THE DEVELOPMENT OF SUPPORTIVE CARE NEEDS SCALE FOR THAI WOMEN WITH BREAST CANCER UNDERGOING CHEMOTHERAPY



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การพัฒนาเครื่องมือแบบประเมินความต้องการการดูแลสนับสนุนของหญิงไทยที่เป็นมะเร็งเต้านม ขณะรับการรักษาเคมีบำบัด



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การประเมินอึงความต้องการการดูแลสนับสนุนก่อนการวางแผนการพขาบาลเป็นบทบาทสำคัญในการดูแลที่เน้นผู้ป่วยเป็นสูนย์กลาง ทั้งนี้ ความต้องการการดูแลสนับสนุนของกลุ่มผู้หญิงไทยที่เป็นมะเร็งเต้านมขณะรับการรักษาเคมีบำบัดที่มีกระบวนการรักษาที่มีความเฉพาะเจาะจงแตกต่างจาก กลุ่มผู้ป่วยมะเร็งอื่นๆ โดยพบว่าแบบประเมินความต้องการการดูแลสนับสนุนสำหรับผู้ป่วยมะเร็งที่ถูกสร้างขึ้นจากประเทศทางดะวันตกยังมีข้อจำกัดของ ข้อกำถามบางประเด็นที่เกี่ยวข้องกับบริบท วิถีการดำเนินชีวิตและวัฒนธรรมที่ต่างกันที่ไม่สามารถประเมินได้ตรงกับความต้องการทั้งหมดในบริบทของ คนไทย

การศึกษาครั้งนี้มิวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อพัฒนาแบบประเมินความด้องการการดูแลสนับสนุนสำหรับหญิงไทยที่เป็นมะเร็งเด้านมขณะรับการ รักษาเคมีบำบัด ด้วยกระบวนการพัฒนาเครื่องมือ 2 ระยะ คือ ระยะที่ 1 การสร้างเครื่องมือ ด้วยการกำหนดกำนิยาม และลักษณะของความต้องการการดูแล สนับสนุนจากการสัมภาษณ์ผู้หญิงไทยที่เป็นมะเร็งเด้านมขณะรับการรักษาเคมีบำบัดเ จำนวน 10 คน วิเคราะห์ข้อมูลเพื่อใช้เป็นกรอบในการพัฒนาชุดข้อ คำถามจำนวน 62 ข้อ ทำการตรวจสอบความตรงตามเนื้อหาจากผู้ทรงคุณวูฒิ 7 กน พบก่าความตรงตามเนื้อหารายฉบับเท่ากับ 0.91 ปรับแก้ไขข้อกำถาม เหลือ 55 ข้อ นำไปทดลองกับกลุ่มตัวอย่างจำนวน 30 กน กำนวณก่าสัมประสิทธิ์อัลฟาของกรอนบากเท่ากับ 0.886 ในระยะที่ 2 การทดสอบคุณภาพของ เครื่องมือ ด้วยการนำเครื่องมือที่สร้างขึ้นไปทดสอบคุณสมบัติทางจิตมิดีด้วยการวิแตราะห์องก์ประกอบเชิงสำรวจกับกลุ่มตัวอย่างจำนวน 350 กน และการ วิเคราะห์องก์ประกอบเชิงยืนยันกับกลุ่มตัวอย่างจำนาน 352 กน ณ หน่วยตดียภูมิขึ้นสูงด้านมะเร็ง จำนวน 8 แห่ง ครอบคลุม 4 ภาคของประเทศไทย ทั้งนี้ เพื่อประเมินความตรงเชิงโครงสร้างและความน่าเชื่อของเครื่องมือ

ผลการวิเคราะห์องค์ประกอบเชิงสำรวจด้วยวิธีองค์ประกอบร่วม หมุนแถนด้วยวิธี Varimax กำหนดคะแนนองค์ประกอบร่วม 0.3 ได้แบบ ประเมินฉบับสุดท้ายที่พัฒนาขึ้น จำนวน 43 ข้อ ประกอบด้วย 8 องค์ประกอบที่สามารถอธิบายความผันแปรของข้อมูลได้ร้อยละ 69.66 ได้แก่ 1) การ สนับสนุนทางการเงิน (6 ข้อ) 2) คำแนะนำการดูแลตนเอง (5 ข้อ) 3) การสนับสนุนจากครอบครัว (7 ข้อ) 4) การตระหนักเกี่ยวกับโรคและการรักษา (7 ข้อ) 5) การมีส่วนร่วมของครอบครัว (5 ข้อ) 6) การปรึกษาผู้เชี่ยวชาญ (4 ข้อ) 7) ข้อมูลการดูแลทางเลือก (3 ข้อ) และ 8) การดูแลและบรรเทาอาการ (6 ข้อ) ซึ่ง เป็นแบบประเมินมาตรวัดประมาณก่า 4 ตัวเลือก (1-4) ที่ประเมินจึงความสำคัญและจำเป็นของความต้องการการดูแลสนับสนุนแต่ละข้อในระดับน้อย ที่สุด-น้อย-มาก-มากที่สุด

ผลการวิเคราะห์องก์ประกอบเชิงขึ้นขัน โดยพิจารณาค่า Chi-Square = 862.74, df = 591, P-value = 0.000, RMSEA = 0.036, SRMR = 0.060, CFI = 0.941, GFI = 0.902 ผลการตัดสินแสดงให้เห็นว่าข้อมูลเชิงประจักษ์มีความสอดคล้องแบบสนิทกับผลการวิเคราะห์องก์ประกอบเชิงสำรวจ ก่าความคลาดเคลื่อนของแบบประเมินอยู่ในเกณฑ์มาตรฐาน รวมทั้งก่าความเชื่อมั่นของเครื่องมือภายหลังการวิเคาะห์รายด้านอยู่ระหว่าง 0.705 - 0.817 และก่าความเชื่อมั่นรายฉบับเท่ากับ 0.941

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 THE DEVELOPMENT OF SUPPORTIVE CARE NEEDS SCALE FOR THAI WOMEN WITH BREAST

 CANCER UNDERGOING CHEMOTHERAPY.
 Advisor: Assoc. Prof. SUREEPORN THANASILP, Ph.D. Co-advisor: Asst. Prof.

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Assessment of supportive care needs before setting up care plans plays significant role in conducting patient-centered care, particularly supportive care needs of Thai women with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy whose treatment process is specifically different from other group of cancer patients. It was found that supportive care needs scales constructed in western countries had certain limitations of some question items concerning difference in context, ways of life, and culture. Hence they could not assess consistently with all needs of Thai context.

This study aims to develop supportive care needs scale for Thai women with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy with two stage instrumental development process. In Stage I, the scale was constructed by determining operational definition and attributes of supportive care needs by interviewing 10 Thai women with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy. Data were analyzed to provide a framework for development of 62 question items. Content validity was checked by seven experts and was found to have content validity by version of 0.91. Questions were edited and the remaining 55 items were tried out with 30 samples. Cronbach's Alpha was found to be 0.886. In Stage II, the instrument's quality was examined. Psychometric properties of the proposed scale was tested by Exploratory Factor Analysis with 350 samples and Confirmatory Factor Analysis with 352 samples at eight super tertiary cancer care units, from all four regions of Thailand, in order to assess construct validity and reliability of the instrument.

Results of the Exploratory Factor Analysis using common factor method which was a Principle Components Analysis (PCA) and Varimax with Kaiser Normalization method determined value of factor loading at 0.3. The resulting final version of the questionnaire had 43 items in eight components that could explain data variation at 69.66 percent of cumulative. These components were: 1) financial support (6 items), 2) self-care advice (5 items), 3) family support (7 items), 4) awareness of disease and treatment (7 items), 5) family involvement activities (5 items), 6) consult with professional (4 items), 7) information on complementary care (3 items), and 8) symptomatic relieving and care concern (6 items). The questionnaire used four-point rating scale (1-4) to assess level of importance and necessity of each supportive care need from the lowest, low, high, to the highest.

Results of Confirmatory Factor Analysis showed Chi-Square = 862.74, df = 591, p-value = 0.000, RMSEA = 0.036, SRMR = 0.060, CFI = 0.941, and GFI = 0.902. Results indicated that empirical data were closely consistent with results of Exploratory Factor Analysis. Errors of the questionnaire were in standard level, reliability after by-aspect analysis was between 0.705 - 0.817, and reliability by version was 0.941.

จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย Chulalongkorn University

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Background and significance of the study

Breast cancer is one of the scariest silent cancer threat in Thai women that threatens all aspects of life: body, mind, social life and even soul. Impact of breast cancer starts from the day of diagnosis throughout all stages of treatment during disease progression (Akechi et al., 2011; Arman, Rehnsfeldt, Lindholm, & Hamrin, 2002; Burgess et al., 2005; Koçan and Gürsoy, 2016). Particularly, 98.2 percent of women with breast cancer needs chemotherapy treatment (Kotepui and Chupeerach, 2013) that consumes a long period of time. These women have to spend years facing problems and changes, both physical changes from breast cancer disease and complications from chemotherapy (Brant et al., 2011; Spichiger et al., 2011; Yamagishi, Morita, Miyashita, & Kimura, 2009), as well as from increased tension and agony (Akechi et al., 2011; Suwankhong and Liamputtong, 2018; Thompson et al., 2013). Limitations in daily living and socializing (Lai, Ching, & Wong, 2017) all add up to radical changes that cause imbalance in life. It also leads to needs for necessary supports from family and health care team in order to endure those changes, live peacefully with their sickness and treatment, and maintain a good quality of life (Fitch, Porter, & Page, 2008; Lai et al., 2017).

Supportive Care Needs (SCNs) is an important concept that most nursing researchers pay attention to in many aspects, especially in cancer patients. The concept of SCNs was initiated by Fitch et al. (2008) who had founded a Supportive

Care Framework (SCF) for use as a model in supporting and taking care of cancer patients in Canada. SCNs as defined from a viewpoint of heath care provider refers to issues of desire which occur in cancer patients and lead to needs for necessary supportive care from others: family, friend, colleague and health care team, in order to help them live with their cancer sickness with good quality of life. These include six aspects of needs: physical, emotional, psychosocial, spiritual, practical, and informational which corresponds with and covers holistic care as viewed by nursing profession (Fitch et al., 2008).

Nevertheless, SCNs of cancer patients are individual needs that could change and reoccur all the time (Fitch et al., 2008; Harrison, Young, Price, Butow, & Solomon, 2009; Smith, Hyde, & Stanford, 2014). Although among patients who are diagnosed with the same type of cancer and receive the same kind of chemotherapy, there are differences in severity of disease and formula of prescribed chemotherapy (Fiszer, Dolbeault, Sultan, & Brédart, 2014). In addition, differences in context and culture also influence different needs for supportive care (Fiszer et al., 2014; Lam et al., 2011). Thus, attempt to access a true SCNs of patients is a significant strategy of Patient-Centered Care. The health care team should try to improve and search for assessment method of patients' needs that covers both formal assessment and purposive assessment (McDowell, Occhipinti, Ferguson, Dunn, & Chambers, 2010; Moghaddam, Coxon, Nabarro, Hardy, & Cox, 2016) in order to acquire information of true needs directly from patients' viewpoint (Markee, 2013).

From all mentioned above, Thai women with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy is a kind of cancer patient whose occurrence of the disease is in the top rank of nearly every country around the world, compared to all kinds of cancer occurred in women. The pathology process of nearly all kinds of cancer may have similar characteristics, main mechanism, and major treatment approach - operation, chemotherapy and radiation treatment. However, specificity of location of the disease, severity of the disease, perfect physical condition of the patient, as well as procedures and details of the treatment (Khatcheressian et al., 2012) affect changes to the body of each patient differently. Moreover, differences in occurrence of problems, severity of problems, how to deal with problems, and needs for assistance and support are all important fundamental information needed to be assessed before preparing nursing care plan to take care of, help and support the patient correctly and appropriately. It could be said that SCNs assessment from women with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy is very important for nurses to search for, in order to understand real needs of patients before providing appropriate supportive care (Abdulla Karim, Ahmed, Mahvash, & Salsali, 2016; Brédart et al., 2013; Harrison et al., 2009).

Review of existing literature shows that there were several development of SCNs assessment surveys designed from viewpoints of nursing professionals which were used with all types of cancer patients. It was also found that these Supportive Care Needs Surveys (SCNS) (McElduff, Boyes, Alison, & Girgis, 2004; Richardson, Medina, Brown, & Sitzia, 2007; Richardson, Sitzia, Brown, Medina, & Richardson, 2005) – both the long 59-item version (SCNS-LF59) (Bonevski et al., 2000; McElduff, Boyes, Alison, et al., 2004) and the short 34-item version (SCNS-SF34) – had been used in many countries: Japan, China, Turkey, and French (Au et al., 2011; Baudry, Anota, Bonnetain, Mariette, & Christophe, 2019; Boyes, Girgis, & Lecathelinais, 2009; Bredart et al., 2012; Garvey et al., 2012; Girgis, Stojanovski, Boyes, King, & Lecathelinais, 2012; Okuyama et al., 2009; Ozbayır, Geçkil, & Aslan,

2017). These are the most popularly used SCNs assessment surveys with quite high level of reliability.

Both the long (SCNS-LF59) and the short (SCNS-SF34) versions of SCNS had been designed and developed on issues that all cancer patients might encounter throughout the period of sickness and treatment; namely, pain, fatigue, anxiety, sorrow, fear for expansion of cancer, worrisome for uncertainty of the future, changes in sexual feelings, and needs about symptoms and treatment, such as information about results of diagnosis and treatment, access to consulting with specialized counsellors, and information about things to do to make them feel better (Bonevski et al., 2000; McElduff, Boyes, Alison, et al., 2004). These issues were transforms into questions with self-administered instrument design according to patients' perceptions of level of SCNs for the issues they faced during the past month. Needs for supportive care were divided into five levels: (1) not needed because it is not a problem resulting from getting cancer; (2) not needed because they are satisfied with gained support; (3) slightly needed because the problem needs little support; (4) moderately needed; and (5) much needed (McElduff, Boyes, Alison, et al., 2004; Richardson et al., 2005).

It could be seen that assessment with both the long (SCNS-LF59) and the short (SCNS-SF34) versions of SCNS focuses on major problems that cover SCNs occurred with nearly all types of cancer patients. However, it still lacks certain details specific to problems occurred with breast cancer only, for example, problems with an arm on the operated side, appearance, and loss of femininity (Burgess et al., 2005; Koçan and Gürsoy, 2016), including several problems occurred from impacts of undergoing chemotherapy as Out-Patient Department (OPD), in which most problems occurred at home after receiving chemotherapy (Klungrit, Thanasilp, & Jitpanya,

2019). Differences of these specific problems could also affect major problems as well. Hence, it is important that these specific hidden problems must be searched for to provide information for health care team. So, they could prepare a problem-solving plan that corresponds with real SCNs of the patients. This is the most important point of patient-centered care and humanized health care.

At present, these SCNs assessment surveys have been translated from English and used widely with cancer patients in many countries. However, as mentioned earlier that women with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy are very specific group whose sickness occurs with the significant womanliness organ. Moreover, chemotherapy treatment process and self-care behavior during therapy are quite complicated and different from other types of cancer (Lai et al., 2017; Suwankhong and Liamputtong, 2018; Wannapornsiri, 2003). In addition, a unique Thai "considerate" characteristic also makes Thais' daily living, viewpoint, attitude, belief and needs different from western countries (Fitch et al., 2008; Suwankhong and Liamputtong, 2018; Wannapornsiri, 2003). There might be limitations in using SCNS scale for cancer patients to assess SCNs of Thai women with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy.

Additionally, the above literature review also shows that researches into SCNs of cancer patients concern mainly with discovery of issues occurred with cancer patients and led to different level of SCNs. However, SCNs perceived directly by patients do not covers only problems but also desires for things to relieve and handle those problems. Nurses are main staff of health care team whose direct duty deals with supportive care for patients with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy, in cooperation with other staff in the team. Therefore, if nurses could assess patients' SCNs precisely, heath care team will know the true nature of problems and SCNs of their patients.

Nevertheless, the aforementioned information reveals that the currently used SCNs assessment instrument does not truly reflect structure or components of SCNs perceived directly by patients, particularly Thai women with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy. Thus, it is crucial that an instrument for SCNs assessment that truly reflects structure or components of the needs should be developed for nurses to use to correctly assess SCNs of Thai women with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy.

Research questions

1. What dimensions of SCNs should be included in a scale for Thai women with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy?

2. What are the psychometric properties of the proposed assessment tool for SCNs of Thai women with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy?

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Objectives of the study

The objective of this study is to develop an instrument and test for psychometric properties of the proposed assessment tool for SCNs of Thai women with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy.

Conceptual framework

The individualistic views (Simmel, 2007; Smith and Moore, 2015; Soares, 2018) and emic view (Markee, 2013) about Supportive Care Needs (SCNs) of Thai women with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy was used as a framework of this study. From a sociological viewpoint, the meaning of *"an individual"* concerns with being, sensibility or ambition, and aspirations (Simmel, 2007; Smith and Moore, 2015; Soares, 2018). Hence, each human being's uniqueness depends on personal experiences and inner centeredness. These indicate that an individual comprises of processes that make a person develops his or her own specific uniqueness which differentiates him or her from others. Thus, individual differences are important and necessary for understanding of the whole person (Simmel, 2007).

SCNs can be defined as a multidimensional concept, which is an important concept defined by Fitch et al. (2008) who set up a Supportive Care Framework (SCF) for treatment of cancer patients in Canada. Definition of SCNs concerns with various issues or problems that cancer patients faced from the initial diagnosis of cancer throughout various stages of treatment. These SCNs include six areas of needs; physical need, emotional need, psychosocial need, spiritual need, practical need, and informational need – which correspond and cover the holistic care viewpoint of nursing profession (Fitch et al., 2008).

However, "*needs*" in health care viewpoint are individual uniqueness with various definition and can always change. So, it is common that health professions would assess needs with varied approach (Asadi-Lari, Packham, & Gray, 2003; Culyer, 1998) to find answers for real needs of patients. Although overall problems of

cancer patients are similar, differences in personal factors, experience, belief, context and culture will influence differences in needs of each individual (Asadi-Lari et al., 2003). Moreover, language used to describe needs is also subjectively-perceived because, from patient's point of view, *"supportive care needs (SCNs)"* may not only refer to major issues or problems needed to be solved, but also include identification of needed items or wish to receive supportive care. Findings from literature review indicate and promote uniqueness of individuality. Hence, a definition of *"supportive care needs (SCNs)"* should directly address needs from patients' viewpoint as an emic view (Markee, 2013). Therefore, the individualistic viewpoint of SCNs and its attributes were examined based on perception of Thai women with breast cancer who were undergoing chemotherapy.

The development of Supportive Care Needs Scale for Thai women with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy (SCNS-TBC) under individualistic viewpoint should be useful for both Thai women with breast cancer and health care providers in providing true understanding of SCNs, in order to layout suitable supportive care plan for patients' real needs.

Scope of the study

This instrumental development study was conducted under the framework of Devellis (2012, 2016) with an aim to develop SCNS-TBC using qualitative method of face-to-face in-depth interview. The tool's psychometric properties were tested by quantitative method with a sample group of Thai women with breast cancer who had direct experience of chemotherapy at super tertiary cancer care hospitals in Thailand.

Operational definition

The main concept in this study is Supportive Care Needs (SCNs) for Thai women with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy, based on the existing body of knowledge about the concept of SCNs initiated by Fitch et al. (2008) who had founded a Supportive Care Framework (SCF) for cancer patients in Canada. Thus, in this study, the theoretical operational definition of SCNs was specified as a basis for understanding about SCNs of Thai women with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy as follows:

The operational definition of Supportive Care Needs (SCNs)

Supportive Care Needs refer to issues of desire that lead to need and necessity to get assistance from others – family, friend, colleague and health care team – to help patients live with their cancer illness with good life quality. Supportive care needs cover six domains of the following needs; 1) Physical, 2) Emotional, 3) Psychological, 4) Spiritual, 5) Practical, and 6) Informational needs (Fitch et al., 2008) as follows:

1. **Physical need** refers to need for comfort, painlessness, good nutrition, free of malnutrition, and ability to carry on daily activities. These needs relate with various syndromes, such as pain, fatigue, tiredness, nausea, anorexia, weight loss, hair fall, abnormality in swallowing and speaking, and change in sexual relationship.

2. **Emotional need** refers to need for peace of mind, relationship with others, emotional stability, and confidence. These needs relate with various feelings, such as

fear, depression, anxiety, strain, anger, guilt, burden for others, hopelessness, discouragement, and separation from society.

3. **Psychosocial need** refer to need for ability to adjust oneself to illness and treatment, self-control, positive thinking, and self-confidence. These needs relate with issues like changes in ways of living, sexual relationship problems, critical thinking ability, changes in appearance, and fear for recurrence of illness. It also includes relationship with lovers, relationship within family, and social acceptance. These needs relate with changes in role and duty, response to problem solving, relationship within society, and communication in society.

4. **Spiritual need** refers to need for meaning and goal of life. These needs relate with issues like religious belief, feeling of self-value, steadfastness and purposefulness, and encountering with hopelessness.

5. **Practical need** refers to need for direct help to accomplish daily activities. These needs relate with various activities, such as food preparation, housework, commutation to various places and to get treatment, care for grandchildren, economic condition, rights and other related laws.

6. **Informational need** refers to need for information to help reduce anxiety, confusion, and fear, information to help in decision-making of patients and families, and useful information for promoting patients' skills. These informational needs relate with issues like treatment practice and side effects, solving of several problems, care process, communication with patients and caretakers, and suitable sources of information.

Expected benefits

The proposed tool will be very useful for nurses and other related staff for correct assessment of real SCNs of Thai women with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy. The main result of this study is a Supportive Care Needs Scale for Thai women with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy (SCNS-TBC) which is an important instrument developed to search for problems and to understand supportive care needs (SCNs) of Thai women with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy. This is a group of population that health care team must provide care, help and support to enable the patients to take care of themselves and to live with their illness and treatment peacefully.

Results of assessment from the SCNS-TBC could lead to development of practical guidelines that will increase nursing quality in providing enhancement, support and assistance that truly meet the needs of Thai women with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy. This could enable patients to have better life quality and to live more peacefully with their sickness and chemotherapy treatment. Furthermore, results from precise assessment of SCNs of Thai women with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy will also be useful for future research into appropriate supportive care process that corresponds with real SCNs of Thai women with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

The study of Supportive Care Needs (SCNs) of Thai women with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy aims to find operational definition and components of SCNs of Thai women with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy, as well as to construct Supportive Care Needs Scale for Thai women with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy (SCNS-TBC). The researchers studied and explored the following concepts from textbooks, documents, articles, and related researches: 1) Breast cancer in Thailand, 2) The concept of Supportive Care Needs (SCNs), 3) Supportive Care Needs of patients with breast cancer, 4) Review of Supportive Care Needs instruments, and 5) Scale development and Psychometric properties.

Breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy in Thailand

Breast cancer is one of the most common and lethal diseases. It sustains to be the number one murderer of Thai women with approximately 14 deaths a day, for a woman is discovered dying in every two hours with breast cancer (Kotepui and Chupeerach, 2013; Sriplung, Wiangnon, Sontipong, Sumitsawan, & Martin, 2006; Vatanasapt, Sriamporn, & Vatanasapt, 2002). Nearly 13% of overall breast cancer in South-Eastern Asia countries, about 13,653 cases at a rate of 29.3 per 100,000, was diagnosed within Thailand (Youlden, Cramb, Yip, & Baade, 2014). Remarkably, 98.2% of all cases were discovered about the invasive stage to advanced invasive stage of breast cancer at the time of diagnosis (Kotepui and Chupeerach, 2013). This signaled incidence of breast cancer in Thailand is steadily increasing as the country develops (Chlebowski, Butler, Nelson, & Lillington, 1993; Kotepui and Chupeerach, 2013; Sriplung et al., 2006; Vatanasapt et al., 2002).

With the rising number of Thai women who are affected by breast cancer, its effects are also becoming increasingly noticeable as women are taken out of their normal life for doctor's appointments, treatments, extended hospital stays, or in the worst cases, death (Chlebowski et al., 1993; Kotepui and Chupeerach, 2013; Sriplung et al., 2006; Vatanasapt et al., 2002). The ramifications of this disruption are echoed throughout as both the women herself and those around her struggle to adjust to the changes that inevitably come with a diagnosis and treatment of breast cancer (Vatanasapt et al., 2002). These problems are still occurring and remaining as a major public health concern in Thailand.

As the result of newly diagnosis of breast cancer in Thai women, they usually come to the hospital at least in the invasive stage to advanced invasive stage of breast cancer. More than 80% of them should require adjuvant chemotherapy after surgery (Chlebowski et al., 1993; Sriplung et al., 2006; Vatanasapt et al., 2002). Some of them if not, the disease will spread to lymph node and other organs and, ultimately, women death (Chlebowski et al., 1993; Vatanasapt et al., 2002; Wannapornsiri, 2003). Therefore, the chemotherapy is affirmed as the mainly systematic treatment that enabled drugs to reach the site of the tumors as well as distant sites (Stanton et al., 2005).

Currently, there were evidences in Thailand that showed the problems of breast cancer women receiving chemotherapy. About 14% dropped out before the required chemotherapy was completed and 11% had a delay in treatment due to many side effects of chemotherapy such as the low white blood cell count, severe nausea and vomiting, and fatigue (Naraphong, 2012; Wannapornsiri, 2003). Therefore, these problems in still remain the big problems that have to concern more.

Chemotherapy for breast cancer

Chemotherapy is usually comprised of a combination of drugs that alter cancer cell division and, therefore, cell proliferation. It is used as adjuvant systemic therapy and is aimed at eradicating or arresting micro-metastatic disease (Goodman, 1991). Not only does chemotherapy alter cancer cells, but it also alters normal cells causing associated side effects such as mouth sores, hair loss, nausea, vomiting, fatigue, and a low white cell blood count which makes patients more prone to infections. It is usually given for up to six months after surgery, but is occasionally given prior to surgery to help shrink cancer tumors.

Chemotherapy is frequently used for the treatment of breast cancer. It may be used before or after surgery due to the stage of disease. The purpose of treating cancer cells with chemotherapy is to prevent these cells from multiplying, invading, and metastasizing to distant sites. Unlike surgery or radiation therapy, chemotherapy is a systemic treatment that enables drugs to reach the site of the tumors as well as distant sites (Jansen, Miaskowski, Dodd, Dowling, & Kramer, 2005; McArthur and Hudis, 2007). This regimen kills cancer cells that disseminated from the origin and it decreases the recurrent rate and improves the survival rates because breast cancer is systemic disease and it can affect other body system. Chemotherapy has been associated with increased emotional distress in women who are treated for breast cancer. However, emotional distress seems to decrease when women have better communication with their physicians. Chemotherapy is used routinely for women with positive lymph nodes and is being used more often with women who have negative lymph nodes, regardless of the type of surgery (Gunn, 1992).

Overview and Context of women with breast cancer in Thailand

The context for Thai women with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy were women with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy at chemotherapy unit. Normally, this group was treated at out-patient department (OPD). For the treatment, the patients come in advance to draw blood in order to assess their readiness before receiving chemotherapy. After blood drawing, the patients go home to wait for results and return to meet their doctor in the morning of the appointment date. In case that the patients live far away from the hospital where they will get chemotherapy, they can draw blood at nearby hospital and bring their blood test results on the day of chemotherapy. After seeing their doctor, if their blood test result pass and they are ready to receive chemotherapy, they can undergo chemotherapy at the chemotherapy department which usually takes about four to five hours per person. Then, the patients will be discharged to rest at home after chemotherapy and will return to undergo another cycle of chemotherapy in the next 21-28 days (three to four weeks). On the contrary, if their blood test result is abnormal or their physical conditions are not ready for chemotherapy, their appointment will be postponed until their physical conditions are ready for chemotherapy.

Significant problem issues and needs of patients with breast cancer

More than 60% of long-term survivors indicated that breast cancer had affected their overall health (Schultz et al., 2005). Several studies describe fatigue and lack of energy as relevant problems for women suffering from breast cancer both during active treatment and for long term-survivors (Hoskins, 1997; Girgis et al., 2000; Hanson Frost et al., 2000; Schultz et al., 2005). Women were impaired by restricted arm/shoulder movements and expressed a need for information about breast reconstruction and prosthesis (Raupach and Hiller, 2002; Schultz et al., 2005). Menopausal problems appeared as hot flashes, night sweats, diminished interest in sex and impaired sexual functioning, as sleep disturbance and impaired ability to concentrate (McPhail and Wilson, 2000; Hunter et al., 2004; Schultz et al., 2005). Specific physical problems related to cancer and its treatment seemed to directly cause psychological problems. Patients reported body image problems, loss of sense of attractiveness, femininity and sexuality (McPhail and Wilson, 2000; Raupach and Hiller, 2002; Schultz et al., 2005).

Emotional distress was one of the most persistent problems in the study by Hoskins (1997). Women suffered from anxiety and stress, felt down and depressed and feared the spread or recurrence of the cancer (Hoskins, 1997; Girgis et al., 2000, Hodgkinson et al., 2007). Acknowledgment from relatives and friends of the exhausting experience of living with breast cancer was the unmet need most often reported by Marlow and colleagues (2003). Retaining a sense of control is an equally relevant need. The sense of successful control was experienced when women were encouraged to choose the level of involvement in decisions regarding treatment and felt able to explore their own expectations about the cause and course of breast cancer (Marlow et al., 2003). Anxious women and women who felt depressed had significantly more unmet needs (Hodgkinson et al., 2007). Women with newly diagnosed breast cancer and adjuvant therapy experienced greater role limitations and impairment in their social functioning than women with stable disease (Hanson Frost et al., 2000). The women have a continuous need for information. More than 80% of the breast cancer patients wanted as much information as possible, only 16% wanted limited information (Lobb et al., 2001). They wished to be informed about treatment and side effects, cancer remission, length of life, things they could do to help themselves and possible risks for family members to get cancer as well (Girgis et al., 2000; Raupach, and Hiller, 2002). The way in which such information is communicated was important to the women. They wanted their cancer specialist to first check with them to ascertain whether they wanted to know these delicate issues (Lobb et al., 2001). The women desired information which enabled them to manage their illness and the side effects of treatment (Girgis et al., 2000; Hodgkinson et al., 2007) they wanted explanations and to know what to expect, what is physically and psychologically "normal" (Marlow et al., 2003). Women who had to overcome barriers in obtaining health information perceived significantly lower emotional, social and familial well-being, and had a lower perception of their health competence (Arora et al., 2002).

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Financial issues are a common problem for cancer patients, because support is **CHULALONGKORN UNIVERSITY** required for medical procedures, services such as physiotherapy, aides, prostheses, counseling, transportation and accommodation, along with other practical issues such as child care and 'home help', to name a few. These increased financial requirements may also be coupled with a loss of income if a patient is unable to continue employment during treatment, or if family members become full-time caregivers, and concerns about financial issues and how to access relevant information, which may influence a patient's treatment and wellbeing. It is important to assess the needs of practical of the cancer patients to reduce the burden in their treatment. White and colleagues (2011) stated that among 15 items of the highest frequency for "some needs" on the Supportive Care Needs Survey in his study, the item for which the greatest was "concern about financial situation".

Current nurse's role for breast cancer

1. Providing knowledge for understanding:

Mostly of patients with breast cancer need to receive information to understand their diagnosis and treatment. Nurse gave information in a way that was easily understood by a face-to-face consultation and a telephone consultation. Moreover, nurses provided holistic information, suitable for the patients and their support people (Brown, Refeld, & Cooper, 2018).

2. Psychosocial support:

A lot of patients with breast cancer have specific emotional and psycho logical needs in the time leading up to their breast surgery and chemotherapy that the nurse was able to support. The support helped them manage and understand their feelings, as stated by one participant who received a face-to-face consultation. Patients who did not have a preoperative consultation demonstrated the impact of this and were able to articulate the difference they felt a consultation would have made to them, if it had been available. Moreover, patients who had a face-to-face or telephone consultation felt supported and had an opportunity to share emotions, creating confidence in their recovery. (Brown et al., 2018)

3. Practical support:

The practical support that the nurse was able to provide to patients from the time of their diagnosis to surgery or all treatments; the support also was relevant to the postoperative period also chemotherapy course. In some instances, this advice was about personal aids and at other times, this practical support was regarding help available from other sources and organizations (Brown et al., 2018).

The concept of Supportive Care Needs (SCNs)

Supportive Care Needs (SCNs) can be defined as a multidimensional concept, which is an important concept defined by Fitch et al. (2008) who set up a Supportive Care Framework (SCF) for treatment of cancer patients in Canada. Definition of SCNs concerns with various issues or problems that cancer patients faced from the initial diagnosis of cancer throughout various stages of treatment. These SCNs include six areas of needs; physical need, emotional need, psychosocial need, spiritual need, practical need, and informational need – which correspond and cover the holistic care viewpoint of nursing profession (Fitch et al., 2008).

However, "*needs*" in health care viewpoint are individual uniqueness with various definition and can always change. So, it is common that health professions would assess needs with varied approach (Asadi-Lari et al., 2003; Culyer, 1998) to find answers for real needs of patients. The literature was reviewed to verify the concept of SCNs that fit for Thai women with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy. On verification, the attributes of "supportive care need" for this group did not fit into any existing theory. Therefore, the clarify definition of "need" "supportive care" and "supportive care needs" were necessity.

Needs

The word "need" is a noun or verb that was searched by dictionaries and previous literature as follow.

The Oxford Advanced American Dictionary (2011) definition refers to need as

having a lot of meanings as follows in Table 1

Table 1 The definition refer to "need" (Oxford Advanced American Dictionary, 2011)

Verb

- 1. To require something or someone because they are essential or very important, not just because you would like to have them
- 2. To show what you should or have to do

Noun

- 1. A situation when something is necessary or must be done: To satisfy/meet/identify a need
- 2. A strong feeling that you want someone or something or must have something: To fulfill an emotional need
- 3. The things that someone requires in order to live in a comfortable way or achieve what they want
- 4. The state of not having enough food, money, or support

Other meanings of the word "need" can be found in a medical dictionary. All

of them are similarly that present in Table 2

Table 2 The definition refer to "need" (Medical dictionary, 2015)

- 1. Something that is required or necessary. *Basic human needs are those things that are required for complete physical and mental well-being. Needs vary greatly in the degree to which they are necessary for survival. For this reason, they are often classified into a hierarchy according to their relative urgency. Those on lower levels must be met before attention can be paid to needs on higher levels. The most widely used classification is called Maslow's hierarchy of needs, devised by Abraham H. Maslow.*
- 2. The perceived or actual requirement for an activity, function or thing
- 3. The requirement for an activity, function or thing
- 4. Something required, wanted, or essential
- 5. A duty or obligation
- 6. Any disease or condition for which a patient seeks a remedy
- 7. A motivation
- 8. Extreme want or poverty

Other view of the word "need" have been used in previous studies in many aspect that are follow in Table 3

Table 3The definition refer to "need" in previous studies

- 1. "Needs" can be defined as the requirement of some action or resource that is necessary, desirable, or useful to attain optimal well-being (Büchi, 2010).
- 2. A need can be defined as an internal directional force that determines how people seek out or respond to objects or situations in the environment. A need is an internal state or condition, a lack of something that is necessary for well-being and motivates behavior (Büchi, 2010).
- 3. In the studies of the unmet needs of cancer patients, Sanson-Fisher et al. (2000) concluded that need can be defined as "the requirement of some action or resource that necessary, desirable, or useful to attain optimal wellbeing" (p.227) (Sanson-Fisher et al., 2000).

Supportive care

More recently "supportive care" have gained popularity. Some opinion leaders have called this term euphemisms and others have argued for the need for standardized definitions. From the previous studies, there are some studies that reviewed the concept and definition for "supportive care" as follow in Table 4

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Table 4 The definition refer to "supportive care" in previous studies

- 1. (n.) Refer as medical and other interventions that attempt to support and make comfortable rather than to cure (Medical dictionary, 2015).
- 2. Supportive care is defined as the provision of the necessary services for those living with or affected by cancer to meet their physical, emotional, social, psychological, informational, spiritual and practical needs during the diagnostic, treatment, and follow-up phases, encompassing issue of survivorship, palliative care and bereavement (Fitch et al., 2008)
- 3. Supportive care as an all-encompassing service providing care from diagnosis to bereavement. Supportive care interventions that help the patient achieve comfort but do not affect the course of a disease (Allinson, 2014; Hui and Bruera, 2013).
- 4. Care given to improve the quality of life of patients who have a serious or life-threatening disease. The goal of supportive care is to prevent or treat as

early as possible the symptoms of a disease, side effects caused by treatment of a disease, and psychological, social, and spiritual problems related to a disease or its treatment. Also called comfort care, palliative care, and symptom management (Hui and Bruera, 2013).

Supportive Care Needs (SCNs) refer to issues of desire that lead to need and necessity to get assistance from others – family, friend, colleague and health care team – to help patients live with their cancer illness with good life quality. Supportive care needs cover six main areas of the following needs (Fitch et al., 2008).

1. Physical need refers to need for comfort, painlessness, good nutrition, free of malnutrition, and ability to carry on daily activities. These needs relate with various syndromes, such as pain, fatigue, tiredness, nausea, anorexia, weight loss, hair fall, abnormality in swallowing and speaking, and change in sexual relationship.

2. Emotional need refers to need for peace of mind, relationship with others, emotional stability, and confidence. These needs relate with various feelings, such as fear, depression, anxiety, strain, anger, guilt, burden for others, hopelessness, discouragement, and separation from society.

3. Psychosocial need refer to need for ability to adjust oneself to illness and treatment, self-control, positive thinking, and self-confidence. These needs relate with issues like changes in ways of living, sexual relationship problems, critical thinking ability, changes in appearance, and fear for recurrence of illness. It also includes relationship with lovers, relationship within family, and social acceptance. These needs relate with changes in role and duty, response to problem solving, relationship within society, and communication in society.

4. Spiritual need refers to need for meaning and goal of life. These needs relate with issues like religious belief, feeling of self-value, steadfastness and purposefulness, and encountering with hopelessness.

5. Practical need refers to need for direct help to accomplish daily activities. These needs relate with various activities, such as food preparation, housework, commutation to various places and to get treatment, care for grandchildren, economic condition, rights and other related laws.

6. Informational need refers to need for information to help reduce anxiety, confusion, and fear, information to help in decision-making of patients and families, and useful information for promoting patients' skills. These informational needs relate with issues like treatment practice and side effects, solving of several problems, care process, communication with patients and caretakers, and suitable sources of information.

According to supportive care need is an abstract concept and that may be a phrase. It consists two core words, "supportive care" and "needs". The definition of them are present in Table 5 and summary of critical attributes of Supportive Care Needs in Table 6.

Table 5 Comparison of definition: need, supportive care, and supportive care needs

• Definition of need

"Needs" cover a range of meaning from <u>necessities</u> (man needs water to live) to <u>desires</u> (what I need is a long holiday somewhere in the sun) (Chambers, 1980)

"Needs" can be defined as the requirement of some action or resource that is <u>necessary</u>, <u>desirable</u>, or <u>useful</u> to attain optimal well-being (Büchi, 2010)

"Needs" can be defined as an <u>internal directional force</u> that determines how people seek out or respond to objects or situations in the environment. A need is an internal state or condition, <u>a lack of something</u>

• Definition of supportive care needs

"Supportive care needs" refer to the patients' demands for help or support to improve the quality of life. These are necessities for living when they have a serious or lifethreatening disease and affect by their situation to meet their physical, emotional, social, psychological, informational, spiritual and practical needs during the diagnostic, treatment, and follow-up phases, encompassing issue of survivorship, palliative care and bereavement (Fitch et al., 2008; Sanson-Fisher et al., 2000)

• Supportive care needs refer to necessities for help or support from health care providers during the first course of chemotherapy. They are effects from the conditions of breast cancer and chemotherapy regimen including the physical, psychological, emotional, social, spiritual, practical, and informational dimensions.

Table 5 Comparison of definition: need, supportive care, and SCNs (Cont.)

<u>that is necessary</u> for well-being and motivates behavior (Büchi, 2010)

"Needs" refer to something that is <u>required</u> or <u>necessary</u>. Basic human needs are those things that are required for complete physical and mental well-being. Needs vary greatly in the degree to which they are necessary for survival. Those on lower levels must be met before attention can be paid to needs on higher levels. The most widely used classification is called Maslow's hierarchy of needs, devised by Abraham H. Maslow.

• Definition of supportive care

"Supportive care" is defined as the provision of the <u>necessary services</u> for those living with or affected by cancer to meet their physical, emotional, social, psychological, informational, spiritual and practical needs during the diagnostic, treatment, and follow-up phases, encompassing issue of survivorship, palliative care and bereavement (Fitch et al., 2008)

"Supportive care" Care given to improve the quality of life of patients who have a serious or life-threatening disease. The goal is to prevent or treat as early as possible the symptoms of a disease, side effects caused by treatment of a disease, and psychological, social, and spiritual problems related to a disease or its treatment. (Hui and Bruera, 2013)

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Critical Attributes	Brief Description
1. Demanding	Needs represent an imbalance, lack of adjustment, or gap
person	between the present situation or status qua and a new or
	changed set of conditions assumed to be more desirable.
	Persons have to recognize the gap between the actual, the
	possible, and the desirable, and place value on attaining the
	desirable before they become motivate to change (Büchi,
	2010; Leagans, 1964). Demanding person include both
	patients and their family.
2. Necessary	Patients' and families' perception of their demand for help
requiring for help,	and care, need something or someone for controlling
not cure	symptoms. Not aimed directly at curing their disease but
	rather is focused at helping the patient and their family get
	through the illness in the best possible condition.
3. Including six	Needs were classified into six domains, namely activities of
dimensions	physical and daily living, psychological, practical, sexuality
	social, and health information (Harrison et al., 2009).
	• Physical and daily living needs: Physical comfort,
	freedom from pain, optimum nutrition, and ability to
	carry out activities of daily living (Kerr, Harrison,
	Medves, Tranmer, & Fitch, 2007).
	 Psychological needs: Need for sense of comfort,
	belonging, reassurance in times of stress and
	understanding (Kerr et al., 2007).
	 Practical needs: Need for direct assistance to
	accomplish a task or activity and thereby reduce
	demands on the person (Kerr et al., 2007).
	• Sexuality needs: Needs for information to assistance
	in sexual felling and relationship (Kerr et al., 2007).
	• Social needs: Needs related to one's sense of self-
	worth, competence, and being valued; needs related
	to family relationships, community acceptance (Ker
	et al., 2007).
	• Health information needs: Need for information to
	reduce confusion, anxiety, and fear; to better inform
	the person's or family's decision making; to assist in
	····· F ········ J · · ········ B, · · ······ B, · · ·····

 Table 6 Critical attributes of Supportive Care Needs

Table 6	Critical	attributes of	of Supportive	Care Needs	(Cont.)	
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4. Relating to	Needs were from pre-diagnosis through the process of
trajectory of disease	diagnosis and treatment to cure, continuing illness or death
	and into bereavement (Gysels, Higginson, Rajasekaran,
	Davies, & Harding, 2004; Harrison et al., 2009; Hui and
	Bruera, 2013; Hui et al., 2013) as showed in figure below.
	The stage of disease was a key distinguishing factor among
	"supportive care," "palliative care," and "hospice care."
	Thus, the different stages of disease are depicted at the
	bottom, with solid arrows showing that patients can shift
	from one stage to another. The patient population and scope
	of service for "supportive care," "palliative care," and
	"hospice care" is shown by the horizontal bars above. Under
	this model, "hospice care" is part of "palliative care," which
	in turn, is part of "supportive care."
	Therefore, "supportive care need", "palliative care need",
	and "hospice care need" were used based on the stage of
	disease and all needs are part of supportive care needs.

Supportive Care Needs of patients with breast cancer

The review was based on a systematic and searched from inception of each database including the MEDLINE, PubMed, Psych-INFO, Cochrane Database, Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health (CINAHL), Health and Wellness Resource Center, Allied and Complementary Medicine (Caschili, De Montis, Ganciu, Ledda, & Barra), JBI and Web of Science that are published from 2000 through 2015.

A search strategy in this review was searched using key words in combination with BC (breast cancer, breast neoplasm*) and supportive care needs, need*, unmet needs*, unmet supportive care needs, patients' needs, needs assessment. In addition, the author reviewed the reference lists of previous reviews to identify potentially eligible studies by Google scholar.

The remaining 23 articles from 792 potentially relevant articles were grouped the prevalence and intensity of supportive care needs (SCNs) of women with breast cancer. Nearly all are cross-sectional in design except for four, which are longitudinal (Halkett et al., 2012; Lee, Francis, Walker, & Lee, 2004; Liao et al., 2011; Minstrell, Winzenberg, Rankin, Hughes, & Walker, 2008b) (Table 7).

Six of these studies recruited patients diagnosed at different stages and undergoing various treatments, including recurring cancers and metastatic forms (Akechi et al., 2011; Au et al., 2011; Brédart et al., 2013; Griesser et al., 2011; Katharine Hodgkinson et al., 2007; Lam et al., 2011), three papers concentrate on those with recurrent and progressive disease (Aranda et al., 2005; Au et al., 2013; Uchida et al., 2010), two specify the exclusion of patients with recurrence or metastases (Erci and Karabulut, 2007; Park and Hwang, 2012), and seven studies do not specify stage inclusion criteria (Girgis, Boyes, Sanson-Fisher, & Burrows, 2000; Girgis, Stacey, Lee, Black, & Kilbreath, 2011; Lee et al., 2004; Mahapatro and Parkar, 2005; Minstrell et al., 2008b; Schmid-Büchi, Halfens, Dassen, & van den Borne, 2011; Schmid-Büchi, van den Borne, Dassen, & Halfens, 2011). Three studies vary in time (Hwang and Park, 2006; Li et al., 2013; Liao et al., 2012), while two syudies vary in age of population (Avis, Crawford, & Manuel, 2004; Halkett et al., 2012) (Table 7).

Study (Reference)	No and groups; Study design	Characteristics of women with BC	Time since diagnosis (DX)	Supportive care needs measures	Data and analysis
Akechi et al., 2011	N = 408 Cross- sectional	Mean age = 56 stage 0–IV, recurrence	6 months-4 years post DX (mean = 3years)	SCNS-SF34	Mean number of supportive care needs per domain, 10 most prevalent supportive care needs, Multiple regression analyses of predictors of need
Aranda et al., 2000	N = 105 Cross- sectional	Mean age = 57 advanced, recurred, progressed	DX in past 12 months	SCNQ-59	Mean scores per domain (0–100), prevalence per domain, prevalence per item, hierarchical cluster analyses identifying women with different need profiles
Au et al., 2011	N = 348 Cross- sectional	all stages, metastases recurrence	<1 year–29 years post DX	SCNS-SF34	Mean scores per domain (0–100), prevalence for all 33 items, psychometric analyses
Au et al., 2012	N = 198 Cross- sectional	mean age = 53 SIII, SIV first and recurred	Mean time since DX: 4 months 76% pre- CT	SCNS-SF33 าลัย ERSITY	Mean scores per domain (0–100), prevalence for all 33 items, multiple regression analyses of predictors of need
Avis et al., 2004	N = 204 Cross- sectional	Age <50 years old SI, II, and III	DX between 3 months–3 years	CARES with two extra questions (pregnancy/ menopause)	Mean scores (0–4), prevalence for need items above 40% reported, multiple regressions analyses of predictors of need, quantitative and qualitative analyses
Brédart, Kop et al., 2013	N = 384 Cross- sectional	Mean age = 54 all stages, metastases	Post- surgery or in treatment	SCNS-34, SCNS-BR8	Mean scores per domain (0–100), 10 most prevalent unmet needs, multiple regression analyses with needs scales and

 Table 7 Characteristics of study about Supportive Care Needs in Breast cancer

	(Cont.)				
Study (Reference)	No and groups; Study design	Characteristics of women with BC	Time since diagnosis (DX)	Supportive care needs measures	Data and analysis
Erci & Karabulut, 2007	N= 143 Cross- sectional	Stage II	Time since DX<3 years	Self- Assessed Support Needs	regression residuals as dependent variables to explain discordance between needs and difficulties Mean scores for seven categories, cluster analyses by demographic factors
Girgis, Boyes et al., 2000	N=229 (rural=129, urban=100) Cross- sectional	stage n/a	Time since DX between 6 months–5 years (most 3–5 years post DX)	CPNQ + BRCPN	Fifteen most prevalent needs, prevalence for all eight BC specific items, regression analyses of predictors of need
Girgis, Stacey et al., 2011	N = 237 Cross- sectional	stage n/a	Time since DX= 3–5 years	LNQ-BC (based on SCNS, with lymphedem a specific questions	Ten most prevalent needs, logistic regression analyses to explore predictors of need
Griesser et al., 2010	N = 274 Cross- sectional	Mean age = 57.2 all stages, mostly SI	Newly diagnosed and under treatment	added) SCNS-SF34	Top five moderate or high needs, top five low, moderate, or high needs, multivariate analyses of patient socio-demographic factors predicting needs
Halkett et al., 2012	N = 123 Longitudinal	stage n/a	T1 = first consultation T2 = planning appointment	RT Concerns, RT Information needs, Patient Information	Radiotherapy concerns mean scores, RT information needs at each time

 Table 7
 Characteristics of study about Supportive Care Needs in Breast cancer (Cont.)

	(Cont.)				
Study (Reference)	No and groups; Study design	Characteristics of women with BC	Time since diagnosis (DX)	Supportive care needs measures	Data and analysis
Hodgkinson , et al., 2007a	N = 117 Cross- sectional	Mean age = 61 all stages	3.9 years post DX (2–10 years)	CaSUN	Mean total of met needs, mean total unmet needs, 10 most prevalent met needs, 10 most prevalent unmet needs, one-way ANOVA to assess
			M		differences between groups
Hwang & Park, 2006	N = 459 Cross- sectional	Mean age n/a S0–SIII	3 months – 15 years post- surgery	SCNS-59	Frequency by domain, 10 most prevalent needs, forward regression analyses of predictors of need
Lam et al., 2011	N=661 Cross- sectional/ cultural	all stages, recurrence, metastases	Half still under active treatment	SCNS-34	Mean scores per domain per country, prevalence for all 34 items per country, multiple regression of associated factors with
Lee et al., 2004	N=51 Longitudinal	combination of treatments; 50%	T1 = beginning CT T2 = half	TINQ-BR (Toronto Information al Needs)	unmet needs Mean scores, 10 most important information needs by rank, t-tests to compare time point
		were between 40–50 years of	way through CT	ERSITY	1 1
Li et al., 2012	N = 97 Cross- sectional	age S 0 - II	DX>2 years	SCNS-SF34	Mean scores per domain (0–100), 10 most prevalent needs, multiple regression analyses
Liao et al., 2012	N: T1 = 124 (DX) T2 = 119 (1m) T3 = 115 (2m) T4 = 114 (4m) Longitudinal	M age = 49.37 S I, II	DX to 4 months post DX	SCNS-SF34	Mean scores per domain per time point 10 most prevalent needs per time point, repeated measures analysis of variance to analyze changes over time and predictors of change

 Table 7
 Characteristics of study about Supportive Care Needs in Breast cancer (Cont.)

No and				
groups; Study design	Characteristics of women with BC	Time since diagnosis (DX)	Supportive care needs measures	Data and analysis
N=75	Age = 18–50	6 months-1	Coping &	Means and
Cross-	Mean age =	year post-	Concerns	predominant concerns
sectional	42.7	surgery	Checklist by Devlen	by group: lumpectomy versus mastectomy
N T1 = 74;	rural sample	T1 = 1	SCNS-59	Mean unmet needs
Ν		month post		compared at two time
T2 = 83;	5. 6. m	DX		points, prevalence of
participants		T2 = 3		top needs compared to
in both $= 63$		months		earlier study
Longitudinal	Internet	post DX	2	
N = 1084	M age = n/a	Four	SCNS-59	Ten most prevalent
Cross-	S I, II, III no	cohorts		needs, regression
sectional	metastases	post DX <1		analyses of depression
	no recurrence	year, 1–3		and needs, analysis of
	1/1/3	years, 3–5	6	covariance for
		years,		comparing four groups
			1	and needs
N = 72	stage n/a	PREPREN V	SCNS-SF34	Means needs per
	270000			domain (1–5), 12 most
sectional	0	-		prevalent needs,
	181	treatment	15/	backward regression
	4			analyses for factors
				associated with needs
(a)			SCNS-SF34	Mean needs per
	stage n/a			domain (1–5), four
sectional		under treatment	ERSITY	examples of prevalent needs, backward
				regression analyses
				predicting needs
N = 85	advanced	70 months	SCNS-SF34	Mean needs per
Cross-	(SIV)	post DX		domain, correlations
sectional	recurrence			between needs and other measures
	Study design N= 75 Cross- sectional N T1 = 74; N T2 = 83; participants in both = 63 Longitudinal N = 1084 Cross- sectional N = 72 Cross- sectional N = 175 Cross- sectional N = 175 Cross- sectional	groups; Study designof women with BCN=75Age = 18–50Cross- sectionalMean age =sectional42.7N T1 = 74; N T2 = 83; participants in both = 63 Longitudinalrural sampleN = 1084M age = n/aCross- sectionalS I, II, III no metastases no recurrenceN = 72 Cross- sectionalstage n/aN = 175 Cross- sectionalM age = 57.5 stage n/aN = 175 Cross- sectionalM age = 57.5 stage n/aN = 85 Cross- sectionaladvanced (SIV)	groups; Study designof women with BCdiagnosis (DX)N=75Age = 18–506 months-1Cross- sectionalMean age = 42.7year post- surgeryN T1 = 74; N T2 = 83; participants in both = 63 LongitudinalT1 = 1 month post DX T2 = 3 months post DXN = 1084 sectionalM age = n/a N = 1084Four cohorts post DXN = 1084 cross- sectionalM age = n/a N = 2 N = 72 Cross- sectionalFour cohorts post DX <1 no recurrenceN = 175 cross- sectionalM age = 57.5 stage n/a4.2 months post DX, under ureatmentN = 175 Cross- sectionalM age = 57.5 stage n/a4.2 months post DX, 	groups; Study designof women with BCdiagnosis (DX)care needs measuresN=75Age = 18–506 months-1Coping & ConcernsCross- sectionalMean age = 42.7year post- surgeryChecklist by DevlenN T1 = 74; Prural sampleT1 = 1 PSCNS-59 month postNT1 = 74; Prural sampleT1 = 1 PN T1 = 74; participantsrural sampleT1 = 1 POXN T1 = 74; participantsrural sampleT1 = 1 POXN = 1084M age = n/a no recurrenceFour years, 1–3 years, 3–5 years, 3–5N = 1084M age = n/a no recurrenceFour year, 1–3 years, 3–5N = 72 Cross-stage n/a treatment1–22 POS DXN = 175 Cross- sectionalM age = 57.5 treatment4.2 months post DX, sectionalN = 175 Cross- sectionalM age = 57.5 tage n/a4.2 months post DX, sectionalN = 85 Cross-advanced (SIV)70 months post DXSCNS-SF34 SCNS-SF34

 Table 7
 Characteristics of study about Supportive Care Needs in Breast cancer (Cont.)

