



ตามลำดับ วิเคราะห์ข้อมูลโดยการแจกแจงความถี่ ร้อยละ ค่าเฉลี่ย ค่าเบี่ยงเบนมาตรฐานและสัมประสิทธิ์สหสัมพันธ์ของเพียร์สัน

สรุปผลการศึกษามีดังนี้

1. กลุ่มตัวอย่างรับรู้การสนับสนุนทางสังคมในระดับต่ำ ถึงระดับปานกลาง
2. กลุ่มตัวอย่างส่วนใหญ่ประเมินภาวะเครียดในระดับสูง
3. การสนับสนุนทางสังคมและความเครียดของกลุ่มตัวอย่างมีความสัมพันธ์ทางลบในระดับ

สูง ( $r = -.556$ ) อย่างมีนัยสำคัญทางสถิติที่ระดับ .01

**Thesis Title**                    Social Support and Stress among Family  
Members of Head Injured Patient

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**M.N.S.**                            Medical and Surgical Nursing

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**Abstract**

This correlational descriptive study was undertaken to describe the level of social support perceived by family members of the head injured patient and the level of stress appraised by them, and to ascertain the relationship between social support and stress among family members of the head injured patient who admitted in three Teaching Hospitals of Sun Yat-Sen University of Medical Science, Guangzhou, P.R. China. The data was collected during November, 1999 to January, 2000. Study samples obtained by purposive sampling were 58 family members of the head injured patient. The instrument for data collection was a questionnaire composed

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of three parts : Demographic Data Record Form, Modified Personal Resource Questionnaire (MPRQ-85) part 2 (Brandt and Weinert, 1981, Yan, 1997), and Stress Appraisal Questionnaire (SAQ) developed by the investigator basing on Lazarus and Folkman's (1984). The content validity of SAQ was assessed by a panel of experts from Chiang Mai University and the content validity index was .89. Reliability of MPRQ-85 part 2 and SAQ were tested among 10 family members of the head injured patients. The value of Cronbach alpha of MPRQ-85 was .92, and the Cronbach alpha of SAQ was .84. Data was analyzed in term of frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation and Pearson product moment correlation.

The results of this study revealed the following:

1. The subjects perceived a low to moderate level of social support;
2. The subjects mostly appraised high level of stress; and
3. There was a significantly strong negative relationship between social support and stress among the subjects at .01.