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KEY WORD: A TEACHING MODEL /ABILITY IN MAKING NURSING DIAGNOSIS/CRITICAL
THINKING

MUKDA PHADUNGYAM : A TEACHING MODEL FOR DEVELOPING THE ABILITY IN
MAKING NURSING DIAGNOSIS EMPHASIZING CRITICAL THINKING FOR NURSING
STUDENTS. THESIS ADVISOR : ASSO. PROF. JINTANA YUNIBHAND, Ph.D. 133 pp.
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The purposes of this experimental research were to compare the ability in making nursing diagnosis of nursing students before and after being taught by the teaching model for developing the ability in making nursing diagnosis emphasizing critical thinking, and to compare such ability of nursing students from the experimental group and the control one which was taught by the traditional teaching method. The samples were 38 third year nursing students of Sawanpracharak Nursing College who were equally assigned into one experimental and one control group by randomized block design method. The experimental group were taught by the researcher using the mentioned teaching model which composed of three phases, namely, introduce the problem situation, encourage thinking process, and present and evaluate the thinking results. Research tools were a teaching plan according to the mentioned teaching model, and a modified essay question test designed to measure the ability in making nursing diagnosis in psychiatric-mental health nursing of nursing students. These tools were tested for the content validity and the reliability. Research data were analyzed by t-test, and two way ANOVA factorial design.

The major results of this study were the following:


1. The ability in making nursing diagnosis in each of the five steps, i.e. problem identification, data selection, data interpretation, draw a conclusion, and determine a nursing diagnosis and in all steps of nursing students in the experimental group after the experiment were statistically significantly higher than before the experiment, at the .05 level.
2. The ability in making nursing diagnosis in each of the five steps and in all steps after the experiment of nursing students in the experimental group were statistically significantly higher than those of the students in the control group, at the .05 level.
3. The ability in making nursing diagnosis in the steps of problem identification and data interpretation were related to G.P.A., whereas the ability in the steps of data selection and draw a conclusion were related to teaching method, at the .05 level. Interestingly, the ability in the step of determining a nursing diagnosis was not related to neither G.P.A. and the teaching method.

According to the above results, thus, two research hypotheses of this study were confirmed. In addition, this study assured that the newly designed teaching model can be used to develop the ability in making nursing diagnosis of nursing students.

ภาควิชา คณะพยาบาลศาสตร์

สาขาวิชา การพยาบาลศึกษา

ปีการศึกษา 2539

ลายมือชื่อนิสิต 

ลายมือชื่ออาจารย์ที่ปรึกษา 

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