1. Prevalence of supportive care needs

Table 8 lists the most domain reported as supportive care needs each article. Across these studies, the highest SCNs were in the health system/information and psychological domains, with dealing with fear of the cancer recurring or spreading as the one most prevalent need. A significant proportion of women report at least one high or moderate SCNs, ranging from 20% (Minstrell et al., 2008b) reporting at least one need across all domains, to 70% expressing supportive care needs (Griesser et al., 2011) specifically in the health information domain.

Table 8 Prevalence of top five supportive care needs of women with breast cancer

Items (measure)	% Prevalence	References
Supportive Care Needs Survey (SCNS-SF34, SCNS-		10 articles: (Akechi et
SF33)		al., 2011b; Au et al.,
% Rated moderate, high	V al	2011; Brédart et al.,
-Being informed about things you can do to get well (b)	72	2013; Griesser et al.,
-Concerns about the worries of those close to you (a)	67	2011; Lam et al.,
- Being informed about the benefits and side effects of	63	2011; Li et al., 2013;
treatments (b)		Liao et al., 2012;
- Being informed about test results as soon as feasible (b)	62	Schmid-Büchi et al.,
- Having one staff member you can talk to (b)	61	2011; Schmid-Büchi
		et al., 2011; Uchida et
		al., 2010)
Supportive Care Needs Survey (CNQ, CPNQ, SCNS-59)		5 articles: (Aranda et
% Rated moderate, high		al., 2005; Girgis et al.,
-Being informed about the benefits and side effects of	72	2000; Hwang and
treatments (b)		Park, 2006; Minstrell,
-Being informed about remission (b)	53	Winzenberg, Rankin,
-Being given information about managing your illness at	49	Hughes, & Walker,
home (b)		2008; Park and
-Fears of cancer returning (a)	46	Hwang, 2012)
-Being informed about test results as soon as feasible (b)	43	
-Being informed about things you can do to get well (b)	43	
-Having access to professional counseling (b)	43	
Lymphedema Needs Questionnaire-Breast Cancer		(Girgis, Stacey, et al.,
(LNQ-BC)		2011)
% Rated moderate or high		
-Having doctor acknowledge that lymphedema is a	34	
serious problem (b)		
-Having doctor fully informed about lymphedema and its	34	
associated problems (b)		

Items (measure)	% Prevalence	References
-Having doctor willing to treat lymphedema (b)	32	
-Non-recognition or coverage of lymphedema by health	30	
insurance (f)		
-To be informed about alternative treatments for	30	
lymphedema (b, c)		
-Having doctor/health care professionals willing to	30	
follow-up with lymphedema treatment (b)		
Cancer Survivors' Unmet Needs Measure (CaSUN)		(Katharine
% Rated unmet		Hodgkinson et al.,
-I need help to manage my concerns about the cancer	33	2007)
coming back (a)		
-I need up-to-date information (b)	30	
Cancer Assessment & Rehabilitation Survey (CARES)		(Avis et al., 2004)
-Concerns about premature menopause	57	
-Communication with partner (talking about death)	53	
-Worried whether pregnancy would affect breast cancer	48	
-Body Image	47	
-Concerns about body image	47	
-Worried whether could become pregnant	43	

Table 8: Prevalence of top five supportive care needs of women with breast cancer (Cont.)

	Street Down N
(a) Psychological need	s.
(b) Healthy system and	information needs.
(c) Physical and daily l	iving needs.
(d) Care and support ne	eeds.
(e) Sexual needs.	จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย
(f) Financial needs.	

2. Intensity of supportive care needs

Intensity of supportive care needs was reported as mean scores on each domain, reflecting the mean severity of supportive care needs on that scale; however, not all studies report mean scores. These scores are used to compare severity of needs across different samples, or the same sample at different time points, and to examine factors associated to needs.

Results from review indicated that a substantial proportion of women who have been diagnosed with breast cancer perceive significant SCNs throughout the cancer trajectory which cluster around several domains, with information and psychological needs being the most prevalent and most intense. Most studies employing instruments that assess a wide range of SCNs demonstrate that *'fear that the cancer is spreading or returning'* is the most prevalent need among women with breast cancer and therefore requires urgent attention. The studies reviewed here that assessed anxiety and depression found higher scores were related to higher psychological needs.

Few health care systems have the resources to implement needs screening for every patient at multiple time points, along with the interpretation of results this entails. A better understanding of the prevalence and intensity of the SCNs of specific groups of women with breast cancer at different moments along the disease trajectory would help care providers predict early on which women are at risk for particular needs and guide the development of supportive care interventions that actually work.

Therefore, the SCNs of women with breast cancer touch upon many domains, clustering around psychological and information needs. From the review what we know about the SCNs of women who have been diagnosed with breast cancer, we can move forward and design the research protocols to refine our understanding in order to predict who is at risk for greater SCNs. In this way, we will learn what we need to know to allocate scarce resources to those who need it most and at the right time.

Review of Supportive Care Needs instruments

There are many tools for need assessment that related to different purpose and different context. The review aim to identify and appraise tools currently available to

support patient assessment. It focused on tools for the systematic assessment of individual needs for help, care or support, to be used for clinical purposes. It sought to undertake a rapid appraisal sufficiently comprehensive to identify existing research, as well as gaps in the field; also sought to identify methodological and clinical issues requiring consideration when developing tools in future.

The researcher used the systematic review method to examine, evaluate, and rethink the SCNs assessment tools. A rapid literature search was undertaken following the general principles outlined in Glasziou's Systematic Review Guide (Glasziou, Irwig, Bain, & Colditz, 2001). It was not intended to be an exhaustive review and was conducted in a limited timeframe, so it was important to quickly identify tools most pertinent to the subject of interest.

This review was based on a systematic and searched from inception of each database including the MEDLINE, PubMed, Psych-INFO, Cochrane Database, Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health (CINAHL), Health and Wellness Resource Center, Allied and Complementary Medicine (Caschili et al.), JBI and Web of Science that are published from 1982 through 2016.

A search strategy was searched using key words either singularly or in combination with tool*, instrument*, assessment* and/or supportive care*, supportive care needs, need*, unmet needs*, unmet supportive care needs, patients' needs, needs assessment. In addition, the reviewer reviewed the reference lists of previous reviews to identify potentially eligible studies by Google scholar. Then, the titles and abstracts of all citations identified were screened. The full texts of potentially relevant articles or reports were obtained. The reference lists of articles and reports were also examined. Each tool was assessed and extracted data in terms of the following aspects

particular the instrument name, items and domains, question format, purpose of instrument, validity and reliability.

There are 27 instruments directly related to the assessment of needs for care in various population (Table 9). The 43 papers recruited various population, different type of cancer. Eight of these studies recruited caregiver of cancer patients (Girgis, Lambert, & Lecathelinais, 2011; Girgis et al., 2013; Hodgkinson et al., 2007; Hollingworth et al., 2013; Jenkinson, 1995; Kim, Kashy, Spillers, & Evans, 2010; Lund, Ross, & Groenvold, 2012; Lund, Ross, Petersen, & Groenvold, 2014). While three papers studied in breast cancer patients in different trajectory of disease, including the ambulatory period (Okuyama et al., 2009), undergoing active treatments (Au et al., 2011; Behice Erci, 2007), and 32 papers studied in mix cancer patients in different stage and period of diseases (Ahmed et al., 2004; Ahmedzai et al., 2005; Asadi-Lari, Tamburini, & Gray, 2004; Bestall et al., 2004; Bonevski et al., 2000; Coyle, Goldstein, Passik, Fishman, & Portenoy, 1996; Crooks et al., 2004; Cull, Stewart, & Altman, 1995; Emanuel, Alpert, Baldwin Jr, & Emanuel, 2000; Emanuel, Alpert, & Emanuel, 2001; Fortner, Okon, Schwartzberg, Tauer, & Houts, 2003; Ganz, Schag, Lee, & Sim, 1992; Harrison, Maguire, Ibbotson, MacLeod, & Hopwood, 1994; Heaven and Maguire, 1996, 1997, 1998; Lidstone et al., 2003; McElduff, Boyes, Zucca, & Girgis, 2004; Network, 2003; Osse et al., 2002; Osse, Vernooij, Schadé, & Grol, 2004; Romsaas, Juliani, Briggs, Wysocki, & Moorman, 1982; Ruland, 1999, 2002; Ruland, White, Stevens, Fanciullo, & Khilani, 2003; Sanson-Fisher et al., 2000; Schag, Ganz, Wing, Sim, & Lee, 1994; Schouten et al., 2016; Tamburini et al., 2000; Marcello Tamburini et al., 2003; Van Ryn et al., 2014; Wright, Selby, Gould, & Cull, 2001) (Table 9).

Itams and Domains	Quastion format	Durmono
	-	Purpose
	•	To assess perceived level of patients' needs for help
•	,	or patients needs for help
-		
• •		
•		
	5 Ingh Rood	
•		
	n al a	
	51122	
-	For 59-need items	To provide a direct and
		comprehensive assessment
		of the multidimensional
		impact of cancer patient
111102		
///////////////////////////////////////		
	3-Low Need	
a la	4-Moderate Need	
17 - 12	5-High Need	
	5-point Likert scale:	To assess the perceived
Indicated the level of	1-No Need (Not	needs of patients in specific
need for help over the	applicable)	of Japanese breast cancer
last month	2-No Need (Satisfied)	patients
• Health system and	3-Low Need	
Information needs	4-Moderate Need	
(11)	5-High Need	
 Psychological needs 	KN UNIVERSITY	
(10)		
• Physical needs (5)		
 Patient care and 		
Support needs (5)		
• Sexuality needs (3)		
33 Items; 4 Domains:	5-point Likert scale:	To assess the perceived
• Health system,	1-No Need (Not	needs of patients in specific
Information and	applicable)	of Chinese breast cancer
Patient support	· · · · · ·	patients
needs (15)	3-Low Need	
 Psychological needs 		
(10)	5-High Need	
 Physical and daily 		
living needs (5)		
Itving fields (5)		
	 need for help over the last month Health system and Information needs (11) Psychological needs (10) Physical needs (5) Patient care and Support needs (5) Sexuality needs (3) 33 Items; 4 Domains: Health system, Information and Patient support needs (15) Psychological needs (10) Physical and daily 	59 Items; 5 Domains:5-point Likert scale:May have1-No Need (Notexperienced in the lastapplicable)month2-No Need (Satisfied)• Psychological (22)3-Low Need• Health system and information (15)5-High Need• Physical and daily living (7)5-High Need• Patient care and support (8)5-sexuality (3)Plus no specific item (4) 70 Items; 3 main sections:For 59-need items: score 5-point Likert scale:• 59-need items (5 main factors)1-No Need (Not applicable)• Disease and (8 items)3-Low Need• Patient background (3 items)5-Point Likert scale: 1-No Need (Not applicable)1 Items; 5 Domains: Indicated the level of need for help over the last month5-point Likert scale: 1-No Need (Satisfied)• Health system and Information needs (10)3-Low Need• Psychological needs (10)5-point Likert scale: 1-No Need (Not applicable)• Patient care and Support needs (5)5-point Likert scale: 1-No Need (Not applicable)• Health system, Information and Patient support needs (15)5-point Likert scale: 1-No Need (Not applicable)• Health system, Information and Patient support needs (15)5-point Likert scale: 1-No Need (Satisfied) 3-Low Need• Physical and daily2-No Need• Psychological needs (10)3-Low Need• Psychological needs (10)3-Low Need• Psychological needs (10)3-Low Need• Psychological needs (10)3-Low

Table 9 Summary of needs assessment tools from literature review (27 instruments)

(27	instruments) (Cont.)		
Instrument	Items and Domains	Question format	Purpose
• SASNS	54 Items,	5-point Likert scale:	To assessed support needs
(Self-Assessed	7 Dimensions:	1-No importance	of women with breast
Support Needs of	 Diagnosis 	2-Not very important	cancer
women with	• Treatment	3-Moderately	
breast cancer	• Support	important	
Scale) (Behice	• Femininity and	4-Important	
Erci, 2007)	body image	5-Extremely important	
	• Family and friends		
Turkey version	• Information		
	After care	1000	
• IHA	Unclear. Common	Checklist, prompts	To aid clinicians in
(Initial health	supportive care needs	(facilitating	recognition and
assessment form)	in 7 domains:	discussion), plus space	documentation of
(Crooks et al.,	Physical	for management plan	supportive care needs of
2004)	Psychological		cancer patients
,	Practical		-
	Financial concerns		
	Informational needs		
	Other special needs		
	 Important personal 		
	resources		
• CARES (Flemish	139 Items; 6	5-point Likert scales	To assessed the valuable
version)	Dimensions:	(0-4); "Not at all (no	and comprehensive quality
(The Cancer	• Physical (26)	problem)" to "Very	of life and rehabilitation
Rehabilitation	 Medical interaction 	much (severe	needs of cancer patients
Evaluation	⁽¹¹⁾ หาลงกรณ์	problem)"	
System) (Ganz et	• Marital (18)	Plus "Do you want	
al., 1992; Schag	• Psychological (44)	help?"	
et al., 1994;	• Sexual (8)	(Yes/No) option	
Schouten et al.,	• Miscellaneous (32)		
2016)			
Original version			
from English			
version	22 :4	$\mathbf{O}(\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{A}, \mathbf{A},$	A
• NEQ	23 items; 4 domains:	Statements (Yes/ No)	Assessment of informative,
(The Needs	• Information (2)		psychological and social
Evaluation	• Information		needs
Questionnaire)	regarding		
(Asadi-Lari et al., 2004: Tamburini	examination/		
2004; Tamburini	treatment (2)		
et al., 2000; Marcello	• Communication (4)		
Tamburini et al.,	• Relational (3)		
2003)	Plus 12 additional		
20037	items		

Table 9	Summary of needs assessment tools from literature review
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	Items and Domains	Question formet	D
Instrument	Items and Domains	Question format	Purpose
• NEST	13 items; 10 dimensions:	5-point Likert scale (strong agreement–	To measure patients' experiences and
(Needs at the end-			-
of-life screening	• Financial burden (1)	strong disagreement) or discrete responses	perspectives regarding their care
tool) (Emanuel et	• Access to care (1)	of discrete responses	care
al., 2000; Emanuel et al.,	• Social		
2001)	connectedness (1)		
2001)	• Caregiving needs		
	(1)		
	Psychological distress (2)	તે છે. તે	
	Spirituality/	111122	
	• Spirituanty/ religiousness (1)		
	Personal acceptance		
	(1)		
	• Sense of purpose (1)		
	 Sense of purpose (1) Patient– clinician 		
	relationship (1)		
	Clinician		
	communication (1)	Contes Contes	
	Plus 2 additional		
	items	A Streeters	
• OCPC	86 Items; 15 domains:	Checklist for each	To systematically assess
(Oncology clinic	• Information (12)	item-to indicate	problems related to cancer
patient checklist)	• Fatigue (3)	prevalence of problem	and its treatment
(Romsaas et al.,	• Pain (3)		
1982)	• Nutrition (7)	Plus 3 open-ended	
	• Speech and	questions	
	language (4)		
	• Respiration (3)	nn Univensi i i	
	• Bowel &bladder (9)		
	• Transportation (2)		
	• Mobility (5)		
	• Self & home care (8)		
	Vocational and		
	educational (5)		
	• Interests and		
	activities (6)		
	• Family (5)		
	 Interpersonal 		
	relationships (4)		
	• Emotional (7)		
	Plus 3 open- ended		
	questions		

 Table 9
 Summary of needs assessment tools from literature review

Instrument	Items and Domains	Question format	Purpose
PNAT	16 items; 3 domains:	5-item scale	To screen for potential
(Patient needs	• Physical (6)	(no impairment-	problems in physical and
assessment tool)	• Psychological (5)	severe impairment)	psychological functioning
(Coyle et al.,	• Social (5)	for each item,	1.7
1996)	Overall discomfort	within context of	
1990)	(symptom distress)	structured interview	
	also measured		
PCQ	4 items:	Scoring: Item 1-3	To assess the interpersona
(A Patient-	Asked about	-Yes 1	processes of care that
Centered Quality	symptoms (bowel	-No 0	would ideally occur for al
of Supportive	problems, pain,	-I am not sure 2	patients regardless of
care) (Van Ryn et	fatigue, depression,	Item 4	symptom status
al., 2014)	other symptoms)	-Yes 1	symptom status
al., 2014)	Discussion of	-No 0	
		-I did not have any	
	symptoms	problems 2	
	Instructions about	-Help not wanted 3	
	symptoms	-meip not wanted 5	
	Receiving wanted		
	help for symptoms		
	20.1		T 1:16
CCM	38 items; 6 domains:	11-point Likert scales	To screen high frequency
(Cancer Care	General physical	(0–10); "Not a	cancer- related symptoms
Monitor) (Fortner	symptoms (11)	problem"	and assess overall sympto
et al., 2003)	• Treatment side	to "As bad as	severity and QoL
	effects (8)	possible"	
	Acute distress (4)Despair (7)	มหาวิทยาลัย	
	• Impaired ambulation (4)	rn University	
	• Impaired		
	performance (4)		
	Plus one global QoL		
	index		
CHOICEs	112 items (symptoms	(Yes/No) option.	To assess patients'
(Creating better	and problems); 6	Degree of severity and	symptoms, functional
health outcomes	domains:	bother of symptoms.	problems and preferences
by improving	Cancer specific	Analogue scales (0–	rissions and prototolloos
communication	symptoms	10) rating	
about patients'	 Functional problems 	"Importance" of	
experiences	-	problems as priorities	
assessment)	Physical Payabassaial	for treatment/care	
assessment)	 Psychosocial 	- st a callion out o	
(Ruland 1900	 Even at i = 1 		
(Ruland, 1999, 2002; Ruland et	 Emotional Spiritual		

Table 9Summary of needs assessment tools from literature review
(27 instruments) (Cont.)

(27)	instruments) (Cont.)		
Instrument	Items and Domains	Question format	Purpose
• Concerns	Refined version	Two forms (of refined	To elicit and register main
checklist (J.	=12 items,	version):	concerns of patient
Harrison et al.,	(Original source	• Self-completion:	
1994; Heaven and	=53 items); 3	5-point scale (Not a	
Maguire, 1996,	domains	worry– Extremely	
1997, 1998)	• Illness (7)	worried)	
	• Practical (2)	• Interview	
	 Psychological (3) 	schedule (open	
		questions)	
• PNPC	138 items; 13	 Experienced 	A checklist of problems
(Problems and	domains:	problems:	patients experience in
needs in	 Activities of daily 	3 options (Yes-	palliative care and their
palliative care	living (7)	Somewhat -No)	needs for care
instrument) (Osse	 Physical symptoms 	• Needs for care:	
et al., 2002; Osse	(18)	3 options ("Yes,	
et al., 2004)	• Role activities (4)	more"-"As much as	
	• Financial and	now"- "No")	
	administrative		
	issues (5)		
	• Social issues (15)		
	Psychological issues	V Operate	
	(15)		
	• Spiritual issues (5)	Sancer (D)	
	• Autonomy (9)	25	
	• Informational needs		
	(9)	Prise -	
	Problems in	มหาวิทยาลัย	
	consultations (3)		
	• Overriding	RN UNIVERSITY	
	problems in quality		
	of care (9)		
	• Concerning the GP		
	(20)		
	Concerning the		
	specialist (19)		
• Problems	16 items; 4 domains:	4-point scale	To assess the prevalence
checklist (Cull et	• Daily living (4)	(0 = no difficulty,	and severity of
al., 1995; Wright	• Relationships (5)	3 = severe difficulty)	psychosocial problems
et al., 2001)	 Kerationships (3) Economics (2) 	An additional	experienced
	 Economics (2) Emotions (3) 	category of '5= does	r · · · · ·
	• Enouons (3) Plus 2 other	not apply to me' was	
	1 105 2 00101	included in the rating	
		me' was included in	
		the rating	
		5	

Table 9Summary of needs assessment tools from literature review

(27	instruments) (Cont.)		
Instrument	Items and Domains	Question format	Purpose
• SPARC	45 items; 7 domains:	• Items: help/	Developed to assess the
(Sheffield profile	 Communication and 	information/ contact	distress caused by
for assessment	information (1)	with professionals	advanced illness and to
and referral to	 Physical symptoms 	(Yes/No)	screen symptoms and
care) (Ahmed et	(21)	• Remaining items: 4-	problems to guide referrals
al., 2004;	 Psychological issues 	point rating scale (0-	to specialist and palliative
Ahmedzai et al.,	(9)	3); "Not at all" to	care
2005; Bestall et al., 2004)	• Religious and spiritual issues (2)	"Very much"	
, ,	 Independence and activity (3) 	11/12 -	
	• Family and social issues (4)		
	• Treatment issues (5)		
• Distress	36 items; 5 domains:	One rating scale	Screening tool for rapid
management tool (Network, 2003)	• Practical problems (5)	(distress thermometer; 0–10) "Extreme	assessment
	• Family problems (2)	distress" to "No	
	• Emotional problems (6)	distress" Plus 33 statements	
	• Spiritual/ religious concerns (1)	(Yes/No)	
	Physical problems (21) Plus 1 general	B	
	distress item		
 Symptoms and 	32 items (29–32	Rating scale	To determine prevalence
concerns	items); 4 domains:	'how much of a	and severity of symptoms
checklist	 Physical symptoms 	problem' (0-3); "not	and concerns in routine
(Lidstone et al.,	(11)	at all" to "very much"	practice as adjuvant to
2003)	• Cognitive/ psychological (4)		clinical assessment
	• Other concerns (14)		
	 Patient defined (3) 		
• HCNS (Health	• Patient defined (3) 90 items 6 domains:	Each item has two	To identified the
• HCNS (Health Care Needs	Information	Likert scales to rate	importance and satisfaction
Survey) (Girgis et	Household	both the importance	of caregivers' needs
al., 2013; Lund et		and satisfaction of	or caregivers needs
al., 2013, Lund et al., 2014)	Patient Care Demonrol	each need statement.	
ai., 2017)	Personal Spiniturel	Generates an	
	Spiritual	importance score, a	
	 Psychological 	satisfaction score and	

a barrier need score 40

item

Table 9Summary of needs assessment tools from literature review

(27	instruments) (Cont.)		
Instrument	Items and Domains	Question format	Purpose
• CaSPUN	35 unmet needs items,	Indicate if they have	Assessment unmet
(Cancer	6 positive change	need and a Likert	supportive care needs in
Survivors'	items, 1 open-ended	scale on strength of	partners of cancer survivor
Partners Unmet	item; 5 domain	need	
Needs)	 Relationships 		
(Hodgkinson et	• Information		
al., 2007)	 Partner issues 		
	 Comprehensive care 		
	 Emotional support 		
		1122	
• SPUNS	78 items; 6 domains	Five-point Likert	To assess unmet needs in
(The Cancer	• Information and	(0 no unmet need- 4	caregiver of cancer
Support Person's	relationship needs	very high unmet need)	survivors
Unmet Needs	• Emotional needs		
Survey)	Personal needs	3.	
(Jenkinson, 1995)	• Work and finance		
	• Health care access		
	and continuity		
	• Worries about the		
	future		
• NAFCC-C	27 items; 4 domain	Five-point Likert scale	To assess needs in
• NAFCC-C (Needs	 Psychosocial unmet 	(0 = not at all; 4 =	caregiver of cancer
Assessment of	needs	extremely)	survivors
Family	Medical unmet		
Caregivers-	needs		
Cancer) (Kim et	Financial unmet	มหาวิทยาลัย	
al., 2010)	needs		
	Daiy activity unmet	RN UNIVERSITY	
	needs		
• SNCS-P&C	40 item; 4 domain	Four-point Likert	To assess needs in
(Supportive Care	• Health care service	scale	caregiver of cancer
Needs Survey-	needs	(1 = no need; 4 =	survivors
Partners and	 Psychological and 	some need-high)	
Caregivers)	emotional needs		
(Hollingworth et	 Work and social 		
al., 2013)	needs		
	 Information needs 		

Table 9Summary of needs assessment tools from literature review

(27 instruments) (Cont.)

(27	mstruments) (Cont.)		
Instrument	Items and Domains	Question format	Purpose
• CNAT-C	41 items; 7 domain	Four-point Likert	To identified needs of
(Comprehensive	• Health and	scale	caregivers of cancer
Needs	psychological		survivors
Assessment Tool	problems		
for Cancer-	 Family and social 		
Caregivers)	support		
(Girgis, Lambert,	• Healthcare staff		
et al., 2011)	 Information 		
	 Religious/spiritual 		
	support	11120	
	Hospital facilities		
	 Services and 	0	
	practical support		
 CaTCoN 	71 items; 9 domain	Four-point Likert	To assess needs in
(Cancer Care	Caregiving	scale, don't know/not	caregiver of cancer
giver Tasks	workload	relevant	survivors
Consequences	• Lack of attention		
and Needs	from HCPs on the		
Questionnaire)	caregivers		
(Lund et al.,	wellbeing		
2012)	 Lack pf personal 	Second ()	
	growth	VICES -	
	 Lack of privacy 	S and S	
	during		
	conversations with		
	HCPs		
	 Need for help from 	มหาวทยาลย	
	HCPs		
	• Problems with the		
	quality of		
	information and		
	communication		
	from HCPs		
	• Lack of information		
	from HCPs		
	• Lack of time for		
	social relations		
	• Need for contact to		
	other caregivers		

Table 9Summary of needs assessment tools from literature review

Each instrument consists various domains that depended on the purpose of instrument. Almost include focus on the health status of patients, providing information on particular symptoms or problems, personal resources and sources of support, care preferences and satisfaction with care. A small number of instruments address needs for care (help or support), such as the CARES, the SCNS, the PNPC and the distress management tool. Most tools address the needs of a general population of cancer patients and were developed with mixed groups. A few, however, were developed to address the needs of specific groups of patients, such as those with advanced cancer (PNPC, SPARC and symptoms and concerns checklist) or, even more specifically, at the end of life (Glasziou et al., 2001).

Table 9 provides an indication of the domains covered by the tools and their relative emphasis in terms of different areas of need. The content of tools was compared using the domains of needs related to health status and needs for, and satisfaction with, health care and Tables 10 provide a matrix of the domains of the individual tools.

Question formats reflect purpose. These include adjectival, semantic GHULALONGKORN UNIVERSITY differential and Likert-type scales that address particular aspects of need such as the degree to which a problem is experienced, the degree of bother or the degree of importance. Checklists tend to utilize dichotomous items (yes or no) to indicate wants for help or the presence or absence of a need. Many of the tools adopt a combination of formats to accommodate different types of questions.

	Ty	pe of pat	cance ient	er of			Domains of instrument															
nent			Breas cance		iver																lity	ility
Instrument	Mix Ca	Ambulatory	Treatment	Chemotherap y	Caregiver	Psyc	Inf	Phys	Sup	Sex	Emo	Spi	Inter	Mar	Miscel	Sym	Treat	Prac	Impair	Help	Validity	Reliability
SCNS	*		*			*	*	*	*	*											*	*
SCNS-LF59	*		*			*	***	*		*	ZIMM		in 8 h								*	*
SCNS-SF34	*		*			*	*	*	*		w.X			A A A							*	*
SCNS-SF34-J		*				*	*	*		*		. A									*	*
SCNS-SF33-C			*	*		รั * จ ห	*	*	* รถ	*	สาร์	ว ิท	E E E	ลัย ลัย							*	*
SASNS			*	*	C	TUL	AL *	ON	GK (*	ORI *	y U	NI	VEI	RSI *	TY		*				*	*
CARES	*					*		*		*			*	*	*					*	*	*
IHA	*					*	*	*	*						*			*		*	*	
РСО	*															*				*		

 Table 10 Matrix table of 27 instruments of needs assessment

	Ty	pe of pat	cance tient	er of			Domains of instrument															
ment]	Breas cance		giver																dity	oility
Instrument	Mix Ca	Ambulatory	Treatment	Chemotherap y	Caregiver	Psyc	Inf	Phys	Sup	Sex	Emo	Spi	Inter	Mar	Miscel	Sym	Treat	Prac	Impair	Help	Validity	Reliability
CCM	*					*										*	*		*		*	*
CHOICES	*					*		*	Mn		*	*				*			*		*	*
Concerns checklist	*					*					WIII ST			A A		*		*			*	*
Distress management tool	*							*		0 40 14	*	*	E E E	*				*				
NEQ	*					(JO)	*					2 di		Ð	*						*	*
NEST	*				C	ອູ ນ ອູ ນ 1UI	าล AL	งก 0N	รถ GK	โม DRI	หา ² เไ) %	B X VE	า ลัย เรา	*			*			*	*
OCPC	*						*	*			*			*	*	*				*	*	
PNAT	*					*		*	*												*	*
PNPC	*					*	*	*	*			*	*		*			*		*	*	*

	Ту	pe of pat	cance tient	er of			Domains of instrument															
Instrument	Mix Ca		Breas cance	r	Caregiver	Psyc	Inf	Phys	Sup	Sex	Emo	Spi	Inter	Mar	Miscel	Sym	Treat	Prac	Impair	Help	Validity	Reliability
Щ	din	Ambulatory	Treatment	Chemotherap y	C	Ps	I	P	S	Š	Eı	S	In	M	Mi	S	Tr	Pr	ImJ	H	F	R
Problems checklist	*							*			*		*		*						*	*
SPARC	*					*	*	*	*			*	*				*		*		*	*
Symptoms and concerns checklist	*					*		*			WIII			A A	*						*	*
HCNS					*	*						*		2	*			*			*	*
CaSPUN					*	(OD)	*				*	s di l		S	*			*			*	*
SPUNS					* C I	จ.ห 101	1 1 1 1 1 1	งก งก	รถ GK	โม DRI		วิท ไทเ	ยา VEI	ลัย RSI	*			*			*	*
NAFCC-C					*	*									*			*			*	*
SNCS-P&C					*	*			*						*			*			*	*
CNAT-C					*	*	*	*	*			*	*		*					*	*	*

	Ту	pe of pat	cance ient	er of							Do	mains	s of in	strum	ent							
ent		Breast cancer		ver																ty	lity	
Instrument	Mix Ca	Ambulatory	Treatment	Chemotherap y	Caregiver	Psyc	Inf	Phys	Sup	Sex	Emo	Spi	Inter	Mar	Miscel	Sym	Treat	Prac	Impair	Help	Validity	Reliability
CaTCoN					*	*		*		*				*		*			*	*	*	*

<u>Note:</u> Psyc-Psychological, Inf-Information, Phys-Physical, Sup-Support, Sex-Sexuality, Emo-Emotion, Spi-Spiritual, Inter-Interaction, Mar-Marital, Miscel-Miscellaneous, Sym-Symptom, Treat-Treatment, Prac-Practice, Impair-Impairment, Help-Help

The searches identified 27 tools designed for routine clinical assessment of patients' needs. Most had been carefully constructed but lacked generalizability across the cancer trajectory and focused on one particular context for care or point in the cancer pathway. A few instruments had been developed without recourse to patient input, thus liable to assess needs seen to be important solely from a professional perspective. All had very different organizing structures, and few covered all the dimensions of need, failing to offer a comprehensive approach to assessment. This is probably due to the different viewpoints from which the tools were developed. Some topics generally regarded as important in cancer and palliative care, such as spirituality, were often missing.

The 27 tools were employed for differing purposes: to identify and prioritize actual problems; to identify patient preferences regarding treatment and care; to monitor responses to treatment and changes in symptoms, functioning or well-being; or to screen for potential problems. Most are constructed to assess experienced problems in health status rather than perceived needs for care.

Tools to be used in routine clinical care should depict a robust image of reality and possess reasonable psychometric properties. Validity and reliability have been addressed to varying degrees: in some tools thoroughly, in others not at all. The merit of qualitative methods to ensure that tools are aligned closely to patients' needs should not be overlooked during the development process.

The dynamic nature of need and the desirability of monitoring patients' responses to care interventions over the course of their illness and treatment experience mean that tools should have the ability to capture change. It is disappointing that very few tools had been tested over time for their responsiveness to change. Cancer is not one disease but a general diagnosis for over 100 different diseases with different natural histories and treatments. It is questionable whether one tool might reasonably cover all stages of illness and environments for care, and there might be an argument for supplementing 'core' content of a generic tool with items specific to particular populations to achieve comprehensive coverage (Richardson, Medina, Brown, & Sitzia, 2007).

Needs assessment tools for breast cancer patients

From 27 instruments of needs assessment, there are 20 instruments of needs assessment for mix cancer patients divide groups in different purpose. There are 12 instruments that focus on the problem or symptom checklists, one instrument focus on health related quality of life, one instrument point to assess in rehabilitation, and one instrument direct to end of life period. Therefore, only five instruments are appropriated to assess SCNs in breast cancer patients: SCNS-LF59, SCNS, SCNS-SF34-J, SCNS-SF33-C, and SASNS (Table 11).

	SCNS-LF59	SCNS	SCNS-SF34-J	SCNS-SF33-C	SASNS
Full name of	The	The	The	The	Self-Assessed
instrument	Supportive	Supportive	Supportive	Supportive	Support
	Care Need	Care Need	Care Need	Care Need	Needs of
	Survey-Long	Survey	Survey-Short-	Survey-Short-	women with
	Form 59		Form 34 of	Form 33 of	breast cancer
			the Japanese	the Chinese	Scale
			version	version	(Turkish
					version)
Original	Developed	Developed	Developed	Developed	None
version	from CNQ	from CNQ	from SCNS-	from SCNS-	
		- Contraction	SF34	SF34	
Author	(Billie	(Sanson-	(Okuyama et	(Au et al.,	(Behice Erci,
	Bonevski et	Fisher et al.,	al., 2009)	2011)	2007)
	al., 2000; McElduff,	2000)			
	Boyes, Zucca,	////	8		
	et al., 2004)				
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,				
Purpose of	To assess	To provide a	To assess the	To assess the	To assessed
instrument	perceived	direct and	perceived	perceived	support needs
	level of	comprehend-	needs of	needs of	of women
	patients' needs	sive	patients in	patients in	with breast
	for help	assessment of	specific of	specific of	cancer
		the multi- dimensional	Japanese breast cancer	Chinese breast cancer	
		impact of	patients	patients	
		cancer patient	patients	patients	
		LUNGKURN	UNIVERSIT		
Theoretical	Human	Human	None given	None given	None given
underpinning	needs of	needs of			
	Maslow	Maslow			
	(1998):	(1998)			
	Human beings				
	are more than				
	physical				
	entities. They also have				
	emotional,				
	psychological,				
	social and				
	spiritual				
	aspects.				
	-				

 Table 11 Comparison of five supportive care needs assessment instruments

 Table 11
 Comparison of five supportive care needs assessment instruments

(Cont.)

	SCNS-LF59	SCNS	SCNS-SF34-J	SCNS-SF33-C	SASNS
Definition of supportive care needs	Needs is a gap between patients' experience and their expectations	None given	None given	None given	None given
Items and domains	 59 Items; 5 Domains: May have experienced in the last month Psychologic al (22) Health system and information (15) Physical and daily living (7) Patient care and support (8) Sexuality (3) Plus no specific item (4) 	 70 Items; 3 main sections: 59-need items (5 main factors) Disease and treatment (8 items) Patient background (3 items) 	 34 Items; 5 Domains: Indicated the level of need for help over the last month Health system and Information needs (11) Psychologic al needs (10) Physical needs (5) Patient care and Support needs (5) Sexuality needs (3) 	 33 Items; 4 Domains: Health system, Information and Patient support needs (15) Psychologic al needs (10) Physical and daily living needs (5) Sexuality needs (3) 	 54 Items, 7 Dimensions: Diagnosis Treatment Support Femininity and body image Family and friends Information After care
Question format	5-point Likert scale: 1-No Need (Not applicable) 2-No Need (Satisfied) 3-Low Need 4-Moderate Need 5-High Need	For 59-need items: score 5-point Likert scale: 1-No Need (Not applicable) 2-No Need (Satisfied) 3-Low Need 4-Moderate Need 5-High Need	5-point Likert scale: 1-No Need (Not applicable) 2-No Need (Satisfied) 3-Low Need 4-Moderate Need 5-High Need	5-point Likert scale: 1-No Need (Not applicable) 2-No Need (Satisfied) 3-Low Need 4-Moderate Need 5-High Need	5-point Likert scale: 1-No importance 2-Not very important 3-Moderately important 4-Important 5-Extremely important

	SCNS-LF59	SCNS	SCNS-SF34-J	SCNS-SF33-C	SASNS
Target	Cancer patient	Cancer	Ambulatory	Chinese	Women with
population		patients	female breast	women with	breast cancer
		(Breast 32%)	cancer (Age	breast cancer	(stage II)
			>20yrs.)		
Trajectory of	Receiving	Undergoing	Ambulatory	After	Underwent
Breast	treatment for	treatment at	period and	diagnosis then	mastectomy
cancer	cancer	the surgical,	attending the	undergoing	and applied to
		radiation, or	outpatient	active	the Medical
		medical	clinic of the	treatment:	Oncology
		oncology	Oncology,	chemotherapy	Department:
		department of	Immunology	(56.2%) at	chemotherapy
	-	9 major public	and Surgery	outpatient	(46.2%) at
	2	cancer	of Nagoya	oncology unit	outpatient and
		treatment	City	at 6 public	<u>inpatient</u>
		centers in	University	hospital in	oncology
		New South	Hospital	Hong Kong	clinics
	4	Wales,	(N=408)	(N=348)	(N=143)
	-	Australia			
Content	Preliminary	(N=888) Reviewed by	None	None	A papal of 7
validity	interviews	a team of	None	None	A panel of 7 specialists
valuity	and pilot	clinical	STR.		specialists
	study with	experts and			
	convenience	pilot-tested			
	sample of 200	with 200			
	cancer	patients with			
	patients	cancer	าวทยาลย		
	·	IONGKORN			
	A panel of			T	
	professional				
	members				
Construct	Factor	Factor	Convergent	EFA	Factor
validity	analysis	analysis	validity		analysis
			calculating by	Convergent	
			Spearman's	validity	Kaiser-
			Rank	(Good)	Meyer-Olkin
			correlation		(KMO) 0.80
			coefficients	Divergent	and Bartlett's
			0.30-0.50	validity	test
			Discriminant	(Good)	
			validity		
			(discriminate	(Know group	
			between		

 Table 11
 Comparison of five supportive care needs assessment instruments

(Cont.)

	SCNS-LF59	SCNS	SCNS-SF34-J	SCNS-SF33-C	SASNS
			subgroups of patients)	comparison approach: active	
			Factor validity using principal components factor analysis with varimax rotation	treatment VS no active treatment; early stage disease VS advanced disease)	
Reliability	Cronbach's alpha coefficients 0.87-0.97	Cronbach's alpha coefficients 0.87-0.97	Cronbach's alpha coefficients 0.85	Cronbach's alpha coefficients 0.75-0.92	Cronbach's alpha coefficients 071-0.84 and 0.93 for the whole scale

 Table 11
 Comparison of five supportive care needs assessment instruments

 (Cont.)

Theoretical underpinning and definition of supportive care needs:

There are two instruments: SCNS-LF59 and SCNS that draw upon the construct of Human need of Maslow (1998), while other three instruments were not given the information. In addition, the definition of supportive care needs of each instrument were not clear. Only one of all, SCNS-LF59, mentioned needs as a gap between patients' experience and their expectations. It was quite general meaning of needs.

Content and question format:

From table 11 provides an indication of the domains covered by the tools emphasis in terms of need. Four instrument except SASNS consisted the similar domains: psychological, health system and information, physical and daily living, patient care and support, and sexuality dimensions. While the SASNS focused on the dimension of diagnosis, treatment, support, femininity and body image, family and friends, and information after care. Question formats reflect purpose. All are 5 Likert-scales that address particular aspects of need: the degree to which a problem is experienced, the degree of bother or the degree of importance.

Psychometric properties:

All instruments reported the good psychometric properties including the content validity, construct validity, convergent validity, discriminant validity, as well as the reliability.

Table 11 shows the similar purpose for which the tools were developed. All five instruments address needs for care, help or support. Two of all: SCNS-LF59 and SCNS address the needs of general population of cancer patients and have been developed with mixed group. While the three instruments: SCNS-SF34-J, SCNS-SF33-C, and SASNS were developed to address the needs of specific groups of patients, such as those with breast cancer patient in each countries: Japan, China, and Turkey, respectively.

1. Supportive Care Needs Survey: SCNS-LF59 (Bonevski et al., 2000) (Bonevski et al., 2000) is an assessment tool for SCNs of all kinds of cancer patients. The SCNS-LF59 consists of 59 items that focus on various problems covering 5 aspects of needs: 1) physical need, 2) health and informational need, 3) physical and daily living need, 4) care and support need, and 5) sexual relationship need. As well as Supportive Care Needs Survey: SCNS-SF34 (Boyes et al., 2009) is an assessment tool for SCNs of all kinds of cancer patients which is developed from the Supportive Care Needs Survey: SCNS-LF59. 2. Supportive Care Needs Survey: SCNS (Sanson-Fisher et al., 2000) is an assessment tool for SCNs of all kinds of cancer patients that consists of 70 items: 59-need items (5 main factors), disease and treatment (8 items), and patient background (3 items).

3. Supportive Care Need Survey-Short- Form 34 of the Japanese version (SCNS-SF34-J) (Okuyama et al., 2009) is an assessment tool for supportive care needs of all kinds of cancer patients which is developed from the Supportive Care Needs Survey: SCNS-SF34 in Japanese language version.

4. Supportive Care Need Survey-Short- Form 33 of the Chinese version (SCNS-SF34-C) (Au et al., 2011) is an assessment tool for supportive care needs of all kinds of cancer patients which is developed from the Supportive Care Needs Survey: SCNS-SF34 in Chinese language version.

5. Self-Assessed Support Needs of women with breast cancer Scale (Turkish version) (SASNS) (Ozbayır et al., 2017) is an assessment tool for supportive care needs of all kinds of cancer patients which is developed from the Supportive Care Needs Survey: SCNS-SF34 in Turkish language version.

From five instruments of needs assessments, most were developed for use in a hospitalized cancer patients; the exceptions are the SCNS-SF34-J, SCNS-SF33-C (designed for an outpatient clinic) and SASNS can be used both in an outpatient and inpatient oncology clinic. However, each instrument were used in different period of trajectory disease.

It could be seen that all five assessment tools for SCNs were developed from the same original instrument, that is, the Supportive Care Needs Survey: SCNS-SF34, with improvement and development to suit cancer and breast cancer patients in specific cultural context of the country – Japan, China and Turkey. This advocates the concept that pattern of supportive care needs is individual and differs according to context and culture. Moreover, this study is particularly specific to breast cancer patients who are undergoing chemotherapy. It is different from groups of breast cancer who receive other treatment. Therefore, all of the existing five assessment tools may not cover assessment of SCNs of Thai women with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy according to perception and viewpoint of those with direct experience.

Scale development and Psychometric properties

Research instrument used to collect data is important in making data collection concise and direct, with ability to differentiate results correctly according to research objectives. Therefore, every step in the instrumental construction procedure must be accurate and reliable so the constructed instrument could reduce error, increase reliability, and really measure the things to be measured. The researchers study instrumental construction method of DeVellis (2012, 2016), and Streiner and Norman (2008).The step and process are bases on the goal of an instrument. The overview of each step of instrument development is divided into two phase including 1) instrument construction and 2) psychometric properties evaluation (DeVellis, 2012, 2016; Streiner and Norman, 2008). Important steps of the instrumental construction and test of the instrument's Psychometric properties could be summarized as follows:

1. Instrument construction is divided into the following steps:

1.1 Step 1: Clarifies the concept and identifies its critical components.

Specification of concept and components of the things to be assessed is to give clear meaning or definition of the concepts or things to be measured. The concept analysis will clarify the scope and components of the concepts in order to specify conceptual definition and operational definition for practical measurement (DeVellis, 2012). After understanding concepts and related theories, the researchers could specify definition of the theory and identify attributes of the things to be assessed. Since these things refers to the ability of an instrument to index the concepts with precision, and sensitivity, it is necessary to clarify the concept in area of interest for developing the questionnaire scale. The aims to define the concept include the concept clarification and operationalization of the concept. Both processes will describe as follows:

1.1.1 Concept clarification: The concept will define and analyzed in several ways. The concept has been simply defined as a thought, notion, or idea (Waltz, Strickland, & Lenz, 2010), or defined as a mental image of a phenomenon; an idea or a construct in the mine about a thing or an action (Walker, 2005). Concept is defined as the content of interest in measuring phenomena. Phenomena are observable facts of events. To render a concept measurable, it is necessary to translate concept into measurable phenomena (Waltz et al., 2010). Concept analysis is a useful method for defining a concept when a body of theoretical literature exists. The results of concept analysis, the operation definition, list of defining attributes, and antecedents can provide the scientist with an excellent beginning for a new tool. To begin a new tool, items could be constructed to reflect each of the defining attributes. Also, questions could be constructed to determine whether proposed antecedents occurred (Walker, 2005). *1.1.2 Operationalization of the concept:* The process of operationalization of the concept has been proposed by Waltz and colleagues. This process involves five step: 1) developing the theoretical definition; 2) specifying variables derived from the theoretical defection; 3) identifying observable indicators; 4) developing meaning for measure the indicators; 5) the evaluating the adequacy of the resulting operational definition (Waltz, 2010). The investigator will identify the dimensions of the concept from several methods including literature review, inductive qualitative study, or deriving concepts from other fields. Finally, the investigators have to determine and define how to measure the concept using the specific empirical indicators and procedures that can be used to measure the concept. The result of operationalization of the concept is the operationalization definition.

However, the concept to be studied may not explained clearly from several methods of literature review. This is because it may be multidimensional concept like "Supportive Care Needs (SCNs)" which is about "Needs" - an individualism concept that depends on objectives and population group to be studied. Thus, an inductive method with qualitative data collection method through in-depth interviewing the population group with direct experience. This is a feature of specifying operational definition with emic view (Markee, 2013).

Emic view is a view in interpreting or giving meaning of informant's community that reflects the thought towards real or assumed situations under certain condition, without the researchers' judgment as "right/wrong". But this does not mean that the data is already reliable because informants may have different thinking basis/learning basis/experience. Consequently, they may give different information even though they are in the same situation and context. In case that the data refers to contradictory references, data that are opinions maybe normal, but data that refer to recorded documents should be rechecked with existing evidences/documents. Data that are not recorded should be verified with related/referred person. Then, the content should be analyzed for hidden implications.

Nevertheless, there are various patterns of search for meaning, including literature review, focus group, interview, Delphi technique, or integration of several techniques, depending on philosophical basis of the researchers and purposes of the research.

1.2 Step 2: Generates an item pool

After concept analysis, search for and understanding of, and getting clear meaning, scope and components. The researchers could use these to construct question items in many ways: improve from existing research, write new items by reviewing literature and related researches, analyze data from interviewing experts and those with direct experiences or population group of the study, including brainstorming and focus group (Streiner and Norman, 2008). These procedures enable the researchers to construct instrument with content validity, called Priori content validity. The written question items must correspond with the content to be studied and the content must cover every answer. The appropriate item should not be ambiguous. Each scale language should be simple, clear, and directly. The construction process needs to eliminate items with several characteristics, such as, statements with a quandary, factual statements that contain longer than 20 words, and compound or complex sentences, items that express more than one idea or use multiple negatives (DeVellis, 2012, 2016).

Another concern in item construction is the number of items that should be constructed for any scale because the major source of error within a test is the sampling of items. The more items in the measure, the less the error, therefore, the number of the initial items pool should be large enough to insure against poo internal consistency (DeVellis, 2012, 2016). The number of the items in an initial poo should be developed at least two times before the final scales are determined.

1.3 Step 3: Determines the format for measurement

Determines the format for measurement by considering definition of the concepts, definitions or variables in making decision to choose pattern of measurement. The most commonly found measurement pattern is Likert scale, including a Rating scale which is popularly used with questionnaire that measure attitude or belief. This type of questionnaire consists of several question items that identify things to be measured with scores. For each question, respondents could assess value by themselves. Choices are divided into 3-7 levels (Fayers and Machin, 2000). Level if opinion could be classified according to level of measurement that the researchers want, in order to indicate intensity of attitude. Question items consist of positive and negative questions. But too few choices could result in low precision and reliability. However, the only difference is in a series of response options where Numerical Rating scaling employs one dimensional measurement ranging from the lowest to the highest or the highest to the lowest, representing by numbers. On the other hand, Likert scaling uses measurement options of opposite dimensions, such as "strongly disagree", "moderately disagree", "mildly disagree", "mildly agree", "moderately agree" and "strongly agree" (DeVellis, 2012; Wetzel and Greiff, 2018).

There are two parts in the format of measurement and defining the choices of responses to items: first, is the nature and numbers of the responses options; and second, is the particular instruction. In detailed consideration, agreement options are usually bipolar and symmetrical around a neutral point and may include statements such as strongly agree, agree, uncertain, disagree, and strongly disagree. Items can be written to assess many different types of variables, including attitudes, personality, and opinion. Evaluation options ask the respondent for an evaluative rating along a good and bad feature, such as positive to negative or excellent to terrible. It can be used to assess attitude an investigate performance. Frequency is usually used to investigate how often or how many times the respondents have performed particular behavior. These options include statement such as rarely, seldom, sometimes, and frequently. Besides, each choice should be contain 13 words or phrases and scale value should be order from low to high for each choice. The maximum number of categories should be generally using remarkably seven plus or minus two (five to nine) for discrimination ability. The scale developers have to specifically address the design of the instruction to maximize accuracy of the findings. The instructions are necessary for the respondents who are not familiar with the scale (Spector, 1992).

1.4 Step 4: Reviews items

Reviews items to consider consistency of question items by experts. In this step, examiners of research instrument are selected by considering expertise of each person regarding the topic to be studied, as well as consulting with those who have knowledge and expertise both in the content that the researchers are interested in and in research methodology. Experts will help the researchers to better construct instrument that could measure variables relating to the content (Waltz et al., 2010). The draft questionnaire is examined by the thesis advisory committee for consistency of question items, appropriateness of question items, and addition of necessary items or deletion of repeated items.

The preliminary review of all test items should be done once the generation of items has been completed. Item review is a method that many investigators use to evaluate an instrument. This review serves multiple purposes related to maximizing content validity of the scale (DeVellis, 2012, 2016). Having experts review the item pool can confirm or invalidate definition of the phenomenon. The mechanics the obtaining evaluations of item relevancy usually involve providing the expert panel with a working definition of the construct. The content of an item should be related to the construct. This process is necessary to submit the blueprint specifications to the experts and representatives of the population of the area of interest. At this step, the five appropriate, accurate, and representative experts would be selected as content validators since this numbers of experts would provide an enough level of control for chance agreement (Burns, 2011). This indicated that individuals with experts in various fields might be sought, for example, one with knowledge of instrument development, a second with clinical expertise in appropriate field of practice, and a third with expertise in another discipline relevant to the content area.

It needed to calculate the item level for content validity index (I-CVIs) and interrater agreement for quantifying the extent of agreement between the experts (Polit and Beck, 2012). Waltz (2005) suggested that it should be assessed interrater agreement in the expert's use of the rating scale to solve the problem of disagreements among experts affected by the differences in the education and experiential backgrounds of panel experts. Interrater agreement scores range from 0 to 1. Although, the acceptation of interrater agreement score is .70 or over .80 or better that is agreement for new instruments. The first draft of the questionnaire should be revised according to the critique.

The aspects of each item to be considered by content specialists during item review include accuracy, clarity, appropriateness or relevance to the test specifications technical flaws, grammar, offensiveness or bias in items, and level of readability. Waltz (2005) recommended that at least of three subjects review the questionnaire. However, the number of subjects depends on the complexity of the instrument or the homogeneity of the target population representatives should be asked to complete the tool and then specify 1) which items they had difficulty responding to and why, 2) which items they have questions about, 3) revisions they believe should be made, and 4) suggestions for items that should be included. Finally, appropriate revisions should then be made.

1.5 Step 5: Considers inclusion of validated items

That is, the instrument has ability to measure directly and completely cover scope of content that are important components of the concepts or variables to be measured. This depends on sufficient relation of each chosen message or question item with the things to be measured. This type of validity is used for measuring achievement or knowledge and understanding. The construction of instrument to have content validity after finishing is called Posterior content validation (DeVellis, 2012; Waltz et al., 2010). On the other hand, Face validity refers to an examination of instrument to see the instrument could really measure. Furthermore, it also depends on experience of related person that leads to different results (Polit, Beck, & Owen, 2007).

1.6. Step 6: Conducts a Pilot study by computing internal consistency

Initial field trial of the instrument aims to test understanding in meanings of question items, method of answering questions, and sequencing of questions. It also checks initial reliability of the instrument. This initial trial tests the instrument with the sample group that is most similar with the population group of the actual research.

After testing the instrument, the researchers should ask about problems in answering the questionnaire and suggestions to improve the questionnaire. These include improvement of language used, missing question items, excessive items, or items that make respondents hesitate or unwilling to answer, in order to reduce unanswered question. Confidence index and Cronbanch's Alpha - both by aspect and overall - are calculated, with acceptable value of 0.7 or over (Streiner and Norman, 2008). The Item-total correlation which is discrimination value of each item must be between 0.2-0.7 (DeVellis, 2012). This is a relationship between item score and overall version score that reflects consistency or stability of each item and the version total score.

