

A SURVEY OF SLEEP QUALITY IN ADULT BURN PATIENTS



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Thematic paper
entitled

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Napaporn Subongkosh

Miss Napaporn Subongkosh
Candidate

Orapan Thosingha

Asst. Prof. Orapan Thosingha, D.N.S.
Major-Advisor

Pensri Rabiab

Assoc. Prof. Pensri Rabiab, M.S.
Co-Advisor

Chomchark Chuntrasakul

Prof. Chomchark Chuntrasakul,
MD., FACS, FICS, FICA, FRCST
Co-Advisor

Rassmidara Hoonsawat

Assoc. Prof. Rassmidara Hoonsawat,
Ph. D.
Dean
Faculty of Graduate Studies

Kobkul Phanchaoenworakul

Assoc. Prof. Kobkul Phanchaoenworakul,
Ph.D.
Chair
Master of Nursing Science
Faculty of Nursing

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was submitted to the Faculty of Graduate Studies, Mahidol University
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on
May 29, 2003

Napaporn Subongkosh

Miss Napaporn Subongkosh
Candidate

Orapan Thosingha

Asst. Prof. Orapan Thosingha, D.N.S.
Chair

Saipin Kasemkitwattana

Assoc. Prof. Saipin Kasemkitwattana
D.N.S.
Member

Pensri Rabiieb

Assoc. Prof. Pensri Rabiieb, M.S.
Member

Preedaporn Seepakdee

Miss. Preedaporn Seepakdee,
B.Sc (Nursing)
Member

Chomchark Chuntrasakul

Prof. Chomchark Chuntrasakul
MD., FACS, FICS, FICA, FRCST
Member

Rassmidara Hoonsawat

Assoc. Prof. Rassmidara Hoonsawat,
Ph. D.
Dean
Faculty of Graduate Studies
Mahidol University

Kobkul Phanchaoenworakul

Assoc. Prof. Kobkul Phanchaoenworakul,
Ph.D. (Nursing)
Dean
Faculty of Nursing
Mahidol University

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Napaporn Subongkosh

A SURVEY OF SLEEP QUALITY IN ADULT BURN PATIENTS

NAPAPORN SUBONGKOSH 4437003 NSAN/M

M.N.S. (ADULT NURSING)

THEMATIC PAPER ADVISORS: ORAPAN THOSINGHA, D.N.S., PENSRI RABIEB, M.S., CHOMCHARK CHANTARASAKUL, MD., FACS., FICS., FICA., FRCST.

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this survey study was to describe sleep quality, and factors disturbing sleep in hospitalized adult burn patients. Seventy six burn patients were recruited from 10 selected hospitals which were tertiary hospitals located in Bangkok and the provincial area. Data were collected between 1st February to 15th April 2003. The instruments used were demographic and clinical data forms, a sleep quality scale, and a disturbing factor questionnaire. Basic descriptive statistics were employed to analyze data in terms of frequency, percentage, mean, and range.

The results of this study revealed that the majority of participants were male (76.3%), whose age was between 21-40 (63.2%), with a mean age of 32.37 years. The cause of injury most commonly found was a flame burn (44.7%), most of the accidents occurred in the working place (52.6%). Sleep quality of the participants was as a moderate level ($\bar{X} = 43.22$, S.D. = 15.92, range = 0-80). In terms of sleep disturbance, sleep latency and mid-sleep awakening were problematic for the patients. However, the length of sleep showed a high level ($\bar{X} = 7.47$, S.D. = 2.22, range = 0-10). Both internal and external factors disturbed patients' sleep. Internal factors which mostly affecting sleep were stress and anxiety. The external factor which mostly affecting sleep was light.

The study results can be used as a guideline for creating and developing an effective nursing care plan for enhancing optimum sleep quality and as a clue for further studies associated with sleep problems in burn patients.

KEY WORDS: SLEEP QUALITY/ ADULT BURN PATIENTS

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การสำรวจคุณภาพการนอนหลับในผู้ป่วยแผลไหม้ (A SURVEY OF SLEEP QUALITY IN ADULT BURN PATIENTS)

นภาพร ศุภงกษ 4437003 NSAN/M

พย.ม. (การพยาบาลผู้ใหญ่)

คณะกรรมการควบคุมสารนิพนธ์: อรพรรณ โตสิงห์, พย.ค., เพ็ญศรี ระเบียบ, M.S., จอมจักร จันทรสกุล, พบ., FACS, FICS, FICA, FRCST.

บทคัดย่อ

การศึกษานี้เป็นการวิจัยเชิงสำรวจเพื่อศึกษาคุณภาพการนอนหลับ และปัจจัยรบกวนการนอนหลับของผู้ป่วยแผลไหม้ผู้ใหญ่จำนวน 76 คน ที่เข้ารับการรักษาตัวในโรงพยาบาลระดับตติยภูมิ ในเขตกรุงเทพมหานคร และปริมณฑล จำนวน 10 แห่ง ทำการเก็บข้อมูลระหว่างวันที่ 1 กุมภาพันธ์ –15 เมษายน 2546 เครื่องมือที่ใช้ในการเก็บรวบรวมข้อมูลเป็นแบบสัมภาษณ์ ประกอบด้วย ข้อมูลส่วนบุคคล ข้อมูลภาวะสุขภาพแบบประเมิน คุณภาพการนอนหลับ และแบบประเมินปัจจัยรบกวนการนอนหลับ วิเคราะห์ข้อมูล โดยการแจกแจงความถี่ หาค่าร้อยละ ค่าเฉลี่ย ค่าพิสัย และส่วนเบี่ยงเบนมาตรฐาน

ผลการศึกษาพบว่า ผู้ป่วยส่วนใหญ่เป็นชาย(76.3%)มีช่วงอายุระหว่าง 21-40 ปี(63.2%) อายุเฉลี่ย = 32.7 ปี สาเหตุของการเกิดอุบัติเหตุแผลไหม้ที่พบบ่อยที่สุดคือจากเปลวไฟ (44.7%) และส่วนใหญ่เกิด อุบัติเหตุจากการปฏิบัติงาน(52.6%) คะแนนคุณภาพการนอนหลับของผู้ป่วยแผลไหม้อยู่ในระดับปานกลาง (\bar{X} = 43.22, S.D. = 15.92, range = 0-80) เมื่อจำแนกเป็นรายมิติพบว่า ข้อที่มีปัญหาคือ คะแนนในมิติความแปรปรวนของการนอนหลับมีค่าค่อนข้างต่ำ (\bar{X} = 18.5, S.D. = 8.94, range = 0-40) โดยเฉพาะระยะเวลาที่ใช้ก่อนการนอนหลับได้จริง และจำนวนครั้งที่ตื่นนอนตอนกลางคืน ส่วนคะแนนในมิติระยะเวลาในการนอนหลับอยู่ในระดับค่อนข้างสูง (\bar{X} = 7.47, S.D. = 2.22, range = 0-10) สำหรับปัจจัยรบกวนการนอนหลับพบว่า ทั้งปัจจัยภายในและปัจจัยภายนอกเป็นสิ่งรบกวนการนอนหลับของผู้ป่วย โดยปัจจัยภายในที่รบกวนการนอนหลับมากที่สุดคือ ภาวะเครียดและความวิตกกังวล ส่วนปัจจัยภายนอกที่รบกวนการนอนหลับมากที่สุดคือ แสง

ผลการศึกษานี้ สามารถใช้เป็นแนวทางในการวางแผนเพื่อส่งเสริมการนอนหลับในผู้ป่วยแผลไหม้และเป็นแนวทางในการศึกษาเกี่ยวกับปัญหาการนอนหลับในผู้ป่วยแผลไหม้ประเด็นอื่น ๆ ต่อไป

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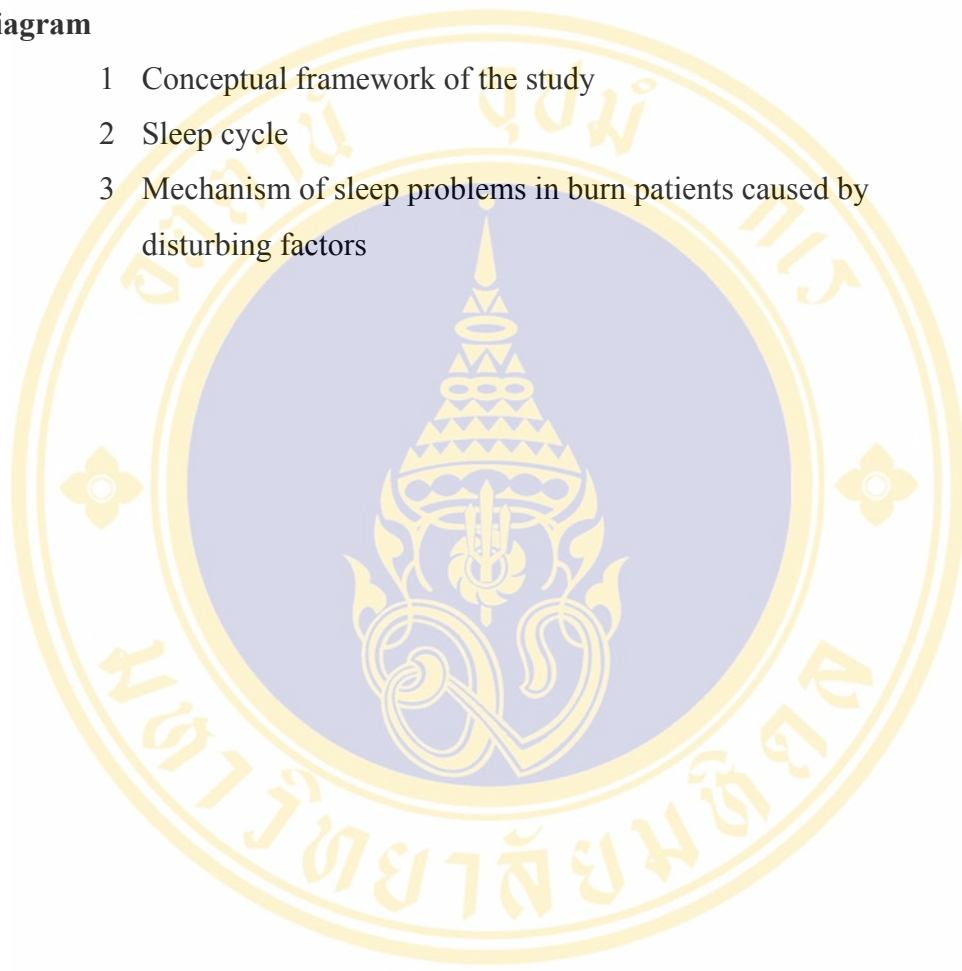
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Background and Significance of the Study

Sleep is a basic need of all living creatures. It is very important to human beings since sleep is crucial for physical, mental and emotional well-being (Bahr, 1983; Dotson, et al., 1986: 105; Shapiro & Flanigan, 1993; WHO, 1998: A23). During sleep, particularly Slow Wave Sleep, [SWS] (also known as Stage 3 and 4 Non Rapid Eye Movement Sleep), the growth hormone is secreted rapidly stimulating protein and RNA synthesis and amino acid uptake by cells (Krachman, et al., 1995: 1715). Conversely, serum cortisol and catecholamines, which are catabolic hormones characteristically elevated after burns, are known to inhibit protein synthesis. These two hormones decrease while sleeping (Ersser, et al., 1999: 361). This has particular implications for the promotion of tissue healing. Sleep also activates the restorative repair process of body integrity for deteriorated or injured tissues. Sleep increases the production and the storage of energy in cells in order to be used effectively when waking up. Furthermore, the central nervous system adjusts the balance of its working which is important for the learning process, thought, memory, sensory perception, problem solving, and good decision making including the ability to deal with life threatening or critical situations (Closs, 1988; Hodgson, 1991: 1505-1506; Jensen & Herr, 1993: 385; Trevelyan, 1989: 34). Moreover sleep enhances the capability of the body's immune system (Czeisler, et al., 2001: 156).

Adult people usually need 6 to 8 ½ hours sleep each night (Czeisler, et al., 2001: 155; Dines-Kalinowski, 2002: 48). Adequate sleep makes a person feel fresh and fully rested resulting him/her in working effectively and this can be considered as good sleep quality (Doraciak, 1990: 39; Milne, 1982: 21). People with sleep problems,

inadequate sleep, or poor sleep quality might attribute this to some disturbing factors including internal and external factors (Southwell, 1995: 29). Internal factors appear to be multifactorial such as type of illness, severity of illness, pain, psychological stressors, depression, anxiety, and discomfort. External factors consist of the hospital environment such as noise, light, temperature, and nursing activities (Meyer, et al., 1994: 1211-1216; Parker, 1995: 341; Redeker, 2000: 32). The study of Jensen and Herr revealed that 80% of patients had sleep problems during hospitalization (Jensen & Herr, 1993: 397). Sleep problems occur in various groups of patients, especially in critically ill patients, patients in intensive care units (Dines-Kalinowski, 2002: 48; Richards & Bairnsfather, 1988: 35), patients suffering from pain (Raymond, et al., 2001: 381-382; Simpson, et al., 1996), elderly patients (Closs, 1988: 44; Ersser, et al., 1999; Southwell & Wistow, 1995: 1104; Snyder-Halpern & Verran, 1987: 161), and patients undergoing surgery (Edell-Gustafsson, et al., 1999).

The group of burn patients are much more susceptible to sleep problems. Sleep difficulty is a prominent concern in severely burn survivors. Poor sleep quality in burn patients can occur at every stage of illness, both during the crisis period and recovery period (Lawrence, et. al., 1998). Moreover, it is found that the proportion of time spent in different stages during the sleep cycle after a burn injury is different from healthy people. There were a significant decrease in stage 3 and 4 “slow wave” sleep or “deep” sleep. Moreover, rapid eye movement “REM” sleep is very short. An increase in stages 1 and 2 “light” sleep was also noted. Sleep in those former stages is the period of deep sleep, which enhances adequate restful sleep leading to stimulation for the release of growth hormones from the anterior pituitary gland (Hodgson, 1991: 1505). Growth hormone enhances amino acid transportation into cells and it also promotes protein and ribonucleic acid (RNA) synthesis. Furthermore, adequate sleep helps to adjust the nitrogen balance. Good sleep helps in putting amino acid into cells, then cell tissues divide. This process enhances the synthesis of bone and skin cells. As a result, there is a restoration of deteriorated or injured tissue which is necessary for

healing (Adam & Oswald, 1984: 1400; Closs, 1988: 48; Dorocick, 1900: 38; Lee & Stotts, 1990). On the contrary, burn patients who have sleep problems or cannot sleep in stage 3 and 4 of NREM sleep or have short REM sleep will lose body nitrogen. This will be indicated by a net loss of protein via urine and weight loss (Fass, 1971: 2317). Moreover, impaired sleep reduces motivation, and decreases pain tolerance (Ersser, et al., 1999: 361). Impaired sleep also hampered a specificity of immunologic system (Ozturk, et al., 1999), thus reducing the ability to fight infection (Krachman, et al., 1995: 1715). There is an increase in body energy requirements, an increase of episodes of gastric ulcers, elevated pain perception, emotional instability such as depression, and anger. If the sleep problems still remain for a long time, this may lead to psychological disorder, and thus potentially affect overall morbidity and mortality (Dotson, et al., 1986: 105; Gottschlich, et al., 1994: 490).

Based on the literature review, it was found that most studies have been conducted in patients who were admitted in critical care units, in postoperative surgical patients, and especially in the elderly. Although the sleep problem is very crucial for patients with burn injuries, it still receives very little attention. A study conducted in burn survivors is very rare. In Thailand, there is no research concerning sleep in burn patients. Information with regard to sleep quality in burn patients especially in ones who are hospitalized for burn treatment is important and should be studied. The results gained from the study are expected to be very fruitful. The investigator strongly believes that the study outcome on sleep quality of adult burn patients will provide significant information which will be useful for nurses in planning supportive care for adult burn patients, and help them achieve quality sleep.

Research Questions

1. What was the sleep quality of hospitalized adult burn patients?
2. What were the factors disturbing the sleep quality of hospitalized adult burn patients?

Purposes of the Study

To survey sleep quality, and to determine sleep disturbing factors in hospitalized adult burn patients.

Conceptual Framework

Based on the review of related literature, it was found that the influencing factors on sleep quality of adult burn patients was composed of internal factors such as physical and psychological problems relating to pain, discomfort, stress and anxiety, and external factors such as the hospital environment and nursing activities. Those factors were related to poor sleep quality in adult burn patients. According to the concept derived from Verran & Snyder-Halpern (1987; 155-163), it was stated that sleep quality can be evaluated by interviewing a person. Sleep is a direct experience of a person and an individual perception. The sleep quality can be evaluated with regard to 3 dimensions as follows: (see Diagram 1)

1. The dimension relating to sleep disturbance comprised sleep latency, mid- sleep awakening, depth of sleep, and sleep disturbance during the night.
2. The dimension involving sleep effectiveness comprised rest upon awakening, subjective sleep quality, and subjective sleep efficiency .
3. The dimension on the length of sleep, which is the total sleep period.

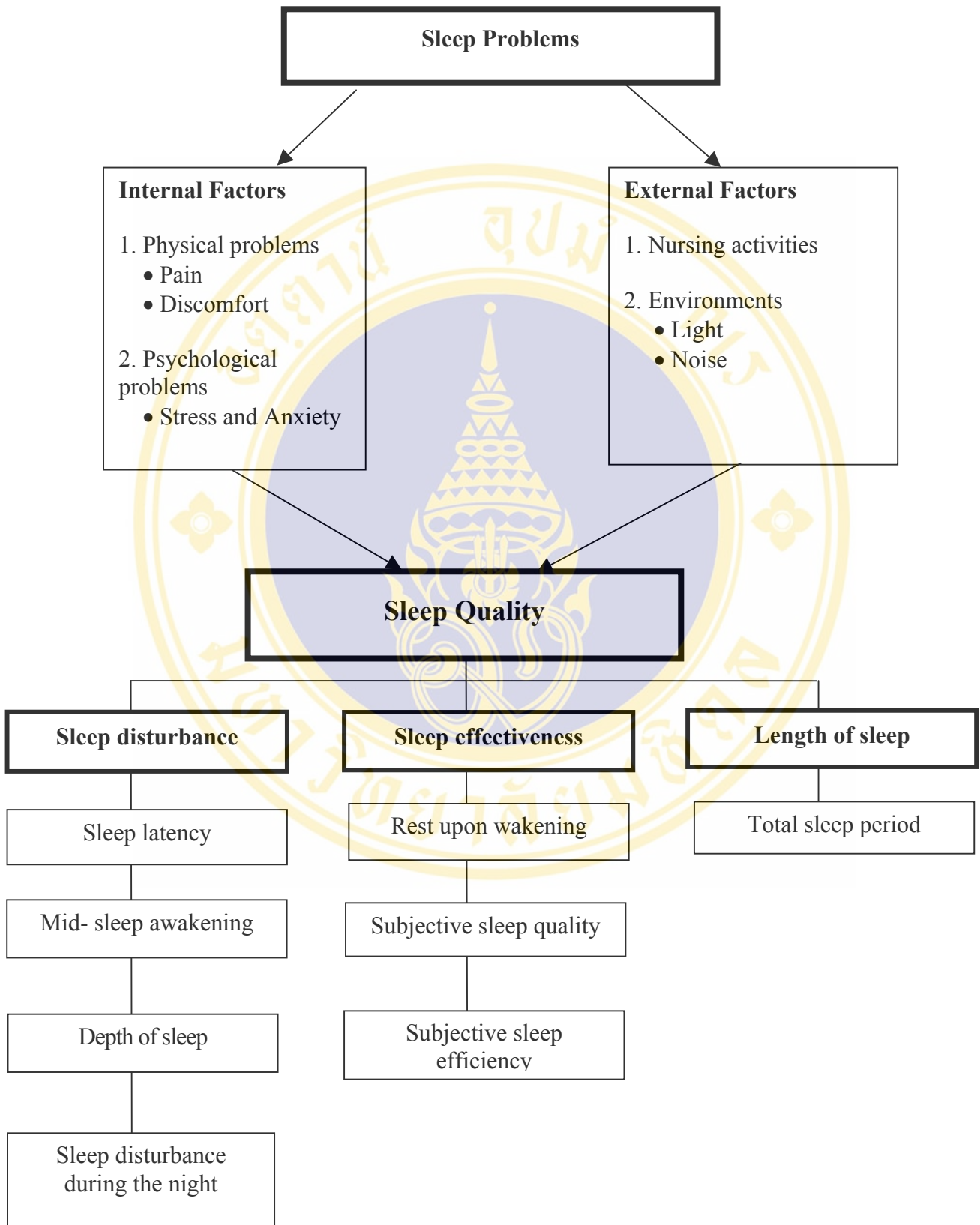


Diagram 1: Conceptual framework of the study

Scope of the Study

This study aimed to survey sleep quality in hospitalized adult burn patients who were admitted in burn units, intensive care units and general surgical wards in a total of 10 hospitals. Seven of the hospitals are located in the Bangkok metropolitan area, these included: King Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital, Siriraj Hospital, Police General Hospital, Ramathibodi Hospital, Bangkok Metropolitan Medical College & Vajira Hospital, Bhumibol Adulyadej Hospital, Nopparatrajathane Hospital. Three are located in provincial areas as follows: Samutsakhon Hospital, Chonburi Hospital, and Queen Sawangwattana Memorial Hospital. The total number of the samples were 76 patients. The data were collected between 1st February to 15th April 2003.

Assumption

Sleep quality can be evaluated by interviewing. The answers obtained were an individual perception and claimed to be true.

Operational Definition of Terms

Sleep quality referred to an individual's perception that indicated total results in sleep disturbance, sleep effectiveness and length of sleep. In this study, the questionnaires assessing sleep quality were modified from the Verran & Snyder-Halpern Sleep Scale (Snyder-Halpern & Verran, 1987: 155-163). The modified sleep scale, which was a numeric rating scale, contains 8 items. The method used for assessing sleep quality was an interview.

Sleep disturbing factors referred to internal factors including pain, discomfort, stress and anxiety, and external factors such as noise, light, nursing activities, and included other factors which patients perceived had disturbed their sleep.

In this study, sleep disturbing factors were assessed by an instrument developed by the investigator.

Burn patients referred to the patients who were injured by fire, hot or scalding liquids, chemicals, or electricity, and were admitted in burn units, intensive care units, and general surgical wards at the selected 10 hospitals.

Expected Benefits of the Study

1. The study outcomes can be used as a guideline for creating and developing an effective nursing care plan enhancing optimum sleep quality in burn patients.
2. The study results can be a clue for further studies associated with sleep problems in burn patients in other aspects.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

The purpose of this study was to survey sleep quality in adult burn patients. The literature review aimed enhance an in depth understanding on the topic by reviewing relevant research, reports, documents, literature and articles covering the following issues:

1. Concept of Sleep in Burn Patients

- 1.1 Definition of sleep
- 1.2 Normal sleep mechanism
- 1.3 Incidence of sleep problems in burn patients
- 1.4 Factors related to sleep problems in burn patients
 - 1.4.1 Internal factors
 - 1.4.1.1 Physical factors
 - 1.4.1.2 Psychological factors
 - 1.4.2 External factors
 - 1.4.2.1 Nursing activities
 - 1.4.2.2 Environments
- 1.5 Mechanism of sleep problems in burn patients

2. Impacts of Sleep Problems in Burn Patients

- 2.1 Physiological impacts
- 2.2 Psychological, emotional and behavioral impacts
- 2.3 Family, economic and social impacts

3. Sleep Assessment in Burn Patients

- 3.1 Sleep measurement
 - 3.1.1 Objective sleep evaluation
 - 3.1.2 Subjective sleep evaluation

1. Concept of Sleep in Burn Patients

1.1 Definition of sleep

Before the 20th century, psychologists and people had no difference in ideas about the concept of sleep in human beings. Sleep is the period in which the human body performs less functions and focuses on its repair function. There was no study related to behavior and changes during human sleep. In 1937, a new concept of sleep was presented. It stated that sleep was a physical phenomenon called an active phenomenon with some specific characteristics such as active brain functions without physical activities. Loomis, Harvey, and Hobart (1937: 127 cited in Beck, 1992: 256), who discovered sleep stages noted that by using electroencephalographic-ECG monitoring the human body and brain showed different functions. In 1953, Aserinsky and Kleitman (1953: 273) noticed and documented eye movement during sleep by electrooculogram. Then, there were many research studies related to sleep which presented and defined of sleep as in the following paragraph:

Oswald (1976: 15) stated that human sleep was a temporary period of losing conscious. Moreover, physical conditions show stupor and no response to any arousal.

Hayter (1980: 457) expressed the idea that human sleep was a complex process correlating with other rhythms of physical functions. During sleep, body mobility decreases.

Kotchabhakdi, N. (2000: 1) considered that sleep was a behavioral state of human beings having no interest and no response to environmental changes including a deteriorated ability of perception of surrounding changes.

Potaros, D. (1995: 10) indicated that sleep was a basic physiological process correlated to biological rhythms of living presenting the relaxation of organs. The characteristics of sleep are defined as a decreased alertness level, less or no response to any arousal, and less or no mobility. Behavior expressions during sleep were

calmness and closed eyes. Those expressions were temporary and are easy to change by any arousals.

Guyton & Hall (2000: 689) reported that sleep was an unconsciousness from which the person can be aroused by sensory or other stimuli. It is to be distinguished from coma.

Based on the above mentioned definitions, sleep was a complex, physiological process related to changes in alertness or change in consciousness level, with less perception and less or no response to any arousal. During sleep, body movement is difficult to identify. However, any proper arousal, can wake people up during sleep.

1.2 Normal sleep mechanism

There were various explanations about the sleep mechanism. There is no conclusion about which explanation is satisfactory to explain about sleep in human beings. Many scientists demonstrated that sleep in human beings is related to conscious levels controlled by the central nervous system (CNS) located in the reticular formation in the brain stem. The reticular formation is a group of sensory cells transmitting nervous signals to the cerebral cortex leading to physical alertness.

