



The Effect of Self-Care Program Training on Self-Efficacy in Veteran with Spinal Cord Injury: A Randomized Clinical Trial Study

Naser Sedghi Goyaghaj ¹, Amir Hosein Pishgooie ^{2,*}, Shahla Aliyari ³ and Armin Zareiyan ⁴

¹Department of Medical-Surgical Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Aja University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

²Department of Critical Care Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Aja University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

³Group of Maternal Newborn Health, Faculty of Nursing, Aja University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

⁴Department of Community Health Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Aja University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

*Corresponding author: Associate Professor, Department of Critical Care Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Aja University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran. Email: apishgooie@yahoo.com

Received 2019 January 10; Revised 2019 February 16; Accepted 2019 February 27.

Abstract

Background: Advances in surgical and medical management have significantly reduced the length of time that patients with spinal cord injury have to stay in hospital; however, less attention has been paid to their psychological issues.

Objectives: This study aimed to determine the effect of self-care program training on self-efficacy in veteran with spinal cord injury.

Methods: This study is a randomized control trial study that in that pre-test/post-test plan with the control group was used. All of the veterans with paraplegia spinal cord injury, who referred to a private hospital in 2017 - 2018, were our statistical study population. Sixty veterans were selected based on the inclusion criteria and purposive sampling method and randomly divided into two groups of experimental and control by using a table of random numbers. For the intervention group, six sessions of a 60 - 45-minute self-care education were performed. Patients filled Moorong self-efficacy scale before, one week and one month after the intervention. SPSS statistical software version 19 was used to analyze the data using chi-square, Fisher's exact test, independent *t*-test, and repeated measures.

Results: The results showed that no significant difference was between the two groups of the intervention and control in terms of demographic characteristics. The mean self-efficacy score was 39.26 ± 4.03 in the intervention group, and 38.56 ± 3.99 in the control group before the intervention, which reached to 43.86 ± 5.15 and 38.36 ± 3.89 one week and 51.16 ± 5.36 and 39.26 ± 4.16 one month after the implementation of the intervention, respectively and this difference was significant in the intervention group ($P \leq 0.001$).

Conclusions: According to the results, self-care program training is effective in self-efficacy of veterans with spinal cord injury. Therefore, this method is simple, non-invasive, low-cost, and effective in increasing self-efficacy and the treatment of these veterans, which may be applied to nurses.

Keywords: Self-Care, Education, Self-Efficacy, Veteran, Spinal Cord Injury

1. Background

Spinal cord injury (SCI) is one of the worst and complicated diseases affecting both patients and community (1) that involves the cord. Although the risk of developing a spinal cord disease is low due to its high side effects, it has a great impact on the quality of life of patients (2) However, despite the many advances made in medical science, SCI still causes many disabilities (3). SCI occurs in nearly 11000 of traumatic injury (4). An annual incidence of SCI appears to be rising and its prevalence worldwide is about 750 per million (5). The prevalence of SCI is about 40 to 50 individuals per million in Iran and more than 3 thousand people engage with spinal cord injury each year (6). Approximately, 2200 of them are veterans who were injured in the course

of Iran-Iraq War and other country-related cases (7). Motor vehicle accidents, falls, violence (gunshots/stabbing), and sports are the most common causes of SCI. This problem occurs more often in men, and this ratio is 4:1. Nineteen is the most common age for SCI (4, 8).

The quality of life in patients with SCI is strongly influenced by the negative effects of the disease (9). When SCI occurs paralysis of voluntary muscles and loss of sensation due to extreme damage to the spinal cord, resulting in impairment of social and vocational skills and reduced mobility and independence in activities of daily living (2). Outcomes such as high dependence on caregivers, restrictions on mobility, back to work problems, and reduction in social supports are combined with challenge expectations the concept of self-efficacy in people with SCI (10).

Self-efficacy is seen as a key psychological resource and is considered an important predictor of behavior because it is an independent part of basic skills the person is acting (11). It is defined as a person's ability to organize and implement necessary actions in the face of the situation (12). Having high self-efficacy in patients with SCI-related other chronic diseases can improve well-being, mental health, and health behavior (13-15). Self-efficacy reduces anxiety and depression symptoms in patients with SCI and is one of the main goals of rehabilitation programs (14). It is an important psychosocial construct that may affect health behavior to control diseases and may also function as a link between effective health promotions and educational interventions and health behavior change in disease control (15). Strengthening self-efficacy is one of the most important goals in psychotherapy (16).

