

3937457 NSMC / M : MAJOR : MATERNAL AND CHILD NURSING; M.N.S (MATERNAL AND CHILD NURSING)

KEY WORD : HIV / STRESS / CHILD-REARING BEHAVIOR / INFANCY

PATCHARA SUNTARARACHUN : STRESS AND CHILD - REARING BEHAVIORS OF HIV - SEROPOSITIVE MOTHERS. THESIS ADVISOR : FONGCUM TILOKSKULCHAI, Ph.D. KANNIKAR VICHITSUKON, M.Sc. YAJAI SITTHIMONGKOL, Ph.D. 96 p. ISBN 974-589-845-7

The purpose of this study is to examine stress levels and child-rearing behaviors of HIV-seropositive mothers. The relationships between stress, some selected factors. (i.e., status, kind of family, duration of HIV infection) and child rearing behaviors are also determined. This descriptive study looked at 90 mothers who took their infants to receive care at the out patient departments of Bumrasnaradura, Wachira and Jaraenkung hospitals. Data was collected by interviewing mothers. The mother's background, stress and child rearing behaviors were analyzed by SPSS* for window using program chi-square and Pearson's Product Moment Correlation Coefficient. The results are as follow

Most subjects had mild stress level. Mothers were concerned about their infant and HIV status of their infants. Approximately 80 percent (77.8%) had a good level of child rearing behavior, 37.8 percent mistakenly started food before 3 months or later than 4 months and 35.6 percent did not wash their hands before preparing milk and food for their infants. There was a significant negative correlation between stress and child rearing behaviors. ($r = -.24, p < .05$), but no significant correlation between duration of HIV infection and child rearing behavior, and there was no relationship between status or kind of Family and child rearing behavior