

Thesis Title Stress and Coping Strategies of Parents of Children
Hospitalized in Pediatric Intensive Care Unit

Author Miss Pornsiri Chaisom

M.N.S. Maternal and Child Nursing

Examining Committee :

Assist. Prof.Dr. Ratanawadee Boonyaprapa	Chairman
Assist. Prof.Wimon Tanasuwan	Member
Assist. Prof.Dr. Prakin Suchaxaya	Member
Assoc. Prof.Wilawan Picheansathean	Member

Abstract

The purpose of this research was to study the stress and coping strategies of parents of children hospitalized in pediatric intensive care unit. A sample of 60 parents, representing 39 children hospitalized on a pediatric intensive care unit in Maharaj Nakorn Chiang Mai hospital were surveyed.

The researcher collected data using her revised versions of the Parental Stressor Scale : Pediatric Intensive Care Unit of Carter & Miles and the Coping Strategy Scale which Sakul Kongpan translated from McCubbin, Olson and Larsen's Family Crisis Oriented Personal Evaluation Scale. Open-ended questions were added to the revised tools. Content validity was done. The reliability of the

instruments was established by means of alpha's coefficient. The value obtained for the Parental Stressor Scale and the Coping Strategy Scale were 0.83 and 0.75 respectively. Data was analyzed by using frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation and stepwise multiple regression.

The results of the study indicated that :

1. The total mean score of stress experienced by the parents of children hospitalized in pediatric intensive care unit was moderate (\bar{x} = 3.26, SD = 1.32). The means for the sub-scales ranked from moderate to very stressful. The child's behavior sub-scale was the most significant stressor for the parents in this study.

2. The total mean score of coping strategies frequently used by the parents was sometimes (\bar{x} = 2.72, SD = 1.28). The reframing family problem sub-scale was the most frequently used strategy and the least frequently used strategy was the neighbor resource sub-scale.

3. Significantly, age of the parents was the only predictor of parental stress. The variance account for parental stress was 10.78 percent at .05 level of significance ($F = 7.00632$, $p < .05$).