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SURAT TUGAS

Nomor: 0474/K.6.4/FP/X/2018

Wakil Dekan Bidang Administrasi Umum Fakultas Psikologi Universitas Katolik Soegijapranata Semarang memberikan tugas kepada yang tersebut dibawah ini :

Nama

: Dr. M. SIH SETIJA UTAMI, M.Kes

Status

: Dosen Fakultas Psikologi

Universitas Katolik Soegijapranata

Tugas

: Menghadiri The 6th International Health Literacy Conference: "A Health Literate Asia and Beyond" di

Chung Shan Medical University, Taichung City, Taiwan.

Waktu

: Kamis-Sabtu, 25-27 Oktober 2018

Tempat

Chung Shan Medical University, Taichung City, Taiwan

Lain - lain

: Harap melaksanakan tugas dengan sebaik - baiknya dan

penuh rasa tanggung jawab.

Demikian surat tugas ini dibuat untuk diketahui dan dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Semarang , 23 Oktober 2018 Wakil Dekan

Bidang Administrasi Umum,

Dr. Augustina Sulastri, Psi

Telah melaksanakan tugas,

Mengetahui:

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Nomor: 0473/K.6.4/FP/X/2018

Wakil Dekan Bidang Administrasi Umum Fakultas Psikologi Universitas Katolik Soegijapranata Semarang memberikan tugas kepada yang tersebut dibawah ini :

Nama

: Dr. M. SIH SETIJA UTAMI, M.Kes

Status

: Dosen Fakultas Psikologi

Universitas Katolik Soegijapranata

Tugas

: Menjadi peserta Pre-Conference Workshop: "Health

Literacy Measurement" di Chung Shan Medical

University, Taichung City, Taiwan.

Waktu

: Kamis, 25 Oktober 2018

Tempat

Chung Shan Medical University, Taichung City, Taiwan

Lain - lain

: Harap melaksanakan tugas dengan sebaik - baiknya dan

penuh rasa tanggung jawab.

Demikian surat tugas ini dibuat untuk diketahui dan dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Semarang, 23 Oktober 2018

Wakil Dekan

Bidang Administrasi Umum,

PSIKODr. Augustina Sulastri, Psi

Telah melaksanakan tugas, Mengetahui:

Correlations between Self-Efficacy, Health Worker-Patient Communication, and Health Literacy of Patients

Dr. Margaretha Sih Setija Utami, M.Kes Esthi Rahayu, S.Psi, M.Si Erna Agustina Yudiati, S.PSi., M.Si Damasia Linggarjati Novi Parmitasari, S.Psi, M.A



Background

- There are some question marks about the health literacy of patients in hospitals.
- Does health worker-patient communication have relationship with health literacy of patients
- Does patients' efficacy have relationship with their health literacy?



The purpose of this research

 To study the relationship between selfefficacy, health worker-patient communication and health literacy of patients.



The subjects of this research

- 39 patients of two hospitals in Semarang, Indonesia.
- The range of their age was 17-81 year old.



The measurements

- Self-efficacy scale -> MUSE (Medication Understanding and Use Self Efficacy Scale) that is modified from 18 items to be 11 items because of the similarity of some items.
- Worker-patient communication scale-> M-PICS (Modified Perceived Involvement in Care Scale). From 19 items to be 11 items.
- Health literacy scale -> HELMA (Health Literacy Measure for Adolescents) that is already adapted for students, lecturers, and administration workers of university (Utami, Rahayu, and Parmitasari, 2017). From 41 items to be 36 items.



The results

- 1. There were significant correlations between self-efficacy and health literacy of patients (r_{xy} =0.576, p=0.000)
- 2. There were significant correlations between health worker-patient communication and health literacy of patients ($r_{xv} = 0.541$, p=0.000).



- 1. There was also significant correlation between self-efficacy and health worker-patient communication (r_{xx}=0.879, p=0.000). -> High co-linearity between independent variables.
- 2. When we did partial correlations, the results showed that there was no significant correlation between self-efficacy and health literacy of patients when we controlled health worker-patient communication (r_{x1y-x2}=0.250, p=0.129),
- 3. There was no significant correlation between health-worker-patient communication and health literacy of patients when we controlled self-efficacy (r_{x2v-x1}=0.088, p=0.598) either.

- 4. When we did Regression Analysis, the result showed that self-efficacy together with health worker-patient communication significantly predicted health literacy of patients (R=0.580, F=9.140, p=0.001).
- 5. There was no differences between male and female patients on self efficacy, health worker-patient communication, neither on health literacy (t = 0.109, p=0.913; t=-0.203, p=0.840; t=0.536, p=0.593).

- 6. There was significant differences between Type B-Hospital patients (N= 23, Mean=71.13, SD=8,925) and Type C-Hospital patients (N= 16, M=53.75, SD= 14.229) on health worker-patient communication (t=4.962, p=0.000). Score of health worker-patient communication of Type B-Hospital patients was higher than that of Type C-Hospital patients.
- 7. There was also significant differences between Type B-Hospital patients (N= 23, Mean=149.57, SD=24.418) and Type C-Hospital patients (N= 16, M=123.19, SD= 30.902) on health literacy (t=2.975, p=0.000). Score of health literacy of Type B-Hospital patients was higher than that of Type C-Hospital patients.

- 8. There was no significant differences between Type B-Hospital patients (N= 23, Mean=30.35, SD=3.749) and Type C-Hospital patients (N= 16, M=29.50, SD= 3.847) on Self Efficacy (t=0.687, p=0.496).
- 9. There was negative significant correlation between patient age and self-efficacy (r =- 0.483, p=0.002) and health literacy (r=-0.633, p=0.000). The older the patients to be, the lower score of self-efficacy and the health literacy they have.

- 10. But, there was no significant correlation between patient age and the score of health worker-Patient communication (r=-0,188; p=0,252)
- 11. There was no significant correlation between period in the hospital nor the frequency of being hospitalized with health literacy, health worker-patient communication, and self efficacy.



Discussion

- 1. It is high co-linearity between selfefficacy and health worker-patient
 communication. To improve health
 literacy of patients we need both selfefficacy and the quality of health workerpatient communication. It means nothing
 if only one of them emerges.
- 2. There was no difference between male and female patients on heath literacy, health worker-patient communication, neither on self efficacy. It means there was no gender based differences on the three variables.

Discussion

- 3. Although there was no significant difference on score of self efficacy of the patients, but there was significant differences on score health literacy as well as score of health worker-patient communication between patients of the type B-Hospital and patients of type C-Hospital. It might show that the quality of services of type B-hospital is better than that of type C-hospital.
- 4. Unfortunately, there was no correlation between period neither the frequency being hospitalized with the health literacy, the self efficacy, nor the worker-patient communication. Could we conclude that there was no improving on health literacy, self efficacy, nor health worker-patient communication during in the hospitals?

Thank you









CERTIFICATE OF PARTICIPATION

This is to certify that

MARGARETHA SIH SETIJA UTAMI

attended the

6th AHLA International Health Literacy Conference: Toward health literate Asia and beyond

October 26, Taichung, Taiwan

Ming-Che Jani

President

Ko-Hvary Lue

CSMU President



Vice-President

Vice-President