A variety of educational methods have been used to improve the self-efficacy of patients in chronic diseases (17); one of which is self-care education (18, 19). Self-care is any kind of human activity, which is under personal deliberate control and self-initiated. The World Health Organization (WHO) emphasized "healthy life with self-care," in a 2014 slogan, which demonstrated that self-care was one of the most important care priorities (20). In nursing interventions for patients with SCI, both prevention and reduction of complications are essential (21). Learning self-care skills is the major goal of rehabilitation programs and is, in fact, the main focus of these programs. Training or education in self-care includes actions and activities to change behavior so that the patient leaves inappropriate health behaviors and replaces healthy behaviors (22). Considering the importance of self-efficacy in chronic diseases, especially in the spinal cord injury, as well as the importance of self-care education by nurses, this research aimed to investigate the effect of self-care education on self-efficacy in the veteran with SCI.

2. Objectives

The objective of this research was to assess the effect of self-care plan training on self-efficacy in the veteran with SCI.

3. Methods

3.1. Design

This randomized clinical trial (RCT) was carried out in two groups at SCI center of a private hospital in Tehran, Iran in 2017-2018. This hospital is a special hospital with 20 wards and 500 beds that provide services for SCI patients, especially veterans from all over Iran.

3.2. Setting and Participants

In this study based on the previous study (23), the sample size was estimated at 30 patients with a power of 80% and α of 0.05. They were allocated to each group by considering a 10% drop out during the investigation. Table of random numbers was used for randomization. Patients were randomly allocated to the control group (30 patients) and intervention group (30 patients) (Figure 1).

The inclusion criteria for this study were as follows: (1) not participated in previous training programs about self-care in the last three months; (2) history of spinal cord injury for 6 months and more (both veterans of Iran-Iraq War and other country-related cases); (3) no history of underlying diseases such as CHD, hypertension, diabetes, CHF, and COPD. The exclusion criteria were as follows: (1) reluctance to continue the cooperation; (2) no participation in all meetings of the intervention; (3) patient died or partially completed questionnaires.

3.3. Ethics

This study was registered in the Iranian Clinical Trial Center (IRCT code IRCT2017050222311N2). The Ethics Committee of AJA University of Medical Sciences approved the study ethically (ethics code: ir.ajaums.rec.1396.35). The Helsinki Declaration was implemented in this study. First, the researcher introduced himself and described his research goals for patients and their companions, and noted that the participation in the study is entirely voluntary and had no effect on the treatment process and that all participants' information would remain confidential. After receiving complete information about the research goals and the process of doing the work, patients signed a written informed consent form.

3.4. Measures

Data were gathered using two tools, including participants' demographic characteristics and Moorong self-efficacy scale (MSES). The MSES was originally developed to measure the self-efficacy in patients with SCI. The 16-item version of this scale consisted of two concepts: daily activities and social functioning. It is scored by summing all items on a 7-point scale ranging from 1 (very uncertain) to 7 (very certain). Total scores range from 16 to 112 with higher scores indicating higher self-efficacy or beliefs in those abilities to control activities. Such activities include personal hygiene, participation in household activities, relationships, learning and leisure times accessing. We created an average score by dividing total scores by a total number of questions. Evidences from the MSES showed stability ($R = 0.74$) for the total score over the 6-week period (P

