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WANTANEE THONGMEE : THE EFFECTS OF SUPPORTTIVE
EDUCATIVE NURSING SYSTEM ON MATERNAL BEHAVIORS IN
CARING FOR INFANTS WITH RESPIRATORY INFECTIONS. THESIS
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The purpose of this study was to identify the effects of supportive educative nursing system on maternal behavior in caring for infants with respiratory infections under the application of nursing system by Orem as a guideline for this study. The sample population were the mothers who had infants aged 0-12 months with respiratory infection, and were admitted to the pediatric department, Ratchaburi hospital during May-October, 1999. In this study an accidental sampling technique was employed for a selection of 40 simple cases. There were two population groups, a control group and an experimental group. As for the experimental group, they were given the supportive educative nursing system while the control group received a normal nursing service. Data were collected using an interview questionnaire, which was constructed based on Orem's self-care model. Data were compared of infant care behavior's scores between the control group and experimental group at the end of experimental procedure by using ANCOVA, and frequency, and percentage, and standard deviation.

The findings of this study showed that the scores related to maternal behavior in caring for infants with respiratory infections of the group with a provision of supportive educative nursing system was statistically, significantly higher than the group with normal nursing service from health team at the level .0001. When the researcher compared average scores on self-care requisites behaviors in caring for infants with respiratory infections for the items at pre and post intervention stages, it was found that they had significantly improved with Universal self-care requisites that showed average scores of 13 items. Health-deviation self-care requisites disclosed average scores of 8 items. As for Developmental self-care requisites, the pre and post intervention showed a behavioral change, but not statistically significant.

These findings suggest that the pediatric nurse as supportive educative nursing system on maternal behavior in caring for infants with respiratory infections can be used as a prevention of maternal behavior in caring for infants; and to prevent complications and repetition of the disease among the group of infants with respiratory infections, and to decrease the cost of care.