ID: 271

Congress: The First International & 4th National Congress on health Education & Promotion, 2011

Title: Relationship between health locus of control with physician - patient relationship in patients with type II diabetes

Authors: Hadi Zadednezhad*, MA, Islamic Azad University, Tabriz Central Branch, Tabriz, Iran, Email: zahednezhad@yahoo.com
Sanaz Vosoughi, MA, Islamic Azad University, Ardabil Central Branch, Ardabil, Iran, Email: sanazvosoughi@yahoo.com.

Abstract: Abstract

Background and Purpose: Physician – patient relationship is as one of the influencing factors on treatment outcome. Therapeutic relationship is a human capability which substantial training can make it as communication skills and these skills come integral part of clinical physician activities. The present study reviews the health locus of control associated with physician - patient relationship.

Methods: To carry out this research 115 adults with type Π diabetes (men and women) who had referred to Sina Hospital Endocrinology Clinic of Tabriz during the period June – August 2010, completed the following five research questionnaires: demographic information questions, patient – doctor relationship questionnaire (PDRQ-19), and Multidimensional health locus of control (MHLC). Data were analyzed by Pearson's correlation coefficient and multiple regression analysis methods.

Results: The results indicated that there is positive significant relation between external health locus of control (other- powerful), internal health locus of control with physician- patient relationship in patient with type Π diabetes. Also through the variable predictors, external health locus of control (other- powerful) has significant power for prediction of physician- patient relationship.

Conclusion: Based on the results of this study, patients with diabetes type II who admit more powerful one like their physician as responsible for their health and then believe their own trust in self- preservation, had desired relationship with their physicians. In this manner, it can be predicted that the patient who had external health locus of control (other- powerful), they would have more desired relationship with their physicians.

Key words: type II diabetes, health locus of control, physician – patient relationship.

Presentation: Poster