Promoting Physical Activity and Healthy Eating Behavior by Nurse Coaching through LINE Application among Overweight Women in Communit y, Phayathai District, Bangkok Thailand:

A Randomized Controlled Trial



A Dissertation Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
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การส่งเสริมการทำกิจกรรมทางกายและการกินเพื่อสุขภาพโดยการชี้แนะของ พยาบาล ผ่านแอปพลิเคชั่นไลน์ในสตรีที่มีน้ำหนักเกิน ในชุมชนเขตพญาไทกรุงเทพมหานคร ประเทศไทย :การวิจัยแบบสุ่มมีกลุ่มควบคุม



วิทยานิพนธ์นี้เป็นส่วนหนึ่งของการศึกษาตามหลักสูตรปริญญาสาธารณสุขศาสตรดุษฎีบัณฑิต สาขาวิชาสาธารณสุขศาสตร์ ไม่สังกัดภาควิชา/เทียบเท่า วิทยาลัยวิทยาศาสตร์สาธารณสุข จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย ปีการศึกษา 2561 ลิขสิทธิ์ของจุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

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| Ву | Mrs. Yuphaporn Hongchuvech |
| Field of Study | Public Health |
| Thesis Advisor | Distinguished Scholar Dr. Samlee Plianbangchang, M.D.,Dr.P.H. |
| | |
| Accep | oted by the College of Public Health Sciences, Chulalongkorn University in Partial |
| Fulfillment of th | ne Requirement for the Doctor of Philosophy |
| | |
| | Dean of the College of Public Health |
| | Sciences |
| | (Professor SATHIRAKORN PONGPANICH, Ph.D.) |
| | |
| DISSERTATION C | COMMITTEE |
| | Chairman |
| | (Professor Surasak Taneepanichskul, M.D.) |
| | Thesis Advisor |
| | (Distinguished Scholar Dr. Samlee Plianbangchang, M.D.,Dr.P.H.) |
| | Examiner |
| | (Professor SATHIRAKORN PONGPANICH, Ph.D.) |
| | |
| | Examiner |
| | (Associate Professor Ratana Somrongthong, Ph.D.) |
| | External Examiner |
| | (Nipunporn Voramongkol, M.D.) |

ยุพาพร หงษ์ชูเวช : การส่งเสริมการทำกิจกรรมทางกายและการกินเพื่อสุขภาพโดยการชี้แนะของ พยาบาล ผ่านแอปพลิเคชั่นไลน์ในสตรีที่มีน้ำหนักเกินในชุมชนเขตพญาไทกรุงเทพมหานคร ประเทศ ไทย:การวิจัยแบบสุ่มมีกลุ่มควบคุม. (

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อุบัติการณ์ของภาวะน้ำหนักเกินและโรคอ้วนเพิ่มขึ้นอย่างรวดเร็ว พบได้ทั้งในประเทศพัฒนาแล้วและกำลังพัฒนาทั่ว โลกรวมทั้งประเทศไทย ส่งผลกระทบทางสขภาพ โดยก่อให้เกิดโรคไม่ติดต่อเรื้อรัง อัตราชกของภาวะน้ำหนักเกินพบในเพศหญิง มากกว่าเพศชาย ซึ่งส่วนใหญ่มาจากความไม่สมดุลกันระหว่างพลังงานที่รับและพลังงานที่ใช้ วัตถุประสงค์ในการวิจัยนี้เพื่อประเมิน ประสิทธิผลของโปรแกรมการส่งเสริมการทำกิจกรรมทางกายและการกินเพื่อสุขภาพ โดยการชี้แนะของพยาบาลผ่านแอปพลิเคชั่น ไลน์ ในสตรีที่มีภาวะน้ำหนักเกินในชุมชนเป็นการวิจัยแบบสุ่มมีกลุ่มควบคุม(RCT) โดยมีเกณฑ์การคัดเลือกดังนี้ 1) ผู้หญิงอายุ35-65 ปี 2) ดัชนีมวลกาย25-29.9 กก./ตรม. 3) ใช้สมาร์ทโฟนและเข้าถึงอินเทอร์เนท 4) ใช้แอปพลิเคชั่นไลน์ 5) ไม่มีโรคประจำตัวร้ายแรง 6) ไม่ได้รับยาเพื่อรักษาโรค 7) ไม่ออกกำลังกายหรือออกกำลังกายน้อยกว่า 2 ครั้งต่อสัปดาห์ 8) เข้าร่วมตลอดโครงการวิจัย ทำการ คัดเลือกกลุ่มตัวอย่าง 100 คนเข้าเป็นกลุ่มทดลองและกลุ่มควบคุม กลุ่มละ 50 คน กลุ่มทดลองได้รับโปรแกรมเพื่อเพิ่มการทำ กิจกรรมทางกายและการกินเพื่อสุขภาพเป็นเวลา 6 เดือน โดยการให้ความรู้เป็นกลุ่มใหญ่และกลุ่มย่อยโดยการชื้แนะด้านสุขภาพ การพูดคุย การให้คำปรึกษารายบุคคล การเฝ้าติดตามตนเอง ในเรื่องน้ำหนัก การกินอาหารและเครื่องดื่ม และการออกกำลังกาย การให้ข้อมูลย้อนกลับ การแก้ไขปัญหาโดยผ่านแอปพลิเคชั่นไลน์ สร้างNotes และAlbumsบนกลุ่มไลน์ เพื่อเก็บข้อมูลสำคัญ รวม ไปถึงการกระตุ้นเตือน และการสร้างแรงจูงใจ ผ่านทางข้อความและสติกเกอร์บนกลุ่มไลน์ กลุ่มควบคุมไม่ได้รับกิจกรรมใดๆจาก ผู้วิจัย ใช้สถิติการทดสอบความแตกต่างระหว่างค่ากลางของสองประชากรที่ไม่อิสระต่อกัน (Independent t-test) ผลการศึกษา พบว่ากลุ่มทดลองมีค่าเฉลี่ยคะแนนความรู้ และการรับรู้ในเรื่องกิจกรรมทางกายและการกินเพื่อสุขภาพ พฤติกรรมการรับประทาน อาหาร และการทำกิจกรรมทางกายเพิ่มขึ้นอย่างมีนัยสำคัญทางสถิติ และพบว่า ระดับความเครียด ค่าดัชนีมวลกาย ความดันโลหิต น้ำตาลในเลือดและเปอร์เซ็นต์ใขมันในร่างกาย ลดลงอย่างมีนัยสำคัญทางสถิติ ส่วนน้ำหนักและสัดส่วนเอวต่อสะโพก ไม่พบความ แตกต่าง สรุปผลได้ว่าแอปพลิเคชั่นไลน์ ใช้เป็นเครื่องมือที่ช่วยในการสื่อสาร ให้ความรู้ด้านสุขภาพ กระตุ้นเตือน สร้างแรงจูงใจ รวม ไปถึงการควบคุมตนเอง ให้เพิ่มการทำกิจกรรมทางกายและการกินอาหารเพื่อสุขภาพ เจ้าหน้าที่สาธารณสุขจึงควรมีการนำ แอปพลิเคชั่นไลน์มาใช้ เพื่อให้เกิดผลลัพธ์ทางสุขภาพไปในทิศทางบวก

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WOMEN, COMMUNITY

Yuphaporn Hongchuvech

Promoting Physical Activity and Healthy Eating Behaviorby Nurse Coaching through LINE Application among Overweight Women in Community, Phayathai District, Bangkok Thailand: A Randomized Controlled Trial. Advisor: Distinguished Scholar Dr. Samlee Plianbangchang, M.D., Dr. P.H.

The prevalence of overweight and obesity is increased rapidly and becoming a public health problem in many countries of the world including Thailand. Overweight increases the risk of several NCDs. The prevalence of overweight was higher in female than male. The imbalance between energy intake and energy expenditure were the common cause of overweight. The aim of this study was to evaluate the effect of health promotion program by nurse coaching through LINE application to improve knowledge, perception, and practice of physical activity and healthy eating behavior, body composition, blood pressure, and blood glucose among overweight women. A randomized controlled trial was conducted amongst a 100 overweight women with the mean BMI and age was 27.78 kg/m² and 53.02 years. The participants were randomly allocated into intervention and control group. The questionnaires and physical examinations were undertaken at baseline and 24 weeks. The intervention group received the program through LINE app that set up for chatting, sending-receiving and sharing health imformation. Notes and Albums on LINE group were created to retain important health information. The data were analyzed utilizing the Pearson's chi-square test and independent t-test at baseline. A paired t-test was used to compare the differences within group. An intention-to-treat analysis was used to analyze the effectiveness of this program. Results showed the intervention group had an increased in mean of knowledge, perception, food frequency scores and physical activity and decreased in mean of stress score, blood pressure, blood glucose, and %body fat. There were statistically significant different between groups (p <.05). The findings showed the strongly positive of the used of LINE app as a tool to improve health outcomes. For these results, healthcare providers might use the LINE application for improving the health outcomes.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background and Rationale

Since 1980, the prevalence of obesity in 73 countries worldwide has doubled and steadily increased in low- and middle-income countries M.J. Friedrich (2017). According to the World Health Organization (WHO) reported 38 million people death from NCDs each year. 82 percent or 16 million people deaths occur before the age of 70 years and occurred in low- and middle-income countries (WHO, 2015). Overweight and obesity increase the chances of risk of many NCDs and associated disease risk factors, including diabetes mellitus, cardiovascular disease (CVD) and some type of cancers (Ellulu, Abed, Rahmat, Ranneh, & Ali, 2014). The global prevalence of overweight and obesity is increased rapidly becoming a greater public health problem in many countries of the world (WHO, 2016). In 2014, WHO reported that the prevalence of overweight of adults aged 18 years and over is 39% of men and 40% of women (WHO, 2015). The number of obese people is rising from 105 million to 641 million from the year 1975 to 2014. Global obesity rates among men went up from 3.2% to 10.8%, while among women they rose from 6.4% to 14.9% in 1975 to 2014, respectively. By the year 2025 estimated that around one-fifth of adults of the world population will be obese (Lancet, 2016). In Asia Pacific region, the prevalence of overweight and obesity of adults' people in China increased from 11.3% to 27.9% in the year 1980 and the year 2013 (Cheong, 2014).

In the Asian countries, the prevalence of overweight and obese has increased in the past few decades (Yoon et al., 2006). The non-communicable disease (NCDs) associated with overweight and obesity such as type 2 diabetes, cardiovascular diseases (mainly heart disease and stroke), hypertension, hyperlipidemia, musculoskeletal disorders like osteoarthritis and some kind of cancers (WHO, 2015). According to the data from the report of The World Health Organization (WHO) in the year 2008, Thailand has a prevalence of overweight 26.5% and 37.4% in males and females respectively. The total prevalence of overweight is 32.2%, so that Thailand is the second country in Southeast Asia after Malaysia that has a prevalence of adults overweight 44.2% (WHO, 2011b). The previous study of national health examination surveys in Thailand round 1 to 4 during 1991-2004 found that the prevalence of overweight (BMI≥25 kg/m²) increased from 18.2% to 36.5% and obesity increased from 3.5% to 9.0%, respectively. These increased the

prevalence in both male and female and higher in urban than rural areas. The proportion of male and female overweight had shown the highest in Bangkok Metropolis. The highest prevalence of overweight (BMI>25 kg/m²) shown at the aged 45 to 59 years, 28.3% in male and 40.7% in female (Wichai Aekplakorn et al., 2014).

Overweight and obesity associated with NCDs such as heart disease, stroke, cancer, chronic respiratory diseases and diabetes. These are the fifth leading cause of mortality worldwide. At least 2.8 million adults die as a result of being overweight or obese each year (WHO, 2011b). In addition to the burdens are attributable to overweight and obesity, the burden of diabetes, ischemic heart disease, and certain cancer is 44%, 23%, and between 7% and 41%, respectively (Ellulu et al., 2014). Raised BMI also increases the risk of certain types of cancers and other health problems as well. Most NCDs are the result of 4 health behaviors includes insufficient physical activity, tobacco use, poor diet, and excess alcohol consumption (WHO, 2011b). These health behaviors are contributed NCDs such as heart disease, stroke, cancer, chronic respiratory diseases and diabetes and the leading cause of mortality in the world (WHO, 2014). WHO estimates that 80% of the global burden of disease is NCDs in the year 2020. In Asia, 47% of global burden of disease is NCDs and almost half of all deaths are attributable to NCDs (WHO, 2013).

Physical inactivity is the fourth leading risk factor for global mortality and about 3.2 million deaths each year. According to WHO recommended physical activity for adults that at least 150 minutes of moderate-intensity physical activity or 75 minutes of vigorous intensity per week (or a combination of these) could reduce the risk of ischemic heart disease, stroke, diabetes, breast and colon cancer (WHO, 2014). The prevalence of insufficient physical activity in men and women aged 18 years and over in worldwide is 23% with 27% of women and 20% of men (WHO, 2014). The highest prevalence of physical inactivity in the Region of the Americas and the Eastern Mediterranean Region and is 32% and 31%, respectively. Across all regions, women were less active then men (WHO, 2014). In Thailand in the year 2011, the survey of the 4th The National Statistical Office showed that 57.7 million populations aged 11 years and over, about only 26.1% or 15.1 million people played sport or exercised. Men played sport or exercised slightly higher rate than women (27.4% and 25.0%, respectively). The people who lived in municipal area were playing sport or physical exercising higher than those in non-municipal area

about 30.4% and 23.9%, respectively (National statisticals office, 2011). In the year 2011, the Ministry of Public Health had promoted exercise policy around the country for good health of Thais. The government supported all villages to establish exercising club in their community in order to decrease the health related diseases.

Dietary behavior is an important factor associated with components of obesity, diabetes, dyslipidemia, hypertension, and cardiovascular disease (CVD) (W. Aekplakorn et al., 2015). The result of urbanization makes the nutrition transition changes. Thailand has changed from agricultural setting to an industrialized structure. The dietary pattern of Thai people changed from traditional high-carbohydrate diets and vegetable, to diets with high in fat (mostly from animal), add sugar in the food, calories, and salt. In addition, the pattern of food expenditure changed from purchasing fresh foods for home preparation to purchasing ready-to-eat highly processed foods (Kosulwat V, 2002). The most people reduced intake carbohydrate and reduced intake fruit and vegetable (Joint FAO/WHO Expert Consultation, 2003). According to The World Health Organization reported that low intake of fruits and vegetables is estimated to cause of ischemic heart disease 31%, 11% of strokes, and 19% of gastrointestinal cancer worldwide (WHO, 2003). Low consumption of fruit and vegetable in Thailand has become increasing, along with an obesity problem. The report of the 4th NHES have shown that Thai people aged 19-59 years intake fruit and vegetable only 69 grams per day and 102-142 grams per day, respectively (National Health Examination Survey Office, 2011). The recommendations for the consumption of fruits and vegetables have been issued by national and international health agencies. A minimum of recommended is five portion per day or 400 grams of fruits and vegetables should be considered (WHO, 2003). The World Health Survey in 2002-2003 found that over three fourth of men and women from 52 low and middle-income countries consumed less than the minimum recommended five daily servings of fruits and vegetables (Justin N. Hall, Spencer Moore, Sam B. Harper, & John W. Lynch, 2009). There was found that increasing one portion of fruit and vegetable a day lowered the risk of coronary heart disease by 4 percent and the risk of stroke by 6 percent (Joshipura et al., 2001). Some study have shown that fruits and vegetable; high in fiber and low in fat can decrease the risk of colorectal cancer (Campbell et al., 2009).

In Thailand, a number of dietary recommendations and campaigns with the aim to encourage Thai people to eat healthier and consume amount of fruit and vegetable have been developed as the Nutrition Flag. It was designed to suggest "portion", "quantity" and "variety" of food required daily for Thai people (Chavasit, Kasemsup, & Tontisirin, 2013). Thai dietary guidelines (The Thai Nutrition Flag) recommend Thai people to take four to six servings of

vegetables and three to four servings of fruits per day. Although there were many efforts to promote healthy eating including fruit and vegetable consumption in proper amount, studies indicate that individual in many age groups fail to adhere to adequate fruit and vegetable consumption. The rapid social change and the opening for westernization occurred during the past decades were associated with changes in diet consumption of individuals. Studies revealed increasing consumption in fast foods, meats products and soft drinks among Thai people (Kosulwat, 2002). The Strategic Framework for Food Management (SFFM) was developed by The National Food Committee of Thailand in the year 2010, and the cabinet approved. The third committee addressed the problem of NCDs as the first issue. Several subcommittees worked on the following issues. (Chavasit et al., 2013). The nutrition educations in Thailand are commonly produced as campaigns at the large groups of population. The content of campaigns usually general guideline for nutrition practices. However, most of nutrition campaigns have been focusing on the obesity prevention under the word "No Belly Thais" by the Nutrition division of Ministry of Public Health (MOPH). The campaign focused on both nutrition practice and food guideline in The Thai Nutrition Flag; reducing fat and sugar intake, and regular physical activities (Kantachuvessiri, 2005).

There are many behavioral theories have been used and studied in health behavior interventions. In the past two decades have revealed the most often-used theories in health behavior research including Health Belief Model, Transtheoretical Model (TTM), Social Cognitive Theory, Theory of Planned Behavior, and the ecological model (Karen Glanz, 2010). The one most widely applied and tested in health settings is Transtheoretical Model or Stage of Change Model (Harvard Health Publications, 2009). This model: from the field of behavioral psychology developed by Dr. James Prochaska. It has been focused for change health behaviors of the patients with chronic diseases or the people who have risk to developing health problem. Some patients may not be ready to changes their behavior; even through, some others may be already changed. In order to assist people in making positive changes of problematic behavior, it is necessary to examine how people change and what factors influence the process of change. The health care providers need to identifying barriers and motivation the people to change behavior (Prochaska & Di Clemente, 1982). A recent study has been used TTM to determine active exercise behavior and metabolic syndrome in Korean adults. The results found that 52% of the participants had increased regular exercised and can be maintenance this exercise (Kim, 2010).

Lifestyle-related chronic diseases associated with identify the evidence-based that has been successful behavioral intervention in the field of public health. Health coaching is becoming an increasingly popular method in health intervention (Chapman LS, 2004). Health coaching (HC) is one of an intervention that come from Motivational Interviewing (MI) for helping the patients achieve positive behavior and improved health behaviors (Olsen & Nesbitt, 2010). Health coaching is a relatively new field that has emerged within the last decade currently because of the overwhelming need to support chronic disease self-management and its ability to address multiple behaviors and health risks (Simmons & Wolever, 2013). This method is a patientcentered approach, with the objective of assisting the patients to achieving the goal outcome for improve health, reduce risk of NCDs (Rollnick et al., 2005). The process of health coaching will start with eliciting internal motivation, building the confidence capacity or increase self-efficacy of the patients to change behavior and goal setting specific and make an action plan. The health coacher will encourage, feedback, and problem-solving of the patients to achieve the goals (Simmons & Wolever, 2013). As a recent integrative review of 15 randomized controlled trial with health coaching interventions found that 6 were able to determine significant enhancements in one or more lifestyle health behaviors, including nutrition, physical activity, weight management, and medication adherence (Olsen & Nesbitt, 2010). Similarly with the research of Hughes et al. (2011) the result found that the people who were coached at six to twelve months increased vegetables and fruits intake and improved physical activity (Hughes et al., 2011). The methods of delivery health coaching to the participants were face-to-face, phone call, Internet, email or a combination of these methods (Olsen & Nesbitt, 2010).

Furthermore, healthcare providers can be as health coachers included physicians, dietitians, physiotherapist, psychologist, social worker, and nurses. Healthcare providers play a role to identify and assess the health problem of the people who risk to have diseases in community and recommend specific health behaviors, prepare, deliver intervention, and evaluate the effect of intervention for individuals or community (Ryan, 2009). The most typically of health coacher are professional nurses. As the fields of public health, public health nurses have a role focus on health promotion, disease prevention, and change unhealthy behavior of the people in community. The roles of public health nurse have as a promoters, educator, and counselor of health, so that public health nurse can be a good health coaching as well. Nurse

health coaches focus on chronic illness prevention through lifestyle modification and use motivational interviewing technique for help the patients achieve the goal outcome (Luck, 2010).

Motivational interviewing (MI) is another technique that has been successfully widely used in a variety of intervention programs to promote behavior changes (Hardcastle, Taylor, Bailey, Harley, & Hagger, 2013). MI is a direct patient-centered and its main goal to facilitate the patients in identifying and mobilizing their intrinsic values and goals related to the targeted behavioral changes. The previous meta-analyses indicate that the used of MI can be effective in helping the patients' health behavioral changes across a range of domains (Dunn C, Deroo L, & Rivara FP, 2001). A review study of 10 RCTs used Motivational Interviewing (MI) intervention to reduce weight. The studies found that the participants who received 60 minutes of MI with ranging from 1 to 5 times or more could reduce 0.72 kg of weight more than the participants who received only usual care (Rubak, Sandbæk, Lauritzen, & Christensen, 2005). In Thailand, motivational interviewing has been used to determine the effect of a brief intervention based on motivational interviewing techniques (MI) and compliance therapy among schizophrenia patients (Maneesakorn S, Robson D, Gournay K, & Gray R, 2007) and to determine the effectiveness of Motivational Enhancement Therapy (MET) on hazardous drinkers (Noknoy, Rangsin, Saengcharnchai, Tantibhaedhyangkul, & McCambridge, 2010). However, there was few evidence of using motivational interviewing to promote physical activity in the community in Bangkok. Recently, more study in Thai elderly with type 2 diabetes with oral hygiene and protective behaviors were sustained for at least 6 months after used motivational interviewing (Saengtipbovorn & Surasak Taneepanichskul, 2015).

In the recent years, the people increased the used of mobile phone technology for communication. The increased of numbers of the usage mobile phone are rising from 2 billion in the year 2005 to more than 5 billion in the year 2010 (International Telecommunication Union, 2010). The previous studies have suggested a benefit to using technology, such as Internet and mobile technologies, to deliver health behavior interventions for lifestyle behavior change and weight management (Azar KM et al., 2013). One of the new modalities for delivering lifestyle behavioral is electronic communication such as Internet, e-mail, text messaging, Facebook, Twitter, and Line application. The potential of electronic communications are greater convenience and reduced cost (Wadden, Webb, Moran, & Bailer, 2012). In Thailand, the number

of usage internet increased dramatically. The reported of the Electronic Transactions Development Agency (ETDA) found that the population who aged 35 years and over used the Internet is the most 54.2 hours per week or 7.7 hours per day. 82.1% with the use of smart phones, 54.7% are using a desktop computer, 45.2% are using a portable computer (laptop) and 21.1% use of the tablet. The usage of social media found that the people used Facebook 92.1%, LINE application 85.1% and Instagram 43.9%. Internet was very active in the social development of Thailand for increases the channels of communication of people (ETDA, 2015).

LINE application is a mobile Instant Messages (IM) application for communications on electronic devices such as smartphones, tablets, and personal computers. The features of this app make the users enjoy free calls, texts messaging, voice chat, photo, video clips and location sending, group chat and timeline both nationally and internationally, regardless of which mobile network provider they are using LINE application ("LINE," 2016). LINE can communicate with one-to-one and group conversation. The features of LINE app can send free messages 24 hours a day and anywhere that had accessed to the internet. In Thirty-nine countries (including Japan, Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Thailand), LINE was the first ranked of the free applications category. (Statista, 2014). Both SMS and IM are the most popular communicating methods and very convenient ways of communicating with others nowadays. The main advantage of mobile instant messaging is that it allows for seamless video, photo and text chatting, with multiple people (organized into groups) across any device, using either Wi-Fi or their data plan. Instant Messaging can talk to another person in real time. One feature that makes IM is the facility to attach word files, images and small videos that can be seen by the recipient at the same time that you are chatting, while SMS allows sending text messages only (Olivia Dawson, 2011). These are more attractive and convenient for use of IM than short message service (SMS). However, very few previous studied about LINE application in the field of public health.

This study performed in the community in Bangkok Metropolitan because most of the people who lived in the urban community as Bangkok Metropolitan used smartphone for communication more than people in the rural community. The survey of The National Statistical Office of Thailand found that the people in Bangkok used mobile phone 89.2% and the highest users rate in Thailand (Thairath, 2014). Bangkok has 50 districts; Phayathai District is one of the inner-city. This district has 29 congress communities. The number of population who lived in

community is about 72,727 people in the year 2013. There has one Public Health Center from 68 Public Health Centers covered the area of Bangkok Metropolitan. Public Health Center is based on Health Department of Bangkok Metropolitan Administration (BMA). Most of the people who lived in community have a low-socioeconomic and low education. Most health problems are NCDs as the same of the developed and developing countries in worldwide. Insufficient physical activity and unhealthy diet are contributed to overweight and obesity. The annual report of health screening from Public Health Center in the year 2013 reported that 1,635 people in community who received health examination aged 21 years and over, 29.2% (477 people) are male, 70.8% (1,158 people) are female. The prevalence of overweight (BMI≥25 kg/m²) and obesity (BMI≥29.9 kg/m²) in both sex and all aged are 34.6% and 13.0%, respectively. The prevalence of overweight in female is 36.4% and 30.2% in male. The prevalence of obesity is 13.1% in female and 13.0% in male (The report of Public Health Center 11 Pradipat, 2013; nonpublished). The report of previous national health examination study (NHES) showed that the prevalence of overweight and obesity of Thai adults (aged > 20 years and over) in 2009 was 28.5% and 12.2%, respectively. The prevalence of overweight was 28.9% in female and 28.2% in male. (Wichai Aekplakorn et al., 2014). Obviously, the prevalence of overweight and obesity in all aged and the prevalence of overweight in female and male at Phayathai District is higher than Thai adults.

The systematic review and meta-analysis of diet or exercise interventions combined with the behavioral weight management program reported that the RCTs research compare with dietonly or physical activity-only or combined both methods. The mean difference in weight change at 3 to 6 months and 12 to 18 months found that the greater significant weight loss (-5.33 kg at the 3 to 6 months (David J. Johns. et al., 2014). In addition to this study, researcher conducted 6 months for implementing program.

As the mention above, women are more likely to be overweight than men. The prevalence of overweight and obesity is increasing rapidly in urban community especially in Bangkok Metropolis higher than in rural community (Wichai Aekplakorn et al., 2014). In Bangkok, Bangkok Metropolitan Administration (BMA) had been defined the strategic plan and health development for Bangkokians on short-term (January-December 2010) and long-term plan (2011-2013). Aims to solve the urgent problems and achieved the vision of Bangkok is the city of health

and Bangkokians have happiness by 2013 (BMA, 2010). This strategy plan had been defined broadly in terms of promote the sports and exercises for people health, but did not focus on the issue of the management of overweight and obesity. However, it remains unclear whether how to reduce the prevalence of overweight and improve the body composition for decrease the risk of mortality and morbidity from many causes of overweight women in community. Therefore, the researcher interested to solve this health problem in overweight women in community. The first reason was the prevalence of overweigh in women is higher than men and the second, men usually go outside for working. Women usually work at home. The aim of this study was to evaluate the effect of promoting physical activity and healthy eating by nurse coaching through LINE application combined with motivational interviewing based on stage of change model intervention delivery by LINE application to change in knowledge, perception, and practice of physical activity and healthy eating behavior, body composition, blood pressure, and blood glucose among overweight women in community, Bangkok Thailand.

1.2 Research Question

Does the promoting physical activity and healthy eating behavior by nurse coaching through LINE application effect on knowledge, perception, and practice of physical activity and healthy eating behavior, body composition, blood pressure, and blood glucose among overweight women in community, Phayathai District, Bangkok, Thailand?

1.3 Research Objectives ใหวลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

1.3.1 General Objective

To evaluate the effect of promoting physical activity and healthy eating behavior by nurse coaching through LINE application on knowledge, perception, and practice of physical activity and healthy eating behavior, body composition, blood pressure, and blood glucose among overweight women in community, Phayathai District, Bangkok Thailand.

1.3.2 Specific Objective

1) To describe the knowledge, perception, and practice of physical activity and healthy eating behavior body composition, blood pressure, and blood glucose among overweight women in community, Phayathai District, Bangkok Thailand.

2) To determine the effect of promoting physical activity and healthy eating behavior by nurse coaching through LINE application among overweight women in community, Phayathai District, Bangkok, Thailand on the following variables:

- 1. Knowledge of physical activity and healthy eating behavior
 - 2. Perception of physical activity and healthy eating behavior
 - 3. Practice of physical activity and healthy eating behavior
 - 4. Body composition
 - 5. Blood pressure
 - 6. Blood glucose

3) To compare the changing before and after implementation the program of promoting physical activity and healthy eating behavior by nurse coaching through LINE application among overweight women in community Phayathai District, Bangkok, Thailand within intervention group and between the intervention group and control group on the following variables:

- 1. Knowledge of physical activity and healthy eating behavior
- 2. Perception of physical activity and healthy eating behavior
- 3. Practice of physical activity and healthy eating behavior
- 4. Body composition
- 5. Blood pressure
- 6. Blood glucose

1.4 Statistical Hypothesis

Null Hypothesis: There is no significant difference between intervention group and control group after implementation the program of promoting physical activity and healthy eating behavior by nurse coaching through LINE application on knowledge, perception, practice of

physical activity and healthy eating behavior, body composition, blood pressure, and blood glucose among overweight women in community, Phayathai District, Bangkok Thailand.

Alternative Hypothesis: There is significant difference between intervention group and control group after implementation the program of promoting physical activity and healthy eating behavior by nurse coaching through LINE application on knowledge, perception, practice of physical activity and healthy eating behavior, body composition, blood pressure, and blood glucose among overweight women in community, Phayathai District, Bangkok Thailand.

1.5 Scope of this study

The participants in this study were the overweight women (BMI between 25 and 29.9 kg/m²) aged 35 to 65 years old who lived in community at Phayathai District, Bangkok, Thailand. This study conducted from October 2017 to April 2018. Eligibility inclusion criteria of the participants were 1) overweight women aged 35 to 65 years 2) BMI between 25 and 29.9 kg/m²) 3) no exercise or exercise less than 2 times per week and less than 30 minutes per time 4) no health condition that would restrict moderate exercise 5) had owned smartphone (iOS or Android) and access to the internet 6) able to used LINE application 7) no on any medication 8) can participate throughout the study. Exclusion criteria were 1) had history of myocardial infarction, angina, coronary bypass surgery, congestive heart failure, percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty, stroke, and other serious medical condition 2) had a history of hypertension and diabetes 3) plan to leave from community within 1 year 4) participating in another weight loss or exercise program study 5) received medication for weight loss, and 6) Pregnant or plan to pregnant within 1 year. The totals of eligibility 100 participants were randomized allocate into 2 groups: intervention group and control group (50 people per group). Before start the intervention, all of the participants were completed questionnaire and health examination including blood pressure, blood glucose, and body composition measurement. The implementation intervention was lunched by four public health nurses as research assistants who specifically training for this study by the researcher. The intervention consisted of health coaching by nurses based on the Transtheoretical Model(TTM) (Prochaska & Di Clemente, 1982) or Stage of Change Model and motivational interviewing technique (MI) (W. R. Miller, Zweben, A, DiClemente, & Rychtarik, 1992). Stage of change model was appropriated to use as theoretical framework in this study because the different people are in different stages of readiness to change. It is important to know that the people are ready to change and identify person's position in the change process. This stage of change represents a key component of the TTM and describes a progression through which people pass as they change a behavior. Stage of change model consists of five stages, the first:

pre- contemplation, second: contemplation, the third: preparation, the fourth: action, and the last: maintenance. Self-efficacy which is the individual's confidence and social support from family members', friends, and nurses that involved in this study. Health coaching based on motivational interviewing technique is the one method that helped the people achieves the goal. In this study used smartphone technology for communicating between the researcher and participants, and between participants. LINE application was used as the tool to communicate including send-receive messages, video clips, stickers, and free call. In the first of meeting, the researcher created the Line group and invited all participants in intervention group to a member of this LINE group. The intervention included four large group's education sessions, four small groups coaching session; sending instant messaging includes text messages, stickers, photo, video clip, eight free calls (twice a month) from Line group. During the intervention, the researcher created "Notes and Albums" function on LINE chat room for keeping the health information including knowledge of overweight, physical activity, healthy eating behavior, sleep habit, and stress management. LINE chat room used to chat, send-receive text message, stickers, photos, and video clips between researcher and participants anytime and anywhere depend on the need of them. Instant messaging was sent to encourage, motivate, and reminder the participants to change their health behavior for achieve the goal. Goal setting, self-monitoring, feedback, and problem solving were used. After finished the intervention at the 6 months, the participants were completed questionnaire and health examination as the same in the first week. The control group received weight loss advice and usual care from healthcare providers at baseline and 6 months as well.

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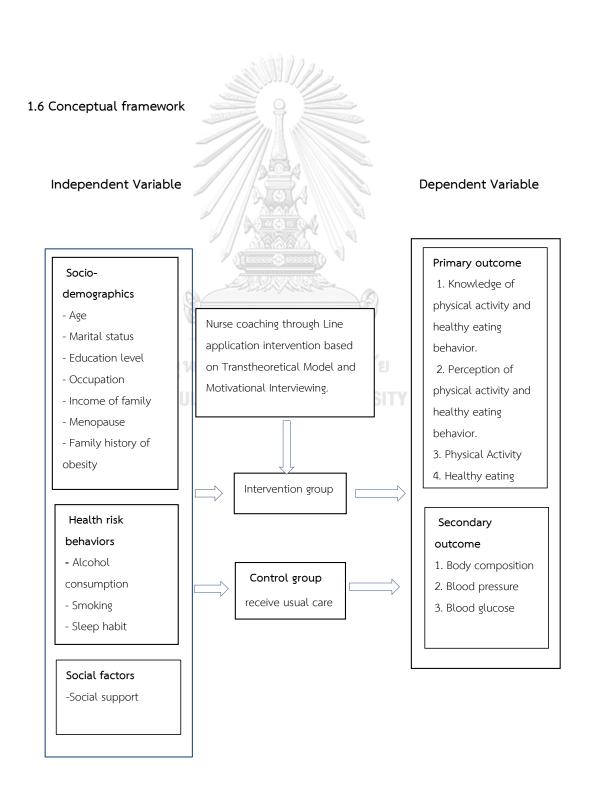


Figure1 Conceptual Framework of "promoting physical activity and healthy eating behavior by nurse coaching through LINE application among overweight women in community, Phayathai District, Bangkok Thailand.

1.7 Operational Definition

The following operational definitions were used in this study

1.7.1 Independent Variables

- 1. Age refers to the age of the participants measured in year. In this study will use the age between 35 to 65 years old from ID card.
- 2. Marital status refers to a person's relationship status in term of whether she has or has had. A response of single, married, widowed, and divorced/separated.
- 3. Educational level refers to the highest level of schooling that the participants have completed. Education level is classified into no education, primary school, secondary school, diploma, and bachelor or higher.
- 4. Occupation refers to the type of jobs or work that the person does to earn a living classified into government officer, retired government official, self-employed, state enterprise employee, employee, and trader.
- 5. Income of family refers to the sum of income of all members of a family in a month as report by the participants in this study.
- 6. Menopause refers to a woman who stops having menstrual periods or absence of menses for 12 consecutive months.

- 7. Family history of obesity refers to the first order adult relatives had obesity such as parents and siblings.
- 8. Alcohol consumption refers to a person who drinking alcohol more than one serving daily. One serving is a can of beer, a glass of wine or a shot of hard liquor.
- 9. Smoking refers to the active smoking behavior of one or more manufactured or hand rolled tobacco cigarette per day.
- 10. Sleep habit refers to a pattern of sleep of each participant including behavior pertaining to time to bed, time to rise, duration of night sleep.
- 11. Stress refers to a physical, mental, or emotional factor that causes bodily or mental. This study means stress that comes from the lifestyle behavior such as physical activity and eating behavior.
- 12. Social support refers to any type of communication that helps the participants feel more certain about physical activity and health eating behavior. In this study, social support comes from the nurses, friends, and family members.
- 13. Nurse coaching refers to professional nurses or public health nurses who work at community and response to the control and prevention disease and health promotion through comprehensive lifestyle and integrative health care approaches to encourage people to change unhealthy behavior: physical inactivity and unhealthy eating behavior. Nurses coaching programs include group education session, free call LINE, send information for reminder and encourage the participants for behavior change.
- 14. LINE application refers to instants messaging communication applications of smartphone which can send messages and stickers, share photos, videos, voice messages, and free call contacts. In this study will use Line for encourage, motivate, and reminder the participants for increase physical activity and healthy eating behavior.
- 15. Motivational interviewing refers to a method or a technique that works on facilitating and engaging intrinsic motivation within the participant in order to change behavior.

16. Transtheoretical Model or Stage of change model refers to the theory or model that helps the participants to make the plan for changing their health behavior and can also use as a method to understand why and how the participants change or do not change. The stages of change divided into 5 stages consist of pre-contemplation, contemplation, preparation, action, and maintenance.

1.7.2 Dependent variables

- 1. Knowledge of physical activity and healthy eating behavior refers to the understanding about physical activity and healthy eating behavior. Four domain of physical activity included occupational, transportation, household chores, and leisure time that including play, sports, games, or planned exercise in the context of daily. The moderate-intensity activity is meaning of a 30 minutes minimum on five days a week or vigorous- intensity physical activity is a minimum of 20 minutes on three days a week. Healthy eating behavior includes the foods and beverages that the participant's consume in each meal. These foods are lower fat, lower salt, lower sugar, lower calorie, and increase intake of fruits and vegetable five portions per day.
- 2. Perception of physical activity and healthy eating behavior refers to the ability to see, hear, or become aware of susceptibility, severity the effect of unhealthy behavior including physical inactivity and unhealthy eating behavior and to understand the benefits and barriers for controlling diet and increasing physical activity.
- 3. Physical activity refers to the bodily movement exercise produced by skeletal muscles that requires energy expenditures with at least 30 minutes of moderately intense physical activities per day for at least 5 days a week in adults. Physical activity included activities at work, household activity, travel to and from places, and recreational activities.
- 4. Healthy eating behavior refers to the habitual decisions an individual makes when choosing what foods to eat and the useful of the food.
- 5. Body Composition refers to the proportion of fat and fat-free mass in the body human and measures by Bioelectrical Impedance Analysis (BIA) Inbody 230 (Biospace Co.Ltd., Seoul, Korea) (Biospace, 2008).
- 5.1 Weight refers to the total weight of the body human including bones, muscle, fat, and water.

- 5.2 Muscle mass refers to a term for the bulk of muscular tissue in a person's body.
- 5.3 Body fat mass refers to the total of adipose tissue in all locations of the body.
- 5.4 Body Mass Index (BMI) refers to a measure of body weight and the height. BMI can calculate from weight in kilogram divided by the height in the squared of meter. The classifications of BMI set by the World Health Organization (WHO) are: BMI less than 18.5 kg/m^2 as underweight, BMI between 18.5to 24.9 kg/m^2 as healthy weight, BMI between $25 \text{ to } 29.9 \text{ kg/m}^2$ as overweight and obese if BMI equal and greater than 30 kg/m^2 .
 - 5.5 Body Fat Percentage (%BF) refers to a person's total weight of fat divided by total weight. The standard of Body Fat Percentage is 15% for males and 23% for females.
- 5.6 Waist Hip Ratio (WHR) refers to the proportion of waist circumference divide by the hip's maximum circumference. The relationship between the differences in the measurements of waist and hips are as WHR ≥ 1.0 is in the danger zone, with risks of heart disease and other ailments connected with being overweight. For women, a ratio of 0.80 or less is considered safe (Biospace, 2008).
- 6. Blood pressure refers to the pressure of the blood against the walls of the blood vessels, especially the arteries. There has two numbers: systolic and diastolic blood pressure. In adults, the normal blood pressure is defined as a systolic pressure below or less than 130 mmHg and a diastolic pressure below 90 mmHg.
- 7. Blood glucose refers to the amount of glucose in the blood. Glucose is a sugar that comes from the foods we eat, and it's also formed and stored inside the body. A normal blood glucose level ranges 72 to 108 mg/dl when fasting.

Dissertation organization

This dissertation is organized into five chapters. Chapter One is the introduction and provides the background and rationale of the study. Literature are reviewed and summarized to provide the basis for existing knowledge on the subject of the use of smartphone.

Chapter Two is a review of the literature on existing usage of Smartphone application, theory and technique, and the relevant researches that used in this study.

Chapter Three was examined the research methodology of this study. These focus on design and implement an intervention utilizing this type of technology in a group of overweight women aged 35 years and over.

Chapter Four was described the research findings from a randomized controlled trial conducted in overweight women in community that tested the effectiveness of health promotion program by nurse coaching through LINE application for increasing physical activity and healthy eating behavior among overweight women in community.



CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

This research was studied "promoting healthy eating and physical activity by nurse coaching through LINE application intervention among overweight women in community, Phayathai district, Bangkok, Thailand." Regarding the study framework, literature reviews included the epidemiology, situation of overweight and obese, knowledge of overweight and obese, theories, and relevant research to support this study. The study undertook the literature review of the following:

- 1. The epidemiology of overweight and obesity
- 2. Healthcare cost of overweight and obesity
- 3. Causes of overweight and obesity
- 4. Health Problems of overweight and obesity
- 5. Promoting of physical activity and healthy eating behavior
 - 5.1 Physical activity
 - 5.2 Healthy eating behavior
- 6. The methods of body fat measurement
- 7. Theory for behavior change
 - 7.1 Transtheoretical Model
 - 7.2 Self-efficacy
 - 7.3 Social support
 - 7.4 Health coaching
 - 7.5 Motivational Interviewing
- 8. Smartphone and Applications
- 9. Relevant research study

2.1 The epidemiology of overweight and obesity

2.1.1 Definitions of overweight and obesity

WHO has defined overweight and obesity as the excessive of accumulation of fat in the body greater than usual and attributed to risk of health problems. Increasing BMI is associated with increased morbidity and mortality of people. The most common used to measurement of overweight and obesity is body mass index (BMI). It is the same for all ages of adults and both sexes in the world. It is defined as a person's weight in kilograms divided by the square of the height in meters. BMI is 18.5 kg/m² or less than, the defined is underweight. BMI is between 18.5

and 24.9 kg/m², the defined is normal or healthy weight. The defined is overweight, if BMI is between 25.0 and 29.9 kg/m². The defined is obesity, if BMI is 30 kg/m² and over (WHO, 2015). Obesity is subdivided into three categories as following:

- 1. BMI between 30 and 34.9 kg/m² is defined obesity class 1
- 2. BMI between 35 and 39.9 9 kg/m² is defined obesity class 2
- 3. BMI between 40 or higher is defined obesity class 3 sometimes call "extreme" or "severe" obesity (CDC, 2016).

The Western Pacific Regional Office of WHO (WPRO) suggested in the year 2000 that the definition of overweight and obesity for Asian population is defined as overweight if BMI is between 23.0 to 24.9 kg/m². Obesity is defined as BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m². Several studies have confirmed the validity of the WPRO's definitions in Asian cohorts. The mortality risk was higher among Asian populations to comparison with US counterparts if BMI more than 25.0 kg/m² (Wan Siang Cheong, 2014).

In this study, the researcher used the definition of overweight and obesity of WHO recommended. The reason of use of WHO cut-off criteria because the most of literature review about the overweight come from international not specific only in Asian countries. When compared the prevalence of overweight and obesity between Thailand and the others in the world commonly used the WHO cut-off point criteria (BMI 25-29.9 kg/m²).

2.1.2 The prevalence of overweight and obesity

2.1.2.1 in worldwide

The prevalence of obesity between 1980 and 2014 is more than double worldwide. The populations aged 18 years and over have overweight more than 1.9 billion and over 600 million were obese. The world's adult populations have overweight and obesity 39 percent and 13 percent respectively. Men and women have overweight 38 percent and 40 percent respectively (WHO, 2015). When compared between men and women found that men had higher rates of overweight and obese than women in developed countries, while women in low-middle-income countries shown higher rates more than men (WHO, 2010b).

In the year 2013, at the individual countries found that the highest proportions of the world's obese people are 15% lived in China and India and among 13% of the world's obese people live in the United States. At the regionally found that in the Middle East and North Africa has the highest rates of overweight and obesity. More than 58% of men and 55% of women age 20 years and over were found to be overweight or obese. More than two-thirds of the countries in the region had overweight and obesity rates of over 50% in adult men and women. In Central America, more than 57% of adult men and more than 55% of adult women were overweight or obese. The highest prevalence of overweight and obese is greater than 50% of men and women found in Colombia, Costa Rica, and Mexico. Approximately 44% of men and more than 51% of women are overweight or obese in the Pacific Islands. In Caribbean found that closely 38% of men and more than 50% of women have overweight and obesity (IHME., 2014).

2.1.2.2 Thailand

The reported from Thai National Health Examination Survey between 1991 and 2009 found that Thai adults aged 20 years and older have the prevalence of obesity classes I (BMI between 25 to 29.9 kg/m²) and obesity classes II (BMI ≥30 kg/m²) were 26.0% and 9.0%, respectively (Wichai Aekplakorn et al., 2014). The Ministry of Public Health argues that Thailand is in the top five countries in the Asia with the highest number of obese populations. WHO reported that the prevalence of overweight populations for adults of both sexes by nation in Southeast Asia. The prevalence of overweight reached 32.2% after Malaysia's 44% in the year 2011 (WHO, 2015). Prevalence overweight or obesity in Thailand is expected to increase both man and women in the future. In 2005, overweight was 34% and 47 % in men and women respectively and grow up to 35% in men and 57 % in women in 2015 (WHO, 2015).

2.2 Healthcare cost of overweight and obesity

The healthcare costs for treating obesity-related illness are very high in the global. The new study from McKinsey Global Institute (MGI) in the year 2013 found that around \$2 trillion per year of health-care costs that consequence from the global obesity epidemic. MGI calculates the costs attributed obesity in the U.S and the U.K has cost of \$663 billion and \$70 billion per year (JONATHAN HOUSE, 2014). Further indirect impact on the economy of the UK was estimated at £2 billion a year. The total costs of healthcare in The United States (US) that are related with overweight and obesity have been predicted to reach as \$956 billion by 2030. There will be

represent 18% of the total health expenditures (Wang Y, et al., 2008). In China, the total related health care costs of medical was estimated about \$2.74 billion attributable to overweight and obesity (Zhao et al., 2008). Estimated the health care costs attributable to obesity about 5,584 million baht or 1.5 percentage of national health expenditure in Thailand in the year 2014. The cost of productivity loss was estimated 6,558 million baht or 54% of the total costs of obesity. Estimated around 694 million baht as the cost of absenteeism related hospital, and estimated 5,864 million baht for the cost of premature mortality. The total cost of obesity was estimated about 12,142 million baht or 0.13% of Thailand's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (Pitayatienanan et al., 2014).

2.3 Causes of overweight and obesity

Overweight and obesity is a complex condition and resulted from the energy imbalance between energy intakes and energy expenditure and lack of physical activity. results from a combination of causes and contributing factors such as genetics, physical inactivity, unhealthy diet, medical problem, certain medications, social and economic issues, age, pregnancy, quitting smoking, and lack of sleep. The detail of each factor as follow:

2.3.1Age: Overweight and obesity can occur at any age; even in young children or aging. Aging is generally associated with increases in abdominal adiposity and fat deposition in skeletal and cardiac muscle, liver, and bone marrow. In the both men and women aged 50 to 59 years may be increase weight and BMI gradually. When age increases, the level of hormone will changes and declines of activity behavior increase risk to obesity. In addition, the amount of muscle in the body tends to decrease with age as well. The lower of muscle mass leads to decrease in metabolism. These changes also reduce calorie needs, and can make it harder to keep off excess weight.

2.3.2 Genetics: The people who have the parents obese are more likely to obese too. The science reported that genetics or heredity plays an important role in obesity. It is not clear how this genetic factor works. However, genes do not always predict the health outcomes in the future. Genes and behavior may be a relevant part and have to risk being overweight. Some people have multiple genes may increase one's susceptibility for obesity and require outside factors such as lack of physical activity and unhealthy diet (CDC, 2013).

- 2.3.3 Physical inactivity: Physical inactivity is the fourth leading risk factor of death for all global deaths. Physical inactivity is increasing in low-middle-income countries worldwide and has major implications for non-communication diseases (NCDs) such as type 2 diabetes, cardiovascular disease (CVD), stroke, and some of cancer. 31% of the world's population lack of physically active. These are result diseases related with overweight and obesity. Lack of physical activity is another important factor related to obesity. Currently, many people use the time for watching television, playing game or internet, work jobs by sitting at a desk for most of the day, drive a car instead walking or cycling. These sedentary behaviors are resulted to gain weight and obesity. The recommendations from WHO advise the people aged 18 years and over have moderate intensity aerobic physical activity at least 150 minutes or 2.30 hours 3 days a week. Moderate intensity physical activity could be decrease the risk of non-communicable diseases including cardio-vascular disease, diabetes, high blood pressure, and breast and colon (WHO, 2011b).
- 2.3.4 Unhealthy diet: Unhealthy diets are including a high content in fats, free sugars and salt, and low of fruits and vegetable consumption. Since 2005 to2015, adults (15 years and over) were overweight from 1.6 billion to 2.3 billion and obese from 400 million to 700 million. Currently, many people eating large amounts of processed or fast food, eating larger portions, drinking too many sugary and alcohol drinks, and eating out a lot.
- 2.3.5 Social and economic issues: The previous study from a published in Social Science and Medicine found that 67 countries representing all the regions of the world to examine how economic development, socioeconomic status, and obesity were related (Fred C. Pampel, 2012). The researchers used self-reported for find out the association between obesity, gross national product and economic combined with sociological including occupation, education, and income. The finding reported that the prevalence of obesity increased when developing of the nation's economic. Socio-economic status was related with the changing of obesity. The people who have higher SES were more likely to be obese in lower-income countries. In the other hand, the people with higher SES were less likely to be obese in the countries which high-income. It may be that in lower-income countries, higher SES leads to consuming high-calorie food and lack of physically activity. Nevertheless in higher-income countries, people with higher SES may respond with consume the healthy food and physically active (Fred C. Pampel, 2012).

2.3.6 Stress: Stress related to depression, environment, or work- related stress, is associated with increased release of corticosteroids and other neuro-hormonal factors that may lead to abdominal obesity, insulin resistance. Many people eat when they are bored, sad, angry, or stressed, even when they are not hungry.

2.3.7 Lack of sleep: A good night's sleep is one of the keys to maintaining a healthy weight. There is evidence of the people who get sleep less than 7-8 hours have a higher risk of weight gain and obesity than people who get seven to eight hours of sleep a night. The previous study of the Nurses' Health Study, 68,000 middle-age American women aged 16 years follow a long time 16 years. This study compared the women who slept 7 hours and the women who slept 5 hours or less found that15 percent of the women who slept less than 5 hours more likely to become obese (Patel SR, 2006). The sleep deprivation may alter the hormones that control hunger affected to reduced leptin, and increased body mass index (Taheri S, 2004). People who sleep less each night may eat more than people who get a full night's sleep simply because they have more waking time available (Taheri, 2006).

2.4 Health Problems of overweight and obesity

More than twenty of chronic diseases are associated with overweight and obesity that cause devastating consequences and increased mortality. In addition, people who are overweight and become obesity were related to health complications and increase healthcare costs. The risks of many medical complications grow with increasing Body Mass Index (BMI) and abdominal obesity. Obesity is a risk factor for a variety of chronic conditions including type2 diabetes, high blood pressure, high cholesterol, stroke, heart disease (Malnick SD, 2006). The details of each disease as follows:

2.4.1 Heart Disease and Stroke

The people who have overweight and obesity are more likely risk to have a high blood pressure and high cholesterol. These are risk factors that related with heart disease and stroke. The well-known Nurses' Health Study of more than 44,000 women found that high waist circumference resulted in a two-fold increase in coronary heart disease (Rexrode KM, 1998).

2.4.2 Type 2 Diabetes

Type II diabetes has the strongest association with obesity. Most people who have type 2 diabetes are overweight or obese. The increase of BMI and waist circumference has significant associated with incidence of type2 diabetes. When compare between women who are obese and women who have healthy weight found that the women who are obese have more than 12 times more likely to develop type 2 diabetes than women of healthy weight. May be overweight make the cell change to resistant the insulin hormone. Results in high sugar in the blood (National of Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases, 2012).

2.4.3 Hypertension

Hypertension is defined as the level of systolic blood pressure (SBP) more than 135 mm Hg or the level of diastolic blood pressure (DBP) more than 85 mm Hg. Hypertension or high blood pressure associated with obesity and overweight. Blood pressure may be increase because the heart works hard when pumps the blood supply to the people body who overweight or obesity. Many medical studies have been shown an association between high blood pressure and obesity. The obese people have a risk to have high blood pressure than people who have a normal blood pressure. World Health Organization (WHO) puts high blood pressure as the leading cause of cardiovascular related mortality causing more than 7 million deaths every year. The number of uncontrolled hypertension in the world has increased from 605 million to 978 million in the year 1980 and 2008 (Ibrahim Kassas, 2015).

2.4.4 Cancer

The data from a meta-analysis showed that the relationship between obesity and cancer. The pooled relative risks across categories of BMI for various cancers ranged from 1.05 to 2.29 in men and 1.13 to 3.22 in women (Chan & Woo, 2010). The recent report by the World Cancer Research Fund and the American Institute for Cancer Research in the year 2007 found that the convincing evidence of overweight and obesity increased the risk of cancers of the esophagus, pancreas, colon and rectum, breast (postmenopausal), endometrium, and kidney (World Cancer Research Fund and American Institute for Cancer Research, 2007).

