic disease joined the study such as patients with cardiovascular disease, cancer, impaired renal function, and diabetes mellitus (65).

2.2.3 Instructional design method for develop website (ADDIE model; Analysis, Design, Development, Implementation, and Evaluation)

The ADDIE model is the generic process traditionally used for instructional design consisting of five phases: analysis, design, development, implementation, and evaluation (66).

(1) Analysis phase

This phase involves learner and content analysis. Learner analysis is aimed to understand the target learners and understanding in advance what they can and will do, as well as the target population's learning environment. Content analysis provides information about the content to be presented in a course. Brain storm chart creation is the first step in this phase to find a specific topic by gathering a list of ideas. The second step, data were sorted into categories by concept chart creation or concept map (67).

(2) Design phase

This phase deals with learning objectives, assessment instruments, exercise, lesson plan, and media selection. A document is provided to the production team which represents the eventual form to the storyboard. Storyboards are graphic organizers in the front of illustrations or images that are displayed in sequence for the purpose of pre-visualizing a filmed video, animation, motion graphic, or other interactive media sequence.

(3) Development phase

The researcher team has to decide about the media and other equipment. The methods are appropriately considered and selected to use in the learning website and to be feasible within the available budget. The website is developed with a proper program along with the storyboard.

(4) Implementation phase

When the training and assessment material are prepared, the implementation phases commence; as a test based on the impact on actual situation.

(5) Evaluation phase

The main goal of this phase is to determine if the goals have been met and to know what will be required moving forward in order to evaluate the efficacy and success rate of the project. Usability testing is the technique to provide direct information of actual usage of the system. It is designed to assess product according to user's interaction (68).

2.2.4 Usability test of website

Usability testing is a method to evaluate website by using user interface to seek for the best way to present information on the website and to determine how a website is easily usable. It is helpful to improve the website and reduce or prevent errors which may occur during the filling of details or searching information in the website. There are suggestions to improve the website from direct observation and questions. The goal of usability test is to identify usability problems, collect qualitative and quantitative data and determine the participants satisfaction with the website (69, 70). Think-aloud method is one of the techniques used for understanding user's thought as the users interact with a website. The mission of interface is to carry out a specific or general task. The users read out loud the task and accomplish the task. Task-time are recorded in each task until the users finish all tasks. The researcher observes how users react to the website (performance data) as well as asks questions about what they liked and disliked, what was easy or difficult, and what could be improved (preference data). The users should think-aloud so as to voice out what he/she is thinking or wondering about the website (69, 71).

The ISO 9241-11 standard specifies three aspects for evaluation including effectiveness, efficiency, and satisfaction (72). The effectiveness can be measured by percentage of number of tasks completed successfully. The efficiency is measured in

terms of task-time, the time using to successfully complete a task. The user satisfaction is measured through questionnaires after the usability test session.



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research design

The design of this quasi-experimental research was a one group pre-test/post-test design that aimed to determine the effectiveness of web-based nutrition and health education for CKD patients.

3.2 Population and samples

3.2.1 Population

The study population was CKD patients in pre-dialysis stage. The inclusion and exclusion criteria are listed below:

Inclusion criteria

1. Participants were 18 years old or over, who were diagnosed as being pre-dialysis by a nephrologist for at least three months.
2. Participants had to be able to use a computer and the internet to entrance the website.

Exclusion criteria

1. Participants who had liver disease and/or cancers.
2. Participants who were pregnant and lactating women.
3. Participants had not complete all the directions on the forms.

3.2.2 Sample size

All the participants had to be willing to access the website to sign online consent forms. The total sample was forty-one participants calculated by the following equation (73). Effect size for knowledge and health behavior for CKD patients was 0.5, based on study of Kittirakpanya, et al. (74).

$$n = (Z_{\alpha} + Z_{\beta})^2 \left(\frac{\sigma}{ES}\right)^2$$

where

$$\alpha = 0.05$$

$$\beta = 0.10$$

$$Z_{\alpha} = Z_{0.05} = 1.645$$

$$Z_{\beta} = Z_{0.10} = 1.28$$

$$\sigma = \text{standard deviation} = 1.10$$

$$ES = \text{effect size determined} = 0.5$$

$$\text{So } n = (1.645 + 1.28)^2 \left(\frac{1.10}{0.5}\right)^2 = 41.43$$

$$\text{Sample size} = 41 \text{ participants}$$

3.3 Research instruments

3.3.1 Experimental instruments

A nutrition and health educational website was developed using an ADDIE (Analysis, Design, Development, Implementation, and Evaluation) model (75). The stepwise procedure consisted of five principles steps:

Step 1 Content and learner analysis

The researchers conducted a needs analysis of the target users using a semi-structured interview. Three pre-dialysis patients who had previously searched for CKD information on the internet were selected by purposive sampling. Content was created from literature review about CKD nursing care in the journals, as well as suggestions from a nephrologist and a dialysis nurse. The content analysis identified the topics and ordered the contents with a content network chart, which showed the relationship between the contents.

Step 2 Content network chart and objective design

The researcher authored the introduction to the lesson, the contents in each topic, and the activities to enhance understanding. CKD knowledge for CKD patients was categorized into four essential topics: (1) Basic kidney etiology and CKD, it is necessary to know the basic knowledge of kidney such as its location, structure, and function, how kidneys develop to CKD and complications, as well as how to slow and treat the disease; (2) Basic nutrition content provided nutrient content of foods for CKD, including calories, macronutrients (protein, carbohydrate, and fat), micronutrients (calcium, phosphorus, potassium, and sodium), vegetables, fruits, fluid, purine in foods, easy meal plan, and how important to change food habits in CKD patients; (3) Exercise content provided how important of physical fitness in CKD, what should patient know before working out (types of exercise, exercise duration including warm-up and cool-down, exercise frequency, and

exercise intensity); (4) Medication content, it is necessary to know about some medicines may prevent complications and treat comorbid disorders, including the avoidance of some medicines and herbal supplements that may be harmful to patient with CKD. The content experts then reviewed the scripts. In addition, the website structure and user management system were designed at this stage.

Step 3 Scripts and storyboards development

The content was written in scripts and storyboards before website production. The first scripts were checked by four experienced medical professionals (one nephrologist, one dialysis nurse, and two pharmacists). The finished scripts were then developed into the storyboards. The storyboards were written down on papers to create the website, and the contents in the storyboard were checked again by the experts.

Step 4 Graphic design and website implementation

Graphic design was created with Adobe Photoshop CS6 and Adobe Illustrator version CS5.1, and the website was developed by HTML code using Sublime Text 2 software. There were two sections in this website, the first section was for data collection and information, and the second section was web content management for the webmaster.

Step 5 Website evaluation

A usability test was conducted in two steps by ten users. First, a one-on-one with ten specific think-aloud tasks was performed (Appendix A). The

efficiency was measured by task-time (task-time = end time – start time), and the effectiveness was measured using three rates. A rate of “complete” or “correct” meant a “good and adequate answer”, “partially complete” meant a “reasonable but incomplete answer”, and “failure” meant “stop or completely wrong answer” (69). The researcher observed how users reacted to the website (performance data) as well as asked whether they liked and disliked it, what was easy or difficult, and how it could be improved (preference data). Second, a USE (Usefulness, Satisfaction, and Ease of use) questionnaire, developed by Lund (76), was applied to measure usability. The seven-point Likert scale questionnaires (7 = strongly agree and 1 = strongly disagree) with 30 items were comprised of four topics: usefulness, ease of use, ease of learning, and satisfaction.

3.3.2 Data collection instruments

(1) The demographic data record was comprised of gender, age, weight, height, educational level, occupation, duration of illness, other diseases or comorbidity, receiving nutritional and health care information, and stage of CKD (Appendix B).

(2) One-day dietary records consisted of date, list of times, foods, ingredients and portion sizes, as well as some food models (Appendix B).

(3) Questionnaires was comprised of food frequency questionnaires (FFQ) and eating behavior questionnaires (Appendix B). The FFQ consisting of 19 food items was categorized into 9 protein and phosphorus items, 3 fat items, and 7 items of potassium

and sodium intake. The eating behavior questionnaire contained 9 items of eating habits and self-care management of nutrition problems with a 4-point scale, which the meaning and scores are shown in Table 4.

Table 4 The meaning and score of rating scale levels.

Frequency of practice	Meaning	Score	
		Positive	Negative
Regularly	every time or everyday	4	1
Often	almost every time or almost every day or 3 – 4 times per week	3	2
Sometimes	about 1 time per week or about 1 – 4 times per month	2	3
Never	never practice or never happen	1	4

(4) The knowledge test was developed four topics; basic etiology of the kidneys and CKD, nutrition, exercise, and medication. There were twenty items in the test; three items of exercise and medication, four items of the kidney and CKD, and ten items of nutrition in the patients with CKD (Appendix B).

(5) The website satisfaction survey used a 5-point rating scale according to the Likert scale. This form was divided into three parts: 1) content and information, 2) design and graphics, and 3) application and use. There were five rating scales in each item (highly satisfied, satisfied, partially satisfied, not satisfied and not at all satisfied) (Appendix B).

3.4 Validity and reliability

3.4.1 Tool validity

All the research instruments were initially tested for content validity by the experts, who consisted of one nephrologist, one nurse who cared for the CKD patients, and two pharmacists.

The tests in each topic were corrected for content validity using an index with an item-objective congruence (IOC) measure. Using this method, content specialists assigned a value of +1, 0, or -1 for each item, depending upon the item's congruence with the measure's objective. Whenever an item was judged to be a definite measure of the objective, a value of +1 was assigned. A rating of 0 indicated that the judge was undecided about whether the item was a measure of the objective. The assignment of a -1 rating reflected a definite judgment that the item was not a measure of the objective (77).

3.4.2 Tool reliability

The eating behavior questionnaire was tested with twenty CKD patients who had the same characteristics as the subjects. They were recruited from Muangsamut Poochao Hospital by purposive sampling. The reliability was assessed using Cronbach's alpha-coefficient and was 0.745 (Appendix C). A value of 0.70 or higher is considered acceptable level (78).

3.5 Research Procedure

3.5.1 Preparing phase

The instruments for data collection, including the questionnaire of eating behavior and the knowledge test, were tried out with 20 CKD patients for reliability testing. Similarly, the instrument for intervention (website; www.banraktai.com) was developed and tried out for a usability test with 10 CKD patients. The instruments were tried out and revised repeatedly to produce scales that were internally consistent and repeatable before implementation. The website details were prepared in brochures using Microsoft Publisher 2013.

The study was approved by the Ethics Review Committee for Research Involving Human Research Subjects, Health Sciences Group, Chulalongkorn University (ECCU) in June 23th, 2016 (COA No. 132/2558) (Appendix B). The ECCU involved certificate for thesis proposal, informed consent form, patient/participant information sheet, and demographic data form.

3.5.2 Implementation phase

Implementation of the nutrition and health care website for CKD patients, www.banraktai.com, was divided into three phases. The website was released first as a Thai language version on September 26, 2015 and was collected data between September 26, 2015 - May 8, 2016.

Baseline

The participants completed an electronic informed consent form on the website before registration. Personal information, one-day dietary records, FFQ and eating behavior questionnaires and knowledge tests were completed before the intervention. The above-mentioned forms were sent by e-mail to the participants who entered the website but did not complete these forms.

The second time (1st – 8th week)

The participants were followed-up on for eight weeks after they completed all forms. During those 8 weeks, the participants accessed the education website and studied. A conversation about general lifestyle and health between the researcher and participants was conducted via e-mail. A one-day diet record was completed again at the 4th and 8th weeks. The participants were followed-up by e-mail or LINE (application) at the 3rd and 7th weeks during the study.

The third time (8th week)

The participants completed one-day dietary record, FFQ and eating behavior questionnaires, a knowledge test and the website satisfaction form.

3.5.3 Data collection

The general information, one-day dietary record, FFQ and eating behavior questionnaire, knowledge test (pre-test and post-test), and website satisfaction survey of each participant were collected and shown in web content management.

3.6 Data analysis

The data were analyzed with a statistic program. Demographic data and website feedback were analyzed using descriptive statistics, frequencies and percentages. Knowledge scores and eating behavior scores were compared between the baseline and after the intervention with a paired t-test. Correlation of knowledge score and behavior score before and after intervention was calculated using Spearman's correlation coefficient. Nutrient and calorie intakes from the one-day dietary records were calculated and analyzed using INMUCAL version 3 (79). The difference in average values between baseline, the 4th week and the 8th week was analyzed by repeated measures analysis of variance.

CHAPTER IV

RESULTS

4.1 Website development: results of usability test

(1) Efficiency of the website

The average task-time of all tasks averaged at 32 minutes, compared to 30 minutes by experienced users. The results showed that there was one user who took nearly 51 minutes to complete all tasks (Appendix A). However, most of the users completed the tasks within 30 to 40 minutes, indicating the efficiency of this website.

(2) Effectiveness and error rate

Effectiveness was determined by the accuracy and completeness of the test. The results showed that 89% of all attempts were completed, 9% were partially completed and 2% failed (Figure 1). The most of partial completion arose mainly from incomplete input of the ingredients in the recorded one-day diet session. Two percent failed occurred when user was unfinished one-day dietary record and incorrect in nutrition part. The results from the direct observation of a specific task in the think-aloud sessions indicated that the users recognized the unattractive button. In some sessions, the participants were required to spend a significant amount of time clicking until the task was complete. Several technical terms and words appearing in the laboratory testing record made users feel

annoyed, and some parts in the website also had poor navigation. Therefore, proper explanation should be performed in the layout, which can enable users to easily understand the guidelines. There were suggestions to improve the website from direct observation, questions and follow-up interviews. These suggestions included designing more attractive buttons, site autofill forms on the web for reducing the number of clicks, a process to finish the session, create clear forms and samples, design a consistent approach to platforms and navigation to adapt quickly to use the website, automatically hide words or technical terms, reappear when moving a cursor to the button area and using less colors in the website layout.

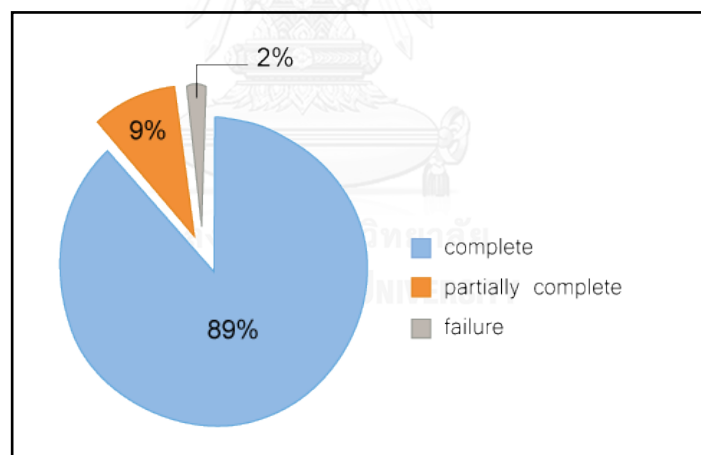


Figure 1 Percentages of complete, partially complete and failure with all tasks.

