

Access this article online
Quick Response Code:

Website: www.jehp.net
DOI: 10.4103/jehp.jehp_752_19

The effect of empowerment program based on the social cognitive theory on the activity of daily living in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

Fatemeh Aliakbari, Forouzan Mohammad Alipour, Elahe Tavassoli¹, Morteza Sedehi¹

Abstract:

OBJECTIVE AND AIM: Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is one of the most common chronic diseases. The patient's fear and anxiety of shortness of breath and coughing during exercise may lead to a decrease in patients' daily activities. Therefore, the present study aimed to determine the effect of empowerment program based on the social cognitive theory (SCT) on the daily activity of patients with COPD.

METHODS: This quasi-experimental study was performed on 70 patients with COPD referred to Kashani and Hajar centers in 2019. Samples were randomly divided into two groups of experimental and control. Data collection tools included demographic information questionnaire and activity of daily living questionnaire, specific for COPD, and a researcher-made questionnaire for measuring SCT constructs. For the experimental group, the training program consisted of four theoretical and practical sessions of 40 min/week. The data were collected at three time points, before, immediately and 3 months after the training are 3 time. The data were analyzed by SPSS software using descriptive and inferential statistics.

RESULTS: The difference between the mean scores of behavioral ability, self-efficacy, and empowerment in the three stages was significant only in the experimental group ($P < 0.001$). The mean daily activity score of patients before, immediately, and 3 months after intervention showed a statistically significant difference between the two groups (52.46 ± 21.98 , 63.36 ± 21.95 , and 71.34 ± 19.02), respectively, in the intervention group, and (51.79 ± 19.29 , 53.70 ± 19.28 , and 53.82 ± 19.26), respectively, in the control group ($P < 0.001$).

CONCLUSION: The results of this study showed that empowerment of patients through interventions based on SCT can increase the daily activity of patients with COPD. Because nurses play an important role in patient education and improvement, it is hoped that the findings of this study will be used as a strategy to increase the daily activity and ultimately improve the quality of life in these patients.

Keywords:

Activity of daily living, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, social cognitive theory

Community Oriented
Nursing Midwifery
Research Center,
Shahrekord University of
Medical Sciences,¹Health
School, Shahrekord
University of Medical
Science, Shahrekord, Iran

Address for correspondence:

Mrs. Forouzan
MohammadAlipour,
Community Oriented
Nursing Midwifery
Research Center,
Shahrekord University
of Medical Sciences,
Shahrekord, Iran
E-mail: mohammadalipou
rforoozan@gmail.com

Received: 16-12-2019
Accepted: 01-02-2020
Published: 30-06-2020

Introduction

Chronic diseases are the leading cause of death worldwide. The rapid rise of these diseases represents major health challenges worldwide. Chronic diseases are the most

common causes of death in the subgroup of non-communicable diseases, such as heart disease, cancers, chronic lung disease, and diabetes.^[1]

Chronic illness is a multidimensional experience where the patient has to adapt

This is an open access journal, and articles are distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 License, which allows others to remix, tweak, and build upon the work non-commercially, as long as appropriate credit is given and the new creations are licensed under the identical terms.

For reprints contact: reprints@medknow.com

How to cite this article: Aliakbari F, Alipour FM, Tavassoli E, Sedehi M. The effect of empowerment program based on the social cognitive theory on the activity of daily living in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. J Edu Health Promot 2020;9:146.

to different situations and individuals and keep up with the stresses and consequences of the disease.^[2] Overall, chronic diseases are one of the major challenges of health-care systems.^[3] Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is one of the most common chronic diseases that is progressive and is characterized by irreversible airway restriction and includes both chronic bronchitis and pulmonary emphysema.^[4]

