

THESIS TITLE : FACTORS RELATED TO UNIVERSAL PRECAUTION PRACTICE OF
NURSES IN COMMUNITY HOSPITALS, SRISAKET PROVINCE

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ABSTRACT

The purposes of this descriptive research were to study the universal precaution practice of the nurses in community hospitals, Srisaket Province, and to study predisposing, enabling and reinforcing factors of the above-mentioned practice, including to determine the relationships among the predisposing, the enabling and the reinforcing factors of the practice.

The sampling groups included 114 registered and technical nurses who worked in 15 community hospitals at the emergency departments, labour rooms and operation rooms of Srisaket Province. The data were

collected by using the developed questionnaire and the observation form. Among the topics in the questionnaire were the knowledge, attitude, value, hospital policy, facility, attitude of the administrators and their coworkers concerning the universal precaution practice. The observation of the universal precaution practice was also used. The earned data were then analyzed for calculating percentage, arithmetic means (\bar{X}), standard deviations, range and to determine the relationship coefficient by using Pearson's Product Moment Correlation.

Findings

1. The practice of universal precaution of the nurses was very little with the means of 0.1 out of 3 , 0.2 standard deviation , range 3 and the equipment use was right only 9.5 % .

2. The means of the predisposing factors composing of the knowledge, attitude and value of the universal precaution practice were 13.9, 39.9 and 66.5 from the total scores of 20, 50 and 80 with 2.1, 4.2 and 6.1 standard deviations and with ranges 12, 23 and 29 respectively. For the means of the enabling factors on the policy and facility of the universal precaution practice were 24.1 and 37.1 out of 30 and 50 with 2.0 and 8.3 standard deviations and with ranges 9 and 35 respectively. And the means of the reinforcing factors concerned with the attitude of the administrators and their coworkers towards the universal precaution practice were 4.1 and 3.9 out of 5 and 5 with 0.1 and 0.7 standard deviations and with ranges 2 and 2

respectively.

3. There was positive relationships between the facility and the universal precaution practice ($r = 0.234$) with the .05 significance level ; and there was negative relationship ($r = - 0.208$) between the attitude of the administrators and the universal precaution practice with the .05 significance level.