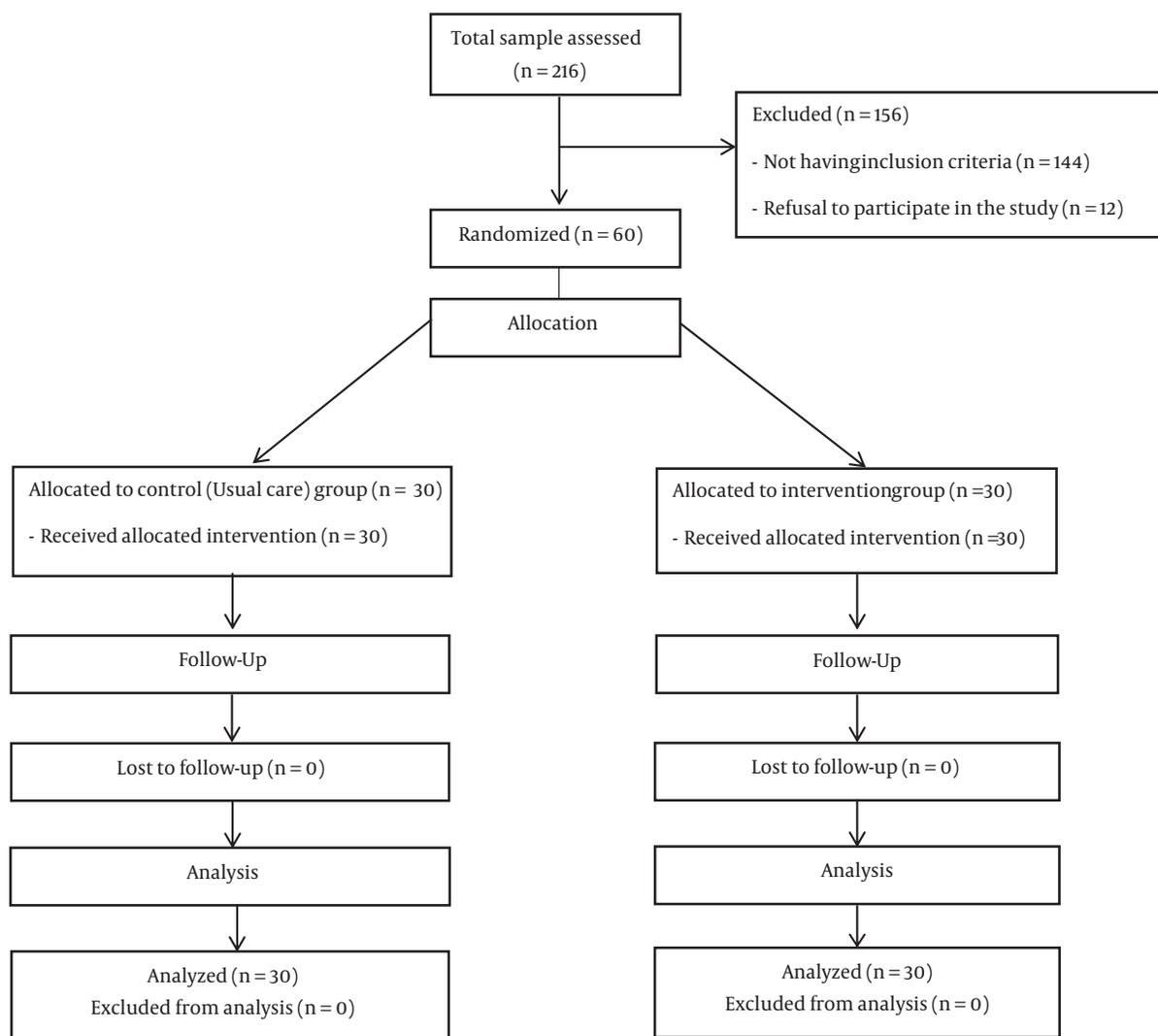


Figure 1. Consort flowchart of study enrollment and randomization

< 0.001) and good internal consistency item-total correlations ranged from 0.46 to 0.80 (24, 25). Validity and reliability of the tool were carried out in Iran and Rajati et al. acclaimed that the Persian version of Moorong self-efficacy scale is a reliable, valid, and sensitive tool to measure the self-efficacy among SCI patients (25).

3.5. Intervention

The method of training in this study is based on the Barbara Sassen learning model, which consists of 6 steps (26). After taking the pre-test from all samples, the needs assessment was taken from the intervention group.

