

Thesis Title Adaptation Behaviors of School- Age Children Who have Siblings with Cancer.

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ABSTRACT

This descriptive research was designed to describe the adaptive behaviors of school-age children who have siblings with cancer and examine the difference of the adaptive behaviors in relation to factors such as sex, birth order, stages of cancer and family type and to define the relationship between the adaptive behaviors and age gap of siblings and patients. The conceptual framework of this study was derived from Roy's Adaptation Model. The purposive sample consisted of 134 children estimated sample sizes by the proportion of samples. The siblings of the subjects were treated in Hematology/Oncology Pediatric Out Patient Unit at Ramathibodi Hospital , Queen Sirikit International Institute of Child Health and Chulalongkorn Hospital. The data collection instruments were the Demographic Data Questionnaire and the Sibling's Adaptation Checklist developed by the researcher based on the Roy's Adaptation Model.

The results of this study indicated that the majority of the subjects had no problem in adaptive behaviors (99.3%) and had moderate problem in adaptive behaviors (0.7%). But when considered in detail most of the subjects had problems in interdependence mode. The factors such as sex, birth order, stages of cancer and family types had no significant effect

on the adaptive behaviors ($p>0.05$) and there was no statistical correlation between the adaptive behaviors and age gap of siblings and patients ($p>0.05$).

Although these results did not support the relationship between the stimuli and the adaptation modes according to the conceptual model of Roy's Adaptation Model, this model could be utilized to assess the stimuli and the adaptation of childhood subjects. Limitations of the study, implications for nursing practice, education, administration and recommendation for further research were discussed.