A sleep researcher claimed that the chemicals enhancing nervous transmission that generally controlled the normal mechanism of sleep were as follows:

a) Serotonin (5-Hydroxytryptamine) which was released from the nuclei of raphe located at the lower part of the pons connecting to the medulla. Serotonin was responsible for transmitting nervous signals to many parts of brains such as hypothalamus, limbic system, cortex, and spinal cord. One function of serotonin (5-Hydroxytryptamine) was to inhibit neurotransmission to the reticular activating system (RAS) causing RAS to be less active resulting in the occurrence of NREM sleep. In addition, the process allowed human beings to be relaxed and have less anxiety. Serotonin was produced during the daytime and was accumulated until

night time in order to reach an adequate level. This process enables human beings to have good sleep (Black & Jacobs, 1993).

b) Norepinephrine which was released from cells of the nucleus locus coeruleus, a neuron group located at the pons connecting to other neuron cells in the reticular formation. Norepinephrine, and some neurotransmitters were correlated to mental and emotional functions. There was a theory claiming that norepinephrine was related to REM sleep. Damages to the raphe and locus coeruleus caused less sleep or changes in some stages of sleep (Carskaden & Derment, 1989).

In addition, sleep is controlled by CNS and hormones are related to the circadian rhythm, darkness-enlightenment, and duration of daytime-nighttime. Based on many studies, it is believed the circadian rhythm is controlled by the brain and works like a biological clock such as suprachiasmatic nuclei (SCN). It has a retinohypothalamic pathway enhancing sensory perception of darkness-brightness. The function of SCN is correlated to melatonin which is secreted from the pineal gland. The process of melatonin secretion occurs much during the night time. It is believed that melatonin is a stimulus for sleep.

To conclude, regular sleep in human beings is controlled by many mechanisms such as from the reticular formation, serotonin (5-Hydroxytryptamine), norepinephrine, the neurological system and hormones related to circadian rhythm.

1.3 Incidence of sleep problems in burn patients

In Thailand, there has been no any study related to sleep problems in burn patients, especially about quality of sleep, disturbing factors and sleep management in burn patients. However most sleep studies were related to sleep deprivation in intensive care units (ICUs) and are presented as follows:

Aurell & Elmqvist (1985) conducted a research in ICU post-operative patients by using polysomnography. The results indicated that the average sleeping hours of post-operative patients were 2 hours in a 48-hours duration.

Pressman (1997 cited in Lawrence, et. al., 1998) studied the effect of hospitalization, surgery, and anesthesia that affected sleep and biological rhythms.

Most existing research was conducted were in-patients. However, there was no study to monitor patients' sleep after being discharged, or for at least 2-3 weeks. Likewise, Yinnon, et. al. (1992) studied in-patients with medical problems in 2 Israeli hospitals, and found that 51% of all hospital patients reported sleep disturbance and the causes were noise, pain, and discomfort.

The literature on sleep disturbance as a post burn complication is sparse. This paucity of research may be because of the severity of other physical and psychological complications of burns, making sleep disturbance appear to be a relatively minor issue. In addition, many researchers and practitioners may assume that sleep will return to normal when the patient returns home.

There have been few research studies in sleep deprivation of burn patients showing that there were negative effects of sleep impairment and prolonged complications. The studies were presented as follow:

Gottschlich, et. al. (1994) documented a significant disruption in the sleep patterns of a group of pediatric burn survivors. Eleven participants (mean age=8.3years, mean total body surface area burned=55.1%) with endotracheal intubation in an ICU were studied for a much of forty-three 24-hours periods. Although the actual number of minutes asleep for this group was greater than that of the normal control group, the percentage of stage 3 and 4 sleep and rapid eye movement (REM) sleep was greatly below normal. It is during these stages that deeper sleep and the hypothesized restorative functions of sleep occur. Gottschlich, et al., argued that sleep disturbance in the ICU is associated with a number of severe detrimental effects, including increased mortality.

Kravitz et al.(1993) conducted a study of 82 children and adolescents returning to the hospital for reconstructive surgery at least 1 year after their burn

injuries, approximately 50% of the participants reported chronic sleep disturbance, including bed wetting and frequent nightmares.

Regarding the post burn sleep patterns of adult burn survivors of 12 hospitalized adult survivors, and most survivors reported significant sleep disturbance. (Dotson, et. al., 1986).

Doctor, et. al. (1997) conducted the study of 12 hospitalized adult survivors, most survivors reported significant sleep disturbance.

Incidence of sleep deprivation in burn patients was inconsistent due to duration of illness. In the study of Lawrence et. al. (1998), the findings showed that there was an incidence of sleep disturbance of burn survivors at 3 time points, hospitalization, 1 week after being discharged, and 2 months after being discharged. Sleep deprivation was expressed by burn patients in all three stages. Moreover, the results showed that 50% of the patients had sleep deprivation during hospitalization and 1 week after being discharged. In addition 40% of the samples reported that sleep deprivation occurred during the 2 months after being discharged. The major causes of sleep deprivation identified by the patients were pain and mental status such as post traumatic stress disorder(PTSD), depression, and anxiety .

Concerning causes of sleep deprivation, Raymond, et. al. (2001) studied the relationship between sleep quality and severity of pain in burn patients during hospitalization. The samples were 28 patients within the first week of admission. The research result showed that most patients had poor sleep quality, and 75% of the samples were confronted with sleep deprivation. Only a few in-patients had showed good sleep since admission until the 5th day. The significant reason for sleep problems was pain, especially pain at night.

1.4 Factors related to sleep problems in burn patients

Causes of sleep deprivation in burn patients were related to both internal and external factors as presented in the following paragraphs:

1.4.1 Internal factors refer to any factors that directly affected patients which could be categorized into physical and mental factors.

1.4.1.1 Physical factors

a) Pain: Pain is a manifest cause of sleep problems in burn patients because pain is a result of tissue damage. Based on Simpson, et. al. s' study (1996) 63% of in-patients with severe burn had sleep impairment caused by their pain. Forty-nine percent of the patients reported more pain at night. Pain caused them to wake up all night. Moreover, 3% of the patients argued that they had more pain during the daytime and they prevented them from rest during the day. Compared with patients without pain, 40% of patients with pain had good sleep. On the contrary, 58% of patients without pain had good sleep.

In burn patients, the pain level at the 1st day of injury was very high. Pain was the result from fire, boiling water, operations, and others including debridement, wound dressing, rehabilitation, and hydrotherapy (Davis & Sheely-Adolphson, 1997: 332; Kibbee, 1984: 55).

Pain caused by burn wounds was acute both during rest and wound dressing (Choiniere, et. al., 1989) because of tissue damage. Tissue damage releases K⁺, histamine, serotonin, bradykinin, E2, substance P, interleukins and leukotrienes (Dyer & Roberts, 1990; Jordan & Harrington, 1997). These chemicals could increase pain by stimulating the sensory system covering all skin or damaged tissues. Acute pain stimulated the autonomic nervous system in the hypothalamus and increased sympathetic nervous system in releasing catecholamine from endo-adrenal including epinephrine and norepinephrine. As a result, it lead to increased heart rate, blood pressure, respiratory rate, pupil dilation, sweating, peripheral vasoconstriction, and muscular tension leading to muscular atrophy and deoxygenation of tissue including acidosis (Black & Jacobs, 1993: 313). Also, it increased the pain of patients (Friedman, et. al., 1995). Moreover, pain stimulated the CNS inducing sleep deprivation, restless, and frustration (Turner & Elson, 1993). The

effect of pain diminished sleep quality. Pain lengthened sleep latency, times of being awake, and period of wake fullness resulting in difficulty in returning to sleep, less deep sleep, and sleep discontinuity. Poor sleep, one night would also affect sleep in the following night. Patients with poor sleep would have less pain tolerance, and had a tendency to increased pain in the next day (Raymond, et al., 2001: 4; Redeker, 2000).

b) Discomfort: including improper sleep position, muscular exhaustion because of prolonged immobilization, wet wound, fever with sweat, itchy wound and sleepless.

1.4.1.2 Psychological factors

a) Stress: Stress in burn patients was due to severe trauma (Lawrence, et. al., 1998). Stress lead to hormone release especially adrenaline and cortisol. Both of them could have an affect on arousal area, resulting in endless alertness, and poor sleep quality in in-patients. They also caused both physical and psychological stress (Putwatana, P., et. al., 1996: 7).

b) Anxiety: Fear and anxiety were reactions of patients in a crisis situation (Batz, 1995: 1146). Anxiety frequently disturbed sleep by alerting the body. Anxiety also increased the noradrenaline level in plasma because it stimulated a function of the sympathetic nervous system resulting in adrenaline and corticosteriod release that led to an increased respiratory rate, blood pressure, and muscular tension (Closs, 1999; Greene, 1997; Terner & Elson, 1993). In addition, it caused restlessness, sleep deprivation, frequent waking during the night, and difficult sleeping after awakening.

c) Depression: Burn patients may encounter an image loss and a limitation of their ability which mostly occurs during the rehabilitation period. Depression affects sleep because it elevates the monoamine oxidase level which is able to damage neurotransmitters. Noradrenaline and serotonin (5-HT) elevate the numbers of sleeping times during the night. They also make patients feel relaxed, and have good sleep. Patients with depression showed a decrease in slow wave sleep,

and a decline in sleep continuity (Czeisler, et. al., 2001: 159). About 10% of depression patients faced sleep deprivation (Shapiro & Calverley, 1993).

1.4.2 External factors refer to surrounding factors that influence the sleep of patients. They were presented in the following sections.

1.4.2.1 Nursing activities

Burn patients are confronted with life-threatening situations. They need constant care which causes them to wake up, especially during an acute phase. Nursing activities during this period focus on closely observing vital signs, and detecting abnormal signs. Physical examination, physician's visits and nursing activities also disturbed patient's sleep. Both direct and indirect approaches disturbed patients, and caused sleep deprivation (Sheely, 1996: 109-111). Good sleep quality was very necessary (Krachman, et. al., 1995: 1714). Smooth 5-hours sleep without any disturbance was better than 8-hours sleep with some disturbance (Hodgson, 1991). Hence, concern with only length of sleep time was not enough. It needed to recognize the sleep quality of REM and NREM sleeps (Boonchun, N., 1995: 13; Southwell & Wistow, 1995). Many studies confirmed that nursing activities or resuscitation disturbed a patient's sleep. Nursing activities were obviously one of the major factors that disturbed the sleep of in-patients (Southwell & Wistow, 1995).

1.4.2.2 Environments

a) Noise: Based on the study of Topf, et. al. (1996), patients with hearing ability in ICU had worse sleep than did patients with hearing impairment. Unfamiliar noise was able to wake up patients, especially patients at first admission (Merritt, 1997). Concerning the ward environment, noise interfered with sleep resulting in insufficient sleep of in-patients (Snyder-Halpern, 1985: 45). Disturbed noise was defined as noises caused by instruments and staff conversations (Baker, 19992; Hilton, 1976: 466; Hilton, 1985: 289). Noise disturbed sleep in 2 ways including waking patients up, and interfering with the sleep cycle.

b) Light: It is one of the sleep disturbing factors. Too much light interfered with sleep (Simpson, et. al., 1996) because sleep or wakefulness was controlled by a cycle of darkness and enlightenment—a biological cycle (Dolan, 1991). Darkness and enlightenment were related to the secretion of 2 hormones.. These two hormones were inhibited by light. Darkness stimulated melatonin release, but light inhibited it. Melatonin played a major role in the function of the normal biological cycle leading to normal sleep (Lewy, et. al., 1980 cited in Terman, 1989). During admission, it was difficult to sleep under light because nursing and treatment activities needed light and they affected the sleep of patients. To conclude, light was a factor that disturbed patient's sleep (Southwell & Wistow, 1995; Edell Gustafsson, et. al., 1994).

1.5 Mechanism of sleep problems in burn patients

Healthy adults needed 6-8½ average hours of sleep hours with 4-6 cycle/sleep periods per night (Dines-Kalinowski, 2002: 48; Czeisler, et. al., 2001: 155). There were variables in 3 phases including 1) wakefulness, 2) Non-Rapid Eye Movement Sleep–NREM sleep, and 3) Rapid Eye Movement Sleep, REM sleep (Beck, 1992: 256).

The sleep cycle started from a drowsy period transferring to NREM sleep stage 1, 2, 3, and 4, then returning to NREM sleep stage 2 again and REM sleep will occur. It seems to be an on-and-off cycle during the sleeping process. Average values of NREM to REM sleep cycle were 90-110 minutes (Kotchabhakdi, N., 1991: 1-9; Hayter, 1980: 458). Richards (1996: 411) defined the sleep cycle as in the diagram below. During wakefulness, the sleep cycle was started at NREM sleep stage 1:

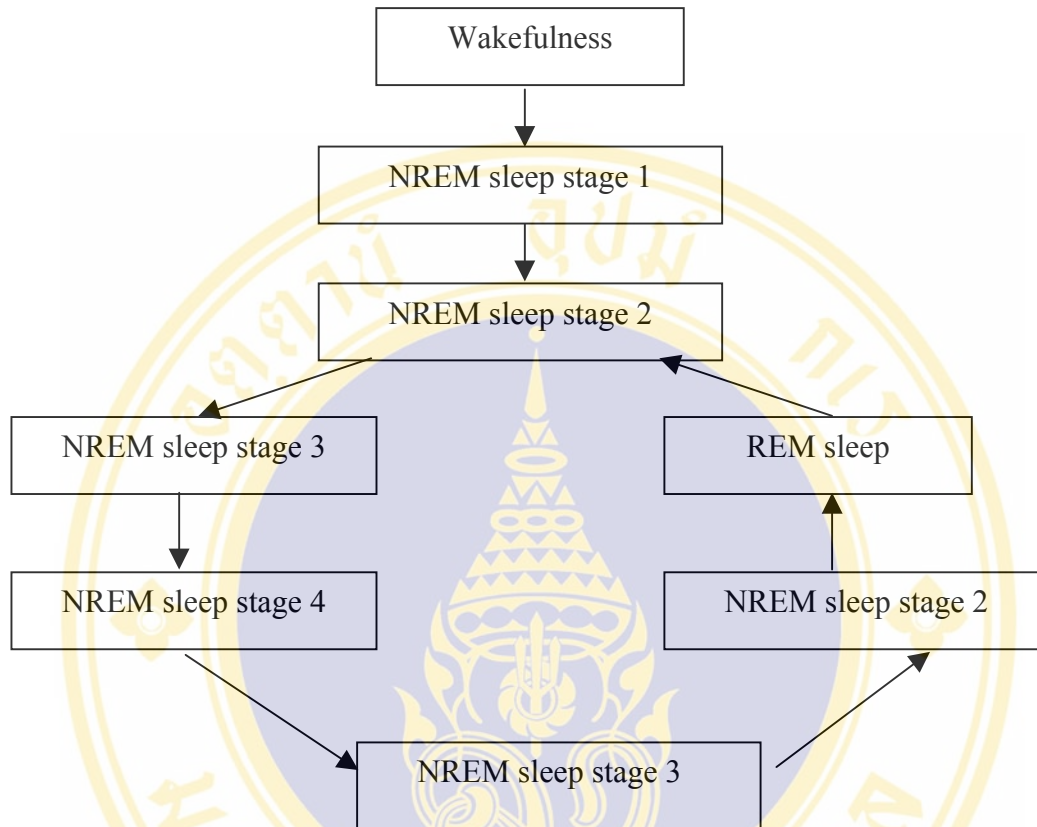


Diagram 2: Sleep cycle (Richards, 1996: 411)

Normal sleep consists of the NREM sleep, stage 1 (2-5% of total sleep period), the NREM sleep, stage 2 (45-55% of total sleep time), and the third and fourth stages of NREM sleep, as well as deep sleep stage (13-23% of total sleep time). The period of REM sleep is approximately 20-25% of the total sleep period. Awakening time during sleep should be less than 5% each night (Krachman, 1995: 1714; Carskadon & Dement, 1989: 9). However, a study of sleep periods in burn patients by applying a polysomnograph indicated that sleep pattern in burn patients differed from sleep patterns in normal people. The first and second stages of NREM sleep in burn patients were longer than in normal people ($15.2 \pm 2.3\%$ and $63.5 \pm 2.7\%$

respectively). The third and fourth stages of NREM sleep were shorter ($8.2 \pm 1.9\%$) and REM sleep was shorter than that of healthy people (Gottschlich, et. al., 1994: 489).

Burn patients with sleep problems in REM sleep express negative effects in the psychological aspect, and their adaptation resulting in imbalance and inability to cope with stresses (Richard & Brainsfather, 1988: 35; Hayter, 1980: 458).

Sleep problems during the third and fourth stages of NREM sleep or slow wave sleep might show symptoms such as inertia, no-emotions, drowsiness, ptosis, fatigue, anxiety, less pain threshold, and low immunity (Parker, 1995: 339; Leikasiewicz-Ferland, 1987: 52; Hayter, 1980: 458). Those impacts can affect the risk of infection, wound healing, and recovery in burn patients.

Sleep problems in burn patients is related to both psychological and physical causes. The significant physical factor is the pain that not only occurred at the wound dressing but also occurred at night or at the rest time. Psychological factors were depression, anxiety and stress. Those two factors affect sleep quality. Moreover, factors such as the environment and nursing activities affect sleep quality in burn patients.

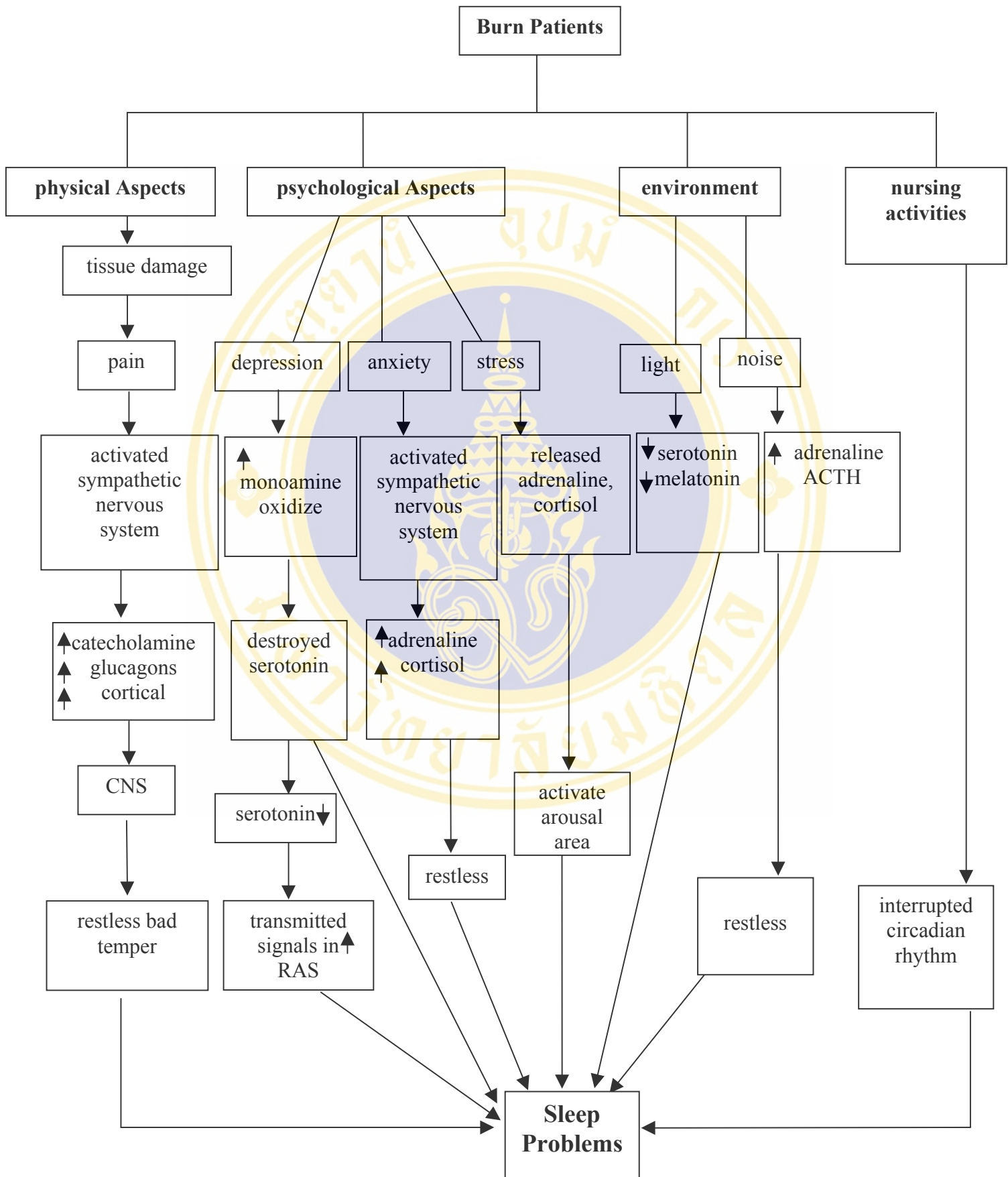


Diagram 3: Mechanism of sleep problems in burn patients caused by disturbing factors.

2. Impacts of Sleep Problems in Burn Patients

People who had sleep problems would face both physical and mental impacts which might jeopardize their lives (Owen, et. al., 1999).

2.1 Physical impacts

Parker (1995: 341) stated that the effects of sleep problems on physical functions were as follows:

1. Hypothermia and ineffective thermal control
2. Abnormal functions of cardiovascular and respiratory systems
3. Abnormal hormone secretion when confronted with stress
4. Having EEG as epileptic patients do when being aroused.

Snyder-Halpern (1985: 42-43) noted that sleep deprivation might lead to: body thermal changes, muscle weakness, fatigue, electrolyte imbalance, and blood chemical changes.

Hodgson (1991: 1508) indicated that poor sleep could hamper the recovery; obstructs and imbalance the body's functions, including body thermal control, blood pressure, heart rate, electrolyte balance and etc.

Adam & Oswald (1984: 1460) noted that insufficient sleep elevated poor self-repair and self-recovery resulting in an inconsistent or incomplete process of recovery, tissue repairment, and wound healing. It also decreased immune functions and made the body vulnerable to risk of infection leading to wound healing impairment. Good wound healing was essential for patient's recovery. During sleep, growth hormones were secreted to stimulate protein synthesis and RNA absorption into cells including the highest cell generation (Krachman, et. al., 1995: 1715). On the other hand, corticosteroid hormone and catecholamine inhibited protein synthesis during sleep (Ersser, et. al., 1999: 361). In addition, sleep enhanced the positive wound healing process (Hodgson, 1991: 1505), on the contrary sleep deprivation leads to slow wound healing. Several studies stated that insufficient sleep showed the negative impacts on an individual's health. The details were as follows:

a. Wound infection: Insufficient sleep causes poor immunity. The phagocytosis process of leukocyte was decreased during insufficient sleep. Palmblad, et. al. (1979 cited in Krachman, 1995: 1715) studied the effects of 48-hours sleep deprivation. The findings showed that blood lymphocyte DNA synthesis and neutrophil function decreased. The results also indicated that phytohemagglutinin decreased.

b. Weight loss: Sleep insufficiency was responsible for the impaired mechanism of tissue repair. Sleep deprivation contribution of protein oxidation to total energy expenditure decreased from 27% during the day to 13% at night (Krachman, et al., 1995: 1715). Sleep deprivation has been shown to induce the onset of a catabolic state (Scrimshaw, et al., 1996 cited in Krachman, 1995:1715). During the second day of a 48-hours sleep deprivation study, the effects of sleep deprivation on protein metabolism, samples demonstrated an increase in urinary nitrogen, reflecting the development of a catabolic state.

c. Higher mortality rate: Rechtschaffen, et. al.(1982 cited in Karchman, 1995: 1715) noted that sleep deprivation was a cause of death with a relationship to gastric ulcers, internal hemorrhage, and pulmonary edema.

2.2 Psychological, emotional, and behavioral impacts

Generally, most burn patients are confronted with mental and emotional problems along with sleep deprivation. Sleep deprivation greatly affects psychological problems and emotional disturbance. In healthy people, sleep insufficiency affected their mental status resulting in anger, loss of confidence, restlessness, poor decision making, tenseness, sensitive to pain and discomfort. In some people, psychological symptoms became more severe and may show some signs including hallucination, dementia, paranoia, aggressiveness, and delirium. Sleep insufficiency, especially during REM sleep, demonstrated negative psychological effects and poor adaptation (Hayter, 1980: 458; Richards, 1988: 35; Dines-Kalinowski, 2002: 48). In burn patients, there were some impacts of sleep deprivation including restlessness,

confusion aggression, misguidance, paranoia, nightmares, and post traumatic stress disorder (PTSD)(Gottschlich,et al., 1994). Sleep deprivation might be noticed by observing some behaviors such as apathy, no facial expression, poor speaking, and poor decision making (Dines-Kalinowski, 2002: 48). In addition, sleep problems caused emotional change –anxiety from image change. These lead patients to refuse to participate with others.

2.3 Family, economic and social impacts

From the literature review, sleep deprivation affects both mental and physical functions. Emotional expressions in burn patients mostly found were anger restlessness, frustration, anxiety, misguidance, and depression. It also affected their families, relatives, and friends(Hilton, 2001: 39). The research findings showed that people who were close to patients expressed many emotional problems such as anxiety, fear, anger, sadness, and discouragement (Bartz, 1995: 1156). Family members usually isolated themselves from the patients. This reaction might lead to a lower pain threshold of patients, higher risk of infection leading to prolonged hospitalization, more antibiotic administration, high hospitalized expenses, wasted time for working, loss of incomes of patients themselves, and their family members who needed to take care of them that could count as economic loss.

3. Sleep Assessment in Burn Patients

There were many methods to assess sleep in crisis patients. The selection of assessment methods depended on research objectives, the suitability of circumstances, and types and categories of patients (Webster & Thompson, 1986: 450). Closs and Beck (Closs, 1988: 509; Beck, 1992: 256) presented the principles for a sleep assessment instrument as follows: 1) selection of the right and proper instrument–validity, 2) sampling group had the ability and understanding in the research assumption of the instrument utilization–reliability, and 3) cost and outcome of the study feasibility. However, Carter stated that sleep assessment should be

assessed in both quality and quantity of sleeps (Carter, 1985: 24). So, sleep can be assessed by 2 major methods: 1) objective sleep evaluation, and 2) subjective sleep evaluation (Closs, 1988: 503; Beck, 1992: 257).