3.6. Needs Assessment of Patients and Determining Individual Goals with Patient Participation

At the first meeting with veterans after entering the study, first, they were provided a checklist. In this way, veterans were asked to write in their checklist their educational needs for self-care, illness, and complications, and in consultation with the researcher, scores of scope, urgency, feasibility, and effectiveness of the training to be prioritized. Then, according to the needs of the veterans, the intervention was designed and the necessary materials were included in the various sessions. The next step was to provide training that was individual, face-to-face, peer education, and movie show in 6 sessions of 45 - 60 minutes twice a week, for two weeks (Table 1). At this stage, based

on the training needs of the veterans and the goals set beforehand, a daily lesson plan and training were provided to the patients. At the end of the manual, all materials written in plain language were provided to the patients. Also, a training CD containing training material on interventions, as well as self-care of SCI patients provided by the Veterans Foundation, was delivered to veterans. The control group received just the usual care. One week and one month after the intervention, the patients were retested and the data were collected.

First, Self-efficacy was measured using Moorong self-efficacy scale after the veterans of the two groups entered the hospital and admitted the SCI ward. Also, one week and one month after the intervention, the self-efficacy was measured again in the two groups.

3.7. Data Analysis

The SPSS software version 19 was used for data analysis. Variables between the groups compared by Fisher's exact test, independent *t*-test, and chi-square. The repeated-measures analysis of variance (ANOVA) was used to compare the trend of self-efficacy over time between the two groups (from pre-test to one-month follow-up).

4. Results

In this study, 60 people participated that all of them remained until the end of the study. The results of this study showed that the level of education ($P = 0.41$) and occupation ($P = 0.67$) were comparable in the two groups using chi-square test. In this regard, there was no statistically significant difference between the two groups. Also, Fisher's exact test of genders ($P = 0.68$), lesion level ($P = 0.58$), and marital status ($P = 0.55$); additionally, independent *t*-test of mean age of patients ($P = 0.55$) and duration of the disease ($P = 0.41$) were compared in the two groups, which did not show a significant difference (Table 2).

Based on the aim of the study, the mean of self-efficacy of spinal cord injured patients was evaluated. According to the results, follow-up of the self-efficacy before the intervention was 39.26 ± 4.03 in the intervention group and 38.56 ± 3.99 in the control group, which showed statistically no significant difference ($P = 0.502$). One week after the intervention, self-efficacy in the intervention group was 43.86 ± 5.15 and in the control group was 38.36 ± 3.89 and in the follow-up period (one-month post-test) in the intervention group was 51.16 ± 5.36 and in the control group was 39.26 ± 4.16 . The results of the Greenhouse Geisser test show that $P < 0.001$ and the score of self-efficacy has a significant difference in the pre-test, post-test, and follow-up time (Table 3).

5. Discussion

The objective of this research was to investigate the effect of self-care plan training on self-efficacy in the veteran with SCI. We found a significant difference between mean self-care scores before one week and one month after the intervention in the intervention group. However, there was no significant difference between the three times of the measurement in the control group. In addition, the level of self-efficacy was significantly different between the two groups following the intervention in post-test and follow-up periods. In a research conducted by Chen et al. on improving self-efficacy in patients with SCI -the efficacy of DVD-based instructions-, the results showed that multimedia DVD intervention has a positive impact on the self-care intervention of the intervention group, which was consistent with our findings (27). In other research by Chen et al. conducted on adult patients with asthma, self-efficacy improvements showed significantly higher self-care behaviors with no interventions, which was consistent with our findings (28).

In a study performed to determine the effects of needs-based patient training on self-efficacy in people with rheumatoid arthritis, Ndosi et al. found that this training helps improve patients' self-efficacy. This study is a graceful proof of the useful effects of self-efficacy program in the enhancement of self-care in SCI patients (29). Findings of Gamboa Moreno et al. about the effect of a self-care training plan on patients with type 2 diabetes in primary care showed the positive effects of self-care behaviors on self-efficacy, which were in accordance with our results (30). The same findings were reported by Beg and Mollaoglu in a study to evaluate self-care and self-efficacy in patients undergoing hemodialysis (31). In a study conducted by Rasheed on The effectiveness of diabetes training on self-efficacy and readmission rates of patients with diabetes, the outcomes of this study displayed a strong, positive correlation between diabetes training and betterment in self-efficacy and readmission rates (32), which were consistent with our findings, With the difference that the present study focused on self-care.