(3) Satisfaction of the website

Measuring usability with the USE questionnaire (7-point Likert scale) showed that the average score for usefulness was 5.03 (somewhat agree), ease of use was 5.25 (somewhat agree), ease of learning was 5.63 (mostly agree), and satisfaction

was 5.24 (somewhat agree) (Figure 2). The users rated “somewhat agree” for the usefulness of the website. This was mainly due to the fact that the internet was not a primary source of information. Most of these users generally obtain knowledge directly from physicians and may find additional information on the internet later. The users came up with a rating of “somewhat agree” in ease of use, and “mostly agree” in ease of learning, indicating that the website was not difficult to use and learn. It was probable that this website contained consistency of platform and layout. However, the users came up with a rating of “somewhat agree” for satisfaction.

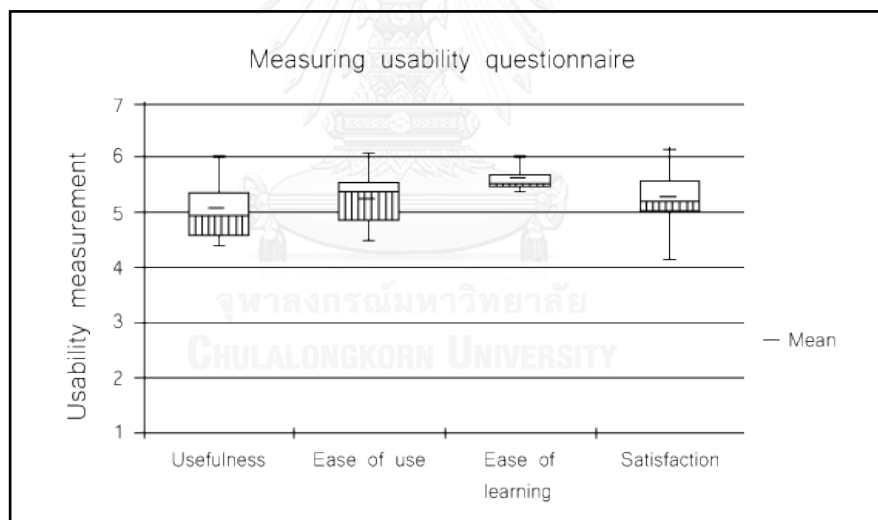


Figure 2 Average scores from USE questionnaire. (7-point Likert scale)

4.2 Characteristics of participants

There were 376 CKD patients who signed up for this study via electronic consent on the author’s website. However, a total of 44 patients (11.7%) met the criteria and could be included in the study. At the beginning of the study, 376

participants had completed the electronic consent form, excluding any form with incomplete fill. There were 246 participants with incomplete record forms and were then not included in the study; which were mostly dialysis CKD patients, patients who underwent kidney transplantation and patients whose CKD stage had not been diagnosed. During the study, website access was granted to participants to study any interested subjects. However, 86 participants were excluded from the study, according to unavailability and failure to complete one-day dietary record. At the end of the study, only 44 participants were remained.

The demographic data is shown in Table 4. Most of the participants were female and aged over 40 years old, and majority of them were pre-dialysis CKD patients with stage 3 and 4 over a 1 year period. Their average age was 41.7 ± 9.1 years old. Nearly half of the participants (43.2%) had comorbid hypertension, and 27.3% had comorbid diabetes. The average body mass index (BMI) was 23.69 ± 3.0 kg/m². This study showed that 34.1% of the participants were in the normal level by BMI, 18.2% were overweight, 43.2% were obese, and 4.5% were underweight. All participants had searched for information on the internet, and almost all (93.2%) have been counseled in face-to-face meeting with medical staff.

The additional survey suggested that during this study, 20 participants (45.5%) did not use other source for further information and 24 participants (54.5%) used other CKD information sources. The group who used additional sources claimed that the

main source was the internet (70.8%), medical personnel (41.5%), family and/or friends (20.8%), handouts/brochures (12.5%), and books (4.2%). For other internet sources, it was found that 47.1% of the information was looked up through social networks, 35.3% from regular websites, and 17.6% from the official websites.

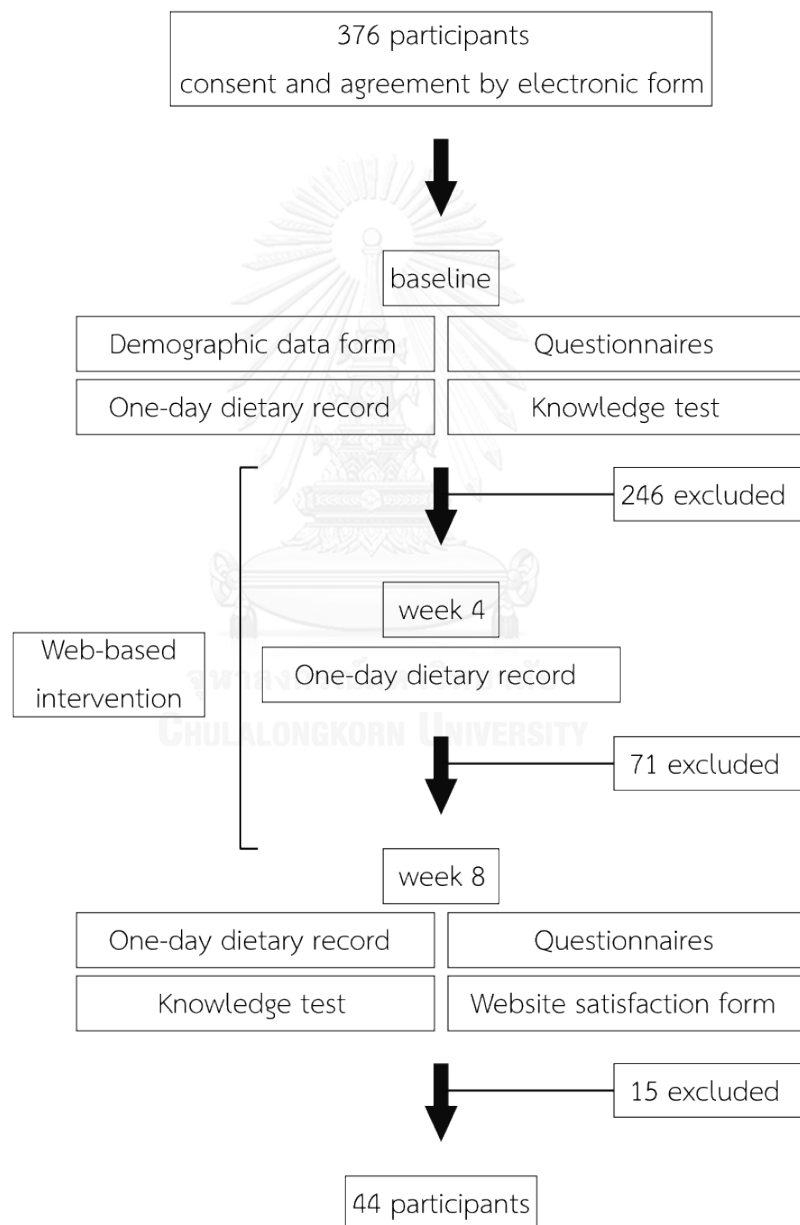


Figure 3 Flow diagram for participants throughout the study

Table 5 Characteristics of participants

Characteristics	Number (%)
Gender	
Male	13 (29.5)
Female	31 (70.5)
Age distribution (years)	
20 – 29	6 (13.6)
30 – 39	12 (27.3)
40 – 49	16 (36.4)
50 – 59	10 (22.7)
Mean \pm SD	41.7 \pm 9.1
Education	
Secondary	6 (13.6)
Diploma	11 (25.0)
Bachelor or higher education	27 (61.4)
Occupation	
Self-employed business	13 (29.6)
Government and state enterprise officer	10 (22.7)
Private employee	9 (20.5)
Employee	6 (13.6)
Unemployment	6 (13.6)
CKD stages	
Stage 3	29 (65.9)
Stage 4	15 (34.1)
Duration of CKD (months)	
6 – 12	8 (18.2)
> 12	36 (81.8)

Table 5 Characteristics of participants (continued)

Characteristics	Number (%)
Presence of comorbid conditions	
Hypertension	19 (43.2)
Diabetes mellitus	12 (27.3)
Glomerulonephritis	4 (9.1)
Hyperlipidemia	4 (9.1)
Heart disease	2 (4.5)
Others	5 (11.4)
Nutritional status categorized by BMI	
BMI (kg/m ²)	Nutritional status
< 18.5	Underweight
18.5 – 22.9	Normal
23.0 – 24.9	Overweight
≥ 25.0	Obesity
Mean ± SD	23.69 ± 3.0
Patient education	
Internet	44 (100.00)
Medical interpersonal counseling	41 (93.2)
Family and friends	33 (75.0)
Handout/brochure	28 (63.6)
Book	6 (13.6)
Other CKD information sources during this study	
No information search	20 (45.5)
Other information search	24 (54.5)
Internet	17 (70.8)
Medical interpersonal counseling	10 (41.5)
Family and friends	5 (20.8)
Handout/brochure	3 (12.5)
Book	1 (4.2)

4.3 Knowledge scores

Pretest and posttest consisted of knowledge regarding nutrition (10 items), kidneys and CKD (4 items), exercise (3 items), and medicine (3 items). The total knowledge scores were significantly improved in the post-test when compared to the baselines. Focusing on the knowledge scores in each topic, the average score showed a significant increase in both nutrition and kidney/CKD topics. However, the average score in exercise and medicine sections showed no significant change when compared to the baselines, as shown in Table 6. Considering the 20 participants who did not learn from other sources during the study, the study found the similar results. The significant changes were found in the total score and nutrition topic, but no change in the topics of kidney/CKD, exercise, and medication. Data are shown in Appendix D.

Table 6 Mean scores of knowledge test (n = 44)

Topic	Full marks	Knowledge score ¹		p-value ²
		Pretest	Posttest	
Nutrition	10	6.41 ± 1.93	7.41 ± 1.80	< 0.001
Kidney and CKD	4	2.43 ± 0.66	2.80 ± 0.76	0.004
Exercise	3	2.70 ± 0.51	2.80 ± 0.41	0.317
Medication	3	2.36 ± 0.94	2.45 ± 0.55	0.317
Total	20	13.90 ± 2.46	15.46 ± 2.57	< 0.001

¹Data are expressed as mean ± SD

²p-value by Wilcoxon signed-ranks test with significant level at $\alpha = 0.05$

4.4 Dietary behavior

Eating behavior measures included the FFQ, eating behavior questionnaire and a one-day dietary record. In comparison to baselines, the food habit score showed significant improvement. However, there were no significant differences in frequency of food consumption by FFQ, as shown in Table 7.

Table 7 Score of dietary behaviors (n = 44)

Indicators ¹	Pretest	Posttest	p-value ²
Frequency of food consumption	49.23 ± 4.55	50.10 ± 3.40	0.066
Food habit	18.77 ± 4.37	19.86 ± 2.45	0.047
Total	68.00 ± 8.04	69.95 ± 5.49	0.022

¹Data are expressed as mean ± SD

²p-value by paired t-test with significant level at $\alpha = 0.05$

This study showed low correlation ($r=0.369$) between nutrition knowledge score and total dietary behaviors whilst the score after intervention showed no correlation between nutrition knowledge score and dietary behaviors (Table 8).

Table 8 Correlation between nutrition knowledge score and dietary behavior score before and after the intervention (n = 44)

	FFQ r	Dietary habits r	Total r
Pretest:			
Nutrition score	0.369*	0.213	0.361*
Posttest:			
Nutrition score	0.060	0.131	0.115

* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level

r Spearman's rho

Comparison of the mean values from one-day dietary record performed at the beginning of the study, during and after the intervention were carried out. There was no significance in energy and macronutrient intakes as well as fiber intake (Table 8). When compared to the recommended amount of daily intakes, most participants consumed lower energy, carbohydrate, and fat than the recommended amounts, whereas the intake of protein appeared to be higher than the recommended amount. However, there was no difference in macronutrient intake between before, during, and the end of the study (Table 9). At baseline, during and after the intervention, more than 50% of participants had below the suggested amount of total energy intake. Considering the number of participants with energy intake under the recommended level all three time periods, it conformed to the number of participants who had carbohydrate and fat intakes under the recommended levels as well.

When considering the number of participants in each group classified by the amount of energy intake, it showed that the number of participants with energy intake under the recommended amount tended to be lower, whereas the number of participants whose energy intake was within the recommended amount was likely to rise, similarly to the number of participants with carbohydrate intake. However, there was no significant distinction. In terms of fat intake, the participants tended to have lower consumption than the recommended amount. However, at the end of the study, the number of participants with fat intake over the recommendation seemed to be

increased. Considering the 20 participants who did not learn from other sources during the study, the study found that the results were similar to the above. However, the average amount of protein intake increased compared with the baseline. Data are shown in Appendix D.