There are an evidence to show that overweight and obese are an important risk factors in the development of other chronic illnesses including respiratory diseases, chronic kidney diseases, musculoskeletal disorders, gastrointestinal and hepatic disorders, and psychological problems (WHO Technical Report Series 894, 2000).

2.5 Promoting of physical activity and healthy eating behavior

Overweight results from intake many calories but few calories burned. The most variable factor and the most easily modified is the amount of activity people get each day. Physical activity is a key component of NCDs prevention includes overweight and obesity. Physical activity reduces risk of cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, high blood pressure, and some types of cancer. For example, physical activity reduces blood pressure, improves the level of high density lipoprotein cholesterol, improves and control of blood glucose in overweight people, even without significant weight loss, and reduces the risk for colon cancer and breast cancer among women (Pate RR., 1995).

2.5.1 Physical activity

WHO recommended that adults aged 18 to 64 years should do physical activity at least 150 minutes of moderate-intensity or at least 75 minutes of vigorous-intensity aerobic physical activity or combination of moderate and vigorous-intensity activity throughout the week. Physical activities including occupational (work), household chores (play, games, sports), leisure time (walking, gardening, swimming), and transportation (cycling and walking). Aerobic physical activity should be at least 10 minutes in bouts duration through the day. For more benefits of health, should increase 300 minutes per week for moderate intensity aerobic physical activity, or at least 150 minutes per week of vigorous-intensity aerobic physical activity, or combination of those physical activities. (WHO, 2011b).

2.5.1.1 Definition related to physical activity

The term of "Physical Activity," "Exercise," and "Physical Fitness" are described different concepts. These terms make the people confuse and sometimes used interchangeably.

The definition of physical activity is "any bodily movement produced by skeletal muscles that requires energy expenditure. This includes activities undertaken while working, playing, carrying out household chores, travelling and engaging in recreational pursuits. For

example lifting, carrying, walking, cycling, climbing stairs, housework, shopping, dancing, and gardening "(WHO, 2014).

The definition of exercise defined as "a subtypes of physical activity that is characterized by planned and purposeful training" (Caspersen, Powell, & Christenson, 1985).

The definition physical fitness is "a set of attributes that people have or achieve that related to ability of perform of physical activity". There are five health-related components of physical fitness consist of cardiorespiratory endurance, muscular endurance, muscular strength, body composition, and flexibility (Caspersen et al., 1985).

2.5.1.2 Type of physical activity

Physical activity in daily life should be part of people's everyday lives. WHO recommended the adults people aged 18-64 years must have physical activity and divided into four main categories as follow: (WHO, 2011a).

1) Occupational physical activity

Occupational physical activity refers to the physical activities that do on the job for earn the living. For examples, taking the stairs instead of the elevator, walking after lunch, riding tricycle, doing strenuous physical labour such as lifting or carrying heavy materials etc.

2) Household physical activity

Household physical activity is meaning the work that do at home including the garden, and the lawn. For examples, mowing the lawn, washing the car, washing dishes, sweeping and vacuuming the floor, mopping or cleaning the house and bathroom, watering the plants, cutting the grass, planting a tree, digging the soil etc.

3) Transportation physical activity

Transportation physical activity is the activities that get from traveling to and from work. For examples, walking to a bus, sky train, and taxi and biking to work.

4) Leisure time physical activity

Leisure time physical activity is meaning the activities that people are not work or that do not involve life maintenance tasks. Leisure time physical activity divided into 3 types as follow:

- 4.1 Recreational physical activity is an activity that people engage in during their free time that people enjoy. For examples, music, games, travel, reading, arts and crafts, and dance (Amy R. Hurd & Anderson., 2011).
- 4.2 Competitive sports are involved physical activity and exercise but it's different in that competitive sports have a set of rules, or goals to train and excel in specific athletic skills. Some sports are individual such as golf and swimming. Some sports are played in teams such as basketball, football etc.
- 4.3 Exercise or Exercise Training is subset of physical activity, specifically planned, structured and repetitive. It does not usually involve any kind of competition. The examples of exercise are including jogging, swimming, cycling and aerobics.

All of the above, the physical activity of each patterns may overlap depending on the purpose of the activity.

2.5.1.3 Classify of physical activity

According to Centers for Diseases Control and Prevention (CDC) classify physical activity to improve health into 2 types include aerobic activity and muscle-strengthening (CDC, 2015).

1. Aerobic Activity

Aerobic activity or cardio activity is any physical activity that makes the body's large muscles move such as the muscle of arms, legs, and hips. During aerobic activity, its sweat, breathe harder, and heart rate increase more than a usual. According to the Centers for Disease Control (CDC), adults should perform 150 minutes per week (30 minutes five days a week) of moderate-intensity aerobic activity or 75 minutes per week of vigorous-intensity or an equivalent mix of both. The American College of Sports Medicine (ACSM) recommended that 150-250 minutes per week of moderate-intensity physical activity is effective in preventing weight gain.

Physical activity greater than 250 minutes per week is recommended for weight loss and the prevention of weight gain. Aerobic activity has three components as follow:

1.1 Intensity is the level of effort required of the person to do work or an activity. The intensity divided into 2 levels: as moderate intensity and vigorous intensity. Moderate intensity including jumping rope for 15 minutes, walking 2miles in 30 minutes, walking briskly 3 miles an hour or faster, biking 5 miles in 30 minutes, bicycling slower than 10 miles an hour, washing car 45 minutes, and general gardening. The vigorous intensity are jogging or running, aerobic dancing, bicycling 10 miles per hour or faster, jumping rope, and heavy gardening (continuous digging or hoeing) (CDC, 2015).

1.2 Frequency of aerobic activity refers to the number of activity sessions per week. The American College of Medicine recommended that three to five days a week to improves cardiovascular fitness and decrease body fat.

1.3 Duration of aerobic activity refers to the times that a person does an activity in any one session. The duration times of one session does not including warm up and cool down. At least 20 minutes or more per session has benefited for cardiovascular. For overweight people need 60-90 minutes of daily physical activity to manage their body weight effectively (CDC, 2015).

2. Muscle-Strengthening Activity

Muscle- strengthening activity is important part of physical activity that do at the components of the

- 2.1 Intensity: enough to enhance muscle strength and improve body composition
- 2.2 Frequency: should be performed on 2 or more days per week.

2.3 Repetitions: 2 to 4 sets of 8 to 12 repetitions involving each major muscle group. Example, pull- ups, push-ups, sit-ups, weightlifting, and Pilates.

2.5.1.4 Classification of physical activity levels

The Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion classify the levels of physical activity from the total weekly amounts of aerobic activity into four categories as following:

- 1. Inactive level refers to the people who have no activity that is unhealthy.
- 2. Low level of physical activity refers to the people who have activity beyond baseline but fewer than 150 minutes a week.
- 3. Medium level of physical activity refers to the people who have physical activity 150 minutes to 300 minutes a week. This level is more extensive health benefits than activity at the low level.
- 4. High level refers to the people who have physical activity more than 300 minutes a week (ODPHP, 2017).

2.5.1.5 The FITT Principle

The basic component of the core principle of aerobic activity prescription consists of frequency, Intensity, Time, and Type. The FITT is an acronym of principle.

- 1) Frequency refers to the number of days per week that a person does exercise.
- 2) Intensity refers to hard a person exercises during a physical activity period. Intensity can be measured in different ways, depending on the related health-related component. For example, monitoring heart rate is one way to gauge intensity during aerobic endurance activities, but gives no indication of intensity during flexibility activities.
- 3) Time refers to a long of time that a person does physical activity and vary based on the intensity and type.
- 4) Type refers to the kinds of physical activity performed (Walter R Thompson, Neil F Gordon, & Linda S Pescatello, 2010).

2.5.1.6 The benefits of physical activity

Physical activity could be improving overall health and to prevent several of the non-communicable diseases (NCDs) including cardiovascular disease, type2 diabetes, high blood pressure, stroke, and certainly cancer. The benefits of physical activity affect in generally people, in people at risk, and in people with current chronic diseases and disabilities. In addition, physical activity plays an important role in health condition. The benefits of physical active are as following:

1. Reduce coronary heart disease and stroke

Coronary heart disease (CHD) is the leading cause of death in Europe. Physical activity is an independent and protective risk factor associated with reduced cardiovascular morbidity and mortality. The people who lack of physical activity have the risk of developing CHD or dying from CHD two times when compared to active people (V. Press, Freestone, & C.F. George, 2003). WHO recommend that adults should do physical activity at least 150 minutes a week of moderate- intensity aerobic activity can reduce a lower risk of cardiovascular diseases (WHO, 2010a).

2. Reduce risk of type 2 diabetes

People who do regularly physical activity or moderate intensity aerobic activities have a significantly lower risk of type 2 diabetes than people who have sedentary activity. At least 150 minutes per week of moderate-intensity aerobic activity.

- 3. Reduce obesity and overweight and control weight: WHO recommended that the people could do physical activity at least 150 minutes of moderate-intensity activity or 75 minutes of vigorous-intensity activity. Positive evidence showed that physical activity can reduce weight and maintain weight over time. Regular physical activity is significant for the people who try to lose weight because increase physical activity can increase the energy expenditure and burning calories intake (CDC, 2016).
- 4. Cancer: Many research showed that physically activity can reduce the risk of certain cancers and also indirect reduce the risk of obese-related with cancer because the

physical activity helps the people to sustain weight. American Cancer Society recommended that at least 150 minutes of the moderate intensity or 75 minutes of vigorous intensity physical activity each week can protection the cancer. Physically active may reduce the risk of breast cancer, colon, and endometrium as well as advance prostate cancer and reduce the risk of colon cancer or rectal cancers (American Cancer Society, 2016).

- 5. Muscle and bone health: At least moderate intensity physical activity can help the bone density loss slowly. The new research study from the Endocrine Society's Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism suggested that regular physical activity for premenopausal women is very beneficial to bone health. Exercise training that involve weight bearing in addition to moderate to vigorous physical activity can increase bone mineral density and bone size in adolescents. In adults, it is maintained the bone and slow decline in older age and help to prevent the osteoporosis or delay the onset (CDC, 2016).
- 6. Mental health: regular physical activity and exercise can improve psychological well-being such as depression, anxiety symptoms, and help sleep better. Many researches have been shown that mix of aerobic exercise and muscle-strengthening activities 3 to 5 times a week for 30 to 60 minutes can give the mental health benefits (CDC, 2016).

2.5.2 Healthy Eating behavior

2.5.2.1. Nutrition guideline of Thai people

Eating behavior is a factor important of health behavior. The Division Nutrition, Department of Health, Ministry of Public Health and Institute of Nutrition of Mahidol University (INMU) has been formulated the nutrition guideline of Thai people call "Food based Dietary Guideline for Good Health" or call "Rules of Dietary –Intake". This book creates to raise awareness and to suggest an appropriate food for Thai people. Thai people can able to evaluate and monitoring their food intake. This guideline has 9 components as following:

1. Eating a variety of foods from each of 5 foods groups and maintains proper weight.

- 2. Eat adequate amount of rice or alternative carbohydrate sources.
- 3. Eat more of vegetables and fruits: Vegetables and fruits are good sources of minerals, vitamins, and useful substances. They have many fibers that help the body to remove cholesterol and waste. Most of vegetables and fruits have lower calories so that consumption vegetable and fruits can reduce weight and risk of cardiovascular diseases.
 - 4. Eat fish, lean meats, eggs, legumes, and pulses regularly.

Fish, lean meats and eggs are the good sources of protein. Protein helps the body for growth, and maintains the function of the body.

- 5. Drink milk in appropriate quality and quantity for one's age. Milk is a useful complement and sources of protein, calcium, vitamins B2 and many of minerals. Milk is easy to find and inexpensive. Therefore, milk is a good for all of age and gender.
 - 6. Eat a diet containing appropriate amounts of fat.
 - 7. Avoid sweet and salty foods.

The daily intake of sugar should not be more than 3-4 tablespoon per day. Salt or sodium chloride should not be more than 1 teaspoon per day. If the people consume salt more than the recommended, risk having high blood pressure.

- 8. Eat the food that clean and safe
- 9. Avoid or reduce the consumption of alcohol beverages: Thai people are increasing alcohol beverage consume and related with non-communication diseases. Diseases are associated with alcohol consumption such as high blood pressure, cirrhosis, and liver cancer. Consumption alcohol beverage can damage cell of liver more than 7 times when compare with the people who did not intake alcohol (Ministry of Public Health, 2008).

2.5.2.2 Nutrition Flag

The "Nutrition Flag" is designed for Thai people for suggest portion, quantity and variety of food required daily. The recommended of "Nutrition Flag" is based on the research study that recommendation the amount and required of the foods, nutrients, and energy that Thai people should have each day (Ministry of Public Health, 2001). According to the picture of the "Nutrition Flag", Ministry of Public Health recommended as following:

- 1. Intake rice-starchy food 8-12 ladles.
- 2. Intake vegetables 4-6 ladles and fruits 3-5 portions.

- 3. Drink milk 1-2 glass.
- 4. Intake meat 6-12 spoons per day.
- 5. Limited intake of oil, sugar and salt.

The measuring tools: Household Unit for Thai people

1. Rice -Serving Spoon *approximately 1 ladle* is used to measure the quantity of rice, rice product, starchy foods and vegetables.

Rice: 1 ladle equals 60 grams or ½ cup

Cooked vegetable: 1 ladle equals 40 grams or ½ cup.

2. Spoon as tablespoon is used to measure the quantity of the meat, egg, legume, and products.

Cooked meat: 1 spoon is equal 15 grams.

1 spoon equals ½ mackerel or ½ eggs or ¼ hard tofu.

3. Portion is used to measure fruit.

1 portion of fruit is equals 1 banana, 1 orange, and 4 rambutans.

For the large fruit such as a papaya, a pineapple, or a watermelon: 1 portion is 6-8 pieces (Ministry of Public Health, 2001).



Figure 2 Thailand's nutrition flag

Source: (Working Group on Food-Based Dietary Guidelines for Thai People, 2001)

2.5.2.3 Guideline for healthy eating behavior and loss weight

Healthcare providers are encouraged and motivated the patients who have overweight and obese to lose weight. This guideline provides the basics concept to manage overweight and obesity. In this study focused on five strategies: low fat, low calories, low salt, low sugar, and increase fruits and vegetables consumption.

1. Low fat diets: The high fat- diet leads to weight gain. The Ministry of Public Health recommended that adults should be intake the total of fat greater than 15% of total calorie intake (National Institute of Health, 2000).

2. Decrease in calories intake

The people who want to reduce weight should be reduce calories of 500 to 1,000 kilocalories per day will be weight loss 1 to 2 pounds/week. Fiber in all types may also help to reduce weight and weight management. Some studies suggested that the people can intake the fiber of 20 to 30 grams and limit an upper of 35 grams per day. The details are in the below table.

| Nutrients | Recommendation Intake | |
|-------------------------------|--|--|
| If BMI between 23-29.9 kg/m² | Reduce 300-500 kcal per day | |
| Chulalongkorn Un | IVERSITY | |
| If BMI > 30 kg/m ² | Reduce 500-1,000 kcal per day | |
| | | |
| Total fat | 30% or less than total calories intake | |
| - Saturated fatty acids | 7% of total calories per day | |
| - Polyunsaturated fatty acids | 10% of total calories per day | |
| - Monounsaturated fatty acids | 15% of total calories per day | |
| Cholesterol | 200 mg per day | |
| Protein | 15% of total calories per day | |
| | | |
| Total carbohydrates | 55% of total calories per day | |
| | | |

| Nutrients | Recommendation Intake |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| Sodium | < 2,000 mg per day |
| Calcium | 1,000-1,500 mg per day |
| Total dietary fibres | 20-30 grams per day |

Table 1 Recommendation for weight loss diet, Source: (National Institute of Health, 2000)

3. Low -carbohydrate diet intake

The significant of low carbohydrate associated with weight loss and decrease risk of cardiovascular disease. The total carbohydrate intake should be reduced to less than 130 gram per day, including the newly recommended 30g of fibre.

- 4. Increase fruits and vegetables consumption.
- 5. Read a nutrition's food label

The information of nutrition's food label will be helped the clients select the foods. All of food label will be listed the details of products such as the serving size, servings per container, total calories and calories from fat. High fat products may have high saturated fat that effect to health.

2. 6. The methods of body fat measurement

Currently, the significant public health problem around the global is overweight and obesity. There are lots of methods that used to measure body fat. Some are very simple and some are easy to use, while others are advanced and complicated.

2.6.1 Body Mass Index (BMI)

Body mass index (BMI) is the most common method to assess overweight and obesity. BMI is not directly measure the body fat and it does not measure body composition. BMI can easily calculate from the heights and weights, as weight in kilogram (kg) divided by height in meter square (m²). The BMI has a role to play for epidemiologists and health officials who are tracking population trends in obesity. This method has strengths including easy to measure and

inexpensive. The limitation of this method, it is indirect and imperfect measurement of fat in body (Wells & Fewtrell, 2006).

2.6.2 Waist Circumference

Waist circumference is an indicator of health risk related with central obesity or abdominal obesity. Waist circumference is associated with health problems such as type 2 diabetes, heart disease and high blood pressure. Waist circumference cut points can generally be applied to all adult ethnic or racial groups. In Thailand, waist circumference more than 90 centimeter in men and more than 80 centimeter in women is associated with an increased risk for CVD, type 2 diabetes, high blood pressure, and dyslipidemia. The strength of this method is easy and convenient to measure, not expensive like BMI measurement. The limitation is lack of good comparison standards for waist circumference in children, less accurate in the person who has BMI greater than 35, and the measurement procedure has not been standardized (Wells & Fewtrell, 2006).

2.6.3 Waists-to-Hip Ratio

The waist-to-hip ratio (WHR) is also used to measure the abdominal obesity like waist circumference. It is calculated by measuring the waist and the hip (at the widest diameter of the buttocks), and then dividing the waist measurement by the hip measurement. The women who have WHR more than 0.80, they risk having health problem. The strength is inexpensive and good correlation with body fat as measured by the most accurate methods. The limitation is more prone to measurement error and more difficult to measure hip than it is to measure waist. The people who have BMI more than 35 kg/m²may are difficult to measure and less accurate (Wells & Fewtrell, 2006).

2.6.4 Skinfold Thickness

Skinfold Thickness is the one of technique that used to measure body fat. Calipers skinfold used by a trained specialist. The area of the body which used to measure body fat are the trunk, the thighs, front and back of the upper arm, and under the shoulder blade. This method is not expensive, easy, fast, safe, convenient, and portable. However, the accuracy of this method varies based on the user's ability. The limitation of this method is not as accurate to

measure in individuals with the person who have BMI greater than 35 kg/m²(Wells & Fewtrell, 2006).

2.6.5 Bioelectric Impedance Analysis (BIA)

BIA is an instrument that used to assessing body composition. This machine works by sends a small electrical current through into the body and measuring the resistance. BIA is the modern medical that used widely and accuracy. BIA is used to directly measure of body fat and fat-free mass. The strength of this method is convenient, fast and easy, safe, portable and inexpensive. The limitation is difficult to calibrate and not accurate especially in the person who have BMI more than 35 kg/m² and less accuracy when used in the person who illness or dehydration or weight loss (Ryan Walters, 2015).

2.6.6. Dual Energy X-ray Absorptiometry (DEXA)

DEXA or DEX is a machine that used to measure body fat and body composition. The original of this machine has been used to measure the bone density. The work of this machine is sent the X-ray pass through in the body and measures the different of body tissues at different rates. So DEXA uses two low-level X-ray beams to develop estimates of fat-free mass, fat mass, and bone mineral density. DEXA is typically only used for this purpose in research settings. The strength is accurate and gold standard method. The limitation is expensive and cannot move because the machine is large. It cannot use with pregnant women because of the small dose of radiation (Ryan Walters, 2015).

2.7 Bioelectrical Impedance Analysis (BIA)

BIA is the one method of measuring body composition and classification of body tissue values. BIA has become a popular method and a tool that used for measurement the body composition (Barbosa-Silva MC & Barros AJ, 2005). BIA is a great potential for noninvasive assessment of body composition because it is safe, portable, easy to use and not expensive. So that, many heaths professional and the general public used BIA for the assessment and monitoring of body fat (Demura, Sato, & Kitabayashi, 2004). BIA is based on a small electric current through the body and measuring its resistance. Impedance is greatest in fat tissue, contains only 10-20% water. Fat-free mass (FFM) contains 70-75% water. The impedance

calculates the percentage of body fat, fat-free mass, hydration level, and other body composition values such as muscle mass, waist-hip ratio, protein, basal metabolic rate (BMR), total body water (TBW). BIA could estimate the body fat of person's body when the body is normally (Jeremy E. Kaslow, 2016). Some researchers used BIA for assessment body composition in research and widely used in practice, there remain doubts about its accuracy and precision (Parker L, Reilly JJ, Slater C, Wells JC, & Pitsiladis Y, 2003). The table below is compared of the common body composition methods

| | The equipment | Time | Technician | Day-to-day | Accuracy |
|-----------|-----------------|----------|------------|------------|----------|
| | cost | require | expertise | variation | |
| Skinfolds | Low | Moderate | Moderate | Low | Moderate |
| HW | High | High | High | Low | High |
| BIA | Low to Moderate | Low | Low | Moderate | Moderate |
| DXA | High | Low | High | Low | High |
| ADP | High | Low | Low | Low | High |

HW = Hydrostatic Weighing, BIA= Bioelectrical Impedance Analysis

DXA= Dual-energy X-ray Absorptiometry, ADP= Air displacement Plethysgraphy

Table 2 Compared of the common body composition methods , Source: ((Howley & Dixie Thompson, 2017)

2.7.1 Human body composition parameters

The human body can essentially be broken up into two components

1) Fat Mass or FM consists of essential and nonessential fat. The essential fats are vital components of cells and physiological functions. An essential fat consists of the fat in heart, lungs, liver, spleen, kidneys, intestines, muscles, and lipid-rich tissues of the central nervous system and bone marrow. Women have more essential body fat than men. In women fat comprises a higher percentage of total body weight (averaging 27%) than in men (averaging 15%).

Ten percent only of the total lipids in the body are the essential lipids and 90% remaining are the nonessential lipids. The nonessential body fat or storage fat is also called excess body fat and is not needed for vital function. The excess fat is located where the body stores energy that can be used for fuel during starvation. If the people eat more food and lack of activity can also be the reason for gaining nonessential body fat.

2) Fat-Free Mass (FFM) consists primarily of protein and water. Skeletal muscles are the main component of fat-free mass, but organs such as the heart, kidneys, liver, etc. are also included. FFM is consists of everything except fat mass.

2.7.2 Fat free mass (FFM)

Fat Free Mass or call Lean Body Mass (LBM) is a part of body that included the total lean and consists of 73% water, 20% protein, 6% mineral, and 1% ash. The mainly of FFM is muscles, proteins, tendons and all tissues in internal organs. The increased risk of NCDs associated with the change of FFM and it changes during the life. In the women, the peak of FFM is during 45- to 54-year old and declining after this period. The amount of FFM is directly correlated with health and longevity (Shephard RJ., 1994). Fat-free mass, also called lean body mass, is the total amount of nonfat (lean) parts of the body. It consists of

2.7.3 Muscle mass: Muscle mass is the weight of the muscles in the body in kilograms. Muscle mass is composed of smooth muscles, skeletal muscles and water. The normal ranges for muscle mass are as follows (Nokia, 2017).

| Age | Women | Men |
|-------|-----------|---------|
| 20-39 | 63%-75.5% | 75%-89% |
| 40-59 | 62%-73.5% | 73%-86% |
| 60-79 | 60%-72.5% | 70%-84% |

Table 3 The normal ranges for muscle mass

2.7.4 Body fat percentage: Body fat percentage is the percentage of fat in the body weight. There are normal ranges for body fat. A healthy body fat percentage is 8 to 17% for men is, and for women it is 15 to 24%.

| Classification | Women | Men |
|----------------|--------|--------|
| Under fat | 10-12% | 2-4% |
| Athletes | 14-20% | 5-13% |
| Healthy | 21-24% | 14-17% |
| Over fat | 25-31% | 18-25% |
| Obese | >32% | >25% |

Table 4 Classification of Body fat percentage

2.7.5 Measurement Protocol

The technical used before measurement of body composition by using Bioelectrical Impedance Analysis (BIA).

- 1) Before test, make sure that the examinees did not use medical devices such as pacemaker, electronic life support system such as artificial heart/lung, and portable electronic medical devices such as electrocardiogram.
- 2) Measured the weight and height before the test and make sure that remove the shoes and everything in the pocket.
 - 3) Remove all metal jewelry on the body before test.
- 4) Make sure that the examinees do not eat any food and drink before the measurement or 2 hours after the last meal. Drink alcohol at least 48 hours before measurement.

- 5) Going to the toilet before the test because the volume of urine included in the weight measurement.
- 6) Do not exercise at least 8 hours before the test because exercise can cause temporary changes in body composition.
 - 7) Before test, stand still for 5 minutes.
- 8) During the menstrual period, do not measurement the test because the body will increase the water in this period.
 - 9) Measurement the test at the normal temperatures about 20 $^{\circ}$ C 25 $^{\circ}$ C.

The same condition of the test at the first and second such as wearing the same clothes and the same time (Biospace, 2008).

In this study the researcher will used the BIA for measurement the outcome. BIA is a significantly more cost-effective method of measuring body composition than is DXA. BIA has been used widely because it is easier for use, non-invasive, inexpensive, convenient and portable. When compared to the DXA (dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry) which the gold standard of percent body fat measurement, BIA showed that its provides precise and accurate estimates of TBW in healthy people. The previous study showed that when compared between BIA and DXA found 4.7% difference in overweight and obese people. Recent study of Antony Karelis in the year 2013 for investigated the validity of the portable bioelectrical impedance body composition analyzer, the Inbody 230 and dual X-ray absorptiometry (DXA) showed that the strong significant correlations between both methods for fat mass, % body fat, total FFM, and trunk FFM. The conclusion of this study indicated that the portable Inbody 230 may be an acceptable device to measure fat mass, % body fat, and total FFM in healthy adults (Karelis, Chamberland, Aubertin-Leheudre, & Duval, 2013).

2.8 Theory for behavior change

2.8.1 Trans theoretical Model or The stage of change

The Transtheoretical Model (TTM) created by Dr. James Prochaska and Dr. Carlo DiClemente in the year 1982 (Prochaska & Di Clemente, 1982). The TTM uses stages of change to

integrate processes and principles of change from across major theories of intervention. It was labeled Trans theoretical because concepts come from different theories of human behavior and views of how to change people.

The stage of change represents a key component of the TTM and describes a progression through which people pass as they change a behavior. The stage of change are defined by 6 stages (W. R. Miller, Zweben, A et al., 1992). A stage of change is a model that describes a sequence of steps in successful behavior change:

- 1. The pre-contemplation: this stage the people do not unwilling to change problem health behavior or are unaware of the health problem.
- 2. Contemplation: this stage the people are in ambivalence. They can see the benefits in changing unhealthy behaviors but also are aware of or experience the benefits of not changing, so as they have not started to change and are a stage of indecision (Bosworth et al., 2008)
- 3. Preparation: this stage the people are deciding how they are going to change. The people are planning for change (generally within the next month).
- 4. Action: active modification of behavior was taking place, but for a time period of less than six months
- 5. Maintenance: this stage occurs when the health behaviors are going well for minimum of 6 months, then the people maintain their progress in stopping or cutting down the unhealthy behavior such as physical inactivity and unhealthy eating behaviors (Bosworth et al., 2008)

2.8.1.1 The Stage Appropriate Strategies

| Stage | Appropriate strategies |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Pre-contemplation | Encourage individual or small group |
| | to rethink their current behavior. |
| Do not think to change. | 2. Explain the risks of current behavior |
| | that have to risk develop the |
| | diseases. |
| Contemplation | Encourage to: |
| | 1 Weight the court and court of |
| aware of the problem and desired to | 1. Weigh the pros and cons of |
| the change | behavior change. |
| | 2. Confirm readiness to change and |
| | encourage. |
| | 3. Identify barriers to change. |
| Preparation | Encourage to: |
| Intends to take action | Goal setting in short term |
| | Prepare the plan for acting |
| | 3. Make list of motivation and get |
| | support from whom. |
| Action | Encourage to: |
| Chulalongkorn | University |
| Acting the desired behavior | Follow their plan and monitoring |
| | 2. Reward on success, although a |
| | small successful. |
| | 3. Reminder themselves and make of |
| | motivation. |
| | 4. Find out support |
| Maintenance | Encourage client to: |
| Work to sustain the behavior change | 1. Continue to carry out of new |
| | behavior |
| | 2. Continue positive reinforcement |
| | |

| Stage | Appropriate strategies | | |
|-------|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| | 3. Maintain the new behavior | | |
| | 4. Think about whether there is a way | | |
| | they can help others make positive | | |
| | changes in the light of their | | |
| | experience. | | |

Table 5 Appropriate strategies of stage of change, Source: (Bosworth et al., 2008).

2.8.2 Self-efficacy Theory

2.8.2.1 Definition

Albert Bandura has been developed the Self-efficacy Theory in the year 1977. According to Albert Bandura, stated the definition of self-efficacy is "the belief in one's capabilities to organize and execute the courses of action required managing prospective situations Perceived efficacy" (Bandura, 1977).

2.8.2.2 The concepts

The concepts of self-efficacy are often used with the stages of change model for change health behavior such as increase physical activity, healthy eating behavior, smoking cessation. The self-efficacy theory is based on the belief of confidence an individual and directly related to health behavior. The ability to perform a behavior under a number of specific circumstances is positively associated with their actual ability to perform the specific behavior (Bandura, 1977).

2.8.2.3 The source of Self-efficacy

- 1. Mastery experience: Mastery experience is the most effective way to increase a strong efficacy of the person. Because of the directly experience, the successful attributed the increased capacity into a person's skill.
- 2. Vicarious experience: Observing someone does a task and can help a person to perform the same task by imitation, and if other person succeed in performing a task, he/she

is likely to think that a person will succeed as well, if the task is not too difficult. Observing people who are similar to their self-succeed will increase their beliefs that you can master a similar activity.

- 3. Verbal persuasions: When the people encourage and motivate someone to do the task, trend to belief and do the task with ability.
- 4. Physiological reactions: Moods, emotions, physical reactions, and stress levels may influence a feel about their personal abilities. If the person able to diminish or control anxiety may be have positive impact on self-efficacy beliefs.

2.8.3 Social Support

2.8.3.1 Definition

The definition of social support, Thoits defined that "Aid from significant others that is intended to meet the emotional or material needs of the individual" (Thoits, 1985).

Cobb defined social support as the perceived belonging to social network of communication and mutual obligation. The people in the perceived social network are those whom we can rely on and who we know value, care about or love us. Social support is present to the extent that we perceive belonging to the network of communication and mutual obligation (Cobb, 1976). Pender, Murdaugh and Parsons suggested that the important of social support functions for individuals in making decisions to seek professional care for health promotion, illness prevention, or care in illness. In addition, individuals use social support not only during the decision phase, but also during the action phase to make decisions about adherence (Pender NJ, 2001).

2.8.3.2 Types of support

Social support divides into 2 categories: verbal and non-verbal communication. Courney and McAuley described 5 types of social support:

1. Emotional support: expression of care and concern.

- 2. Information support: suggest individual's information that can use for guidance or advice.
- 3. Esteem support: to encouraging someone to take actions and convincing them to have ability to confront difficult the problem.
- 4. Network support: refers to communication that reminds the people who are facing with the problem or difficult situation that they are not alone. The members of network may offer many types of support.
 - 5. Tangible support: any physical assistance provided by other (Courney KS, 1995).

Social support is a concept that explaining and predicting health promotion behavior. Social support has been shown to be a powerful aid to changing behavior and adhering to that change overtime. Many researchers have been studied health behaviors such as physical activity, quit smoke, healthy diet, and weight loss. Social support affecting an individual's perceived of behavioral control. People who with stronger networks of social support feel more empowered to make change of behavioral and make their empowerment enhance intention to change, leading ultimately to greater success at achieving target behaviors. So in this study, the researcher apply the social support from family, peer group, and healthcare providers for predict the physical activity and health eating behavior among overweight women in community.

2.8.4.1 Definition 2.8.4 Health Coaching

Health coaching is a tool that very valuable in working with health behaviors subject to fluctuations in motivation such as diet and physical activity. The term of "health coaching" implies that the role of the person delivering the intervention usually a health practitioner is to actively assist clients to change their health behaviors in a collaborative and individualized manner; that is, to coach, in contrast to educating, "telling," or counselling clients regarding which actions to take. There is several definition of health coaching as following:

Palmer et al. had defined health coaching as "the practice of health education and health promotion within a coaching context, to enhance the wellbeing of individuals and to facilitate the achievement of their health-related goals."(Goldhaber-Fiebert, Goldhaber-Fiebert, Tristan, & Nathan, 2003; Palmer S, Tibbs I, & Whybrow A., 2003).

Ryn & Heaney CA stated that "A behavioral intervention that facilitates participants in establishing and attaining health-promoting goals in order to change lifestyle-related behaviors, with the intent of reducing health risks, improving self-management of chronic conditions, and increasing health-related quality of life" (Ryn & Heaney CA, 1997).

Duke University Center for Integrative Medicine explains that "health coaching is a structured, supportive partnership between the participant and the coach that effectively motivates behavior change." (Duke University Center for Integrative Medicine, 2006).

Early research on programs that incorporate health coaching has demonstrated impressive results in the prevention of cardiovascular disease, diabetes, stroke, obesity, weightloss maintenance, and cancer.

2.8.4.2 Specific roles of a health coach

Health coaching involves five principal roles consist of

- 1. Providing self-management support
- 2. Bridging the gap between clinician and patient
- 3. Helping patients navigate the health care system
- 4. Offering emotional support
- 5. Serving as a continuity figure (Heather D. Bennett, Eric A. Coleman, Carla Parry, Thomas Bodenheimer, & Ellen H. Chen, 2010).

2.8.4.3 The intervention related with health coaching and outcomes

| Author/ title/year | Study design | Process of health coaching | Result/outcomes |
|---|-------------------------------|---|--|
| 1.McMurray,Johnso | Randomized | 1. Assessment the problem | 1.Decreased of |
| n, Davis | Controlled | 2. Planning | HbA1c |
| &McDougall /2002 | trial | 3. Health education and counseling4. Follow up and evaluation5. Motivational interviewing | 2. Decreased of admit ion duration3. Increased of QOL4. Increased selfmanagement |
| 2.Vale, Jelinek, Best & Santamaria /2002 | Randomized Controlled trial | Assessment the problem Goal setting Explanation and reasoning Practice Evaluation | Decreased of total cholesterol and LDL No difference of triglyceride and HDL |
| 3.Vale, Jelinek, Best., Dart, Grigg, Hare et al/ 2003 | Randomized Controlled trial | Health education Goal setting Planning and action Reinforcement | Decreased of total cholesterol and LDL |
| 4.Whittemore, Melkus, Sullivan & Grey /2004 | Randomized Controlled | Assessment Health education and | 1.Increased self- management of diet and exercise |

| | trial | reinforcement | |
|---|-------------------------------|--|---|
| Author/ title/year | Study design | Process of health coaching | Result/outcomes |
| | | 3. Solving problem and encourage4. Social support | 2.Decreased of depression 3. No difference of HbA1c |
| 5. Rungrawee Navicharoen/ 2007 | Quasi- experimental | 1.Assessment the problem 2. Goal setting 3.Situation analysis 4. Planning 5. Action 6. Evaluation | 1.Decreased of HbA1c 2.Increased satisfaction 3.No change of blood pressure 4.No change of LDL |
| 6. Wongpiriyayothar, Piamjariyakul &Williams / 2010 | Randomized Controlled trial | Assessment the problem Health education and demonstrate Skills training Follow up and evaluation | 1. Increased of physical functional 2.Decreased of severity of complication |

 Table 6 The intervention related with health coaching and outcomes

2.8.5 Motivational Interviewing

The first developed of motivational interviewing (MI) was helping the patient decreased alcohol and drug abuse. Motivational Interviewing developed two decades ago by William Miller,

clinical psychologist (W. R. Miller & Rollnick, 2009). It was used mainly in the fields of addiction and substance misuse. Motivational interviewing is being increasingly used in the areas of health promotion, public health and primary care to support lifestyle or behavior change. Motivation is a state of readiness to change and a relative new cognitive- behavior technique that aim to help the patients to identify and change health behavior that risk to developing health problem such as physical inactivity, unhealthy diet, alcohol consumption, and smoking. The goal of MI is to move the clients along the "stage of change", from basic stage to the next stage. (Prochaska JO, DiClemente CC, & Norcross JC, 1992)

2.8.5.1 Definition of Motivational Interviewing

Miller & Rollnick state that "Motivational interviewing is a collaborative conversation style for strengthening a person's own motivation and commitment to change." (Miller W. R. & Rollnick, 2013). Motivational Interviewing is defined as "a directive, client-centered counselling style for eliciting behavior change by helping clients explore and resolve ambivalence" (Hettema J, 2005).

2.8.5.2 Principles of MI

1) Express empathy

Expression of empathy is critical to the motivational interviewing. Approach acceptance of people as they are frees them to change whereas non-acceptance immobilizes the change process. Importantly, when clients perceive empathy on a counselor's part, they become more open to gentle challenges by the counselor about lifestyle behavior.

2) Develop discrepancy

Miller and DiClemente state that "Motivation for change occurs when people perceive a discrepancy between where they are and where they want to be" (W. R. Miller, Zweben, A et al., 1992). MI counselor helps the clients see and feel how their current behavior threatens important personal goals or is inconsistent with more central personal values. Developing discrepancy should be done in a non-judgmental way.

3) Roll with resistance

The counselor explores the clients' view and avoids arguing for change. MI encourages clients to develop their own solutions to the problems that they themselves have defined. The counselor avoids arguing for change and remembers in the fact that the clients are the primary resource in finding answers and solutions.

4) Support self-efficacy: counselor explore past successes in other problem areas and apply to present situation. The counselor belief in ability to change is a powerful predictor of change behavior.

2.8.5.3 The spirit of motivational interviewing

Motivational interviewing is not a technique for tricking people into doing what they do not want to do. In the other word, it is a skillful clinical style for eliciting from clients/patients their own good motivations for making behavior changes in the interest of their health.

1. Collaborative

Motivational interviewing based on a collaborative partnership between the clients/patients and clinician. MI addresses the specific situation in which patient behavior change is needed. MI is an active collaborative conversation and joint decision-making process. Example of collaborative statement "We are going to work together".

2. Evocative and all who will all all

The healthcare providers help the client drawing out the client's ideas about change rather than imposing their opinions as motivation and commitment to change is most powerful and durable when it comes from the client.

3. Respectful of client autonomy

Practitioners reinforce that there is no single "right way" to change and that there are multiple ways that change can occur. In addition to deciding whether they will make a change, clients are encouraged to take the lead in developing a "menu of options' as to how to achieve the desired change. Example of autonomy statement "I value you and am delighted to talk with you" (W. R. Miller & Rollnick, 2002).

2.8.5.4 OARS- client-centered counseling skills

The acronym of four preceding strategies makes up the OARS. This acronym may be reminder for healthcare providers to use this technique in the intervention. The OARS are the basic skills of motivational interviewing (MI) that can be used by interviewers to help the clients through the process of change. Four skills as follow;

O = Open Questions

A = Affirmations

R = Reflective Listening

S = Summarizing

1. Open-ended question: one of the most important skills that used for the save time if the healthcare providers use effectively and builds empathy with patients. Open-ended questions allow clients to tell their stories. The purpose of using open questions is to 1) Establish a safe environment, and build trusting and respectful relationship. 2) Explore, clarify and gain an understanding of your client's world. 3) Learn about the client's past experience, feelings, thoughts, beliefs, and behaviors. 4) Gather information – client does most of the talking. 5) Help the client make an informed decision.

Example of the open-ended question that used to ask the patients

- What makes you think it might be time for a change?
- Tell me what you like about your overweight?
- What was that like for you?
- 2. Affirmation: Affirmations are statements made by therapists in response to what clients have said, and are used to recognize clients' strengths, successes, and efforts to change. Although affirmations help to increase patients' confidence in their ability to change, they also need to sound genuine.
- 3. Reflecting listening: Reflective listening is the primary way of responding to clients and is used to check out whether the counselor really understood the client. Reflective listening involves listening carefully to clients and then making a reasonable guess about what they are

saying; in other words, it is like forming a hypothesis. Another goal in using reflective listening is to get clients to state the arguments for change (i.e., have them give voice to the change process), rather than the therapist trying to persuade or lecture them that they need to change.

Example of the open-ended question that used to ask the patients

"It sounds like you don't want to guit smoking at this time."

4. Summarizing: is an important way of gathering together what has already been said and making sure that the counselor understood the patients correctly. This step is preparing the client to move on (W. R. Miller & Rollnick, 2002).

2.8.5.5 Change Talk

Change talk means as statements of the client revealing consideration of motivation for or commitment to change. There are many strategies that are likely to elicit and support change talk in MI as follows:

- 1. Ask Evocative Question: used an open-ended question and the answer to likely to be change talk. Example of question "How important is it for you to make this change? What needs to change?"
- 2. Explore decisional balance: Ask for the pros and cons of both changing and staying the same. "What are the pros and cons of making changes in your weight?
- 3. Good Things/Not So Good Things: Ask about the positives and negatives of the target behavior.
- 4. Ask for Elaboration/Examples: When a change talk theme emerges, ask for more details. "Tell me more" "What does that look like"
 - 5. Look back: Ask about a time before the target behavior emerges.
 - 6. Look forward: Ask what may happen if things continue as they are. Try the miracle question: if
- 7. Query extremes: explore the advantages and disadvantages of not changing. "What are the best things that might happen if you do make this change?" and "What are the worst things that might happen if you don't make this change?"
- 8. Use change rulers: to explore readiness to change "On a scale of 1 to 10, how important is it to you to change [the specific target behavior], where 1 is not at all important and a 10 are extremely important?"

- 9. Explore goals and values: ask what the client's guiding values are.
- 10. Come alongside: explicitly side with the negative (status quo) side of ambivalence to invite the client to argue for change (lannos & Antcliff, 2013).

2.8.5.6 Apply the Motivational Interviewing into the research

The objective of Motivational Interviewing (MI) is to enhance self-efficacy and personal control for behavior change such as increase physical activity and healthy eating behavior. MI uses an interactive, empathic listening style to increase motivation and confidence by specifically emphasizing the discrepancy between personal goals and current health behaviors. This study will use Motivational Interviewing (MI) in each stage of individual participants by the research assistants as following;

1. Express empathy and avoid arguments

In the first of meeting, the research assistants will demonstrate genuine concern and understanding by build trust, and provide affirmation. Ask open-ended questions that encourage thought-provoking. It is an important first step to understanding participants' barriers and expectations. Example of open-ended question "How do you feel about your weight/exercise right now?" Example of the express empathy state such as "I understand that is has been difficult for you to exercise and lose weight in the past. I think it is still important for us to try to find ways for you to work on this. What do you think you can do to exercise more and eat less".

2. Explore ambivalence

Accept uncertainty as common and normal but resolvable. Explore the discrepancy between what is happening and what is desired in the future. Example of the state such as "I think you know that losing weight would help with this. Why do you think it is hard for you to find more time to exercise?" The answer of the participant will help the research assistants know what the ambivalence or the problem is. After that the research assistants will give the knowledge or advice to the participant.

3. Reflective listening

Reflect what the participant is saying by paraphrasing. Ask open-ended question to encourage the clients to talk. Reflecting feelings of ambivalence lead to discussion of the value

of change and problem solving. Example of reflective listening "You're feeling (tried) because you are wanting/needing (exercise)."

4. Assess Readiness to change

Help the participant is weigh the pros and cons of making to change. Use openended question to determine readiness to change.

5. Roll with resistance and accept resistance

When the participant is express reasons for not achieving goals, the research assistant can help them find ways to succeed. Example of the state "I know you are tired when you get home from work, but do you think you could try walking at work?"

6. Autonomy

The participants will response to change and present the arguments for change. The counselor recognizes that the true power for change rests within the client. It is up to the individual to follow through with making changes happen. This is empowering to the individual, but also gives them responsibility for their actions. Counselor reinforce that there is no single "right way" to change and that there are multiple ways that can occur. The research assistant will respect the participant's freedom of choice and support them to make change.

In this step, the research assistant used the MI techniques for assess, explore, advice, and support the participants to make change in the 5^{th} - 8^{th} week of the intervention.

2.9 Smartphone and application

Nowadays, smartphone is a technology device important part of daily life. It changes the way of communication of the people in the world. Smartphone has an advantage to communicate with anyone through video-conferencing, chat, email, and free voice mail, etc., and also used to keep contact number, email, picture, and information in phone memory (R.Vignesh Kumar, S.Venkatesh, & G.Nagarajan, 2015). Currently, smartphone is acting like a computer and used to store information, document and can be shared with anyone throughout the world. These advance technologies are very helpful for doing business and delivery of health intervention. In recent years, researcher have been used smartphone as tool for reminder and encouraging the participants to do something such as physical activity, healthy diet, adherence medicine, follow up appointment, supporting smoking cessation.

Smartphone is a device important to delivering health intervention because

- 1) The widespread adoption of smartphones increasingly capabilities.
- 2) People can carry their smartphones with them everywhere and every time 24 hour, seven day per week.
- 3) People's attachment to their phones.

2.9.1 Messenger Applications

Messenger applications or social messaging or chat applications of smartphone are instant messaging or mobile messaging that are built around social networking platforms. There are more than 100 applications in the world (ChartsBin, 2017). Some applications have existed for several years and some others were built recent years. All selected applications provide more or less the same functionality. In Thailand, there are three most popular messenger applications including WhatsApp, Facebook Messenger, and LINE application (Thailand Redcat, 2018).

2.9.1.1 WhatsApp

This messenger is a free messaging app and the one of the most popular for the Windows Phone, other smartphone, tablet, and personal computer. The number of monthly WhatsApp users worldwide as of February 2016 is more than 1 billion users, up from over 700 million in January 2015. The service is one of the most popular mobile apps worldwide. The main features of WhatsApp is receiving and sending messages to other people, creating of group chats, sharing the photos and clip videos, calling and voice messages. WhatsApp is popular because there is no cost because the user paid the internet data plan on their phone already (Statista, 2016).

2.9.1.2 Facebook Messenger

Facebook messenger is the second most popular messaging app in Thailand. According to the report of the "We are social" and "Hootsuite" (2017) reported. Facebook messenger is the official Facebook app that has text conversations with all friends on the popular social network: Facebook. The user can able to send and receive text messages, share images and location in conversations. The users can open chat windows with several people at the same time and receive sound. One of the most entertaining things on Facebook Messenger is its

sticker's collection which the users can use to personalize conversations. The reasonable that consider is that users must have a Facebook account in order to use Facebook Messenger (Uptodown, 2019).

2.9.1.3 LINE Application

LINE is an Instants message application that has the ability to talk, chat, messaging and file sharing, group chatting, and voice message through the internet like WhatsApp. Line was origin from Japan. In October 2014, LINE had reported about 560 million registered users worldwide and expected that it will reach 700 million users in 2015. The LINE's user can create group chats or chats one to one person.

2.9.2 The history of LINE application

LINE Application is an application that was created largely in mid-year 2011 by the collaboration of Naver Japan Corporation and NHN Japan. In 2011, Japan was hit by 8.9 magnitude of earthquake that initiated a 30-foot high tsunami. The giant wave then triggered a nuclear meltdown of the Fukushima Daichi plant. People more than 18,000 had been confirmed dead and Japan's phone system had completely demolished. The people in Japan cannot contact by call phone so that they had find some form of internet access to reach out to their families. The employees of NHN Japan, a subsidiary of South Korean internet company Naver, to devise a solution for people to contact family and friends during these crises. After 3 months, LINE messenger was born (Bushey, 2014).

Line application is one of the most popular messaging apps. It is available on all smartphone devices, including tablets and computers, especially in Asia which can be used for chatting. Its makes free voice calls, VDO call, line sticker, line timeline, line group, and send free messages whenever and wherever 24 hours a day. Line sticker is also popular with some unique sticker designs. These apps can be installed on a smartphone, tablet, and computer. Line app is the most popular messaging app in Japan, Thailand and Taiwan. It is similar to the likes of WhatsApp, Facebook Messenger or WeChat in China (Andreas Illmer, 2016). Line has about 600 million monthly active users worldwide and is used in over 23 countries. It has been ranked

number 1 in the free app category in 39 countries including Japan, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia, Macau, Switzerland, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and more.

2.9.2 The features of Line application

- 1. Messages and texts: LINE is primarily an Instant Messaging (IM) app. It is similar to other IM apps like WhatsApp, Viber, WeChat, etc. Users can create messages on multiple platforms like smartphone, tablets and personal computers (Windows or Mac) and send them to the name of LINE contacts. Users can communicate via texts, images, audio and stickers and can also create or join groups up to 200 people. Real-time conformation of messages that have been delivered or read can be seen.
- 2. Stickers: LINE app features a sticker shop from where users can purchase stickers depicting original characters, emotions and other various day to day activities. LINE stickers feature characters from popular anime's, manga's and Disney. Some stickers celebrating special events like Olympics are released for a limited period of time.
- 3 Theme: LINE allows users to customize their LINE profile to an extra extent. Various themes are available, some of which are free while most of it comes at a price of coins. The themes are mostly anime or manga based themes. They also feature Disney based themes like Snow White, Mickey Mouse, etc.
- 4 Timeline: There feature is similar to Facebook where users can share posts, photos, texts and stickers with their contact so that friends can see what they are up to. LINE also allows it's user to hide their timeline from selected users.
- 5 Privacy: The privacy setting on the LINE app is very impressive. Firstly, the app features an in-app 4-digit pass-code lock which is unavailable in other IM apps like WhatsApp. If phone has Touch ID, the users can use it to gain access to the app. LINE allows the user to choose whether to allow other users to add you as a friend by searching for your ID. The 'Filter Message option" when activated rejects all messages sent by LINE users who are not on your friend list. The users can also choose whether the users want to receive friend requests or not. The 'Letter Sealing 'feature on the app protects their messages using advanced encryption. But this feature only works when their friend too has enabled 'Letter Sealing 'on his/her device.
- 6 Keep: Keep is a feature on the LINE app that serves as personal storage space for special texts, pictures and audio that the users want to save. Other than their texts or photos,

user can save links and voice messages on Keep. Keep is a private feature on LINE and contents inside it will not be made public.

- 7 LINE Out & Voice Calls: Free in-app voice calls can be made between LINE users. The Line users only require an internet connection and can talk away for free. LINE Out allows the users to make low-cost calls via the LINE app to mobile phones and landlines. The users can use LINE Out to make domestic as well as international calls.
- 8 Notes on LINE: "Notes" is the function enables to remain anything such as, texts, stickers, videos, links, location, and music that can save all on the "Note". On LINE chat room, every time a new message is posted, old messages go up on screen. Whenever the conversion gets excited on LINE, there will be so many messages and maybe stickers from all the members on the chat. The important message will be far away to the top on screen. "Notes" is a notice board on LINE chat room that can share with all the members in the chat group without period limitation. Although, "Notes" are always open for even newcomers. All members can "Like" or write comments for the posts on "Notes". Only the person who posted the texts on "Notes" or the person who posted the comment has the authority to delete the comments. By the way, no one can edit comments.
- 9 Albums on LINE: Albums is a one of features of LINE apps that very useful function to save and share photos. After received the photo from the members on chat room, 2 weeks later, it can be no longer available to see. LINE albums function can solve this problem. No limited of the storage period, it is possible to store 1,000 photos per album, and create 100 albums per chat room. Albums are always open for even newcomers and they can see every photo. The album will not be restored once deleted, though anyone in the group has an authority to delete.

2.10 Behaviour change techniques

A behaviour change technique (BCT) is one of the theories of behaviour change and an observable and replicable component designed to change behaviour. In the field of public health, BCT has been used to prevent and stop risky behaviours such as smoking, alcohol drinking; promote behaviours such as exercise, cancer screening; promote self- care management such as monitoring blood glucose, blood pressure (Miche, S., et al., 2018). In addition, the BCT has the potential to help the participants to change their lifestyle behaviours. Several studies

have been used the BCT to change behaviours such as to increase physical activity and healthy eating interventions (Michie, S. et al., 2011), to reduce alcohol consumption (Garnett, C., et al., 2015), to reduce HbA1c (Cradock, Kevin A. et al., 2017). The authors in previous study suggested that the successful interventions always included BCTs from one or both of "goals and planning" or "monitoring and feedback" (Michie, S. et al., 2009).

In this study, researcher used the component of BCT including goal setting, self-monitoring, tailored feedback, and problem-solving. The detail of each component as follow:

2.10.1 Goal setting

Goal setting is the one important key process of BCT that can be used to increase an individual's commitment towards achieving a personal goal (Wadden, TA.,et al., 2012). This is the first step to successful of the goal by used SMART Goal Theory. This theory consisted of Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic and Time-base. For example of SMART: I will walk in the evening 30 minutes, five times per week. I will eat more vegetable in each meal. I will lose 1 kilogram per month. In this study, the participants were encouraged to set a goal including body weight, physical activity, and eating behaviour.