2. Psychometric Properties Evaluation

After the instrument is judged to be satisfactory, the quality of the instrument must be evaluated. Two basic psychometric characteristics should be examined in instrumentation, including validity and reliability (DeVellis, 2012; Polit and Beck, 2012), this stage is divided to the two following steps:

2.1 Step 7: Tests validity and reliability of the research instrument

An important matter is a test with the sample group suitable for numbers of question item, which should be sufficient to represent the population. A suitable number of samples is considered in ratio of number of question, which should be 10 to 1 or 300 samples (Nunnally, 1994). The test is conducted as follow:

2.1.1 Validity: Validity refers to how well the questionnaire measures what it is supposed to be measuring. Validity is not a property of an instrument, but of the instrument's scores and their interpretations (Cook and Beckman, 2006). In the process of validity, when we translate a construct into a functioning and operating variable, as the operationalization, we need to be concerned about how well we did the translation in that construct. The validity of the instrument's scores hinges on the construct, so a clear definition of the intended construct is the first step in validity evaluation.

There are three types of validity typically mentioned in texts and research reports when talking about the quality of measurement, including content validity, criterion-related validity, and construct validity (DeVellis, 2012, 2016; Messick, 1993). However, contemporary thinking on the types of validity suggests that all types of validity should be conceptualized under one overarching framework of construct validity (Messick, 1993). This approach revealed that the scores of the instrument are only useful, so they reflect a construct of the instrument and evidence should be collected to support this relationship. The concepts of content and criterion validity are preserved as sources of validity evidence within the construct validity.

1) Content validity concerns the degree to which an instrument has an appropriate sample of items, taken together, constitute an adequate operational definition of the construct being measured (Nunnally, 1994; Polit and Beck, 2012). The instrument has content validity when its items are a randomly chosen subset of the universe of appropriate items. Content validity is an essential step in the development of new empirical measuring instruments because it represents a beginning mechanism for linking abstract concepts (latent variables) with observable and measurable indicators. Two interrelated steps are identified in this process: (a) identifying the entire domain of content related to the phenomena of interest beginning with a thorough review of literature, (b) developing instrument items associated with the identified domain of content (DeVellis, 2012).

Content validity is largely a matter of judgment, involving two distinct phases: (a) a priori effects by the scale developer to enhance content validity through careful conceptualization and domain analysis prior to item generation, (b) a posteriori effects to evaluate the relevance of the scale's content through expert assessment (Mastaglia, Toye, & Kristjanson, 2003). The resulting instrument content validity is based mainly on the judgment, logic, and reasoning of the researcher with validation from a panel of judges holding expertise in the domains of content. The proportion of experts who are in agreement about item relevance provides a quantitative measure of content validity. The experts will be asked to evaluate individual items on the new scale as well as the entire instrument with regard to item relevance and adequately measuring in terms of the construct. With regard to item relevance, the multirotor kappa coefficient of agreement and a Content Validity Index (CVI) are computed across the experts' ratings of each item's relevance. A new content valid instrument should have a minimum CVI of .80 or better.

From some materials presented that the face validity and content validity are sometime confused because both may concern the extent to which

item content appears relevant to the construct of interest. However, content validity is defined in terms of more specific, structure and rigorous than face validity. Therefore, face validity is the evaluation which the items in a scale adequately measure the construct. Face validity can be judged after the measure has been developed by potential measurement users (DeVellis, 2012).

2) Criterion-related validity refers to the relationship between an instrument and an external criterion. It is the degree to which the instrument uncovers relationships that are in keeping with the theory underlying the construct. For example, in an emotional intelligence test, for people scoring higher, we would predict that they would demonstrate more sensitivity to others' problems, would be able to control their impulses, and to label their emotions more readily than someone who scores lower on a test of emotional intelligence. Evidence of criterion related validity would be demonstrated by the correlation between the test scores and the scores of a criterion performance (Messick, 1993).

Criterion-related validity has two types, including predictive validity and concurrent validity. Predictive validity refers to the correlation between the test scores and the scores of a criterion performance given at a later date. For example, one might theorize that a measure of math ability should be able to predict how well a person will do in an engineering-based profession. Concurrent validity refers to the correlation between the test scores and the scores of a criterion performance when both tests are given at the same time. For example, if we want to assess the concurrent validity of an emotional intelligence test, we would have to correlate emotional intelligence test scores and current performance evaluations. If the correlation is high and positive, this would provide evidence of concurrent validity. The difference between predictive and concurrent validity is the difference in the timing of obtaining measurement on a criterion.

3) Construct validity refers to the degree to which inferences can legitimately be made from the operationalization in the study to the theoretical constructs on which those operationalization were based. It refers to the measure capturing the major dimensions of the concept under study (Polit and Beck, 2012). The key construct validity questions are "What is this instrument really measuring?" and "Does it adequately measure the abstract concept of interest?" For example, the goal might be to measure emotional intelligence. To answer what degree is our questionnaire measuring the theoretical construct of emotional intelligence will demonstrate the construct validity of the instrument.

The Multi trait-Multimethod Matrix is an approach to assess the construct validity of a set of measures. This procedure involves two types of subcategories of construct validity, including convergent validity and discriminant validity. In convergent validity, we examine the degree to which the operationalization is similar to another operationalization in that it theoretically should be similar. For example, to show the convergent validity of a test of arithmetic skills, we may correlate the scores on our test with scores on other tests that imply basic math ability, we examine the degree to which the operationalization is not similar to other operationalization that it theoretically should be not be similar to. For example, to show the discriminant validity of the test of arithmetic skills, we may correlate the scores on tests that is not similar to other operationalization that it theoretically should be not be similar to. For example, to show the discriminant validity of the test of arithmetic skills, we may correlate the scores on tests that of verbal ability, where low correlations would be evidence of discriminant validity.

- Factor analysis, another approach to construct validation is factor analysis. Factor analysis is an important statistical tool to provide validity evidence concerning the structure of instruments. Factor analysis is a method to identify clusters of related variables. Each cluster, called a factor, will represent a relatively unitary attribute. Factor analysis can validate both one-dimensional and multidimensional scales. For a one-dimensional scale, it can be applied to explore possible sub-dimensions within the group of items selected. For multidimensional scales, factor analysis can be used to verify that the items empirically form the intended subscales. There are two basic types of factor analysis used for scale development, including exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis. Exploratory factor analysis (EFA) seeks to reveal the underlying structure of a relatively large set of variables. There is no prior theory and one uses factor loadings to intuit the factor structure of the data. Confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) seeks to determine if the number of factors and the loadings of measured variables in them conform to what is expected on the basis of pre-established theory.

The factor analysis has the following steps:

<u>Step 1:</u> Defines research problems. The researchers should define clear research problem, as well as review related theories and collect data. There are two methods of factor analysis, that is, Exploratory factor analysis (EFA) and Confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) (J.W. Osborne and Fitzpatrick, 2012).

<u>Step 2</u>: Examines data to analyze to verify its consistency with Assumptions of factor analysis statistics. Correlation matrix is constructed by considering Identity matrix with test statistics. Bartlett's test sphericity is also calculated by considering statistical significance at less than or equal with 0.05

($p \le 0.05$), which indicates that the correlation matrix of the population is not an identity matrix and is, therefore, suitable for factor analysis. The Kaiser-Mayer-Olkin (KMO) is an index to compare size of noticeable correlation coefficient. The most suitable value is the KMO that is close to 1. The value that is less than 0.5 is unacceptable for factor analysis. Communality is an index that indicates linear relationship between the variable and other variables. The communality is in a range of 0-1. The value of 0 indicates the co-component could not explain the variance. The value that could use in factor analysis must be more than 0.2 (Pett, Lackey, & Sullivan, 2003).

Step 3: Extracts components to find numbers of components that could use instead of all variables. There are two component extraction methods. The first method is Principal Component Analysis (PCA) that uses linear relationship principle between variables used as data. The major component of variable is a Linear Combination of that variable that could mostly explain variance of data. Then, find the second combination that could second-mostly explain variance, without relating to the first combination. Do this repeatedly until getting a major component that could completely explain variance of all variables. The major component will be able to explain less and less variance and every component does not relate to each other. The second method is Common factor analysis which consists of five methods: Unweighted Least Square, Generalized Least Square, Maximum Likelihood Method, Alpha Method, and Image Method

Step 4: Factor rotation could be done in two ways. The

first is Orthogonal rotation which rotates the core by keeping the component core perpendicular to each other, indicating freedom among components. There are three ways of orthogonal rotation: Varimax, Quartimax, and Equamax. The second is Oblique Rotation which rotates the core by making the factor core rotates from the old position in sharp angle and non-perpendicular all through the rotation. This type of rotation could identify level of relationship between factors by specifying degree of sharp angle from 0 to 90. Specify low degree if the gained factors are to be highly related. Specify high degree if to gain factors are to be lowly related (Pett et al., 2003).

<u>Step 5</u>: Chooses Factor loading in order to determine which variable belongs to which component by considering weight, using a criteria of component weight more than 0.3.

<u>Step 6</u>: Names components to be analyzed by considering similarity between variables in the component. Names of components should be short, concise, and consistent in meanings between variables in the components that are studied theoretically. Or, new names could be given to be consistent with the researchers' concept.

Two major threats to test validity include construct underrepresentation and construct irrelevant variance (Messick, 1993). Construct underrepresentation refers to the tasks which are measured in the assessment fail to include important dimensions or facets of the construct. Construct-irrelevant variance means that a scale measures too many variables, many of which are irrelevant to the interpreted construct. Construct-irrelevant variance can take two forms, including construct-irrelevant easiness, and construct-irrelevant difficulty. The former occurs when extraneous clues in items permit some participants to respond correctly or appropriately in ways that are irrelevant to the construct being assessed. The latter occurs when extraneous aspects of the task make the task irrelevant variance causes participants to score higher than one would under normal circumstances, so it causes a lower score.

2.1.2 Reliability involves the consistency or repeatability of measurements made with the instrument. The reliability is concerned with the portion of measurement that is due to permanent effects persisting from sample to sample. Reliability can be assessed in various ways that depend on the nature of the instrument and the aspect of the reliability of the concept of greatest concern. Three important aspects are internal consistency, equivalence, and stability (DeVellis, 2012; Polit and Beck, 2012).

1) Internal consistency is the basic and popular approach to reliability as well. Internal consistency or homogeneity demonstrates the correlation of various items within the instrument. It used to assess item interrelatedness. It is related to the degree to which set of items designed of measure the same concept are inter-correlated. The original approach to determining homogeneity was split-half reliability. This approach required only one full-length test administration and then divided the total number of items into two halves. The correlation between the two halves provided an estimate of the reliability of all of the items (Burns, 2011; Polit and Beck, 2012). Waltz and colleague (2005) explained that internal consistency is most frequently employed for cognitive measures when the concern is with the consistency of performance of one group of individuals across the items on a single measure. The alpha value should be at least .70 to indicate sufficient internal consistency in a new tool.

2) Equivalence involves two different forms of an instrument to measure the same concept including parallel and inter-rater reliability. In this form of reliability, one is attempting to determine whether there will be consistent performance on two different forms of a measure by the same subject during one specific testing period. The two different measures are considered alternative or parallel forms using two characteristics including the same objective procedure and being based on the same conceptual definition. The parallel forms consist of one set of items that has been divided randomly into two subsets that make up the two parallel forms (DeVellis, 2012). Inter-rater form of equivalence refers to the comparison of two or more trained observers watching an event simultaneously and scoring it independently, using the protocol developed for the study on two occasions (Burns, 2011; Polit and Beck, 2012). The data can be used to calculate an index of equivalence or agreement between observers. The statistical analysis is needed to calculate coefficient alpha for more than two raters. The inter-rater reliability value should be .90 or higher (Burns, 2011). The correlation between the two halves provided an estimated of the reliability of all of the items. Waltz and colleague (2005) explained that internal consistency is most frequently employed for cognitive measures when the concern is with the consistency of performance of one group of individual across the items on a single measure.

3) Stability is concerned with the consistency of repeated measures of the same attribute with the use of the same scale or instrument. Assessments of an instrument's stability involve two procedures that are evaluated including test-retest reliability and inter-rater reliability. The comparison is performed objectively using the correlation coefficient. The possible values for correlation

coefficient range from -1 through .00 to +1.00 (Polit and Beck, 2012). The high correlation coefficient indicates high stability of measurement by the instrument (Burns, 2011). Test-retest time internal should be greater than a two-week period. Burns (2011) recommend a period of two weeks to one month between the two testing times. The test-retest method is appropriate to determine the reliability of a measure when the concept being tested is stable over the time period.

2.2 Step 8: Constructs the final scale

Constructs the final scale which should consist of three components: how to use instrument, set of question items, and how to calculate score and evaluation (Waltz et al., 2010). The first component of how to use the instrument includes explanation of things to measured, persons who measure, persons who are respondents, and persons who use results of the study. The second component of question item set consists of question items and measurement pattern that is suitable to the objectives and has suitable properties for the measurement. The third component of translation of measurement results a step that must be conducted in order to use the instrument efficiently.

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In conclusion, from literature review, the instrumental construction process comprises of two phases. The first phase of instrumental construction begins by defining objectives and concepts, writing question items, specifying pattern of the instrument, considering consistency of question items by experts, considering content validity of question items, and testing the instrument in a trial. The second phase deals with evaluating quality of the instrument by testing structural validity and confidence of question items until getting the final complete instrument and users' manual.

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

This instrumental development study aims to develop a new tool; that is, a Thai-version of Supportive Care Needs Scale for Thai women with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy (SCNS-TBC). This chapter divides presentation into two parts. The first part describes methodology used in this instrumental development study, including overall research design, setting and time frame, as well as population and sample, which will be presented briefly in the first part.

The second part presents details of instrumental development process in two sections: scale construction and psychometric properties testing, which consists of eight steps of instrumental development of DeVellis (2012, 2016). Details of scale construction for SCNS-TBC will be explained step-by-step. Procedure, sample group, sampling size calculation, sample right protection, data gathering process, data analysis and results are included in each step. On the other hand, psychometric properties testing process of SCNS-TBC will discuss only the methodology part, particularly procedure, sample group, sampling selection, sampling size calculation, sample right protection, data gathering process, and data analysis. Results of the psychometric properties testing process of SCNS-TBC will be presented in Chapter IV.

Research design

In this instrumental development study, the researchers conducted both scale construction and psychometric properties testing to develop SCNS-TBC tool

according to the framework of DeVellis (2012, 2016). The process consists of eight steps: 1) determining an operational definition of Supportive Care Needs (SCNs), 2) generating an item pool, 3) determining response format for SCNS-TBC, 4) conducting initial item pool reviewed by experts, 5) considering inclusion of validation items by face validity, 6) considering internal consistency by administering pilot study, 7) identifying the dimensions of SCNS-TBC, and 8) testing psychometric properties of SCNS-TBC (DeVellis, 2012, 2016).

Setting and time frame

Thailand has divided a total of 29 super tertiary cancer care units by its four administrative regions – four units in the northern region, 15 units in the central region, seven units in the north-eastern region, and three units in the southern region (Thai Society of Clinical Oncology, 2018). As this study is an instrumental development process consisting of several steps, hospitals which are source of data are divided according to steps of the instrumental development process. Details are provided in each step in the following sections.

The study was conducted from 7/2016 to 6/2019 according to the following timeline:

- 7/2016:	Dissertation proposal approval
- 7/2016 - 12/2016:	Literature review
- 1/2017 - 3/2018:	Conducting for scale construction
- 4/2018 - 8/2018:	IRB approval from nine hospitals
- 5/2018 - 3/2019:	Conducting for psychometric properties testing
- 4/2019 - 6/2019:	Data analysis and final report

Population and sample

Population: Population in this study are Thai women with breast cancer who are undergoing chemotherapy at super tertiary cancer care units in Thailand.

Sample: Since this is an instrumental development study consisting of eight steps, samples in this study were Thai women with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy from the super tertiary cancer care units in Thailand. Sample groups in each step are different from each other. Details of samples, selection criteria, sampling technique, and sample size will be explained later by steps of instrumental development process.

Instrument development process of Supportive Care Needs Scale for Thai women with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy (SCNS-TBC)

The SCNS-TBC instrumental development in this study divided its process into consecutive steps, as shown in Figure 1. Each step has different objective and procedure. Thus, for continuity in the presentation of SCNS-TBC instrumental development process, the researchers had divided presentation into two sections: scale construction and psychometric properties testing covered eight steps: 1) determining an operational definition of SCNs, 2) generating an item pool, 3) determining response format for SCNS-TBC, 4) conducting initial item pool reviewed by experts, 5) considering inclusion of validation items by face validity, 6) considering internal consistency by administering pilot study, 7) identifying the dimensions of SCNS-TBC, and 8) testing psychometric properties of SCNS-TBC (DeVellis, 2012, 2016). Details of each step are explained in the following sections.

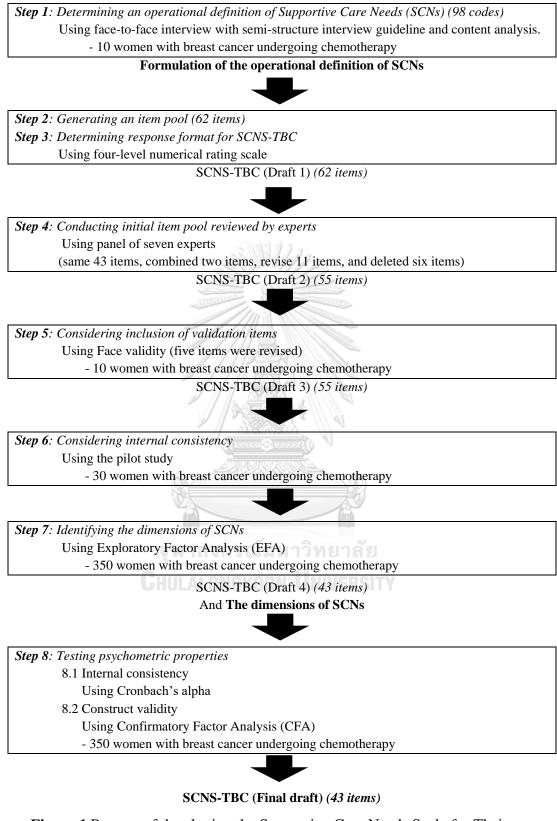


Figure 1 Process of developing the Supportive Care Needs Scale for Thai women with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy (SCNS-TBC)

Section I Scale construction

Scale construction of this study consist of six step: 1) determining an operational definition of SCNs, 2) generating an item pool, 3) determining response format for SCNS-TBC, 4) conducting initial item pool reviewed by experts, 5) considering inclusion of validation items by face validity, 6) considering internal consistency by administering pilot study as follow:

Step 1: Determining an operational definition of Supportive Care Needs (SCNs)

The objective of this step is to search for, understand and define the operational definition and important attributes/characteristics of SCNs of Thai women with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy in order to use as a framework for creating question items in the following step.

Although at present "Supportive Care Needs" is a concept that nursing researchers study widely in order to search for caring approach that responds to the needs of cancer patients (Fitch et al., 2008), "Needs" is still highly subjectively-perceived. Thus, its definitions and attributes varies according to several factors, especially in a context where differences in culture and perception influence differences in thought, belief and needs (Fiszer et al., 2014; Lam et al., 2011). Thus, a search for and an understanding of "Supportive Care Needs" in this study focus mainly on "Needs" that are specific supportive care needs of Thai women with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy. So, it is necessary to study by Emic view (Markee, 2013) which emphasizes on interpreting or getting meaning from viewpoints of informants in real situation, in order to make the researchers truly understand about SCNs of this group of population.

In literature review, the researchers reviewed both SCNs concept and supportive care needs scale constructed and developed through viewpoint of service providers in order to develop a Supportive Care Framework (SCF) for use as guidelines in caring for cancer patients (Fitch et al., 2008) (details provided in Chapter II). It is found that the definition and attributes of SCNs constructed from problems of general cancer patients in Western countries contain some main issues which are significant and may occur with all types of cancer patients. In fact, however, there are still many hidden problems from specificity of cancer organs, including context and other individual factors that affect differences in types and level of supportive care needs. It is necessary that health care team should truly understand these details before making a supportive care plan for this specific group of patients.

Furthermore, it is also found that there is no report about definition and important characteristics of SCNs that bases on direct perception and viewpoint of patients as emic view, particularly of Thai women with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy whose specificity of disease and treatment process are different from other groups of cancer patient. Thus, in this step, the researchers had to search for and get true understanding about important attributes of SCNs for Thai women with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy with inductive approach (bottom-up approach) that study by moving from specific to general (Soiferman, 2010) through face-to-face interview in Thai language, using semi-structure interview guideline. The interviews were recorded, then transcribed, and data were analyzed using content analysis.

Participants

Selection Criteria: Participants in this study were women with breast cancer who were undergoing chemotherapy in super tertiary cancer care hospitals in the lower northern region of Thailand (Buddhachinaraj Phitsanulok Hospital). Criteria for selection of participants were; 1) ages 20 years old and over; 2) diagnosed for invasive or advanced invasive breast cancer; 3) undergoing any cycle of first-line chemotherapy; and 4) willing to participate in this study.

As this step concerns with getting operational definition and attributes of SCNs for use as a framework for writing question items in the flowing step, the researchers specifically select as source of data from a total of 29 super tertiary cancer care hospitals in Thailand. This is because Buddhachinaraj Phitsanulok Hospital is a center-level hospital with an excellent center in cancer patient care. It has a breast clinic to take care of breast cancer patient in lower northern region, covering population in five provinces – Phitsanulok, Tak, Sukhothai, Uttaradit, and Phetchabun – whose areas are connected to Phitsanulok and to some provinces in northeastern region. Moreover, since Phitsanulok is in lower northern region, its terrain is similar to central region. Hence, population in this area has a distributed culture of northern, northeastern and central region (except southern). Thus, they are good representatives of data in this step. For these reasons, the researchers choose Buddhachinaraj Phitsanulok Hospital as source of data for this step.

Sampling technique: Participants were selected through purposive sampling method (Etikan, Musa, & Alkassim, 2016) according to selection criteria. The researchers chose participants with specified inclusion criteria, together with individual recommendation by nurses who work at chemotherapy ward/ department as having suitable profile, providing variety of data, willing to participate, and being able to transfer data about their needs.

Sample size: Normally, number of participant in a qualitative method is not definitely determined or depended on size of sample group. Instead, the importance of sample size relies mostly on objectives of the study and saturation of data gained from participants (Mason, 2010). Rather than number of participant, the unit of study for qualitative data is the narrative data itself. Hence, number of participants in this step was set at 10 persons.

Instrument

Since this step aimed mainly at finding "Supportive Care Needs" of Thai women with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy from viewpoint of women who had direct experience, a semi-structure interview guideline consisting of openended Thai-version questions was developed to ask about issues or problems and significant and necessary needs that should be gained from others, both health care team and family. Two main questions were "During chemotherapy treatment from the beginning until now, what problems or necessity do you need assistance?" ("ในช่วงเวลาที่กุณรับการรักษาด้วยยาเคมีบำบัดที่ผ่านบาจนถึงตอนนี้ กุณมีปัญหาหรือเรื่องจำเป็นอะไรบ้างที่ด้องการให้ ช่วยเหลือ") and "What kind of help did you need?" ("ลิ่งที่ด้องการให้ช่วยเหลือคืออะไร?").

After the participants answered the main questions, additional questions according to participants' previous responses were used to get in-depth answers. Deep or probes questions were also used to help participant elaborated, for example, "Can you explain more for this point? What do you really mean?" ("ช่วยอริบายเพิ่มเติมในประเด็นนี้หน่อยค่ะ ...ว่าหมายความว่าอย่างไร"), "Please give me more details?" ("ช่วยเล่ารายละเอียดเพิ่มเติมหน่อยนะคะ") or "What do you really mean by this?" ("ที่กุณพูดเรื่องนี้ กุณหมายถึงอะไรค่ะ")These helped to extract meaningful content related to participants'

perception about problems and needs for assistance of Thai women with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy

Ethical consideration

The researchers asked permission from qualified participants who were willing to participate as samples both orally and formally by signing consent form. Anonymity and confidentiality were guaranteed to the participants. Ethical considerations in this study were approved by the Ethical Review Committee of the Faculty of Medicine, the regional hospital of lower northern Thailand (decision No. 080/60) (Appendix F). The researchers explained details of research and interviewing procedures to the participants, as well as protection of sample right. Decision to participate and withdraw from this study during interview had no effect on treatment. Permission to record all the interview also asked when participants agreed to participate in the project by signing in the consent form.

Data collection

In this step, data were collected during August to October, 2017, with a consent from research ethical considerations. The researchers explained research procedures and asked permission from related person. The interview was a face-to-face interview. The researchers interviewed all 10 participants one-by-one in Thai language while they were lying down to receive chemotherapy at Chemotherapy Unit of Buddhachinaraj Phitsanulok Hospital. After selecting participants and receiving consent to participate as sample, the researchers explained details and steps of interview, as well as asked for permission to record the interview. Participants were asked to sign consent forms. The interview began by creating rapport through casual conversation about general things and illness history with breast cancer. After that, the

interview went in-depth with main questions and followed by deep or probes questions to encourage participants to tell and explain details of their needs in each aspect.

Duration depended on participants and continuity of the interview. Typically, the interview of one participant lasted 30 -90 minutes with no interference with normal schedule of each participant. After the interview, the researchers would get participants' telephone numbers in order to ask for additional information or additional interview at home or other places convenient to the participant if some issues were still unclear and needed more explanation. Certainly, this depended on convenience and willingness of each participant.

Data analysis

The interview of each patient would be transcribed word-by-word into Thai and analyzed with content analysis method consisting of three processes: preparing, organizing, and reporting as recommended by Elo and Kyngas (2008). After transcription, the researchers would repeatedly read the transcript to understand the overall content. After that, data of needs would be extracted as words or sentences expressing each dimension of SCNs according to participants' speech (coding). Next, words or sentences with same or similar meaning would be sorted into the same group. These steps were repeated for all participants.

After that, the researchers counted frequency of words or sentences with same or similar meaning in each group and categorized into initial themes. The themes were then extracted and refined to be more comprehensive. Lastly, themes were categorized and labeled to represent the cluster of codes that accurately described characteristics of SCNs of Thai women with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy (Elo and Kyngäs, 2008; Vaismoradi, Turunen, & Bondas, 2013). During content analysis, data in all transcripts would be checked by both advisor and co-adviser.

Trustworthiness

Since this step concerns with qualitative data gathering process through in-depth interview, trustworthiness is given importance in every step. The trustworthiness of qualitative content analysis is often presented by using terms such as credibility, dependability, conformability, transferability, and authenticity (Elo et al., 2014; Elo and Kyngäs, 2008; Lincoln and Guba, 1985; Vaismoradi et al., 2013). The trustworthiness of this study was a major consideration and the researchers employed strategies to improve each of the components identified by Lincoln and Guba (1985) in the research design.

Selection of the most appropriate method of data collection is essential for ensuring the credibility, dependability, and transferability of content analysis (Graneheim and Lundman, 2004). Individual interviews from ten participants with semi-structured guideline was used in this study. Participants were asked similar questions because they met the inclusion criteria in order to systematically ascertain common themes. In addition to meeting inclusion criteria, participants were recommended to the researchers by the oncology nurses who suggested these participants represented diverse patient (e.g. differing family and living situations), who could articulate their various needs. Moreover, all participants had direct experience with breast cancer patients and were involved in chemotherapy during the time of the interviews.

There is no commonly accepted sample size for qualitative studies because the optimal sample depends on the purpose of the study, research questions, and richness of data (Burmeister and Aitken, 2012). Rather than number of participants, the unit of study for qualitative data is the narrative data itself. In this study, it was found that, after the first interview of five participants, it was necessary to make additional interview to probe for issues of unclear problems and supportive care needs. Therefore, five participants were interviewed more than once. Two from five participants were interviewed two times and three from five participants were interview three times to confirm and add more details until the data was clarified, verified, and rich enough. In the second and third re-interview with five participants, the researchers made the interviews at home through phone appointment, after receiving permission and consent form all participants. So, this study conducted a total of 18 interviews with 10 participants until data about supportive care needs were sufficiently clear and rich. Furthermore, the return to participants to clarify and deepen the data also allowed for member checking validation of "prolonged engagement" and "persistent observation" (p.301) suggested by Lincoln and Guba (1985) as an aid to credibility. This validation process supports the notion that the researchers and analytic team truly understand the data.

Moreover, credibility of the analysis could be confirmed by member checking for representativeness of the data as a whole (Thomas and Magilvy, 2011). In this study, results were presented to women with the same experiences who validated that the findings echoed their experiences. In addition, the researcher kept returning to the data to check whether the interpretation was true to the data and features identified (Sandelowski and Leeman, 2012). Because the findings must reflect the participants' voice and not the researcher's biases, motivations, or perspectives, the primary researcher spent time before interviews to identify her own biases and thoughts.

In addition, during data collection and analysis, the researcher sought input from research mentors; both advisor and co-adviser, to help with identifying bias. In an effort to assure trustworthiness of the findings in this study, the researcher also engaged in critical evaluation in relation to procedures used to generate the findings (Graneheim and Lundman, 2004). Finally, the quotations were initially recorded and transcribed in Thai. In order to check for reliability of the translations to English for presentation in this dissertation, the quoted translations were validated by two bilingual colleagues (Appendix D).

Results

Context: The context for Thai women with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy in this interview is a group of women with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy at chemotherapy unit. Normally, this group was treated at out-patient department (OPD). For the treatment, the patients come in advance to draw blood in order to assess their readiness before receiving chemotherapy. After blood drawing, the patients go home to wait for results and return to meet their doctor in the morning of the appointment date. In case that the patients live far away from the hospital where they will get chemotherapy, they can draw blood at nearby hospital and bring their blood test results on the day of chemotherapy. After seeing their doctor, if their blood test result pass and they are ready to receive chemotherapy, they can undergo chemotherapy at the chemotherapy department which usually takes about four to five hours per person. Then, the patients will be discharged to rest at home after chemotherapy and will return to undergo another cycle of chemotherapy in the next 21-28 days (three to four weeks). On the contrary, if their blood test result is abnormal or their physical conditions are not ready for chemotherapy, their appointment will be postponed until their physical conditions are ready for chemotherapy.

Overview: This study conducted a total of 18 interviews with 10 participants. Three participants were interviewed 3 times and two participants were interviewed 2 times because certain data from the first and second interview still needed to be explained until it was clear.

All of the participants were Thai female with average age of 50.1 ± 6.48 years, in age range between 39 and 60. Most participants had right breast cancer (60%) and most had been diagnosed with either stage II (50%) or stage III (50%) cancer. Most participants received chemotherapy regimen with a first-line treatment comprised of AC (Adriamycin-Cyclophosphamide) (70%) in Cycle 2 (30%) and 3

(30%) (Table 12).

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		Participants
		n (%)
Age	Mean (SD) = 50.1 (6.48)	
Marriage status	Single	3 (30)
	Married	4 (40)
	Divorced	3 (30)
Occupation	Government officer	2 (20)
	Contractor	3 (30)
	Agriculturalist	3 (30)
	Not working	2 (20)
Diagnosis	Right breast cancer	6 (60)
	Left breast cancer	4 (40)
Stage of breast cancer	Stage II	5 (50)
	Stage III	5 (50)
Chemotherapy regimen	AC (Adriamycin-Cyclophosphamide)	7 (70)
	CMF (Cyclophosphamide-Methotrexate-Fluorouracil)	3 (30)
Cycle of first-line	2 nd	3 (30)
Chemotherapy	3 rd	3 (30)
	4 th	2 (20)
	5 th	2 (20)

Table 12 Background of 10 participants in interview step (N = 10)

Supportive Care Needs (SCNs) for Thai women with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy

Viewpoints of Thai women with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy about SCNs were conveyed through answers of main questions and deep or probes questions. The researchers tried to search for perception of problems or situations occurred during chemotherapy treatment that made participants needed assistance from others, including things needed for facing with disease, chemotherapy treatment, and changes happened during that period.

During the interview, participants were asked to recall about their experiences of breast cancer illness and treatment process until chemotherapy, in order to understand initial perceptions of their own illness and treatment. After that, the researchers began to go in-depth about problems/issues or situations that affected the patients' living and their needs for assistance or support to solve problems occurred during chemotherapy treatment period. The interview process helped participants to review their memory, thought, and perceptions about various events that led to problems and needs for supportive care.

After the interview, records were transcribed in Thai language and the researchers read interview transcription of each participants many times to gain full insight. It was found that most participants could perceive changes occurred after being diagnosed with breast cancer and receiving various treatment process-biopsy, operation, and finally chemotherapy. These changes all affected coping, self-adjustment, and search for assistance from various sources, in order to maintain one's living as normal as possible.

From the interview that the researchers focused on chemotherapy treatment period, it was found that participants reported two kinds of events. One occurred during each chemotherapy treatment at hospital (one day period). The other occurred during recuperation at home three to four weeks after each chemotherapy, while waiting for the next cycle. It could be seen that the period when this group of patients faced many serious problems occurred during recuperation at home after each treatment was much longer than the period when they underwent chemotherapy one day at a time. Furthermore, the day the patients underwent chemotherapy at hospital was normally the day when their physical conditions were stronger than the days when they rested at home after chemotherapy. This is because the adverse effect period of chemotherapy usually occurred within the first one to two weeks and gradually reduced to near-normal around the next cycle of chemotherapy.

One thing obviously noticeable from the interview is when the researchers probed about important problems of situations that made participants needed help, the participants would feel that they did not want to be a burden for anyone. They were reluctant to ask for help from family, doctor, nurse or others even though these things were necessary for them (Klungrit et al., 2019). Nearly all participants stated that they "felt considerate" and thought that everyone - doctor, nurse, family - did have his or her own duty and they did not want to add to their burden. All participants chose to solve the problems and did everything by themselves as much as possible like they did before illness.

However, when participants were encouraged to express opinion about problems or situations related to SCNs from their direct experience, they were all willing to give all information. Hence, results of this interview after content analysis indicated that SCNs in the phenomena of Thai women with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy occurred two periods; some needs in early post-chemotherapy recovery at home and some needs each cycle of chemotherapy at hospital. Moreover, there are various types of needs of this group such as; useful information and advices, financial problem-solving, family support etc. as showed the details in Appendix A.

After content analysis of the interview transcripts of 10 Participants for 18 times, the researchers were able to find 207 codes of attributes of SCNs from viewpoints of Thai women with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy by counting frequency of each code with similar or the same attribute of SCNs. Results of the analysis showed that needs for information about breast cancer and one own treatment is the code with the heist frequency at 10, followed by explanation about kinds of food that should be eaten and should be avoided at frequency of seven. Other codes were around two to five (80 codes were at two, two codes were at three, two codes were at four, one code was at five) while 11 codes were at the lowest frequency of one (Appendix B).

These included needs for information about sexual relationship, side effect of chemotherapy on sexual relationship, guidelines for using the arm on the operated side, guidelines for behavior that would increase platelets, personal advisement, 24-hour consultation service, house-visit by volunteers or nurses from nearby hospitals, conversation with someone with similar experience, support for wigs, supplementary food and career for additional income, and nurses who are expert in injecting veins. It could be seen that, after analyzing repetitive meaning of similar or same attributes of supportive care need, only 98 codes (Appendix B) were left to provide overall and significant attributes for defining the operational definition of SCNs for Thai women with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy in this study, for use as a framework in generating items in the following step (Appendix C).

The operational definition of Supportive Care Needs for Thai women with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy

SCNs as perceived by Thai women with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy refer to critical condition of body and mind changes, as well as issues that creates deficiency and guidelines/ methods for solving problems with remedy, assistance and necessary responses from family and health care team while undergoing chemotherapy. This includes the duration from before, while to after undergoing each cycle of chemotherapy which covers care process at hospital and recovery at home after chemotherapy. SCNs consists of seven aspects of needs to maintain balance in normal living; physical, psychological, useful information, family involvement, health service support, financial problem-solving, and religion (Appendix C).

Step 2: Generating an item pool

At this step, a large pool of items (98 codes) would be generated to cover the operational definition gained from the first step. Each item was written concisely in Thai but meaningfully to reflect SCNs of Thai women with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy. All items may be similar, repetitious, or overlapped in meaning. Later, the researchers would choose items that directly reflect the scale's purpose and the latent variable (Supportive Care Needs), in order to make the newly-developed scale clear and valid in measuring the latent variable, which in this study is SCNs.

After that, the researchers reduced redundancy in item pool by checking for repetition of words with similar meaning or items asking the same opinions but using different words. The researchers had to gain deep understanding and reduce repetition in all items. Furthermore, the researchers also had to consider number of items. DeVellis (2012) stated that there was no definite rule about number of item at this stage, but number of item in the final scale should be taken into consideration. At this step of item generation, there should be three to four times more item than needed in the final version (DeVellis, 2012). In this study, there were a total of 62 items (Table 13) that covered seven aspects of needs; physical, psychological, useful information, family involvement, health service support, financial problem-solving, and religion.

Writing question is another important part of this step. The researchers should write questions by paraphrasing from original spoken words in the interview, in order to communicate correspondingly with the scale's purpose and to measure SCNs most directly. In this study, questions were written in Thai, then translated into English for presentation in this dissertation. Back-translation technique (Maneesriwongul and Dixon, 2004) was used to verify by having one bilingual Thai translated Thai questions (original) into English, then having another one bilingual Thai translated the English version back into Thai. After that, the Thai (translated) version was compared with the Thai (original) version until it could be verified that the translated English version were similar in meaning with the Thai (original) version (Appendix D).

DeVellis (2012) suggested that good questions should be direct and clear, and convey only one main idea. Moreover, questions should be written in language understood by sixth-grade readers. Average length of word in each item should be 15 -16 words or 20 syllables. Positively and negatively worded items should also be considered. In this study, the researchers began every question with "I" or "I need..." because in answering, the respondents read and answered every question by themselves. So, the respondents would understand that the questions aimed to ask for their opinions and perceptions about their own problems and needs. The questions were sequenced according to series of events, to indicate problems and solutions that each participant's needs occurred, from the duration of chemotherapy at hospital until recovery at home, without classification into aspects. However, the sequence of all items covered seven aspects of needs; physical, psychological, useful information, family involvement, health service support, financial problem-solving, and religion.

Thai version (original)	English version
1. ฉันรู้สึกกลัวมากที่ค้องถูกแทงเข็ม หรือเจาะเถือคหลายๆ	1. I am very afraid of being injected or
ครั้ง จึงต้องการพยาบาลที่มีความเชี่ยวชาญมากๆ	drawn blood many times so I want
	nurses who are very experienced.
2. ฉันไม่ต้องการให้ใครมารบกวน และต้องการนอนพัก	2. I do not want anyone to disturb me. I
เงียบๆในขณะที่นอนรับยาเกมีบำบัด	want to rest silently during
	chemotherapy.
3. ฉันต้องการอุปกรณ์ที่ช่วยให้ร่างกายอบอุ่นขณะนอนรับยา	3. I need something to make me warm
เกมีบำบัดในห้องแอร์เช่นผ้าห่มผ้ากลุมศีรษะ	while lying down for chemotherapy in
	air-conditioned room such as sheet to
	cover my head.
4. ฉันต้องการอุปกรณ์ที่ช่วยบรรเทาอาการปวดเมื่อยขณะ	4. I need something to alleviate stiffnes
นอนรับยาเกมีบำบัดบนเตียงเช่นหมอนหนุนหลังผ้ารองแขน	while lying down on bed for
	chemotherapy such as back-supported
	pillow or arm-supported sheet
5. ฉันต้องการมีคนพาไปห้องน้ำในระหว่างที่ได้รับยาเคมี	5. I need someone to assist me to a toile
บำบัด	while undergoing chemotherapy.
6. ฉันรู้สึกแสบจมูกจากกลิ่นของยาเคมีบำบัดที่ได้รับ	6. I feel burning nose from the smell of
	chemotherapy I get.
7. ฉันต้องการให้พยาบาลเดินมาซักถามอาการหรือมาดูเป็น	7. I need nurses to walk over to ask or
ระยะๆในขณะที่นอนรับยาเคมีบำบัด	inspect me periodically while
Co.	undergoing chemotherapy.
8. ฉันต้องการได้รับความช่วยเหลือเกี่ยวกับอาการเจ็บและ	8. I need help about pain and burns at
แสบร้อนบริเวณที่แทงเข็ม	injection site.

Table 13 The first draft of SCNS-TBC (62 items)

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Thai version (original)	English version
9. ฉันด้องการให้มีบริการลูกอมหรือน้ำสมุนไพรอุ่นๆเช่นน้ำ	9. I need some candies or warm herbal
ขิงน้ำใบเตยน้ำตะ ไคร้จิบเพื่อบรรเทาอาการขมคอน้ำลาย	drinks such as ginger juice, pandan
เหนียวในระหว่างที่นอนรับยาเกมีบำบัด	juice, lime grass juice to relieve bitter
	taste and viscous saliva while
	undergoing chemotherapy.
10. ฉันต้องการให้แพทย์พยาบาลพูดคุยกับฉันด้วยถ้อยกำ	10. I need doctors and nurses to speak
สุภาพไม่ต่ำหนิให้รู้สึกไม่สบายใจ	with me politely with no reprimand to
11 କର କର କର କର କର ଅନ୍ୟ	make me worry.
11. ฉันต้องการกำลังใจจากแพทย์ พยาบาลในการพูดให้	11. I need encouragement speech from doctor and nurses.
กำลังใจ	11/22
12. ฉันต้องการให้ญาติเข้าไปในห้องตรวจขณะที่พบแพทย์	12. I need my cousins to accompany me
ทุกครั้ง	every time I meet with the doctor.
13. ฉันต้องการให้กรอบครัวมีส่วนร่วมในการรับฟังข้อมูล	13. I need my family to involve in
และช่วยตัดสินใจเกี่ยวกับการเจ็บป่วยและการรักษาด้วยเคมี	listening to information and make
บำบัด	decision about my sickness and
	chemotherapy treatment.
14. ฉันต้องการให้กรอบกรัวกอยเตือนเกี่ยวกับวันนัดในการ	14. I need my family to warn me about
มาตรวจและมารับยาเคมีบำบัดแต่ละครั้ง	each appointment with doctors and
1	chemotherapy treatment.
15. ฉันต้องการให้ครอบครัวมารับ-ส่งและอยู่ด้วยในขณะที่	15. I need my family to accompany me
ฉันมารับยาเกมีบำบัดที่โรงพยาบาล	and stay with me while undergoing
16. ฉันต้องการให้ครอบครัวช่วยเหลือในการยื่นบัตรพาไป	chemotherapy at the hospital. 16. I need my family to help me in
	submitting appointment card, blood
เจาะเถือดเอกซเรย์หรือติดต่อที่ต่างๆในวันที่มาตรวจรักษาที่ -	drawing, taking x-ray, or contacting
โรงพยาบาล	various departments on my treatment
	day at the hospital.
17. ฉันต้องการได้รับการเอื้ออำนวยความสะควกใน	17. I need facilitation for check-up
ขั้นตอนการเข้ารับการตรวจรักษาในเวลาที่เหมาะสม	admittance procedure at appropriate time.
18. ฉันด้องการให้ครอบครัวให้กำลังใจและอยู่เป็นเพื่อน	18. I need my family to encourage and
10. ผมกองการ กกระบบ ขณะมารับยาเคมีบำบัดที่โรงพยาบาล	accompany me while undergoing
10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	chemotherapy at hospital.
19. ฉันต้องการมารับการตรวงในวันเดียวกันทั้งการมารับยา	19. I want to have check-up on the same
เคมีบำบัดและการตรวจอื่นๆ	day, both chemotherapy and others.
20. ฉันมีปัญหาเรื่องการเงิน และต้องการรักษาตามสิทธิที่	20. I have money problem and want to
ใม่ต้องเสียค่าใช้จ่าย	be treated according to my right withou
รางเก <i>า</i> รราดน เริ่ม เก	fee.

Table 13The first draft of SCNS-TBC (62 items) (Cont.)

Thai version (original)	English version
21. ฉันต้องการได้รับสวัสดิการจากรัฐบาลในการสนับสนุน	21. I need to get government's welfare
เรื่องค่าใช้จ่ายอื่นๆในการมารับยาเคมีบำบัดที่โรงพยาบาลเช่น	to support my other expenses
ค่ารถค่าน้ำมันค่าเดินทางค่าที่พักและค่าอาหาร	concerning chemotherapy treatment at
	the hospital, such as bus fare, fuel
	expense, travel expense,
22. ฉันต้องการให้แพทย์/พยาบาลให้เวลาในการอธิบายและ	accommodation and food expense. 22. I need doctors / nurses to take time
22. นินพองการ เกณฑาด/ พอายาณเกรงการมารอบยาดและ ให้คำแนะนำต่างๆ	to explain and give me suggestions.
23. ฉันต้องการกำปรึกษาเป็นรายบุกกลมากกว่าการแนะนำ	23. I need individual consult rather than
เป็นรายกลุ่ม	group suggestions.
24. ฉันต้องการให้แพทย์หรือพยาบาลเป็นสื่อกลางในการ	24. I need doctors or nurses to explain
อธิบายกับคนในครอบครัวเกี่ยวกับสภาพการเจ็บป่วยและการ	to my family about my illness
รักษาของฉัน	conditions and treatments.
25. ฉันต้องการให้มีพยาบาลหรือนักโภชนาการให้ความรู้	25. I need nurses or nutritionists to give
หรือตอบข้อซักถามต่างๆขณะรอพบแพทย์	knowledge or answer questions while I
	wait for the doctor.
26. ฉันต้องการกำอธิบายจากแพทย์เกี่ยวกับลักษณะ/ชนิด/	26. I need explanations from doctors
ระยะและความรุนแรงของโรคมะเร็งเด้านมที่ฉันกำลังเป็นอยู่	about features / types and severity of m
	breast cancer.
27. ฉันต้องการทราบข้อมูลเกี่ยวกับแนวทางการรักษาและ	27. I need to know information about
ระยะเวลาในการรักษาจนกว่าจะหายขาด	approach and duration of treatment unt. I'm cured.
28. ฉันต้องการทราบรายละเอียดค่าใช้ง่ายในการรักษาและ	28. I need details of treatment expenses
	and how to use my right to treatment
	without paying expenses.
29. ฉันต้องการให้แพทย์บอกความก้าวหน้าของโรคและการ	29. I need doctors to tell me about the
รักษาของฉันเป็นระยะๆ	progress of my disease and treatment
	periodically.
30. ฉันต้องการข้อมูลเกี่ยวกับทางเลือกอื่นๆในการรักษา	30. I need information about other
นอกจากการรักษาด้วยเคมีบำบัด	treatment alternatives other than
71 vy od do ov h i ~	chemotherapy.
31. ฉันต้องการกำชี้แจงเกี่ยวกับการใช้สมุนไพรร่วมกับการ	31. I need explanations about using
รักษาด้วยขาเกมีบำบัด	herbs along with chemotherapy.
32. ฉันต้องการคำแนะนำเกี่ยวกับฤทธิ์ข้างเกียงของยาเคมี	32. I need suggestions about side effect
บำบัดที่มีผลต่อร่างกาย	of chemotherapy on my body.

Table 13 The first draft of SCNS-TBC (62 items) (Cont.)

Thai version (original)	English version
33. ฉันต้องการกำอธิบายเกี่ยวกับการตรวจเลือดก่อนการ	33. I need explanations about blood test
รับยาเคมีบำบัคได้แก่การตรวจเม็คเลือดขาวเกล็คเลือด	before chemotherapy, i.e. white blood and platelets test.
34. ฉันต้องการกำแนะนำเรื่องการปฏิบัติตัวที่ส่งเสริม	34. I need suggestions about behaviors
ให้ผลตรวจเลือดมีค่าปกติและสามารถรับยาเคมีบำบัดได้ อย่างต่อเนื่อง	that will make my blood test normal and enable me to endure continuous chemotherapy.
35. ฉันต้องการกำแนะนำการปฏิบัติตัวเพื่อช่วยให้ตนเอง	35. I need suggestions on behaviors that
หายจาก โรคมะเริ่งเต้านมที่กำลังเป็นอยู่	will help me cured from my breast cancer.
36. ฉันต้องการข้อมูลเกี่ยวกับกิจกรรมต่างๆและงานที่	36. I need information about activities
สามารถทำได้ในช่วงที่เจ็บป่วยและรักษาด้วยยาเคมีบำบัด	and works I can do during my sickness and chemotherapy treatment.
37. ฉันต้องการกำแนะนำเกี่ยวกับข้อปฏิบัติในการใช้แขน	37. I need suggestions about guidelines
ข้างที่เป็นมะเร็งเด้านมในการทำกิจกรรมต่างๆ	in using my arm on the breast cancer side in doing various activities.
38. ฉันต้องการคำแนะนำเกี่ยวกับชนิดของอาหารที่ควร	38. I need suggestions about types of
รับประทานและอาหารที่กวรหลีกเลี่ยง	food to take and types of food to avoid.
39. ฉันต้องการกำแนะนำเรื่องทางเลือกและอาหารทดแทน	39. I need suggestions about individual
เฉพาะราขบุคคลเช่นอาหารเสริมหรือวิตามินต่างๆ	alternatives and replacing food, such as supplementary or vitamins.
40. ฉันต้องการพูดคุยเพื่อแลกเปลี่ยนประสบการณ์ของ	40. I need to talk to exchange my
ตัวเองกับคนที่ป่วยและอยู่ในภาวะเดียวกัน สาการณ์มา	experiences with other patients in the same conditions.
41.ฉันต้องการการบรรเทาอาการกลื่นใส้อาเงียนหลังจาก	41. I need to relieve my nausea after
ใค้รับยาเกมีบำบัด	chemotherapy treatment.
42. ฉันมีอาการนอนไม่หลับและต้องการได้รับความ	42. I cannot sleep and I need assistance
ช่วยเหลือ	about this.
43. ฉันต้องการให้พยาบาลที่โรงพยาบาลใกล้บ้านมาเยี่ยมที่	43. I need nurse from the nearby
บ้านในช่วง2-3 วันหลังกลับจากรับยาเกมีบำบัดแต่ละครั้ง	hospital to visit me at my home in 2-3 days after each chemotherapy treatment
44. ฉันต้องการให้กรอบกรัวจัดเตรียมอาหารที่ฉันสามารถ	44. I need my family to prepare food I
รับประทานได้ในช่วงเวลาที่ฉันรู้สึกเบื่ออาหาร	can eat when I lose my appetite.
45. ฉันต้องการให้ครอบครัวจัดหาอาหารหรือผลไม้ที่มี	45. I need my family to provide me sour
รสชาติอมเปรี้ยวที่ช่วยบรรเทาอาการคลื่นไส้อาเจียนเช่น	food or fruit to alleviate nausea such as
อาหารประเภทด้มยำผลไม้จำพวกสัมมะม่วงมะขามคลุก	Tom-Yum, orange, mango, tamarind or mixed tamarind.

Table 13 The first draft of SCNS-TBC (62 items) (Cont.)

Thai version (original)	English version
46. ฉันต้องการให้ครอบครัวจัดหาอาหารมังสวิรัติให้	46. I need my family to provide
รับประทาน	vegetarian food for me.
47. ฉันต้องการให้กนในครอบครัวทำงานบ้านแทนใน	47. I need my family member to do
ช่วงเวลาที่ฉันอ่อนเพลียมาก	housework for me during the time I feel very tired.
48. ฉันต้องการให้คนในครอบครัวติดต่อทำธุระแทนใน	48. I need my family member to run
ช่วงเวลาที่ฉันไม่สามารถออกไปไหนได้	errand for me during the time I cannot go out.
49. ฉันต้องการให้คนรัก/สามีเข้าใจในเรื่องการมีเพศ	49. I want my boyfriend/husband to
สัมพันธุ์ที่ไม่สามารถตอบสนองได้เหมือนเดิม	understand that I cannot respond to sexual relationship as before.
50. ฉันรู้สึกเครียดและวิตกกังวลกับการเจ็บป่วยและการ	50. I feel so anxious and worried with
รักษาครั้งนี้จนต้องการความช่วยเหลือจากแพทย์และพยาบาล	my sickness and treatment that I need help from doctors and nurses.
51. ฉันยังทำใจขอมรับการเจ็บป่วยและการรักษาไม่ได้และ	51. I still cannot accept my sickness and
ต้องการกำลังใจจากครอบครัว	treatment and need encouragement from my family.
52. ฉันกังวลกับสภาพร่างกายที่เปลี่ยนแปลงไปเช่นผมร่วง	52. I am worried about my changing
ปากดำเล็บดำและผิวคำเนื่องจากฤทธิ์ข้างเกียงของยาเกมีบำบัด	physical condition such as fallen hair,
	darkened lips, blackened nails, and
	darkened skin due to side effect of chemotherapy.
53. ฉันต้องการให้คนในครอบครัวพูดจากับฉันดีๆไม่ใช้	53. I need my family to speak with me
คำพูดที่ทำให้คิดมากหรือรู้สึกน้อยใจ	sweetly and does not use words that wil
۲/ ۲۰ مع مامن مار	make me feel frustrated or hurt.
54. ฉันต้องการให้ครอบครัวเอาใจใส่ดูแลเป็นพิเศษในช่วง	54. I need my family to specially take care of me during the first week after
สัปดาห์แรกหลังรับขาเกมีบำบัด	chemotherapy.
55. ฉันต้องการให้คนในครอบครัวยอมรับกับสภาพร่างกาย	55. I need my family to accept my body
ของฉันที่เปลี่ยนแปลงจากความเจ็บป่วยและการรักษาโดยไม่	condition that changes from sickness
แสดงท่าที่รังเกียง	and treatment without any dislike or
111191 II II J1110 U	embarrassment.
56. ฉันต้องการให้กนในกรอบกรัวโทรศัพท์มาหาบ้าง	56. I need my family members to call me.
57. ฉันต้องการให้กรอบกรัวพาไปทำบุญทำทานสร้างกุศล	57. I need my family to bring me to
ให้มีกำลังใจมากขึ้น	make merit, donate and do good deeds
	to encourage me.

Table 13 The first draft of SCNS-TBC (62 items) (Cont.)

Thai version (original)	English version
58. ฉันต้องการได้รับการสนับสนุนวิกผมหมวกผ้าโพก	58. I need support for wigs, hats, and
ศีรษะจากโรงพยาบาล	turbans from the hospital.
59. ฉันต้องการได้รับการสนับสนุนจากโรงพยาบาลเรื่อง	59. I need support for supplementary
อาหารเสริมที่ไม่สามารถซื้อรับประทานเองได้	food that I cannot afford from the
	hospital.
60. ฉันต้องการหารายได้เพิ่มเติมเพื่อแก้ปัญหาการขัดสน	60. I want to get additional income to
เรื่องการเงิน	solve money problem.
61. ฉันมีความจำเป็นต้องขอยืมเงินจากญาติพี่น้อง	61. I have to borrow money from my
and the second se	cousins.
62. ฉันต้องการการบริการให้กำปรึกษาทางโทรศัพท์24	62. I need 24-hour phone consult when I
ชม. เมื่อเกิดปัญหาหรือข้อสงสัยขณะอยู่ที่บ้าน	have problems or doubts while I stay
	home.