3.1 Sleep measurement

3.1.1 Objective sleep evaluation

a. Polysomnography (PSG): Polysomnography is a popular standard tool to use with both healthy people and patients (Cohen, 1997: 268). It was able to evaluate each stage of sleep in both quality and quantity, timing, sleep cycle, and the depth of sleep (Jitpanya, C., 2000: 3). This was a good instrument to assess sleep with high reliability and validity (Beck, 1992: 257; Chuman, 1983). This evaluation is the record of physical changes during the sleep combined with the electroencephalogram-EEG monitoring. The EEG report was essential. This evaluation also kept the records of the electrooculogram-EOG that was useful for assessing the REM sleep, the electromyogram-EMG, and the electrocardiogram-ECG for monitoring cardiac rhythms. It also monitored the respiratory system, gastro-acidosis, oxygen saturation and etc (Cohen, 1997: 268).

However, polysomnography had some disadvantages such as its cost was high and it required an expert for data collection and interpretation (Snyder-Halpern & Verran, 1987: 155-156). This instrument could not evaluate individual perception about sleep, feeling after awakening, or individual satisfaction (Englert & Linden, 1998).

b. Body movement: This was an indirect sleep evaluation method by determining activities or body movement (Cohen, 1997: 271). In general, during sleep, body movement occurred in pre and post periods of REM sleep. Body movement was assessed in NREM sleep. The body movement was declined especially in REM sleep (Closs, 1988). This measurement could be applied with other tools to assess sleep (John, 1971). There were many instruments for measuring body movement during sleep such as nightcap, wrist actigraph, and a static charge-

sensitive bed (Jitpanya, C., 2000: 4). Sleep diaries and personal observation were records of sleep measurement (Closs, 1988: 506; Fontaine, 1989: 402; Dorociak, 1990: 39; Beck, 1992: 261).

- Nightcap is a portable small measuring device that was developed for measuring sleep from body movement. It evaluated the differences of head movement during waking and sleep condition including measuring the differences of rapid eye movement in NREM and REM sleeps. But it was not able to identify variables in each stage (total 4 stages) of NREM sleep (Ajilore, et. al., 1995 cited in Jitpanya, C., 2000: 4). In comparison, sleep value from the nightcap defined no statistical. Significant difference in the pre-moment of falling to sleep, awakening times, NREM sleep and REM sleep (Ajilore, et. al., 1995 cited in Jitpanya, C., 2000: 4). This instrument was suitable for severe patients because it was portable, small and caused less disturbances to patients but its limitation was that there was no EEG record.

- Wrist actigraph was a small lightweight tool as well as a watch that could evaluate sleep with a sensitive signal detector and 24-hours memory storage (Evans, 2001: 11). This tool determined the variables between sleep and wake by assessing frequency and amplitude of body movement (Evans & Rogers, 1994: 78). In comparison with polysomnography, the wrist actigraph had the reliability coefficients of 0.82-0.99 (Stampi & Broughton, 1988; Zomer, et. al., 1987 cited in Evans & Rogers, 1994: 78). Nobody has yet tested this tool about its reliability and validity in ICU unit (Jitpanya, C., 2000: 5). Its advantages are that it is able to be used with all ages, it is convenient, causes less disturbance and is low cost but the disadvantage is the expert requirement for data interpretation.

- Bedside monitor system is an indirect sleep assessment tool. In ICU, patients have been monitored for physical changes during sleep such as heart rate, blood pressure, and respiratory rate which decreased during NREM sleep, and increased during REM sleep (John, 1971: 489). These changes could be combined

with the assessment of sleep characteristics, for instance eye closing, no rapid eye movement, and no response to surroundings (Jitpanya, C., 2000: 4).

c. Personal observation was the observation of personal behavior such as physical movement, respiratory characteristics, respiratory rate, muscular tension, and arousal response at sleep and at awakening (Laempet, W., 2001: 161). This method was popular for evaluating sleep in children, adults and psychological patients. This measurement was categorized into 2 stages of sleep and waking but it was very hard to identify the actual awakening while patients kept staying in bed (Closs, 1988: 507).

3.1.2 Subjective sleep evaluation

These measurements can assess both quality and quantity of sleep from individual perception, the fresh feeling of sufficient or insufficient sleep and nightmares. Those mentioned above expressed an individual direct experience that could not be measured by other instruments. Sometimes, sleep satisfaction might not related to duration and depth of sleep (Closs, 1988: 503). Self-assessment may show some bias about information given by patients, and patient's memory of last night's sleep. (Webster & Thompson, 1986: 450). Subjective sleep measurements or self-sleep measurements used many kinds of tools, for example, visual analogue scale, subjective rating scale, questionnaires, and interviews.

a. Visual Analogue Scale: This scale is an easy and effective one to measure sleep with values on a 100mm. straight line. Patients have to determine their feelings about their last-night sleep and honestly mark it on a straight line. At the both ends of the straight line, there is a sentence presenting the quality of sleep. Each sentence has the opposite meaning such as the best and the worst sleep. The most popular scale is Verran and Snyder-Halpern Sleep Scale–VSH Sleep Scale because it is easy to use, convenient, and suitable for in-patients.

Its limitation are patients must have visual, reading and marking abilities (Jitpanya, C., 2000: 5). The questionnaire by Verran and Snyder-Halpern

consisted of 8 questions focusing on 2 aspects of sleep effectiveness and sleep disturbance. Questions involved with details of sleep, for instance, the numbers of wakes during the night, depth of sleep, causes of awakening by themselves or by internal or external arousals, feelings after awakening related to last night's sleep, and fresh feeling after awakening. This scale was modified in 1987 by adding 3 more questions correlated with sleep latency, duration of falling to asleep again, sleep disturbance, and 3 more questions related to sleep effectiveness—the duration of falling to asleep after waking up at night, sleep sufficiency, and nap supplementation during the day. So, the total items became 14 questions. This questionnaire was tested for its validity by coefficient theta and was equal to 0.82.

Fontaine (1989: 402) conducted research involving a comparison between reliability and validity among 3 sleep instruments including the questionnaire of Verran & Snyder-Halpern, sleep measurement, and polysomnography. The sampling group consisted of 20 emergency patients admitted in ICU units. This research emphasized the comparison of sleep latency, wakening during the night, and morning wakening including time arrangement after waking up. The findings showed that subjective sleep measurements and the questionnaire gained more reliability and validity than polysomnography did.

Kroon and West (2000: 284) provided a comparative study in ICU units among 3 kinds of sleep instruments including the questionnaire of Verran & Snyder-Halpern, subjective sleep measurement and objective sleep evaluation-wrist actigraph. The research findings presented that there was no difference among sleep latency, wakes during the night and total sleep time among the three sleep instruments. The qualitative sleep measurements were broadly applied with many kinds of patients. Here are some examples.

Fontaine (1989: 402-409) applied this tool to evaluate sleep disturbance in 20 emergency patients, in ICU units. The researcher wanted to develop a sleep disturbance measurement tool based on patient's perceptions. Sleep

characteristics that demonstrated sleep disturbance included questions related to sleep latency, wakes during the night, and total sleep time.

Simpson, et al. (1996: 213-223) employed this instrument to measure sleep quality categorized into 4 categories including sleep duration, sleep effectiveness, sleep disturbance, and nap supplementation in 97 post-operative cardiovascular patients who were discharged from the hospital for at least 2-3 days.

In Thailand, there have been several research studies that applied Verran & Snyder-Halpern, VSH Sleep Scale as in the following:

Potaros, D. (1995) applied this scale to measure sleep quality in post-operative patients. The objectives of this study were to compare sleep quality in each stage of the operation. The sample was a group of 121 general surgical, orthopedic and gynecological patients in Ramathibodi Hospital. The finding of the study indicated that sleep quality of patients was at a positive level. The quality of pre-operative sleep was worse than the quality of post-operative sleep, but there was no difference between the first and the third post-operative dates.

Kosol, S. (1995) took this scale to evaluate sleep quality of health care providers in Mahidol University to evaluate sleep quality and the related factors to sleep quality. The study sample consisted of 4,585 health care providers in Ramathibodi Hospital. The result showed that sleep quality of the sample group was average.

Phudphanphaisan, C.(2001) applied a scale to measure the sleep quality of in-patients with heart failure. Her study involved the relationship among uncertainty of pain, previous experience and sleep quality. The study sample was a group of 120 patients with heart failure who were admitted in the Internal Medicine Department, Siriraj Hospital. The results demonstrated that sleep quality was average, and nursing activities, noise and light were related to poor sleep quality.

Prasertphol, P.(2001) employed a scale to measure sleep quality in the elderly who were admitted and received operations. The research aimed to

study sleep quality and some disturbing factors. The samples were 121 elderly who were admitted and received operations in general surgical wards, orthopedic wards and gynecological wards, Saraburi Hospital. The results indicated that the 1 day after the operation showed poor sleep quality. The highest score indicating good sleep quality was patients' sleep before an admission. Sleep quality scores slightly increased in the second and third post-operative days.

Rajjanakitti, P.(2001) utilized a scale to measure sleep quality in post-operative patients and to study sleep quality in pre and post-operative periods including 1st day before being discharged. The samples were a group of 130 surgical patients, both males and females, who were admitted to King Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital and had operations in general surgical wards and orthopedic wards. The research result indicated that the sleep quality in pre operation was better than in post operation. Sleep at one day before admission had the highest score showing the best sleep quality.

b. Questionnaires: Most questions are involved with sleep time and sleep quality. Some questions focus on the numbers of awakenings and sleep characteristics. The suitable questions depend on the research objectives. Examples of sleep questionnaires were as follows:

- St. Mary's Hospital Sleep Questionnaire, SMH Sleep Questionnaire is a sleep instrument that was established especially for in-patients. It included 14 questions, both opened and closed-end questions. It focuses on 4 categories: sleep latency, total sleep time, sleep quality, and sleep satisfaction. Opened-end questions related to times such as bedtime, time before falling asleep, waking time, time of staying in bed after awakening, and total sleep time for the whole night and total nap supplementation time per day. Closed-end questions were involved with sleep quality by measuring depth of sleep, awakening during sleep, and fresh feeling after awakening in the morning. The questionnaire was widely applied to measure sleep in normal people and in-patients (Leigh, et al., 1988) such as surgical,

internal medicine, and psychological patients. This questionnaire is suitable for measuring sleep in both healthy people and patients.

- The Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI) developed by Buysse, et. al. (1989) had 2 categories measuring both quantitative and qualitative sleep. Quantitative sleep had 3 components: 1) sleep latency–time since going to bed until falling to sleep, 2) sleep duration per night, and 3) habitual sleep effectiveness. Qualitative sleep measured 4 components: 1) subjective sleep quality, 2) sleep disturbance, 3) sedatives administration, and 4) the effects on daily activities, and etc.

- General Sleep Habits Questionnaire (GSH) developed by Monroe (1967: 255) assessed sleep in 2 categories including good sleep and bad sleep. This measure focused on difficulty of sleep and sleep continuity. People with good sleep have sleep latency of less than 10 minutes, not over 15 minutes and have no awakening during the night. People with bad or poor sleep have sleep latency of 60 minutes or over, normally over 30 minutes and awakening at least once a night including difficulty of returning to sleep.

c. Interviews: they contain questions about prior and present sleep-waking patterns, history of snoring, sleep deprivation related to respiratory problems, chronic pain at night, and abnormal sleeping activities-panasonics such as walking or speaking while sleeping, phobia, and having difficulty in sleeping again after waking up. This method is suitable for people who have limitations in writing and reading abilities. However, it is not good for people who have impaired communication or are unconscious.

d. Sleep dairies/ Sleep logs/ Charts were the records for daily sleeps and wakes (Rogers, et. al., 1993). Patients were able to record the number of sleep hours, early awakening, feeling of insufficient sleep, medicine administration, and daytime activities. This method is easy, convenient, and cost effective but it has some disadvantages. It suitable for patients who can read and write, but not for ICU or

unconscious patients or patients with impaired cognition. Beck's record (1992), was used for assessing total duration of sleep, the numbers of awakenings with a duration of 15 seconds and over in a night. It also measured the number of sleep variables at night, percentage of sleep duration on bed, depth of sleep, sleep latency at first going to bed, sleep difficulty after awakening, and the number of awakenings during the night.

e. Psychological tests: They are indirect tools for assessing sleep and awakening, sleep deprivation at night, and medicine administration. They are involved with the relationship between psychological aspects and sleep such as emotional states, anxiety, hopeless, depression, pain scale, and etc. Examples of this kind of tool are: the Beck Depression Inventory, the Spielberger State/Trait Anxiety Test, Pain Scale, Minnesota Multiphase Personality Inventory (MMPI), the California Personality Inventory, the Cornell Index, and etc.

Conclusion

Based on the literature review, sleep deprivation in burn patients is a vital problem having impacts on both physical and psychological well being. Physical impacts refer to delayed wound healing, disability of immunity, increased infectious risk, and accelerated energy utilization. Psychological impacts include ease to be angry, ease to be irritated, poor decision-making, low pain threshold, and imbalance of mental adaptation during stress. Sleep deprivation also affects families, society and the economy. Sleep deprivation leads to complications such as infection resulting in a longer length of stay leading to expenses that can be counted as the an economic loss for the country.

Research on sleep deprivation in burn patients by assessing sleep in both quantity and quality including sleep-relating factors will assist nurses to clarify primary significant problems related to sleep deprivation and will be a guideline to develop an effective nursing protocol for burn patients.

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

Study Design

This study was a survey design. The purposes of the study were to describe sleep quality, and factors disturbing sleep in adult burn patients during their hospitalization.

Population and Samples

The population of the study was a group of adult burn patients, both male and female whose ages were 15 years old, and over. They were hospitalized in burn units, in intensive care units, or in general surgical wards of ten hospitals. Seven hospitals are located in a large Metropolitan area. They were as follows: King Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital, Siriraj Hospital, Police General Hospital, Ramathibodi Hospital, Bangkok Metropolitan Medical College & Vajira Hospital, Bhumibol Adulyadej Hospital, and Nopparatrajathanee Hospital. The other three hospitals were located in provincial areas. They were Chonburi Hospital, Samutsakhon Hospital, and Queen Sawangwattana Memorial Hospital.

The samples of the study were recruited based on the inclusion criteria. Eligibility for study participation of the samples were as follows: had good consciousness, were able to communicate without visual and hearing problems, had passed the critical period of resuscitation, had no experiences of brain injury, had no history of psychiatric disorders, had to be admitted at a hospital for at least one night and agreed to join in the study.

Because of the limitation of time spent in this study and the number of population used in this study, only a 2-month period was used as the period for

gathering data. In order to obtain the appropriate number of samples and statistical reliability, the investigator calculated the number of samples by using the database of patients hospitalized in burn units, in intensive care units, and in general surgical wards in the past 5 years (1998-2002).

Based on the calculated data, the total number of sample that was eligible to this study was 76 patients. The number of the samples categorized by each hospital was as follows: (in Table 1)

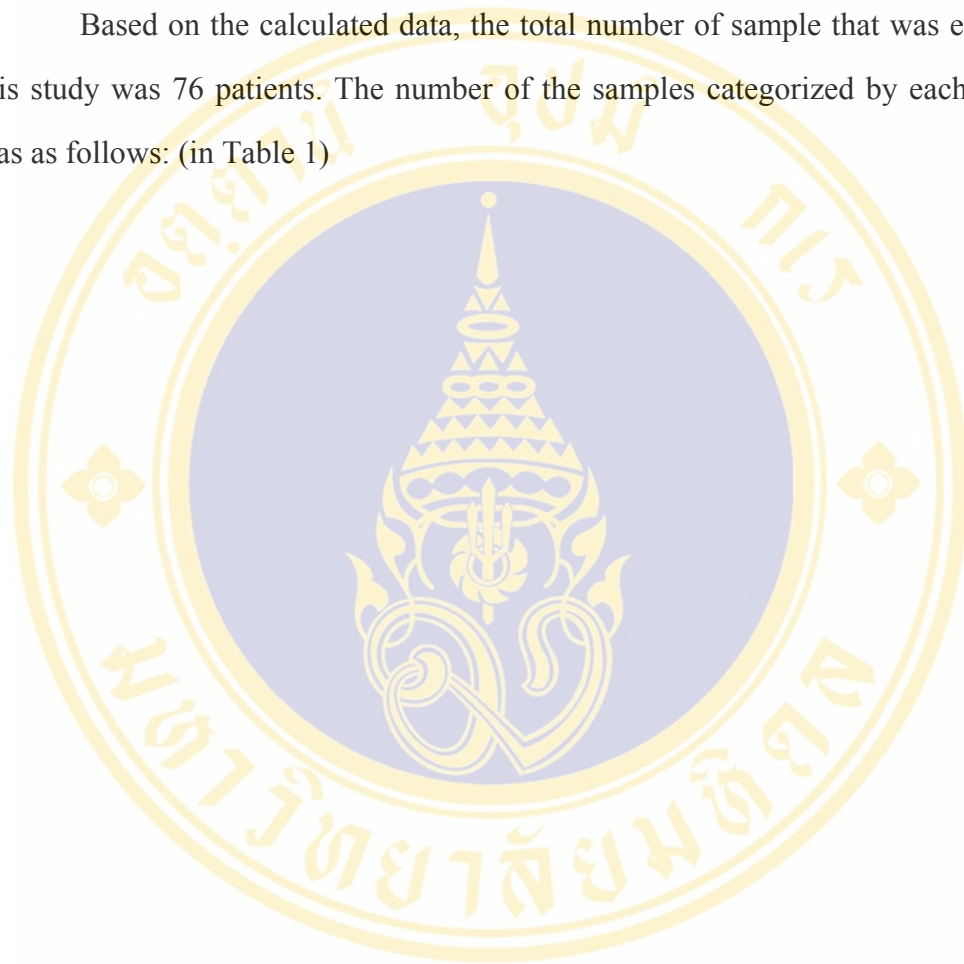


Table 1 The number of hospitalized adult burn patients of 10 hospitals in 1988-2002.

Hospital	King Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital	Siriraj Hospital	Police General Hospital	Ramathibodi Hospital	Bangkok Metropolitan Medical College & Vajira Hospital	Bhumibol Adulyadej Hospital	Nopporatrajathanee Hospital	Chonburi Hospital	Samutsakhon Hospital	Queen Sawangwattana Memorial Hospital
Year										
1998	38	26	37	22	119	41	68	59	*	Burn unit was opened on February, 2, 2003
1999	30	45	30	22	102	38	56	79	63	
2000	30	35	25	33	115	42	61	79	112	
2001	21	57	39	17	145	34	37	58	113	
2002	29	57	41	15	46	23	54	58	101	
Total	148	226	172	109	527	178	276	333	389	-
average/year	29.6	44	34.4	21.8	105.4	35.6	55.2	66.6	97.25	-
average/2 months (expected samples)	6.94	7.34	5.74	3.64	17.56	5.94	9.2	11.1	16.2	-
sample/2 months (collected samples)	10	9	7	2	9	8	14	8	7	2

Source: Medical statistics of burn patients , * have not been collected

Settings

This study was conducted at 7 hospitals located in Bangkok Metropolis. All these 7 hospitals are tertiary hospitals that provide medical specialists who can treat and take care of burn patients. There was a similarity in organization and management

of burn units in each hospital. The similarity was that each hospital operated a special unit taking care of burn patients from admission until discharge, except for Bhumibol Adulyadej Hospital. At Bhumibol Adulyadej Hospital, when burn patients recovered, they were transferred to receive continuing treatment in a general surgical department. Three hospitals were located in provincial areas, Chonburi Hospital, Samutsakhon Hospital, and Queen Sawangwattana Memorial Hospital.

Concerning sleep problems in burn patients, there was no systematic evaluation and record. Nurses usually reported sleep problems in nurse's note, and they managed this problem by giving analgesics or sedatives based on physicians' orders.

More details about the organization of 10 hospitals where the data were collected were as follows;

1. King Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital, is a hospital under the jurisdiction of the Thai Red Cross Society

The study was conducted at the burn unit where both pediatric patients and adult patients were admitted. The maximum number of patients admitted in the unit was 6.

2. Siriraj Hospital, is a hospital under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of University Affairs

The study was carried out at the burn unit in which both pediatric and adult patients were admitted. The total number of beds available was 6.

3. Police General Hospital, is a hospital under the jurisdiction of the Royal Thai Police Head Quarters.

The study was conducted at the burn unit where 8 adults and 2 pediatric patients were admitted.

4. Bangkok Metropolitan Medical College & Vajira Hospital, is a hospital under the jurisdiction of the Department of Medical Service, Bangkok.

The study was carried out at the burn unit whose maximum number of the patient admitted was 12. Both adult and pediatric burn patients could be admitted.

5. Bhumibol Adulyadej Hospital, is a hospital under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Defense

The study was conducted at both the burn unit and general surgical department. The burn unit admitted both adult and pediatric burn patients during the critical period only. The maximum number of patients of the unit was 4. When burn patients recovered, they were transferred to a general surgical department for continuing treatment and rehabilitation.

6. Ramathibodi Hospital, is a hospital under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of University Affairs

The study was carried out at the burn unit which admitted both adult and pediatric burn patients. The maximum number of patients of the unit was 5.

7. Nopparatrajathanee Hospital, is a hospital under the jurisdiction of the Office of the Permanent Secretary, Medical Department the Ministry of Public Health.

The study was conducted at the burn unit which admitted, both adult and pediatric patients. The number of beds available was 7.

8. Chonburi Hospital, is a provincial hospital in Chonburi province, under the jurisdiction of the Office of the Permanent Secretary, Medical Department, the Ministry of Public Health

The study was conducted at the burn unit which admitted 7 adults and 2 pediatric patients.

9. Samutsakhon Hospital, is a provincial hospital in Samutsakhon province, under the jurisdiction of office of the Permanent Secretary, Medical Department, the Ministry of Public Health

The study was conducted in the intensive care unit which admitted 2 patients, and in general surgical wards where burn patients were admitted.

10. Queen Sawangwattana Memorial Hospital, is a district hospital in Chonburi province, under the jurisdiction of the Thai Red Cross Society.

The study was conducted at the burn unit which admitted 2 adults and 1 pediatric patients.

Instruments

In this study, the instruments used for collecting data were divided into 3 parts:

Part I: The 1st part is the general information which consisted of 2 components:

1.1 The demographic characteristic data included gender, age, religion, marital status, education level, occupation, income, sufficiency of income, and type of medical payment.

1.2 The demographic clinical data included cause of injury, duration of hospitalization, severity of burn injury as evaluated based on the American Burn Association. Location of burn wound evaluated by the The Lund and Browder Chart, history of pre and post illness, experience in hospitalization, operation experience, history of sleep problems, laboratory results, symptoms and treatment before being hospitalized and the appearance of burn wounds.

Part II : The assessment form of sleep quality

This part of the interview was adapted from the Verran and Snyder-Halpern Sleep Scale (Verran & Snyder – Halpern Sleep Scale, 1987: 155-163). In order to make the questionnaire suitable for use with burn patients, the investigator conducted a pilot study with 10 patients who were similar to the subjects of Siriraj Hospital. The instrument was applied to be appropriate for the samples, and then modified to make it easy for the samples to understand and to answer. The modified questionnaire contained 8 items about their sleeping experience the previous night. The items of the questionnaire were changed from a visual analogue scale (VAS) to a

numerical rating scale. The numeric rating scale was presented in the form of a ten-centimeter straight line. Each end of the line demonstrated the same thing measured but which had opposite meaning. There were 11 numbers on the scale beginning from 0 to 10. “Zero” meant the worst sleeping, and “10” meant the best sleeping according to the respondent’s feeling. Eight questions were classified into 3 dimensions as follows:

1. Sleep disturbance: This group of questions consisted of 4 questions: length of time taken to fall asleep, awakening from sleep by being disturbed, the number of time awakening during sleep, and inability to sleep deeply.

2. Sleep effectiveness: This group of questions contained 3 questions: immediate feeling after waking up, feeling toward sleep the previous night, and feeling toward the adequacy of sleep.

3. Length of sleep: There was one question asking about the total sleep time per day.

Scoring Criteria

“0” mean the worst sleeping pattern

“10” mean the best sleeping pattern according to the feelings of the patient.

The higher the score, the better the quality of sleep

The total score of the 3 aspects was between 0-80

Part III: Disturbing factors toward sleep

This questionnaire was constructed by the investigator based on reviewing the related literature, her working experience, and perception of the patients. This questionnaire contained 6 disturbing factors toward sleep. They were divided into 2 groups: internal factors and external factors. The internal factors were pain, discomfort, stress or anxiety. The external factors were noise, light, and nursing activities. The patients were asked to identify all these disturbances on the basis of how much each factor disturbed their sleep. Five point Likert Scale was adapted to determine the degree of disturbance. The scoring of the scale was as follows:

Not at all	= 0
Rather rarely	= 1
Moderately	= 2
Extensively	= 3
Very extensively	= 4

Validity of the Instruments

To ascertain content validity and the clarity of the questionnaire, the questionnaire was developed based on the suggestion of 7 experts. Members of the experts were as follows:

1. one medical physician who was a specialist in the field of trauma and burn
2. one researcher, particularly specialized in the field of sleep research
3. one nursing instructor, specialized in the field of sleep research
4. one nursing instructor, specialized in nursing care of burn patients
5. three nurses, specialized in taking care of burn patients

The questionnaire was then modified and / or revised based on the suggestions of the 7 experts and the major advisor before trying it out in the pilot study.

Reliability of the instrument

Reliability of the sleep scale

The Verran and Snyder-Halpern Sleep Scale (Verran & Snyder-Halpern Sleep Scale, 1987) was administered to various groups of patients post cardiac surgery patients, traumatic patients, postpartum patients, oncologic patients, intensive critically ill patients, including healthy people. This sleep scale was also used in many countries including Thailand.

The alpha coefficient of the sleep scale was within an acceptable or considerably good range, that was between 0.69-0.86.

The sleep scale was tested for the reliability in burn patients. This group of patients had the same characteristics as the study sample. Sixteen patients were asked to answer the questions. Coefficient alpha or Cronbach Coefficient (Polit & Hungler, 1999: 415) was calculated. The formula was used as follows:

$$\alpha = \frac{n}{n-1} \left\{ 1 - \frac{\sum Si^2}{St^2} \right\}$$

α = Coefficient of confidence

n = The number of items in the test

$\sum Si^2$ = Sum of the variance of each individual item

St^2 = The variance of the total test scores

Coefficient alpha or Cronbach Coefficient of 16 patients was 0.85. Then, Cronbach reliability was tested again among 76 burn patients. The coefficient alpha was 0.86

Data Collection

The data were collected by the investigator. The procedure was as follows:

1. The letter of recommendation from the Faculty of Graduate Studies, Mahidol University was delivered to the director of King Chualalongkorn Memorial Hospital, Siriraj Hospital, Bhumibol Adulyadej Hospital, Ramathibodi Hospital, Nopparatrajathanee Hospital, Chonburi Hospital, Samutsakhon Hospital, Queen Sawangwattana Memorial Hospital, and the commander of Police General Hospital
2. The letter of recommendation from the Faculty of Graduate studies was also delivered to the Ethical Committee of each research setting.

