

Thesis Title	The Effect of Educative-Supportive Intervention Program for Couple on Sexual Adjustment and Depression in Mastectomy Patients.		
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Abstract

This research aims to study the results of educative - supportive program affecting sexual adjustment and depression of the mastectomy married patients and the relationship between them.

The periods of study were separately conducted. Preoperation, 1 week and 10-12 weeks post operation were the study period. Thirty patients were purposively selected from the first diagnosis breast cancer patients from Ramathibodi Hospital and National Cancer Institute. These subjects were admitted for unilateral modified radical mastectomy during December 1989 to January 1991. First and every three months the subjects were drawn from random hospitals and from reversed hospitals respectively, and were equally assigned into experimental group and control group. The experimental group recieved educative-supportive intervention, while the control group obtained routine care.

Waterhouse and Metcalfe(1983) 's SAQ were used to measure sexual adjustment, and Zung's scale(1965) assessed depression. The results were computed by the ANCOVA and the ANCOVA -repeated measure on one factor. The Pearson Product Moment Correlation was also used to obtain the relationship between the sexual adjustment and the depression.

The results of the study indicated that:

1. The experimental group had sexual adjustment score statistically significant higher than the control group at 10-12 weeks post operation ($P < .05$).

2. The experimental group and the control group had depression score at 1 week and 10-12 weeks which were not statistically significant difference ($P > .05$). When the subjects in the experimental group were compared. It was found that depression score at 1 week and 10-12 weeks was less than the period of preoperation significantly ($P < .05$), but the 10-12 weeks period was not less than the 1 week study period ($P > .05$). The subjects in control group showed no significant difference among the three study periods ($P > .05$).

3. The sexual adjustment and depression score of the subjects were statistically negative relationship before operation ($r = -.31$, $P = .045$) and 10-12 weeks post operation ($r = -.35$, $P = .027$).

From these findings it is suggested that the educative-supportive program on sexual adjustment be promoted to the mastectomy patients, while the tendency of decreased depression in the patient needs further study.