

Thesis Title Selected Factors Related to Standard Infection
Control for AIDS Precaution through Nursing
Intervention of The Nurses in North Eastern Thailand
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Abstract

The objective of the research was to study :(1) the standard infection control for AIDS precaution through nursing intervention of nurses in North Eastern Thailand and (2) to study the relationship between perception about AIDS, attitude toward AIDS patient care, experience of working with infectious patient, and enabling factors and standard infection control for AIDS precaution through nursing intervention.

The sample consisted of 272 professional nurses and was selected by multi-stage sampling of nurses, who worked in 9 provincial hospitals in North Eastern Thailand. The data were collected by questionnaire and analyzed by using SPSS[™] program. The results were as follow:

1. A majority of the sample had perceptions about AIDS, attitude toward AIDS patient care, perception of policy to prevent AIDS nursing care and facilities of nursing care in the middle level. the standard infection control for AIDS precaution through nursing intervention was, however in the lower level.

2. The analysis of the relationship between each factors, perceptions about AIDS, attitude toward AIDS patient care, experience of working with infectious patient and enabling factors, the results indicated that the perception of benefit of preventive AIDS nursing care and the perceptions concerning risk of infected HIV showed positive correlation with the standard infection control for AIDS precaution through nursing intervention at .05 and .01 level of significance.

3. The perceptions of benefit of preventive AIDS nursing care and the perception concerning risk of infected HIV could statistically predict the standard infection control for AIDS precaution through nursing intervention. ($p < .01$) They could also predict the variance of the standard infection control for AIDS precaution through nursing intervention, 6.95%. The perception of benefit of preventive AIDS nursing care was the best predictor: it could predict the variance of the standard infection control for AIDS precaution through nursing intervention, 5.09%. ($p < .05$)

The research finding indicated that the sampled population had the standard infection control for AIDS precaution through nursing intervention at low level. It is suggested that nurses should be trained about practical preventive AIDS nursing care, and properly supervised. Further research concerning administrative factors related to preventive AIDS nursing care is recommended as a follow-up to this study