Thesis Title Selected Factors and Adaptation in Amputated Veteran Patients

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ABSTRACT

This descriptive study was to examine, within Roy's theory of adaptation, the relationships between adaptation and selected factors of: age, years of education, degree of deformity, marital status, duration of hospitalization, and knowledge pertained to physical and psychosocial response to injury. Purposive sampling was used to select one hundred amputated veteran patients according to the predetermined criteria. Adaptation was measured by the questionnaire developed by Somchit Sinthuchai and was slightly modified by the investigator. Knowledge about physical and psychosocial response to injury was measured by the instrument developed by the investigator.

Results of the study indicated that years of education knowledge pertained to psychosocial response to injury and total knowledge were positively correlated with total adaptation (r_s = .25, .32 and .24, respectively, all $ps < .01$). When considering at each dimension of adaptation, it was found that physical adaptation was not significantly correlated with the six selected factors whereas the

psychosocial adaptation was positively correlated with years of education ($r = .26$, $p<.01$), knowledge pertained to psychosocial response to injury ($r = .39$, $p<.001$) and total knowledge ($r = .30$, $p<.001$).

When all selected factors were entered into the hierarchical regression analysis to predict total adaptation, it was found that only years of education was a significant predictor and it accounted for 8 percent of variance, $F(2,97) = 7.25$, $p<.01$. However, when psychosocial adaptation was the predictive instead of total adaptation, years of education and knowledge pertained to psychosocial response to injury were significant predictors and accounted for 14 percent of variance $F(6,93) = 4.83$, $p<.05$. When all six selected factors were entered into the regression model to predict physical adaptation, none of these factors were significant predictors. Results of the study partially supported Roy's theory of adaptation. Various limitations of the study, implication for nursing practice, and further research were recommended.