3. After the permission from the Ethical Committee was announced, the data collection was started.

4. The investigator introduced herself and informed the objectives of the study to the chief of the designated units.

5. The investigator surveyed patients' names, based on the inclusion criteria, then introduced herself, informed the objectives of the study, and asked the patients for the cooperation

6. The patients were informed about the protection of patient's human rights by explaining all of the procedures. Patients were allowed to ask any question. Then, they were asked to sign the consent form.

7. Data were collected in the morning, since it was the suitable time. However, it was the patient who made the decision what the right time was. Data were collected during February to April 2003.

8. Personal data and health status were collected from patients' database. Interviews for some items was probably performed. Sleep Scale and disturbing factors toward sleep were gathered by interviewing. About 10-15 minutes were given to the patients for completing the questionnaires

9. The questionnaires were checked for the completeness of the answers. Data were analyzed by using SPSS for windows.

Protection of the Sample's Human Rights

This study was concerned about the human rights of the samples. The participants recruited in this study had to pass a critical period. The Ethical Committee on Human Rights was asked for permission to conduct this study. After having obtained permission, data collection was started. The investigator introduced herself and informed patients about the objectives of the study, the methods used in this study and expected advantages. The participants were asked to sign the consent form before joining this project. The participants had the right to ask any questions

until they understood them clearly. They were able to show their feelings and opinions while they were interviewed. Moreover, they had the right to withdraw from the project without any conditions and any effects on them. Data obtained were kept confidential and used for this educational research purpose only. The data obtained were presented as a whole.

Analysis of Data and Statistical Methods

After getting all copies of the questionnaires, all data were categorized, tabulated and analyzed by using the statistical package for social sciences / for windows. (SPSS / FW version 9.05).

Statistics Used

Basic descriptive statistics were used to summarize the data. The statistical methods employed in this study included the following:

1. The demographic characteristics data were calculated by using frequency and percentage.
2. The demographic clinical data were calculated by using frequency and percentage.
3. Range, arithmetic mean (\bar{X}), and standard deviation (S.D.) were used to analyze the scores of sleep quality.
4. Disturbing factors toward sleep were analyzed by using frequency and percentage.

CHAPTER IV

RESULTS

The research purpose of this study was to survey sleep quality, and disturbing factors in adult hospitalized burn patients. The research results were presented and categorized into 3 parts according to the research objectives as follows:

Part 1: Demographic data, and clinical data were presented in Table 2-4.

Part 2: Sleep quality of adult burn patients was shown in Table 5-9

Part 3: Disturbing factors of burn patients were reported in Table 10-11

Part 1: Demographic and Clinical Data

1.1 Demographic characteristics data: The study samples consisted of 76 adult burn patients recruited from 10 hospitals. Seven of the hospitals were located in the Bangkok metropolitan area, including King Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital, Siriraj Hospital, Police General Hospital, Ramathibodi Hospital, Bangkok Metropolitan Medical College & Vajira Hospital, Bhumibol Adulyadej Hospital, and Nopparatjathane Hospital. Three were located in provincial areas as follows: Chonburi Hospital, Samutsakhon Hospital, and Queen Sawangwattana Memorial Hospitals. Most patients (84.21%) were admitted in burn units that were special units for treating and caring for burn patients. A few burn patients were admitted in ICUs (5.26%) and in general surgical wards (10.53%). Data in this study was collected by the investigator's interviews. The total number of adult burn patients were 76 patients, male (76.3%) and female (23.7%), aged between 15-69 years (S.D.=11.34). The mean of the age was 32.37 years. Most of them were in the age 21-40 years (63.2%). Most samples were Buddhist (94.7%). Most patients had education level at the elementary level (44.7%).

One fourth of the samples' hometowns were in the central region (25%) and in the Northeast (25%). About one third of the samples worked as wage workers (36.8%), and as factory workers (32.9%). The mean of most patients' income was at a low level (income range 3,001-6,000 bahts per month). The largest group of patients (43.4%) felt they had sufficient income with no savings. For the types of medical payments, most samples used a universal coverage card. (Table 2).

Table 2 Frequency and percentage of characteristics of the sample classified by gender, age, religion, marital status, education level, hometown, average monthly income, sufficiency of income, types of medical payments (n = 76)

Demographic Characteristics	Frequency	Percentage	Demographic Characteristics	Frequency	Percentage
1. Gender			7. Occupations (Present)		
Male	58	76.3	Government officer	4	5.3
Female	18	23.7	Government enterprise	3	3.9
2. Age			Wage worker	28	36.8
15 – 20 years	13	17.1	Factory/Company worker	25	32.9
21 – 40 years	48	63.2	Construction worker	6	7.9
41 – 60 years	14	18.4	Trader/Merchant	5	6.6
61 – 70 years	1	1.3	Unemployed	5	6.6
(x̄ = 32.7, S.D. = 11.34, min = 15, max = 69)					
3. Religion			8. Average monthly income (Baht)		
Buddhism	72	94.7	No income	5	6.0
Islam	4	5.3	Less than 3,000	3	3.9
4. Marital Status			3,000 – 6,000	42	55.3
Single	29	38.2	6,000 – 9,000	12	15.8
Married	39	51.3	More than 9,001	14	18.4
Divorced/separated	8	10.5	9. Sufficiency of income		
5. Education Level			Sufficient with savings	21	27.6
No education	4	5.3	Sufficient without savings	33	43.4
Elementary	34	44.7	Insufficient	22	28.9
High school	23	30.3			

Table 2 Frequency and percentage of characteristics of the sample classified by gender, age, religion, marital status, education level, hometown, average monthly income, sufficiency of income, types of medical payments (n = 76) (Continued)

Demographic Characteristics	Frequency	Percentage	Demographic Characteristics	Frequency	Percentage
5. Education Level			10. Type of medical Payments*		
Diploma/certificate	7	9.2	Government support	9	10.34
Bachelor's degree	7	9.2	Social security card	12	13.79
Higher than Bachelor's degree	1	1.3	Universal coverage card	32	36.78
6. Hometown			Compensation fund	13	14.94
Bangkok	7	9.2	Self – paid	5	5.74
Central Region (except Bangkok)	19	25.0	Employer – paid	6	6.89
Northern Region	14	18.4	Social service	10	11.49
Southern Region	5	6.6			
Eastern Region	10	13.2			
Northeastern Region	19	25.0			

* Patients could choose more than one answer.

1.2 Demographic clinical data: About half of the samples (51.3%) were admitted immediately after their injury to the study hospital. Many samples (40.78%) were admitted to other hospitals for treating their critical conditions, and were then referred to the study hospital where special burn units are located. The most frequently identified post burn date (PBD) was 8-14 days with a wide range (S.D.=164.5). The least duration of PBD was 1 day, and the most duration of PBD was 975 days. Most samples (44.7%) identified their cause of injuries to be fire. The place where most injuries occurred was the working place (52.6%). Severity of burn injury was evaluated based on the American Burn Association. Major burns was mostly found (47.4%). Burn wound location was evaluated using the Lund and Browder Chart, upper extremities was the most common location of burn (37.47%). For the wound size at admission,

the most common of wound size was 11-30% (44.7%) with the largest size 90% and the smallest size 1% of the total body surface area. For the wound size at the time of the study, the most common wound size was less than 10% (64.5%), with the largest size 60% and the smallest size 1% of the total body surface area. (Table 3).

Table 3 Frequency and percentage of clinical characteristics of the participants classified by causes of admission, post accident duration, cause of injuries, place of accident, severity of injury, burn wound location, burn wound size at admission, and burn wound size at the time of the study (n=76)

Clinical Characteristics	Frequency	Percentage	Clinical Characteristics	Frequency	Percentage
1. Cause of admission			5. Severity of injury		
Reconstructive	6	7.89	Minor	19	25
Immediate admission	39	51.3	Moderate	21	27.6
Transfer	31	40.78	Major	36	47.4
2. Post burn duration			6. Burn wound		
1 – 3 day PBD	10	13.2	Location*		
4 – 7 day PBD	13	17.1	Head/Face/Neck	65	13.24
8 – 14 day PBD	21	27.6	Trunk	68	13.85
15 – 30 day PBD	14	18.4	Buttocks/Genitalia	26	5.29
31 – 60 day PBD	8	10.5	Upper extremities	184	37.47
More than 60 day PBD	10	13.2	Lower extremities	148	30.14
3. Causes of injury			7. Burn wound size at admission		
Flame	34	44.7	Less than 10%	20	26.3
Scald	14	18.4	11-30%	34	44.7
Electricity	19	25	31-50%	17	22.4
Direct contact	2	2.6	More than 50 %	5	6.6
Chemical	7	9.2			

(\bar{x} = 25.01, S.D. = 18.73, min=1, max=90)

Table 3 Frequency and percentage of clinical characteristics of the participants classified by causes of admission, post accident duration, cause of injuries, place of accident, severity of injury, burn wound location, burn wound size at admission, and burn wound size at the time of the study (n=76)
(Continued)

Clinical Characteristics	Frequency	Percentage	Clinical Characteristics	Frequency	Percentage
4. Place of accident			8. Burn wound size at the time of the study		
In household	30	39.5	Less than 10%	49	64.5
Working place	40	52.6	11-30%	20	26.3
Others	6	7.8	31-50%	4	5.3
			More than 50 %	3	3.9
			$(\bar{x} = 12.49, S.D. = 12.47, \text{min.} = 1, \text{max.} = 60)$		

* Patients reported more than one burn location

Most samples reported, that they were healthy with no history of prior admission (78.9%). Most samples (90.8%) reported no history of prior medical illness. Most samples (94.7%) reported no prior sleep problems. For operative treatment, most samples claimed no experience of operations (63.2%). The most common type of operation was skin graft & flap (44.4%). For characteristics of disfigurements, some subjects were disabled (33.4%). (Table 4).

Table 4 Frequency and percentage of clinical characteristics classified by previous hospital admission, past medical illness, experience of sleep difficulty, disfigurement, operation, and complications. (n = 76)

Clinical Characteristics	Frequency	Percentage	Clinical Characteristics	Frequency	Percentage
1. Previous hospital Admission			5. Operation*		
No	60	78.9	No- operation	48	63.2
Yes	16	21	Operation	28	36.8
2. Past medical illness			- Debridement	5	17.86
No	69	90.8	- Tangential excision	6	21.43
Yes	7	9.2	- Escharectomy	3	10.71
3. Experience of sleep difficulty			- Excharotomy	9	32.14
No	72	94.7	- Skin graft/flap	12	42.86
Yes	4	5.3	- Amputation	3	10.71
4. Disfigurements (scar contracture, loss of limbs, loss of organs)			- Release scar	6	21.43
No	59	77.6	- Fasciotomy	4	14.28
Yes	17	22.4	6. Complications		
			No	61	80.3
			Yes	15	19.7

* Patients could report more than one kind of operation

Part 2: Sleep Quality of Adult Burn Patients

2.1 Dimension of sleep quality: The mean of sleep quality of the study sample was 43.22 showing a moderate level of sleep quality with a wide range of scores (min=8, max=72, S.D.=15.92). Sleep quality was divided into 3 dimensions including sleep disturbance, sleep effectiveness, and length of sleep. Sleep disturbance indicated a low mean score (\bar{x} = 18.53) with a wide range of scores (min= 2, max=34, S.D.=8.94). Sleep effectiveness showed a moderate mean score (\bar{x}

= 17.22) with a wide range of scores (min=0, max=29, S.D.=7.08). The last dimension, length of sleep presented a high mean score ($\bar{x} = 7.47$) with a wide range of scores (min.=0, max.=10, S.D.=2.22).(Table 5).

Table 5 Sleep quality of the participants (n=76)

Dimension of sleep quality	\bar{x}	S.D.	min	max
Sleep disturbance (range 0 – 40)	18.53	8.94	2	34
Sleep effectiveness (range 0 – 30)	17.22	7.08	0	29
Length of sleep (range 0 – 10)	7.47	2.22	0	10
Sleep quality (range 0 – 80)	43.22	18.92	8	72

2.2 Description of sleep quality: The mean scores of sleep quality of sleep disturbance showed low to moderate levels (3.49-5.76). For mid-sleep awakening, the mean score was at the minimum level of 3.49. Depth of sleep was at a maximum level of 5.76.

For sleep effectiveness, mean scores of sleep quality in this dimension showed a moderate level (5.67-5.87). Subject's sleep efficiency indicated the lowest mean score of 5.67. Feeling about rest upon awakening had the highest mean score of 5.87.

For the dimension of length of sleep, there was only one question about the total sleep period per day. The mean score of sleep quality in this dimension was at the highest level (7.47). (Table 6).

Table 6 Mean, standard deviation, range of sleep quality scores of the participants classified by items (n = 76)

Item description	\bar{X}	S.D.	min	max
Items of sleep disturbance (range 0-40)				
Mid - sleep awakening (range 0 – 10)	3.49	2.93	0	10
Sleep latency (range 0 -10)	4.04	2.52	0	10
Sleep disturbance during the night (range 0-10)	5.24	3.35	0	10
Depth of sleep (range 0 – 10)	5.76	2.98	0	10
Total	18.53	8.94	2	34
Items of sleep effectiveness (range 0-30)				
Subjective sleep efficiency (range 0 – 10)	5.67	3.03	0	10
Subjective sleep quality (range 0 – 10)	5.68	2.56	0	10
Rest upon awakening (range 0 – 10)	5.87	2.67	0	10
Total	17.22	7.08	0	29
Items of length of sleep (range 0 – 10)				
Total sleep period (range (0 – 10)	7.47	2.22	0	10
Total	4.47	2.22	0	10

2.3 Sleep quality categorized by post burn date: Different PBD showed a different mean score of sleep quality, especially a long PBD had a low mean of sleep quality. The highest mean score of sleep quality was equal to 53.10. The lowest mean score of sleep quality was 34.10 within a PBD period over 60 days. The highest mean score of sleep quality was 53.10 within a PBD period of 1-3 days.(Table 7).

Table 7 Mean, standard deviation, range of the scores of sleep quality categorized by date (PBD). (n=76)

Post Burn Date (PBD)	Sleep quality		(Range 0 – 80)	
	\bar{x}	SD	min	mix
1 – 3 days of PBD	53.10	15.11	27	69
4 – 7 days of PBD	47.08	15.98	8.	69
8 – 14 days of PBD	40.95	15.89	15	72
15 – 30 days of PBD	43.07	14.45	14	64
31 – 60 days of PBD	42.25	15.43	23	64
Over 60 days of PBD	34.10	16.12	17	64

2.4 Sleep quality categorized by severity of burn: The degree of burn severity indicated the different mean scores of sleep quality. A low degree of burn severity showed a high mean score of sleep quality ($\bar{x} = 51.74$). On the other hand, a high degree of burn severity showed a low mean score of sleep quality ($\bar{x} = 37.69$). (Table 8).

Table 8 Mean, standard deviation, range of sleep quality scores classified by severity of burn. (n = 76)

Severity of burn	Sleep quality		(Range 0 – 80)	
	\bar{x}	S.D.	min	mix
Minor	51.74	13.85	27	72
Moderate	45.00	16.69	8	69
Major	37.69	14.58	15	66

2.5 Sleep quality categorized by burn wound size at the time of the study: Different sizes of burn wounds denoted different mean scores of sleep quality at the time of the study. In this period, patients with a small burn wound size earned a higher mean score of sleep quality than patients with a large burn wound size did. The highest mean score of sleep quality was in a moderate level to a high level (\bar{x} = 46.55). The lowest mean score of sleep quality was in a low level (\bar{x} = 25.67) (Table9)

Table 9 Mean, standard deviation, range of sleep quality scores classified by burn wound size. (n = 76)

Burn wound size	Sleep quality		(Range 0 – 80)	
	\bar{x}	S.D.	min	max
At the time of the study				
Less than 10 %	43.61	16.42	8	72
11 – 30 %	46.55	13.98	24	69
31 – 50 %	35.00	11.05	24	45
More than 50 %	25.67	16.77	15	45
$(\bar{x} = 12.49, S.D.=12.47, \min=1, \max=60)$				

Part 3: Disturbing Factors of Burn Patients

3.1 Internal disturbing factors of sleep quality: Internal factors that disturbed sleep quality of patients were pain, discomfort, and stress/ and anxiety. In the sub-scale items, most of the samples stated that stress and anxiety were psychological conditions which disturbed sleep for most patients (72.4%). Some participants believed that these psychological conditions were low to moderate disturbing factors related to their sleep quality (21%) while some believed that stress and anxiety was the most disturbing factor related to sleep quality (18.4%).

Pain was determined as a disturbing factor for most patients (71%). Some samples indicated pain as a moderately disturbing factor (28.9%) while most samples believed that pain was the most severely disturbing factor related to sleep quality (68.4%). About one third of the samples reported discomfort as a moderately disturbing factor of sleep quality (32.9%). Based on interviews, discomfort was classified at muscular pain, exhaustion, muscle spasms, itching at a burn wound, fever, moist wounds and etc.(Table 10)

Table 10 Frequency and percentage of internal disturbing factors of sleep quality in burn patients classified by pain, discomfort, stress and anxiety (n = 76)

Internal Factors	Frequency	Percentage
1. Pain		
Not disturbed at all	22	28.9
Disturbed	54	71.05
Rather rarely	8	10.5
Moderately	22	28.9
Extensively	11	14.5
Very extensively	13	17.1
2. Discomfort		
Not disturbed at all	24	31.6
Disturbed	52	68.4
Rather rarely	9	11.8
Moderately	25	32.9
Extensively	10	13.2
Very extensively	8	10.5

Table 10 Frequency and percentage of internal disturbing factors of sleep quality in burn patients classified by pain, discomfort, stress and anxiety (n = 76) (Continued)

Internal Factors	Frequency	Percentage
3. Stress and Anxiety		
Not disturbed at all	21	27.6
Disturbed	55	72.4
Rather rarely	16	21.1
Moderately	16	21.1
Extensively	9	11.8
Very extensively	14	18.4

3.2 External disturbing factors of sleep quality: External factors were nursing activities, noise and light that disturbed sleep quality in burn patients. Most samples indicated that nursing activities were not a disturbing factor to sleep quality (60.5%). Only a few of the samples indicated the nursing activities disturbed their sleep at a low level (26.3%).

For noise, subjects stated that it was not a disturbing factor to sleep (55.3%) but some patients thought it was (34.2%). Few samples identified it as a low level-disturbing factor (23.7%).

Light was reported by the samples as not a disturbing factor (55.3%). Most samples thought that light was a low level-disturbing factor.

As a whole, among the three external disturbing factors, light was the most common disturbing factor based on patient's perception. (Table. 11).

Table 11 Frequency and percentage of external disturbing factors of sleep quality in burn patients classified by nursing activities, noise and light (n=76)

External Factors	Number	Percentage
1. Nursing activities		
Not disturbed at all	46	60.5
Disturbed	20	39.5
Rather rarely	10	26.3
Moderately	7	9.2
Extensively	1	1.3
Very extensively	2	2.6
2. Noise		
Not disturbed at all	50	65.8
Disturbed	26	34.2
Rather rarely	18	23.7
Moderately	4	5.3
Extensively	2	2.6
Very extensively	2	2.6
3. light		
Not disturbed at all	42	55.3
Disturbed	34	44.7
Rather rarely	21	27.6
Moderately	9	11.8
Extensively	2	2.6
Very extensively	2	2.6

CHAPTER V

DISCUSSION

The purpose of this study was to survey sleep and disturbing factors in adult hospitalized burn patients. The participants in this study were 76 adult burn patients (58 male, and 18 female) who were admitted between February 1, 2003, and April 15, 2003. Based on the findings, interesting issues can be discussed as follows:

Patients' Characteristics

Demographic data (as shown in Table 2): The majority of the patients were males (76.3%), aged between 21-40 years (63.2%) with a mean age of 32.37 years (S.D.=11.34). The results are consistent with many studies in the literature review. In Thailand, one study conducted at Siriraj Hospital reveals that most burn patients were males with a range of ages between 21 to 40 years. During this period, people have more risk of accidents than other groups (Chantrasakul, C., et al., 1995: 58, 61). They are usually in the working period and serve as important resources for their family as well as for the country. Most of the study samples were married (51.3%). Besides, many prior studies in the literature showed that males had more chance of burn incidents than females did (Hummel cited in Richard & Staly, 1993: 204; Muir, et al., 1987:1). This is similar to Lawrence's study (1996: 8) which reported that most burn patients were males. Most of them are wage workers (36.8%) with low incomes, which were between 3,001 to 6,000 bahts per month (55.3%). Based on their perception, their incomes were enough to live on, but not for savings. Most of the patients worked as general labourers in construction work leading to more chance of accidents from a burn injury. Some of them moved from their hometowns to find jobs in Bangkok and other provinces such as Chonburi, Samutsakhon. Most of the

participants had their hometowns in the northeastern region and the central area of Thailand. The migration of northeastern people may be due to drought and over-population. Most of the participants in this study were people of the central area because the research was conducted in hospitals located in Bangkok and peripheral provinces.

Concerning their working status, only a few participants could not work full time due to their disability after the burn injury. Concerning medical expenses, universal public health insurance was mostly used. This insurance was a campaign of the Thai Government which aims to solve health problems, especially for low-income people. . This campaign can fulfill the needs of the participants who have uncertain income and do not have enough money saved.

Clinical data (see table 3 and 4) It was found that most of the participants (78.9%) were healthy without a history of serious medical illnesses. Only a few of them had been treated for mild diseases such as appendectomy, tonsil operation, being injured in vehicle accidents, orthopedic operations, or staying in hospital to observe head injury symptoms. Most of them did not have severe illness in the past. There was only one case with diabetes mellitus; two with hypertension; one with drug allergy; and one with Aids.

Causes of injury in this study were mostly from flame burns (44.7%) which were quite severe. The second most commonly found burn was electrical injury (25%) which was mostly from high voltage electricity. This kind of injury was very severe, and usually lead to physical disabilities remaining. The study finding was relevant to previous studies in Thailand (Chantarasakul, C., et al., 1995; Thosingha, O., 2000) which demonstrated that flame burns and electrical burns were frequently found among Thai people. The accidents usually occurred at work sites and led to severe injuries. In this study, burn injury severity was evaluated based on the American Burn Association, and it was found that most of the patients had a high level of severity (47.4%). Patients with a low severity or mild burn, were treated as out patients.

Several studies (Chaiphosri, P. 1995; Seesalab, K, 1997; Sinsuesutkul, 1994) indicated that severe burn injury was mostly found in people with ages between 21-40 years. Moreover, the studies from other countries such as U.S.A, Canada, and European countries found that most of the patients with severe burn were between 21-40 years (Thosingha, O. 2000). The above results support the findings of this study concerning demographic data. The study reveals that injuries occurred mostly in working places (52.6%). In males, the injuries were mostly from their work, which were flame burns and electrical burns. In females, injuries were caused by their housework, such as cooking, scrap burns, and some chemical substances.

According to the location of injury, upper extremities was mostly found (37.47%). The reason was that the patients use their hands when working with material causing burn injury. Accidents causing major burns in developing countries usually occurred in working places such as factories or construction. However, in other countries accidents were caused by flame burns in buildings such as factories, hotels and schools (Harvey & Lamb, 1987; Orr, 1991).

It can be noted that there was a lack of safety control in many working places, and workers had low working skills. Based on the interviews, some participants reported that they lacked experience in their jobs. Some of them had migrated from their hometowns to work in construction areas because it was the time when they did not work in their farms. They were not trained before working. Furthermore, some injuries may be due to poor condition machinery, carelessness, unawareness, and lack of a safety policy.

Sleep Quality of Adult Burn Patients

The finding of this study showed that the scores of participants' sleep quality were at a moderate level with a mean of 43.22 (S.D.=15.92, range=0-80) as shown in table 5. Considering aspects of sleep quality based on the concept of Verran and Snyder-Halpern (1987:155-163), sleep quality consists of total scores

from all aspects, including sleep disturbance, sleep effectiveness and length of sleep. There are many physical and psychological factors affecting burn patients, including internal and external factors. Internal factors were discomfort, pain, stress and anxiety. External factors were environments such as light, noise, and nursing activities. Those factors affected sleep quality (Parker, 1995: 341) resulting in disturbance of the sleep cycle, and they lead to a moderate level of sleep quality scores. Each dimension of sleep quality can be explained as follows:

Sleep disturbance (as shown in table 6) The participants had quite low scores for this dimension with a mean of 18.53, S.D.=8.94. The item that mostly influenced the scores is the period before sleep ($\bar{X} = 4.04$, S.D. = 2.52, range=0.10). It indicated that the patients found it different to get to sleep. Another item is mid sleep awakening which revealed low scores ($\bar{X}=3.49$, S.D.=2.93, range=0-10). It showed that the patients did not have continuous sleep due to factors disturbing their sleep. The findings could be supported by the score of the item of sleep disturbance which was at a moderate level ($\bar{X}=5.24$, S.D.=3.35, range=0-10). Examples of internal factors were stress and anxiety, pain, and discomfort (as shown in table 10). External factors were light, nursing activities, and noise (as shown in table 11). Those factors had an effect on the sleep quality of burn patients. The study showed that the item of depth of sleep was at a moderate level with a mean score of 5.76 (S.D.=3.35, range=0.10). Based on the findings mentioned above, it can be explained by the sleep cycle consisting of four periods of NREM and one REM period. The reason is that when a person wakes up at any stage, sleep must begin again at stage 1 (Richards, 1996: 41). If burn patients have intermittent sleep or have been woken up frequently, he or she will not be able to experience the restorative 3 and 4 of NREM and REM phases of sleep which is a deep sleep period (Gottschlich, et al., 1994: 489). This study finding is consistent with the study conducted in severe patients showing that the patients cannot sleep due to many disturbing factors. It decreases sleep period of REM and slow wave sleep of NREM (Southwell, 1995:29). In this study, it can be

concluded that the patients had feelings of poor sleep. They took a longer time to get to sleep. They also had interrupted sleep and were woken up. Moreover they felt that their sleep was not deep enough, and was disturbed by both internal and external factors.