Table 13The first draft of SCNS-TBC (62 items) (Cont.)

Step 3: Determining response format for SCNS-TBC

In this study, the researchers determined format of measurement together with item pool generation in step 2, in order to gain more suitability and consistency between items and response format, both for stem and series of response options. Apart from response format, suitability in number of options in the format should be considered as well. Options should be able to differentiate and express exact meaning of respondents.

The response format chosen for this study was a four-level numerical rating scale - a rating scale on degree or extend (Svensson, 2001; Wetzel and Greiff, 2018) substituted by numbers (Numerical Rating scaling). Numerical rating scaling is as widely popular as Likert scaling used to assess feeling, opinions, beliefs, and attitudes. The only difference is in a series of response options where Numerical Rating scaling employs one dimensional measurement ranging from the lowest to the highest to the lowest, representing by numbers. On the other hand,

Likert scaling uses measurement options of opposite dimensions, such as "strongly disagree", "moderately disagree", "mildly disagree", "mildly agree", "moderately agree" and "strongly agree" (DeVellis, 2012; Wetzel and Greiff, 2018).

Furthermore, consideration for channel of measurement or number of option is also important. Division into odd (3, 5, 7..) or even (2, 4, 6..) number depends mainly on the objectives of each scale. In this instrumental development study, assessment is focused on level of significance and necessity of each SCNs that patients think is significant and necessary to gain assistance from the lowest to the highest level. The researchers chose to divide level of significance and necessity into four-levels: 1- the lowest level of significance and necessity to gain assistance; 2- low level of significance and necessity to gain assistance; 3- high level of significance and necessity to gain assistance; and 4- the highest level of significance and necessity to gain assistance. It could be seen that there was no moderate level in this four-level division. Thus, this kind of division helps to reduce some problems with regular rating scales, such as ambiguity of rating scale labels in a moderate level (Wetzel and Greiff, 2018). However, it is challenging to construct because identification of level of significance and necessity of assistance need to capture different traits between low and high levels. Therefore, the response format of this scale has no option for moderate level of significance and necessity.

The response format of SCNS-TBC is a four-level numerical rating scale in which the respondents assess level of significance and necessity of assistance need from the lowest to the highest with no moderate level. In translating results of this questionnaire, the researchers translated results of level of significance and necessity of assistance needs by Intervals from the range (Wetzel and Greiff, 2018). There was a regrouping from four levels into three levels: low-moderate-high, by subtracting the highest value with the lowest value and dividing by numbers of needed intervals. Therefore, level of significance and necessity of assistance need from this SCNS-TBC was translated into (4 - 1)/3 which yielded a range of 1. This means that the range of 1.00 - 2.00 is a low level, 2.01 - 3.00 is a moderate level, and 3.01 - 4.00 is a high level of significance and necessity to gain assistance. This clearly indicates difference needs of supportive care in three levels from low-moderate-high. This translated results could be used to consider suitable responses to SCNs.

Moreover, the researchers had designed the SCNS-TBC to have two parts. Part one evaluates SCNs with all question items and Part two asks personal information of respondents. This way, the respondents will have more attention and concentration in answering each question item since the beginning of the questionnaire.

Direction of the questionnaire gives explanation to make respondents understand purposes of this scale. The aim is to make respondents contemplate each question item and decide if the question indicates significant and necessary problem or solution that the respondents need to gain during breast cancer treatment with chemotherapy. Scales of significance and necessity are divided into four levels, from the lowest to the highest, signifying by numbers 1-4. The respondents answer by circling the most relevant number, as shown in Figure 2.

Direction:

The following questions ask information about supportive care need of Thai women with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy.

Please read each question and consider if that question indicates problem or solution that are significant and necessary for you in different levels.

Please read each question one by one and circle \circ around number 1 - 4 which is the most relevant to your true need.

- 1 refers to problem or solution that is significant and necessary for you at <u>the lowest level</u>
- 2 refers to problem or solution that is significant and necessary for you at <u>low level</u>
- 3 refers to problem or solution that is significant and necessary for you at <u>high level</u>
- 4 refers to problem or solution that is significant and necessary for you at <u>the highest level</u>

During chemotherapy treatment	Level of	significa	ince and N	lecessity
which level is the following problem or				
solution significant and necessary for	Lowest	Low	High	Highest
you?				
45. I feel so anxious and worried with				
my sickness and treatment that I need	าวิที่ยาร์	2	3	4
help from doctors and nurses.				

<u>From the above example</u>, if you choose to **circle number 3**, it means that you are worried about your sickness and treatment, which is significant for your and necessary to gain assistance from doctors and nurses at <u>high level</u>.

Figure 2 The response format of SCNS-TBC

Step 4: Conducting initial item pool reviewed by experts

After step 3, the researchers gained SCNS-TBC (Draft 1) which consisted of 62 items generated to cover the operational definition. Hence, in this step, the initial item pool had to be reviewed for content validity by experts who had body of knowledge and direct experiences with breast cancer patient undergoing chemotherapy. Appropriateness of response format was also evaluated, as well as its consistency with the scale's objectives. In this study, the SCNS-TBC (Draft 1) was checked for content validity by seven experts – three nursing instructor expertise in caring breast cancer patients and four Advanced Practice Nurses (APN) experienced in caring breast cancer patients and/or cancer patients who received chemotherapy (Appendix E).

Methodology of content validity by experts

Since the SCNS-TBC (Draft 1) was generated from the operational definition, all items (62 items) were not categorized into aspects. The researchers asked the experts to assess suitability of each item to rate how relevant each item is to what the researcher intend to measure. The experts assessed by providing score on 1 to 4 point scale that could reflect objectives and consistency with content and definition: 1 - not relevant, 2 - somewhat relevant, 3 - quite relevant, and 4 - highly relevant.

Each expert evaluated independently and provided additional suggestion for each item according to their opinion. Moreover, experts also evaluated suitability of words used, language usage, writing style, clarity of meaning, repetition of item, and suitability of response format of the scale. After reviewing, the researchers revised the scale according to suggestions from the experts. Data analysis

Regarding content validity testing in this study, the researchers computed two types of Content Validity Index (CVI): the Content Validity of Individual Items (I-CVI) and the Content Validity of overall Scale (S-CVI) (Polit and Beck, 2012; Polit et al., 2007). The I-CVI was calculated from numbers of experts who marked items at level 3 or 4 divided by numbers of all experts. To be acceptable, the I-CVI score should be .80 or over. The I-CVI score of less than .08 led to deletion of the item. Moreover, S-CVI was calculated from average value of I-CVI of all items. Acceptable value of S-CVI should be .90 or over (Polit et al., 2007).

Result

Since question items in this SCNS-TBC were constructed only from analysis of content gained from interviewing participants with direct experience. The conceptual framework for constructing questions covered the operational definition gained from step 1. Therefore, results of assessment by the seven experts indicated their opinion on question items that were consistent with objectives and possible to assess attributes of SCNs for Thai women with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy. It was found that I-CVI value was between 0.57 – 1.00, with 39 items had I-CVI of 1.00, nine items had I-CVI of 0.86, 10 items had I-CVI of 0.71, and four items had I-CVI of 0.57 while S-CVI value was 0.91 (Table 14).

In addition, the experts also suggested edition of language used in questions that were repetitive in meaning or ambiguous in communication. The researchers had considered by item and kept 48 items with I-CVI more than 0.80. Language of some items was edited and some items were grouped together if they had similar meaning. Items with I-CVI of 0.71 were edited to make their language more suitable. Repetitive meaning of items was considered and items were grouped together. Items with I-CVI of 0.57 were deleted. Therefore, there are 43 items were not change, 11 items were revised, six items were deleted and two repetitive questions were grouped together. Thus, the SCNS-TBC (Draft 2) consisted of 55 items left for consideration in the next step (Table14).

Items (62 items)	I-CVI	Result of assessment (55 items)
1. I am very afraid of being	0.86	Revise
injected or drawn blood many		1. I need a nurse who is highly
times so I want nurses who are		skilled in injecting vein for
very experienced.		chemotherapy.
2. I do not want anyone to disturb	0.71	Revise
me. I want to rest silently during		2. I need peaceful rest or sleep
chemotherapy.		while undergoing chemotherapy.
3. I need something to make me	0.86	Group together (item 3 and 4)
warm while lying down for		3. I need a blanket, back-support
chemotherapy in air-conditioned	ce@mmm10	pillow or arm-support blanket
room such as sheet to cover my		while undergoing chemotherapy.
head.		
4. I need something to alleviate	0.86	
stiffness while lying down on bed for		
chemotherapy such as back-supported	นมหาวเ	
pillow or arm-supported sheet	ORN. UN	IIVERSITY
5. I need someone to assist me to a	1.00	Keep
toilet while undergoing		4.
chemotherapy.		
6. I feel burning nose from the	0.71	<u>Revise</u>
smell of chemotherapy I get.		5. I need a mask to reduce nasal congestion from the smell of
		chemotherapy.
7. I need nurses to walk over to ask	1.00	Keep
or inspect me periodically while		<u> </u>
undergoing chemotherapy.		
8. I need help about pain and burns	1.00	Keep
at injection site.		7.

Table 14I-CVI and S-CVI of SCNS-TBC (Draft 1) (62 items)

Items (62 items)	I-CVI	Result of assessment (55 items)
9. I need some candies or warm	1.00	Keep
herbal drinks such as ginger juice,		8.
pandan juice, lime grass juice to		
relieve bitter taste and viscous		
saliva while undergoing		
chemotherapy.		
10. I need doctors and nurses to	0.86	Keep
speak with me politely with no		9.
reprimand to make me worry.	લેલી છે. ત્ર	
11. I need encouragement speech	0.71	Revise
from doctor and nurses.		10. I feel discourage and hopeless
- interesting in the second se	Ť.S	and need doctors and nurses to
		cheer me up.
12. I need my cousins to	0.71	Revise
accompany me every time I meet		11. I need doctors to allow my
with the doctor.		cousins to accompany me while I
	10004	meet with the doctor.
13. I need my family to involve in	0.86	Keep
listening to information and make		12.
decision about my sickness and		
chemotherapy treatment.		
14. I need my family to warn me	1.00	Keep
about each appointment with doctors and chemotherapy	แ์มหาว ิ	^{13.} ทยาลัย
treatment. CHULALONGK		NIVERSITY
15. I need my family to accompany	0.86	Keep
me and stay with me while		14.
undergoing chemotherapy at the hospital.		
16. I need my family to help me in	1.00	Keep
submitting appointment card, blood		15.
drawing, taking x-ray, or		
contacting various departments on		
my treatment day at the hospital.		
17. I need facilitation for check-up	0.57	Delete
admittance procedure at		This question is about a process
appropriate time.		that patients have to follow
		procedure of each hospital, which
		_ _ _ /

Table 14I-CVI and S-CVI of SCNS-TBC (Draft 1) (62 items) (Cont.)

Items (62 items)	I-CVI	Result of assessment (55 items)
items (62 items)	1-0.11	cannot define suitable duration
		needed by each patient.
18. I need my family to encourage	0.57	Delete
and accompany me while	0.57	This question is repetitious with
undergoing chemotherapy at		item no.12, 13, 15, and 16
hospital.	0.71	Derie
19. I want to have check-up on the	0.71	Revise
same day, both chemotherapy and		16 I need to have appointment to
others.	11120	meet with doctors and other
	00000	appointments such as blood test, x-
	8	ray, and chemotherapy on the same
		day.
20. I have money problem and	0.71	Revise
want to be treated according to my		17 I need treatment expense
right without fee.	TO A	support according to my treatment
	PASA	right.
21. I need to get government's	0.86	Keep
welfare to support my other		18.
expenses concerning chemotherapy	A STREET, NO.	
treatment at the hospital, such as	en aller	
bus fare, fuel expense, travel		
expense, accommodation and food		
expense.		
22. I need doctors / nurses to take	1.00	Keep
time to explain and give me		19:RSITY
suggestions.		
23. I need individual consult rather	1.00	<u>Keep</u>
than group suggestions.		20.
24. I need doctors or nurses to	1.00	Keep
explain to my family about my		21.
illness conditions and treatments.		
25. I need nurses or nutritionists to	1.00	Keep
give knowledge or answer		22.
questions while I wait for the		
doctor.		

Table 14I-CVI and S-CVI of SCNS-TBC (Draft 1) (62 items) (Cont.)

Items (62 items)	I-CVI	Result of assessment (55 items)
26. I need explanations from	1.00	Keep
doctors about features / types and		23.
severity of my breast cancer.		
27. I need to know information	1.00	<u>Keep</u>
about approach and duration of		24.
treatment until I'm cured.		
28. I need details of treatment	1.00	Keep
expenses and how to use my right		25.
to treatment without paying	ોથી છે. તે	
expenses.		I. a
29. I need doctors to tell me about	1.00	Keep
the progress of my disease and	1.2	26.
treatment periodically.		
30. I need information about other	1.00	Keep
treatment alternatives other than		27.
chemotherapy.		
31. I need explanations about using	1.00	Keep
herbs along with chemotherapy.	666	28.
32. I need suggestions about side	1.00	<u>Keep</u>
effects of chemotherapy on my		29.
body.		
33. I need explanations about blood	1.00	Keep
test before chemotherapy, i.e. white		30.
blood and platelets test.	เมหาวา	
34. I need suggestions about	1.00	Keep
behaviors that will make my blood		31.
test normal and enable me to		
endure continuous chemotherapy.		
35. I need suggestions on behaviors	1.00	Keep
that will help me cured from my		32.
breast cancer.		
36. I need information about	1.00	Keep
activities and works I can do during		33.
my sickness and chemotherapy		
treatment.		

Table 14I-CVI and S-CVI of SCNS-TBC (Draft 1) (62 items) (Cont.)

Items (62 items)	I-CVI	Result of assessment (55 items)
37. I need suggestions about	1.00	Keep
guidelines in using my arm on the		34.
breast cancer side in doing various		
activities.		
38. I need suggestions about types	1.00	Keep
of food to take and types of food to		35.
avoid.		
39. I need suggestions about	1.00	Keep
individual alternatives and	àn 11 a	36.
replacing food, such as		7
supplementary or vitamins.		
40. I need to talk to exchange my	1.00	Keep
experiences with other patients in		37.
the same conditions.		
41. I need to relieve my nausea	1.00	Keep
after chemotherapy treatment.		38.
42. I cannot sleep and I need	1.00	Keep
assistance about this.		39.
43. I need nurse from the nearby	1.00	Keep
hospital to visit me at my home in		40.
2-3 days after each chemotherapy		
treatment.		
44. I need my family to prepare	1.00	Keep
food I can eat when I lose my	6 1 1 1 1 1	41.
appetite. CHULALONGK		NIVERSITY
45. I need my family to provide me	1.00	Delete
sour food or fruit to alleviate		Repetitious with item no. 44
nausea such as Tom-Yum, orange,		
mango, tamarind or mixed		
tamarind.		
46. I need my family to provide	1.00	Delete
vegetarian food for me.		Rrepetitious with item no. 44
47. I need my family member to do	1.00	Keep
housework for me during the time I		42.
feel very tired.		
48. I need my family member to	1.00	Keep
run errand for me during the time I		43.
cannot go out.		

Table 14I-CVI and S-CVI of SCNS-TBC (Draft 1) (62 items) (Cont.)

Items (62 items)	I-CVI	Result of assessment (55 items)
49. I want my boyfriend/husband to	0.71	Revise
understand that I cannot respond to		44. I need my boyfriend/husband
sexual relationship as before.		to understand my limitations in
		sexual relationship caused by the
		disease and side effects of the
		treatment.
50. I feel so anxious and worried	1.00	Keep
with my sickness and treatment		45.
that I need help from doctors and	તેને છે છે.	
nurses.	11/122	
51. I still cannot accept my	1.00	Keep
sickness and treatment and need	¥ Z	46.
encouragement from my family.		
52. I am worried about my	0.57	Delete
changing physical condition such		This question repetitious with
as fallen hair, darkened lips,	04	items no 51 and 55.
blackened nails, and darkened skin		
due to side effect of chemotherapy.	as s	7.41
53. I need my family to speak with	0.86	Keep
me sweetly and does not use words	0.00	<u>47.</u>
that will make me feel frustrated or	×	
hurt.	-	
54. I need my family to specially	0.57	Delete
take care of me during the first	เมทาวิท	This question cannot communicate
week after chemotherapy.		clearly. "Specially take care" is
week alter chemomerapy.		very general and can mean many
55 I need my family to accent my	0.96	things.
55. I need my family to accept my	0.86	Keep
body condition that changes from		48.
sickness and treatment without any		
dislike or embarrassment.	0.51	D
56. I need my family members to	0.71	Revise
call me.		49. I need my remote family
		member to make a phone call to talk and encourage me.

Table 14I-CVI and S-CVI of SCNS-TBC (Draft 1) (62 items) (Cont.)

Items (62 items)	I-CVI	Result of assessment (55 items)
57. I need my family to bring me to	1.00	Keep
make merit, donate and do good		50.
deeds to encourage me.		
58. I need support for wigs, hats,	1.00	Keep
and turbans from the hospital.		51.
59. I need support for	1.00	Keep
supplementary food that I cannot		52.
afford from the hospital.		
60. I want to get additional income	0.71	Revise
to solve money problem.	JJJ////	53. I need support for
		vocation/work to earn income in
	1.5	replacement of the old work that I
		cannot do during this time.
61. I have to borrow money from	0.71	Revise
my cousins.		54. I need financial help from my
- / / / 37		family and cousins when in need.
62. I need 24-hour phone consult	1.00	Keep
when I have problems or doubts	2666	55.
while I stay home.	(C) (corrections)	7
S-CVI	0.91	

Table 14I-CVI and S-CVI of SCNS-TBC (Draft 1) (62 items) (Cont.)

Step 5: Considering inclusion of validation items by Face validity

This step aims to consider suitability and understanding of respondents in all question items of the questionnaire revised according to suggestions of experts in Step 4 (DeVellis, 2012, 2016). In this study, each of the 55 items in SCNS-TBC (Draft 2) was checked for understanding in terms of clarity, ease of understanding, length, and appropriateness of overall questionnaire by interview with 10 participants who had direct experience in breast cancer and were undergoing chemotherapy.

Sample

Selection criteria: Samples in this study were women with breast cancer who were undergoing chemotherapy in super tertiary cancer care hospitals in the lower northern region of Thailand (Buddhachinaraj Phitsanulok Hospital). Criteria for selection of participants were; 1) ages 20 years old and over; 2) diagnosed for invasive or advanced invasive breast cancer; 3) undergoing chemotherapy in any course and cycle; and 4) willing to participate in this study.

Sampling technique: Participants were selected through purposive sampling method (Etikan et al., 2016) according to selection criteria. All 10 Participants were willing to participate in giving opinion about clarity of question items in the questionnaire.

Sample size: The sample size in this step was not definitely prescribed. The researchers chose a group of 10 participants, depending mainly on results and saturation of opinion gained from the participants (Mason, 2010).

Instrument

The instrument used in this step was the 55-item SCNS-TBC (Draft 2) whose questions were revised according to suggestions of experts in Step 4.

Ethical consideration

Ethical considerations in this study were approved by the Ethical Review **CHULALONGKORN UNIVERSITY** Committee of the Faculty of Medicine, the regional hospital of lower northern Thailand (decision No. 080/60). Participants' consent was acquired in both speech and signature in a consent form before asking opinion about this questionnaire.

Data collection

In collecting data for this step, the researchers had informed participants of the objectives in order to check understanding and clarity of each question item. The researchers read each question and participants gave opinion if the question was difficult to understand or ambiguous in conveying meaning.

Data analysis

After collecting data from all 10 participants and analyzing opinions, question items were revised to make them clearer and more appropriate.

Result

General information: All 10 participants were Thai women diagnosed by doctors to have breast cancer in invasive and advanced invasive stages. Average age was 46.9 years. All were undergoing chemotherapy.

Face validity: The results indicated that: 1) Instruction for filling out the questionnaire was clear by all participants; and 2) five items were identified as "*not easy to understand*" revised as shown in Table 15. After adjusting clarity of the five items, the resulting SCNS-THB (Draft 3) which consisted of 55 items was tried out in the Pilot study.

Table 15 Face validity: five items were identified as "not easy to understand"

Item"I feel discourage and hopeless and need doctors and nurses to cheer me10up"

"Discourage and hopeless" are quite abstract that some samples did not understand what to feel discourage and hopeless for. They suggested to change into "I feel discourage and hopeless with the long chemtherapy treatment and I need doctors and nurses to cheer me up"

Item *"I need doctors to allow my cousins to accompany me while I meet with the 11 doctor"*

The samples explained that, normally, doctors allowed family to go with patients. Thus, it should be rewrite into "I need my counsins to accompany me every time I meet with doctors"

Table 15 Face validity: five items were identified as "not easy to understand"(Cont.)

Item *"I need suggestions about <u>individual alternatives</u> and replacing food, such as supplementary or vitamins"*

The sample did not understand what "alternatives" refer to. So, this should be rewrite into "I need suggestions about alternatives such as replacement food, supplementary or vitamins, to nourich my body during chemotherapy treatment period."

Item *"I need nurse from the nearby hospital to visit me at my home in 2-3 days* 40 *after each chemotherapy treatment"*

The samples suggested that this item should be changed to "I need nurses or <u>village voluteers (VV.)</u> from nearby hospitals to visit me at my home in the first 2-3 days after each chemotherapy treatment" to make it more understandable.

Item *"I need support for <u>supplementary food</u> that I cannot afford from the 52 hospital"*

Some of the samples did not understand what supplementary food was and suggested to add examples. Hence, the question was edited to "I need supports from the hospital for supplementary food that I cannot afford such as Ensure milk to increase my antibody"

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Step 6: Considering internal consistency by administering pilot study

The purpose of this step is a pilot study in trying the 55-item SCNS-TBC (Draft 3) with a sample group in order to evaluate preliminary data of instrument's suitability before using in the parent study. The instrument initial reliability was also evaluated to see if it was sufficiently standardized for use in the parent study (Connelly, 2008; In, 2017).

Sample

Sample selection: The selected sample group was Thai women with breast cancer treated at a tertiary hospital in lower northern region of Thailand (Buddhachinaraj Phitsanulok Hospital). Inclusion criteria included Thai women with breast cancer who were 20 years old or over, women who were diagnosed by doctors to have breast cancer in invasive and advanced invasive stage, women who received only chemotherapy with any formula in any course or cycle, and women who could communicate in Thai and were willing to participate in the research project.

On the other hand, exclusion criteria was those who had problems with thinking, decision-making, or physical readiness that could affect ability to respond to the questionnaire. Selection of sample group was purposive sampling and also recommended by ward nurses.

Sample size: According to Connelly (2008), extant literature suggests that a pilot study sample should be 10% of the sample projected for the larger parent study (Connelly, 2008). However, Hertzog (2008) cautions that this is not a simple or straight forward issue to resolve because, in the study of some cases, there might be several factors that affected number of sample in the pilot study (Hertzog, 2008). Julious (2005) in the medical field suggested 12 (Julious, 2005) Whereas Burns and Grove (2001) recommended that the scale should be administered to 15-30 subjects (Burns and Grove, 2001). Hence, in this step, the researchers selected a sample group of 30 subjects.

Instrument

The questionnaire used in this pilot test was the SCNS-TBC (Draft 3) with 55 items. All items required decision to determine how the question was a problem or

solution necessary and needed by the respondents during the duration of treating breast cancer with chemotherapy. The questionnaire was a four-point rating scale; 1- the lowest level of significance and necessity to gain assistance; 2- low level of significance and necessity to gain assistance; 3- high level of significance and necessity to gain assistance; and 4- the highest level of significance and necessity to gain assistance.

Ethical Considerations

This study was approved by the Ethical Review Committee of the Faculty of Medicine, the regional hospital of lower northern Thailand (decision No. 080/61) (Appendix F). Written informed consent was obtained from all of the participants.

Data Collection

The researchers approached eligible participants who were then contacted by cancer care staff and considered in accordance with inclusion criteria. Detailed information (Appendix G) regarding the study was provided, written informed consent was obtained, and interviews were scheduled. Data collection was conducted from May to June 2018.

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After consent of sample group and endorsement of Consent form (Appendix G), the researchers collected data on sociodemographic variables by interview. Clinical information (breast cancer stage, and regimen chemotherapy received) was extracted from medical records. After that, the researchers explained direction for replying to the scale and asked the sample group for their ability to reply on their own. For the samples who were able to read and understand how to reply, the researchers gave them questionnaires to do on their own. For the sample who could not answer by themselves, such as those getting chemotherapy on their dominant

hand, those with inability in reading, seeing or sitting to write answers, the researchers would read each item for them and asked them about the level they needed that supportive care according to their feeling or opinion. Each item was divided into four levels, ranging from the lowest level of significance and necessity to gain assistance to low level, high level, and the highest level of significance and necessity to gain assistance, respectively. After completing the questionnaire, the researchers checked for correctness and completeness and gave souvenir to each participant in the sample group.

Data Analysis

Statistical analyses were conducted using IBM SPSS statistical software (version 20). Demographic and clinical characteristics were summarized using descriptive statistics. Reliability statistic, both by item and overall, including Corrected Item-Total Correlation and Cronbach's Alpha if item deleted, were analyzed with Cronbach alpha reliability coefficients because Cronbach's alpha was used to calculate the internal consistency reliabilities (DeVellis, 2012; Nunnally, 1994).

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Results

Participant Characteristics

The demographic and clinical characteristics of all 30 participants are shown in Table 16. The majority of participants were aged 41 to 60 years (66.6%) with an average of 44.77 years (SD 9.073). Most are married (90%) and all are Buddhists (100%). Most have primary education (43.3%) and are farmers (26.6%). Most have income less than 10,000 baht per month (70%) and use treatment right with 30-baht Gold Card (63.3%)

	n	%
Age, years (x 44.77, SD 9.073)		
20 - 40	8	26.7
41 - 60	20	66.6
> 60	2	6.7
Status		
Single	2	6.7
Married	25	83.3
Divorced	3	10
Religion		
Buddhism	30	100
Highest education		
None	1	3.3
Primary	13	43.3
Junior secondary	5	16.7
Senior secondary or vocational certificate	2	6.7
Diploma	4	13.3
Bachelor's degree	5	16.7
Profession		
None	6	20
Trade	2	6.7
General labor	6	20
Personal business	2	6.7
Private company employee	3	10
Government official	5	10
Farmer Chulalongkorn Univers	TY 8	26.6
Monthly income		
< 10,000 baht	21	70
10,001 – 30,000 baht	5	16.7
30,001 – 50,000 baht	3	10
> 50,000 baht	1	3.3
Treatment right		
Government welfare	4	13.4
Social security	7	23.3
30-baht Gold card	19	63.3
Diagnosis		
Left breast cancer	17	56.7
Right breast cancer	13	43.3

Table 16Demographic and Clinical Characteristics in pilot study (n = 30)

	n	%
Stage of breast cancer		
Invasive breast cancer	24	80
Advanced invasive breast cancer	6	20
Operation		
Breast has been removed	24	80
Breast has not been removed	6	20
Chemotherapy regimen		
AC regimen	18	60
FAC regimen	4	13.3
Paclitaxel regimen	5	16.7
Docetaxel regimen	3	10
Course of chemotherapy		
First-line chemotherapy	25	83.3
Second-line chemotherapy	5	16.7
Cycle of chemotherapy		
No 1	4	13.4
No 2	6	20
No 3	7	23.3
No 4	10	33.3
No 6	1	3.3
No 8	1	3.3
No 9	1	3.3
Duration of receiving chemotherapy		
< 3 months จุหาลงกรณ์มหาวิท	เยาลัย 9	30
4-6 months	VERSITY ³	10
7-9 months	IVERSITY 8	26.7
10-12 months	7	23.3
> 12 months	3	10

Table 16Demographic and Clinical Characteristics in pilot study (n = 30) (Cont.)

Most of the sample group are diagnosed with left breast cancer (56.7%) in invasive stage (80%) and are operated before receiving chemotherapy (80%). Most patients receive AC Regimen chemotherapy (60%) which consists of two types of medicines: Doxorubicin and Cyclophosphamide. Most samples receive first-line chemotherapy (83.3%) in the 4th cycle (33.3%) for a period of less than three months (30%).

Instrument Try-out

Instrument try-out was conducted with 30 Thai women with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy. Results are described as follows:

1. Findings about participants' responses to the SCNS-TBC indicated that most participants (66.67%) could not answer the questionnaire by themselves due to old age, bad eyesight, and unready physical condition to read and write. Some participants received chemotherapy on the dominant side. Having IV line and injection on hand and wrist made the participants inconvenient to do the questionnaire by themselves. So, they had to get help in reading questions from the researchers. Furthermore, it was also found that the participants took about 20-30 minutes to complete this 55-item questionnaire.

2. In this study, construct reliability was employed. The rule of thumb for a construct reliability estimate is that 0.7 or higher suggests good reliability (DeVellis, 2012; Nunnally, 1994). High construct reliability indicates that internal consistency exists. For this study, reliability was an evaluation of the newly-devised questionnaire before using with a larger group of samples in the evaluation of psychometric properties step. Results of this study indicated that the Cronbach's alpha of overall SCNS-TBC was .886. Since question items in the SCNS-TBC (Draft 3) were not categorized, reliability value of the questionnaire was presented as overall value.

3. The acceptable minimum point of corrected item-total correlation for this pre-testing instrument is based on the recommendation of Clark and Watson (1995) which is between .15 to .20 (Clark and Watson, 1995). There were 11 items with

corrected item-total correlation lower than .20; namely, item 2 (.027), item 3 (.079), item 8 (.168), item 10 (-.016), item 12 (.188), item 14 (.157), item 36 (.011), item 41 (.058), item42 (.076), item 45 (.193), and item 49 (.129) as shown in table 17. These items needed to be edited or deleted from the questionnaire whereas the highest corrected item-total correlation was in item 6 (.702).

Table 17Mean (SD), Corrected item-total correlation and Cronbach's Alpha if itemdeleted in pilot study (N = 30)

	Mean	Corrected	Cronbach's
Item	(1-4)	item-total	Alpha if
	(SD)	correlation	item deleted
2. I need peaceful rest or sleep while	2.93	.027	.887
undergoing chemotherapy.	(.828)		
3. I need a blanket, back-support pillow	2.63	.079	.887
or arm-support blanket while	(.850)		
undergoing chemotherapy.	× 11		
8. I need some candies or warm herbal	2.37	.168	.886
drinks such as ginger juice, pandan	(.850)		
juice, lime grass juice to relieve bitter	Alex A		
taste and viscous saliva while	- XSI		
undergoing chemotherapy.			
10. I feel discourage and hopeless and	2.93	016	<u>.889</u>
need doctors and nurses to cheer me up.	(.980)		
12. I need my family to involve in	3.03	.188	.886
listening to information and make	(.964)		
decision about my sickness and			
chemotherapy treatment.			
14. I need my family to accompany me	2.77	.157	.886
and stay with me while undergoing	(1.040)		
chemotherapy at the hospital.			
36. I need suggestions about individual	3.00	.011	<u>.888</u>
alternatives and replacing food, such as	(.983)		
supplementary or vitamins.			
41. I need my family to prepare food I	2.63	.058	<u>.888</u>
can eat when I lose my appetite.	(.999)		
42. I need my family member to do	2.60	.076	<u>.887</u>
housework for me during the time I feel	(.968)		
very tired.			

Table 17Mean (SD), Corrected item-total correlation and Cronbach's Alpha if item

Item	Mean (1-4) (SD)	Corrected item-total correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if item deleted
45. I feel so anxious and worried with	2.47	.193	.886
my sickness and treatment that I need	(.973)		
help from doctors and nurses.			
49. I need my remote family member to	2.43	.129	<u>.887</u>
make a phone call to talk and encourage	(1.040)		
me.	Mer -		

deleted in pilot study (N = 30) (Cont.)

4. In deletion of item, value of Cronbach's Alpha if item deleted should also be considered. If deletion of the item makes Cronbach's Alpha if item deleted value lower than overall Cronbach's Alpha (.886), the item may not be deleted but edited to make it more complete. In this study, there were some items with corrected item-total correlation lower than .02 which, after deleting the items, overall Cronbach's Alpha value would be higher. Therefore, those seven items were deleted from the questionnaire; namely, item 2 (.887), item 3 (.887), item 10 (.889), item 36 (.888), item 41 (.888), item42 (.887), and item 49 (.887), as shown in Table 17.

However, in results of this step, the researchers had not deleted these question items from the SCNS-TBC (Draft 3) these question items were still important for the assessment of SCNs for Thai women with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy. Mean of SCNs of these question items were still significant and necessary in moderate level (2.01-3.00) to high level (3.01-4.00). Similarly, overall reliability of the SCNS-TBC was higher than the standard value for use in parent study. Therefore, the 55-item (Draft 3) would be used the identification of the dimensions of SCNs.

Section II Psychometric properties testing

As this section is a main study of this dissertation, content of this section is presented in Methodology consisting of procedure, sample group, sampling selection, sampling size calculation, sample right protection, data gathering process, and data analysis. On the other hand, results of the psychometric properties testing process of SCNS-TBC will be presented in Chapter IV.

This section continued from the six step of Scale construction. The Psychometric properties testing section consisted of two steps, staring from Step 7 - Identifying the dimensions of SCNS-TBC by using Exploratory Factor analysis (EFA) and step 8 - Testing psychometric properties of SCNS-TBC by using Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA).

Sample

Thai women with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy at super tertiary cancer care unit randomly chosen from all over the country were selected with the following inclusion criteria.

1. Thai female patients diagnosed from doctors as having breast cancer in both CHULALONGKORN UNIVERSITY invasive breast cancer and advanced invasive breast cancer stages.

2. Age of 20 years old or over

3. Currently undergoing any formula of chemotherapy in any course and cycle

4. Have sound and disposing mind, ability to communicate in Thai language,

and willingness to participate in the research

Sample size

Since sample groups in the two steps - EFA and CFA – are not the same group, for calculation of sample size in EFA and CFA steps, the researchers need to

consider suitability and sufficiency of sample size. Generally, size of sample depends on number of variables to be measured. If there are not many variables, sample size should be 5-10 times of number of variables to be measured (1:5-10) (Auerswald and Moshagen, 2019). In this study, variables consist of 55 items. Thus, sample size should be 275 – 550 persons. Williams et al. recommend that if there are large number of variables, determination of sample size to 300 persons is good and 500 persons is very good (Williams, Onsman, & Brown, 2010). In this study, the researchers selected sample size of 300 persons with 15% addition to prevent incomplete questionnaires. So, sample size in this study was set at 345 persons in EFA study and 345 persons in CFA study (Total 690 persons), with different sample group for the EFA and CFA studies,

1. Sample group for the use of questionnaire with large sample size (Conducting field-test) for EFA and Item analysis was 345 Thai women with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy.

2. Sample group for CFA and Psychometric property testing for the final form of the test was 345 Thai women with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy. Subject allocation

This study used the following Multi-Stage Sampling (Figure 3).

1. Thailand is divided into four regions with a total of 29 super tertiary cancer care units: four in northern region, seven in northeastern region, 15 in Bangkok metropolitan and central region, and three in southern region.

For the scale construction section consisting of step 1 - 6 presented above, the sample group in that step is from Buddhachinnaraj Phitsanulok Hospital which is in the lower northern region of the four-regional division. Hence, to prevent repetition of

data source, Buddhachinnaraj Phitsanulok Hospital is deleted from the list of hospitals to be randomized in the Psychometric properties testing section. So, there are a total of 28 hospitals for this study: three in northern region, seven in northeastern region, fifteen in Bangkok Metropolitan and central region, and three in southern region.

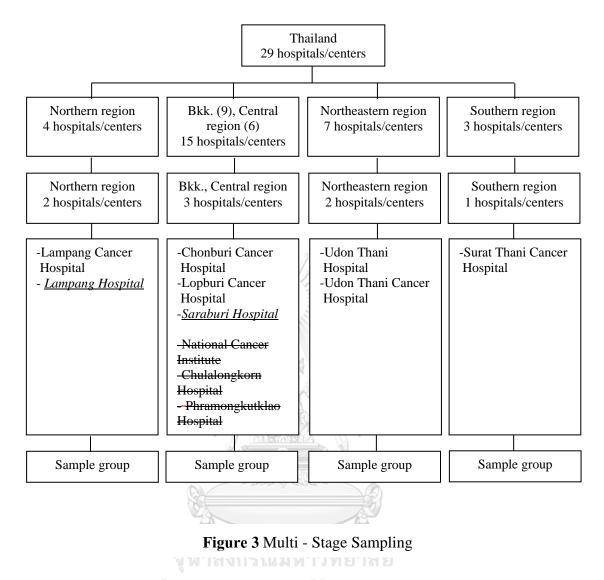
2. Simple random sampling without replacement was used to choose hospital in each region, with a ratio of 1:3 together with sufficiency of samples in each randomized hospital. Therefore, the initial random yielded a total of nine hospitals: one from three hospitals from northern region (Lampang Cancer Hospital), two from seven hospitals from northeastern region (Udon Thani Cancer Hospital and Udon Thani Hospital), three from nine hospitals from Bangkok (National Cancer Institute, Chulalongkorn Hospital, and Phramongkutklao Hospital), two from six hospitals from central region (Lopburi Cancer Hospital, and Chonburi Cancer Hospital), and one from three hospitals from southern region (Surat Thani Cancer Hospital). There are nine from 28 hospitals.

<u>Note</u>: After the random process, the researchers coordinated with all nine hospitals to ask for research ethical consent before collecting data. The following problems were found:

2.1 Lampang Cancer Hospital in northern region had quite a small number of samples according to the inclusion criteria. This is because Lampang Cancer Hospital is a cancer hospital where most patients undergo chemotherapy together with radiation due to widespread condition of the cancer. Thus, the researchers added another randomized hospital, that is, Lampang Hospital - a provincial hospital that had sufficient samples for data collection. So, there were 2 hospitals from northern region. 2.2 There were nine super tertiary cancer care hospitals in Bangkok Metropolitan. After contact for data collection with the 3 randomized hospitals (National Cancer Institute, Chulalongkorn hospital, and Phramongkutklao hospital), it was found that, according to qualifications of sample in this research, there were only a few patients with breast cancer in invasive and advanced invasive stages who underwent chemotherapy only. As most patients had wide spread of cancer, they were sent to hospitals in Bangkok for treatment which mostly integrated with radiation treatment. As a result, data could not be collected from sample group from hospitals in Bangkok Metropolitan area. The researchers, then, randomized one more hospital from central region, that is, Saraburi Hospital. So, there were three hospitals from central region.

From randomization of hospitals from the four-region all division of Thailand in this study, and after solving problems of insufficient number of samples, it could be concluded that sources of data for this study consisted of a total of eight hospitals: two from northern region (Lampang Cancer Hospital and Lampang Hospital), two from northeastern region (Udon Thani Cancer Hospital and Udon Thani Hospital), three from central region (Lopburi Cancer Hospital, Chonburi Cancer Hospital, and Saraburi Hospital), and one from southern region (Surat Thani Cancer Hospital) (Figure 3).

3. Sample group from each hospital was selected by purposive sampling according to inclusion criteria. Number of sample from each hospital was not definitely determined because number of sample varied uncontrollably. So, the number was roughly set at 80 - 100 persons per hospital.



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Instrument

The instrument used in this process was the 55-item SCNS-TBC (Draft 3) which had two parts.

1. Part 1 which assessed SCNs of Thai women with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy consisted of 55 question items. The assessment is focused on level of significance and necessity of each SCNs that patients think is significant and necessary to gain assistance from the lowest to the highest level, signifying by numbers 1-4 according to a four-point rating scale: 1- the lowest level of significance and necessity to gain assistance; 2- low level of significance and necessity to gain assistance; 3- high level of significance and necessity to gain assistance; and 4- the highest level of significance and necessity to gain assistance.

2. Part 2 asked for general personal information that the patients were able to answer by themselves, as well as information about breast cancer and chemotherapy treatment that the researchers could extract from the patients' OPD card.

Protection of human subjects

Data collection of this study was allowed by the Institutional Review Board of all eight hospitals (appendix F). Details of research project and data collection process were explained to doctors, head nurses, heads of chemotherapy unit, ward nurses and relevant persons before conducting the research.

Before the sample group decided to participate in the research, they got documents explaining information about the research in order to inform them about objectives and details of the study. The sample had enough time to decide freely before signing consent forms (Appendix G). Important details included:

1. Protection of participants' information. Data gained from questionnaires' CHULALOWGKORN OWVERSITY responses would be combined with data from other participants in this study. All data were kept secret. The researchers used codes instead of participants' names in data recording form. Research results were presented as overall. If the researchers published results of the study, no participants' names would be revealed in any case.

2. Participation in this research was volunteered. If participants did not want to involve in the project, they could deny or withdraw from the project at any time without notifying in advance. Denial or withdrawal from the project did not affect any service and treatment they should get from hospitals. 3. Regarding possible risks, participants might feel fatigue while answering the questionnaire. In that case, participants could stop and rest. If participants had abnormal condition while participating in the project, they would get initial care and treatment according to the standard of care for breast cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy by the researchers who were experienced and well-trained in caring for breast cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy.

4. For possible benefits, the patients would be informed of benefits in participating in the project. Results of this research would be very useful for development of scale for assessing SCNs of Thai women with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy. Nurses and relevant persons could use this scale to assess SCNs of Thai women with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy correctly. Results of the assessment would lead to development of guidelines to increase quality of nursing in order to promote, support, and facilitate those women to encounter changes and impacts from breast cancer and chemotherapy treatment, both while undergoing chemotherapy at hospitals and while recovering at home. All these would enable patients to live with their illness and treatment peacefully with better life quality.

Data collection process

Preparation of research assistant: In this step, data were collected by the researchers or researcher assistants who were registered nurses. Before data collection, the researchers prepared research assistants in each data source hospital by explaining about research objectives, evaluative research process used to collect data. The research assistants were also trained to have skills in selecting samples and collecting data.

Data Collection: Conduction of field-test for psychometric properties testing was divided into two sessions.

1. Exploratory Factor analysis (EFA) – the researchers collected data from a total 345 samples.

2. Confirmatory Factor analysis (CFA) - the researchers collected data from a total 345 samples.

Procedures:

1. After permission to collect data from the Institutional Review Board of all eight hospitals (Appendix F), the researchers went to meet with the head nurse of chemotherapy department of each hospital to introduce oneself, explain about objectives of the research process, and ask for cooperation in collecting data.

2. The researchers or research assistants selected samples according to the inclusive criteria.

3. When the samples expressed their willingness to participate in the research, the researchers or research assistant explained to them about objectives of the research and protection of their rights.

4. The researchers or research assistant distributed documents to sample population or research participants, as well as consent forms of sample population or research participants (Appendix G). The researchers or research assistant also explained details of both documents and asked participants to sign the consent forms.

5. After research participants signed the consent forms, the researchers or research assistant distributed the questionnaire to participants, explained how to answer the questionnaire, and allowed participants to ask questions.

6. Participants answered the questionnaire by themselves within about 20- 30 minutes. However, if the participants could not answer by themselves due to any limitations, the researchers or research assistants would read each question item for them and let the participant considered and made decision about level of significance and necessity to gain assistance from the lowest to the highest, representing by numbers 1-4.

7. The researchers checked completeness of responses in the questionnaire. If there was incomplete response, the researchers or research assistant asked participants to complete all of the questions.

8. The researchers gathered data from each session and conducted statistical analysis.

9. Data collected for the EFA study and CFA study were from different period of time. The researchers collected data for the EFA first. After analyzing for EFA, data were collected for the CFA study. Hence, sample groups for the CFA study were not the same as the EFA study. The researchers and research assistants checked and rechecked until it was certain that they were not the same group of sample, even though they came from the same hospitals.

Data Analysis

In this step, Thai women with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy at super tertiary cancer care units in Thailand were considered as unit of analysis. Data from the SCNS-TBC were analyzed using the following statistics.

Part 1 Descriptive statistics

1. General personal information and information about breast cancer and chemotherapy treatment were analyzed for Frequency, Percentage, Means, Standard deviation, Median, Minimum, and Maximum in order to show distribution of data about basic characteristics of the sample group.

2. Information about SCNs for Thai women with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy was analyzed for Mean and Standard deviation.

Part 2 Evaluation of psychometrics properties

1. Construct validity was divided into two types: Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) and Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA).

1.1 EFA was conducted using IBM SPSS statistical software (version 20). The statistical analysis used Common factor method which was a Principle Components Analysis (PCA) – the best method for information with normal distribution. The core was rotated by the Orthogonal Rotation with Varimax with Kaiser Normalization method. Criteria for considering results of factor analysis used by the researchers included three item exclusion criteria: 1) factor weight was lower than 0.3; 2) remaining item was not less than three items; and 3) meaning of items must be able to grouped into the same factor (Auerswald and Moshagen, 2019; Ferketich, 1991; Williams et al., 2010).

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1.2 CFA was conducted after the EFA. The researchers used results from the EFA to analyze CFA by determining level of consistency between research model and empirical data. The researchers conducted the following statistics (Farrell and Rudd, 2009; Hooper, Coughlan, & Mullen, 2008) by using R package "lavaan".

1.2.1 Chi-square statistics was used to test statistical hypothesis if the Inter-Item Correlation was zero. If Chi-square was very low or near zero and was non-significant, the model was consistent with empirical data. 1.2.2 Ratio of Chi-square / df. When sample group was large,

Chi-square would be very high until results might be incorrectly concluded. Hence, the ratio of Chi-square/*df* should not exceed 2.

1.2.3 Goodness-of-fit index (Fihn et al.) is a proportion of difference between model consistency function before and after adjustment and consistency function before model adjustment. If GFI was between 0.9-1, the model was consistent with empirical data.

1.2.4 Adjusted goodness-of-fit index (AGFI) was derived by revising GFI with consideration of df, as well as number of variation and sample size, in order to find AGFI. If the AGFI was between 0.9-1, the model was consistent with empirical data.

1.2.5 Comparative fit index (CFI) was used to compare hypothetical research model with empirical data to determine consistency. The value of 0.9-1 indicated consistency between the model and empirical data.

1.2.6 Standardized root mean squared residual (Standardized RMR) signified discrepancy of the model. If the value was less than 0.05, the model was consistent with empirical data.

1.2.7 Root mean square error of approximation (RMSEA) indicated inconsistency between the constructed model and covariance matrix of population. If RMSEA was less than 0.05, the model was consistent with empirical data.

1.2.8 Critical N (CN) was an index signifying sample size that

could accept consistency index of the model. CN should be higher than 200 of the sample group.

1.2.9 Fitting residuals matrix was a matrix with difference of matrix S and Sigma. If the value was near zero, the model tended to be consistent with empirical data. The suitable value was between -2 and 2.

1.2.10 Model modification indexes (MI). The researchers adjusted the model based mainly on theories and research works. Reasonableness of parameter estimation was checked by considering Modification index (MI). The highest MI was chosen together with reason to adjust. The MI value which was higher than 3.84 was adjusted because it was considered to be critical Chi-square value at df = 1 and α = 0.05. Model adjustment principles included: 1) consider explainable theoretical reason, 2) adjust MI value one at a time and reanalyze, 3) consider various parameters that signify size and direction, as well as Overall fit of the model. Adjustment was stopped when it was obvious that, overall, the model was consistent with empirical data (Hooper et al., 2008).Therefore, the researchers used criteria for verifying consistency between the constructed model and empirical data as summarized in Table 18.

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Table 18	3 Statistics	used	to verify	consistency	between	hypothetical	structural
equation 1	model and le	evel of a	acceptanc	ce			

Statistics used to verify consistency	Level of acceptance
1. Chi-Square	Non-significant of P-value higher than 0.05
2. Chi-Square / df ratio	Not exceed 2
3. GFI, AGFI, CFI	From 0.9-1 signifies consistency of model
4. Standardized RMR, RMSEA	Less than 0.05
5. CN	Higher than or equal to 200 of sample
	group
6. Largest standardized residual	Between -2 and 2

2. Reliability

2.1 Item-total correlation (r) – each question item has quality when r value is not lower than 0.3. If there are not many questions, the r value can be 0.2 or over, but not lower than 0.2 (DeVellis, 2012, 2016).

2.2 Coefficient alpha or Cronbach Coefficient using Cronbach's method – the value of 0.7 or over means that the questionnaire is highly reliable (Rodenberg, 2009), has internal consistency and can be used.

In summary, this chapter provided details of the research methodology of constructing the SCNS-TBC and testing psychometric properties. The results of the SCNS-TBC construction were presented in this chapter and the results of the main study for psychometric properties testing would be reported in the chapter IV.



CHAPTER IV

RESULTS

The study of Development of Supportive Care Needs Scale for Thai women with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy (SCNS-TBC) aims to determine operational definition of Supportive care Needs (SCNs) and construct a new instrument - the SCNS-TBC. This Instrumental development study covers a period from January 2017 to June 2019, dividing into sections of literature review, scale construction, and evaluation of the psychometric properties. Content in this chapter is divided into two parts: results from evaluation of the psychometric properties – 1) results of Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) and 2) Confirmation Factor Analysis (CFA). The researchers present results of the study as follow:

Psychometric properties testing

This results of the psychometric properties testing were reported into two major: Step 7: Identifying the dimensions of SCNS-TBC by using EFA and Step 8: Testing psychometric properties of SCNS-TBC by using CFA.

Step 7: Identifying the dimensions of SCNS-TBC

As the SCNS-TBC instrument was developed from interview and questions were written from content analysis process, the items were not initially categorized into aspects. Therefore, in this step, identifying dimensions of SCNS-TBC was established using EFA. A group of 350 Thai women with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy was selected from five super tertiary cancer care units - Lampang Hospital, Chonburi Cancer Hospital, Lopburi Cancer Hospital, Udon Thani Cancer Hospital, and Surat Thani Cancer Hospital. These hospitals were randomized from all units in every region of Thailand and passed consideration of research in human ethic.

Note: Sample size of this step in chapter III was specified at 345 persons. However, in real data collection, the researchers could collect data from 350 persons. Thus, in this step, data were analyzed from a sample group of 350 persons. In addition, sources of data of this sample group consisted of five hospitals from the eight hospitals randomized and presented in Chapter III. This was because data could be collected only from hospital that gave its research ethic approval and only five hospitals gave their approval as mentioned earlier.

Before data analysis, the researchers checked data Outliers which could affect error in data analysis. From results of the analysis, no outlier was found from any questionnaire. Number of sample in this analysis was 350 persons. Results of this study are presented in four parts: 1) General information, 2) Reliability before EFA analysis, 3) Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA), and 4) Reliability after EFA analysis.

1. General information about characteristics of sample group

The demographic and clinical characteristics of all 350 participants are shown **CHULALONGKORN UNIVERSITY** in Table 20. The majority of participants were aged 41 to 60 years (58.9%) with an average of 47.93 years (SD 10.73) Most are married (64.9%) and all are Buddhists (97.4%). Most have primary education (38.6%) and are farmers (26.3%). Most have income less than 10,000 baht per month (67.7%) and use treatment right with 30-baht Gold Card (68.9%).

Most of the sample group are diagnosed with left breast cancer (55.4%) in invasive stage (69.4%) and are operated before receiving chemotherapy (76.3%). Most patients receive AC Regimen chemotherapy (59.1%) which consists of two types of medicines: Doxorubicin and Cyclophosphamide. Most samples receive firstline chemotherapy (79.4%) between the 2^{nd} and 5^{th} cycle (67.7%) for a period of less than 3 months (69.1%) (Table 19)

	n	%
Age, years (23-74 years, x 47.93, SD 10.731)		
20 - 40	98	28.0
41 - 60	206	58.9
> 60	46	13.1
Status		
Single	44	12.6
Married	227	64.8
Widowed	50	14.3
Divorced	29	8.3
Religion		
Buddhism	341	97.4
Islamism	9	2.6
Region		
Northern	85	24.3
Northeast	74	21.1
Central	111	31.7
Southern	80	22.9
Education Level		
Unschooled	16	4.6
Primary LALONGKORN UNIVERS	SITY 135	38.5
Junior secondary	85	24.3
Senior secondary or vocational	42	12.0
certificate		
Diploma	29	8.3
Bachelor's degree	37	10.6
Upper Bachelor's degree	6	1.7
Occupation		
No working	75	21.5
Merchant	47	13.4
Temporary worker	46	13.1
Business owner	15	4.3
Company employee	41	11.7
State enterprise officer	5	1.4

Table 19 Demographic and Clinical Characteristics in EFA study (n = 350)

		n	%
	Government employee	26	7.4
	Farmer	92	26.4
	Etc.		
	Retired Government employee	2	0.5
	Prisoner	1	0.3
Monthly inco	ome (500-70,000 Baht/Month, x 10,586.31	, SD 10583.81	1)
·	< 10,000 baht	237	67.7
	10,001 – 30,000 baht	96	27.4
	30,001 – 50,000 baht	16	4.6
	> 50,000 baht	1	0.3
Right to trea	atment		
-	Civil Servant	47	13.4
	Social Security Benefits	61	17.4
	Gold Card 30 Baht	241	68.9
	State Welfare	1	0.3
Side of Breas	st cancer		
	Left breast cancer	194	55.4
	Right breast cancer	156	44.6
Stage of brea	ast cancer		
	Invasive breast cancer	243	69.4
	Advanced invasive breast cancer	107	30.6
Operation	จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย		
	Breast has been removed	267	76.3
	Breast has not been removed	83	23.7
Chemothera	py regimen		
	AC regimen	207	59.2
	FAC regimen	46	13.1
	CMF regimen	15	4.3
	TC regimen	1	0.3
	Paclitaxel regimen	40	11.4
	Herceptin regimen	21	6.0
	Pac/Her regimen	16	4.6
	Docetaxel regimen	4	1.1
Course of ch	emotherapy		
	First-line chemotherapy	278	79.5
	Second-line chemotherapy	68	19.4
	Third-line chemotherapy	4	1.1

Table 19Demographic and Clinical Characteristics in EFA study (n = 350)

(Cont.)

	n	%
Cycle of chemotherapy (No 1 – 18, \overline{x} 3.49, SD 2.50)		
No 1	63	18.0
No 2 - 5	237	67.7
No 5 - 10	42	12
No 11 -15	6	1.7
> No 15	2	0.6
Duration of receiving chemotherapy		
< 3 months	242	69.1
3-6 months	79	22.6
6-9 months	16	4.6
9-12 months	10	2.8
> 12 months	3	0.9

Table 19 Demographic and Clinical Characteristics in EFA study (n = 350)

(Cont.)