This disease is a common and debilitating condition and is recognized as the fourth leading cause of death in the world.^[5] The prevalence of the disease in the adult population is 6%–10%^[6,7] and about 300 million people are affected.^[8] It is estimated that by 2020, the disease will become the fifth most debilitating disease after depression, accidents, and cerebrovascular diseases and rank fifth in terms of medical costs.^[9] COPD is the fourth leading cause of death worldwide,^[10-12] with 3 million people dying each year of the disease.^[13-15] In the United States, COPD is the third leading cause of death with more than 12 million people.^[15-17] On the other hand, according to the Iranian Census of 2008, 7 million out of the 70 million population of the country have respiratory diseases, which shows the prevalence of this disease in our society.^[18,19] In this condition, dyspnea is usually progressive and worsens with exercise and activity.^[20] As the disease progresses, patients' shortness of breath increases as they engage in the activities of daily living, thus causing patients to become anxious and anxious about the activity. Patients' fear and anxiety of shortness of breath and coughing during exercise lead to a decrease in patients' daily activities, resulting in the patient's regression in daily activities.^[21] Patients are, therefore, restricted and isolated due to their lack of control over symptoms. Functional status disorder is a common condition in patients with COPD.^[22] Today, we know that a set of individual, interpersonal, and environmental factors act as protective behaviors that influence people's participation in daily activities, and it can be argued that the key to effective interventions to promote regular physical activity can be cognition, better understanding, and proper use of psychological determinants of behavior.^[23,24] In this regard, considering the most important factors known to be modifiable individual, interpersonal, and environmental factors that somehow influence physical activity and participation in physical activity, the application of social cognitive theory (SCT) as a theoretical framework for educational intervention seems reasonable.^[25,26] The SCT was introduced by Bandura in 1963. This theory holds that behavioral change is due to the reciprocal interaction of individual, behavioral, and environmental factors, and the interaction of these three dimensions leads to behavior change.^[27] In this theory, in addition to expressing predictive factors and principles influencing behavior formation, behavioral ability (knowledge and skill)

constructs, outcome expectancy, outcome evaluation, self-efficacy, self-regulation, and reinforcement are the most important determinants and guides in design. Introducing educational interventions as a consequence of SCT, it is an interpersonal theory that assumes that behavior is carried out using individual factors (attitudes, beliefs, and self-efficacy), behavioral factors and environmental factors; environmental factors are factors that affect one's behavior, but is not physically part of the person. The social environment includes family members, friends, peers at school, and colleagues with some environmental factors.^[27,28] Constructs of this theory are behavioral ability (knowledge and skill), expectation of outcome (predicting the likely outcomes of a behavior), outcome assessment (value that one places on the probable outcomes of a particular behavior), observational learning, the environment (family or physical or social conditions around the person), self-efficacy (one's confidence in the ability to follow one's behavior), and self-control (setting goals and creating plans for one's chosen behaviors).^[29] The strongest and most powerful construct in changing one's behavior is self-efficacy,^[30,31]

Another important construct of SCT that is used in educational interventions to promote physical activity of patients is empowerment.^[32] Both knowledge and skill are essential to the performance of a behavior, that is to say, to perform a particular behavior, one must first know what that behavior is and then must know how to do and execute it. In other words, behavioral ability indicates that one must know and practice how to do it.^[31,33] The concept of behavioral ability leads to a distinction between learning and capability, because a task may be learned but not implemented, if capability entails learning. Therefore, the main goal of educational interventions should be to develop behavioral abilities to implement a new type of behavior.^[33] Because the selection of the training model is a first step in the educational planning process, the present study aimed to determine the impact of cognitive theory-based empowerment program, on the daily activities of patients with COPD.

Methods

The present study was a two-group, quasi-experimental study conducted on 70 patients with COPD in educational hospitals of Shahrekord. The required sample size was determined based on the previous study,^[18] with 95% confidence interval and error rate of 2.3 sample size in each group at least 35 and in the total study equal to 70 persons. Ten percent of the falls totaled 80 patients.

$$n = \frac{\left(Z_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} + Z_{1-\beta} \right)^2 (S_1^2 + S_2^2)}{d^2} = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{96} + \frac{1}{28} \right)^2 (3^2 + 3^2)}{\frac{2^2}{3}} = 35$$

