Thesis Title	Relationships between selected factors and burnout level of professional nurses in governmental hospitals, Bangkok Metropolis
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ABSTRACT

The purposes of this research were to study the burnout levels of professional nurses in governmental hospitals located in Bangkok Metropolis, and to search for the variables that would be able to predict work characteristics, professional nurses relationship, perception of job achievement, perception of professional competency, perception of management system, types of patient ward, position, nursing experience, and age were the selected variables acted as the predetermined predictors. Three hundred and thirty nine research subjects working in six governmental hospitals were randomized by using multistage sampling method. The instrument developed by researcher composed of three sections : demographic data, work related factors and burnout scales. Eleven experts reviewed the instrument in order to ensure the content validity. The reliability procedure was performed an the try-out data to assess the internal consistency which indicated that Cronbach's Alpha coefficient and the section of work related factors and burnout scales were .84 and .89 consecutively. A Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS)^x

computer program was used for data analysis, various statistical methods; percentage, mean standard deviation, Pearson's product moment correlation and stepwise multiple regression analysis have been used for the analysis of data.

Summary of the findings were as follows:

1. As average Profession nurses working in the governmental hospitals located in Bangkok Metropolis had middle level of burnout.

2. Professional nurses who differed in age, nursing experience, work characteristice, , professional nurses' relationship, perception of job achievement, perception of professional competency, and perception of management system, showed different levels burnout at the .05 significant level.

3. There was no statistically significant difference between burnout levels of professional nurses who worked in public ward and intensive care units.

4. Work characteristics was positively related to burnout level at the .05 significant level.

5. Perception of management system was negatively related to burnout level at the .05 significant level.

6. Age of professional nurses and types of ward did not relate to burnout level at the .05 significant level.

7. Professional nurses' relationship, perception of job achievement, perception of professional competency, position, and nursing experience were negatively related to burnout level at the .05 significant level.

8. Perception of management system, work charecteristics, and professional nurses' age contributed significantly to effective prediction of burnout level in professional nurses. These predictors accounted for 22 percent ($R^2 = .2170$) of the variance of the burnout level.