Table 9 Calorie and macronutrient intakes of the participants at baseline, week 4, and week 8 of the study (n = 44)

Energy and macronutrients ¹	Baseline	Week 4	Week 8	p-value ²
Total energy				
kcal/day	1366.60±256.23	1410.97±201.07	1505.39±333.25	0.051
Protein				
g/day	52.91 ± 18.09	53.33 ± 14.54	53.76 ± 15.06	0.971
kcal/day	211.64 ± 72.36	213.32 ± 58.16	215.04 ± 60.24	
Carbohydrate				
g/day	182.92 ± 46.50	199.31 ± 46.80	203.84 ± 50.95	0.098
kcal/day	731.68 ± 186.00	797.24 ± 187.20	815.36±203.80	
Fat				
g/day	47.55 ± 16.38	45.82 ± 13.95	52.25 ± 20.24	0.218
kcal/day	427.95 ± 147.42	412.38 ± 125.55	470.25±182.16	
Fiber				
g/day	7.38 ± 5.48	6.54 ± 3.96	5.59 ± 3.58	0.228

¹ Values are expressed as mean ± SD

² p-value by repeated measures analysis of variance with significant level at $\alpha = 0.05$

Table 10 Number of participants classified by daily energy and macronutrient intakes compared with the recommended amount (n = 44)

Energy and Macronutrients	Number of participants (%)		
	Baseline	Week 4	Week 8
Energy			
Below recommended	37 (84.1)	33 (75.0)	29 (65.9)
On recommended	6 (13.6)	9 (20.5)	12 (27.3)
Above recommended	1 (2.3)	2 (4.5)	3 (6.8)
$\chi^2 = 3.970$, df = 4, p-value = 0.410			
Protein			
Below recommended	5 (11.4)	4 (9.1)	3 (6.8)
On recommended	8 (18.2)	14 (31.8)	14 (31.8)
Above recommended	31 (70.4)	26 (59.1)	27 (61.4)
$\chi^2 = 3.000$, df = 4, p-value = 0.558			
Carbohydrate			
Below recommended	32 (72.7)	33 (75.0)	32 (72.7)
On recommended	11 (25.0)	9 (20.5)	12 (27.3)
Above recommended	1 (2.3)	2 (4.5)	0 (0.0)
$\chi^2 = 2.458$, df = 4, p-value = 0.652			
Fat			
Below recommended	30 (68.2)	30 (68.2)	24 (54.5)
On recommended	6 (13.6)	8 (18.2)	8 (18.2)
Above recommended	8 (18.2)	6 (13.6)	12 (27.3)
$\chi^2 = 3.375$, df = 4, p-value = 0.497			

Total energy intake recommendation for patient with CKD: 30-35 kcal/kg IBW/day (35)

Dietary protein intake for patient with CKD in pre-dialysis: 0.6 – 0.8 g/kg IBW/day (37)

Caloric intake from carbohydrate: 50 – 60% of total calorie intake (26)

Caloric intake from fat: 30 – 35% of total calorie intake (26)

Comparison of the mean values from one-day dietary record performed at the beginning, during and the end of the study, there were no significances in phosphorus, calcium, and potassium intakes. However, the intake of sodium was significantly lowered, as shown in Table 10. When compared to the recommended amount of daily intakes, more than 50% of the participants consumed lower phosphorus and calcium than the recommended amounts, and the majority of participants consumed lower potassium than the recommended amount (80). The three time periods showed no difference in results, as shown in Table 11. The number of participants with sodium intake over 2,300 mg/day decreased by the end of the study, whereas the number of participants with sodium intake under 2,300 mg/day increased at the same time, with significant difference ($p=0.036$). Considering the 20 participants who did not learn more from other sources during the study, the study found that the results were similar to the above. Data are shown in Appendix D.

Table 11 Mineral intake of participants at baseline, week 4, and week 8 (n = 44)

Minerals	Amounts of mineral intake (mg/day) ¹			p-value ²
	Baseline	Week 4	Week 8	
Sodium	2876.95±1067.01	2384.93 ± 890.53	2318.83 ± 670.03	0.005
Phosphorus	617.32 ± 199.18	616.17 ± 123.49	604.03 ± 180.18	0.923
Calcium	458.38 ± 269.12	471.70 ± 281.80	478.46 ± 380.56	0.959
Potassium	1060.37 ± 400.77	935.11 ± 296.55	884.72 ± 324.28	0.069

¹ Values are expressed as mean ± SD

² p-value by repeated measures analysis of variance with significant level at $\alpha = 0.05$

Table 12 Number of participants classified by amount of micronutrient intakes compared with the recommended amount (n = 44)

Micronutrient	Number of participants (%)		
	Baseline	Week 4	Week 8
Sodium			
≤ 2,300 mg/day	14 (31.8)	21 (47.7)	26 (59.1)
> 2,300 mg/day	30 (68.2)	23 (52.3)	18 (40.9)
$\chi^2 = 6.644$, df = 2, p-value = 0.036 ¹			
Phosphorus			
Below recommended	41 (93.18)	41 (93.18)	39 (88.63)
On recommended	1 (2.27)	3 (6.82)	3 (6.82)
Above recommended	2 (4.55)	0 (0.00)	2 (4.55)
$\chi^2 = 3.209$, df = 4, p-value = 0.523			
Calcium			
Below recommended	37 (84.1)	38 (86.4)	36 (81.8)
On recommended	7 (15.9)	6 (13.6)	8 (18.2)
$\chi^2 = 0.340$, df = 2, p-value = 0.844			
Potassium			
≤ 3,500 mg/day	44 (100.0)	43 (97.7)	44 (100.0)
> 3,500 mg/day	0 (0.00)	1 (2.3)	0 (0.00)
$\chi^2 = 2.015$, df = 2, p-value = 0.365			

¹p-value by Pearson's chi-square test with significant level at $\alpha = 0.05$

Sodium intake recommendation for pre-dialysis CKD patient ≤ 2,300 mg/day (39)

Phosphorus intake recommendation for pre-dialysis CKD 800 – 1,000 mg/day (37)

Calcium intake for pre-dialysis CKD 800 mg/day, not exceed 1,500 mg/day (34, 37)

Potassium intake recommendation from Thai RDIs not more than 3,500 mg/day (80)

4.5 Website satisfaction

Statistics on participant website users were collected during the study. The most frequent topic that the participants accessed was basic nutrition for CKD (61%), followed by kidney and CKD (16%), exercise (12%), and medicine (11%), as shown in Figure 4. Focusing on basic nutrition for CKD, there were 682 click-counts to view this subject. The most visited topic in food and nutrient was micronutrients (potassium, phosphorus, sodium, and calcium), as shown in Figure 5.

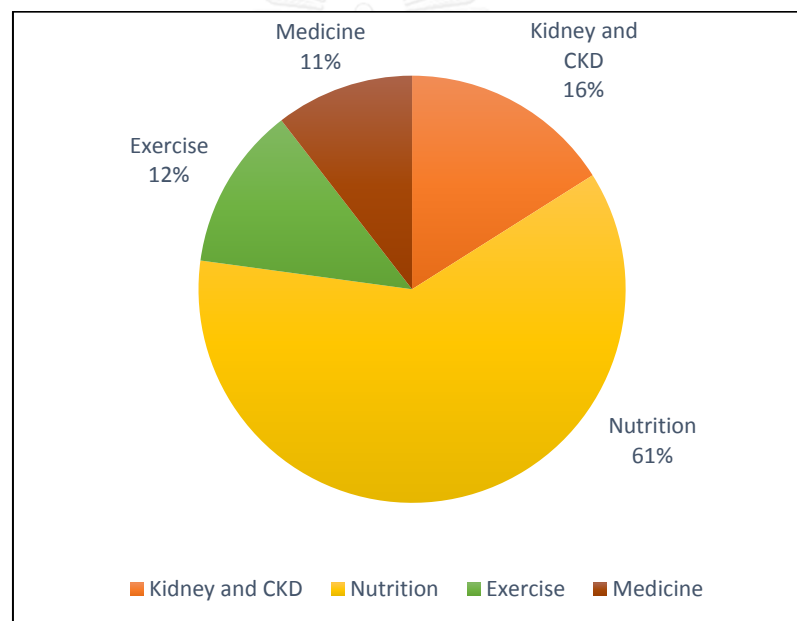


Figure 4 Percentage of the most frequently viewed topics in the website

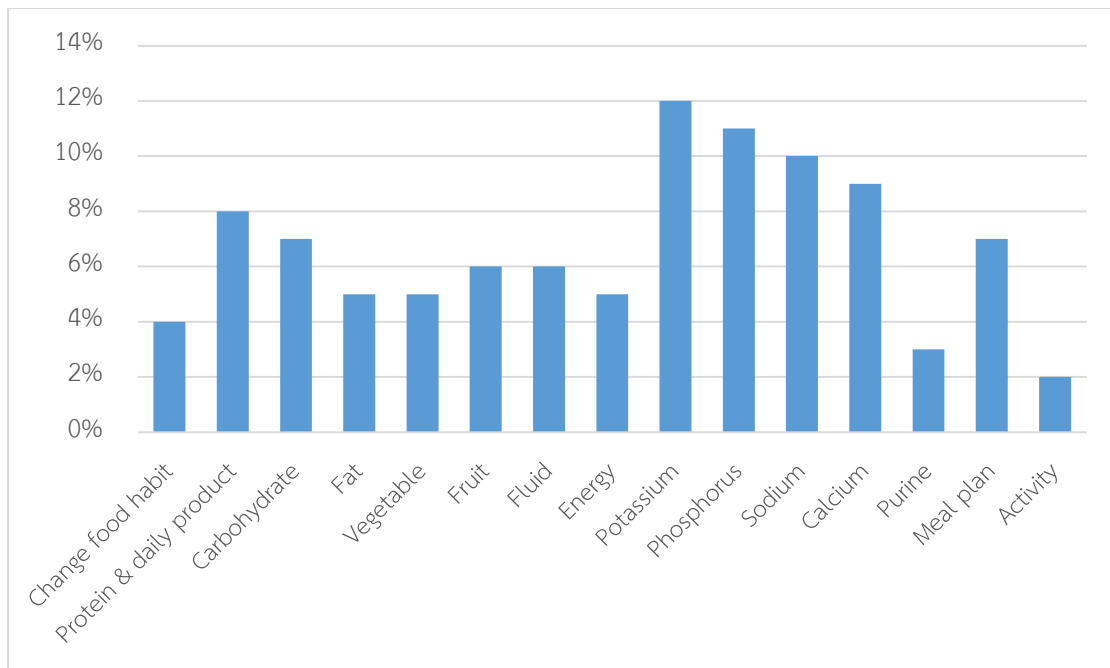
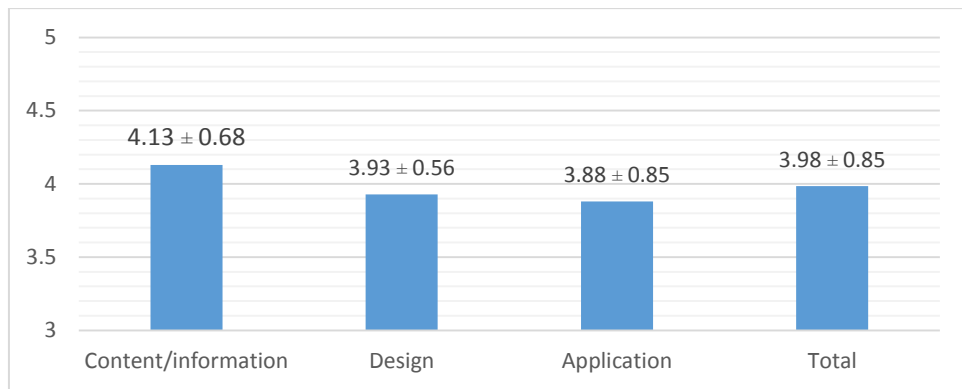


Figure 5 Percentage of the most frequently viewed in basic nutrition for CKD topic

Website satisfaction was divided into three subtopics. The first was content/information (6 items) involving content size, accuracy, credibility, including sequence of content, search function, appropriate language use and picture relation to its content. The second was design (8 items) related to the consistency of layout as user-friendly website, current, attractive, fitting background to font color and size, speed performance, and link accuracy. The third was application (4 items). The information provided in the website answered user's need and was practical to daily life. In this study, most participants rated their satisfaction as "agree" in the subject of content/information, design, and application at scores of 4.13 ± 0.68 , 3.93 ± 0.56 , and 3.88 ± 0.85 respectively. The mean score of overall satisfaction was 3.98 ± 0.85 , as shown in Figure 6.



*5 Likert scale (5 = mostly agree, 1 = mostly disagree)

Figure 6 The average score in each subtopic of website satisfaction survey



CHAPTER V

DISCUSSION

5.1 Characteristics of participants

According to this study, the largest patient group (36.4%) was between 40 – 49 years old, the second largest was between 30 – 39 years old (27.3%), and the average age was 41.7 ± 9.1 years old. The generation associated with internet behavior might be a factor in this study (81), so average age of the participants appeared to be in the range of 30 – 49 years old.

There were 29 of stage 3 CKD patients (65.9%) and 15 stage 4 CKD patients (34.1%) enrolled on this study. Generally, the symptoms are not clearly observable in CKD patient stage 1 and 2; hence the patients did not have awareness of health care needs. On the other hand, the study among Thais found that only 3% of the patients were well aware of their condition (82), and this supported the reason there was no early CKD patients in this study.

With regard to comorbid conditions of CKD, this study showed 43.2% of the participants had hypertension. Another complication found was diabetes (27.3%). This figure corresponded with the study on CKD prevalence in Thailand, which suggested that 45.8% of pre-dialysis CKD were hypertension and 8.2% were diabetic (83). Domrongkitchaiporn et al. (84) suggested that hypertension was the most important

risk factor for the development of chronic kidney disease in the Thai population, as well as that diabetes may cause damage in kidney function.

Regarding BMI, most participants appeared to be overweight and obese. This finding is consistent with the Wlodarek et al. study (33) that overweight and obese conditions were found in pre-dialysis patients. Moreover, several studies found that obesity was a risk factor among Asian CKD patients and CKD incidence was likely to increase associated with higher BMI, particularly in men (85, 86). Whereas, one study among Japanese patients suggested that the risk factor of high BMI to prevalence of obesity tended to be higher in CKD patients than in people without CKD, in both genders (87).

5.2 Knowledge score

Several studies found that CKD patients had gained a higher knowledge score after the intervention (88, 89) by both individual counseling and/or group counseling. Likewise, it was the same result with computer-based or web-based education (10, 13, 90). The outcome indicates a significant increase in knowledge scores after having studied the website. This indicates that the efficiency of content in the website improved and facilitated self-learning for CKD patients with user-friendly characters and accessible graphics. However, as most patients had been diagnosed with CKD for over a year, the website also facilitated their continuity in learning. Considering the outcome by each topic, scores on nutrition and kidney/CKD showed significant

improvement, whereas exercise and medicine topics showed no difference in scores between before and after the intervention. It is possible that the participants mainly focused on the topics of nutrition and CKD than exercise and medicine. Statistics of the website's visitors showed only 12% and 11% in exercise and medicine topics, respectively. Furthermore, some visitors have never clicked on these topics at all.

5.3 Dietary behavior

After having reviewed dietary behavior, concerning food frequency, this study found no difference in average scores compared with the baseline. However, the average score on eating behavior showed a significant improvement after the intervention. However, this study showed no correlation between knowledge score and eating behavior, which means participant's higher nutrition knowledge score did not correlate with higher behavior score. Conclusively, content in the website may not have sufficient motivation to influence the change in dietary behavior as much as face-to-face intervention where social support and encouragement can be given directly (91). Knowledge is essential to CKD patients but knowledge alone may not influence improvement (58).

