

THESIS TITLE : THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIAL SUPPORT AND SELF-
CONCEPT IN CONTINUOUS AMBULATORY PERITONEAL
DIALYSIS PATIENTS.

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to investigate the relationship between social support and self-concept in continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis (CAPD) patients. The conceptual framework was constructed based on House's concept of social support and self-concept mode of Roy's adaptation model (Roy, 1984). The sample was composed of 105 CAPD patients who were on follow-up schedule at the out-patient, kidney unit of Srinagarind hospital, Chulalongkorn hospital, Pramongkutkloa hospital, Siriraj hospital and the hospital

of Songkhlanakarind University during July 1991 to September 1991. The instruments used in this study were demographic data questionnaire, social support questionnaire developed based on House's concept of social support which was consisting of 4 components : emotional, appraisal, informational and instrumental, and self-concept questionnaire developed based on Roy's adaptation model ; self-concept mode consisting of 2 components : physical and personal self-concept. Data was analysed by using Pearson's product moment correlation coefficient and t-test was employed to test for the significant relationship.

The result revealed that :

There was a statistically significant positive correlation between social support and self-concept in CAPD patients. ($r = 0.3948$, $p < 0.0001$)