2.10.2 Self-monitoring

Self- monitoring is an effective and powerful process for changing behaviours. It is a part of cognitive processing in a way that lets the participants to plan, organize, strategize, pay attention to details, and manage time. There have been used in the several research studies for improving health outcomes of the patients with chronic diseases including diabetes, high blood pressure and weight management. In the past, self-monitoring has been used in the form of written records on the paper. For example, a person who records foods and beverages intake and physical activity at least three times per week and tracks weight at least once per week. Fortunately, an advancing technologies device including smartphone, tablet, and laptops, can better support the participants self-monitoring than in the past. Several methods have been used to help the participants self-monitor their behaviour including an Excel spreadsheet (Hutchesson et al., 2016) and applications such as MyFitnessPal, Fitbit, the Apple Watch, etc.

In this study, the participants were asked to set aim to record weight, dietary intake and physical activity by using the smartphone's camera for keep recording the photo. All participants were asked to set self-monitoring of body weight, foods and beverages intake, and daily physical activity. Setting realistic goals was used to set individual weight loss and increase physical activity. They were asked to self-bodyweight every Friday in the morning. The participants were took the photo all foods and beverages before eat all day on the one weekday and one weekend day. Taking the photo of all the activity that they did in each day were save. These photos were sent to researcher for evaluating and sent back to the participants combined with text messages and stickers by using LINE application.

2.10.3 Tailored feedback

Tailored feedback is the one of the communicating skills to support behaviour change. Feedback can significantly improve health outcomes with desired behaviours including increase physical activity and healthy eating behaviour. Tailoring techniques were applied to print-based health behaviours change interventions. The study of Colineau & Paris (2011) used an online web portal to provide the goal of family and tailored feedback to motivate and encourage families for improving the lifestyle of family (Colineau & Paris, 2011). In this study, researcher used LINE application to send the text messages and stickers tailored feedback to the participants after received the photos of foods, daily physical activity, and body weight. The feedback online were tailored specifically to individual members on LINE group.

2.10.4 Problem-solving

In general, the problem-solving is the process of finding solutions to difficult or complex issues including weight loss, drug addiction, and alcohol and smoking etc. In the weight management, the researcher suggested that problem-solving process is the one of the important key to success. The people who were able to identify different solutions when faced with problems were more likely to be successful in both weight loss and weight loss maintenance. Some people do not know what the way to solve their problem, so they need the one who can help them. In this study, researcher was as the healthcare provider to help them. The strategies that can assist the participants to lose weight including nutrition education, defined the problems such as environmental barriers, organisational barriers, social barriers, and personal barriers. Then,

set the aim and find out the strategies to solve. Motivation and encourage them to increase physical activity and healthy eating.

2.11 Relevant Research

There are several previous studies that were applied and relevant with this study. The study determined the effective of the used of health coaching based-on Motivational Interviewing (MI), used smartphone and application, used self-efficacy, and used social support to increase physical activity and healthy eating behavior. The relevant research as follow;

2.11.1 Health coaching and Motivational Interviewing

Several studies that used health coaching and motivational interviewing programs on people with obesity, alcohol consumption, smoke cessation, drug addiction, and chronic diseases. Most of them found these programs are effectively. A recent study examined the effect of three different types of health coach model for obesity treatment. Three types of health coaches were professional, peer, and a mentor (someone who was already successful in losing weight). Forty-four participants with obesity were recruited to the study lasted 6-month of weight loss intervention. The results in this study found that more people lost 10% or more of their initial body weight if their health coach was a professional or a peer, rather than a mentor (Leahey & Wing, 2013).

Similarly with the study of Larry A., et al (2008), they used randomized placebo-controlled trial design with 60 obese men and women by eleven 30-minute telephone coaching sessions and the initial conversation lasted 60 to 90 minutes. The intervention group received supplement and coaching. The control group received only placebo. The results found that the participants who received both supplement and coaching had the greatest loss of weight and body fat (Larry A.Tucker, Amy J. Cook, Neil R. Nokes, & Troy B. Adams, 2008). Similarly with Jacobs, et al (2011) studied in Belgium with 314 participants were randomized to intervention and control group. All of participants received medical assessment for cardiovascular risk factors for 12 months. The intervention group received web-based and tailored individual coaching for weight loss, reduce fat intake, increase fruits and vegetables consumption, increase physical activity, and quit smoking The participants in intervention group choose delivery coaching method that appropriate for their own such as e-mail, regular mail, telephone, or face-to-face.

The composite lifestyle change score was the outcomes. These score came from proportional differences of each lifestyle factor such as weight, saturated fat intake, fruit and vegetable intake, physical activity, and smoking status at the baseline and 12 months. The results found that the composite score of the intervention group that received coaching- composite score was significant higher than the control group (Jacobs et al., 2011).

Motivational interviewing used to apply of weight management and physical activity. There have been many studies that used motivational interviewing (MI) as a tool to help people with chronic illness or unhealthy behavior such as physical inactivity and unhealthy diet become healthier. A recent study evaluated the effectiveness of a motivational interviewing (MI) intervention on weight loss, physical activity and cardiovascular disease risk factors in primary care patients at 12 months. 120 participants were recruited to the randomized controlled trial and divided into the intervention group that received standard exercise and nutrition information plus up to five face-to-face MI sessions and control group received the standard information only. This program delivered by a physical activity specialist and registered dietician over a 6-month period. The outcomes were taken immediately post-intervention at 6 months and follow-up at a 12-month.the results showed the significant differences of walking and cholesterol between intervention and control group. This study show the effective of MI to some of health related outcome for long- term (Hardcastle et al., 2013). Motivational interviewing has also been shown to decrease BMI and increase physical activity in obese adolescents (Mathieu Gourlan, Philippe Sarrazin, & David Trouilloud, 2013). Similarly with a recent study showed that used motivational interviewing to determine a home-based 6-month lifestyle intervention program. The aim was to improve diet and physical activity behaviors in 50-69 year olds in rural Western Australian community. The results showed the significant difference increase physical activity and improved fiber, vegetable, and fat intake compared with baseline and finish implementation and control group (Blackford et al., 2016). Similarly to RCT previous studied of Bennett J A, et al., (2007) that used a motivational interviewing (MI) intervention on increasing physical activity, improving aerobic fitness (6-minute walk), health outcome, and fatigue in fifty-six cancer survivors. The MI intervention consisted of one in-person counselling session followed by two MI telephone calls over 6 months. Control group participants received two telephone calls without MI content. Outcomes were measured at baseline, 3 months, and 6 months, and were analyzed using multilevel modelling. The results found that the intervention group had a significant different in regular physical activity and increased self-efficacy for physical activity. In the control group, no significant different between increased physical activity and self-efficacy (Bennett J A, Lyons K S, Winters-Ston K, Nail L M, & Scherer J, 2007).

In Thailand, a recent pilot study used motivational interviewing technique to reduce sexual risk behaviors and increased condom use of youth living with HIV (YLWH), 6-month and Healthy choices 4-session motivational interviewing program. The result after 6 months showed no statistical differences in sexual risks, alcohol use, and antiretroviral adherence between the two groups. In within group found that significant difference in scores of HIV sexual risk and condom use (Rongkavilit et al., 2013). Another study examined the intervention of pedometer walking plus motivational interviewing (MI), 64 schizophrenic patients who are obese or overweight were randomly allocated to the intervention group and control groups. The result found that the bodyweight of the intervention group decreased significantly more than the control group. This study showed the effect of MI could be increased physical activity by walking with pedometer can be reduce BMI and body weight among schizophrenic with overweight patients (Methapatara & Manit Srisurapanont, 2011).

Based on these studies, motivational interviewing (MI) technique is an effective tool for people across all ages, gender, and conditions to make a healthy behavior and decrease the risk of non-communicable diseases. The researcher interested to use this method for increasing physical activity and healthy eating behavior among overweight women in community.

2.11.2 Smartphone and application

Smartphone device is a widespread used for communication worldwide. The potential of this mobile device is more than communication to family, friends, and their college. The ability of smartphone can able to send and receive email and text messaging, video viewing. Currently, smartphone has been used to health intervention and helps the healthcare providers to change health behavior such as increase physical activity, smoke cessation, reminder the patients to take medicine. Recent studies of RCT with adults who have BMI between 25 to 35 kg/m² were randomized to 2 groups. The intervention group received Smart Loss program to described diet about 1200-1400 kcal per day and provided by smartphone. The control group received health

education only. The results found the significant difference on weight loss in the intervention group compared with the control group. Smart Loss program by smartphone have efficaciously promote weight loss when compared with the control group (Martin et al., 2015). Similarly to the study the effects of weight loss intervention on body composition and blood pressure among overweight and obese women: findings from the MyBFF@home. This study was quasiexperimental design pre and post intervention that conducted 328 housewives living in the low cost flats around Klang Valley in Malaysia for 12 months (6 months for weight loss intervention and 6 months for weight sustainability). The participants aged between 18-59 years. The intervention was launched by nurses, counsellor, health education officer and the Family Medicine Specialists from the State Health Department. The participants in the intervention received specific package of weight reduction and individual counselling. The control group received the seminars on relaxation exercise, coaching, problem solving, pap-smear screening, and breast self-examination and stress management. After 6 months, the results showed significant difference on blood pressure, visceral fat, fat mass, and body fat percentage in the intervention group when compared to the control group, but no significant difference between groups at the 12 months (Fazliana M, et al, 2018).

Similarly to the study of Laing, B. Y., et al (2014), they studied the effect of a smartphone application for weight loss compared to usual care in overweight primary care patients. A randomized controlled trial design conducted 212 primary care patients at two primary care clinics in the University of California Los Angeles Health System. The participants aged 18 years and over, BMI 25 kg/m2 or greater, and had an own smartphone. The 105 participants in the intervention group received the 6 months of usual care plus the MyFitnessPal app which download on their smartphone. 107 participants in the control group received usual care. Assessments the data consisted of weight and blood pressure were completed at baseline, 3 months and 6 months. After finished the intervention, there was no significant difference on weight change and blood pressure between intervention and control groups (Laing, B. Y., et al., 2014). Similarly to the study of Jane, M., et al. (2017), they studied the effects of a weight management program on weight and metabolic syndrome risk factors delivered by social media among overweight and obese adults at Perth community in the West Australian. This study was three-armed randomized controlled trial with parallel design and without follow up. A weight

management program intervention for overweight and obese adults aged between 21 and 65 years and BMI between 25–40 kg/m², access to a computer, laptop, tablet or smartphone, and conducted between 2 July and 11 November 2014. One hundred and one participants recruited into the three groups. Two intervention groups; one group received the program within a Facebook(FG)and the other received the same program within booklet (PG) and one control group (CG) parallel design without follow-up. The intervention was performed a 24-week, 12week for intervention period and 12-week for follow-up. The intervention program included reduces an energy, low fat, lower carbohydrate, and higher protein consumption. Both intervention groups also used a pedometer and instructed to reach a goal of 10,000 steps per day. The Facebook group received the information that post in Facebook once per week over 24 weeks. The primary outcome (body weight) was collected at 5 times (baseline, weeks 6, 12, 18 and 24). The secondary outcomes included blood pressure, waist and hip circumference, fasting blood glucose, lipids and insulin, dietary intake, physical activity and step count were measured at baseline, weeks 12 and 24. The result showed that both the PG and the FG had significantly greater weight loss than the CG at week 6, 12, 18, and 24 when compared to the control group. There was no significant difference on weight change between groups at any time. The PG and FG had a significant difference on waist circumference compared to the CG. The PG had significant difference on fasting blood glucose when compared to the CG and FG at weeks 6, 12, 18 and 24. The FG was not significant differences on blood pressure, and hip between group at the 24 weeks (Jane, M., et al., 2017). Similarly to the study of Bennett, G. G. et al., (2009), they studied the effect of web-based weight loss program in primary care. This study was a randomized controlled trial design. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the effect of short-term weight loss behavioral intervention by web-based technology among obesity patients with hypertension. One hundred and one obese patients were recruited from outpatient practice of internal medicine department in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Inclusion criteria included aged 25-65 years, BMI between 30 to 40 kg/m², can speak English fluency, and available to use a computer with Internet access at home or work. The participants were randomized to intervention group and usual care group. The intervention group received web-based intervention; Step Up and Trim Down utilized a weight loss strategy. Goal setting, self-monitoring, behavioral skills training, and health coaching were provided to the participants lasted 12-week. The usual care group received standard care with the "Aim for a Healthy Weight" materials from outpatient practice. The results of this study reported that there were not significant differences on both systolic and diastolic blood pressure between groups (Bennett, G. G. et al., 2009). The similar study of Petrovski G and Zivkovic M (2017), they studied an impact of Facebook on glucose control in type 1 diabetes patient. The participants were 67 adolescents with type 1 diabetes and aged between 14-23 years. They randomized to the Internet group and traditional group. The intervention group received the diabetes control program including carbohydrate counting, balanced nutritional, and regular physical activity by Facebook and the control group received the same program in clinic visit. The intervention performed 3 years. The finding showed the significant improvement of HbA1c in the intervention group compared to the control group (Petrovski G, Zivkovic M, 2017).

2.11.3 Self-efficacy for changing healthy behavior

Self-efficacy is the confidence of a person in ability to perform a behavior change. Self-efficacy has four sources consist of mastery experiences, social modeling, verbal persuasion and emotional arousal or physiological factors (Bandura A, 1977). The previous study found that the participants in the worksite increased walking exercise adherence by used self-efficacy message through smartphone application. The result showed significant difference within group but it was not significant between intervention group and control group (Amy Elizabeth Koyle, 2013). Similarly to the recent study revealed that

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CHAPTER 3

Research Methodology

This study design was a randomized controlled trial. The participants were randomized to the intervention group and control group (50 people per group). Baselines data were collected before starting the intervention and evaluation after finish intervention by questionnaire and health examination including blood pressure measure, blood glucose, and body composition measurement. Primary outcomes were knowledge, perception, and practice of physical activity and healthy eating behavior. The secondary outcomes were body composition, blood pressure, and blood glucose that measured before and after implementation intervention. Data analysis used descriptive statistic and inferential statistic. Dependent t-test and independent t- test used to compare the baseline and difference after intervention. The primary outcome were practice of physical activity and healthy eating behavior, blood pressure, blood glucose, and body composition before and after implementation intervention program within and between intervention and control group.

3.1 Research Design

This research design is the randomized controlled trial. This study will start on March 2017 and ending on September 2017. The experiment evaluates the effect of nurses coaching through LINE application intervention change in knowledge, perception, and practice of physical activity and healthy eating behavior and body composition among overweight women in community, Bangkok, Thailand.

3.2 Study Area

This study was took place in community, Phayathai District, Bangkok, Thailand. It is one of the 50 district of Bangkok Metropolitan and it's the inner-city district urban area with one sub-district, the total population is about 72,777 people in the year 2015.

3.3 Study Population and study unit

In this study, the study population is the overweight women in community at Phayathai District were chosen.

Inclusion and exclusion criteria

Inclusion criteria and exclusion criteria will be used to recruit the participants to both of intervention group and control group as follows:

3.3.1 Inclusion Criteria

- 1) Female aged 35 to 65 years
- 2) Body Mass Index between 25 and 29.9 kg/m²
- 3) Owned smartphone
- 4) Able to use LINE application
- 5) Had access to the Internet
- 6) Resident in community at least 6 months
- 7) No exercise or moderate exercise less than 2 time per week and less than 30 minutes per time
- 8) Had no health condition that would restrict moderate exercise.
- 9) Had no the medical history that must to take medication
- 10) Can participate throughout this study
- 11) Willing to participate in this study

3.3.2 Exclusion criteria

- 1) Had a history of myocardial infarction, angina, coronary bypass surgery, congestive heart failure, percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty, stroke, and other serious medical condition
 - 2) Had a history of hypertension and diabetes
 - 3) Plan to leave from community within 1 year
 - 4) Participating in another weight loss or exercise program study
 - 5) Received medication for weight loss
 - 6) Pregnant or plan to pregnant within 1 year

3.4 Sample size calculate

This study uses G* power program to compute statistical power analyses for t tests. G* power can also be used to compute the effect size. Based on the previous study: "Outcome of a Mobile Health Coaching Platform:12-Week Results of a Single-Arm Longitudinal Study" effect size of 0.63 (Willey S & Walsh JK, 2016), alpha of 0.05 and a power of 0.80 for 2 groups, the total sample size will require 82 for 2 groups or sample size of 41 participants per group will need. Expecting the attrition rate to be approximately 20%, an additional 18 participants will be recruited to make a total of sample size 100 participants or 50 per group.

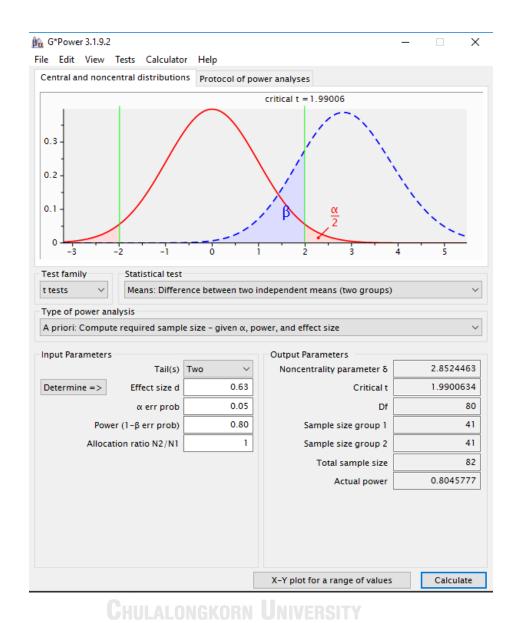


Figure 3 Sample size calculate by G* power program

3.5 Sampling of setting

The Health Center in Phayathai district Bangkok Thailand was convenient selected to conduct in this study.

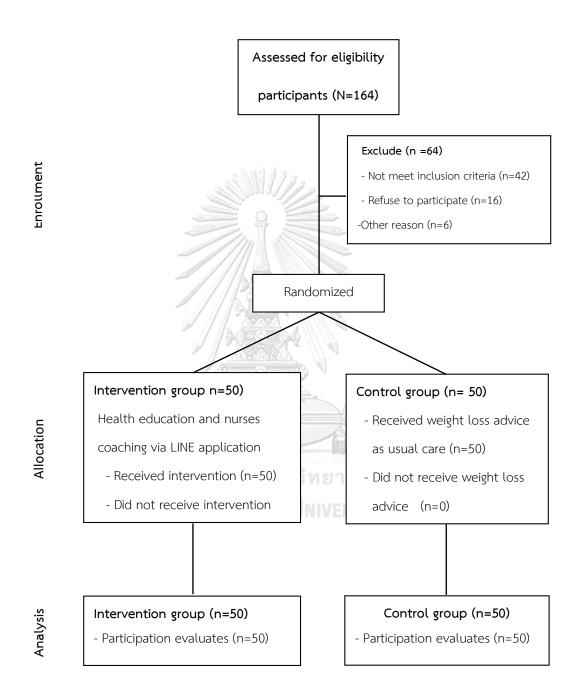
3.6 Sampling technique, recruitment and allocation

The women in community who have overweight (BMI between25 and 29.9 kg/m²) were recruited through Health Center and community advertisements via flyers, posters, brochures, and "word-of-mouth. After screening for eligibility, further details of the study were explained.

The women who met inclusion criteria were signed the informed consent before start the study. Randomization was done by using a computer- generated random number list. This study was conducted before and after implementation intervention. After enrollment, participants were randomly assigned to the intervention group and control group.



Figure 3 CONSORT diagram of the progress through the phases of randomized trial of two groups. (Include of enrollment, intervention allocation, follow-up, and data analysis)



3.7 Study procedure, planning, and collecting data

A randomized controlled trial study were conducted to determine the effect of nurse coaching based on Motivational Interviewing with LINE application intervention to change in body composition. To address the research question, there were 3 phases of this study as following;

3.7.1 Phase 1 Pre-intervention

This phase consists of 2 steps as follow:

Step 1: training research assistants program for 1 day workshop

Step 2: Baseline data collecting

3.7.2 Phase 2 Implementation Interventions

This phase was performed 6 months by the researcher team and research assistants.

3.7.3 Phase 3 Evaluation

This phase was done after implementation of intervention at 6th month. The participants in the intervention group and control group were completed questionnaire and measurement of blood pressure, blood glucose, and body composition as the same in phase1.

3.7.1 Phase 1 Pre-intervention

Step 1: research assistants training

In this part, four public health nurses were drawn from Health Center which locates at Phayathai District and is the setting area of this study. Public health nurses had a qualified of professional nurse and worked at community. Two out of four public health nurses had certificated of Psychiatric Nursing and most of all had a certificated of basic counselling principles and skills. Research assistants are important to the research process. Training research assistants was conducted by the researcher before start the intervention. The aims of training research assistants are good interpersonal communication and good facilitating skill with in turns building up supervise and support the group. In this study, research assistants training were conducted in one- day workshop which includes an introduction to the details of this study: objectives, tools and instruments, and the process of implementation. The methods that used for training were lecture, power point presentation, and demonstration. The workshop was consisted of the following activities:

- 1. Introduction to this study, procedure, and details of intervention.
- 2. Basic information regarding overweight and obesity, physical activity, healthy eating behavior, sleeps habit, and stress management.
- 3. Demonstration of how to approach the overweight women with the help of good communication skill, facilitating skill.

- 4. The process of health coaching, method of delivery health coaching including face-to-face and telephonic counselling.
- 5. The principle of motivational interviewing technique to help facilitate change. The MI techniques focused on motivational skills: strategies for starting the discussion by OARS, basic of MI: Express Empathy, Avoid Argumentation, Roll with resistance, Develop discrepancy, Support self- efficacy.
 - 6. Instructions on how to complete the questionnaire.

 Table 7 the detail of research assistant training program for one-day workshop

| Time | Objective | Contents | Activities | Evaluate |
|--------|------------------------|---|----------------|-------------|
| 09:00- | 1. To give a detail of | Introduction to this study, explaining | - Explain the | - Question |
| 09:30 | research study. | the objective, procedure, and details of | objective, | and answer |
| | | intervention. | procedure, the | |
| | 2. To give the basic | | detail of | |
| | knowledge of | 2. Basic information regarding overweight | intervention. | |
| | overweight and | and obesity, physical activity, healthy | | |
| | obesity, physical | eating behavior, sleeps habit, and stress | | |
| | activity. | management. | - Lecture | |
| | | | | |
| 09:15- | To understand and | Instructions on how to complete the | - Demonstrate | - Practice |
| 09:30 | can use the | questionnaire. | how to | |
| | questionnaire | | complete the | |
| | correctly. | W. | questionnaire | |
| 09:30- | To provide the good | How to approach the overweight women | -Lecture and | - Practice |
| 10:00 | communication skill. | with the good communication skill, | demonstrate | - I lactice |
| 10.00 | Communication skitt. | facilitating skill. | demonstrate | |
| | | racidiating skitt. | | |
| 10:00- | | | ! | ļ. |
| 10:10 | | Break 10 minutes | | |
| 10:10- | 1. To understand and | The process of health coaching, stage of | -Lecture and | - Practice |
| 12:00 | explain the stages of | change, method of delivery health | demonstrate | |
| | change model for | coaching including face-to-face and | | |
| | use in this study | telephonic counselling. | | |
| | | | | |
| | 2.Understand how to | | | |
| | apply the stages of | | | |
| | change | | | |
| | | | | |

| Time | Objective | Contents | Activities | Evaluate |
|-----------------|---|---|--|------------------------|
| 12:00- 13:00 | | Lunch time | | |
| 13:00- 16:00 | To understand and apply MI technique to use in this study | 1. The principle of motivational interviewing technique to help facilitate change. 2. The Spirit of MI 3. The MI techniques focused on - Motivational skills: strategies for starting the discussion by OARS | Lecture with power point and demonstrate | - Practice and test |
| | | - The basic of MI: Express Empathy, Avoid argumentation, Roll with resistance, Develop discrepancy, Support self- efficacy. | | |

Step 2: baseline data collecting

All of the participants in both groups were completed questionnaire and baseline measurement health examination includes blood pressure, blood glucose, and body composition by Bioelectrical Impedance Analysis (BIA). The participants in the both group were separated the day for measured the baseline data. In the intervention group, the researcher created a new line group and invites the participants to a member of new line group. This new line group had a name "Be healthy" group. The participants and researcher were joined to chat or sent-received text messages, stickers, video clips, and photos. In the control group, the participants were received advice, information about overweight and the methods for weight loss: increase physical activity and healthy eating behavior. The participants were met the researcher at 6th month after finish the intervention for health examination as the same of intervention group.

3.7.2 Phase 2 Implementation Interventions

In this phase was lunched by the researcher team and the four public health nurses as research assistants. The group's education session consisted of the knowledge of overweight, physical activity, healthy eating behavior, sleep habit, stress management, face-to-face session, and free call counselling. Implementation was divided into 3 steps; the first: group education

session, the second: instants messaging and create note and album line group and the third: free call counseling. The details of each as following:

Step 1: Group education session: this step was divided into 2 parts: the first part was the large group education session and the second part was the small group education session.

1.1 The large group education session: All of participants in intervention group were participated in group's education session at the first week to the fourth week. The details of large group education sessions describe in below and present as in Table 8

| session | Detail of intervention | Time |
|------------------------|---|--------------|
| Session 1: | 1. Building the familiarity between participants, | 15 minutes |
| 1 st week | researcher, and research assistants. | |
| Introduction | 2. Explain the details of this study include objective,benefit of the program, and schedule of the program.3. Provide knowledge of overweight and obesity about | 15 minutes |
| study | 30 minutes short video and power point presentation by the researcher, the contents include - Causes of overweight and obesity - Factors related with overweight and obesity | 2 hrs. |
| | - BMI calculates and the method of waist | |
| | circumference measured. | 30 mins |
| | 4. Group discussion | Total 3 hrs. |
| (2 nd week) | 1. Group lecture of physical activity by physiotherapist. | |
| Physical activity | 2. The participants will be received the knowledge about the definition, type, level, method of physical activity. | |

| session | Detail of intervention | Time |
|---|---|--------------|
| | 3. Giving the methods of how the participants increase physical activity and decrease sedentary activity. | |
| | 4. Give the knowledge of physical activity in daily life includes | |
| | 4.1 Physical activity at home such as do housework, work in the garden, go out a short walk before breakfast or after dinner, sit up when watching TV 4.2 Physical activity at the office such as walk down to speak with someone instead of using the phone. 4.3 Leisure- time physical activity such as walking, weight lifting, dancing, and exercise machine. 5. The participants will be measured their heart rate and perceived level of exertion as a way of determining the appropriate levels of activity | |
| | 6. Demonstrate exercise such as walking, low impact of aerobic dance and stretching7. Group discussion | Total 3 hrs. |
| Session 3: (3 rd week) Healthy Eating behavior | 1 Giving special lecture and workshop about basic nutrition and food group, Food Guideline Pyramid, and Nutrition Flag by dietarian. 2. Workshop on meal plans, balanced diet/ calorie intake. | |
| | | |

| session | Detail of intervention | Time |
|--|---|--------------|
| | 3. Practice by themselves about measuring foods and estimating portion size of foods, food label reading, healthy –shopping. 4. How to reduce fat, calorie, sugar, and salt intake, increase vegetables and fruits intake. 6. Group discussion | Total 3 hrs. |
| Session 4: (4 th week) Stress management and sleep quality | Group education about sleep habit, emotional and stress by the researcher team. The technique for stress management and relaxation, the importance of coping with stress, by using positive assertion, engaging social support, problem solving, planning, talking back to negative thoughts. The knowledge of sleep quality and the method for good sleep. Group discussion | Total 3 hrs. |

Table 8 The detail of large group education sessions of intervention group

After finish the large education session, the researcher and research assistants were started the small group session, one hour per session at the 5th to 8th week.

1.2 Small group sessions: This section was provided health coaching with motivational interviewing technique based-on Stage of Change Model for change behaviors. The small group session was divided by the score of Readiness Ruler. The participants were divided into four small groups involve 12-13 people per group, per one research assistant and one hour/session if the score of Readiness Ruler was the same . If the score was different, the researcher divide by the

score of Readiness Ruler who rate the score of 1-3, the participants were joined in the same group.

The 5th to 8th week session: The research assistants as nurse coaches reported the results of health examination including blood pressure, blood glucose level, and body composition to all of participants in the intervention group. The aim was to increase awareness of the participants to perceive their current health status and the risk factors to development a diseases. In this session, nurse coaches explored the confidence of participants by ask the participants about how clients view the importance of changing and the extent to which they feel change was possible.

The nurses coaches used the Readiness Ruler for determining participants' readiness to change by ask the participants where they are on a scale of 1 to 10 scales. The lower numbers indicate less readiness, and the higher numbers indicate greater readiness for change. Depending on how ready to change participants think they are, the conversation can take different directions. For the participants who rate themselves 0 to 3 as "not ready", nurse coaches suggested expressing concern, offering information, and providing support and follow up. For those who are rate 4 to 7 as "unsure", nurse coaches explored the positive and negative aspects of health behavior. For participants who are ready for change rate 8 to 10 scales, nurse coaches will help them to plan action, identify resources, and convey hope.

Readiness Ruler

The Self-efficacy Ruler (SR) is the self-report measure used to the perception of participants' self –efficacy to change health behaviors. This measure was asked the participants to rate the Self-efficacy Ruler from on a 100-point scale, ranging in 10-unit intervals from 0 ("Cannot do at all"); through intermediate degrees of assurance, 50 ("Moderately certain can do"); to complete assurance, 100 ("Highly certain can do"). The instructions and standard response format are given below.

In the Confidence, rate how confident you are that you can do them as of now. Rate your degree of confidence by recording a number from 0 to 100.

| S | elf-effica | cy Rulei | ٢ | | | | | | | |
|---------|------------|----------|----|----|--------|-----------|----|----|----|--------|
| 0 | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 | 90 | 100 |
| Ca | nnot | | | | Мос | derately | | | | highly |
| certair | n do at a | all | | | certai | in can do | 0 | | | can |

To rate their level of confidence on a 100 point scale of being able to complete the 30-minute, three-days-per-week exercise program the participants will be had set a small goal. If the participants say 50, the nurse coaches were asked the participants, "Why not a 20?" By asking the participants why not a lower number (or a higher number), the participants were expressed those reasons in favor of the behavior goal. This result may increase confidence, maintain the goal as is, and development strategies for success.

In this step, the nurse coaches used the process of Motivational interviewing (MI) technique approach the participants such as opened-end questions are designed to increase self-awareness capacity for thinking about new method of being, and potential for change. Active listening and reflections served to increase the participant's self-awareness while demonstrating the coach's empathy and acceptance. The nurse coaches were emphasized patient accountability, ability to increase physical activities and healthy eating behavior, and realistic goal setting through the most challenging stages of change. The advices were discussed; ambivalence and barriers related to the recommended behavior changes were explored based on MI.

Example question for readiness to change

- 1. Are you interested in changing your physical activity and eating behaviors?
- 2. Are you thinking about changing your physical activity and eating behaviors?
- 3. Are you ready to change your physical activity and eating behaviors?
- 4. Are you in the process of changing your physical activity and eating behaviors?
- 5. Are you trying to maintain changes in your physical activity and eating behaviors?

In this study, the researcher applied the Stage of change to the intervention program after used the Readiness Ruler. If the scores of 1–3 represent non-readiness to change, scores of 4–6 uncertainty, scores of 7–8 represent readiness, and 9–10 represent ongoing attempts at changing. The stage of change of the overweight women were had the strategy to help them to the next stage.

| Stage of change | Characteristic | Strategy |
|-------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | | |
| Pre-contemplation | The overweight women have no | - To build relationships and |
| | intention to change behavior | increasing awareness by provide |
| | | feedback of body composition |
| | | measurement, BMI and meaning |
| | | |
| | | |

| Stage of change | Characteristic | Strategy |
|-----------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | | - Determine knowledge deficit |
| | | - Review reason for and against |
| | | change to try to find how |
| | | following the physical activity |
| | | and healthy diet will help her |
| | | life |
| Contemplation | The overweight women aware | -To raise awareness of problem |
| | of the problem and seriously | by observation of behavior |
| | considering a change, but no | -Ask question to determine if |
| | commitment to take action | there are ways to overcome the |
| | | barriers and help the women |
| | | understand the discrepancy |
| | | between diet and what she |
| | | wants to achieve |
| | | - To help the overweight |
| | าหาลงกรณ์มหาวิทย | women become the change |
| | CHULALONGKORN UNIVE | agent |
| Preparation | The overweight women intend | - Find necessary resources and |
| | to change and make small | educate overweight women on |
| | behavioral change | new foods and physical activity |
| | | -Identify and assist in problem |
| | | solving |
| | | - Assist the individual in |
| | | identifying social supports such |
| | | as family member, friends, and |

| Stage of change | Characteristic | Strategy |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | | healthcare providers |
| | | -To encourage these steps and |
| | | support change process; |
| | | Commit to make change a top |
| | | priority |
| | | - Support self-efficacy |
| Action | The overweight women decide | -To make action plan |
| | to take decisive action to | suggestions, reinforce changes, |
| | change | provide support and guidance. |
| | | - Assist with problem solving |
| Maintenance | Work to prevent relapse and | -To support continued change |
| | consolidate gains | and help with relapse |
| | Consolidate gains | prevention |
| | | -Reinforce behaviors that |
| | จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยา | resulted in change and identify |
| | CHULALONGKORN UNIVE | old behaviors that will compromise it |

Table 9 The applied of Stage of Change into the intervention

Small group sessions and action plans

In this step, the researcher used the strategies into the small group sessions. This strategy consisted of the questions and action plan that help the participants to change behavior.

| Strategies | Applications/Questions |
|---|---|
| 1. Provide counseling for the participants | 1.Increase the participant's awareness and |
| who is in the early stages of behavior change or who is unwilling to change | knowledge of her own behaviors |
| | 2. Encourage the participants to make |
| | behavior changes |
| 2. Provide task-oriented counseling for | 1. Encourage a few, small concrete changes |
| the participant who is ready to change | first, and build those |
| physical activity and healthy eating | 2. Support and follow up with the |
| behaviors | participant who is ready to change behavior |
| 3. Identify and prioritize behavior | Suggest changes that will have a measurable |
| changes to be made. | impact on the participant's most serious |
| | issues |
| V (1 | |
| 4. Set realistic, achievable goals that are | "What behavior will you change?" |
| supported by the participant's family and peers. | "What behavior and who will help you? |
| จุฬาลงกรณ์มห | - "What goal is realistic right now?" |
| Chulalongkorn | - "How and when will you change the |
| 5. Identify and address barriers to | 1."What will make it hard for you to make |
| behavior change; help reduce barriers | changes?" |
| when possible. | 2. "How can you get around this?" |
| 6. Make sure that the behavior changes | 1. Don't force the participants to conform to |
| are compatible with the participant's | rigid eating behaviors |
| lifestyle | 2. Keep in mind current behaviors and |

| Strategies | Applications/Questions |
|--|--|
| | realistic goals |
| 7.Establish incremental steps to help the participants change physical activity and eating behaviors | For example, have the participants reduce fat consumption change by gradually changing the type of milk consumed, from whole to 2% (reduced fat), 1% (low fat), to skim (nonfat) milk |
| 8. Give the participants responsibility for changing and monitoring physical activity and eating behaviors | 1.Stress the importance of planning how the participants will make and track changes in eating and physical activity behaviors 2. Make record-keeping simple, and review the plan with the participants |
| 9. Make sure the participants have family and peer support | Show the participants how to encourage parents and peers to help |
| 10.Offer feedback and reinforce success | Regularly show interest to encourage continued behavior change |

 Table 10
 Small group sessions and action plans

Step 2: Instant messages sending and create Note and Album line group

2.1 Instant messages sending

The researcher sent instant messaging includes text messages, stickers, photo, and clip video to the participants. The number and timing of receipt of text messages were based on the need of the participants. In this study, the participants were received one or three text messages per week in the morning. Instant messages were divided into 4 types as follows:

- 1) Education and tips for physical activity, healthy eating behavior, sleep habit, and stress management.
 - 2) Encourage and motivate for behavior change.

- 3) Reminder to increase exercise or decrease fat, sugar intake
- 4) Feedback regarding self-monitoring

The below table showed the example of contents of the each types of instants messages that the researcher sent to the participants. The frequency of the instants messages depend on the need or the agreement of the participants. The details of the types of instants messages as follows:

| The types of instants | Example of contents | Frequency |
|-----------------------|---|-------------|
| messages | | |
| | | |
| 1. Education and tips | - Eat breakfast every day | Once a week |
| Eating behavior | - Intake 5 servings of fruits and vegetables a | rotating |
| | day | |
| | - Eating breakfast regularly has been linked to | |
| | a lower risk of obesity, diabetes, and heart | |
| | disease | |
| | - Fruits and vegetables are rich sources of | |
| | natural fiber, vitamins, and minerals. There are | |
| Dhariad a stirite | also low in calories and fat | |
| Physical activity | -2 simple ways to get more exercise: park | |
| | further away, and choose walking whenever | |
| | possible! | |
| | -How to know your level of intensity with | |
| | physical activity: You can't sing if you're doing | |
| | moderate activity and can only say a few | |
| | words if it's vigorous! | |
| | -Walking is a great and simple way to exercise | |
| | - Limit screen time to less than 2 hours a day. | |

| The types of instants | Example of contents | Frequency |
|--|---|-------------|
| messages | | |
| | Try for 6-8 hours of sleep per night. | |
| | - If you are upset or frustrated, stop and think | |
| | for a moment, and then choose your action. | |
| Stress management | - If you are upset or frustrated, stop and think | |
| | for a moment, and then choose your action | |
| Sleep habits | - Managing stress is good for the mind and | |
| | body. | |
| | -Avoiding drink tea or coffee before bedtime. | |
| 2.Encourage and | - Congrats! You well done | Once a week |
| motivate | -You just started great walk in your healthier | rotating |
| (2) | life. Congratulations! | |
| To the state of th | - Super job on the physical activity. Try to | |
| จุน | repeat this tomorrow | |
| 3. Reminder | -Remember to eat breakfast every day. | Once a week |
| | -Don't drink sugar-sweetened beverages today | rotating |
| | - Don't forget! Walk every day | |
| | - Remember! Sleep 6-8 hours every night | |
| | - Warm up and cool down before and after exercise | |
| | - Skipping your meal can lead to overeating at | |

| The types of instants | Example of contents | Frequency |
|-----------------------|---|-------------|
| messages | | |
| | the next meal | |
| | -Remember, your goal is kg in 6 months. get start | |
| | - Eat more fruits and vegetables | |
| 4.Feedback regarding | -Have you got in your 30 minutes of physical | Once a week |
| self-monitoring | activity today? | rotating |
| | - What is your weight? | |
| - | -When the participants increase of weight one | |
| | kilogram, she will receive a text message | |
| | "Please try to lose weight." | |
| | - What barriers have you noticed getting in the | |
| 8 | way of eating or exercise?" | |
| | - When participants lose weight, she received | |
| จุฬ | "Well done", "Good job", " Great" | |

 Table 11
 The example of text message contents

2.2 Create Note and Album line group

The researcher created the Note and Album on Line group after finished each of large group education session. Note on line group were created for summary the information about the knowledge of physical activity, healthy eating behavior, sleep habit, and stress management.

The participants who read Note must to respond as "like" or comment something or sent some of stickers on the Note. The researcher saw the profile of anyone who "like" or comments in the "Notes" on chat room LINE group. Album on Line group was collected the photo that related with the physical activity or healthy diet such as the photo of

Thai food with the number of calorie per plate. These features are useful to the participants when they do not know that the food which they want to eat and how much they have calorie.

Step 3: Free call coaching

At the 9th - 24th week, all of the participants in intervention group were received 8 free call coaching sessions (twice a month) 15- 30 minutes each time. The researcher supported ongoing behavior change maintenance and progress toward healthy behavior goals. These free call coaching sessions were taken place anywhere or anytime depending on the participants' needs or favorites. During the free calls of LINE app, the researcher as a nurse coaching followed a script designed to assess the progress and barriers of physical activity and healthy eating. In addition, the nurse coaches asked the question as following: the topics of each week; text and photos' messages (What is the topic, Are they helpful?); current physical activity and eating plan (Are you exercise today?, Will you exercise tomorrow?, How are you cutting calories?); social support (Have you been getting social support from?, Whom are exercise with you?). The nurse coaches will provide feedback to individual free call LINE on the topic discussed during the free call. When the participants were had problems, the researcher offered to overcome barriers.

Control group

Participants were randomized to the control group did not received any intervention from the researcher but received lifestyle recommendations and weight loss advice as usual standard care by their usual clinical care providers and as ordered by their individual.

3.8 Measurement instruments

Measurements instruments were divided into 2 parts consist of instruments for collecting data and instruments for experimental as following:

3.8.1 Instruments for collecting data

Instruments for collecting data were constructed into 6 sections as follow: The details of the questionnaire were shown in Appendix A.

Section 1: Questionnaire for collect socio-demographic characteristics consists of 25 items include age, marital status, education level, occupation, family income, history of family, history of menstruation, health risk behavior, medical history, sleep habit, smart phone used, and health examination.

Section 2: Questionnaire for measure the knowledge of physical activity and eating behavior. The researcher developed information from the literature reviews and adapted from Health Education Division, Ministry of Public Health (Ministry of Public Health, 2015). This part was contained of 20 items included the knowledge of physical activity 10 items and the knowledge of eating behavior 10 items. The answer in this part was "yes, no and not sure". The rating score was the following; an answer was "yes" the score was given 1 points, the answer was "no" and "not sure" the score was given 0 point. The total of score was 20. Level of knowledge based on Bloom's theory can be classified into 3 levels: the mean score <12 is low level, the mean score is 12-16 as moderate level, and the mean score >16 as the high level).

Section 3: Questionnaire for measure the perception of physical activity and eating behavior. The questionnaires in this part was contained of 15 items included the perception of physical activity 7items and perception of eating behavior 8 items. The total was 15 items with a 5- point Likert scale from strongly disagree to strongly agree will be applied. The questions of this part consist of positive and negative statement.

| Level of Perception | Positive Statement | Negative Statement |
|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Strongly agree | 5 | 1 |
| Agree | 4 | 2 |
| Neither | 3 | 3 |
| Disagree | 2 | 4 |
| Strongly disagree | 1 | 5 |

A score was given for each response from 5 to 1 point on the positive statement and 1 to 5 point on negative statement. The classified levels for the score use mean \pm SD into 3 levels: low level was score was < 42.56, moderate level was score between 42.56- 56.3, and high level was >56.34. Higher scores indicated a stronger feeling of each variable.

Section 4: Questionnaire for measure the practice of eating behavior; Food Frequency Questionnaire (FFQ). The researcher developed information from the literature reviews and adapted from Health Education Division, Ministry of Public Health (Ministry of Public Health, 2015). The questionnaires included the question of the practice of eating behavior 17 items. For each item, participants were asked to indicate their usual consumption frequency. The questions of this part consisted of positive and negative statement. The score was given as follow:

| Frequency of practice | Positive Statement | Negative Statement |
|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| never | 1 | 4 |
| 1-2 times per week | 2 | 3 |
| 3-4 times per week | 3 | 2 |
| 5-7 times per week | 4 | 1 |

The higher scored on this questionnaire indicated correlation to trend to healthy behavior. The scored was from 17-68 points.

Section 5: International physical activity questionnaires (IPAQ): Physical activity applied from the international physical activity questionnaires (IPAQ)(The IPAQ group, 2002) and the General Physical Activity Questionnaire (WHO, 2006) to measure the physical activity. The IPAQ is a 4-part questionnaire that includes 1) the long- telephone-interview, 2) the short-term 7-day self-administered, 3) the long-term 7-day telephone-interview, and 4) the short-term 7-day telephone-interview. In this study, the short-term 7-day self-administered will be used to collect the previous 7 days of physical activity data. The IPAQ include 7 questions four activity domains, which are questioned separately: 1) vigorous activity related to physical activity, 2) moderate activity related to physical activity, 3) time spent for walking, 4) time spent for sitting (Ainsworth et al., 2014). The instrument measured duration (minutes per week) of walking, moderate-intensity activity, and vigorous- intensity activity.

Strong positive correlations between the IPAQ and physical activity accelerometer data were found (rho = 0.55; p < .001) (3). Also, the validated Thai version IPAQ reported good test-retest repeatability for monitoring population levels of physical activity among 18- to 65-year-olds in diverse settings (Craig C, 2003). In testing for the reliability and validity across 12 countries, the study revealed a good repeatability coefficient of p = 0.81 (95 % CI 0.79 - 0.82).

Total physical activity in minutes per week was categorized to determine the proportion of each sample that met the physical activity guideline of a minimum of 30 minutes of moderate-intensity physical activity on most, and preferably all days of the week. Based on the IPAQ guideline, the physical activity category was divided into 3 categories are as follows:

1. High physical activity participants who performed vigorous-intensity activity on at least 3 days and accumulating at least 1500 MET-minutes/week OR 7 or more days of any combination of walking, moderate- or vigorous-intensity activities accumulating at least 3000 MET-minutes/week

or more days of vigorous activity of at least 20 minutes per day OR 5 or more days of moderate-intensity activity and/or walking of at least 30 minutes per day OR 5 or more days of any

2. Moderate physical activity participants who performed moderate-intensity activity on 3

combination of walking, moderate-intensity or vigorous intensity activities achieving a minimum of

at least 600 MET-minutes/week.

3. Low physical activity will be recorded as a participant whose physical activity did not

meet the criteria for either the high or low category.

The weighted MET-minutes per week was calculated as duration of activity per day x frequency per week x metabolic equivalent (MET) intensity. This number was summed across activity of

total activity from all reported activities per week (Ainsworth C. and et. al, 2014).

3. Low physical activity will be recorded as a participant whose physical activity did not

meet the criteria for either the high or low category.

The weighted MET-minutes per week was calculated as duration of activity per day x

frequency per week x metabolic equivalent (MET) intensity. This number was summed across

activity of total activity from all reported activities per week (Ainsworth C. and et. al, 2014).

Section 6: Stress assessment: Stress will be assessed by a self-evaluated of The Thai

Stress Inventory (TSI). The TSI consist of 20 questions, applied from the Department of Mental

Health, Ministry of Public Health of Thailand. The construct validity of this instrument had been

tested. The sensitivity and specificity of this TSI were 70.4 and 64.6. The internal consistency

reliability for the Cronbach's alpha coefficient was 0.86 (Department of Mental Health, 1995). This

form will be used to assessment the symptom or feeling of stress within the last 2months. The

rating the score according to the frequency on 4-point rating scale, ranging from never to the

frequent as follows:

Frequent = 3-4 times per months or one time a week

As often = less than 1-2 times per month

Occasionally = 1 times per month

Never = none symptom

The total score was 60, the higher scored indicated correlation to more likely to

experience stress related illness. Stress was interpreted at five stress level. There was as follows;

0-5 points = less stress than a normal level

6-17 points = stress at normal level

18-25 points = moderate level of stress

26-29 points = high level of stress

30 points and above = severe stress

The questionnaires that were used for evaluate the process of the intervention consist of as follow:

1. Readiness for physical activity and eating behavior change assessment consist of 20 items. The questionnaire was applied from Ungsinun Intarakamhang (Ungsinun Intarakamhanga, 2012). The total scale Cronbach's alpha is 0.88. The answers are given on a four-point Likert scale ranging from 1 (strong disagreement) to 4 (strong agreement). The questionnaires are thus able to assess the relationship between stages of change. The range of possible total scores on each subscale ranges from a minimum of 20 to a maximum of 80. The score will be used to assessment level of change for planning the intervention for change individual behavior.

The item of question number 1, 2, 3, and 4 is as the stage 1 pre-contemplation, the participants are not considering changing behavior.

The item of question number 5, 6, 7, and 8 is as the stage 2 contemplation
The item of question number 9, 10, 11, and 12 is as the stage 3 preparation
The item of question number 13, 14, 15, and 16 is as the stage 4 action
The item of question number 17, 18, 19, and 20 is as the stage 5 maintenance

2. Self-efficacy assessments include the confidence able to increase physical activity, and healthy eating behavior. The total is 10 items and 3- point Likert scale from 1 (less perceived) to 3 (very perceived) was applied. The questionnaire will be applied from Ungsinun Intarakamhang (Ungsinun Intarakamhanga, 2012). The internal consistency reliability for the Cronbach's alpha coefficient was 0.89. The range of possible total scores on each subscale ranges from a minimum of 10 to a maximum of 30 points. The higher scored on this questionnaire indicated correlation to trend to have high self-efficacy for change behavior. Categories ranged score from 1-3 points as follows:

1 score = less perceived

2 score = Moderate perceived

3 score = Very perceived

3. Social support assessment Questionnaires for perceived social support from family member, friends, and nurse coaches. The questionnaire will be applied from Ungsinun Intarakamhang (Ungsinun Intarakamhanga, 2012). The internal consistency reliability for the Cronbach's alpha coefficient was 0.94. This part contained 15 items and a 4- point Likert scale from very strongly disagrees to very strongly agree. The range of possible total scores on each subscale ranges from a minimum of 15 to a maximum of 60. The higher scored on this questionnaire indicated correlation to trend to receive support from family, friend and nurse coaches. Categories ranged score from 1-4 points as follow:

1 score = strongly truly

2 score = Moderate truly

3 score = Less truly

4 score = Not truly

3.8.2 Instruments for experimental

Instruments for health examination assessment consists of medical equipment such as weighting scale, digital blood pressure monitor (Omron model HEM-7111), blood glucose meter, and Bioelectrical Imbalance Analysis (Inbody 230, Biospace Co.Ltd., Seoul). All of which were calibrated before use and the same devices were used throughout the entire study. The instruments have a detail of method to use as follows:

- 1) Body weight was measured by using the same digital weighing apparatus each time and will be recorded in kilograms to one decimal point.
- 2) Height was measured using a standard measuring board; the subjects' body positions ensure their head, shoulder blades, buttocks, and heels are touching the board during measurement. Height will be recorded in centimeters.
 - 3) Glucometer was measured using Accu-Chek Performa.
 - 4) Blood pressure was measure using Omron digital blood pressure monitor.
 - 5) Bioelectrical Impedance Analysis (BIA) was used to analyze body composition with the Inbody 230 (Biospace, Seoul, Korea).

3.8.2.1 The method of measurement

In this study the researcher will use the standard method of measurement such as the method of blood pressure measurement, blood glucose, body composition measurement.

| Measurement | The methods |
|----------------|---|
| Blood pressure | Measurement by digital blood pressure monitor (Omron model HEM-7111) |
| | Ensure that the participant has been seated for at least 5 minutes before the first measurement is taken The participant is seated and as relaxed as possible. Sit with both feet parallel and flat on the floor (no cross legs). Ensure that the participant has not been smoking, drinking caffeine or heavy physical activity at least 30 minutes prior to the measurement Wear loose-fitting clothes like a short sleeved t-shirt that can push sleeve up comfortable. Always use the same arm for blood pressure reading Use a cuff with adequate width When the measurement is completed, reading of systolic and diastolic blood pressure. Record the reading of the first measurement. Release cuff pressure completely and obtain another reading of the blood pressure after resting. Take the average value of the two reading and record. |
| Height | Ask the participant to remove her shoes prior to take the measurement Standing fully upright and the back should rest against a wall and the head should be forward Measured in centimeters and record |
| Weight | Zero the scales before the participant steps onto them Ask the participant to remove any 'heavy' items from their pockets (keys, wallets) and remove any heavy items of clothing or apparel (big jackets, shoes) When measuring weight – ask participant to look straight ahead and stay still on the scales. Wait for the digital screen to settle before recording the measurement Measure in kilograms |

| Measurement | The methods |
|---------------|--|
| Blood glucose | Measurement by glucometer |
| | Wash and dry hands of the participants before testing. |
| | 2. Turn on the meter and prepare a test strip. |
| | 3. Prick a lancet (a very short, fine needle) into side of fingertip for |
| | get drop of blood |
| | 4. Then place the blood on a disposable "test strip" that is |
| | inserted into meter. The test strip contains chemicals that react |
| | with glucose |
| | 5. The result of glucose value in mg/dl is displayed on a digital |
| | display and record the result |
| | 6. Record the reading blood glucose levels |
| Body | Measurement by Bioelectrical Impedance Analysis(BIA) (Inbody 230) |
| composition | |
| | 1. Don't eat anything before test or at least 2 hours after eating |
| | 2. Don't exercise before testing |
| | 3. Stand on the base frame of the InBody 230. Bare feet must be |
| | in contact with the electrodes, the heel on the circular |
| | electrode |
| | 4. Flat contact with four fingers on the surface of the electrode |
| | and the thumb on the electrode pad on the top surface of the handle |
| | 5. The proper body posture is a normal standing position with the |
| | arms and legs extended. For accurate results, please take off |
| | heavy clothes and accessories. |
| | 6. During the test, the examinee should relax and do not moving |
| | the body. |
| | 7. During measurements, the InBody230 displays the results of the |
| | examinees and takes 35 seconds for calculate. |
| | 8. When finished the test, the result messages appears in the |
| | screen window with a signal sound. The machine prints the |
| | result sheet. |

 Table 12
 The standardized procedures of measurements

3.9 Data collection

Data collection for overweight women can be mainly divided into 3 phase, the first phase was the pre-intervention or the baseline phase, the second phase was an implementation intervention and the third phase is at the 6 months after finish intervention. The baseline phase, the data was collected by questionnaires, interviewing, and measurement of blood pressure, blood glucose, and body composition. Questionnaire consisted of individual characteristics, health risk behaviors, knowledge, perception, and practice toward physical activity and healthy eating behavior. The data were collected at the baseline and after finished intervention at 6 months. The body composition measurement consisted of weight, BMI, muscle mass, body fat mass, body fat percentage, waist-hip-ratio, basal metabolic rate, muscle control, fat control, and fitness score. The second phase was implemented the intervention. The third phase was collected data as the same at the baseline by researcher and research assistants. All of the participants were given their permission by completion of a written consent form before start the study.

