

PREMENSTRUAL SYNDROME AND SLEEP QUALITY AMONG PRIVATE HOSPITAL NURSES IN BANGKOK THAILAND

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กลุ่มอาการก่อนประจำเดือนและคุณภาพของการนอนหลับของพยาบาลโรงพยาบาลเอกชน
กรุงเทพมหานคร ประเทศไทย



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บทคัดย่อ

ที่มาและความสำคัญ : อาการก่อนมีประจำเดือนซึ่งเป็นความผิดปกติที่เกิดขึ้นในระยะหลังไข่ตกของรอบประจำเดือน สามารถส่งผลกระทบต่อคุณภาพการนอนหลับ เช่น การเกิดภาวะนอนไม่หลับ ภาวะการตื่นระหว่างคืน และไม่สามารถกลับไปนอนหลับในภาวะปกติได้ พยาบาลวิชาชีพเป็นบุคลากรทางการแพทย์ที่มีลักษณะการทำงานที่สามารถส่งผลกระทบต่อคุณภาพการนอนหลับ ดังนั้นการศึกษานี้มีวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อศึกษาความสัมพันธ์ของกลุ่มอาการก่อนมีประจำเดือน และคุณภาพการนอนหลับของพยาบาลในโรงพยาบาลเอกชนแห่งหนึ่งในกรุงเทพมหานคร ประเทศไทย

วิธีการดำเนินการวิจัย : การศึกษาแบบภาคตัดขวาง ได้ถูกนำมาใช้ในการศึกษาครั้งนี้ โดยมีกลุ่มประชากรเป็นพยาบาลทั้งหมด 307 ราย ทำการเก็บข้อมูลโดยใช้แบบสอบถาม คุณภาพการนอนหลับของพยาบาลถูกประเมินด้วยแบบประเมิน Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index ฉบับภาษาไทย และ กลุ่มอาการก่อนประจำเดือนถูกประเมินด้วยแบบประเมิน Premenstrual Syndrome Screening Tool ฉบับภาษาไทย ข้อมูลถูกวิเคราะห์โดยสถิติเชิงพรรณนาเพื่อนำเสนอข้อมูลค่าเฉลี่ย (\pm ส่วนเบี่ยงเบนมาตรฐาน) ความถี่ และร้อยละ ความสัมพันธ์ระหว่างคุณภาพการนอนหลับ และกลุ่มอาการก่อนประจำเดือนวิเคราะห์โดยการวิเคราะห์การถดถอยโลจิสติก

ผลการศึกษา : กลุ่มประชากรในการศึกษาครั้งนี้มีอายุเฉลี่ย 31.4 (\pm 5.4) ปี ส่วนใหญ่เป็น โสด (ร้อยละ 78.9) และไม่มีความเครียด (ร้อยละ 82.9) พยาบาลมากกว่าครึ่งหนึ่ง (ร้อยละ 66.5) มีคุณภาพการนอนหลับที่ไม่ดี (PSQI>5 คะแนน) และพบว่าเพียงร้อยละ 7.7 ที่มีกลุ่มอาการก่อนประจำเดือน อาการของกลุ่มอาการก่อนประจำเดือน ที่พบมากที่สุดสองอันดับแรกในการศึกษาครั้งนี้คือ อาการทางด้านกาย (เช่น เจ็บตึงเต้านม, ปวดศีรษะ, ปวดข้อ/กล้ามเนื้อ, ท้องอืด หรือน้ำหนักขึ้น) และอาการรับประทานอาหารมากขึ้น/อยากรับประทานอาหารบางอย่างมากขึ้น (ร้อยละ 48.3 และ 41.6 ตามลำดับ) แต่อย่างไรก็ตามกลุ่มอาการก่อนประจำเดือนและคุณภาพของการนอนหลับไม่มีความสัมพันธ์กันทางสถิติ แต่เมื่อพิจารณาอาการพบว่าอาการทางด้านกายของกลุ่มอาการก่อนประจำเดือนมีความสัมพันธ์กับคุณภาพการนอนหลับที่ไม่ดีอย่างมีนัยสำคัญทางสถิติ (ORadjusted = 2.15 ; 95%CI: 1.07 – 4.31) และพบว่าอาการของกลุ่มอาการก่อนประจำเดือนส่วนใหญ่เป็นปัจจัยเสี่ยงต่อคุณภาพการนอนหลับ ไม่ดีแต่ไม่มีนัยสำคัญทางสถิติ (OR adjusted >1)

สรุป : กลุ่มประชากรพยาบาลของโรงพยาบาลเอกชนมากกว่าครึ่งหนึ่งมีคุณภาพการนอนหลับ ไม่ดี และมีจำนวนน้อยที่มีปัญหาของกลุ่มอาการก่อนมีประจำเดือน พบว่ากลุ่มอาการก่อนประจำเดือน และคุณภาพของการนอนหลับไม่มีความสัมพันธ์กันทางสถิติ แต่พบว่าอาการของกลุ่มอาการก่อนประจำเดือนส่วนใหญ่ (ยกเว้นอาการเศร้า/สิ้นหวัง และอาการนอนหลับมากกว่าปกติ) เป็นปัจจัยเสี่ยงต่อคุณภาพการนอนหลับ ไม่ดีแต่ไม่มีนัยสำคัญทางสถิติ ดังนั้นการบริหารจัดการตารางเวลาการทำงานของพยาบาลควรพิจารณาเรื่องกิจกรรมทางด้านร่างกายระหว่างมีประจำเดือนของพยาบาลร่วมด้วย

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IRADA WINYUCHAKRIT: PREMENSTRUAL SYNDROME AND SLEEP QUALITY AMONG PRIVATE HOSPITAL NURSES IN BANGKOK THAILAND. ADVISOR: NUTTA TANEAPANICHSKUL, Ph.D., 114 pp.

Background: Premenstrual syndrome (PMS) is a recurrent disorder that occurs in the luteal phase of the menstrual cycle. The common sleep problems associated with PMS are insomnia, frequent night time awakenings, and non-restoration of sleep. Nurse is a profession of which are important for providing health care services. They are inclined to more circadian rhythms disturbance because of their working characteristic. Therefore, this study aims to explore whether Premenstrual syndrome associated with sleep quality among a private hospital nurses in Bangkok, Thailand.

Method: A cross-sectional study that focused on 307 female nurse who had regular menstruation in one private hospital. The self-reported standard questionnaire was distributed to participants. Sleep quality and PMS was accessed by Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI) – Thai version and Premenstrual Symptoms Screening Tool (PSST) – Thai version respectively. The descriptive data were presented by mean (\pm standard deviation; SD), number, and percent. The associations of factors and sleep quality were analyzed by Chi-square test. Binary logistic regression was used to identify the adjusted odd ratio of PMS on poor sleep quality.

Results: The mean of registered nurse age were 31.38 years (\pm 5.35). Most of them were single (78.9%) and had normal stress level (82.9%). More than half of nurse had been working on rotating shift included nightshift (66.5%). Prevalence of poor sleep quality (PSQI>5) was more than half of them (66.5%). Less of nurses had Premenstrual Syndrome (7.7%). Physical symptoms (48.30%) and overeating/ food craving symptom (41.60%) were the highest reported symptoms of premenstrual syndrome. There was no significant associated between PMS and poor sleep quality. However, physical symptom of premenstrual syndrome was significantly increased odds of poor sleep quality (ORadjusted = 2.15; 95%CI: 1.07 – 4.31). Binary logistic regression showed almost symptoms of premenstrual syndrome were risk to poor sleep quality (OR adjusted >1) however statistical significance was not achieved.

Conclusion: More than half of private hospital nurses had poor sleep quality and less of them had premenstrual syndrome. Premenstrual syndrome was not significant associated with poor sleep quality. Almost symptoms of premenstrual syndrome were predicted to risk of poor sleep quality. The results suggested that a management of nurses' working schedule should consider on their physical activities during their luteal phase of the menstrual cycle.

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Student's Signature

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background and Rationale:

Sleep is the natural state rest of mind and body in which there is recurring, phenomenal of completely or partially loss of consciousness, relatively inhibited sensory activity, decrease sensitivity of external activities, and reduce of bodily movement (Stedman, 2004). The duration of sleep each person needs depends on many determinants, including age. An average duration of sleep among adults require 7-8 hours per day is enough. Although some of people may need less of sleep as 5 hours or many hours as 10 hours of sleep per day, infant is required sleep 16 hours a day while teenagers need about 9 hours (Carpenito-Moyet, 2006). Without sleep it almost impossible for living being to live a general life. Sleep is crucial. Many study reported of human body related to lack of sleep. When human do not get appropriate sleep, can cause of slowly thinking and do more mistake. Also human body may gradually movement. Furthermore, lack of sleep can cause of disease include susceptibility to common viral infection, diabetes, overweight, heart problem, and depression (Learthart, 2000).

Nurse is a profession of which are important for providing health care to the services. Patient care requires multiple skills such as experience, expertise, responsiveness and empathy are an important component for the safety and mental support of patients and excellence service quality (Yousapronpaiboon & Johnson, 2013). Service quality is explained as the discrepancy among client's perceptions of care provide by nurses or medical team and their expectations about delivering services of health care provider.

In this study, particularly focus on the private hospital. Currently, private hospitals in Thailand are the part (one) of healthcare services and with the purpose to be the medical hub for ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) membership. Asia service quality become a key factor. Moreover, the greater of the private hospitals in Thailand are growing up for likely increased contention by improving both service eminent and medical staff excellence.

For a diversity reason, nurses are inclined to sleep disturbance. Some health departments have a duty rotating shift turnover for 24 consecutive hours, making patterns of everyday life, including those of disturbed sleep. Shift work is used to explain as a diversity of working time, including: (a) overtime work; (b) rotating work shift patterns (a pattern that nurses are managed to do a multiple of shift: morning and afternoon shift; morning and night shifts; afternoon and night shift) or (c) working longer more than daylight time hours such as night shifts (Efinger, Nelson, & Walsh Starr, 1995). Journal of clinical nurse study in Hong Kong found a prevalence of nurses that have experience of sleep problem more than 70% (Chan, 2009). Moreover, in older age group has more symptom levels (Chan, 2009). The study in Intensive Care Unit in Thailand reported nurses have a large prevalence, there are 81.9% of poor sleep quality and insomnia was found 30.4% (Tupsangsee, 2007). The study found 93.3% of registered nurses who work in King Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital has sleep problems and 50% of them are a moderate level of fatigue and 74.2% of them have a moderate level of work efficiency. Therefore, both of sleep problems and fatigue were related to work efficiency (Chonticha Yamma B.Ed, 2013).

Premenstrual syndrome (PMS) is common problem for women that occur period start (luteal phase). Normally it has the length of this phase 14 days which repeats in 28 days. PMS is classifying into three categories according to symptoms include; physical symptoms, psycho-emotional symptom, and behavior symptoms. In physical symptoms may has fatigue, headache, bloating and swelling of abdomen, pain full and tender of breasts, sensation of weight gain. In psycho-emotional such as irritability, anger, rapid

mood change, tender, tearfulness, crying easily, depression feel sad and blue. For behavior we can observe symptom like an increase appetite, craving for specific food or taste, difficulty concentrating in work, and sleep problem include insomnia, hypersomnia, unpleasant dream awakening during sleep, failure to awake at the expected time and tiredness in the morning (Bosarge, 2003). For the year 2010 found 58% of Thai women experienced with PMS by using America College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG) criteria (Taneepanichskul, 2010). While a study in Thai nurse in 2008, reported a prevalence of 25.1 % (Chayachinda, Rattanachaiyanont, Phattharayuttawat, & Kooptiwoot, 2008).

PMS is extensive affect women in reproductive ages. There is a long history woman suffering from this condition. The effect of PMS is different for women. The determinant of PMS is no clear, several factor may involve. The study reported woman who has mild PMS are high prevalence 60%, for moderate PMS about 20% that feel requires treatment also 3-8% of women the cyclical symptoms are severe and acknowledged as a clinical mood disorder is called premenstrual dysphoric disorder (PMDD). Women with more severe symptoms have reported more unpleasant dreams and a lower quality of sleep in the luteal phase (Mauri, Reid, & MacLean, 1988). The nurse has a specific position in our society and in the file of health care. Nurses caring a sick person and remaining close contact with both patients and other personnel put them into the population of our interest. The chances of getting an infection from patient, stressful working hours and family responsibility makes nurses are more prone to be affected by the PMS.

PMS experienced by the nurses at hospital put impacts on their professional life and also in social, economic and family life and progress. Looking from inside the working environment and situation of nurses in health centers are very crucial to get a better care and service from hospital. This will help also to uplift the health of population and country overall.

Few studies conducted before shows that the women suffering from PMS has poor quality of sleep than the women without PMS. The study of Sleep and the Menstrual Cycle reveal the severity of the premenstrual symptoms was significantly correlated with a luteal increase in daytime sleepiness (Manber & Bootzin, 1997). Also study of Nocturnal polysomnographic sleep across the menstrual cycle in premenstrual dysphoric disorder showed PMDD significant with menstrual phase change, with elevations during luteal phase (LP) compared to the follicular phase (FP). The different variables that are related to sleep include bed time, sleep quality, sleep onset latency, sleep maintenance and wake time. The menstrual phase mostly influences Stage 2 Sleep and REM sleep. Nevertheless, women who have severe PMS interfere REM sleep decreases whereas the NREM stage 2 increasing, during Mid-Luteal phase, in comparison to the early follicular phase. However, melatonin reduction increases the slow wave sleep (Shechter, Varin, & Boivin, 2010).

A woman having PMS, experience disturbances of sleep in the second half of the menstrual cycle more frequently, than in comparison to first half of the cycle. Researches had shown that in the time of PMS women has lower progesterone level towards the last part of the cycle, which is usually not seen in healthy counterparts. The allopregnenolone, which is a breakdown product of progesterone, which helps to control anxiety are found in lower levels of women with PMS. Similarly, GABA receptors activity levels are seems to be diminished. During the second half of the cycle, secretion of melatonin in unusual time has been noticed which is also related to the reduced availability of serotonin, Reduced availability of serotonin could result in less melatonin production. This could be the result of increased inflammation in the body. It is knowing that serotonin production in the brain is blocked by inflammation. Development of the ovarian follicle is a controlled process where inflammatory mediators like TGF-beta-1 family are involved.

Still there are needs of development to understand this complex process and interactions. But the data available clearly states that multiple body systems are intersected with reproductive and sleep cycles.

In kind of literature published earlier put a common opinion or thought that PMS could be associated with sleep quality. However, it seems that there less number of studies to define PMS correlation with sleep quality especially among nurses. Therefore, this study aims to investigate the PMS and associated link to be subjective sleep quality among hospital nurses in private hospital, Bangkok.

1.2 Research Question:

Does PMS associate with sleep quality among a private hospital nurse in Bangkok, Thailand?

1.3 General Objective:

To find the association between PMS and sleep quality among a private hospital nurse in Bangkok, Thailand

1.4 Specific Objective:

1. To find out the percentage of PMS and sleep quality among Thai nurses in a private hospital
2. To determine association between covariate factor (socio-demographic, personal behavior, working characteristic and bedroom environment) and sleep quality among Thai nurses in a private hospital

1.5 Research Hypothesis:

There is an association between PMS and sleep quality among Thai nurses in a private hospital

1.6 Operational Definition:

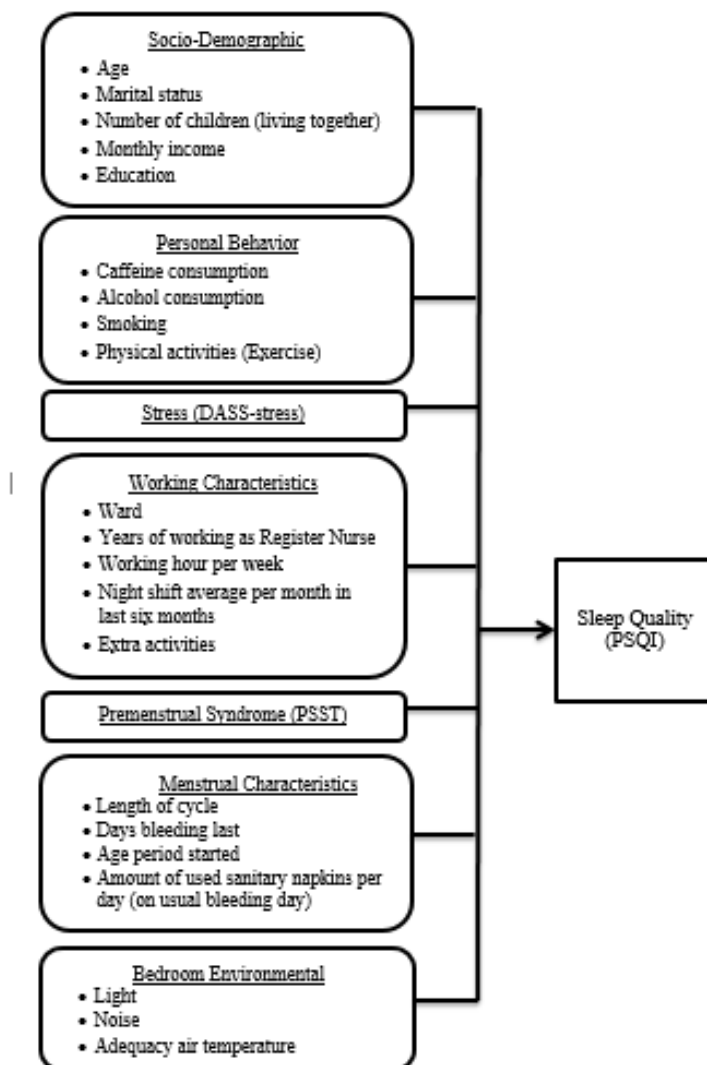
- **Age** refer to the respondent's age at the time of interview.
- **Marital Status** refer to a situation with regard to whether one is single, married, separated, divorced, or widowed at the time of assess.
- **Number of children** (living together) refers to total number of present children. It is divided in 3 groups; 1 child, 2-3 children and 4 or more children.
- **Monthly income** refers to enough of money to spend per month
- **Education** refer to the highest level of education at the time of assess. It is divided into 4 groups which are bachelor's degree, master's degree, and Doctor of Philosophy and others.
- **Caffeine consumption** refer to behavior of caffeine drinking include; coffee, tea, and energy drink containing caffeine.
- **Alcohol consumption** to behavior of alcohol drinking e.g., beer, whisky, wine, and other beverage containing alcohol.
- **Smoking** refer to behavior of smoking of cigarette
- **Physical Activity** refer to exercise behaviors or the movement of the body continuous 30 minutes per time
- **Ward** refers to the department that a nurse work in shift rotating with night shift and regular shift (without night shift) the hospital.
- **Years of working as register Nurse** refer to a number of total year(s) of working in experience of a nurse in hospital or current position.
- **Working hour per week** refer to a number of working hours as a nurse per month.
- **Night shift average per month in last six months** refers to the average number of working hours during 11.00 pm. To 07.00 am. In last six months
- **Extra activities** refer to other jobs than the main duty or part time job
- **Stress** refers to emotional strain measure by DASS-7 stress.