The research units were randomly divided into intervention and control groups using random allocation software. Inclusion criteria were complete consent of the study unit, age range of 45–75 years,^[19] diagnosis of COPD by a specialist physician, Stage 2 disease based on GOLD classification, and literacy of the patient or the accompanying patient. The sample was excluded from the study if it did not agree to continue cooperating or exacerbate the symptoms of another patient. This study was approved by the Ethics Committee of Shahrekord University of Medical Sciences (IR.SKUMS.REC.1397.167). After the intervention, the educational content of the intervention group was provided to the control group. The data were collected using a demographic questionnaire, a daily activity assessment questionnaire in COPD, and a researcher-made questionnaire based on model constructs. The validity and reliability of the daily activity questionnaire was confirmed by Dr. Dalvandi, and the overall Cronbach's alpha coefficient was 0.93. Internal consistency and test-retest methods were also used to determine the reliability of the instrument, and based on the correlation test of the questionnaire, it has good reliability.^[34] The researcher-made questionnaire is structured on the basis of behavioral ability, reinforcement, and self-efficacy constructs because they are more effective in changing behavior.^[35] There were 17 four-question constructions of consciousness construct, 10 three-question constructions of skill, 11 five-question constructions of reinforcement, and 6 five-question constructions of self-efficacy. To determine face validity, the questionnaire was provided to several health education professionals to express their views on the difficulty of understanding the concepts, ambiguities, and misunderstandings of the questions. After the experts' comments on the items, the content validity of the questionnaire was calculated in two ways: content validity ratio (CVR) and content validity index (CVI). To determine the ratio of content validity (need for any question) experts will be consulted. CVR values above 0.56 were accepted based on the Lawshe table. Content validity index (CVI), clarity and simplicity of each question were assessed and the values above 0.79 were accepted.^[36,37] After validation, the reliability of the pilot sample was calculated from four patients (this group was not included in the original study), which was $\alpha = 0.81$. After completing the researcher-made questionnaires in pretest by interview, the questionnaire was reviewed by the interviewer who had received the necessary training to complete the questionnaires. Moreover, nine faculty

members arrived at the School of Nursing and Health. Training sessions for 5–6 participants in each session were held for 40 min in the experimental group using lecture, group discussion, question and answer, and PowerPoint in the hospital training classes [Table 1].^[38-40] At the end of each training session, a pamphlet containing a regular and comprehensive set of all points stated during the session was given to patients in the control group. During this period, they received routine treatments and care; training in the experimental group provided the researcher with follow-up calls (every 15 days) with the aim of examining the treatments and care provided to them.^[41] After 3 months, the questionnaires were again completed by the interviewer responsible for data collection and interviewing.^[42] The training model was designed and approved by five nephrologists and ten faculty members of the Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery.

During the implementation of the progress program, it was evaluated in terms of achieving regular goals, which enabled the training program to continue according to learners' needs and in line with predetermined goals. According to the results of the questionnaires, low awareness of patients was considered as the most important problem. Increased levels of daily activity were identified as target behavior. Based on the targeting, the researcher decided to increase patient awareness first and then improve patient self-efficacy and skill and then to strengthen the patients' families by attending meetings and increasing their support for structural patients. During the follow-up period, patients were assessed for behavioral changes and daily activity levels were assessed immediately and 3 months after the intervention. Posttest questionnaires were completed by the researcher immediately and 3 months after the intervention for patient who remain in study [Figure 1] and the data were analyzed using SPSS software version 21 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA) and descriptive tests (mean, standard deviation, frequency, and percentage) and analytical tests (*t*-test, Mann-Whitney, Chi-squared test, repeated measures analysis, and Friedman).

Results

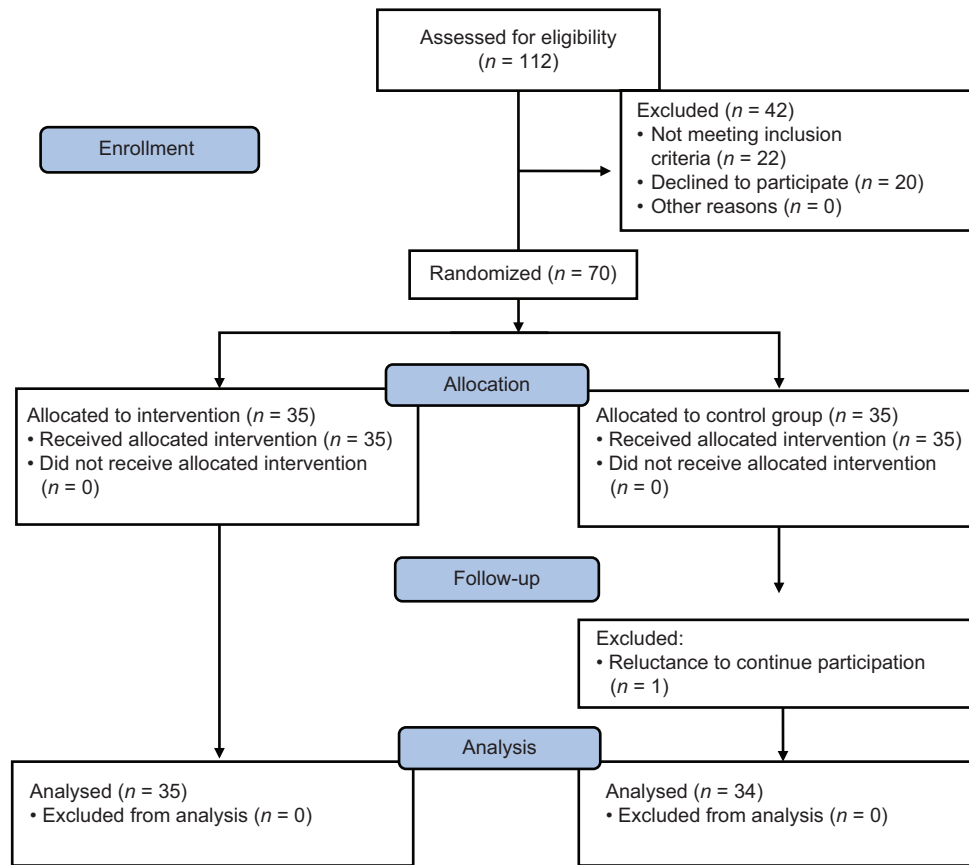
The mean age of the patients was 43.51 ± 6.21 years. According to independent *t*-test, there was no significant difference between the experimental and control groups in terms of age ($P = 0.45$).