5.4 Nutrient and energy intake

Some data in one-day dietary record were collected from participant's photos, which were sent by phone or e-mail. These data were recorded in the website by researcher instead of completing form by participants themselves. Ease of technology

has made food photography a convenient option, especially when telephone with camera function is affordable to most people (92). The data from one-day dietary records at baseline, during, and the end of the study suggests that the participants had a daily total energy intake under the recommended amount. Likewise, carbohydrate and fat intake were also below the recommended level, whereas the protein intake appeared to be over that recommended. This result conformed to several other studies in terms of participant's having energy intake under the recommended level (33, 93, 94). The results from this study may be because the study was conducted on patients who had not undergone dialysis and obvious symptoms had not yet appeared, hence the patients did not have controlled protein intake.

In this study, the result showed low energy intake in combination with high protein, which may affect creatinine elevation, blood urea nitrogen, and GFR and aggravated kidney functionality (6). Adequate energy intake prevents muscle wasting and boosts a positive nitrogen balance, which supports CKD, especially for the patients on a low-protein diet. However, inadequate energy intake will result in protein-energy malnutrition, whilst over intake of protein may cause nitrogen waste products, meaning the patient is unable to excrete, resulting in nausea or dizziness (33).

Considering the intake of sodium, it is recommended that no more than 2,300 mg/day be ingested, based on the DASH diet. This study showed that sodium intake among participants had decreased. It was possible that the participants may be

recommended a diet with low sodium or avoiding foods that are high in sodium contained in the website. For examples, controlled consumption of seasoning (fish sauce, soy sauce, salt, including non-salty flavor seasoning, such as ketchup and chili sauce) when dining out, consuming fresh meat and avoiding canned, processed or preserved food, pastries, baked goods such as bread, cake, cookies, and food using baking soda as leavening agent. McMahon's study (95) revealed that sodium restriction resulted in lower blood pressure, proteinuria, and albuminuria around 40 – 50%, and the excessive sodium intake is associated to GFR decrease in the population.

For phosphorus, the majority of participants had low intake of this mineral, contrary to protein intake which appeared greater than the recommendations. People with higher protein consumption may have higher phosphorus intake because high-protein foods also contain phosphorus. One gram of protein contains 13–15 mg of phosphorus, 30% to 70% of phosphorus is absorbed through the intestine, depending on the type of food (96). In the present study, when calculating mean dietary protein consumption, the phosphorus intake was between 206 – 555 mg, 208 – 560 mg, and 210 – 564 mg at the beginning, during, and the end of the study, respectively. This study, regarding phosphorus ingestion, intake tends to be lower in the participants. It was possible that the participants avoided some foods rich in phosphorus such as beverages or snacks with chocolate, cola, beer, and pulses.

This study did not collect detailed information about the use of medications, dietary supplements and herbs during the intervention. For calcium intake, most participants' intake was below the recommended level. Low calcium intake is associated with increased risk of osteoporosis (97). One study found that moderate CKD was a significant independent predictor of fracture occurrence in women (98). The risk of bone fracture in CKD may be associated with blood phosphorus levels. In CKD patients, the body is still able to excrete phosphorus, unless they have advanced CKD. Constantly high phosphorus levels in blood may lead to calcium release from the bones into the blood stream and eventually develop into osteoporosis (99). In term of calcium intake among Thai females, 97.2% had average calcium intake of 265 mg/day (100), which is under the recommended level at 800 mg/day (Thai RDIs) (80). Additionally, most Thai foods are likely to contain a low calcium content and the average diet does not include the consumption of much milk and dairy products, which is rich in calcium bioavailability (101). Some participants may have to limit phosphorus and protein intake from dairy products, this probably results in lower calcium ingestion than the recommended amount.

Considering potassium intake, the study found that every participant had a potassium intake of under 3,500 mg/day, which is below the recommended level of Thai RDIs, and even tended to decrease. Since potassium is found in plant-based foods, it is possible that the participants ate less than optimum amounts of fruits and

vegetables. According to calculation results of mean fiber consumption at the beginning, during, and at the end of this study were under the recommended amount (20 - 30 g/day) (33). Presumably, the participants were missing out on fiber due to restriction in high-potassium foodstuffs such as plant-based foods. Furthermore, most participants tended to consume incomplete meals (composed of protein, carbohydrate, fruits, and vegetables) which may lead to under recommended amounts of fiber and potassium intakes.

This study showed that online information benefited learning in patients and influenced consumption behavioral improvement. However, there was no effect on nutrient and caloric intake. CKD varies from individual to individual and it is recommended patients get regular advice from health professionals. According to CKD interpersonal counseling intervention, patients had improvement of nutrient intake when compared with the control group (88). Likewise, the other studies with face-to-face intervention resulted in the same outcome when compared to the internet-based group and the control group (11, 12). Certainly, face-to-face intervention has proved to be the most effective when compared to the other two groups. Interpersonal counseling intervention has most effective results in improvement of consumption and variable outcomes. Medical personnel or staff were able to specifically focus on nutritional issues with direct social support from verbal encouragement, which could not be provided through computer-based intervention. In addition, the survey suggests

that CKD patients are likely to consult their health professional and to verify the information online. The internet is patients' alternative source for health care information (56, 102).

5.5 Website satisfaction

According to the study, the nutrition topic had the highest click-counts from website visitors (64%), the second highest was the topic of kidney and CKD, exercise, and medicine, respectively. Further investigation into the nutrition topic shows the top three most visited were micronutrients, macronutrients, and fruits and vegetables. In this result, most participants focused more on nutrition. It is likely this was due to the main content of the website was about nutrition, which was likely to draw attention from the participants. However, the study has only collected information based on click-counts and this method was not able to indicate the time duration visitors spent on each webpage. The number of clicks per pages may not represent a true data in the website.

However, twenty-four participants received information from other sources, and 17 out of 24 used a mobile application along with searching information through internet. In 17 internet users, a social network was most frequently used source (47.1%), and the other source was information from the websites. Aside from searching information, the users also shared and exchanged contents, giving and receiving social

support from peers (58). The internet has become an alternative channel to share health care information and experiences.



CHAPTER VI

CONCLUSION

According to this study on counseling effectiveness in pre-dialysis CKD, based on a knowledge score before and after website usage, consumption behavior score, there was significant improvement both in the knowledge and consumption behavior scores. However, the study found no correlation between knowledge score and consumption behavior. Moreover, when considering nutrient intake from one-day dietary records at the beginning, during, and at the end of this study, there was no difference in energy and nutrient intakes beside a significantly lower intake of sodium.

Similarly, the results from 20 participants who did not use other sources for further information, the outcome was in the same direction. Most participants were satisfied with educational website (www.banraktai.com). The most popular topic that the participants accessed was nutrition for CKD. Beside the intervention, over 50% of the participants used alternative source to learn more about CKD. The internet was the most frequently used information source to study, to share information and experiences, and seek social support from other people.

Web-based nutrition education may not be enough to encourage and motivate the CKD patients to make eating behavior change. However, the health educational website is a feasible alternative information source and may be beneficial for patients in learning and proper eating behavior modification because website can be used as

education material for CKD patients as convenient material in term of time, location, and accessibility. This web-based nutrition education for CKD can be beneficial for patients, caregivers, and health professionals as a tool for improving health and slowing down the progression of CKD.



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APPENDICES

- A. Website Development
- B. Research Documents and Instrument
- C. Cronbach's Alpha-Coefficient
- D. Twenty Participants Without Other Source of Knowledge





Figure A Think-aloud usability test was conducted during the ten specific tasks with one-on-one between patient and researcher



Development of a chronic kidney disease knowledge website with electronic personal health records for patients

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Keywords: chronic kidney disease, electronic personal health record, website

Objectives: To develop and evaluate a chronic kidney disease (CKD) knowledge website containing electronic personal health records (ePHR) for CKD patients.

Methods: A CKD knowledge website was developed based on the ADDIE model (Analysis, Design, Development, Implementation, and Evaluation) and usability guidelines. The user's needs were assessed by semi-structured interview with three pre-dialysis patients and the contents about CKD, nutrition, exercise, and medication were developed and validated by four experienced nephrologists. An F-shaped pattern and horizontal attention leans left with users' eye movements were applied. The ePHR was added to the website according to the literature review and was confirmed by using the CKD patient's needs analysis. The website was implemented on www.banrakitai.com. To evaluate the website, 10 users were purposively selected. Data were gathered and analyzed using description statistics.

Results: Three main sections contained knowledge, ePHR, and community and communication. The CKD knowledge was categorized into four essential topics containing CKD, nutrition, exercise, and medication. An ePHR consisted of electronic forms for recording personal information, medication, laboratory test, dietary pattern, and exercise activity. The website usability evaluation was conducted by using the USE (Usefulness, Satisfaction, and Ease of use) questionnaire (7-point Likert scale ranged from 1= mostly disagree to 7=mostly agree). The average scores of usefulness, ease of use, ease of learning, and satisfaction were 5.03, 5.25, 5.63, and 5.24, respectively. Usability problems were identified by usability test. The average time used for all tasks was 32 minutes compared to 30 minutes by experience users, indicating the efficiency of this website. The effectiveness was determined by accuracy and completeness of the test. The results showed that 89% of all attempts were completed, 9% were partially completed and 2% failed. In addition, the results from direct observation and question were helpful for the improvement of the website.

Conclusion: This study was the preliminary development of a patient education website focusing on CKD knowledge, nutrition and ePHR. This website will be implemented for CKD patients to determine the effectiveness.

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Background and Rationale

Chronic kidney disease (CKD) is an important public health problem. The incidence and prevalence of this disease has increased in the past few years in Thailand. Most of CKD patients are unlikely to recover fully and need to receive ongoing treatment incurring significant cost, especially end stage kidney disease (ESKD) patients.¹ At the early stage of CKD, encouraging good health behaviors can help to prevent the progression of kidney disease due to eventual kidney failure. Promoting positive behaviors such as a proper nutrition, physical activities and lipid profile and sugar level management are important for patients to slow down the loss of kidney functions.² However, according to several studies, only a small group of people can appropriately answer questions about basic kidney etiology, cause and severity of CKD, treatment, and medication. Some patients and families were unable to remember medical information to prevent kidney failure. Most CKD patients neither know the stage of their kidney disease nor know how to slow the progression of the disease.²⁻⁵ Consequently, bad nutrition and self-care can result in negative health effects. Therefore, CKD patients should also have essential knowledge of CKD including nutrition and self-care and be aware of their individual risks.

There are many ways to reach health care and medical information. The internet is convenient and widely available. Health information is one of the most important topics to be found online, especially specific health condition issues. Online searches of specific illnesses can provide knowledge and improve patients' understanding of their medical condition.⁶ Moreover, a personal health record (PHR) can promote better health by helping patients have awareness and manage their health condition.⁷ Previous studies found that a personal health record booklet (PHRB) has the potential to improve self-efficacy and self-regulation in patients with diseases.^{8, 9} Generally hospital staff usually provide small booklets for recording information, but it is possible that there is not enough space for disease information or note-

taking. Online recording is a method for reducing the constraints of a paper based booklet. A recent study showed that CKD patients would use an electronic personal health record (ePHR) if available.¹⁰ Another study regarding a design of personal health diary on mobile application for CKD patients also reported a positive attitude towards the system.¹¹

The purpose of this research was to develop and evaluate a CKD knowledge website containing electronic personal health record (ePHR) for CKD patients.

Methods

Website Development

A CKD knowledge and nutrition website was developed based on ADDIE model (Analysis, Design, Development, Implementation, and Evaluation).¹² Researchers conducted a needs analysis of the target users by semi-structured interview. Three pre-dialysis patients who had previously searched for CKD information on the internet were selected by purposive sampling. Contents were developed and validated with four experienced nephrologists. F-shaped pattern and horizontal attention leans left with users' eye movements were applied in the design phase.^{13, 14} Storyboards were drawn in shot and sequence on paper before website production. The website comprised of three sections, section I: CKD knowledge and nutrition, providing details of CKD knowledge with a good looking graphic, section II: ePHR (by user input), based on a PHRB for CKD,¹⁵ and section III: community and communication for user-to-user and user-to-webmaster. The graphic design was created by Adobe Photoshop CS6 and Adobe Illustrator CS5.1, and then the website was developed with Sublime Text 2 in HTML code and implemented on www.banraktai.com.

Evaluation: Usability testing

Usability testing is a method to evaluate website users using interface to seek for the best way to present information on the website and to determine how a website is easily usable. Usability testing was tested in two steps with ten users. First, a USE (Usefulness, Satisfaction, and Ease of use) questionnaire, developed by Lund,¹⁶ was applied to measure usability. The seven-point Likert scale questionnaires with 30 items focused on four topics: usefulness, ease of use, ease of learning, and satisfaction. Second step was a one-on-one with think-aloud method, ten specific tasks. Efficiency was measured by task-time (task-time = end time – start time). Effectiveness was measured by three rates. A rate of "completed" or "correct" meant "good and adequate answer", "partially completed" meant "reasonable but incomplete answer", and "failure" meant "stopped or completely wrong answer". The researcher observed how users reacted to the website (performance data) as well as asking questions about what they liked and disliked, what was easy or difficult, and what could be improved (preference data).¹⁷

Results and discussion

Content titles and recording forms

CKD knowledge for CKD patients was categorized into four essential topics: basic kidney etiology and chronic kidney disease, nutrition, exercise, and medication. An ePHR form consisted of personal information, medicine information, laboratory test, dietary pattern, and exercise activity. The record forms are addable, recallable and editable and considered for individual and private use. The titles and subtitles were re-arranged by content network chart and the website was developed by HTML code (Figure 1-2).



Figure 1. Website composition



Figure 2. Example of web page in the website

USE questionnaire

The demographic data showed that the female to male percentage was 70% and 30%, the percentages of age ranges were 20-29 (20%), 30-39 (70%), and 40-49 (10%) and the educational level of the sample group was mostly bachelor's graduates. CKD stages were distributed in stage 2 (10%), stage 3 (60%), and stage 4 (30%). All samples were computer and language literate. The measuring usability by the USE questionnaire (7-point Likert scale) showed the average scores of usefulness was 5.03 (somewhat agree), ease of use was 5.25 (somewhat agree), ease of learning was 5.63 (mostly agree), and satisfaction was 5.24 (somewhat agree) (Figure 3). The users rated "somewhat agree" in the usefulness of the website mainly due to the fact that the internet was not a primary source of information. Most of

these users generally obtain knowledge directly from physicians and may find additional information on the internet later. The users rated "somewhat agree" in ease of use and "mostly agree" in ease of learning, indicating that the website was not difficult to use and learn. It was probable that this website contained consistency of platform and layout. However, the users rated "somewhat agree" for satisfaction.