3.10 Validity and reliability

3.10.1 Validity of research instrument

Validity refers to extent, which a test measures what we actually which measure: it is based on the adequacy with which the items in an instrument measure the attributes of the study. Validity refers to accuracy or truthfulness of a measurement.

This study used content validity to measure an instrument. The researcher developed questionnaires and health information from the several literature reviews. Three experts were in the field of physical activity, nutrition, and public health. Item-objective congruence index (IOC) was used to calculate the degree of agreement. The value of IOC \geq 0.5 was imply that the instrument is valid.

 $IOC = \sum R / N$

IOC = Item-objective congruence index

N = Number of experts

R = Degree of agreement of each item

(0= not sure, 1= relate, -1= not relate)

In this study, The IOC of the questionnaire for measure the knowledge of physical activity and eating behavior was 0.96. The IOC of the questionnaire for measure the perception of physical activity and eating behavior was 0.97. The IOC of the questionnaire for measure the

questionnaire for measure the practice of eating behavior was 0.96. The IOC of the International physical activity questionnaires (IPAQ) was 1.00. The IOC of the Stress assessment was 0.90.

3.10.2 Reliability of research instrument

Reliability is a measure of accuracy or consistency of a test to how dependably or consistently. The internal consistency reliability coefficients (Cronbach's Alpha) was used to measure the reliability of this study

The questionnaires were test by pilot study for reliability of 30 community residents who did not participate in this study at another community in Bangsue District, Bangkok. The internal consistencies of the questionnaires were calculated by Cronbach's alpha. Wording changes for question clarity were made as a result of the pre-test. The Cronbach's alpha of questionnaire for measure the knowledge of physical activity and eating behavior was 0.742. The Cronbach's alpha of the questionnaire for measure the perception of physical activity and eating behavior was 0.760. The Cronbach's alpha of the questionnaire for measure the practice of eating behavior was 0.841 and the Cronbach's alpha of the Stress assessment was 0.874.

3.11 Data analysis

All analyses were conducted using the intention to treat principle (ITT). The data were analyzed by using Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) version 22 software for windows. The level of significance for any statistical test was established at alpha less than 0.05. Continuous variables were shown as means and standard deviations or medians and interquartile range, and categorical variables were shown as numbers and percentages.

- 1. Descriptive statistics such as percentage, average, and standard deviation were applied for describing the general characteristics of overweight women.
 - 2. Analytic statistics
- 1) Independent t –test was used to assess the baseline of the differences for continuous variables between intervention group and control group.
- 2) Paired t-test was used to assess the baseline of the difference for continuous variables before and after within group.

3.12 Ethical Consideration

Ethical Consent from the Ethical Review Committee for Research Involving Human Research Subject, Public Health Program, Chulalongkorn University was obtained before beginning

the study. The participants were informed about the objectives and the process of this study. Written consent from participants was taken before conducting the research.

3.13 Expected Benefit& Application

- 1. The results of this study were a healthy body composition which is vital for wellness throughout life. The healthy body composition reduces the risk of cardiovascular diseases, stroke, type2 diabetes, and many types of cancer among overweight women in community.
- 2. Smartphone is information technology devices that can help the people manage their health such as use for record food consumption, physical activity, and weight management.
- 3. It could be applying this program as a guideline for overweight and obesity women or the other groups in other community and other place such as the workplace and offices in Bangkok, Thailand



CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH RESULTS

This chapter presents the results of the data analysis. The study used randomized controlled trial designed to evaluate the effect of the promoting physical activity and healthy eating behavior by nurse coaching through LINE application for change in knowledge, perception, and practice of physical activity and healthy eating behavior, blood pressure, blood glucose, and body composition that consists of weight, BMI, Body fat mass (FM), Muscle mass, Fat-Free mass (FFM), body fat percentage(%BF), Waist-Hip Ratio(WHR) among overweight women in community. The study area had been selected purposive sampling, 100 overweight women (BMI 25-29.9kg/m²) recruited from the community and Health Center, were randomly allocation selected method to intervention group and control group by computer generated, 50 per group. The final outcomes analysis was 100 overweight women, no drop out of participants. Intention- to- treat was used to analysis the data. The results are presented in 2 parts: 1) characteristics of the overweight women consist of socio-demographic, knowledge, perception, and practice of physical activity and healthy eating behavior, body composition, blood pressure, and blood glucose and 2) the effect of the promoting physical activity and healthy eating behavior by nurse coaching through Line application program.

4.1 The socio-demographic characteristics of the overweight women at the baseline assessment

In this part showed the general socio-demographic characteristics of the overweight women at the baseline by using Chi-square test for categorical data and independent t-test for continuous data were conducted to test the difference at the baseline between the intervention group and control group.

4.1.1 Baseline socio-demographic characteristics of the overweight women

In this session showed the general socio-demographic characteristics at baseline. General socio-demographic characteristics which have p-value < 0.05 were adjusted for assessing the effect of this program. Socio-demographic of the overweight women included age, marital status, educational level, occupational, income, the enough of income, alcohol drinking, menopause,

sleep habit, smartphone used, and annual health examination as shown in table 13 The total participants in the intervention group and control group were 100 people, 50 per group. The results revealed that socio-demographic were similar in the both groups (p-value>0.05). The mean age of the intervention group was 54.70 (SD ± 9.93) and 51.34 (SD ± 8.12) in the control group. Most of them were married, 60% in the intervention group and 48% in the control group. The majority of overweight women in the intervention group (36.0%) and in the control group (38.0%) finished their education at secondary school. 28.0% in the intervention group and 42.0% in the control group have a general job occupation. The mean income in the intervention group was 11,606 (SD \pm 8,861.73) and 12,206 (SD \pm 10,230.87) in the control group. More than one-third of the intervention group (30.0%) had income but not enough and owed and 34.0% in the control group had income enough but not left. 34.0% of intervention group stayed with family, 24.0% of control group stay with daughter and son. Social support from the family and friends found that 54.0% of the intervention group and 44.0% in the control group had no support.

In term of smartphone used showed that the intervention group had a mean smartphone used per day of 233.80 minutes (SD ±148.116) and 195.00 minutes (SD ±116.781) in the control group. 38.0% in the intervention group and 42.0% of the control group used smartphone 10-120 minutes per day. The second of the intervention group used smartphone 241-360 minutes per day 32.0%. The second of the control group had used smartphone 121-240 minutes per day 34.0%. The objective of smartphone used of the participants found that 44.0% of the intervention group used smartphone for call in and call out combined with played social media. The second was call in and call out, play social media, buy online, and searching information 34.0%. In the control group, the most of the control group (40.0%) used smartphone for call in and call out, play social media, buy online and searching information. The second was calling in and calling out combined with social media playing. The most of application used in the intervention group was LINE application 52.0% and the second was LINE and Facebook. In the control group, 54.0% of the control group used LINE application and Facebook and the second was LINE application only 46.0%.

In term of behavior related health showed that that one-fifth of the intervention group (16.0%) and 20.0% of the control group drink alcohol. All participants had no smoking. 60.0% of the intervention group and 52.0% of the control group had menstruation. The family history of

obese showed that 18.0% and 34.0% of the intervention group and control group had the family history of obese. 80.0% in the intervention group and 68.0% in the control group had the family history of obese. Sleep habit of the participants showed that the average time to fall asleep in the intervention group was 55.40 minutes (SD \pm 50.012) and in the control group was 42.70 minutes (SD \pm 23.738). The total hours of sleep per night in the intervention group were 6.02 hours (SD \pm 1.152) and 6.24 hours (SD \pm 0.955) in the control group. Most of the participants, 86.0% in the intervention group and 78.0% in the control group did not use the drug for sleep.

An annual health check, most of the participants (88.0% in the intervention group and 82.0% in the control group) were an annual health check. The participants in the intervention group 78.0% and 66.0% of the control group had a normal blood pressure (systolic BP<140 mmHg and diastolic blood pressure< 90 mmHg). 80.0% of the intervention group and 74.0% of the control group had normal blood glucose (blood glucose level< 126 mg %).

Table 13 Socio-demographic characteristics of the intervention group and control group at baseline

| Socio-demographic | Intervention gr. (n= 50) | | Control gr. (n= 50) | | P-value |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|----------|------------------------|--------|---------|
| R | n | % | n | % | |
| Age | | į. | | | |
| Age in years: mean (± SD) | 53.72(| 8.734) | 52.32(| 9.650) | .449(b) |
| Marital status | MILLERM | N LINE I | ลย | | .479(b) |
| Single | 8VGKOR | 16.0 | R ₁₁ TY | 22.0 | |
| Married | 30 | 60.0 | 24 | 48.0 | |
| Divorce /Widow/ separate | 12 | 24.0 | 15 | 30.0 | |
| Educational level | | | | | .950(a) |
| Primary school | 18 | 36.0 | 15 | 30.0 | |
| Secondary school | 18 | 36.0 | 19 | 38.0 | |
| Vocation/certificate/Bachelor | 14 | 28.0 | 16 | 32.0 | |

Notes: (a) = Chi square, (b) = Independent t- test

Table 13 Socio-demographic characteristics of the intervention group and control group at baseline (Cont.)

| | Interver | ntion gr. | Cont | rol gr. | |
|---------------------|----------|-----------|---------|---------|----------|
| Socio-demographic | (n= | 50) | (n= 50) | | P-value |
| | n | % | n | % | 1 |
| Occupational | | | | | .246(a) |
| Housewife | 12 | 24.0 | 6 | 12.0 | |
| General job | 19 | 38.0 | 16 | 32.0 | |
| Merchant | 10 | 20.0 | 13 | 26.0 | |
| Others | 9 | 18.0 | 15 | 30.0 | |
| Income | | | | | .755(b |
| Income: mean (± SD) | 11,606 | ±8,861 | 12,206 | ±10,230 | |
| Enough | | | | | .836 (a) |
| Enough but not left | 13 | 26.0 | 17 | 34.0 | |
| Enough and left | 12 | 24.0 | 10 | 20.0 | |
| Not enough but not | 10 | 20.0 | 10 | 20.0 | |
| owed | () seems | 300000 () | | | |
| Not enough and owed | 15 | 30.0 | 13 | 26.0 | |
| Stay with | | | 3) | | .670(a) |
| Alone | 4 | 8.0 | 5 | 10.0 | |
| Spouse | 1050 | 20.00 | a g 9 | 18.0 | |
| Daughter and son | 10 | 20.0 | 12 | 24.0 | |
| Family | 17 | 34.0 | 11 | 22.0 | |
| Parents | 9 | 18.0 | 13 | 26.0 | |
| Social support | | | | | .317(a) |
| None | 27 | 54.0 | 22 | 44.0 | |
| Yes | 23 | 46.0 | 28 | 56.0 | |
| Alcohol drinking | | | | • | .603(a) |
| No | 42 | 84.0 | 40 | 80.0 | |
| Yes | 8 | 16.0 | 10 | 20.0 | |

Notes: (a) = Chi square, (b) = Independent t- test

Table 13 Socio-demographic characteristics of the intervention group and control group at baseline (Cont.)

| | Interve | ntion gr. | Cont | trol gr. | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| Socio-demographic | (n= | 50) | (n= | = 50) | P-value |
| | n | % | n | % | |
| Menstruation | | 1 | | • | .420(a) |
| Yes | 30 | 60.0 | 26 | 52.0 | |
| No | 20 | 40.0 | 24 | 48.0 | |
| Family history of obese | S. (d) (d) | 11. | | | .110(a) |
| Yes | 9 | 18.0 | 17 | 34.0 | |
| No | 41 | 82.0 | 33 | 66.0 | |
| Smartphone used/day | 233.80(| 148.116) | 195.000 | (116.781) | .149 (b) |
| (minutes) mean ±S.D. | | | _ | | |
| 10-120 mins/day | //19 | 38.0 | 21 | 42.0 | |
| 121-240mins/day | 12 | 24.0 | 17 | 34.0 | |
| 241-360 mins/day | 16 | 32.0 | 11 | 22.0 | |
| > 360mins/day | / ((3) | 6.0 | 1 | 2.0 | |
| Objective of smartphone | | - ENDE | | | .591(a) |
| used | | | 3) | | |
| Call & social media | 22 | 44.0 | 17 | 34.0 | |
| Call & social media &buy | งกร ใ น้ม | 22.0 | 13 | 26.0 | |
| online | ONOVOD | u Hunzen | | | |
| Call & social media &buy | 17 | 34.0 | 20 | 40.0 | |
| online& searching information | | | | | |
| Applications used | | | | | .689(a) |
| LINE app | 26 | 52.0 | 23 | 46.0 | |
| LINE & Facebook | 24 | 48.0 | 27 | 54.0 | |
| Sleep habit | | | | | |
| Average time for | 55.40 (| 50.012) | 42.70 | (23.738) | .109 (b) |
| sleep(mins) (mean ±SD) | | | | | |
| Total time sleep (hrs.) (mean ±SD) | 6.02(| 1.152) | 6.24 | (0.955) | .397(b) |

Notes: (a) = Chi square, (b) = Independent t- test

Table 13 Socio-demographic characteristics of the intervention group and control group at baseline (Cont.)

| | Interve | ntion gr. | Cont | rol gr. | |
|---------------------|---------|-----------|----------|---------|---------|
| Socio-demographic | (n= 50) | | (n= 50) | | P-value |
| | n | % | n | % | |
| Drug for sleep | | | | | .436(a) |
| Used | 7 | 14.0 | 11 | 22.0 | |
| No used | 43 | 86.0 | 39 | 78.0 | |
| Annual health check | ~ 6 mm | 100 | | | .577(a) |
| Yes | 44 | 88.0 | 41 | 82.0 | |
| No | 6 9 | 12.0 | 9 | 18.0 | |
| Blood pressure | //// | | <u> </u> | | .408(a) |
| Normal | 39 | 78.0 | 33 | 66.0 | |
| Abnormal | /11 | 22.0 | 17 | 34.0 | |
| Blood glucose | | | | | .699(a) |
| Normal | 40 | 80.0 | 37 | 74.0 | |
| Abnormal | / 10 | 20.0 | 13 | 26.0 | |

Notes: (a) = Chi square, (b) = Independent t- test

4.1.2 Knowledge and perception toward physical activities, healthy eating behavior, food frequency score, and stress assessment among overweight women at baseline

In term of perception of physical activities and healthy eating behavior measured by using the questionnaire of 15 items with a 5 - point Likert scale. The total score was 75 points. For the results found that there were no significant difference of mean score toward perception of physical activity and eating behavior (p-value>.05) between the intervention group and control

group. The mean score of perception was 48.20 (SD ± 6.90) in intervention group and 50.70 (SD ± 6.87) in control group. The result found the participants in both groups had a score of perception at moderate level. (Table 14)

In term of healthy eating behavior, the researcher used Food frequency Questionnaires for assessment the eating behavior of the participants. The results found that the mean scores of food frequency was not significant difference between the intervention and control group (p>.o5). The mean score of food frequency was 39.96 (SD \pm 7.12) in the intervention group and 38.06 (SD \pm 6.92) in the control group. (Table 14)

In term of stress assessment found that the mean scores of stress assessment was not significant difference between the intervention and control group (p= 0.380). The mean score of stress assessment was 9.56 (SD ± 4.88) and 10.46 (SD ± 5.32) in the intervention group and control group respectively. (Table 14)

Table 14 Mean and standard deviation of knowledge and perception toward physical activity and eating behavior, food frequency score, and stress assessment of intervention group and control group at baseline

| Variables | Intervention gr.(n= 50) | | Control gr. (n= 50) | | P- |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|------|---------------------|-------|--------|
| ର 14' | Mean | SD | mean | SD | value* |
| Knowledge | 11.42 | 5.01 | 10.78 | 4.67 | .511 |
| Perception | 48.20 | 6.90 | 50.70 | (6.87 | .073 |
| Food frequency scores | 39.96 | 7.12 | 38.06 | 6.92) | .179 |
| Stress assessment scores | 9.56 | 4.88 | 10.46 | (5.32 | .380 |

Notes: Using independent t-test, *significance level p value< 0.05

4.1.3 Physical activities among overweight women

In term of physical activities among overweight women showed that all participants in the intervention group and control group had no vigorous and moderate physical activities. In term of the time to spend walking in the last 7 days including at work and at home, walking to travel from place to place, and any other walking that have done solely for recreation, sport,

exercise, or leisure physical activity. The results showed almost of them (94.0%) in the intervention group, and all of them (100.0%) in the control group had physical activities by walking. The intervention group had spent time walking on one day average 30.90 (SD± 20.346) minutes per day and 26.30 (SD±16.897) minutes per day in the control group. The intervention group had spent time walking in the last 7 days average 298.65 (SD±269.586) minutes per week and the control group had 293.70 (SD± 234.674) minutes per week. 44.0% of the intervention group spent time walking 181 to 360 minutes per week and 26.0% of the control group spent time walking 361 to 540 minutes per week. The sedentary behavior or the time to spent sitting per day included sitting at work, home, time spent with friend average 306.00 (SD±119.540) minutes per day or 4.58 hours in the intervention group and average sitting time of 286.40 (SD±104.467) or 4.46 hours per day in the control group. Forty-eight percent in the intervention group and control group have had sedentary behavior or sitting time between 181 to 300 minutes per day or 3 hours to 4.30 hours per day. (Table 15)



 Table 15
 International Physical Activity Questionnaire (IPAQ) short-form of the intervention

 group and control group at baseline

| | Interve | ention gr. | Conf | trol gr. | |
|----------------------------|---------------|-------------|-----------------|-----------|---------|
| Physical activity | (n: | = 50) | (n= 50) | | P-value |
| | n | % | n | % | |
| Vigorous activity | | | | | |
| Yes | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | |
| No | 100 | 100.0 | 100 | 100.0 | |
| Moderate activity | | | | | |
| Yes | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | |
| No | 100 | 100.0 | 100 | 100.0 | |
| walk for at least 10 mins | . TOTOLOGICAL | | | | .357(a) |
| Yes | 47/// | 94.0 | 45 | 90.0 | |
| No | 3 | 6.0 | 5 | 10.0 | |
| Minutes per day(mins) | 30.90 | (20.346) | 26.30(16.897) | | .222(b) |
| mean ±SD | | | | | |
| Minutes per week (mins) | 298.65 | (269.586) | 293.70 | (234.674) | .922(b) |
| mean ±SD | Marcon . | 300001 () W | | | |
| Walking 0-180 mins/week | 13 | 26.0 | 5 | 10.0 | |
| Walking 181-360 mins/week | 22 | 44.0 | 12 | 24.0 | |
| Walking 361-540 mins/week | 5 | 10.0 | 13 | 26.0 | |
| Walking > 540 mins/week | เลงก7รณ์เ | 14.0 97 | ลัย 5 | 10.0 | |
| Sitting time per day(mins) | 306.00 | (119.540) | 286.40(104.467) | | .385(b) |
| mean ±SD | LONGRO | | 13111 | | |
| 60-180 mins/day | 7 | 14.0 | 9 | 18.0 | |
| 181-300 mins/day | 24 | 48.0 | 24 | 48.0 | |
| 301-420 mins/day | 13 | 26.0 | 14 | 28.0 | |
| >420 mins/day | 6 | 12.0 | 3 | 6.0 | |

Notes: (a) = Chi square, (b) = Independent t-test

4.1.4 Clinical parameters

In this section, data analysis was divided into 2 parts of measurement as follow;

4.1.4.1 Blood pressure and blood glucose among overweight women at baseline

In terms of systolic and diastolic blood pressure found that the mean of systolic blood pressure and diastolic blood pressure were no significant difference between the intervention and control group at baseline (p= 0.791 and p=0.192) respectively. The mean of systolic blood pressure in the intervention group was 129.86 mmHg (SD ± 12.69) and the mean of systolic blood pressure in the control group was 129.18 mmHg (SD ± 12.92). The mean of diastolic blood pressure in the intervention group and control group were 81.06 mmHg (SD ± 9.33) respectively.

In term of blood glucose, all the participants in the both group did not eat any food and beverage for at least 8 hours before test. The results found that the blood glucose level of the intervention group and control group were similarly (p=0.908). The mean of blood glucose in the intervention group and control group were 106.00 mg/dl (SD ± 25.49) and 106.5 mg/dl (SD ± 16.96) respectively. (Table 16)

Table 16 Mean and standard deviation of systolic and diastolic blood pressure and blood glucose of the intervention group and control group at baseline

| Variables GHULA | Intervention gr.(n= 50) Control gr. (n= 50) | | P-value |
|-----------------------|---|----------------|---------|
| | (mean± SD) | (mean± SD) | |
| Systolic BP (mmHg) | 129.86 (12.69) | 129.18 (12.92) | .791 |
| Diastolic BP (mmHg) | 81.06 (10.30) | 83.64 (9.33) | .192 |
| Blood glucose (mg/dl) | 106.00 (25.49) | 106.5 (16.96) | .908 |

Notes: Using independent t-test, *significance level p value< 0.05

4.1.4.2 Body composition among overweight women at baseline

In terms of body composition, measured by Bioelectrical Impedance Analysis (BIA) found that the mean of body weight, BMI, SMM, BFM, FFM, %BF, and WHR were no significant difference between the intervention and control group at the baseline. The mean of body weight of the intervention and control group were 68.53 (SD ± 7.64) kilograms and 66.68 (SD ± 6.11) kilograms. The mean of BMI in the intervention and control group were 27.84 (SD ± 1.78) kg/m² and 27.67 (SD ± 1.73) kg/m². The mean of SMM in the intervention and control group were 22.96 (SD ± 4.44) and 22.58 (SD ± 3.33). The mean of FM was 27.57(SD ± 9.25) and 26.65(SD ± 6.99) in the intervention group and control group respectively. The mean of FFM in the intervention and control group were 41.05(SD ± 8.16) and 39.96 (SD ± 5.89). The mean of %BF in the intervention and control group were 39.01(SD ± 8.20) and 39.68(SD ± 7.12), and the mean of WHR in the intervention and control group were 0.92(SD ± 0.50) and 0.93(SD ± 0.42) respectively. (Table 17)

Table 17 Mean and standard deviation of body composition in the intervention group and control group at baseline

| | Intervention gr.(n= 50) | Control gr. (n= 50) | |
|-------------|-------------------------|---------------------|----------|
| Variables | (mean± SD) | (mean± SD) | P-value* |
| Body weight | 68.53(7.64) | 66.68(6.11) | .186 |
| BMI | 27.84(1.78) | 27.67(1.73) | .628 |
| SMM | 22.96(4.44) | 22.58(3.33) | .634 |
| BFM | 27.57(9.25) | 26.65(6.99) | .567 |
| FFM | 41.05(8.16) | 39.96(7.12) | .478 |
| %BF | 39.01(8.20) | 39.68(7.15) | .683 |
| WHR | 0.92(0.50) | 0.93(0.42) | .172 |

Notes: Using independent t-test, *significance level p value< 0.05

4.2 Effectiveness of promoting physical activity and healthy eating behavior by nurse coaching through LINE application among overweight women

4.2.1 Effectiveness of the promoting physical activity and healthy eating behavior by nurse coaching through LINE application on knowledge and perception toward physical activity and healthy eating behavior, food frequency score, and stress assessment

In this section, data analysis was divided into 3 parts of measurement: the first, knowledge, perception toward physical activity and eating behavior, food frequency, and stress assessment were evaluated between baseline and 6 month after intervention. The second part, physical activity MET-minutes per week, sitting time minutes per day, systolic and diastolic blood pressure, and blood glucose were evaluated at baseline and 6th month. The third part, body composition was evaluated at baseline and 6th month. The results showed as follow:

4.2.1.1 Knowledge toward physical activity and eating behavior

There was a statistically significant difference on change in mean of knowledge score between the intervention group and the control group at baseline and 6^{th} month (p-value= 0.511 and p-value <.001) respectively. (Table 18 and Figure 4)

4.2.1.2 Perception toward physical activity and eating behavior

There was a statistically significant difference on change in mean of perception score between the intervention group and the control group at baseline and 6^{th} month (p-value= 0.073 and p-value <.001) respectively. (Table 18 and Figure 5)

4.2.1.3 Food frequency score

There was a statistically significant difference on change in mean of food frequency score between the intervention group and the control group at baseline and 6^{th} month (p-value= 0.179 and p-value <.001) respectively. (Table 18 Figure 6)

4.2.1.4 Stress assessment

There was a statistically significant difference on change in mean of stress assessment score between the intervention group and the control group at baseline and 6^{th} month (p-value= 0. 380 and p-value <.001) respectively. (Table 18 and Figure 7)

Table 18 Comparison of different measurement of knowledge and perception toward physical activity and healthy eating behavior, and food frequency score between intervention group and control group at baseline and 6^{th} month

| Variables | Intervention gr. | Control gr. | P-value* |
|-----------------------|------------------|-------------|----------|
| | (n= 50) | (n= 50) | |
| | Mean ±SD | Mean ±SD | |
| Knowledge | | | |
| Baseline | 11.42(5.01) | 10.78(4.67) | .511 |
| 6 th month | 16.46(1.74) | 10.94(3.73) | <.001* |
| Perception | | y -> | |
| Baseline | 48.20(6.90) | 50.70(6.87) | .073 |
| 6 th month | 58.76(5.08) | 51.70(3.73) | <.001* |
| Food frequency scores | | | |
| Baseline | 39.96(7.12) | 38.06(6.92) | .179 |
| 6 th month | 43.84(5.74) | 38.92(6.78) | <.001* |
| Stress assessment | | Ì | |
| score | | | |
| Baseline | 9.56(4.88) | 10.46(5.32) | .380 |
| 6 th month | 7.92(3.41) | 10.74(4.53) | <.001* |

Notes: Using independent t-test, *significance level p value< 0.05

4.2.2 Effectiveness of the promoting physical activity and healthy eating behavior by nurse coaching through LINE application on knowledge toward physical activity and healthy eating behavior between intervention and control group

Figure 6: showed the average mean of knowledge score toward physical activity and healthy eating behavior at baseline and 6-month. At baseline, average mean of knowledge score in intervention group (11.42 points) was slightly higher than control group (10.48 points). After the intervention finished at 6th months, found that the intervention group had an average mean score (16.46 points) increased higher than control group (10.49 points). There was a significant difference between groups (p-value<.001)

Estimated Marginal Mean score of knowledge

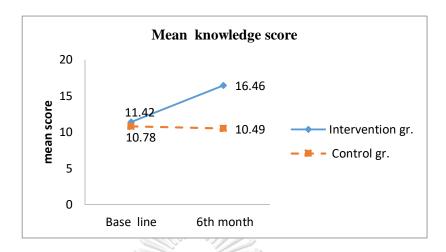


Figure 4 Comparison of mean of knowledge toward physical activity and healthy eating behavior between the intervention group and control group at baseline and 6th month

Figure 5 showed the average mean of perception score toward physical activity and healthy eating behavior at baseline and 6^{th} -month. At baseline, average mean of perception score in the intervention group was (48.20 points) and slightly lower than control group (50.70 points). After the intervention finished at 6^{th} months, found that the intervention group had an average mean score of perception (58.76 points) increased higher than control group (51.70 points). There was a significant difference between groups (p-value<.001)

Estimated Marginal Mean score of perception

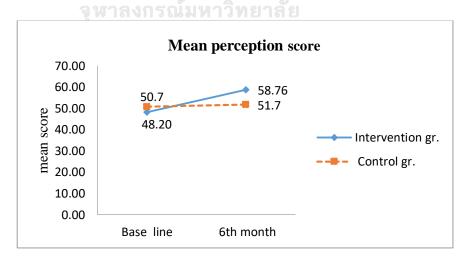


Figure 5 Comparison of perception toward physical activity and healthy eating behavior between the intervention group and control group at baseline and 6th month

Figure 6 showed the average mean of food frequency score toward healthy eating behavior at baseline and 6th month. At baseline, average mean of food frequency score in the intervention group was 39.96 points and slightly more than the control group (38.06 points). There was no significant between groups (p-value= 0.179). After the intervention finished at 6th months, found that the intervention group had an average mean of food frequency score (43.84 points) increased higher than control group (38.92 points). There was a significant difference between groups (p-value<.001)

Mean food frequency score 46.00 44.00 43.84 mean score 42.00 Intervention 40.00 gr. 38.92 Control gr. 38.00 38.06 36.00 34.00 Base line 6th month

Estimated Marginal Mean Score of Food Frequency

Figure 6 Comparison of food frequency score of the intervention group and control group at baseline and $6^{\rm th}$ month

Figure 7 showed the average mean score of stress assessment at baseline and 6th month. At baseline, average mean of stress assessment score in the intervention group (9.56 points) was slightly lower than control group (10.46 points). After the intervention finished at 6th month, found that the intervention group had an average mean score of stress assessment (7.92 points) decreased lower than control group (10.74 points). There was a significant difference between groups (p-value<.001)

Estimated Marginal Mean Score of Stress Assessment

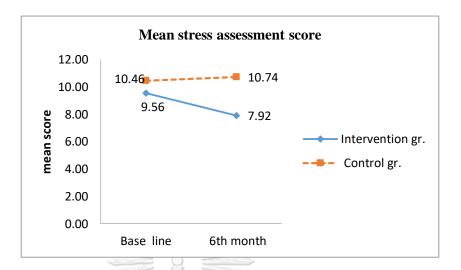


Figure 7 Comparison of stress assessment scores of the intervention group and control group at baseline and 6-month

4.2.3 Effectiveness of the promoting physical activity and healthy eating behavior by nurse coaching through LINE application on physical activity MET-mins/week, sitting time, systolic and diastolic blood pressure, and blood glucose at baseline and 6^{th} month

4.2.3.1 Physical activity MET-minutes per week

There was a statistically significant difference on change in mean of physical activity MET-mins/week between the intervention group and the control group at baseline and 6^{th} month (p-value = 0.922 and p-value = 0.039) respectively. (Table19 and Figure 8)

4.2.3.2 Sitting time

There was a statistically significant difference change in mean of sitting time, minutes per day between the intervention group and the control group at baseline and 6^{th} month (p-value= 0.385 and p-value <0.001) respectively. (Table19 and Figure 9)

4.2.3.3 Blood pressure

There was a statistically significant difference change in mean of systolic blood pressure between the intervention group and the control group at baseline and 6^{th} month (p value= 0.791 and p value <0.001) respectively. (Table 19 and Figure 10)

There was a statistically significant difference on change in diastolic blood pressure between the intervention group and the control group at baseline and 6^{th} month (p-value= 0.192 and p-value <0.001) respectively. (Table19 and Figure 11)

4.2.3.4 Blood glucose

There was a statistically significant difference on change in mean of blood glucose between the intervention group and the control group at baseline and 6^{th} month (p-value= 0.908 and p-value <0.001) respectively. (Table 19 and Figure 12)



Table 19 Comparison of different measurement of physical activity METs-mins/week, sitting time, systolic and diastolic blood pressure, blood glucose between the intervention group and control group at baseline and 6^{th} month (n=100)

| Variables | Intervention gr. | Control gr. | P-value* |
|--------------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------|
| | (n= 50) | (n= 50) | |
| | Mean ±SD | Mean ±SD | |
| Total METs (mins/week) | | | |
| Baseline | 298.65(269.58) | 293.70(234.67) | .922 |
| 6 th month | 498.74(226.66) | 236.16(119.18) | .039* |
| Sitting time (mins/day) | | | |
| Baseline | 306.00 (119.54) | 286.40 (104.46) | .385 |
| 6 th month | 186.00(87.24) | 295.20(99.55) | <.001* |
| Systolic blood pressure | | | |
| Baseline | 129.86(12.69) | 129.18(12.92) | .791 |
| 6 th month | 122.02(9.85) | 132.54(11.48) | <.001* |
| Diastolic blood pressure | | | |
| Baseline | 81.06(10.30) | 83.64(9.33) | .192 |
| 6 th month | 77.04(9.22) | 84.88(8.15) | <.001* |
| Blood glucose | | | |
| Baseline | 106.00(25.49) | 106.5(16.96) | .908 |
| 6 th month | 99.06(13.10) | 110.68(15.96) | <.001* |

Notes: Using independent t-test, *significance level p-value < 0.05

4.2.3.1 Effectiveness of the promoting physical activity and healthy eating behavior by nurse coaching through LINE application on physical activity MET-mins/week, sitting time, systolic and diastolic blood pressure, and blood glucose at baseline and 6^{th} month

Figure 10: The figure showed an average mean of metabolic equivalent (MET-mins/week) at baseline and 6th month after the intervention finished. At baseline, an average mean of MET-mins/week in the intervention group (298.65 minutes) was slightly higher than control group (293.70 minutes). There was no significant between groups. After the intervention finished at 6th months, found that the intervention group had an average mean of MET-mins/week (498.74).

minutes) increased. But the control group had decreased of MET-mins/week (236.16 minutes). There was a significant difference between groups (p-value<.001)

Estimated Marginal Mean of MET-mins/week

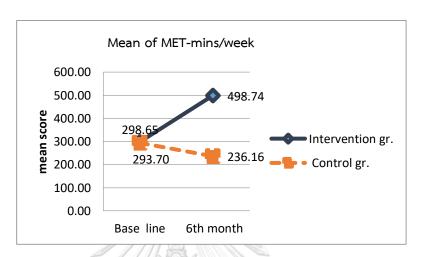


Figure 8 Comparison of average mean of metabolic equivalent (MET-mins/week) in the intervention group and control group at baseline and 6^{th} month

Figure 9 this figure showed an average mean of sitting time (mins/day) at baseline and 6th month. At baseline, average mean of sitting time minutes per day in the intervention group (306.0 minutes) was higher than control group (286.40 minutes). After the intervention finished at 6th months, found that the intervention group had an average mean of sitting time mins/day (186.0minutes) decreased lower than control group. On the other hand, the control group had increased an average mean of sitting time mins/day (295.2 minutes). There was a significant difference between groups (p-value<.001)

Estimated Marginal Mean of sitting time (minutes/day)

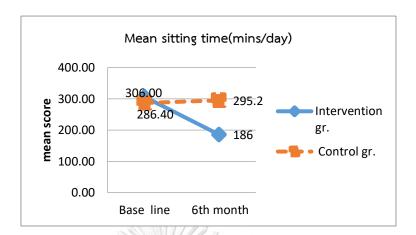


Figure 9 Comparison of sitting time minutes/day of the intervention group and control group at baseline and $6^{\rm th}$ month

Figure 10 showed the average mean of systolic blood pressure at baseline and 6th month. At baseline, average mean of systolic blood pressure in the intervention group (129.86 mmHg) was slight higher than control group (129.18 mmHg). After the intervention finished at 6th months, found that the intervention group had an average mean of systolic blood pressure (122.02 mmHg) decreased. But the control group had increased of systolic blood pressure (132.54 mmHg). There was a significant difference between groups (p-value<.001).

Estimated Marginal Mean of Systolic Blood Pressure

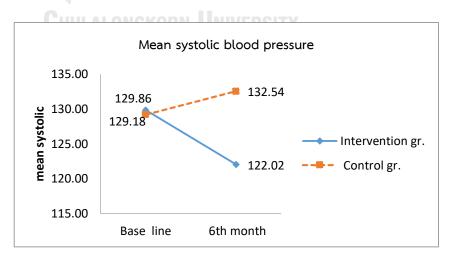


Figure 10 Comparison of systolic blood pressure of the intervention group and control group at baseline and 6-month

Figure 13 showed the average mean of diastolic blood pressure at baseline and 6th month. At baseline, average mean of diastolic blood pressure in the intervention group (129.86 mmHg) was slight higher than control group (129.18 mmHg). After the intervention finished at 6th months, found that the intervention group had an average mean of diastolic blood pressure (122.02 mmHg) decreased. But the control group had increased of diastolic blood pressure (132.54 mmHg). There was a significant difference between groups (p-value<.001)

Estimated Marginal Mean of Diastolic Blood Pressure

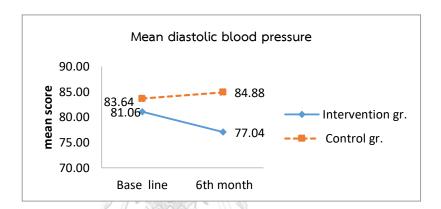


Figure 11 Comparison of diastolic blood pressure of the intervention group and control group at baseline and 6-month

Figure 12 showed the average mean of blood glucose at baseline and 6th month. At baseline, average mean of blood glucose in the intervention group (106.0 mg/dl) was slight lower than control group (106.5 mg/dl). After the intervention finished at 6th months, found that the intervention group had an average mean of blood glucose (99.06 mg/dl) decreased. But the control group had increased of blood glucose (110.68 mg/dl). There was a significant difference between groups (p-value<.001)

Estimated Marginal Mean of Blood Glucose

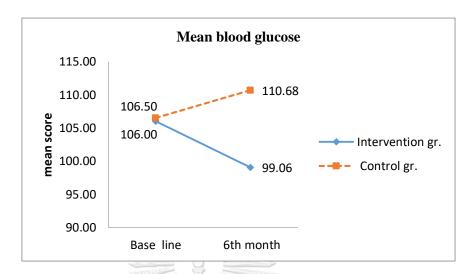


Figure 12 Comparison of blood glucose of the intervention group and control group at baseline and $6^{\rm th}$ month

4.2.4 Effectiveness of the promoting physical activity and healthy eating behavior by nurse coaching through LINE application on body composition

In this section, body composition divided into 7 parts as follow:

4.2.4.1 Body weight

There was a statistically significant difference on change in mean of body weight between the intervention group and the control group at baseline and 6th month (p-value= .455 and p-value= .044) respectively. (Table 20)

4.2.4.2 Body Mass Index (BMI)

There was a statistically significant difference on change in mean of BMI between the intervention group and the control group at baseline and 6^{th} month (p-value =.631 and p-value =.002 respectively. (Table 20 and Figure 13)

4.2.4.3 Skeletal Muscle Mass (SMM)

There was a statistically significant difference on change in mean of Skeletal Muscle Mass (SMM) between the intervention group and the control group at baseline and 6^{th} month (p-value=.634 and p-value=.001) respectively. (Table 20 and Figure 14)

4.2.4.4 Body Fat Mass (FM)

There was a statistically significant difference on change in mean of Body Fat Mass (FM) between the intervention group and the control group at baseline and 6^{th} month (p-value=0.567 and p-value =0.021) respectively. (Table 20)

4.2.4.5 Fat Free Mass (FFM)

There was a statistically significant difference on change in mean of FFM between the intervention group and the control group at baseline and 6^{th} month (p-value=0.478 and p-value=0.035) respectively. (Table20)

4.2.4.6 Body Fat Percentage (%BF)

There was a statistically significant difference on change in mean of Body Fat Percentage (%BF) between the intervention group and the control group at baseline and 6^{th} month (p-value=0.663 and p-value= 0.001) respectively. (Table 20 and Figure 15)

4.2.4.7 Waist Hip Ratio (WHR)

There was a statistically significant difference on change in mean of Waist Hip Ratio (WHR) between the intervention group and the control group at baseline and 6^{th} month (p-value=0.172 and p-value=0.000) respectively. (Table 20)

Table 20 Comparison of different measurement of body composition between intervention group and control group at baseline and 6^{th} month (n=100)

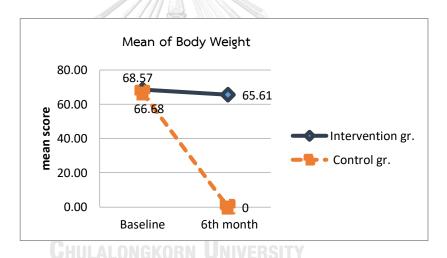
| Variables | Intervention (n= 50) | Control (n= 50) | P-value |
|---------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|---------|
| | Mean ±SD | Mean ±SD | |
| Body weight | | | |
| Baseline | 68.53(7.64) | 66.68(6.11) | .455 |
| 6 th month | 65.61(7.23) | 68.31(5.95) | .044* |
| Body Mass Index(BMI) | | | |
| Baseline | 27.84(1.78) | 27.67(1.73) | .631 |
| 6 th month | 26.99(1.78) | 27.83(1.71) | .002* |
| Skeletal Muscle Mass(SMM) | | | |
| Baseline | 22.96(4.44) | 22.58(4.98) | .634 |
| 6 th month | 25.42(5.07) | 22.43(3.28) | .001* |
| Body Fat Mass(FM) | A GA | | |
| Baseline | 27.57(9.25) | 26.65(6.99) | .567 |
| 6 th month | 25.80(4.86) | 28.80(4.86) | .021* |
| Fat Free Mass(FFM) | | | |
| Baseline | 41.05(8.16) | 39.96(7.12) | .478 |
| 6 th month | 42.96(8.51) | 39.60(7.12) | .035* |
| Body Fat | o' 9 | <i>y</i> | |
| Percentage(%BF) | าลงกรณ์มหาวิทย | | |
| Baseline GHU | 39.01(8.20) | 39.68(7.15) | .663 |
| 6 th month | 34.05(8.88) | 39.80(6.96) | .001* |
| Waist Hip Ratio(WHR) | | | |
| Baseline | 0.92(0.50) | 0.93(0.42) | .172 |
| 6 th month | 0.86(0.05) | 1.11(1.27) | <.001* |

Notes: Using independent t-test, *Significant p value<0.05

4.2.5 Effectiveness of the promoting physical activity and healthy eating behavior by nurse coaching through LINE application on body composition between intervention and control group at baseline and $6^{\rm th}$ month

Figure 13 showed an average mean of body weight at baseline and 6th month. At baseline, average mean of body weight in the intervention group (68.53 kg) was slightly higher than control group (66.68 kg). After the intervention finished at 6th months, found that the intervention group had an average mean body weight (65.61kg) decreased. The control group had an average mean of body weight increased (68.31kg). There was a significantly between groups (p-value=0.44)

Estimated Marginal Mean of Body Weight



 $\mbox{ Figure 13 } \mbox{ Comparison of Body Weight between the intervention group and control group at baseline and <math>6^{th}$ month

Figure 14 showed the average mean of Body Mass Index (BMI) at baseline and 6th month. At baseline, average mean of BMI in the intervention group (27.84 kg/m²) was slightly lower than control group (28.01 kg/m²). After the intervention finished at 6th months, found that the intervention group had an average mean BMI (26.99 kg/m²) decreased. The control group had an average mean of BMI increased (28.13kg/m²). There was a significantly between groups (p-value=.002)

Estimated Marginal Mean of Body Mass Index (BMI)

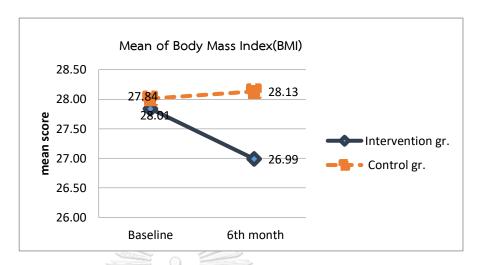


Figure 14 Comparison of BMI between the intervention group and control group at baseline and $6^{\rm th}$ month

Figure 15 showed the average mean of Skeletal Muscle Mass (SMM) at baseline and 6th month. At baseline, average mean of Skeletal Muscle Mass in the intervention group (22.96) was slightly higher than control group (22.58). After the intervention finished at 6th months, found that the intervention group had an average mean Skeletal Muscle Mass (25.88) increased. The control group had an average mean of Skeletal Muscle Mass increased (22.43). There was a significantly between groups (p-value=.001)

Estimated Marginal Mean of Skeletal Muscle Mass (SMM)

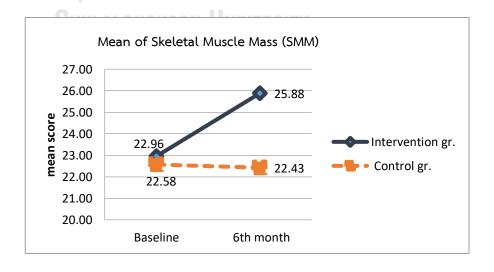
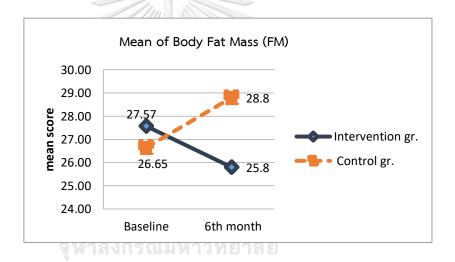


Figure 15 Comparison of Skeletal Muscle Mass between the intervention group and control group at baseline and $6^{\rm th}$ month

Figure16 showed the average mean of Body Fat Mass (FM) at baseline and 6th month. At baseline, average mean of FM in the intervention group (27.57%) was slightly higher than control group (26.65%). After the intervention finished at 6th months, found that the intervention group had an average mean FM (25.80%) decreased. The control group had an average mean of FM slightly increased (28.80%). There was a significantly between groups (p-value=.021)

Estimated Marginal Mean of FM



 ${\it Figure~16~Comparison~of~FM~between~the~intervention~group~and~control} \\ {\it group~at~baseline~and~6}^{th} {\it month}$

Figure 17 showed the average mean of Fat Free Mass (FFM) at baseline and 6^{th} month. At baseline, an average mean of FFM in the intervention group (41.05%) was slightly higher than control group (39.96%). After the intervention finished at 6th months, found that the intervention group had an average mean FFM (42.96%) increased. The control group had an average mean of FFM slightly decreased (39.60%). There was a significantly between groups (p-value=.035).

Estimated Marginal Mean of Fat Free Mass (FFM)

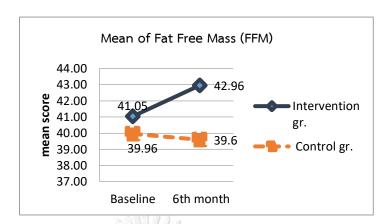


Figure 17 Comparison of FM between the intervention group and control group at baseline and $6^{\rm th}$ month

Figure 18 showed the average mean of Body Fat percentage (%BF) at baseline and 6th month. At baseline, average mean of %BF in the control group (39.68 %) was slightly higher than intervention group (39.01%). After the intervention finished at 6th months, found that the intervention group had an average mean %BF (34.05%) decreased. The control group had an average mean of %BF slightly increased (39.80%). There was a significantly between groups (p-value =.001)

Estimated Marginal Mean of Body Fat Percentage (%BF)

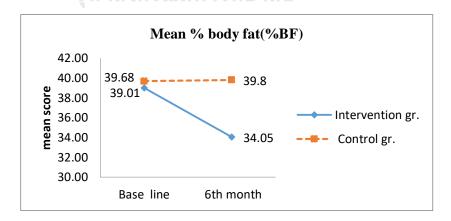


Figure 18 Comparison of Body Fat Percentage (%BF) between the intervention group and control group at baseline and $6^{\rm th}$ month

Figure 19 showed the average mean of Waist Hip Ratio (WHR) at baseline and 6^{th} month. At baseline, average mean body weight in the intervention group (0.92) was slightly lower than control group (0.93). After the intervention finished at 6^{th} months, found that the intervention group had an average mean WHR (0.86) decreased. The control group had an average mean of WHR slightly increased (1.11). There was a significantly between groups (p-value <.001)

Estimated Marginal Mean of Waist Hip Ratio (WHR)

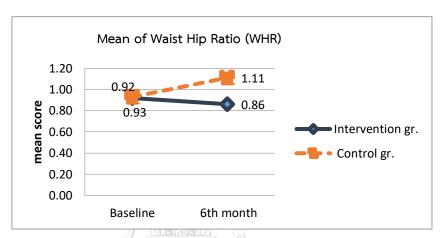


Figure 19 Comparison of Waist Hip Ratio (WHR) between the intervention group and control group at baseline and 6th month

4.2.6 Effectiveness of the promoting physical activity and healthy eating behavior by nurse coaching through LINE application on knowledge and perception toward physical activity and healthy eating behavior, Food Frequency, and stress assessment within the intervention group and control group at baseline and 6th month

At baseline and 6th month, there was a statistically significant difference on knowledge and perception toward physical activity and healthy eating behavior, Food Frequency score, and Stress assessment score within in the intervention group (p-value<0.001, p-value <0.001, p-value <0.001) respectively. There was not a statistically significant difference on knowledge and perception toward physical activity and healthy eating behavior, Food Frequency score, and Stress assessment score within-subject in the control group (p-value>0.05). (Table 21)

Table 21 Comparison of different measurements of knowledge and perception toward physical activity and healthy eating behavior, Food Frequency, and stress assessment within the intervention group and the control group at the baseline and 6th month

| Variables | Tir | me | Mean difference | p-value* | 95% Confidence Interval ^a | | |
|--------------|----------|-----------------------|--------------------|----------|---|--------|--|
| | | | | | | 1 | |
| | | Г | | | Lower | Upper | |
| Intervention | | | | | | | |
| Knowledge | Baseline | 6 th month | -5.040 | .000* | -6.231 | -3.849 | |
| | | Willes. | 11172 | | | | |
| Perception | Baseline | 6 th month | -10.560 | .000* | -11.942 | -9.178 | |
| | -33 | | | | | | |
| Food | Baseline | 6 th month | -3.880 | .000* | -5.595 | -2.165 | |
| Frequency | | | | | | | |
| score | | | | 7 | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| Stress | Baseline | 6 th month | 1.640 | .000* | 0.822 | 2.458 | |
| assessment | | | | | | | |
| score | 9 | | West - | 2 | | | |
| Control | | | Ê | | | | |
| Knowledge | Baseline | 6 th month | -0.160 | .581 | -0.738 | 0.418 | |
| Perception | Baseline | 6 th month | -1.000 | .173 | -2.454 | 0.454 | |
| Food | Baseline | 6 th month | 0.080 | .744 | -0.410 | 0.570 | |
| Frequency | | | | | | | |
| score | | | | | | | |
| Stress | Baseline | 6 th month | -0.280 | .133 | -0.648 | 0.088 | |
| assessment | | | | | | | |
| score | | | | | | | |

Notes: Using independent t-test, *Significant p value<0.05

4.2.7 Effectiveness of the promoting physical activity and healthy eating behavior by nurse coaching through LINE application on physical activity by minutes per week or total METs and sitting time per day

At baseline and 6th month, there was a statistically significant difference on physical activity by minutes per week or total METs and sitting time per day within in the intervention group (p-value=0.001 and p-value <0.001) respectively. There was not a statistically significant difference on physical activity by minutes per week or total METs and sitting time per day within in the control group (p-value>0.05). (Table 22)

Table 22 Pairwise comparison of the difference measurement of physical activity by minutes per week or total METs and sitting time per day in the time of measurement of the intervention group and control group

| Variables | Tir | ne | Mean difference | p-value* | 95% Cor Inter | |
|--------------|----------|-----------------------|--------------------|----------|------------------|---------|
| | | | | Ø. | Lower | Upper |
| Intervention | 3 | | | 1 | | |
| Total METs | Baseline | 6 th month | -200.090 | .001* | -313.51 | -86.667 |
| Sitting | Baseline | 6 th month | 120.000 | <.001* | 96.579 | 143.421 |
| time/day | -10 | | | - | | |
| (mins) | จุฬา | ลงกรณ์เ | มหาวิทยา | ลัย | | |
| | Cum | I ONCKO | DAI HAUVE | DOLLTY | | |
| Control | Onola | LUNGKU | NN ONIVE | nolli | | |
| Total | Baseline | 6 th month | 57.540 | .090 | -9.211 | 124.291 |
| METs(mins) | | | | | | |
| Sitting | Baseline | 6 th month | -8.800 | .123 | -20.061 | 2.461 |
| time/day | | | | | | |
| (mins) | | | | | | |

Notes: Using paired t-test, *Significant p value<0.05

4.2.8 Effectiveness of the promoting physical activity and healthy eating behavior by nurse coaching through LINE application on systolic and diastolic blood pressure, and blood glucose within the intervention group and control group at baseline and 6th month

At baseline and 6th month, there was a statistically significant difference decreased in systolic and diastolic blood pressure and blood glucose within in the intervention group (p-value<0.001, p-value<0.001, and p-value=0.003), respectively. The mean differences in systolic BP was 7.84 mmHg, diastolic BP was 4.02mmHg, and blood glucose was 6.94 mg/dl. On the other hand, there was a statistically significant difference increased in both systolic and diastolic blood pressure, and blood glucose within in the control group as well (p-value<0.001, p-value<0.001, and p-value<0.001), respectively. The mean differences in systolic BP was -3.36 mmHg, diastolic BP was -1.24 mmHg, and blood glucose was -4.18 mg/dl. (Table 23)

Table 23 Pairwise comparison of the difference measurement of systolic and diastolic blood pressure, and blood glucose in the time of measurement of the intervention group and control group

| Variables | Т | ime/ | Mean | p- | 95% Confidence | |
|---------------|----------|-----------------------|------------|------------|----------------|--------|
| | | (1 comp) | difference | value* | Inter | val ª |
| | 8 | | | | Lower | Upper |
| Intervention | จุฬา | ลงกรณ์ม | หาวิทยาลํ | E J | | |
| Systolic BP | Baseline | 6 th month | 7.840 | <.001* | 5.902 | 9.778 |
| Diastolic BP | Baseline | 6 th month | 4.020 | <.001* | 2.321 | 5.719 |
| blood glucose | Baseline | 6 th month | 6.940 | .003* | 2.530 | 11.349 |
| Control | | | | | | |
| Systolic | Baseline | 6 th month | -3.360 | <.001* | -4.361 | -2.359 |
| Diastolic | Baseline | 6 th month | -1.240 | <.001* | -1.933 | -0.547 |
| Blood glucose | Baseline | 6 th month | -4.180 | <.001* | -5.582 | -2.775 |

Notes: Using paired t-test, *Significant p value<0.05

4.2.9 Effectiveness of the promoting physical activity and healthy eating behavior by nurse coaching through LINE application on body composition within the intervention group and control group at baseline and $6^{\rm th}$ month

At baseline and 6th month, there was a statistically significant difference within the intervention group on body weight (p-value<0.001), BMI (p-value<0.001), Skeletal Muscle Mass (p-value=.004), Body Fat Mass Fat (p-value=.003), Free Mass (p-value<0.001), and Body Fat Percentage (p-value<0.001). In contrast, within the control group found that there was statistically significant difference on body weight (p-value=.001), BMI (p-value <.001), Skeletal Muscle Mass (SMM) (p-value <.001), Body Fat Mass (p-value <.001), Fat Free Mass (FFM) (p-value=.027), Body Fat Percentage (p-value <.001), and Waist Hip Ratio (WHR) (p-value <.001). (Table 24)



Table 24 Comparison of the difference measurement of body composition measurement of the intervention group and control group at baseline and 6^{th} month

| Body | Tir | me | Mean | p-value* | 95% Confidence | | | |
|---------------|----------|-----------------------|------------------|----------|----------------|------------------|--|--|
| composition | | | difference | | Inter | val ^a | | |
| | | | | | Lower | Upper | | |
| Intervention | | | | | | | | |
| Body weight | Baseline | 6 th month | 2.062 | <.001* | 1.833 | 2.290 | | |
| BMI | Baseline | 6 th month | 0.844 | <.001* | 0.748 | 0.939 | | |
| Muscle Mass | Baseline | 6 th month | -2.458 | <.001* | -3.218 | -1.697 | | |
| Body Fat Mass | Baseline | 6 th month | 1.686 | .004* | 0.550 | 2.821 | | |
| FFM | Baseline | 6 th month | -1.910 | <.001* | -2.766 | -1.053 | | |
| %BF | Baseline | 6 th month | 4.950 | <.001* | 3.351 | 6.559 | | |
| WHR | Baseline | 6 th month | 0.061 | <.001* | 0.047 | 0.074 | | |
| Control | 8 | | 8 | | | | | |
| Body weight | Baseline | 6 th month | -0.388 | <.001* | 0.616 | -0.159 | | |
| BMI | Baseline | 6 th month | -0.472 NWERSI | <.001* | -0.622 | -0.0323 | | |
| Muscle Mass | Baseline | 6 th month | 1.020 | <.001* | 0.611 | 1.428 | | |
| Body Fat Mass | Baseline | 6 th month | -2.532 | <.001*. | -3.277 | -1.786 | | |
| FFM | Baseline | 6 th month | 0.360 | .027* | 0.043 | 0.676 | | |
| %BF | Baseline | 6 th month | -0.668 | <.001* | -1.027 | -0.308 | | |
| WHR | Baseline | 6 th month | -0.181 | .316 | -0.542 | 0.178 | | |

Notes: Using paired t-test, *Significant p value<0.05

CHAPTER V

DISCUSSION

This study was randomized controlled trial, pretest and posttest design. The aimed of this study to evaluate the effect of the promoting physical activity and healthy eating behavior by nurse coaching through LINE application among overweight women in community Phayathai District, Bangkok Thailand. Transtheoretical Model or Stage of Change Model combined with Health Coaching, Motivational Interviewing (MI) technique, self-efficacy, and social support were used as the conceptual framework in this study. The health promotion program was delivered by using LINE application on smartphone. The participants were overweight women (BMI 25-29.9 kg/m²) aged 35 to 65 years, owned a smartphone (iOS or android) , able to use LINE application and accessed to the internet, no exercise less than 2 times per week, and had no health condition that would restrict moderate exercise and willing to participate. The study was conducted on October 2017 to April 2018. The total sample size was 100, random allocated to the intervention group and control group, fifty per group. The intervention group received the promoting program including face-to-face group education, coaching by nurse, delivered via chat room on LINE application. The intervention program consist of the four large groups education session (once a week), three hours per time, four small groups nurse coaching session (once week) one hour per time, and eight free call Line application individual (twice a month) lasted 15 to 30 minutes for motivate, encourage, reminder, and support the participants to increase physical activity and healthy eating behavior. Before start the intervention, the participants in the intervention group were invited to join member in the LINE group namely "To be healthy". Albums and Notes were created on LINE group to keep the physical activity and healthy eating behaviors information including pictures, texts, and video clips after finished each of the education session. Goal setting, self-monitoring, tailor feedback, and problem-solving were used to help the participants change their lifestyle behaviors. During the intervention, the participants were record their body weight, physical activities, and eating behaviors every week by taking the photo of foods and beverages that they eat on one weekday and one weekend day and the activities by using the smartphone camera. Then, sent these photos to the researcher. The

researcher evaluated and summarized and individual tailored feedback to participants. Every week, researcher sent the text messages and stickers to motivate, encourage, and reminder the participants to increase the physical activity and healthy eating behavior until finished the intervention. The control group did not receive any intervention from the researcher but received only the weight loss advice from the healthcare providers. The questionnaires were used to evaluate the knowledge, perception, and food frequency score. The health examinations were measured including blood pressure, blood glucose, and body composition. The physical activity was measured by International Physical Activity Questionnaires (IPAQ) which estimated the total physical activity rate in regarding MET-minutes per week. Intention-to-treat was used to analysis the data. The findings would further be supported by comparing and contrasting with previous studies. This chapter composed of the discussion, conclusion, limitation, strength, further research, and the recommendation.