- **Premenstrual Syndrome (PMS)** refer to the change in physical mood or behavior of human during the days before menstruation. PMS self-report measure questionnaire by the premenstrual symptoms screening tool (PSST).
- **Length of cycle** refer to number of period time in menstrual cycle
- **Days bleeding last** refer to length of menstruation
- **Age period started** refer to age of first period
- **Amount of used sanitary napkins per day** (on usual bleeding day) refer to number of sanitary napkins used per usual day in the period time
- **Bedroom Environmental** refer to the surrounding or physical condition in bedroom
- **Light** refer to the turning on – turning off circumstance in bedroom
- **Noise** refer to disturbing or excessive sound circumstance in bedroom
- **Adequacy of temperature** refer to the degree of internal bedroom make comfortable
- **Sleep Quality** refer to a satisfaction of the sleep experience. Sleep quality measurement by standard questionnaire by the Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI)

1.7 Conceptual Framework:

Independent Variables

Dependent Variables



CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Sleep

2.1.1 Normal Human Sleep

Sleeping is a natural phenomenon. Almost every living being sleep in accordance with their biological formation. Sleep is a form of giving rest to a body, not simply a turning off of body in which lies down. Sleep is essentially an active physiological process. While metabolism commonly decelerates during sleep, all major organs and regulatory systems remain to function. Sleep can be described from the perspective of neuroanatomical involvement, biochemical processes, physiological change and kind of bodily movement, nerve cell, or level of consciousness (Manber & Bootzin, 1997).

Human life has studied long about sleep and its quality. Scientifically human sleep has composed of two dissimilar states: Non-Rapid Eye Movement (NREM) and Rapid Eye Movement (REM) (Lee-Chiong, 2006).

The Stages of Sleep:

1. Non-Rapid Eye Movement (NREM) sleep account for 75-80 percentage of sleep time. NREM sleep is subdivided into 3 stages:

Stage 1 is a time of sleepiness or conversion from being awake to falling asleep. In this stage brain waves and muscle motion begin slowing down. People in stage 1 sleep may familiarity sudden muscle jerks, preceded by a falling sensation.

Stage 2 a period of begins sleep during which eye movements stop. The slower of brain waves become, with irregular bursts of rapid waves and natural times of muscle tone combine with times of muscle relaxation. The body temperature decreases and heart rate slows.

Stage 3 of sleep is deeper, with no eye movement and decreased muscle movement. There is called “slow wave sleep” (SWS) and is characterized by the presence of slow brain waves called “delta waves” interspersed with smaller, faster waves. Temperatures drops even lower, blood pressure decrease also respiratory system show slow breathing, and, with the body becoming immobile. It is most difficult to be awakened during SWS, and people may feel muzzy or disoriented. There is take time for some minutes after they wake up from stage 3 and stage 4.

2. Rapid Eye Movement (REM) sleep account for 20-25 percentage of sleep time. REM sleep turn into more rapid, irregular, and shallow; eyes move rapidly in various directions and limb muscles come to be temporarily paralyzed. Breathing becomes shallow, irregular and more rapid, Heart rate increases and blood pressure rises. (National Sleep Foundation, 2006) REM stage in which most experience of dreams occurs. According to electroencephalography (EEG), electrotromyography (EMG) and electrooculography (EOG) characteristic, REM sleep can be subdivided into 2 stages: Tonic stage characteristic contains a desynchronized EEG, suppression of monosynaptic and polysynaptic reflexes, and atonia of skeletal muscle groups. Phasic stage is characterized by rapid eye movements in all directions as well by transient swings in blood pressure, heart rate change, irregular respiration, tongue movement, and myoclonic twitching of chin and limb muscles (2-5). Saw tooth waves, which have a frequency in the theta range and have the appearance of the teeth on the cutting edge of a saw blade, often occur in conjunction with rapid eye movements. A few periods of apnea or hypopnea may occur during REM sleep.

2.1.2 Sleep Quality

Sleep is a basic need of human body and crucial for good health. Many research had been conducted to define “Sleep quality” but the definition of has not yet been instituted. Several indicators can be used to describe sleep quality. According to the World Health Organization sleep quality can measure by these indicators include; 1) Sleep latency, 2) Number and duration of nocturnal awakenings; 3) The total sleep time 4) Modifications in amount and proper rhythms of particular sleep stages such as slow wave sleep (SWS, or stages 3 and 4); 5) Rapid Eye Movement sleep (REM sleep), together with modifications in the autonomic functions (heart rate, blood pressure, vasoconstriction and respiratory rate); 6) Repetitive nights of sleep disruption among one week or one month (WHO, 2004).

According to Journal of Psychosomatic Research in 1997 generally human requires 7 hours of sleep per 24 hours, normally sleep quality was improved correlated to happiness with life, well-being, affect balance, and symptom of confusion, fatigue, tension, depression, and anger than average sleep quantity (Pilcher, Ginter, & Sadowsky, 1997). Furthermore, sleep quality was better associated to sleepiness than sleep quantity. The report indicated of study, showed to health care professionals should focus on sleep quality in addition to sleep quantity in their efforts to recognize the role of sleep in daily life (Pilcher et al., 1997). The sleep quality in previous month can be evaluated by the Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI). PSQI measure an array sleep measure including subjective sleep quality, sleep latency, sleep duration, habitual sleep efficiency, sleep disturbance, used of sleeping medication, and daytime dysfunction.

2.1.3 Factors influencing Sleep Quality

Suitable quality of sleep is essential for human well-being and mental health. However, lifestyle is increasingly causing difficulties in sleeping.

Age

Elder people usually reveal poor sleep efficiency. The study denoted of the melatonin levels in plasma was reducing in night time (Lee-Chiong, 2006). Meta-analysis of study reported adults have sleep latency increasing significant in stage 1 and 2 while percentage of REM sleep decreased (Ohayon, Carskadon, Guilleminault, & Vitiello, 2004).

Marital status and number of child living together

According to marriage, married people may have less flexibility with their sleep timetable. And they are usually sleep with another person that may disturb their sleep make sleep shorter (Hale, 2005). On the other hand, research of quality of sleep among intensive care unit nurse in Thailand reveal unmarried nurse and nurses who has no child have insomnia more than married nurses and nurses who has child. Single nurses may have more expect in order to support of their household (take care, economic and other responsibilities). Also unmarried nurses may have less mental support when they have problem that is the reason of difficult to sleep (Tupsangsee, 2007).

Income

An inadequacy of income and unbalancing of expenses may cause of stress and link to sleep problem. In 2013 Journal of the Psychiatric Association of Thailand published of Sleep Problem among Registered Nurses who has inadequate income have more sleep problem than adequate in come (Chonticha Yamma B.Ed, 2013).

Stress

Stress can involve both mind and body. There is automatic response developed as a way to protect them from stimulant. Faced with danger, the body kicks into gear, flooding the body with hormones that elevate your heart rate, increase your blood pressure, boost your energy and prepare you to deal with the problem. Also study in 2003 found stress influence sleep, as stress exposure by REM period collaboration was found. More study reported that decrease of REM sleep state activity after stress exposure may reaction adjust regulation of waking emotional stimulus (Germain, Buysse, Ombao, Kupfer, & Hall, 2003)

Caffeine consumption

Caffeine is the most widely consumed energizing in Thailand. Caffeine is produced feelings of arousing in adult (Childs & De Wit, 2006). Study of Human sleep and cognitive found the result of caffeine produce detrimental effects on subjective sleep that shown daytime sleepiness (Van Dongen & Kerkhof, 2011).

Alcohol consumption

Insomnia and alcoholism are significantly related in community investigations and patient samples (Brower, 2003). Moreover, found sober alcoholics have sleep-disordered breathing and raised rhythmic leg toss and turn, which might conduce to insomnia more than non-alcoholics to in some alcoholic patients. The co-occurrence of insomnia and alcoholism is clinically significant because alcoholism can exacerbate the adverse consequences of insomnia (e.g. mood changes and performance decrements)

Smoking

Sleep disturbances, which can affect daytime wellbeing and mood, are found among smokers. A polysomnographical analysis can be detected smokers had a longer time of sleep latency, a shorter time of sleep period, higher rapid eye movement sleep density, leg movements during sleep and more sleep apneas than non-smokers (Jaehne et al., 2012). In a longitudinal cohort study, the prevalence of Sleep apnea syndrome (SAS) was 40 times higher in smokers than in non-smokers. SAS is considered by the disruption of breathing during sleep and thus a decline in oxygen saturation. Occurrence

of apneas leads to serious sleep division with regular arousals and sleep stage changes and usually to daytime sleepiness (Wetter, Young, Bidwell, Badr, & Palta, 1994).

Illuminant in bedroom

It is well known that melatonin synthesis is acutely suppressed by light. Therefore, to accurately measure the timing of the underlying circadian clock it is necessary to maintain light at a level that does not suppress melatonin production.

Melatonin synthesis from the pineal gland is regulated by the circadian pacemaker located in the superchiasmatic nuclei and by ocular light exposure. Melatonin has a circadian rhythm that peaks during the night in normally entrained individuals. In the absence of light and other synchronizing signals, the rhythm of melatonin production persists with an elevation that occurs during the subjective, as opposed to the actual, night. There is a relatively direct anatomic pathway between the superchiasmatic nuclei and the pineal gland (Benloucif et al., 2008).

Air temperature in bedroom

The study of Mechanisms and functions of coupling between sleep and temperature rhythms reveal humans indicate that sleep is strongly linked to thermoregulation which is primarily controlled by circadian rhythm and sleep regulation (Van Someren, 2006). Humans have a sleep-wake rhythm that is repeated in a 24-hour cycle. The core body temperature (Tcore), which also cycles along with the sleep-wake rhythm, decreases during the nocturnal sleep phase and increases during the wake phase repeatedly in 24-hour circadian rhythm. Sleep is most likely to occur when Tcore decreases, while it hardly occurs during the increasing phases. This relationship between the sleep wake rhythm and the circadian rhythm of Tcore is important for maintaining sleep. At the normal sleep onset period in humans, Tcore decreases due to an underlying circadian rhythm, and sleep further induces this effect (Barrett, Lack, & Morris, 1993). Humans have a sleep-wake rhythm that is repeated in a 24-hour cycle. The core body temperature (Tcore), which also cycles along with the sleep-wake rhythm, decreases during the nocturnal sleep phase and increases during the wake phase repeatedly in 24-hour circadian rhythm. Sleep is most likely to occur when Tcore decreases, while it hardly occurs during the increasing phases. This relationship

between the sleep wake rhythm and the circadian rhythm of Tcore is important for maintaining sleep. At the normal sleep onset period in humans, Tcore decreases due to an underlying circadian rhythm, and sleep further induces this effect (Barrett et al., 1993).

2.1.4 Sleep affected to health

Many studies described poor sleep quality affected on human-being. From 1984 to 1992 in Japan study followed male adult for 8 years, and high frequency of shorter sleep duration, had an increased age-adjusted risk of rising type 2 diabetes (Kawakami, N et al, 2004). In 1976, the nurse' Health Study cohort reported, short and long self-reported sleep duration found significant positive associated between sleep duration and coronary heart disease (Ayas et al., 2003). Journal of epidemiology and community health reported the risk of an ischemic stroke is increased in men who sleep is frequently troubled, and daytime sleepiness is implicated with significant increase in ischemic heart disease event (Elwood, Hack, Pickering, Hughes, & Gallacher, 2006). In addition Prolonged and severe sleep deprivation is associated with cellular immune function and autoimmune. The FASEB journal reported data associated sleep in the modulation of immunity and show that even a modest disturbance of sleep produces a natural immune and T cell cytokine production decreasing (Irwin et al., 1996).

2.2 Menstruation and premenstrual syndrome

2.2.1 Menstruation and menstrual cycle

2.2.1.1 Menstruation

Menstruation is the shedding of the lining of the uterus (endometrium) accompanied by bleeding. It occurs in approximately monthly cycles throughout a woman's reproductive life, except during pregnancy. Menstruation starts during puberty (at menarche) and stops permanently at menopause. By definition, the menstrual cycle begins with the first day of bleeding, which is counted as day 1. The cycle ends just before the next menstrual period. Menstrual cycles normally range from about 25 to 36 days. Only 10 to 15% of women have cycles that are exactly 28 days. Also, in at least 20% of women, cycles are irregular. That is, they are longer or shorter than the normal range. Usually, the cycles vary the most and the intervals between periods are longest in the years immediately after menstruation starts (menarche) and before menopause (Jennifer Knudtson, 1999).

Menstrual bleeding lasts 3 to 7 days, averaging 5 days. Blood loss during a cycle usually ranges from 1/2 to 2 1/2 ounces. A sanitary pad or tampon, depending on the type, can hold up to an ounce of blood. Menstrual blood, unlike blood resulting from an injury, usually does not clot unless the bleeding is very heavy. The menstrual cycle is regulated by hormones. Luteinizing hormone and follicle-stimulating hormone, which are produced by the pituitary gland, promote ovulation and stimulate the ovaries to produce estrogen and progesterone. Estrogen and progesterone stimulate the uterus and breasts to prepare for possible fertilization (Jennifer Knudtson, 1999).

2.2.1.2 The menstrual cycle has three phases:

- Follicular (before release of the egg)
- Ovulatory (egg release)
- Luteal (after egg release)

Follicular phase

This phase begins on the first day of menstrual bleeding (day 1). But the main event in this phase is the development of follicles in the ovaries. At the beginning of the follicular phase, the lining of the uterus (endometrium) is thick with fluids and nutrients designed to nourish an embryo. If no egg has been fertilized, estrogen and progesterone levels are low. As a result, the top layers of the endometrium are shed, and menstrual bleeding occurs (Jennifer Knudtson, 1999).

About this time, the pituitary gland slightly increases its production of follicle-stimulating hormone. This hormone then stimulates the growth of 3 to 30 follicles. Each follicle contains an egg. Later in the phase, as the level of this hormone decreases, only one of these follicles (called the dominant follicle) continues to grow. It soon begins to produce estrogen, and the other stimulated follicles begin to break down. The increasing estrogen also begins to prepare the uterus and stimulates the luteinizing hormone surge.

On average, the follicular phase lasts about 13 or 14 days. Of the three phases, this phase varies the most in length. It tends to become shorter near menopause. This phase ends when the level of luteinizing hormone increases dramatically (surges). The surge results in release of the egg (ovulation) and marks the beginning of the next phase (Jennifer Knudtson, 1999).

Ovulatory phase

This phase begins when the level of luteinizing hormone surges. Luteinizing hormone stimulates the dominant follicle to bulge from the surface of the ovary and finally rupture, releasing the egg. The level of follicle-stimulating hormone increases to a lesser degree. The function of the increase in follicle-stimulating hormone is not understood. The ovulatory phase usually lasts 16 to 32 hours. It ends when the egg is released, about 10 to 12 hours after the surge in the level of luteinizing hormone. The egg can be fertilized for only up to about 12 hours after its release (Jennifer Knudtson, 1999).

The surge in luteinizing hormone can be detected by measuring the level of this hormone in urine. This measurement can be used to determine when women are fertile. Fertilization is more likely when sperm are present in the reproductive tract before the egg is released. Most pregnancies occur when intercourse occurs within 3 days before ovulation. Around the time of ovulation, some women feel a dull pain on one side of the lower abdomen. This pain is known as mittelschmerz (literally, middle pain). The pain may last for a few minutes to a few hours. The pain is usually felt on the same side as the ovary that released the egg, but the precise cause of the pain is unknown. The pain may precede or follow the rupture of the follicle and may not occur in all cycles. Egg release does not alternate between the two ovaries and appears to be random. If one ovary is removed, the remaining ovary releases an egg every month (Jennifer Knudtson, 1999).

Luteal phase

This phase begins after ovulation. It lasts about 14 days (unless fertilization occurs) and ends just before a menstrual period. In this phase, the ruptured follicle closes after releasing the egg and forms a structure called a corpus luteum, which produces increasing quantities of progesterone. The progesterone produced by the corpus luteum prepares the uterus in case an embryo is implanted. The progesterone causes the endometrium to thicken, filling with fluids and nutrients to nourish a potential embryo. Progesterone causes the mucus in the cervix to thicken, so that sperm or bacteria are less likely to enter the uterus. Progesterone also causes body temperature to increase slightly during the luteal phase and remain elevated until a menstrual period begins. This increase in temperature can be used to estimate whether ovulation has occurred. During most of the luteal phase, the estrogen level is high. Estrogen also stimulates the endometrium to thicken. The increase in estrogen and progesterone levels causes milk ducts in the breasts to widen (dilate). As a result, the breasts may swell and become tender. If the egg is not fertilized or if the fertilized egg does not implant, the corpus luteum degenerates after 14 days, levels of estrogen and progesterone decrease, and a new menstrual cycle begins. If the embryo is implanted, the cells around the developing embryo begin to produce a hormone called human chorionic gonadotropin. This

hormone maintains the corpus luteum, which continues to produce progesterone, until the growing fetus can produce its own hormones. Pregnancy tests are based on detecting an increase in the human chorionic gonadotropin level (Jennifer Knudtson, 1999).

2.2.2 Premenstrual Syndrome (PMS)

2.2.2.1 Prevalence of premenstrual syndrome

Mini-Review of premenstrual syndrome in 2007, approximately 90% of women have mild symptoms of PMS, and an estimated 20% have moderate PMS that feel requires treatment; but for 10% of women the repeated symptoms are severe of PMS that can called premenstrual dysphoric disorder (PMDD) that well known as a clinical mood disorder (Braverman, 2007). For the year 2010 found 58% of Thai women experienced with PMS by using America College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG) criteria (Taneepanichskul, 2010). While a study in Thai nurse in 2008, reported a prevalence of 25.1 % (Chayachinda et al., 2008).

2.2.2.2 Definition of premenstrual syndrome

Premenstrual syndrome (PMS) is a generic term which include a broad group of physical, emotional, and behavioral symptoms that happen during the luteal phase of the menstrual cycle and rapidly subside following the menstrual period. More than 200 symptoms of PMS have been reported, although very few are confined to or only explained by changes in the menstrual cycle (Halbreich, Borenstein, Pearlstein, & Kahn, 2003). There are common symptoms of PMS follow the table (Freeman, 2003).

Common symptoms of PMS (Freeman, 2003)

Physical symptoms	Behavior symptoms	Emotional symptoms
Aches	Sleep Disturbances	Irritability
Headache	Appetite change	Mood swing
Swelling	Decreased interest	Anxiety/ tension
Bloating/ Grain weight	Poor concentration	Depression
Breast tenderness	Social withdrawal	Feeling out of control

2.2.2.3 Diagnosis of premenstrual syndrome

Although PMS is widely recognized but there is no specific physical exams or laboratory tests to investigate the diagnosis of PMS. For diagnosis of PMS remains unclear that need to address these issues by international expert's organization for consist criteria of PMS.

There are three elements for the chief complaint, woman has at least one of the emotional symptoms related with PMS (naturally angry, tension, or sadness). If the symptom has only physical symptoms that is exclude criteria (Dickerson & Hunter, 2003).

The symptoms period is during the luteal phase then reduce rapidly before or during menstruation, and remain absent during the before ovulation.

The severity of symptoms must be enough to disturb with the daily life of woman. According to World Health Organization (WHO), the International Classification of Disease uses ICD-10 for diagnosis. One of the symptoms that women be experienced in PMS is required and should be during the luteal phase. The symptoms be including: depressed mood, anger, irritability, confusion, loss of control, difficulty concentrating, abdominal bloating or swelling of the extremities, weight gain, breast pain, joint or muscle pain, sleep disturbances and changes in appetite (WHO, 1987).