2. Reliability before EFA analysis consists of:

2.1 Reliability signifying Internal consistency reliability of the whole questionnaire with Cronbach's Alpha of 0.967 (Appendix I) and Item-total correlation between 0.154 (item 44) – 0.724 (item 47). Considering by item, it was found that there was one item with Item-total correlation less than 0.2, that is, Item no.44 "*I need my boyfriend/husband to understand my limitations in sexual relationship caused by the disease and side effects of the treatment*" which had Item-total correlation value of 0.154. The researchers deleted this item from the questionnaire (Table 20).

2.2 Result of item analysis

2.2.1 A Correlation matrix of all 55 items showed that there were eight items with correlation less than 0.3 - more than 27 values (50% of number of Correlation pairs in each item) - Item no. 2, 5, 10, 17, 23, 32, 35, and 44. Considering by item, it was found that Item no. 23 and 35 had the high average value of significant need and necessity for Thai women with breast cancer undergoing

chemotherapy (3.66 and 3.72, respectively). Thus these two questions were kept. The researchers deleted six questions - Item no. 2, 5, 10, 17, 32, and 44 (Table 20) there were 49 question items left.

2.2.2 A Correlation matrix of all 55 items showed that there were eight pairs of item with correlation higher than 0.7 (Appendix I). This indicated that these items were very similar in meaning and could be used to substitute one another. The researchers considered suitability, significance, and repetition of each pair of items and found that the less significant item would be deleted from the questionnaire. The researchers deleted six questions - Item no. 15, 30, 43, 45, 47, and 49 (Table 20). So, there were 43 items left for EFA analysis.

After deleting 12 items and keeping 43 items, it was found that the SCNS-TBC had reliability of 0.962 (Appendix I), slightly lower than before (0.967) but still in standard range. The Item total correlation of every item was between 0.4 - 0.7. (Appendix I). The researchers used data from all 43 items of the SCNS-TBC to further analyze construct validity with EFA.

	Average	Item total	Cronbanch's	Number of	Number of	
Item	correlation	correlation	Alpha if	correlation	correlation	Consideration
	conclation	conclation	deleted	< 0.3	>0.7	
Item1	0.328	.499	.966	22	0	
Item2	0.261	.401	.967	42	0	<u>Delete</u>
Item3	0.360	.579	.966	15	0	
Item4	0.398	.639	.966	9	0	
Item5	0.303	.487	.966	30	0	<u>Delete</u>
						Mean 2.78
Item6	0.365	.585	.966	16	0	
Item7	0.435	.691	.966	7	0	
Item8	0.386	.627	.966	13	0	
Item9	0.393	.619	.966	11	0	
Item10	0.282	.448	.967	33	0	<u>Delete</u>
Item11	0.404	.654	.966	11	0	

Table 20 SCNS-TBC items characteristics before EFA (Cronbanch's alpha 0.967)

Item	Average correlation	Item total correlation	Cronbanch's Alpha if deleted	Number of correlation < 0.3	Number of correlation > 0.7	Consideration
Item12	0.374	.593	.966	13	0	
Item13	0.415	.675	.966	10	0	
Item14	0.354	.562	.966	18	1	<u>Keep</u>
Itom 15	0 204	626	066	15	1	Seems redundant with item 15, better than item 15
Item15	0.394	.636	.966	15	1	Delete Seems redundant with item 14, but has less desirable item characteristic
Item16	0.371	.581	.966	19	0	
Item17	0.258	.389	.967	38	0	<u>Delete</u>
Item18	0.354	.574	.966	21	0	
Item19	0.453	.721	.966	4	0	
Item20	0.431	.684	.966	3	0	
Item21	0.438	.704	.966	5	0	
Item22	0.428	.681	.966	7	0	
Item23	0.303	449	SOL.967	81329	0	<u>Keep</u>
		HULALON		IVERSITY		Because this item has the highest level of significant need at an average of 3.66
Item24	0.384	.594	.966	17	0	
Item25	0.429	.676	.966	4	0	
Item26	0.356	.544	.966	21	0	
Item27	0.376	.589	.966	12	0	
Item28 Item29	0.319 0.438	.496 .689	.966 .966	26 5	0 1	<u>Keep</u> Seems redundant with item 30,

 Table 20
 SCNS-TBC items characteristics before EFA (Cont.)

Item	Average correlation	Item total correlation	Cronbanch's Alpha if deleted	Number of correlation < 0.3	Number of correlation > 0.7	Consideration
Item30	0.436	.692	.966	7	1	better than item 30 <u>Delete</u> Seems redundant with item 29,
Item31	0.360	.552	.966	17	0	but has less desirable item characteristic
Item32 Item32	0.312	.552 .460	.960		0	Delete Because the item asks overall need "I need suggestions on behaviors that will help me cured from my breast cancer"
Item34 Item35	0.380 0.358 0.322	.593 .540 .490	.966 .966	13 19 30	000	Keep Because this item has the highest level of significant need at an average of 3.72
Item36 Item37 Item38 Item39 Item40	0.321 0.329 0.362 0.356 0.420	.507 .510 .575 .567 .693	.966 .966 .966 .966 .966	25 22 13 20 9	0 0 0 0 0	5.12

 Table 20
 SCNS-TBC items characteristics before EFA (Cont.)

	Average	Item total	Cronbanch's	Number of	Number of	
Item	correlation	correlation	Alpha if	correlation	correlation	Consideration
		conclusion	deleted	< 0.3	>0.7	
Item41	0.424	.692	.966	9	1	Keep
						Seems
						redundant
						with item 43,
						better than
						item 43
Item42	0.428	.690	.966	9	2	<u>Keep</u>
			5 mil 11 2 4 -			Seems
				2		redundant
		2000				with item 42,
		Interest		2000		43, and 47,
						best among
						item 42, 43,
						and 47
Item43	0.439	.711	.966	8	2	<u>Delete</u>
				11 10		Seems
						redundant
		5		2		with item 41,
			Language and the second second			42, and 43,
		0	DADA ORACE			but has less
				10		desirable
						item
						characteristic
Item44	0.112	จุ พ.154 งกา	.968	181548	0	<u>Delete</u>
Item45	0.374	.615	.966	18	1	<u>Delete</u>
						Seems
						redundant
						with item 46,
						but has less
						desirable
						item
-	0.5					characteristic
Item46	0.357	.589	.966	19	1	<u>Keep</u>
						Seems
						redundant
						with item 45,
						better than
						item 45

Table 20 SCNS-TBC items characteristics before EFA (Cont.)

Item	Average correlation	Item total correlation	Cronbanch's Alpha if deleted	Number of correlation < 0.3	Number of correlation >0.7	Consideration
Item47	0.444	.724	.966	8	2	Delete Seems redundant with item 42, 47, and 48, but has less desirable item characteristic
Item48	0.439	.719	.966	10	1	Keep Seems redundant with item 47, better than item 47
Item49	0.369	.613	.966	21	1	Delete Seems redundant with item 50, but has less desirable item characteristic
Item50	0.357 C		รณ์ _{.966} าวิท GKORN UN		1	Keep Seems redundant with item 49, better than item 49
Item51	0.417	.674	.966	8	0	
Item52	0.395	.644	.966	10	0	
Item53	0.395	.648	.966	11	0	
Item54	0.330	.537	.966	21	0	
Item55	0.312	.489	.966	27	0	

 Table 20
 SCNS-TBC items characteristics before EFA (Cont.)

3. Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA)

In this step, all 43 items of the SCNS-TBC used to analyze EFA. Thus, before EFA analysis, the researchers had checked all data by assessing data distribution. It was found that there were 39/43 indicators (90.69%) with skewness of -1 to 1, which indicated normal distribution of data (Appendix I).

EFA was analyzed by the Principle Components Analysis (PCA) method and the Orthogonal Rotation with Varimax with Kaiser Normalization method which the researchers chose to analyze EFA with normal curve of data distribution.

3.1 Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO)

The EFA analysis began with Assumption testing for factor analysis. Results showed that the KMO coefficient for this dataset was .935 and the Bartlett test of Sphericity was statistically significant ($X^2 = 10357.343$, df. = 903, P < .001) (Table 21). This indicated that properties of the correlation matrix justified factor analysis being carried out. Moreover, the first order of principle component analysis (PCA) showed that communalities in all items were above .50 (.565 - .788). Item 37 (.565) and Item 48 (.788) were acceptable for further analysis (Appendix I).

Table 21 KMO and Bartlett's Test (n = 350)

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure o	.935	
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	10357.343
	d.f.	903
	Sig.	.000

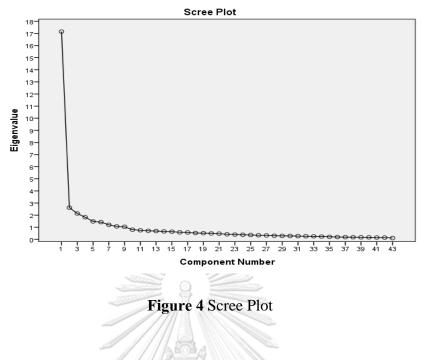
3.2 Factor extraction

The factor extraction in this study used the Principle Components Analysis (PCA) and the Orthogonal Rotation with Varimax with Kaiser Normalization methods. The researchers used three criteria to choose number of component: 1) an eigenvalue greater than one, 2) scree plot characteristics, and 3) an accumulative percentage of variance criteria greater than 60% (Hayton, Allen, & Scarpello, 2004).

Results of the analysis showed that there were nine latent factors with Eigenvalue between 1.037 - 17.151. Component 1 could best explain variation of data at 39.887 percent and component 2 - 9 could similarly explain data variation between 1.037 - 2.615. Every component could explain data variation at 69.658% Cumulative variance (Table 22). However, extraction of factors was based both upon Kaiser's criterion for Eigenvalues of equal to or greater than unity and Scree Plot visual interpretation (Figure 4). Screen plot showed the leveling-off point of the eigenvalue was in the 8th-9th components.

Component	Eigenvalue	% of Variance	% of Cumulative
1	17.151	39.887	39.887
2	2.615	6.083	45.970
3	2.138	4.973	50.943
4	1.828	4.251	55.194
5	1.482	3.446	58.640
6	CHULA 1.424 KORN	3.312	61.951
7	1.205	2.803	64.754
8	1.072	2.492	67.246
9	1.037	2.412	69.658

 Table 22 Eigenvalue in EFA study



3.3 Factor loading

After analysis of factor loading, the researchers used three criteria to delete question items: 1) component weight lower than 0.3, 2) remaining questions must not less than three items, and 3) meaning of questions should be able to grouped together in the same component.

Results of this research indicate that every question item has factor loading higher than 0.3 and could be grouped into any component. Moreover, analysis results also reveal that there are 29 items with factor loading higher than 0.3 that could be grouped into more than one components. However, to consider each component, the researchers had to choose the highest factor loading of each item in that component, including consideration about number of question in each component and meaning of questions that could be grouped together. Therefore, every question passed all of the above three criteria. The researchers kept all the remaining question items with eight components as shown in Table 23 - 30.

3.3.1 Component 1: Financial support

Financial support consists of six items (item 18, 53, 54, 52, 51, and 25) which have factor loading between .339 - .793. This component has overall component variance of 17.151 or 39.887 percent of the total variance and reliability coefficient of .863 as presented in Table 23.

	Item	Factor loading
1	i18 Support from governmental welfare about other	.793
	expenses in getting chemotherapy	
2	i53 Support of work/career to increase income	.741
3	i54 Assistance from family and cousins in reserved money	.728
4	i52 Support from hospital about necessary supplement	.701
	protein	
5	i51 Support from hospitals about wings, hats, turbans	.352
6	i25 Support about treatment right	.339
	Eigenvalue = 17.151	
	% of Variance = 39.887	
	Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient = .863	

Table 23 Number of item and factor loading of Financial support

3.3.2 Component 2: Self-care advice

C Self-care advice consists of five items (item 35, 34, 33, 31, and 37) which have factor loading between .599 - .723. This component has overall component variance of 2.615 or 6.083 percent of the total variance and reliability coefficient of .821, as shown in Table 24.

Table 24 Number of ite	em and factor loading	of Self-care advice
------------------------	-----------------------	---------------------

	Item	Factor loading
1	i35 Suggestions about suitable types of food	.723
2	i34 Suggestions about use of arm on the operated side	.703
3	i33 Suggestions about doing activities/work in daily life	.667
4	i31 Suggestions about behavior that promotes normal blood	.608
	examination results	
5	i37 Exchange of self-care experience with fellow patients	.599
	Eigenvalue = 2.615	
	% of Variance = 6.083	
	Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient = .821	

3.3.3 Component 3: Family support

Family support consists of seven items (item 48, 42, 41, 50, 46, 39, and 40) which have factor loading between .469 - .669. This component has overall component variance of 2.138 or 4.973 percent of the total variance and reliability coefficient of .884, as shown in Table 25.

-	
Table 25 Number of item	n and factor loading of Family support

	Item	Factor loading
1	i48 Acceptance from family about changing physical condition	.669
2	i42 Assistance from family in doing housework	.664
3	i41 Care from family in preparing food	.654
4	i50 Support from family in taking to make merit	.604
5	i46 Encouragement from family	.545
6	i39 Assistance for insomnia	.506
7	i40 House visit by volunteers and nearby nurses to promote	.469
	care by family	
	Eigenvalue $= 2.138$	
	% of Variance = 4.973	
	Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient = .884	

3.3.4 Component 4: Awareness of disease and treatment

Awareness of disease and treatment consists of seven items (item 26, 24, 1, 9, 16, 29, and 23) which have factor loading between .431 - .727. This component has overall component variance of 1.828 or 4.251 percent of the total variance and reliability coefficient of .849, as shown in Table 26.

Table 26 Number of item and Factor loading of Awareness of disease and treatment

	Item	Factor loading
1	i26 Explanation about treatment method and progress of the	.727
	disease	
2	i24 Explanation about treatment approach and duration	.624
3	i1 Expertise of nurse in injecting vein to give chemotherapy	.587
4	i9 Explanation by doctor/nurse with polite words	.526
5	i16 Getting examination and chemotherapy within the same	.500
	day	
6	i29 Explanation about side effects of chemotherapy	.488
7	i23 Explanation about types and severity of breast cancer	.431
	Eigenvalue = 1.828	
	% of Variance = 4.251	
	Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient = .849	

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3.3.5 Component 5: Family involvement activities

Family involvement activities consists of five items (item 13,

12, 14, 11, and 21) which have factor loading between .504 - .666. This component has overall component variance of 1.482 or 3.446 percent of the total variance and reliability coefficient of .853, as shown in Table 27.

	Item	Factor loading
1	i13 Family reminds about appointment date for examination	.666
	and chemotherapy	
2	i12 Family involves in getting information and making	.654
	decision about illness and treatment	
3	i14 Family takes to and from hospitals and accompanies	.647
	while getting chemotherapy	
4	i11 Family accompanies into examination room to see doctor	.548
5	i21 Doctor/nurse acts as mediator for family	.504
	Eigenvalue = 1.482	
	% of Variance = 3.446	
	Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient = .853	

Table 27 Number of items and factor loading of Family involvement activities

3.3.6 Component 6: Consult with professional

Consult with professional consists of four items (item 55, 22, 19, and 20) which have factor loading between .451 - .715. This component has overall component variance of 1.424 or 3.312 percent of the total variance and reliability coefficient of .802, as shown in Table 28.

Table 28 Number of item and factor loading of Consult with professional

	Item	Factor loading
1	i55 24-hour phone consulting service	.715
2	i22 Information and inquiry service while waiting to see the	.587
	doctor	
3	i19 Allocating time for doctor/nurse to explain and give	.484
	suggestions	
4	i20 Personal individual consulting service	.451
	Eigenvalue = 1.424	
	% of Variance = 3.312	
	Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient = .802	

3.3.7 Component 7: Information on complementary care

Information on complementary care consists of three items (item 28, 27, and 36) which have factor loading between .472 - .806. This component has overall variance of 1.205 for component 7 or 2.803 percent of the total variance and 1.037 for component 9 or 2.412 of the total variance and reliability coefficient of .765, as shown in Table 29

Table 29 Number of item and Factor loading of Information on complementary care

	Item	Factor loading
1	i28 Information about use of herbs while undergoing	.806
	chemotherapy	
2	i27 Information about alternative treatment methods besides	.627
	chemotherapy	
3	i36 Information about supplementary food, vitamins and food	.472
	replacement	
	Eigenvalue = 2.242	
	% of Variance = 5.215	
	Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient = .765	
	A THINK AND A	

3.3.8 Component 8: Symptomatic relieving and care concern

Symptomatic relieving and care concern consists of six items

(item 3, 4, 7, 8, 38, and 6) which have factor loading between .404 - .751. This component has overall component variance of 1.072 or 2.492 of the total variance and reliability coefficient of .846, as shown in Table 30.

	Item	Factor loading
1	i3 Alleviation of undesirable symptoms while undergoing	.751
	chemotherapy	
2	i4 Assistance to toilet while undergoing chemotherapy	.607
3	i7 Burning sensation at injection area of chemotherapy	.536
4	i8 Alleviation of throat irritation from odor of chemotherapy	.508
5	i38 Alleviation of nausea from chemotherapy	.491
6	i6 Periodical check-up by nurses while undergoing	.404
	chemotherapy	
	Eigenvalue $= 1.072$	
	% of Variance = 2.492	
	Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient = .846	

Table 30 Number of item and factor loading of Symptomatic relieving and care concern

After EFA process, SCNs for Thai women with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy could be categorized into eight significant components that needed help, support, and solution. These component were: 1) financial support (6 items), 2) self-care advice (5 items), 3) family support (7 items), 4) awareness of disease and treatment (7 items), 5) family involvement activities (5 items), 6) consult with professional (4 items), 7) information on complementary care (3 items), and 8) symptomatic relieving and care concern (6 items). So, the researchers could specify the following operational definition of SCNs for Thai women with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy.

The operational definition of SCNs

SCNs as perceived by Thai women with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy refer to critical condition of body and mind changes, as well as issues that creates deficiency and guidelines/ methods for solving problems with remedy, assistance and necessary responses from family and health care team while undergoing chemotherapy. This includes the duration from before, while to after undergoing each cycle of chemotherapy of Thai women with breast cancer which covers eight components: 1) financial support, 2) self-care advice, 3) family support, 4) awareness of disease and treatment, 5) family involvement activities, 6) consult with professional, 7) information on complementary care, and 8) symptomatic relieving and care concern, to maintain balance in normal living. Supportive care needs could be evaluated with the SCNS-TBC (43 items).

Components and definition by aspect of SCNs for Thai women with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy

From the above definition and results of EFA study, the SCNs could be classified into eight components as mentioned above. Each component has its operational definition as shown in Table 31.

Component	Definition
1. Financial support	Financial support refers to problems-solving occurred from lack of money which leads to needs for assistance from family members concerning reserve money when necessary explanation about treatment right coverage for cancer patients, and support from hospitals concerning additional expense besides treatment, such as supplement food, wigs, and career support to compensate for income loss.
2. Self-care advice	Self-care advice refers to guidelines for necessary behavior to help in daily self-care practice during chemotherapy treatment. This includes suggestions for food that should be eaten and should be avoided. It also covers suggestions for use of the arm on breast cancer side, daily activities that can be done, behavior that helps increase blood cells to normal level for continuous reception of chemotherapy, and exchange of suggestions about self-care with other people with similar direct experience.
3. Family support	Family support refers to assistance and support of family members during recovery at home concerning problems with body, mind and changing emotion due to impacts of the disease and chemotherapy, covering needs for dealing with insomnia, preparing food, doing duty and errand for patients, taking patients to make merits, understanding and accepting of changes from family members, and visiting by nearby nurses to enhance care by family.
4. Awareness of disease and treatment	Awareness of disease and treatment refers to caring approach, suggestions, and important information necessary for getting supportive care from doctors and nurses. This includes encouragement and explanation about severity of disease, progress and curing approach they receive, side effects of chemotherapy, as well as blood drawing process, vein injection for chemotherapy, and appointments for treatment.

Table 31 Components and definition by aspect of SCNs

Component	Definition
5. Family	Family involvement activities refers to approaches or
involvement	methods that family can participate in care,
activities	acknowledgement and decision-making, as well as
	reminding before appointment date, taking patients to and
	from hospitals, participating in hearing and making decision
	about treatment.
6. Consult with	Consult with professional refers to communication
professional	approaches or methods in enquiry for important and
	necessary information to deal with several problems. These
	consist of 24-hour consultant service, answers of inquiry
	while waiting to see doctors, allocation of time for
	explanation, and personal consultation.
7. Information on	Information on alternatives care refers to important and
complementary care	necessary information concerning alternative treatment and
	care, such as herbs, other alternative cures, and choices of
	supplement food and vitamins.
8. Symptomatic	Care during chemotherapy refers to several approaches or
relieving and care	cares from doctors, nurses, and family while undergoing
concern	chemotherapy at hospitals. This includes relief from nausea
	and pain from injection, periodical check by nurses,
	assistance in going to toilet, convenience while lying down
	to receive chemotherapy, and herbal drink service.

 Table 31
 Components and definition by aspect of SCNs (Cont.)

4. Reliability after EFA

After EFA process, it was found that, among 55 items of the SCNS-TBC (Draft 3), 12 items were deleted for suitability of EFA with the PCA and the Orthogonal Rotation with Varimax with Kaiser Normalization method. As a result of analysis, the SCNS-TBC (Draft 4) consisted of 43 items in eight major components: 1) financial support, 2) self-care advice, 3) family support, 4) awareness of disease

and treatment, 5) family involvement activities, 6) consult with professional, 7) information on complementary care, and 8) symptomatic relieving and care concern, with Cronbanch's Alpha by version of .962 (Appendix I). It was also found that family support had the highest reliability of .884 while information about alternatives had the lowest reliability of .765 (Table 32).

component	Number. Of item	Cronbanch's Alpha	Mean (SD)	Range of Item-total correlation	Range of possible score	Range of actual score
1	6	.863	18.11 (4.833)	.561754	6 - 24	6 - 24
2	5	.821	17.58 (2.527)	.519711	5 - 20	5 - 20
3	7	.884	20.48 (5.309)	.563764	7 - 28	7 - 28
4	7	.849	24.81 (3.448)	.506709	7 - 28	11 - 28
5	⁵ CHU	.853	15.82 (3.601)	.573726	5 - 20	5 - 20
6	4	.802	12.72 (2.851)	.497706	4 - 16	5 - 16
7	3	.765	9.57 (2.261)	.483691	3 - 12	3 - 12
8	6	.846	17.11 (4.526)	.524701	6 - 24	6 - 24
Total	43	.962	136.20 (23.925)	.456727	43 - 172	57 - 172

Table 32Cronbanch's Alpha by component and by version of SCNS-TBC

Step 8: Testing psychometric properties of SCNS-TBC

The SCNS-TBC (Draft 4) which consisted of eight components of 43 items was analyzed for construct validity with Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA). The main purpose was to check consistency and confirmed categorization of the SCNS-TBC from EFA analysis. The analyzed questionnaire was used to collect data from 352 Thai women with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy at eight super tertiary cancer units: Lampang Hospital, Lampang Cancer Hospital, Chonburi Cancer Hospital, Lopburi Cancer Hospital, Saraburi Hospital, Udon Thani Cancer Hospital, Udon Thani Hospital, and Surat Thani Cancer Hospital. These hospitals were randomized from all units in every region of the country and passed research in human ethical consideration. Data were collected from January to March 2019.

<u>Note</u>: The sample group in this step is not the same group as in the EFA. Data were collected from a new sample group which, from calculation of sample size of this step in Chapter III, consists of 345 persons. But in real data collection, the researchers and research assistants could collect data from 352 persons. Therefore, in this step, data were analyzed from a total group of 352 persons from eight data sources randomized and presented in Chapter III. Research ethic consent was given from all eight hospitals.

Before data analysis, the researchers checked outliers of data that might affect error in data analysis. Results showed that there was no outliers of data in any questionnaire. Number of samples in this analysis was 352 persons. Results of the analysis were presented in three parts: 1) General information, 2) Comfirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA), 3) Reliability, and 4) Prevalence and intensity of SCNs. 1. General information about characteristics of sample group

The demographic and clinical characteristics of 352 samples is shown in Table 33. It was found that the majority of participants were 41 to 60 years (62.8%) with an average of 51.6 years (SD 10.41). Most were married (71.3%) and all were Buddhists (99.1%). Most had primary education (49.4%). Most samples were unemployed (28.4%). Most had income less than 10,000 baht per month (63.9%) and used treatment right with 30-baht Gold Card (56.5%).

Most of the sample were diagnosed with left breast cancer (51.4%) in invasive stage (76.7%) and were operated before receiving chemotherapy (83.0%). Most patients received AC regimen chemotherapy (59.4%) (Doxorubicin and Cyclophosphamide). Most samples received first-line chemotherapy (69.0%) between the 2nd and 5th cycle (55.4%) for a period of less than 3 months (61.1%).

	n	%
Age, years (26 – 84 years, x 51.6, SD 10.408)		
20 - 40	53	15.1
41 - 60 หาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย	221	62.8
>60 HILLALONGKORN LINIVERSIT	78	22.1
Status		
Single	38	10.8
Married	251	71.3
Widowed	38	10.8
Divorced	25	7.1
Religion		
Buddhism	349	99.1
Islamism	3	0.9
Region		
Northern	78	22.2
Northeast	80	22.7
Central	134	38.1
Southern	60	17.0

 Table 33 Demographic and Clinical Characteristics in CFA study (n = 352)

Education Level		
Unschooled	14	4.0
Primary	174	49.4
Junior secondary	33	9.4
Senior secondary or vocational	32	9.1
certificate		
Diploma	22	6.3
Bachelor's degree	59	16.7
Upper Bachelor's degree	18	5.1
Occupation		
No working	100	28.4
Merchant	38	10.7
Temporary worker	57	16.2
Business owner	15	4.3
Company employee	36	10.2
State enterprise officer	3	0.9
Government employee	46	13.1
Farmer	57	16.2
Monthly income (200-500,000 Baht/Month, \overline{x} 15,164	4.12, SD 39754.8	803)
< 10,000 baht	225	63.9
10,001 – 30,000 baht	91	25.9
30,001 – 50,000 baht	26	7.4
> 50,000 baht 1501114130 813	٤ 10	2.8
Right to treatment		
Civil Servant	67	19.0
Social Security Benefits	85	24.1
Gold Card 30 Baht	199	56.6
Ect. (Disabled person)	1	0.3
Side of Breast cancer		
Left breast cancer	181	51.4
Right breast cancer	167	47.5
Both side	4	1.1
Stage of breast cancer		
Invasive breast cancer	270	76.7
Advanced invasive breast cancer	82	23.3
Operation		
	202	020
Breast has been removed	292	83.0

Table 33 Demographic and Clinical Characteristics in CFA study (n = 352)(Cont.)

	n	%
Chemotherapy regimen		
AC regimen	209	59.4
FAC regimen	22	6.3
CMF regimen	10	2.8
TC regimen	1	0.3
Paclitaxel regimen	43	12.2
Herceptin regimen	35	9.9
Pac/Her regimen	19	5.4
Docetaxel regimen	13	3.7
Course of chemotherapy		
First-line chemotherapy	243	69.0
Second-line chemotherapy	104	29.5
Third-line chemotherapy	5	1.5
Cycle of chemotherapy (No 1 – 18, \overline{x} 3.49, SD 2.50)		
No 1	96	27.3
No 2 - 5	195	55.4
No 5 - 10	57	14.4
No 11 -15	8	2.3
> No 15	2	0.6
Duration of receiving chemotherapy		
< 3 months	215	61.1
3-6 months	103	29.3
6 – 9 months	17	4.7
9-12 months	14	4.0
> 12 months	3	0.9

 Table 33 Demographic and Clinical Characteristics in CFA study (n = 352) (Cont.)

2. Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA)

The CFA in this study aimed to check construct validity of the SCNS-TBC gained from EFA. Results of EFA indicated that the SCNS-TBC could be divided into eight components, consisting of 43 items to input into CFA analysis process. The eight components were: 1) financial support (6 items), 2) self-care advice (5 items), 3) family support (7 items), 4) awareness of disease and treatment (7 items), 5) family

involvement activities (5 items), 6) consult with professional (4 items), 7) information on complementary care (3 items), and 8) symptomatic relieving and care concern (6 items). The CFA helped confirm results of component analysis from the EFA, comparing with empirical data. The researchers present results from testing assumption for CFA and results of CFA, respectively, as follow:

2.1 Testing assumption for CFA

Before conducting the CFA, assumption of the CFA statistics was examined, including normality, multicollinearity, Bartlett's test of sphericity, and the Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy by using IBM SPSS statistical software (version 20). Results of assumption testing showed that data were suitable for conducting the CFA analysis.

2.1.1 Normality testing

The mean scores of the SCNS-TBC ranged from 2.06 to 3.53, with a standard deviation ranging from 0.57 to 1.155. Each item score ranged from 1 to 4. The skewness ranged from -1.199 to .533 and the kurtosis ranged from -1.428 to 1.936. There were 41 items (95.35%) which had skewness within the range of -1 to +1, and the magnitude of the kurtosis was less than 2. These represented item characteristics of normal distribution (Appendix J).

2.1.2 Multicollinearity

Results indicated that the tolerance values were not close to 0 (ranging from .273 to .637) and the variance inflation factor (VIF) values were less than 10 (ranging from 1.570 to 3.657) (Appendix J). The tolerance and VIF values indicated no evidence of multicollinearity (O'Brien, 2007). Therefore, the absence of multicollinearity was accepted.

2.1.3 Bartlett's test of sphericity and the Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin of

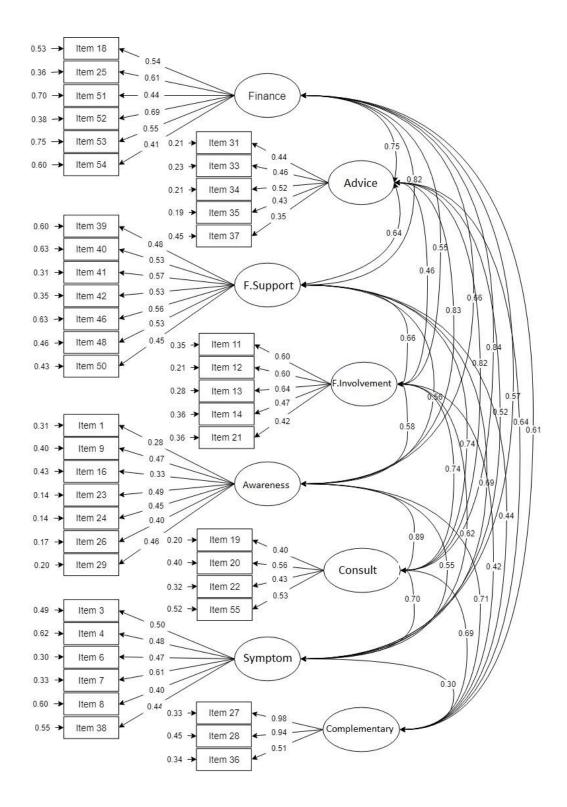
Sampling Adequacy. Results showed that the SCNS-TBC was significant ($\chi^2 =$ 7616.449, df = 903 and p = .000). That is, the scale had normal multivariate distribution and the correlation matrix was not an identity matrix. Moreover, the Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) of sampling adequacy test showed that the size of overall KMO was .919 (Appendix J).

2.2 Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA)

Results of EFA showed that the SCNS-TBC could be categorized into eight components mentioned above. The analysis result of EFA revealed that there are 29 items with factor loading higher than 0.3 which could be grouped into more than one component. This indicated that there was internal variance in all eight components. Thus, initially, the CFA was based on the previous studied components of eight factors 43 items that affected score of SCNS-TBC. The researchers analyzed with statistical R package "lavaan" by estimating Standardized covariation in order to gain estimation which considered confluence among items within the same factor. Results are shown the initial hypothesized model of SCNS-TBC in Figure 5

2.2.1 Assessment of overall model fit

The hypothesized model of the SCNS-TBC was assessed the overall model fit. The results showed inacceptable model fit with the data with Chisquare (χ^2) = 2571.14, p-value (p) = 0.00, degree of freedom (df) = 832, Chisquare/df (χ^2 /df) = 3.10, Goodness of Fit Index (Fihn et al.) = 0.727, Comparative Fit Index (CFI) = 0.754, Root Mean Square Error of Approximation (RMSEA) = 0.077, and Standardized Root Mean square Residual (SRMR) = 0.082. It was indicated that the hypothesized model did not fit with empirical data. Therefore, the hypothesized model was modified and retested.



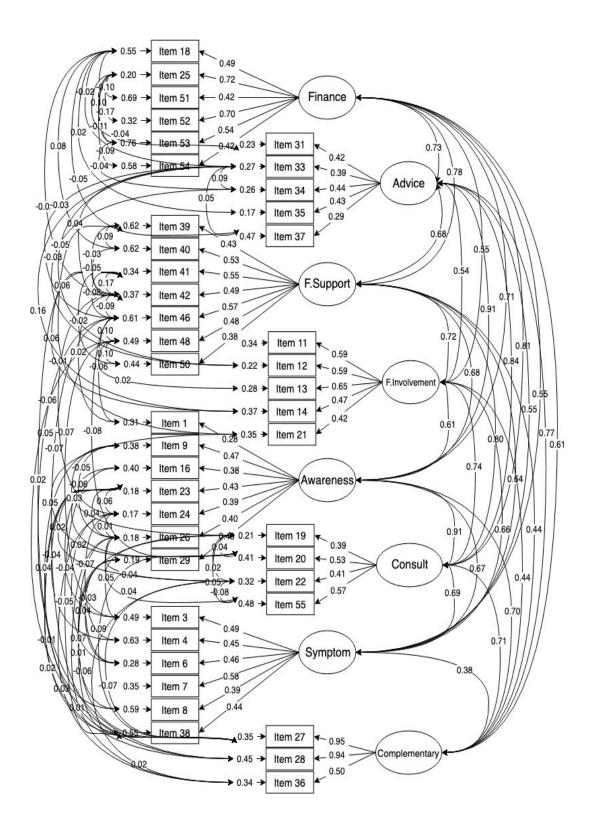
Chi-Square = 2571.14, df = 832, P-value = 0.000, RMSEA = 0.077

Figure 5 The hypothesized model of SCNS-TBC

2.2.2 Model modification

From the hypothesized model of SCNS-TBC, it was found that some item pairs had high level of covariance. The hypothesized model was modified terms in order to reduce the residual values of each indicator by allowing relationships of error terms between possible paired indicators. Thus, the model was adjusted to better suit the data by determining items with covariance from the initial model before repeating the modified model. There were 241 paired indicators where the error possibly correlated. Results are shown the modified model of SCNS-TBC in Figure 6.

After modifying the model, there was edition of highly-related items according to Modification Indices (MI) (Appendix J) until the model's value reached the standard for supporting good fit. The χ^2 /df ratio fell within the recommended level less than 3, GFI value equal to or greater than 0.90, and RMSEA value less than 0.05. The results of the second-order CFA showed the Chi-square (χ^2) = 862.74, p-value (p) =0.00, degree of freedom (df) = 591, Chi-square/df (χ^2 /df) = 1.5, GFI 0.902, CFI = 0.941, RMSEA = 0.036, and SRMR = 0.060 (Table 34).



Chi-Square = 862.74, df = 591, P-value = 0.000, RMSEA = 0.036

Figure 6 The modified model of SCNS-TBC

and modified model of the SCNS-TBC (N=352						
Indexes	Criteria	Hypothesized Model	Modified Model			
Chi-square	$\frac{\chi^2}{df} \le 2$	2571.14 / 832 = 3.10	862.74 / 591 = 1.5			
	p-value > 0.05	p-value < 0.001	p-value < 0.001			
Goodness-of-fit index (Fihn et al.)	≥0.90	0.727	0.902			
Tucker–Lewis index (TLI)	>0.95	0.733	0.962			
Comparative fit index (CFI)	>0.95	0.754	0.941			
Standardized Root mean square residual (SRMR)	≤0.08	0.082	0.060			
Root mean square error of Approximation (RMSEA)	≤0.08	0.077	0.036			
	Contraction of the second seco					

 Table 34 Comparison of the Goodness of Fit Measures between hypothesized model

 and modified model of the SCNS-TBC (N=352

Suitability of model was tested statistically as in Table 34, it was found that CFA of the modified models showed suitability in the ratio of Chisquare and df, GFI, TLI and CFI. Moreover, SRMR, RMSEA were also acceptable. These results indicated that the modified factor structure model was congruent with the empirical data. However, results of model modification in this study to reduce the residual values of each indicator as many as 241 pairs show that certain amount of variables in the newly-constructed SCNS-TBC are highly related. This indicates that construct validity of the SCNS-TBC gained from the EFA study is still different from empirical data gained from the CFA study. Nevertheless, after model modification according to the CFA, it could confirm suitability of construct validity of the SCNS-TBC according to standard criteria.

3. Reliability of SCNS-TBC

As a result of analysis, the SCNS-TBC (Final version) consisted of 43 items in eight major components: 1) financial support, 2) self-care advice, 3) family support, 4) awareness of disease and treatment, 5) family involvement activities, 6) consult with professional, 7) information on complementary care, and 8) symptomatic relieving and care concern, with Cronbanch's Alpha by version of .941. It was also found that both two components; Awareness of disease and treatment and Family involvement activities had the highest reliability of .817 while Consult with professional had the lowest reliability of .705 (Appendix J) (Table 35)

Table 35 Reliability of S	SCNS-TBC 43 items	(Final version) (n 352)

		Cronbanch's
Component	of items	Alpha
1 Financial support	6	.769
1.1 Support from governmental welfare about other expenses		
in getting chemotherapy		
1.2 Support of work/career to increase income		
1.3 Assistance from family and cousins in reserved money		
1.4 Support from hospital about necessary supplement		
protein		
1.5 Support from hospitals about wings, hats, turbans		
1.6 Support about treatment right		
2 Self-care advice	5	.789
2.1 Suggestions about suitable types of food		
2.2 Suggestions about use of arm on the operated side		
2.3 Suggestions about doing activities/work in daily life		
2.4 Suggestions about behavior that promotes normal blood		
examination results		
2.5 Exchange of self-care experience with fellow patients		
3 Family support	7	.795
3.1 Acceptance from family about changing physical		
condition		
3.2 Assistance from family in doing housework		
3.3 Care from family in preparing food		
3.4 Support from family in taking to make merit		

Component	Number of items	Cronbanch's Alpha
3.5 Encouragement from family	or items	Tipita
3.6 Assistance for insomnia		
3.7 House visit by volunteers and nearby nurses to promote		
care by family		
4 Awareness of disease and treatment	7	.817
4.1 Explanation about treatment method and progress of the		
disease		
4.2 Explanation about treatment approach and duration		
4.3 Expertise of nurse in injecting vein to give chemotherapy		
4.4 Explanation by doctor/nurse with polite words		
4.5 Getting examination and chemotherapy within the same		
day		
4.6 Explanation about side effects of chemotherapy		
4.7 Explanation about types and severity of breast cancer		
5 Family involvement activities	5	.817
5.1 Family reminds about appointment date for examination		
and chemotherapy		
5.2 Family involves in getting information and making		
decision about illness and treatment		
5.3 Family takes to and from hospitals and accompanies		
while getting chemotherapy		
5.4 Family accompanies into examination room to see doctor		
5.5 Doctor/nurse acts as mediator for family		
Cuu a onovopu University		
6 Consult with professional	4	.705
6.1 24-hour phone consulting service		
6.2 Information and inquiry service while waiting to see the		
doctor		
6.3 Allocating time for doctor/nurse to explain and give		
suggestions		
6.4 Personal individual consulting service		
7 Information on complementary care	3	.808
7.1 Information about use of herbs while undergoing		
chemotherapy		
7.2 Information about alternative treatment methods besides		
chemotherapy		
7.3 Information about supplementary food, vitamins and		
food replacement		

Table 35Reliability of SCNS-TBC 43 items (Final version) (n 352) (Cont.)

Component	Number	Cronbanch's
Component	of items	Alpha
8 Symptomatic relieving and care concern	6	.741
8.1 Alleviation of undesirable symptoms while		
undergoing chemotherapy		
8.2 Assistance to toilet while undergoing chemotherapy		
8.3 Burning sensation at injection area of chemotherapy		
8.4 Alleviation of throat irritation from odor of		
chemotherapy		
8.5 Alleviation of nausea from chemotherapy		
8.6 Periodical check-up by nurses while undergoing		
chemotherapy		
Total	43	.941

Table 35Reliability of SCNS-TBC 43 items (Final version) (n 352) (Cont.)

4. Prevalence and intensity of SCNs

From results of this study, when considered by item, it was found that all 43 items of SCNs of Thai women with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy had average score between 2.06 - 3.53. In translating results of this questionnaire, the researchers translated resulting level of significance and necessity of assistance needs by Intervals from the range (Wetzel and Greiff, 2018) specified in Chapter III from score levels of 1 - 4 in to three levels of need: low – moderate - high. This means that the range of 1.00 - 2.00 is a low level, 2.01 - 3.00 is a moderate level, and 3.01 - 4.00 is a high level of significance and necessity to gain assistance. This clearly indicates difference needs of supportive care in three levels from low-moderate-high. This translated results could be used to consider suitable responses to SCNs.

Therefore, from results of this study, it was found that all 43 items of SCNs of Thai women with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy had average score between 2.06 - 3.53 which signified needs in moderate to high level of significance and necessity. It was found that 22 items had average score in moderate level of

significance and necessity and 21 items had average score in high level of significance and necessity. The sample group thought that explanation of treatment approach and duration of chemotherapy treatment were information that the sample group considered as awareness of disease and treatment with the highest average score of 3.53 (SD .584), indicating needs in high level of significance and necessity. On the other hand, needs for house visit by volunteers and nearby nurses to promote care by family had the lowest average score of 2.06 (SD .954), indicating needs in moderate level of significance and necessity, as shown in Table 36.

	SCNs	Mean	SD	level
1 Fina	ancial support	2.79	3.777	Moderate
i18	1.1 Support from governmental welfare about	2.97	.907	Moderate
	other expenses in getting chemotherapy			
i53	1.2 Support of work/career to increase income	2.44	1.028	Moderate
i54	1.3 Assistance from family and cousins in reserved money	2.65	.881	Moderate
i52	1.4 Support from hospital about necessary supplement protein	2.83	.920	Moderate
i51	1.5 Support from hospitals about wings, hats, turbans	2.80	.947	Moderate
i25	1.6 Support about treatment right	3.06	.854	High
2 Self	-care advice	3.29	2.488	High
i35	2.1 Suggestions about suitable types of food	3.49	.618	High
i34	2.2 Suggestions about use of arm on the operated side	3.30	.688	High
i33	2.3 Suggestions about doing activities/work in daily life	3.25	.668	High
i31	2.4 Suggestions about behavior that promotes normal blood examination results	3.35	.641	High
i37	2.5 Exchange of self-care experience with fellow patients	3.07	.758	High
3 Fan	nily support	2.70	4.094	Moderate
i48	3.1 Acceptance from family about changing physical condition	2.98	.860	Moderate
i42	3.2 Assistance from family in doing housework	2.92	.797	Moderate
i41	3.3 Care from family in preparing food	2.89	.800	Moderate

Table 36 Mean	, standard	deviation	and S	SCNs	level	(n 352)
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	SCNs	Mean	SD	level
i50	3.4 Support from family in taking to make merit	3.07	.797	High
i46	3.5 Encouragement from family	2.43	.970	Moderate
i39	3.6 Assistance for insomnia	2.59	.911	Moderate
i40	3.7 House visit by volunteers and nearby nurses	2.06	.954	Moderate
	to promote care by family			
4 Awa	areness of disease and treatment	3.42	3.173	High
i26	4.1 Explanation about treatment method and	3.49	.570	High
	progress of the disease			
i24	4.2 Explanation about treatment approach and duration	3.53	.584	High
i1	4.3 Expertise of nurse in injecting vein to give	3.49	.627	High
	chemotherapy			
i9	4.4 Explanation by doctor/nurse with polite words	3.26	.786	High
i16	4.5 Getting examination and chemotherapy within	3.35	.736	High
	the same day			
i29	4.6 Explanation about side effects of	3.39	.641	High
	chemotherapy			
i23	4.7 Explanation about types and severity of breast	3.45	.620	High
	cancer			
5 Fan	nily involvement activities	3.01	2.979	High
i13	5.1 Family reminds about appointment date for examination and chemotherapy	2.90	.827	Moderate
i12	5.2 Family involves in getting information and	3.13	.756	High
	making decision about illness and treatment			
i14	5.3 Family takes to and from hospitals and	3.10	.765	High
	accompanies while getting chemotherapy	: J		
i11	5.4 Family accompanies into examination room to see doctor	2.91	.839	Moderate
i21	5.5 Doctor/nurse acts as mediator for family	3.05	.728	High
6 Con	sult with professional	2.99	2.255	Moderate
i55	6.1 24-hour phone consulting service	2.84	.895	Moderate
i22	6.2 Information and inquiry service while waiting	3.04	.717	High
	to see the doctor			
i19	6.3 Allocating time for doctor/nurse to explain and give suggestions	3.26	.604	High
i20	6.4 Personal individual consulting service	2.82	.846	Moderate

Table 36Mean, standard deviation and SCNs level (n 352) (Cont.)

	SCNs	Mean	SD	level
7 Info	rmation on complementary care	2.81	2.647	Moderate
i28	7.1 Information about use of herbs while	2.56	1.155	Moderate
	undergoing chemotherapy			
i27	7.2 Information about alternative treatment	2.75	1.138	Moderate
	methods besides chemotherapy			
i36	7.3 Information about supplementary food,	3.14	.775	High
	vitamins and food replacement			
8 Sym	ptomatic relieving and care concern	2.75	3.350	Moderate
i3	8.1 Alleviation of undesirable symptoms while	2.59	.859	Moderate
	undergoing chemotherapy			
i4	8.2 Assistance to toilet while undergoing	2.42	.924	Moderate
	chemotherapy			
i7	8.3 Burning sensation at injection area of	2.88	.837	Moderate
	chemotherapy			
i8	8.4 Alleviation of throat irritation from odor of	2.54	.873	Moderate
	chemotherapy			
i38	8.5 Alleviation of nausea from chemotherapy	2.99	.864	Moderate
i6	8.6 Periodical check-up by nurses while	3.08	.705	High
	undergoing chemotherapy			
	Total (43 items)	2.97	18.839	Moderate

Table 36Mean, standard deviation and SCNs level (n 352) (Cont.)

The finalized instrument of SCNS-TBC

The final version of SCNS-TBC consisted of 43 items divided into eight components; 1) financial support (6 items), 2) self-care advice (5 items), 3) family support (7 items), 4) awareness of disease and treatment (7 items), 5) family involvement activities (5 items), 6) consult with professional (4 items), 7) information on complementary care (3 items), and 8) symptomatic relieving and care concern (6 items). This questionnaire was written all in Thai language with directions for respondents. The questionnaire was divided into two parts - assessment of supportive care needs and general information (appendix H).

<u>*Part 1*</u> which assessed SCNs divided all 43 items into eight aspects. The researchers arranged items by aspects from number 1 - 43 and the respondents

answered by circling around number 1 - 4 that corresponded with the lowest-lowhigh-the highest level of significance and necessity according to their perceptions.

<u>Part 2</u> which asked general information of respondents was divided into personal information and information about breast cancer and chemotherapy treatment. The latter part was information that the researchers could obtain from OPD card which contained history of illness and treatment by doctors. This covered information about stages of breast cancer and chemotherapy formula that the patients received.

Regarding management of data gained from the SCNS-TBC, the researchers checked completeness of data from the two parts before analysis, particularly data from Part 1 which mainly assessed SCNs of Thai women with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy. Information by aspect and by version, including possible minimum and maximum in each expect when comparing to number of item in each question, were considered. After that, data were processed from means and standard deviations, both by aspect and overall. Then the scores were translated into a total score of 100 (I. McDowell, 2006) by subtracting possible minimum score in each aspect with mean value, multiplying with 100 and dividing with range of score in that aspect. The derived values were between 0-100 and could be easily compared with score by aspect to see different level of significance and necessity. However, after adjustment of total score by aspect and by version to 100 marks for better comparison of SCNs score, the scores were translated into a range of three levels in order to divide SCNs score into low-moderate-high levels: low (0 – 33.00), moderate (33.01 – 66.00), and high (66.01 – 100).

Results of score translation indicated that overall SCNs of Thai women with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy was at 65.99 percent (Moderate level). It was found that component 4: Awareness of disease and treatment (7 items) was considered the most significance and necessary aspect of SCNs (80.76 percent – High level) whereas component 3: Family support (7 items) was considered the least significance and necessary SCNs (56.90 percent – Moderate level), as shown in Table 37.

Component (Number. of item)	Cronbanch's Alpha	Range of possible score	Mean	Range of score	Score translation (level)
1. Financial support	.769	6 - 24	16.75	18	59.72
(6 items)			52		(Moderate)
2. Self-care advice	.789	5 - 20	16.46	15	76.40
(5 items)			1		(Hight)
3. Family support	.795	7 - 28	18.95	21	56.90
(7 items)	DMBKO	DEPENDENT OF THE OWNER			(Moderate)
4. Awareness of	.817	7 - 28	23.96	21	80.76
disease and	0 min	and	()		(Hight)
treatment (7 items)	CEL.		0		
5. Family involvement	.817	5 - 20	15.09	15	67.27
Activities (5 items)					(Hight)
6. Consult with	.705	4 - 16	11.97	12	66.42
Professional GH			RSITY		(Hight)
(4items)					
7. Information on	.808	3 - 12	8.45	9	60.56
complementary care					(Moderate)
(3 items)					
8. Symptomatic	.741	6 - 24	16.50	18	58.33
relieving					(Moderate)
and care concern					
(6 items)					
Total 43 items	.941	43 - 172	128.13	129	65.99
					(Moderate)

Table 37 Translation of score by component of the SCNS-TBC

Nevertheless, research results from this study is a beginning of new instrument development, which may not be completely perfect. The researchers present discussion and further development in Chapter V.



CHAPTER V

DISCUSSION

This study developed an instrument for Supportive Care needs Scale for Thai women with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy (SCNS-TBC). In this chapter, the researchers present discussion according to the objective of this study, that is, to develop an instrument and test for psychometric properties of the proposed assessment tool for supportive care needs (SCNs) of Thai women with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy. Content of this chapter is divided into conclusion, discussion, limitations of the study, recommendations for use of research results, and suggestions for further study.

Conclusion

SCNS-TBC is an instrument constructed to assess SCNs of Thai women with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy. The assessment concerns with level of importance and necessity of problems and solutions of problems that need supports through 43 items in eight components: 1) financial support (6 items), 2) self-care advice (5 items), 3) family support (7 items), 4) awareness of disease and treatment (7 items), 5) family involvement activities (5 items), 6) consult with professional (4 items), 7) information on complementary care (3 items), and 8) symptomatic relieving and care concern (6 items). Format of measurement uses a four-point rating scale signifying by numbers 1-4: 1- the lowest level of significance and necessity to gain assistance; 2- low level of significance and necessity to gain assistance; 3- high level

of significance and necessity to gain assistance; and 4- the highest level of significance and necessity to gain assistance.

This study used instrumental development method dividing into two sections. The first section including six steps (step 1 - step 6) was the development of instrument from interviewing 10 Thai women diagnosed with breast cancer and were undergoing chemotherapy. Data from the interview were analyzed by content analysis to gain the operational definition and significant attributes of SCNs. Both were used to write 62 question items and the draft scale was examined by seven experts for content validity. It was found that I-CVI value was between 0.57 - 1.00 while S-CVI value was 0.91. Then the researchers edited questions to be more suitable and more valid for measurement. There were 55 question items left. The scale was checked for face validity to assess understanding from 10 samples. Language of five question items was edited and then used in the pilot study with 30 samples. Results of this study indicated that the Cronbach's alpha of overall SCNS-TBC was .886 with the remaining 55 question items.

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The second section was a test of instrument's quality which was divided into **CHULALONGKORN UNIVERSITY** two steps (step 7 and step 8). Strat from assessed construct validity in categorization of all 43 question items in the questionnaire with Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) process. The analysis was done with 350 samples from five super tertiary cancer care units randomized from four regions of Thailand. Results of EFA were analyzed with Common factor method which was a Principle Components Analysis (PCA). The core was rotated by the Orthogonal Rotation with Varimax with Kaiser Normalization method. It was found that 12 question items were deleted and the remaining 43 question items were categorized into eight components which could explain variation of data at 69.66 percent.

After that, Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) was conducted to check consistency and confirm results of categorization of components with empirical data collected from 352 samples in eight super tertiary cancer care units. Results of the CFA showed that statistical test after model modification had Chi-Square = 862.74, df = 591, p-value = 0.000, RMSEA = 0.036, SRMR = 0.060, CFI = 0.941, and GFI = 0.902. The results showed suitability in the ratio of Chi-square and df, GFI, and CFI. Moreover, SRMR, RMSEA were also acceptable. These results indicated that the modified factor structure model was congruent with the empirical data.

Discussion

1. Operative definition of Supportive Care Needs (SCNs) for Thai women with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy

The researchers divide discussion of results concerning operative definition of SCNs for Thai women with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy into two issues.

1.1 Method for determining operative definition and component of SCNs of Thai women with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy provides basic information for specifying details of SCNs according to the specified components. This is because needs are individual difference which change all the time (Fitch et al., 2008; Harrison et al., 2009; Smith et al., 2014). This leads to differences in major SCNs in each group of patients with difference illness and treatment, as mentioned earlier in the previous chapter. In this study, the researchers believe in individuality of needs which have specificity (Simmel, 2007). Thus, this study uses inductive method with qualitative data collection method through in-depth interviewing Thai women with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy, a target group with direct experience (Klungrit et al., 2019). Collection of data with qualitative method is a way to understand thought process and logic of people in the group (Minichiello, Sullivan, Greenwood, & Axford, 2004). Nevertheless, there are various patterns of search for meaning, including literature review, focus group, interview, Delphi technique, or integration of several techniques, depending on philosophical basis of the researchers and purposes of the research.

