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The purposes of this descriptive research was to describe pain experience and pain management in cancer patients. A model of symptom management was used as a conceptual framework of this study. The purposive sample consisted of 80 adult patients with cancer from the oncology clinic, pain unit and radiology unit, Faculty of Medicine, Ramathibodi Hospital, and pain clinic, National Cancer Institute, Bangkok between March to June 1997. Pain and Pain management Questionnaire was used to collect the data.

Results of this study revealed that the subjects had experienced mild pain now ($M = 3.86$, $SD = 2.83$, Range 0-10), severe worst pain in the last week ($M = 7.98$, $SD = 2.23$, Range 2-10). The difference of sex, age, status, educational level, and income did not make a difference on worst pain in the last week. The most common site of pain was the abdomen. The most common pattern of pain was deep and continuous or steady. The most common qualities of pain were aching, shooting, and sharp. Samples indicated the factor which increased pain was movement and found that the factor which decreased pain was rest or immobilization. 72.50 % had taken pain medication with other strategies for pain management. The most common other strategy was massage. The result of pain management was good. This evaluated from samples had mild least pain in the last week ($M = 1.63$, $SD = 2.18$, Range 0-10), every patient took pain medication by mouth and 72.00 % the pain medications were taken around the clock, and 77.63 % had level of pain relief 50 % or more. However, pain had interfered total individual's functioning at a moderate level ($M = 33.54$, $SD = 16.56$, Range 0-62). Moreover, additional analysis revealed that worst pain score was correlated with pain interfering functional score. Some samples (36 cases) were afraid of problems from using analgesic.