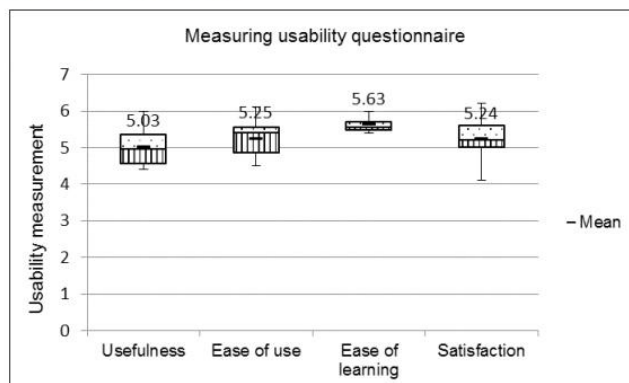


Figure 3. Average scores from USE questionnaire. (7-point Likert scale)

Usability Testing

This test was employed to identify usability problems from the result of the USE questionnaire. In this part, the average task-time with all tasks was averaged to 32 minutes compared to 30 minutes by experience users. The result also showed that there was one user who took nearly 51 minutes to complete. However, most of the users completed the tasks within 30 to 40 minutes, indicating the efficiency of this website. Effectiveness was determined by accuracy and completeness of the test. The results showed that 89% of all attempts were completed, 9% were partially completed and 2% failed (Figure 4). Partial completion arose on ePHR part mainly from incomplete input of the ingredients in the dietary record session. The failed attempts were caused by a lack of input of laboratory results.

The results from direct observation of a specific task in the think-aloud sessions explained the users recognized the unattractive button. In some sessions participants were required to spend a significant time clicking until the task was complete. Several technical terms and words in the laboratory testing record appearing in the test also made users feel annoyed and some parts in the website also had poor navigation. Therefore, proper explanation should be performed in the layout, which can make users easily understand the guidelines.

This study found 42 usability problems. The results showed that a single test user could generate the problems of approximately one-third of the total (35.7%), while three users triggered the problems of approximately 73.8%. It was noted that adding more users meant researchers learnt less and less problems because we were seeking the same thing again and again.¹⁸ Therefore, 10 users in this usability test are enough to find all usability problems.

This part of the study is helpful for researchers to improve the website and reduce or prevent errors which may occur during the completion of details or searching for on the website. There were suggestions to improve the website from direct observation, questions and follow-up interviews. These suggestions included designing more attractive buttons, site autofill forms on the web for reducing the number of clicks, a process to finish the session, create clear forms and samples, design a consistent approach to platforms and navigation to adapt quickly to use the website, automatically hide words or technical terms, reappear when moving a cursor to the button area and using less colors in the website layout.

Conclusion

This study was the preliminary development of a patient education website focusing on CKD knowledge, nutrition and ePHR. This educational website will be implemented for CKD patients to determine the effectiveness. In future a mobile application may be developed in order to increase access to the website.

Acknowledgments

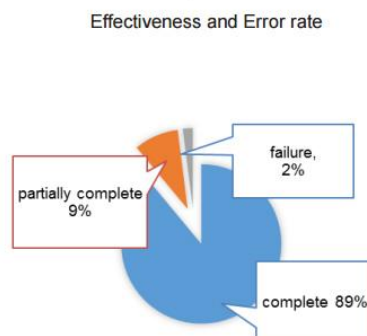


Figure 4. Percentages of complete or correct, partially complete and failure with all specific tasks.

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APPENDIX B

Research Documents and Instrument

Ethic Consideration and Consent Form

One-day Dietary Records

Examples of Food Portion

FFQ and Eating Behavior Questionnaire

Examples of Knowledge test

Website Satisfaction Form

Examples of Web Page in The Website



Ethic Consideration and Consent Form

Ethic Consideration



บันทึกข้อความ

4458

ส่วนงาน คณะกรรมการพิจารณาจริยธรรมการวิจัยในคน กลุ่มสถาบัน ชูคดี 1 โทร.0-2218-8147

ที่ จว 498 /58

วันที่ 30 มิถุนายน 2558

เรื่อง แจ้งผลผ่านการพิจารณาจริยธรรมการวิจัย

1) เรียน คณะบดีคณะเภสัชศาสตร์

สิ่งที่ส่งมาด้วย เอกสารแจ้งผ่านการรับรองผลการพิจารณา

ตามที่นิติค/บุคลากรในสังกัดของท่านได้เสนอโครงการวิจัยเพื่อขอรับการพิจารณาจริยธรรมการวิจัย กลุ่มสถาบัน ชูคดี 1 จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย นั้น ในกรณี กรรมการผู้ทบทวนหลักได้เห็นสมควรให้ผ่านการพิจารณาจริยธรรมการวิจัยได้ ดังนี้

โครงการวิจัยที่ 017.1/58 เรื่อง ประสิทธิภาพของการให้ความรู้ด้านโภชนาการผ่านเว็บไซต์แก่ผู้ป่วยโรคไตเรื้อรัง (EFFECTIVENESS OF WEB-BASED NUTRITION EDUCATION FOR CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE PATIENTS) ของ นางสาวฉัตรประสงค์ หล้าสะอาด

จึงเรียนมาเพื่อโปรดทราบ

Dr. Pichan

(ผู้ช่วยศาสตราจารย์ ดร.นันทรี ชัยชนะวงศาโรจน์)
กรรมการและเลขานุการ
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กลุ่มสถาบัน ชูคดี 1 จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

4) เรียน ผศ.ภญ.ดร.สุญาณี พงษ์อนานิกร
เพื่อโปรดทราบ

Dr. Traiphak

(รศ.ภก.ดร.พรชัย โรจน์สีหิศักดิ์)
รองคณบดีฝ่ายวิจัย
15 ก.ค.58

2) *Dr. Anusit*

Dr. Anusit

6 ก.ค.58

3) *Dr. Anusit*

Dr. Anusit

Dr. Anusit

Dr. Anusit

Ethic Consideration

AF 01-12




คณะกรรมการพิจารณาจริยธรรมการวิจัยในคน กลุ่มสหสถาบัน ชุดที่ 1 จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย
254 อาคารจามจุรี 1 ชั้น 2 ถนนพญาไท เขตปทุมวัน กรุงเทพฯ 10330
โทรศัพท์/โทรสาร: 0-2218-3202 E-mail: eccu@chula.ac.th


COA No. 132/2558

ใบรับรองโครงการวิจัย

โครงการวิจัยที่ 017.1/58 : ประสิทธิภาพของการให้ความรู้ด้านโภชนาการผ่านเว็บไซต์แก่ผู้ป่วยโรคไตเรื้อรัง
ผู้วิจัยหลัก : นางสาวจิตประสงค์ หล้าสะอาด
หน่วยงาน : คณะเภสัชศาสตร์ จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

คณะกรรมการพิจารณาจริยธรรมการวิจัยในคน กลุ่มสหสถาบัน ชุดที่ 1 จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย ได้พิจารณา โดยใช้หลัก ของ The International Conference on Harmonization – Good Clinical Practice (ICH-GCP) อนุมัติให้ดำเนินการศึกษาวิจัยเรื่องดังกล่าวได้

ลงนาม... 
(รองศาสตราจารย์ นายแพทย์บริดา ทศนประติมา)
ประธาน

ลงนาม... 
(ผู้ช่วยศาสตราจารย์ ดร.มันตรี ชัยชนะวงศาโรจน์)
กรรมการและเลขานุการ

วันที่รับรอง : 24 มิถุนายน 2558

วันหมดอายุ : 23 มิถุนายน 2559

เอกสารที่คณะกรรมการรับรอง

- 1) โครงการวิจัย
- 2) ข้อมูลที่ระบุในกลุ่มประชากรหรือผู้มีส่วนร่วมในการวิจัยและใบยินยอมของกลุ่มประชากรหรือผู้มีส่วนร่วมในการวิจัย
- 3) ผู้วิจัย
- 4) แบบสอบถาม

เมื่อใช้



ชื่อโครงการวิจัย 017-1/58
วันที่รับรอง 24 มิ.ย. 2558
วันหมดอายุ 23 มิ.ย. 2559

1. ข้าพเจ้ารับทราบถึงข้อควรระวังและข้อควรระวัง หากดำเนินการเป็นข้อมูลการวิจัยก่อน ได้รับการอนุมัติจากคณะกรรมการพิจารณาจริยธรรมการวิจัยฯ
2. หากใบรับรองโครงการวิจัยหมดอายุ การดำเนินการวิจัยคือหยุด เมื่อต้องการต่ออายุต้องขออนุมัติใหม่ล่วงหน้าไม่ต่ำกว่า 1 เดือน หรือจนส่งรายงานความก้าวหน้าการวิจัย
3. ต้องดำเนินการวิจัยตามที่ระบุไว้ในโครงการวิจัยแต่ละครั้ง
4. ใช้เอกสารข้อมูลสำหรับกลุ่มประชากรหรือผู้มีส่วนร่วมในการวิจัย ใบยินยอมของกลุ่มประชากรหรือผู้มีส่วนร่วมในการวิจัย และเอกสารข้อมูลเข้าร่วมวิจัย (ถ้ามี) เฉพาะที่ระบุที่คณะกรรมการพิจารณาฯ เท่านั้น
5. หากเกิดเหตุการณ์ไม่พึงประสงค์หรือพบในสถานที่เก็บข้อมูลซึ่งข้อมูลมีจากคณะกรรมการ ต้องรายงานคณะกรรมการภายใน 5 วันทำการ
6. หากมีการเปลี่ยนแปลงการดำเนินการวิจัย ให้ส่งคณะกรรมการพิจารณาฯ รับรองก่อนดำเนินการ
7. โครงการวิจัยไม่เกิน 1 ปี ตั้งแต่รายงานสิ้นสุดโครงการวิจัย (AF 03-12) และบทคัดย่อผลการวิจัยภายใน 30 วัน เมื่อโครงการวิจัยเสร็จสิ้น สำหรับโครงการวิจัยที่เป็นวิทยานิพนธ์ให้ส่งบทคัดย่อผลการวิจัย ภายใน 30 วัน เมื่อโครงการวิจัยเสร็จสิ้น

Consent Form

ตัวอย่าง

การแสดงความยินยอมเข้าร่วมการวิจัยกระทำผ่านทางเว็บไซต์

วันที่จะถูกบันทึกอัตโนมัติ

เลขที่ ประชากรตัวอย่างหรือผู้มีส่วนร่วมในการวิจัยจะถูกบันทึกอัตโนมัติ

ข้าพเจ้าขอแสดงความยินยอมโดยการร่วมมือตามความสมัครใจเข้าร่วมโครงการวิจัย

ชื่อ โครงการวิจัย ...ประสิทธิภาพของการให้ความรู้ด้านโภชนาการผ่านเว็บไซต์แก่ผู้ป่วยโรคไตเรื้อรัง...

ชื่อผู้วิจัย ...นางสาวจิตประสงค์ หล้าสะอาด...

ที่อยู่ติดต่อ ...ภาควิชาอาหารและเภสัชเคมี คณะเภสัชศาสตร์ จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย เลขที่ 254 ถนนพญาไท

แขวงวังใหม่ เขตปทุมวัน กรุงเทพฯ 10330...

โทรศัพท์ ...089-724-4500...

ข้าพเจ้า ได้รับทราบรายละเอียดเกี่ยวกับที่มาและวัตถุประสงค์ในการทำวิจัย รายละเอียดขั้นตอนต่างๆ ที่ต้องปฏิบัติ และประโยชน์ซึ่งเกิดขึ้นจากการวิจัยเรื่องนี้ โดยได้อ่านรายละเอียดในเอกสารแผ่นพับประชาสัมพันธ์เว็บไซต์โดยละเอียดแล้ว

ข้าพเจ้าจึงสมัครใจเข้าร่วมในโครงการวิจัยนี้ ตามที่ระบุไว้ในเอกสารแผ่นพับประชาสัมพันธ์เว็บไซต์ โดยข้าพเจ้ายินยอมตอบแบบสอบถามข้อมูลส่วนบุคคล บันทึกการบริโภคอาหารลงในแบบบันทึกการบริโภคอาหารในหนึ่งวันในสัปดาห์ที่ 1, 4, 8 และ 12 ทำแบบประเมินพฤติกรรมด้านโภชนาการ และแบบทดสอบความรู้ก่อนการใช้เว็บไซต์ โดยจะทำการวิจัยเป็นระยะเวลา 12 สัปดาห์ และในระหว่างนี้ข้าพเจ้าสามารถเข้าเว็บไซต์เพื่อศึกษาหาความรู้ในหัวข้อการเรียนรู้แต่ละหัวข้อได้ตามต้องการ และเมื่อสิ้นสุดการศึกษาที่สัปดาห์ที่ 12 ข้าพเจ้ายินยอมทำแบบประเมินพฤติกรรมด้านโภชนาการ และแบบทดสอบความรู้หลังการใช้เว็บไซต์ รวมถึงตอบแบบประเมินความพึงพอใจของการใช้เว็บไซต์ ซึ่งการตอบแบบบันทึกรวมถึงแบบประเมินทั้งหมดจะใช้เวลาทั้งสิ้นประมาณ 30 นาที

ข้าพเจ้ามีสิทธิถอนตัวออกจากกรวิจัยเมื่อใดก็ได้ตามความประสงค์ โดยไม่ต้องแจ้งเหตุผล ซึ่งการถอนตัวออกจากกรวิจัยนั้น จะไม่มีผลกระทบต่อการศึกษาใดๆ ต่อข้าพเจ้าทั้งสิ้น

ข้าพเจ้าได้รับคำรับรองว่า ผู้วิจัยจะปฏิบัติต่อข้าพเจ้าตามข้อมูลที่ระบุไว้ในเอกสารชี้แจงผู้เข้าร่วมการวิจัย และข้อมูลใดๆ ที่เกี่ยวข้องกับข้าพเจ้า ผู้วิจัยจะเก็บรักษาเป็นความลับ โดยจะนำเสนอข้อมูลการวิจัยเป็นภาพรวมเท่านั้น ไม่มีข้อมูลใดในการรายงานที่จะนำไปสู่การระบุตัวข้าพเจ้า

หากข้าพเจ้าไม่ได้รับการปฏิบัติตรงตามที่ได้ระบุไว้ในเอกสารชี้แจงผู้เข้าร่วมการวิจัย ข้าพเจ้าสามารถร้องเรียนได้ที่คณะกรรมการพิจารณาจริยธรรมการวิจัยในคน กลุ่มสหสถาบัน ชุดที่ 1 จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย ชั้น 4 อาคารสถาบัน 2 ซอยจุฬาลงกรณ์ 62 ถนนพญาไท เขตปทุมวัน กรุงเทพฯ 10330 โทรศัพท์ 0-2218-8147, 0-2218-8141 โทรสาร 0-2218-8147 E-mail: eccu@chula.ac.th