In the year 2000, the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG) published diagnostic criteria of PMS. There can be diagnosed with at the report of the affective symptom and the somatic symptoms at least one symptom. For the affective symptom include; depression, angry outbursts, irritability, anxiety, confusion, and social withdrawal and the somatic symptoms include; breast tenderness, abdominal bloating, headache, and swelling of extremities. The period of symptom should be reported five days during the onset of menses in the three prior menstrual cycles and must resolve within 4 days of onset of menses and not reappear until after day 12 of the cycle. Lastly, the symptoms must be recorded in two cycles (ACOG, 2000).

2.2.2.4 How premenstrual syndrome effect on sleep

One symptom of sleep problem was shown in characteristic of PMS, there are insomnia and hypersomnia. The review of study found women who have PMS diagnosis was complained of sleep problem such as difficult to sleep. (Mauri et al, 1998) Women with severe premenstrual syndrome experience with sleep disturbance when they are symptomatic during the late-luteal phase (Strine & Chapman, 2005). The study reported the circadian variation of sleep associated with follicular and luteal phases of the menstrual cycle. The result show interferes with REM stage of sleep (Shechter et al., 2010). Therefore women with PMS, trouble of sleep quality is usual in the luteal phase of the menstrual cycle.

2.3 The related study

2.3.1 Premenstrual syndrome and sleep

The most common sleep complaints connected with the menstrual cycle are associated with premenstrual symptoms, such as cramps, headache, or bloating. Women with severe premenstrual syndrome experience with sleep disturbance in NREM stage 2 sleep and REM sleep, by increasing of NREM stage 2 sleep and decreasing REM sleep during the mid-luteal phase (Shechter, Lespérance, Kin, & Boivin, 2012). Nevertheless, previous study finding of increased slow wave sleep in severe PMS (Shechter et al., 2012). Character of allopregnenolone (situation of increasing progesterone and metabolite decreasing) in PMS exacerbation correlated with increase sleep disturbance (Baker & Driver, 2007).

Melatonin, the major hormone of the pineal gland, has been shown to influence reproductive function. Previous study, circadian rhythms during the menstrual cycle in severe PMS presented a decreased response to melatonin in their luteal phase as compared to the follicular phase. As a result, this deregulated circadian rhythm change could be the cause of the development of the mood disturbances in the late luteal phase of the menstrual cycle (Parry et al., 1996). However, melatonin duration or timing, of its offset in the morning, has not been reported to correlate with the mood; rather, improvement in mood symptoms of PMDD has been found to be influenced by sleep deprivation, be it the sleep restriction in early or late night (Parry et al., 2008).

2.3.2 Sleep in nurse

Most people require seven to nine hours of sleep each night. For nurses had a multiplicity reason, are inclined to sleep quality. Some health departments have a duty rotating shift turnover for 24 consecutive hours, making patterns of everyday life, including those of disturbed sleep. Shift work is used to explain as a diversity of working time, including: (a) overtime work; (b) rotating work shift patterns (a pattern that nurses are managed to do a multiple of shift: morning and afternoon shift; morning and night shifts; afternoon and night shift) or (c) working longer more than daylight time hours such as night shifts (Efinger et al., 1995). Journal of clinical nurse study in

Hong Kong found a prevalence of nurses that have experience of sleep problem more than 70% (Chan, 2009). Moreover, in older age group has more symptom levels (Chan, 2009). The study in Intensive Care Unit in Thailand reported nurses have a large prevalence, there are 81.9% of poor sleep quality and insomnia was found 30.4% (Tupsangsee, 2007). The study found 93.3% of registered nurses who work in King Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital has sleep problems and 50% of them are a moderate level of fatigue and 74.2% of them have a moderate level of work efficiency. Therefore, both of sleep problems and fatigue were related to work efficiency (Chonticha Yamma B.Ed, 2013).

2.3.3 Premenstrual syndrome in nurse

Premenstrual syndrome is extensive affect women in reproductive ages. There is a long history woman suffering from this condition. The effect of PMS is different for women. The determinant of PMS is no clear, several factor may involve. The study reported woman who has mild PMS are high prevalence 60%, for moderate PMS about 20% that feel requires treatment also 3-8% of women the cyclical symptoms are severe and acknowledged as a clinical mood disorder is called premenstrual dysphoric disorder (PMDD). Women with more severe symptoms have reported more unpleasant dreams and a lower quality of sleep in the luteal phase (Mauri et al., 1988).The nurse has a specific position in our society and in the file of health care. Nurses caring a sick person and remaining close contact with both patients and other personnel put them into the population of our interest. The chances of getting an infection from patient, stressful working hours and family responsibility makes nurses are more prone to be affected by the PMS.

Premenstrual syndrome experienced by the nurses at hospital put impacts on their professional life and also in social, economic and family life and progress. Looking from inside the working environment and situation of nurses in health centers are very crucial to get a better care and service from hospital. This will help also to uplift the health of population and country overall.

CHAPTER III

Research Methodology

3.1 Study Design

The study was a Cross Sectional Study during May - June, 2017

3.2 Study Area:

The study was conducted at Samitivej Srinakarin Hospital, Bangkok. Samitivej Srinakarin Hospital is a private hospital that service the medical needs of Bangkok's Thai and international client more than ten years. There is located Srinakarin Rd., Suanluang District, close to the expressway that connects Bangkok and Pattaya, is easily accessible from Suvarnabhumi Airport.

It is globally recognized as a leading healthcare provider in Thailand and is the recipient of many awards. First and foremost, among these is Samitivej's accreditation by the American JCI, the highest international acclaim that any medical institution can receive. In addition, it was ISO 9002 certified in 2001 and received Hospital Accreditation (HA) from the Institute of Hospital Quality Improvement Accreditation in 2003

There is 154-beds facility include: 130-beds in ward and 24-bed in intensive care unit. There is average client 1100 per day at out patients department and average client 80 per day in emergency department.

Well aware that the field of medical technology is a dynamic one and are constantly evolving and improving facilities to bring the most advanced care possible. There is greatest strength lies in its dedicated and highly trained staff. Our team of specialized physicians and nurses offer years of practical experience.

3.3 Study Population:

The study population is 307 female nurses working at Samitivej Srinakarin Hospital, Bangkok who worked as full time nurse (employment in which a person works a minimum number of 40 hours per week).

3.4 Sample and Sample Size:

All female nurses who met inclusion and exclusion criteria was invited to participate in this study.

3.5 Sampling Technique:

Sampling technique was not required for this study because all female nurses in this private hospital was invited to participate. A total number of population was 307 nurses who had been work as full time. Fifty-six participants who did not meet inclusion and exclusion criteria were excluded including 30 respondents had age over 44 years old, nine respondents used contraceptive, ten respondents had irregular period, one respondent who used sleeping pill, four respondents who were pregnant, and two respondents who were the belivo postpartum mothers within six months. Totally, 277 participants fulfilled all of the following eligibility criteria. The returned questionnaire rate was 83.27% (209 respondents).

3.6 Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

3.6.1 Inclusion criteria:

1. The respondents who were full time nurse with menstrual period (age 20-44 years) (WHO, 2013)
2. The respondents who had regular period (The menstrual cycle is range from 21 to 35 days in adults) (OHW, 2017)
3. The respondents who no used of hormone contraceptive
4. The respondents who willing to participate in the research
5. The respondents who able to complete data collection forms

3.6.2 Exclusion criteria:

1. The respondents who had psychiatric problem
2. The respondents who used sleeping pill, antidepressant or antipsychiatric drug
3. The respondents who were pregnant person
4. The respondents who left at the time of research
5. The respondents who had hysterectomy operation
6. The respondents who had uterine cancer
7. The respondents who were belivo postpartum mothers less than six months

3.7 Research Instrument:

3.7.1 Questionnaire

Self-administered questionnaire in Thai Language was used. Questionnaire was divided into categories to assess the participants as the following:

3.7.1.1 Socio-Demographic, working characteristic and bedroom environment

There were 26 question in Part I, first of all in this part was general information comprises age, marital status, number of child, education, monthly income, extra activity, exercise, caffeine consumption, alcohol consumption and cigarette smoking. For question of working part comprised working department, length of nurse experience, working load, average nightshift work per month. And bedroom environment comprised three conditions of noise, light and temperature.

3.7.1.2 Sleep Quality

The study instrument used the Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI) was developed by Buysse and colleague (Buysse, Reynolds, Monk, Berman, & Kupfer, 1989). PSQI Thai version was applied by Tawanchai Jirapramookpitak and Waran Tanchaisawat (Sitasuwan, Bussaratid, Ruttanaumpawan, & Chotinaiwattarakul, 2014). The measurement had 19 items self-reported questionnaire with seven categories: subjective sleep quality, sleep latency, sleep duration, habitual sleep efficiency, sleep disturbances, use of sleep medication, and daytime dysfunction. The PSQI was useful in determining whether a person had a significant sleep disturbance one month. Five additional questions related by respondent's roommate or bed partner were included for clinical purposes and were not scored, totaling 10 items.

It was composed of short answer and ordinal rating scale from 0 to 3 (4 scales a score "0" refer to no difficulty, while a score "3" refer to severe difficulty. The total PSQI scores can be 0-21 with high scores considering poor sleep quality. In generally, a score exceeding 5 was considered poor sleep.

The Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI) the scoring that sum of 7 categories to considered Sleep Quality (Buysse et al., 1989)

PSQI score	Sleep Quality
≤ 5	Good
>5	Poor

The scoring instruction for the Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI) 7 components shown following;

Component 1 : Overall Sleep Quality interpreted score in question no. 6 as perception of respondent follows;

Q6 Overall Sleep Quality	Score
Very good	0
Fairly good	1
Fairly bad	2
Very bad	3

Component 2: Sleep latency interpreted score in question no. 2 and no. 5 as follows;

1. Recode Q2 into Q2 new thusly:

Q2 (Minutes)	Score
≥ 0 and ≤ 15	0
16 - 30	1
30 - 60	2
> 60	3

2. Second value Q5a

Q5a	Score
Not during the past month	0
Less than once a week	1
Once or twice a week	2
Three or more times a week	3

3. Then sum of component 2 (Q2new score and Q5a) score was shown as follows;

Sum of categories 2 score	Score
0	0
1 - 2	1
3 - 4	2
5 - 6	3

Component 3: Duration of Sleep interpreted score in question no. 4 as follows;

Q 4	Score
≥ 7	0
6 - 7	1
5 - 6	2
< 5	4

Component 4: Sleep disturbances interpreted score in question no. 5b to no. 5j as follows;

Q5b – Q5j	Score
Not during the past month	0
Less than once a week	1
Once or twice a week	2
Three or more times a week	3

** If Q5i is null or Q5j is null, set the score of Q5j to 0

Then sum of component 4 (Q5b – Q5j) score was shown as follows

Sum of categories 4 score	Score
0	0
1 - 9	1
10 - 18	2
19 - 27	3

Component 5: Daytime dysfunction interpreted score in question no. Q7 and no. Q8 as follows;

Scoring of Q7 how often have you had trouble staying awake while driving, eating meals, or engaging in social activity?

Q7	Score
Not during the past month	0
Less than once a week	1
Once or twice a week	2
Three or more times a week	3

Scoring of Q8 how much of a problem has it been for you to keep up enough enthusiasm to get things done?

Q8	Score
No problem at all	0
Only a very slight problem	1
Somewhat of a problem	2
A very big problem	3

Then sum of component 5 score (Q7 and Q8) was shown as follows;

sum of categories 5 score	Score
0	0
1 - 2	1
3 - 4	2
5 - 6	3

Component 6: Sleep efficiency interpreted score in question no. 1, no. 2 and no. 3

Step to calculate component 6 score

The number of seconds sleep:

Difference in seconds between day and time of day Q1 and day Q3

Calculate the number of hours spent in bed:

$$\frac{\text{The number of seconds sleep}}{3600}$$

**If difference hour $>$ 24, then newtib = number of hours spent in bed – 24

If difference hour $<$ 24, then newtib = number of hours spent in bed

Calculated sleep efficiency as follows;

$$\frac{\text{Number of hours sleep}}{\text{Number of hours spent in bed}} \times 100 = \text{Sleep efficiency (\%)}$$

Difference 6 score was interpreted score as follows;

component 6 score	Score
$\geq 85\%$	0
75 - 84%	1
65 - 74%	2
$< 65\%$	3

Component 7: Use of sleeping medication interpreted score in screening tool no. 6 as follows;

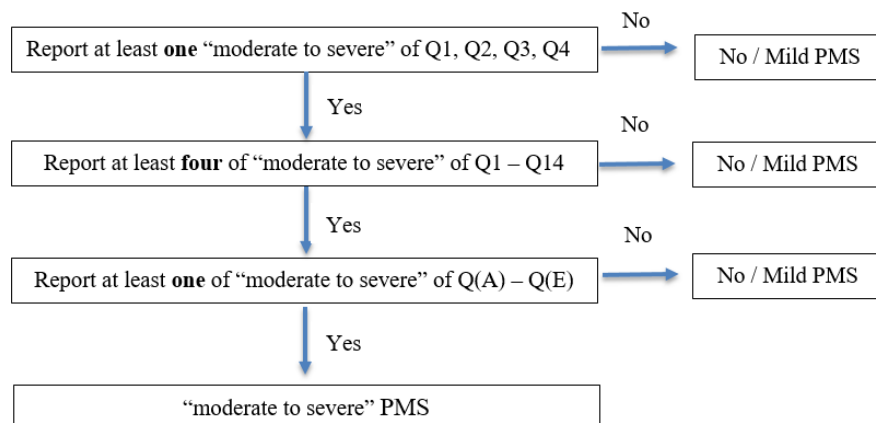
Screening tool no. 6	Score
Not during the past month	0
Less than once a week	1
Once or twice a week	2
Three or more times a week	3



3.7.1.3 Premenstrual Syndrome (PMS)

The instrument that used for measure PMS was Premenstrual Symptoms Screening Tool (PSST) invented by McMaster University (Buisse et al., 1989). The PSST was a simple, user-friendly screening tool to measured females who had PMS or severe PMS. The questionnaire consisted of 19 questions and it established rapidly if a female qualifies for severe PMS. There was reflected and translated categorical DSM-IV criteria into a rating scale with degrees of severity. In Thai version was applied by Chayachinda Rattanachainont, et al (Chayachinda et al., 2008). Following the criteria of WHO, use the ICD-10 for diagnosis of PMS. There is required one of the symptoms that women be experienced in PMS is required and should be during the luteal phase (WHO, 1987).

Diagram of a diagnosis of moderate to severe PMS (McMaster University, 2003)



3.7.1.4 Stress Scales (DASS – stress) (7 items)

Stress Scale (DASS-stress), the questions purpose to evaluate the severity of the core symptoms of stress (Lovibond S. H. and Lovibond, 1993). DASS - Thai version was applied by Sukanlaya Sawang. This was designed to measure the constructs of stress over the prior week. Answers were reported on a four-point Likert scale (0 - 3) with a score of 0 indicated that the item “did not apply to them” and a score of 3 meant that the participant considered the question to apply “very much, or most of the time”. The DASS-stress is not intended to diagnose disorders relating to stress. There was used 7 items of stress for an instrument. DASS-7 stress was considered the outcome to the severity rating of stress as the following:

DASS Severity Ratings (Lovibond S. H. and Lovibond, 1993)

Severity	Stress
Normal	0 – 7
Mild	8 - 9
Moderate	10 -12
Severe	13 – 16
Extremely Severe	17+

3.7.2 Validity and Reliability study of the instrument:

The reliability of the instrument will be tested via test conducted in 30 nurses prior to research studies. Feedback and responses from the test will be used to makes changes in the questionnaire. The Cronbach's alpha coefficient will be accepted 0.7

Validity of the instrument

- The Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI)

Psychosomatic research denoted the PSQI has been used in a diversity of populations. PSQI internal validity: Cronbach's alpha coefficient were 0.80 between global and component scores were moderate to high (Janet S, 1997). For the PSQI Thai version is a valid (Cronbach's alpha = 0.837) and reliable tool for sleep screening and identifying disturbance in comparable to the original version. For investigation of covariance verified a significant difference in PSQI Thai version between good sleep people and bad sleep people ($p < 0.001$) and a sensitivity of 77.78% and specificity of 93.33 % (Sitasuwan et al., 2014).

- Premenstrual Symptoms Screening Tool (PSST)

The PSST has 3 domain consisted to 19 items, invented by McMaster University. (McMaster University, 2003) The study of premenstrual syndrome in Thai nurse denoted for PSST-Thai version was validation tested, there is high internal consistency (Cronbach's alpha > 0.9) of all domain (Chayachinda et al., 2008).

- Stress Scales (DASS – stress) (7 items)

The Depression Anxiety Stress Scales (DASS) was developed to measure the constructs of depression and anxiety and to address the failure of earlier emotional measured in discriminating between anxiety and depression (Lovibond S. H. and Lovibond, 1993). The study of psychological Thai student in 3 categories of the stress, anxiety and depression was measured by Thai version of Stress Scale DASS- 7. There

are internal reliabilities test for stress, anxiety and depression Cronbach's alpha = 0.71, 0.79, and 0.81 from study on mental health in Thai family (Yadegarfar, Meinhold-Bergmann, & Ho, 2014).

Reliability of the instrument

This study tested reliability on pilot study by 30 nurses who met criteria and work as full time in private hospital in Huamark sub-district, Bangkok District, Bangkok, Thailand. The result of reliability tested by using Cronbach's was 0.93.

3.8 Data Collection:

A request letter conducted a research, from the Chulalongkorn University Public Health Science College was written to the managing director of the Samitivej Srinakarin Hospital, Bangkok.

After got permission from hospital, list of the nurses was tabulated from human resource. Then the questionnaire was distributed to the nurses by secretary of nursing division department and asked them to filled all the necessary information and answered all the questions (self-administered). Once done the unit manager will be requested to collect the answered form.

The questionnaire was kept in envelop for confidence and composed of information sheet, consent form, screening tool, and questionnaire. If the participants had any question about questionnaire, they could contact researcher as wrote down in information sheet.

3.9 Data Analysis:

Data obtained from the participants was analyzed by SPSS program. The descriptive statistic was used to analyze as following; frequency (percentage) was used to describe categorical data. Additional, mean (standard deviation) and min-max were analyzed to report continuous data.

Inferential statistic

In bivariate analysis, chi-square test was performed to find an association between PMS symptoms and sleep quality (good/poor). If chi-square was not meet the assumption, fisher's exact test was reported. For multivariate analysis, binary logistic regression was performed to find the effect of PMS (Independent variable) on sleep quality (Dependent variable) by adjusting some covariate of factors including age, average working hours, night shift work, stress, illuminant disturbing and air temperature disturbing.

3.10 Ethical Consideration:

First of all, ethical approval was taken from the Research Ethical Review Committee for Research Involving Human Research Participants, Chulalongkorn University (COA No. 120/2017) (Appendix B). Then a request letter conducted a research from the Chulalongkorn University Public Health Science College was written to the managing director of the Samitivej Srinakarin Hospital, Bangkok. The study was conducted after getting permission from the hospital. However, the consent from was taken before providing questionnaire.

