



ผลการวิจัยครั้งนี้พบว่า ผู้ป่วยผ่าตัดปลูกถ่ายไตรับรู้การสนับสนุนทางสังคมและคุณภาพชีวิต ที่ระดับปานกลางจนถึงระดับสูง และพบความสัมพันธ์ทางบวก ( $r = .57$ ) ระหว่างการสนับสนุนทางสังคมกับคุณภาพชีวิต อย่างมีนัยสำคัญทางสถิติที่ระดับ .01 ตลอดจนพบว่า การสนับสนุนทางสังคมมีความสัมพันธ์ทางบวกกับคุณภาพชีวิตแต่ละด้านในระดับปานกลาง

มหาวิทยาลัยเชียงใหม่  
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**Thesis Title** Social Support and Quality of Life among  
Renal Transplant Patients

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**ABSTRACT**

This correlational descriptive study was conducted to describe social support and quality of life of renal transplant patients and to examine the relationship between these two variables. A purposive sample selected by using criteria consisted of 60 renal transplant patients attending the Outpatient Clinic of the First Teaching Hospital of Xi'an Medical University for follow-up.

Demographic data record form was used to collect sample's demographic characteristics. Social support was measured by using modified Personal Resource Questionnaire-85 (PRQ-85) Part 2 developed by Weinert and Brandt (1987,

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Yan, 1997). Quality of life was measured by using Ferrans and Powers Quality of Life Index-Kidney Transplant Version developed by Ferrans and Powers (1985). The reliability of the two instruments was tested in 10 renal transplant patients. The Cronbach's alpha coefficients of PRQ-85 Part 2 and Ferrans and Powers Quality of Life Index-Kidney Transplant Version were .87 and .84, respectively. Frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation, and Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient were used for data analysis.

The results of the study indicated that renal transplant patients perceived their social support and quality of life at moderate to high levels, and there was a significant positive relationship between social support and quality of life ( $r = .577, p < .01$ ). In addition, social support was also positively correlated with each domain of quality of life at a moderate level.