เมื่อข้าพเจ้าได้ทำเครื่องหมายถูก (✓) ที่กล่องสี่เหลี่ยม (□) จะถือว่าข้าพเจ้าขอแสดงความยินยอมโดยการร่วมมือตามความสมัครใจในการเข้าร่วมโครงการวิจัยนี้

ข้าพเจ้ายินยอมเข้าร่วมโครงการวิจัย

ยินยอม

1/2

* ตัวอียง หมายถึง คำอธิบาย ไม่ต้องระบุในเอกสาร



ปรับปรุงเมื่อ 23 พฤษภาคม 2554

หากผู้ปวยสนใจในการเข้าร่วมโครงการวิจัยให้ทำเครื่องหมายถูก (✓) ที่กล่องสี่เหลี่ยม (□)
 และกรอกใบ "ยืนยัน" จะถือว่าผู้ปวยแสดงความยินยอมโดยการร่วมมือตามความสมัครใจในการเข้าร่วม
 โครงการวิจัย



เลขที่โครงการวิจัย..... 017-1/58
 วันที่รับรอง..... 24 มิ.ย. 2558
 วันหมดอายุ..... 23 มิ.ย. 2559



หน้าหลัก / ข้อมูลส่วนบุคคล jairm4662@hotmail.com ออกจากระบบ



หาวิธีที่โรคไตเรื้อรังและการดูแลผู้ป่วยกับแพทย์

- หน้าหลัก
- แบบบันทึก
 - ข้อมูลส่วนบุคคล
 - ยาที่ผู้ป่วยใช้
 - ผลตรวจทางห้องปฏิบัติการ
 - การบริโภคอาหารในหนึ่งวัน
 - การออกกำลังกาย
 - แบบประเมินคะแนนพฤติกรรมด้านโภชนาการ
 - แบบทดสอบความรู้ก่อนและหลังเรียน
 - แบบประเมินเว็บไซต์
- ความรู้เบื้องต้น
 - ไตและโรคไตเรื้อรัง
 - โภชนาการ
 - การออกกำลังกาย
 - ยา
- เมนูผังเว็บไซต์
- กระดานข่าว
- ติดต่อผู้วิจัย

ปรับปรุงล่าสุด
26 กันยายน 2558

ข้อมูลส่วนบุคคล

เพศ: ชาย หญิง

วันเดือนปีเกิด:

น้ำหนัก: กิโลกรัม

ส่วนสูง: เซนติเมตร

ระดับการศึกษาสูงสุด:

- ไม่ได้เรียนหนังสือ
- ประถมศึกษา
- มัธยมศึกษา
- อนุบาลญา หรือประกาศนียบัตร (ไปครระบุ ปวส./ปวช.)
- ปริญญาตรี หรือสูงกว่า (ไปครระบุ)

อาชีพปัจจุบัน:

- ไม่ได้ทำงาน
- รับจ้าง (ไปครระบุ)
- รับราชการ หรือรัฐวิสาหกิจ
- อื่นๆ (ไปครระบุ)

นอกจากโรคไตเรื้อรังท่านมีโรคประจำตัวอื่นๆ หรือไม่:

- ไม่มี มี (ไปครระบุ)
 - โรคเบาหวาน
 - โรคความดันโลหิตสูง
 - โรคไต
 - โรคไขมันในเลือดสูง
 - โรคหัวใจ
 - โรคตับ
 - โรคข้ออักเสบ หรือไขข้ออักเสบ
 - โรคโลหิตจาง
 - โรคอื่นๆ ไปครระบุ

ท่านได้รับการวินิจฉัยโรคว่าเป็นโรคไตเรื้อรังมานานแค่ไหน:

- น้อยกว่า 3 เดือน
- มากกว่าหรือเท่ากับ 3 เดือน
- มากกว่าหรือเท่ากับ 6 เดือน
- มากกว่าหรือเท่ากับ 1 ปี

ท่านเคยได้รับความรู้เกี่ยวกับการดูแลสุขภาพ และโภชนาการสำหรับโรคไตเรื้อรังมาก่อนหรือไม่:

- เคย ไม่เคย

แหล่งความรู้เกี่ยวกับโรคไตเรื้อรังท่านได้จาก:

- รายการโทรทัศน์
- อินเทอร์เน็ต
- นิตยสาร
- เอกสารสิ่งพิมพ์/คู่มือ/แผ่นพับ
- ญาติ/บุคคลใกล้ชิด
- เพื่อน/คนรู้จัก
- เจ้าหน้าที่บุคลากรทางการแพทย์
- อื่นๆ (ไปครระบุ)

ท่านได้รับการฟอกเลือดหรือไม่:

- ยังไม่ได้รับการฟอกเลือด
- ได้รับการฟอกเลือด
- เปลี่ยนไตแล้ว



ระยะที่ 1



ระยะที่ 2



ระยะที่ 3



ระยะที่ 4

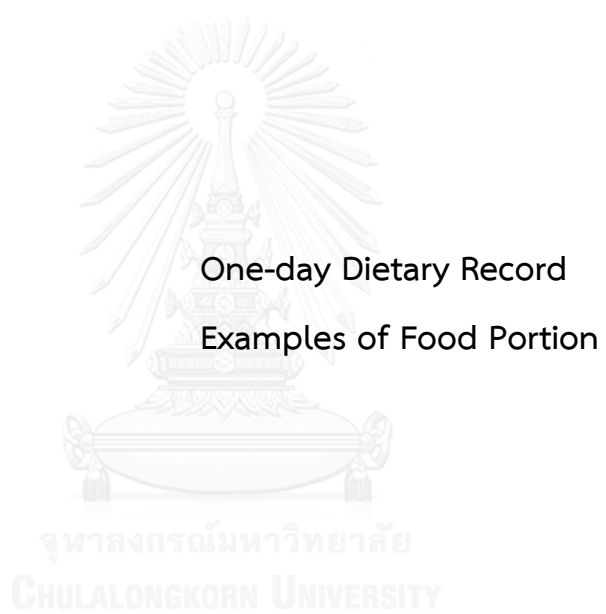


ระยะที่ 5



ไม่ทราบว่าอยู่ในระยะใด

ยังไม่ได้รับการฟอกเลือด
 เปลี่ยนไตแล้ว



One-day Dietary Record

แบบบันทึกการบริโภคอาหาร

บันทึกรายการอาหารได้ตามภาพด้านล่าง หรือ

คลิกตัวอย่างได้ที่นี่

ใส่เวลาเป็น ชั่วโมงและนาที

แบบบันทึกการบริโภคอาหาร			
24 Hour Record			
เวลา	รายการ	ส่วนประกอบ	ปริมาณ
ชั่วโมง: <input type="text"/> นาที: <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/> 

เพิ่มหรือลด รายการอาหาร

ใส่ส่วนประกอบบรรทัดละ 1 อย่าง และใส่ปริมาณในบรรทัดเดียวกัน

แบบฟอร์มที่เคยบันทึกไว้แล้ว

วันที่: 27/10/2015 

แบบบันทึกการบริโภคอาหาร

วันที่:

ตัวอย่างปริมาณอาหาร

แบบบันทึกการบริโภคอาหาร			
24 Hour Record			
มือ	รายการ	ส่วนประกอบ	ปริมาณ
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> 

อินช่น

ยกเลิก

Examples of Food Portion

ภาพถ่ายตัวอย่างปริมาณอาหาร

หมวดเนื้อสัตว์: 1 ส่วน = 2 ช้อนโต๊ะ = ประมาณ 30 กรัม (ให้โปรตีนประมาณ 7 กรัม)

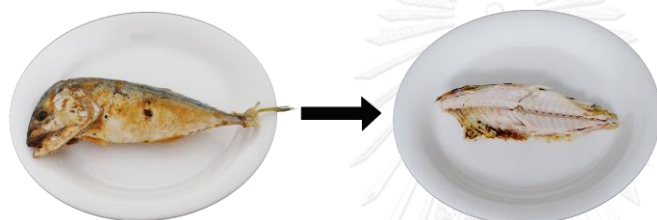
ภาพ

ปริมาณ



2 ช้อนโต๊ะ (ประมาณ 30 กรัม)

เนื้อสัตว์ (เนื้อหมูสับ, เนื้อไก่สับ)



1 ตัวเล็ก หรือ ครึ่งตัวขนาดกลาง
(ส่วนที่กินได้ประมาณ 30 กรัม)

ปลา



3 แฉก
(ส่วนที่กินได้ประมาณ 30 กรัม)

ปลาดุกหรือปลาช่อน



ขนาดกลางประมาณ 4-5 ลูก
(ประมาณ 30 กรัม)

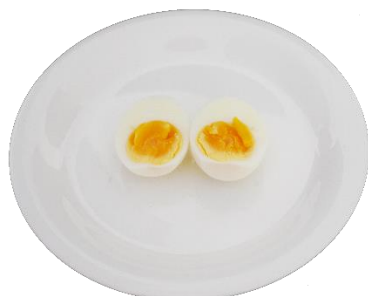
ลูกชิ้นต่างๆ

ที่มา : หนังสือกินอย่างไรเมื่อไตเริ่มเสื่อม

หมวดเนื้อสัตว์: 1 ส่วน = 2 ช้อนโต๊ะ = ประมาณ 30 กรัม (ให้โปรตีนประมาณ 7 กรัม) (ต่อ)

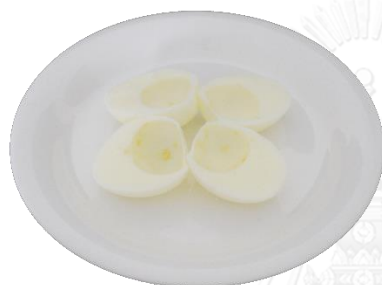
ภาพ

ปริมาณ



1 ฟอง (ต้มแล้ว)
(น้ำหนักประมาณ 30 กรัม)

ไข่ไก่ขนาดกลาง (ทั้งฟอง)



2 ฟอง (ต้มแล้ว)
(น้ำหนักเฉพาะไข่ขาว 90 กรัม)

ไข่ไก่ขนาดกลาง (เฉพาะไข่ขาว)

หมวดไขมัน: 1 ส่วน = ขึ้นอยู่กับชนิดของไขมัน

ภาพ

ปริมาณ



1 ช้อนชา
(5 กรัม)

น้ำมันพืช

ที่มา : หนังสือกินอย่างไรเมื่อโตเริ่มเสื่อม

หมวดข้าวแป้ง: 1 ส่วน = 1 ทัพพี = 4 ช้อนโต๊ะ (ให้โปรตีนประมาณ 2 กรัม)

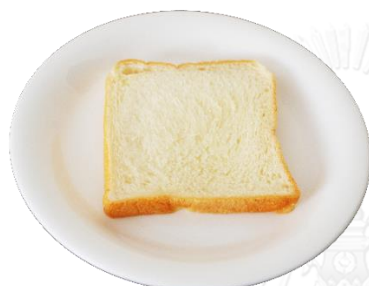
ภาพ

ปริมาณ



1 ทัพพี = ครึ่งถ้วยตวง
ประมาณ 70 กรัม

ข้าวสวย



1 แผ่น
(น้ำหนักประมาณ 25 กรัม)

ขนมปังขาว



1/4 ถ้วยตวง หรือประมาณ 3 ก้อน

ข้าวเหนียว



1 ทัพพี = ครึ่งถ้วยตวง
ประมาณ 80 กรัม

เส้นก๋วยเตี๋ยว (เส้นใหญ่, สุก)

ที่มา : หนังสือกินอย่างไรเมื่อโตเริ่มเสื่อม

หมวดข้าวแป้ง: 1 ส่วน = 1 ทัพพี = 4 ช้อนโต๊ะ (ให้โปรตีนประมาณ 2 กรัม) (ต่อ)

ภาพ

ปริมาณ



1 ทัพพี
(ครึ่งถ้วยตวง)

เส้นก๋วยเตี๋ยว (เส้นเล็ก, สุก)



1 ทัพพี (ครึ่งก้อน)
(น้ำหนักประมาณ 45 กรัม)

บะหมี่เหลือง (สุก)



1 ทัพพี = ครึ่งถ้วยตวง
ประมาณ 65 กรัม

วุ้นเส้น (สุก)

ที่มา : หนังสือกินอย่างไรเมื่อโตเริ่มเสื่อม

หมวดผลไม้: 1 ส่วน = 1 ทัพพี = 4 ช้อนโต๊ะ ปริมาณโพแทสเซียมขึ้นกับชนิดและขนาดของผลไม้

โพแทสเซียมต่ำ (น้อยกว่า 100 มิลลิกรัม)

ภาพ

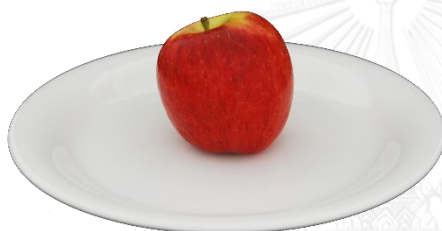
ปริมาณ



4 ผล (เส้นผ่านศูนย์กลาง~ 4 ซม.)

มีส่วนที่กินได้ประมาณ 85 กรัม

มังคุด



1 ลูกเล็ก

(เส้นผ่านศูนย์กลาง~ 5 ซม.

สูง 5 ซม.) ~ 100 กรัม

แอปเปิ้ล



8-10 ชิ้นคำ

(3x5.5x1.5 ซม.)