Other demographic characteristics of patients are listed in Table 2.

Based on the results of independent *t*-test and Chi-square test, the two intervention and control groups were matched for all demographic characteristics. There

Table 1: Educational sessions for patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease based on the social cognitive theory

Educational session	Session topic	Factors	Educational strategy
First session	Explain the study purpose, increased awareness about disease, and the importance of physical activity	Awareness	Lecture, group discussion, and question and answer
Second session	Training on how to breathe properly, using sprays and oxygen and practicing	Skill	View - View and repeat the show by individual
Third session	Raising motivation and strengthening the patient's emotional field for regular physical activity and daily activities	Self-ability	Lecture, group discussion, and question and answer
Fourth session	Training sessions with family caregivers of patients (training on how to care for patients) Understanding the associations and organs that help patients and how to get proper education in the disease	Reinforcing	Group discussion and brainstorming and group problem solving

**Figure 1:** Flow of patients through the trial

was no significant difference between the two groups ($P > 0.05$). The daily activity score of the two groups at the beginning of the intervention was not significantly different. In contrast, immediately and 3 months after the intervention, the daily activity score in the intervention group was significantly higher than the control group [Table 3].

According to Table 4, the results showed that there was no significant difference in the mean scores of knowledge, skill, reinforcement, and self-efficacy between the two groups before intervention. However, the difference in the assessment immediately after the test and the 3-month

follow-up was based on the independent t -test ($P < 0.05$). The variance with repeated measures showed a significant difference in the process of mean score change in the three measurement stages (before the intervention, immediately after the intervention, and 3 months after the intervention) ($P < 0.001$).

Discussion

The purpose of this study was to investigate the effect of empowerment program based on SCT on the activities of daily living of patients with COPD. Bandura's SCT refers to people's beliefs about their ability to make decisions

and act on the basis of their consequences and likely outcomes. This theory is based on the idea that humans learn about others' behaviors, rules, knowledge, skills and strategies, beliefs, and attitudes in the social environment of appropriate behaviors, in which much of our learning is based on modeling and observation.^[26] According to the initial assessment of patients' knowledge, scores were at a low level, so according to the model constructs, the researcher tried to increase patients' awareness and subsequently improve patients' self-efficacy and skills, and then with families entering meetings and increasing support. They also increase the structural strength of patients in intervention group. The results of the study showed that designing and implementing a training program in accordance with the social cognitive model can make a significant difference in the self-efficacy, reinforcement factors, and skills of the

patients in the experimental group. In the present study, after the intervention, the knowledge and skills of the experimental group increased compared to the control group. The first study showed that the knowledge score significantly increased in the experimental group after the intervention.^[43] Shirvani *et al.* in their study found that the implementation of cognitive-social model training program on adolescent girls had a positive effect on promoting adolescent girls' physical activity.^[44] These results are similar to the findings of the present study, because the same is true of physical activity. In other words, one cannot simply expect a steady increase in physical activity by increasing awareness.