CHAPTER IV

RESULTS

The study aimed to find out whether premenstrual syndrome was associated with sleep quality in private hospital nurses in Bangkok, Thailand.

Totally, the respondents who met criteria were 209 respondents participated in this study. The study was carried out in June 2017.

The results are show as below parts:

4.1 Descriptive analysis of variables

4.1.1 Socio-Demographic and personal behavior data

4.1.2 Working characteristic

4.1.3 Bedroom environment disturbing sleep

4.1.4 The premenstrual syndrome and symptoms

4.1.5 The symptoms of premenstrual syndrome interfered with lifestyle and menstrual characteristics

4.1.6 Sleep Quality

4.2 Association between sleep quality and independent variable

4.2.1 Association between sleep quality and descriptive Socio-Demographic and personal behavior

4.2.1 Association between sleep quality and descriptive Socio-Demographic and personal behavior

4.2.2 Association between sleep quality and working characteristics

4.2.3 Association between sleep quality and bedroom environments

4.2.4 Association between sleep quality and premenstrual syndrome and symptoms

4.2.5 Association of sleep quality with interfered type in life style and menstrual characteristics

4.2.6 Binary logistic regression analysis association between sleep quality and symptom of premenstrual syndrome

4.1 Descriptive analyzed variable with frequency, percent, mean, standard deviation and min-max

4.1.1 Socio-Demographic and personal behavior data

The data was collected from 209 nurses in this study ranged age of respondents were 22-43 years. The mean of age was 31.38 years. The age group between 31-40 years maintained the largest group, about 49.3% of total respondents. Majority of respondents in this study were single, 78.9% and 21.1% of total respondents were married. Total number of respondent who had child was forty-four, 21.05%. Most of them had single child were 77.3%. Almost of respondents in this study had graduated a Bachelor's degree level 92.3%, some of respondents had graduated a Master's degree 7.7%. Almost half of respondents were earned monthly income ranging from 30,001 – 40,000 Baht, 45.9% and 59.3% of respondents were in group of adequate income (Table 1).

For personal behavior, coffee consumption of respondents was ninety-nine, 47.4%. Fifty-seven percent of respondents consumed coffee more than five days per week. Most of respondents were non-alcohol consumption, 98.6%. Also all of respondents were non-smoking. Almost equal of respondents were do exercise and do not exercise 41.6% and 58.4% respectively. The respondents of this study 82.78% 12.92% and 4.31% were had normal situation, mild and moderate of stress (Table 1).

Table 1: Socio-demographic and personal behavior of 209 nurses

Socio-Demographic	Frequency	Percent
Age(year)		
20-30	95	45.5
31-40	103	49.3
>40	11	5.3
Mean \pm SD (Min-Max)	31.38 \pm 5.3	(22-43)
	5	
Marital status		
Single	165	78.9

Married	44	21.1
Number of child		
1	34	77.3
> 1	10	22.7
Education		
Bachelor's degree	193	92.3
Master's degree	16	7.7
Monthly income (Baht per month)		
< 30,000	27	12.9
30,001-40,000	96	45.9
40,001-50,000	56	26.8
> 50,000	30	14.3
Adequate income		
Adequate	124	59.3
Inadequate	85	40.7
Consume coffee		
No	110	52.6
Yes	99	47.4
Frequency to consume coffee (Day per week)		
1-2	16	16.2
3-4	26	26.3
≥5	57	57.6
Average glass of coffee per day		
1	83	83.8
2	16	16.2
Consume alcohol		
Not drink	206	98.6
Drink	3	1.4

Smoking cigarette		
Not smoke	209	100
Exercise		
Do not exercise	122	58.4
Do exercise	87	41.6
Average exercise (Time per week)		
1-2	52	59.8
≥ 3	35	40.2
Stress (DASS)		
Normal	173	82.78
Mild	27	12.92
Moderate	9	4.31

4.1.2 Working characteristic

The area of this study was conduct from non-shift departments and shift departments. The respondents who work in shift departments were 69.9% include; Emergency department, Operation room, Inpatient department and Intensive care unit. The mean working experience of respondents was 8.94 years and 36.84%, 21.53% and 41.63% were the work as registered nurses who had 1 year to 5 years, more than 5 years to ten years and more than ten years of experience respectively. Mostly the working hours per week of respondents was forty hours to sixty hours, 85.17% and the mean of working hours per week was 52.43 hours per week. The night shift worker of respondents were 66.5% and the mean of night shift work per month in last six months was 9.37. Also respondents who work night shift less than or equal 10 shifts per month was 75.14%. Most of respondents in this study has no extra activity was 83.3% (Table 2).

Table 2: Working characteristic of 209 nurses

Working Characteristic	Frequency	Percent
Department Characteristic		
Non shift Department	63	30.1
Shift Department	146	69.9
Number of year work as a Registered Nurse		
≤5	77	36.84
6-10	45	21.53
>10	87	41.63
Mean±SD (Min-Max)	8.94±5.27	(1-22)
Average working hours (per week)		
40-50	120	57.42
51-60	58	27.75
>60	31	14.83
Mean±SD (Min-Max)	52.43±2.27	(40-100)
Night shift work		
No	70	33.5
Yes	139	66.5
Average the night shifts (per month)		
≤10	104	75.14
>10	35	25.36
Mean±SD (Min-Max)	9.37±4.01	(2-24)
Extra activity		
No	174	83.3
Yes	35	16.7

4.1.3 Bedroom environment

The bedroom environment disturbing sleep in this study were illuminant, noise and air temperature. A total number of 209 respondents in this study 5.3%, 19.1% and 24.9% who had illuminant disturbing, noise disturbing and air temperature disturbing respectively when sleep (Table 3).

Table 3: Bedroom environment influenced sleep quality of 209 nurses

Bedroom environment	Frequency	Percent
Illuminant disturbing in bed room		
No	198	94.7
Yes	11	5.3
Noise disturbing in bed room		
No	169	80.9
Yes	40	19.1
Air temperature disturbing in bed room		
No	157	75.1
Yes	52	24.9

4.1.4 The premenstrual syndrome and symptoms

Premenstrual symptoms were categorized with degree of severity into two group; not present symptom if responded as “not at all / mild” and present symptom if responded as “moderate / severe”. Sixteen respondents who met the PMS criteria were reported at least one of the four core symptom as moderate, and at least four additional as moderate, and at least one of the five activities of daily living as moderate interfered in Premenstrual Symptoms Screening Tool (PSST) invented by McMaster University. (McMaster University, 2003) were 7.66% of a total respondent as shown in Table 4. The symptoms of premenstrual syndrome (PMS) in this study present 32.50% anger/

irritability, 30.10% anxiety/ tension and 15.30% tearful/ increase sensitivity to rejection, 17.70% fatigue/ lack of energy, 12.90% insomnia of a total respondents. Almost half of respondents who had overeating/ food craving were 41.60% and physical symptoms were 48.30% of a total respondents.

Table 4: The premenstrual syndrome, symptoms and menstrual characteristics of 209 nurses

Premenstrual symptom	Frequency	Percent
Anger/ irritability		
Not at all / mild	141	67.5
Moderate / severe	68	32.5
Anxiety/ tension		
Not at all / mild	146	69.5
Moderate / severe	63	30.1
Tearful/ increase sensitivity to rejection		
Not at all / mild	177	84.7
Moderate / severe	32	15.3
Depressed mood/ hopelessness		
Not at all / mild	189	90.4
Moderate / severe	20	9.6
Decreased interest in work activities		
Not at all / mild	191	91.4
Moderate / severe	18	8.6
Decreased interest in home activities		
Not at all / mild	195	93.3
Moderate / severe	14	6.7
Decreased interest in social activities		
Not at all / mild	198	94.7
Moderate / severe	11	5.3

Difficulty concentrating

Not at all / mild	191	91.4
Moderate / severe	18	8.6

Fatigue/ lack of energy

Not at all / mild	172	82.3
Moderate / severe	37	17.7

Overeating/ food craving

Not at all / mild	122	58.4
Moderate / severe	87	41.6

Insomnia

Not at all / mild	182	87.1
Moderate / severe	27	12.9

Hypersomnia

Not at all / mild	147	70.3
Moderate / severe	62	29.7

Feeling overwhelmed or out of control

Not at all / mild	191	91.4
Moderate / severe	18	8.6

Physical symptoms: breast tenderness

headaches, joint/muscle pain,
bloating, weight gain

Not at all / mild	198	51.7
Moderate / severe	101	48.3

Premenstrual syndrome

Not at all / mild	193	92.3
Moderate / severe	16	7.7

4.1.5 The interfered types in lifestyle and menstrual characteristic

The interfered types in lifestyle were categorized with degree of severity into two group; not present of interfered if responded as “not at all / mild” and present in interfered if responded as “moderate / severe”. In considering the symptoms of premenstrual syndrome were interfered with; 15.79% interfered work efficiency or productivity, 10.05% interfered relationship with coworker, 14.83% interfered relationship with your family, 11% interfered social life activities and 11.48% interfered home responsibilities was showed from respondents who has the symptom(s) of premenstrual syndrome. 44.74% of respondents who has the symptom(s) of premenstrual syndrome had two days of symptom(s) in one cycle period. Most of respondents who has the symptom(s) of premenstrual syndrome had experience of symptom(s) less than three years, 66.08% (Table 5).

For menstrual characteristic almost half of respondents had twenty-eight days of menstrual cycle, 47.85% and length of menstruation between five to seven days in one cycle period, 50.72%

Table 5: The interfered type in lifestyle and menstrual characteristic of 209 nurses

The interfered types and menstrual characteristics :	Frequency	Percent
Interfered work efficiency or productivity		
Not at all / mild	176	84.2
Moderate / severe	33	15.8
Interfered relationships with coworkers		
Not at all / mild	188	90.0
Moderate / severe	21	10.0
Interfered relationship with your family		
Not at all / mild	178	85.2
Moderate / severe	31	14.8

Interfered social life activities

Not at all / mild	186	89.0
Moderate / severe	23	11.0

Interfered home responsibilities

Not at all / mild	185	88.5
Moderate / severe	24	11.5

Day of premenstrual symptoms last

1	31	27.2
2	51	44.7
≥3	32	28.1
Mean±SD (Min-Max)	2.24±1.28	(1-8)

Length of menstrual cycle (days)

<28	24	11.5
28	100	47.9
>28	85	40.7
Mean±SD (Min-Max)	28.80±2.15	(23-35)

Day of bleeding last

<5	100	47.9
5-7	106	50.7
>7	3	1.4
Mean±SD (Min-Max)	4.58±1.42	(1-10)

Amount of used sanitary napkins in usual period day

≤ 3	93	44.5
4-5	89	42.6
>5	27	12.9
Mean±SD (Min-Max)	3±1.43	(1-9)

4.1.6 Sleep Quality

This table summarized sleep quality according to Pittsburgh sleep quality index (PSQI) sleep component scales. 82.2% of respondents had less than thirty minutes of sleep latency, while 89% of respondents has sleep duration less than seven hours. The mean of sleep duration was 6.23 hours. Almost of respondents had good sleep efficiency (≥ 85) were 92.8%. Perception on sleep quality of respondent; 58.4%, 18.2%, 18.7% and 4.8% were reported fairly bad, very bad, fairly good and very good. For Pittsburgh sleep quality index summarized of sleep quality were 66.5% of respondent had poor sleep quality (Table 6).

Table 6: Pittsburgh sleep quality index components and sleep quality

Sleep Quality	Frequency	Percent
Perception of Sleep Quality		
Very good	10	4.8
Fairly good	39	18.7
Fairly bad	122	58.4
Very bad	38	18.2
Sleep latency (minutes)		
≤ 15	100	47.8
16 - 30	72	34.4
31 - 60	31	14.8
> 60	6	2.9
Mean \pm SD (Min-Max)	23.82 \pm 20.28	(5-180)
Duration of Sleep		
>7	23	11.0
6-6.9	52	24.9
5-5.9	125	59.8
< 5	9	4.3
Mean \pm SD (Min-Max)	6.23 \pm 1.11	(3-9)

Sleep efficiency		
≥ 85%	194	92.8
75 - 84%	14	6.7
65 - 74%	1	.5
Mean±SD (Min-Max)	119±29.65	(62-325)
Sleep Quality		
Good (PSQI ≤ 5)	70	33.5
Poor (PSQI >5)	139	66.5

4.2 Demonstrated association between sleep quality and independent variable

4.2.1 Association between sleep quality and Descriptive Socio-Demographic and personal behavior

Table 7 demonstrates descriptive socio-demographic and personal behavior associated with sleep quality. 58.6% of good sleep quality were a group of age between 31 – 40 years. For poor sleep quality, 51.8% were in group of age between 20-30 years more than another age groups. We found that age was associated with sleep quality of nurses (p-value= 0.021). 81.3% poor sleep quality in a group of single with no significant associated with sleep quality. Most of respondent who has single child had poor sleep quality. Equal of good and poor sleep quality in Bachelor's degree was 91.4% and 92.8%. The respondents with income between 30,001-40,000 Bath per month, had adequate income, and consume coffee more than five days per week had higher degree of poor sleep quality. 61.2% of respondents who had poor sleep quality were had do not exercise, while 54.4% of respondents who had good sleep quality were in group of exercise more than two days. A significant association between sleep quality and regular exercise was achieved (p-value=0.033.) And 97.1% of respondent who had good sleep quality were in group of without stress (DASS score ≤7). The result presented a strong association between sleep quality and stress among nurses (p-value=0.000).

Table 7: Association between sleep quality and Descriptive Socio-Demographic and personal behavior

Socio-Demographic and personal behavior	Sleep quality				Chi- Square	p- value
	Good (n=70)		Poor (n=139)			
	n	%	n	%		
Age(year)						
20-30	23	32.9	72	51.8	7.71	0.021
31-40	41	58.6	62	44.6		
>40	6	8.6	5	3.6		
Marital status						
Single	52	74.3	113	81.3	1.38	0.241
Married	18	25.7	26	18.7		
Number of child						
1	12	75.0	21	77.8	0.04	0.835
> 1	4	25.0	6	22.2		
Education						
Bachelor's degree	64	91.4	129	92.8	0.12	0.724
Master's degree	6	8.6	10	7.2		
Monthly income (Baht per month)						
< 30,000	10	14.3	17	12.2	1.92	0.589
30,001-40,000	30	42.9	66	47.5		
40,001-50,000	17	24.3	39	28.1		
> 50,000	13	18.6	17	12.2		
Adequate income						
Adequate	41	58.6	83	59.7	0.03	0.874
Inadequate	29	41.4	56	40.3		
Consume coffee						
No	41	58.6	69	49.6	1.49	0.222
Yes	29	41.4	70	50.4		

Frequency to consume coffee (Day per week)

1-2	3	10.3	13	18.6	2.27	0.322
3-4	6	20.7	20	28.6		
≥5	20	69.0	37	52.9		

Average glass of coffee per day

1	26	89.7	57	81.4	1.02	0.312
2	3	10.3	13	18.6		

Consume alcohol

Not drink	69	98.6	137	98.6	0.00	0.995
Drink	1	1.4	2	1.4		

Exercise

Do not exercise	37	52.9	85	61.2	1.32	0.251
Do exercise	33	47.1	54	38.8		

Average exercise (Time per week)

1-2	15	45.5	37	68.5	4.53	0.033
≥3	18	54.5	17	31.5		

Stress severity

Normal (DASS score ≤7)	68	97.1	105	75.5	15.24	0.000
Mild/ Moderate (DASS score > 7)	2	2.9	34	24.5		

4.2.2 Association between sleep quality and working characteristic

In this study found an association between working characteristic and sleep quality, as department characteristic. 78.4% of respondents who had poor sleep quality were in shift department. Similar in respondent who had night shift work in this study had 75.5% of poor sleep quality group. The results could be implied that shift work was associated with sleep quality of nurses (p-value= 0.000). As a result of association between average the night shifts per month and sleep quality were significant (p-value = 0.030). Moreover the experience of work had significant association with sleep quality (p-value = 0.021). The highest group of respondent who had poor sleep quality were working experience less than 6 years, (43.2%) (Table 8).

Table 8: Association between sleep quality and working characteristic

Working characteristic	Sleep quality				Chi-Square	p-value
	Good (n = 70)		Poor (n = 139)			
	n	%	n	%		
Department Characteristic						
Non shift Department	33	47.1	30	21.6	14.44	0.000
Shift Department	37	52.9	109	78.4		
Number of year work as a Registered Nurse						
< 6	17	24.3	60	43.2	7.70	0.021
6-10	20	28.6	25	18.0		
>10	33	47.1	54	38.8		
Average working hours (per week)						
40-50	45	64.3	75	54.0	8.25	0.016
51-60	11	15.7	47	33.8		
>60	14	20.0	17	12.2		
Night shift work						
No	36	51.4	34	24.5	15.20	0.000
Yes	34	48.6	105	75.5		
Average the night shifts (per month)						
≤10	30	88.2	73	69.5	4.69	0.030
>10	4	11.8	32	30.5		
Extra activity						
No	57	81.4	117	84.2	0.25	0.616
Yes	13	18.6	22	15.8		

4.2.3 Association between sleep quality and bedroom environment

Table 9 showed association between sleep quality and bedroom environment. The study found not significant associated between illuminant and noise disturbing in bedroom, while Air temperature disturb had significant association with sleep quality (p-value = 0.004).

Table 9: Association between sleep quality and bedroom environment among 209 nurses

Bedroom environment	Sleep quality				Chi-Square	p-value
	Good (n = 70)		Poor (n = 139)			
	n	%	n	%		
Illuminant disturb						
No	69	98.6	129	92.8	3.10	0.078
Yes	1	1.4	10	7.2		
Noise disturb						
No	56	80.0	113	81.3	0.05	0.822
Yes	14	20.0	26	18.7		
Air temperature disturb						
No	61	87.1	96	69.1	8.14	0.004
Yes	9	12.9	43	30.9		

4.2.4 Association between sleep quality and Premenstrual Syndrome and symptoms

In this study most five symptoms of present premenstrual syndrome in poor sleep was overeating/ food craving (46%), anger/ irritability (35.3%), hypersomnia (30.9%), anxiety/ tension (30.9%), and fatigue/ lack of energy (20.9%). However, statistical significance was not found between sleep quality and those five symptoms. Only reported physical symptoms (such as breast tenderness, headaches, joint/muscle pain, bloating, weight gain) found an association with sleep quality (p-value = 0.001). According to PMS criteria, 94.3% of good sleeper was not presented PMS while the rest of them had PMS. However, our study did not find an association between PMS and sleep quality of nurses (Table 10).