5.1 Discussion of the finding

5.1.1 Summary of findings

The research findings showed the participants in the intervention group and the control groups were similar socio-demographic characteristics at the beginning. All participants were overweight women with the mean age of 53.02 years and mean BMI of 27.78 kg/m². Most of them were married and completed the educational attainment in secondary school level. One thirds of overweight women have a general job for earning their life. The average income of the participants' was 11,906 baht per month. More than one third of the participants had income but not enough. One fourth of them stayed with their family. More than half have the support from their family and friends. Almost of the participants have no alcohol drinking and no smoking. More than half remain menstruation. Almost participants had no family history of obese. The average of time spent on social media was 214.40 minutes per day or 3 hours 57 minutes. Consistent with the reported of Investvine: Southeast's Asia Business News Site, revealed that Thai people spent average time on the Internet nine hours and 38 minutes daily, with one third of this time used for playing social media (3 hours and 10 minutes). This makes the country ranking of Thai is the fourth country after Philippines (three hours and 57 minutes), Brazil (three hours and 39 minutes), and Indonesia (three hours 23 minutes) that spent time on social media daily (Arno Maierbrugger, 2018). Almost half of participants used smartphone for call in and call out and play social media including Facebook, LINE app, and YouTube. Half of them played online social media included LINE app and Facebook. For the sleep habit shown the average sleeper took about 49.05 minutes to fall asleep. Almost participants did not use the sleeping pill for good sleep. The total of average time of sleep was 6 hours 33 minutes per night. Almost participants had an annual health check up every year. Most of them had a normal of blood pressure and blood glucose. In addition, there were no statistically significant differences between groups of clinical parameters (weight, BMI, blood pressure, blood glucose, body composition) knowledge and perception toward physical activity and healthy eating behavior, food frequency score, physical activity MET min/week, sitting time (minutes per day), and stress assessment score among overweight women at baseline.

5.1.2 Participants retention

In this current study, a total of 100% randomized subjects that completed the baseline data and $6^{\rm th}$ month assessments. The participants no attrition rate.

5.1.3 Change in clinical parameters between baseline and 6 months

5.1.3.1 Blood Pressure

The present study had a significant effect on decreasing in both systolic and diastolic blood pressure after the intervention finished at 24 weeks within in the intervention group and between groups. The finding results were consistent with the results from the previous studies that used social media for improving health outcomes. First, the study of the effects of weight loss intervention program (MyBFF@home) on body composition and blood pressure among overweight and obese women. This study was quasi-experimental design that conducted 328 housewives living in the low cost flats around Klang Valley in Malaysia for 12 months. The intervention was launched by nurses, counsellor, health education officer and the Family Medicine Specialists from the State Health Department. The participants in the intervention received specific package of weight reduction including individual counselling, self-monitoring of food and physical activity by using MyBFF@home program. The control group received only the seminars package. The results showed the both systolic blood pressure and diastolic blood pressure were statistically significant reduced at 6 months after finished the intervention (Fazliana et al., 2018). Consistent with the previous study that the used of social networks for attend

monthly hypertension education sessions for improve hypertension among 248 African Americans. At 18 months follow-up, the participants in the intervention group had a statistically significant larger drop in both systolic and diastolic blood pressure than control group (Fadia T. Shaya, Viktor V. Chirikov, C. Daniel Mullins, & et al, 2013). Similar to Morgan, P.J., et al. (2012) studied three arms of RCT of internet- and paper-based weight loss programs tailored for overweight and obese men. The results found that after 6 months, the participants in the Internet group significant reduced their systolic and diastolic blood pressure more than the control group (Morgan, P.J., et al., 2012).

The result findings contrast with the study of Ashrafian, Hutan.et al., (2014), the aimed of the study was to access the impact of social networking to reduce obesity. This meta-analysis reported twelve studies for decreasing weight loss. They found that, after the intervention finished, the results showed that blood pressure no significant between groups (Ashrafian et al., 2014). Contrast with the previous study that aimed to test the effects of a weight management program delivered by social media on weight and metabolic syndrome risk factors in overweight and obese adults. One hundred and one participants recruited into the three groups. The intervention was performed a 24-week, 2 intervention groups (one group received the program within a Facebook and the other intervention group received the same program within booklet) and one control group parallel design without follow-up. The result showed that there was no significant difference in blood pressure between groups at the 24 weeks (Jane et al., 2017). Contrast with the prior study that studied an effectiveness of a smartphone application for weight loss compared to usual care in overweight primary care patients: a randomized controlled trial. 212 patients at the primary care unit (105 patients in the intervention group, 107 patients in the usual group) with BMI equal to 25 kg/m² or greater. The intervention group downloads the MyFitnessPal app onto their smartphone. The weight loss program performed 6 months. After finished the intervention, there was no significant difference in systolic blood pressure between groups (Brian Yoshio Laing et al., 2014). Others contrast with the study of Bennett, G. G. et al., (2009); they studied the web-based weight loss in primary care. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the effect of short-term weight loss behavioral intervention by web-based technology among obesity patients with hypertension. The intervention group received web-based intervention; Step Up and Trim Down utilized a weight loss strategy. Goal setting, self-monitoring,

behavioral skills training, and health coaching were provided to the participants lasted 12-week. The usual care group received standard care. The results of this study reported that there were no significant differences on both systolic and diastolic blood pressure between groups (Bennett GG & Glasgow RE., 2009).

According to the results of this study, the participants in the intervention group decreased in both of systolic and diastolic blood pressure, and blood glucose. The intervention that they received including face-to-face education group, small coaching group by nurses, and motivation, encouragement, and reminder through LINE application. Moreover, the important health information and some trips related to physical activity and healthy eating behavior were retained on the Notes and Albums on LINE group that participants can access to these information all 24 hours as they needed. These information were sent directly to the participants. The positive results might be the effects of the intervention that they received.

According to the study of the American Heart Association's High Blood Pressure Research Scientific Sessions reported that in healthy people who are more likely to small weight gain are also more likely to have blood pressure increased (American Heart Association, 2014). Consistent with the study of Walsh EI et al. (2018) found that higher body weight was associated with higher blood glucose as well (Walsh EI, Burns R, 2018). In this study, the participants in the control group did not receive any intervention from the researcher but received only weight loss advice from healthcare providers. The results might be that the participants did not aware and concern on their body weight. The researcher assumed that they did not change their lifestyle behaviors and due to the weight gain, higher blood pressure, and blood glucose.

5.1.3.2 Blood Glucose

The result of this present study was consistent with a previous study of Petrovski,G. and Zivkovic, M. (2017), they studied an impact of Facebook on glucose control in type 1 diabetes patient. The intervention group received the diabetes control program including carbohydrate counting, balanced nutritional, and regular physical activity by Facebook and the control group received the same program in clinic. The intervention performed 3 years. The finding showed the significant improvement of HbA1c in the intervention group compared to the control group (Goran Petrovski & Marija Zivkovic, 2017).

Contrast with the previous study that aim to evaluate the effects of a weight management program delivered by social media on weight and metabolic syndrome risk factors in overweight and obese adults. The intervention was performed a 24-week, two intervention groups (one group received the program via Facebook and the other intervention group received the same program through booklet) and one control group did not receive intervention, and parallel design without follow-up. This program consisted of the health information about energy reduced, low fat, lower carbohydrate, higher protein diet, a booklet, and joined in the close Facebook group. The results showed the booklet group had a significant differences reduction in fasting blood glucose when compared to the control group and the Facebook group at 6-week, 12-week, 18-week, and 24-week (Monica Jane et al., 2017).

The findings showed that coaching was personal and useful in disease management and helpful for making progress towards changing their behavior related to diet and exercise (Funnell, 2011). The findings of the intervention group showed that the results related to the knowledge, perception, and food frequency score were increased higher than before start intervention because there are many kinds of food and beverages, fruits, and vegetables that the participants know what those they can eat and useful for their health.

5.1.3.3 Weight

The result of this present study found that there was significant difference on weight loss between and within the intervention group and control group. Consistent with the study of Lora E. Burke et al. (2012), they studied the effect of electronic self-monitoring on weight loss and dietary intake of overweight adults for 24-month standard behavioral weight loss treatment. After the intervention finished, there was a statistically significant in weight loss more than 5% of baseline between groups (Lora E. Burke et al., 2012). Consistent with the previous study that used Facebook and text messaging to deliver a weight loss program to college students. A randomized control trial was design. 52 students were recruited to participate in this study. Inclusion criteria was aged18-29 years, BMI between 25-50 kg/m², used mobile phone plan with unlimited SMS, active Facebook user, and healthy enough for activity. They were randomly into three groups: Facebook (n = 17), Facebook plus texts and tailor feedback (n = 18), and the control group (n = 17). The Facebook group received the weekly content from handouts and podcasts via private Facebook group. The content included increases their physical activity at least 250 min per week

and reduce calories intake. The Facebook plus received same content with goal setting, self-monitoring, and social support through text messaging which encourage, reinforce, provide feedback, and weight goals. The control group did not receive any intervention. At 18 weeks after finished, the results showed the weight change significant difference among groups (Napolitano, Melissa A., et.al, 2013). Others consistent with the study of an automated Internet behavioral weight-loss program by physician referral. The aimed of this study was to evaluate the weight-loss intervention program through Internet-based behavioral. 154 participants aged 18–70 years with BMI 25 to 45 kg/m2 and access to the Internet. Randomly assigned to the 3 and 6 month intervention group and control group (n=77 per group). The intervention group received videos teaching behavioral weight-loss skills with a platform for submitting self-monitored data, coach support, and automated feedback for 12 weeks. The control group received an eating and activity education only delivered by internet. The results reported that the intervention group had significant decreased in weight at 3 month and 6 month 5.5 kg and 5.4 kg more than the control group(Thomas JG, Leahey TM, & Wing RR, 2015).

Contrast with the prior study that study an effectiveness of a smartphone application for weight loss compared with usual care in overweight primary care patients. This study conducted 212 primary care patients with aged 18 years and over, BMI 25-30 kg/m², allocated to the intervention group and control group. The intervention group received the MyFitnessPal application program with elements of social cognitive theory including self-monitoring, goal setting, and feedback. The control group received only weight loss advice from healthcare providers. After finished the intervention at 6 months found that the weight change was not difference between the intervention group and control group (Brian Yoshio Laing et al., 2014). Contrast with the study of Pellegrini, C. A. et. al. (2012), they studied the comparison of a technology-based system and an in-person behavioral weight loss intervention. The aimed of this study was to compare the health outcomes of the use between a technology-based system, an in-person weight loss intervention, and a combination method over a 6-month period among overweight adults. Randomly assigned to one of three intervention groups. The first group received the standard behavioral weight loss program included attended weekly meetings, energy monitoring armband, and monitor energy intake and expenditure. The second group received as the first group plus technology-based system. The third group received technologybased system only included setting behavioral goals for diet, physical activity, and energy. All of the participants were reduced caloric intake and increased moderate intensity physical activity. Body weight, body composition, anthropometric, cardiorespiratory fitness, dietary intake, eating behaviors, and physical activity were measured at the baseline and 6-months. The result of this study found that there was no significant difference in weight loss percentage between groups (Pellegrini CA et al., 2012). Others contrast with the previous study of Bennett, G. G, et al. (2013); they studied about web-based weight loss in primary care: A randomized controlled trial. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the effect of short-term weight loss behavioral intervention by web-based technology among obesity patients with hypertension. One hundred and one obese patients were recruited from outpatient practice of internal medicine department in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Inclusion criteria included aged 25-65 years, BMI between 30 to 40 kg/m², can speak English fluency, and available to use a computer with Internet access at home or work. The participants were randomized to intervention group and usual care group. The intervention group received web-based intervention; Step Up and Trim Down utilized a weight loss strategy. Goal setting, self-monitoring, behavioral skills training, and health coaching were provided to the participants lasted 12-week. The usual care group received standard care with the "Aim for a Healthy Weight" materials from outpatient practice. The result showed that there was a decreased significant difference on body weight between groups (Bennett et al., 2010).

In this study showed the mean weight loss of the participants in the intervention group was 2.07 kg or 3.01% of the baseline weight. In contrast, the control group had a mean 0.4% (0.2 kg) increase of their initial weight. However, there was a significant weight loss within intervention group. With respect to considerations in interpreting the present findings, it is important to note that during the 24- week of intervention (no follow- up) between October and April had three important festivals period for Thai people. The traditional New Year in January, Chinese New Year in February, and Songkran festival in April are the Thailand's celebrations which the whole country are celebrating days off work, time with family and friends, trip to the temple, and party. In this time could explain the weight gain in the control group was a special meal party and variety of foods, eating in company, more carefree lifestyle (Rolls, B. J.et al., 1981) do not work, and less activity. These may be the cause of excessive food consumption due to lose weight less than 5% in the intervention group and increase weight in the control group as well. This finding

was consistent with the reported of The New England Journal of Medicine (NEJM) contention that the participants from the Unites States, Germany, and Japan had a significant increase weight on other national holidays compared to preholiday weight (Helander, Wansink, & Chieh, 2016). Consistent with the previous studies showed the average of body weight increased from 0.4 to 0.8 kg over the holiday period in the United States. The weight gain during holiday may be greater among those who are overweight than among the normal-weight people (Holly R Hull, Duncan Radley, Mary K Dinger, & David A Fields, 2006). Similar to the study of Schoeller, D. A. (2014) found that the weight gained during the November and January holiday (Schoeller, D. A., 2014). These data would seem to suggest that in the further research cloud be avoid these festival periods for Thai people.

5.1.3.4 Body Mass Index (BMI)

The result of this study found that the mean of BMI had statistically significant difference between the intervention group and the control group and within the intervention group at baseline and 6th month after the intervention finished. This result was consistently with the results from the previous study that used social media. The study of a mHealth weight loss program compared between the traditional and mobile app of physical activity and dietary intake among overweight adults. The participants in the intervention group (n=49) received the weight loss information delivered by audio podcast plus diet and physical activity monitoring app and social support delivered by Twitter. Another group (n=47) received only weight loss podcast. All participants completed assessments at baseline, 3 months, and 6 months. The result found that the participants in the intervention group had a significantly lower BMI at 6 months (Turner-McGrievy, G. M., et al., 2013).

The result contrast with the previous study of Valle, C.G. et al used Facebook-based Physical Activity Intervention for Young Adult Cancer Survivors. The program consisted of the information message related to PA, pedometer on daily walking, and links of website through the Facebook to increase at least 150 minutes per week of the moderate-intensity PA levels. The two groups received the same program but the method was difference. The result showed the weekly minutes of moderate-to-vigorous PA no significant difference between groups (Valle CG, Tate DF, Mayer DK, Allicock M, & Cai J., 2013).

5.1.3.5 Body composition

In this study, body composition was divide into 5 parts consisted of skeletal muscle mass (SMM), body fat mass (FM), fat free mass (FFM), body fat percentage (%BF), and waist hip ratio (WHR). The result findings were statistically significant differences on SMM, FMM, and %BF between groups. The findings consistent with the previous study that performed the weight management program by social media (Facebook) on weight and metabolic syndrome risk factors among overweight and obese adults for 24 weeks. The results demonstrated greater improvements in weight, body mass index, waist circumference, fat mass, lean mass, and energy intake in the intervention group that used Facebook when compared to the pamphlet group and the control group (Monica Jane et al., 2017). Moreover, these findings were consistent with another study of effects of weight loss intervention on body composition and blood pressure among overweight and obese women: findings from the MyBFF@home. The results were statistically significant decreased of visceral fat, fat mass, and body fat percentage in the intervention group when compared to the control group after 6 month intervention (Fazliana M, et al., 2018). In this study, the body composition was a positive change especially body fat percentage. The component of this program that helped the participants to change lifestyle behaviors included health education group, small health coaching group by nurse, individual free call, and chat room for discussion and exchange experience between the researchers and participants, and between the participants on LINE group. Lifestyle changes are difficult for each individual. In order to have a greater chance of success, support groups from family members, friends, and healthcare providers are essential. During 6 months intervention, group discussion through chat room and text messages to motivate and encourage to increase PA and healthy eating behavior made participants learning more about healthy food for example; they know what kind of food that have high or low calorie. In addition, they can select their food and beverage that appropriate for them in each meal. Moreover, the participants know the energy that they need in each day, so they can choose the activity by themselves. This study, all participants like to walk 30 minutes, 3-5 day per week. These activities were support and motivate by researcher and member of LINE group.

5.1.4 Change in knowledge and perception of physical activity and healthy eating behavior between baselines and 6 months

Knowledge and perception toward physical activity and healthy eating behavior were statistically significant differences between the intervention group and the control group. These results are consistent with the results from the previous studies that used the digital media-based education intervention including mail, Internet and telephone platforms. 360 women were recruited from 4 healthcare centers in Kerman. An educational website related physical activity, self-monitor their physical activities and SMS were used. At 6 months, the results showed the mean score increase of knowledge and attitude significant differences between the intervention group and control group (Nooshin Peyman, Majid Rezai-Rad, Hadi Tehrani, Mohammad Vahedian-Shahroodi, & Hamid Heidarian Miri, 2018).

5.1.5 Change in food frequency score between baselines and 6 months

The present study found that the mean of food frequency score was statistically significant differences within and between groups at the baseline and 6th month. This result consistent with the previous study of a promoter a-led lifestyle behavior intervention for women overweight aged 35–64 years. The finding showed that women in the intervention group improved significantly in dietary habits (Koniak-Griffin et al., 2015)

Despite the participants in the control group only received weight loss advice and the knowledge brochure without the intervention package. The result revealed that the food frequency score was statistically significant increase when compared at baseline and 6 months. These participants may be having knowledge related positive health behaviors by self-study from various sources; social media such as Facebook, YouTube, Google, television, and radio; books, and advertising from government that may have raised health awareness among overweight related health problems. So, they were known to select their food consumption that makes the food frequency score higher at the 6 months than initial at the baseline.

5.1.6 Change in physical activity between baseline and 6 months

The current study found statistically significant differences on physical activity MET minutes per week at the baseline and 6th month in the intervention group and between the intervention group and the control group. The finding had a positive influence in the overall

physical activity. The MET minutes per week increased more than the control group consistent with a previous study of Peyman N, et al. (2018), they studied by using the digital media-based health intervention on the promotion of women's physical activity. An educational website related physical activity, self-monitor their physical activities and SMS were used. At 6 months after finished the intervention, the results showed the mean score of physical activity MET minutes per week increased significant differences between the intervention group and control group (Nooshin Peyman et al., 2018). Contrast with the previous studies of Valle et al. (2013), they studied the used of Facebook intervention to increase moderate-intensity physical activity at least 150 minutes per week focus on step count. After 12 weeks, the both groups significantly increased total physical activity but no significantly difference between groups (Valle CG et al., 2013).

The measurement of physical activity used International Physical Activity Questionnaires (IPAQ): short form7-day self-administered. Increasing in physical activity as a result from this intervention that delivered through LINE application were very large, equating to an increase of METs 151.86 minutes per day and reduce sitting time to 120 minutes per day. The intervention of this study provided the participants increase of daily energy expenditure 30 minutes of daily physical activities, five days per week. The set-up of LINE group was beginning to chat, share, keep, and discuss health information that related physical activity between the researcher and participants. The participants can access health information on LINE group as they need. In this present study, the participants in the intervention group received the physical activity knowledge by face-to-face education group; group counselling and individual free call LINE app combined with discussion and share their experience between researcher and the member on LINE chat room. Moreover, the participants in the intervention group received social support from their family, friends, researcher, and research assistants as the healthcare providers. It might be that the participants in the intervention group had more knowledge, stronger of families, friend, and healthcare providers support for increasing physical activity. However, the participants in this study with a total physical activity of MET-min/week were classified in the low category (<600 MET-min/week). But the trend to increase physical activity was increasing. In contrast, the results of physical activity MET-min/week of the participants in the control group decreased after 6th month. This results might be that they did not received any intervention from researcher and

they did not know how to increase the activity. They did not change their health behavior including lack of physical activity such as did not walk, watching television more than 2 hours per day, take the car instead of walking when go to work or the market.

5.1.7 Change in stress assessment between baselines and 6 months

The result of this study found that stress assessment score was not change after intervention period. In present study, the stress level among overweight women was a normal level at baseline and it was not change after six-month intervention period. Also, the mean score of stress had improved in the intervention group. This finding consistent with the stress management scores, which was not changed.

This study used LINE app, the most popular instant-messaging app in Thailand created by NHN Japan (Ryan Bushey, 2014) with 203 million users on a monthly basis in worldwide (Statista, 2018). LINE app provides users with free messaging, calling, and video calling. The best aspect of LINE app is the massive amount of stickers that are both gorgeous and amazing, for every possible situation (Kelly Iverson, 2018). The advantage of LINE app comparable to Facebook and WhatsApp: that related to information sharing, discussing, and supporting with other. LINE app platform is as an innovative way to deliver health information for promoting health and changing people's behaviors. This platform is easy to use, convenience, and accessible (Fisher and Clayton, 2012). In Thailand, to the best of found knowledge very few studies have been done to use LINE app to deliver health information. On the other hand, social networks studied for health promotion purpose with app in Europe as WhatsApp, Instagram, and Twitter. These apps are the messaging apps. WhatsApp is the biggest chat app in the world but LINE app is well-known in Asia (Larry Kim, 2018). Many previous studies reported the potential of the social medias were as a platform to accept in losing weight and weight management (Lee J, Kim J, 2016, Pagoto SL, et al., 2015, He C, Wu S, Zhao Y, et al., 2017).

This study used innovative technology device like smartphone camera in taking the photos of foods and beverages instead of traditional method that used paper-and-pencil-food record in monitoring food intake. Most Thai people usually like to take photos of foods and beverages before eating them by smartphone camera every eating occasion and share on their social media in real-time. The usage of this device with wireless transmission is attractive, easy,

and convenient to use as a tool for food recording. This method improved the recording accuracy, (Asa Svensson, Maria Waling, Catharina Backlund, & Christel Larsson, 2012) underreports, reduced recall bias of food records, (Rosa M. Ortega, Carmen Pérez-Rodrigo, & Ana M. López-Sobaler, 2015) suitable for those who do not like writing and low literacy, and reduce the burden on participants to record. Real-time individual feedbacks were used by sending reminder and motivational text messages and stickers directly to the participants. It can be concluded that smartphone device and application are appropriate for helping them to change their lifestyle behavior.

For the sustainable of behavior change, after finished the intervention at 24 weeks, most participants did not leave the chat room on LINE group. They were still discussed and exchanged experiences by sent-received text message, stickers, and photos related physical activity and healthy eating behaviors. Moreover, the researcher sent text messages, stickers, and health information for motivating, encouraging, reminding, and feedback supporting them every week. This process sent directly to the participants in a real time, in the right place, and the right time will make an opportunity to maintain healthy behavior changes.

5.2 Limitations

Although this research has reached the goal, there were some limitations of this study should be considered because it may affect the generalization and interpretation of the results.

- 1. This study included only the overweight women. Because of the prevalence of overweight in women are higher than men. Therefore, these results may not be generalizing to others population.
- 2. The specifically need smartphone used of the participants thus the others overweight women who did not used smartphone cannot participate in this study.
- 3. The sample size in this study was too small might not represent the majority of the overweight women in community and may have not been sufficient enough to detect significant differences.
- 4. The duration of the present study was limited to 6 months that was short-term impact of the changing weight, BMI, and body composition. In the future study, it would be better if it was done in a longer time more than 6 months.

5. The researcher collected data after finished the intervention at 6^{th} month. No follow up for the sustainability of behaviors because of the time limited. Further research should be collect the data after finish the intervention at least 3^{th} month.

5.3 Strength

Several strengths in this study, firstly, research designed was randomized controlled trial which is the gold standard trial for evaluating the effectiveness of the interventions. Reduce of selection bias was the main purpose of the random assignment in the study. The participants in the both of intervention group and control group should be similar in all socio-demographic characteristic at the base line before start the intervention. Secondly, this study used an intent-to-treat analysis which is a way of decreasing the chances that may be over estimating the effect of an intervention. The third, used the smartphone device and commercial available and free smartphone application; LINE application which an innovative way to deliver health information that can help the healthcare providers to improve health outcomes with low cost, less time, and convenience. The last strength of the present study was a high response rate (100%).

5.4 Conclusion

The finding of this present study shows the strong positive effects of online social networks to increase physical activity and healthy eating behavior. The technology of smartphone application was found effective to deliver health information and to motivate, encourage and reminder the people to change their behaviors. The positive results were decrease both of systolic and diastolic blood pressures, blood glucose, and body fat percentage. This application may be useful for healthcare providers to help the patients' change their lifestyle behaviors. Smartphone devices and online social media platforms have to play an important role in improving health outcomes.

5.5 Recommendation and further research suggestion

According to the finding results, the researcher would suggestion for the future research as following

1. The future research may consider designs long-term intervention and have a follow up the participants for maintenance the positive behaviors.

- 2. Should be avoiding the special festivals that affect the outcomes including New Year, Songkarn, and Chinese New Year festival period. These festivals make the weight gain as the result from an excessive of the food that high in fat, calories, sugar, and salts. Other reason is does not has the physical activity.
- 3. The further research should be comparing the methods that use to deliver health information between LINE application and face-to-face or others social media such as Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram.
- 4. For policy level, the overweight and obese are the significant public health problem in Thailand. Therefore, the government needs to develop individual-based strategies for the prevention of overweight and obese are of great importance. Health promotion and prevention program is need; public health nurses should add the physical activity and healthy eating behavior program into daily lifestyle by popular online social media. The researcher suggests more studies in the future are needed to include participants in different age groups such as children, adolescent, and elderly that evaluate change in overweight and obesity parameters.
- 5. For the sustainable of the behavior change after the intervention finished at 24 weeks, most of the participants did not leaved the chat room on LINE group. They were stilled discussing and changing their experiences related physical activity and healthy eating on LINE group. Moreover, researcher sent health information, text messages, stickers, and video clip to motivate, encourage, and reminder every week. These process was sent directly to the participants in real time, in the right place, and the right time in order to make an opportunity to maintain healthy behavior. Health information related physical activity and healthy eating behavior were retained on Notes and Albums on LINE group. These features of LINE app helped the participants to access important information easily all the time as they needed.
- 6. The primary outcomes of this research measured the knowledge, perception, the practice of physical activity and healthy eating behavior. The further study should be evaluating the cost effectiveness of this online social media: LINE application.
- 7. The evaluating of the program that related with weight management should be evaluate more than 2 times, the baseline, during intervention, and after the intervention finished.

5.6 Expected benefits and application of study findings

According to the finding of the present study, it might be concluded that the use of LINE application as a tool of delivery health information could promote physical activity, healthy eating behavior, and improve health outcomes including weight, BMI, blood pressure, blood glucose, and body composition among overweight women in community. Increasing physical activity and healthy eating behavior might predict the positive impacts, so these could reduce the risk to have non-communicable diseases (NCDs) such as diabetes mellitus, hypertension, cardiovascular disease, some of cancers, and other health problems that related with overweight women.



Questionnaire number......

Appendix A

Promoting Physical Activity and Healthy Eating Behavior by Nurse Coaching Through Line

Application among Overweight Women in Community Phayathai District Bangkok Thailand:

A Randomized Controlled Trial

Instruction: This questionnaire has 6 sections as follow

Section1: General characteristics 25 items

Section2 Knowledge of physical activity and eating behaviors 20 items

Section3 Perception of physical activity and eating behaviors 15 items

Section4 Eating behaviors 17 items

Section 5 International Physical Activity Questionnaire (IPAQ) 7 items

Section6 Self-Stress evaluation

Please answer this questionnaire according to your opinion. The information in this study, the researcher will be kept confidential and will be analyzed as a whole. Don't effect on the participants

Thank you for your cooperation

Mrs. Yuphaporn Hongchuvech

PhD. candidate

College of Public Health Science, Chulalongkorn Universit

Instruction: Please answer each statement and check \checkmark in the $\ \Box$ or filling the answer that appropriate for you

| Section 1 General characteristic | Researcher | |
|----------------------------------|--|--|
| | | |
| 1. How old are you? | years | |
| 2. Marital status | \square 1. Single \square 2. Married | |
| | ☐ 3. Divorce/separate/widow | |
| 3. The highest of education | \Box 1. Never \Box 2. Primary school | |
| level | \square 3. First 3 years of secondary school | |
| · V | \Box 4. Secondary 3 years of secondary | |
| 1500 | school 🗆 5. Diploma | |
| | ☐ 6. Bachelor | |
| | □7. Higher than Bachelor | |
| | □8.0thers | |
| 4. Occupational | ☐ 1 None ☐ 2. Housewife | |
| W) | ☐ 3. Employee ☐ 4. Merchant | |
| V | \Box 5. Business \Box 6. Officer | |
| | government | |
| | \square 7. State Enterprise | |
| -101 | ☐8. Others | |
| 5. Income | Baht/month | |
| 6.The sufficiency of incomes | 1.Enough but no saving | |
| | 2. Enough and saving | |
| | \square 3. Not enough and not owe | |
| | ☐ 4. Not enough and indebted | |
| 7. Live with (answer more than | \Box 1. Only \Box 2. Spouse | |
| 1 item) | ☐ 3. Son/daughter ☐ 4. Sibling ☐ 5.Others | |

| 8. You have a person that support and advice about physical activity and eating healthy behavior such as family, sibling, friends, and healthcare providers 9. Within the past 1 year, Did you ever drink alcohol? 10. How frequency that you drink alcohol per week? 11. Do you drink alcoholic beverages each time? (choose more than 1 item) 12. Within the past 1 year, did you smoke? 13. How long have you been smoking? 14. How many cigarettes do you smoke daily? 15. Are you still menstruating? 11. No (across to No.17) 12. Yes | Section 1 General characteristics information | | Researcher |
|---|---|------------------------------------|------------|
| physical activity and eating healthy behavior such as family, sibling, friends, and healthcare providers 9. Within the past 1 year, Did you ever drink alcohol? 10. How frequency that you drink alcohol per week? 11. Do you drink alcoholic beverages each time? (choose more than 1 item) 12. Within the past 1 year, did you smoke? 13. How long have you been smoking? 14. How many cigarettes do you smoke daily? 15. Are you still menstruating? 11. Yes 10. No (Across to No.10) 11. Yes 11. Yes 12. Vime //week | 8. You have a person that | □ 0. No | |
| physical activity and eating healthy behavior such as family, sibling, friends, and healthcare providers 9. Within the past 1 year, Did you ever drink alcohol? 10. How frequency that you drink alcohol per week? 11. Do you drink alcoholic beverages each time? (choose more than 1 item) 12. Within the past 1 year, did you smoke? 13. How long have you been smoking? 14. How many cigarettes do you smoke daily? 15. Are you still menstruating? 10. No (across to No.17) 11. No (across to No.17) | support and advice about | | |
| family, sibling, friends, and healthcare providers 9. Within the past 1 year, Did you ever drink alcohol? 10. How frequency that you drink alcohol per week? 11. Do you drink alcoholic beverages each time? 12. Within the past 1 year, did you smoke? 13. How long have you been smoking? 14. How many cigarettes do you smoke daily? 15. Are you still menstruating? 10. No (Across to No.10) 10. No (Across to No.10) 11. Yes 12. L'er ime/week 12. J'er ime/week 13. A times/week 14. Others | physical activity and eating | ☐ 1. Yes | |
| 9. Within the past 1 year, Did you ever drink alcohol? 10. How frequency that you drink alcohol per week? 11. Do you drink alcoholic beverages each time? (choose more than 1 item) 12. Within the past 1 year, did you smoke? 13. How long have you been smoking? 14. How many cigarettes do you smoke daily? 10. No (Across to No.10) 11. Yes 11. Yes 11. Yes 11. Yes 11. 1-2 time/week 12. 3-4 times/week 13. A times/week 14. Others | healthy behavior such as | | |
| 9. Within the past 1 year, Did you ever drink alcohol? 1. Yes 10. How frequency that you drink alcohol per week? 1. 1. 2 time/week 2. 3-4 times/week 3 > 4 times/week 4. Others | family, sibling, friends, and | | |
| you ever drink alcohol? 10. How frequency that you drink alcohol per week? 11. Do you drink alcoholic beverages each time? (choose more than 1 item) 12. Within the past 1 year, did you smoke? 13. How long have you been smoking? 14. How many cigarettes do you smoke daily? 15. Are you still menstruating? 11. Yes 11. Yes 11. 1-2 time/week 22. 3-4 times/week 24. Others | healthcare providers | | |
| 10. How frequency that you drink alcohol per week? 11. Do you drink alcoholic beverages each time? (choose more than 1 item) 12. Within the past 1 year, did you smoke? 13. How long have you been smoking? 14. How many cigarettes do you smoke daily? 15. Are you still menstruating? 11. 1. 2 time/week 22. 3-4 times/week 23. 3 + 4 times/week 44. Others | 9. Within the past 1 year, Did | 0. No (Across to No.10) | |
| drink alcohol per week? 2. 3-4 times/week 4. Others | you ever drink alcohol? | ☐ 1. Yes | |
| 11. Do you drink alcoholic beverages each time? (choose more than 1 item) 12. Within the past 1 year, did you smoke? 13. How long have you been smoking? 14. How many cigarettes do you smoke daily? 15. Are you still menstruating? 11. Alcoholglasses 22. Wineglasses 33. Beercans/bottles 44. Others | 10. How frequency that you | \square 1. 1-2 time/week | |
| 11. Do you drink alcoholic beverages each time? (choose more than 1 item) 12. Within the past 1 year, did you smoke? 13. How long have you been smoking? 14. How many cigarettes do you smoke daily? 15. Are you still menstruating? 1 Alcoholglasses 2 Wineglasses 3 Beerglasses 4 Others | drink alcohol per week? | \square 2. 3-4 times/week | |
| 11. Do you drink alcoholic beverages each time? (choose more than 1 item) 12. Within the past 1 year, did you smoke? 13. How long have you been smoking? 14. How many cigarettes do you smoke daily? 15. Are you still menstruating? 11. Alcoholglasses 22. Wineglasses 33. Beercans/bottles 44. Others | | \square 3 > 4 times/week | |
| beverages each time? (choose more than 1 item) 12. Wineglasses 4. Others | W. | ☐ 4. Others | |
| 12. Within the past 1 year, did you smoke? 13. How long have you been smoking? 14. How many cigarettes do you smoke daily? 15. Are you still menstruating? 13. Beercans/bottles 14. Others | 11. Do you drink alcoholic | 1. Alcoholglasses | |
| 12. Within the past 1 year, did you smoke? 13. How long have you been smoking? 14. How many cigarettes do you smoke daily? 15. Are you still menstruating? 16. Others | beverages each time? | 2. Wineglasses | |
| 12. Within the past 1 year, did you smoke? 13. How long have you been smoking? 14. How many cigarettes do you smoke daily? 15. Are you still menstruating? 10. No (across to No. 15) 11. Ever smoked 12. Smoke 13. How long have you been smoking? 14. How many cigarettes do you smoke daily? | (choose more than 1 item) | ☐ 3. Beercans/bottles | |
| 12. Within the past 1 year, did | (01) | 4. Others | |
| you smoke? 1. Ever smoked 2. Smoke 13. How long have you been smoking? 14. How many cigarettes do syou smoke daily? 15. Are you still menstruating? 1 No (across to No.17) | จุฬาลง | กรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย | |
| you smoke? 1. Ever smoked 2. Smoke 13. How long have you been smoking? 14. How many cigarettes do syou smoke daily? 15. Are you still menstruating? 1 No (across to No.17) | Chulalo | NGKORN UNIVERSITY | |
| 13. How long have you been smoking? 14. How many cigarettes do sous smoke daily? 15. Are you still menstruating? 1 No (across to No.17) | 12. Within the past 1 year, did | \square 0. No (across to No. 15) | |
| 13. How long have you been smoking? 14. How many cigarettes do sous smoke daily? 15. Are you still menstruating? 1 No (across to No.17) | you smoke? | \square 1. Ever smoked | |
| smoking? 14. How many cigarettes do | | ☐ 2. Smoke | |
| 14. How many cigarettes do | | years | |
| you smoke daily? 15. Are you still menstruating? 1. No (across to No.17) | _ | | |
| 15. Are you still menstruating? 1. No (across to No.17) | 14. How many cigarettes do | cigarettes per day | |
| | you smoke daily? | | |
| □2. Yes | 15. Are you still menstruating? | 1. No (across to No.17) | |
| | | ☐2. Yes | |

| Section 1 General characteristic | Researcher | |
|----------------------------------|---|--|
| 16. How long do you last? | months | |
| 17. Do you have family history | □ 0. No | |
| of obesity? | □1. Yes | |
| 18. How many hours a day do | minutes | |
| you use your smartphone? | | |
| 19. What the purpose of the | \square 1. Call in and call out | |
| smartphone used? | \square 2. Facebook, Line, Twitter, Instagram | |
| (choose more than 1 item) | ☐3. YouTube | |
| · V | □ 4. Buy-sell online | |
| | ☐5. Searching information | |
| | ☐6. Others | |
| 20. Which application do you | ☐1.Facebook ☐2. Line app | |
| prefer to use on a | \square 3. Instagram | |
| smartphone? | ☐ 4.Twitter | |
| (choose more than 1 item) | ☐ 5. Others | |
| 21 The last one month, How | Hours | |
| long do you have to spend on | Minutes | |
| average time used | | |
| smartphone? | | |
| 22. The last one month, What | o'clock | |
| time do you wake up in the | NGKORN UNIVERSITY | |
| morning? | | |
| 23. The past one month, How | Hours | |
| many hours do you sleep in | | |
| the night? | | |
| 24. The past one month, Do | \square 0. No used | |
| you use the drug for sleep? | \square 1. Used | |
| 25. The last year, Have you | □ 0. No | |
| ever been checked up by a | □1. Yes | |
| physician or health providers? | | |

Section 2 Physical Activity and Eating Behaviors

<u>Instruction</u> Please mark √ in the answer box that most closely matches your opinion

| No. | Knowledge of physical activity | Yes | No | Not sure | Researcher |
|-----|---|-------|----|----------|------------|
| 1 | Physical activity is any movement of the | | | | |
| | body that requires energy expenditure. | | | | |
| 2 | The vigorous physical activity is a physical | | | | |
| | activity done with a large amount of effort | | | | |
| | to makes substantially higher heart rate and | | | | |
| | rapid breathing and cannot be able to say | - \ | | | |
| | more than a few words without pausing for | 2 | | | |
| | a breath. This activity must more than 10 | | | | |
| | minutes per time. | | | | |
| 3 | Doing physical activity at least 10 minutes | | | | |
| | at a time and bout | | | | |
| 4 | Walking to work or to buy something is the | | | | |
| | physical activity. | | | | |
| 5 | Physical activity is not decreased the stress | | | | |
| 6 | Sedentary more than 2 hours per day such | | | | |
| | as watching T.V, studying, and working can | | | | |
| | make the body more fresh and decrease | | | | |
| | the risk to have NCDs | ยาลย | | | |
| 7 | Exercise is a subcategory of physical | VERSI | TY | | |
| | activity. Exercise is planned, structured, | | | | |
| | repetitive and intentional movement | | | | |
| 8 | Adults aged 18-64 years would to do | | | | |
| | moderate intensity physical activity at least | | | | |
| | 150 minutes per week | | | | |
| 9 | Exercise increases energy metabolism of | | | | |
| | the body and maintain the body weight | | | | |
| | and prevent weight gain | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |

| | Section 2 Physical Activity and Eating Behaviors | | | | | | | |
|-----|---|--------|----|----------|---------|--|--|--|
| | truction Please mark √ in the answer box that most closely matches your opinion | | | | | | | |
| No. | Knowledge of physical activity | Yes | No | Not sure | Researc | | | |
| | | | | | her | | | |
| 10 | During exercise, if you are tired, Irregular | | | | | | | |
| | heartbeat, and chest pain. Don't stop, | | | | | | | |
| | should continuously exercise | | | | | | | |
| 11 | Always eating fast food such as KFC, Pizza, | | | | | | | |
| | and McDonald's, helps the body get | | | | | | | |
| | nutrients intact. | | | | | | | |
| 12 | Skip the breakfast due to lose weight | À | | | | | | |
| 13 | Eating crispy crisps such as fried potatoes, | | | | | | | |
| | corn crackers on a regular basis will make | | | | | | | |
| | the body get high fat and high salt. | | | | | | | |
| 14 | Drinking soft drinks regularly make the | | | | | | | |
| | body get too much sugar | | | | | | | |
| 15 | Eating fermented or preserved foods such | | | | | | | |
| | as fermented fish, salted fish or salted beef | | | | | | | |
| | regularly make the body get high protein | | | | | | | |
| 16 | Should be consuming at least 2 servings of | | | | | | | |
| | vegetables or 4-6 servings a day. | 1000 | | | | | | |
| 17 | Consumption of fruits and vegetables on a | าลย | | | | | | |
| | regular basis will decrease the risk to | /ERSI1 | Y | | | | | |
| | obesity and NCDs such as hyperlipidemia | | | | | | | |
| | and cardiovascular disease | | | | | | | |
| 18 | Both of brown rice and white rice or milled | | | | | | | |
| | rice give the equal fibers and nutrition | | | | | | | |
| 19 | Fruits and vegetables with high fiber | | | | | | | |
| | content help to block the absorption of fat. | | | | | | | |
| | Its reduce the risk to colon cancer | | | | | | | |
| 20 | We can eat vegetables in unlimited | | | | | | | |
| | consume because most of vegetables give | | | | | | | |
| | | 1 | 1 | | | | | |

the low calories or have no calories

Section 3 Perception on physical activity and eating behaviors

Instruction: Please check √ into the blank that closest to your opinion.

| | | Strongly | disagree | 2 | Strongly | / agree |
|----|--|----------|----------|---|----------|---------|
| No | Perception of physical activity | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1 | Occupational activity is a one of physical | | | | | |
| | activity | | | | | |
| 2 | Exercise each time makes the body spent | | | | | |
| | a lot of energy and eats more. Its result | | | | | |
| | to gain weight | | | | | |
| 3 | Regular exercise make the body energetic | | | | | |
| | and reduce the stress | | | | | |
| 4 | Household physical activity such as | | | | | |
| | sweeping, vacuum and mopping floor is | | | | | |
| | the one of physical activity | | | | | |
| 5 | Physical activity can be done regularly | | | | | |
| | without much money | | | | | |
| 6 | The people who have physical activity | | | | | |
| | regularly will make the body tried and | | | | | |
| | sleepless | | | | | |
| 7 | Overweight women should be avoid all | ทยาล้ | <u></u> | | | |
| | types of physical activity | uwen. | LITV | | | |
| No | Perception of healthy eating behavior | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 8 | Soft drinks are suitable for people of all | | | | | |
| | ages. | | | | | |
| 9 | Cooked by stir-frying or deep-frying has a | | | | | |
| | taste better than steaming or grilling | | | | | |
| | foods | | | | | |
| 10 | Eating desserts regularly makes moods | | | | | |
| | easily irritated. | | | | | |
| 11 | Eating Instant noodle regularly is a | | | | | |
| | beneficial to the body and save the cost. | | | | | |

Section 3 Perception on physical activity and eating behaviors

Instruction: Please check √ into the blank that closest to your opinion.

| | | Strongly disagree Strong | | | Strongly | / agree |
|----|---|--------------------------|---|---|----------|---------|
| No | Perception of physical activity | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | | | | | | |
| 12 | Eating one meal only can help to lose | | | | | |
| | weight | | | | | |
| 13 | Adding the seasoning in the foods such as | | | | | |
| | fish sauce and sugar make the foods | | | | | |
| | taste better | | | | | |
| 14 | Eating a wide variety of foods make the | 9 | | | | |
| | body get all nutrients | | | | | |
| 15 | Eating breakfast regularly can help you | | | | | |
| | lose weight and control the weight | | | | | |

Section 4 Food Frequency Questionnaires (FFQ)

 $\underline{\textbf{Instruction:}} \ \ \textbf{Regularly, do you intake the following food? Please check } \forall \ \textbf{the blank.}$

According to your frequency of eating for past week

Always = 5-7 times per week Sometimes = 3-4 times per week

Seldom= 1-2 times per week Never = none intake per week

| No | Eating behavior | | Frequency Always Sometimes Seldom Never | | | | |
|----|--|--------|--|--------|-------|------|--|
| | | Always | Sometimes | Seldom | Never | earc | |
| | | | | | | her | |
| | You eat foods that are high in fat | | | | | | |
| | such as stewed pork leg on rice, | | | | | | |
| 1 | steamed chicken with rice, fried rice, | | | | | | |
| 1 | stir fried noodles with tamarind | | | | | | |
| | sauce, stir fried noodles with soy | | | | | | |
| | sauce, etc. | | | | | | |
| | Eating foods that are cooked with | | | | | | |
| 2 | coconut milk such as curry, green | | | | | | |
| | curry, or roasted curry, etc. | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |

Section 4 Food Frequency Questionnaires (FFQ)

 $\underline{\textbf{Instruction:}} \ \ \textbf{Regularly, do you intake the following food? Please check } \forall \ \textbf{the blank.}$

According to your frequency of eating for past week

Always = 5-7 times per week Sometimes = 3-4 times per week

Seldom= 1-2 times per week Never = none intake per week

| No | Eating behavior | Frequency | | | | Res |
|----|---|-----------|-----------|--------|-------|-------------|
| | | Always | Sometimes | Seldom | Never | earc her |
| 3 | Eating lean meat such as streaky pork, lean beef, grilled pork, etc. | 1122 | - | | | |
| 4 | Eating bakery such as cake, puff, croissant, etc. | | x & // | | | |
| 5 | Eating Thai dessert that cooked from coconut milk such as sticky rice with coconut milk, banana with coconut milk, Taro balls in sweet coconut milk, or water chestnuts with coconut milk, etc. | | | | | |
| 6 | Eating Thai dessert with syrup such as black grass jelly with syrup, sticky rice in banana leaf with syrup, or jelly syrup, etc. | าวิทย | าลัย | | | |
| 7 | Eating pizza, hamburgers, sandwich, donuts, and breads | UNIV | ERSITY | | | |
| 8 | Eating sweet fruits such as durian, rambutan, longan, jack fruit, grape, raisin, dried persimmon, and dried banana, etc. | | | | | |
| 9 | Eating several vegetables such as morning glory, kale, ivy gourd, pumpkin, tomato, bitter melon, and carrot, etc. | | | | | |

Section 4 Food Frequency Questionnaires (FFQ)

 $\underline{\textbf{Instruction:}} \ \ \textbf{Regularly, do you intake the following food? Please check } \forall \ \textbf{the blank.}$

According to your frequency of eating for past week

Always = 5-7 times per week

Sometimes = 3-4 times per week

Seldom= 1-2 times per week

Never = none intake per week

| No | Eating behavior | Frequency | | | | |
|----|---------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|--------|-------|------|
| | | Always | Sometimes | Seldom | Never | cher |
| 10 | Drinking milk/ low fat milk/ plain | | | | | |
| | milk | | | | | |
| 11 | Drinking sweet beverages such as soft | 199 | | | | |
| | drinks, Thai herbal drink with sugar, | | | | | |
| | iced coffee, and bubble tea, etc. | | A 6 | | | |
| 12 | Eating processed foods and can | | | | | |
| | foods such as sausages, hams, | | | | | |
| | fermented pork sausage, and salted | 3 | | | | |
| | fish, etc. | 25 | | | | |
| 13 | Eating instant foods and convenience | 7 | | | | |
| | foods such as instant noodle, rice | | | | | |
| | porridge sachets | | | | | |
| 14 | Adding the seasoning in the foods | | | | | |
| | that you eat such as fish sauce, | | MUL | | | |
| | sugar, soy sauces, and sauces | าวิทย | าลัย | | | |
| | CHULALONGKORN | Univ | ERSITY | | | |
| 15 | Eating fermented foods such as | | | | | |
| | pickled vegetables, pickled fruits, | | | | | |
| | pickled bean curd, or bean paste, | | | | | |
| | etc. | | | | | |
| 16 | Eating snacks or crunchy snacks such | | | | | |
| | as french-fried, Hanami prawn | | | | | |
| | crackers, etc. | | | | | |
| 17 | Eating out at food shop, restaurant, | | | | | |
| | and cooked to order food | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |

Part 5 International Physical Activity Questionnaire (IPAQ)

The questions will ask you about the time you spent being physically active in the last 7 days. Please answer each question even if you do not consider yourself to be an active person. Please think about the activities you do at work, as part of your house and yard work, to get from place to place, and in your spare time for recreation, exercise or sport. Think about all the vigorous activities that you did in the last 7 days. Vigorous physical activities refer to activities that take hard physical effort and make you breathe much harder than normal. Think only about those physical activities that you did for at least 10 minutes at a time.

| minutes at a time. | | | | |
|--|-------------------------|------------|--|--|
| Question | Answer | Researcher | | |
| 1. During the last 7 days, on how many | 1days per week | | | |
| days did you do vigorous physical | 2. No vigorous physical | | | |
| activities like heavy lifting, digging, | activities | | | |
| aerobics, or fast bicycling? | Skip to question 3 | | | |
| 2. How much time did you usually spend | 1hours per day | | | |
| doing vigorous physical activities on one | 2minutes per day | | | |
| of those days? | 3. Don't know/not sure | | | |
| Think about all the moderate activities that you did in the last 7 days. Moderate activities | | | | |

Think about all the moderate activities that you did in the last 7 days. Moderate activities refer to activities that take moderate physical effort and make you breathe somewhat harder than normal. Think only about those physical activities that you did for at least 10 minutes at a time.

| 3. During the last 7 days, on how many | 1days per week | | |
|---|-------------------------|--|--|
| days did you do moderate physical | 2. No moderate physical | | |
| activities like carrying light loads, bicycling | activities | | |
| at a regular pace, or doubles tennis? Do | Skip to question 5 | | |
| not include walking. | | | |
| 4. How much time did you usually spend | 1hours per day | | |
| doing moderate physical activities on one | 2minutes per day | | |
| of those days? | 3.Don't know/not sure | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

Think about the time you spent walking in the last 7 days. This includes at work and at home, walking to travel from place to place, and any other walking that you have done solely for recreation, sport, exercise, or leisure.

| Answer | Researcher | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | |
| 1days per week | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| 2. No walking | | | | | |
| Skin to guestion 7 | | | | | |
| SKP to question / | | | | | |
| 1. hours per day | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| 2minutes per day | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| 3. Don't know/not sure | | | | | |
| The last question is about the time you spent sitting on weekdays during the last 7 days. | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| Include time spent at work, at home, while doing course work and during leisure time. | | | | | |
| This may include time spent sitting at a desk, visiting friends, reading, or sitting or lying | | | | | |
| down to watch television. | | | | | |
| 20024210021 | | | | | |
| 1hours per day | | | | | |
| N UNIVERSITY | | | | | |
| 2 minutes per day | | | | | |
| 3 Dan't know/not sure | | | | | |
| J.DOIT (KHOW/HOL Sufe | | | | | |
| | 1days per week 2. No walking Skip to question 7 1hours per day 2minutes per day 3. Don't know/not sure pent sitting on weekdays during the doing course work and during leis sk, visiting friends, reading, or sitting the double of the double | | | | |

Part 6 Thai Stress Assessment

<u>Instruction</u>: Please check/ into the blank (It is important that you answer the questions honestly. If you find that more than one answer applied to you, choose the one that applied to you the best.