น้ำหนัก~ 125 กรัม

สับปะรด



ครึ่งผลกลาง (~ 7 ชิ้นคำ)

(ครึ่งถ้วยตวง)

แก้วมังกร

ที่มา : หนังสือกินอย่างไรเมื่อโตเริ่มเสื่อม

หมวดผลไม้: 1 ส่วน = 1 ทัพพี = 4 ช้อนโต๊ะ ปริมาณโพแทสเซียมขึ้นกับชนิดและขนาดของผลไม้

โพแทสเซียมปานกลาง (100-200 มิลลิกรัม)

ภาพ



ส้มโอ

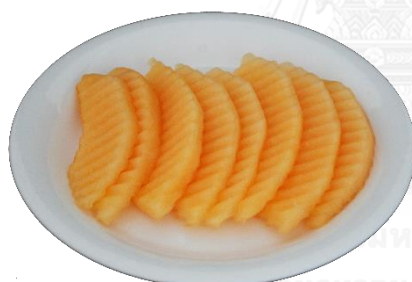
ปริมาณ

3 กลีบเล็ก
(4x9.5x2 ซม.) น้ำหนัก~ 160 กรัม

หมวดผลไม้: 1 ส่วน = 1 ทัพพี = 4 ช้อนโต๊ะ ปริมาณโพแทสเซียมขึ้นกับชนิดและขนาดของผลไม้

โพแทสเซียมสูง (มากกว่า 200 มิลลิกรัม)

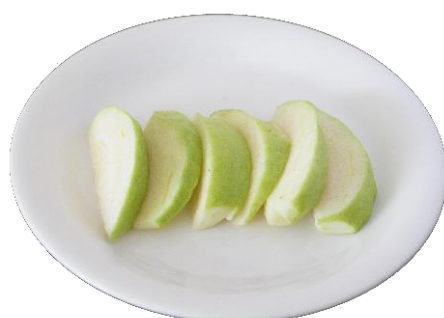
ภาพ



แคนตาลูป

ปริมาณ

8-12 ชิ้นคำ
(4x9.5x2 ซม.) น้ำหนัก~ 160 กรัม



ฝรั่ง

ครึ่งผลขนาดกลาง (~ 6 ชิ้น)

น้ำหนัก~ 120 กรัม

ที่มา : หนังสือกินอย่างไรเมื่อไตเริ่มเสื่อม

หมวดผัก: 1 ส่วน = 1 ทัพพี = 4 ช้อนโต๊ะ ปริมาณโพแทสเซียมขึ้นกับชนิดและขนาดของผัก

โพแทสเซียมต่ำ (น้อยกว่า 100 มิลลิกรัม), ผักสุก 1 ทัพพี ผักดิบ 2 ทัพพี

ภาพ	ปริมาณ
	1 ทัพพี หรือ 60 กรัม ประมาณ 5 ใบใหญ่
ผักกาดขาวสุก	
	1 ทัพพี หรือ 60 กรัม ประมาณ 13 ผัก (9x2.5 ซม.)
ถั่วลันเตาผักสุก	
โพแทสเซียมปานกลาง (100-200 มิลลิกรัม)	
	1 ทัพพี หรือ 60 กรัม 5 ชิ้น (เส้นผ่านศูนย์กลางประมาณ 4 ซม. หน้า 1 ซม.)
แตงกวาดิบ	
	1 ทัพพี หรือ 60 กรัม ประมาณ 2 ใบครึ่ง
คะน้าสุก	
	1 ทัพพี หรือ 60 กรัม (ประมาณครึ่งกำมือ)
ผักบุ้งสุก	

ที่มา : หนังสือกินอย่างไรเมื่อไตเริ่มเสื่อม

หมวดผัก: 1 ส่วน = 1 ทัพพี = 4 ช้อนโต๊ะ ปริมาณโพแทสเซียมขึ้นกับชนิดและขนาดของผัก

โพแทสเซียมสูง (มากกว่า 200 มิลลิกรัม), ผักสุก 1 ทัพพี ผักดิบ 2 ทัพพี

ภาพ	ปริมาณ
 <p>ผักทองสุก</p>	<p>1 ทัพพี หรือ 60 กรัม 7 ชิ้น (ประมาณ 1.5x31.8 ซม.)</p>
 <p>เห็ดฟางสุก</p>	<p>1 ทัพพี หรือ 60 กรัม 3 ลูก (เส้นผ่านศูนย์กลาง 3.5 ซม. สูง 3.5 ซม.)</p>
 <p>มะเขือเปราะ</p>	<p>50 กรัม 2 ลูก (เส้นผ่านศูนย์กลาง 3.3 ซม. สูง 3.5 ซม.)</p>
 <p>กะหล่ำดอกสุก</p>	<p>1 ทัพพี หรือ 60 กรัม ประมาณ 12 ดอกเล็ก</p>

ที่มา : หนังสือกินอย่างไรเมื่อไตเริ่มเสื่อม



FFQ and Eating Behavior Questionnaire



แบบประเมินคะแนนพฤติกรรมด้านโภชนาการของผู้ป่วยโรคไตเรื้อรัง

คำชี้แจง ให้ผู้เข้าร่วมงานจับเลือกในช่องข้อความที่ตรงกับความเป็นจริงที่ท่านได้ปฏิบัติ หรือตรงกับเหตุการณ์ที่เกิดขึ้นกับท่านเพียงคำตอบเดียวในแต่ละข้อ โดยมีเกณฑ์ในการเลือกตอบ ข้อ 1 - 30 มีดังนี้

- ปฏิบัติเป็นประจำ หมายถึง เมื่อเห็นว่ามีข้อบกพร่อง ท่านปฏิบัติทุกครั้ง หรือสม่ำเสมอทุกวัน
- ปฏิบัติบ่อยครั้ง หมายถึง เมื่อเห็นว่ามีข้อบกพร่อง ท่านปฏิบัติเกือบทุกครั้ง หรือปฏิบัติ 3 - 4 ครั้ง/สัปดาห์
- ปฏิบัติเป็นบางครั้ง หมายถึง เมื่อเห็นว่ามีข้อบกพร่อง ท่านปฏิบัติเพียงบางครั้ง หรือปฏิบัติ 1 ครั้ง/สัปดาห์ หรือปฏิบัติประมาณ 1 - 4 ครั้ง/เดือน
- ไม่ปฏิบัติเลย หมายถึง เมื่อเห็นว่ามีข้อบกพร่อง ท่านไม่เคยปฏิบัติเลย

ศ. หน้าหลัก

แบบบันทึก

- ข้อมูลส่วนบุคคล
- ชาติผู้ป่วยใช้
- ผลตรวจทางห้องปฏิบัติการ
- การบริโภคอาหารในหนึ่งวัน
- การออกกำลังกาย
- แบบประเมินคะแนนพฤติกรรมด้านโภชนาการ
- แบบทดสอบความรู้ก่อนและหลังเรียน
- แบบประเมินข้อผิดพลาด

ความรู้เบื้องต้น

- ไตและโรคไตเรื้อรัง
- โภชนาการ
- การออกกำลังกาย
- ยา

แผนผังเว็บไซต์

กระดานข่าว

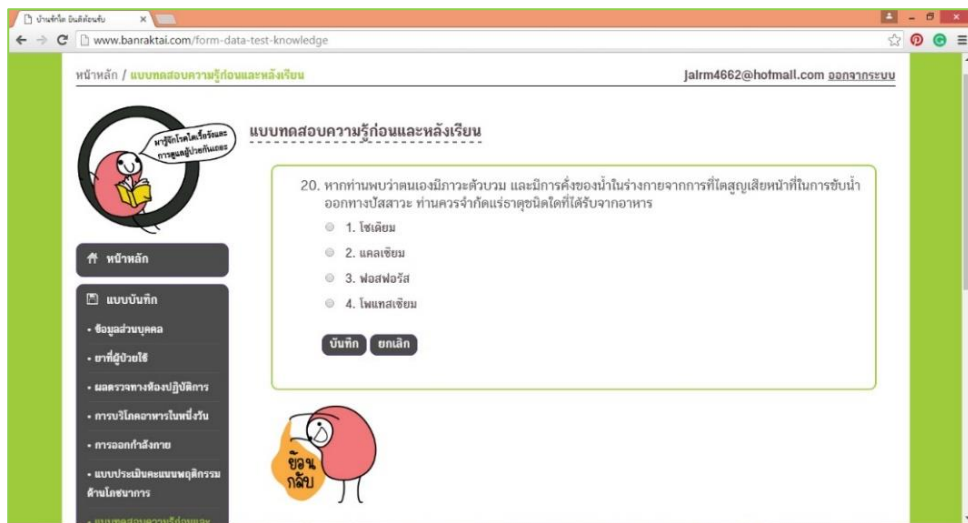
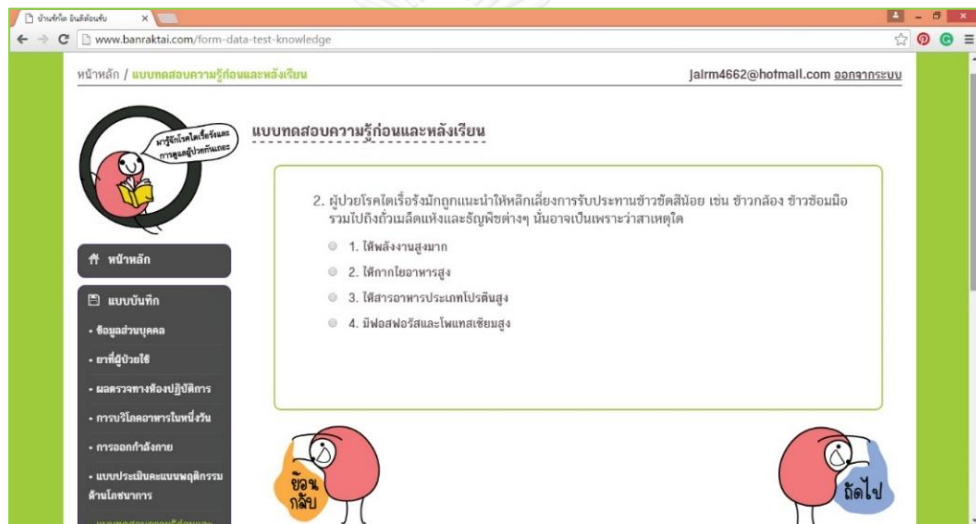
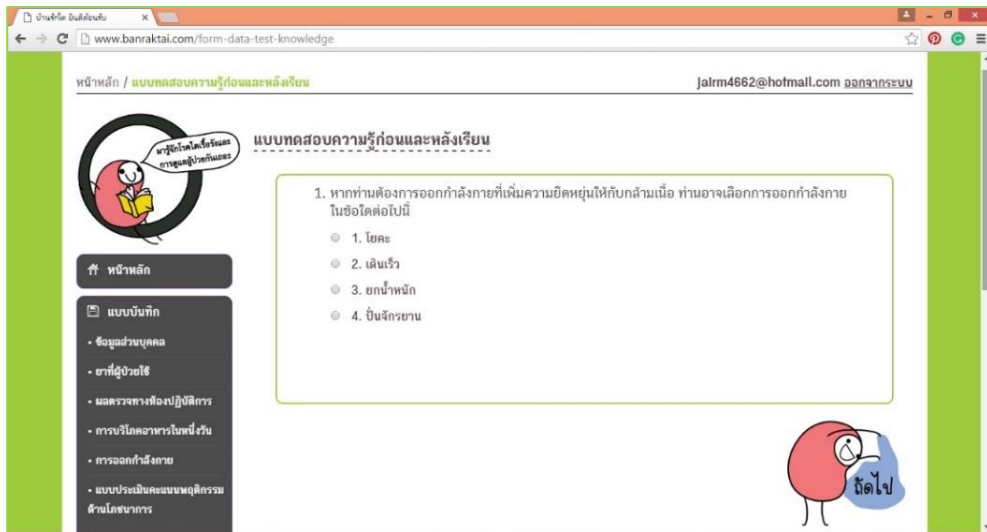
ติดต่อผู้วิจัย

ปรับปรุงล่าสุด
26 กันยายน 2558

ข้อความ	ปฏิบัติเป็นประจำ	ปฏิบัติบ่อยครั้ง	ปฏิบัติเป็นบางครั้ง	ไม่ปฏิบัติเลย
การเลือกอาหารและน้ำดื่มที่เหมาะสม				
1. รับประทานอาหารเนื้อสัตว์ เช่น เนื้อไก่ ปลา มีอยู่ประมาณ 2 ซ้อมโต๊ะ หรือตามที่แพทย์หรือนักโภชนาการแนะนำ	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2. เลือกรับประทานอาหารไขมันใช้แดง	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3. ควบคุมการรับประทานอาหารประเภทเนื้อสัตว์อย่างเคร่งครัด ตามคำแนะนำของแพทย์หรือนักโภชนาการ	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
4. รับประทานอาหารผักหรือถั่วชนิดต่างๆ	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5. รับประทานอาหารประเภทรู้นเส้น เส้นแข็งใช้แทนเส้นบะหมี่ที่ทำมาจากไข่	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
6. รับประทานอาหารที่ทำจากไขมันแข็ง เช่น ทองหยิบ ทองหยอด ฝอยทอง เป็นต้น	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
7. รับประทานอาหารที่ทำจากนม เนย เช่น ชนมเล็ก คุกกี้ ขนมอบต่างๆ เป็นต้น	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
8. ท่านเลือกรับประทานขนมที่ทำมาจากแป้ง เช่น ขนมปัง ขนมพายขนม มากกว่าขนมที่ทำจากไขมัน เนย	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
9. หลีกเลี่ยง ผักผลไม้ดอง หรือแช่อิ่ม	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
10. รับประทานอาหารน้ำพริก กระปิ ปลาจุก	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
11. ดื่มน้ำผลไม้ที่ดื่มเกลือ	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
12. รับประทานอาหารที่ไม่เค็มปรุงสำเร็จ รวมถึง ผงชูรส เช่น ะหมี่กึ่งสำเร็จรูป โจ๊กสำเร็จรูป เป็นต้น	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
13. รับประทานอาหารที่อ่อนนุ่มเคี้ยวเกลือ เช่น เนื้อแดดเดียว ปลาแช่อบรมควัน ปลาสดเค็ม เป็นต้น	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
14. ควบคุมอาหารจัดอย่างเคร่งครัด	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
15. รับประทานอาหารที่ไม่เค็มไม่มีซอสปรุงรสทางการรักษา หรือตามคำแนะนำของแพทย์หรือนักโภชนาการ	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
16. รับประทานอาหารประเภททอด ทอด ที่ทำจากน้ำมันพืช	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
17. เลือกใช้น้ำมันสัตว์ในการประกอบอาหาร	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
18. ท่านหลีกเลี่ยงอาหารที่ทำจากกะทิ เช่น แกงเขียวหวาน แกงเผ็ด รวมถึงขนมหวานที่ทำจากกะทิ เช่น ขนมถ้วย ทุเรียนกวน ลอดช่อง บัวลอย ขนมลอดไส้ เป็นต้น	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
19. ดื่มเครื่องดื่มที่มีฟอสฟอรัสสูง เช่น นม น้ำเต้าหู้ น้ำอัดลม ชา กาแฟ เครื่องดื่มประเภทช็อกโกแลต เป็นต้น	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
การเอาใจใส่ในการรับประทานอาหาร				
1. ติดตามผลเลือดทุกครั้งทั้งตรวจ ถ้ามืดปกติ ท่านจะควบคุมอาหารมากขึ้น	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2. แม้ต้องไปงานเลี้ยง หรืองานสังสรรค์ต่างๆ ท่านก็ควบคุมอาหาร	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3. ติดตามผลความดันโลหิต ปรับการบริโภคเครื่องดื่ม รวมถึงอาหารที่มีรสเค็ม	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
4. ปรีกษาแพทย์ พยาบาล หรือนักโภชนาการ เมื่อมีปัญหาเกี่ยวกับกรรับประทานอาหาร	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5. เมื่อได้รับคำแนะนำเรื่องอาหาร ท่านจะแจ้งให้ผู้ดูแล หรือครอบครัวทราบ	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
6. เลือกซื้ออาหารสำเร็จรูปมารับประทาน เช่น อาหารตามสั่ง อาหารฟาสต์ฟู้ด อาหารกระป๋อง ะหมี่กึ่งสำเร็จรูป เป็นต้น	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
7. อ่านฉลากข้างกล่องหรือซองอาหารสำเร็จรูปก่อนซื้อ	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
8. เมื่อท่านไปรับประทานอาหารที่ร้าน จะบอกให้ทำอาหารรสจืด ไม่ใช่ผงชูรส	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
9. เมื่อทำอาหารรับประทานเอง จะควบคุมปริมาณโซเดียมในอาหาร เช่น การเติมน้ำปลา เกลือ ซีอิ้ว ผงชูรส ซอสมะเขือเทศ เป็นต้น	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Examples of Knowledge Test