Sleep effectiveness: It was found that the score of this dimension was at a moderate level with a mean of 17.22 (S.D.=7.08, range=0-30) as shown in table 8. The result showed a moderate level of sleep effectiveness, and the patients perceived that they could sleep quite adequately, while staying in the hospitals. Regarding each item, the results are shown in the following. It was found that feelings after waking up were at a moderate level with a mean of 5.87 (S.D.=2.67, range=0-10), This meant that the patients were quite tired after they woke up. The feelings of sleep were at a moderate level with a mean of 5.68 (S.D.=2.56, range=0-10) indicating that the patients had adequate sleep though they could not sleep as deep as they wished. Perceptions of adequate sleep were at a moderate level with a mean of 5.67 (S.D.=3.03, range=0-10). It appeared that the patients needed to sleep more. Therefore, people who sleep deeply will get up with freshness, energy, and rested feelings. However, in burn patients, there were many factors disturbing sleep which caused them to wake up often and they could not sleep deeply. So, it could be concluded that subjective sleep efficiency had scores at a moderate level.

Length of sleep: The scores of this dimension were quite high with a mean of 7.47 (S.D.=2.22, range=0-10) as shown in table 8. The results revealed that burn patients did not have problems in terms of sleep quantity. Based on the interviews, total sleep time (TST) of burn patients in this study was considered to be adequate. It means that they could sleep as long as they wanted, which were approximately 6 to 8 ½ hours per night (Dine-Kolinoski, 2002:32). During staying in the hospitals, they could spend a maximum time for sleep, which is congruent with the study of Gottschlich, et al. (1994). which examined sleep periods in patients with burn injury by using polysomnographic equipment. It was found that an average of total sleep

time (TST) was 625.1 ± 31.6 minutes or nearly 10.5 hours a day with a minimum sleep time of 279.5 minutes or 4.65 hours a day, and the maximum of 1095.5 minutes or 18.25 hours a day. The periods of sleep were in the first and second phases of NREM more than in the third and fourth of NREM and REM (Gottschlich, et al., 1994). The study also found that the more days after the injury, the less the quality of sleep. It showed that sleep problems could occur in burn patients in all periods. The findings supported the study of Kravitz, et al.(1993) & Lawrence, et al.(1998). In those studies, sleep problems of burn patients did not occur only at the beginning periods of injury. In the last periods, these problems also occurred even though the patients were discharged from hospitals or stayed at home (Kravitz, et al.,1993). Moreover, it was also found that the causes of sleep problems in late periods were mostly psychological causes such as post traumatic stress disorder, depression, and anxiety. Also, the physical problem which was mostly found was pain (Lawrence,et al., 1998). This was congruent with factors disturbing sleep in this study (see more information in table 10). Furthermore, the interview showed that stress or anxiety disturbed sleep based on the perception of the participants.

Concerning severity of injury, it was found that less severity led to more sleep quality and vice versa (as shown in table 8). The study emphasized a severe to moderate level of severity, whereas a mild level was found in only a small number because patients with minor burn injury would be treated as out patients. Severity of injury depended on the area and size of it. Smaller sizes of wounds led to a higher score in sleep quality (as shown in table 9). It may be because larger wounds have more surface to contact air and dressing materials which finally increases pain.

It could be seen that sleep disturbance was mostly found in burn patients, which was congruent with Dotson, et al.,'s study (1986). The study of Dotson investigated burn patients from 12 hospitals, and found that almost all of the patients had sleep quality at a low level. Moreover, it was found that sleepless patients would have little sleep, nightmares and be woken up (Kravitz, et al., 1993; Lawrence, 1998).

It can be concluded that sleep quality would be worse after a burn injury (Raymond, 2001).

Factors Disturbing Sleep of Adult Burn Patients

Based on this study, an important factor influencing sleep was the internal factor, which was stress or anxiety (72.4%). The second and third rank was pain (71%) and discomfort (68.4%) respectively. Concerning external factors, light was in the first rank affecting sleep (44.6%) while nursing activities (39.4%) and noise (34.2%) were in the second and third rank, respectively. (See more information in table 10 and 11). The results are consistent with the study conducted by Parker (1995: 341) which reported that factors disturbing sleep of ICU patients were anxiety, pain, discomfort, age and side effects of drugs. In intensive care units, external factors affecting sleep were light, noise, disturbance from nursing activities and environments in critical care units (Meyer, et al., 1994: 1211-1212).

Internal factors disturbing sleep (as shown in Table 10)

Stress and Anxiety: The most important factors disturbing sleep of the participants were anxiety and stress. They were also the major causes of sleep problems of patients who stayed in hospitals for a long time. Based on the interviews, it was found that medical expenses was a main cause of stress or anxiety. The reason was that although they got support from the company, or were able to use the universal coverage card (thirty Baht card), they still had to pay for some medicines and medical equipment. The problem they were mostly concerned with was that they had no income during their illness. In addition, their salaries per month were considerably low, which were between 3,001 to 6,000 baht. Most of the participants were leaders of their families, as a result, they were anxious about their illness. They were afraid that the burn injury might lead to disability, and they had to depend on others (Chaiphosri, P, 1995: 42).

Furthermore, they were worried about their body image. They thought that when a wound healed, then the scars would remain. They were also concerned about their body images and whether surrounding people would care about this. Moreover, they stayed in hospitals, for a long duration and were separated from their families, especially participants who had young babies. This could increase their anxiety.

Stress and anxiety could activate body functions releasing epinephrine from the adrenal medulla and cortical chemicals from the adrenal cortex. These two chemicals can increase heart rate, blood pressure, and muscle tension (Greene, 1977). They will enhance the process of RAS system, and prevent the body reaching each period of sleep. This lead to poor sleep (Closs, 1999; Terner & Elson, 1993). There was a study showing that patients with a high level of anxiety complained that they could not sleep (Southwell & Wistow, 1995:1105). Another study also indicated that anxiety is one of the factors predicting sleep quality (Knapp-Spooner & Yarcheski, 1993: 342-349).

Pain: The study showed pain from burn injury as a physical factor disturbing sleep and was related by most participants (71%) (as shown in table 10) and it was second to the mental factor, which was stress or anxiety. Pain decreased sleep quality. Pain minimizes the total period of sleep. It increases sleep latency, period and times to be awakened. As a result, it is difficult to sleep or to get deep sleep. The period of REM is decreased so that people cannot have continuous sleep (Raymond, et al., 2001; Redeker, 2002; Richard, 1996). Several studies (Parker, 1995:342; Southwell, et al., 1995) found that pain is a major cause of insomnia. In addition, it was considered as one factor predicting sleep quality (Topf, et al., 2001).

Moreover, patients had pain from their injury, and their tissues will be ruined. It appears that severe pain occurred in the first day after injury. In addition, pain was also a result from debridement, dressing, physical therapy, and hydrotherapy (David & Sheely-Adolphson, 1977; Kibbee, 1984). The interviews showed that patients had pain at night which was congruent with the study of Raymond, et al.,

(2001) who noted that pain at night was an important factor to disturb sleep. Pain from burn injury will activate a working process of the central nervous system, which leads to insomnia and frustration (Turner & Elson, 1993). It can be said that patients are disturbed to wake up while sleeping, so they will not get enough sleep nor good sleep quality.

The interviews also showed that participants with a larger size of wound had more pain than those with a smaller size wound. The study indicated that pain was an important factor. It may be because most of the participants (64.5%) had a wound size of less than 10%, so, pain is in the second rank. However, some patients who stayed for a longer time in a hospital and whose wounds were going to be healed up reported pain as the most frequent factors disturbing sleep.

Based on the interviews and literature review, burn patients would get pain all the time either at night, waking or during their treatment. The study of Raymond, et al. (2001) revealed that pain at night decreased sleep quality. It could be used to predict sleep quality and pain had a negative relationship with sleep. It increased difficulty to sleep, so sleep quality was decreased. Pain was also a crucial factor that minimized pain tolerance. Patients with inadequate sleep the prior night would get more pain the next day. On the contrary, those with adequate sleep would get less pain. Moreover, getting pain relief at night would promote better sleep

Discomfort: Discomfort caused by various factors, was an important factor that disturb sleep (as shown in table10). Based on the interviews, it was found that discomfort was caused by nursing tools such as intravenous fluid intervention, NG feeding, urinary catheter. These tools would affect patient's perceptions all the time. Some of them were worried greatly about the tools and thought that they were severe patients, which increased their stress. This would activate the working process of the sympathetic nervous system. Another cause of discomfort frequently found was sleeping position. For example, patients would have muscle tensions due to their wounds. , Also, they felt discomfort because their wound touches with the beds. The

study of Jones, et al. conducted in a critical care unit found that 75% of patients had inadequate sleep caused by discomfort. It also indicated that a major cause of discomfort was sleeping position. People would sleep well in their most comfortable sleeping position (Jones, et al., 1979 cited in Webster & Thompson, 1986). In addition, discomfort was also caused by muscle pain despite the wound being fully recovered. There were still some factors such as wet wounds, fever, seat dripping and itching that made patients felt discomfort and unable to sleep. Also, it was found that high temperature influenced and increased the times to be awake. It minimized the sleep period both in NREM and REM sleep periods (Parker, 1995:347). Moreover, the study of Southwell and Wistow (1995:1105) showed that patients with discomfort complained that they did not have adequate sleep.

External factor disturbing sleep (as shown in Table 11)

In this study, it was found that light was an external factor that mostly disturbed participants' sleep (46.6%), followed by nursing activities (39.4%), and sound (34.2%), respectively. The findings were consistent with the study of Anusaasanun, B (1993:69) indicating that light mostly disturbed sleep, followed by nursing activities, and noise. Besides, perception of sleep disturbance from environments depended on the conditions of a particular ward.

Light: The study showed that light was the most sleep-disturbing factor of the participants (46.6%) as shown in table 11. The interviews revealed that light disturbed them included neon lights and the light from televisions. There were two patients who reported that light disturbed their sleep because they were in a room next to the nurses' station where a light was turned on all the time. Parker's study (1995:347) indicated that light was an environmental factor disturbing sleep. Light interfered with the circadian rhythm function, and minimized patients' sleep, including the sleeping cycle (Terman, 1989). The reason was that the sleep and waking process was controlled by the lightness and darkness cycle which was one part of the circadian rhythm (Auvil-Novak & Novak, 1996). In addition, light and darkness affect

the secretion of two hormones, serotonin and melatonin, helping to promote sleep. These two hormones are inhibited by light (Lee, 1994) leading patients to sleep well in a dim light, whereas bright light will lead to sleep disturbance (Simpson, et al., 1996; Yinnon, 1992). Over 2,000 Lux of light will inhibit the secretion of melatonin (Lewy, et al., 1980 cited in Terman, 1989). The above mentioned hormone helps in controlling the circadian rhythm to function properly, leading to sleep (Black & Jacobs, 1993). It is congruent with the studies of Southwell and Wistow (1995), and Edell-Gustafsson, et al., (1994) stating that light was one of the factors that disturbed the sleep of patients. However, based on the interviews, the participants who stayed in separate rooms reported that they did not consider light as a sleep disturbing factor. It can be explained that this depends on each patients' perception and feelings. Therefore, light may not be a sleep disturbing factor for some patients.

Nursing activities: The study revealed that treatment activities which disturbed their sleep was reported by many patients (39.4%) (as shown in table 11). The majority of the participants were severe patients (47.4%) (as shown in table 5), who needed frequent nursing activities, especial in the resuscitative phase of vital signs and in the acute phase. The above activities included recording, taking medication, and etc. The nursing activities can be one factor to disturb their sleep (Parker, 1995:374; Meyer, et al., 1994:1211) and can also lead to sleep problems (Sheely, 1996).

However, in this study the researcher did not consider treatment activities as an important problem based on patients' perceptions. Only 39.4% of the patients reported nursing activities as a disturbing factor. The study conducted by Anussasanun, B. (1993) showed that heart rate recording had the highest mean score in disturbing sleep followed by medications. However there was no relationship between the treatment factor and satisfaction with sleep. Though Southwell and Wistow found that nursing practice was an important factor disturbing the sleep of patients in hospitals (1995), this study considered this factor as a minor problem. The

reason may be that the patients accepted these treatment activities. They understood that it was the nurses' responsibility to take care of them. Although they had to wake up sometimes, they did not perceive those activities as a factor to disturb sleep. The results were congruent with the study conducted by Laempet, W. (2001) reporting only few patients reported treatment activities as a sleep disturbing factor. The patients indicated that nursing activities disturbing their sleep were recording vital signs, taking medication, and etc.

Noise: This study showed that noise was one of the environmental factors disturbing the sleep of 34.2% participants (as shown in table 11). However, it was the least mentioned disturbing factor, compared with the other two external factors, light (44.6%) and nursing activities (39.4%). Most of the participants thought that noise had a low effect in disturbing their sleep. In addition, the degree of disturbance depends on the sources of noises, characteristics of noises, and sensitivity of perception of an individual (Snyder-Halpern, 1985:41-50). It was found that noises above 80 decibels could activate patients to wake up (Meyer, et al., 1994:1211). However, there were only two participants who considered noises as the most disturbing factors. The noises were from other patients, conversation and footsteps of the staff, equipment, including noise from the environment such as cars, and telephones. There are several studies showing that sound disturbed the sleep of patients in hospitals (Anusaassananun, B 1993; Hilton, 1976 & 1985; Potaros, D. 1995). It was found that noises had a negative relationship with sleep quality. Noises disturb sleep by activating a working process of RAS, making a body to be awakened and unable to reach various periods of sleep. Moreover, sleep efficiency will be decreased and the REM period will be minimized (Snyder-Halpern, 1985; Topf, 1992). It was also found that a longer period in the first phase of NREM will enable burn patients to be easily awakened (Lee, 1997).

The reasons that noise was the least mentioned sleep disturbing factor can be explained as follows. It may be because most of the patients were given

treatment in a burn unit that is a special area with good environment and individual areas. Moreover, there are separate rooms in some hospitals such as Siriraj Hospital, and Nopparatrajathanee Hospital. In hospitals without those rooms, the distance between beds will be more than in general wards. Another reason is that the number of visitors were limited, which prevent patients from being annoyed by noises. However, a few patients in a surgical ward reported that noise was a crucial problem, and mostly affected their sleep, especially noises from other patients and nursing activities for other patients.

Conclusion

Burn patients' scores in sleep quality were at a moderate level. The most problematic dimension was sleep disturbance, especially in terms of mid sleep awakening and sleep latency. This dimension had considerably low scores. Concerning sleep effectiveness, it had a moderate total score. However the scores of length of sleep were considerably high. Concerning factors disturbing the sleep of burn patients, there were both internal and external factors. The major internal factors were psychological status, which was stress and anxiety, followed by pain and discomfort, respectively. For external factors, the most important ones were light, followed by nursing activities, and noise, respectively. The study indicated that burn patients have difficulty in sleeping, they lack continuous sleep and deep sleep, which mostly affected their recovery process. Health care team should be encouraged to understand the significance of good sleep quality and how to help burn patients to obtain good quality of sleep.

CHAPTER VI

CONCLUSION

Summary of the Study

This study was a survey design which aimed to describe sleep quality and factors disturbing sleep in adult hospitalized burn patients. The study sample were burn patients, both males and females aged over 15 years, who were admitted in burn units, ICUs, and surgical wards of 10 hospitals. Seven of the ten hospitals studied were in Bangkok Metropolis, which were King Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital, Siriraj Hospital, Police General Hospital, Ramathibodi Hospital, Bangkok Metropolitan Medical College & Vajira Hospital, Bhumibol Adulyadej Hospital, and Nopparatrajathanee Hospital. Another three hospitals near the capital were Chonburi Hospital, Samutsakhon Hospital, and Queen Sawangwattana Memorial Hospital. Duration of data collection was from 1 February to 15 April 2003. The data was collected for two months at each hospital. Based on the research criteria and statistical requirements for sampling patients from each hospital, 76 samples were selected.

The research instruments were interviews consisting of 3 parts as follows:

Part 1: Demographic data and clinical data.

Part 2: An assessment of sleep quality, modified from the sleep quality measurement of the Verran and Snyder-Halpern Sleep Scale (1987: 155 – 163).

Part 3: An interview form of factors disturbing sleep, which was divided into two parts: internal factors and external factors.

The data was analyzed by using SPSS in which demographic data and clinical data were shown in terms of frequency and percentage. For evaluation of sleep quality, the statistics were shown in terms of mean (\bar{X}), range, and standard

deviation (S.D.). Concerning factors disturbing sleep, frequency and percentage of the each factor were analyzed and revealed. The study found that:

Demographic data: The majority of samples were males (76.3%) with an average age of 32.37 years; were married (51.3%), and had a primary education level (44.7%). Most of them were wage workers (36.8%) with a monthly salary in a low range, of about 3,001 to 6,000 Baht (55.3%). These samples reported that their incomes were enough, but there was no money left to save. Their major medical expenses were paid by universal coverage cards (36.79%).

Clinical data: The major cause of burn injury was from flame burns (44.7%). Most of the accidents occurred in their working places (52.6%). Many of them have a high level of severity (47.4%). The location found to be most commonly injured was the upper extremities (37.48%). The most common sizes of wound when firstly admitted were approximately 11 to 30 % (44.7%), and sizes of the wound during the time of the study were mostly under 10% (64.5%). Duration after injury was most commonly between 8 to 14 days PBD (27.6%). Most of the participants were healthy with no record of previous hospital admission (78.9%). Most of them were admitted in the above mentioned hospitals after the accidents (51.3%).

Sleep quality: Burn patients had sleep a quality score at a moderate level ($\bar{X} = 43.22$, range 0 – 80). The dimension mostly found which caused problems was the sleep variance dimension ($\bar{X} = 18.53$, range 0 – 40), especially in terms of time spent before real sleep ($\bar{X} = 4.04$, range 0 – 10), and number of times to wake up during the night ($\bar{X} = 3.40$, range 0 – 10). Referring to the sleep efficiency dimension, the scores were at a moderate level ($\bar{X} = 17.22$, range 0 – 30) and the sleep period dimension showed considerably high level of scores ($\bar{X} = 7.47$, range 0 – 10).

Factors disturbing sleep: It was found that internal factors were more important and had more influences on sleep than external ones. Internal factors that mostly affected sleep were mental factors including stress and anxiety (72.4%). The next important one was pain (71%) followed by discomfort (68.4%). For external

factors, light mostly disturbed sleep of the patients, followed by treatment activities (39.4%) and noise (34.2%), respectively.

Recommendations and Implications

1. There should be a campaign to encourage nurses to realize the importance of sleep problems of burn patients by publishing all selected studies, and holding seminars concerning burn patients in the subject of sleep.

2. Evaluation of sleep quality should be published together with a procedure to evaluate sleep quality of burn patients in order to find solutions.

3. As sleep problems are due to physical and mental factors, ways to enhance sleep effectively both in physical and mental aspects should be managed including establishing control of factors that disturb sleep as follows:

3.1 Take care of physical comfort by adjusting medical equipment attached to each patient into the right position. The patients' body should be cleaned, sleeping positions and set beds adjusted for the most comfortable position by asking the patients' needs.

3.2 For pain, the patients should be given pain relief pills on a regular basis or depending on the patients' requests. Moreover, there should be more attention on pain relief during night time in order to help the patients to sleep.

3.3 There is also advice to nurses that seeing patients close their eyes did not mean the patient was really sleeping. Nurses should ask patients and evaluate the sleeping nature of the patient whether he/she could sleep with enough quality, and not only consider the quantity of sleep. Moreover, nurses should realize that sleep deprivation is a critical problem of burn patients that needs to be solved immediately.

3.4 The patients' mental state should be cared for. Nurses should ask patients about their feelings and needs appropriately. They should observe patients' behaviors, give much care and support patients' needs. In this study, specific interest is shown in the psychological aspect. It becomes more and more obvious that

psychosocial care is a necessary component in the promoting of sleep because burns cause long term emotional problems.

3.5 By controlling anxiety to help relaxation, reduce arousal and promote of sleep.

3.6 Taking care of the environment and make it suitable for patients to sleep at night. For example, turning off the light when not required, reducing noises such as conversation, noise from equipment or tools.

4. Nurses should encourage sleep in the third and fourth stages of NREM and in the REM period because they are stages of deep sleep, and the body is then fully rested. Nursing activities and routine care should be flexible. Nurses should consider how to manage time and organize nursing activities for reducing interruptions of patients' sleep. Unnecessary activities should be eliminated so that patients will be provided with more chance to have continuous sleep. Nurses should try to adjust activities to be at the same range of time and to be congruent with patients' sleep plan. Furthermore, patients in critically ill conditions should be separated from ones who are in recovery stage.

5. Encouragement of sleep quality of burn patients should be granted to every case. Based on the study, it was found that patients with a minor injury and a size of wound of less than 10% still had sleep problems, especially patients who had to stay for a very long time in the hospitals. The result of this study showed that the longer the time the patients stayed in the hospitals, the lower the scores in sleep quality.

6. Based on the findings of this study, the implications for nursing practice are relevant to clinic by establishing a clinical nursing practice guideline in order to enhance sleep and minimize sleep disturbance in burn patients.

7. Normally, the patients with severe burn were perceived factors disturbing sleep at all time, therefore, Nurses should arrange suitable environment

which interfered sleep to enhance sleep quality. Nurses should be careful for decreased environment disturbing sleep.

Recommendation for Further Studies

1. A larger sampling group to represent a larger population should be used.
2. Other types of instruments for assessing sleep quality such as polysomnography, daily sleeping record form, psychological testing, subjective behavior assessment and so forth should be employed. A longitudinal study is also recommended.
3. A study to explore the relationship between sleep disturbing factors and quality of sleep is recommended.
4. Further studies should examine the sleep quality of burn patients after they discharged from hospitals and return to home.

Limitations of the Study

1. This study was based on a cross-sectional design, in which the data was collected only at one period of time, a 2 –month period, due to limitations in terms of duration of the study. Sleeping data collected once from each patient in a hospital may not reflect the sleeping conditions of patients in a hospital as a whole, because the next night of sleep can be different from the previous night.
2. The number of the patients studied were few due to the characteristics of the samples and limitations of the studying time. This study may not be generalized to the majority group of patients.

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Appendix A

LIST OF EXPERTS

In the study of “A survey of Sleep Quality in Adult Burn Patients” ,the instruments were tested for their content validity.

There are seven experts who have Validated the study instruments.

They are :

1. Professor Chomchark Chantarasakul.
MD., FACS, FICS, FICA, FRCST
President of the Royal college of Surgeons of Thailand
Director of Burn Unit, Siriraj Hospital
Department of Surgery, Division of Traumatology
Faculty of Medicine Siriraj Hospital, Mahidol University
2. Associate Professor Naiphinich Kotchabhadi, Ph.D.
Clinical Researcher Specialist in sleep research
Director of Neuro – Behavioral Biology center
Institute of Science and Technology for Development
Mahidol University Salaya, Nakornpathom, Thailand.
3. Miss Preedaporn Seepakdee B.Sc (Nursing)
Clinical Nurse Specialist (Level 9) in burn care
Head Nurse of Burn Unit, Department of Nursing
Siriraj Hospital, Mahidol University

4. Mrs. Usa Rachpreecha, B.Sc (Nursing)
Head Nurse of Burn unit, Department of Nursing
King Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital

5. Mrs. Khachee Pongsathonviboon, M.N.S. (Adult Nursing)
Nursing instructor specialized in Nursing Care of Burn Patients
Department of Surgical Nursing
Kuakarun College of Nursing.

6. Assistant Professor Chanokporn Jitpanya, Ph.D.(Adult Nursing)
Nursing instructor, specialized in sleep research
Department of Adult Nursing
Faculty of Nursing, Chulalongkorn University

7. Mrs. Peeraporn Kampimoon, M.N.S (Adult Nursing)
Registered Nurse (Level 7), On Behalf of Head Nurse of Burn Unit,
Department of Nursing, Nopparatrajathanee Hospital.



RESEARCH EXPLANATION

My name is Miss Napaporn Subongkosh, a registered nurse of the burn unit, King Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital, Bangkok, Thailand. I am studying for a Master's Degree in Nursing–Adult Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Mahidol University and presently performing a thesis: "A Survey of Sleep Quality in Adult Burn Patients" that relates to sleep quality and disturbing factors related to sleep of burn patients during hospitalization.

You (participants) are significant in this thesis, hereafter called the research, for giving information. The research outcome may not present any direct benefits to you except they may be used as a guideline to develop an effective nursing care plan for promoting sleep quality in burn patients and may also be a clue to further studies involved with sleep deprivation in burn patients. I may ask you for permission to interview you with a questionnaire that will take 10-15 minutes to complete. Please answer questions honestly as they coincide with your feeling. To participate in this research depends on your preference. No matter whether you participate in this research or not, there will not be any further effects on you and your treatment. If you have decided to participate in this research and change your intention later, you have the right to withdraw from the research to anytime with no stipulations. You will receive the same quality of treatment and nursing care from medical staff of the hospital. Your given data will be kept as a secret.

During the research, if you have any questions, I will be glad to answer them although you may not be participating in this research. Please feel free to contact me anytime at 09-5048442.