"Have you ever experienced any of these stress symptoms in last month?" Please check \lor in the blank according to your frequency experiencing these stress symptoms for last month.

Frequent = 3-4 times per month or one time a week

As often = less than 1-2 times per month

Occasionally = 1 time per month

Never = none symptom

| No. | Symptom | Never | Occasionally | As often | Frequent |
|-----|---|--------|--------------|----------|----------|
| 1 | Insomnia or nervous | | 2 | | |
| 2 | Feel annoying | | | | |
| 3 | Cannot do anything because of the nervous | | | | |
| 4 | Upheavals of mind | | | | |
| 5 | Does not want to meet up people | | | | |
| 6 | Migraines or headaches on both sides | 4 | 2 | | |
| | of the forehead | | <u> </u> | | |
| 7 | Feel unhappy and miserable | | 2 | | |
| 8 | Despair in life | 1 3 ME | สย | | |
| 9 | Feel that life has no value | UNIVE | RSITY | | |
| 10 | Anxiety over time | | | | |
| 11 | Inability to concentrate | | | | |
| 12 | Feeling tired and no energy to do | | | | |
| | anything | | | | |
| 13 | Feel boring and want to do nothing | | | | |
| 14 | Increases heart beat | | | | |
| 15 | Ringer to vibrate or shake when | | | | |
| | upset | | | | |

| No. | Symptom | Never | Occasionally | As often | Frequent |
|-----|--------------------------------------|-------|--------------|----------|----------|
| 16 | Afraid of doing things wrong | | | | |
| 17 | Muscle pain or neck or shoulder area | | | | |
| 18 | Emotional events that are not | | | | |
| | familiar with | | | | |
| 19 | Dazed or dizzy | | | | |
| 20 | Decreased sexual pleasure | 122 | | | |
| | Total scores | | | | |



(ภาษาไทย)

แบบสอบถามเลขที่

แบบสอบถามการวิจัย

เรื่อง

การส่งเสริมการทำกิจกรรมทางกายและการกินเพื่อสุขภาพโดยการชี้แนะของพยาบาล ผ่านแอปพลิเคชั่นไลน์ใน สตรีที่มีน้ำหนักเกิน ในชุมชนเขตพญาไท กรุงเทพมหานคร ประเทศไทย:

การทดลองแบบสุ่มมีกลุ่มควบคุม

คำชี้แจง แบบสอบถามนี้มีทั้งหมด 6 ส่วน คือ

ส่วนที่ 1 แบบสอบถามข้อมูลทั่วไป จำนวน 25 ข้อ

ส่วนที่ 2 แบบสอบถามความรู้เรื่องการทำกิจกรรมทางกายและการบริโภคอาหาร จำนวน 20 ข้อ

ส่วนที่ 3 แบบสอบถามการรับรู้การทำกิจกรรมทางกายและการบริโภคอาหารจำนวน15 ข้อ

ส่วนที่ 4 แบบสอบถามพฤติกรรมการบริโภคอาหารจำนวน 17 ข้อ

ส่วนที่ 5 แบบประเมินกิจกรรมทางกาย จำนวน 7 ข้อ

ส่วนที่ 6 แบบประเมินความเครียดจำนวน 20 ข้อ

โปรดตอบแบบสอบถามตามคิดเห็นของท่าน ข้อมูลจากแบบสอบถามในการวิจัยครั้งนี้ ผู้วิจัยจะเก็บเป็น ความลับและจะนำมาวิเคราะห์ข้อมูลทางสถิติในภาพรวม ไม่มีผลกระทบใดๆกับตัวท่าน

ขอบคุณที่ให้ความร่วมมือ

นางยุพาพร หงษ์ชูเวช

นักศึกษาปริญญาเอก

วิทยาลัยวิทยาศาสตร์สาธารณสุข จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

คำชี้แจง: โปรดทำเครื่องหมาย $\ \lor$ ลงในช่อง $\ \Box$ ข้อที่ตรงกับความเป็นจริงมากที่สุด

| ส่วนที่ 1 ข้อมูลทั่วไป | | สำหรับ |
|-------------------------|--|----------|
| | | นักวิจัย |
| 1.ปัจจุบันท่านอายุ | ปี (อายุปีเต็ม) | |
| 2. สถานภาพสมรส | ☐ 1.โสด☐ 2.สมรส☐ 3. หม้าย/หย่า/แยกกันอยู่ . | |
| 3. ระดับการศึกษา | □ 1. ไม่ได้รับการศึกษา □ 2. ประถมศึกษา □ 3. มัธยมศึกษาตอนต้น □ 4. มัธยมศึกษาตอนปลาย □ 5. ปวส./ปวช./อนุปริญญา □ 6. ปริญญาตรี □ 7. สูงกว่าปริญญาตรี □ 8.อื่นๆระบุ | |
| 4. ท่านประกอบอาชีพ GH | □ 0 ไม่ได้ประกอบอาชีพ □ 1. แม่บ้าน □ 2. รับจ้างทั่วไป/ลูกจ้าง □ 3. ค้าขาย □ 4. ธุรกิจส่วนตัว/เจ้าของกิจการ □ 5.รับราชการ □ 6.พนักงานรัฐวิสาหกิจ/พนักงานบริษัทเอกชน □ 7. อื่นๆ ระบุ | |
| 5.รายได้ของท่านต่อเดือน | บาท | |
| 6.ความเพียงพอของรายได้ | □ 1.เพียงพอใช้จ่าย แต่ไม่เหลือเก็บ□ 2. เพียงพอใช้จ่าย และเหลือเก็บ | |

| ส่วนที่ 1 ข้อมูลทั่วไป | | สำหรับ |
|--|--|----------|
| | | นักวิจัย |
| | □ 3. ไม่เพียงพอใช้จ่าย ไม่เป็นหนี้สิน□ 4. ไม่พียงพอใช้จ่ายและมีหนี้สิน | |
| 7.พักอาศัยอยู่กับใคร (ตอบได้มากกว่า 1 ข้อ) | □ 1.อยู่คนเดียว □ 2. คู่สมรส □ 3. บุตร/เขย/สะใภ้ □ 4. ญาติ □ 5. บุคคลอื่น ระบุ | |
| 8.ท่านมีสมาชิกใน ครอบครัว/ญาติ/เพื่อน/ เจ้าหน้าที่สาธารณสุข/ให้ คำแนะนำในเรื่องการทำ กิจกรรมทางกายและการ กินอาหารเพื่อสุขภาพ | □ 0. laiū □ 1. ū | |
| 9.ภายในระยะเวลา 1ปีที่ ผ่านมา ท่านดื่มเครื่องดื่มที่ มีแอลกอฮอล์หรือไม่ | 0. ไม่ดื่ม (ข้ามไปตอบข้อที่ 12)1. ดื่ม | |
| 10.ท่านดื่มเครื่องดื่มที่มี แอลกอฮอล์ กี่ครั้งต่อ สัปดาห์ | □ 1. 1-2 ครั้ง (| |
| 11. ท่านดื่มเครื่องดื่มที่มี แอลกอฮอล์ในแต่ละครั้ง ปริมาณเท่าใด (ตอบได้ มากกว่า 1 ข้อ) | □ 1. เหล้าแก้ว □ 2. ไวน์แก้ว □ 3. เบียร์กระป๋อง/แก้ว □ 4. อื่นๆ โปรดระบุ | |
| 12.ภายในระยะเวลา 1ปี ที่ผ่านมา ท่านสูบบุหรี่ห | □ 0. ไม่สูบ (ข้ามไปข้อ 16)□ 1. เคยสูบ□ 2. สูบ | |

| ส่วนที่ 1 ข้อมูลทั่วไป | | สำหรับ |
|---|---|----------|
| | | นักวิจัย |
| หรือไม่ | | |
| 13.ท่านสูบบุหรื่มานาน เท่าไร | | |
| 14. ท่านสูบบุหรี่ วันละ | มวน | |
| 15.ปัจจุบันท่านยังมี ประจำเดือนหรือไม่ | □1. มี (ข้ามไปตอบข้อ17) □2. หมดประจำเดือนแล้ว | |
| 16.ท่านหมดประจำเดือน มานานเท่าไร | นี้เดือน | |
| 17.ในครอบครัวของท่าน มีญาติสายตรงเช่น พ่อ แม่ ปู่ ย่า ตา ยาย พี่ น้อง ที่มีประวัติเป็นโรคอ้วน หรือไม่ | □ 0. ไม่มี □ 1. มี | |
| 18.ปกติท่านใช้สมาร์ท โฟนเฉลี่ยวันละ | ชั่วโมงนาที ULALONGKORN UNIVERSITY | |
| 19.ส่วนใหญ่ท่านใช้ สมาร์ทโฟน เพื่อ จุดประสงค์ใด | □ 1. รับสายโทรเข้าและโทรออก□ 2. เฟชบุค ไลน์ ทวิตเตอร์ อินสตราแกรม | |
| (ตอบได้มากกว่า 1ข้อ) | □ 3. ดูหนัง, ฟังเพลง □ 4. ชื้อ-ขายสินค้าออนไลน์ □ 5. ค้นคว้าหาข้อมูลทางอินเทอร์เนต □ 6. อื่นๆ | |
| | | |

| ส่วนที่ 1 ข้อมูลทั่วไป | | สำหรับ |
|------------------------------|--|----------|
| | | นักวิจัย |
| . a a | ů s | |
| 21.ในระยะเวลา 1เดือนที่ | ชั่วโมง | |
| ผ่านมา ท่านต้องใช้ | นาที | |
| เวลานานเฉลี่ยเท่าไร | | |
| ตั้งแต่เริ่มเข้านอนจนหลับ | | |
| 22.ในระยะเวลา 1เดือนที่ | น. | |
| ผ่านมา ปกติท่านตื่นนอน | Shirl day | |
| ในตอนเช้าเวลาประมาณ | | |
| | | |
| 23.ในระยะเวลา 1เดือนที่ | ชั่วโมง | |
| ผ่านมา ปกติท่านนอน | | |
| หลับได้คืนละกี่ชั่วโมง | | |
| 24.ในระยะเวลา 1เดือนที่ | | |
| | □0. ไม่ใช้ | |
| ผ่านมา ท่านใช้ยาเพื่อ | A STATE WATER THE TAXABLE TO THE TAXABLE THE TAXABLE THE TAXABLE TAXAB | |
| ช่วยในการนอนหลับ | 0 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 3 | |
| หรือไม่ | | |
| 25.ในรอบ 1 ปี ที่ผ่านมา | 🗆 0. ไม่เคย | |
| ท่านเคยได้รับการตรวจ | LIO. ไม่เคย | |
| GH | 🗆 1. เคย โปรดระบุรายการที่เคยตรวจ (ตอบได้มากกว่า 1 | |
| สุขภาพโดยแพทย์หรือ | รายการ) | |
| เจ้าหน้าที่สาธารณสุขบ้าง | | |
| หรือไม่ | 🗌 การตรวจร่างกายประจำปี 🗆 1.ปกติ 🔻 🗆 2. ผิดปกติ | |
| | □ การตรวจระดับความดันโลหิต 🗆 1.ปกติ 🗀 2. ผิดปกติ | |
| | \square การตรวจระดับน้ำตาลในเลือด \square 1.ปกติ \square 2. ผิดปกติ | |
| | ่ □การตรวจระดับไขมันในเลือด □ 1.ปกติ □ 2. ผิดปกติ | |
| | | |
| | | |

| | ตอนที่ 2 แบบสอบถามความรู้เรื่องการทำกิจกรรมทางกายและการบริโภคอาหาร คำชี้แจง โปรดทำเครื่องหมาย | | | | | |
|-----|---|------|--------|-------|----------|--|
| ข้อ | ความรู้เกี่ยวกับกิจกรรมทางกาย | ીજં | ไม่ใช่ | ไม่ | สำหรับ | |
| | | | | แน่ใจ | นักวิจัย | |
| 1 | กิจกรรมทางกาย หมายถึง การเคลื่อนไหวร่างกาย ที่ต้อง | | | | | |
| | ใช้กล้ามเนื้อและพลังงานในร่างกายเพิ่มขึ้นจากภาวะปกติ | | | | | |
| | ขณะพัก | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| 2 | กิจกรรมทางกายระดับหนัก หมายถึง การทำงานหรือออก | | | | | |
| | กำลังกาย ออกแรงระดับหนัก ทำให้หายใจเร็วกว่าปกติ ไม่ | | | | | |
| | สามารถพูดประโยคยาวๆ ได้หายใจไม่ทัน และทำกิจกรรม | | | | | |
| | ตั้งแต่ 10นาทีเป็นต้นไป | | | | | |
| 3 | การทำกิจกรรมทางกายในแต่ละครั้งอย่างน้อย 10 นาทีขึ้น | | | | | |
| | ไป สามารถทำสะสมในแต่ละช่วงเวลาของวันได้ | | | | | |
| 4 | การเดินทางในชีวิตประจำวัน เช่น การเดินไปทำงาน การ | 6 | | | | |
| | เดินไปซื้อของ เป็นการทำกิจกรรมทางกาย | ĺ | | | | |
| 5 | การทำกิจกรรมทางกาย ไม่ได้ช่วยลดความเครียด | ře | | | | |
| 6 | การนั่งอยู่นิ่งๆ เกิน 2 ชั่วโมงต่อวัน ไม่ว่าจะเป็นการนั่งดูทีวี | SITY | | | | |
| | เรียนหนังสือ หรือทำงาน จะช่วยให้ร่างกายสดชื่นขึ้น เป็น | | | | | |
| | การลดโอกาสเสี่ยงต่อการเกิดโรคเรื้อรังต่างๆ | | | | | |
| 7 | การออกกำลังกาย เป็นส่วนหนึ่งของกิจกรรมทางกาย | | | | | |
| | ต่างกันที่การออกกำลังกายมีการวางแผนไว้ล่วงหน้า มี | | | | | |
| | แบบแผนการออกกำลังที่ชัดเจน | | | | | |
| 8 | ผู้ใหญ่อายุ 18-64 ปี ควรทำกิจกรรมทางกาย อย่างน้อย | | | | | |
| | 150 นาที/สัปดาห์ สำหรับกิจกรรมทางกายระดับปาน | | | | | |
| | กลาง | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |

| ข้อ | ความรู้เกี่ยวกับกิจกรรมทางกาย | રિષં | ไม่ใช่ | ไม่ แน่ใจ | สำหรับ นักวิจัย |
|-----|--|------|--------|--------------|--------------------|
| 9 | การออกกำลังกายเป็นการเพิ่มการเผาผลาญพลังงานของ ร่างกาย ช่วยในการควบคุมน้ำหนักตัวไม่ให้เพิ่มขึ้น | | | | |
| 10 | ในระหว่างออกกำลังกาย ถ้ามีอาการเหนื่อยมาก หัวใจเต้น ผิดปกติ หายใจขัด เจ็บหน้าอก ไม่จำเป็นต้องหยุดพัก ควร ออกกำลังกายต่อไป | | | | |
| ข้อ | ความรู้เกี่ยวกับการบริโภคอาหาร | ી શે | ไม่ใช่ | ไม่ แน่ใจ | สำหรับ นักวิจัย |
| 11 | การกินอาหารประเภทจานด่วน เช่น เคเอฟซี พิซซา แมค โดนัลด์เป็นประจำ ช่วยให้ร่างกายได้รับสารอาหาร ครบถ้วน | | | | |
| 12 | การงดอาหารเช้า ช่วยทำให้น้ำหนักลดได้ | | | | |
| 13 | การกินขนมกรุบกรอบ เช่น มันฝรั่งทอด ข้าวเกรียบ ข้าวโพดอบกรอบ เป็นประจำ จะทำให้ร่างกายได้รับไขมัน และเกลือสูง | | | | |
| 14 | การดื่มน้ำอัดลมเป็นประจำ ทำให้ร่างกายได้รับน้ำตาลมาก เกินไป | | | | |
| 15 | การรับประทานอาหารที่มีผ่านการหมักหรือการถนอม อาหาร เช่น ปลาร้า เนื้อเค็ม ปลาเค็มเป็นประจำทำให้ ร่างกายได้รับโปรตีนสูง | | | | |
| 16 | ควรบริโภคผักอย่างน้อย 2 ทัพพีต่อมื้อ หรือ 4-6 ทัพพีต่อ วัน | | | | |
| 17 | การบริโภคผักและผลไม้เป็นประจำ จะช่วยลดความเสี่ยง ต่อโรคอ้วนและโรคไม่ติดต่อเรื้อรังต่างๆ เช่น โรคไขมันใน เส้นเลือด โรคหัวใจและหลอดเลือด | | | | |

| ความรู้เกี่ยวกับการบริโภคอาหาร | ીજં | ไม่ใช่ | ไม่ | ព | าหรับ |
|---|---|---|---|---|--|
| | | | แน่ใจ | นั | ักวิจัย |
| ระหว่างข้าวกล้องกับข้าวขาวหรือข้าวที่ผ่านการขัดสี ต่างก่ | า์ | | | | |
| ให้คุณค่าและใยอาหารเท่ากัน | | | | | |
| ผักและ ผลไม้ที่มีกากใยสูง จะไปช่วยขัดขวางการดูดซึม | | | | | |
| ไขมันเข้าสู่ร่างกาย ลดโอกาสเกิดมะเร็งลำไส้ใหญ่ | | | | | |
| เราสามารถรับประทานผักได้ในปริมาณไม่จำกัด เนื่องจาก | 1 | | | | |
| ผักส่วนใหญ่ให้พลังงานน้อยมาก หรือไม่ให้พลังงานเลย | | | | | |
| ตอนที่ 3 แบบสอบถามการรับรู้การทำกิจกรรมทางกายแผ | ละการบริ | โภคอาหา | าร | ı | |
| <u>คำชี้แจง</u> โปรดทำเครื่องหมาย √ลงในช่องที่ตรงกับความรู้ | สึก / ควา | ามคิดเห็น | ของท่านมา | ากที่สุด | গ |
| โดยการประเมินการให้คะแนนดังนี้ รับรู้มากที่ | สุด = 5 | คะแนน | รับรู้มาก : | = 4 คง | ะแนน |
| รับรู้ปานกลาง = 3 คะแนน รับรู้น้อย = 2 | คะแนน | รับรู้ใ | ้อยที่สุด = | 1 คร | ะแนน |
| การรับรู้เรื่องการทำกิจกรรมทางกาย | รับรู้ | | รับรับไวบ | รับ รับรั | รับรู้ |
| | มาก | รับรู้มาก | กลาง | ง o _{จึ} น้อย | น้อย |
| | ที่สุด | | 1101 14 | 800 | ที่สุด |
| การประกอบอาชีพการทำงาน ถือว่าเป็นการทำ | ERSIT | γ | | | |
| กิจกรรมทางกายอย่างหนึ่ง | | | | | |
| การออกกำลังกายในแต่ละครั้ง ต้องใช้พลังงานมาก ทำ | | | | | |
| ให้ต้องรับประทานอาหารเพิ่มมากขึ้น ส่งผลให้น้ำหนัก | | | | | |
| ขึ้น | | | | | |
| การออกกำลังกายเป็นประจำทำให้ร่างกาย | | | | | |
| กระปรี้กระเปร่า และลดความเครียด | | | | | |
| การทำงานบ้านเช่น กวาดบ้าน ถูบ้าน ดูดฝุ่น เป็นการ | | | | | |
| ทำกิจกรรมทางกายอย่างหนึ่ง | | | | | |
| | เห้คุณค่าและใยอาหารเท่ากัน มักและ ผลไม้ที่มีกากใยสูง จะไปช่วยขัดขวางการดูดซีม เขมันเข้าสู่ร่างกาย ลดโอกาสเกิดมะเร็งลำไส้ใหญ่ เราสามารถรับประทานผักได้ในปริมาณไม่จำกัด เนื่องจาก มักส่วนใหญ่ให้พลังงานน้อยมาก หรือไม่ให้พลังงานเลย ตอนที่ 3 แบบสอบถามการรับรู้การทำกิจกรรมทางกายแล้ คือนที่ 3 แบบสอบถามการรับรู้การทำกิจกรรมทางกายแล้ การประเมินการให้คะแนนดังนี้ รับรู้มากที่การรับรู้เรื่องการประเมินการให้คะแนนดังนี้ รับรู้มากที่การรับรู้เรื่องการทำกิจกรรมทางกาย การรับรู้เรื่องการทำกิจกรรมทางกาย การออกกำลังกายในแต่ละครั้ง ต้องใช้พลังงานมาก ทำ เห้ต้องรับประทานอาหารเพิ่มมากขึ้น ส่งผลให้น้ำหนัก ขึ้น การออกกำลังกายเป็นประจำทำให้ร่างกาย การทำงานบ้านเช่น กวาดบ้าน ถูบ้าน ดูดฝุ่น เป็นการ | ลักและ ผลไม้ที่มีกากใยสูง จะไปช่วยชัดขวางการดูดซึม เขมันเข้าสู่ร่างกาย ลดโอกาสเกิดมะเร็งลำไส้ใหญ่ ราสามารถรับประทานผักได้ในปริมาณไม่จำกัด เนื่องจาก ลักส่วนใหญ่ให้พลังงานน้อยมาก หรือไม่ให้พลังงานเลย ตอนที่ 3 แบบสอบถามการรับรู้การทำกิจกรรมทางกายและการบริ คำชี้แจง โปรดทำเครื่องหมาย √ลงในช่องที่ตรงกับความรู้สึก / คว โดยการประเมินการให้คะแนนดังนี้ รับรู้มากที่สุด = 5 รับรู้ปานกลาง = 3 คะแนน รับรู้น้อย = 2 คะแนน การรับรู้เรื่องการทำกิจกรรมทางกาย รับรู้ มาก ที่สุด การประกอบอาชีพการทำงาน ถือว่าเป็นการทำ กิจกรรมทางกายอย่างหนึ่ง การออกกำลังกายในแต่ละครั้ง ต้องใช้พลังงานมาก ทำ ให้ต้องรับประทานอาหารเพิ่มมากขึ้น ส่งผลให้น้ำหนัก ขึ้น การออกกำลังกายเป็นประจำทำให้ร่างกาย กระบรี้กระเปร่า และลดความเครียด | นักและ ผลไม้ที่มีกากใยสูง จะไปช่วยขัดขวางการดูดซึม เขมันเข้าสู่ร่างกาย ลดโอกาสเกิดมะเร็งลำใส้ใหญ่ ราสามารถรับประทานผักได้ในปริมาณไม่จำกัด เนื่องจาก มักส่วนใหญ่ให้พลังงานน้อยมาก หรือไม่ให้พลังงานเลย ตอนที่ 3 แบบสอบถามการรับรู้การทำกิจกรรมทางกายและการบริโภคอาหา กำชี้แจง โปรดทำเครื่องหมาย √ลงในช่องที่ตรงกับความรู้สึก / ความคิดเห็น โดยการประเมินการให้คะแนนดังนี้ รับรู้มากที่สุด = 5 คะแนน รับรู้ปานกลาง = 3 คะแนน รับรู้น้อย = 2 คะแนน รับรู้น้ การรับรู้เรื่องการทำกิจกรรมทางกาย รับรู้ มาก ที่สุด การรับรู้เรื่องการทำกิจกรรมทางกาย กระบริการมากขึ้น ส่งผลให้น้ำหนัก ขึ้น การออกกำลังกายในแต่ละครั้ง ต้องใช้พลังงานมาก ทำ ให้ต้องรับประทานอาหารเพิ่มมากขึ้น ส่งผลให้น้ำหนัก ขึ้น การออกกำลังกายเป็นประจำทำให้ร่างกาย กระปรี้กระเปร่า และลดความเครียด | ระหว่างข้าวกล้องกับข้าวขาวหรือข้าวที่ผ่านการขัดสี ต่างก็ ให้คุณค่าและใยอาหารเท่ากัน นักและ ผลไม้ที่มีกากใยสูง จะไปช่วยขัดขวางการดูดซึม เขนันเข้าสู่ร่างกาย ลดโอกาสเกิดมะเร็งลำไล้ใหญ่ เวาสามารถรับประทานผักได้ในปริมาณไม่จำกัด เนื่องจาก ผักส่วนใหญ่ให้พลังงานน้อยมาก หรือไม่ให้พลังงานเลย ตอนที่ 3 แบบสอบถามการรับรู้การทำกิจกรรมทางกายและการบริโภคอาหาร คับสั้นจง โปรดทำเครื่องหมาย √ลงในช่องที่ตรงกับความรู้สึก / ความคิดเห็นของท่านมา โดยการประเมินการให้คะแนนดังนี้ รับรู้มากที่สุด = 5 คะแนน รับรู้น้อยที่สุด = รับรู้ปานกลาง = 3 คะแนน รับรู้น้อย = 2 คะแนน รับรู้น้อยที่สุด = การรับรู้เรื่องการทำกิจกรรมทางกาย รับรู้ มาก ที่สุด การรับรู้เรื่องการทำกิจกรรมทางกาย การจออกกำลังกายในแต่ละครั้ง ต้องใช้พลังงานมาก ทำ ให้ต้องรับประทานอาหารเพิ่มมากขึ้น ส่งผลให้น้ำหนัก ขึ้น การออกกำลังกายเป็นประจำทำให้ร่างกาย กระบริ๊กระเปร่า และลดความเครียด การทำงานบ้านเช่น กวาดบ้าน ถูบ้าน ดูดผุ้น เป็นการ | ระหว่างข้าวกล้องกับข้าวขาวหรือข้าวที่ผ่านการขัดสี ต่างก็ เห้คุณค่าและโยอาหารเท่ากัน ลักและ ผลไม้ที่มีกากโยสูง จะไปช่วยขัดขวางการดูดซึม เขนันเข้าสู่ร่างกาย ลดโอกาสเกิตมะเร็งลำใส่ใหญ่ เราสามารถรับประทานผักได้ในปริมาณไม่จำกัด เนื่องจาก ลักส่วนใหญ่ให้พลังงานน้อยมาก หรือไม่ให้พลังงานเลย คอนที่ 3 แบบสอบถามการรับรู้การทำกิจกรรมทางกายและการบริโภคอาหาร กำขึ้แจง โปรดทำเครื่องหมาย งดงในช่องที่ตรงกับความรู้สึก / ความคิดเห็นของท่านมากที่สุด โดยการประเมินการให้คะแนนดังนี้ รับรู้มากที่สุด = 5 คะแนน รับรู้มาก = 4 คะ รับรู้ปานกลาง = 3 คะแนน รับรู้น้อย = 2 คะแนน รับรู้น้อยที่สุด = 1 คะ การรับรู้เรื่องการทำกิจกรรมทางกาย รับรู้ มาก รับรู้มาก ที่สุด การรับรู้เรื่องการทำกิจกรรมทางกาย การรบระกอบอาชีพการทำงาน ถือว่าเป็นการทำ กิจกรรมทางกายอย่างหนึ่ง การออกกำลังกายในแต่ละครั้ง ต้องใช้พลังงานมาก ทำ เห้ต้องรับประทานอาหารเพิ่มมากขึ้น ส่งผลให้น้ำหนัก ขึ้น การออกกำลังกายเป็นประจำทำให้ร่างกาย กระบริ๊กระเปร่า และลดความเครียด การทำงานบ้านเช่น กวาดบ้าน ถูบ้าน ดูดผุ้น เป็นการ |

| ข้อ | การรับรู้เรื่องการทำกิจกรรมทางกาย | รับรู้ มาก ที่สุด | รับรู้มาก | รับรู้ปาน กลาง | รับรู้ น้อย | รับรู้ น้อย ที่สุด |
|-----|--|-------------------------|-----------|-------------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| 5 | การทำกิจกรรมทางกายสามารถทำได้เป็นประจำ โดย | | | | | |
| | ไม่ต้องเสียเงินมาก | | | | | |
| 6 | การทำกิจกรรมทางกายเป็นประจำ ทำให้ร่างกาย | | | | | |
| | เหนื่อยล้าและนอนไม่หลับ | | | | | |
| 7 | คนที่มีน้ำหนักตัวมากกว่ามาตรฐาน ควรหลีกเลี่ยงการ | - \ | | | | |
| | ทำกิจกรรมทางกายทุกชนิด | λΘ | | | | |
| 8 | น้ำอัดลมเป็นเครื่องดื่มที่เหมาะสมกับคนทุกวัย | | | | | |
| 9 | อาหารที่ปรุงโดยวิธีการผัดหรือทอด จะมีรสชาติที่ดีกว่า | | | | | |
| | อาหารที่ปรุงโดยวิธีนึ่งหรือย่าง | d | | | | |
| 10 | การกินของหวานเป็นประจำทำให้อารมณ์หงุดหงิดง่าย | | | | | |
| 11 | การกินอาหารประเภทบะหมี่กึ่งสำเร็จรูปเป็นประจำมี | | | | | |
| | ประโยชน์ต่อร่างกาย และช่วยประหยัดค่าอาหาร | | | | | |
| 12 | การกินอาหารเพียงวันละ1มื้อ จะช่วยให้ลดน้ำหนักได้ | าลย ERSIT | V | | | |
| 13 | การเติมเครื่องปรุงรส เช่น น้ำปลา หรือน้ำตาลลงใน | | | | | |
| | อาหารที่ปรุงแล้ว ช่วยทำให้รสชาติอาหารดีขึ้น | | | | | |
| 14 | เลือกกินอาหารให้หลากหลายชนิด จะทำให้ร่างกายได้ | | | | | |
| | สารอาหารครบถ้วน | | | | | |
| 15 | การกินอาหารเช้าเป็นประจำ ทำให้สามารถลดน้ำหนัก | | | | | |
| | และควบคุมน้ำหนักได้ดีขึ้น | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |

| ข้อ | การรับรู้เรื่องการทำกิจกรรมทางกาย | : | รับรู้ มาก ที่สุด | รับรู้มาก | รับรู้ปาน กลาง | รับรู้ น้อย | รับรู้ น้อย ที่สุด | |
|-----|---|-------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|----------------|--------------------------|--|
| | ตอนที่ 4 แบบสอบถามความถี่ในการบริโภคอา | หาร | | | 1 | • | | |
| | คำชี้แจง: กรุณาอ่านข้อความแต่ละข้อและทำเครื่องหมาย √ ในช่องที่ตรงกับการปฏิบัติมากที่สุด ภายใน 1 เดือนที่ผ่านมา ในแต่ละข้อของแบบสอบถาม ขอให้ท่านเลือกเพียงคำตอบเดียว โดยมี เกณฑ์ในการเลือกดังนี้ | | | | | | | |
| | ประจำ หมายถึง บริโภค ทุกวันภายใน 1 สัปดาห์ | | | | | | | |
| | บางครั้ง หมายถึง บริโภค 4-6 วัน ภายใน 1 สัปดาห์ | | | | | | | |
| | นานๆครั้ง หมายถึง บริโภค 1-3 วันภายใน 1 สับ | ไดาห์ | 8 | | | | | |
| | ไม่เคย หมายถึง ไม่เคยบริโภคใน 1 สัปดาห์เลย | | | | | | | |
| | 7 7 100 700 700 700 700 700 700 700 700 | | ความถึ | ์ในการบริโ | บริโภค สำห | | | |
| ข้อ | พฤติกรรมการบริโภคอาหาร | ประจำ | บางเ | ารั้ง ๆ ครั้ง ครั้ | ไม่เคย | | | |
| 1 | ท่านกินอาหารที่มีใจมันสูงเช่น ข้าวขาหมู ข้าว | ทยา | าลัย | | | | | |
| | มันไก่ ข้าวผัดต่างๆ ผัดไท ผัดชีอิ้ว เป็นต้น | NIVE | RSIT | Y | | | | |
| 2 | ท่านกินอาหารที่ปรุงด้วยกะทิ เช่น แกงเผ็ด แกง เขียวหวาน มัสมั่น แกงคั่ว เป็นต้น | | | | | | | |
| 3 | ท่านกินเนื้อสัตว์ติดมัน เช่นหมูสามชั้น เนื้อวัวติด | | | | | | | |
| | มัน เครื่องในสัตว์ หนังไก่ คอหมูย่าง เป็นต้น | | | | | | | |
| 4 | ท่านกินอาหารจำพวกเบเกอรี เช่น เค้กชนิดต่าง ๆ พัฟ ครัวซอง เป็นต้น | | | | | | | |

| | | ความถี่ในการบริโภค | | | | สำหรับ | |
|-----|--|--------------------|--------------|---------------|--------|------------|--|
| ข้อ | พฤติกรรมการบริโภคอาหาร | ประจำ | บางครั้ ง | นานๆ ครั้ง | ไม่เคย | . นักวิจัย | |
| 5 | ท่านกินขนมหวานที่ปรุงด้วยกะทิ เช่นข้าวเหนียว มูล กล้วยบวชชี บัวลอย ลอดช่อง ทับทิมกรอบ เป็นต้น | | | | | | |
| 6 | ท่านกินขนมหวานใส่น้ำเชื่อม เช่น เฉาก๊วย ข้าวต้มน้ำวุ้น วุ้นน้ำเชื่อม เป็นต้น | 72 | | | | | |
| 7 | ท่านกินอาหารประเภท พิชซ่า แฮมเบอเกอร์ แชนวิช ขนมปังไส้ต่าง ๆ โดนัทเป็นต้น | | | | | | |
| 8 | ท่านกินผลไม้ที่มีรสหวานจัด เช่น ทุเรียน เจาะ ลำไย ขนุน องุ่น ลูกเกด ลูกพลับแห้ง กล้วยตาก เป็นต้น | | 4 | | | | |
| 9 | ท่านกินผักหลากหลายชนิด เช่น ผักบุ้ง คะน้ำ ตำลึง ฟักทอง มะเขือเทศ มะระ แครอท ถั่วเป็น ต้น | | 3 | | | | |
| 10 | ท่านดื่มนม/ผลิตภัณฑ์นมประเภท ไขมันต่ำ เช่น นมสดไขมันต่ำ นมรสจืดเป็นต้น | NIVEF | ลีย KSITY | | | | |
| 11 | ท่านดื่มเครื่องดื่มที่มีน้ำตาล เช่นน้ำอัดลม น้ำหวาน น้ำสมุนไพร กาแฟเย็น ชานมไข่มุกเป็น ต้น | | | | | | |
| 12 | ท่านกินผลิตภัณฑ์อาหารแปรรูปหรืออาหาร กระป๋อง เช่นไส้กรอก แฮม หมูยอ ปลาเค็ม | | | | | | |

| | | ความถี่ในการบริโภค | | | สำหรับ | |
|-----|---|--------------------|----------|-------------------|--------|----------|
| ข้อ | พฤติกรรมการบริโภคอาหาร | ประจำ | บางครั้ง | นาน ๆ ครั้ง | ไม่เคย | นักวิจัย |
| 13 | ท่านกินอาหารสำเร็จรูป และกึ่งสำเร็จรูป เช่น บะหมี่กึ่งสำเร็จรูป โจ๊กซอง เป็นต้น | | | | | |
| 14 | ท่านเติมเครื่องปรุงรส เช่นน้ำปลา /น้ำตาล/ ซีอิ้ว/ซอส ลงในก๋วยเตี๋ยว หรือ อาหารที่ รับประทาน | | | | | |
| 15 | ท่านกินอาหารหมักดอง เช่น ผักดอง ผลไม้ดอง เต้าหู้ยี้ เต้าเจี้ยวเป็นต้น | | 4 | | | |
| 16 | ท่านกินอาหารว่างหรือขนมขบเคี้ยวกรุบกรอบ เช่น มันฝรั่งทอด ข้าวเกรียบ ฮานามิ เป็นต้น | | | | | |
| 17 | ท่านกินอาหารนอกบ้านตามร้านอาหาร ภัตตาคาร หรือ ร้านอาหารตามสั่ง | | | | | |

ส่วนที่ 5 แบบประเมินกิจกรรมทางกาย (IPAQ- International Physical Activity Questionnaire)
คำชี้แจง คำถามนี้เกี่ยวกับระยะเวลาที่ใช้ในการทำกิจกรรมทางกายรูปแบบต่างๆในช่วง 7 วันที่ผ่านมา
กรุณาตอบคำถามเหล่านี้แม้ว่าท่านไม่ได้เป็นคนที่มีกิจกรรมการเคลื่อนไหวร่างกายตลอดก็ตาม กรุณา
นึกถึงกิจกรรมที่ท่านทำ ทั้งที่ทำงานและที่บ้าน การเดินทางจากที่หนึ่งไปที่หนึ่ง การใช้เวลาว่างในการ
พักผ่อนหย่อนใจ การออกกำลังกาย หรือการเล่นกีฬาเช่น การทำงานบ้าน งานสวน เพาะปลูก เต้นแอโร
บิก ขี่จักรยานเร็วๆ ว่ายน้ำ การยกของหนักเป็นต้น

ในการตอบข้อคำถามต่อไปนี้ "กิจกรรมที่มีความหนักค่อนข้างมาก" หมายถึงกิจกรรมที่ต้องออก แรงมาก ซึ่งเป็นเหตุให้ต้องหายใจถี่ขึ้นมาก หรืออัตราการเต้นของหัวใจเพิ่มสูงขึ้นอย่างมาก "กิจกรรมออก แรงปานกลาง" หมายถึง กิจกรรมที่ใช้ความพยายามปานกลางในการออกแรง ทำให้การหายใจเร็วขึ้นกว่า ปกติเล็กน้อย ให้คิดถึงกิจกรรมที่คุณออกแรงปานกลางที่คุณทำต่อเนื่องติดต่อกันเป็นเวลาอย่างน้อย 10 นาที

| คำถาม | คำตอบ | สำหรับ ผู้วิจัย |
|--|---|--------------------|
| 1. ในช่วง 7 วันที่ผ่านมา ท่านทำกิจกรรมทางกายหรือมีความ เคลื่อนไหวร่างกายระดับหนัก เช่น การยกของหนัก ขุดดิน การ เต้นแอโรบิก หรือการปั่นจักรยานเร็วๆเป็นเวลา | 1 วัน/สัปดาห์ 2ไม่มีทำกิจกรรม ทางกายหรือมีความ เคลื่อนไหวร่างกายระดับ หนัก (ข้ามไปตอบข้อ 3) | |
| 2. โดยปกติ ท่านใช้เวลาในการทำกิจกรรมทางกายหรือความ เคลื่อนไหวร่างกายในระดับหนัก ในวันหนึ่งๆในสัปดาห์ที่ผ่าน มา | ชม./วัน นาที/วัน ไม่ทราบ/ไม่แน่ใจ | |
| 3. ในช่วง 7 วันที่ผ่านมา ท่านทำกิจกรรมทางกายหรือมีความ เคลื่อนไหวร่างกายในระดับปานกลาง เช่น การยกของที่ไม่หนัก มาก การปั่นจักรยานที่ความเร็วปานกลาง หรือการเล่นเทนนิส คู่ โดยไม่รวมการเดินเป็นเวลา | 1วัน/สัปดาห์ 2ไม่มี (ข้ามไปตอบข้อ 5) | |
| 4. โดยปกติ ท่านใช้เวลาในการทำกิจกรรมกิจกรรมทางกาย หรือมีความเคลื่อนไหวร่างกายในระดับปานกลางในวันหนึ่งๆใน สัปดาห์ที่ผ่านมา | 1ชม./วัน 2นาที/วัน 3.ไม่ทราบ/ไม่แน่ใจ | |

ช่วงต่อไปให้นึกถึงเวลาที่ท่านใช้สำหรับการเดินในช่วง 7 วันที่ผ่านมา รวมถึงการเดินในที่ทำงานและที่บ้าน การเดินจากที่สถานที่หนึ่งไปยังอีกสถานที่หนึ่ง การเดินคนเดียวเพื่อการพักผ่อนหย่อนใจหรือนันทนาการ การเดินขณะเล่นกีฬาหรือเดินในเวลาว่าง

| คำถาม | คำตอบ | สำหรับ |
|--|--|----------|
| | | ผู้วิจัย |
| 5. ในช่วง 7 วันที่ผ่านมา ท่านมีการเดินติดต่อกันอย่างน้อย 10 นาที เป็นเวลา | 1วัน/สัปดาห์ 2.ไม่เดิน (ข้ามไปตอบ ข้อ 7) | |
| 6. โดยปกติ ท่านใช้เวลาในการเดินเท่าไหร่ในวันหนึ่งๆใน | 1ชม./วัน | |
| สัปดาห์ที่ผ่านมา | 2นาที/วัน | |
| | 3.ไม่ทราบ/ไม่แน่ใจ | |

คำถามสุดท้าย ให้ท่านคิดถึงเวลาที่ท่านใช้สำหรับการนั่งช่วงในวันธรรมดา (วันจันทร์ถึงวันศุกร์) ในช่วง 7 วันที่ผ่านมา ซึ่งรวมตั้งแต่เวลาที่ใช้ในที่ทำงานและที่บ้าน ระยะเวลาพักผ่อนหย่อนใจ โดยรวมเวลาที่ใช้ สำหรับนั่งที่โต๊ะ ขณะนั่งคุยกับเพื่อนๆ การนั่งอ่านหนังสือ หรือการนั่งหรือเอนขณะดูทีวี

| คำถาม | คำตอบ | สำหรับ ผู้วิจัย |
|--|-------|--------------------|
| 7. ในช่วง 7 วันที่ผ่านมา คุณใช้เวลาเท่าไหร่ในการนั่ง ช่วงวันจันทร์ถึงวันศุกร์ | | |

ส่วนที่ 6 แบบประเมินและวิเคราะห์ความเครียดด้วยตนเอง

คำชี้แจง ในระยะเวลา 1 เดือนที่ผ่านมาจนถึงปัจจุบัน ท่านมีอาการ พฤติกรรม หรือความรู้สึกต่อไปนี้มาก น้อยเพียงใด โปรดกาเครื่องหมาย √ ลงในช่องแสดงระดับอาการที่เกิดขึ้นกับตัวท่าน ตามความเป็นจริงมาก ที่สุด

ไม่เคย = หมายถึงไม่เคยเกิดอาการนี้เลย เป็นครั้งคราว = เกิดอาการ1-2 ครั้ง/เดือน เป็นบ่อยๆ= เกิดอาการ 3-4 ครั้ง/เดือน เป็นประจำ= เกิดอาการทุกสัปดาห์

| ข้อ | อาการหรือความรู้สึก | ไม่เคย | เป็นครั้ง คราว | เป็น บ่อยๆ | เป็นประจำ |
|-----|--|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|-----------|
| 1 | นอนไม่หลับเพราะคิดมากหรือกังวลใจ | | | | |
| 2 | รู้สึกหงุดหงิด รำคาญใจ | | | | |
| 3 | ทำอะไรไม่ได้เลยเพราะประสาทตึงเครียด | | | | |
| 4 | มีความวุ่นวายใจ | | | | |
| 5 | ไม่อยากพบปะผู้คน | | | | |
| 6 | ปวดหัวข้างเดียว หรือปวดบริเวณขมับทั้ง 2 ข้าง | | | | |
| 7 | รู้สึกไม่มีความสุขและเศร้าหมอง | | | | |
| 8 | รู้สึกหมดหวังในชีวิต | | | | |
| 9 | รู้สึกว่าชีวิตของตนไม่มีคุณค่า | | | | |
| 10 | กระวนกระวายอยู่ตลอดเวลา | | | | |
| 11 | รู้สึกว่าตนเองไม่มีสมาธิ | | | | |
| 12 | รู้สึกเพลียไม่มีแรงจะทำอะไร | ทยาลัย NIVERSI | TV | | |
| 13 | รู้สึกเหนื่อยไม่อยากทำอะไร | 10101101 | | | |
| 14 | มีอาการหัวใจเต้นแรง | | | | |
| 15 | เสียงสั่น ปากสั่น หรือมือสั่นเวลาไม่พอใจ | | | | |
| 16 | รู้สึกกลัวผิดพลาดในการทำสิ่งต่างๆ | | | | |
| 17 | ปวด หรือเกร็งกล้ามเนื้อบริเวณท้ายทอยหลัง หรือไหล่ | | | | |
| 18 | ตื่นเต้นง่ายกับเหตุการณ์ไม่คุ้นเคย | | | | |

| ข้อ | อาการหรือความรู้สึก | ไม่เคย | เป็นครั้ง คราว | เป็น บ่อยๆ | เป็นประจำ |
|-----|---------------------|--------|-------------------|---------------|-----------|
| 19 | มีนงงหรือเวียนศีรษะ | | | | |
| 20 | ความสุขทางเพศลดลง | | | | |
| | คะแนนรวม | | | | |





แผนการสอน

"การส่งเสริมการทำกิจกรรมทางกายและการกินเพื่อสุขภาพ โดยการชี้แนะของพยาบาลผ่านแอปพลิเคชั่นไลน์ใน สตรีที่มีภาวะน้ำหนักเกินในชุมชนเขตพญาไท กรุงเทพมหานคร ประเทศไทย: การทดลองแบบสุ่มมีกลุ่มควบคุม"

