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PORNTIP CHOKETAWEEPANICH: RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN  
PERSONAL FACTORS, MARITAL RELATIONSHIP, SOCIAL SUPPORT,  
AND MATERNAL ROLE ADAPTATION IN POSTPARTUM PERIOD.  
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Maternal role adaptation is a complex and difficult process. Its outcome depends on maternal contextual stimuli. This descriptive research that was guided by the Roy Adaptation Model aimed to study maternal role adaptation of postpartum mothers and some factors that might be the potential contextual stimuli, such as personal factors, marital relationship and social support, including their predictability on maternal role adaptation. A sample of 120 postpartum mothers, who visited the Family Planning Unit at Ramathibodi Hospital for a routine postpartum checkup during 9 May to 27 June 2000, was purposively selected. The 4-part questionnaires, consisted of the Demographic Data Form, the Dyadic Adjustment Scale of Spanier (1976) which was modified by Soomlek (1995), the Postpartum Support Questionnaire of Logsdon which was modified by Wongvisetsirikul (1997), and the Postpartum Maternal Role Adaptation Questionnaire of Varachnonth (1998), were used. All data were analyzed by using the SPSS for Windows version 9.05.

The results revealed that marital relationship and family income were the only two predictors of maternal role adaptation. Such factors could explain 21.3 % of the variance of maternal role adaptation scores statistical significantly ( $p < .01$ ).

According to the result, the researcher suggests that in promoting maternal role adaptation during postpartum period nurses should assess and evaluate the marital relationship and family income of postpartum women as well.