

THESIS TITLE : THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN AFFECTING FACTORS AND WOUND
HEALING PROCESS IN PATIENTS WITH ABDOMINAL SURGERY.

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research was to assess the relationships between affecting factors and wound healing as well as identify predictive indicators for wound healing in patient with abdominal surgery. The sample consisted of 180 male and female patients with gastrointestinal and biliary system operation, who admitted in surgical department of Khon Kaen hospital, during August to October, 1992. Instruments used in this study were questionnaires and wound healing

assessment form. Prior to use, these instruments were tested for validity and reliability. The interrater reliability score was 0.95.

Data were analysed by using SPSS/PC+ program for Pearson's product moment correlation coefficient, point biserial correlation coefficient and multiple regression analysis. Level of significance was set at 0.05. The results were as follows.

1. The negative relationships with wound healing process were found for the following factors ; age, operating time and presence of drain. ($r = -.2881$, $r = -.1796$, $r_{pbi} = -.1824$)

2. The positive relationships with wound healing process were found for the following factors ; nutritional status especially serum albumin value prior to operation and post-operation, hemoglobin level pre and post-operation. ($r = .2536$, $r = .3724$, $r = .3452$, $r = .1783$)

3. No significant relationships with wound healing process were found for the following factors; fat reserve score, somatic protein value, stress score, times before operation and type of disease.

4. The multiple regression analysis showed that nutritional status especially post-operation serum albumin, hemoglobin level prior to operation, age can be used as predictive indicators for wound healing process in patients with abdominal surgery.