Napaporn Subongkosh

Researcher

เอกสารชี้แจงข้อมูลผู้ป่วย

ดิฉันชื่อ นางสาวนภาพร สุบงกช เป็นพยาบาลประจำการ ปฏิบัติงานอยู่ที่หน่วยไฟ
ไหม้-น้ำร้อนลวก โรงพยาบาลจุฬาลงกรณ์ ขณะนี้ศึกษาอยู่ในหลักสูตรพยาบาลศาสตรมหาบัณฑิต
สาขาการพยาบาลผู้ใหญ่ คณะพยาบาลศาสตร์ มหาวิทยาลัยมหิดล กำลังทำสารนิพนธ์ เรื่อง “การ
สำรวจคุณภาพการนอนหลับในผู้ป่วยแผลไหม้” เป็นการศึกษาคุณภาพการนอนหลับ และปัจจัยรบกวน
การนอนหลับขณะรักษาตัวอยู่ในโรงพยาบาล

ท่านเป็นบุคคลที่สำคัญยิ่งในการให้ข้อมูล ผลการศึกษาครั้งนี้อาจไม่เกิดประโยชน์โดยตรงต่อตัวท่าน ข้อมูลที่ได้จากการศึกษาใช้เป็นแนวทางในการวางแผนเพื่อส่งเสริมการนอนหลับใน
ผู้ป่วยแผลไหม้ และเป็นแนวทางในการศึกษาเกี่ยวกับปัญหาการนอนไม่หลับในผู้ป่วยแผลไหม้ ใน
ประเด็นอื่น ๆ ต่อไป จึงใคร่ขอความร่วมมือในการตอบแบบสอบถาม ซึ่งจะใช้เวลาประมาณ 10-
15 นาที ในการสัมภาษณ์นี้ ขอให้ท่านตอบตรงตามความรู้สึกที่เป็นจริงของท่านมากที่สุด การเข้าร่วม
การศึกษาในครั้งนี้จะเป็นไปตามความสมัครใจของท่าน ไม่ว่าท่านจะเข้าร่วมการศึกษาหรือไม่ก็
ตาม จะไม่มีผลกระทบใดๆ ต่อตัวท่าน หากท่านตกลงใจเข้าร่วมการศึกษาและเกิดการเปลี่ยนใจขึ้น
ภายหลัง ท่านมีสิทธิที่จะถอนตัวได้ตลอดเวลา โดยไม่มีข้อแม้ใดๆ ท่านจะยังคงได้รับการรักษาพยาบาล
จากเจ้าหน้าที่ของโรงพยาบาลตามปกติ และข้อมูลที่ได้จากท่านทั้งหมดจะถูกเก็บรักษา ไว้เป็นความลับ

ในระหว่างเข้าร่วมการศึกษาในครั้งนี้ หากท่านมีข้อสงสัยใดๆ ดิฉันยินดีที่จะตอบให้
เข้าใจไม่ว่าท่านจะเข้าร่วมในการศึกษาครั้งนี้หรือไม่ก็ตาม ท่านสามารถติดต่อดิฉันได้ตลอดเวลาที่
เบอร์โทร 09-5028442

นางสาวนภาพร สุบงกช

ผู้ศึกษา



Appendix C

Consent Forms

C 1 : Consent Form

- King Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital
- Police General Hospital
- Bhumibol Adulyadej Hospital
- Nopparatrajathanee Hospital
- Chonburi Hospital
- Samutsakhon Hospital
- Queen Sawangwattana Memorial Hospital

C 2 : Consent Form for Medical Research

- Siriraj Hospital

C 3 : Informed Consent Form

- Ramathibodi Hospital

C 4 : Informed Consent Form

- Bangkok Metropolitan Medical College & Vajira Hospital

Appendix C 1

ใบยินยอมเข้าร่วมการวิจัย (Consent form)

การวิจัยเรื่อง การสำรวจคุณภาพการนอนหลับในผู้ป่วยแผลไหม้
วันที่ให้คำยินยอม วันที่.....เดือน.....พ.ศ.....

ก่อนที่จะลงนามในใบยินยอมให้ทำการวิจัยนี้ ข้าพเจ้าได้รับการอธิบายจากผู้วิจัยถึงวัตถุประสงค์ของการวิจัย วิธีการวิจัย อันตราย หรืออาการที่อาจเกิดขึ้นจากการวิจัย หรือจากยาที่ใช้ รวมทั้งประโยชน์ที่จะเกิดขึ้นจากการวิจัยอย่างละเอียด และมีความเข้าใจดีแล้ว

ผู้วิจัยรับรองว่าจะตอบคำถามต่างๆ ที่ข้าพเจ้าสงสัยด้วยความเต็มใจ ไม่ปิดบังซ่อนเร้นจนข้าพเจ้าพอใจ
ข้าพเจ้ามีสิทธิที่จะบอกเลิกการเข้าร่วมในโครงการวิจัยนี้เมื่อใดก็ได้ และเข้าร่วมโครงการวิจัยนี้โดยสมัครใจ และการบอกเลิกการเข้าร่วมการวิจัยนี้ จะไม่มีผลต่อการรักษาโรคที่ข้าพเจ้าจะพึงได้รับต่อไป

ผู้วิจัยรับรองว่าจะเก็บข้อมูลเฉพาะเกี่ยวกับตัวข้าพเจ้าเป็นความลับ และจะเปิดเผยได้เฉพาะในรูปแบบที่เป็นสรุปผลการวิจัย การเปิดเผยข้อมูลเกี่ยวกับตัวข้าพเจ้าต่อหน่วยงานต่าง ๆ ที่เกี่ยวข้องกระทำได้เฉพาะกรณีจำเป็น ด้วยเหตุผลทางวิชาการเท่านั้น

ผู้วิจัยรับรองว่าหากเกิดอันตรายใด ๆ จากการวิจัยดังกล่าว ข้าพเจ้าจะได้รับการรักษาพยาบาล โดยไม่คิดมูลค่า และจะได้รับการชดเชยรายได้ที่สูญเสียไประหว่าง การรักษาพยาบาลดังกล่าว ตลอดจนเงินทดแทนความพิการที่อาจเกิดขึ้นตามความเหมาะสม

ข้าพเจ้าได้อ่านข้อความข้างต้นแล้ว และมีความเข้าใจดีทุกประการ และได้ลงนามในใบยินยอมนี้ด้วยความเต็มใจ

ข้าพเจ้าไม่สามารถอ่านหนังสือได้ แต่ผู้วิจัยได้อ่านข้อความในใบยินยอมให้แก่ข้าพเจ้าฟังจนเข้าใจดีแล้ว ข้าพเจ้าจึงลงนาม หรือประทับลายนิ้วมือเมื่อขวาของข้าพเจ้าในใบยินยอมด้วยความเต็มใจ

ในกรณีที่ผู้ถูกทดลองยังไม่บรรลุนิติภาวะ จะต้องได้รับการยินยอมจากผู้ปกครองหรือผู้อุปการะโดยชอบด้วยกฎหมาย

ลงนาม.....ผู้ยินยอม

(.....)

ลงนาม.....ผู้แทน/ผู้ปกครอง/ญาติ

(.....)

ลงนาม.....พยาน

(.....)

ลงนาม.....ผู้ทำวิจัย

(.....)

Appendix C 2

หนังสือแสดงเจตนายินยอมเข้าร่วมโครงการวิจัยทางการแพทย์

วันที่.....เดือน.....พ.ศ.....

ข้าพเจ้า.....อายุ.....ปี อาศัยอยู่บ้านเลขที่.....

ถนน.....ตำบล.....อำเภอ.....

จังหวัด.....โทรศัพท์.....โทรสาร.....ขอแสดงเจตนายินยอม

เข้าร่วมโครงการวิจัยเรื่อง การสำรวจคุณภาพการนอนหลับในผู้ป่วยแผลไหม้ โดยนางสาวณภาพร สุขงกช

โดยข้าพเจ้าได้รับทราบเกี่ยวกับรายละเอียดของโครงการ ดังต่อไปนี้

วัตถุประสงค์ของการวิจัย เพื่อสำรวจคุณภาพการนอนหลับ และปัจจัยที่รบกวนการนอนหลับในผู้ป่วยแผลไหม้

ประโยชน์ที่คาดว่าจะได้รับการวิจัย

1. ข้อมูลที่ได้จากการศึกษาสามารถใช้เป็นแนวทางในการวางแผนเพื่อส่งเสริมการนอนหลับในผู้ป่วยแผลไหม้

2. เป็นแนวทางในการศึกษาเกี่ยวกับปัญหาการนอนไม่หลับในผู้ป่วยแผลไหม้ในประเด็นอื่น ๆ

ต่อไป

ความเสี่ยงหรือผลข้างเคียงที่อาจจะเกิดขึ้น เนื่องจากไม่ใช่การทดลอง หรือการใช้ยา ผู้เข้าร่วมโครงการวิจัยนี้ จึงไม่เสี่ยงต่ออันตรายใดๆ ซึ่งแบบสัมภาษณ์ได้ปรับปรุงตามคำแนะนำของคณาจารย์และผู้ทรงคุณวุฒิ หากมีผู้นำข้อมูลดิบจากการสัมภาษณ์ไปเผยแพร่โดยพลการ อาจทำให้ผู้ให้ข้อมูลเสียหายในทางชื่อเสียงได้

แนวทางป้องกัน/แก้ไข ความเสี่ยงหรือการแก้ไขผลข้างเคียงที่อาจจะเกิดขึ้น ข้อมูลดิบทั้งหมดที่ได้จะเก็บไว้เป็นความลับ โดยผู้วิจัยเป็นผู้เดียวที่รับรู้ ยกเว้นได้รับอนุญาตจากผู้ให้ข้อมูลให้เผยแพร่ได้ ข้อมูลที่นำเสนอในรายงานการวิจัยเป็นภาพรวมที่ประมวลจากข้อมูลดิบทั้งหมด

รายละเอียดและขั้นตอนที่ผู้ร่วมโครงการวิจัยจะได้รับการปฏิบัติ ผู้วิจัยแจ้งการพิทักษ์สิทธิแก่ผู้ป่วยทราบขั้นตอน วัตถุประสงค์ ประโยชน์ที่คาดว่าจะได้รับ เปิดโอกาสให้ซักถามรายละเอียด ข้อสงสัยจนเข้าใจ และเมื่อผู้ป่วยตกลงเข้าร่วมในการศึกษาในผู้ป่วยเช่นในยินยอมเก็บข้อมูลโดยการสัมภาษณ์ โดยข้อมูลที่สัมภาษณ์จะเป็นข้อมูลส่วนบุคคล ข้อมูลเกี่ยวกับภาวะสุขภาพ ข้อมูลเกี่ยวกับการนอนหลับและสิ่งรบกวนการนอนหลับ โดยใช้เวลาประมาณ 10-15 นาที

การติดต่อกับผู้ป่วยในกรณีที่มีปัญหา (ตลอด 24 ชั่วโมง) 09-5028442

หากข้าพเจ้าได้รับผลข้างเคียงหรือฤทธิ์ไม่พึงประสงค์หรือกษัยอันตรายจากการวิจัย ข้าพเจ้าจะได้รับการปฏิบัติ/การชดเชยดังนี้ ผู้วิจัยรับรองว่าหากเกิดอันตรายใดๆ จากการวิจัยดังกล่าว ข้าพเจ้าจะได้รับการรักษาพยาบาลโดยไม่คิดมูลค่า และจะได้รับการชดเชยรายได้ที่สูญเสียไป ระหว่างการรักษาพยาบาลดังกล่าว ตลอดจนเงินทดแทนความพิการที่อาจเกิดขึ้นตามความเหมาะสม

หากผู้วิจัยมีข้อมูลเพิ่มเติมทั้งด้านประโยชน์และโทษที่เกี่ยวข้องกับการวิจัยนี้ ผู้วิจัยจะแจ้งให้ข้าพเจ้าทราบอย่างรวดเร็วโดยไม่ปิดบัง

ข้าพเจ้ามีสิทธิ์ที่จะของดการเข้าร่วมโครงการวิจัยโดยไม่ต้องแจ้งให้ทราบล่วงหน้า โดยการงดการเข้าร่วมโครงการวิจัยนี้จะไม่มีผลกระทบต่อ การได้รับบริการหรือการรักษาที่ข้าพเจ้าจะได้รับแต่ประการใด

ข้าพเจ้าได้รับทราบข้อมูลของโครงการข้างต้น ตลอดจนข้อดี ข้อเสีย ที่จะได้รับจากการเข้าร่วมโครงการในครั้งนี้ และข้าพเจ้ายินยอมที่จะเข้าร่วมในโครงการดังกล่าว โดยขอให้ผู้วิจัยจัดการเปิดเผยชื่อ ประวัติ ตลอดจนข้อมูลที่เกี่ยวข้องกับข้าพเจ้าแก่ผู้อื่น ได้รับทราบ

ลงชื่อ.....ผู้ให้ความยินยอม/ผู้แทน

(.....) โดยชอบธรรม (ระบุความเกี่ยวข้อง)

วันที่.....

ลงชื่อ.....พยาน

(.....)

ลงชื่อ.....พยาน

(.....)

Appendix C 3



หนังสือยินยอมโดยได้รับการบอกกล่าวและเต็มใจ

(Informed Consent Form)

ชื่อโครงการ การสำรวจคุณภาพการนอนหลับในผู้ป่วยแผลไหม้

ชื่อผู้วิจัย นางสาวนภาพร สุนงกษ

*ชื่อผู้เข้าร่วมการวิจัย.....

อายุ.....เลขที่เวชระเบียน.....

คำยินยอมของผู้เข้าร่วมการวิจัย

ข้าพเจ้า นาย/นาง/นางสาว.....ได้ทราบรายละเอียดของโครงการวิจัยตลอดจนประโยชน์ และข้อเสี่ยงที่จะเกิดขึ้นต่อข้าพเจ้าจากผู้วิจัยแล้วอย่างชัดเจน ไม่มีสิ่งใดปิดบังซ่อนเร้นและยินยอมให้ทำการวิจัยในโครงการที่มีชื่อข้างต้น และข้าพเจ้ารู้ว่าถ้ามีปัญหาหรือข้อสงสัยเกิดขึ้น ข้าพเจ้าสามารถสอบถามผู้วิจัยได้ และข้าพเจ้าสามารถไม่เข้าร่วมโครงการวิจัยนี้เมื่อใดก็ได้ โดยไม่มีผลกระทบต่อการรักษาที่ข้าพเจ้าพึงได้รับ นอกจากนี้ผู้วิจัยจะเก็บข้อมูลเฉพาะเกี่ยวกับตัวข้าพเจ้าเป็นความลับ และจะเปิดเผยได้เฉพาะในรูปที่เป็นสรุปผลการวิจัย การเปิดเผยข้อมูลเกี่ยวกับตัวข้าพเจ้าต่อหน่วยงานต่าง ๆ ที่เกี่ยวข้อง กระทำได้เฉพาะกรณีจำเป็นด้วยเหตุผลทางวิชาการเท่านั้น

ลงชื่อ.....(ผู้เข้าร่วมการวิจัย)

.....(พยาน)

.....(พยาน)

วันที่.....

คำอธิบายของแพทย์หรือผู้วิจัย

ข้าพเจ้าได้อธิบายรายละเอียดของโครงการ ตลอดจนประโยชน์ของการวิจัย รวมทั้งข้อเสี่ยงที่อาจจะเกิดขึ้นแก่ผู้เข้าร่วมการวิจัยทราบแล้วอย่างชัดเจน โดยไม่มีสิ่งใดปิดบังซ่อนเร้น

ลงชื่อ.....(ผู้เข้าร่วมการวิจัย)

วันที่.....

หมายเหตุ : กรณีผู้เข้าร่วมการวิจัยไม่สามารถอ่านหนังสือได้ ให้ผู้วิจัยอ่านข้อความในใบยินยอมฯ นี้ให้แก่ผู้เข้าร่วมการวิจัย ฟังจนเข้าใจดีแล้ว และให้ผู้เข้าร่วมการวิจัยลงนามหรือพิมพ์ลายนิ้วหัวแม่มือรับทราบในการให้ความยินยอมดังกล่าวไว้ข้างต้นด้วย

* ผู้เข้าร่วมการวิจัย หมายถึง ผู้ยินยอมตนให้ทำวิจัย

Appendix C 4

หนังสือให้ความยินยอมเข้าร่วมในโครงการวิจัย

ทำที่.....

วันที่.....

ข้าพเจ้า.....อายุ.....ปี อยู่บ้านเลขที่.....

ถนน.....หมู่.....แขวง/ตำบล.....เขต/อำเภอ.....จังหวัด.....

ขอทำหนังสือนี้ให้ไว้ต่อหัวหน้าโครงการวิจัยเพื่อเป็นหลักฐานแสดงว่า

ข้อ 1 ข้าพเจ้าได้รับทราบโครงการวิจัยของ นางสาวนภาพร สุภงกษ

เรื่อง การสำรวจคุณภาพการนอนหลับในผู้ป่วยแผลไหม้

ข้อ 2 ข้าพเจ้ายินยอมเข้าร่วมโครงการวิจัยนี้ด้วยความสมัครใจ โดยมีได้มีการบังคับ บังคับ คุกคาม คุกคามแต่ประการใด และพร้อมจะให้ความร่วมมือในการวิจัย

ข้อ 3 ข้าพเจ้าได้รับการอธิบายจากผู้วิจัยเกี่ยวกับวัตถุประสงค์ของการวิจัย วิธีการวิจัย ประสิทธิภาพ ความปลอดภัย อาการ หรืออันตรายที่อาจเกิดขึ้น รวมทั้งประโยชน์ที่จะได้รับจากการวิจัยโดยละเอียดแล้วจากเอกสารการวิจัยที่แนบท้ายหนังสือให้ความยินยอมนี้

ข้อ 4 ข้าพเจ้าได้รับการรับรองจากผู้วิจัยว่า จะเก็บข้อมูลส่วนตัวของข้าพเจ้าเป็นความลับ จะเปิดเผยเฉพาะผลสรุปการวิจัยเท่านั้น

ข้อ 5 ข้าพเจ้าได้รับทราบจากผู้วิจัยแล้วว่าหากมีอันตรายใด ๆ ในระหว่างการวิจัยหรือภายหลังการวิจัยอันพิสูจน์ได้จากผู้เชี่ยวชาญของสถาบันที่ควบคุมวิชาชีพนั้น ๆ ได้ว่าเกิดขึ้นจากการวิจัยดังกล่าว ข้าพเจ้าจะได้รับการดูแลและค่าใช้จ่ายในการรักษาพยาบาลจากผู้วิจัยและ / หรือผู้สนับสนุนการวิจัย และจะได้รับค่าชดเชยรายได้ที่สูญเสียไปในระหว่างการรักษาพยาบาลดังกล่าวตามมาตรฐานค่าแรงขั้นต่ำตามกฎหมาย ตลอดจนมีสิทธิได้รับค่าทดแทนความพิการที่อาจเกิดขึ้นจากการวิจัยตามมาตรฐานค่าแรงขั้นต่ำตามกฎหมายและในกรณีที่ข้าพเจ้าได้รับอันตรายจากการวิจัยถึงแก่ความตาย ทายาทของข้าพเจ้ามีสิทธิได้รับค่าชดเชยและค่าทดแทนดังกล่าวจากผู้วิจัยและ/หรือผู้สนับสนุนการวิจัยแทนตัวข้าพเจ้า

ข้อ 6 ข้าพเจ้าได้รับทราบว่า ข้าพเจ้ามีสิทธิจะบอกเลิกการร่วมโครงการวิจัยนี้เมื่อใดก็ได้ และการบอกเลิกการร่วมโครงการวิจัยจะไม่มีผลกระทบต่อได้รับบรรดาค่าใช้จ่าย ค่าชดเชยและค่าทดแทนตามข้อ 5 ทุกประการ

ข้อ 7 หัวหน้าผู้วิจัยได้อธิบายเกี่ยวกับรายละเอียดต่าง ๆ ของโครงการ ตลอดจนประโยชน์ของการวิจัย รวมทั้งความเสี่ยงและอันตรายต่าง ๆ ที่อาจเกิดขึ้นในการเข้าโครงการนี้ให้ข้าพเจ้าได้ทราบ และตกลงรับผิดชอบตามคำรับรองในข้อ 5 ทุกประการ

ข้าพเจ้าได้อ่านและเข้าใจข้อความตามหนังสือนี้โดยตลอดแล้ว เห็นว่าถูกต้องตามเจตนาของข้าพเจ้า จึงได้ลงลายมือชื่อไว้เป็นสำคัญ พร้อมกับหัวหน้าผู้วิจัยและต่อหน้าพยาน

ลงชื่อ.....ผู้ยินยอม

(.....)

ลงชื่อ.....หัวหน้าผู้วิจัย

(.....)

ลงชื่อ.....พยาน

(.....)

ลงชื่อ.....พยาน

(.....)

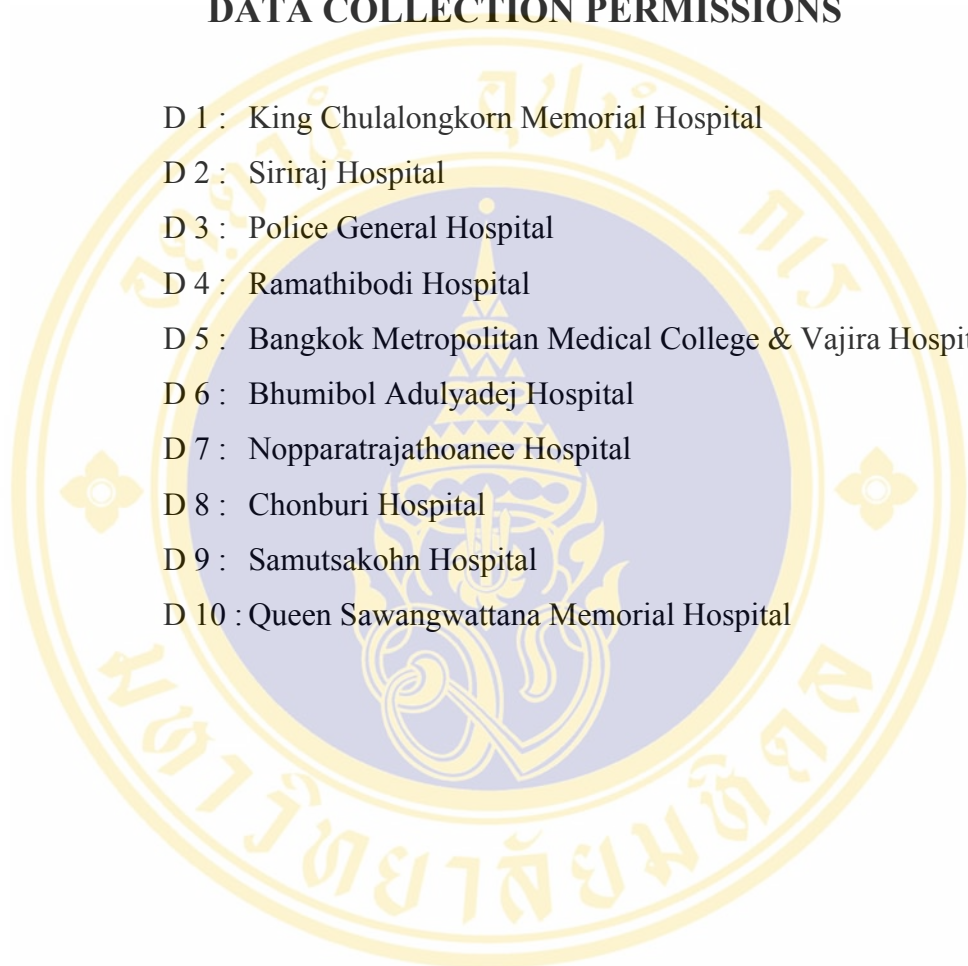
- หมายเหตุ
- 1) กรณีผู้ยินยอมคนให้ทำวิจัย ไม่สามารถอ่านหนังสือได้ ให้ผู้วิจัยอ่านข้อความในหนังสือให้ความยินยอมนี้ให้แก่ ผู้ยินยอมให้ทำวิจัยฟังจนเข้าใจดีแล้ว และให้ผู้ยินยอมคนให้ทำการวิจัยลงนาม หรือพิมพ์ลายนิ้วหัวแม่มือ รับทราบในการให้ความยินยอมดังกล่าวด้วย
 - 2) ในกรณีผู้ให้ความยินยอมมีอายุไม่ครบ 20 ปีบริบูรณ์ จะต้องเป็นผู้ปกครองตามกฎหมายเป็นผู้ให้ความยินยอมด้วย



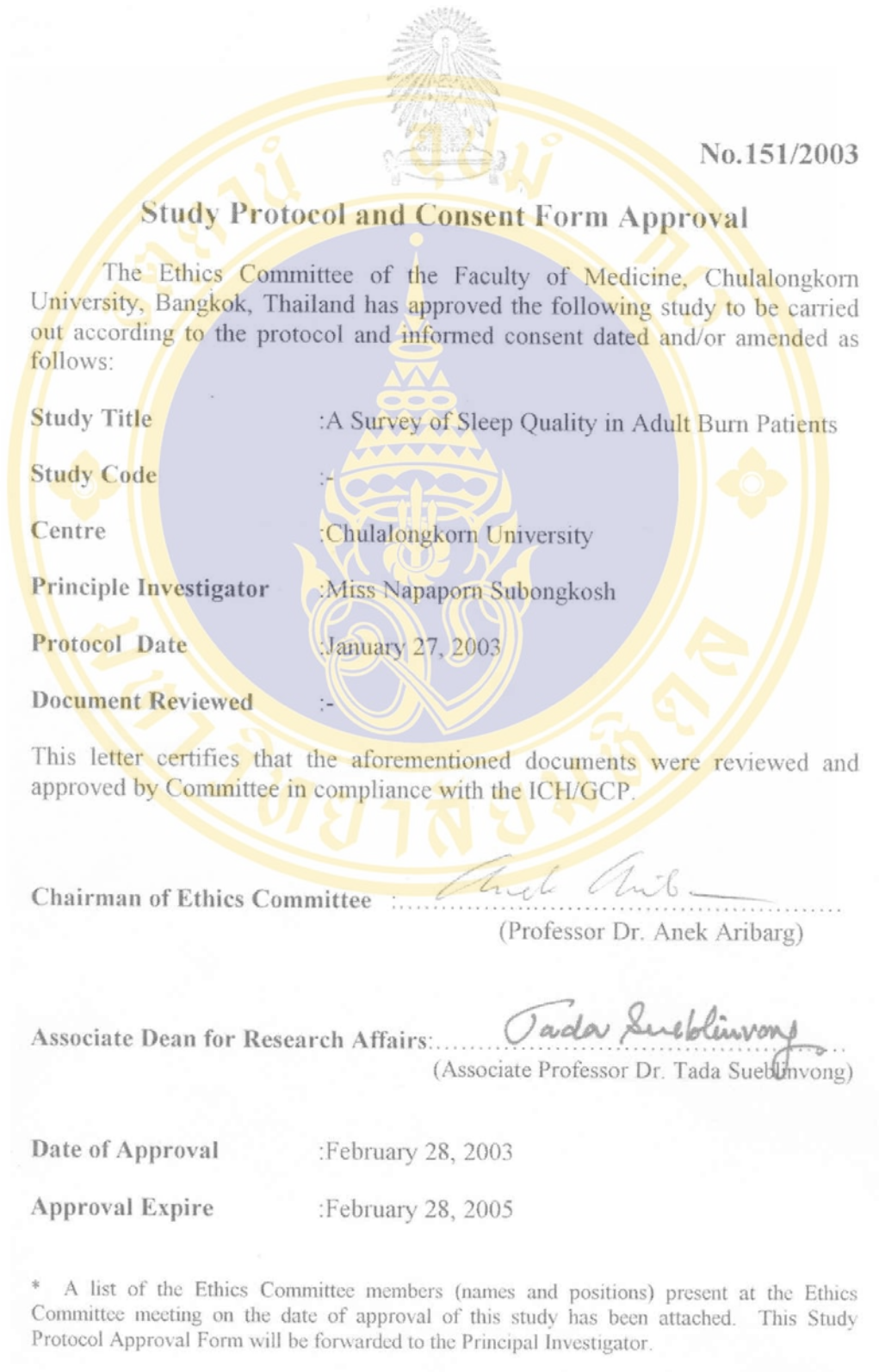


APPENDIX D

DATA COLLECTION PERMISSIONS

- 
- The background of the page features a large, semi-transparent watermark of the Mahidol University logo. The logo is circular with a gold border and contains the university's name in Thai script. In the center of the logo is a blue emblem with a crown and other traditional symbols.
- D 1 : King Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital
 - D 2 : Siriraj Hospital
 - D 3 : Police General Hospital
 - D 4 : Ramathibodi Hospital
 - D 5 : Bangkok Metropolitan Medical College & Vajira Hospital
 - D 6 : Bhumibol Adulyadej Hospital
 - D 7 : Nopparatrajathoanee Hospital
 - D 8 : Chonburi Hospital
 - D 9 : Samutsakohn Hospital
 - D 10 : Queen Sawangwattana Memorial Hospital

Appendix D 1



No.151/2003

Study Protocol and Consent Form Approval

The Ethics Committee of the Faculty of Medicine, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, Thailand has approved the following study to be carried out according to the protocol and informed consent dated and/or amended as follows:

Study Title : A Survey of Sleep Quality in Adult Burn Patients

Study Code : -


Centre : Chulalongkorn University


Principle Investigator : Miss Napaporn Subongkosh

Protocol Date : January 27, 2003

Document Reviewed : -

This letter certifies that the aforementioned documents were reviewed and approved by Committee in compliance with the ICH/GCP.