According to the results of the study by Ghasemi *et al.* in 2017, "the effect of educational intervention based on socio cognitive theory on the prevention of cardiovascular risk factors" was carried out on students, their mothers, and their educators in Zanjan. The results showed that there was no significant difference between the two groups in the mean scores of social cognitive theory before intervention, but after intervention, the mean score of knowledge structures and perception of position and self-efficacy were significantly higher in the experimental group ($P < 0.05$).^[45] The results of the study showed that there was no significant difference between the two groups regarding reinforcement construct before intervention, but immediately and 3 months after intervention this difference was significant in the experimental group. The findings of this study are in line with those of Gustafson and Rhodes, who examined the relationship between reinforcement structures and physical activity and confirmed its positive effect.^[46]

Table 2: Demographic characterization of participants

Variable	Group	Intervention, n (%)	Control, n (%)
Sex	Male	16 (47.1)	18 (51.4)
	Female	18 (59.2)	17 (48.6)
Education level	Primary school	11 (50)	11 (45.8)
	Less than high school	2 (9.1)	3 (12.5)
	Diploma	6 (27.3)	7 (29.9)
	University	3 (13.6)	3 (12.5)
Smoking	No	19 (79.2)	23 (79.3)
	Yes	5 (20.7)	6 (20.8)
Job	At home	12 (46.2)	13 (41.2)
	Employee	6 (23.1)	9 (26.5)
	Not employed	6 (23.1)	6 (17.6)
	Retired	2 (7.7)	7 (14.7)

Table 3: Determination and comparison of the mean activity of daily living score before, immediately, and three months after intervention in the two groups

Variable	Time	Mean±SD		P
		Intervention group	Control group	
Activity of daily living	Before intervention	52.46±21.98	51.79±19.29	0.314
	After intervention	53.36±21.95	53.70±19.28	<0.001
	3 months after intervention	61.34±19.02	53.82±19.26	<0.001

SD=Standard deviation

Table 4: Descriptive-analytic comparison of the mean scores of model constructs before and 1 and 3 months after intervention in the two study groups

Variable	Time	Mean±SD		P
		Intervention group	Control group	
Self-efficacy	Before intervention	10.54±4.19	10.57±5.2	0.213
	After intervention	10.54±4.19	10.57±5.2	<0.001
	3 months after intervention	12.34±4.02	10.62±5.2	<0.001
Skill	Before intervention	18.22±4.65	19.02±5.70	0.202
	After intervention	18.22±4.65	19.02±5.70	<0.001
	3 months after intervention	20.05±4.44	19.11±5.61	<0.001
Reinforcement	Before intervention	20.77±6.89	19.22±7.45	0.103
	After intervention	20.77±6.89	19.22±7.45	<0.001
	3 months after intervention	26.88±7.21	19.22±7.45	<0.001

SD=Standard deviation

However, the study by Peterson *et al.* aimed to examine the relationship between parental social support and physical activity in 1421 students is inconsistent with the present study, which stated that there is a reverse relationship between empowerment and physical activity.^[47] Furthermore, in the study by Lubans and Sylva with SCT model, at the end of the intervention program, there was a significant difference between the amount of structural reinforcement and physical activity scores between the intervention and control groups.^[48] Numerous studies have confirmed the association between perceived self-efficacy and behaviors related to health promotion.^[49-52]

The last variable studied in this study was self-efficacy. In this construct, it was attempted to increase the level of confidence in increasing the level of daily activity in conditions that the patient had a correct understanding of the barriers to activity. Therefore, in the experimental group, by increasing the motivation and strengthening the patient's emotional domain to perform regular physical activity and daily activities, the results showed a significant change in the scores of this construct in the two groups before and 3 months after the intervention.

Consistent with this study, the results of a 2012 study by Ramirez *et al.* to improve physical activity in children showed that self-efficacy is a strong predictor of physical activity in children.^[53] Studies by Mahdizadeh *et al.* have shown that self-efficacy is one of the important factors for physical activity. Thus, in people with high self-efficacy, the motivation to continue behavior over time, even with obstacles, is greater.^[54]

The results of Rogers *et al.*'s study^[32] showed that after intervention, perceived self-efficacy, empowerment, and skill of patients in the intervention group were significantly increased. The findings of the study by Reisi *et al.*^[55] also indicated an increase in self-efficacy after the training program. This study is one of the few studies on daily activity improvement in COPD that was performed as a double-blind clinical trial with control and test groups. The main strength of this study is the use of SCT as a theoretical framework of research in a sense, it is an innovation. Furthermore, considering the positive results of this study in patients, this theory can be applied in the fields of education, research, and clinical practice for respiratory and other chronic patients.

Finally, interventions based on SCT and enhancing self-efficacy, skill, and social support for these patients can be an effective step in enhancing their daily activities of life. Because the educational constructs of this model influence behavior change and lead to healthy behaviors, this model can be used to design interventions to improve the quality of life of chronic patients, including

respiratory patients. Due to the large number of constructs and the length of the questionnaires, four of the constructs that were more emphasized in the studies were selected by faculty members, which is one of the weaknesses of the current study. Furthermore, personal and social differences and physical problems of patients could have an impact on the results of the study.