1.2 Operational definition and components of SCNs for Thai women with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy in this study are derived from qualitative method. From content analysis and extraction of definition, SCNs from perceptions of Thai women with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy refer to critical condition of body and mind changes, as well as issues that creates deficiency and guidelines/ methods for solving problems with remedy, assistance and necessary responses from family and health care team while undergoing chemotherapy. This includes the duration from before, while, to after undergoing each cycle of chemotherapy of Thai women with breast cancer. The SCNs cover eight components: 1) financial support, 2) self-care advice, 3) family support, 4) awareness of disease and treatment, 5) family involvement activities, 6) consult with professional, 7) information on complementary care, and 8) symptomatic relieving and care concern. Results of this study enable the researchers to understand the operational definition of SCNs for Thai women with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy. The significant features of this operational definition cover two main aspects - SCNs refer to problems/issues and problemsolving methods –specific to this group of population. This adds to the following SCNs definition for general cancer patients from the previous existing study. Regarding SCNs of cancer patients, Fitch et al. (2008) who had founded a Supportive Care Framework (SCF) for use as a framework for SCNs of cancer patients in Canada state that SCNs refers to issues of desire which occur in cancer patients and lead to needs for necessary supportive care from others, in order to help them live with their cancer sickness with good quality of life. These include six aspects of needs: physical, emotional, psychosocial, spiritual, practical, and informational which corresponds with and covers holistic care as viewed by nursing profession (Fitch et al., 2008).

It can be seen that definitions from both studies consistently define SCNs as problems encountered by people which affect deficiency in ways of living. However, definition from this study is different from previous studies in that SCNs of Thai women with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy do not only refer to problems/issues or critical condition of changes in both body and mind, but also include approach and method of dealing with important and necessary problems that make patients require supportive assistance.

1.3 SCNs components of Thai women with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy. As mentioned above, SCNs of Thai women with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy in this study consist of eight following components.

1.3.1 Financial support refers to problems-solving occurred from lack of money which leads to needs for supportive assistance from family members concerning reserve money when necessary, explanation about treatment right coverage for cancer patients (Pittayapan, 2016), and support from hospitals concerning additional expense besides treatment, such as supplement food, wigs, and career support to compensate for income loss. This component is very important in Thai context (Klungrit et al., 2019), maybe due to the mid-to-low economic level of most Thai population. This is also consistent with cancer patients in many countries that also face financial problems from lengthy illness and treatment (Pisu, Martin, Shewchuk, & Meneses, 2014).

1.3.2 Self-care advice to approach or daily-life practice during illness and treatment. This includes suggestions for food that should be eaten and should be avoided which are very necessary and important for this group of patients. It also covers suggestions for use of the arm on breast cancer side, daily activities that can be done, self-care that help increase blood cells to normal level for continuous reception of chemotherapy, and exchange of suggestions about self-care with other people with similar direct experience. It can be seen that this component is similar to and is a part of information need (Boyes et al., 2009; Fitch et al., 2008). This study has items of specific suggestions for breast cancer patients.

1.3.3 Family support refers to assistance and support of family when the patients faced with problems of critical conditions from illness and treatment that cause changes in both body and mind. Patients cannot perform their role and duty as usual which leads to needs for assistance from family members during recovery at home. This includes dealing with insomnia, preparing food, doing duty and errand for patients, taking patients to make merits, understanding and accepting of changes from family members, and visiting by nearby nurses to enhance care by family. It is found that needs in this component are parts of physical, emotional, psychosocial, and spiritual need of previous knowledge (Boyes et al., 2009; Fitch et al., 2008).

1.3.4 Awareness of disease and treatment refers to caring approach, suggestions, and important information necessary for getting supportive care from doctors and nurses. This includes encouragement and explanation about severity of disease, progress and curing approach they receive, side effects of chemotherapy, as well as blood drawing process, vein injection for chemotherapy, and appointments for treatment.

1.3.5 Family involvement activities refers to approaches or methods that family can participate in care and assistance. This includes reminding before appointment date, taking patients to and from hospitals, participating in hearing and making decision about treatment. This is because this group of patients receive chemotherapy treatment as OPD cases that have to return several times for chemotherapy according to the course of treatment. So, SCNs for involvement of family's activities is very important for this group of patients.

1.3.6 Consult with professional refers to communication **CHULALONGKORN UNIVERSITY** approaches or methods that this group of patients see as important and necessary to receive. This includes 24-hour consultant service, answers of inquiry while waiting to see doctors, allocation of time for explanation, and personal consultation, which are not included in existing supportive care needs scale for cancer patients used at present.

1.3.7 Information on complementary care refers to important and necessary information concerning complementary treatment and care, such as herbs, other complementary cures, and choices of supplement food and vitamins. It is found that attributes in this component indicate culture and context which are different from other countries. The patients are interested in other approaches that give them chance to be cured from the disease and to alleviate their illness.

1.3.8 Symptomatic relieving and care concern refers to several approaches or cares from doctors, nurses, and family while undergoing chemotherapy at hospitals. This includes relief from nausea and pain from injection, periodical check by nurses, assistance in going to toilet, convenience while lying down to receive chemotherapy, and herbal drink service. This component provides details of timespecific care occur only in assessment of this specific questionnaire which is different from other SCNs scale for cancer patients.

The discussion about eight components of SCNS-TBC indicates specificity of this questionnaire which is more specific details in certain issues that are important and necessary for Thai women with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy. The SCNs in this questionnaire do not only refer to problems or issues, it also include problem-solving methods that this group needs from doctor, nurse, health care team, and involvement from family as well.

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2. Instrument Construction

2.1 Construction of quality instrument: Use of four-level numerical rating scale

The response format of this questionnaire is a four numerical rating scale - a rating scale on degree or extend (Wetzel and Greiff, 2018) substituted by numbers which is as popular as Likert scale and is suitable for the newly-constructed SCNS-TBC. This is because this questionnaire assess feeling, opinions, beliefs, and attitudes which the respondents have to determine their own perceptions of importance and necessity of SCNs in four levels of measurement (even numbers) ranging from the lowest, low, high, to the highest without a moderate level. The reason is with consideration of uncertain decision (Wetzel and Greiff, 2018), measurement range in odd number, including average level, is avoided because some respondents who may not be able to decide between low and high sides will likely be hesitate and choose average level of need which may affect assessment in overall level. However, translation of SCNs results from this questionnaire is based on a range of score divided equally into three levels: low (1.00 - 2.00), moderate (2.01 - 3.00), and high (3.01 - 4.00), as mentioned in Chapter III. So, differences in average score could be noticed in all dimensions - by item, by aspect, and by version.

Furthermore, the rating scale used in this proposed questionnaire is different from rating scale used in other SCNs scale which are developed and used widely at present. Many instruments use five-point Likert scale dividing into unwanted-satisfied-low-average-high (Richardson et al., 2007a; Richardson et al., 2005; Shim et al., 2011). This is because these questionnaires were used with all types of cancer patients. Therefore, some questions may not relevant for some respondents which may lead to different total score of assessment and, thus, very difficult for comparison. So, the use of a four-level numerical rating scale in this questionnaire is more appropriate

2.2 Construction of quality instrument: Content validity

This study aims to develop quality instrument to assess SCNs of Thai women with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy. Face validity of the proposed instrument is examined from a group of 10 samples for understanding in the use of the questionnaire. Moreover, it also passes consideration of seven experts with S-CVI of 0.91. This indicates that overall content validity of the proposed questionnaire is in standard level because all question items are constructed from direct information of Thai women with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy. Hence, every question has content validity while I-CVI is between 0.57 - 1.00. This indicates that questions with I-CVI less than 0.8 are questions that do not pass consideration criteria and should be deleted or edited to be more appropriate (Polit et al., 2007).

In addition, the questionnaire is also tried out with a group of 30 samples to evaluate reliability. It is found that overall reliability of the questionnaire is 0.886, passes acceptable standard at 0.70 (DeVellis, 2012; Nunnally, 1994). This indicates that the newly-constructed questionnaire has sufficient reliability for the actual study. Moreover, Item-total correlation of each question is also considered with a criteria of value over 0.3 (DeVellis, 2012). Even though, it is found that 11 questions have values under 0.20 (-0.16 – 0.193). This indicates that these questions have low relationship with overall question items which may affect categorization in the main study and reduce reliability. Nevertheless, as these questions contain content from real data provided by people with direct experience, which is important and necessary for the assessment of SCNs in this population group, and overall reliability is still in standard criteria, it could be said that all 55 question items are suitable representatives of the whole questionnaire. Thus, these questions are kept for further reconsideration in the main study.

After the main study, reliability of the SCNS-TBC (final version) which consists of 43 question items in eight components is found to pass standard criteria both by aspect and by overall value (over 0.70) (DeVellis, 2012; Nunnally, 1994). Reliability by aspect is between 0.705 – 0.817 while overall reliability is 0.941.

It could be said that the SCNS-TBC (final version) passes the standard criteria with acceptable level of reliability for use in further study.

2.3 Construction of quality instrument: Construct validity

Construct validity is a property of questionnaire which could be measured to be consistent with theory or concept of assessment (DeVellis, 2012). A test for construct validity of the SCNS-TBC is conducted by Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) with a group of 350 samples by and Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) with a group of 352 samples. This corresponds with existing studies that determined various patterns of suitable sample size, from a ratio of question item per sample at 1: 5-10 (Auerswald and Moshagen, 2019), or sample size for a questionnaire with large number of question to be 300 persons is good and 500 persons is very good (Williams et al., 2010). Therefore, sample size in this study is suitable in good level and could confirm accurate and referable results of the study. This study checks construct validity with both EFA and CFA.

2.3.1 Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA)

The researchers analyze with a Common factor method which Gradient Common Commension is a Principle Components Analysis (PCA) popularly used with normal distribution. The core is rotated with Orthogonal Rotation with Varimax with Kaiser Normalization method (Jason W Osborne, Costello, & Kellow, 2008; Williams et al., 2010) which rotates the core perpendicularly to assist in categorizing into separable and suitable component. There are three criteria in consideration for maintaining question item: 1) factor loading of over 0.3 of questions in each aspect which indicates that the question is a true constituent of that component; 2) number of question item in each component should be at least 3; and 3) questions in each aspect convey the same meaning (Auerswald and Moshagen, 2019; Ferketich, 1991; Williams et al., 2010). After the analysis, there are eight components for a total of 43 question items that could explain data variation at 69.66 percent.

The EFA analysis provides eight components: 1) financial support (6 items), 2) self-care advice (5 items), 3) family support (7 items), 4) awareness of disease and treatment (7 items), 5) family involvement activities (5 items), 6) consult with professional (4 items), 7) information on complementary care (3 items), and 8) symptomatic relieving and care concern (6 items). Each component consists of three to seven question items whose meaning could be grouped into the same component according to the three inclusive criteria (Auerswald and Moshagen, 2019; Ferketich, 1991; Williams et al., 2010).

Categorization of the SCNs in this study, when considered characteristics of each component, is found to be different from categorization of the current and widely-used SCNs scale which divides into six components: 1) physical need, 2) emotional need, 3) psychosocial need, 4) spiritual need, 5) practical need, and 6) informational need (Boyes et al., 2009; Fitch et al., 2008). It could be seen that the names of each aspect signify different perspectives in viewpoint. However, considering by item, it is found that meaning of question items shows problems and solutions of problems that cover the similar holistic care. Components of the existing SCNs scale of cancer patients cover the dimensions of body, mind, emotion, spirit, practice, and information need. On the viewpoint of patients, components of the proposed SCNS-TBC encompasses the dimensions of critical problems and solutions in different period of time, as shown in the eight components of 1) financial support, 2) self-care advice, 3) family support, 4) awareness of disease and treatment, 5) family involvement activities, 6) consult with professional, 7) information on complementary care, and 8) symptomatic relieving and care concern. However, question items in each component are also related to physical, mind, emotional, social and spiritual conditions.

2.3.2 Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA)

After CFA analysis, there are eight components of SCNs for Thai women with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy. There is close consistency with empirical data after modified model, considering from Chi-Square = 862.74, df = 591, p-value = 0.000, CFI = 0.941, and GFI=0.902, as well as RMSE = 0.036 and SRMR = 0.060 per standard criteria (Hooper et al., 2008). This indicates that the modified factor structure model was congruent with the empirical data.

Implications

The following are implications of results of this study.

1. From determination of operational definition and important attributes of SCNs of Thai women with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy, the researchers gain insight which enables access to real SCNs of this population group. From the patients' viewpoint, SCNs do not focus only on problems or issues occurred from impacts of the disease and treatment, but also on solution methods that the patients presented and needed responses, supports or assistances from doctor, nurses and families they regarded as important persons who could help them to pass this critical period. Moreover, their real focuses are not only on SCNs and assistance concerning illness with breast cancer and chemotherapy treatment, but also problems with ways of living and economic condition affected by illness and treatment. Therefore, these insights are important information to assist in devising care plan to meet holistic needs of patients, which is very important for patient-centered care.

2. The use of SCNS-TBC to assess level of importance and necessity of SCNs of this group of population (Klungrit et al., 2019) which is the first step of nursing process. The nurses will be able to understand problems and expectations for assistance and care from doctors, nurses, and family members, both while receiving chemotherapy at hospitals and during recovery at home.

3. Results from assessment of SCNs of this group of population could be an input for devising care plan and finding significant nursing approach, particularly instruction and provision of guidelines for proper behavior and necessary and useful information (Klungrit et al., 2019). Additionally, being coordinator or mediator between family and patients to create understanding, acceptance and cooperation of family in continuous care of patients while recovery at home is an independent role that nurses could perform immediately in care for patients (Kimiafar, Sarbaz, Shahid Sales, Esmaeili, & Javame Ghazvini, 2016; Kowalski, Lee, Ansmann, Wesselmann, & Pfaff, 2014).

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4. Solutions of problems concerning financial difficulty or economic condition are necessarily high priority that patients with chronic illness face and need supportive assistance. The important cursing role in this matter is not to help patients to gain more income, but to receive their treatment right rightfully. Nurses should help coordinate and provide useful information for their rights (Klungrit et al., 2019; Pittayapan, 2016).

5. Results of this study are empirical data concerning some SCNs that are beyond duty of nurses and health care team. Therefore, administrators could use this information to set up strategies or policies of hospitals at all levels, the Ministry of Public Health, or the country to provide supportive care for Thai women with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy, as well as for groups of patients with similar illness and treatment.

Limitation of the study

This SCNS-TBC is developed for the first time with an aim to assess SCNs of this specific group of Thai women with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy. The instrumental development process in this study was conducted in eight steps as mentioned earlier. Results of the study show that the SCNS-TBC still has certain limitations that require attention and further development to gain maximal efficiency for real use. The main limitation found in this study is division of level used in the SCNS-TBC which the researchers chose a four-numerical rating scale in order to reduce discrepancy of uncertainty occurred from answering in moderate level of respondents (Svensson, 2001). This could affect assessment that are clearly divided into two sides – needs in low level and in high level only – with no needs in moderate level. Thus, consideration for the further development of SCNS-TBC should include this matter.

Nevertheless, to solve this limitation in this study, the researchers translated four levels of SCNs scores into three ranges of score – low (1.00 - 2.00), moderate (2.01 - 3.00), and high (3.01 - 4.00) – in order to translate SCNs score from this study into low-moderate-high levels of needs. Even though the proposed SCNS-TBC has limitations in this matter, it is a starting point of the development of instrument to assess SCNs of Thai women with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy. The use to

confirm quality of this instrument in various areas is necessary to further develop the instrument to be more reliable and for maximal benefit of Thai women with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy who are waiting for assistance and supportive care that truly corresponds with their needs.

Recommendations for Future Research

1. This study is a development of a newly-constructed SCNS-TBC with a systematic process of instrumental development. It is a starting point for the development of new instrument which may cause some incompleteness as presented above. Therefore, in a further study to extend the development of this scale to increase its quality and its use, there should be more modification of the scale to make the questions more suitable and to cover all aspects of component. Alternatively, this questionnaire may be a basis of further development for other group of similar population, for instance, patients with breast cancer who undergo chemotherapy together with radiation treatment, patients with breast cancer in palliative stage, patients with cervical cancer, and other cancer patients.

2. This SCNS-TBC instrument is newly-constructed for the first time. So, in order to increase reliability of the questionnaire, a comparison study with standard instrument. From literature review, there was no existing instrument to specifically assess SCNs of breast cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy. But there was a standard scale to assess SCNs for cancer patients that was accepted and widely used in many Asian and Western countries. Therefore, a study to compare the use of SCNS-TBC and standard SCNS scale is another recommended study, in order to

confirm quality of this SCNS-TBC questionnaire. Furthermore, there should be a test with Know group validity convergent method to confirm quality and reliability of the proposed questionnaire, in order to determine actual suitability with a population group of Thai women with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy, when compared to the use of this questionnaire with other groups of population.

3. Results of SCNS-TBC development in this study confirm that SCNS-TBC is a scale that could be used for surveying SCNs of this specific population group in each area, in order to determine effect of contextual difference on level of needs and different aspects of needs, which could be studied in the country, region or province level.

4. A study to find factors that influence level of needs for supportive care is another interesting extension, in order to gain understanding about significant variables that influence differences in level of needs.

5. Design of program or approach to respond to SCNs of Thai women with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy is another significant study which will play a significant role for oncology nurse. Moreover, it will help improve quality of patientcentered service and supportive care plan, as well as maximize benefits for patients.

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Summary of participants interviewing

The results of the interview after content analysis indicated that supportive care needs (SCNs) in the phenomena of Thai women with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy occurred many periods of disease and treatment; some needs in early post-chemotherapy recovery at home, some needs each cycle of chemotherapy at hospital. Moreover, there are various needs of this group such as; useful information and advices, individual counseling, financial problem-solving, family support etc. as follows:

1. Early post-chemotherapy recovery at home

Most participants expressed the sufferings from side effects of chemotherapy occurred mostly during recovery at home, particularly the first one to two weeks after each cycle of chemotherapy. Their sufferings caused major problems that affected changes of body, mind and daily living. There were also some restrictions that they could not respond by themselves and, thus, had to ask for help from members of family or health care team in order to get through the critical period and continue their living normally.

1.1 Most participants said they had problems with nausea in the first week of recovery at home after chemotherapy. They needed help from family members in preparing meals that they could eat easily during the period that they were seriously attacked with nausea and could not each normal meal.

> "After chemotherapy, I was badly allergic. I couldn't eat anything. My weight went down from 75 to 60 Kg., nearly 15 Kg. loss. Everything smelled bad and I felt nauseated all the time.

The anti-histamine medicine given by the doctor barely helped. It was very tortured. Each one had different allergy. Some had more, some had less. I couldn't eat anything on the first two to three days, even my own saliva. After that it got better. I could eat two to three spoons of rice, but mostly I would like something sour. Fruits like oranges, mangoes, tamarinds could help. Watery and sour dish like Tom-yum was also good...<u>I wanted my children to understand me,</u> wanted them to find these things for me, preparing food or something that I could eat because I was not strong enough to do it myself..." (Woman 5)

"After returning from the hospital, I often felt bad for a week. I felt weak, nauseated all day, and did not want to eat anything. It was good I could drink. Sometimes I could eat rice with mango. Sometimes I ate banana or papaya. Something that was easy to swallow. Fried and fatty food made me want to vomit....If I did not have my children to buy or prepare food for me, it would be terrible. They were good in asking what I could eat and bought that for me" (Woman 1)

1.2 Some participants could not sleep because of worry with illness and effect of chemotherapy. These anxiety and worry affected their pattern of daily living until treatment by doctor was necessary, mostly with prescription of tranquilizers during that period. "I couldn't sleep. I was worried and though of many things. Will I get better? How long will I be in this stage? Some nights I lied with my eyes closed but I did not sleep. I was conscious all the time. So, I was very exhausted in the morning. I used to tell my doctor and he/she gave me tranquilizers. The medicine helped me to get some sleep but it was better than not sleep at all. Sometimes I lied and prayed "Phut-tho" until I slept. Some people are not like this. <u>However, it is very terrible for someone who is like this, If the doctor does not help or give us medicine, it will be very bad</u>" (Woman 5)

1.3 One participant expressed her needs for help in having sex with her spouse while most participants did not pay attention to this issue. They saw this as unnecessary and unwanted. They believed that their husbands understood and were ready to accept the changes.

> "Actually, I did not want to have sex with my husband, but he seldom came home. I could not disappoint him. We did not have sex as often as before I was ill. <u>If you ask if I am</u> worried, I am. I'm afraid that he will be worried. I want him to <u>understand that I have restrictions. I'm not the same as before. I'm</u> <u>also afraid that he will leave me for other woman</u> ..." (Woman 2)

1.4 Some participants stated that they needed assistance from family members – children and husband – in doing their duty during the time when they could not did their usual role, such as housework or other errands.

"Something that I used to do but in the first one or two weeks after chemotherapy, I was so exhausted and weak...I couldn't do anything, washing clothes, cleaning house, cooking. I just wanted to lie down and rest. Before this, I did all the housework myself. But after I was ill until I got chemotherapy, <u>I</u> had to have my husband or my children did them. I had to depend on them. I really did not want to bother them. They all had to work. When I felt better, I did it all myself." (Woman 5)

"My life changed a lot, from the one who could do field work or hard work. After chemotherapy, the doctor forbade me to go out. If I had to go somewhere crowded, I had to wear mask. So, I did not want to go anywhere. I did not want to be exposed to sunlight or smoke. <u>I had to ask my children for help. If</u> <u>necessary, I asked my children or my husband to do it for me</u>" (Woman 3)

1.5 Some participants felt disheartened with changes occurred from side effect of chemotherapy during recovery at home. Most participants felt dispirited with physical changes like fallen hair, darkened skin, gaunt body, and breast loss. The most important thing that the participants needed was understanding and acceptance from family in their change and their becoming added burden for the family.

"Two or three days after the first chemotherapy, I noticed fallen hair . I knew that the hair would fall out. The nurse told me. But when it did fall, I was still depressed...The first time, it was OK, but after the second chemotherapy, all of my hair fell. I decided to shave my head. Firstly, I was not used to it. I did not go out at all. My mouth darkened, my nails blackened like this...I watched myself in the mirror and it was ugly. I did not want anyone to see me. I did not know if my children could accept me. I was like an alien...<u>I wanted them to understand and accept me as I became.</u> Who would want to be like this, right?" (Woman 1)

1.6 Some participants felt that their body and mind changed from before. They felt disheartened, despair, worried, anxious, and edgy until it led to communication problems in their family. Sometimes, participants could not control their feelings and they felt more worried and anxious. They needed understanding and acceptance from family members about their changing body and mind. Understanding and attention from the family, such as going to make merit, would help patients to feel less worried and more encouraged. Moreover, they also wanted family members who lived far away to call and encourage them as often as possible. "My family members always asked how I was, if I was hungry, what I would like to eat or want. I was so anxious and edgy that sometimes I yelled at them. I felt sorry for that. If I did not have them, it would be worse. I wanted them to understand that I did not intend to do that. With my body condition, my mind was bad, dispirited, anxious, and worried. I couldn't help it. <u>I just</u> wanted them to understand and accept that I changed. I wanted them to talk sweetly to me like always. I just got too touchy. All cancer patients want encouragement from family. We don't know how long we would live..." (Woman 7)

"I think part of what I became is due to my past karma. My bad karma makes me like this, makes me tortured. If I have a chance, I'd like to make merit. Normally, I offer food to monks.... <u>Last week, I asked my daughter to bring me to temple to</u> <u>give the offering to monks. I'd do what makes me feel better</u> <u>because it does not damage anything...</u>" (Woman 2)

"My children who live far away infrequently come to see me. I understand them. They all have family. Sometimes they send me money. They can't come often. They can't be absent from work frequently or they'll be fired....<u>I just want them to call.</u> <u>Sometimes talking to your children helps encourage you a</u> lot."(Woman 10) 1.7 Some participants expressed the needs for house-visit by nurse or volunteers from nearby hospitals during recovery at home after chemotherapy, particularly within the first week. This is because it is a period when the patients receive the heist side effect of chemotherapy.

"When I went back home after each chemotherapy,

the first week was the most tortured. I couldn't eat or sleep. I felt exhausted and nauseated all the time. I couldn't do anything. Sometimes when it got worse, I didn't know what to do to make it better. Sometimes I was so afraid, I felt I wouldn't survive (death)...<u>I want the nurse or volunteer from nearby hospital to visit</u> <u>me.</u> I used to see them visit some elderly, diabetic patients, hypertension patients, or bedridden patients, but I never see them visit cancer patients who received chemotherapy. Actually, I think it's necessary..." (Woman 7)

หาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

2. Each cycle of chemotherapy at hospital

Many participants told about their restrictions that made them seek assistance from others when undergoing chemotherapy at hospitals. There are many processes and steps from travelling to and back from hospital, checking process before chemotherapy, and chemotherapy process at patient ward.

2.1 Some participants have restrictions in travelling to and back from hospital for chemotherapy. They needed help from family in bringing them, reminding them before appointment date, and contacting each checking station before seeing doctor for chemotherapy.

"Before chemotherapy appointment date, sometimes I forgot because I had to draw blood one day in advance. Then come back tomorrow to hear blood result and undergo chemotherapy. <u>Sometimes my appointment was postponed and I got</u> <u>confused.</u> I also had appointment for medication at public health center. <u>Too many appointments made me confused. Mostly, I didn't</u> <u>forget because my children reminded me.</u> They would make a big mark on a calendar and when it was near the due date, they would remind me in advance like...Mom, there's chemotherapy next week...and remind me again near the appointment date..." (Woman 5)

จุฬาลงกรณมหาวิทยาลัย

"It was very difficult to come alone to hospital for CHULALONGKORN UNVERSITY chemotherapy. I couldn't ride a motorcycle on my own. My body condition was not strong. The arm on the operated side was not good enough. So, <u>I had to ask my sister to bring me to and back</u> from the hospital. Actually, I wanted her to accompany me, to help <u>me in submitting card, taking me to X-ray room, which is far away</u> from the doctor's room. Then go to another building for chemotherapy. Long walking made me dizzy. <u>I wanted to have</u> someone accompany me. At least, I'll feel better if something happens to me....There is not many hospital staff but there are lots of patients. They can't help us all the time." (Woman 2)

"When I see the doctor and he/she tells me may things, I can't remember all. My brain is blurred. <u>I want my cousin</u> to come into the room with me, so they can help me decide when the doctor asks and I can't think. Actually, the doctor allows them to come. But the doctor's room is very small with a long row of waiting patients. The staff often tells us to come in alone. I dare not ask them...I'm afraid they would be angry..." (Woman 7)

2.2 Some participants expressed their opinions about checking process and chemotherapy treatment at hospital. They reported restrictions and inconvenience from physical check-up process through blood test, as well as chemotherapy treatment that requires them to travel to and back from hospital for many days, especially those who live far away from hospitals. This group of participants wants to have a one-stop service which helps save time and accelerate check-up and chemotherapy treatment process.

"It took days for each chemotherapy process. Those who live near the hospital may not feel any effect. But those who live far away have to get up since 4 or 5 a.m. because we are very far...If we come late, we may not get chemotherapy in the afternoon session. We may have to find some place to stay overnight and return tomorrow. And this will affect something else. We don't have much money. Each travel cost us money. It'll be worse if we don't have work. I'm lucky I can get blood test at hospital near my home. If I have to check-up at this hospital, it'll be worse because I have to come many times. If possible, I'd like the hospital to provide <u>One-stop service where everything starts</u> and ends at the same location and we don't have to walk to many places. It takes us time because there are lots of patients. Or, they can get everything done within the one appointment so we don't have to travel many days" (Woman 1)

2.3 Many participants want nurses who are experts in injecting veins for chemotherapy. Since there is less area for injection than other general patients, fragility of veins make it more difficult to inject. There are also bad side effects from chemotherapy if the veins leak. Thus, injecting veins for chemotherapy is another major problem that the participants are concerned and need nurses who are experts, if they can choose.

"One thing I felt most discouraged in chemotherapy is vein injection for blood drawing or for chemotherapy because only one of our arms can be used. (The operated arm can't be used.) Thus, this arm was injected repeatedly until it is badly bruised. It is very sore during chemotherapy. <u>If I can choose, I want expert nurse to</u> <u>inject me.</u> Anyway, every nurse here is very good. We may get injected twice from time to time. We have to tolerate. "(Woman 6)

2.4 Some participants expressed the needs for care during chemotherapy treatment at hospital wards. They want to rest silently without any disturbance. They just want nurse to check or ask them from time to time. They also want someone to take them to toilet due to inconvenience of medication, IV line and IV pole. Furthermore, some participants expressed their needs for other supports, such as some equipment to help them lie down comfortably, facial mask to reduce pungent smell of chemotherapy, and warm herbal drink or candies to reduce bitter taste (irritation) while undergoing chemotherapy.

"When I undergo chemotherapy, I'd like to rest silently. When the chemo enters my veins, I'd feel dizzy. The doctor may give me sedatives to make me sleepy...Beds here are good. Sometimes if there are many patients, they lie us down on those soft chairs (point to the chairs). It is quite comfortable but <u>we have to</u> <u>ask for sheets or pillows to support our back and our arms</u>, so we won't be too stiff." (Woman 4)

"Lying down here is quite far away from the counter...but they give me this (squeaky rubber doll) to call the nurse if we want something...But sometimes the nurse didn't hear when we call because the bed is too far away...<u>I just want the nurse</u>

to check on me from time to time...They come periodically though..." (Woman 5)

"We can really feel when the chemo enters the vein...It will feel sore all the way. I used to ask a nurse and she said it was usual. But if the chemo gets out of the vein, it will be very dangerous. I don't know if what I feel is normal because it is so sore like when we are burned...just like that. Sometimes I pat it with my hand or with a cloth soaked in cold water and it will be a little better...I think the chemo must be very strong...<u>There should</u> <u>be something to relieve the soreness</u>..."(Woman 7)

"A while after receiving the chemo, I'll feel bitter. The saliva will get sticky. I can't really explain. It's not nausea but rather stuck in the throat. They give us a mask but the mask doesn't help. I used the mask when I walked outside...<u>I'd rather have</u> <u>candies or warm water or herbal drink to sip. I think it can</u> <u>help.</u>"(Woman 9)

"At old age it's hard to help ourselves. <u>These many</u> <u>IV lines makes it difficult to go to toilet while the chemo makes us</u> <u>pee often...I can't go by myself, I have to ask my children to take</u> <u>me...I have to call my children every time I want to pee.</u> But my children sit at the front and just check on me from time to time."(Woman 4)

3. Useful information and Advices

The issue of useful information and advices for Thai women with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy is a need that every participant sees as important and agreed that there must be correct advices to provide understanding of proper behavior which may result in better symptom and treatment.

3.1 Every participant expressed attention in Nutrition Information, especially food that should be eaten and should be avoided. Nearly every participant what the doctor, nurse or nutritionist to give correct advices about food that can enhance their strength, including various vitamins to maintain normal value of their blood test so they can undergo chemotherapy continuously.

> "The nurse did give me a brochure about how to behave on my first chemotherapy. They also told me not to drink coffee, not to eat fermented food, and other things...what we can eat...what we can't eat..But sometimes I don't understand because they didn't give us full details. <u>If possible, I want the nurse to</u> <u>clearly explain what we must eat and what we must not eat and</u> <u>why</u> because eating is really very important. Particularly when we got the chemo and we can't eat, our body got bad. If we eat incorrectly, it might be worse. If the white blood cell count doesn't

rise, we can't get chemotherapy...we will get postponed..." (Woman 7)

"Things like eating and behavior. Sometime the patient remembers only words and assumes that the doctor tells them to eat this. For example, the nurse told them not eat "Pla Ra" and other fermented food but they can eat "Nam Ya". Actually, there is "Pla Ra" in "Nam Ya". If they don't explain clearly that cooked "Pla ra" can be eaten, the patients will get confused and argue with each other. Thus, the doctor and nurse must tell and explain clearly because it is very necessary. Otherwise patients will remember and behave wrongly..." (Woman 9)

"Giving knowledge about food and health care is necessary and significant for cancer patient undergoing chemotherapy because, from talking with others fellow patients, many still misunderstands about eating. For example, we bought Ensure from the hospital because the doctor advised us to eat. Six spoons must be used at a time to provide real result. But some patients do not have much money so they may eat two spoons at a time. But they won't get any result. It's just a waste...<u>So, it's</u> necessary that doctors, nurses or nutritionists should explain until the patient really understands..." (Woman 4) "Similarly, many cancer patients believe that we should not eat meat because meat will accelerate distribution of cancer. But the doctor tells me to eat everything to gain strength. If our blood test doesn't pass, we can't get the chemo. <u>So, I want the</u> <u>doctor to advise that if we don't want to eat meat, what can we eat</u> <u>instead</u>..." (Woman 5)

"During chemotherapy I can't eat anything. Many people tell me to eat vitamins but I don't know which one I should or should not eat. <u>Actually, I want the doctor to tell or advise me if</u> <u>it's necessary to eat those vitamins.</u> If they are necessary, I'll try to get them because I want to be cured..." (Woman 10)

3.2 Nearly all participants stated that they need information about their illness and treatment, especially stages of breast cancer, distribution of cancer, treatment approach, treatment duration, side effect of chemotherapy, and other alternatives of treatment, such as herbal medication. These participants want their doctors to provide time to explain to them about their disease and treatment and also to their family members. Moreover, some Participants want to get personal advice instead of group advice.

"The doctor told me that I got stage two or stage three cancer, just like that...but I really don't know how much I got or will I be cured or how long will I have to be treated. The doctor doesn't have time to explain <u>but I really want to know.</u> At least I'll know what I should decide to do. I see some patients get chemotherapy for many years and they aren't better. Will I be like that? <u>I want the doctor to have more time to explain to make me</u> <u>understand about my own disease and treatment.</u> For example, when we get chemotherapy, the doctor told us that we may be like this or that because the chemo is so strong. But the doctor never tells us what we must do or how we must behave. I just don't understand. When we talk among patients, we don't know what's right or wrong..." (Woman 9)

"Now, many patients turn to traditional local doctors. Some patients boil herbal medicine to drink and report good result and tell others. I don't know if I can have it. I don't know if it will affect the disease or the chemo so I dare not have it. I used to hear it advertised in TV or radio but I dare not ask the doctor. However, many who have tells me that they feel better...If you ask it it's necessary for me I think it is because nowadays herbal treatment is very popular. <u>I want the doctor to explain if patients like me can</u> <u>use it or not.</u> Actually, I decided to treat with the doctor because I believe in him/her" (Woman 3)

"Both doctors and nurses tell and teach us well...but they just don't have time to explain in details...I know that there are so many patients coming in all the time that the nurses rarely have time for lunch. I understand...The doctor also tells me all the time to ask...but I myself don't know what to ask. I'm afraid that I'll ask incorrectly or wrongly...When I don't ask, they don't know what to tell me...<u>Really, I want the doctor to tell or teach me and</u> have more time for explanation because when I don't ask, the <u>doctor speak shortly</u>..." (Woman 4)

"Sometimes my husband didn't understand why I had to cut my breast out. How serious is my illness. I don't know how to explain to make him understand...I just know that I have to do what the doctor tells me. For prohibitions, my family doesn't understand and doesn't know how they can help me. <u>I want the doctor to tell</u> <u>my family to make them understand that each time I see the</u> <u>doctor</u>...If they want to know anything, they can ask the doctor. But I know that the doctor doesn't have much time...I understand..." (Woman 2)

"Sometimes I have a problem that I'm afraid to ask the doctor or nurse...because it's quite too personal to ask anyone...<u>Sometimes I want to talk or discuss personally</u> but I'm afraid...I know that they don't have much time. There are many patients every day." (Woman 2) 3.3 Some participants had problems with many postponements of chemotherapy because their blood tests do not pass or their body conditions are not ready for chemotherapy. These patients needed information and explanation from doctor or nurses about how to behave to help them deal with the problem, including necessary behavior and other things concerning with their illness and treatment.

"My chemotherapy was postponed 3 times. The doctor told me that my Platelets and White blood cells did not pass. If I got the chemo, I might die. It was very scary...I don't know what platelets and white blood cells are. What can I do to increase them? So, I can get chemotherapy every time I come. Each time I came, I had to cross my fingers if I could get chemotherapy this time. Would the cancer distribute more if I couldn't and had to be postponed...I just don't know. I want to be cured. The nurses told me to eat a lot so my blood cell would go up. What else should I do? I try to eat as much as I can. <u>I want the doctor or nurse to explain to me what I should do to get my blood test pass so I can get chemotherapy every time without postponement.</u>" (Woman 3)

"The doctor told me that the arm on my operated side cannot lift heavy things, touch hot things, draw blood, measure blood pressure, or wear any accessory – ring, watch – or it may be swollen. But when I cook, I have to touch something hot sometimes because I cannot fully use this (left) side. Moreover, if I'm forbidden to do these many things, I'll become a burden for others. So, if I can do anything, I'll do because during my first bad weeks, my children help me everything...Sometimes, I want to ask the doctor what I can do with this arm and how much I can use it..."(Woman 8)

3.4 Some participants expressed that telephone information service is another thing they needed when they faced some problems that they could not deal with during recovery at home. Telephone service will provide them with choices in consultation to find solutions for these problems. On the other hand, some Participants thought that exchanging with other breast cancer patients with similar direct experience was another needed alternative.

"When the nurse told me that I would be like this or that and how I should behave, sometimes I didn't understand because I never had it myself. I just heard others. But when I got back home and faced the problems that the nurse told me, sometimes I didn't know what to do. I couldn't ask anyone so I tried by myself. <u>I want to have someone that I could phone to</u> <u>consult 24 hours. So when I want to know something and I can't</u> <u>find solution, I can call to ask the doctor.</u> Maybe it's too late to wait until the next appointment..." (Woman 7)

"Someone in similar situation will feel the same ... will understand. When we talk, we'll feel that we do not suffer alone. We'll get more encouragement. I like to talk to them. Mostly we talk while we're waiting for the doctor or while we're lying down for chemotherapy...Sometimes, we find out that we are from the same province...While we talk, we exchange our experiences - what we did to alleviate the problems. Just like we tell stories...What we're not sure we'll ask the doctor if it's right..." (Woman 2)

4. Financial problem-solving

Financial problems are very important among Thai population, particularly those who have chronic illness and need to undergo continuous treatment. Breast cancer patients are another affected group of patient. Thus, they face serious problem and need to gain support from government agencies and hospitals, as well as families and cousins.

4.1 Most participants stated that the financial problems they faced in their family do not include only treatment cost, but also other general expenses occurred during their illness and throughout the treatment. The long and continuous chemotherapy treatment process requires participants to travel many times for chemotherapy at hospitals. The illness with breast cancer and its treatment lead to cancellation of work that affects loss of income for some Participants. So, they expect to get assistance from hospitals, agencies and the government in support for excessive expenses like travelling, food or room that are beyond their rights. They also need support for career that they can do to get income instead of the work that they cannot do while undergoing treatment.

"Speaking straightforwardly, <u>the most serious</u> problem for cancer patients who have to get chemotherapy for a <u>long time like me is career and expense</u>. These are problems for everyone because we can't work at all. The money we used to have is all spent. <u>I really need assistance but I don't know who can help</u> <u>me in this matters</u>. We have to struggle by ourselves. I borrow from <u>my cousin as much as they can help</u>..." (Woman 5)

"Actually, I use 30-baht right. I don't have to pay extra treatment cost. But there are many necessary expenses. There are a lot of expense each time I come for chemotherapy- eating, travelling, etc. If I couldn't get chemotherapy on the appointment day, I had to find some place to stay overnight because my home is far away. It also wasted time because I had to come back tomorrow. <u>I don't have much money. I can't work. There are a lot</u> of problems. What is more serious than my illness is this problem. Who will help us? <u>I want the government to see this matter.</u> There are a lot of poor people. Poor and ill are worse...At least, <u>there</u> should be some work for these people to do to get income because we are very bad these days" (Woman 3) 4.2 Some participants need assistance and other supports concerning additional expenses that they cannot afford, like wigs hats, turbans, and supplementary food such as powdered protein like Ensure that they cannot afford.

"When my hair started to fall out bits by bits, it was very ugly. I looked like a ghost in the mirror. I couldn't accept myself. So, I shaved and I'm not used to it. I'm embarrassed when I get out. I have to wear hat or turban when I get out. But I leave it like this inside the house because it's more convenient. The hospital used to give free wool hat, turban, or wig. But there are so many patients now that they don't have enough freebies. So, we have to buy them. <u>I need them when I go out"</u> (Woman 5)

"My chemotherapy used to be postponed because my blood test did not pass. The doctor tells me that my body is not strong because I can't eat. The nurse advises me to buy Ensure milk to eat because it has all the nutrition. If I cannot eat other things, I should try to drink this milk. But <u>it is very expensive. I</u> can't afford it. I rarely have enough money for food...I want to eat it because I want my blood test to pass every time so I can get chemotherapy. I don't know if my cancer distributes when my chemotherapy is postponed. <u>The hospital should give the milk to</u> those who have problems..." (Woman 3)



Classification of Coding and frequency of 98 codes



CHULALONGKORN UNIVERSITY

Total of 207 codes	Frequency	98 codes
1. I need explanation about the cancer	10	1. Information about breast
I have.		cancer and one own
2. I need the doctor to explain about		treatment
characteristic and severity of the		
cancer I have.		
3. I need information about the		
treatment I get.		
4. I need to know how long I have to		
undergo chemotherapy until I am	12	
completely cured.	1122	
5. I need information about progress		
of breast cancer I have.		
6. I want to know level and severity of		
the cancer I have.		
7. I want to know if I will be		
completely cured.		
8. I want the doctor to explain about		
the disease and treatment approach I		
will get.		
9. I want to know which stage of	and and	
cancer I have and whether it can be	0	
treated.		
10. I want the doctor to tell about	หาวิทยาลั	\$1
progress of their treatment		
periodically. GHULALONGKOR	N UNIVERS	ытү
11. I want to know types of food I can	7	2. Explanation about kinds of
eat.		food that should be eaten and
12. I want to know types of food I		should be avoided
should avoid while undergoing		
chemotherapy.		
13. I want to know types of food that		
will help me to recover well while		
undergoing chemotherapy.		
14. I want to know types of injurious]	
food that I should not eat.		
15. The doctor should be able to tell	1	
what could be eaten and what could		
not.		

Classification of Coding and frequency of 98 codes

Total of 207 codes	Frequency	98 codes
16. I want detailed explanation about		
types of food that I could eat.		
17. When I could not eat anything, I		
want to know what I could eat to		
instead of food.		
18. I have serious nausea in the first	5	3. Nausea after
week after chemotherapy		chemotherapy
19. I take anti-nausea medicine given		
by the doctor but I'm still not better. I		
do not know what to do.		
20. I want more anti-nausea medicine	120 -	
from the doctor.	11/2	
21. I'm so very nauseated that I could		
not eat or sleep and feel very		
exhausted.		
22. I want to nauseate all the time,		
especially during the first week after		
chemotherapy.		
23. How does chemotherapy affect the	4	4. Information about side
body?	V O Kees	effect of chemotherapy
24. I want explanation about side	2002	
effects of chemotherapy in different	e e	
stages.		
25. I want to know effect of		
chemotherapy on the body.	หาวิทยาลั	٤
26. Are chemotherapy effects on the		ITV
body the same for everyone?	N UNIVERS	
27. I want information about herbs for	4	5. Information about use of
breast cancer treatment.		herbs together with
28. Could herbal treatment be used		chemotherapy
together with chemotherapy?		
29. What types of herb could be eaten?		
30. Could I use herbs suggested in		
medicinal advertisements?		
31. I want to know about other	3	6. Information about other
alternative treatments besides		alternative treatments
chemotherapy.		
32. If I do not want chemotherapy, are		
there any other choices for treatment?		

Total of 207 codes	Frequency	98 codes
33. Could alternative medicine be used		
together?		
34. I want to know information about	3	7. Information about
my treatment right.		treatment expense and use of
35. I want the nurses to explain about		treatment right
steps of using treatment rights without		
expense.		
36. I want to know details of all		
expenses for the treatment		
37. I want information about	2	8. Information about
additional expense that are not	180	additional expense beyond
included in treatment right.	1/2	treatment right and practice
38. What should be done if there are \bigcirc		guideline
additional expense beyond treatment		
right?		
39. My family is poor. I want all	2	9. Treatment according to
treatment according to my right		their rights with no
without expense.		additional expense
40. I want treatment according to the		
right without additional expense.		
41. I feel discouraged about long	2	10. Information about
chemotherapy treatment.	C.	duration of chemotherapy
42. I have no idea how long the		treatment
chemotherapy will take.		
43. I want to know if the cancer will	หาวิเ2ยาล้	11. Information about
come back or increase after treatment.		recurrence of the disease
44. I'm afraid that I will not be cured	UNIVER	
or the disease will increase.		
45. I want to know chance for survival	2	12. Information about chance
from the illness		of survival
46. The doctor should tell directly		
about chance of cure after treatment.		
47. I want information about treatment	2	13. Treatment approach after
after completion of chemotherapy.		completion of chemotherapy
48. Is it necessary to get other		
treatments after completion of		
chemotherapy?		
49. I want information about medicine	2	14. Information about
used to cure cancers that are widely		traditional folk medicine
advertised.		used to cure cancer

Total of 207 codes	Frequency	98 codes
50. Could they eat traditional folk		
medicine sold widely?		
51. Nurses should separately provide	2	15. Suggestions for
suggestions for those who undergo		chemotherapy first-timers
chemotherapy for the first time.		
52. I do not know anything in the first		
time. Nurses should explain in details.		
53. I want the nurses to pay special	2	16. Services for
attention to those who undergo		chemotherapy first-timers
chemotherapy for the first time.		
54. There should be separate services	120 -	
for those who undergo chemotherapy	11/2	
for the first time.		
55. I want the doctor/nurses to provide	2	17. Explanation or
instructions without inquiry from		instructions without inquiry
patients.		from patients
56. Sometimes I do not know what to		
ask. The doctor/nurses should tell or		
explain right away.		
57. I want nutritionists to provide	2	18. Instructions and
knowledge about food while waiting	21575	recommendations while
to see the doctor.	2	waiting to see the doctor
58. I want nurses to answer questions		
and give suggestions while waiting to		
see the doctor. อุหาลงกรณ์ม	หาวิทยาล้	٤
59. I want the doctor/nurses to explain	2	19. Explanation with clear
clearly in details.	N UNIVER;	and understandable details
60. Sometimes I do not understand		
what the doctor says but I dare not		
ask. I want the doctor to explain		
clearly in details.		
61. The doctor does not have time. I want	2	20. Time for doctors to
him/her to have longer time to explain.		provide explanations or
62. If I do not ask, the doctor does not		suggestions
say anything. He/she should have		
more time for each patient.		
63. When I cannot do as the doctor	2	21. Conversation politely
told me, I want him/her to tell me		without blame
nicely without blaming to make me		
feel sorry.		

	Frequency	98 codes
64. I want the doctors and nurses to	1 2	
speak nicely without blame or		
complaint.		
65. I want the doctors and nurses to speak	2	22. Encouragement from
nicely for encouragement in treatment.	_	doctors and nurses
66. I want verbal encouragement from		
doctors/nurses.		
67. I want the doctor to explain to my	2	23. Mediator between patient
family to make them understand about		and family
my illness and treatment.		
68. I want the doctor to be a mediator	2.4	
between patient and family.	11/20	
69. I want my family to accompany	2	24. Family accompaniment
me into examination room.		to see doctor in examination
70. I want the nurse to allow my		room
family to accompany me into		
examination room.		
71. I want my family to think and	2	25. Family involvement in
making decision about treatment.		getting information and
72. I want my family to be informed		making decision
and involve in making decision when		
seeing doctors.	B	
73. I want suggestions from those who	2	26. Suggestions from those
have similar direct experiences.		with direct experiences
74. Sometimes I want to learn from	หาวิทยาลั	<u>۶</u>
those who had experience with		
chemotherapy treatment. ALONGKOR	UNIVERS	ытү
75. I want explanation about the	2	27. Information about blood
importance of blood examination.		examination before
76. I want to know why platelets and		chemotherapy
white blood cells are important for		
chemotherapy.		
77. I want to know how to do to be	2	28. Suggestions about
completely cured from the existing		behaviors that promote cure
cancer.		from breast cancer
78. I want to know if one can be cured		
from this disease and how to behave.		
79. I want the nurses to explain about	2	29. Suggestions about correct
correct behavior during recovery at		behaviors
home.		

Total of 207 codes	Frequency	98 codes
80. I want to know how to behave	1 2	
during recovery at home.		
81. I want blood examination result to	2	30. Continuity of
be normal every time.		chemotherapy reception
82. I want to undergo chemotherapy	-	without postponement
continuously every time without		
postponement.		
83. I want the nurses to suggest self-	2	31. Self-care during recovery
care method at home.		at home
84. I try to look after oneself as good		
as possible because sometimes I	1220	
cannot do as suggested by the nurses.	1/2	
85. I want suggestions about daily	2	32. Information about doing
living and daily activities.		activities in daily life
86. I want to know what I can do and		
cannot do in each day.		
87. I want explanation about work or	2	33. Information about types
activities that I can do.		of activities and chores that
88. I cannot do my old work. I want to	No International Contraction	could or could not do
know what work I can do during my	N DISCON	
illness.	282	
89. I want to have additional	2	34. Occupation or work that
occupation to increase income.		could be done to increase
90. I want to work to increase income.		income
91. I want information about	หาวิเ2ยาล้	35. Information about
supplementary food and vitamins that		supplement food and
could be eaten	N UNIVERS	vitamins
92. I want information about		
supplementary food and other		
stimulants.		
93. I want to know importance of	2	36. Information about
supplementary protein (Ensure milk)		supplementary protein
that I should eat.		
94. How long do I have to take		
supplementary protein?		
95. I cannot eat fried or fatty food. I	2	37. Avoid food that induce
feel nauseated just to think of it.		nausea
96. I cannot eat fried or stir-fried food.		
97. I want information about food	2	38. Information about food
replacement if I do not eat meat		replacement

Total of 207 codes	Frequency	98 codes
98. If I do not eat meat, what could I		
eat instead to suit my illness and		
treatment		
99. When my nausea gets more severe,	2	39. Family involve in food
I want my family to prepare food that I		preparation
can eat.		
100. I want my family to prepare food,	_	
especially during loss of appetite.		
101. I want to eat sour fruits to	2	40. Family prepares sour
alleviate nausea.		fruits or food to alleviate
102. I want my family to buy sour	1220	nausea
fruits or foods.	1/20	
103. I do not want to eat meat. I want	2	41. Family prepares
my family to prepare vegetarian food.		vegetarian food
104. I want to eat vegetarian food but		
it's hard to find. I want my family to		
prepare vegetarian food.		
105. I cannot sleep so sometimes I	2	42. Insomnia
have to depend on sleeping pills.		
106. I cannot sleep and have to chant		
"Buddho" repeatedly until I fall	1.21.27.2 -	
asleep.	B	
107. I feel so exhausted in the first	2	43. Family does housework
weeks. I want my family to do	1111	during exhaustive stage
housework for me. วามาลงกรณ์ม	หาวิทยาลํ	£
108. I do not want to do anything		
when I feel very exhausted. I want	N UNIVER:	511 Y
family to do it for me.		
109. I do not want to go out.	2	44. Family does other
Sometimes I want my family to do		business while I cannot do
business for me		by myself
110. It is very difficult to go out. I		
have to depend on my family to do		
business for me.		
111. I want my family to take care of	2	45. Special care from family
me especially in the first week after		in the first week after
chemotherapy because it is very bad.		chemotherapy
112. I cannot do anything in the first	1	
week after chemotherapy except sleep.		
I want my family to take care of me		

Total of 207 codes	Frequency	98 codes
113. I want to know how to prevent	2	46. Hair fall caused by
hair fall.		chemotherapy
114. I want to know about hair fall	-	
symptom of each person who receive		
chemotherapy.		
115. I want turbans to cover my head	2	47. Turbans or hats to cover
when hairs fall until I have to shave.		hairless head
116. I want hats to cover my hairless	-	
head.		
117. I want to know how to behave to	2	48. Suggestions to prevent
reduce infection.	1220	infection
118. How to prevent easy infection.	1/2	
119. I'm worried that my husband will	2	49. Husbands' understanding
not understand limitations in sexual		about limitations of sexual
relationships.		relationships
120. I'm unable to have sexual		
relationships as normal. I want my		
husband to understand.		
121. I'm very stressful and anxious	2	50. Stress and anxiety about
about illness and treatment.		disease and treatment
122. I'm so stressful and I do not want		
to talk to anybody. Sometimes I cry	B	
alone.		
123. I feel confused. Do not know	2	51. Confused and uncertain
what to do. จุฬาลงกรณ์ม	หาวิทยาล้	٤
124. I'm confused, uncertain, and do		177
not know what to choose.	N UNIVERS	
125. I cannot accept the situation. I	2	52. Encouragement from
want my family to understand.		family in admitting illness
126. I want my family to understand		and treatment
and encourage me during the bad		
times.		
127. I want my family members to	2	53. Encouragement and good
speak nicely and provide		words from family
encouragement for me.		
128. I want my family members to]	
encourage with no bad words to cause		
sorrow or discourage.		
129. I want my remote family	2	54. Encouragement from
members to visit me.		remote family members

Total of 207 codes	Frequency	98 codes
130. I want my children to stay near		
especially during illness.		
131. I do not want to go out. I want to	2	55. Do not want to meet
stay home.		anyone outside house and
132. I do not want to talk with anyone.		want to rest quietly at home
I do not want anyone to question		
anything. I want to stay quietly at		
home.		
133. I'm anxious about physical	2	56. Anxious about changing
changes like hair fall, blackened lips,		appearance
and blackened nails.	12.	
134. I'm anxious about how long	11/2	
physical changes will last.		
135. I want my family to accept the	2	57. Acceptance from family
occurring changes.		about changes without
136. I do not want my family to be		disdainful gesture
disgusted about the changing physical		
conditions.		
137. I feel embarrassed and do not	2	58. Embarrassed and do not
want anyone to see me.	V O KERRE	want to meet people
138. Some people are afraid of my	2002	
physical condition, so I do not want to	6	
see anybody when I receive		
chemotherapy.		
139. I want my children to call	หาวิช2ยาลั	59. Phone call from remote
frequently.		family members
140. I want my remote cousins to call	I UNIVER	
and chat.		
141. I want to make more merit.	2	60. Family involves in taking
142. I want my children to take me to		to make merit
temple to make merit.		
143. I have to borrow money from	2	61. Loan from cousins when
cousins when necessary.		lack money
144. I want to have reserved money		
when I do not have enough treatment		
expense.		
145. Sometimes I have to borrow cars	2	62. Vehicle support to travel
from my younger brother to go to		to and from hospital to get
hospital to get chemotherapy.		chemotherapy

Total of 207 codes	Frequency	98 codes
146. I have to ask neighbor to take me		
on motorcycle to go to hospital to get		
chemotherapy.		
147. I have to spend a lot each time I	2	63. Government support for
go to hospital. There should be	-	additional expenses like
support from the government.		travelling fare,
148. I want financial support for		accommodation fee, etc.
various expense when I go to hospital		accommodation ree, etc.
to get chemotherapy such as travel		
fare, accommodation fee, etc.		
	2	64 Vabiala to travel to and
149. I want to have shuttle bus for	1112	64. Vehicle to travel to and
patients when I go to hospital to get	12	from hospital to get
chemotherapy		chemotherapy
150. I want the hospital to have shuttle		
bus because it is very difficult to go to	I and the second	
hospital to get chemotherapy.		
151. I want the hospital to provide	2	65. Support for
accommodation for patients from		accommodation or
faraway area.	See 11 a	accommodation fee
152. I do not have accommodation	N () 100	
expense if I have to stay overnight	2000	
when I cannot get all examination in	B	
one day.		
153. The hospital should provide food	2	66. Support food for both
service for patients and cousins.	หาวิทยาล้	patients and cousins when
154. There are additional expense for		undergoing chemotherapy at
food when going to hospital to get	UNIVERS	hospitals
chemotherapy. Sometimes I have to		
take food from home.		
155. I want my cousins to remember	2	67. Remind of appointment
and remind me of appointment date		date to see doctor
with the doctor.		
156. Sometimes I have to see many		
doctors. I cannot remember the		
appointment. I want my cousins to		
remind me.		
157. I have to have someone taking	2	68. Cousins to take me to
me to and from hospital every time I	_	and from hospitals to get
get chemotherapy.		chemotherapy
6		
<u> </u>		

Total of 207 codes	Frequency	98 codes
158. I want to have someone taking		
me to and from hospital every time I		
get chemotherapy or examination.		
159. I want someone to help me with	2	69. Support and assistances
submitting OPD card each time I come	2	in submitting OPD card
for examination.		
160. I have to wait in a long queue for		
submitting OPD card. Cousins can		
help with this if they come with me		
161. It always take days to go to	2	70. Facilitating examination
hospital. I want to get examination at a	2	in the right time
suitable time.	1122	In the right time
162. Sometimes I have to wait for a		
long time to complete each step. I		
want to get all examinations within the		
same day.		
163. I want staff to assist in various	2	71. Facilitation and
	2	assistances from staff in
steps of getting chemotherapy. 164. I want staff to facilitate in each		
O.M.BKOY		various steps of undergoing
step of examination. 165. Each examination is sometimes		chemotherapy
- TINANA	Land L	72. Assistances in taking to examination in various sites
in different buildings – X-ray, blood	Le de la companya de la compa	examination in various sites
draw – I want someone to take me to	10	
each place for convenience.		
166. It always takes days to complete	หาวทยาล	2
all examination because I have to go	N UNIVERS	ITY
to various places. I have to ask		
someone else on my first time because		
I do not know the place.	2	
167. It takes many days for each	2	73. Examine blood to
chemotherapy, 1 day for blood draw		prepare body readiness and
and 1 day for chemotherapy.		undergo chemotherapy
Everything should be done within the		within the same day
same day.		
168. My house is very far. I have to		
stay overnight each time I get		
chemotherapy because it takes time		
for blood draw and for chemotherapy.		
Everything should be finished within		
the same day.		

