

Thesis Title Predictors of Self-care Deficit in Patients Undergone
Coronary Artery Bypass Grafting

Author Miss Paranee Thapsongsang

M.N.S. Medical and Surgical Nursing

Examining Committee :

Assoc. Prof. Chaweewan Thongchai	Chairman
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Asst. Prof. Wilawan Senaratana	Member
Asst. Prof. Dr. Sujitra Tiansawad	Member
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Abstract

The purpose of this investigation was to study predictors of self-care deficit in patients undergone coronary artery bypass grafting. The purposive samples were composed of 80 postoperative patients who attended follow-up clinics at outpatient department of Siriraj Hospital, Chulalongkorn Hospital, Central Chest Hospital and Rajvithi Hospital. The research instruments were demographic data, self-care knowledge form, health state form, self-care deficit form which were developed by the investigator based on Orem's self-care theory and the uncertainty form which was developed by Mishel, 1981 and translated by Hanucharumkul, Wongsunopparat, & Wonghongkul (1991). The internal consistency of self-care knowledge form was tested by Kuder-Richardson (KR 20) and the reliability coefficient

obtained was .71. The reliability of health state form, self-care deficit form and uncertainty form were determined using Cronbach's coefficient alpha. The reliability coefficient values were .76, .82 and .79 respectively. Data were analyzed by using SPSS program for percentage, arithmetic mean, standard deviation, Pearson's product moment correlation coefficient and stepwise multiple regression. The results were as follows:

1. There was a negatively significant correlation between self-care knowledge and self-care deficit ($r = -.289$) at the .01 level.
2. There was a negatively significant correlation between health state and self-care deficit ($r = -.327$) at the .01 level.
3. There was a positively significant correlation between uncertainty and self-care deficit ($r = .328$) at the .01 level.
4. The stepwise multiple regression analysis revealed that uncertainty, health state and self-care knowledge were able to predict self-care deficit at 21.7 % ($p < .05$).

The findings can be used in developing nursing model to reduce self-care deficit in coronary artery bypass grafting patients during recovery period.