



Section (V): Correlation coefficient between sociodemographic characteristics, total knowledge scores, total health practice scores, and total quality of life scores of the studied women with osteoporosis at different times of assessment

Table (22) Correlation coefficient between total knowledge, practice, quality of life scores regarding osteoporosis and socio demographic characteristics at different times of assessment

Variable		Age		Educational level		Monthly income	
		r	p	r	p	r	p
knowledge	Before	-0.17	>0.05	0.41	<0.01	0.12	>0.05
	Immediate after	-0.02	>0.05	0.45	<0.01	0.13	>0.05
	After 3 months	-0.04	>0.05	0.49	<0.01	0.11	>0.05
	After 6 months	-0.15	>0.05	0.34	<0.01	0.18	>0.05
Practice	Before	-0.28	<0.01	0.37	<0.01	0.17	>0.05
	After 3 months	-0.36	<0.01	0.28	<0.01	0.17	>0.05
	After 6 months	-0.31	<0.01	0.23	<0.05	0.09	>0.05
Quality of life	Before	0.28	<0.01	-0.19	<0.05	-0.13	>0.05
	After 3 months	0.21	<0.01	-0.17	>0.05	-0.15	>0.05
	After 6 months	0.40	<0.01	-0.10	>0.05	-0.03	>0.05

Correlation is significant at ($P \leq 0.05$)

Correlation is highly significant at ($P \leq 0.01$)

Table (22) shows that, there was a positive statistically significant correlation between total knowledge scores and educational level, total practice scores and educational level, as well as quality of life scores and age at different times of assessment. On the other hand, there was a negative statistically significant correlation between total practice scores and age at different times of assessment.



Table (2³) Correlation coefficient between total knowledge and practice scores regarding osteoporosis at different times of assessment

Variable		knowledge					
		Before		After 3 months		After 6 months	
		r	p	r	p	r	p
Practice	Before	.36	< 0.01				
	After 3 months			.19	< 0.05		
	After 6 months					.23	< 0.05

Correlation is significant at (P ≤ 0.05)

Correlation is highly significant at (P ≤ 0.01)

Table (2³) indicates correlation coefficient between total knowledge and practice scores regarding osteoporosis at different times of assessment. The results revealed that, there was a positive statistically significant correlation between total knowledge and practice scores at different times of assessment.



Table (24) Correlation coefficient between total practice and quality of life scores regarding osteoporosis at different times of assessment

Variable		Practice					
		Before		After 3 months		After 6 months	
		r	p	r	P	r	P
Quality of life	Before	-0.18	< 0.05				
	After 3 months			-0.36	< 0.01		
	After 6 months					-0.33	< 0.01

Correlation is significant at (P ≤ 0.05)

Correlation is highly significant at (P ≤ 0.01)

Table (24) illustrates that, there was a negative statistically significant correlation between total practice scores and total quality of life scores at different times of assessment.