Conclusion

Because studies have shown that symptoms of COPD (dyspnea) substantially decrease daily activity and jeopardize one's health, empowering these patients to tolerate activity and perform daily activity as much as possible is of particular importance. The findings of this study showed that SCT-based empowerment program had a positive impact on the daily activities of people with COPD. The program influenced patients' awareness, skill, empowerment, and self-efficacy in four domains, so that by increasing the sample's knowledge score, it could influence patients' motivation to learn. Furthermore, by training on how to breathe properly, spraying practically could have a positive effect on patients' skills and enhance self-efficacy by enhancing family presence and enhancing motivation and emotional well-being. Therefore, considering the positive effects of this program in promoting daily activity in chronic respiratory patients, it is suggested to use this program to promote the health of respiratory and chronic patients in the nursing and health community.

Acknowledgments

This article was part of a master thesis with the approval code IR.SKUMS.REC.1398.041 of the Ethics Committee of Shahrekord University of Medical Sciences. The authors would like to extend our gratitude to thank all participants who wholeheartedly participated in this research.

Financial support and sponsorship

This study was part of a MS thesis supported by Shahrekord University of Medical Sciences.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts of interest.

References

1. Mortazavi SG, Arian A, Tobi K, Haji M, Zardast M. Effect of atorvastatin on blood and gasometric indicators in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease: A double-blind, clinical trial. *J Birjand Univer Med Sci* 2016;23:334-41.
2. Mirbagher-Ajorpaz N, Rezaei M. The effect of pulmonary rehabilitation program on quality of life of elderly patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. *Zahedan J Res Med Sci* 2011;13:30-5.
3. Rafii F, Soleimani M, Seyedfatemi N. A model of patient participation with chronic disease in nursing care. *Koomeh* 2011;12:293-304.

