

THESIS TITLE : A STUDY OF RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CHILDREN'S FACTORS,
FAMILIES' FACTORS, CHILDREARING PRACTICES AND SELF-
CARE IN CHILDREN WITH RHEUMATIC HEART DISEASE

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ABSTRACT

The purposes of this study were to investigate the relationships between children's factors, families' factors, childrearing practices and self-care in children with rheumatic heart disease. The conceptual framework used in the study was constructed based on Orem's self-care concept. The sample consisted of 146 children with rheumatic heart disease, age ranged from 7 to 15 years old who followed up at Pediatric Heart Clinic, Out Patient Department of Srinakarind Hospital and Khon Kaen Hospital, during April to August, 1991. The instruments included the children's factors

and families' factors, childrearing practices and self-care assessment forms. Data were analysed by using SPSS program for Pearson's Product Moment Correlation Coefficient, and Chi-Square Test. Level of significance was set at 0.05. The result were as follows.

1. Age and sex were not significantly correlated with self-care.

2. Birth order was significantly correlated with self-care.

($\chi^2 = 23.611$)

3. Duration of illness was significantly correlated with self-care. ($r = 0.18$)

4. Severity of illness was significantly correlated with self-care. ($\chi^2 = 13.625$)

5. The family income was significantly correlated with self-care. ($r = 0.33$)

6. Educational level of father was significantly correlated with self-care. ($r = 0.37$)

7. Educational level of mother was significantly correlated with self-care. ($r = 0.30$)

8. Type of family was not significantly correlated with self-care.

9. Childrearing practice was not significantly correlated with self-care.