Total of 207 codes	Frequency	98 codes
169. I get a burning sensation in veins	2	74. Burning sensation at
at injection area.		injection area
170. The chemotherapy is quite		
intense. I could feel the chemo coming		
inside the veins. It burns through the		
veins.		
171. Sometimes I feel cold while lying	2	75. Something to keep body
down to get chemotherapy. I want a		warm such as blanket, turban
blanket or a turban.		
172. Sometimes I have to ask for extra	-	
blanket from the nurse because the air-	123-	
conditioner is very cold.	11/20	
173. I want some pillows to support	2	76. Something to alleviate
my back or arm because it feels quite		stiffness while lying down to
stiff when lying down for a long time.		get chemotherapy such as
174. You have to be careful of the		back-support pillow, arm-
injected arm. I want some pillow or		support clothes, etc.
clothe to support it to get rid of		
stiffness.		
175. It is very difficult to go to toilet	2	77. Assistance to toilet while
because I need someone to support me.		getting chemotherapy at
176. The IV lines are untidy. I need	B	hospitals
my children to help me to toilet.		
177. The chemical smell is very	2	78. Burning nose from odor
intense and burns my nose.	หาวิทยาลั	of chemotherapy
178. Sometimes I have to wear a mask		
while lying down to get chemotherapy	N UNIVERS	SITY
because the chemical smell is very		
intense and burns my nose.		
179. When I have to lie down on bed	2	79. Periodically visit by
that is far from the nurse's counter, I		nurses while lying down to
want the nurse to check on me		get chemotherapy
periodically.		
180. The nurses work all day. Just	1	
visit from time to time is enough.		
181. I want to rest quietly while	2	80. Resting quietly without
getting chemotherapy.		disturbance from others
182. I do not want anybody to disturb	1	while getting chemotherapy
me while lying down to get		
	1	

Total of 207 codes	Frequency	98 codes
183. I do not want to eat anything	2	81. Candies to alleviate
while lying down to get		throat irritation
chemotherapy. My throat is bitter.		
Candies may help, though.		
184. I always carry candies. It helps		
moisten my throat.		
185. I want to sip warm herbal drink	2	82. Warm herbal drink to
while lying down to get chemotherapy		reduce throat irritation
to moisten my throat.		
186. While lying down to get	-	
chemotherapy, the saliva is sticky.	122-	
Warm herbal drink may help.	11/20	
187. I want my children to be with me	2	83. Encouragement while
each time I get chemotherapy for		undergoing chemotherapy
encouragement.		
188. Having someone near while		
getting chemotherapy gives me more	es III is	
encouragement.		
189. I want my children to accompany	2	84. Accompaniment of
me when I go to hospital to get		cousins while undergoing
chemotherapy.	01000	chemotherapy at hospitals
190. It is difficult to come back when	and a	15 1
you go for chemotherapy alone. I want	10	
my cousins to accompany me.	10	
191. When I'm worried and think a lot or	หาวิชาล้	85. Spiritual anchor when
cannot settle my mind, sometimes I want		feeling worried
spiritual anchor to help me better. IGKOR	N UNIVERS	SITY S
192. When I'm worried, I close my	-	
eyes and chant "Puttho" repeatedly.		
193. I try to do everything by myself	2	86. Do not want to be a
as much as possible.		burden for family
194. I do not want to be a burden for		
my family.		
195. I want assistance from my family	2	87. Depend firstly on
or close friends only.		assistance from family
196. I do not want to depend on	1	
anyone except my family.		
197. I want to know how to have	1	88. Information about sexual
sexual relationship during the time of		relationship
illness and chemotherapy.		*

Total of 207 codes	Frequency	98 codes
198. I want to know how	1	89. Information about side
chemotherapy's side effect affect		effect of chemotherapy on
sexual relationship.		sexual relationship
199. I want to know prohibitions for	1	90. Guidelines for using the
the arm on the operated side.		arm on the operated side
200. Nurses should give practical	1	91. Guidelines for behavior
guidelines to increase platelets in		that would increase platelets
order to get chemotherapy		
continuously.		
201. Sometimes I have personal issues	1	92. Personal advise
that require personal individual	123	
consultant.	11/2	
202. I want to have 24-hour health		93. 24-hour consultation
consult service when I have problems		service
while I'm home.		
203. I want nurses or volunteers to pay		94. House-visit by volunteers
me a visit during my recovery at		or nurses from nearby
home.		hospitals
204. I want to have conversation with	1	95. Conversation with
someone who also has breast cancer		someone with similar
and undergoes chemotherapy.	21875	experience
205. Sometimes I want to wear wigs to	1	96. Support for wigs
cover my hairless head when I go out.		
206. I want to have supplementary	1	97. Supplementary food and
food and additional career to increase	หาวิทยาลั	career for additional income
my income.	. Hunger	
207. I am very afraid of being injected	N UNIVERS	98. Need the nurses who are
or drawn blood many times so I want		expert in injecting veins
nurses who are very experienced.		



Grouping the attributes of SCNs (98 codes)

Physical (10 codes)

3. Nausea after chemotherapy

- 30. Continuity of chemotherapy reception without postponement
- 42. Insomnia
- 46. Hair fall caused by chemotherapy
- 74. Burning sensation at injection area
- 75. Something to keep body warm such as blanket, turban
- 76. Something to alleviate stiffness while lying down to get chemotherapy such as
- back-support pillow, arm-support clothes, etc.
- 78. Burning nose from odor of chemotherapy
- 81. Candies to alleviate throat irritation
- 82. Warm herbal drink to reduce throat irritation

Psychological (15 codes)

- 21. Conversation politely without blame
- 22. Encouragement from doctors and nurses
- 49. Husbands' understanding about limitations of sexual relationships
- 50. Stress and anxiety about disease and treatment
- 51. Confused and uncertain
- 52. Encouragement from family in admitting illness and treatment
- 53. Encouragement and good words from family
- 54. Encouragement from remote family members
- 55. Do not want to meet anyone outside house and want to rest quietly at home
- 56. Anxious about changing appearance
- 57. Acceptance from family about changes without disdainful gesture
- 58. Embarrassed and do not want to meet people
- 59. Phone call from remote family members
- 83. Encouragement while undergoing chemotherapy
- 86. Do not want to be a burden for family

Useful information (35 codes)

- 1. Information about breast cancer and one own treatment
- 2. Explanation about kinds of food that should be eaten and should be avoided
- 4. Information about side effect of chemotherapy
- 5. Information about use of herbs together with chemotherapy
- 6. Information about other alternative treatments
- 7. Information about treatment expense and use of treatment right
- 8. Information about additional expense beyond treatment right and practice guideline
- 10. Information about duration of chemotherapy treatment
- 11. Information about recurrence of the disease
- 12. Information about chance of survival
- 13. Treatment approach after completion of chemotherapy
- 14. Information about traditional folk medicine used to cure cancer
- 15. Suggestions for chemotherapy first-timers
- 17. Explanation or instructions without inquiry from patients
- 18. Instructions and recommendations while waiting to see the doctor
- 19. Explanation with clear and understandable details
- 20. Time for doctors to provide explanations or suggestions
- 23. Mediator between patient and family
- 26. Suggestions from those with direct experiences
- 27. Information about blood examination before chemotherapy
- 28. Suggestions about behaviors that promote cure from breast cancer
- 29. Suggestions about correct behaviors
- 31. Self-care during recovery at home
- 32. Information about doing activities in daily life
- 33. Information about types of activities and chores that could or could not do
- 35. Information about supplement food and vitamins
- 36. Information about supplementary protein
- 38. Information about food replacement
- 48. Suggestions to prevent infection
- 88. Information about sexual relationship
- 89. Information about side effect of chemotherapy on sexual relationship
- 90. Guidelines for using the arm on the operated side
- 91. Guidelines for behavior that would increase platelets
- 92. Personal advise
- 95. Conversation with someone with similar experience

Family involvement (15 codes)

- 24. Family accompaniment to see doctor in examination room
- 25. Family involvement in getting information and making decision
- 37. Avoid food that induce nausea
- 39. Family involve in food preparation
- 40. Family prepares sour fruits or food to alleviate nausea
- 41. Family prepares vegetarian food
- 43. Family does housework during exhaustive stage
- 44. Family does other business while I cannot do by myself
- 45. Special care from family in the first week after chemotherapy
- 67. Remind of appointment date to see doctor
- 68. Cousins to take me to and from hospitals to get chemotherapy
- 69. Support and assistances in submitting OPD card
- 77. Assistance to toilet while getting chemotherapy at hospitals
- 84. Accompaniment of cousins while undergoing chemotherapy at hospitals
- 87. Depend firstly on assistance from family

Health service support (18 codes)

- 9. Treatment according to their rights with no additional expense
- 16. Services for chemotherapy first-timers
- 47. Turbans or hats to cover hairless head
- 62. Vehicle support to travel to and from hospital to get chemotherapy
- 64. Vehicle to travel to and from hospital to get chemotherapy
- 65. Support for accommodation or accommodation fee
- 66. Support food for both patients and cousins when undergoing chemotherapy at hospitals
- 70. Facilitating examination in the right time
- 71. Facilitation and assistances from staff in various steps of undergoing chemotherapy
- 72. Assistances in taking to examination in various sites
- 73. Examine blood to prepare body readiness and undergo chemotherapy within the same day
- 79. Periodically visit by nurses while lying down to get chemotherapy
- 80. Resting quietly without disturbance from others while getting chemotherapy
- 93. 24-hour consultation service
- 94. House-visit by volunteers or nurses from nearby hospitals
- 96. Support for wigs
- 97. Supplementary food and career for additional income
- 98. Need the nurses who are expert in injecting veins

Financial problem-solving (3 codes)

34. Occupation or work that could be done to increase income

61. Loan from cousins when lack money

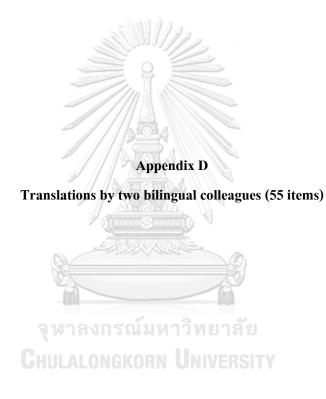
63. Government support for additional expenses like travelling fare, accommodation fee, etc.

Religion (2 codes)

- 60. Family involves in taking to make merit
- 85. Spiritual anchor when feeling worried



Chulalongkorn University



Original version (Thai)	Translate to English (One bilingual colleague)	Back-translate to Thai (Another bilingual colleague)
 ฉันด้องการพยาบาลที่มีความ เชี่ยวชาญในการแทงเส้นเลือดสำหรับ ให้ยาเคมีบำบัด 	1. I need a nurse who is highly skilled in injecting vein for chemotherapy.	 ฉันต้องการพยาบาลที่มีความ เชี่ยวชาญในการฉีดยาเข้าเส้นเลือดดำ สำหรับการทำเคมีบำบัด
2. ฉันต้องการนอนพักเงียบๆหรือนอน หลับในขณะที่รับยาเคมีบำบัด	2. I need peaceful rest or sleep while undergoing chemotherapy.	 ฉันต้องการการการพักผ่อนและการ นอนหลับที่เงียบสงบ ขณะที่เข้ารับการ ทำกิโมบำบัด
3. ฉันต้องการผ้าห่ม หมอนหนุนหลัง หรือ ผ้ารองแขนข้างที่แทงเข็มขณะ นอนรับยาเคมีบำบัด	3. I need a blanket, back- support pillow or arm- support blanket while undergoing chemotherapy.	 ฉันต้องการผ้าห่มและหมอนรอง หลัง หรือผ้าห่มพยุงแขนระหว่างที่เข้า รับเคมีบำบัด
4. ฉันต้องการมีคนพาไปห้องน้ำใน ระหว่างที่ได้รับยาเคมีบำบัด	4. I need someone to assist me to a toilet while undergoing chemotherapy.	4. ฉันต้องการคนช่วยพยุงเมื่อต้องเข้า ห้องน้ำในช่วงที่เข้ารับเกมีบำบัด
5. ฉันต้องการผ้าปิดปากและจมูกเพื่อ 🌽 บรรเทาอาการแสบจมูกจากกลิ่นยาเคมี บำบัด	5. I need a mask to reduce nasal congestion from the smell of chemotherapy.	5. ฉันต้องการผ้าปิดจมูกเพื่อลดอาการ กัดจมูกจากกลิ่นของยาเคมีบำบัด
6. ฉันด้องการให้พยาบาลเดินมา ชักถามอาการ หรือมาดูเป็นระยะๆใน ขณะที่นอนรับยาเคมีบำบัด	6. I need nurses to walk over to ask or inspect me periodically while undergoing chemotherapy.	6. ฉันต้องการให้พยาบาลเข้ามาถาม อาการหรือตรวจดูเป็นระยะขณะที่อยู่ ระหว่างการทำเคมีบำบัด
7. ฉันต้องการได้รับความช่วยเหลือ กี่ยวกับอาการเจ็บและแสบร้อนบริเวณ ที่แทงเข็ม	7. I need help about pain and burns at injection site.	7. ฉันต้องการความช่วยเหลือเมื่อ เจ็บปวด และระบมในบริเวณที่ถูกฉีดยา
8. ฉันต้องการให้มีบริการลูกอม หรือ น้ำสมุนไพรอุ่นๆ เช่น น้ำขิง น้ำใบเตย น้ำตะไคร้ จิบเพื่อบรรเทาอาการขมคอ น้ำลายเหนียว ในระหว่างที่นอนรับยา เคมีบำบัด	8. I need some candies or warm herbal drinks such as ginger juice, pandan juice, lime grass juice to relieve bitter taste and viscous saliva while undergoing chemotherapy.	 ฉันต้องการลูกอม หรือ เครื่องดื่ม สมุนไพรอุ่นๆ อย่างเช่นน้ำขิง น้ำ ใบเตย น้ำตะไคร้ เพื่อลดอาการขมปาก และน้ำลายเหนียวระหว่างที่รับเคมีบำบัด

Original version (Thai)	Translate to English (One bilingual colleague)	Back-translate to Thai (Another bilingual colleague)
9. ฉันต้องการให้แพทย์ พยาบาลพูดคุย กับฉันด้วยถ้อยกำสุภาพ ไม่ตำหนิให้ รู้สึกไม่สบายใจ	9. I need doctors and nurses to speak with me politely with no reprimand to make me worry.	 จันต้องการให้แพทย์และพยาบาล พูดจากับฉันอย่างสุภาพโดยที่ไม่มีท่าที ดำหนิที่จะทำให้ฉันกังวลใจ
10. ฉันรู้สึกท้อแท้หมดหวัง และ ต้องการให้แพทย์ พยาบาลพูดให้ กำลังใจ	10. I feel discourage and hopeless and need doctors and nurses to cheer me up.	10. ฉันรู้สึกหมดกำลังใจและสิ้นหวัง จึงต้องการกำลังใจจากแพทย์และ พยาบาล
11. ฉันต้องการให้แพทย์อนุญาตให้ ญาติเข้าไปในห้องตรวจขณะพบแพทย์ ด้วย	11. I need doctors to allow my cousins to accompany me while I meet with the doctor.	11. ฉันต้องการให้แพทย์อนุญาตให้ ญาติๆ เข้าไปพบหมอด้วยกันกับฉัน
12. ฉันต้องการให้กรอบกรัวมีส่วน ร่วมในการรับฟังข้อมูลและช่วย ตัดสินใจเกี่ยวกับการเจ็บป่วยและการ รักษาด้วยเกมีบำบัด	12. I need my family to involve in listening to information and make decision about my sickness and chemotherapy treatment.	12. ฉันต้องการให้คนในกรอบกรัวมี ส่วนร่วมในการรับฟังข้อมูลและร่วม ตัดสินใจเกี่ยวกับอาการป่วยของฉัน รวมทั้งการบำบัดด้วยเกมี
13. ฉันต้องการให้กรอบกรัวกอย เดือนเกี่ยวกับวันนัคในการมาตรวจและ มารับยาเกมีบำบัดแต่ละกรั้ง	13. I need my family to warn me about each appointment with doctors and chemotherapy treatment.	13. ฉันต้องการให้กนในกรอบกรัว กอยเดือนเรื่องวันนัดหมายกับแพทย์และ การทำเกมีบำบัดในแต่ละกรั้ง
14. ฉันต้องการให้ครอบครัวมารับ-11 ส่ง และอยู่ด้วยในขณะที่ฉันมารับยาเคมี บำบัดที่โรงพยาบาล	14. I need my family to accompany me and stay with me while undergoing chemotherapy at the hospital.	14. ฉันด้องการให้กรอบกรัวไปกับฉัน และอยู่เฝ้าในระว่างที่ทำเกมีบำบัดใน โรงพยาบาล
15. ฉันต้องการให้ครอบครัวช่วยเหลือ ในการยื่นบัตร พาไปเจาะเถือด เอกซเรย์ หรือติดต่อที่ต่างๆในวันที่มา ตรวจรักษาที่โรงพยาบาล	15. I need my family to help me in submitting appointment card, blood drawing, taking x-ray, or contacting various departments on my treatment day at the hospital.	15. ฉันต้องการให้คนในครอบครัว ช่วยยื่นใบนัดหมายในการเจาะเลือด การ เอกซเรย์ หรือ ติดต่อกับแผนกต่างๆ ใน วันที่รับเคมีบำบัดในโรงพยาบาล

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16. ฉันต้องการได้รับการนัดตรวจกับ แพทย์ และการตรวจอื่นๆ เช่น ตรวจ เลือด เอกซเรย์ และรับยาเคมีบำบัดใน วันเดียวกัน	16. I need to have appointment to meet with doctors and other appointments such as blood test, x-ray, and chemotherapy on the	 16. ฉันต้องการการนัดหมายเพื่อพบ แพทย์ และการนัดหมายอื่นๆ เช่นการ ตรวจเลือด เอกซเรย์ และทำเคมีบำบัด ในวันเดียวกัน
17. ฉันต้องการได้รับการสนับสนุน เรื่องค่าใช้ง่ายในการรักษาทั้งหมดตาม สิทธิการรักษา	same day. 17. I need treatment expense support according to my treatment right.	17. ฉันค้องการการสนับสนุนเรื่อง ก่าใช้ง่ายตามสิทธิในการรักษาพยาบาล ที่ฉันควรได้
18. ฉันต้องการได้รับสวัสดิการจาก รัฐบาลในการสนับสนุนเรื่องก่าใช้จ่าย อื่นๆ ในการมารับยาเคมีบำบัดที่ โรงพยาบาล เช่น ก่ารถ ก่าน้ำมัน ก่า เดินทาง ก่าที่พัก และก่าอาหาร	18. I need to get government's welfare to support my other expenses concerning chemotherapy treatment at the hospital, such as bus fare, fuel expense, travel expense, accommodation and food	 18. ฉันต้องการรับก่ารักษาพยาบาลที่ เป็นสวัสดิการจากรัฐเพื่อช่วยก่าใช้จ่าย อื่นๆ ที่เกี่ยวกับเคมีบำบัดใน โรงพยาบาล เช่น ก่ารถประจำทาง ก่า น้ำมันรถ ก่าเดินทาง ก่าที่พักและ ก่าอาหาร
19. ฉันต้องการให้แพทย์/พยาบาลให้ เวลาในการอธิบาย และให้คำแนะนำ ต่างๆ	expense. 19. I need doctors / nurses to take time to explain and give me suggestions.	19. ฉันค้องการให้แพทย์/พยาบาล ใช้ เวลาในการอธิบายและให้คำแนะนำแก่ ฉัน
20. ฉันต้องการกำปรึกษาเป็น รายบุคคลมากกว่าการแนะนำเป็นราย กลุ่ม	20. I need individual consult rather than group suggestions.	20. ฉันต้องการได้รับกำปรึกษา เฉพาะตัวมากกว่าจะเป็นกำแนะนำที่ให้ โดยทั่วๆ ไป
21. ฉันต้องการให้แพทย์ หรือ พยาบาลเป็นสื่อกลางในการอธิบายกับ คนในครอบครัวเกี่ยวกับสภาพการ เจ็บป่วยและการรักษาของฉัน	21. I need doctors or nurses to explain to my family about my illness conditions and treatments.	21. ฉันค้องการให้แพทย์หรือพยาบาล อธิบายให้คนในครอบครัวของฉันฟัง เกี่ยวกับเงื่อนไขในการเงิบป่วยและการ ดูแลรักษา
22. ฉันต้องการให้มีพยาบาล หรือนัก โภชนาการให้กวามรู้ หรือตอบข้อ ซักถามต่างๆขณะรอพบแพทย์	22. I need nurses or nutritionists to give knowledge or answer questions while I wait for the doctor.	22. ฉันต้องการให้พยาบาลหรือนัก โภชนาการ ให้ความรู้หรือตอบคำถาม ของฉันขณะที่รอแพทย์อยู่

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	(One bilingual colleague)	(Another bilingual
		colleague)
23. ฉันต้องการคำอธิบายจากแพทย์	23. I need explanations	23. ฉันต้องการคำอธิบายจากแพทย์
เกี่ยวกับลักษณะ/ชนิด/ระยะและความ	from doctors about	เกี่ยวกับ ลักษณะ/ ชนิด และความ
รุนแรงของโรคมะเร็งเต้านมที่ฉันกำลัง	features / types and	รุนแรงของอาการมะเริ่งเต้านมที่ฉัน
เป็นอยู่	severity of my breast	เป็นอยู่
· .	cancer.	ч
24. ฉันต้องการทราบข้อมูลเกี่ยวกับ	24. I need to know information about	24. ฉันต้องการทราบถึงข้อมูลเกี่ยวกับ
แนวทางการรักษา และระยะเวลาในการ	approach and duration of	วิธีการและระยะเวลาในการรักษาจนฉัน
รักษาจนกว่าจะหายขาด	treatment until I'm cured.	หายเป็นปกติ
25. ฉันต้องการทราบรายละเอียด	25. I need details of	25. ฉันต้องการรายละเอียดของ
ค่าใช้จ่ายในการรักษา และแนวทางการ	treatment expenses and	ค่าใช้จ่ายในการรักษา และวิธีใช้สิทธิ์ใน
ใช้สิทธิการรักษาโดยไม่เสียค่าใช้จ่าย	how to use my right to	การรักษาโดยที่ไม่ต้องจ่าย
	treatment without paying	
	expenses.	
26. ฉันต้องการให้แพทย์บอก 🥒	26. I need doctors to tell	26. ฉันต้องการให้แพทย์บอกถึงความ
ความก้าวหน้าของโรค และการรักษา 🌙	me about the progress of	คืบหน้าของโรคและและการรักษาเป็น
ของฉันเป็นระยะๆ	my disease and treatment periodically.	າະຄະມ
27. ฉันต้องการข้อมูลเกี่ยวกับ	27. I need information	27. ฉันต้องการข้อมูลเกี่ยวกับ
27. นินพองการ ขอมูลเกษรกษา ทางเลือกอื่นๆในการรักษานอกจากการ	about other treatment	ทางเลือกในการรักษาแบบอื่นๆ ที่
ทางแอกอนๆ เนการรกษานอกจากการ รักษาด้วยเคมีบำบัด	alternatives other than	
รกษาดวยเกมบาบด	chemotherapy.	นอกเหนือจาก เกมีบำบัด
28. ฉันต้องการคำชี้แจงเกี่ยวกับการใช้	28. I need explanations	28. ฉันต้องการคำอธิบายในการใช้
สมุนไพรร่วมกับการรักษาด้วยยาเคมี	about using herbs along	สมุนไพรที่ใช้ไปพร้อมกับเกมีบำบัดได้
บำบัด GHULA	with chemotherapy.	
29. ฉันต้องการคำแนะนำเกี่ยวกับฤทธิ์	29. I need suggestions	29. ฉันต้องการคำแนะนำเกี่ยวกับ
ข้างเคียงของยาเคมีบำบัดที่มีผลต่อ	about side effects of	ผลข้างเคียงของเกมีบำบัดที่มีต่อร่างกาย
ร่างกาย	chemotherapy on my	ของฉัน
	body.	
30. ฉันต้องการคำอธิบายเกี่ยวกับการ	30. I need explanations	30. ฉันต้องการคำอธิบายเกี่ยวกับผล
ตรวจเลือดก่อนการรับยาเกมีบำบัด	about blood test before	เถือคก่อนที่จะเข้ารับเคมีบำบัค อย่างเช่น
ใค้แก่ การตรวจเม็คเลือดขาว เกล็ด	chemotherapy, i.e. white blood and platelets test.	เม็คเลือคขาว และการตรวจวัคเกล็ค
เลือด	biood and platelets test.	เลือด

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31. ฉันต้องการคำแนะนำเรื่องการ	31. I need suggestions	31. ฉันต้องการคำแนะนำเกี่ยวกับ การ
ปฏิบัติตัวที่ส่งเสริมให้ผลตรวจเลือคมี ค่าปกติและสามารถรับยาเคมีบำบัคได้ อย่างต่อเนื่อง	about behaviors that will make my blood test normal and enable me to endure continuous chemotherapy.	ปฏิบัติตัวที่จะทำให้ผลเลือดของฉันเป็น ปกติและ ทำให้ฉันทนกับเกมีบำบัดและ ทำการรักษาต่อไปได้
32. ฉันต้องการกำแนะนำการปฏิบัติ ตัวเพื่อช่วยให้ตนเองหายจากโรคมะเร็ง เต้านมที่กำลังเป็นอยู่	32. I need suggestions on behaviors that will help me cured from my breast cancer.	32. ฉันด้องการกำแนะนำในการ ปฏิบัติตัวที่จะช่วยให้ฉันหายจากมะเร็ง เต้านม
33. ฉันต้องการข้อมูลเกี่ยวกับกิจกรรม ด่างๆ และงานที่สามารถทำได้ในช่วงที่ เจ็บป่วยและรักษาด้วยยาเคมีบำบัด	33. I need information about activities and works I can do during my sickness and chemotherapy treatment.	33. ฉันต้องการข้อมูลเกี่ยวกับ กิจกรรมและงานที่ฉันสามารถทำได้ใน ระหว่างที่ป่วยและรับเกมีบำบัดอยู่
34. ฉันด้องการกำแนะนำเกี่ยวกับข้อ ปฏิบัติในการใช้แขนข้างที่เป็นมะเร็งเต้า นมในการทำกิจกรรมต่างๆ	34. I need suggestions about guidelines in using my arm on the breast cancer side in doing	34. ฉันต้องการกำแนะนำเกี่ยวกับ แนวทางในการใช้แขนข้างเดียวกับเด้า นมที่เป็นมะเร็งในการทำกิจกรรมต่างๆ
35. ฉันต้องการกำแนะนำเกี่ยวกับ ชนิดของอาหารที่กวรรับประทาน และ อาหารที่กวรหลีกเลี่ยง	various activities. 35. I need suggestions about types of food to take and types of food to avoid.	35. ฉันด้องการกำแนะนำเกี่ยวกับ ประเภทของอาหารที่ทานได้และ ประเภทของอาหารที่กวรเลี่ยง
36. ฉันต้องการกำแนะนำเรื่อง HUL4 ทางเลือก และอาหารทดแทนเฉพาะ รายบุคคล เช่น อาหารเสริม หรือ วิตามินต่างๆ	36. I need suggestions about individual alternatives and replacing food, such as supplementary or vitamins.	36. ฉันต้องการคำแนะนำเกี่ยวกับ อาหารที่เป็นทางเลือกเฉพาะของแต่ละ ถนและ สิ่งที่ทดแทนอาหารเช่น อาหาร เสริมหรือวิตามิน
37. ฉันต้องการพูดคุยเพื่อแลกเปลี่ยน ประสบการณ์ของตัวเองกับคนที่ป่วย และอยู่ในภาวะเดียวกัน	37. I need to talk to exchange my experiences with other patients in the same conditions.	37. ฉันด้องการพูดคุยแลกเปลี่ยน ประสบการณ์กับคนไข้คนอื่นๆ ที่มี อาการเดียวกัน
38. ฉันต้องการการบรรเทาอาการ กลื่นไส้อาเจียนหลังจากได้รับยาเกมี บำบัด	38. I need to relieve my nausea after chemotherapy treatment.	38. ฉันด้องการบรรเทาอาการคลื่นไส้ หลังจากการทำเคมีบำบัด

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39. ฉันมีอาการนอนไม่หลับ และ	39. I cannot sleep and I	39. ฉันนอนไม่หลับและต้องการความ
ต้องการได้รับความช่วยเหลือ	need assistance about this.	ช่วยเหลือในเรื่องนี้
40. ฉันต้องการให้พยาบาลที่ โรงพยาบาลใกล้บ้านมาเยี่ยมที่บ้าน ในช่วง 2-3 วันหลังกลับจากรับยาเคมี บำบัดแต่ละครั้ง 41. ฉันต้องการให้ครอบครัวจัดเตรียม	 40. I need nurse from the nearby hospital to visit me at my home in 2-3 days after each chemotherapy treatment. 41. I need my family to 	 40. ฉันด้องการให้พยาบาลจาก โรงพยาบาลใกล้เคียงมาเยี่ยมดูอาการฉัน ที่บ้าน หลังจากทำเคมีบำบัดได้สองสาม วัน 41. ฉันด้องการให้คนในครอบครัว
อาหารที่ฉันสามารถรับประทานได้ใน ช่วงเวลาที่ฉันรู้สึกเบื่ออาหาร	prepare food I can eat when I lose my appetite.	จัดเตรียมอาหารที่ฉันทานได้เมื่อมีอาการ ทานข้าวไม่ได้
42. ฉันต้องการให้คนในครอบครัว ทำงานบ้านแทนในช่วงเวลาที่ฉัน อ่อนเพลียมาก	42. I need my family member to do housework for me during the time I feel very tired.	42. ฉันด้องการให้สมาชิกใน ครอบครัวทำงานบ้านให้ในระหว่างที่ ฉันอ่อนเพลียมากๆ
43. ฉันต้องการให้คนในครอบครัว ดิดต่อทำธุระแทนในช่วงเวลาที่ฉันไม่ สามารถออกไปไหนได้	43. I need my family member to run errand for me during the time I cannot go out.	43. ฉันด้องการให้คนในครอบครัว ออกไปทำธุระให้ในช่วงเวลาที่ฉันไม่ สามารถออกจากบ้านได้
44. ฉันต้อการให้คนรัก/สามีเข้าใจ ข้อจำกัดในการมีเพศสัมพันธ์ที่เกิดจาก โรกและผลข้างเกียงจากการรักษา GHUL	44. I need my boyfriend/husband to understand my limitations in sexual relationship caused by the disease and side effects of the treatment.	44. ฉันด้องการให้แฟนของฉัน/สามี ของฉัน เข้าใจถึงข้อจำกัดในการมี เพศสัมพันธ์ที่มีผลมาจากโรคและ ผลข้างเคียงของการรักษา
45. ฉันรู้สึกเครียคและวิตกกังวลกับ การเจ็บป่วยและการรักษาครั้งนี้จน ต้องการความช่วยเหลือจากแพทย์และ พยาบาล	45. I feel so anxious and worried with my sickness and treatment that I need help from doctors and nurses.	45. ฉันรู้สึกกระวนกระวายใจและ กังวลใจเกี่ยวกับอาการป่วยและการ รักษา จนฉันต้องการความช่วยเหลือจาก แพทย์และพยาบาล
46. ฉันยังทำใจขอมรับการเจ็บป่วย และการรักษาไม่ได้ และต้องการ กำลังใจจากครอบครัว	46. I still cannot accept my sickness and treatment and need encouragement from my family.	46. ฉันยังไม่สามารถยอมรับอาการ ป่วยของตัวเองรวมทั้งการรักษาตัวได้ และต้องการกำลังใจจากครอบครัว

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47. ฉันต้องการให้คนในครอบครัว	47. I need my family to	47. ฉันต้องการให้คนในครอบครัว
พูดจากับฉันดีๆ ไม่ใช้กำพูดที่ทำให้กิด มากหรือรู้สึกน้อยใจ	speak with me sweetly and does not use words that will make me feel frustrated or hurt.	พูดจาไพเราะอ่อนหวานกับฉันและไม่ใช้ ถ้อยคำที่ทำให้ฉันรู้สึกแย่หรือเจีบปวด
 48. ฉันต้องการให้คนในครอบครัว ขอมรับกับสภาพร่างกายของฉันที่ เปลี่ยนแปลงจากความเจ็บป่วยและการ รักษาโดยไม่แสดงท่าทีรังเกียจ 49. ฉันต้องการให้คนในครอบครัวที่ อยู่ห่างกันโทรศัพท์มาพูดคุยให้กำลังใจ 	48. I need my family to accept my body condition that changes from sickness and treatment without any dislike or embarrassment. 49. I need my remote family member to make a phone call to talk and	 48. ฉันต้องการให้ครอบครัวของฉัน ยอมรับสภาพร่างกายที่เปลี่ยนไปเนื่องจาก โรคและการรักษาโดยที่ไม่มีการรังเกียงหรือ ท่าทีอับอาย 49. ฉันต้องการให้สมาชิกครอบครัวที่ อยู่ไกล โทรศัพท์มาหาเพื่อพูดคุยและให้ กำลังใจฉัน
50. ฉันต้องการให้ครอบครัวพาไป	encourage me.	50. ฉันต้องการให้คนในครอบครัวพา
 จนตองการ เหกรอบกรวพา เป ทำบุญ ทำทาน สร้างกุศลให้มีกำลังใจ มากขึ้น 	50. I need my family to bring me to make merit, donate and do good deeds to encourage me.	 ฉนตองการ เหลน ในครอบครวพา ฉัน ไปทำบุญ บริจาคทานและ สร้างกุศล เพื่อให้ฉันมีกำลังใจ
51. ฉันต้องการได้รับการสนับสนุนวิ กผม หมวก ผ้าโพกศีรษะจาก โรงพยาบาล	51. I need support for wigs, hats, and turbans from the hospital.	51. ฉันต้องการการสนับสนุนเรื่องวิ กผม หมวกและผ้าโพกผมจาก โรงพยาบาล
52. ฉันต้องการได้รับการสนับสนุน จากโรงพยาบาลเรื่องอาหารเสริมที่ไม่ สามารถซื้อรับประทานเองได้	52. I need support for supplementary food that I cannot afford from the hospital.	52. ฉันต้องการการสนับสนุนในเรื่อง อาหารเสริมที่ฉันไม่สามารถหาเองได้ จากโรงพยาบาล
53. ฉันต้องการการสนับสนุนเรื่อง อาชีพ/การงานเพื่อให้มีรายได้ทดแทน งานเดิมที่ไม่สามารถทำได้ในช่วงนี้	53. I need support for vocation/work to earn income in replacement of the old work that I cannot	53. ฉันต้องการการสนับสนุนด้านงาน อาชีพเพื่อหารายได้ทดแทนจากงานเดิม ที่ฉันไม่สามารถทำได้ในช่วงเวลาเช่นนี้
54. ฉันต้องการกวามช่วยเหลือจาก กรอบกรัว และญาติเรื่องเงินสำรองใน กรณีที่จำเป็น	do during this time. 54. I need financial help from my family and cousins when in need.	54. ฉันต้องการความช่วยเหลือทาง การเงินจากครอบครัวและญาติๆ เมื่อ ยามจำเป็น
55. ฉันต้องการการบริการให้ คำปรึกษาทางโทรศัพท์ 24 ชม. เมื่อ เกิดปัญหาหรือข้อสงสัยขณะอยู่ที่บ้าน	55. I need 24-hour phone consult when I have problems or doubts while I stay home.	55. ฉันด้องการให้มีโปรแกรมที่ ปรึกษาทางโทรศัพท์ ที่สามารถโทรหา ได้ตลอด 24 ชั่วโมง เมื่อใดก็ตามที่มี ปัญหาหรือข้อสงสัยขณะที่ฉันอยู่ที่บ้าน



Panel of seven experts

1. Associate Professor Dr. Tipaporn Wonghongkul

Faculty of Nursing, Chiang Mai University

2. Associate Professor Dr. Kanaungnit Pongthavornkamol

Faculty of Nursing, Mahidol University

3. Assistant Professor Dr. Tiraporn Junda

Ramathibodi School of Nursing, Mahidol University

- 4. Bencharat Thumpreechapong M.N.S., APN. Chulalongkorn Hospital
- 5. Manmana Jirajarus, M.N.S., APN.

Ramathibodi Hospital

6. Pornchan Sailamai, M.N.S., APN.

National Cancer Institute

7. Ubol Juangpanich, M.N.S., APN.

Srinagarind Hospital







IRB No. 080/ 60

7/75042 คณะกรรมการจริยธรรมการวิจัยในมนุษย์ โรงพยาบาลพุทธชินราช พิษณุโลก 90 ถนนศรีธรรมไตรปิฎก อำเภอเมือง จังหวัดพิษณุโลก 65000

เอกสารรับรองโครงการวิจัย

คณะกรรมการจริยธรรมการวิจัยในมนุษย์ โรงทยาบาลพุทธชินราช พิษณุโลก ดำเนินการให้การรับรอง โคงการวิจัยตามแนวทางหลักจริยธรรมการวิจัยในมนุษย์ที่เป็นมาตรฐานสากล ได้แก่ Declaration of Helsinki, The Belmont Report, CIOMS Guideline และ International Conference on Harmonization in Good Clinical Practice (ICH – GCP)

ชื่อโครงการ	: การพัฒนาเครื่องมือแบบประเมินความต้องการการดูแลสนับสนุนของหญิงไทยที่เป็น มะเร็งเต้านมขณะรับการรักษาเคมีบำบัด
ชื่อหัวหน้าโครงการ	: นางสาวสุภาณี คลังฤทธิ์
เลขที่โครงการวิจัย/รหัส	그는 같은 것을 가 안 없을까? 모양을 물
สังกัดหน่วยงาน	: นักศึกษาปริญญาเอก คณะพยาบาลศาสตร์ จุหาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย
วิธีทบทวน	: แบบเร่งรัด (Expedited Review)
รายงานความก้าวหน้า	: ส่งรายงานความก้าวหน้าอย่างน้อย 1 ครั้ง/ ปี หรือส่งรายงานฉบับสมบูรณ์หาก ดำเนินโครงการเสร็จสิ้นก่อน 1 ปี
เอกสารรับรอง	: 1.แบบเสนอโครงการวิจัย 2.โครงร่างวิจัยฉบับสมบูรณ์ 3.เอกสารขึ้แจงข้อมูลวิจัย 4.หนังสือแสดงความยินยอมเข้าร่วมโครงการวิจัย 5.แนวคำถามการสัมภาษณ์

วันที่รับรอง วันหมดอายุ : 22 สิงหาคม 2560 : 21 สิงหาคม 2561

ลงนาม.

an In

(แพทย์หญิงอรวรรณ ไชยมหาพฤกษ์) ประธานคณะกรรมการจริยธรรมการวิจัยในมนุษย์

ทั้งนี้ การรับรองนี้มีเงิ่นไขดังที่ระบุไว้ค้านหลังทุกข้อ (ดูด้านหลังของเอกสารรับรองโครงการวิจัย)



IRB No. 080/ 61

คณะกรรมการจริยธรรมการวิจัยในมนุษย์ โรงพยาบาลพุทธชินราช พิษณุโลก 90 ถนนศรีธรรมไตรปิฎก อำเภอเมือง จังหวัดพิษณุโลก 65000

เอกสารรับรองโครงการวิจัย

คณะกรรมการจริยธรรมการวิจัยในมนุษย์ โรงพยาบาลพุทธชินราช พิษณุโลก ดำเนินการให้การรับรอง โครงการวิจัยตามแนวทางหลักจริยธรรมการวิจัยในมนุษย์ที่เป็นมาตรฐานสากล ได้แก่ Declaration of Helsinki, The Belmont Report, CIOMS Guideline และ International Conference on Harmonization in Good Clinical Practice (ICH – GCP)

ชื่อโครงการ	: การพัฒนาเครื่องมือแบบประเมินความต้องการการดูแลสนับสนุนของหญิงไทยที่เป็น มะเร็งเต้านมขณะรับการรักษาเคมีบำบัด
ชื่อหัวหน้าโครงการ	: นางสาวสุภาณี คลังฤทธิ์
เลขที่โครงการวิจัย/รหัส	1:
สังกัดหน่วยงาน	: นักศึกษาปริญญาเอก คณะพยาบาลศาสตร์ จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย
วิธีทบทวน	: แบบเร่งรัด (Expedited Review)
รายงานความก้าวหน้า	: ส่งรายงานความก้าวหน้าอย่างน้อย 1 ครั้ง/ ปี หรือส่งรายงานฉบับสมบูรณ์หาก ดำเนินโครงการเสร็จสิ้นก่อน 1 ปี
เอกสารรับรอง	: 1.แบบเสนอโครงการวิจัย 2.โครงร่างวิจัยฉบับสมบูรณ์ 3.เอกสารชี้แจงข้อมูล
	3.เอกสารขนจงขอมูล 4.หนังสือแสดงความยินยอมเข้าร่วมโครงการวิจัย 5.แบบสอบถาม
วันที่รับรอง	: 22 สิงหาคม 2561

วันหมดอายุ

: 22 สงหาคม 2562 : 21 สิงหาคม 2562

ลงนาม...

On In

(แพทย์หญิงอรวรรณ ไชยมหาพฤกษ์) ประธานคณะกรรมการจริยธรรมการวิจัยในมนุษย์

ทั้งนี้ การรับรองนี้มีเงื่อนไขดังที่ระบุไว้ด้านหลังทุกข้อ (ดูด้านหลังของเอกสารรับรองโครงการวิจัย)



เมพรมเฉ cancer หอรศาสเ ใบรับรองโครงการวิจัย คณะกรรมการวิจัยและพิจารณาจริยธรรมการวิจัยในมนุษย์ โรงพยาบาลมะเร็งลำปาง เลขที่หนังสือ ๔๓ / ๒๕๖๑

ชื่อโครงการ:	การพัฒนาเครื่องมือแบบประเมินความต้องการการดูแลสนับสนุนของหญิงไทย
ชื่อหัวหน้าโครงการ:	ที่เป็นมะเร็งเต้านมขณะรับการรักษาเคมีบำบัด นางสาวสุภาณี คลังฤทธิ์
หน่วยงานที่สังกัด:	คณะพยาบาลศาสตร์ จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย
สถานที่ทำวิจัย:	โรงพยาบาลมะเร็งลำปาง
เอกสารที่รับรอง :	แบบเสนอโครงการวิจัย
	เอกสารชี้แจงข้อมูล/คำแนะนำแก่ผู้เข้าร่วมการวิจัย
	หนังสือแสดงความยินยอมเข้าร่วมการวิจัย
	แบบสอบถาม
วันที่รับรอง:	๒ สิงหาคม ๒๕๖๑
วันที่สิ้นสุดการรับรอง:	ด สิงหาคม ๒๕๖๒
รายงานความก้าวหน้า:	-

คณะกรรมการวิจัยและพิจารณาจริยธรรมการวิจัยในมนุษย์ โรงพยาบาลมะเร็งลำปาง ได้พิจารณาและมีมติรับรองเอกสารที่ระบุไว้ข้างต้น โดยยึดหลักการจริยธรรมแห่งคำประกาศเฮลซิงกิ

da ลงนาม..... (นายดลสุข พงษ์นิกร) ประธานคณะกรรมการวิจัยและพิจารณาจริยธรรมการวิจัยในมนุษย์

(นายอดิศัย ภัตตาตั้ง) ผู้อำนวยการโรงพยาบาลมะเร็งลำปาง

ลงนาม.....

NO.96/61

แบบรับรองการดำเนินการวิจัยในมนุษย์ คณะกรรมการจริยธรรมวิจัยในมนุษย์ โรงพยาบาลลำปาง

1.ชื่อโครงการวิจัย (ภาษาไทย) การพัฒนาเครื่องมือแบบประเมินความต้องการการดูแลสนับสนุนของหญิงไทย ที่เป็นมะเร็งเต้านมขณะรับยาเคมีบำบัด (ภาษาอังกฤษ) The Development of Supportive Care Needs Scale for Thai Women with Breast Cancer Undergoing Chemotherapy

2.ชื่อหัวหน้าโครงการวิจัย หน่วยงานที่สังกัด โทรศัพท์ ชื่อผู้วิจัยร่วม นางสาวสุภาณี คลังฤทธิ์ คณะพยาบาลศาสตร์ จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย 081-8884043

ความคิดเห็นของคณะกรรมการรักษามาตรฐานและจริยธรรมวิชาชีพ โรงพยาบาลลำปาง
 อนุมัติให้ดำเนินการวิจัยได้
 ไม่อนุมัติ เหตุผล...

Bow

(พญ.กุลวดี เชี่ยววานิช) ประธานคณะกรรมการจริยธรรมวิจัยในมนุษย์ โรงพยาบาลลำปาง วันที่ 14 เดือน สิงหาคม พ.ศ. 2561

> FM-10000-020 REV.0 11/07/51



Certificate of Ethics Committee in Human Research

Research title : The Development of Supportive Care Needs Scal for Thai Women With Breast Cancer Undergoing Chemotherapy

Research number : UCH 14/2561

Principal investigators : Miss Supanee Klungrit

Count unit : Faculty of Nursing, Chulalongkorn University

Date of approval : 3 October 2018 End approval 2 October 2019

Approval document	Reference (e.g.version and date)
Research protocol	protocol synopsis and research proposal for ethics committee
Patient Information Sheet/Informed Consent Document	- Patient Information Sheet - Informed Consent Form
Other	- Case Record Form - Principal Investigator Curriculum Vitae

Rown

(Rawin Ingsirorat, M.D) chairman of ethics committee Udonthani Cancer Hospital

Isorra Chia

(Isara Chiawiriyabunya, M.D.) Director of Udonthani Cancer Hospital



เลขที่รับรองEC ที่ ๙๗/๒๕๖๑

โรงพยาบาลอุดรธานี หนังสือฉบับนี้ให้ไว้เพื่อแสดงว่า

โครงการวิจัยเรื่อง :

ภาษาไทย	: การพัฒนาเครื่องมือแบบประเมินความต้องการการดูแลสนับสนุนของหญิงไทยที่เป็นมะเร็งเต้านม ขณะรับการรักษาเคมีบำบัด
ภาษาอังกฤษ	: The Development of supportive care needs scal for thai women with breast cancer
	undergoing chemotherapy

ผู้วิจัยหลัก : นางสาวสุภาณี คลังฤทธิ์

:

ผู้ร่วมวิจัย

หน่วยงานของผู้วิจัยหลัก : คณะพยาบาลศาสตร์ จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

สำหรับเอกสาร :

๑.แบบเสนอโครงการวิจัยเพื่อรับการพิจารณาจริยธรรมการทำวิจัยในมนุษย์ โรงพยาบาลอุดรธานี ๒.ประวัติและความชำนาญของนักวิจัย

๓.เอกสารชี้แจงข้อมูล/คำแนะนำแก่ผู้เข้าร่วมการวิจัย

๔.หนังสือแสดงความยินยอมเข้าร่วมการวิจัย

๕.หนังสือรับรองจริยธรรมการวิจัยในมนุษย์ เลขที่หนังสือ ๔๓/๒๕๖๑, IRB No.080/61

๖.แบบสอบถามการวิจัย

ได้ผ่านการรับรองจากคณะกรรมการจริยธรรมการวิจัยในมนุษย์โรงพยาบาลอุดรธานี โดยยึดหลักเกณฑ์ตามคำประกาศ เฮลซิงกิ (declaration of Helsinki) และแนวทางการปฏิบัติการวิจัยทางคลินิกที่ดี (ICH GCP) โดยขอให้รายงานความก้าวหน้า ของโครงการวิจัยทุก ๑๒ เดือน

ให้ไว้ ณ วันที่ ๘ พฤศจิกายน พ.ศ. ๒๕๖๑

(นางสาวสุกัญญา ภัยหลีกลี้) นายแพทย์เชี่ยวชาญ ประธานคณะกรรมการจริยธรรมการวิจัยในมนุษย์ โรงพยาบาลอุดรธานี

วันหมดอายุ : ๘ พฤศจิกายน ๒๕๖๒

โรงพยาบาลอุดรธานี ๓๓ ถ.เพาะนิยม ต.หมากแข้ง อ.เมือง จ.อุดรธานี โทร (octa)อ๔๕๕๕๕ ต่อ ต๔๑๙ , โทรสาร (octa)อ๔๗๗๑๑

คู่มือการคำเนินงานของคณะกรรมการจริยธรรมการวิจัยในคนโรงพยาบาลสระบุรี ฉบับที่เอ

โทรศัพท์ 036-343500 โทรสาร 036-211624

เอกสารรับรองโครงการ

คณะกรรมการจริยธรรมการวิจัยในคน โรงพยาบาลสระบุรี

รหัสโครงการ

หัวหน้าโครงการ สถานที่ทำวิจัย

เอกสารที่รับรอง :

- โครงการภาษาไทย : การพัฒนาเครื่องมือแบบประเมินความต้องการการดูแลสนับสนุนของที่มีไปนี้มีที่เป็นมะเร็งเด้า นมขณะรับการรักษาเคมีบำบัด ต่โครงการ : EC181/02/2018 หน้าโครงการ : นางสาวสุภาณี คลังฤทธิ์ านที่ทำวิจัย : โรงพยาบาอสระบุรี เสารที่รับรอง : 1. แบบเสนอโครงการวิจัยเพื่อขอรับการพิจารณาจากคณะกรรมควารวิจัยในคน 2. โครงร่างการวิจัย
- 3. แบบสอบถาม
- 4. ประวัติผู้วิจัย

วันที่รับรอง วันหมดอายุ

ง พยาบาลสระบุรี ดำเนินการให้การรับรองโครงการวิจัยตามแนวทางหลังจริยธรรมการวิจัยใน คณะกรรมการอริยธรรมการวิจัยใช้ภูมิ of Helsinki, The Belmont Report, CIOMS Guidelines uar The International Conference on คนที่เป็นสากล ได้แก่ D Practice (ICH-GCP) Harn

~ N (นายแพทย์ณรงค์ศักดิ์ วัชโรทน) ประธานคณะกรรมการอุรียธรรมการวิจัยในคน * องนาม

(นายแพทย์อนันต์ กมลเนตร) ผู้อำนวยการโรงพยาบาลสระบุรี n 5 m n 2561 วันที่ 0 5 M.A. 2561 วันที่

ชื่อโครงการภาษาไทย

18 ถนนเทศบาล 4

อำเภอเมือง จังหวัดสระบุรี



โรงพยาบาลมะเอ็งลพบุอี

หนังสือฉบับนี้ให้ไว้เพื่อแสดงว่า

โครงการวิจัยเรื่อง : การพัฒนาเครื่องมือแบบประเมินความต้องการการดูแลสนับสนุนของหญิงไทยที่เป็น มะเร็งเต้านมขณะรับการรักษาเคมีบำบัด รหัสโครงการ : LEC 6201 ผู้วิจัย : นางสาวสุภาณี คลังฤทธิ์ หน่วยงานที่สังกัด : คณะพยาบาลศาสตร์จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย เอกสารที่พิจารณาทบทวน

แบบเสนอเพื่อขอรับการพิจารณาจริยธรรมการวิจัยในมนุษย์ ตามที่คณะกรรมการจริยธรรม

การวิจัยในมนุษย์กำหนด จำนวน 1 ชุด

- 2. โครงการวิจัยแบบ ว-1ด พร้อมประวัติความรู้ความชำนาญของผู้วิจัย จำนวน 1 ชุด
- แบบฟอร์มน้ำส่งค่าธรรมเนียมและหลักฐานการชำระเงิน จำนวน 1 ชุด
- เอกสารชี้แจงผู้เข้าร่วมวิจัย หนังสือแสดงความยินย่อมการเข้าร่วมโครงการวิจัย
- 5. เครื่องมือการวิจัย หรือแบบสอบถามการวิจัย
- 6.เอกสารอนุมัติหัวข้อดุษฎีนิพนธ์
- 7.เอกสารรับรองโครงการวิจัยที่ผ่านการพิจารณาจริยธรรม (โรงพยาบาลมะเร็งลำปาง)

8.แผ่นบรรจุข้อมูลโครงการวิจัยทั้งหมด

ได้ผ่านการรับรองจาก คณะกรรมการวิจัยและพิจารณาจริยธรรมการวิจัยในมนุษย์ โรงพยาบาลมะเร็งลพบุรี โดยยึดหลักเกณฑ์ตามประกาศเฮลซิงกิ (Declaration of Helsinki) และ แนวทางการปฏิบัติการวิจัยทางคลินิกที่ดี (ICH GCP) โดยขอให้รายงานความก้าวหน้าของโครงการวิจัย ทุก 6 เดือน

ลงนาม

(พ.ญ.สุรัฐญา ศิริอาซากุล) ประธานคณะกรรมการวิจัยและพิจารณาจริยธรรมโรงพยาบาลมะเร็งลพบุรี วันที่ 22 เดือนตุลาคม พ.ศ. 2561

ora 3.

