

Thesis title Relationship between job stressors; job stress, and coping behaviors among intensive care nurses in Maharaj Nakorn Chiang Mai Hospital.

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Abstract

The main purpose of this study was to determine job stressors, job stress and coping behaviors, and their relationship. The subject consisted of 51 staff nurses in medical, surgical, and pediatric intensive care units in Maharaj Nakorn Chiang Mai hospital.

The instrument used for data collection was 4 parts of questionnaire, composed of socio-demographic data, and 5 Likert-type scale questionnaire of job stressor, job stress, and coping behavior. Content validity was examined by specialists. The reliability of the instrument was established by means of alpha's coefficient. The value obtained for job stressor was 0.92, job stress was 0.96 and coping behavior was 0.86.

Data was analyzed by using frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation, and Pearson's product moment coefficient correlation.

The results of the study revealed that :

1. Intensive care nurses perceived that job characteristics, structure and working atmosphere, working environment and personal factors were moderate causes of job stress.
2. Level of job stress among intensive care nurses was in mild degree.
3. The problem-oriented behaviors was commonly used among intensive care nurses. The affective-oriented behaviors was rarely used.
4. A positive significant relationship ($p < .001$) between personal factors, job characteristics and level of job stress. Working environment also positively related with level of job stress at .05 level of significance.
5. A positive significant relationship ($p < .001$) between level of job stress and affective-oriented behaviors.