วัตถุประสงค์

เพื่อให้ผู้เข้าร่วมอบรม

- 1. มีความรู้ ความเข้าใจในเรื่อง ปัจจัย สาเหตุ ผลกระทบ การป้องกันและการปฏิบัติตัวในเรื่องของภาวะ น้ำหนักเกินและ โรคอ้วนได้ถูกต้อง
- 2. มีความรู้ ความเข้าใจในเรื่อง การทำกิจกรรมทางกาย การกินอาหารเพื่อสุขภาพ การนอนหลับ การ จัดการกับความเครียดและสามารถนำไปปฏิบัติใช้ในกิจวัตรประจำวันได้อย่างถูกต้อง เหมาะสม
 - 3. มีความรู้ ความเข้าใจในเรื่องการอ่านฉลากโภชนาการและสามารถนำไปปฏิบัติได้ถูกต้อง
 - 4. มีความรู้เรื่องดัชนีมวลกายและสามารถประเมินดัชนีมวลกายของตนเองได้ถูกต้อง



| สัปดาห์/ | วัตถุประสงค์ | เนื้อหา | กิจกรรม | อุปกรณ์/ |
|-------------|--------------------------|---|----------------|-----------|
| เวลา | | | | สื่อ |
| สัปดาห์ที่1 | เพื่อให้ผู้ฟังมีความ | ผู้วิจัยพร้อมทีมผู้ช่วยนักวิจัยกล่าว | -การทักทาย | เนื้อเพลง |
| 8.45-9.00 | ตื่นตัว | สวัสดีและกล่าวแนะนำตัวเอง | - ร้องเพลง | ยินดีที่ |
| | กระปรี้กระเปร่า | หลังจากนั้น ผู้เข้าร่วมวิจัยแนะนำ | ยินดีที่รู้จัก | รู้จัก |
| | | ตัวเองสั้นๆ | | |
| 9.00-9.15 | เพื่อให้ผู้เข้าร่วมวิจัย | ผู้วิจัยชี้แจงวัตถุประสงค์ดังต่อไปนี้ | - การ | PowerP |
| | เข้าใจวัตถุประสงค์ | 1.เพื่อให้ผู้เข้าร่วมวิจัยมีความรู | บรรยาย | oint |
| | ขั้นตอนการวิจัยและ | ความสามารถในการปรับเปลี่ยน | - การซักถาม | |
| | ระยะเวลาที่ใช้ในการ | พฤติกรรมในเรื่องการทำกิจกรรมทาง | | |
| | วิจัย | กายและการกินอาหารเพื่อสุขภาพ | | |
| | 9, | อย่างถูกต้อง | | |
| | | 2. เพื่อให้ผู้เข้าร่วมวิจัย มีระดับความ | | |
| | | ดันโลหิต และระดับน้ำตาลในเลือดอยู่ | | |
| | | ในระดับปกติคือ ระดับความดันโลหิต | | |
| | | ไม่เกิน 140/90 มม.ปรอท และระดับ | | |
| | / | น้ำตาลในเลือดไม่เกิน 80-100 | | |
| | | มิลลิกรัมเปอร์เซ็นต์ | | |
| | | 3.เพื่อให้ผู้เข้าร่วมวิจัยวิจัย มี | | |
| | 8 | องค์ประกอบของร่างกายที่ดีขึ้น | | |
| | | ขั้นตอนการวิจัย | | |
| | จุฬาส | 1.ผู้เข้าร่วมวิจัยทุกคนตอบ แบบสอบถามทั้งหมด 6 ส่วน | | |
| | CHULAL | ประกอบด้วย ข้อมูลส่วนบุคคล | | |
| | | ความรู้ในเรื่องกิจกรรมทางกายและ | | |
| | | การบริโภคอาหาร การรับรู้ พฤติกรรม | | |
| | | การบริโภคอาหาร แบบประเมิน | | |
| | | กิจกรรมทางกาย การจัดการกับ | | |
| | | ความเครียด | | |
| | | 2.ผู้เข้าร่วมวิจัยทุกคนจะได้รับการ | | |
| | | ตรวจสุขภาพเบื้องต้นได้แก่ การชั่ง | | |
| | | น้ำหนัก วัดส่วนสูง ประเมินดัชนีมวล | | |
| | | กาย วัดความดันโลหิต เจาะเลือดหา | | |
| | | ระดับน้ำตาลในด้วยเลือด การ | | |
| | | วิเคราะห์องค์ประกอบของร่างกาย | | |

| สัปดาห์/ | วัตถุประสงค์ | เนื้อหา | กิจกรรม | อุปกรณ์/ |
|----------|--------------|---|---------|----------|
| เวลา | | | | สื่อ |
| | | 3. ผู้เข้าร่วมวิจัยทุกคนจะได้รับความรู้ | | |
| | | ในเรื่องภาวะน้ำหนักเกินและโรคอ้วน | | |
| | | ผลกระทบ การป้องกันและการปฏิบัติ | | |
| | | ตัว การทำกิจกรรมทาง กาย และการ | | |
| | | บริโภคอาหารที่ถูกต้อง โดยเข้าร่วม | | |
| | | อบรมกลุ่มใหญ่ทั้งหมด 4 ครั้งๆละ 3 | | |
| | | ชั่วโมง และกลุ่มย่อย 4 ครั้งๆละ 1 | | |
| | | ชั่วโมง | | |
| | 9 | 4. ผู้เข้าร่วมวิจัยทุกคนจะได้รับเชิญให้ | | |
| | - | เข้ากลุ่มไลน์เพื่อพูดคุย รับส่งข้อความ | | |
| | | สติ๊กเกอร์รูปภาพ วิดีโอและข้อมูลที่ | | |
| | | เกี่ยวข้องกับการทำกิจกรรมทางกาย | | |
| | | และการบริโภคอาหารที่ถูกต้อง | | |
| | | 5. ผู้เข้าร่วมวิจัยทุกคนจะได้รับการ | | |
| | | สนทนาผ่านไลน์เป็นรายบุคคล เพื่อ | | |
| | | กระตุ้น ให้กำลังใจช่วยแก้ไขปัญหาที่ | | |
| | 8 | อาจจะเกิดขึ้นทุก 2 สัปดาห์ครั้งละ 15- | | |
| | | 30 นาที ทั้งหมด 8 ครั้งในเดือนที่ 3 | | |
| | 0.500 | จนถึงเดือนที่ 6 ของการดำเนินงานวิจัย | | |
| | ่ ขู่ พาก | 6.ในระหว่างการดำเนินงานวิจัย | | |
| | CHULAL | ผู้เข้าร่วมวิจัยต้องมีการบันทึกน้ำหนัก | | |
| | | ถ่ายรูปอาหารและเครื่องดื่มในวัน | | |
| | | ธรรมดา 1 วันวันหยุด 1 วัน พร้อมกับ | | |
| | | บันทึกการออกกำลังกายส่งผ่านไลน์ทุก | | |
| | | สัปดาห์ | | |
| | | 7. หลังจากผู้วิจัยได้รับข้อมูลผ่านทาง | | |
| | | ไลน์แล้ว จะทำการประเมินน้ำหนัก | | |
| | | อาหารและเครื่องดื่ม การทำกิจกรรม | | |
| | | ทางกายว่าเป็นอย่างไร ถูกต้องหรือต้อง | | |
| | | ปรับปรุง แล้วส่งข้อมูลย้อนกลับไปให้ | | |
| | | ผู้เข้าร่วมวิจัย ทั้งหมดของขั้นตอนการ | | |

| สัปดาห์/ | วัตถุประสงค์ | เนื้อหา | กิจกรรม | อุปกรณ์/ |
|-------------|-------------------------|---|-----------|----------|
| เวลา | | | | สื่อ |
| | | วิจัย จะใช้เวลา 6 เดือน โดยเก็บ | | |
| | | ข้อมูลและตรวจสุขภาพทั้งหมด 2 | | |
| | | ครั้ง คือ ครั้งที่ 1ก่อนเริ่มวิจัยและหลัง | | |
| | | สิ้นสุดการวิจัยในเดือนที่ 6 | | |
| สัปดาห์ที่1 | เพื่อให้ผู้ฟังมีความรู้ | ภาวะน้ำหนักเกินและโรคอ้วน | การบรรยาย | power |
| 9.15- | ความเข้าใจใน ปัจจัย | เป็นปัจจัยเสี่ยงสำคัญของโรคไม่ติดต่อ | และซักถาม | point |
| 10.30 น. | หรือสาเหตุ ผลกระทบ | เรื้อรัง โดยเฉพาะอย่างยิ่ง | | |
| | | โรคเบาหวาน ความดัน โลหิตสูง | | |
| | | ไขมันในเลือดสูง โรคระบบหัวใจและ | | |
| | - | หลอดเลือด และโรคมะเร็ง WHO ได้ | | |
| | | แบ่ง เกณฑ์ค่าดัชนีมวลกาย (BMI) | | |
| | | เพื่อคัดกรองภาวะน้ำหนักเกินและ | | |
| | | โรคอ้วนดังนี้ BMIมากกว่าหรือเท่ากับ | | |
| | | 25 กก./ตร.เมตร | | |
| | | แสดงว่า เริ่มมีภาวะน้ำหนักเกิน ค่า | | |
| | | ดัชนีมวลกายที่ 30 กก./ตร.เมตร | | |
| | | หมายถึง อ้วน | | |
| | R | ปัจจัยที่มีความสัมพันธ์ | | |
| | | 1. กรรมพันธุ์ ถ้าพ่อและแม่อ้วนทั้งคู่ | | |
| | 23726 | ลูกจะมีโอกาสอ้วนถึงร้อยละ 80 | | |
| | ทุพ เส | 2. นิสัยจากการรับประทานอาหาร | | |
| | GHULAL | กินจุบจิบ | | |
| | | 3. การไม่ออกกำลังกาย | | |
| | | 4.อารมณ์และจิตใจ | | |
| | | 5.โรคบางชนิด เช่น ความผิดปกติของ | | |
| | | ฮอร์โมน ความผิดปกติของสมอง | | |
| | | 6. อายุ เมื่ออายุมากขึ้นทำให้อ้วนได้ | | |
| | | 7. เพศ ผู้หญิงอ้วนได้ง่ายกว่าผู้ชาย | | |
| | | 8. ยาบางชนิด เช่นยาคุมกำเนิด | | |
| | | ผลกระทบต่อสุขภาพ | | |
| | | 1.กลุ่มโรคเรื้อรังที่สัมพันธ์กับโรคอ้วน | | |
| | | เช่น โรคความดันโลหิตสูง โรคหัวใจ | | |

| สัปดาห์/ เวลา | วัตถุประสงค์ | เนื้อหา | กิจกรรม | อุปกรณ์/ สื่อ |
|------------------|--------------|--|---------|------------------|
| | | และหลอดเลือดโรคมะเร็งบางชนิด | | |
| | | โรคนิ่วในถุงน้ำดี | | |
| | | ้ 2. กลุ่มความผิดปกติของต่อมไร้ท่อ | | |
| | | ้ และเมตาบอลิค เช่น โรคเบาหวาน | | |
| | | ชนิดที่ 2 โรคไขมันผิดปกติ ความ | | |
| | | ผิดปกติในระบบสืบพันธุ์ โรคเมตา | | |
| | | บอลิกซินโดรม โรคเก้าท์ | | |
| | | 3. กลุ่มโรคหรือภาวะที่เกิดจาก | | |
| | | ้ น้ำหนักและไขมันที่มากเกินเช่น โรค | | |
| | | ข้อเสื่อม โรคเกี่ยว | | |
| | -150 | กับระบบทางเดินหายใจ ได้แก่ นอน | | |
| | | กรน4. กลุ่มปัญหาทางสังคม และ | | |
| | | ้ จิตใจที่สัมพันธ์กับโรคอ้วนได้แก่ ปม | | |
| | | ด้อยเวลาเข้าสังคม ถูกปฏิเสธงาน มี | | |
| | | ความผิดปกติทางจิตใจเป็นต้น | | |
| | | การปฏิบัติตัวเพื่อป้องกันภาวะ | | |
| | | ้ น้ำหนักเกิน | | |
| | | 1.รับประทานอาหารให้ครบ 3 มื้อทุก | | |
| | | ้ วันโดยเฉพาะมื้อเช้า | | |
| | -101 | 2. รับประทานอาหารให้ครบ 5 หมู่ | | |
| | จุฬาล | 3.หลีกเลี่ยงการรับประทานอาหารที่ | | |
| | CHULAL | ให้พลังงานสูง เช่น พิซซา | | |
| | | ้ แฮมเบอร์เกอร์ ไอศกรีม | | |
| | | 4.หลีกเลี่ยงรับประทานจุบจิบ | | |
| | | 5.ออกกำลังเป็นประจำ เน้นออกกำลัง | | |
| | | กายแบบแอโรบิกอย่างน้อย 30นาที | | |
| | | ต่อครั้ง 3-5 วัน/สัปดาห์ | | |
| | | 6.นอนหลับพักผ่อนให้เพียงพอ อย่าง | | |
| | | น้อย 8 ชั่วโมง/วัน | | |
| | | | | |
| | | หรือโยคะ1-2 ครั้ง/สัปดาห์ | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

| สัปดาห์/ | วัตถุประสงค์ | เนื้อหา | กิจกรรม | อุปกรณ์/ |
|-------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| เวลา | | | | สื่อ |
| สัปดาห์ที่1 | เพื่อให้ผู้เข้าวิจัย | การคำนวณค่าดัชนีมวลกาย (body | -ฝึกปฏิบัติ | กระดาษ |
| 10.30- | สามารถคำนวณหาค่า | mass index; BMI) | | และ เครื่อง |
| 11.00 | ดัชนีมวลกายด้วย | การคำนวณหาดัชนีมวลกาย หรือ | | คิดเลข |
| | ตนเองได้ถูกต้อง | เรียกว่าการคำนวณหาค่า BMI เป็น | | |
| | | การคำนวณประเมินหา ไขมันส่วนเกิน | | |
| | | ในร่างกาย เพื่อดู ความเสี่ยงในการ | | |
| | | เป็นโรค ซึ่งค่าการคำนวณดังกล่าว | | |
| | | นิยมใช้อย่างแพร่หลาย เนื่องจากการ | | |
| | | คำนวณง่าย ถ้าค่าที่คำนวณได้มาก | | |
| | | เกินไป นอกจากจะเป็นโรคอ้วนแล้ว | | |
| | | จะมีภาวะเสี่ยงต่อการเป็นโรคความ | | |
| | | ดันโลหิตสูง โรคเบาหวาน โรคหัวใจ | | |
| | | ขาดเลือดและโรคนิ่วในถุงน้ำดี ดังนั้น | | |
| | | จึงควรรักษาระดับน้ำหนักให้อยู่ใน | | |
| | | เกณฑ์ปกติ โดยใช้สูตรในการคำนวณ | | |
| | 1 | และตารางในการประเมินภาวะ | | |
| | | โภชนาการดังนี้ | | |
| | 8 | วิธีคำนวณ | | |
| | | ดัชนีมวลกาย = น้ำหนักตัว (กก.) | | |
| | 21820 | หารด้วยส่วนสูงเป็นเมตรยกกำลัง 2 | | |
| | ลู่ พ เสา | การแปลผล องค์การอนามัยโลกได้มี | | |
| | GHULALO | การแบ่งเกณฑ์ค่าระดับดัชนีมวลกาย | | |
| | | (BMI) เพื่อใช้เป็นแบบคัดกรองภาวะ | | |
| | | น้ำหนักเกินและโรคอ้วน โดยค่าดัชนี | | |
| | | มวลกาย มากกว่าหรือเท่ากับ 25 | | |
| | | กก./ตร.เมตร แสดงว่าเริ่มมีภาวะ | | |
| | | น้ำหนักเกินและค่าดัชนีมวลกายที่ 30 | | |
| | | กก./ตร.เมตร หมายถึง อ้วน | | |
| | | | | |

| สัปดาห์/ | วัตถุประสงค์ | เนื้อหา | กิจกรรม | อุปกรณ์/ |
|-------------|----------------------------|---|-------------|----------|
| เวลา | | | | สื่อ |
| สัปดาห์ที่2 | เพื่อให้ผู้เข้าร่วมวิจัยมี | กิจกรรมทางกาย | - การบรรยาย | Power |
| 9.00 - | ความรู้ ความเข้าใจ ใน | ความหมายของกิจกรรมทางกาย | - การซักถาม | point |
| 9.30 | เรื่องกิจกรรมทางกาย | การเคลื่อนไหวร่างกายทุกรูปแบบที่ | | |
| | | เกิดจากการหดตัวของกล้ามเนื้อมัด | | |
| | | ใหญ่ และทำให้ร่างกายมีการใช้ | | |
| | | พลังงานเพิ่มขึ้นจากขณะพักซึ่งมี | | |
| | | ความสัมพันธ์กับสุขภาพและ | | |
| | | สมรรถภาพทางกายของบุคคล | | |
| | | กิจกรรมทางกายแบ่งได้ 4 ประเภท | | |
| | | การทำงานประกอบอาชีพเช่น | | |
| | | หาบขนมขาย ขนของขึ้นลง ปน/ขึ่ | | |
| | | สามลอ เกี่ยวข้าวเป็นต้น | | |
| | | 2,การทำงานบ้าน/งานสวน/งาน | | |
| | | สนามในบริเวณบ้าน เช่น การทำงาน | | |
| | | บ้าน ล้างจานทำครัว กวาดบ้าน ถู | | |
| | | บ้าน ล้างจาน เช็ดกระจก ขุดดิน ตัด | | |
| | | หญ้า ทำสวน ดายหญ้า เป็นต้น | | |
| | 8 | 3.การเดินทางจากที่หนึ่งไปยังอีกที่ | | |
| | | หนึ่ง เช่น เดินไปทำงาน ปั่น/ขึ่ | | |
| | 1111 | จักรยานไปทำงาน เดินไปธุระ เดินขึ้น | | |
| | สูพาสา | บันไดแทนการใช้ลิฟต์เป็นต้น | | |
| | CHULAL | 4.การทำกิจกรรมในเวลาว่างหรือ | | |
| | | งานอดิเรก เช่น เดินเล่น เดินทางไกล | | |
| | | ปั่น/ขี่จักรยาน รำมวยจีน เล่นโยคะ | | |
| | | วิ่ง/วิ่งเหยาะ เต้นแอโรบิก และการ | | |
| | | เล่นกีฬาต่างๆ กิจกรรมในเวลาว่าง | | |
| | | ยังสามารถแบ่งได้อีก 3 ประเภทคือ1. | | |
| | | การทำกิจกรรมนั้นทนาการ เช่นเดิน | | |
| | | เล่น เดินทางไกล ปีนเขา ปั่น/ขี่ | | |
| | | จักรยาน ว่ายน้ำ ลีลาศ รำมวยจีน | | |
| | | เล่นโยคะเป็นต้น | | |
| | | | | |

| สัปดาห์/ | วัตถุประสงค์ | เนื้อหา | กิจกรรม | อุปกรณ์/สื่อ |
|----------|--------------|-------------------------------------|---------|--------------|
| เวลา | | | | |
| | | 2. การแข่งกีฬา | | |
| | | 3.การออกกำลังกายหรือการฝึกฝน | | |
| | | ร่างกายคือการเคลื่อนไหวร่างกายที่ | | |
| | | สร้างขึ้นมาอย่างเป็นแบบแผน | | |
| | | กระทำซ้ำๆโดยมีวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อ | | |
| | | เสริมสร้างสมรรถภาพ เป็นกิจกรรมที่ | | |
| | | ค่อนข้างหนัก เช่นเดินเร็ว วิ่ง วิ่ง | | |
| | | เหยาะปั่น/ขี่จักรยาน เต้นแอโรบิก | | |
| | | ว่ายน้ำ กระโดดเชือก กรรเชียงเรือ | | |
| | | เป็นต้น | | |
| | | กิจกรรมประเภทหนักมากต้องทำ | | |
| | | สัปดาห์ละ 3 วันหรือมากกว่า | | |
| | | กิจกรรมทางกายแบ่งความหนัก | | |
| | | ออกเป็น 3 ระดับ | | |
| | | 1.ใช้กำลังน้อย คือ กิจกรรมเบาๆ ที่ | | |
| | | เราสามารถทำไปด้วย ร้องเพลงไป | | |
| | | ด้วยได้อย่างสบายๆ เช่น การนั่ง | | |
| | 8 | นอน ยืน หรือเดินใกล้ๆ | | |
| | | ใช้ระยะเวลาต่ำกว่า 10 นาที | | |
| | 2372 | 2.ใช้กำลังกายปานกลาง คือ | | |
| | ลูพ 18 | กิจกรรมที่เริ่มทำให้หัวใจเราเต้นแรง | | |
| | GHULAI | หายใจเร็วขึ้น ไม่สามารถร้องเพลงได้ | | |
| | | อย่างต่อเนื่อง แต่ยังสามารถพูดคุย | | |
| | | ประโยคยาวๆ ได้ เช่น เดิน ขึ้นบันได | | |
| | | เดินเร็ว ทำสวน ขี่จักรยาน 10 นาที | | |
| | | ขึ้นไป | | |
| | | 3. ใช้กำลังกายอย่างหนัก คือ | | |
| | | กิจกรรมที่ทำให้หัวใจเราเต้นแรง | | |
| | | หานใจหอบ ไม่สามารถพูดประโยค | | |
| | | ยาวๆ ได้ เพราะหายใจไม่ทัน เช่น | | |
| | | การขุดดิน ผ่าฟืน ยกของหนักเป็น | | |
| | | ต้น | | |

| สัปดาห์/ เวลา | วัตถุประสงค์ | เนื้อหา | กิจกรรม | อุปกรณ์/ สื่อ |
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| | | กิจกรรมทางกาย มีผู้เชี่ยวชาญได้ สรุปถึง | | |
| | | ความสำคัญ ความจำเป็นด้วยรูปพีระมิด | | |
| | | การออกกำลังกาย หรือพีระมิดเพิ่มพลังดัง | | |
| | | รูป และแบ่งได้ 4 ระดับดังต่อไปนี้ | | |
| | | เมาระบำบนสามายกับไป กระบำบัน 2.3 กลับท่อสับคาที่ กระบำบัน 2.3 กลับท่อสับคาที่กลับคายเป็นที่ของ เคลื่อนไหวจอกแรง/ออกกำลังกายทุกวัน หน้าของกลับคาที่กลับกายทุกวัน หน้าของกลับคาที่กลับคายที่กลับคายทุกวัน หน้าของกลับคาที่กลับคายที่ก | | |
| | | แขงแรงของหวเจและบอด เดยทากจกรรม นี้ 3-5 วัน/สัปดาห์อย่างน้อยครั้งละ 20 | | |
| | จเชา | นาที่ด้วยความแรงปานกลางถึงหนัก | | |
| | C | ระดับที่ 3 กิจกรรมออกกำลังกายที่ | | |
| | GHULA | เสริมสร้างความแข็งแรง ทนทานและความ | | |
| | | อ่อนตัวของกล้ามเนื้อ เช่น การยกน้ำหนัก | | |
| | | การยืดเหยียดกล้ามเนื้อ โดยทำกิจกรรมนี้ | | |
| | | 2-3 วัน/สัปดาห์ | | |
| | | ระ ดับที่ 4 สหกิจกรรมประเภทที่ไม่ค่อย | | |
| | | ออกแรงเคลื่อนไหว/ออกกำลังกาย เช่น | | |
| | | การเล่นเกมส์คอมพิวเตอร์ นั่งดูทีวี การนั่ง | | |
| | | นอนเล่นนานๆ ยกเว้น การนอนหลับซึ่งมี | | |
| | | ความจำเป็นต่อร่างกาย | | |

| สัปดาห์/ | วัตถุประสงค์ | เนื้อหา | กิจกรรม | อุปกรณ์/ |
|------------|---------------------|--|---------------|--------------|
| เวลา | | | | สื่อ |
| สัปดาห์ที่ | เพื่อให้ผู้เข้าร่วม | การออกกำลังกาย | -การบรรยาย | Power |
| 2 | วิจัยมีความรู้ | หลักการออกกำลังกายประกอบด้วย 3 ขั้นคือ | -การซักถาม | point |
| 9.30 - | ความเข้าใจใน | 1.การทำให้ร่างกายอบอุ่น(Warm up) ใช้เวลา | | |
| 10.00 | เรื่องการออก | 3-5 นาทีโดยการเดิน หรือออกกำลังกายเบาๆ | | |
| | กำลังกาย | หรือกายบริหารเพื่อเป็นการยืดเหยียด | | |
| | | กล้ามเนื้อ ข้อต่อและเส้นเอ็นและทำให้ | | |
| | | อุณหภูมิของร่างกายเพิ่มขึ้นทีละน้อยเป็นการ | | |
| | | ปรับร่างกายให้ทำงานเพิ่มขึ้นการวอร์มอัพมี | | |
| | | ส่วนช่วยให้สภาวะร่างกายและจิตใจพร้อม | | |
| | | และที่สำคัญที่สุด คือ ลดอัตราเสี่ยงต่อการ | | |
| | | บาดเจ็บ | | |
| | | 2.ขั้นตอนการออกกำลังกาย ใช้เวลา 20-30 | | |
| | | นาทีเพื่อบริหารความอดทนของปอดหัวใจและ | | |
| | | ระบบไหลเวียนโลหิต | | |
| | | 3.การทำให้ร่างกายเย็นลง (Cooldown) เป็น | | |
| | | การเตรียมระบบต่างๆให้ร่างกายกลับสู่สภาวะ | | |
| | | ปกติ ให้เลือดไหลกลับสู่หัวใจได้ดีขึ้น ซึ่งช่วย | | |
| | | ป้องกันอาการ คลื่นไส้หน้ามืด วิงเวียนวิธีใน | | |
| | | การคูลดาว์นนั้น ทำได้โดยลดความหนักในการ | | |
| | | ออกกำลังกายลงเช่น เดินซ้าเบาๆบนลู่วิ่ง, ว่าย | | |
| | 9 | ้ น้ำซ้าๆ โดยใช้เวลาประมาณ 5-10 นาทีและ | | |
| | Сн | ตามด้วยการเหยียดกล้ามเนื้อ | | |
| สัปดาห์/ | วัตถุประสงค์ | เนื้อหา | กิจกรรม | อุปกรณ์/ |
| เวลา | ario O SOSINTI | 6WO71 1 | 11011000 | สื่อ สื่อ |
| สัปดาห์ที่ | เพื่อสามารถ | การยืดเหยียดกล้ามเนื้อ | ฝึกปฏิบัติการ | - แผ่นพับ |
| 2 | ปฏิบัติการออก | ท่าที่ 1 ยืดเหยียดกล้ามเนื้อหน้าอก กล้ามเนื้อ | ออกกำลังกาย | เรื่องการยืด |
| 10.00- | กำลังกายได้ | แขนท่อนบน และกล้ามเนื้อหัวไหล่ เริ่มด้วย | - ผู้รับการ | เหยียด |
| 10.30 | และสามารถ | การยืนตรงแยกขาออกจากกันเล็กน้อย ตาม | อบรมเขาแถว | กล้ามเนื้อ |
| | นำไปใช้ได้อย่าง | ด้วยเหยียดแขนทั้งสองข้างไปด้านหลัง มือ | หน้ากระดาน | |
| | ถูกต้อง | ประสาน แล้วค่อย ๆ ยืดแขนตึงและยกขึ้นช้า | -สาธิตการยืด | |
| | | จนถึงประมาณระดับไหล่แล้วค้างไว้ 15-20 | เหยียด | |
| | | วินาที แล้วผ่อนแขนลงช้า ๆ ทำ 4-5 ครั้ง | กล้ามเนื้อโดย | |

| สัปดาห์/ | วัตถุประสงค์ | เนื้อหา | กิจกรรม | อุปกรณ์/ |
|----------|--------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|----------|
| เวลา | | | | สื่อ |
| | | ท่าที่ 2 ยืนดัดหลัง โดยเริ่มจากยืน | ผู้เข้าร่วมอบรม | |
| | | ตรงแยกขา | ปฏิบัติตาม | |
| | | เล็กน้อย วางฝ่ามือทั้งสองข้างที่เอว | | |
| | | โดยชี้มือลง หลังจากนั้นให้โน้มตัวไป | | |
| | | ด้านหลังช้า ๆ จนรู้สึกตึง แต่อย่า | | |
| | | ถึงกับเจ็บ โดยหงายหน้าขึ้นให้ศีรษะ | | |
| | | อยู่แนวเดียวกับกระดูกสันหลัง เกร็ง | | |
| | | ค้างไว้ประมาณ 3 วินาที หายใจเข้า | | |
| | | ลึก ๆ หายใจออกช้า ๆ แล้วผ่อน | | |
| | | คลาย ทำซ้ำประมาณ 10-15 ครั้ง | | |
| | | ท่าที่ 3 ยืดเหยียดกล้ามเนื้อต้นขา | | |
| | | เริ่มต้นโดยยืนแยกขาออกจากกัน 3 | | |
| | | ก้าว ย่อขาขวาช้า ๆ ไปทางด้านข้าง | | |
| | | ให้หัวเข่าทำมุม 90องศา ขาซ้ายตึง | | |
| | | ค้างไว้ประมาณ 10-15วินาที แล้ว | | |
| | | ค่อย ๆ ผ่อนคลายกลับสู่ท่าเดิม แล้ว | | |
| | 8 | เปลี่ยนมาทำอีกข้างเช่นเดียวกัน โดย | | |
| | | ทำซ้ำข้างละ 3-5 ครั้ง | | |
| | | ท่าที่ 4 ท่ายืดเหยียดลำตัวด้านข้าง | | |
| | จุฬาส | โดยเริ่มต้นด้วยการยืนแยกเท้าออก | | |
| | Chulai | จากกันประมาณ 1 ฟุตครึ่ง ก้าวเท้า | | |
| | | ้ ซ้ายออกมาด้านหน้าทำมุม 90 องศา | | |

| สัปดาห์/ | วัตถุประสงค์ | เนื้อหา | กิจกรรม | อุปกรณ์/ |
|----------|--------------|---|---------|----------|
| เวลา | | N. | | สื่อ |
| | | ยกแขนทั้งสอง เหยียดตรงไปด้านข้าง ให้ความสูง | | |
| | | อยู่ในเหยียดตรงไปด้านข้าง ให้ความสูงอยู่ใน | | |
| | | ระดับหัวไหล่ โน้มตัวไปทางด้านซ้ายช้า ๆ จนมือ | | |
| | | ซ้ายแตะน่องซ้าย หน้ามองตรง แขนขวาเหยียด | | |
| | | ตรงไปด้านบน เกร็งค้างไว้ 10-15 วินาที ผ่อน | | |
| | | คลาย แล้วสลับไปทำอีกข้างเช่นเดียวกัน ทำซ้ำ | | |
| | | ข้างละ 2 ครั้ง | | |
| | | ท่าที่ 5 ท่ายืดเหยียดกล้ามเนื้อแขนท่อนบน | | |
| | | เริ่มต้นโดยยกแขนขวาไปด้านหลังศีรษะพร้อมกับ | | |
| | | งอข้อศอก ให้มือขวาแตะลงตรงกลางกระดูกสัน | | |
| | | หลัง ยกแขนซ้ายขึ้นเหนือศีรษะ ใช้มือซ้ายจับที่ | | |
| | | ข้อศอกขวา ดึงข้ามศีรษะไปทางด้านหลังให้มากที่ | | |
| | | สุดแต่ไม่ต้องถึงกับเจ็บ เกร็งค้างไว้ประมาณ 15- | | |
| | | 20 วินาที ผ่อนคลายแล้วเปลี่ยนมาทำอีกข้าง | | |
| | | ทำซ้ำข้างละ 4-5 ครั้ง | | |
| | | ตัวอย่างของกิจกรรมทางกายและการออกกำลัง | | |
| | | กายแบบลงน้ำหนัก | | |
| | 8 | 1.การ เดิน เป็นสิ่งที่ทำได้ง่าย และมีการศึกษา | | |
| | 1 | ยืนยันถึงประโยชน์ การเดินออกกำลังกายบน | | |
| | | สายพานก็สามารถเพิ่มมวลกระดูกได้เช่นกัน | | |
| | | 2.การ วิ่งเหยาะ ไม่เหมาะสำหรับผู้ที่มีข้อเข่าหรือ | | |
| | Сни | ข้อสะโพกเสื่อม เนื่องจากมีน้ำหนักตกลงที่ข้อเข่า/ | | |
| | | ข้อสะโพกมากกว่าการเดิน 1-2 เท่า ไม่เหมาะกับ | | |
| | | ผู้สูงอายุ | | |
| | | 3. การ รำมวยจีน มีข้อมูลยืนยันว่าลดการสูญเสีย | | |
| | | มวลกระดูกได้ และช่วยเพิ่มการทรงตัวและความ | | |
| | | แข็งแรง | | |

| วัตถุประสงค์ | เนื้อหา | กิจกรรม | อุปกรณ์/ |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| | | | สื่อ |
| | ของกล้ามเนื้อหน้าขา | | |
| | 4.การเต้นแอโรบิก รวมทั้งแบบก้าว | | |
| | ขึ้นลงบันได | | |
| | 5.การเต้นรำ/ลีลาศ ได้ความ | | |
| | เพลิดเพลินและได้เข้าสังคมกับผู้อื่น | | |
| | 6.การกระโดดเชือก เหมาะกับวัยเด็ก | | |
| | หนุ่มสาวและผู้ใหญ่ แต่ต้องระวังการ | | |
| | หกล้มในกลุ่มผู้สูงอายุ | | |
| | 7.การขี่จักรยาน มีการลงน้ำหนักแต่ | | |
| | ไม่มากเท่ากับการออกกำลังกายชนิด | | |
| | อื่นที่กล่าวมา | | |
| | 8.การเล่นกีฬา | | |
| เพื่อสามารถจับชีพจรได้ | การจับชีพจรเพื่อหาอัตราการเต้น | -ฝึกปฏิบัติจับ | นาฬิกาที่มี |
| อย่างถูกต้อง | ของหัวใจ | ** ชีพจรตนเอง | เข็มวินาที |
| | | หรือของเพื่อน | |
| | กำลังกายจะต้องมีเป้าหมาย เพื่อให้ | | |
| | ชีพจรของคน ๆ นั้นเพิ่มสูงขึ้น | | |
| | - Para America | | |
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| 1010 | 1101 | | |
| จุฬาลง | เกรกเมหาวทยาลย | | |
| Chulalo | | | |
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| | ต่อนาที60%- 80% ของ 170= 102- | | |
| | 136 ครั้งต่อนาที | | |
| | ตำแหน่งของชีพจร | | |
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| | - | | |
| | | ของกล้ามเนื้อหน้าขา 4.การเต้นแอโรบิก รวมทั้งแบบก้าว ขึ้นลงบันได 5.การเต้นรำ/สิลาศ ได้ความ เพลิดเพลินและได้เข้าสังคมกับผู้อื่น 6.การกระโดดเชือก เหมาะกับวัยเด็ก หนุ่มสาวและผู้ใหญ่ แต่ต้องระวังการ หกล้มในกลุ่มผู้สูงอายุ 7.การชี้จักรยาน มีการลงน้ำหนักแต่ ไม่มากเท่ากับการออกกำลังกายชนิด อื่นที่กล่าวมา 8.การเล่นกีฬา การจับชีพจรเพื่อหาอัตราการเต้น ของหัวใจ อัตราการเต้นของหัวใจในขณะออก กำลังกายจะต้องมีเป้าหมาย เพื่อให้ ชีพจรของคน ๆ นั้นเพิ่มสูงขึ้น จนกระทั่งถึง 60-80 % ของอัตรา การเต้นของหัวใจสูงสุด วิธีคำนวณอัตราการเต้นของหัวใจ สูงสุดในขณะออกกำลังกาย อัตราการเต้นของหัวใจสูงสุด=220- อายุ เช่น ถ้าอายุ 50, 220-50 = 170ครั้ง ต่อนาที60%- 80% ของ 170= 102- 136 ครั้งต่อนาที | ของกล้ามเนื้อหน้าขา 4.การเต้นแอโรบิก รวมทั้งแบบก้าว ขึ้นลงบันได 5.การเต้นรำ/สิลาศ ได้ความ เพลิดเพลินและได้เข้าสังคมกับผู้อื่น 6.การกระโดดเชือก เหมาะกับวัยเด็ก หนุ่มสาวและผู้ใหญ่ แต่ต้องระวังการ หกล้มในกลุ่มผู้สูงอายุ 7.การที่จักรยาน มีการลงน้ำหนักแต่ ไม่มากเท่ากับการออกกำลังกายชนิด อื่นที่กล่าวมา 8.การเล่นกีหา การจับชีพจรได้ อย่างถูกต้อง การดับชีพจรเพื่อหาอัตราการเต้น ของหัวใจ ของราการเต้นของหัวใจในขณะออก กำลังกายจะต้องมีเป้าหมาย เพื่อให้ ซีพจรของคน ๆ นั้นเพิ่มสูงขึ้น จนกระทั้งถึง 60-80 % ของอัตรา การเต้นของหัวใจสูงสุด วิธีคำนวณอัตราการเต้นของหัวใจ สูงสุดในขณะออกกำลังกาย อัตราการเต้นของหัวใจสูงสุด=220- อายุ เช่น ถ้าอายุ 50, 220-50 = 170ครั้ง ต่อนาที60%- 80% ของ 170= 102- 136 ครั้งต่อนาที ตำแหน่งของชีพจร ซีพจรที่คลำได้ตามร่างกายนั้น มักอยู่ ตรงตำแหน่งที่เป็นส่วนข้อต่อของ กระดูก เช่นข้อมือ ข้อพับแขน ขา หนีบ ขมับ คอ ส่วนใหญ่นิยมจับชีพ |

| สัปดาห์/ | วัตถุประสงค์ | เนื้อหา | กิจกรรม | อุปกรณ์/สื่อ |
|-------------|-----------------------|---|------------|--------------|
| เวลา | | | | |
| | | วิธีการวัดชีพจร | | |
| | | ส่วนใหญ่นิยมจับชีพจรที่ ข้อมือ | | |
| | | วิธีการวัดชีพจร | | |
| | | 1.หงายฝ่ามือด้านที่ไม่ถนัดขึ้น | | |
| | | 2.ใช้นิ้วชี้ นิ้วกลางข้างที่ถนัดสัมผัสที่ | | |
| | | ร่องบริเวณใต้ข้อมือด้านฐานของ | | |
| | | นิ้วโป้งจะคลำได้เส้นเลือดเต้นอย่าง | | |
| | | ชัดเจน | | |
| | | 3.เมื่อคลำชีพจรได้ชัดเจนแล้ว ให้นับ | | |
| |) | จำนวนครั้งที่คลำได้ในหนึ่งนาที | | |
| สัปดาห์ที่3 | มีความรู้และเข้าใจใน | อาหาร คือ สิ่งที่เรารับประทาน | -การบรรยาย | Power |
| 9.00- 9.30 | เรื่องอาหารหลัก 5หมู่ | แล้วก่อให้เกิดประโยชน์ ทำให้ | -การซักถาม | point |
| | และ พีระมิดอาหาร | ร่างกายเจริญเติบโต ช่วยซ่อมแซม | | |
| | | ส่วนต่าง ๆ ของร่างกายที่สึกหรอ | | |
| | | และทำให้เราสามารถดำรงชีวิตอยู่ได้ | | |
| | | แบ่งประเภทของอาหารออกเป็น 5 | | |
| | | หมู่คือ | | |
| | | หมู่ที่ 1 โปรตีน ได้แก่เนื้อสัตว์ ไข่ | | |
| | | นม ถั่วชนิดต่าง ๆ เป็นธาตุอาหารที่ | | |
| | 21/22 | สำคัญที่สุดในร่างกาย มีความจำเป็น | | |
| | A M 191 | ต่อสมองช่วยให้ร่างกายเจริญเติบโต | | |
| | GHULAL | ซ่อมแซมส่วนที่สึกหรอ โปรตีน 1 | | |
| | | กรัมให้พลังงาน 4 แคลอรี | | |
| | | หมู่ที่ 2 คาร์โบไฮเดรต ได้แก่ข้าว | | |
| | | น้ำตาล แป้ง เผือกและมัน อาหาร | | |
| | | เหล่านี้ทำให้ร่างกายมีความอบอุ่น | | |
| | | และมีกำลังที่จะทำงานต่าง ๆ ได้ | | |
| | | หมู่ที่ 3 เกลือแร่เป็นสารอาหารที่ | | |
| | | ร่างกายต้องการและขาดไม่ได้เพราะ | | |
| | | แร่ธาตุบางชนิดเป็นส่วนประกอบของ | | |
| | | อวัยวะและกล้ามเนื้อบางอย่าง เช่น | | |
| | | กระดูก ฟัน เลือด ช่วยในการควบคุม | | |

| สัปดาห์/ เวลา | วัตถุประสงค์ | เนื้อหา | กิจกรรม | อุปกรณ์/ |
|------------------|--------------|--|---------|----------|
| 6 6 6 1 1 | | | | 1 610 |
| | | ให้ทำหน้าที่ปกติ | | |
| | | หมู่ที่ 4 วิตามิน เป็นสารอาหารที่ร่างกาย | | |
| | | ของเราต้องการในปริมาณน้อยแต่ก็ไม่ | | |
| | | สามารถขาดได้ วิตามินแบ่งออกเป็น 2 | | |
| | | พวก ได้แก่ วิตามินที่ละลายในน้ำ ได้แก่ | | |
| | | วิตามินซี และวิตามินบีรวม วิตามินที่ | | |
| | | ละลายในไขมัน ได้แก่ วิตามิน เอ ดี อี เค | | |
| | | แข็งแรง ช่วยควบคุมการทำงานของ | | |
| | | อวัยวะในร่างกายให้เป็นปกติและช่วยให้ | | |
| | - | ระบบการย่อยและการขับถ่ายเป็นปกติ | | |
| | | หมู่ที่ 5 ไขมันได้แก่อาหารประเภทถั่ว | | |
| | | เหลือง อัลมอลด์ เม็ดมะม่วงหิมพานต์ ถั่ว | | |
| | | ต่างๆไขมันชนิดดีได้จากกปลาทะเลน้ำลึก | | |
| | W. | ให้ความอบอุ่นแก่ร่างกาย ช่วยในเรื่องการ | | |
| | | ดูดซึมของวิตามินที่ละลายในไขมัน ไขมัน | | |
| | | ทูตขมของ วดามนทสะสายเนเขมน เขมน 1 กรัมให้พลังงาน 9แคลอรี | | |
| | | ปรามิคอาหาร | | |
| | | มาตายของ,ลังออดกล้อ,เก็นวัน,น้ำมันปี มาตายของ,ลังออดกล้อ,เก็นวัน,น้ำมันปี มาตายของ ลังออดกล้อ,เก็บกับ | | |
| | _(m). | เมื่อสัตว์ 2*3 ส่วน | | |
| | จุฬาส | 2-3 ส่วน | | |
| | Chilly | 3-5 WYLL wall) 2-4 H2L | | |
| | OHULAI | The state of the s | | |
| | | ช้าว,แบ้งและพลิศกัณฑ์จากข้าว 6-11 ส่วน | | |
| | | เป็นการจัดกลุ่มอาหารที่ควรจะ | | |
| | | รับประทานในปริมาณที่แตกต่างกัน โดย | | |
| | | ฐานด้านล่างสุดเป็นอาหารที่ควรบริโภค | | |
| | | มากสุด ส่วนด้านบนสุดเป็นอาหารที่ควร | | |
| | | บริโภคน้อยสุด แผนภูมินี้จะแบ่งชั้น | | |
| | | ออกเป็น 4ระดับ | | |
| | | 1.ชั้นล่างสุด เป็นอาหารประเภท | | |
| | | คาร์โบไฮเดรต ไดแก ข้าว ข้าวโพด แป้ง | | |
| | | เผือก มัน ธัญพืชทุกชนิด ซีเรียล อาหาร | | |
| | | จำพวกเส้น อาหารกลุ่มนี้ให้บริโภคได้ | | |

| สัปดาห์/ เวลา | วัตถุประสงค์ | เนื้อหา | กิจกรรม | อุปกรณ์/ สื่อ |
|------------------|--------------|---|---------|------------------|
| เวลา | ą w n | 6-11 เสิร์ฟใน 1วัน ข้าว 1 เสิร์ฟ มี ½ ถ้วยตวง เท่ากับขนมบังปอนด์ 1 แผ่น 2.พีระมิดชั้นที่2 แบ่งเป็น 2 ซีก ซ้าย ขวา ฝั่งซ้ายเป็นผักมีสัดส่วนมากกว่าฝั่งขวา ซึ่ง เป็นผลไม้ อาหารในกลุ่มผักให้รับประทาน ได้ 3-5 เสิร์ฟต่อวัน ปริมาณ 1 เสิร์ฟ หมายถึง ผักดิบ 1ถ้วยตวง ผักสุก ½ ถ้วย ตวง น้ำเต้าหู้ 1แก้วกลุ่มผลไม้แนะนำให้ บริโภค 2-4 เสิร์ฟต่อวันน้ำผลไม้ 1แก้ว นับเป็น 1 เสิร์ฟ ผสไม้เช่น กล้วยน้ำว้า 1 ผล แอปเปิ้ล ขนาดกลาง ผลไม้หั่นใส่ถ้วย ½ ถ้วย 3. พีระมิดชั้นที่ 3 แบ่งออกเป็น 2 ส่วน เท่าๆกัน สำหรับอาหารในกลุ่มนม และ ผลิตภัณฑ์นม เช่น นมสด โยเกิร์ต ชีส กับ อาหารในกลุ่มโปรตีนทั้งจากพืชและจาก สัตว์แนะนำให้บริโภคกลุ่มนมได้วันละ 2-3 เสิร์ฟ โดยนมสดควรเป็น นมพร่องมันเนย 1 ถ้วยตวง โยเกิร์ต 1 ถ้วย กลุ่มโปรตีน เนื้อสัตว์ทั้งหมด ไข่ ปลา อาหารทะเลและ โปรตีนจากถั่วจัดอยูในกลุ่มเดียวกัน ทั้งหมด สามารถบริโภคแทนกันได้ 4. พีระมิดชั้นที่ 4 เป็นพื้นที่ของไขมันและ น้ำมัน เกลือ และน้ำตาล ซึ่งมีความจำเป็น ต่อร่างกายน้อยที่สุดแต่อย่างไรก็ร่างกาย จำเป็นต้องได้รับไขมัน เกลือและน้ำตาลใน ปริมาณที่เหมาะสม เพื่อใช้ในกระบวนการ ดูดชีมวิตามิน และเผาผลาญ ให้ร่างกาย นำไปใช้ได้อย่างเต็มที่ | | สี่อ |

| สัปดาห์/ | วัตถุประสงค์ | เนื้อหา | กิจกรรม | อุปกรณ์/ |
|---------------------------|--|---|-----------------------------------|----------|
| เวลา | | | | สื่อ |
| สัปดาห์ที่3 9.30- 9.45 | เพื่อให้ผู้ฟังมีความรู้ ความเข้าใจในเรื่อง พลังงานจาก อาหารที่ควรได้รับใน 1 วัน | พลังงานที่ควรได้รับใน 1 วัน หญิงวัยทำงานอายุ 25-60 ปี และ ผู้สูงอายุ 60ปีขึ้นไปควรได้รับพลังงาน อย่างน้อย 1600 กิโลแคลอรี่ โดย ได้รับพลังงานจากปริมาณอาหาร ดังต่อไปนี้ข้าว-แป้ง 8 ทัพพี ผัก 4 ทัพพี ผลไม้ 3ส่วนเนื้อสัตว์ 6ช้อนกิน ข้าว นม 2แก้ว น้ำตาลไม่ควรเกิน 4 ช้อนชา โดย ข้าวเหนียว 1 ทัพพีให้ พลังงานเท่ากับข้าวเจ้า 2 ทัพพี (ข้าว 1 จาน= 3 ทัพพี) ผัก 1 ทัพพีหนัก ประมาณ 50กรัม ผลไม้ 1 ส่วน เท่ากับ เงาะ 4 ผล ฝรั่งหรือมะม่วง ดิบ ½ ผล กล้วยน้ำว้า 1 ผล กล้วย หอม 2/3 ผลสับปะรด หรือมะละกอ 6 ชิ้นพอคำ | -บรรยาย - ซักถาม ปัญหา | Power |
| สัปดาห์ที่3 9.45-10.00 | เพื่อให้ผู้ฟังมีความรู้ ความเข้าใจในเรื่องการ คำนวณแคลอรี่พื้นฐาน และคำนวณหาพลังงาน ที่ใช้ในแต่ละวัน | การคำนวณแคลอรี่ แคลอรี่หมายถึงการวัดหน่วย พลังงานอาหารพลังงานที่ใช้ใน ร่างกายและพลังงานที่ได้รับจาก อาหารเรียกเป็น กิโลแคลอรี่โดยปกติแล้วปริมาณของ แคลอรี่ที่ควรบริโภคต่อวันสำหรับคน ทั่วไปที่ทำงานหนักปานกลาง คือประมาณ 2,000 กิโลแคลอรี่ และหากต้องการให้น้ำหนักลดลง 1 กิโลกรัม จะต้องเผาผลาญพลังงานใน ร่างกายที่สะสมเอาไว้ให้ได้ถึง 7,700 กิโลแคลอรี่ ในการควบคุมอาหารนั้น ต้องเรียนรู้ ว่าอาหารประเภทใดทำให้อ้วน ประเภทใดให้พลังงานมาก และควร | -การบรรยาย - การฝึก คำนวณแคลอ รี่ | Power |

| สัปดาห์/ | วัตถุประสงค์ | เนื้อหา | กิจกรรม | อุปกรณ์/ |
|----------|------------------|-------------------------------------|---------|----------|
| เวลา | | | | สื่อ |
| | | เลือกรับประทานอย่างไร เช่น อาหาร | | |
| | | ที่มีใขมันจะให้พลังงาน | | |
| | | มาก เพราะไขมัน 1 กรัม ให้พลังงาน | | |
| | | 9 กิโลแคลอรี่ น้ำตาลทรายเป็นอาหาร | | |
| | | ที่มีคาร์โบไฮเดรตมากคาร์โบไฮเดรต 1 | | |
| | | กรัม ให้พลังงาน 4 กิโลแคลอรี่ | | |
| | | น้ำตาลทราย 1 ช้อนโต๊ะ ให้พลังงาน | | |
| | | 50 กิโลแคลอรี่ ถ้าดื่มกาแฟใส่น้ำตาล | | |
| | | 3 ช้อนชาคอฟฟีเมต 3 ช้อนชา จะได้ | | |
| | | พลังงาน 85 กิโลแคลอรี่ ถ้าดื่มกาแฟ | | |
| | - | วันละ 3 ถ้วย จะได้พลังงานส่วนเกิน | | |
| | | 255 กิโลแคลอรี่ต่อวัน | | |
| | | พลังงานพื้นฐานที่ร่างกายต้องการ | | |
| | | ขณะพักผ่อน REE (Resting Energy | | |
| | | Expenditure) | | |
| | | มีสูตรการคำนวณดังนี้ | | |
| | | เพศหญิง = (10 x น้ำหนัก (กิโลกรัม)) | | |
| | 9 | + (6.25 x ส่วนสูง (เซนติเมตร)) - (5 | | |
| | | x อายุ) - 161 | | |
| | 0:700 | ตัวอย่างเช่น : ผู้หญิงอายุ 30 ปี มี | | |
| | ขู พ เส | ส่วนสูง 165 เซนติเมตร หนัก 60 | | |
| | | กิโลกรัม เมื่อนำตัวเลขไปแทนค่าสูตร | | |
| | | คำนวณ จะได้ เท่ากับ | | |
| | | (10 × 60) + (6.25 × 165) - (5 × 30) | | |
| | | - 161 = 1,329.25 แคลอลี่ / วัน | | |
| | | หลังจากที่ทำการคำนวณได้ค่า | | |
| | | พลังงานพื้นฐานที่เหมาะสมแล้ว ให้ | | |
| | | นำตัวเลขจำนวนพลังงานที่ได้ มา | | |
| | | คำนวณด้วยสูตร TDEE เพื่อหา | | |
| | | พลังงานที่ใช้ได้ในแต่ละวันต่อโดย | | |
| | | คำนึงถึงกิจกรรมในแต่ละวันของ | | |
| | | ตัวเองด้วย เพื่อให้การคำนวณออกมา | | |

| สัปดาห์/ | วัตถุประสงค์ | เนื้อหา | กิจกรรม | อุปกรณ์/ |
|------------|------------------|---|---------|----------|
| เวลา | | | | สื่อ |
| | | แม่นยำมากยิ่งขึ้นดังนี้ | | |
| | | 1.คนที่นั่งทำงานตลอดทั้งวัน ไม่ออกกำลังกาย | | |
| | | เลย หรือออกกำลังกายน้อยมาก REE x 1.22. | | |
| | | คนที่ออกกำลังกายเล็กน้อย 1-3 วัน / สัปดาห์, | | |
| | | เดินบ้างเล็กน้อยขณะทำงาน REE x1.375 | | |
| | | 3.คนที่ออกกำลังกายปานกลาง 3-5 วัน/สัปดาห์ | | |
| | | หรือเคลื่อนที่ตลอดเวลา REE×1.55 | | |
| | | 4.คนที่ออกกำลังกายหรือเล่นกีฬาอย่างหนัก 6-7 | | |
| | | วัน/สัปดาห์ REE x 1.725 | | |
| | , | 5.คนที่ออกกำลังกาย เล่นกีฬาอย่างหนักเป็น | | |
| | | นักกีฬา หรือทำงานใช้แรงมาก REE x 1.9 | | |
| | | หลังจากที่ทราบลักษณะการใช้ชีวิตของตัวเอง | | |
| | | แล้ว ให้นำค่าตัวเลขที่ได้จากการคำนวณใน | | |
| | | ตอนต้น มาทำการแทนค่าในสูตร โดยอิงการใช้ | | |
| | | ชีวิตของตัวเอง เช่น เป็นคนที่แทบไม่ค่อยได้ออก | | |
| | | กำลังกายเลย ให้นำ 1,329.25 ไปคูณกับ 1.2 = | | |
| | | 1,595.1 หมายความว่า ถ้าหากต้องการควบคุม | | |
| | (| น้ำหนัก วิธีลดความอ้วน ที่ดีที่สุด ก็ไม่ควรที่จะ | | |
| | \ | ทานอาหารเกินกว่าวันละ 1,595.1 แคลอลี่ | | |
| | | นั่นเอง | | |
| สัปดาห์ที่ | เพื่อให้ผู้ฟังมี | การคำนวณอาหาร หมายถึง การคิดปริมาณ | -การ | -Power |
| 3 | ความรู้ ความ | พลังงานและสารอาหารที่ควรได้รับ การคำนวณ | บรรยาย | point |
| 10.00- | เข้าใจในการ | อาหารจึงเป็นการบอกให้รู้ถึงชนิดและปริมาณ | -การฝึก | -กระดาษ |
| 10.30 | คำนวณอาหารได้ | อาหารแต่ละประเภทที่จะรับประทาน เพื่อให้ | คำนวณ | ดินสอ |
| | อย่างถูกต้อง | ได้รับพลังงานและสารอาหารถูกต้องตามที่ | | |
| | | กำหนด | | |
| | | | | |
| | | ครัวเรือน | | |
| | | 1.ทัพพี ใช้ในการตวงนับปริมาณ | | |
| | | อาหารกลุ่มข้าว - แป้ง และผัก ข้าวสุก 1 ช้อน | | |
| | | ้ ประมาณ 15 กรัม หรือ ประมาณ 1/2 ถ้วยตวง | | |
| | | ผักสุก 1 ทัพพีประมาณ 80 กรัม หรือ ประมาณ | | |
| | | 1/2 ถ้วยตวง | | |

| สัปดาห์/ | วัตถุประสงค์ | เนื้อหา | กิจกรรม | อุปกรณ์/ |
|------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------|----------|
| เวลา | | | | สื่อ |
| | | 2.ช้อนกินข้าว ใช้ในการตวงนับ | | |
| | | ปริมาณอาหารกลุ่มเนื้อสัตว์ เนื้อสุก 1 | | |
| | | ช้อนกินข้าว ประมาณ 15กรัม ไข่ 1/2 | | |
| | | ฟอง เต้าหู้เหลือง 1/4แผ่นปลาทู 1/2 | | |
| | | ตัว3.ส่วน ใช้กับการปริมาณผลไม้ โดย | | |
| | | ผลไม้ 1 ส่วน สำหรับผลไม้ที่เป็นผล | | |
| | | ปริมาณดังนี้ คือกล้วยน้ำว้า 1 ผล | | |
| | | กล้วยหอม 1/2 ผลส้มเขียวหวาน 1 | | |
| | | ผลใหญ่ เงาะ 4 ผล หรือ | | |
| | | ผลไม้ 1ส่วน สำหรับผลไม้ผลใหญ่ที่ | | |
| | | หั่นเป็นชิ้นพอคำ ได้แก่มะละกอ หรือ | | |
| | | สับปะรด หรือ แตงโมประมาณ 6 - 8 | | |
| | | คำ | | |
| สัปดาห์ที่ | เพื่อให้ผู้ฟังมีความรู้ | การปรับเปลี่ยนพฤติกรรม | -การบรรยาย | Power |
| 3 | ความเข้าใจในเรื่องของ | การปรับเปลี่ยนพฤติกรรมเป็นหัวใจ | -การซักถาม | point |
| 10.30- | การปรับเปลี่ยน | สำคัญของลดน้ำหนัก โดยเน้นในเรื่อง | | |
| 10.45 | พฤติกรรม และ | การบริโภคอาหารที่มีประโยชน์และ | | |
| | สามารถนำไปปฏิบัติได้ | การทำกิจกรรมทางกาย/การออก | | |
| | 21822 | กำลังกาย โดยมีหลักดังต่อไปนี้ | | |
| | A M 191 | 1.กินอาหารครบ 5 หมู่ แต่ละหมู่ให้ | | |
| | GHULALO | หลากหลาย2.หมั่นดูแลน้ำหนักตัว | | |
| | | เพราะเป็นเครื่องบ่งชี้ ที่สำคัญที่บอก | | |
| | | ถึงสภาวะสุขภาพ | | |
| | | 3. กินข้าวเป็นอาหารหลัก สลับกับ | | |
| | | อาหารประเภทแป้งเป็นบางมื้อ เช่น | | |
| | | ขนมปัง ก๋วยเตี๋ยว ขนมจีน เผือกและ | | |
| | | มัน4.กินพืชผักให้มาก และกินผลไม้ | | |
| | | เป็นประจำ ผักและผลไม้อุดมไปด้วย | | |
| | | เส้นใยอาหารและเป็นแหล่งสำคัญของ | | |
| | | วิตามินและเกลือแร่ รวมทั้งสารอื่น ๆ | | |
| | | ที่มีความจำเป็นต่อร่างกาย | | |