Table 10: Association between sleep quality and premenstrual syndrome and symptoms

PMS and symptoms	Sleep quality				Chi-Square	p-value
	Good (n = 70)		Poor (n = 139)			
	n	%	n	%		
Anger/ irritability						
Not at all / mild	51	72.9	90	64.7	1.39	0.238
Moderate / severe	19	27.1	49	35.3		
Anxiety/ tension						
Not at all / mild	50	71.4	96	69.1	0.12	0.725
Moderate / severe	20	28.6	43	30.9		
Tearful/ increase sensitivity to rejection						
Not at all / mild	64	91.4	113	81.3	3.69	0.055
Moderate / severe	6	8.6	26	18.7		
Depressed mood/ hopelessness						
Not at all / mild	63	90.0	126	90.6	0.02	0.881
Moderate / severe	7	10.0	13	9.4		
Decreased interest in work activities						
Not at all / mild	65	92.9	126	90.6	0.29	0.591
Moderate / severe	5	7.1	13	9.4		
Decreased interest in home activities						
Not at all / mild	67	95.7	128	92.1	0.98	0.393 ^a
Moderate / severe	3	4.3	11	7.9		
Decreased interest in social activities						
Not at all / mild	68	97.1	130	93.5	1.22	0.342 ^a
Moderate / severe	2	2.9	9	6.5		
Difficulty concentrating						
Not at all / mild	67	95.7	124	89.2	2.50	0.114
Moderate / severe	3	4.3	15	10.8		

Fatigue/ lack of energy

Not at all / mild	62	88.6	110	79.1	2.84	0.092
Moderate / severe	8	11.4	29	20.9		

Overeating/ food craving

Not at all / mild	47	67.1	75	54.0	3.33	0.068
Moderate / severe	23	32.9	64	46.0		

Insomnia

Not at all / mild	63	90.0	119	85.6	0.80	0.372
Moderate / severe	7	10.0	20	14.4		

Hypersomnia

Not at all / mild	51	72.9	96	69.1	0.32	0.571
Moderate / severe	19	27.1	43	30.9		

Feeling overwhelmed or out of control

Not at all / mild	67	95.7	124	89.2	2.50	0.114
Moderate / severe	3	4.3	15	10.8		

Physical symptoms: breast tenderness

headaches, joint/muscle pain, bloating, weight gain

Not at all / mild	47	67.1	61	43.9	10.08	0.001
Moderate / severe	23	32.9	78	56.1		

PMS

Not at all / mild	66	94.3	127	91.4	0.56	0.454
Moderate / severe	4	5.7	12	8.6		

Remark: ^a variables were used fisher's exact test

4.2.5 Association of sleep quality with interfered type in life style and menstrual characteristics

All of the interfered type in life style not significant association of sleep quality. Less of all present interfered type had poor sleep quality and the same, all group of without interfered type had good sleep quality more than present group. On the other hand, this report was found menstrual characteristic had significant association with sleep quality. The number of year with premenstrual symptoms (p-value = 0.025), age period started (p-value = 0.015) and amount of used sanitary napkins in usual period day (p-value = 0.002) were significant associated with sleep quality (Table 11).

Table 11: Association of sleep quality with interfered type in life style and menstrual characteristics

The symptoms, as listed above, interfered with	Sleep quality				Chi-Square	p-value
	Good (n = 139)		Poor (n = 139)			
	n	%	n	%		
Interfered work efficiency or productivity						
Not at all / mild	60	85.7	116	83.5	0.18	0.672
Moderate / severe	10	14.3	23	16.5		
Interfered relationships with coworkers						
Not at all / mild	64	91.4	124	89.2	0.25	0.614
Moderate / severe	6	8.6	15	10.8		
Interfered relationship with your family						
Not at all / mild	57	81.4	121	87.1	1.16	0.280
Moderate / severe	13	18.6	18	12.9		
Interfered social life activities						
Not at all / mild	64	91.4	122	87.8	0.64	0.425
Moderate / severe	6	8.6	17	12.2		
Interfered home responsibilities						
Not at all / mild	64	91.4	121	87.1	0.88	0.349
Moderate / severe	6	8.6	18	12.9		

Day of premenstrual symptoms last

1	9	23.1	22	29.3	0.55	0.760
2	18	46.2	33	44.0		
≥3	12	30.8	20	26.7		

Year with premenstrual symptoms

≤3	20	51.3	56	74.7	7.38	0.025
4-6	9	23.1	12	16.0		
>6	10	25.6	7	9.3		

Age period started

<13	36	51.4	44	31.7	8.34	0.015
13-15	34	48.6	93	66.9		
>15	0	0.0	2	1.4		

Length of menstrual cycle (days)

<28	6	8.6	18	12.9	3.94	0.140
28	29	41.4	71	51.1		
>28	35	50.0	50	36.0		

Day of bleeding last

<5	32	45.7	68	48.9	1.88	0.392
5-7	38	54.3	68	48.9		
>7	0	0.0	3	2.2		

Amount of used sanitary napkins in usual period day

≤3	33	47.1	60	43.2	12.13	0.002
4-5	21	30.0	68	48.9		
>5	16	22.9	11	7.9		

4.2.6 Multiple logistic regression analysis association between sleep quality and symptoms of premenstrual syndrome

Table 12 demonstrated the multiple logistic regression analyzed in this study that only significant associated symptom was physical symptoms. A PMS was not considered as a risk of poor sleep quality among nurses. A physical symptom was a risk of poor sleep quality after adjustment for age, average working hours, night shift, stress, illuminant disturb and air temperature disturb ($OR_{adjusted} = 2.150$, 95% CI: 1.073 - 4.305). Furthermore, almost of symptoms were the risk of poor sleep quality. Considering symptoms that risky to poor sleep quality, for instance, the anger or irritability symptoms ($OR_{adjusted} = 1.212$), the tearful or increase sensitivity to rejection symptoms ($OR_{adjusted} = 1.806$), the decreased interest in work activities symptom ($OR_{adjusted} = 1.402$), the decreased interest in home activities symptom ($OR_{adjusted} = 2.226$), and insomnia symptom ($OR_{adjusted} = 1.109$) were potentially affected poor sleep quality of nurses. However, statistical significances were not achieved.

Table 12: Multiple logistic regression analysis association between sleep quality and symptom of premenstrual syndrome

The symptoms of premenstrual syndrome	OR _{adjusted}	Poor sleep quality	
		95% CI	
		Lower	Upper
Anger/ irritability	1.212	.572	2.569
Anxiety/ tension	.579	.267	1.258
Tearful/ increase sensitivity to rejection	1.806	.646	5.051
Depressed mood/ hopelessness	.856	.275	2.665
Decreased interest in work activities	1.402	.368	5.341
Decreased interest in home activities	2.226	.456	10.866
Decreased interest in social activities	2.671	.384	18.573

Difficulty concentrating	1.613	.380	6.844
Fatigue/ lack of energy	2.399	.903	6.372
Overeating/ food craving	1.496	.737	3.038
Insomnia	1.109	.400	3.076
Hypersomnia	.691	.317	1.507
Feeling overwhelmed or out of control	1.426	.320	6.357
Physical symptoms	2.150	1.073	4.305
PMS	0.970	0.239	3.933

Remark: All symptoms were adjusted for age, average working hours, night shift, stress, illuminant disturb and air temperature disturb

CHAPTER V

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

5.1 Discussions

5.1.1 Prevalence of sleep quality

In this study, after summarized from The Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index prevalence of sleep quality among private hospital nurses Bangkok, Thailand, from a total number of 209 nurses who met criteria and did response the self – administered questionnaire, 33.5% were reported to good sleep quality and 66.5% were reported to poor sleep quality. This results found less poor sleep quality prevalence than previous research in Thai nurses which showed 81.9% of Intensive Care Unit nurses had poor sleep quality (Tupsangsee, 2007). A cross-sectional study was conducted in 2008 with an accessible participants of female nurses from five county hospitals in Taiwan that reported 57% of female shift workers had indicated poor sleep (Shao, Chou, Yeh, & Tzeng, 2010). Longitudinal study of nursing students until new registered nurses in Sweden aim of the present study was to longitudinally monitor the development of sleep quality revealed the results imply a continuous decline in sleep quality among nurses during the three years of follow-up (Hasson & Gustavsson, 2010).

Moreover, perception of sleep quality was reported in the same way. In part of overall sleep quality item of the self - administered questionnaire, 23.5% of respondents were reported of fairly good and very good sleep quality, 76.6% of respondents were reported of fairly bad and very bad sleep quality. Similar to journal of clinical nurse study in Hong Kong found a prevalence of nurses that reported of perception in sleep problem more than 70% (Chan, 2009).

Almost of respondents (92.8%) were have good sleep efficiency ($\geq 85\%$). Sleep efficiency is another important parameter that refers to percentage of total time in bed actually spent in sleep. There is computed as summarized of NREM Sleep and REM

sleep, divided by the total time in bed and multiplied by 100 (Shrivastava, Jung, Saadat, Sirohi, & Crewson, 2014).

5.1.2 Prevalence of premenstrual syndrome

Sixteen respondents who identified to PMS according to criteria Premenstrual Symptoms Screening Tool (PSST) invented by McMaster University. (McMaster University, 2003) were 7.7% of a total respondent less than few previous study. In the year 2004, reveal premenstrual syndrome is a multifactorial syndrome that affects high prevalence in Turkey adolescent group were 61.4%. (Derman, Kanbur, Tokur, & Kutluk, 2004). In concordance, high prevalence of study in medical students had the mean age of 21.2 + 1.9 years, found 51% of respondents who met the criteria for PMS recording to ICD – 10 (Nisar, Zehra, Haider, Munir, & Sohoo, 2008).

In comparison, recent study the mean age group was 31.38 years then our study found the less number of the respondent who had PMS. In the reason, adulthood group had more controlled in kind of mood swings and mature. It is likely that accumulated life experiences attributed to emotional quotient. The study on age and emotional intelligence showed adult people were likely to be higher in emotional intelligence more than younger age (Fariselli, Ghini, & Freedman, 2008).

Women of reproductive age have some somatic discomfort or dysphoria before period time. Severity are varied, can be mild until severe that enough to substantially affect daily activities. The five most symptoms of PMS in this study reported physical symptoms were 48.30%, overeating/ food craving were 41.60%, 32.50% anger/ irritability and 30.10% anxiety/ tension.

Conversely study with study of Freeman et al. observed that the five most frequent symptoms reported in a large sample of women presenting with histories of PMS were depression (56%), irritability (48%), anxiety (36%), mood swings (26%), and headaches (23%). In the year 1999 Hurt et al. found that the symptoms with the highest prevalence among women presenting with PMS were anxiety, mood lability,

anhedonia, depressed mood, decreased concentration, and sleep disturbance. The observation that the most frequent symptoms in our prospectively diagnosed group were irritability (85%), anxiety (83%), and mood lability (77%) confirms these earlier studies, suggesting that the study group is a representative one for women with PMS. (Reid & Yen, 1983) The outline theories for the underlying causes of severe PMS, and describe two main methods of treating it: one targeting the hypothalamus-pituitary-ovary axis, and the other targeting brain serotonergic synapses. Fluctuations in gonadal hormone levels trigger the symptoms, and thus interventions that abolish ovarian cyclicity, including long-acting analogues of gonadotropin-releasing hormone (GnRH) or oestradiol (administered as patches or implants), effectively reduce the symptoms, as can some oral contraceptives. The effectiveness of serotonin reuptake inhibitors, taken throughout the cycle or during luteal phases only, is also well established (Yonkers, O'Brien, & Eriksson, 2008).

5.2 Association of sleep quality

5.2.1 Association between sleep quality and Premenstrual Syndrome

Our study did not find an association between PMS and sleep quality of nurses. The relation of sleep and PMS were varied in difference population. The part of emotional symptoms and behavior symptoms, this study in nurses did not show association. In term of nursing is a truly inspiring and thoroughly professional career. However, for all of the marvelous job descriptions, there are also tough parts to deal with, stress, and long hours working and struggling to make time for family. All of that experience on a daily basis, made nurse can be organized an emotional stable. Also a nurse, every day is different. They are never knowing what is going to happen so nurses have to be extremely flexible. They must be prepared for all possibilities and be adaptive in every circumstance.

On the other hand, obviously of a physical symptom had strongly significant of association with sleep quality. Approximating the physical symptoms cannot be managed same as emotional symptoms. Moreover, a physical symptom was a risk of poor sleep quality. There are multiple symptoms for physical symptoms, likely the

symptoms were disturbing sleep quality as uncomfortable enough of body sleep, such as joint and muscle pain can be a reasonable to disturb sleep, this can also cause you to toss and turn, keeping you awake. A study of women with PMS showed physiological changes from the follicular to the luteal phase. Specifically, in the PMS group, the luteal phase increase in circulating progesterone was accompanied by an increase in the excitability of the output cells of the motor cortex (Sowers et al., 2008).

5.2.2 Association between sleep quality and covariates factor (socio-demographic, personal behavior, working characteristic and bedroom environment)

In part of socio-demographic found that age was associated with sleep quality of nurses (p-value= 0.021) found the respondents in younger age group had poor sleep quality more than older age group. However, the study on health behaviors reported an estimated 25.9% of adults reported frequent sleep insufficiency. The odds of frequent sleep insufficiency were significantly greater for adults aged less than 55 years than those 55 years or older (Strine & Chapman, 2005). In the contrast, elder people usually reveal poor sleep efficiency. The study denoted of the melatonin levels in plasma was reducing in night time (Lee-Chiong, 2006).

The bedroom environment disturbing sleep in this study found air temperature. Total number of 209 nurses in this study 24.9% who responded to air temperature disturbing. Additional, air temperature disturbing significant associated with sleep quality. Journal of Physiological Anthropology year 2012 study effects of thermal environment on sleep and circadian rhythm found heat exposure affects SWS and REM, while cold exposure does not affect sleep stages (Okamoto-Mizuno & Mizuno, 2012). Humans have a sleep-wake rhythm that is repeated in a 24-hour cycle. The core body temperature (Tcore), which also cycles along with the sleep-wake rhythm, decreases during the nocturnal sleep phase and increases during the wake phase repeatedly in 24-hour circadian rhythm. Sleep is most likely to occur when Tcore decreases, while it hardly occurs during the increasing phases. This relationship between the sleep wake rhythm and the circadian rhythm of Tcore is important for maintaining sleep. At the normal sleep onset period in humans, Tcore decreases due to an underlying circadian rhythm, and sleep further induces this effect (Barrett et al., 1993).

Stress on sleep quality, the result presented a strong association between sleep quality and stress among nurses (p -value=0.000). Our study found respondent who had good sleep quality were in group of without stress (DASS score ≤ 7). The study to determine if different types of work strain experienced by Australia nurses found positive relation between stress and sleep quality (Winwood & Lushington, 2006). A significant stress exposure by REM period interaction was found. More recent reported that decrease of REM sleep phasic activity after stress exposure may reflect adaptive regulation of waking emotional stimulation (Germain et al., 2003).

Working characteristic, nightshift- shift work correlated with sleep quality. As department characteristic found the department with rotating shift had strongly significant with sleep quality. In addition, nightshift worker also associated with sleep quality of nurses (p -value = 0.030). Compared study of the regular day shift nurses and the night shift nurses in general hospital Taiwan had significantly lower sleep onset latency. Moreover, the EEG showed delta wave of the nighttime sleep of night shift nurses was significantly lower during the first NREM sleep stage than those of both the daytime sleep of night shift workers and the nighttime sleep of day shift nurses. Imply night shift worker may have effects on the sleeping biological clock of nurses (Chung, Chang, Yang, Kuo, & Hsu, 2009) The experience of work in this study had significant association with sleep quality (p -value = 0.021). Nurses who had less working experience had more prevalence of poor sleep quality. Conversely in previous study show long term shift nurse related with sleep problem as clinical insomnia. Asymmetrical of work time seem strong, effects on sleep and alertness in relation to night and morning work (Åkerstedt, 2003).

5.3 Conclusion

More than half of nurses reported poor sleep quality. In this study, there was no association with PMS. However, the symptom of PMS likely risk of poor sleep quality accepted anger or tension symptoms and hypersomnia symptom.

In this study, after summarized from The Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index prevalence of sleep quality among private hospital nurses Bangkok, Thailand. From a total number of 209 nurses more than half of nurses reported poor sleep quality. Nurses include non-shift nurses and shift nurses who met criteria and did response the self – administered questionnaire, 66.5% were reported to poor sleep quality.

Regarding Premenstrual Symptoms Screening Tool (PSST) invented by McMaster University. (McMaster University, 2003), total number of 209 nurses were reported PMS criteria were 7.7%. There are two highest percentage symptoms of premenstrual syndrome were physical symptoms (48.30%) and overeating/ food craving symptom (41.60%).

Our study found part of Socio-Demographic and personal behavior associated with sleep quality. There were age significant associated with sleep quality (p-value= 0.021), average of exercise significant associated with sleep quality (p-value=0.033) and stress (DASS score ≤ 7) strongly significant associated with sleep quality (p-value=0.000). Furthermore, association between working characteristic and sleep quality, as department characteristic had significant associated (p-value= 0.000). Similar in respondent who had night shift work in this study had significant association (p-value = 0.000) As a result of association between average the night shifts per month and sleep quality had significant association (p-value = 0.030) and the experience of work had significant association with sleep quality (p-value = 0.021). Association between sleep quality and bedroom environment reported Air temperature disturb had significant association with sleep quality (p-value = 0.004).

There was no significant associated between premenstrual syndrome and sleep quality. Only Physical symptoms of premenstrual syndrome (such as breast tenderness, headaches, joint/muscle pain, bloating, weight gain) has association with sleep, significant (p-value = 0.001). Logistic regression showed almost symptoms of

premenstrual syndrome were risk to sleep quality with Odd ratio adjusted > 1 include; the anger or irritability symptoms, the tearful or increase sensitivity to rejection symptoms, the decreased interest in work activities symptom, the decreased interest in home activities symptom, the decreased interest in social activities symptom, the difficulty concentrating symptom, the fatigue or lack of energy symptoms, the overeating or food craving symptom, the Insomnia symptom, and lastly the feeling overwhelmed or out of control symptom.



5.4 Limitations

The limitations of this study were fall to the following aspects:

In conducting this cross-sectional study, the issues and limitations of this research can be described as follows:

1. The findings in this study could not be applied to a broader population of private hospital nurses, as the study was likely limited to the private hospital in the accepted only, implicit that the finding could not be statistically representative of the larger population of interest.

2. The data in this study was reported from respondents by Self-administered Questionnaires so it was limited by the fact that it can be positively or negatively biased information. As self-reported data contain sources of bias that should be noted as limitations such as recall bias, that respondents cannot remembering experiences or events that occurred.

3. The limited of clinical diagnosis of premenstrual syndrome. There is no clinical to diagnose of Premenstrual Syndrome. There is a daily diary of symptoms in the day leading up to onset of menstruation.

5.5 Recommendations

1. Hospital's policy is recommended to adjust to facilitate the registered nurses in private hospital as the following

- As most employees cannot rapidly adjust their circadian rhythm to match changing working hours, we suggest that employees keep to regular shifts and working hours as much as possible to better maintain regular circadian rhythm. Even shift work is necessary, shifting forward is the easiest way to allow the body to adapt. Extended working hours should be avoided because of negative impacts on attention and physical strength. Regular short breaks during working hours can improve work performance. A proper shift rotation system and staff education on sleep hygiene and knowledge of circadian rhythm functions can increase staff retention and improve workplace morale.

- Contribute campaign of proper exercise such as aerobic exercise, yoga that can help improve symptoms of PMS. It helps improve your mood by boosting important brain chemicals called endorphins. Increased endorphins may also help reduce the amount of pain you feel from PMS.

2. Further research is recommended to specific more about the scope of the study. The goal of the study should be the specific of rotating of shift nurse and compare sleep quality of nurses who had premenstrual syndrome between before and after menstruation.

