

**Thesis Title**                      Selected Factors Influencing Coping Behavior  
of HIV-Positive Clients Attending to Nurse's  
Counseling at Nakornphing Hospital

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**Abstract**

The main purpose of this study was to investigate the relationship between coping behavior and selected factors: namely, sex, age, marital status, educational level, economic status and family relationship. Sample consisted of 60 HIV - positive clients who attending to nurse's counseling at Nakornphing hospital during November 1993 to February 1994. The instrument used for data collection was an interview form, composed of three parts : client's record form, family relationship interview form, and Jalowiec coping scale interview form adapted by Nittaya Rojtinnakorn and adapted to the interview form by the researcher. The content validity was assessed by experts. The reliability was obtained by means of Cronbach's coefficient alpha.

The reliability of the family relationship interview form was 0.87 and the coping behavior interview form was 0.85. Data was analyzed by using frequency, percentage, means, standard deviation, Pearson's product moment correlation coefficient, and stepwise multiple regression.

The results of the study revealed that :

1. Coping behavior of HIV-positive clients was at moderate level. Problem-focused coping behavior was used more than emotional-focused coping behavior.

2. There was statistically significant positive relationship between coping behavior and educational level at the level of .05. There were statistically significant positive relationship between problem - focused coping behavior and educational level and family relationship at the level of .05 and .01 respectively . And there was statistically significant negative relationship between emotional-focused coping behavior and family relationship at the level of .05. But there was no statistically significant relationship between coping behavior and sex, age, marital status and economic status.

3. There was no selected factors which could predict coping behavior, but family relationship could predict problem-focused coping behavior at the percentage accounted of the prediction was 9.22. and the statistically significant at the level of .05. The multiple correlation was .30356. There was no selected factors which could predict emotional-focused coping behavior.