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Abstract

The purpose of this descriptive study was to investigate the level of quality of life of patient after craniotomy. The subjects were 50 head injured patients for 1 to 6 months after craniotomy attending the neurosurgical outpatient department at Buddhachinaraj Hospital during October 1996 to April 1997. The instruments used for data collection composed of patient's demographic data record form and a quality of life questionnaire constructed by the researcher based on literature review including Roy's adaptation model to assess perception of health status as the sum of adaptative behaviors related to changes in physiological mode,

interdependence mode, role function mode, and self-concept mode. Content validity of instruments were assessed and approved by experts with the values of interrater agreement was 0.88 and content validity index was 0.87. The reliability was obtained by means of Cronbach's coefficient alpha. The reliability of the total quality of life was 0.75 and the subscales were 0.74, 0.77, 0.72, and 0.77, respectively. Data collected was analysed by means of frequency, percentage, mean, and standard deviation.

The results of the study indicated that :

1. Quality of life of patient after craniotomy was at a good level;
2. Quality of life related to changes in physiology mode score was at a good level;
3. Quality of life related to changes in interdependence mode score was at a good level;
4. Quality of life related to changes in role function mode score was at a good level; and
5. Quality of related to changes in self – concept mode score was at a moderate level.