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APPENDICES

จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย
CHULALONGKORN UNIVERSITY

Appendix A
Screening tool and Questionnaires
(English versions)

The screening tool before enroll participant into study and answer the questionnaire of “Premenstrual syndrome and sleep quality among private hospital nurses in Bangkok, Thailand”

Please answer the screening tool. And you can stop because you meet exclusion criteria of this research. Lastly thank you for you devote your time to do the screening questions.

1. Are you pregnant?

No, I am not

Yes, I am. (You can stop to answer the questionnaire)

2. Do you have normal menstrual cycle?

(The normal menstrual cycle is range from 21 to 35 days in adults, OWH)

Yes, I do.

No, I do not. (You can stop to answer the questionnaire)

3. Do you currently use hormone contraceptive?

No, I do not

Yes, I do. (You can stop to answer the questionnaire)

4. Have you ever diagnosed of mental health problem by psychiatric?

Never

Yes, I ever have. (You can stop to answer the questionnaire)

5. Do you use antidepressant or antipsychiatric drug in the last month?

No, I do not.

Yes, I do. (You can stop to answer the questionnaire)

6. During the past month, how often have you taken medicine (prescribed or “over the counter”) to help you sleep?

Not during the past month

Less than once a week (You can stop to answer the questionnaire)

Once or twice a week (You can stop to answer the questionnaire)

Three or more times a week (You can stop to answer the questionnaire)

7. Have you ever had hysterectomy operation?

Never.

Yes, I ever have. (You can stop to answer the questionnaire)

8. Have you ever diagnosed as uterine cancer?

Never.

Yes, I ever have. (You can stop to answer the questionnaire)

9. Are you believe postpartum mothers less than six months?

No, I am not.

Yes, I am. (You can stop to answer the questionnaire)

Questionnaire

Prepare for master thesis entitle “Premenstrual syndrome and sleep quality among private hospital nurses in Bangkok, Thailand”

The answer to this survey will be used to improve applied to be a benefit for woman can have protection

Questionnaire composes of 4 parts as following;

Part I: Demographic, working characteristic and bedroom environment 26 items

Part II: The Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI) 19 items

Part III: The Premenstrual Symptoms Screening Tool (PSST) 25 items

Part IV: Depression Anxiety Stress Scales (DASS 7- stress) 7 items

Part I: Demographic, working characteristic and bedroom environment

(Select on choice)

1. Age _____ Years

2. Marital status

Single Married

Separated Divorced

Widowed Other _____

3. Do you have child?

No

Yes, How many _____

4. Education

Bachelor's degree

Master's degree

Doctor of Philosophy

Others _____

5. Monthly income (include overtime)

< 30,000 baht per month

30,001-40,000 baht per month

40,001-50,000 baht per month

50,001-60,000 baht per month

> 60,000 baht per month



6. Do you think your income adequate or not?

Yes, adequate for expense

NO, not enough

7. During the past month, do you consume coffee?

No, I do not. (Skip to question no. 10)

Yes, I do.

8. Your frequency to consume coffee ____ day(s) per week

9. Your average coffee consume ____ glass (es) per day

10. During the past month, do you consume alcohol?

No, I do not. (Skip to question no. 13)

Yes, I do. Specific _____

11. Your frequency to consume alcohol ____ day(s) per week

12. Your average alcohol consume ____ glass (es) per day

13. During the past month, do you smoking cigarette?

No, I do not. (Skip to question no. 16)

Yes, I do.

14. Your frequency to smoking cigarette ____ day(s) per week

15. Your average smoking ____ cigarette (s) per day

16. During the past month, do you exercise?

(Exercise mean continuous moving your body at least 30 minutes per time.)

No, I do not (Skip to question no. 18)

Current exercise, specific _____

17. Average exercise _____ time (s) per week

18. What is your department?

Out Patient Department (OPD) and Outreach Clinic

Emergency Room(ER)

Operation Room (OR)

In Patient Department (IPD)

Intensive Care Unit (ICU)

Back Office _____

19. You work as a Registered Nurse _____ year (s)

20. Average hours you work _____ hours per week

21. Do your work include night shift?

(The night shift refers to period of time during 11 pm. – 7 am.)

No, (Skip to question no. 23)

Yes

22. In last 6 months, average the night shift _____ per month

23. Do you have extra activities more than your regular employment in last 1 month?

(Extra activities refer to other job or special action such as part time job, study that you spend your free time to do)

No

Yes, specific _____

24. Does illuminant in your bed room disturb your sleep in last 1 month?

No

Yes

25. Does noise in your bed room disturb your sleep in last 1 month?

No

Yes

26. Dose air temperature in your bed room disturb your sleep in last 1 month?

No

Yes



Part II: Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI)

Instructions: The following questions relate to your sleep habits during the past month only. Your answers should indicate the most accurate reply for the majority of days and nights in the past month. Please answers all question.

1. During the past month, when you usually gone to bed at night?

USUAL BED TIME _____

2. During the past month, how long (in minutes) has it usually take you to fall asleep at night?

NUMBER OF MINUTES _____

3. During the past month, when have you usually gotten up in the morning?

USUALLY GETTING UP TIME _____

4. During the past month, how many hours of actual sleep did you get at night?

(This may be different than the number of hours you spend in bed.)

HOURS OF SLEEP PER NIGHT _____

For each of the remaining questions, check the one best response. Please answer all questions.

5. During the past month, how often have you had trouble sleeping because you...

- a. Cannot get to sleep within 30 minutes

Not during the pass mount

Less than once a week

Once or twice a week

Three or more times a week

- b. Wake up in the middle of the night or early morning

Not during the pass mount

Less than once a week

Once or twice a week

Three or more times a week

c. Have to get up to use the bathroom

- Not during the pass mount Less than once a week
 Once or twice a week Three or more times a week

d. Cannot breathe comfortable

- Not during the pass mount Less than once a week
 Once or twice a week Three or more times a week

e. Cough or snore loudly

- Not during the pass mount Less than once a week
 Once or twice a week Three or more times a week

f. Feel too cold

- Not during the pass mount Less than once a week
 Once or twice a week Three or more times a week

g. Feel too hot

- Not during the pass mount Less than once a week
 Once or twice a week Three or more times a week

h. Had bad dreams

- Not during the pass mount Less than once a week
 Once or twice a week Three or more times a week

i. Have pain

- Not during the pass mount Less than once a week
 Once or twice a week Three or more times a week

j. Other reason(s), Please describe

How often during the past month have you had trouble sleeping because of this?

- Not during the pass mount Less than once a week
 Once or twice a week Three or more times a week

6. During the past month, how would you rate your sleep quality overall?

- Very good
 Fairly good
 Fairly bad
 Very bad

7. During the past month, how often have you had trouble staying awake while driving, eating meals, or engaging in social activity?

- Not during the pass mount Less than once a week
 Once or twice a week Three or more times a week

8. During the past month, how much of a problem has it been for you to keep up enough enthusiasm to get things done?

- No problem at all
 Only a very slight problem
 Somewhat of a problem
 A very big problem

9. Do you have a bed partner or roommate?

- No bed partner or roommate
- Partner/ roommate in other room
- Partner in the same room, but not same bed
- Partner in same bed

If you have roommate or bed partner, ask him/her how often in the past month you have had ...

a. Loud snoring

- Not during the past month
- Less than once a week
- Once or twice a week
- Three or more times a week

b. Long pauses between breaths while asleep

- Not during the past month
- Less than once a week
- Once or twice a week
- Three or more times a week

c. Legs twitching or jerking while you sleep

- Not during the past month
- Less than once a week
- Once or twice a week
- Three or more times a week

d. Episodes of disorientation or confusion during sleep

- Not during the past month
- Less than once a week
- Once or twice a week
- Three or more times a week

Other restlessness while you sleep please describe

Not during the pass mount

Less than once a week

Once or twice a week

Three or more times a week



Part III: the premenstrual symptoms screening tool (PSST)

Instructions: Please rate the following symptoms according to the degree of severity with which you experience them. Following premenstrual symptom which start before your period and stop within a few days of bleeding.

Symptom	Not at all	Mild	Moderate	Severe
Anger/ irritability				
Anxiety/ tension				
Tearful/ increase sensitivity to rejection				
Depressed mood/ hopelessness				
Decreased interest in work activities				
Decreased interest in home activities				
Decreased interest in social activities				
Difficulty concentrating				
Fatigue/ lack of energy				
Overeating/ food craving				
Insomnia				
Hypersomnia				
Feeling overwhelmed or out of control				
Physical symptoms: breast tenderness, headaches, joint/muscle pain, bloating, weight gain				

Have your symptom, as listed above, interfered with:

Interfered with	Not At all	Mild	Moderate	Severe
Your Work efficiency or productivity				
Your relationships with coworkers				
Your relationship with your family				
Your social life activities				
Your home responsibilities				

If you have answer in item A and/or B above, please answer question no. 15 and 16 (if “not at all” you can skip to question no. 17)

15. How long of average of symptom you have in one cycle period?

16. How long have you had this symptom?

17. What was your age when you had first period?

18. Average of your menstrual cycle every _____ day(s)

19. Average of your period _____ day(s)

20. Amount of used sanitary napkins _____ usual per day in the period time

Part IV: Depression Anxiety Stress Scale (DASS 7)





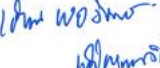

Instructions: Please / tick to rating each statement in a number 0, 1, 2, or 3 which indicates how much the statement applied to you over the past week. There is no right or wrong answer. Do not spend too much time in any statement.

The rating scale is as the following:

Never	0 refer to “Did not apply to me at all”
SOMETIME	1 refer to “Apply to me to some degree, or some of time”
OFTEN	2 refer to “Apply to me to some considerable degree, or good part of time”
ALMOST ALWAYS	3 refer to “Apply to me very much, or most of the time”

		0	1	2	3
1	I found it hard to ‘wind down’				
2	I tended to over-react to situations				
3	I felt that was using a lot of nervous energy				
4	I found myself getting agitated				
5	I found it difficult to relax				
6	I was intolerant of anything that kept me from Getting on with what I was doing				
7	I felt that I was rather touchy				

Appendix B
Screening tool and Questionnaires
(Thai versions)

	บันทึกข้อความ	วิทยาลัยวิทยาศาสตร์สาธารณสุข จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย เลขรับที่: 0685 วันที่: 08 มิถุนายน 2560 เวลา 15:48
ส่วนงาน คณะกรรมการพิจารณาจริยธรรมการวิจัยในคน กลุ่มสหสถาบัน ชุดที่ 1 โทร.0-2218-3202 ที่ จว 528 /2560 วันที่ ๕ มิถุนายน 2560 เรื่อง แจ้งผลการพิจารณาจริยธรรมการวิจัย		
เรียน คณบดีวิทยาลัยวิทยาศาสตร์สาธารณสุข		
ถึงที่ส่งมาด้วย เอกสารแจ้งผ่านการรับรองผลการพิจารณา		
ตามที่นิสิต/บุคลากรในสังกัดของท่านได้เสนอโครงการวิจัยเพื่อขอรับการพิจารณาจริยธรรมการวิจัย จากคณะกรรมการพิจารณาจริยธรรมการวิจัยในคน กลุ่มสหสถาบัน ชุดที่ 1 จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย นั้น ในการนี้ กรรมการผู้ทบทวนหลักได้เห็นสมควรให้ผ่านการพิจารณาจริยธรรมการวิจัยได้ ดังนี้		
โครงการวิจัยที่ 078.1/60 เรื่อง กลุ่มอาการก่อนมีประจำเดือนและคุณภาพของการนอนหลับในพยาบาลโรงพยาบาลเอกชนในกรุงเทพฯ ประเทศไทย (PREMENSTRUAL SYNDROME AND SLEEP QUALITY AMONG PRIVATE HOSPITAL NURSES IN BANGKOK THAILAND) ของ นางสาวอัยย์รดา วิญญูชาชาติ		
จึงเรียนมาเพื่อโปรดทราบ		
 (ผู้ช่วยศาสตราจารย์ ดร. นันทวี ชัยชนวงศาโรจน์) กรรมการและเลขานุการ คณะกรรมการพิจารณาจริยธรรมการวิจัยในคน กลุ่มสหสถาบัน ชุดที่ 1 จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย		
① เรียน ท่านรองฯ (รศ.ดร.รัตนา) เพื่อโปรดทราบและพิจารณา สำนวน-ผอ.ฝ่ายวิชาการ		
 วันที่ 08 มิ.ย. 2560 เวลา 19:18		
② 131c cinnam 110a 528 + 08 มิ.ย. 60  9/6/60		
  9/6/60		

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คณะกรรมการพิจารณาจริยธรรมการวิจัยในคน กลุ่มสหสถาบัน ชุดที่ 1 จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย
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โทรศัพท์/โทรสาร: 0-2218-3202 E-mail: eccu@chula.ac.th

COA No. 120/2560

ใบรับรองโครงการวิจัย

โครงการวิจัยที่ 078.1/60 : กลุ่มอาการก่อนมีประจำเดือนและคุณภาพของการนอนหลับในพยาบาล
โรงพยาบาลเอกชนในกรุงเทพฯ ประเทศไทย
ผู้วิจัยหลัก : นางสาวอัยศรดา วิญญูชากริก
หน่วยงาน : วิทยาลัยวิทยาศาสตร์สาธารณสุข จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

คณะกรรมการพิจารณาจริยธรรมการวิจัยในคน กลุ่มสหสถาบัน ชุดที่ 1 จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย
ได้พิจารณา โดยใช้หลัก ของ The International Conference on Harmonization – Good Clinical Practice
(ICH-GCP) อนุมัติให้ดำเนินการศึกษาวิจัยเรื่องดังกล่าวได้

ลงนาม.....  ลงนาม..... 
(รองศาสตราจารย์ นายแพทย์ปริดา ทักสินประดิษฐ) (ผู้ช่วยศาสตราจารย์ ดร.นันทรี ชัยชนะวงศาโรจน์)
ประธาน กรรมการและเลขานุการ

วันที่รับรอง : 2 มิถุนายน 2560 วันหมดอายุ : 1 มิถุนายน 2561

เอกสารที่คณะกรรมการรับรอง

- 1) โครงการวิจัย
- 2) ข้อมูลสำหรับกลุ่มประชากรหรือผู้มีส่วนร่วมในการวิจัยและใบยินยอมของกลุ่มประชากรหรือผู้มีส่วนร่วมในการวิจัย
- 3) ผู้วิจัย  เลขที่โครงการวิจัย..... 078.1/60
วันที่รับรอง..... - 2 มิ.ย. 2560
- 4) แบบสอบถาม..... วันที่หมดอายุ..... - 1 มิ.ย. 2561

เงื่อนไข

1. เจ้าหน้าที่กรรมาธิการร่วมในการตัดสินใจขอรับฯ หากดำเนินการยื่นข้อมูลการวิจัยก่อนได้รับการอนุมัติจากคณะกรรมการพิจารณาจริยธรรมการวิจัยฯ
2. หากใบรับรองโครงการวิจัยหมดอายุ การดำเนินการวิจัยต้องยุติ เมื่อต้องการต่ออายุต้องขออนุมัติใหม่ล่วงหน้าไม่ต่ำกว่า 1 เดือน พร้อมทั้งรายงานความก้าวหน้าการวิจัย
3. ต้องดำเนินการติดตามที่ระบุไว้ในโครงการวิจัยอย่างเคร่งครัด
4. ใช้เอกสารข้อมูลสำหรับกลุ่มประชากรหรือผู้มีส่วนร่วมในการวิจัย ใบยินยอมของกลุ่มประชากรหรือผู้มีส่วนร่วมในการวิจัย และเอกสารวิจัยเข้าร่วมวิจัย (สำเนา) เฉพาะที่ประทับตราคณะกรรมการเท่านั้น
5. หากเกิดเหตุการณ์ไม่พึงประสงค์หรือแรงกดดันที่เกี่ยวกับข้อมูลที่ขออนุมัติจากคณะกรรมการ ต้องรายงานคณะกรรมการภายใน 5 วันทำการ
6. หากมีการเปลี่ยนแปลงการดำเนินการวิจัย ให้ส่งคณะกรรมการพิจารณาจริยธรรมการวิจัยก่อนดำเนินการ
7. โครงการวิจัยไม่เกิน 1 ปี ตั้งแต่รายงานสิ้นสุดโครงการวิจัย (AF 03-12) และบทคัดย่อผลการวิจัยภายใน 30 วัน เมื่อโครงการวิจัยเสร็จสิ้น สำหรับโครงการวิจัยที่เป็นวิทยานิพนธ์ให้ส่งบทคัดย่อผลการวิจัย ภายใน 30 วัน เมื่อโครงการวิจัยเสร็จสิ้น

AF 03-12



The Research Ethics Review Committee for Research Involving Human Research Participants, Health Sciences Group, Chulalongkorn University
 Jangjeon 1 Building, 2nd Floor, Phyothal Rd., Patumwan district, Bangkok 10330, Thailand,
 Tel/Fax: 0-2218-3202 E-mail: recu@chula.ac.th

COA No. 120/2017

Certificate of Approval

Study Title No. 078.1/60 : PREMENSTRUAL SYNDROME AND SLEEP QUALITY AMONG PRIVATE HOSPITAL NURSES IN BANGKOK THAILAND

Principal Investigator : MISS IRADA WINYUCHAKRIT

Place of Proposed Study/Institution : College of Public Health Sciences,
Chulalongkorn University

The Research Ethics Review Committee for Research Involving Human Research Participants, Health Sciences Group, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand, has approved constituted in accordance with the International Conference on Harmonization – Good Clinical Practice (ICH-GCP).

Signature: P. Sa. Tasanapradit Signature: Nantaree Chaichanwongsroj
 (Associate Professor Prida Tasanapradit, M.D.) (Assistant Professor Nantaree Chaichanwongsroj, Ph.D.)
 Chairman Secretary

Date of Approval : 2 June 2017

Approval Expire date : 1 June 2018

The approval documents including

- 1) Research proposal
- 2) Patient/Participant Information Sheet and Informed Consent Form
- 3) Researcher  Protocol No. 078.1/60
Date of Approval - 2 JUN 2017
- 4) Questionnaire Approval Expires Date - 1 JUN 2018

The approved investigator will comply with the following conditions:

1. The research/project activities must end on the approval expired date of the Research Ethics Review Committee for Research Involving Human Research Participants, Health Sciences Group, Chulalongkorn University (RECCU). In case the research/project is unable to complete within that date, the project extension can be applied one month prior to the RECCU approval expired date. ...
2. Strictly conduct the research/project activities as written in the proposal.
3. Using only the documents that bearing the RECCU's seal of approval with the subjects/volunteers (including subject information sheet, consent form, invitation letter for project/research participation (if available)).
4. Report to the RECCU for any serious adverse events within 3 working days.
5. Report to the RECCU for any change of the research/project activities prior to conduct the activities.
6. Final report (AF 03-12) and abstract is required for a one year (or less) research/project and report within 30 days after the completion of the research/project. For thesis, abstract is required and report within 30 days after the completion of the research/project.
7. Annual progress report is needed for a two- year (or more) research/project and submit the progress report before the expire date of certificate. After the completion of the research/project processes as No. 6.

