

Thesis Title A Study of Relationship between
Social Support and Maternal-Role
Adaptation of Primiparous Women

Name Disya Kamolsoonthorn

Degree Master of Art (Medical and Health
Social Sciences)

Thesis supervisory committee was also correlated with maternal-role
Tassanee Indrasuksri, B.Sc., M.A.
Suphot Dendoung, B.A., M.A., Ph.D.
Mullika Muttiko, B.Sc., M.A.
Veena Sirisuk, B.A., M.A., Dr. P.H.

Date of Graduation 27 April B.E. 2537 (1994)

ABSTRACT

The objective of this study was to investigate maternal-role adaptation of primiparous women, social support in maternal-role adaptation of primiparous women and relationship between social support and maternal-role adaptation of primiparous women. The sample consisted of 400 primiparous women, under the conditions of normal pregnancy, no abortion and no twins, attending Maharach-nakornratchasima Hospital. The method of data collection was through interviewing based on a questionnaire. The statistics used in analysing the data were percentages, means, Pearson's Product Moment Correlation Coefficient (which was used for analysing the correlation between social support and maternal-role adaptation of primiparous women during pregnancy), and the variance (which was used for analysing the correlation between demographic factors and maternal-role adaptation for primiparous women during pregnancy).

It was found that the relationship between social support and maternal-role adaptation of primiparous women during pregnancy was statistically significant at the level of .001. The relationships between demographic factors (which include occupation, family income, educational level) and maternal-role adaptation of primiparous women during pregnancy were also statistically significant at the level of .001. Age was also correlated with maternal-role adaptation at the level of .05. However, while differences between family type and the number of members in household showed a trend in relation to maternal-role adaptation of primiparous women, they did not reach statistically significant level.

The results of this study will enable health-professionals who take care of pregnant women to realize how important social support is in terms of the maternal-role adaptation of primiparous women, and will assist pregnant women in maternal-role adaptation during pregnancy. Furthermore, these results can be used to establish guidelines for health-professionals to educate primiparous women in ante-natal care units, and to encourage husbands to assist their works in classes during pregnancy. Health-professionals can use study results to develop media tools (such as brochures, radio spots, television programs) to provide health education and policy ideas for project that facilitate quality of life for primiparous women and their family. Hopefully, this process will lead to a decrease in social problems. In addition, results can be used to educate nursing students to advise pregnant women in both ante natal care units and in the community. Finally, this research will be useful for developing further studies which are related to the maternal-role adaptation of primiparous women.