

Thesis Title Sense of Coherence, Social Support and
 Burnout in Critical Care Nurse
Name Kangsadan Sutthaviresan
Degree Master of Science (Nursing)
Thesis Supervisory Committee
 Yauwaluk Lauhachinda, B.Sc. (Nursing), M.Ed.
 Orasa Panpakdee, B.Sc., M.S. (Nursing)
Date of Graduation 13 May B.E. 2535 (1992)

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research was twofold; 1) to study the relationships among sense of coherence, social support, age, marital status, duration of experience in critical care unit, and three dimentions of burnout: emotional exhaustion, depersonalization and reduced personal accomplishment; and 2) to identify predictive variables of burnout. Study subjects, were 146 critical care nurse in Regional Hospital and Medical Centers, General Hospital, in Ministry of Public Health in the North of Thailand. Sense of coherence was assessed by The Questionnaire developed by Antonovsky (1987). The Personal Resource Questionnaire Part II developed by Brandt and Weinert (1981) was used to measure social support, and burnout was mearsured by the questionnaire developed by Maslach and Jackson (1986).

Results of the study indicated that critical care nurse in Regional Hospital and Medical Centers, and General Hospital perceived emotional exhaustion in middle level, perceived depersonalization and personal accomplishment in low level. Sense of coherence and social support were negatively

correlated with three dimensions of burnout (all $p < .001$) and sense of coherence was positively correlated with social support ($p < .001$). The relationship between age, marital status and duration of experience in critical care unit were not significantly correlated with all three dimensions of burnout. In addition, it was found that age was positively correlated with social support ($p < .05$) and marital status was positively correlated with sense of coherence ($p < .01$). When sense of coherence, social support, age, marital status and duration of experience in critical care unit were entered into the regression model to predict burnout, it was found that sense of coherence was a significant predictor and accounted for 14.9% of variance in emotional exhaustion which was statistically significant ($p < .001$). Social support was a significant predictor of both depersonalization and reduced personal accomplishment which accounted for 12.7% and 12.8% of variance, respectively. (all $p < .001$). When all variables were entered into the regression model to predict total burnout, it was found that sense of coherence and social support were significant predictors and accounted for 22.4% of variance which was statistically significant ($p < .05$).

The findings seem to support the validity of conceptualization of the relationships among sense of coherence, social support, and burnout in that social support and sense of coherence were as personal resistant resource which help person to cope with stressors from working situation. The limitation of this study, implication for practice and suggestion for further study are recommended.