5.1. Study Limitations

(1) The number of female patients in this study was low. However, the percentage of patients with spinal cord injury is the same, and the prevalence of this disease in men is about 85%, but for more generalization of results, it is better to intervene on more female patients. (2) Spinal cord injury veterans participating in this study were all paraplegic; therefore, the results cannot be generalized to patients with spinal quadriplegic lesions. (3) The cause of

Table 1. The Content of the Sessions of the Self-Care Program

Sessions	Educational Content
First	Anatomy and physiology of the brain, description of the disease and its epidemiological status in Iran and the world
Second	Complications, various medical, and non-pharmacological treatments for disease control
Third	A review of past content, the importance of rehabilitation and its methods, and the elimination of harmful habits such as smoking
Fourth	How to adhere to the proper diet, how to adhere to the prescribed regimen and daily activities
Fifth	Exercise and physical activity, counseling and talking with friends, and having family and non-family support
Sixth	Change position and transfer skills, increasing performance and independence, and repeating the topics of the last three sessions in question and answer manner

Table 2. The Demographic Characteristics of the Participants^a

Characteristic	Group		P Value
	Intervention (N = 30)	Control (N = 30)	
Age	49.76 ± 7.38	50.80 ± 6.09	0.55 ^b
Gender			0.68 ^c
Male	28 (93.4)	26 (86.7)	
Female	2 (6.6)	4 (13.3)	
Marital status			0.55 ^c
Single	6 (20)	9 (30)	
Married	24 (80)	21 (70)	
Level of education			0.41 ^d
Under the diploma	5 (16.66)	8 (26.7)	
Diploma	20 (66.66)	15 (50)	
Academic	5 (16.66)	7 (23.3)	
Occupation			0.67 ^d
Unemployed	3 (10)	2 (6.66)	
Self-employment	6 (20)	6 (20)	
Employee	8 (26.66)	4 (13.33)	
Emeritus	11 (36.66)	15 (50)	
Housekeeper	2 (6.66)	3 (10)	
Lesion level			0.58 ^c
Thoracic	21 (70)	18 (60)	
Lumbar	9 (30)	12 (40)	

Abbreviations: SD, standard deviation; N, number.

^aValues are expressed as No. (%) or mean ± SD.

^bt-test.

^cFisher's exact test.

^dChi-square test.

spinal cord injury in all of these patients was war, so doing the study on other patients with different causes and in different spinal cord centers is recommended.

5.2. Conclusions

Our findings showed that training self-care program for spinal cord injuries significantly increases the self-

efficacy of injured veterans of spinal cord injury. This means that this treatment plan as a nursing intervention and an easy, inexpensive, and accessible method can play a very important role in the treatment of these veterans. Many injured spinal cord injuries, despite a large amount of lesion, still give little information about the disease and its complications, how to control and relieve these com-

Table 3. Comparison of the Results of the Self-Efficacy Variable in Three Times Per Group^a

Variable	Pre-Test	Post-Test	Follow-Up	P Value
Intervention	39.26 ± 4.03	43.86 ± 5.15	51.16 ± 5.36	< 0.001 ^b
Control	38.56 ± 3.99	38.36 ± 3.89	39.26 ± 4.16	
P value ^c	0.502	< 0.001	< 0.001	

^aValues are expressed as No. (%).

^bRepeated measure ANOVA.

^cIndependent t-test.

plications, types of therapies, and even the right way of transporting and achieving independence. Furthermore, since self-care plays a very important role in the quality of life of devotees, thus without any promotion of self-efficacy, no medical and nursing goals can be achieved. Therefore, training the health care system staff, especially nurses, which spend a lot of time with veterans is very helpful.

5.3. Implication for Practice

Nurses, as the people who spend a lot of time with the patient and directly see the patient's problems, can use the results of this study and the use of educational methods and preparation of materials to play a key role in promoting self-efficacy and adherence to the treatment regimen. Veterans have a close relationship with the patient and trust him/her in order to increase the acceptance of treatment by the patient and to cooperate more in the treatment of cases. In this way, they can also enhance the nursing position and social image, which makes the nursing aspect, especially better in Iran.

Acknowledgments

This article is a part of a research project and sponsored by the research center of AJA University of Medical Sciences (AJAUMS). The research team would like to thank all patients participating in this study and the staff of the SCI department.

