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WIPAPORN AEKSIRIWARANON : A SURVEY OF NURSING RESEARCH RELATED TO CERVICAL CARCINOMA IN THAILAND. THESIS ADVISOR : SIRIORN SINDHU, D.N.Sc., JARIYAWAT KOMPAYAK, Dr.P.H., ATIRAT WATTANAPAILIN, D.Ed. 143 p.
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The purposes of this study were to review and analyze nursing documentary research on cervical carcinoma in Thailand from the beginning up to 1996. The sources of material were Master's theses, Doctoral dissertations and research projects published in nursing and medical related journals. A semi-structured questionnaire was developed by the researcher and the quality of the instrument was tested by content validity. Data were analyzed by content analysis, frequency and percentage.

The major findings of the investigation were 40 titles which can be classified as follows. Twenty seven research studies were conducted in the area of nursing practice by Master's candidates between 1992 to 1996. The majority of research projects were quantitative studies (97.5%) on cervical carcinoma patients receiving radiation therapy 55 % and healthy women 40 %. Reliability value of most research instruments was reported to be over than 0.71 (75.71 %). Data were mostly analyzed by statistical analysis using frequency, percentages, means, standard-deviation. Hypothesis were tested by using correlation coefficient (60 %) and t-test (55 %). The research outcomes have shown that screening test of Pap smear was unpopular in the group of healthy women. Most of the women had insufficient knowledge about cervical carcinoma and its prevention. In the studies of women with cervical carcinoma, subjects were able to cope with their illnesses throughout the process of treatment, particularly when the radiotherapy was completed. Formal health education and support by professional nurses were also reported as important variables that affected the alleviation of the women's uncertainties, vulnerabilities and self-care deficits. They also resulted in improving of the women's quality of life. The recommendation for future research is to promote prevention cervical carcinoma in other groups such as spouses and promiscuous women.