Chairman of Ethics Committee : 
(Professor Dr. Anek Aribarg)

Associate Dean for Research Affairs : 
(Associate Professor Dr. Tada Sueblinvong)

Date of Approval : February 28, 2003

Approval Expire : February 28, 2005

* A list of the Ethics Committee members (names and positions) present at the Ethics Committee meeting on the date of approval of this study has been attached. This Study Protocol Approval Form will be forwarded to the Principal Investigator.



ที่ จพ.ล. 3292 / 2546

โรงพยาบาลจุฬาลงกรณ์
1873 ถนนพระรามที่ 4
แขวงปทุมวัน เขตปทุมวัน
กรุงเทพฯ 10330

๖1 เมษายน 2546

เรื่อง ยินดีให้เก็บข้อมูลเพื่อประกอบการทำสารนิพนธ์
เรียน ประธานคณะกรรมการบริหารหลักสูตรพยาบาลศาสตรมหาบัณฑิต
อ้างอิง หนังสือที่ พย.ม 060/2546 ลงวันที่ 21 มกราคม 2546

ตามหนังสือที่อ้างถึง มหาวิทยาลัยมหิดล แจ้งความประสงค์ขอความอนุเคราะห์
ให้ นางสาวนภาพร สุขงข นักศึกษาหลักสูตรพยาบาลศาสตรมหาบัณฑิต สาขาการพยาบาล
ผู้ใหญ่ เข้าเก็บข้อมูลจากผู้ป่วยไฟไหม้-น้ำร้อนลวก ที่มารับการรักษาในหน่วยไฟไหม้ - น้ำร้อน
ลวกและที่มาตรวจตามนัด ที่ห้องตรวจโรคศัลยกรรมรวมถึงหอผู้ป่วยศัลยกรรมที่มีผู้ป่วยไฟไหม้-
น้ำร้อนลวกเข้ารับการรักษาอยู่ โดยดำเนินการตั้งแต่เดือนกุมภาพันธ์ 2546 เป็นต้นไปจนกว่าจะ
ครบจำนวน 56 ราย นั้น

โรงพยาบาลจุฬาลงกรณ์พิจารณาแล้ว ไม่ขัดข้อง ยินดีให้ดำเนินการตามที่แจ้ง
กรุณาติดต่อหัวหน้าพยาบาล ดิถีจักรพงษ์ชั้น 2 โดยโทรศัพท์นัดหมายล่วงหน้าก่อนขอเก็บข้อมูล
อนึ่ง ก่อนพบบุคคลดังกล่าว ขอให้ศึกษานำบัตรนักศึกษาหรือบัตรประจำตัวประชาชนพร้อม
จดหมายฉบับนี้มาติดต่อรับบัตรประจำตัวผู้เก็บข้อมูล ณ ดิถีอำนวยการ ชั้นล่าง ห้องหมายเลข 4
จึงเรียนมาเพื่อทราบ

ขอแสดงความนับถือ

(รองศาสตราจารย์นายแพทย์คณศร์ แว่วจิต)

รองผู้อำนวยการฝ่ายวิชาการ

ปฏิบัติการแทน ผู้อำนวยการโรงพยาบาลจุฬาลงกรณ์

หมายเหตุ : การเก็บข้อมูลที่หอผู้ป่วยศัลยกรรม ขอให้ติดต่อ รศ.นพ.จรัญ มหาทุมะรัตน์ และ
รศ.นพ.อภิชัย อังสพัตร์

ฝ่ายการพยาบาล โทรศัพท์ 0-2256-4360 ฝ่ายศัลยศาสตร์ โทรศัพท์ 0-2256-4117

ฝ่ายเลขานุการ โทรศัพท์ 0-2652-4600-29 ต่อ 3291 โทรสาร 0-2256-4368

บันทึกข้อความ

ส่วนราชการ ฝ่ายวิจัย คณะแพทยศาสตร์ จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย โทร 4455, 4493
ที่ วจ80/2546 วันที่ 6 พฤษภาคม พ.ศ. 2546
เรื่อง แจ้งผลพิจารณาจริยธรรมการวิจัย
เรียน นส.นภาพร สุปงกช

จากการประชุมคณะกรรมการพิจารณาจริยธรรมการวิจัย ครั้งที่ 6/2546 ในวันอังคารที่ 29 เมษายน พ.ศ. 2546 ได้พิจารณาไปให้คำยินยอม และเอกสารชี้แจงข้อมูลผู้ป่วยในโครงการวิจัย เรื่อง "การสำรวจคุณภาพการนอนหลับในผู้ป่วยไฟไหม้-น้ำร้อนลวก" ซึ่ง นส.นภาพร สุปงกช เป็นหัวหน้าโครงการวิจัย

ที่ประชุมมีมติให้ผ่านปัญหาจริยธรรมได้

จึงเรียนมาเพื่อทราบ


(รองศาสตราจารย์ แพทย์หญิงธาดา สืบหลินวงศ์)

รองคณบดีฝ่ายวิจัย

Appendix D 2

๒ ถนนพหลโยธิน บางกอกน้อย กรุงเทพฯ ๑๐๗๐๐
 โทร. (๖๖-๒) ๔๑๑-๑๔๒๘, ๔๑๑-๓๒๕๓
 โทรสาร. (๖๖-๒) ๔๑๒-๑๓๗๑



2 PRANNOK Rd., BANGKOKNOI, BANGKOK 10700
 TEL. (66-2) 411-1429, 411-3253
 FAX : (66-2) 412-1371

Faculty of Medicine Siriraj Hospital
 Mahidol University

The Ethical Committee on Research Involving Human Subject
 Faculty of Medicine Siriraj Hospital, Mahidol University

No. 79/2003

Protocol Title	A Survey of Sleep Quality in Adult Burn Patients
Protocol Number	-----
Principal Investigator	Miss. Napaporn Subongkosh
Name of Department	Faculty of Nursing

The aforementioned project and informed consent have been reviewed and approved by the Ethical Committee, Faculty of Medicine Siriraj Hospital, Mahidol University, based on the Declaration of Helsinki on April 2, 2003

Signature of Chairman



.....
 (Prof. Sumalee Nimmannit)

Signature of Dean



.....
 (Clin. Prof. Piyasakol Sakolsatayadorn)

**เอกสารรับรองคณะกรรมการจริยธรรมการวิจัยในคน
คณะแพทยศาสตร์ศิริราชพยาบาล**

เลขที่ 79/2003

ชื่อโครงการ	การสำรวจคุณภาพการนอนหลับในผู้ป่วยแผลไหม้
ชื่อหัวหน้าโครงการ	นางสาวนาพร สูงภข
เลขที่โครงการ/รหัส	-----
สังกัดหน่วยงาน	คณะพยาบาลศาสตร์
เอกสารที่รับรอง	- โครงการวิจัย - หนังสือยินยอมและสมัครใจเข้าร่วมโครงการโดยได้รับการอธิบาย

ได้ผ่านการพิจารณาและรับรองโดยคณะกรรมการจริยธรรมการวิจัยในคนเมื่อวันที่ 2 เมษายน 2546

ลงนาม
(ศาสตราจารย์แพทย์หญิงสุมาลี นิมนานันต์ย์)
ประธานคณะกรรมการจริยธรรมการวิจัยในคน

ลงนาม
(ศาสตราจารย์คลินิกนายแพทย์ปิยะสกล สกลสัตยาทร)
คณบดี คณะแพทยศาสตร์ศิริราชพยาบาล



บันทึกข้อความ

ส่วนราชการ คณะแพทยศาสตร์ศิริราชพยาบาล มหาวิทยาลัยมหิดล โทร. 0 2419 8940 ต่อ 6614
ที่ ทม 0807/ 3379 วันที่ 14 มีนาคม 2546

เรื่อง ยินดีให้ความอนุเคราะห์ข้อมูลประกอบการทำสารนิพนธ์

เรียน ประธานคณะกรรมการบริหารหลักสูตรพยาบาลศาสตรมหาบัณฑิต คณะพยาบาลศาสตร์ มหาวิทยาลัยมหิดล

ตามที่ คณะพยาบาลศาสตร์ มหาวิทยาลัยมหิดล มีความประสงค์ให้ นางสาวนภาพร สูงงกษ นักศึกษาหลักสูตรพยาบาลศาสตรมหาบัณฑิต สาขาการพยาบาลผู้ใหญ่ คณะพยาบาลศาสตร์ มหาวิทยาลัยมหิดล เข้าเก็บข้อมูลเพื่อประกอบการทำสารนิพนธ์เรื่อง "การสำรวจคุณภาพการนอนหลับในผู้ป่วยไฟไหม้-น้ำร้อนลวก" โดยการสัมภาษณ์ผู้ป่วยที่ห้องตรวจโรคศัลยกรรม และที่หอผู้ป่วยศัลยกรรม โรงพยาบาลศิริราช ความละเอียดดังแจ้งแล้วนั้น

คณะแพทยศาสตร์ศิริราชพยาบาล มหาวิทยาลัยมหิดล พิจารณาแล้วยินดียินยอมให้ นางสาวนภาพร สูงงกษ ดำเนินการเก็บข้อมูลตามที่ขอความอนุเคราะห์มาได้ แต่ทั้งนี้จะต้องได้รับการพิจารณาอนุมัติจากคณะกรรมการจริยธรรมการวิจัยในคนของคณะแพทยศาสตร์ศิริราชพยาบาล เรียบร้อยแล้ว จึงจะดำเนินการเก็บข้อมูลได้

ขอได้โปรดติดต่อสำนักงานคณะกรรมการจริยธรรมการวิจัยในคน โทร. 0 2419 8940 ต่อ 6405-6 เพื่อขอรับการพิจารณาจากคณะกรรมการจริยธรรมการวิจัยในคน ของคณะแพทยศาสตร์ศิริราชพยาบาล ต่อไป

จึงเรียนมาเพื่อโปรดทราบ

(รองศาสตราจารย์นายแพทย์สรนิต ศิลธรรม)

รองคณบดีฝ่ายบริหาร คณะแพทยศาสตร์ศิริราชพยาบาล
ปฏิบัติราชการแทนคณบดี

Appendix D 4



คณะแพทยศาสตร์ โรงพยาบาลรามธิบดี มหาวิทยาลัยมหิดล
 ถนนพระราม 6 กทม. 10400
 โทร. (662) 245-5704, 201-1296 โทรสาร (662) 246-2123
Faculty of Medicine, Ramathibodi Hospital, Mahidol University
 Rama VI Road, Bangkok 10400, Thailand
 Tel. (662) 245-5704, 201-1296 Fax (662) 246-2123


Documentary Proof of Ethical Clearance Committee on Human Rights Related to Researches Involving Human Subjects Faculty of Medicine, Ramathibodi Hospital, Mahidol University

0122/2003 (I)

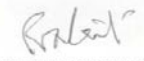
Title of Project	A Survey of Sleep Quality in Adult Burn Patients
Protocol Number	ID 02-46-24
Principal Investigator	Miss.Napaporn Subongkosh
Official Address	Department of Nursing King Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital Thai Red Cross Society

The aforementioned project has been reviewed and approved by Committee on Human Rights Related to Researches Involving Human Subjects, based on the Declaration of Helsinki.

Signature of Chairman
 Committee on Human Rights Related to
 Researches Involving Human Subjects


 Prof. Krisada Ratana-olarn, M.D., FRCST, FICS.

Signature of Dean


 Prof. Prakrit Vathesatogkit, M.D., ABIM.,FRCP.

Date of Approval

February 19, 2003



คณะแพทยศาสตร์ โรงพยาบาลรามธิบดี มหาวิทยาลัยมหิดล
 ถนนพระราม 6 กทม. 10400
 โทร. (662) 245-5704, 201-1296 โทรสาร (662) 246-2123
 Faculty of Medicine, Ramathibodi Hospital, Mahidol University
 Rama VI Road, Bangkok 10400, Thailand
 Tel. (662) 245-5704, 201-1296 Fax (662) 246-2123

เอกสารรับรองโดยคณะกรรมการจริยธรรมการวิจัยในคน
 คณะแพทยศาสตร์โรงพยาบาลรามธิบดี
 มหาวิทยาลัยมหิดล

๐๑๒๒/๒๕๕๖ (I)

ชื่อโครงการ	การสำรวจคุณภาพการนอนหลับในผู้ป่วยแผลไหม้
เลขที่โครงการ/รหัส	ID ๐๒-๔๖-๒๔๕
ชื่อหัวหน้าโครงการ	นางสาวนภาพร ศุภงกษ
ที่ทำงาน	คณะพยาบาลศาสตร์ โรงพยาบาลจุฬาลงกรณ์ สภากาชาดไทย

ขอรับรองว่าโครงการดังกล่าวข้างต้นได้ผ่านการพิจารณาเห็นชอบโดยสอดคล้องกับแนวปฎิญา เสด
 ชิงกิ จากคณะกรรมการจริยธรรมการวิจัยในคน คณะแพทยศาสตร์โรงพยาบาลรามธิบดี

ลงนาม

ประธานกรรมการจริยธรรมการวิจัยในคน

(ศาสตราจารย์นายแพทย์กฤษฏา รัตนโอฬาร)

ลงนาม

คณบดีคณะแพทยศาสตร์โรงพยาบาลรามธิบดี

(ศาสตราจารย์นายแพทย์ประกิต วาทีสารกกิจ)

วันที่รับรอง

๑๕ กุมภาพันธ์ ๒๕๕๖



คณะแพทยศาสตร์ โรงพยาบาลรามธิบดี มหาวิทยาลัยมหิดล
 ถนนพระราม 6 กทม. 10400
 โทร. (662) 245-5704, 201-1296 โทรสาร (662) 246-2123
Faculty of Medicine, Ramathibodi Hospital, Mahidol University
 Rama VI Road, Bangkok 10400, Thailand
 Tel. (662) 245-5704, 201-1296 Fax (662) 246-2123

ที่ จวก ๑๖๑๖/๒๕๕๖ คณะกรรมการจริยธรรมการวิจัยในคน

วันที่ ๘ เมษายน ๒๕๕๖

เรื่อง แจ้งผลการพิจารณาของคณะกรรมการจริยธรรมการวิจัยในคน

เรียน นางสาวกภาพร กุญชร

อ้างถึงโครงการวิจัยเรื่อง การสำรวจคุณภาพการนอนหลับในผู้ป่วยแผลไหม้

หมายเลขโครงการวิจัย ID ๐๑๒-๔๖-๒๕๕๖

ในนามของคณะกรรมการจริยธรรมการวิจัยในคน ผมขอแสดงความยินดีที่โครงการวิจัยดังกล่าวข้างต้นของท่าน ได้ผ่านการเห็นชอบจากคณะกรรมการฯ แล้ว

เพื่อให้สอดคล้องกับระเบียบปฏิบัติคณะแพทยศาสตร์โรงพยาบาลรามธิบดี ว่าด้วยการศึกษาวิจัยและการทดลองในมนุษย์ พ.ศ. ๒๕๔๔ คณะกรรมการฯ ขอให้ท่านถือปฏิบัติโดยเป็นไปตามข้อแนะนำดังต่อไปนี้

๑. การดำเนินการวิจัยจะต้องเป็นไปตามโครงร่างวิจัยล่าสุดที่ผ่านการพิจารณาจากคณะกรรมการจริยธรรมการวิจัยในคนแล้ว
๒. การดำเนินการวิจัยจะต้องไม่เบี่ยงเบนไปจากโครงร่างวิจัยหรือมีการเปลี่ยนแปลงโครงร่างการวิจัยก่อนที่การแก้ไขเพิ่มเติมโครงร่างวิจัยนั้นจะได้รับการอนุมัติและเห็นชอบจากคณะกรรมการจริยธรรมการวิจัยในคนก่อน ยกเว้นในกรณีจำเป็นที่จะต้องกระทำไปก่อนเพื่อขจัดอันตรายเฉพาะหน้าที่เกิดขึ้นกับผู้ยินยอมคนให้ทำวิจัย
๓. ในกรณีที่มีการเปลี่ยนแปลงชื่อโครงการไปจากชื่อเดิมที่เสนอไว้ต่อคณะกรรมการฯ ต้องแจ้งข้อมายังคณะกรรมการฯ เพื่อออกหนังสือรับรองให้เสมอ
๔. ผู้ยินยอมคนให้ทำวิจัยจะต้องได้รับเอกสารชี้แจงข้อมูลสำเนาแนะนำแก่ผู้ยินยอมคนให้ทำวิจัย (Patient/Participant Information Sheet) และลงนามในหนังสือยินยอม โดยได้รับการบอกกล่าวและเต็มใจ (Informed Consent Form) ก่อนเริ่มดำเนินการวิจัย
๕. ในเอกสารชี้แจงข้อมูลสำเนาแนะนำแก่ผู้ยินยอมคนให้ทำวิจัย (Patient's Information Sheet) จะต้องพิมพ์ข้อความดังต่อไปนี้ไว้ ด้วยทุกครั้ง


" ถ้าท่านมีข้อข้องใจหรือมีความกังวลเกี่ยวกับวิธีดำเนินการวิจัยของโครงการวิจัยนี้ ท่านสามารถติดต่อได้ที่ ประธานกรรมการจริยธรรมการวิจัยในคน คณะแพทยศาสตร์โรงพยาบาลรามธิบดี งานบริการวิชาการและวิจัย ชั้น ๕ (ห้อง ๕๑๐) ศูนย์การแพทย์สิริกิติ์ โทรศัพท์ ๐๒-๒๖๑ ๕๕๕๑ ในเวลาราชการ"

๖. ความลับของผู้ยินยอมคนให้ทำวิจัย จะต้องถูกปกปิดไว้ตลอดเวลา ยกเว้นถ้าเป็นคำสั่งตามกฎหมาย

สุดท้ายนี้ ขอให้โครงการวิจัยของท่านประสบผลสำเร็จตามความมุ่งหมายอันจะนำมาซึ่งความเจริญก้าวหน้าทางวิชาการ และเพื่อประโยชน์ของมนุษยชาติสืบต่อไป

ขอแสดงความนับถือ

(ศาสตราจารย์ กฤษณา รัตนอักษร)
 ประธานกรรมการจริยธรรมการวิจัยในคน



บันทึกข้อความ


ส่วนราชการ	คณะแพทยศาสตร์โรงพยาบาลรามาธิบดี	โทร. +๖๖ ๑๕๔๔๔
ที่	ทม ๐๘๐๖/๓๕๒๕ วันที่ ๒๗ เมษายน ๒๕๔๖	
เรื่อง	อนุญาตให้นักศึกษาเก็บข้อมูลเพื่อประกอบการทำวิทยานิพนธ์	

เรียน ประธานคณะกรรมการบริหารหลักสูตรพยาบาลศาสตรมหาบัณฑิต มหาวิทยาลัยมหิดล

ตามหนังสือหลักสูตรพยาบาลศาสตรมหาบัณฑิต คณะพยาบาลศาสตร์ มหาวิทยาลัยมหิดล ที่ พย.ม.๐๕๘/๒๕๔๖ ลงวันที่ ๒๑ มกราคม ๒๕๔๖ แจ้งว่า นางสาวนภาพร สิบงคช นักศึกษาหลักสูตรพยาบาลศาสตรมหาบัณฑิต สาขาการพยาบาลผู้ใหญ่ คณะพยาบาลศาสตร์ มหาวิทยาลัยมหิดล มีความประสงค์ขอเก็บข้อมูลเพื่อประกอบการทำวิทยานิพนธ์เรื่อง “การสำรวจคุณภาพการนอนหลับในผู้ป่วยไฟไหม้-น้ำร้อนลวก” ขอเก็บข้อมูลจากผู้ป่วยไฟไหม้-น้ำร้อนลวก ที่รับการรักษาในหน่วยไฟไหม้-น้ำร้อนลวก และที่มาตรวจตามนัด ที่ห้องตรวจโรคศัลยกรรม รวมถึงหอผู้ป่วยศัลยกรรม ที่มีผู้ป่วยไฟไหม้-น้ำร้อนลวกที่เข้ารับการรักษาอยู่ โดยใช้แบบสัมภาษณ์ข้อมูลทั่วไป แบบประเมินคุณภาพการนอนหลับ และแบบสัมภาษณ์เกี่ยวกับปัจจัยรบกวนการนอนหลับ ความละเอียดแจ้ง แล้วนั้น

คณะแพทยศาสตร์โรงพยาบาลรามาธิบดี ได้พิจารณาแล้วไม่ขัดข้อง ยินดีอนุญาตให้ นางสาวนภาพร สิบงคช ทำการเก็บข้อมูลเพื่อประกอบการทำวิทยานิพนธ์ได้ ตั้งแต่บัดนี้เป็นต้นไป จนกว่าจะครบจำนวน ๕๖ ราย อนึ่งโครงการวิจัยนี้ได้ผ่านการพิจารณาเห็นชอบจากคณะกรรมการจริยธรรมการวิจัยในคนของคณะฯ เอกสารรับรองเลขที่ ๐๑๒๒/๒๕๔๖ (I) ลงวันที่ ๑๙ กุมภาพันธ์ ๒๕๔๖

จึงเรียนมาเพื่อทราบ



(ศาสตราจารย์บุญส่ง องค์กร์พัฒนากุล)
รองคณบดีฝ่ายวิจัย ปฏิบัติราชการแทน
คณบดีคณะแพทยศาสตร์โรงพยาบาลรามาธิบดี

Appendix D 5

เอกสารเลขที่...พ...๒๕.....