ข้อมูลสำหรับกลุ่มประชากรหรือผู้มีส่วนร่วมในการวิจัย

ชื่อโครงการวิจัย กลุ่มอาการก่อนประจำเดือนและคุณภาพของ การนอนหลับในอาสาสมัคร วิทยาลัยพยาบาล
เอกชนในกรุงเทพมหานคร ประเทศไทย

ชื่อผู้วิจัย นางสาว นันทิดา วิทยุชาตจิต ผังแดง นิสิตปริญญาโท วิทยาลัยวิทยาศาสตร์สาธารณสุข
สถานที่ติดต่อผู้วิจัย (ที่ทำงาน) 488 ถ. ศรีนครินทร์ แขวงสวนหลวง เขตสวนหลวง กรุงเทพฯ 10250
โทรศัพท์ (ที่ทำงาน) 021347784

โทรศัพท์มือถือ 0869264926 E-mail : wine.ide@gmail.com

1. ขอเรียนเชิญท่านเข้าร่วมในการวิจัยก่อนที่ท่านจะตัดสินใจเข้าร่วมในการวิจัย มีความจำเป็นที่
ท่านควรรู้ความเข้าใจว่างานวิจัยนี้ทำภาวะใดๆ และเกี่ยวข้องกับอะไร กรุณาใช้เวลาใน
การอ่านข้อมูลต่อไปนี้ให้ดีและพิจารณาตอบ และตอบตามข้อมูลทั้งหมดหรือข้อมูลที่ไม
พิจารณาได้ก็ตอบเวลา

โดยแบบสอบถามเป็นแบบสอบถามเป็นการตอบเพียงครั้งเดียว ประกอบด้วย

1. แบบทดสอบก่อนการนอนแบบสอบถาม ประกอบด้วย 9 คำถาม ซึ่งเนื้อหาไม่อยู่ในเอกสารที่
ผู้วิจัยขอเชิญให้เข้าร่วม ท่านสามารถดูที่แบบสอบถาม ตามคำแนะนำที่ระบุไว้
แบบสอบถาม 4 ส่วน ดังนี้

- ส่วนที่ 1 แบบสอบถามเกี่ยวกับข้อมูลส่วนบุคคล 26 ข้อ
- ส่วนที่ 2 แบบสอบถามข้อมูลด้านกรนอนหลับ (PSQIฉบับภาษาไทย) 19 ข้อ
- ส่วนที่ 3 แบบสอบถามเกี่ยวกับกลุ่มอาการก่อนประจำเดือน (PSSTฉบับคนไทย) 25 ข้อ
- ส่วนที่ 4 แบบสอบถามวัดสุขภาพจิต (DASS-7) 7 ข้อ

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-2 ส.ค. 2560
-1 ส.ค. 2561

2. โครงการนี้ศึกษาในกลุ่มอาการก่อนมีประจำเดือนมีผลต่อคุณภาพของการนอนหลับ ในอาสาสมัคร
วิทยาลัยพยาบาลเอกชน ในกรุงเทพมหานคร ประเทศไทย

3. รายละเอียดของกลุ่มประชากรหรือผู้มีส่วนร่วมในการวิจัย
 - ลักษณะของประชากรหรือผู้มีส่วนร่วมในการวิจัย เช่น นักศึกษาระดับปริญญาตรีและบัณฑิตศึกษา
กลุ่มประชากรเป็นพยาบาลวิชาชีพผู้ชำนาญการ ซึ่งเป็นพยาบาลประจำหอผู้ป่วยในของโรงพยาบาล
โดยเป็นกลุ่มอายุที่มีประจำเดือนปกติ ในช่วงอายุ 20-44 ปี และมีรอบประจำเดือนน้อยกว่า
ปกติ โดยรอบเดือนมาทุกๆ 21-35 วัน อายุเฉลี่ยที่ให้อายุตามนิตยสาร นิตยสาร ผู้ที่ได้รับการ
วินิจฉัยเป็นผู้มีอาการทางจิต ผู้ที่รับประทานยาต้านเศร้า และยาที่เกี่ยวข้องกับผู้ที่มี
ตั้งครรภ์ ผู้ที่ไม่ได้ตั้งครรภ์ในปัจจุบันและเมื่อคลอด และไม่เคยตั้งครรภ์ในระยะเวลา 6 เดือน
 - ผู้มีส่วนร่วมในการวิจัย ทั้งหมด 256 คน
 - วิธีการวัดค่าซึ่งกลุ่มประชากรหรือผู้มีส่วนร่วมในการวิจัย :
ผู้มีส่วนร่วมในการวิจัยมาจากรายชื่อที่ระบุในหนังสือแจ้งขอเชิญ

4. กระบวนการวิจัยที่กระทำต่อกลุ่มประชากรหรือผู้มีส่วนร่วมในการวิจัย

กระบวนการวิจัยดำเนินการ โดยนางสาวอัยยัรดา วิญญูชาติกิจเป็นผู้วิจัยหลัก โดยเมื่อได้รับอนุมัติ จึงดำเนินการออกแบบสอบถาม โดยสาขาวิชาการพยาบาลเด็ก แบบสอบถามทำเป็นทั้งภาษาไทยและอังกฤษ จากนั้นจึงมอบให้แก่วัยรุ่นในครัวเรือนของแต่ละเขต โดยแบบสอบถามทำการปิดกั้นเพื่อความเป็นส่วนตัว เมื่อออกแบบสอบถามเสร็จผู้มีส่วนร่วมในการวิจัยสามารถส่งแบบสอบถามที่หัวหน้าพยาบาลของแต่ละเขตตนเอง เมื่อแบบสอบถามได้รับคืนหัวหน้าพยาบาลจะรวบรวม และส่งถึงที่เก็บแบบสอบถามคืน โดยทั้งนี้ข้อมูลจะไม่เปิดเผยหรือระบุถึงบุคคล และเมื่อเสร็จสิ้นทำเอกสารเสร็จ

5. กระบวนการให้ข้อมูลแก่กลุ่มประชากรหรือผู้มีส่วนร่วมในการวิจัย

ผู้วิจัยแจ้งรายละเอียดแก่ผู้มีส่วนร่วมในการวิจัยโดยบรรยายละเอียดในแบบสอบถาม เพื่อชี้แจงในส่วนต่างๆ ให้เข้าใจในส่วนต่างๆ กรณีที่ผู้มีส่วนร่วมในการวิจัยมีข้อซักถามสามารถติดต่อผู้วิจัยได้ตลอดเวลา "ข้อมูลสำหรับกลุ่มประชากรหรือผู้มีส่วนร่วมในการวิจัย" ฉบับนี้

6. การวิจัยในครั้งนี้มีความเสี่ยงอยู่ในระดับต่ำ ซึ่งอาจเกิดความเสี่ยงต่อผู้มีส่วนร่วมในการวิจัยที่ห้องและเวลาส่วนหัวในการที่แบบสอบถาม

7. การที่ทีมเข้าร่วมวิจัยครั้งนี้เป็นประโยชน์ทางวิชาการต่อส่วนรวม เพื่อศึกษารวมของข้อมูลการก่อนมีประจำเดือนและคุณภาพในการนอนหลับในพยาบาลวิชาชีพ รวบรวมรายละเอียดของ ความทุกข์

8. การเข้าร่วมในการวิจัยของท่านเป็นโดยสมัครใจ และสามารถปฏิเสธที่จะเข้าร่วมหรือถอนตัวจากการวิจัยได้ทุกขณะ โดยไม่ต้องแจ้งเหตุผลและไม่สูญเสียประโยชน์ที่พึงได้รับ ซึ่งการวิจัยครั้งนี้ไม่มีผลกระทบต่อกระบวนการปฏิบัติงาน

9. หากท่านมีข้อสงสัยที่สอบถามเพิ่มเติมได้โดยสามารถติดต่อผู้วิจัยได้ตลอดเวลา และหากผู้วิจัยมีข้อมูลเพิ่มเติมที่เป็นประโยชน์หรือโทษเกี่ยวกับกรวิจัย ผู้วิจัยจะแจ้งให้ท่านทราบอย่างรวดเร็ว เพื่อให้ผู้มีส่วนร่วมในการวิจัยทบทวนว่ายังมีควรใจจะอยู่ในงานวิจัยต่อไปหรือไม่

10. ข้อมูลที่เกี่ยวข้องกับท่านจะเก็บเป็นความลับ หากมีการเสนอขอการวิจัยจะเสนอเป็นนามรวม ข้อมูลใดที่สามารถระบุถึงท่านได้จะไม่ปรากฏในรายงาน

11. การวิจัยในครั้งนี้อาจมีผลกระทบเชิงเวลา หรือของทรัพย์สินที่ห้องของขออนุญาตที่ห้องและเวลาในการที่แบบสอบถาม

12. "หากท่านไม่ได้รับการปฏิบัติตามข้อมูลดังกล่าวสามารถร้องเรียนได้ที่ คณะกรรมการพิจารณาจริยธรรมการวิจัยในคน กลุ่มสหศึกษาน ชั้นที่ 1 จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย 254 อาคารงานวิจัย ชั้น 2 ถนนพญาไท กรุงเทพมหานคร 10510 โทรศัพท์ โทรสาร 0-2218-3202 E-mail: eccu@chula.ac.th


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 - 1 ส.ร. 2561
 วันออกพิมพ์

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หนังสือขอสงวนสิทธิ์ในการร่วมแสดงวิสัยทัศน์

ส่งที่ _____
วันที่ _____ ค.ศ. _____

นายที่ปรึกษาฯ ศาสตราจารย์ ดร. _____

ศาสตราจารย์ ดร. _____

ชื่อโครงการวิจัย _____

ชื่อผู้วิจัย _____

ชื่อผู้ติดต่อ _____

ที่อยู่ติดต่อ _____

ข้าพเจ้าได้รับทราบ รายละเอียดเกี่ยวกับโครงการวิจัย _____ และมีความสนใจที่จะมีส่วนร่วมในการวิจัยดังกล่าว ซึ่งขอสงวนสิทธิ์ในการร่วมแสดงวิสัยทัศน์ _____

ข้าพเจ้ามีความยินดีที่จะมีส่วนร่วมในการวิจัยดังกล่าว โดยขอสงวนสิทธิ์ในการร่วมแสดงวิสัยทัศน์ _____

ข้าพเจ้าขอสงวนสิทธิ์ในการร่วมแสดงวิสัยทัศน์ _____

ข้าพเจ้าได้รับทราบ _____

ข้าพเจ้าขอสงวนสิทธิ์ในการร่วมแสดงวิสัยทัศน์ _____

E-mail: eccn@chula.ac.th

ข้าพเจ้าได้ส่งเอกสารนี้ _____

ลงชื่อ _____	ลงชื่อ _____
นางสาว อังคณา วิบูลย์ชาติ	_____
ผู้วิจัยหลัก	ผู้มีส่วนร่วมในการวิจัย
	
ชื่อโครงการวิจัย _____	ลงชื่อ _____
วันที่รับทราบ _____	_____
วันที่รับทราบ _____	_____
วันที่รับทราบ _____	_____

AMS-01

Appendix B
Screening tool and Questionnaires
(Thai version)

แบบประเมินก่อนเข้าแบบสอบถาม

แบบประเมินนี้เป็นแบบคัดกรองเบื้องต้นซึ่งท่านจะตอบแบบสอบถามเรื่อง กลุ่มอาการที่มี
ประจำเดือนและคุณภาพของการนอนหลับของพยาบาลในโรงพยาบาลเอกชนแห่งหนึ่งในกรุงเทพฯ ประเทศไทย
กรุณาตอบคำถาม ดังต่อไปนี้ และเมื่อหยุดตอบแบบสอบถาม หมายว่าท่านไม่อยู่ในเกณฑ์ ผู้วิจัยขอเชิญให้
ท่านเข้าร่วม และขอขอบคุณล่วงหน้าถึงที่ท่านตอบคำถามเรื่องนี้

1. ท่านกำลังตั้งครรภ์หรือไม่

() ไม่ได้ตั้งครรภ์

() ใช่ เพราะ ท่านสามารถหยุดการเข้าแบบสอบถาม

2. ท่านมีประจำเดือนมาเป็นปกติ หรือไม่

(หมายถึงเป็นปกติ หมายถึงประจำเดือนมาในระยะเวลา 25-35 วัน)

() ใช่

() ไม่ใช่ ท่านสามารถหยุดการเข้าแบบสอบถาม

3. ในรอบ 1 เดือนที่ผ่านมา ท่านใช้ยาคุมกำเนิดแบบมีฮอร์โมน หรือไม่

(ยาคุมกำเนิดแบบมีฮอร์โมน เช่น ยารับประทานคุมกำเนิด, ยาฉีดคุมกำเนิด, ยาคุมกำเนิดแบบฝังเข็ม, พว
งยาฉีดคุมกำเนิดแบบมีฮอร์โมน และยาคุมกำเนิดแผ่นแปะผิวหนัง)

() ไม่ได้ใช้ยาคุมกำเนิด

() ใช้ยาคุมกำเนิดแบบมีฮอร์โมนดังกล่าว ท่านสามารถหยุดการเข้าแบบสอบถาม

4. ท่านเคยได้รับการวินิจฉัยจากแพทย์เรื่องภาวะจิตใจผิดปกติ หรือไม่

() ไม่เคย

() เคยได้รับการวินิจฉัย ท่านสามารถหยุดการเข้าแบบสอบถาม



นางพิกัด พงษ์พานิช ๐๙๘-๑๖๐
- 2 มิ.ย. 2563
วันที่ตอบ - 1 มิ.ย. 2563
เลขตอบ ๑๑

5. ในระยะ 1 เดือนที่ผ่านมา ท่านได้รับประทาน ยาลดอาการซึมเศร้า หรือยารักษาภาวะทางจิต หรือไม่

() ไม่เคย

() รับประทานยาต้านเศร้าในระยะเวลา 1 เดือนที่ผ่านมา ท่านสามารถระบุเหตุการณ์แบบสอบถาม

6. ในช่วงระยะเวลา 1 เดือนที่ผ่านมา ท่านใช้ยาเพื่อช่วยในการนอนหลับบ่อยเพียงไร

() ไม่ค่อยเลยในช่วงระยะเวลา 1 เดือนที่ผ่านมา

() น้อยกว่า 1 ครั้งต่อสัปดาห์ ท่านสามารถระบุเหตุการณ์แบบสอบถาม

() 1 หรือ 2 ครั้งต่อสัปดาห์ ท่านสามารถระบุเหตุการณ์แบบสอบถาม

() 3 ครั้งต่อสัปดาห์ขึ้นไป ท่านสามารถระบุเหตุการณ์แบบสอบถาม

7. ท่านเคยได้รับการฆ่าตัวตลุมหรือไม่

() ไม่เคย

() เคยได้รับการฆ่าตัวตลุม ท่านสามารถระบุเหตุการณ์แบบสอบถาม

8. เคยได้รับการการวินิจฉัยเป็นโรคซึมตลุมหรือไม่

() ไม่เคย

() เคยได้รับการวินิจฉัยเป็นโรคซึมตลุม ท่านสามารถระบุเหตุการณ์แบบสอบถาม

9. ท่านคลอลุมตลุมภายในระยะเวลา 6 เดือนที่ผ่านมาหรือไม่

() ไม่มี

() ใช่ คลอลุมตลุมในระยะ 6 เดือน ท่านสามารถระบุเหตุการณ์แบบสอบถาม



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วันที่คลอลุมตลุม - 1 มิ.ย. 2559

แบบสอบถาม

แบบสอบถามนี้เป็นส่วนหนึ่งของทฤษฎี เรื่อง กลุ่มอาการก่อนมีประจำเดือนและคุณภาพของกระบวนการ
ผลิตของพยาบาลในโรงพยาบาลเอกชนแห่งหนึ่งในกรุงเทพมหานคร ประเทศไทย โดยการศึกษาครั้งนี้สามารถเป็น
ประโยชน์ทางวิชาการ และสามารถนำมาใช้พัฒนาเป็นแนวทางส่งเสริมคุณภาพชีวิตของพยาบาล เพื่อให้ได้รับ
ข้อมูลที่เป็นประโยชน์สูงสุดผู้วิจัยจึงได้ดำเนินการนี้ แต่ค่าตอบแทนท่านจะถูกเก็บเป็นความลับ และไม่มีได้นำมา
เปิดเผยเพื่อวัตถุประสงค์อื่น กรุณาตอบคำถามตรงตามความจริง

ส่วนที่ 1 แบบสอบถามเกี่ยวกับข้อมูลส่วนบุคคล 26 ข้อ

ส่วนที่ 2 แบบสอบถามข้อมูลด้านการนอนหลับ (PSQIฉบับภาษาไทย) 19 ข้อ

ส่วนที่ 3 แบบสอบถามเกี่ยวกับกลุ่มอาการก่อนมีประจำเดือน (PSSTฉบับภาษาไทย) 25 ข้อ

ส่วนที่ 4 แบบสอบถามวัดคุณภาพจิต (DASS-7) 7 ข้อ

ส่วนที่ 1 แบบสอบถามเกี่ยวกับข้อมูลส่วนบุคคล

1. อายุ ____ ปี

2. สถานะภาพสมรส

() โสด () สมรส

() แยกกันอยู่ () หย่า

() หม้าย () อื่นๆ _____

3. ท่านมีบุตรหรือไม่

() ไม่มี

() มี จำนวน ____ คน

4. ระดับการศึกษาสูงสุด

() ปริญญาตรี

() ปริญญาโท

() ปริญญาเอก

() อื่นๆ _____

5. รายรับต่อเดือน (รวมเงินค่าล่วงเวลา)

() น้อยกว่า 30,000 บาทต่อเดือน

() 30,000 - 40,000 บาทต่อเดือน

() 40,000 - 50,000 บาทต่อเดือน

() 50,000 - 60,000 บาทต่อเดือน

() มากกว่า 60,000 บาทต่อเดือน

6. ท่านคิดว่ารายรับที่ได้ เพียงพอต่อค่าใช้จ่ายหรือไม่

() เพียงพอ

() ไม่เพียงพอ



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7. ในระยะเวลา 1 เดือนที่ผ่านมา ท่านตื่นนอนเพื่อหรือไม่

() ไม่ตื่น (ข้ามไปข้อ 10)

() ตื่น

8. ท่านตื่นนอนเพื่อตื่น สักกี่นาที _____ วัน

9. ท่านตื่นนอนเพื่อตื่น _____ นาทีต่อวัน

10. ในระยะเวลา 1 เดือนที่ผ่านมา ท่านตื่นนอนเพื่อตื่นหรือไม่

() ไม่ตื่น (ข้ามไปข้อ 13)

() ตื่น โปรดระบุชนิด _____

11. ท่านตื่นนอนเพื่อตื่น สักกี่นาที _____ วัน

12. ท่านตื่นนอนเพื่อตื่น _____ นาทีต่อวัน

13. ในระยะเวลา 1 เดือนที่ผ่านมา ท่านตื่นนอนเพื่อหรือไม่

() ไม่ตื่น (ข้ามไปข้อ 16)

() ตื่น โปรดระบุชนิด _____

14. ท่านตื่นนอนเพื่อตื่น สักกี่นาที _____ วันต่อสัปดาห์

15. ท่านตื่นนอนเพื่อตื่น _____ วันต่อสัปดาห์

16. ในระยะเวลา 2 เดือนที่ผ่านมา ท่านออกกำลังกายเป็นประจำหรือไม่

(การออกกำลังกาย หมายถึง การเคลื่อนไหวร่างกายอย่างต่อเนื่องอย่างน้อย 30 นาที)