| สัปดาห์/ | วัตถุประสงค์ | เนื้อหา | กิจกรรม | อุปกรณ์/ |
|-------------|-------------------------|--|------------|----------|
| เวลา | | 2 | | สื่อ |
| | | 5.กินปลา เนื้อสัตว์ที่ไม่ติดมัน ไข่ และ | | |
| | | ถั่วเมล็ดแห้ง ปลาเป็นแหล่งอาหาร | | |
| | | โปรตีนที่ดีย่อยง่าย มีไขมันต่ำ มี | | |
| | | ฟอสฟอรัสสูง ในปลาทะเลทุกชนิดมี | | |
| | | ไอโอดีน ปลาทะเลน้ำลึกมีกรดโอเมก้า | | |
| | | 3 ซึ่งช่วยลดระดับไตรกลีเซอไรด์ใน | | |
| | | เลือดได้ | | |
| | | 6.หลีกเลี่ยงการกินอาหารรสหวานจัด | | |
| | | และเค็มจัด น้ำอัดลม ลูกอม เป็น | | |
| | | อาหารที่ให้แต่ | | |
| | | พลังงาน แต่ไม่ให้สารอาหารที่เป็น | | |
| | | ประโยชน์พลังงานที่ได้จากน้ำตาลจะ | | |
| | | เปลี่ยนไปในรูปของไขมัน และไป | | |
| | | สะสมตามส่วนต่าง ๆ ของร่างกาย ทำ | | |
| | | ้ ให้เกิดโรคอ้วน | | |
| | | 7.ลดการกินอาหารที่มีใขมันสูงและ | | |
| | | อาหารที่ ให้พลังงานสูงเช่น อาหารที่ | | |
| | 9 | ทอด ผัด แกงกะทิ | | |
| | 2 | 8.เพิ่มการทำกิจกรรมทางกาย ให้ได้ | | |
| | -100 | ครั้งละ 20-30 นาที่ 5 ครั้งต่อสัปดาห์ | | |
| | จุฬาล | หรือมากกว่า | | |
| สัปดาห์/ | วัตถุประสงค์ | เนื้อหา EMSTY | กิจกรรม | อุปกรณ์/ |
| เวลา | | | | สื่อ |
| สัปดาห์ที่3 | เพื่อให้ผู้ฟังมีความรู้ | ฉลากโภชนาการ | -การบรรยาย | Power |
| 10.45- | ความเข้าใจในเรื่อง | ฉลากโภชนาการ คือ การแสดงข้อมูล | -การซักถาม | point |
| 11.00 | ฉลากโภชนาการ และ | โภชนาการของอาหารนั้นๆ บนฉลาก | | |
| | สามารถนำไปปฏิบัติได้ | ในรูปของชนิด และปริมาณของ | | |
| | | สารอาหาร | | |
| | | ข้อมูลโภชนาการที่แสดงบนฉลาก | | |
| | | 1. ข้อมูลที่บังคับ คือข้อมูลสารอาหาร | | |
| | | ที่มีความสำคัญหลักสำหรับคนไทย | | |
| | | ได้แก่ | | |
| | | - ปริมาณพลังงานทั้งหมด และ | | |
| | | C 304 100 1101 14 100 114 1104 11 000 10 | | |

| สัปดาห์/ | วัตถุประสงค์ | เนื้อหา | กิจกรรม | อุปกรณ์/ |
|----------|--------------|--|---------|----------|
| เวลา | | | | สื่อ |
| | | ปริมาณพลังงานที่ได้จากไขมัน | | |
| | | - คาร์โบไฮเดรต ไขมัน โปรตีน ซึ่งเป็น | | |
| | | สารอาหารที่ให้พลังงาน | | |
| | | - วิตามิน เกลือแร่ โดยเฉพาะที่สำคัญ | | |
| | | สำหรับภาวะโภชนาการของคนไทยปัจจุบัน | | |
| | | คือ วิตามินเอ วิตามินบี 1 วิตามินบี 2 | | |
| | | แคลเซียม เหล็ก | | |
| | | - สารอาหารที่ต้องระวังไม่ให้กินมากเกินไป | | |
| | | ได้แก่ โคเลสเตอรอล โซเดียม ไขมันอิ่มตัว | | |
| | * | และน้ำตาล-สารอาหารที่เป็นประโยชน์ต่อ | | |
| | 2 | ระบบทางเดินอาหาร ได้แก่ ใยอาหาร | | |
| | 2 | 2. ข้อมูลที่ไม่บังคับ เช่น วิตามินเกลือแร่ | | |
| | | | | |
| | ~ | เหล็ก และเรียงจากมากไปหาน้อย | | |
| | | ประโยชน์ของฉลากโภชนาการ | | |
| | | 1. เลือกซื้ออาหารและเลือกบริโภคให้ | | |
| | 9 | เหมาะสมกับภาวะโภชนาการ เช่น เลือก | | |
| | | อาหารที่ระบุว่ามีโคเลสเตอรอลต่ำ หรือ มี | | |
| | -1311 | โซเดียมต่ำ | | |
| | จุฬา | 2.เปรียบเทียบผลิตภัณฑ์อาหารชนิด | | |
| | | เดียวกัน โดยเลือกที่มีคุณค่าทางโภชนาการ | | |
| | | ดีกว่าได้ | | |
| | | การแสดงกรอบข้อมูลโภชนาการแบบย่อ | | |
| | | | | |
| | | ข้อมูลโภชนาการ | | |
| | | หนึ่งหน่ายกริบัทค จำนวนหน่ายกริบัทคต่อ | | |
| | | คุณค่าทางโภชนาการต่อหนึ่งหน่วยบริโภค พลังงานทั้งหมดก็โลแคลอรี | | |
| | | รัชยตะของปริมาณที่แนะนำต่อวัน · | | |
| | | ใชมันทั้งหมด ก. โปรดีน ก. | | |
| | | คาร์ใบไทเดรตทั้งหมดก. % น้ำตาล ก. | | |
| | | โชเดียม | | |
| | | ร้อยละของเรียมาณสารอาหารที่แนะนำให้เรียกค่อรับสำหรับคนใหลอกคู่ดังแก่ 6 วิธีนโป (The RDI) โดยคิดจากความส้องการหลังงานรับละ 2,000 กิโดแคลอรี | | |

| สัปดาห์/ | วัตถุประสงค์ | เนื้อหา | กิจกรรม | อุปกรณ์/ |
|----------|--------------|---|---------|----------|
| เวลา | | | | สื่อ |
| | | การอ่านฉลากโภชนาการ | | |
| | | หนึ่งหน่วยบริโภค หมายถึง "กินครั้ง | | |
| | | ละ" เป็นปริมาณที่ผู้ผลิต แนะนำให้ | | |
| | | ผู้บริโภคกิน ซึ่งเมื่อกินในปริมาณเท่านี้ | | |
| | | แล้ว ก็จะได้รับสารอาหารตามที่ระบุ | | |
| | | อยู่ในช่วงต่อไปของกรอบข้อมูล | | |
| | | โภชนาการหนึ่งหน่วยบริโภค จะต้อง | | |
| | | แสดงเป็น 2 ส่วนอยู่ด้วยกัน ส่วนแรก | | |
| | | คือบอกปริมาณที่เห็นได้ง่าย เช่น | | |
| | | กระป๋อง ชิ้น ถ้วย แก้ว เป็นต้น เสร็จ | | |
| | | แล้วกำกับด้วยน้ำหนัก หรือปริมาตร | | |
| | | เป็นระบบเมตริก ตัวอย่างเช่น "4 ลูก | | |
| | | (140 กรัม รวมน้ำเชื่อม)" ลิ้นจี่ใน | | |
| | | น้ำเชื่อมเข้มข้น บรรจุกระป๋อง | | |
| | | จำนวนหน่วยบริโภคต่อภาชนะบรรจุ | | |
| | , | หมายถึง ห่อนี้ ขวดนี้ กล่องนี้ กินได้กี่ | | |
| | | ครั้งตัวอย่างเช่นนมพร้อมดื่ม หากให้ | | |
| | 2 | กินหนึ่งครั้งหมดกล่องเลยคือ 250 | | |
| | | มิลลิลิตร จำนวนครั้งที่กินได้ก็คือ 1แต่ | | |
| | | หากเป็นขวดลิตร ก็กิน | | |
| | ์ พาส | ครั้งละ 200 มิลลิลิตรได้ 5 ครั้ง จึงจะ | | |
| | | หมดเป็นต้นคุณค่าทางโภชนาการต่อ | | |
| | | หนึ่งหน่วยบริโภคหมายความว่า ถ้า | | |
| | | กินครั้งละ ตามปริมาณที่ระบุจะได้ | | |
| | | สารอาหารอะไร ในปริมาณน้ำหนัก | | |
| | | จริงเท่าใด และปริมาณนี้ คิดเป็นร้อย | | |
| | | ละเท่าไรของปริมาณที่เราควรได้รับใน | | |
| | | วันนี้ สำหรับวิตามินและเกลือแร่นั้น | | |
| | | ระบุแต่ปริมาณร้อยละของที่ต้องการ | | |
| | | ้ ต่อวันเท่านั้นเพราะค่าน้ำหนักจริงมีค่า | | |
| | | น้อยมาก | | |
| | | ร้อยละของปริมาณที่แนะนำต่อวัน | | |

| สัปดาห์/ | วัตถุประสงค์ | เนื้อหา | กิจกรรม | อุปกรณ์/ |
|-------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------|----------|
| เวลา | | | | สื่อ |
| | | หมายถึง สารอาหารที่มีในอาหาร | | |
| | | จากการกินครั้งละคิดเทียบกับที่ควร | | |
| | | ได้รับแล้ว คิดเป็นร้อยละเท่าไร ถ้า | | |
| | | อาหารนี้ให้คาร์โบไฮเดรต 8 % ของ | | |
| | | ที่ต้องการต่อวัน ก็หมายความว่าเรา | | |
| | | ต้องกินจากอาหารอื่นอีก 92 % | | |
| สัปดาห์ที่4 | เพื่อให้ผู้ฟังมีความรู้ | การนอนหลับถือเป็นการพักผ่อนที่ดี | การบรรยาย | Power |
| | ความเข้าใจในเรื่อง | ที่สุด แต่ต้องเป็นการนอนอย่างมี | การซักถาม | point |
| 9.00 - | ความสัมพันธ์ระหว่าง | คุณภาพ หมายถึงการนอนหลับสนิท | | |
| 9.45 | การนอนหลับและโรค | อย่างน้อยวันละ 7-8 ชั่วโมง ตื่นมา | | |
| | อ้วน | รับวันใหม่พร้อมกับความสดชื่น | | |
| | | กระปรี้กระเปร่า และเต็มไปด้วยพลัง | | |
| | | พร้อมที่จะทำงานในวันนั้นๆ ช่วยให้ | | |
| | | การทำงานของร่างกาย และสมอง | | |
| | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | เป็นไปได้อย่างปกติและมี | | |
| | | ประสิทธิภาพ การนอนหลับพักผ่อน | | |
| | E | ไม่เพียงพอ น้อยกว่า 6 ชั่วโมงต่อวัน | | |
| | -1011 | มีผลต่อฮอร์โมนในร่างกายที่ควบคุม | | |
| | จุฬาลง | ความอยากอาหารของร่างกาย ทำให้ | | |
| | CHULALO | น้ำหนักขึ้น ปัญหาในเรื่องการนอน | | |
| | | 1.นอนไม่หลับหรือไม่พอเรื้อรัง หรือ | | |
| | | ทานยานอนหลับเกิน 2 สัปดาห์ | | |
| | | ต่อเนื่อง | | |
| | | 2.ง่วงผิดปกติเวลากลางวัน เช้าตื่น | | |
| | | แล้วไม่สดชื่น ปวดหัว มีนหัว | | |
| | | ความจำลดลง ไม่มีสมาชิ | | |
| | | 3.ช่วงกลางคืนมีการสะดุ้งตื่นเฮือก ๆ | | |
| | | 4.หลังตื่นขึ้นมาแล้วมีอาการเจ็บ | | |
| | | หน้าอก หายใจไม่สะดวก | | |

| สัปดาห์/ | วัตถุประสงค์ | เนื้อหา | กิจกรรม | อุปกรณ์/ |
|----------|--------------|-------------------------------------|---------|----------|
| เวลา | | | | สื่อ |
| | | การนอนหลับแบ่งเป็น 2 ระยะคือ | | |
| | | 1.ระยะหลับธรรมดา โดยแบ่งเป็น 3 | | |
| | | ระดับคือระดับนอนหลับขั้นแรก | | |
| | | ระยะหลับสนิท และระยะหลับลึก | | |
| | | อาจละเมอได้ | | |
| | | 2. ระยะหลับฝันหลังหลับได้ 90นาที | | |
| | | นอนน้อยส่งผลเสียต่อสุขภาพอย่างไร | | |
| | | 1.กระทบต่อกระบวนการคิด | | |
| | | ความสามารถในการใช้เหตุผล ทักษะ | | |
| | 3 | การแก้ปัญหา และสมาธิในการทำสิ่ง | | |
| | - | ต่างๆลดลง ส่งผลให้ไม่สามารถเรียนรู้ | | |
| | | อย่างมีประสิทธิภาพได้ | | |
| | | 2.นำไปสู่ปัญหาสุขภาพหลาย | | |
| | | อย่างเช่นโรคหัวใจและหลอดเลือด | | |
| | | หัวใจวาย โรคเบาหวาน | | |
| | · · | 3.ความต้องการทางเพศลดลง | | |
| | | 4.ก่อให้เกิดอาการซึมเศร้า | | |
| | R | 5.ขี้ลืมง่าย | | |
| | | 6. น้ำหนักตัวเพิ่มขึ้น | | |
| | 23726 | เทคนิคช่วยให้นอนหลับได้ง่าย | | |
| | ขู พ เถ | 1. กำหนดเวลานอนและตื่นให้เป็น | | |
| | | เวลา ช่วงเข้านอนที่เหมาะสม คือ | | |
| | | 21.00 - 23.00 น. เพราะเป็นช่วงที่ | | |
| | | สารแห่งความสุขจะหลั่งออกมามาก | | |
| | | ที่สุด และปฏิบัติเป็นประจำ | | |
| | | 2. ออกกำลังกายอย่างน้อย 30 นาที | | |
| | | ก่อนนอนประมาณ 4 - 6 ชั่วโมง | | |
| | | 3. ทานอาหารที่ย่อยง่าย เช่น กล้วย | | |
| | | หอม เพราะมี "สารทริปโตฟาน" ซึ่ง | | |
| | | เป็นสารตั้งต้นในการผลิต "สารเซโร | | |
| | | โทนิน" ที่ช่วยให้จิตใจผ่อนคลาย ทำ | | |
| | | ให้หลับสบาย | | |

| สัปดาห์/ | วัตถุประสงค์ | เนื้อหา | กิจกรรม | อุปกรณ์/ |
|-------------|-------------------------|--|------------|----------|
| เวลา | | | | สื่อ |
| | | 4. หลีกเลี่ยงอาหารหนัก รสจัด หรือ | | |
| | | หวานมาก ก่อนเข้านอน 4 ชั่วโมง | | |
| | | 5. หลีกเลี่ยงกาแฟ แอลกอฮอล์ หรือ | | |
| | | เครื่องดื่มที่กระตุ้นประสาท 4 - 6 | | |
| | | ชั่วโมงก่อนนอน | | |
| | | 6. ผ่อนคลายร่างกาย และจิตใจก่อน | | |
| | | นอนด้วยการอาบน้ำอุ่น เดินเบา ๆ | | |
| | | ไปมา หรือการนั่งสมาธิ | | |
| | | 7. จัดระเบียบห้องนอนและกำจัด | | |
| | 100 | สิ่งรบกวน ด้วยการปิดไฟและอุปกรณ์ | | |
| | | ต่าง ๆ ทั้งโทรทัศน์ คอมพิวเตอร์ | | |
| | | อุปกรณ์สื่อสารก่อนนอน บางรายอาจ | | |
| | | จำเป็นต้องเปิดเพลงเบา ๆ เพื่อสร้าง | | |
| | | บรรยากาศ ทำให้หลับสบายขึ้น | | |
| | | 8. เมื่อรู้สึกง่วงอย่าพยายามฝืน พบว่า | | |
| | y | ปัญหาการนอนไม่หลับ เป็นอาการ | | |
| | | เบื้องต้นของกลุ่มโรคทางจิตเวชด้วย | | |
| | 8 | ซึ่งพบได้เกือบทุกโรค โดยเฉพาะโรค | | |
| | | ซึมเศร้าและโรควิตกกังวล | | |
| | | 9. ปรึกษาแพทย์ ผู้ที่มีโรคประจำตัว | | |
| | จุ พาสา | อันทำให้นอนหลับยากหรือนอนไม่ | | |
| | CHULALO | หลับเป็นเวลานานจนส่งผลต่อ | | |
| | | คุณภาพชีวิต ควรพบแพทย์ปรึกษา | | |
| | | ้ ปัญหาดังกล่าว เพื่อวินิจฉัยสาเหตุ | | |
| | | และรับการรักษาต่อไป | | |
| สัปดาห์ที่4 | เพื่อให้ผู้ฟังมีความรู้ | ความเครียด เป็นภาวะที่เกิดขึ้นได้ทุก | -การบรรยาย | Power |
| 9.45- | ความเข้าใจในเรื่องของ | ้ คนและบ่อยครั้ง บางคนรู้ตัวว่าเครียด | -การซักถาม | point |
| 10.30 | อารมณ์และ | แต่บางคนไม่รู้ตัว ซึ่งผลของ | | |
| | ความเครียด | ความเครียดและการไม่รู้ว่าตัวเอง | | |
| | | เครียดอาจส่งผลกระทบต่อสุขภาพจิต | | |
| | | ลุกลามไปจนก่อให้เกิดการเจ็บป่วย | | |
| | | ุ ต่อร่างกายขึ้นได้ | | |

| สัปดาห์/ เวลา | วัตถุประสงค์ | เนื้อหา | กิจกรรม | อุปกรณ์/ สื่อ |
|------------------|--------------|--|---------|------------------|
| | | สาเหตุ | | |
| | | ความเครียดไม่ได้เกิดขึ้นจากความ | | |
| | | ผิดปกติของอวัยวะในร่างกาย แต่เป็น | | |
| | | ภาวะที่แสดงออกมาเมื่อถูกกระตุ้นจาก | | |
| | | สิ่งแวดล้อม สังคม ภาวะอารมณ์ที่ | | |
| | | เกิดขึ้นจากจิตใจ รวมถึงสภาพร่างกายก็ | | |
| | | มีส่วนทำให้ความเครียดก่อตัวได้ | | |
| | | อาการที่บอกว่าคุณกำ ลังเครียด | | |
| | | ้ แบ่งออกเป็น 4 ด้าน | | |
| | | 1. ด้านร่างกาย เช่น มีอาการหายใจเร็ว | | |
| | 4 | ปวดศีรษะ หัวใจเต้นเร็วขึ้นความดัน | | |
| | | โลหิตสูง ระดับน้ำตาลในกระแสเลือด | | |
| | | เพิ่มขึ้นเป็นต้น | | |
| | | 2. ด้านจิตใจและอารมณ์ รู้สึกวิตกกังวล | | |
| | | ซึมเศร้า กดดัน โกรธ มีความคิดด้านลบ | | |
| | 9 | เหนื่อยง่าย ท้อแท้ไม่มีสมาธิ3. ด้าน | | |
| | | พฤติกรรม เช่น นอนไม่หลับ หรือนอน | | |
| | | มากเกินไป และอาจมีพฤติกรรมไม่ | | |
| | 2 | เหมาะสม เช่น สูบบุหรี่ดื่มสุรา หรือใช้ | | |
| | จุฬาส | ยาเสพติด 4. ด้านสังคม อาจแสดงออกด้วยการ | | |
| | | เบื่องาน ประสิทธิภาพในการทำ งาน | | |
| | | ลดลง ไม่อยากเข้าสังคม เป็นต้น | | |
| | | ความเครียดแบ่งเป็น 4 ระดับดังนี้ | | |
| | | 1.ความเครียดระดับต่ำ (Mild Stress) | | |
| | | เป็นความเครียดที่ไม่คุกคามต่อการดำ | | |
| | | เนินชีวิตอาจมีความรู้สึกเพียงแค่เบื่อ | | |
| | | หน่าย ขาดแรงกระตุ้น และมีพฤติกรรม | | |
| | | ที่เชื่องซ้าลง | | |
| | | 2.ความเครียดระดับปานกลาง | | |
| | | (Moderate Stress) เป็นความเครียด | | |
| | | ในระดับปกติที่ไม่ก่ออันตราย และไม่ | | |

| สัปดาห์/ | วัตถุประสงค์ | เนื้อหา | กิจกรรม | อุปกรณ์/สื่อ |
|-------------|-------------------------|--|---------|--------------|
| เวลา | | | | |
| | | แสดงออกถึงความเครียดที่ชัดเจน | | |
| | | ส่วนใหญ่จะสามารถปรับตัวกลับสู่ | | |
| | | ภาวะปกติได้เองจากการได้ทำ | | |
| | | กิจกรรมที่ชื่นชอบ ซึ่งช่วยคลาย | | |
| | | เครียด | | |
| | | 3.ความเครียดระดับสูง (High Stress) | | |
| | | เป็นความเครียดที่เกิดจากเหตุการณ์ | | |
| | | รุนแรงหากปรับตัวไม่ได้จะทำ ให้เกิด | | |
| | | ความผิดปกติตามมาทางร่างกาย | | |
| | | อารมณ์ความคิด และพฤติกรรมเช่น | | |
| | -355 | ้ ปวดศีรษะ ปวดท้องอารมณ์ฉุนเฉียว | | |
| | | ง่าย หงุดหงิด พฤติกรรมการนอนและ | | |
| | | ้ การกินอาหารเปลี่ยนไป จนมีผลต่อ | | |
| | | การดำ เนินชีวิตก่อให้เกิดความ | | |
| | | ผิดปกติและเกิดโรคต่างๆที่รุนแรง | | |
| | | ขึ้นมาได้เช่น อารมณ์แปรปรวน มี | | |
| | | อาการทางจิต มีความบกพร่องในการ | | |
| | 9 | ดำ เนินชีวิต ซึ่งอาจมีอาการนาน | | |
| | | เป็นสัปดาห์ เดือน หรือปีควรปรึกษา | | |
| | (10) | แพทย์ | | |
| สัปดาห์ที่4 | เพื่อให้ผู้ฟังมีความรู้ | วิธีขจัดความเครียด คลายอารมณ์ | -การ | Power |
| 10.30- | และสามารถบริหาร | เมื่อรู้ตัวว่าเครียดแล้ว ก็ถึงเวลาคลาย | บรรยาย | point |
| 11.00 | จัดการกับความเครียด | ้ เครียด ซึ่งมีหลากหลายวิธีสามารถ | -การฝึก | |
| | ได้ | เลือกไปใช้ได้ตามความเหมาะสมและ | ปฏิบัติ | |
| | | ความพอใจส่วนตัว | | |
| | | วิธีที่ 1 หันเหความสนใจ | | |
| | | ด้วยการอ่านหนังสือ ฟังเพลง ออกกำ | | |
| | | ลังกาย ดูหนัง หรือทำ งานอดิเรกที่ | | |
| | | ้ ชอบ แม้จะไม่ใช่วิธีแก้ปัญหาโดยตรง | | |
| | | แต่ก็เป็นวิธีที่ง่ายในการลด | | |
| | | ความเครียด ทำ ให้เรากลับมามีสติอยู่ | | |
| | | กับตนเอง และค้นพบทางออกได้ | | |
| | | เพิ่มขึ้น | | |

| สัปดาห์/ | วัตถุประสงค์ | เนื้อหา | กิจกรรม | อุปกรณ์/สื่อ |
|----------|--------------|---------------------------------------|---------|--------------|
| เวลา | | | | |
| | | 2 ผ่อนคลาย /ควบคุมความเครียด | | |
| | | เป็นวิธีที่สามารถใช้ขณะเกิด | | |
| | | ความเครียดและยังไม่สามารถหาทาง | | |
| | | แก้ปัญหาได้เทคนิคนี้จะเป็นการช่วย | | |
| | | บรรเทาความเครียดที่มีอยู่ให้ลดระดับ | | |
| | | ลง นั่นก็คือผ่อนคลายกล้ามเนื้อมือและ | | |
| | | แขน โดยกำมือ เกร็งแขน ท้องและก้น | | |
| | | โดยแขม่วท้องแล้วคลาย ขมิบก้นแล้ว | | |
| | | คลายเท้าและขา โดยและคลาย ทั้งซ้าย | | |
| | 4 | และขวา หน้าผาก โดยเลิกคิ้วสูงแล้ว | | |
| | | คลาย ขมวดคิ้วแล้วคลาย ตา แก้ม จมูก | | |
| | | โดยหลับตาแน่น ย่นจมูกแล้วคลาย | | |
| | | ขากรรไกร ลิ้น ริมฝีปากโดยกัดฟัน ใช้ | | |
| | | ลิ้นดันเพดานปากแล้วคลายเม้มปาก | | |
| | | แน่นแล้วคลายคอโดยก้มหน้าให้คางจด | | |
| | | คอแล้วคลาย เงยหน้าจนสุดแล้วคลาย | | |
| | 9 | อก ไหล่ และหลัง โดยหายใจเข้าลึกๆ | | |
| | | กลั้นไว้แล้วคลาย ยกไหล่สูงแล้วคลาย | | |
| | - 101 | หน้าเหยียดขา งอนิ้วเท้าแล้วคลาย | | |
| | จุฬาส | เหยียดขาและกระดกปลายเท้าแล้ว | | |
| | | คลายทั้งด้านซ้ายและขวา ให้ระยะเวลา | | |
| | | ที่เกร็งกล้ามเนื้อน้อยกว่าระยะเวลาที่ | | |
| | | ผ่อนคลาย อาจเลือกปฏิบัติเฉพาะส่วน | | |
| | | ที่เป็นปัญหาเท่านั้นก็ได้ | | |
| | | ฝึกหายใจ | | |
| | | เมื่อเกิดความเครียด ร่างกายจะมีการ | | |
| | | หายใจที่เร็วขึ้นอาจทำ ให้ได้รับ | | |
| | | ออกซิเจนไม่เพียงพอ การฝึกหายใจเข้า | | |
| | | ออกช้าๆ ลึกๆ โดยใช้กล้ามเนื้อกระบัง | | |
| | | ลม ช่วยให้สามารถสูดอากาศเข้าปอด | | |
| | | ได้มากขึ้น และควบคุมให้หัวใจเต้นช้า | | |
| | | ลง สมองแจ่มใส เพราะได้ออกซิเจนไป | | |

| วัตถุประสงค์ | เนื้อหา | กิจกรรม | อุปกรณ์/ สื่อ |
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| | จุฬาล CHULAL | เลี้ยงสมองมากขึ้น ควรฝึกดังนี้ 1. นั่งในท่าที่สบาย หลับตาลง เอามือ ประสานกันไว้บริเวณท้องค่อยๆ หายใจเข้าพร้อมกับนับเลข 1 ถึง 4 เป็นจังหวะซ้าๆ ให้มือรู้สึกว่าหน้าท้อง เริ่มจากการนั่งในท่าสบายนั่งขัดสมาธิ พับเพียบหรือนอนก็ได้ จากนั้น ทำ สมาธิเป็นวิธีที่ได้ผลตีในการบำบัด ความเครียด หลักการคือ การเอาใจ ไปจดจ่อกับสิ่งใดสิ่งหนึ่งอย่างเดียว ด้วยการใช้วิธีนับลมหายใจเป็นหลัก พองขึ้น 2.จากนั้นกลั้นหายใจไว้ชั่วครู่ นับ 1 ถึง 4 เป็นจังหวะซ้าๆ เช่นเดียวกับ เมื่อหายใจเข้า แล้วค่อยๆ ผ่อนลม หายใจออก โดยนับ 1 ถึง 8 จนลม ออกหมดแล้วหน้าท้องแฟบลง และ ทำซ้ำอีก โดยให้ช่วงหายใจออกนาน กว่าช่วงที่หายใจเข้า ควรทำติดต่อกัน 4-5 ครั้งและควรทำ ทุกครั้งที่รู้สึก เครียดให้หลับตาแล้วหายใจเข้าออก ช้าๆ ทำสมาธิด้วยการนับลมหายใจ เข้า 1หายใจออก1 นับไปเรื่อยๆจนถึง 5แล้วเริ่มนับ1ใหม่จนถึง6แล้วกลับไป เริ่มต้นใหม่จนถึง7 ทำเช่นนั้นไป เรื่อยๆ จนครบ 10 ถือเป็น 1 รอบ วิธีที่ 3 อาหารด้านเครียด อาหารหลายชนิดมีสรรพคุณช่วย คลายเครียดได้อาทิผักและผลไม้สด เต็มไปด้วยสารอาหารที่ช่วยใน กระบวนการลดความเครียด อาทิ กลุ่มวิตามินบีและแมกนีเซียมที่ช่วย | 1. นั่งในท่าที่สบาย หลับตาลง เอามือ ประสานกันไว้บริเวณท้องค่อยๆ หายใจเข้าพร้อมกับนับเลข 1 ถึง 4 เป็นจังหวะข้าๆ ให้มีอรู้สึกว่าหน้าท้อง เริ่มจากการนั่งในท่าสบายนั่งขัดสมาธิ พับเพียบหรือบอนก็ได้ จากนั้น ทำ สมาธิเป็นวิธีที่ได้ผลดีในการบำบัด ความเครียด หลักการคือ การเอาใจ ไปจดจ่อกับสิ่งใดสิ่งหนึ่งอย่างเดียว ด้วยการใช้วิธีนับลมหายใจเป็นหลัก พองขึ้น 2.จากนั้นกลั้นหายใจไว้ชั่วครู่ นับ 1 ถึง 4 เป็นจังหวะช้าๆ เช่นเดียวกับ เมื่อหายใจเข้า แล้วค่อยๆ ผ่อนลม หายใจออก โดยให้ช่วงหายใจออกนาน กว่าช่วงที่หายใจเข้า ควรทำติดต่อกัน 4-5 ครั้งและควรทำ ทุกครั้งที่รู้สึก เครียดให้หลับตาแล้วหายใจเข้าออก ช้าๆ ทำสมาธิด้วยการนับลมหายใจ เข้า 1หายใจออก1 นับไปเรื่อยๆจนถึง 5แล้วเริ่มนับ1ใหม่จนถึง6แล้วกลับไป เริ่มต้นใหม่จนถึง7 ทำเช่นนั้นไป เรื่อยๆ จนครบ 10 ถือเป็น 1 รอบ วิธีที่ 3 อาหารต้านเครียด อาหารหลายชนิดมีสรรพคุณช่วย คลายเครียดได้อาทิผักและผลไม้สด เต็มไปด้วยสารอาหารที่ช่วยใน กระบวนการลดความเครียด อาทิ |

| สัปดาห์/ เวลา | วัตถุประสงค์ | เนื้อหา | กิจกรรม | อุปกรณ์/ สื่อ |
|------------------|--------------|--|---------|------------------|
| 6 8 6 1 1 | | บำรุงประสาทและสมอง ทำให้รู้สึก | | *10 |
| | | ผ่อนคลาย หรือเลือกทานผักผลไม้ที่มี | | |
| | | วิตามินซีสูง เช่น ส้ม ฝรั่ง มะนาว ใบ | | |
| | | ตำลึง ผักโขม ฯลฯ เพราะวิตามินซี | | |
| | | ช่วยลดฮอร์โมนความเครียดและทำให้ | | |
| | | | | |
| | | ระบบภูมิคุ้มกันของร่างกายทำงานดี ขึ้นโดยเฉพาะช่วยลดระดับฮอร์โมน | | |
| | | | | |
| | | คอร์ติซอลที่ถูกขับออกมาในขณะที่ | | |
| | | ร่างกายมีความเครียด | | |
| | | ปลาทะเล กรดไขมันโอเมก้า-3 ที่มี | | |
| | | อยู่ในปลาทะเล ช่วยให้ร่างกายรับมือ | | |
| | | กับความเครียดและ ควบคุมสติได้ | | |
| | | ดีกว่าการไม่ได้รับสารโอเมก้า-3 | | |
| | | อาหารหรือเครื่องดื่มสมุนไพร เช่น | | |
| | | ขิง ข่า ตะไคร้กระเทียม ขมิ้น ใบ | | |
| | | บัวบก เก็กฮวยฯลฯ ช่วยลดความตึง | | |
| | R | เครียด ผ่อนคลายระบบประสาท และ | | |
| | | ลดอาการปวดกล้ามเนื้อและไขข้อเมื่อ | | |
| | 100 | มีภาวะเครียด | | |
| | จุฬาล | จำพวกน้ำตาลและน้ำ หวานที่ไม่ดีต่อ | | |
| | | สุขภาพในระยะยาว คอร์ติซอลที่ถูก | | |
| | | ้ ขับออกมาในขณะที่ร่างกายมี | | |
| | | ความเครียด | | |
| | | อาหารประเภทคาร์โบไฮเดรต | | |
| | | เชิงซ้อน เผือกมัน มันฝรั่งมันเทศ | | |
| | | ฟักทอง ข้าวซ้อมมือ ข้าวกล้อง ลูก | | |
| | | เดือย ซึ่งมีส่วนช่วยให้สมองหลั่งสาร | | |
| | | เตยย ซงมส เนซ เยเทสมองทสงส เว สื่อประสาทชื่อเซโรโทนินที่ทำให้ | | |
| | | | | |
| | | ควบคุมอารมณ์ลดวิตกกังวลลดความ | | |
| | | โกรธและซึมเศร้า ช่วยทำให้ระดับ | | |
| | | น้ำตาลในเลือดคงที่ อารมณ์มั่นคง | | |
| | | ร่างกายไม่อ่อนเพลีย ดีกว่าการเลือก | | |

| สัปดาห์/ | วัตถุประสงค์ | เนื้อหา | กิจกรรม | อุปกรณ์/ |
|----------|--------------|--|---------|----------|
| เวลา | | | | สื่อ |
| | | คาร์โบไฮเดรตเชิงเดี่ยว ให้ระบบ | | |
| | | ภูมิคุ้มกันของร่างกายทำ งานดีขึ้น | | |
| | | โดยเฉพาะการช่วยลดระดับฮอร์โมน | | |
| | | นมหรือผลิตภัณฑ์จากนม เช่น นม | | |
| | | เปรี้ยว โยเกิร์ตาลาเพราะนมเป็น | | |
| | | แหล่งสารแคลเซียม และแมกนีเซียม | | |
| | | สูง ที่ช่วย ให้ร่างกายผ่อนคลาย ลด | | |
| | | อาการเกร็งตัวของระบบประสาท | | |
| | | ถั่วเปลือกแข็ง อุดมด้วยวิตามินอีสาร | | |
| | | ต้านอนุมูลอิสระ และกรดไขมันที่จำ | | |
| | - | เป็นต่อร่างกาย ช่วยป้องกัน | | |
| | | ความเครียดที่เกิดจากปฏิกิริยาของ | | |
| | | อนุมูลอิสระ อาทิมลพิษ รังสีความ | | |
| | | ร้อน และอาหารไขมันสูง เป็นต้น | | |
| | | น้ำเปล่า เพราะเมื่อร่างกายขาดน้ำจะ | | |
| | | ส่งผลให้เกิดความเครียด ทำ ให้ระบบ | | |
| | | ในร่างกายทำ งานได้ไม่เต็มที | | |
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Table 1 Number and percentage of correct answer of knowledge in physical activity and healthy eating behavior at baseline and 6^{th} month in intervention group and control group

| | | Intervention | on gr.(n=50) | Control | gr.(n=50) |
|-----|--|--|-----------------------|----------|-----------------------|
| No. | Knowledge of physical activity | | N% | N% | |
| | | Baseline | 6 th month | Baseline | 6 th month |
| 1 | Physical activity is any movement of | 30(60) | 49(98) | 23(64) | 22(44) |
| | the body that requires energy | | | | |
| | expenditure. | | | | |
| 2 | The vigorous physical activity is a | 29(58) | 40(80) | 14(28) | 24(48) |
| | physical activity done with a large | 11122. | | | |
| | amount of effort to makes | | | | |
| | substantially higher heart rate and | | | | |
| | rapid breathing and cannot be able | | 3 | | |
| | to say more than a few words | | | | |
| | without pausing for a breath. This | A \\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\ | | | |
| | activity must more than 10 minutes | | | | |
| | per time. | | | | |
| 3 | Doing physical activity at least 10 | 20(40) | 38(76) | 16(32) | 16(32) |
| | minutes at a time and bout | was a | 2 | | |
| 4 | Walking to work or to buy something | 27(54) | 43(86) | 27(54) | 25(50) |
| | is the physical activity. | | <i>₩</i> | | |
| 5 | Physical activity is not decreased the | 20(40) | 37(74) | 22(44) | 18(36) |
| | stress GHULALONGKORI | N UNIVE | RSITY | | |
| 6 | Sedentary more than 2 hours per day | 28(56) | 39(78) | 24(48) | 33(66) |
| | such as watching T.V, studying, and | | | | |
| | working can make the body more | | | | |
| | fresh and decrease the risk to have | | | | |
| | NCDs | | | | |
| 7 | Exercise is a subcategory of physical | 24(48) | 36(72) | 18(36) | 15(30) |
| | activity. Exercise is planned, | | | | |
| | structured, repetitive and intentional | | | | |
| | movement | | | | |

Table 1 Number and percentage of correct answer of knowledge in physical activity and healthy eating behavior at baseline and 6^{th} month in intervention group and control group (Cont.)

| | | Interventi | on gr.(n=50) | Control | gr.(n=50) |
|-----|--|------------|-----------------------|----------|-----------------------|
| No. | Knowledge of physical activity | N% | | N% | |
| | | Baseline | 6 th month | Baseline | 6 th month |
| 8 | Adults aged 18-64 years would to do | 19(38) | 35(70) | 11(22) | 15(30) |
| | moderate intensity physical activity | | | | |
| | at least 150 minutes per week | | | | |
| 9 | Exercise increases energy metabolism | 37(54) | 42(84) | 41(82) | 39(78) |
| | of the body and maintain the body | 11122 | | | |
| | weight and prevent weight gain | | · > | | |
| 10 | During exercise, if you are tired, | 33(66) | 42(84) | 43(86) | 42(84) |
| | Irregular heartbeat, and chest pain. | \$ | N. | | |
| | Don't stop, should continuously | 4 | p | | |
| | exercise | | | | |
| 11 | Always eating fast food such as KFC, | 32(64) | 42(84) | 35(70) | 33(66) |
| | Pizza, and McDonald's, helps the | V838 | | | |
| | body get nutrients intact. | | | | |
| 12 | Skip the breakfast due to lose weight | 26(52) | 45(90) | 25(50) | 26(52) |
| 13 | Eating crispy crisps such as fried | 34(68) | 42(84) | 42(84) | 43(86) |
| | potatoes, corn crackers on a regular | ท.เวมเล. | าลย | | |
| | basis will make the body get high fat | N UNIVE | ERSITY | | |
| | and high salt. | | | | |
| 14 | Drinking soft drinks regularly make | 40(80) | 45(90) | 44(88) | 44(88) |
| | the body get too much sugar | | | | |
| 15 | Eating fermented or preserved foods | 31(62) | 46(92) | 31(62) | 30(60) |
| | such as fermented fish, salted fish or | | | | |
| | salted beef regularly make the body | | | | |
| | get high protein | | | | |
| 16 | Should be consuming at least 2 | 26(52) | 39(78) | 26(52) | 24(48) |
| | servings of vegetables or 4-6 servings | | | | |
| | a day. | | | | |

Table 1 Number and percentage of correct answer of knowledge in physical activity and healthy eating behavior at baseline and 6^{th} month in intervention group and control group (Cont.)

| | | Interventio | n gr.(n=50) | Control | gr.(n=50) | |
|-----|---------------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|----------|-----------------------|--|
| No. | Knowledge of physical activity | 1 | N% | | N% | |
| | | Baseline | 6 th month | Baseline | 6 th month | |
| 17 | Consumption of fruits and vegetables | 30(60) | 40(80) | 34(68) | 37(74) | |
| | on a regular basis will decrease the | | | | | |
| | risk to obesity and NCDs such as | | | | | |
| | hyperlipidemia and cardiovascular | l a | | | | |
| | disease | 11122 | | | | |
| 18 | Both of brown rice and white rice or | 25(50) | 40(80) | 26(52) | 26(52) | |
| | milled rice give the equal fibers and | | | | | |
| | nutrition | | | | | |
| 19 | Fruits and vegetables with high fiber | 34(68) | 38(76) | 27(54) | 26(52) | |
| | content help to block the absorption | | 7 | | | |
| | of fat. Its reduce the risk to colon | | | | | |
| | cancer | | | | | |
| 20 | We can eat vegetables in unlimited | 16(32) | 43(86) | 10(20) | 9(18) | |
| | consume because most of | en a | 2 | | | |
| | vegetables give the low calories or | | | | | |
| | have no calories | | a | | | |

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Table 2 Mean and standard deviation of perception of physical activity and healthy eating behavior at baseline and 6th month in intervention group and control group

| | | Intervention gr.(n=50) | | Control gr. | (n=50) |
|-----|--|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| No. | Perception of healthy eating | | | | |
| | behaviors | Mean | Mean (±S.D) | | (±S.D) |
| | | Baseline | 6 th month | Baseline | 6 th month |
| 1 | Occupational activity is a one of | 3.42(±0.78) | 4.24(±0.71) | 3.20(±0.88) | 3.30(±0.86) |
| | physical activity | | | | |
| 2 | Exercise each time makes the body | 2.88(±0.96) | 3.54(±0.81) | 3.28(±1.08) | 3.30(±1.09) |
| | spent a lot of energy and eats more. | 11122. | | | |
| | Its result to gain weight | | | | |
| 3 | Regular exercise make the body | 3.86(±0.88) | 4.20(±0.72) | 3.94(±1.05) | 4.04(±0.96) |
| | energetic and reduce the stress | | <u> </u> | | |
| 4 | Household physical activity such as | 3.60(±0.75) | 4.02(±0.71) | 3.58(±1.02) | 3.70(±1.01) |
| | sweeping, vacuum and mopping | | | | |
| | floor is the one of physical activity | | | | |
| 5 | Physical activity can be done | 3.76(±0.82) | 4.22(±0.70) | 3.70(±1.05) | 3.82(±0.98) |
| | regularly without much money | \$78.78\frac{1}{2} | | | |
| 6 | The people who have physical | 3.20(±0.78) | 3.84(±0.81) | 3.40(±0.92) | 3.46(±0.93) |
| | activity regularly will make the body | Ê | | | |
| | tried and sleepless | | ~ | | |
| 7 | Overweight women should be avoid | 2.80(±0.99) | 3.64(±0.82) | 3.20(±1.26) | 3.24(±1.28) |
| | all types of physical activity | N UNIVE | RSITY | | |
| 8 | Soft drinks are suitable for people of | 3.24(±1.17) | 3.90(±0.93) | 3.78(±1.20) | 3.84(±1.13) |
| | all ages. | | | | |
| 8 | Soft drinks are suitable for people of | 3.24(±1.17) | 3.90(±0.93) | 3.78(±1.20) | 3.84(±1.13) |
| | all ages. | | | | |
| 9 | Cooked by stir-frying or deep-frying | 2.82(±0.96) | 3.64(±0.94) | 2.90(±1.32) | 2.98(±1.33) |
| | has a taste better than steaming or | | | | |
| | grilling foods | | | | |
| 10 | Eating desserts regularly makes | 2.80(±0.85) | 4.10(±0.73) | 3.36(±1.38) | 3.40(±1.35) |
| | moods easily irritated. | | | | |
| | | | | | |

Table 2 Mean and standard deviation of perception of physical activity and healthy eating behavior at baseline and 6th month in intervention group and control group (Cont.)

| | | Intervention | n | Control gr. | (n=50) |
|-----|--------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| No. | Perception of healthy eating | gr.(n=50) | | | |
| | behaviors | Mean | (±S.D) | Mean (±S.D) | |
| | | Baseline | 6 th month | Baseline | 6 th month |
| 11 | Eating Instant noodle regularly is a | 3.06(±0.95) | 3.78(±0.84) | 3.52(±1.19) | 3.60(±1.19) |
| | beneficial to the body and save the | | | | |
| | cost of foods | l a | | | |
| 12 | Eating one meal only can help to | 2.88(±1.02) | 3.62(±0.69) | 2.84(±1.37) | 2.86(±1.32) |
| | lose weight | | | | |
| 13 | Adding the seasoning in the foods | 2.74(±0.92) | 3.72(±0.75) | 2.60(±1.07) | 2.68(±1.05) |
| | such as fish sauce and sugar make | | | | |
| | the foods taste better | | | | |
| 14 | Eating a wide variety of foods make | 3.62(±1.00) | 4.14(±0.80) | 3.98(±0.97) | 4.00(±0.90) |
| | the body get all nutrients | | | | |
| 15 | Eating breakfast regularly can help | 3.52(±1.01) | 4.16(±0.79) | 3.42(±1.01) | 3.48(±1.01) |
| | you lose weight and control the | | | | |
| | weight | was | 2 | | |

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Table 3 Mean and standard deviation of Food Frequency score at baseline and 6th month in intervention group and control group

| | | Intervention gr.(n=50) | | Control gr. | (n=50) |
|-----|-------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| No. | Eating Behaviors | Mear | n (±S.D) | Mean (±S.D) | |
| | | Baseline | 6 th month | Baseline | 6 th month |
| | You eat foods that are high in fat | 2.38(±0.85) | 2.74 (±0.60) | 2.14(±0.88) | 2.10(±0.64) |
| | such as stewed pork leg on rice, | | | | |
| 1 | steamed chicken with rice, fried | | | | |
| 1 | rice, stir fried noodles with | à da a | | | |
| | tamarind sauce, stir fried noodles | 11/// | | | |
| | with soy sauce, etc. | 9 | 2 | | |
| 2 | Eating foods that are cooked with | 2.48(±0.78) | 2.50(±0.61) | 2.22(±0.64) | 2.20(±0.67) |
| | coconut milk such as curry, green | | | | |
| | curry, or roasted curry, etc. | | | | |
| 3 | Eating lean meat such as streaky | 2.38(±0.75) | 2.52 (±0.73) | 2.26(±0.63) | 2.20(±0.67) |
| | pork, lean beef, grilled pork, etc. | 70004 | | | |
| 4 | Eating bakery such as cake, puff, | 2.46(±0.61) | 2.62 (0.69) | 2.50(±0.78) | 2.18(±0.59) |
| | croissant, etc. | | | | |
| 5 | Eating Thai dessert that cooked | 2.48(±0.70) | 2.46(±0 .70) | 2.40(±0.72) | 2.24(±0.59) |
| | from coconut milk such as sticky | | | | |
| | rice with coconut milk, banana | รัฐเรล กวิจก | ยวจัย | | |
| | with coconut milk, Taro balls in | SSIN 13N | ยาสย | | |
| | sweet coconut milk, or water | ORN UNI | VERSITY | | |
| | chestnuts with coconut milk, etc. | | | | |
| 6 | Eating Thai dessert with syrup | 2.32(±0.65) | 2.58 (±0.60) | 2.32(±0.74) | 2.42(±0.75) |
| | such as black grass jelly with | | | | |
| | syrup, sticky rice in banana leaf | | | | |
| | with syrup, or jelly syrup, etc. | | | | |
| 7 | Eating pizza, hamburgers, | 2.70(±0.83) | 2.56 (±0.67) | 2.90(±0.97) | 2.34(±0.65) |
| | sandwich, donuts, and breads | | | | |
| 8 | Eating sweet fruits such as durian, | 2.10(±0.67) | 2.40 (±0.67) | 1.86(±0.90) | 2.28(±0.67) |
| | rambutan, longan, jack fruit, | | | | |
| | grape, raisin, dried persimmon, | | | | |
| | and dried banana, etc. | | | | |

Table 3 Mean and standard deviation of Food Frequency score at baseline and 6^{th} month in intervention group and control group (Cont.)

| | | Intervention | gr.(n=50) | Control gr. | (n=50) |
|-----|--------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| No. | Eating Behaviors | Mean (±S.D) | | Mean (±S.D) | |
| | | Baseline | 6 th month | Baseline | 6 th month |
| 9 | Eating several vegetables such as | 1.88(±0.92) | 2.82 (±0.80) | 1.70(±0.81) | 2.84(±0.86) |
| | morning glory, kale, ivy gourd, | | | | |
| | pumpkin, tomato, bitter melon, | | | | |
| | and carrot, etc. |) . À . | | | |
| 10 | Drinking milk/ low fat milk/ plain | 2.58(±0.71) | 2.38 (±0.80) | 2.38(±0.75) | 1.96(±0.75) |
| | milk | | | | |
| 11 | Drinking sweet beverages such as | 2.20(±0.85) | 2.36 (±0.92) | 1.52(±0.69) | 1.82(0.80) |
| | soft drinks, Thai herbal drink with | | A . | | |
| | sugar, iced coffee, and bubble tea. | | | | |
| 12 | Eating processed foods and can | 1.92(±0.67) | 2.76 (±0.65) | 2.38(±0.90) | 2.30(0.64) |
| | foods such as sausages, hams, | | | | |
| | fermented pork sausage, and salted | 1000000 | | | |
| | fish, etc. | | | | |
| 13 | Eating instant foods and | 2.58(±0.78) | 2.50 (±0.81) | 1.52(±0.81) | 2.08(±0.82) |
| | convenience foods such as instant | | | | |
| | noodle, rice porridge sachets | 2000 | <i>a</i> | | |
| 14 | Adding the seasoning in the foods | 1.92(±0.92) | 2.36(±0.87) | 2.74(±0.75) | 1.82(±0.74) |
| | that you eat such as fish sauce, | RN UNIVE | RSITY | | |
| | sugar, soy sauces, and sauces. | | | | |
| 15 | Eating fermented foods such as | 2.76(±0.71) | 2.90 (±0.67) | 2.40(±0.88) | 2.64(±0.59) |
| | pickled vegetables, pickled fruits, | | | | |
| | pickled bean curd, or bean paste, | | | | |
| | etc. | | | | |
| 16 | Eating snacks or crunchy snacks | 2.58(±0.85) | 2.64 (±0.74) | 2.26(±0.89) | 2.34(±0.82) |
| | such as french-fried, Hanami prawn | | | | |
| | crackers, etc. | | | | |
| 17 | Eating out at food shop, restaurant, | 2.44(±0.70) | 2.74 (±0.56) | 1.52(±0.69) | 2.26(±0.77) |
| | and cooked to order food | | | | |

ความรู้กิจกรรมทางกายและอาหารเพื่อสุขภาพที่ส่งผ่านแอปพลิเคชั่นไลน์

กิจกรรมทางกาย



























ลดนิ่งเฉย เพิ่มงยัม

ทำไมต้องยืดเหยียดกล้ามเนื้อก่อนออกกำลังกาย

ลดความเสี่ยงในการบาดเจ็บ

บริเวณกล้ามเนื้อ เอ็น และ

เคลื่อนไหวร่างกายได้ เต็มประสิทธิภาพ

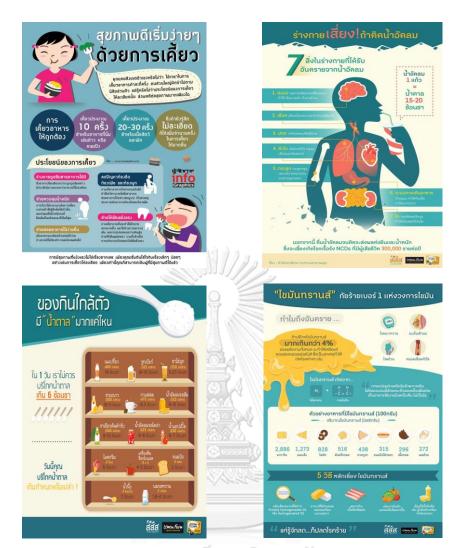




อาหารเพื่อสุขภาพ







จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย













CHULALONGKORN UNIVERSITY











ลดฟูป ลดโรค สัสัส





















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จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย Chulalongkorn University

ABBREVIATIONS

ACSM The American College of Sport Medicine

%BF Body Fat Percentage

BIA Bioelectrical Impedance Analysis

BMA Bangkok Metropolitan Administration

BMI Body Mass Index

BMR Basal Metabolic Rate

BP Blood Pressure

CDC Center for Disease Control

CHD Coronary Heart Disease

CVD Cardiovascular Disease

DBP Diastolic Blood Pressure

DEXA Dual Energy X-ray Absorptiometry

ETDA Electronic Transection Development Agency

FFM Fat Free Mass
HC Health Coaching

INMU Institute of Nutrition of Mahidol University

IM Instant Messaging

Kg/m² Kilograms per square of meters

LBM Lean Body Mass

LMIC Low and Middle Income Countries

METs Metabolic Equivalents

mmHG Millimeters of Mercury
MI Motivational Interviewing
MOPH Ministry of Public Health

NCDs Non-communicable diseases

NHES National Health Examination Survey

NIH National Institute of Health

PA Physical Activity

RCT Randomized Controlled Trial

SBP Systolic Blood pressure

SFFM Strategic Framework for Food Management

SMM Skeletal Muscle Mass

SMS Short Message Service

SOC Stage of Change

SPSS Statistical Package for Social Sciences

SR Self-efficacy Ruler

TTM Transteoretical Model

WHO World Health Organization

WHR Waist Hip Ratio



VITA

NAME Yuphaporn Hongchuvech

DATE OF BIRTH 13 June 1965

PLACE OF BIRTH Pitsanuloke Province

INSTITUTIONS ATTENDED College of Public Health Sciences

HOME ADDRESS 30/3 Phaholyotin Road , Anusaovaree subdistrict

Bangkhen District Bangkok 10220