4. Lee YM. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease: Respiratory review of 2014. *Tuberc Respir Dis (Seoul)* 2014;77:155-60.
5. Crichton EJ, Ragetlie R, Luo J, To T, Gershon A. A spatial analysis of COPD prevalence, incidence, mortality and health service use in Ontario. *Health Rep* 2015;26:10-8.
6. Copd. 2016. Available from: <http://www.uptodate.com/contents/chronic-obstructive-pulmonary-disease>. [Last accessed on 2018 Dec 10].
7. Azargon A, Gholami M, Farhadi A, Hadi Chegni M, Zendedel A. Evaluation of the Persian transcript of the COPD assessment test in the measurement of COPD health status in Iranian COPD patients. *Glob J Health Sci* 2015;8:225-30.
8. Stojkovicik J, Zafirova-Ivanovska B, Kaeva B, Anastasova S, Angelovska I, Jovanovski S, et al. The prevalence of diabetes mellitus in COPD patients with severe and very severe stage of the disease. *Open Access Maced J Med Sci* 2016;4:253-8.
9. Murray CJ, Lopez AD. Alternative projections of mortality and disability by cause 1990-2020: Global Burden of Disease Study. *Lancet* 1997;349:1498-504.
10. Varmaghani M, Farzadfar F, Sharifi F, Rashidian A, Moin M, Moradi-Lakeh M, et al. Prevalence of asthma, COPD, and chronic bronchitis in Iran: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Iran J Allergy Asthma Immunol* 2016;15:93-104.
11. Khoshkesht S, Zakerimoghadam M, Ghiyasvandian S, Kazemnejad A, Hashemian M. The effect of home-based pulmonary rehabilitation on self-efficacy in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease patients. *J Pak Med Assoc* 2015;65:1041-6.
12. Diette GB, Dalal AA, D'Souza AO, Lunacsek OE, Nagar SP. Treatment patterns of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease in employed adults in the United States. *Int J Chron Obstruct Pulmon Dis* 2015;10:415-22.
13. KalagoudaMahishale V, Angadi N, Metgudmath V, Lolly M, Eti A, Khan S. The prevalence of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and the determinants of underdiagnosis in women exposed to biomass fuel in India – A cross section study. *Chonnam Med J* 2016;52:117-22.
14. Pasquale MK, Sun SX, Song F, Hartnett HJ, Stemkowski SA. Impact of exacerbations on health care cost and resource utilization in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease patients with chronic bronchitis from a predominantly Medicare population. *Int J Chron Obstruct Pulmon Dis* 2012;7:757-64.
15. Kupryś-Lipińska I, Kuna P. Impact of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) on patient's life and his family. *Pneumonol Alergol Pol* 2014;82:82-95.
16. Kraim-Leleu M, Lesage FX, Drame M, Lebagry F, Deschamps F. Occupational Risk Factors for COPD: A Case-Control Study. *PLoS One* 2016;11:e0158719.
17. Hesso I, Gebara SN, Kayyali R. Impact of community pharmacists in COPD management: Inhalation technique and medication adherence. *Respir Med* 2016;118:22-30.
18. Jokar Z, Mohammadi F, Khankeh H, Rabee Z, Tafti FS. Effect of home-based pulmonary rehabilitation on daily activity of patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. *Evid Based Care* 2014;4:69-76.
19. Abedi H, Salimi S, Feizi A, Vaghasloo SS. Assessment of relationship between self-efficacy and self-care in COPD patients. *J Nurs Midwifery Urmia Univer Med Sci* 2012; 10:(1):68-74.
20. Brunner LS. *Brunner and Suddarth's Textbook of Medical-Surgical Nursing*. MacAlizer: Lippincott Williams and Wilkins; 2018.
21. Velloso M, Stella SG, Condon S, Silva AC, Jardim JR. Metabolic and ventilator parameters of four activities of daily living accomplished with arms in COPD patients. *Chest* 2003; 123:1047-53.
22. Garrod R, Marshall J, Barley E, Fredericks S, Hagan G. The relationship between inflammatory markers and disability in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). *Prim Care Respir J* 2007; 16:236-40.
23. Karimi Z, Majlesi F, Tol A, Foroushani RA, Aligol M, Mohebbi S. The effect of educational intervention on the promotion of physical activities of the elderly men in Qom City: Application of trans-theoretical model. *Iran J Age* 2015; 10:182-91.
24. Solimani A, Niknami SH, Hajizadeh E, Shojaezadeh D, Tavousi M. Predictors of physical activity to prevent osteoporosis based on extended Health Belief Model. *PAYESH* 2014; 13:313-20.
25. Parsamehr M, Niknejad M, Hedat E. Investigate the relationship between social cognitive patterns and motivation to do physical activity Humanities students of Yazd University. *Pazhooheshnameh Modiriate Varzeshi Raftare Harekati* 2015; 11:185-92.
26. Abdi J, Eftekhari H, Mahmoodi M, Shojayzadeh D, Sadeghi R. Effect of the intervention based on new communication technologies and the social-cognitive theory on the lifestyle of the employees with overweight and obesity. *J Sch Public Health Institute Public Health Res* 2016; 14:1-4.
27. Glanz K, Rimer BK, Viswanath K. *Health Behavior and Health Education: Theory, Research, and Practice*. London: John Wiley & Sons; 2008.
28. Reinaerts E, de Nooijer J, Candel M, de Vries N. Increasing children's fruit and vegetable consumption: Distribution or a multicomponent programme? *Public Health Nutr* 2007; 10:939-47.
29. Saffari M, Shojaezadeh D, Ghofranipour F, Heydarnia A, Pakpour A. *Health Education and Promotion-theories, Models and Methods*. Tehran: Sobhan Pub; 2009. p. 12-21.
30. Daranjani KS, Panah YA, Kharazmi E. The effect of health education program based on trans theoretical model on promotion of physical activity among children of patients with hypertension and diabetes. *J Health* 2017; 8:394-407.
31. Basen-Engquist K, Carmack CL, Li Y, Brown J, Jhingran A, Hughes DC, et al. Social-cognitive theory predictors of exercise behavior in endometrial cancer survivors. *Health Psychol* 2013; 32:1137-48.
32. Rogers LQ, Matevey C, Hopkins-Price P, Shah P, Dunnington G, Courneya KS. Exploring social cognitive theory constructs for promoting exercise among breast cancer patients. *Cancer Nurs* 2004; 27:462-73.
33. Glanz KA, Rimer BA, Viswanath K. *Health Behavior and Health Education Theory? Research and Practice*. 4th ed. San Francisco: Josey-Bass Publisher; 2008. p. 25-175.
34. Dalvandi A, Monjazebi F, Ebadi A, Khankeh H, Rahgozar M, Richter J. Psychometric properties of instruments measuring activities of daily living in patients with COPD: A systematic review. *COPD* 2014;4(2):57-76.
35. Kara Kaşikçi M, Alberto J. Family support, perceived self-efficacy and self-care behaviour of Turkish patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. *J Clin Nurs* 2007; 16:1468-78.
36. Lawshe CH. A quantitative approach to content validity. *Personnel Psych* 1975; 28:563-75.
37. Waltz CF, Bausell RB. *Nursing Research: Design, Statistics, and Computer Analysis*. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders Co; 1981. p. 45.
38. Zendehtalab H. The effect of a program designed based on precede-proceed model on adolescents' mental health and their parents' participation. *Evidence Based Care* 2012;2(1):45-54.
39. Omidi S, Farmanbar R, Mokhtarpour S. The effect of educational intervention based on PRECEDE-PROCEED model on promoting traffic safety behaviors in primary schools students of Tabriz in 2014. *J Educ Community Health* 2016; 2:48-56.
40. Solhi M, Hamedan SM, Salehi M. The effect of educational intervention based on PRECEDE-PROCEED model on the life quality of women-headed households covered by Tehran Welfare Organization. *Iran J Health Educ Health Promot* 2017; 15:259-70.
41. Peerson A, Saunders M. Health literacy revisited: What do we mean and why does it matter? *Health Promot Int* 2009; 24:285-96.
42. Hamedanzadeh F, Ebadi A, Zandi A, Kachuyee H. Effectiveness of implementation of Orem self-care program on headache indices in Migraine. *Trauma Monthly* 2010; 3:155-61.