() ไม่ออกกำลังกาย (ข้ามไปข้อ 18)

() ฝึกออกกำลังกายเป็นประจำ

17. ท่านออกกำลังกายเป็นประจำ _____ ครั้งต่อสัปดาห์



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18. ท่านทำงานที่แผนกอะไร

() ผู้ป่วยนอก และคลินิกนอกโรงพยาบาล

() แผนกฉุกเฉิน

() ห้องผ่าตัด

() ผู้ป่วยใน

() ผู้ป่วยวิกฤต

() ทำงานออฟฟิศ

() อื่นๆ _____

19. ท่านทำงานเป็นพยาบาลมาเป็นระยะเวลา _____ ปี

20. ท่านทำงานเฉลี่ย _____ ชั่วโมงต่อสัปดาห์

21. ในระยะเวลา 1 เดือนที่ผ่านมา ท่านได้ปฏิบัติงานในช่วงเวรพักด้วยหรือไม่

(เรดิคกรรณได้รวมเวลาทำงานที่รวม ช่วงเวลา 23.00 – 07.00)

() ใช่ ทำงานเวรพักด้วย _____

() ไม่ได้ ทำงานเวรพัก (จ้างไปข้อ 23)

22. ในระยะเวลา 6 เดือนที่ผ่านมา ท่านทำงานเวรพักเฉลี่ย _____ วันต่อเดือน

23. ท่านมีกิจกรรมพิเศษที่พ้นออกจากการประจำหรือไม่

(กิจกรรมพิเศษ หมายถึง งานที่ท่านยกเหนือจากหน้าที่งานประจำ ในช่วงเวรว่างจากการทำงาน เช่น วันทำงาน
ส่วนเวลาออกสถานที่, การเรียนเพิ่มเติม)

() ไม่มี

() มี, โปรดระบุ _____

24. ใน 1 เดือนที่ผ่านมา แลส่วนใดที่มอบหมายการมอบหมายของหัวหน้าหรือไม่

() ไม่มอบหมาย

() มี มอบหมายมอบหมาย



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25. โฉ 1 เดือนที่ผ่านมา เสียเงินหรือมอบทรัพย์สินการนอนหลับของท่านหรือไม่

() ไม่แน่นอน

() ใช่ รบกวนการนอนหลับ

26. โฉ 1 เดือนที่ผ่านมา คุณหมอนอนหลับหรือมอบทรัพย์สินการนอนหลับของท่านหรือไม่

() ไม่แน่นอน

() ใช่ รบกวนการนอนหลับ

ส่วนที่ 2 แบบประเมินคุณภาพการนอนหลับของพิลส์เบีร์กฉบับภาษาไทย

คำถามทั่วไปการนอนหลับ

คำถามต่อไปนี้เกี่ยวข้องกับพฤติกรรมนอนของท่านในระยะเวลา 1 เดือนที่ผ่านมา

คำตอบของท่านควรบอกสิ่งที่ไม่ดีคือความถี่มากที่สุด และเป็นสิ่งที่เกิดขึ้นกับตัวท่านเป็นส่วนใหญ่ ทั้งในเวลา

กลางวัน และกลางคืน โปรดตอบทุกคำถาม

1. ในช่วงระยะเวลา 1 เดือนที่ผ่านมา ส่วนใหญ่ท่านเข้าอนทึ่มอง ในกรรนอนกลางคืนกี่ครั้ง

เวลาเข้าอน _____ (คิดเวลาเป็น 0.00 - 24.00 น.)

2. ในช่วงระยะเวลา 1 เดือนที่ผ่านมา ส่วนใหญ่ท่านต้องใช้เวลานานเท่าไร (นาที) จึงจะนอนหลับ

จำนวนนาที _____

3. ในช่วงระยะเวลา 1 เดือนที่ผ่านมา ส่วนใหญ่ท่านตื่นนอนตอนเช้าเวลากี่โมง เมื่อท่านตื่นนอนในกลางคืน

กี่ครั้ง

เวลาที่ตื่นนอนตอนเช้า _____ (คิดเวลาเป็น 0.00 - 24.00 น.)

4. ในช่วงระยะเวลา 1 เดือนที่ผ่านมา ท่านนอนหลับได้จริงเป็นเวลาทั้งวันหรือไม่ เมื่อท่านเข้าอนใน

กลางคืนกี่ครั้ง (คำตอบอาจแตกต่างจากระยะเวลารวมทั้งหมดตั้งแต่เริ่มเข้าอนจนถึงตื่นนอน)

จำนวนชั่วโมงที่ท่านได้จริงตลอดคืน _____



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จำนวนซอง - 1 8.8. 2551

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5. ในช่วงระยะเวลา 1 เดือนที่ผ่านมา ท่านมีปัญหาการนอนหลับเนื่องจากเหตุผลต่อไปนี้บ่อยเพียงไร

5.1 นอนไม่หลับหลังจากเข้านอนไปไม่ยาวนานกว่า 30 นาที

() ไม่เคยเลยในช่วง 1 เดือนที่ผ่านมา

() น้อยกว่า 1 ครั้งต่อสัปดาห์

() 1 หรือ 2 ครั้งต่อสัปดาห์

() 3 ครั้งต่อสัปดาห์ขึ้นไป

5.2 รู้สึกหัวตื่นในระหว่างนอนหลับกลางคืนหรือตื่นเช้ากว่าที่ตั้งใจไว้ เมื่อเข้านอนในทางคืนการรบอดีต

() ไม่เคยเลยในช่วง 1 เดือนที่ผ่านมา

() น้อยกว่า 1 ครั้งต่อสัปดาห์

() 1 หรือ 2 ครั้งต่อสัปดาห์

() 3 ครั้งต่อสัปดาห์ขึ้นไป

5.3 สิ้นเปลืองไปเจ้าหรือน้ำ

() ไม่เคยเลยในช่วง 1 เดือนที่ผ่านมา

() น้อยกว่า 1 ครั้งต่อสัปดาห์

() 1 หรือ 2 ครั้งต่อสัปดาห์

() 3 ครั้งต่อสัปดาห์ขึ้นไป

5.4 พายุใจไม่สะดวก

() ไม่เคยเลยในช่วง 1 เดือนที่ผ่านมา

() น้อยกว่า 1 ครั้งต่อสัปดาห์

() 1 หรือ 2 ครั้งต่อสัปดาห์

() 3 ครั้งต่อสัปดาห์ขึ้นไป



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5.5 โฉ หรือกรน เบียงคัง

() ไม่เคยเลยในช่วง 1 เดือนที่ผ่านมา

() น้อยกว่า 1 ครั้งต่อสัปดาห์

() 1 หรือ 2 ครั้งต่อสัปดาห์

() 3 ครั้งต่อสัปดาห์ขึ้นไป

5.6 ผู้สึกนารนกินไป

() ไม่เคยเลยในช่วง 1 เดือนที่ผ่านมา

() น้อยกว่า 1 ครั้งต่อสัปดาห์

() 1 หรือ 2 ครั้งต่อสัปดาห์

() 3 ครั้งต่อสัปดาห์ขึ้นไป

5.7 ผู้สึกว้อนกินไป

() ไม่เคยเลยในช่วง 1 เดือนที่ผ่านมา

() น้อยกว่า 1 ครั้งต่อสัปดาห์

() 1 หรือ 2 ครั้งต่อสัปดาห์

() 3 ครั้งต่อสัปดาห์ขึ้นไป

5.8 สิ้นว้าย

() ไม่เคยเลยในช่วง 1 เดือนที่ผ่านมา

() น้อยกว่า 1 ครั้งต่อสัปดาห์

() 1 หรือ 2 ครั้งต่อสัปดาห์

() 3 ครั้งต่อสัปดาห์ขึ้นไป



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5.9. ผู้ฝึกฝน

() ไม่เคยสอนในช่วง 1 เดือนที่ผ่านมา

() น้อยกว่า 1 ครั้งต่อสัปดาห์

() 1 หรือ 2 ครั้งต่อสัปดาห์

() 3 ครั้งต่อสัปดาห์ขึ้นไป

5.10. เหตุผลอื่น ถ้ามีกรุณาระบุ _____

จากข้อ 5.10 ในระยะเวลา 1 เดือนที่ผ่านมาเกิดข้อเท็จจริงใด

() ไม่เคยสอนในช่วง 1 เดือนที่ผ่านมา

() น้อยกว่า 1 ครั้งต่อสัปดาห์

() 1 หรือ 2 ครั้งต่อสัปดาห์

() 3 ครั้งต่อสัปดาห์ขึ้นไป

6. ในช่วงระยะเวลา 1 เดือนที่ผ่านมา ท่านคิดว่าคุณภาพการสนับสนุนของบัณฑิตวิทยาลัยของท่านเป็นอย่างไร

() ดีมาก _____

() ค่อนข้างดี

() ค่อนข้างน้อย

() น้อย

7. ในช่วงระยะเวลา 1 เดือนที่ผ่านมา ท่านมีปัญหาร่างกาย และ/หรือสุขภาพจิตอะไรบ้าง ขอ

ระบุประเภทอาการหรือขณะเข้าร่วมกิจกรรมทางสังคมต่างๆ บ่อยเพียงใด

() ไม่เคยสอนในช่วงระยะเวลา 1 เดือนที่ผ่านมา

() น้อยกว่า 1 ครั้งต่อสัปดาห์

() 1 หรือ 2 ครั้งต่อสัปดาห์

() 3 ครั้งต่อสัปดาห์ขึ้นไป



เลขที่โครงการวิจัย 078.1/60
 วันที่รับผล - 2 ต.ย. 2560
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 วันหมดอายุ _____

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8. ในช่วงระยะเวลา 1 เดือนที่ผ่านมา ท่านมีปัญหาเกี่ยวกับการกระตือรือร้นในการทำงานให้สำเร็จมากขึ้น
เพียงใด

- () ไม่มีปัญหาเลยแม้แต่น้อย
- () มีปัญหาเพียงเล็กน้อย
- () ค่อนข้างที่จะเป็นปัญหา
- () เป็นปัญหาย่างมาก

9. ท่านมีคู่สนทน, เพื่อนร่วมห้องหรือผู้อยู่อาศัยในบ้านหลังเดียวกันหรือไม่

- () ไม่มีเลย
- () มี แยกคนนอนห้อง
- () มี แยกนอนไม่ห้องเดียวกัน
- () มี แยกนอนเตียงเดียวกัน

หากท่านตอบว่ามี กรุณาตอบตามบุคคลข้างต้นว่า ในระยะ 1 เดือนที่ผ่านมา ท่านได้เคยมีอาการดังต่อไปนี้หรือไม่

9.1 การเมื่อยล้า

- () ไม่เคยเลยในช่วง 1 เดือนที่ผ่านมา
- () น้อยกว่า 1 ครั้งต่อสัปดาห์
- () 1 หรือ 2 ครั้งต่อสัปดาห์
- () 3 ครั้งต่อสัปดาห์ขึ้นไป

9.2 มีช่วงเวลาหยุดหายใจเป็นเวลานานขณะหลับ

- () ไม่เคยเลยในช่วง 1 เดือนที่ผ่านมา
- () น้อยกว่า 1 ครั้งต่อสัปดาห์
- () 1 หรือ 2 ครั้งต่อสัปดาห์
- () 3 ครั้งต่อสัปดาห์ขึ้นไป



สาขาวิชาเวชศาสตร์การนอนหลับ
วันที่รับรอง..... 2 มิ.ย. 2563
วันที่ตรวจ..... 1 มิ.ย. 2563

10.3 อาการอื่นๆที่ทำให้ถึงไม่สนิท

โปรดระบุ _____

() ไม่เคยเลยในช่วง 1 เดือนที่ผ่านมา

() น้อยกว่า 1 ครั้งต่อสัปดาห์

() 1 หรือ 2 ครั้งต่อสัปดาห์

() 3 ครั้งต่อสัปดาห์ขึ้นไป



เลขที่เอกสารวิจัย: D38.1/60

วันที่รับรอง: - 7 ส.ค. 2563

วันหมดอายุ: - 1 ส.ค. 2564

ส่วนที่ 3 แบบประเมินคุณภาพการดำเนินงานประจำปี

ดำเนินการในกระบวนการ

คำถามต่อไปนี้เกี่ยวข้องกับสถานการณ์ที่มีประจําเดือนของทํานในระยะเวลา 1 เดือนที่ผ่านมา

ค่าของระดับความถี่ที่สัมพันธ์กับตัวทํานเป็นส่วนใหญ่ โดยเป็นการเปิดให้ระหว่างช่วงที่มีประจําเดือน

และพยานไปหลักฐานมีประจําเดือน 2-3 วัน ค่าเฉลี่ยของ ✓ ในช่องที่ตรงกับค่ามากที่สุด

รายการ	ไม่เกิดขึ้นเลย	เล็กน้อย	ปานกลาง	มาก
1. โกรธง่าย/หงุดหงิดง่าย				
2. วิตกกังวล/ หิวหรือ				
3. รู้สึกหงุดหงิดง่าย/ ส่วนใหญ่ทํานขึ้นต่อกรกฎปฏิสนธิ				
4. อารมณ์เศร้า/ รู้สึกอึดอัด				
5. ความสนใจในกิจกรรมต่างๆในที่ทำงานลดลง				
6. ความสนใจในกิจกรรมต่างๆในบ้านลดลง				
7. ความสนใจในกิจกรรมทางสังคมต่างๆลดลง				
8. ไม่ค่อยมีสมาธิ				
9. อ่อนเพลีย/ ไม่ค่อยมีสมาธิ				
10. อารมณ์โกรธ/ อารมณ์หงุดหงิดง่าย/ อารมณ์เศร้า				
11. นอนไม่หลับ				
12. นอนมากขึ้น/ หงุดหงิด, อารมณ์หงุดหงิด				
13. รู้สึกหงุดหงิด/ ไม่สามารถควบคุมตัวเองได้				
14. มีอาการทางกาย เช่น เจ็บตื้อ/ ปวดศีรษะ ปวดข้อ/ ท้องอืด, ท้องเสีย หรือน้ำหนักเพิ่มขึ้น				



ผู้ทำโครงการวิจัย 078.1/62
วันที่ทำเรื่อง - 2 ธ.ค. 2560
โรงพยาบาล - 1 ธ.ค. 2561

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อาการดังกล่าวรวมกรณกิจกรวนต่างๆ หรือความสัมพันธ์กับผู้อื่น				
อาการ	ไม่เกิดขึ้นเลย	เล็กน้อย	ปานกลาง	มาก
ก. ประสิทธิภาพ/ ประสิทธิภาพของการทำงาน				
ข. ความสัมพันธ์กับเพื่อนร่วมงาน				
ค. ความสัมพันธ์กับคนในครอบครัว				
ง. กิจกรรมต่างๆทางสังคมในชีวิต				
จ. ความรับผิดชอบในกิจกรรมงานบ้าน				

ผู้ทำกรณมีอาการดังที่กล่าวข้างต้นในข้อ ก และ ข กรุณาตอบคำถามข้อ 15 และ 16 (ถ้าไม่มีอาการดังกล่าวกรณ)

ข้างในข้อ 17)

15. ท่านมีอาการดังที่กล่าวมาเป็นระยะเวลาโดยเฉลี่ย ____ วัน

16. ท่านมีอาการดังกล่าวนี้เป็นระยะเวลา ____ ปี

17. ท่านมีประจำเดือนครั้งแรก อายุ ____ ปี

18. ระยะเวลาเฉลี่ยของรอบเดือนของท่าน ทุกราย ____ วัน

19. ท่านเป็นประจำเดือนเฉลี่ย ____ วันต่อหนึ่งรอบเดือน

20. ในวันที่ประจำเดือนมาทาง ท่านพบก้อนน้ำมูก ____ แผล



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ส่วนที่ 4 แบบสอบถามวัดคุณภาพจิต (DASS-7 ความเครียด)

โปรดอ่านข้อความแต่ละข้อและทำเครื่องหมาย ✓ ที่ช่องตามหมายเลข 0, 1, 2 หรือ 3 ที่ระบุข้อความ

ให้ตรงกับท่านมากที่สุดในช่วงสัปดาห์ที่ผ่านมา

เกณฑ์การประเมินมีดังนี้

0 ไม่ตรงกับข้าพเจ้าเลย

1 ตรงกับข้าพเจ้าบ้าง หรือเกิดขึ้นเป็นบางครั้ง

2 ตรงกับข้าพเจ้า หรือเกิดขึ้นบ่อย

3 ตรงกับข้าพเจ้ามากที่สุด หรือเกิดขึ้นบ่อยมากที่สุด

รายการ	0	1	2	3
1 ข้าพเจ้ามีอาการนอนไม่หลับ เช่น มีอาการหลับไม่สนิทหลับตื้น มีอาการหลับไม่ต่อเนื่องหรือสะดุ้งตื่นบ่อย				
2 ข้าพเจ้าเริ่มมีปัญหาคอเคล็ดหรือข้อต่อต่างๆ มากขึ้น				
3 ข้าพเจ้าเริ่มรู้สึกว่ามีอาการเหนื่อยหรืออ่อนแรง				
4 ข้าพเจ้ารู้สึกว่าข้าพเจ้ามีอาการเวียนศีรษะหรือมึนงง				
5 ข้าพเจ้ารู้สึกไม่สบายใจ				
6 ข้าพเจ้าพบไม่ได้ยินหรือได้ยินเสียงที่ไม่ใช่เสียงจริงหรือได้ยินเสียงที่ผิดปกติ				
7 ข้าพเจ้ารู้สึกว่าข้าพเจ้ามีอาการเหนื่อยหรืออ่อนแรง				



ศูนย์โครงการวิจัย 078.1/60
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วิทยานิพนธ์
- 1 ส.ย. 2561

Table 13: Schedule and Budget

TASK	MOTNH									Budget
	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JULY	AUG	(THB)
Literature Review	←								→	0
Develop Proposal	←	→								0
Develop Tool	←	→								0
Proposal Exam				↔						0
Ethical Committee					↔					0
Pre-test Tool						↔				2,000
Data collecting						↔				3,000
Data Entry & Analysis							↔			0
Report Writing								↔		1,000
Thesis Exam								↔		0
Publication								↔		3,000
TOTAL										9,000

VITA

Name Miss Irada Winyuchakrit

Date of birth March 01, 1981

Address 488 Srinakarin Rd., Suanluang District, Bangkok 10250

Education:

1996 – 1999: High School Certificate in Science-Mathematician Program
at Chalearmkwansatree School

1999 – 2002: Undergraduate study Bachelor of Nursing Science Program
at Naresuan University

Work Experience:

2003 - 2006: Registered Nurse at Rattanavej Hospital, Phitsanulok Province
Include; Ward, Out Patient Department and Emergency Department

2006 – 2010: Emergency Nurse at Samitivej Srinakarin Hospital

2010 – 2017: Special Airport Unit Registered Nurse at Samitivej Suvarnabhumi-
Airport Clinic operated by Samitivej Srinakarin Hospital

Performance and Award

2010 Service Excellence Award of Emergency Department

2014 - 2017 Empathy Committee of Samitivej Srinakarin Hospital

2016 Suvarnabhumi Service Excellence Award

2015 - 2017 Education Nurse Committee