

Thesis Title Relationships among Selected Basic Conditioning Factors, Self-Concept and Self-Care Agency in End Stage Renal Disease Patients Undergoing Continuous Ambulatory Peritoneal Dialysis.

Name Darakorn Sae-Koew

Degree Master of Science (Nursing)

Thesis Supervisory Committee

Orasa Panpakdee, B.Sc., M.S. (Nursing)

Wilai Leesuwat, B.Sc. (Nursing), M.Ed.

Darunee Junhvat, B.Sc. (Health Ed.), M.Ed.

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to examine, within Orem's nursing theory, the relationships among basic conditioning factors, self-concept and self-care agency in end stage renal disease patients undergoing continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis (CAPD). The basic conditioning factors are composed of marital status, duration of treatment, infection rate, economic problem, future plan of treatment. It was also to examine the relationships between self-concept and self-care agency with statistically controlled the basic conditioning factors. The purposive sample consisted of 70 patients who underwent CAPD at renal clinic of Ramathibodi Hospital and CAPD clinics of Rajvithi Hospital and King Mongkut Hospital. Self-care agency was obtained by using the Appraisal of Self-Care Agency Scales developed by Evers, et al. (1985). Self-Concept was measured by Self-Concept Scales developed by Karnjanapanang (1987).

Results of this study showed that both self-concept and marital status were positively related significantly to self-care agency ($p < .001$, $p < .05$). Whereas no relationship between marital status and self-concept. Marital status and self-concept could predict self-care agency when they were introduced into the Hierarchical multiple regression model. All variables accounted for 33.9% of variance in the self-care agency which was statistically significant ($p < .001$). When selected basic conditioning factors were statistically controlled, self-concept still was significant predictor of self-care agency and accounted for 24.6% of variance ($p < .001$).

The findings seem to support the validity of Orem's model in area of the relationships between self-care agency and self-concept. The limitations of this study, implication for practice and suggestions for further study were discussed.