43. Whaley DD. The Effect of Nutrition and Physical Activity Counseling on Knowledge and Behavior of Elementary Students In a Rural, Coastal Community [MSc Thesis]. Florida: School of Nursing. The Florida State University; 2005.
44. Shirvani H, Sanaeinasab H, Tavakoli R, Saffari M, Khalaji K, Me'mar S. The effect of a social cognitive theory-based educational intervention on the physical activity of female adolescents. *Iran J Health Educ Health Promot* 2016; 4:309-18.
45. Ghasemi GS, Mohebibi B, Sadeghi R, Tol A, Mirzaei H, Hassanzadeh A. The effect of educational intervention on prevention of cardiovascular risk factors among girl students of secondary course in high school: Application of Social Cognitive Theory. *Nursing education journal*. 2017; 6:26-37.
46. Gustafson SL, Rhodes RE. Parental correlates of physical activity in children and early adolescents. *Sports Med* 2006; 36:79-97.
47. Peterson MS, Lawman HG, Wilson DK, Fairchild A, Van Horn ML. The association of self-efficacy and parent social support on physical activity in male and female adolescents. *Health Psychol* 2013; 32:666-74.
48. Lubans D, Sylva K. Controlled evaluation of a physical activity intervention for senior school students: Effects of the lifetime activity program. *J Sport Exercise Psychol* 2006; 28:252-68.
49. Aljaseem LI, Peyrot M, Wissow L, Rubin RR. The impact of barriers and self-efficacy on self-care behaviors in type 2 diabetes. *Diabetes Educ* 2001; 27:393-404.
50. Sarkar U, Fisher L, Schillinger D. Is self-efficacy associated with diabetes self-management across race/ethnicity and health literacy? *Diabetes Care* 2006; 29:823-9.
51. Wu SF, Huang YC, Lee MC, Wang TJ, Tung HH, Wu MP. Self-efficacy, self-care behavior, anxiety, and depression in Taiwanese with type 2 diabetes: A cross-sectional survey. *Nurs Health Sci* 2013; 15:213-9.
52. McCleary-Jones V. Health literacy and its association with diabetes knowledge, self-efficacy and disease self-management among African Americans with diabetes mellitus. *ABNF J* 2011; 22:25-32.
53. Ramirez E, Kulinna PH, Cothran D. Constructs of physical activity behaviour in children: The usefulness of Social Cognitive Theory. *Psychol Sport Exerc* 2012; 13:303-10.
54. Mahdizadeh M, Peymam N, Taghipour A, Esmaily H, Mahdizadeh SM. Effect of health education program on promoting physical activity among diabetic women in Mashhad, Iran: Applying social cognitive theory. *J Res Health Sci* 2013; 13:90-7.
55. Reisi M, Mostafavi F, Javadzade H, Mahaki B, Tavassoli E, Sharifirad G. Impact of health literacy, self-efficacy, and outcome expectations on adherence to self-care behaviors in iranians with type 2 diabetes. *Oman Med J* 2016; 31:52-9..