

International Conference on
Targeting Diabetes and Novel Therapeutics
September 14-16, 2015 Las Vegas, Nevada, USA

Quality of life of Buddhist Monks in Mueang Lop Buri, Thailand

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From data of Lop Buri Provincial Health Office indicated at least monks have as high risk of chronic disease (e.g. Diabetes, Hypertension, Dyslipidemia) as urban males of Mueang Lop Buri district, Lop Buri Province, Thailand. The purpose of this survey research was to study quality of life (QOL) of Buddhist Monks who were stayed in 10 temples of Mueang Lop Buri district, Lop Buri Province, Thailand. Data collection was performed by using WHOQOL-BREF-THAI questionnaire. Data analysis was calculated by descriptive analysis. The results showed that QOL of Buddhist monks were mean of 3.50 (middle level from 5 levels; lowest, low, middle, high, highest). The highest score disclosed that they thought their life had meaning with them, they satisfied in themselves, they needed to treatment for working, and their life to go on, and they went to some place by themselves. The lowest score showed they felt pain their body, and they felt bad such as sad, alone, upset in sometime. Therefore, health promotion services could be performed on health-care enhancing activities developed for quality of life of Buddhist monks.

Biography

Ananya Manit has completed PhD from College of Public Health Sciences, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand. She is a registered nurse and head of medicine ward since 1986 and 2006, King Narai Hospital, Lop Buri, Thailand. Furthermore, she worked as Diabetes nurse case manager before studying in Doctoral degree. Currently, she is working as system manager of non-communicable disease in Mueang Lop Buri contracting unit of primary care therefore. She is an expert in field of Diabetes and non-communicable disease.

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