

Thesis Title Relationship between Social Support and Health
Practice in Patients with Chronic Obstructive
Pulmonary Disease

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Abstract

The purposes of this research were to evaluate the differences of health practices of social support and the relationship between social support and health practice in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease regarding to age, marital status, educational level and economic status. The subjects were 120 patients, age ranged from 45-85 years, who came to follow-up at the chest clinics in the Out Patient Department of Central Chest, King Mongkutkloa and Bhumibol Adulyadej Hospitals. The structured - interview were used to collect demographic data, the health practice and the social support. Data were analysed by using percentage, arithmetic mean, standard deviation, t-test, one way analysis of variances and Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient.

The results revealed that :

1. Total social support the patients received and their health practice were positively and significantly correlated. ($p < .01$, $r = .2665$)

1.1 The emotional support and the health practice were positively and significantly correlated. ($p < .01$, $r = .2511$)

1.2 The tangible support and the health practice were positively and significantly correlated. ($p < .05$, $r = .1753$)

1.3 The informational support and the health practice were positively and significantly correlated. ($p < .05$, $r = .2005$)

2. The patients with different age, marital status, educational level and economic status were not different in health practice. ($p > .05$)

3. The patients with different age, marital status, educational level and economic status were not different in receiving social support. ($p > .05$)