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PENNAPA UNSANIT: DEVELOPMENT ON MEASURING
INSTRUMENT OF THE QUALITY OF LIFE FOR OSTEOPOROSIS PATIENTS.
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The purposes of this study are to construct and evaluate measuring instrument of quality of life for menopausal female with osteoporosis patients. The initial questionnaire consists of 22 demographic and personal health items and 78 quality of life items. The pilot instrument was used to assess the quality of life on 60 menopausal female with osteoporosis who were interviewed in gynecological clinic at Rajvithi Hospital during 17 June to 1 July 1999. The instrument consists 46 quality of life items was used in the trial phase. It had coefficient reliability was equal to 0.9401. The population of this research were 152 menopausal with osteoporosis patients of age 45 years and older in gynecological clinic at Rajvithi Hospital between 1 - 29 July 1999. The study was a cross-sectional study. The result was found that Cronbach's alpha coefficient reliability was equal to 0.8803 and ten factors accounted for 76.54 percent of variance explained and 11 items were reduced from factor analysis. The ten factors were life satisfaction, pain related activity, depress affect, family support, general health, emotional, somatic symptoms, social activity, vitality, and lower limb impairment. Finally, after trial phase the final instrument consists 35 quality of life items. The factor scores of quality of life were used to examine correlation of factor variables by multiple regression analysis. It was found that quality of life was significantly correlated with health behavior of exercise ($P < 0.004$), quantity of alcohol consumption ($P < 0.031$), site of bone fragility of distal radius ($P < 0.003$), and combination of lumbar spine and either hip site ($P < 0.048$), medical treatment of hormone replacement ($P < 0.012$), combination of estrogen hormone and calcium tablet ($P < 0.008$), illness duration ($P < 0.050$), menopause situation of post menopause ($P < 0.011$), marital status of widowed ($P < 0.005$), surgery of oophorectomy ($P < 0.007$), and education level ($P < 0.039$).