Website Satisfaction Form



หน้าหลัก / แบบประเมินเว็บไซต์

jaim4662@hotmail.com อภจกรรณ



ท่านมีความพึงพอใจต่อเว็บไซต์บ้านรักไถ่มากน้อยเพียงใด

ระดับความพึงพอใจ

5 - มากที่สุด 4 - มาก 3 - ปานกลาง 2 - น้อย 1 - น้อยที่สุด

ข้อความ	มากที่สุด	มาก	ปานกลาง	น้อย	น้อยที่สุด
ด้านเนื้อหา					
1. มีความชัดเจน ถูกต้อง น่าเชื่อถือ และข้อมูลมีการปรับปรุงอยู่เสมอ	●	●	●	●	●
2. บริหารเนื้อหาให้มีจุดประสงค์ความต้องการ	●	●	●	●	●
3. การจัดลำดับเนื้อหาเป็นขั้นตอน มีความต่อเนื่อง อ่านแล้วเข้าใจ	●	●	●	●	●
4. จัดหมวดหมู่ให้ชัดเจน การค้นหาและทำความเข้าใจ	●	●	●	●	●
5. เนื้อหาเกี่ยวกับความสอดคล้องกัน	●	●	●	●	●
6. เนื้อหาและข้อมูลภายในเว็บไซต์ถูกต้องตามหลักภาษา และไวยากรณ์	●	●	●	●	●
ด้านรูปแบบและการจัดรูปแบบเว็บไซต์					
1. รูปแบบเว็บไซต์ง่ายต่อการอ่านและใช้ฐาน	●	●	●	●	●
2. หน้าที่หลักหรือไฮลิทเมเจอร์เว็บไซต์มีความสวยงาม มีความทันสมัย น่าสนใจ	●	●	●	●	●
3. ใฝ่ในการออกแบบเว็บไซต์มีความเหมาะสม	●	●	●	●	●
4. สืบค้นกับตัวอักษรมีความเหมาะสมต่อการอ่าน	●	●	●	●	●
5. มีความเร็วในการแสดงผล ตัวอักษร และข้อมูล	●	●	●	●	●
6. ภาพประกอบสามารถสื่อความหมายได้	●	●	●	●	●
7. ความถูกต้องในการเชื่อมโยงภายในเว็บไซต์	●	●	●	●	●
8. ขนาดตัวอักษร และรูปแบบตัวอักษร มีความสวยงาม และอ่านได้ง่าย	●	●	●	●	●
ด้านประโยชน์และการนำไปใช้					
1. สามารถเป็นแหล่งความรู้ได้	●	●	●	●	●
2. สนับสนุนในการเผยแพร่ข่าวสารประชาสัมพันธ์	●	●	●	●	●
3. เนื้อหาประโยชน์ต่อผู้ใช้งาน และสามารถนำไปประยุกต์ใช้ได้	●	●	●	●	●
4. เป็นแหล่งข้อมูลที่ดีตรงกับความต้องการของผู้ใช้งาน	●	●	●	●	●

หน้าหลัก / แบบประเมินเว็บไซต์

jaim4662@hotmail.com อภจกรรณ



มาถึงส่วนสุดท้ายแล้ว ขอขอบคุณท่านที่ให้ความรู้มือนในการศึกษาเป็นอย่างดี



ระหว่างที่ทำการศึกษานี้ ท่านได้หาความรู้เพิ่มเติมเกี่ยวกับโรคใดหรือจากแหล่งอื่นหรือไม่

ไม่ ใช่

แหล่งความรู้เพิ่มเติมดังกล่าว ท่านได้รับจากแหล่งใดบ้าง (ตอบได้มากที่สุด 3 ข้อ)

เว็บไซต์อื่น ๆ เจ้าหน้าที่/บุคลากรทางการแพทย์ โบรมือ/แผ่นพับ
 หนังสือ เพื่อน/ครอบครัว อื่นๆ ระบุ _____

ในกรณีที่ท่านหาแหล่งความรู้เพิ่มเติมเป็นเว็บไซต์ ท่านหาความรู้จากแหล่งใดมากที่สุด

เว็บไซต์ของหน่วยงาน หรือองค์กรที่เกี่ยวข้อง
 เว็บไซต์วารสารงานวิจัย
 เว็บไซต์ทั่วไป
 เครือข่ายสังคมออนไลน์ เช่น Facebook, Instagram
 อื่นๆ _____

ข้อเสนอแนะอื่นๆ เกี่ยวกับเว็บไซต์นี้ เพื่อการพัฒนาในโอกาสต่อไป

Examples of Web Page in The Website







APPENDIX C
Cronbach's Alpha-Coefficient

Cronbach's Alpha of eating behavior questionnaire¹

Item-Total Statistics				
Item	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
1	82.4000	28.463	.714	.695
2	82.3000	33.063	.497	.725
3	82.2000	29.326	.692	.700
4	80.9500	34.997	.278	.738
5	82.1000	35.042	.128	.749
6	81.6500	35.713	.244	.741
7	81.8000	35.221	.137	.747
8	82.1000	34.726	.235	.740
9	80.9500	34.997	.278	.738
10	81.5500	35.208	.191	.743
11	80.8000	37.116	-.108	.753
12	81.2000	34.800	.224	.741
13	80.9500	35.839	.088	.748
14	81.6000	34.884	.371	.735
15	81.4000	37.305	-.125	.759
16	82.0000	32.842	.315	.736
17	80.9500	36.261	.050	.749
18	81.7500	33.145	.435	.727
19	82.1000	35.568	.115	.747
20	81.5000	37.421	-.149	.758
21	81.7000	35.379	.142	.746
22	81.6000	34.779	.227	.741
23	81.3000	34.326	.304	.736
24	81.3000	33.063	.497	.725
25	81.6500	34.661	.351	.735
26	81.9000	34.095	.303	.736
27	81.8000	34.905	.218	.741
28	82.0500	33.103	.480	.725
	Cronbach's Alpha	0.745		
	N of items	28		

¹ calculated by SPSS statistic version 23



APPENDIX D

Twenty Participants Without Other Source of Knowledge

จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย
CHULALONGKORN UNIVERSITY

Table D1 Mean scores of knowledge test¹ (n = 20)

Topic	Full marks	Knowledge score		p-value ²
		Pretest	Posttest	
Nutrition	10	6.10 ± 2.29	7.30 ± 1.69	0.014
Kidney and CKD	4	2.45 ± 0.83	2.70 ± 0.80	0.166
Exercise	3	2.65 ± 0.49	2.75 ± 0.44	0.414
Medicine	3	2.40 ± 0.59	2.35 ± 0.49	0.705
Total	20	13.60 ± 2.85	15.10 ± 2.24	0.009

¹Data are expressed as mean ± SD

²p-value by Wilcoxon signed-ranks test with significant level at $\alpha = 0.05$

Table D2 Score of dietary behaviors¹ (n = 20)

Indicators	Pretest	Posttest	p-value ²
Frequency of food consumption	48.90 ± 3.19	49.75 ± 3.27	0.145
Food habit	18.45 ± 3.62	20.20 ± 2.50	0.030
Total	67.35 ± 3.59	69.95 ± 4.63	0.005

¹Data are expressed as mean ± SD

²p-value by paired t-test with significant level at $\alpha = 0.05$

Table D3 Correlation between nutrition knowledge score and dietary behavior score before and after the intervention (n = 20)

	FFQ		Dietary habits		Total	
	Sig.	r	Sig.	r	Sig.	r
Pretest:						
Nutrition score	0.087	- 0.392	0.282	0.253	0.757	- 0.074
Posttest:						
Nutrition score	0.305	0.242	0.390	0.203	0.293	0.248

* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed)

r Spearman's rho

Table D4 Calorie and macronutrient intakes of the participants at baseline, week 4, and week 8 of the study¹ (n = 20)

Energy and macronutrients	Baseline	Week 4	Week 8	p-value ²
Total energy				
kcal/day	1343.06± 286.14	1413.23± 213.26	1518.78± 384.36	0.197
Protein				
g/day	52.32 ± 15.01	50.83 ± 13.41	56.94 ± 16.43	0.453
kcal/day	209.28 ± 60.04	203.32 ± 53.64	227.76 ± 65.72	
Carbohydrate				
g/day	175.25 ± 48.72	206.65 ± 49.85	200.67 ± 48.44	0.104
kcal/day	701.00 ± 194.88	826.60 ± 199.40	802.68 ± 193.76	
Fat				
g/day	45.96 ± 16.67	42.44 ± 12.67	54.63 ± 22.31	0.064
kcal/day	413.64 ± 150.03	381.96 ± 114.03	491.67 ± 200.79	

¹ Values are expressed as mean ± SD of grams per day and kilocalorie per day

² p-value by repeated measures analysis of variance with significant level at $\alpha = 0.05$

Table D5 Number of participants classified by daily energy and macronutrient intakes compared with the recommended amount (n = 20)

Energy and Macronutrients	Number of participants (%)		
	Baseline	Week 4	Week 8
Energy			
Below recommended	17 (85.0)	15 (75.0)	14 (70.0)
On recommended	3 (15.0)	4 (20.0)	4 (20.0)
Above recommended	0 (0)	1 (5.0)	2 (10.0)
$\chi^2 = 2.486$, df = 4, <i>p</i> -value = 0.647			
Protein			
Below recommended	1 (5.0)	2 (10.0)	1 (5.0)
On recommended	6 (30.0)	7 (35.0)	4 (20.0)
Above recommended	13 (65.0)	11 (55.0)	15 (75.0)
$\chi^2 = 1.939$, df = 4, <i>p</i> -value = 0.747			
Carbohydrate			
Below recommended	16 (80.0)	13 (65.0)	15 (75.0)
On recommended	4 (20.0)	6 (30.0)	5 (25.0)
Above recommended	0 (0)	1 (5.0)	0 (0)
$\chi^2 = 2.718$, df = 4, <i>p</i> -value = 0.606			
Fat			
Below recommended	13 (65.0)	16 (80.0)	10 (50.0)
On recommended	4 (20.0)	1 (5.0)	5 (25.0)
Above recommended	3 (15.0)	3 (15.0)	5 (25.0)
$\chi^2 = 4.712$, df = 4, <i>p</i> -value = 0.318			

Total energy recommendation for patient with CKD: 30 - 35 kcal/kg IBW/day

Dietary protein intake for patient with CKD in pre-dialysis: 0.6 – 0.8 g/kg IBW/day

Total calories intake from carbohydrate: 50 – 60% of total calorie intake

Total calories intake from fat: 30 – 35% of total calorie intake

Table D6 Mineral intake of participants at baseline, week 4, and week 8¹ (n = 20)

Minerals	Amounts of mineral intake (milligrams/day; mg/day)			<i>p</i> -value ²
	Baseline	Week 4	Week 8	
Sodium	3095.29±1001.47	2274.69 ± 791.07	2551.22 ± 737.13	0.010
Phosphorus	654.29 ± 260.90	657.45 ± 149.98	648.10 ± 211.34	0.988
Calcium	465.57 ± 301.42	454.58 ± 286.49	435.15 ± 344.78	0.956
Potassium	1119.65 ± 386.85	944.48 ± 320.22	980.19 ± 286.16	0.227

¹ Values are expressed as mean ± SD

² *p*-value by repeated measures analysis of variance with significant level at $\alpha = 0.05$



Table D7 Number of participants classified by micronutrient intakes compared with the recommended amount (n = 20)

Micronutrient	Number of participants (%)		
	Baseline	Week 4	Week 8
Sodium			
≤ 2300 mg/day	4 (20.0)	10 (50.0)	10 (50.0)
> 2300 mg/day	16 (80.0)	10 (50.0)	10 (50.0)
$\chi^2 = 5.000$, df = 2, <i>p</i> -value = 0.082			
Phosphorus			
Below recommended	42 (95.45)	41 (93.18)	41 (93.18)
On recommended	0 (0.00)	3 (6.82)	1 (2.27)
Above recommended	2 (4.55)	0 (0.00)	2 (4.55)
$\chi^2 = 5.516$, df = 4, <i>p</i> -value = 0.238			
Calcium			
Below recommended	17 (85.0)	17 (85.0)	16 (80.0)
On recommended	3 (15.0)	3 (15.0)	4 (20.0)
$\chi^2 = 0.240$, df = 2, <i>p</i> -value = 0.887			
Potassium			
≤ 3500 mg/day	20 (100.0)	19 (95.0)	20 (100.0)
> 3500 mg/day	0 (0.00)	1 (5.0)	0 (0.00)
$\chi^2 = 2.034$, df = 2, <i>p</i> -value = 0.362			

¹*p*-value by Pearson's chi-square test with significant level at $\alpha = 0.05$

Sodium intake recommendation for pre-dialysis CKD patient ≤ 2,300 mg/day (39)

Phosphorus intake recommendation for pre-dialysis CKD 800 – 1,000 mg/day

Calcium intake recommendation for pre-dialysis CKD 800 mg/day, not exceed 1,500 mg/day

Potassium intake recommendation from Thai RDIs not more than 3,500 mg/day (80)

VITA

Miss Jitprasong Lamsaard was born on July 18, 1987 in Suratthani Province, Thailand. She received her Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy from the Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Huachiew Chalermprakiet University in 2011. After graduation, she started working as a pharmacist at Muang Samut Paknam Hospital in 2012 – 2016 and a part-time pharmacist at the dispensary in 2013 – 2015. She graduated with a master's degree from Chulalongkorn University, Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences majoring in Food Chemistry and Medical Nutrition in 2016.

