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KEY WORD:

SUPPORTING FACTORS IN USING NURSING PROCESS/BANGKOK

KITTIPORN OASOMBOON : A STUDY OF SUPPORTING FACTORS IN USING NURSING PROCESS OF NURSES IN THE HOSPITALS UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE BANGKOK METROPOLITAN ADMINISTRATION. . THESIS ADVISOR : ASSO. PROF. PRANOM OTHAGANONT. Ed.D., 221 pp. ISBN 974-584-542-6

The purpose of this research was to study the supporting factors in using nursing process of nurses in the hospitals under the jurisdiction of the Bangkok Metropolitan. The supporting factors were nursing division's policy, nursing record, professional nurses' knowledge of using nursing process and supervision for support using of nursing process as perceived by staff nurses. The populations in this research were policy's document of nursing division, nursing record (N=80), staff nurses (N=290). There were four instruments in this research; policy checklist, nursing record checklist, test to nursing process knowledge and questionnaire about nurses' perceived of supervision. Results of the study were as follow :

1. Nursing division in hospitals under the Jurisdiction of the Bangkok Metropolitan has policy for using nursing process but that were not written.

2. Nursing record, all steps and consideration of each step of nursing process, supported using of nursing process at moderate degree. There was not statistically significant different at .05 level in comparing nursing record between wards.

3. Staff nurses' knowledge about nursing process supported using nursing process at moderate degree. The comparision between mean scores; classified by ward; there wasn't statistically significant different at .05 level and when classified by training; the untraining group was significantly higher than the training group at .05 level.

4. Staff nurse perception about supervision for support of using nursing process were at moderate degree. The comparision between mean scores, classified by ward; there was not statistically significant different at .05 level and when classified by training; the training group was significantly higher than the untraining group at .05 level.