Footnotes

Authors' Contribution: Study concept and design: Amir Hosein Pishgooie, Naser Sedghi Giyaghaj, Shahla Aliyari, and Armin Zareian. The acquisition of data: Naser Sedghi Giyaghaj. Analysis and interpretation of data: Amir Hosein Pishgooie; Naser Sedghi Giyaghaj. Drafting of the manuscript: Amir Hosein Pishgooie, Naser Sedghi Giyaghaj, and Shahla Aliyari. Critical revision of the

manuscript for important intellectual content: Amir Hosein Pishgooie and Naser Sedghi Giyaghaj. Statistical analysis: Amir Hosein Pishgooie and Naser Sedghi Giyaghaj. Study supervision: Amir Hosein Pishgooie.

Conflict of Interests: It is not declared by the authors.

Ethical Approval: This investigation was approved by the Ethics Committee of AJA University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran (ethic code: ir.ajaums.rec.1396.35).

Funding/Support: This study is based on a thesis and sponsored by the research center of AJA University of Medical Sciences (AJAUMS).

References

- Malhotra M, Bhatoe HS, Sudambekar SM. Spinal cord injuries. *Med J Armed Forces India*. 2010;**66**(4):325-8. doi: [10.1016/S0377-1237\(10\)80009-7](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0377-1237(10)80009-7). [PubMed: [27365735](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/27365735/)]. [PubMed Central: [PMC4919809](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PMC4919809/)].
- Craig A, Wijesuriya N, Tran Y. The influence of self-efficacy on mood states in people with spinal cord injury. *ISRN Rehabil*. 2013;**2013**:1-6. doi: [10.1155/2013/232978](https://doi.org/10.1155/2013/232978).
- Sarkar A, Mondal S, Dasgupta S, Naiya S, Ghosh A. Unstable thoracolumbar spinal injuries treated by pedicle screw fixation: A short-term evaluation. *Saudi J Sports Med*. 2017;**17**(2):87. doi: [10.4103/1319-6308.207578](https://doi.org/10.4103/1319-6308.207578).
- Mueller JB. Spinal cord injury. *Preanesthetic assessment* 3. 2012:11-3.
- Lee DY, Park YJ, Kim HJ, Ahn HS, Hwang SC, Kim DH. Early surgical decompression within 8 hours for traumatic spinal cord injury: Is it beneficial? A meta-analysis. *Acta Orthop Traumatol Turc*. 2018;**52**(2):101-8. doi: [10.1016/j.aott.2017.12.001](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.aott.2017.12.001). [PubMed: [29289419](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/29289419/)]. [PubMed Central: [PMC6136335](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PMC6136335/)].
- Hasanzadeh Pashang S, Zare H, Alipor A. The efficacy of stress inoculation training (SIT) on resilience, anxiety, depression and stress among spinal cord injury (SCI) patients. *Pars Jahrom Univ Med Sci*. 2012;**10**(3):15-26. doi: [10.29252/jmj.10.3.15](https://doi.org/10.29252/jmj.10.3.15).
- Fatehi F, Kamli M. [Perceived experiences of unemployed people with spinal cord injury in the process of returning to work]. *J Res Rehabil Sci*. 2011;**8**(2):256-62. Persian.
- Yadollahi M, Kashkooe A, Habibpour E, Jamali K. Prevalence and risk factors of spinal trauma and spinal cord injury in a trauma center in Shiraz, Iran. *Iran Red Crescent Med J*. 2018;**20**(S1). e14238. doi: [10.5812/ircmj.14238](https://doi.org/10.5812/ircmj.14238).
- Tulsky DS, Kisala PA, Victorson D, Tate DG, Heinemann AW, Charlifue S, et al. Overview of the spinal cord injury-quality of life (SCI-QOL) measurement system. *J Spinal Cord Med*. 2015;**38**(3):257-69. doi: [10.1179/2045772315Y.0000000023](https://doi.org/10.1179/2045772315Y.0000000023). [PubMed: [26010962](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/26010962/)]. [PubMed Central: [PMC4445018](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PMC4445018/)].

