

Thesis Title Correlation between Family Relation and  
Adaptation of Valvular Heart Disease  
Patients.

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### Abstract

Valvular Heart Disease is a chronic incurable disease that caused many patients suffering and died from congestive heart failure. Valvular Heart Disease affects some physical changes : decreasing level of capacity of daily living, dyspnea, and fear from sudden death lead to psychosocial problems. Those who received love, attention, help and care from their families may be able to cope with this illness. Thus, the researcher was interested in studying the correlation between Family Relation and Adaptation of the patients with Valvular Heart Disease. The sample was composed of 120 Valvular Heart Disease Patients who followed up at the cardiac clinics of Out Patient Department and those who were hospitalized in Siriraj Hospital, Rajvithi Hospital, Bhumibol Adulyadej Hospital and Central Chest Hospital. The instruments used in the study were demographic data, the questionnaires regarding family relation, and the adaptation. Data were analysed by using percentage arithmetic, means, standard deviation,

Pearson Product moment correlation coefficient, and the stepwise multiple regression.

The results were as follows :

1. There was a positively significant correlation between family relation and adaptation at the .001 level ( $r = .4683$ )
2. There was a positively significant correlation between sex and adaptation at the .001 level ( $r = .3386$ )
3. There was no statistical significant correlation between age and adaptation.
4. There was a positively significant correlation between marital status and adaptation at the .01 level ( $r = .2398$ )
5. There was a positively significant correlation between family income and adaptation at the .01 level. ( $r = .3410$ )
6. There was a positively significant correlation between functional heart class and adaptation at the .001 level. ( $r = .6003$ )
7. The result of the stepwise multiple regression analysis showed that 58.85 percent of the variances of adaptation was counted for by three significant predictors, i.e., functional classification, family relation and sex.

From this study, the researcher recommends that nurse should promote the patients' family relation in order to provide tender love and care. Further study should focus on factors influencing the patients' adaptation, i.e., perception and duration of the disease.