

Dussadee Maneerat 2010: Factors Relating Surgical Wound Care Behaviors of Post Operative Patient Prisoners, Medical Correctional Institute. Master of Science (Health Education), Major Field: Health Education, Department of Physical Education. Thesis Advisor: Assistant Professor Karuntharat Boonchuaythanasi, Ph.D. 144 pages.

The objective of this correlation research was to determine factors relating surgical wound care behaviors of post operative patient prisoners, Medical Correctional Institute. The populations were 200 prisoners who had a surgical in prison. Questionnaire developed by researcher was used as an instrument in this study. Data was analyzed by statistical package for Percentage, Arithmetic Mean, Standard Deviation, Pearson - Product Moment Correlation Coefficient and Stepwise Multiple Regression

The research results were as follows:

1. Surgical wound care behaviors of post operative patient prisoners, Medical Correctional Institute, was at a good level.
2. The predisposing factors namely perceived benefits and perceived negative effect of improper practice of surgical wound care, beliefs and attitudes of surgical wound care had significant relationship with surgical wound care behaviors of post operative patient prisoners, Medical Correctional Institute at a .05 .
3. The enabling factors namely materials used for surgical wound care, accessibility of surgical wound care service, arrangement and environment in service room had significant relationship with surgical wound care behaviors of post operative patient prisoners, Medical Correctional Institute at a .05.
4. The reinforcing factors namely information about surgical wound care adviced by medical and nursing staffs, commando, prisoner's friends and prisoner's relative, had significant relationship with surgical wound care behaviors of post operative patient prisoners, Medical Correctional Institute at a .05.
5. The reinforcing factors which was information about surgical wound care adviced by medical and nursing staffs, the predisposing factors which was percieved benefits and perceived negative effect of improper practice of surgical wound care and enabling factors which was arrangement and environment in service room, were found to be significant predictor variables of surgical wound care behaviors. All predictor variance shared 32.9 percentage validity of variance.

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Student's signature

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Thesis Advisor's signature