治疗依从性(Treatment adherence)的描述

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| --- | --- |
| 功能 | 促进健康成果、信心、福祉 |
| 关联 | 知识，社会支持，压力，自我效能感 |
| 对象 | 儿童 |
| 回应者 | 儿童 |
| 特色 | 6 项5分评分项目 |
| 信度 | .879 |
| 参考 | Ngai, S. S. Y., Cheung, C. K., Ng, Y. H., Tang, H. Y., Ngai, H. L., & Wong, K. H. C. (2020). Development and validation of the chronic illness self-management (CISM) scale: Data from a young patient sample in Hong Kong. Children and Youth Services Review, 114, 105077.Morisky, D. E., Ang, A., Krousel-Wood, M., & Ward, H. J. (2008). Predictive validity of a medication adherence measure in an outpatient setting. The Journal of Clinical Hypertension, 10(5), 348–354.Risser, J., Jacobson, T. A., & Kripalani, S. (2007). Development and psychometric evaluation of the Self-efficacy for Appropriate Medication Use Scale (SEAMS) in low literacy patients with chronic disease. Journal of Nursing Measurement, 15(3), 203–219. |

治疗依从性的计分

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 回应 | 没有 | 颇少 | 一般 | 颇多 | 很多 |
| 项目1–6的分数 | 0 | 25 | 50 | 75 | 100 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 量表得分：项目分数的平均 | 行动 |
| 70-100 | 需要积极推动 |
| 30-70 | 需要稍作推动 |
| 0-30 | 赞赏 |

(注释: 分数越高，表明治疗依从性的程度越低 )