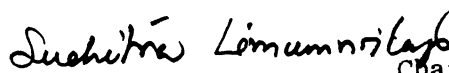


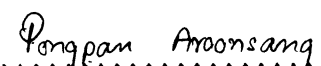
THESIS TITLE : THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN HOPE, SOCIAL SUPPORT AND
SELF-CONCEPT IN S.L.E. PATIENTS

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ABSTRACT

A descriptive research was conducted to study the relationships between hope, social support and self-concept in Systemic Lupus Erythematosus patients. The conceptual framework was constructed based on Herth's concept of hope, House's concept of social support and self-concept mode of Roy's adaptation model.

Eighty Systemic Lupus Erythematosus patients who were on followed up in out-patient medical unit department of Srinagarind Hospital, Khon Kaen University during September to November 1995.

Instruments used in this study comprised of four kinds of questionnaires: Demographic data, Hope Questionnaire was modified from

Herth Hope Scale, Social Support Questionnaire was modified from the Social Support Questionnaire of Pethcharat (1994) which developed based on House's concept of social support and Self-Concept Questionnaire was modified from the Self-Concept Questionnaire of Phachoen (1992) which developed based on Roy's adaptation model. The Cronbach's alpha coefficient reliability score was 0.85, 0.91 and 0.84 respectively.

Demographic data were shown in percentage, Scores from hope, social support and self-concept were shown by arithmetic mean and standard deviation. The relationships between hope, social support and self-concept were analysed by using Pearson's product moment correlation coefficient and multiple regression using SPSS/PC+ program.

The results revealed that :

1. There was a statistically significant positive correlation between hope and self-concept in S.L.E. patients, ($r=.6284$, $P < .001$)
2. There was a statistically significant positive correlation between social support and self-concept in S.L.E. patients ($r=0.3121$, $P < .01$)
3. The predictive variable of the self-concept in S.L.E. patients was hope which explain 39.54% of the variance in the self-concept ($R^2 = .3954$, $F = 25.18$, $P < .001$)