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A descriptive correlational research was conducted in order to determine the relationship of perceived social support, paternal-fetal attachment and paternal role adaptation.

The conceptual framework guiding the study was derived from the Roy Adaptation Model, the constructs of the study included social support, paternal-fetal attachment and paternal role adaptation. The sample consisted of 150 first-time fathers whose partners had come to the antenatal clinic at Vajira Hospital. The data collection instruments included the Demographic Data Questionnaire, the Personal Resource Questionnaire 85 - Part 2 by Brandt & Weinert, The Paternal-Fetal Attachment Scale by Cranley, and The Paternal Role Adaptation Scale developed by the researcher. Descriptive statistics, Pearson's product moment correlation and stepwise multiple regression were used to analyze the data.

Results of this study indicated that the subjects had high score of social support, paternal-fetal attachment and paternal role adaptation. Social support was positively correlated to paternal-fetal attachment (r=.42, p<.001). Both social support and paternal-fetal attachment were positively correlated to paternal role adaptation p<.001(r = .42, r = .52 respectively). Personal factors, age, years of education, monthly income, experiences in baby care and readiness for having the baby were positively correlated to paternal role adaptation p<.05 (r = .19, r = .16, r = .16, r = .17, r =.19 respectively). In addition, paternal-fetal attachment, social support and age were found to be predictors of paternal role adaptation and accounted for 39.08 % of the variance of paternal role adaptation ($F_{3,146}$ = 31.22, p<.001).