10. Craig A, Tran Y, Middleton J. Psychological morbidity and spinal cord injury: A systematic review. *Spinal Cord*. 2009;**47**(2):108–14. doi: [10.1038/sc.2008.115](https://doi.org/10.1038/sc.2008.115). [PubMed: [18779835](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/18779835/)].
11. Peter C, Cieza A, Geyh S. Rasch analysis of the general self-efficacy scale in spinal cord injury. *J Health Psychol*. 2014;**19**(4):544–55. doi: [10.1177/1359105313475897](https://doi.org/10.1177/1359105313475897). [PubMed: [23463793](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/23463793/)].
12. Bandura A. Self-efficacy: Toward a unifying theory of behavioral change. *Adv Behav Res Ther*. 1978;**1**(4):139–61. doi: [10.1016/0146-6402\(78\)90002-4](https://doi.org/10.1016/0146-6402(78)90002-4).
13. Middleton J, Tran Y, Craig A. Relationship between quality of life and self-efficacy in persons with spinal cord injuries. *Arch Phys Med Rehabil*. 2007;**88**(12):1643–8. doi: [10.1016/j.apmr.2007.09.001](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.apmr.2007.09.001). [PubMed: [18047880](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/18047880/)].
14. van Diemen T, Crul T, van Nes I, Geertzen JH, Post MW, Self-Sci Group. Associations between self-efficacy and secondary health conditions in people living with spinal cord injury: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Arch Phys Med Rehabil*. 2017;**98**(12):2566–77. doi: [10.1016/j.apmr.2017.03.024](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.apmr.2017.03.024). [PubMed: [28455193](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/28455193/)].
15. Isa A, Muhamad NA, Mustapha N, Abdul Mutalip MH, Lodz NA, Mohd Royali MS, et al. Association between self-efficacy and health behaviour in disease control: A systematic review. *Global J Health Sci*. 2017;**10**(1):18. doi: [10.5539/gjhs.v10n1p18](https://doi.org/10.5539/gjhs.v10n1p18).
16. Schonfeld P, Brailovskaia J, Bieda A, Zhang XC, Margraf J. The effects of daily stress on positive and negative mental health: Mediation through self-efficacy. *Int J Clin Health Psychol*. 2016;**16**(1):1–10. doi: [10.1016/j.ijchp.2015.08.005](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijchp.2015.08.005). [PubMed: [30487845](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/30487845/)]. [PubMed Central: [PMC6225043](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PMC6225043/)].
17. Shahnazi H, Hosseintalaei M, Esteki Ghashghaei F, Charkazi A, Yahyavi Y, Sharifirad G. Effect of educational intervention on perceived susceptibility self-efficacy and DMFT of pregnant women. *Iran Red Crescent Med J*. 2016;**18**(5). e24960. doi: [10.5812/ircmj.24960](https://doi.org/10.5812/ircmj.24960). [PubMed: [27437124](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/27437124/)]. [PubMed Central: [PMC4939237](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PMC4939237/)].
18. Merandy K, Morgan MA, Lee R, Scherr DS. Improving self-efficacy and self-care in adult patients with a urinary diversion: A pilot study. *Oncol Nurs Forum*. 2017;**44**(3):E90–E100. doi: [10.1188/17.ONF.E90-E100](https://doi.org/10.1188/17.ONF.E90-E100). [PubMed: [28635980](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/28635980/)]. [PubMed Central: [PMC5553720](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PMC5553720/)].
19. Jahromi M, Poorgholami F, Rahmanian F, Rahmanian E. Effects of self-care education with telephone follow-up on self-efficacy level in hemodialysis patients. *Biosci Biotechnol Res Asia*. 2016;**13**(1):375–81. doi: [10.13005/bbra/2043](https://doi.org/10.13005/bbra/2043).
20. Faraji F, Khosravi S, Sajadi M, Farahani Z, Rafiei F. Effect of self-care education on social adaptability in patients with multiple sclerosis. *Iran Red Crescent Med J*. 2018;**20**(1). e55634. doi: [10.5812/ircmj.55634](https://doi.org/10.5812/ircmj.55634).