เอกสารรับรองโครงการวิจัยในคน
คณะกรรมการพิจารณาและควบคุมการวิจัยในคนของกรุงเทพมหานคร
ขอรับรองว่า

โครงการ : การสำรวจคุณภาพการนอนหลับในผู้ป่วยแผลไหม้

โครงการเลขที่ : 0035

ชื่อหัวหน้าโครงการ : นางสาวนภาพร สุนงกษ

สังกัด : นักศึกษาหลักสูตรพยาบาลศาสตรมหาบัณฑิต
สาขาการพยาบาลผู้ใหญ่
คณะพยาบาลศาสตร์ มหาวิทยาลัยมหิดล

โครงการได้มาตรฐานทางวิชาการ ไม่ขัดต่อหลักจริยธรรมสากล และเป็นไปตามคำประกาศเฮลซิงกิ
จึงเห็นสมควรให้ดำเนินการวิจัยในข้อขาของโครงการที่เสนอได้ ณ วันที่ ...๕... เดือน เมษายน
พ.ศ 2546

ลงชื่อ
(นายอุดมศักดิ์ สังข์คุ้ม)
รองปลัดกรุงเทพมหานคร
ประธานคณะกรรมการพิจารณาและควบคุมการวิจัยในคน
ของกรุงเทพมหานคร

ด่วนที่สุด

ที่ กท 0602/ว ๕1๕



กองวิชาการ สำนักงานแพทย์
514 ถนนหลวง เขตป้อมปราบฯ
กรุงเทพฯ 10100

๑๑ เมษายน 2546

เรื่อง แจ้งผลการพิจารณาโครงการวิจัย

เรียน ประธานคณะกรรมการบริหารหลักสูตรพยาบาลศาสตรมหาบัณฑิต

อ้างถึง หนังสือคณะกรรมการพยาบาลศาสตร์ มหาวิทยาลัยมหิดล ที่ พย.ม.070/2546 ลงวันที่ 21 มกราคม 2546

- สิ่งที่ส่งมาด้วย 1) สำเนาหนังสือเรื่องแจ้งผลการพิจารณาโครงการวิจัย จำนวน 1 ฉบับ
2) สำเนาเอกสารรับรองโครงการวิจัยในคน จำนวน 1 ฉบับ

ตามหนังสือที่อ้างถึงคณะกรรมการพยาบาลศาสตร์ มหาวิทยาลัยมหิดล ได้ขอความอนุเคราะห์จากสำนักงานแพทย์ เพื่อให้ นางสาวนภาพร สุขงกช นักศึกษาหลักสูตรพยาบาลศาสตรมหาบัณฑิตสาขาการพยาบาลผู้ใหญ่ คณะพยาบาลศาสตร์ มหาวิทยาลัยมหิดล เก็บข้อมูลจากส่วนราชการสังกัดสำนักงานแพทย์ เพื่อประกอบการวิจัย เรื่อง “การสำรวจคุณภาพการนอนหลับในผู้ป่วยไฟไหม้ – น้ำร้อนลวก” ความแจ้งแจ้งนั้น

บัดนี้ คณะกรรมการพิจารณาและควบคุมการวิจัยในคนของกรุงเทพมหานคร ได้พิจารณาโครงการวิจัยที่นำเสนอแล้ว มีมติในคราวประชุมครั้งที่ 8/2546 เมื่อวันที่ 24 มีนาคม 2546 มีความเห็นว่โครงการได้มาตรฐาน ไม่ขัดต่อสวัสดิภาพ และไม่ก่อให้เกิดภัยอันตรายแก่ผู้ถูกวิจัย เห็นควรให้ดำเนินการวิจัยในขอบข่ายของโครงการที่นำเสนอได้ และให้ผู้วิจัยรายงานผลการดำเนินงานต่อคณะกรรมการฯทุก 6 เดือน

จึงเรียนมาเพื่อโปรดทราบ และแจ้ง นางสาวนภาพร สุขงกช ทราบต่อไป

นางสาวนภาพร สุขงกช

กองวิชาการ

โทร. 0 2224 9710

โทรสาร 0 2221 6029

ขอแสดงความนับถือ

(นายสามารถ ตันอริยกุล)


ผู้อำนวยการกองวิชาการ
สำนักงานแพทย์

Appendix D 6

๑๒๖-๙๗

รพ. ภูมิพลอดุลยเดช พอ.บ.นอ.
เลขรับ ๒๑๘๐
วันที่ ๒๓ มี.ค. ๕๖
เวลา ๑๐๐๐

ที่ พอ.ม ๐๖๓/2546


 คณะพยาบาลศาสตร์ มหาวิทยาลัยมหิดล
 บางกอกน้อย กรุงเทพฯ 10700

กพย.รพ.ภูมิพลอดุลยเดช พอ.บ.นอ.
เลขรับ ๕๓
วันที่ ๒๓ มี.ค. ๕๖
เวลา ๑๕

๑- มกราคม 2546

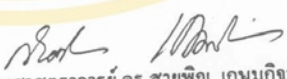
เรื่อง ขออนุญาตเก็บข้อมูลเพื่อประกอบการทำสารนิพนธ์

เรียน ผู้อำนวยการโรงพยาบาลภูมิพลอดุลยเดช

ด้วย นางสาวภาพร สุบงกช นักศึกษาหลักสูตรพยาบาลศาสตรมหาบัณฑิต สาขาการพยาบาลผู้ใหญ่ คณะพยาบาลศาสตร์ มหาวิทยาลัยมหิดล กำลังทำสารนิพนธ์เรื่อง "การสำรวจคุณภาพการนอนหลับในผู้ป่วยไฟไหม้-น้ำร้อนลวก" โดยมี ผู้ช่วยศาสตราจารย์ ดร.อรพรรณ โดสิงห์ เป็นประธานควบคุมสารนิพนธ์ มีความจำเป็นต้องเก็บข้อมูลจากผู้ป่วยไฟไหม้-น้ำร้อนลวก ที่รับการรักษาในหน่วยไฟไหม้-น้ำร้อนลวก และที่มาตรวจตามนัด ที่ห้องตรวจโรคศัลยกรรม รวมถึงหอผู้ป่วยศัลยกรรม ที่มีผู้ป่วยไฟไหม้-น้ำร้อนลวกที่เข้ารับการรักษาอยู่ โดยจะเก็บข้อมูลตั้งแต่เดือนกุมภาพันธ์ 2546 เป็นต้นไป จนกว่าจะครบจำนวน 56 ราย (ดึงแบบสัมภาษณ์ข้อมูลทั่วไป แบบประเมินคุณภาพการนอนหลับ และแบบสัมภาษณ์เกี่ยวกับปัจจัยรบกวนการนอนหลับที่แนบมาพร้อมนี้) *ไม่มีเงิน*

จึงเรียนมาเพื่อโปรดพิจารณาให้ความอนุเคราะห์แก่ นางสาวภาพร สุบงกช ในการเก็บข้อมูลเพื่อประกอบการทำสารนิพนธ์ดังกล่าว จักเป็นพระคุณยิ่ง

ขอแสดงความนับถือ


 (รองศาสตราจารย์ ดร.สายพิณ เกษมกิจวัฒนา)
 รองประธานฯ ปฏิบัติราชการแทน
 ประธานคณะกรรมการบริหารหลักสูตรพยาบาลศาสตรมหาบัณฑิต

ทรนแล้ว
 - กพย., กตท., กศก.
 ศาสนาเพื่อสังคม
 ๒๓ มี.ค. ๕๖

รพ. ภูมิพลอดุลยเดช พอ.บ.นอ. กตท.
 ๑๐.๓๓ ภูมิพลอดุลยเดช พอ.บ.นอ.
 ๒๓ มี.ค. ๕๖
 หลักสูตรปริญญาโท โทร. 0-2419-7466-80 ต่อ 1411-2 โทรสาร 0-2412-8415

สำเนาถูกต้อง
 1. หัวหน้าฝ่ายการพยาบาล โรงพยาบาลภูมิพลอดุลยเดช
 2. หัวหน้างานการพยาบาลตรวจรักษาผู้ป่วยนอก โรงพยาบาลภูมิพลอดุลยเดช
 3. หัวหน้างานการพยาบาลหอผู้ป่วยศัลยกรรม โรงพยาบาลภูมิพลอดุลยเดช
 น.ท. *...* (นิพนธ์ ปลื้มวงศ์)
 ประจำ สบ.ทอ. ช่วยราชการ
 รพ. ภูมิพลอดุลยเดช พอ.บ.นอ.
 ๒๓ มี.ค. ๕๖

น.อ.หญิง *...*
 ๑๐.๓๓ ภูมิพลอดุลยเดช พอ.บ.นอ.
 ๒๓ มี.ค. ๕๖

Appendix D 8



ที่ พย.ม. ๑๙.๒ /2546 คณะพยาบาลศาสตร์ มหาวิทยาลัยมหิดล
บางกอกน้อย กรุงเทพฯ 10700

๑๒ มีนาคม 2546

เรื่อง ขออนุญาตเก็บข้อมูลเพื่อประกอบการทำสารนิพนธ์

เรียน ผู้อำนวยการโรงพยาบาลชลบุรี

สิ่งที่ส่งมาด้วย แบบสัมภาษณ์ จำนวน 1 ชุด

ด้วย นางสาวนภาพร ตูบงกช นักศึกษาหลักสูตรพยาบาลศาสตรมหาบัณฑิต สาขาการพยาบาลผู้ใหญ่ แผนก ข คณะพยาบาลศาสตร์ มหาวิทยาลัยมหิดล กำลังทำสารนิพนธ์เรื่อง “การสำรวจคุณภาพการนอนหลับในผู้ป่วยแผลไหม้” โดยมี ผู้ช่วยศาสตราจารย์ ดร.อรพรรณ โตสิงห์ เป็นผู้ควบคุมสารนิพนธ์ มีความจำเป็นต้องเก็บข้อมูลจากผู้ป่วยแผลไหม้ ที่มารับการรักษาที่หน่วยไฟไหม้-น้ำร้อนลวกของโรงพยาบาลชลบุรี โดยจะเก็บข้อมูลตั้งแต่มีนาคม – เมษายน 2546 (ดังแบบสัมภาษณ์ที่แนบมาพร้อมนี้)


จึงเรียนมาเพื่อโปรดพิจารณาให้ความอนุเคราะห์แก่ นางสาวนภาพร ตูบงกช ในการเก็บข้อมูลเพื่อประกอบการทำสารนิพนธ์ดังกล่าว จักเป็นพระคุณยิ่ง

ขอแสดงความนับถือ


(รองศาสตราจารย์ ดร.สายพินธ์ เกษมกิจวัฒนา)
รองประธานฯ ปฏิบัติราชการแทน
ประธานคณะกรรมการบริหารหลักสูตรพยาบาลศาสตรมหาบัณฑิต

หลักสูตรปริญญาโท
โทร. 0-2419-7466-80 ต่อ 1411
โทรสาร 0-2412-8415

สำเนาเรียน 1. หัวหน้าฝ่ายการพยาบาล โรงพยาบาลชลบุรี
2. หัวหน้าหอผู้ป่วยหน่วยไฟไหม้-น้ำร้อนลวก โรงพยาบาลชลบุรี



ที่ ชม 0033.1/ ๕๕๕๖

โรงพยาบาลชลบุรี
69 หมู่ 2 ถนนสุขุมวิท
ตำบลบ้านสวน อำเภอเมือง
จังหวัดชลบุรี 20000

๙ พฤษภาคม 2546

เรื่อง ขออนุญาตเก็บข้อมูลเพื่อประกอบการทำสารนิพนธ์

เรียน ประธานคณะกรรมการบริหารหลักสูตรพยาบาลศาสตรมหาบัณฑิต

อ้างถึง หนังสือคณะกรรมการพยาบาลศาสตร์ มหาวิทยาลัยมหิดล ที่ พย.ม.192/2546 ลงวันที่ 12 มีนาคม 2546

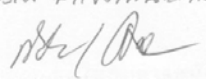
สิ่งที่ส่งมาด้วย แบบสรุปความคิดเห็นในการวิเคราะห์ ประเมิน โครงการวิจัย รพ.ชลบุรี

ตามหนังสือที่อ้างถึง คณะพยาบาลศาสตร์ มหาวิทยาลัยมหิดล ได้ขออนุญาตให้นางสาวนภาพร สูงภข นักศึกษาหลักสูตรพยาบาลศาสตรมหาบัณฑิต สาขาการพยาบาลผู้ใหญ่ แผน ข. เก็บรวบรวมข้อมูล จากผู้ป่วยแผลไหม้ ที่มารับการรักษาที่หน่วยไฟไหม้น้ำร้อนลวกของโรงพยาบาลชลบุรี เพื่อประกอบการทำสารนิพนธ์เรื่อง"การสำรวจคุณภาพการนอนหลับในผู้ป่วยแผลไหม้" ดังรายละเอียดแจ้งแล้ว นั้น

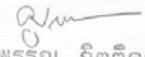
ในการนี้ โรงพยาบาลชลบุรี พิจารณาแล้วอนุญาตให้นิสิตเก็บรวบรวมข้อมูลเพื่อประกอบการทำสารนิพนธ์ดังกล่าว และขอให้ดำเนินการปรับปรุงแก้ไขโครงร่างสารนิพนธ์ ดังแบบสรุปความคิดเห็นในการวิเคราะห์ประเมินโครงการวิจัยที่แนบมา

จึงเรียนมาเพื่อโปรดทราบ และ โปรดแจ้งนิสิตดังกล่าวทราบด้วย จักขอบคุณยิ่ง

๓๓๗ 4/11/๕๕๕๖



ขอแสดงความนับถือ


(นางสุดพรรณ กิตติคุณ)
นายแพทย์ ๑

กลุ่มพัฒนาระบบบริการสุขภาพ
โทร.0-3827-4200-7 ต่อ 539
โทรสาร 0-3827-7207 หรือ 0-3827-4911

ทำหน้าที่รองผู้อำนวยการ ฝ่ายการแพทย์
ปฏิบัติราชการแทน ผู้อำนวยการโรงพยาบาลชลบุรี

Appendix D 9



ที่ พย.ม ๙๔๕ /2546 คณะพยาบาลศาสตร์ มหาวิทยาลัยมหิดล
บางกอกน้อย กรุงเทพฯ 10700

๑๖ กุมภาพันธ์ 2546

เรื่อง ขออนุญาตเก็บข้อมูลเพื่อประกอบการทำสารนิพนธ์

เรียน ผู้อำนวยการโรงพยาบาลสมุทรสาคร

สิ่งที่ส่งมาด้วย โครงร่างสารนิพนธ์ 1 ชุด

ด้วย นางสาวนภาพร สุนงกษ นักศึกษาหลักสูตรพยาบาลศาสตรมหาบัณฑิต สาขาการพยาบาลผู้ใหญ่ คณะพยาบาลศาสตร์ มหาวิทยาลัยมหิดล กำลังทำสารนิพนธ์เรื่อง “การสำรวจคุณภาพการนอนหลับในผู้ป่วยแผลไหม้” โดยมี ผู้ช่วยศาสตราจารย์ ดร.อรพรรณ โตสิงห์ เป็นประธานควบคุมสารนิพนธ์ มีความจำเป็นต้องเก็บข้อมูลจากผู้ป่วยแผลไหม้ที่มารับการรักษาทั้งในหอผู้ป่วยวิกฤต และหอผู้ป่วยศัลยกรรม โรงพยาบาลสมุทรสาคร ซึ่งผู้วิจัยจะให้ผู้ป่วยแผลไหม้ตอบแบบสัมภาษณ์ โดยจะเก็บข้อมูลตั้งแต่เดือนมีนาคม 2546 เป็นต้นไป จนกว่าจะครบ (ดังแบบสัมภาษณ์ที่อยู่ในโครงร่างสารนิพนธ์นี้ จำนวน 1 ชุด)

จึงเรียนมาเพื่อโปรดพิจารณาให้ความอนุเคราะห์แก่ นางสาวนภาพร สุนงกษ ในการเก็บข้อมูลเพื่อประกอบการทำสารนิพนธ์ดังกล่าว จักเป็นพระคุณยิ่ง


ขอแสดงความนับถือ


(รองศาสตราจารย์ ดร.สายพิน เกษมกิจวัฒนา)
รองประธานฯ ปฏิบัติราชการแทน
ประธานคณะกรรมการบริหารหลักสูตรพยาบาลศาสตรมหาบัณฑิต

หลักสูตรปริญญาโท โทร. 0-2419-7466-80 ต่อ 1411-2 โทรสาร 0-2412-8415

สำเนาเรียน หัวหน้าฝ่ายการพยาบาล โรงพยาบาลสมุทรสาคร

Appendix D 10



ที่ พย.ม ๒๖๓ /2546 คณะพยาบาลศาสตร์ มหาวิทยาลัยมหิดล
บางกอกน้อย กรุงเทพฯ 10700

๑ เมษายน 2546

เรื่อง ขออนุญาตเก็บข้อมูลเพื่อประกอบการทำสารนิพนธ์

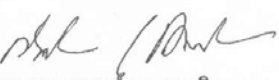
เรียน ผู้อำนวยการโรงพยาบาลสมเด็จพระบรมราชเทวี ณ ศรีราชา

สิ่งที่ส่งมาด้วย โครงร่างสารนิพนธ์ 1 ชุด

ด้วย นางสาวนภาพร ตูบงกช นักศึกษาหลักสูตรพยาบาลศาสตรมหาบัณฑิต สาขาการพยาบาลผู้ใหญ่ คณะพยาบาลศาสตร์ มหาวิทยาลัยมหิดล กำลังทำสารนิพนธ์เรื่อง “การสำรวจคุณภาพการนอนหลับในผู้ป่วยแผลไหม้” โดยมี ผู้ช่วยศาสตราจารย์ ดร.อรพรรณ โตสิงห์ เป็นประธานควบคุมสารนิพนธ์ มีความจำเป็นต้องเก็บข้อมูลจากผู้ป่วยแผลไหม้ที่มารับการรักษาในหน่วยไฟไหม้-น้ำร้อนลวก โรงพยาบาลสมเด็จพระบรมราชเทวี ณ ศรีราชา ซึ่งผู้วิจัยจะให้ผู้ป่วยแผลไหม้ตอบแบบสัมภาษณ์ โดยจะเก็บข้อมูลตั้งแต่วันที่ 17 เมษายน 2546 เป็นต้นไป จนกว่าจะครบ (ดังแบบสัมภาษณ์ที่อยู่ในโครงร่างสารนิพนธ์นี้ จำนวน 1 ชุด)

จึงเรียนมาเพื่อโปรดพิจารณาให้ความอนุเคราะห์แก่ นางสาวนภาพร ตูบงกช ในการเก็บข้อมูลเพื่อประกอบการทำสารนิพนธ์ดังกล่าว จักเป็นพระคุณยิ่ง

ขอแสดงความนับถือ



(รองศาสตราจารย์ ดร.สายพิณ เกษมกิจวัฒนา)
รองประธานฯ ปฏิบัติราชการแทน
ประธานคณะกรรมการบริหารหลักสูตรพยาบาลศาสตรมหาบัณฑิต

หลักสูตรปริญญาโท โทร. 0-2419-7466-80 ต่อ 1411-2 โทรสาร 0-2412-8415

สำเนาเรียน หัวหน้าฝ่ายการพยาบาล โรงพยาบาลสมเด็จพระบรมราชเทวี ณ ศรีราชา



APPENDIX E**เครื่องมือที่ใช้ในการศึกษา**

เรื่อง : การสำรวจคุณภาพการนอนหลับในผู้ป่วยไฟไหม้-น้ำร้อนลวก

คำชี้แจง เครื่องมือประกอบด้วย 3 ส่วนคือ

ส่วนที่ 1 แบบสัมภาษณ์ข้อมูลทั่วไป ประกอบด้วย 2 ส่วนย่อยคือ

1.1 ข้อมูลส่วนบุคคล

1.2 ข้อมูลเกี่ยวกับภาวะสุขภาพ

ส่วนที่ 2 แบบประเมินคุณภาพการนอนหลับ

ส่วนที่ 3 แบบสัมภาษณ์เกี่ยวกับปัจจัยรบกวนการนอนหลับ

รหัส.....

วันที่บันทึกข้อมูล.....

โรงพยาบาล.....

- () กลุ่มผู้ป่วยที่อยู่ในหน่วยไฟไหม้-น้ำร้อนลวก
- () กลุ่มผู้ป่วยที่อยู่ในหอผู้ป่วยศัลยกรรม
- () กลุ่มผู้ป่วยที่อยู่ใน ICU

คำชี้แจง ผู้สัมภาษณ์บันทึกข้อมูลที่ได้จากการสัมภาษณ์โดยทำเครื่องหมาย ✓ ลงใน () หน้าข้อความที่ตรงกับคำตอบของผู้ป่วยหรือเติมข้อความลงในช่องว่างที่กำหนด

ส่วนที่ 1 ข้อมูลทั่วไป

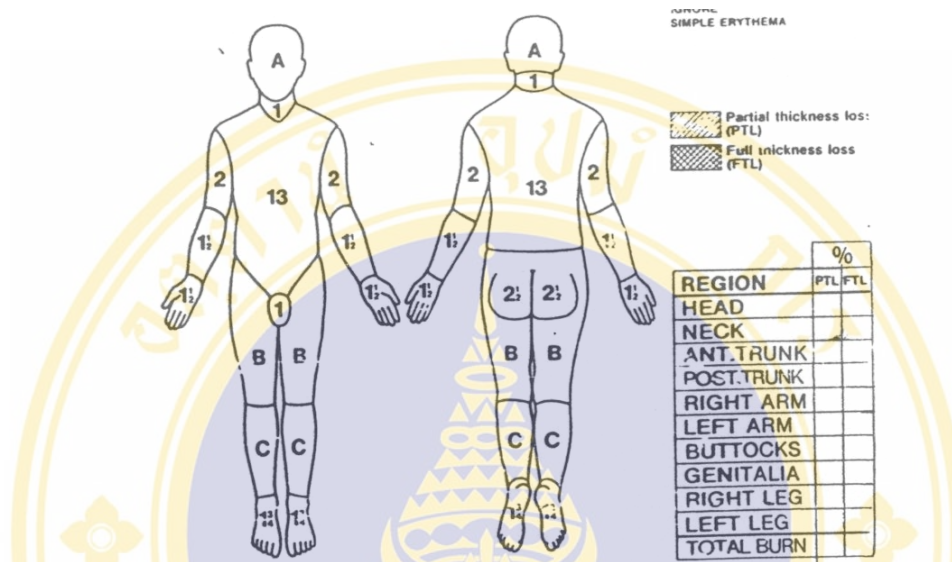
1.1 ข้อมูลส่วนบุคคล

1. เพศ
 - () ชาย
 - () หญิง
2. อายุ.....ปี (จำนวนปีเต็ม)
3. ศาสนา
 - () พุทธ
 - () คริสต์
 - () อิสลาม
 - () อื่น ๆ
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.

1.2 ข้อมูลเกี่ยวกับภาวะสุขภาพ

1. วันที่เกิดอุบัติเหตุ.....,วันที่รับเข้ารักษา.....
2. สาเหตุของการเข้ารับการรักษาในโรงพยาบาล
 - () เข้ารับการรักษาเพื่อทำศัลยกรรมตกแต่งแก้ไขความพิการ
 - () เข้ารับการรักษาที่โรงพยาบาลนี้หลังเกิดเหตุ
 - () ย้ายมาจากโรงพยาบาลอื่น
3. ระยะเวลาตั้งแต่ได้รับบาดเจ็บจนถึงปัจจุบัน.....วัน
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.
11.
12.
13.
14.
15.
16.
17.
18.
19. ลักษณะของบาดแผล
 - 19.1 ขนาดและความลึกของแผลใหม่ (ประเมินเป็นร้อยละของพื้นที่ผิวหนังจากการวินิจฉัยครั้งแรก) =%
 - () ต่ำกว่า 10% TBSA () 31 – 50
 - () 11 – 30 () > 50 ขึ้นไป

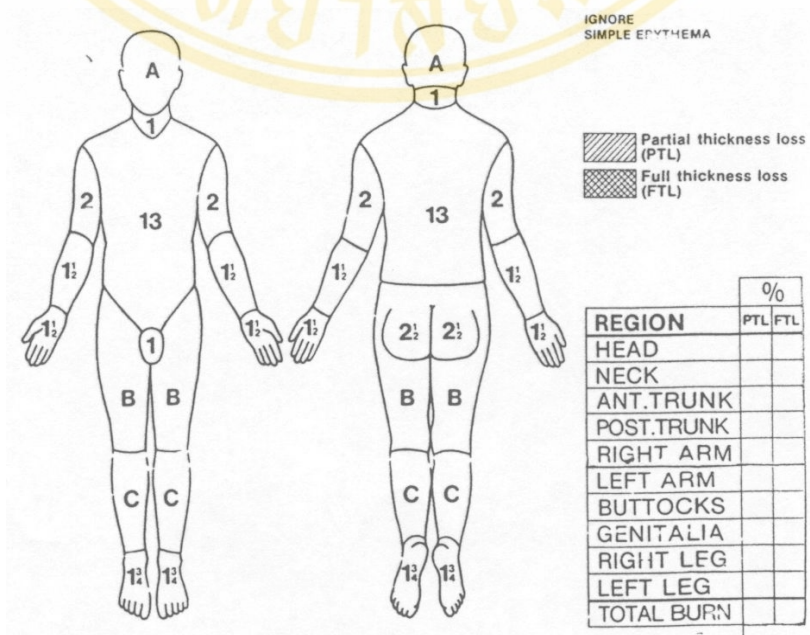
LUND AND BROWDER CHARTS



19.2 ขนาดและความลึกของแผลไหม้ (ในปัจจุบัน)

- () ต่ำกว่า 10% TBSA
- () 11 - 30
- () 31 - 50
- () > 50 ขึ้นไป

LUND AND BROWDER CHARTS



ส่วนที่ 2 แบบประเมินคุณภาพการนอนหลับ

คำชี้แจง ข้อความต่อไปนี้มีจำนวน 8 ข้อ แต่ละข้อ ถามถึงการนอนหลับในคืนที่ผ่านมา ความรู้สึกของท่านในแต่ละข้อจะอยู่ในช่วง 0-10 คะแนนบนเส้นตรงขอให้ท่านอ่านข้อความทางซ้ายมือ ซึ่งเป็นจุดเริ่มต้นและข้อความทางด้านขวามือซึ่งเป็นข้อความที่จุดสุดท้ายของเส้นตรง โดยเลือกตอบให้ตรงกับความรู้สึกของท่านมากที่สุด

การแปรปรวนของการนอนหลับ

1. หลังจากล้มตัวลงนอน ท่านต้องใช้เวลาานานเพียงใดก่อนหลับได้จริง



ใช้เวลาานานมากกว่าจะหลับ นอนหลับได้ทันที

- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

ประสิทธิภาพของการนอนหลับ

5. ความรู้สึกของท่านหลังจากการตื่นนอนใหม่ ๆ



รู้สึกหมดเรี่ยวหมดแรง รู้สึกสดชื่น

6.

7.

ระยะเวลาในการนอนหลับ

8. ใน 1 วัน ท่านนอนหลับได้รวมแล้วนานเพียงพอหรือไม่



นอนไม่หลับเลย

นอนหลับได้นานเพียงพอ

ส่วนที่ 3 แบบสัมภาษณ์ปัจจัยรบกวนการนอนหลับ

โปรดพิจารณาว่าในช่วงคืนที่ผ่านมาท่านรู้สึกว่าการนอนหลับของท่านมากน้อยเพียงใดแล้วทำเครื่องหมาย ✓ ลงในช่องด้านขวามือที่ตรงกับความรู้สึกของท่านมากที่สุด

ถ้าตอบว่า “ไม่รบกวนเลย” หมายถึง สิ่งนั้นไม่รบกวนการนอนหลับของท่านเลย

ให้ระดับคะแนน = 0

“รบกวนน้อย” หมายถึง สิ่งนั้นรบกวนการนอนหลับของท่านน้อย

ให้ระดับคะแนน = 1

“รบกวนปานกลาง” หมายถึง สิ่งนั้นรบกวนการนอนหลับของท่านปานกลาง

ให้ระดับคะแนน = 2

“รบกวนมาก” หมายถึง สิ่งนั้นรบกวนการนอนหลับของท่านมาก

ให้ระดับคะแนน = 3

“รบกวนมากที่สุด” หมายถึง สิ่งนั้นรบกวนการนอนหลับของท่านมากที่สุด

ให้ระดับคะแนน = 4

ปัจจัยรบกวนการนอนหลับ	ระดับความคิดเห็น				
	ไม่รบกวน = 0	รบกวน น้อย = 1	รบกวน ปานกลาง = 2	รบกวน มาก = 3	รบกวน มากที่สุด = 4
1. ความปวดแสบ ตำแหน่ง.....					
2.					
3.					
4.					
5.					
6. แสงสว่าง ระบุ.....					
7. อื่น ๆ ระบุ					

BIOGRAPY

NAME	Miss Napaporn Subongkosh
DATE OF BIRTH	21 March 1965
PLACE OF BIRTH	Bangkok, Thailand
INSTTUTIONS ATTENDED	<p>The Thai Red Cross Society College of Nursing, 1983-1987: Bachelor of Nursing. Mahidol University (Siriraj) Faculty of Nursing, May 27-September 10, 1993 Certificate in Traumatic Nursing specialty.</p> <p>The Thai Red Cross Society College of Nursing, August 4-November 22, 1997: Certificate in Critical Nursing Sepcialty Mahidol University, 2001-2003: Master of Nursing Science (Adult Nursing)</p>
POSITION & OFFICE	<p>Present, Registered Nurse at Traumatic & Emergency ward and Burn Unit, King Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital</p>