21. Coura AS, Enders BC, de Franca IS, Vieira CE, Dantas DN, de Menezes DJ. [Ability for self-care and its association with sociodemographic factors of people with spinal cord injury]. *Rev Esc Enferm USP*. 2013;**47**(5):1154–62. Portuguese. doi: [10.1590/S0080-623420130000500020](https://doi.org/10.1590/S0080-623420130000500020). [PubMed: [24346456](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/24346456/)].
22. Ide-Okochi A, Tadaka E, Fujimura K. The meaning of self-care in persons with cervical spinal cord injury in Japan: A qualitative study. *BMC Neurol*. 2013;**13**:115. doi: [10.1186/1471-2377-13-115](https://doi.org/10.1186/1471-2377-13-115). [PubMed: [24134554](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/24134554/)]. [PubMed Central: [PMC3774085](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PMC3774085/)].
23. Omid A, Kazemi N, Khatiban M, Karami M. [Effect of self-care education on self-efficacy in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease in the educational and medical centers of Hamadan University of Medical Sciences]. *Sci J Hamadan Nurs Midwifery Facul*. 2015;**23**(2):74–84. Persian.
24. Middleton JW, Tate RL, Geraghty TJ. Self-efficacy and spinal cord injury: Psychometric properties of a new scale. *Rehabil Psychol*. 2003;**48**(4):281–8. doi: [10.1037/0090-5550.48.4.281](https://doi.org/10.1037/0090-5550.48.4.281).
25. Rajati F, Ghanbari M, Hasandokht T, Hosseini SY, Akbarzadeh R, Ashtarian H. Persian version of the moorong self-efficacy scale: Psychometric study among subjects with physical disability. *Disabil Rehabil*. 2017;**39**(23):2436–45. doi: [10.1080/09638288.2016.1226404](https://doi.org/10.1080/09638288.2016.1226404). [PubMed: [27767355](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/27767355/)].
26. Sassen B. *Nursing: Health education and improving patient self-management*. Springer; 2018. doi: [10.1007/978-3-319-51769-8](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-51769-8).
27. Chen HY, Wu TJ, Lin CC. Improving self-perception and self-efficacy in patients with spinal cord injury: The efficacy of DVD-based instructions. *J Clin Nurs*. 2015;**24**(11-12):1666–75. doi: [10.1111/jocn.12768](https://doi.org/10.1111/jocn.12768). [PubMed: [25727684](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/25727684/)].
28. Chen SY, Sheu S, Chang CS, Wang TH, Huang MS. The effects of the self-efficacy method on adult asthmatic patient self-care behavior. *J Nurs Res*. 2010;**18**(4):266–74. doi: [10.1097/NRJ.0b013e3181fbc33f](https://doi.org/10.1097/NRJ.0b013e3181fbc33f). [PubMed: [21139446](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/21139446/)].
29. Ndosi M, Johnson D, Young T, Hardware B, Hill J, Hale C, et al. Effects of needs-based patient education on self-efficacy and health outcomes in people with rheumatoid arthritis: A multicentre, single blind, randomised controlled trial. *Ann Rheum Dis*. 2016;**75**(6):1126–32. doi: [10.1136/annrheumdis-2014-207171](https://doi.org/10.1136/annrheumdis-2014-207171). [PubMed: [26162769](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/26162769/)]. [PubMed Central: [PMC4893097](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PMC4893097/)].
30. Gamboa Moreno E, Sanchez Perez A, Vrotsou K, Arbonies Ortiz JC, Del Campo Pena E, Ochoa de Retana Garcia L, et al. Impact of a self-care education programme on patients with type 2 diabetes in primary care in the Basque country. *BMC Public Health*. 2013;**13**:521. doi: [10.1186/1471-2458-13-521](https://doi.org/10.1186/1471-2458-13-521). [PubMed: [23718222](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/23718222/)]. [PubMed Central: [PMC3680082](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PMC3680082/)].
31. Bag E, Mollaoglu M. The evaluation of self-care and self-efficacy in patients undergoing hemodialysis. *J Eval Clin Pract*. 2010;**16**(3):605–10. doi: [10.1111/j.1365-2753.2009.01214.x](https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-2753.2009.01214.x). [PubMed: [19874435](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/19874435/)].
32. Rasheed AM. *The effect of diabetes education on self-efficacy and readmission rates of diabetic patients*. Gardner-Webb University; 2013.