หมายเลขรับรอง วันที่ให้การรับรอง วันหมดอายุใบรับรอง

: LEC 6201 : วันที่ 16 เดือนตุลาคม 2561 : วันที่ 15 เดือนตุลาคม 2562

โรงพยาบาลมะเร็งลพบุรี

11 / 1 ถนนพหลโยธิน ต.ทะเลซูบศร อ.เมือง จ.ลพบุรี 15000 โทร. (036) 621800 ต่อ 7523 , โทรสาร (036) 421679



Certificate of Approval From Ethics Committee of Chonburi Cancer Hospital No. 14/2018

Protocol

Affiliation

Research Site

THE DEVELOPMENT OF SUPPORTIVE CARE NEEDS SCAL FOR THAI WOMEN WITH BREAST CANCER UNDERGOING CHEMOTHERAPY Protocol Number No. 14/2018 Principal Investigator Miss Supanee Klungrit Faculty of Nursing, Chulalongkorn University Chonburi Cancer Hospital, Chonburi, Thailand Document Approved - Research Project - Consent form - Research Subject Information Sheet - Questionnaire Date of Approval September 14, 2018 Date of Expiration June 30, 2019

The prior mentioned document have been reviewed and approved by Ethics Committee of Chonburi Cancer Hospital, Chonburi, Thailand, based on the Declaration of Helsinki and Good Clinical Practice.

> Signature Orapin Chokchaitam (Orapin Chokchaitam, D.S) Chairman, Ethics Committee Chonburi Cancer Hospital



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ที่ สธ อตด๒.๖/ 9ศศศ

โรงพยาบาลมะเร็งสุราษฎร์ธานี ๔๓๑ หมู่ ๕ ต.ขุนทะเล อ.เมือง จ. สุราษฎร์ธานี ๘๔๑๐๐

ตุลาคม ๒๕๖๑

เรื่อง อนุมัติให้ดำเนินการศึกษาการวิจัยได้

เรียน นางสาวสุภาณี คลังฤทธิ์

ตามที่ ท่านได้เสนอโครงการวิจัยเรื่อง "การพัฒนาเครื่องมือแบบประเมินความต้องการ การดูแลสนับสนุนของหญิงไทยที่เป็นมะเร็งเต้านมขณะรับการรักษาเคมีบำบัด" ต่อคณะกรรมการวิจัยและ ประเมินเทคโนโลยีทางการแพทย์ โรงพยาบาลมะเร็งสุราษฎร์ธานี เพื่อขอเข้าเก็บรวบรวมข้อมูลงานวิจัย ในโรงพยาบาล ซึ่งคณะกรรมการฯ ได้มีการพิจารณาแล้วเสร็จ เมื่อวันที่ ๑๒ ตุลาคม ๒๕๖๑ นั้น

ในการนี้ คณะกรรมการวิจัยและประเมินเทคโนโลยีทางการแพทย์ โรงพยาบาลมะเร็ง สุราษฎร์ธานี มีมติอนุมัติให้ดำเนินการวิจัยได้ อนึ่งคณะกรรมการฯ ขอแจ้งเกี่ยวกับความรับผิดชอบของผู้วิจัย ภายหลังได้รับการอนุมัติ คือ ภายหลังเสร็จสิ้นการวิจัยให้ดำเนินการจัดทำรายงานสรุปผลการวิจัย ให้แก่ โรงพยาบาลมะเร็งสุราษฎร์ธานี

จึงเรียนมาเพื่อโปรดทราบ

ขอแสดงความนับถือ

(นายเมธี วงศ์เสนา) ผู้อำนวยการโรงพยาบาลมะเร็งสุราษฎร์ธานี

คณะกรรมการวิจัยและประเมินเทคโนโลยีทางการแพทย์ โทรศัพท์ orid ๒๗๗ ๕๕๕ ต่อ ๑๒๗๕ โทรสาร orid ๒๗๗ ๕๖๙



เอกสารชี้แจงข้อมูล/คำแนะนำแก่ผู้เข้าร่วมการวิจัย

ชื่อโครงการวิจัย

"การพัฒนาเครื่องมือแบบประเมินความต้องการการดูแลสนับสนุนของหญิงไทยที่เป็น มะเร็งเต้านมขณะรับการรักษาเคมีบำบัด"

ชื่อผู้วิจัย

นางสาวสุภาณี คลังฤทธิ์ นิสิตขั้นปริญญาคุษฎีบัณฑิต คณะพยาบาลศาสตร์ จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

ที่อยู่สำหรับติดต่อ

กณะพยาบาลศาสตร์ จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย อาการบรมราชชนนีศรีศตพรรษ ชั้น 11 ถนนพระราม 1 แขวงวังใหม่ เขตปทุมวัน กรุงเทพฯ 10330 โทรศัพท์ 0-2218-1131 โทรศัพท์เคลื่อนที่ 08-1888-4043 Email: sklungrit@hotmail.com

ง้าพเจ้า นางสาวสุภาณี คลังฤทธิ์ นิสิตขั้นปริญญาคุษฎีบัณฑิต คณะพยาบาลศาสตร์ จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย มีความประสงค์ที่จะขอความร่วมมือจากท่าน เพื่อให้เป็นผู้มีส่วนร่วมใน การวิจัย เรื่อง "การพัฒนาเครื่องมือแบบประเมินความต้องการการดูแลสนับสนุนของหญิงไทยที่ เป็นมะเร็งเต้านมขณะ รับการรักษาเคมีบำบัด" โดยรายละเอียดเกี่ยวกับการวิจัยมีดังนี้

 การศึกษาวิจัยนี้ มีวัตถุประสงค์การวิจัยเพื่อพัฒนาและทคสอบคุณสมบัติการวัคทาง จิตวิทยาของเครื่องมือแบบประเมินความต้องการการดูแลสนับสนุนของหญิงไทยที่เป็นมะเร็งเด้า นมขณะรับการรักษาเคมีบำบัค โดยผู้วิจัยเป็นผู้สร้างและพัฒนาแบบสอบถามในการประเมินความ ต้องการการดูแลสนับสนุนเพื่อศึกษาความต้องการการดูแลสนับสนุนของหญิงไทยที่เป็นมะเร็งเด้า นมขณะรับการรักษาเคมีบำบัคว่ามีความต้องการการดูแลสนับสนุนด้านใด และมีความต้องการการ ดูแลสนับสนุนอยู่ในระดับใด

 ผู้เข้าร่วมโครงการวิจัยในครั้งนี้ คือ ผู้ป่วยหญิงไทยที่เป็นมะเริ่งเต้านมขณะได้รับเคมี บำบัด ณ หน่วยตติยภูมิชั้นสูงด้านโรคมะเร็งที่ได้รับการสุ่มจากทั่วประเทศ โดยมีเกณฑ์คัดเข้า ดังนี้
 เป็นผู้ป่วยหญิงไทยที่ได้รับการวินิจฉัยจากแพทย์ว่าเป็นมะเร็งเต้านมในระยะ ถุกถามทั้ง Invasive breast cancer และ Advanced invasive breast cancer และยังไม่มีการลุกถามไปที่ 2) มีอายุตั้งแต่ 20 ปีขึ้นไป

3) อยู่ระหว่างการรับการรักษาด้วยเกมีบำบัดเพียงอย่างเดียว

 มีสติสัปชัญญะสมบูรณ์ สามารถสื่อสารภาษาไทยได้ และยินดีให้ความร่วมมือ ในการวิจัย

 การให้ข้อมูลแก่กลุ่มประชากร หรือผู้มีส่วนร่วมในการวิจัย จะทำโดยผู้วิจัย หรือผู้ร่วม วิจัย

 ผู้เข้าร่วมวิจัยจะ ได้รับการซี้แจงจากผู้วิจัยถึงวัตถุประสงค์ ขั้นตอนการเก็บข้อมูล หลังจากนั้นผู้ร่วมวิจัยจะ ได้รับการตอบแบบสอบถามจำนวน 1 ชุด ซึ่งประกอบด้วย แบบสอบถาม ข้อมูลทั่วไป และแบบสอบถามความต้องการการดูแลสนับสนุน (ฉบับที่พัฒนาขึ้นใหม่) ซึ่งใช้เวลา ทั้งหมดประมาณ 15 นาที

5. การศึกษาครั้งนี้เป็นการตอบแบบสอบถามเกี่ยวกับความต้องการการดูแลสนับสนุนด้วย ความสมัครใจ ซึ่งไม่มีผลข้างเกียงที่กระทบต่อด้านร่างกาย แต่อาจมีบางคำถามที่กระทบความรู้สึก ของผู้เข้าร่วมวิจัยได้ ดังนั้นผู้เข้าร่วมวิจัยจึงมีสิทธิที่จะปฏิเสธการตอบแบบสอบถาม หรือถอนตัว ออกจากการวิจัยครั้งนี้ได้ทุกเวลาที่ต้องการ ทั้งนี้การปฏิเสธจะไม่ก่อให้เกิดอันตราย หรือผลกระทบ ใดๆ ต่อผู้เข้าร่วมวิจัย

6. ข้อมูลที่ได้จากการตอบแบบสอบถามของผู้เข้าร่วมวิจัยจะถูกนำไปรวมกับข้อมูลของ ผู้เข้าร่วมวิจัยคนอื่น ๆ ที่เข้าร่วมในการศึกษาครั้งนี้ โดยข้อมูลจะถูกเก็บเป็นความลับและผู้วิจัยจะใช้ รหัสแทนที่ชื่อและนามสกุลของผู้เข้าร่วมวิจัยในแบบบันทึกข้อมูล หากผู้วิจัยตีพิมพ์ผลการศึกษา การรายงานผลการวิจัยจะเป็นข้อมูลส่วนรวม การเปิดเผยข้อมูลเกี่ยวกับผู้ป่วยต่อหน่วยงานต่างๆ ที่ เกี่ยวข้อง กระทำได้เฉพาะกรณีจำเป็นด้วยเหตุผลทางวิชาการเท่านั้น และผู้วิจัยจะทำการทำลาย แบบสอบถามเหล่านั้นด้วยตนเองภายหลังเสร็จสิ้นการวิจัย

7. ประโยชน์ที่ได้จากงานวิจัยในครั้งนี้จะช่วยให้พยาบาลวิชาชีพ ตลอดจนวิชาชีพทาง สุขภาพที่มีส่วนเกี่ยวข้องในการดูแลผู้ป่วยมะเร็งเด้านม สามารถประเมินความต้องการการดูแล สนับสนุนของหญิงไทยที่เป็นมะเร็งเด้านมขณะรับการรักษาเกมีบำบัด ซึ่งผลการศึกษาจะช่วยให้ เกิดความเข้าใจถึงความต้องการการดูแลสนับสนุนของผู้ป่วยเหล่านั้นอย่างแท้จริง สามารถนำไป พัฒนากระบวนการดูแลผู้ป่วยมะเร็งเด้านมขณะได้รับเกมีบำบัดได้ตรงกับความต้องการของผู้ป่วย ทั้งนี้จะส่งผลให้การพยาบาลที่ยึดผู้ป่วยเป็นศูนย์กลางมีประสิทธิภาพมากยิ่งขึ้น หากผู้เข้าร่วมวิจัยมีข้อสงสัยสามารถสอบถามเพิ่มเติมจากผู้วิจัยโดยสามารถสอบถามได้ โดยตรง หรือติดต่อผู้วิจัยได้ตลอดเวลาที่ นางสาวสุภาณี คลังฤทธิ์ ทางโทรศัพท์ 08-1888-4043 หรือ ตามที่อยู่ด้านบน

 9. โครงการวิจัยครั้งนี้ ไม่มีการจ่ายค่าชดเชยการเสียเวลาให้ผู้เข้าร่วมการวิจัย แต่ผู้เข้าร่วม การวิจัยจะได้รับของที่ระลึกจากการเข้าร่วมวิจัยครั้งนี้

 10. "หากท่านไม่ได้รับการปฏิบัติตามข้อมูลดังกล่าวสามารถร้องเรียนได้ที่ คณะกรรมการพิจารณาจริยธรรมการวิจัยในคน <u>โรงพยาบาลมะเร็งลำปาง 199 หมู่ 12</u> <u>ต.พิชัย อ.เมือง จ.ลำปาง 52000 โทรศัพท์ 0-5433-5262-8 โทรสาร 0-5433-5273</u>"



หนังสือแสดงความยินยอมเข้าร่วมการวิจัย

ทำที่...... วันที่.....เดือน....พ.ศ. 2561

เลขที่ ประชากรตัวอย่าง หรือผู้เข้าร่วมการวิจัย

้ข้าพเจ้า ซึ่งได้ลงนามท้ายหนังสือนี้ ขอแสดงความยินยอมเข้าร่วมโครงการวิจัย

ชื่อโครงการวิจัย "การพัฒนาเครื่องมือแบบประเมินความต้องการการดูแลสนับสนุนของหญิงไทย ที่เป็นมะเร็งเต้านมขณะรับการรักษาเคมีบำบัด"

ชื่อผู้วิจัย นางสาวสุภาณี คลังฤทธิ์ นิสิตขั้นปริญญาคุษฎีบัณฑิต คณะพยาบาลศาสตร์ จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

สถานที่ติดต่อ คณะพยาบาลศาสตร์ จุฬาลงกรณมหาวิทยาลัย โทรศัพท์ 08-1888-4043

ง้าพเจ้าได้ลงนามด้านล่างของหนังสือเล่มนี้ และ**ได้รับคำอธิบาย**อย่างชัดเจนจนเป็นที่เข้าใจ อย่างดีจากผู้วิจัยชื่อ นางสาวสุภาณี คลังฤทธิ์ นิสิตขั้นปริญญาดุษฎีบัณฑิต คณะพยาบาลศาสตร์ จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย ถึงวัตถุประสงค์และขั้นตอนการวิจัย ความเสี่ยงและประโยชน์ซึ่งจะ เกิดขึ้นจากการวิจัยเรื่อง "การพัฒนาเครื่องมือแบบประเมินความต้องการการดูแลสนับสนุนของ หญิงไทยที่เป็นมะเร็งเต้านมขณะรับการรักษาเคมีบำบัด" ดังนี้

ง้ำพเจ้าจึง**สมัครใจเ**ข้าร่วมโครงการวิจัยในครั้งนี้ ตามที่ระบุไว้ในเอกสารซี้แจงข้อมูล/ คำแนะนำแก่ผู้เข้าร่วมการวิจัย โดยข้าพเจ้ายินยอมเข้าร่วมกิจกรรม คือ การตอบแบบสอบถาม เกี่ยวกับข้อมูลทั่วไป และความต้องการการดูแลสนับสนุนของหญิงไทยที่เป็นมะเร็งเต้านมขณะรับ การรักษาเคมีบำบัค ที่ผู้วิจัยแจกให้ตามความเป็นจริง

ง้าพเจ้ามีสิทธิ์ที่จะถอนตัวออกจากการวิจัยนี้เมื่อใดก็ได้ตามความประสงค์โดยไม่ต้องแจ้ง เหตุผล ซึ่งการถอนตัวออกจากการวิจัยในครั้งนี้จะไม่มีผลกระทบใดๆ ต่อข้าพเจ้าทั้งสิ้น

ง้ำพเจ้าได้รับกำรับรองว่า ผู้วิจัยจะปฏิบัติต่อข้าพเจ้าตามข้อมูลที่ระบุไว้ในเอกสารซี้แจง ข้อมูล/กำแนะนำแก่ผู้เข้าร่วมการวิจัย และข้อมูลใดๆที่เกี่ยวข้องกับข้าพเจ้า ผู้วิจัยจะเ<mark>ก็บรักษาเป็น</mark> ความลับ โดยจะนำเสนอผลการวิจัยเป็นข้อมูลภาพรวมเท่านั้น

หากข้าพเจ้าไม่ได้รับการปฏิบัติตรงตามที่ระบุไว้ในเอกสารชี้แจงข้อมูล/คำแนะนำแก่ **ผู้เข้าร่วมการวิจัย** ข้าพเจ้าสามารถร้องเรียนได้ที่ คณะกรรมการพิจารณาจริยธรรมการวิจัยในคน โรงพยาบาลมะเร็งลำปาง 199 หมู่ 12 ต.พิชัย อ.เมือง จ.ลำปาง 52000 โทรศัพท์ 0-5433-5262-8 โทรสาร 0-5433-5273"

้ ข้าพเจ้ายินดีเข้าร่วมการวิจัยกรั้งนี้ และได้ลงลายมือชื่อไว้เป็นสำคัญต่อหน้าพยาน โดย ้ข้าพเจ้าได้รับสำเนาเอกสารชี้แจงข้อมูล/คำแนะนำแก่ผู้เข้าร่วมการวิจัย และหนังสือแสดงความ ยินยอมเข้าร่วมการวิจัยไว้เรียบร้อยแล้ว

ลงชื่อ	ถงชื่อ
(ผู้เข้าร่วมวิจัย)	(พยาน)
วันที่	วันที่
คำอธิบายของผู้วิจัย/ผู้ร่วมวิจัย	

้ข้าพเจ้าได้อธิบายรายละเอียดของโครงการ ตลอดจนประ โยชน์ของการวิจัย รวมทั้งข้อเสี่ยง ที่อาจจะเกิดขึ้นแก่ผู้เข้าร่วมการวิจัยทราบแล้วอย่างชัดเจนโดยไม่มีสิ่งใดปิดบังซ่อนเร้น

ถงชื่อ.....

(ผู้วิจัย/ผู้ร่วมวิจัย)

วันที่.....



แบบสอบถามการวิจัยเรื่อง การพัฒนาเครื่องมือแบบประเมินความต้องการการดูแถสนับสนุน ของหญิงไทยที่เป็นมะเร็งเต้านมขณะรับการรักษาเคมีบำบัด

ตอนที่ 1 แบบประเมินความต้องการการดูแลสนับสนุนของหญิงไทยที่เป็นมะเร็งเต้านมขณะรับการรักษาเคมี บำบัด จำนวน 43 ข้อ

- <u>ดำชี้แจง</u> ข้อกำถามต่อไปนี้ด้องการถามข้อมูลเกี่ยวกับกับความต้องการการดูแลสนับสนุนของหญิงไทยที่เป็น มะเริ่งเต้านมขณะรับการรักษาด้วยเคมีบำบัด กรุณาอ่านข้อกำถามทีละข้อ และพิจารณาว่าข้อกำถาม ข้อนั้นบ่งบอกถึงสภาพปัญหา หรือแนวทางการแก้ไขปัญหาที่สำคัญและจำเป็นสำหรับคุณในระดับ ใด และวงกลม O ล้อมรอบหมายเลข 1 - 4 ที่ตรงกับความเป็นจริงของคุณมากที่สุด 1 หมายถึง สภาพปัญหา หรือแนวทางการแก้ไขปัญหาข้อนั้นมีสำคัญและจำเป็นสำหรับคุณ
 - 1 หมายถง สภาพบญหา หรอแนวทางการแก่ โขบญหาขอนนมสาคญและจาเป็นสาหรบคุณ ใน<u>ระดับน้อยที่สุด</u>
 - หมายถึง สภาพปัญหา หรือแนวทางการแก้ไขปัญหาข้อนั้นมีสำคัญและจำเป็นสำหรับคุณ ใน<u>ระดับเล็กน้อย</u>
 - 3 หมายถึง สภาพปัญหา หรือแนวทางการแก้ไขปัญหาข้อนั้นมีสำคัญและจำเป็นสำหรับคุณ ใน<u>ระดับมาก</u>
 - 4 หมายถึง สภาพปัญหา หรือแนวทางการแก้ไขปัญหาข้อนั้นมีสำคัญและจำเป็นสำหรับคุณ ใน<u>ระดับมากที่สุด</u>

ตัวอย่าง

ในช่วงเวลาของการรับการรักษาด้วยเคมีบำบัด	3	เะดับความสำเ	จัญและจำเป็น	ł
สภาพปัญหา หรือแนวทางการแก้ไขปัญหาเหล่านี้ มีสำคัญและจำเป็นสำหรับคุณใน <u>ระคับใด?</u>	น้อยที่สุด	เล็กน้อย	มาก	มากที่สุด
29. ฉันต้องการคำแนะนำเกี่ยวกับฤทธิ์ข้างเคียงของยา เคมีบำบัดที่มีผลต่อร่างกาย	UNIVER: 1	2 2	3	4

จากตัวอย่าง ถ้าคุณเลือกวงกลมคำตอบเลข 3 แสดงว่าข้อมูลเกี่ยวกับฤทธิ์ข้างเคียงของยาเคมีบำบัดที่มีผลต่อ ร่างกายเป็นข้อมูลที่สำคัญและจำเป็นที่คุณต้องการได้รับคำแนะนำใน<u>ระดับมาก</u>

โรงพยาบาล.....

กรุณาตอบข้อคำถามทุกข้อ ดังนี้

ความต้องการการดูแลสนับสนุน	ขณะรับการรั	กษาเคมีบำบัด		
ในช่วงเวลาของการรับการรักษาด้วยเคมีบำบัด	4	เะดับความสำเ	กัญและจำเป็	น
สภาพปัญหา หรือแนวทางการแก้ไขปัญหาเหล่านี้ มีสำคัญและจำเป็นสำหรับคุณใน <u>ระดับใด?</u>	น้อยที่สุด	เล็กน้อย	มาก	มากที่สุด
การสนับสนุนทางการเงิน (จำนวน 6 ข้อ)				
 ฉันต้องการได้รับสวัสดิการจากรัฐบาลในการ สนับสนุนเรื่องค่าใช้จ่ายอื่นๆ ในการมารับยาเคมีบำบัดที่ โรงพยาบาล เช่น ก่ารถ ก่าน้ำมัน ก่าเดินทาง ก่าที่พัก และก่าอาหาร 	1	2	3	4
2. ฉันต้องการการสนับสนุนเรื่องอาชีพ/การงานเพื่อให้มี รายได้ทดแทนงานเดิมที่ไม่สามารถทำได้ในช่วงนี้	1	2	3	4
 ฉันต้องการความช่วยเหลือจากกรอบครัว และญาติ เรื่องเงินสำรองในกรณีที่จำเป็น 	1	2	3	4
 ฉันต้องการได้รับการสนับสนุนจากโรงพยาบาลเรื่อง อาหารเสริมที่ไม่สามารถซื้อรับประทานเองได้ 	1	2	3	4
5. ฉันต้องการได้รับการสนับสนุนวิกผม หมวก ผ้าโพก ศีรษะจากโรงพยาบาล		2	3	4
6. ฉันต้องการทราบรายละเอียดก่าใช้จ่ายในการรักษา และแนวทางการใช้สิทธิการรักษาโดยไม่เสียก่าใช้จ่าย	า วิทยาล์	2	3	4
คำแนะนำการดูแลตนเอง (จำนวน 5 ข้อ) MGKORN	UNIVER	SITY		
7. ฉันต้องการคำแนะนำเกี่ยวกับชนิดของอาหารที่ควร รับประทาน และอาหารที่ควรหลีกเลี่ยง	1	2	3	4
8. ฉันต้องการกำแนะนำเกี่ยวกับข้อปฏิบัติในการใช้แขน ข้างที่เป็นมะเริ่งเต้านมในการทำกิจกรรมต่างๆ	1	2	3	4
9. ฉันต้องการข้อมูลเกี่ยวกับกิจกรรมต่างๆ และงานที่ สามารถทำได้ในช่วงที่เจีบป่วยและรักษาด้วยยาเคมี บำบัด	1	2	3	4
10. ฉันต้องการคำแนะนำเรื่องการปฏิบัติตัวที่ส่งเสริม ให้ผลตรวจเลือดมีค่าปกติและสามารถรับยาเกมีบำบัด ได้อย่างต่อเนื่อง	1	2	3	4
11. ฉันต้องการพูดคุยเพื่อแลกเปลี่ยนประสบการณ์ของ	1	2	3	4

ความต้องการการดูแลสนับสนุน	າ ແະ ຈັບ ຄາ ຈັ ເ	าษาเคมีบำบัด		
ในช่วงเวลาของการรับการรักษาด้วยเกมีบำบัด	3	ะดับความสำค	າູູ້ແລະຈຳເປ	น
สภาพปัญหา หรือแนวทางการแก้ไขปัญหาเหล่านี้	१ न	ର ୨ ୪		- 7
มีสำคัญและจำเป็นสำหรับคุณใน <u>ระคับใด?</u>	น้อยที่สุด	เล็กน้อย	มาก	มากที่สุด
ตัวเองกับคนที่ป่วยและอยู่ในภาวะเดียวกัน				
การสนับสนุนจากครอบครัว (จำนวน 7 ข้อ)				
12. ฉันต้องการให้คนในกรอบกรัวขอมรับกับสภาพ				
ร่างกายของฉันที่เปลี่ยนแปลงจากความเจ็บป่วยและการ	1	2	3	4
รักษาโดยไม่แสดงท่าที่รังเกียจ				
13. ฉันต้องการให้คนในกรอบกรัวทำงานบ้านแทนใน	2			
ช่วงเวลาที่ฉันอ่อนเพลียมาก		2	3	4
14. ฉันต้องการให้ครอบครัวจัดเตรียมอาหารที่ฉัน				
สามารถรับประทานได้ในช่วงเวลาที่ฉันรู้สึกเบื่ออาหาร	1	2	3	4
15. ฉันต้องการให้ครอบครัวพาไปทำบุญ ทำทาน สร้าง			2	
กุศลให้มีกำลังใจมากขึ้น		2	3	4
16. ฉันยังทำใจยอมรับการเจ็บป่วยและการรักษาไม่ได้		2	3	4
และต้องการกำลังใจจากครอบครัว		2	3	4
17. ฉันมีอาการนอนไม่หลับ และต้องการได้รับความ	C.	2	3	4
ช่วยเหลือ		2	3	4
18. ฉันต้องการให้พยาบาลที่โรงพยาบาลใกล้บ้านมา				
เยี่ยมที่บ้านในช่วง 2-3 วันหลังกลับจากรับยาเคมีบำบัด	เวิท _{ี่} ยาลั	٤ 2	3	4
แต่ละครั้ง CHULALONGKORN	UNIVER	SITY		
การตระหนักเกี่ยวกับโรคและการรักษา (จำนวน 7 ข้อ)				
19. ฉันต้องการให้แพทย์บอกความก้าวหน้าของโรค	1	2	2	
และการรักษาของฉันเป็นระขะๆ	1	2	3	4
20. ฉันต้องการทราบข้อมูลเกี่ยวกับแนวทางการรักษา	1	2	2	
และระยะเวลาในการรักษาจนกว่าจะหายขาด	1	2	3	4
21. ฉันต้องการพขาบาลที่มีความเชื่ยวชาญในการแทง	1		2	4
เส้นเลือดสำหรับให้ยาเคมีบำบัด	1	2	3	4
22. ฉันต้องการให้แพทย์ พยาบาลพูดคุยกับฉันด้วย	1		2	4
ถ้อยคำสุภาพ ไม่ตำหนิให้รู้สึกไม่สบายใจ	1	2	3	4
23. ฉันต้องการได้รับการนัดตรวจกับแพทย์ และการ	1	2	2	4
ตรวจอื่นๆ เช่น ตรวจเลือด เอกซเรย์ และรับยาเคมีบำบัด		2	3	4

ความต้องการการดูแลสนับสนุน	າ໙ະรັบการรัก	าษาเคมีบำบัด		
ในช่วงเวลาของการรับการรักษาด้วยเคมีบำบัด	ว	ะดับความสำค	າ້ญແລະຈຳເປົ	น
สภาพปัญหา หรือแนวทางการแก้ไขปัญหาเหล่านี้ มีสำคัญและจำเป็นสำหรับคุณใน <u>ระดับใด?</u>	น้อยที่สุด	เล็กน้อย	มาก	มากที่สุด
ในวันเดียวกัน				
24. ฉันต้องการกำแนะนำเกี่ยวกับฤทธิ์ข้างเคียงของขา เคมีบำบัดที่มีผลต่อร่างกาย	1	2	3	4
25. ฉันต้องการคำอธิบายจากแพทย์เกี่ยวกับลักษณะ/ ชนิค/ระยะและกวามรุนแรงของโรคมะเร็งเต้านมที่ฉัน กำลังเป็นอยู่		2	3	4
การมีส่วนร่วมของครอบครัว (จำนวน 5 ข้อ)				1
26. ฉันต้องการให้ครอบครัวคอยเตือนเกี่ยวกับวันนัคใน การมาตรวจและมารับยาเคมีบำบัดแต่ละครั้ง	1	2	3	4
27. ฉันต้องการให้ครอบครัวมีส่วนร่วมในการรับฟัง ข้อมูลและช่วยตัดสินใจเกี่ยวกับการเจ็บป่วยและการ รักษาด้วยเคมีบำบัด	1	2	3	4
28. ฉันต้องการให้กรอบกรัวมารับ-ส่ง และอยู่ด้วยใน ขณะที่ฉันมารับยาเกมีบำบัดที่โรงพยาบาล	1	2	3	4
29. ฉันต้องการให้แพทย์อนุญาตให้ญาติเข้าไปในห้อง ตรวจขณะพบแพทย์ด้วย	1	2	3	4
30. ฉันต้องการให้แพทย์ หรือพยาบาลเป็นสื่อกลางใน การอธิบายกับคนในครอบครัวเกี่ยวกับสภาพการ เจ็บป่วยและการรักษาของฉัน	วิทยาลั Univer:	8J SITY2	3	4
การปรึกษาผู้เชี่ยวชาญ (จำนวน 4 ข้อ)				
31. ฉันต้องการการบริการให้คำปรึกษาทางโทรศัพท์ 24 ชม. เมื่อเกิดปัญหาหรือข้อสงสัยขณะอยู่ที่บ้าน	1	2	3	4
32. ฉันต้องการให้มีพยาบาล หรือนักโภชนาการให้ ความรู้ หรือตอบข้อซักถามต่างๆขณะรอพบแพทย์	1	2	3	4
33. ฉันด้องการให้แพทย์/พยาบาลให้เวลาในการอธิบาย และให้กำแนะนำต่างๆ	1	2	3	4
34. ฉันต้องการคำปรึกษาเป็นรายบุคคลมากกว่าการ แนะนำเป็นรายกลุ่ม	1	2	3	4
ข้อมูลการดูแลทางเลือก (จำนวน 3 ข้อ)				

ความต้องการการดูแลสนับสนุน	ขณะรับการรั	กษาเคมีบำบัด			
ในช่วงเวลาของการรับการรักษาด้วยเคมีบำบัด	4	ระดับความสำค	າັญແລະຈຳເປັ	น	
สภาพปัญหา หรือแนวทางการแก้ไขปัญหาเหล่านี้			- T		
มีสำคัญและจำเป็นสำหรับคุณใน <u>ระคับใด?</u>	นอยทสุด	เลกนอย	มาก	มากที่สุด	
35. ฉันต้องการคำชี้แจงเกี่ยวกับการใช้สมุนไพรร่วมกับ					
การรักษาด้วยขาเคมีบำบัด	1	2	3	4	
36. ฉันต้องการข้อมูลเกี่ยวกับทางเลือกอื่นๆในการรักษา					
นอกจากการรักษาด้วยเกมีบำบัด	1	2	3	4	
37. ฉันต้องการคำแนะนำเรื่องทางเลือก และอาหาร					
ทดแทนเฉพาะรายบุคคล เช่น อาหารเสริม หรือ วิตามิน	g 1 .	2	3	4	
ต่างๆ	2				
การดูแลและบรรเทาอาการ (จำนวน 6 ข้อ)					
38. ฉันต้องการผ้าห่ม หมอนหนุนหลัง หรือ ผ้ารองแขน		2	3	4	
ข้างที่แทงเข็มขณะนอนรับยาเกมีบำบัด	1	2	3	4	
39. ฉันต้องการมีคนพาไปห้องน้ำในระหว่างที่ได้รับยา		2	3	4	
เกมีบำบัด		2	3	4	
40. ฉันต้องการได้รับความช่วยเหลือเกี่ยวกับอาการเจ็บ			3	4	
และแสบร้อนบริเวณที่แทงเข็ม	1	2	3	4	
41. ฉันต้องการให้มีบริการลูกอม หรือน้ำสมุนไพรอุ่นๆ	B)			
เช่น น้ำขิง น้ำใบเตย น้ำตะใคร้ จิบเพื่อบรรเทาอาการขม	1	2	3	4	
คอ น้ำลายเหนียว ในระหว่างที่นอนรับยาเคมีบำบัด		_			
42. ฉันต้องการการบรรเทาอาการคลื่นใส้อาเจียน	าวิทยาล้	ខ			
หลังจากได้รับยาเกมีบำบัด HULALONGKORN	Univers	2 SITY	3	4	
43. ฉันต้องการให้พยาบาลเดินมาซักถามอาการ หรือมา					
ดูเป็นระยะๆในขณะที่นอนรับยาเกมีบำบัด	1	2	3	4	

ตอนที่ 2 แบบบันทึกข้อมูลส่วนบุคคล

<u>คำชี้แจง</u> กรุณาเติมคำลงในช่องว่าง และใส่เครื่องหมาย (√) หน้าข้อความที่เป็นจริงมากที่สุด โดย แต่ละข้อให้เลือกตอบเพียงคำตอบเดียว และโปรดตอบคำถามทุกข้อ

1. อายุ		ปี		
2. สถานภาพ	🗆 โสด	□ คู่	🗆 หม้าย	🗆 หย่า/แยก
3. ศาสนา	🗆 พุทธ	🗆 คริสต์	🗆 อิสลาม	🗆 อื่นๆ
ระบุ				
4. ระดับการศึกษาสูงสุด	🗆 ไม่ได้เรียน		🗆 อนุปริญญา ห	เรือ ปวส.
	🗆 ประถมศึกษา	11/20-	🗆 ปริญญาตรี	
	🗆 มัธยมศึกษาต	อนต้น	🗆 สูงกว่าปริญถุ	บูาตรี
	🗆 มัธยมศึกษาต	อนปลาย หรือ ป′	วช.	
5. อาชีพ	🗆 ไม่ได้ประกอ	บอาชีพ	🗆 ค้ำขาย	🗆 รับจ้าง
ทั่วไป	🗆 ธุรกิจส่วนตัว		🗆 พนักงานบริษั	า้ทเอกชน
	🗆 พนักงานรัฐวิ	สาหกิจ	🗆 ข้าราขการ	🗆 เกษตรกรรม
	🗆 อื่นๆ โปรคระ	ะบุ		
6. รายได้ต่อเดือน		บาท		
7. ภูมิลำเนา	จังหวัด			
8. การวินิจฉัยโรค	มะเร็งเด้านม	<u>ข้างซ้าย</u>	🗆 มะเร็งเต้านม	<u>ข้างขวา</u>
9. การผ่าตัด	่ <u> ได้รับ</u> การผ่าต่	า ัคเต้านมออกแล้ว	ว ⊡ ยัง <u>ไม่ได้</u> รับก	ารผ่าตัดเต้านม
10. การรับยาเคมีบำบัด	คอร์สที่			
	🗆 ครั้งที่ 1	🗆 ครั้งที่ 2	🗆 ครั้งที่ 3	🗆 ครั้งที่ 4
	🗆 ครั้งที่ 5	🗆 ครั้งที่ 6	🗆 ครั้งที่ 7	🗆 ครั้งที่ 8
	🗆 อื่นๆ ระบุ			
11. ระยะเวลาที่รับยาเคมีข	บำบัดมาแล้ว		เดือน	วัน
12. สิทธิการรักษา	🗆 สวัดิการข้ารา	ชการ	🗆 ประกันสังคม	J
	🗆 บัตรทอง		🗆 อื่นๆ โปรดระ	ะบุ

	สำหรับผู้วิจัย
1. HN	
2. เบอร์ โทรศัพท์	
3. การวินิจฉัยโรค	
4. ระยะของโรคมะเร็งเต้าน	ນ
5. สูตรยาเกมีบำบัด	
-	1 / / / /

ขอขอบคุณที่กรุณาให้ความร่วมมือในการตอบแบบสอบถามครั้งนี้ค่ะ



CHULALONGKORN UNIVERSITY



1. Descriptive statistic (55 items)

				Descr	iptive Stati	stics				
	N	. <i>.</i>			Std.	.	C1			
	N Statistic	Minimum Statistic	Maximum Statistic	Mean Statistic	Deviation Statistic	Variance Statistic		vness Std. Error		tosis Std. Error
Item1	350	Statistic 1	4	3.51	.667	.446	-1.300	.130	1.599	.260
Item2	350	1	4	3.05	.865	.749	489	.130	640	.260
Item3	350	1	4	2.86	.956	.914	463	.130	712	.260
Item4	350	1	4	2.53	1.078	1.161	.057	.130	-1.270	.260
Item5	350	1	4	2.78	1.014	1.028	405	.130	923	.260
Item6	350	1	4	2.98	.843	.710	332	.130	731	.260
Item7	350	1	4	2.90	1.116	1.244	481	.130	-1.190	.260
Item8	350	1	4	2.75	1.018	1.037	348	.130		.260
Item9	350	1	4	3.40	.822	.676	-1.262	.130	.813	
Item10	350	1	4	2.94	1.000	1.000	-1.202	.130	758	.260
Item11	350	1	4	3.11	.922	.850	841	.130	134	.260
Item12	350	1	4	3.29	.865	.749	-1.148	.130	.646	.260
		1	4				-1.148			
Item13	350 350	1	4	2.97	1.017	1.034	524	.130	953	.260
Item14		1	4	3.21	.901	.811		.130	.157	.260
Item15	350			3.06		.896	656	.130	602	.260
Item16	350	1	4	3.40	.876	.768	-1.439	.130	1.222	.260
Item17	350		4	3.59	.766	.586	-2.121	.130	4.104	
Item18	350	1	4	3.22	1.028	1.056	-1.063	.130	183	.260
Item19	350	1	4	3.47	.709	.502	-1.211	.130	.952	.260
Item20	350	1	- 4	3.23	.894	.799	914	.130	133	.260
Item21	350	1	4	3.24	.823	.677	-1.035	.130	.677	.260
Item22	350	1	4	3.12	.909	.826	694	.130	487	.260
Item23	350	1	4	3.66	.574	.329	-1.553	.130	1.889	.260
Item24	350	1	4	3.69	.557	.310	-1.762	.130	2.666	.260
Item25	350	1	4	3.48	.774	.600	-1.543	.130	1.962	.260
Item26	350	1	4	3.61	.544	.296	-1.084	.130	.790	.260
Item27	350	1	4	3.25	.845	.715	841	.130	191	.260
Item28	350	1	4	3.00	1.043	1.089	639	.130	852	.260
Item29	350	1	4	3.54	.640	.409	-1.350	.130	1.799	.260
Item30	350	1	4	3.41	.759	.576	-1.330	.130	1.564	.260
Item31	350	1	4	3.55	.665	.443	-1.433	.130	1.690	.260
Item32	350	1	4	3.74	.496	.246	-1.985	.130	4.903	.260
Item33	350	1	4	3.51	.663	.440	-1.355	.130	2.007	.260
Item34	350	1	4	3.55	.630	.397	-1.301	.130	1.502	.260
Item35	350	- 1	3399.9 4	3.72	.542	.294	-1.921	.130	3.344	.260
Item36	350	1	4	3.32	.837	.701	-1.079	.130	.394	.260
Item37	350	1	4	3.25	.788	.621	818	.130	.106	.260
Item38	350	1	4	3.10	.987	.975	782	.130	531	.260
Item39	350	1	4	2.92	1.034	1.069	440	.130	-1.071	.260
Item40	350	1	4	2.52	1.040	1.081	007	.130	-1.165	.260
Item41	350	1	4	3.04	.921	.849	660	.130	453	.260
Item42	350	1	4	3.06	.964	.930	570	.130	873	.260
Item43	350	1	4	3.14	.927	.860	737	.130	512	.260
Item44	350	1	4	2.42	1.208	1.460	.045	.130	-1.559	.260
Item45	350	1	4	2.60		.958	081	.130	997	
Item46	350	1	4	2.66		1.061	222	.130	-1.090	
Item47	350	1	4	3.13		1.016	879	.130	405	
Item48	350	1	4	3.22	.960	.921	-1.072	.130	.121	
Item49	350	1	4	2.76		1.144	236	.130	-1.244	
Item50	350	1	4	3.05		.920	632	.130	681	.260
Item51	350	1	4	2.88	1.135	1.289	490	.130	-1.207	.260
Item52	350	1	4	3.07	1.043	1.087	757	.130	705	
Item53	350	1	4	2.83	1.161	1.348	452	.130	-1.280	
Item54	350	1	4	2.65		1.181	452	.130	-1.259	
Item55	350	1	4	2.89		1.115	463	.130	-1.059	
nemos	550	1	4	2.09	1.050	1.113	405	.130	-1.059	.200

2. Reliability

2.1 Before EFA (55 items)

1	bach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	IN OF Items
.967	.968	55

Reliability Statistics

2.2 Before EFA after delete 12 items (43 items)

	Kenubility Blutistics	
Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.962	.963	43
L		
	จุหาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย	

Reliability Statistics

3. Correlation matrix of all 55 items

	Item1	Item2	Item3	Item4	Item5	Item6	Item7	Item8	Item9	Item10	Item11
Item1	1.000	0.307	0.392	0.364	0.235	0.403	0.490	0.377	0.440	0.134	0.309
Item2	0.307	1.000	0.493	0.524	0.332	0.312	0.394	0.348	0.260	0.109	0.180
Item3	0.392	0.493	1.000	0.619	0.526	0.384	0.553	0.505	0.434	0.309	0.386
Item4	0.364	0.524	0.619	1.000	0.536	0.477	0.515	0.550	0.336	0.241	0.465
Item5	0.235	0.332	0.526	0.536	1.000	0.507	0.317	0.459	0.289	0.296	0.355
Item6	0.403	0.312	0.384	0.477	0.507	1.000	0.531	0.498	0.365	0.199	0.468
Item7	0.490	0.394	0.553	0.515	0.317	0.531	1.000	0.509	0.567	0.272	0.493
Item8	0.377	0.348	0.505	0.550	0.459	0.498	0.509	1.000	0.452	0.174	0.390
Item9	0.440	0.260	0.434	0.336	0.289	0.365	0.567	0.452	1.000	0.383	0.474
Item10	0.134	0.109	0.309	0.241	0.296	0.199	0.272	0.174	0.383	1.000	0.458
Item11	0.309	0.180	0.386	0.465	0.355	0.468	0.493	0.390	0.474	0.458	1.000
Item12	0.339	0.181	0.340	0.437	0.269	0.488	0.399	0.378	0.358	0.231	0.621
Item13	0.344	0.226	0.447	0.486	0.356	0.468	0.437	0.511	0.338	0.283	0.584
Item14	0.232	0.216	0.274	0.466	0.414	0.437	0.329	0.319	0.302	0.290	0.452
Item15	0.199	0.220	0.292	0.493	0.307	0.426	0.375	0.385	0.358	0.322	0.619
Item16	0.525	0.210	0.356	0.370	0.246	0.381	0.476	0.431	0.509	0.298	0.395
Item17	0.260	0.227	0.272	0.158	0.266	0.287	0.417	0.228	0.474	0.115	0.239
Item18	0.257	0.179	0.385	0.315	0.334	0.330	0.425	0.484	0.427	0.227	0.267
Item19	0.440	0.259	0.358	0.450	0.374	0.440	0.555	0.475	0.521	0.341	0.485
Item20	0.382	0.323	0.391	0.493	0.320	0.262	0.513	0.427	0.418	0.361	0.469
Item21	0.381	0.194	0.354	0.411	0.285	0.454	0.461	0.456	0.449	0.421	0.584
Item22	0.374	0.274	0.339	0.460	0.293	0.471	0.526	0.469	0.413	0.345	0.532
Item23	0.402	0.268	0.156	0.303	0.154	0.245	0.357	0.171	0.273	0.171	0.257
Item24	0.425	0.089	0.262	0.270	0.082	0.278	0.433	0.263	0.437	0.349	0.412
Item25	0.430	0.297	0.375	0.415	0.340	0.403	0.458	0.443	0.554	0.357	0.415
Item26	0.404	0.300	0.316	0.266	0.127	0.312	0.556	0.277	0.485	0.180	0.293
Item27	0.335	0.176	0.353	0.352	0.179	0.322	0.431	0.286	0.339	0.291	0.380
Item28	0.202	0.152	0.284	0.336	0.214	0.284	0.222	0.299	0.184	0.168	0.319
Item29	0.449	0.229	0.324	0.356	0.218	0.448	0.512	0.417	0.506	0.259	0.397
Item30	0.366	0.294	0.299	0.380	0.262	0.441	0.521	0.480	0.459	0.228	0.417
Item31	0.354	0.364	0.274	0.398	0.247	0.360	0.455	0.329	0.306	0.112	0.287
Item32	0.455	0.202	0.144	0.288	0.162	0.280	0.329	0.181	0.315	0.108	0.215
Item33	0.411	0.269	0.408	0.463	0.258	0.272	0.419	0.278	0.295	0.217	0.315
Item34	0.439	0.279	0.331	0.388	0.220	0.294	0.472	0.252	0.403	0.155	0.264
Item35	0.282	0.296	0.326	0.303	0.267	0.187	0.346	0.251	0.438	0.161	0.217
Item36	0.174	0.193	0.412	0.271	0.325	0.104	0.269	0.280	0.395	0.368	0.328
Item37	0.275	0.257	0.313	0.319	0.234	0.250	0.394	0.363	0.370	0.196	0.313
Item38	0.290	0.280	0.501	0.347	0.358	0.306	0.532	0.348	0.369	0.209	0.315
Item39	0.190	0.167	0.267	0.325	0.186	0.337	0.386	0.316	0.239	0.342	0.424
Item40	0.208	0.308	0.415	0.548	0.441	0.419	0.360	0.494	0.290	0.337	0.412
Item41	0.300	0.328	0.410	0.508	0.320	0.407	0.461	0.467	0.389	0.354	0.517
Item42	0.404	0.254	0.342	0.431	0.211	0.351	0.544	0.416	0.488	0.256	0.450
Item43					0.238	0.440	0.493			0.293	0.484
Item44	0.054	-0.024	0.013	-0.056	0.094	0.184	0.094	0.066	0.170	0.096	0.114
Item45	0.150	0.259	0.404	0.368	0.285	0.267	0.358	0.309	0.325	0.463	0.434
Item46	0.115	0.249	0.321	0.365	0.238	0.259	0.257	0.337	0.183	0.396	0.411
Item47	0.327	0.246	0.334	0.414	0.204	0.331	0.509	0.385	0.510	0.346	0.469
Item48	0.289	0.230	0.274	0.407	0.238	0.321	0.452	0.370	0.445	0.374	0.484
Item49	0.112	0.228	0.370	0.400	0.398	0.258	0.292	0.382	0.284	0.330	0.393
Item50	0.214	0.139	0.280	0.328	0.309	0.306	0.297	0.339	0.366	0.290	0.428
Item51	0.343	0.245	0.314	0.433	0.332	0.455	0.465	0.538	0.317	0.241	0.459
Item52	0.339	0.159	0.375	0.349	0.353	0.344	0.489	0.380	0.410	0.322	0.386
Item53	0.229	0.245	0.450	0.369	0.383	0.309	0.451	0.462	0.433	0.327	0.372
Item54	0.169	0.176	0.241	0.293	0.313	0.301	0.388	0.391	0.387	0.256	0.285
Item55	0.292	0.168	0.181	0.286	0.173	0.413	0.356	0.370	0.283	0.163	0.306
Item	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Number of item	22	42	15	9	30	16	7	13	11	33	11
correlation <.3	40.05		07.00	1.50		00.00	10.70	00.5	00.07	co. 0-	
%	40.00	76.36	27.27	16.36	54.55	29.09	12.73	23.64	20.00	60.00	20.00
Average correlation	0.328	0.261	0.360	0.398	0.303	0.365	0.435	0.386	0.393	0.282	0.404

	1	It	It	It	It	It	It 10	It	14 20	It	14
Item1	Item12 0.339	Item13 0.344	Item14 0.232	Item15 0.199	Item16 0.525	Item17 0.260	Item18 0.257	Item19 0.440	Item20 0.382	Item21 0.381	Item22 0.374
Item2	0.339	0.344	0.232	0.199	0.323	0.200	0.237	0.440	0.323	0.381	0.374
Item3	0.340	0.447	0.274	0.292	0.356	0.272	0.385	0.358	0.391	0.354	0.339
Item4	0.437	0.486	0.466	0.493	0.370	0.158	0.315	0.450	0.493	0.411	0.460
Item5	0.269	0.356	0.414	0.307	0.246	0.266	0.334	0.374	0.320	0.285	0.293
Item6	0.488	0.468	0.437	0.426	0.381	0.287	0.330	0.440	0.262	0.454	0.471
Item7	0.399	0.437	0.329	0.375	0.476	0.417	0.425	0.555	0.513	0.461	0.526
Item8	0.378	0.511	0.319	0.385	0.431	0.228	0.484	0.475	0.427	0.456	0.469
Item9	0.358	0.338	0.302	0.358	0.509	0.474	0.427	0.521	0.418	0.449	0.413
Item10	0.231	0.283	0.290	0.322	0.298	0.115	0.227	0.341	0.361	0.421	0.345
Item11	0.621	0.584	0.452	0.619	0.395	0.239	0.267	0.485	0.469	0.584	0.532
Item12	1.000	0.585	0.443	0.583	0.404	0.107	0.221	0.443	0.373	0.526	0.464
Item13	0.585	1.000	0.550	0.651	0.436	0.090	0.400	0.470	0.372	0.593	0.425
Item14	0.443	0.550	1.000	0.707	0.317	0.209	0.182	0.413	0.356	0.443	0.370
Item15	0.583	0.651	0.707	1.000	0.412	0.158	0.286	0.434	0.426	0.532	0.418
Item16	0.404	0.436	0.317	0.412	1.000	0.287	0.435	0.577	0.451	0.517	0.427
Item17	0.107	0.090	0.209	0.158	0.287	1.000	0.451	0.367	0.312	0.213	0.213
Item18	0.221	0.400	0.182	0.286	0.435	0.451	1.000	0.477	0.370	0.386	0.270
Item19	0.443	0.470	0.413	0.434	0.577	0.367	0.477	1.000	0.630	0.634	0.608
Item20	0.373	0.372	0.356	0.426	0.451	0.312	0.370	0.630	1.000	0.592	0.629
Item21	0.526	0.593	0.443	0.532	0.517	0.213	0.386	0.634	0.592	1.000	0.598
Item22	0.464	0.425	0.370	0.418	0.427	0.213	0.270	0.608	0.629	0.598	1.000
Item23	0.296	0.230	0.320	0.261	0.279	0.202	0.077	0.335	0.364	0.310	0.435
Item24	0.431	0.345	0.326	0.412	0.445	0.163	0.259	0.482	0.484	0.512	0.552
Item25	0.399	0.416	0.368	0.377	0.461	0.388	0.503	0.623	0.550	0.524	0.458
Item26	0.342	0.272	0.223	0.276	0.443	0.344	0.233	0.391	0.395	0.386	0.441
Item27	0.380	0.401	0.264	0.331	0.299	0.166	0.319	0.416	0.408	0.383	0.477
Item28	0.317	0.459	0.259	0.363	0.232	0.000	0.257	0.298	0.280	0.314	0.381
Item29	0.444	0.519	0.432	0.502	0.562	0.214	0.330	0.559	0.478	0.582	0.496
Item30	0.391	0.463	0.370	0.482	0.526	0.203	0.388	0.622	0.554	0.540	0.623
Item31	0.301	0.330	0.373	0.299	0.297	0.283	0.192	0.508	0.460	0.355	0.452
Item32	0.376	0.293	0.263	0.225	0.348	0.275	0.172	0.427	0.379	0.325	0.317
Item33	0.332		0.324	0.351	0.287	0.278	0.271	0.491	0.447	0.389	0.410
Item34 Item35	0.320	0.331 0.179	0.350	0.297	0.331	0.385	0.226	0.443	0.497	0.410	0.347
	0.330	0.179	0.330	0.232	0.233	0.402	0.297	0.449	0.431	0.320	0.288
Item36 Item37	0.129	0.269	0.197	0.293	0.220	0.303	0.429	0.337	0.370	0.333	0.387
Item38	0.237	0.202	0.312	0.203	0.204	0.431	0.332	0.474	0.475	0.341	0.410
Item39	0.383	0.380	0.202	0.362	0.240	0.065	 ● 0.412 ● 0.194 	0.330	0.330	0.255	0.535
Item40	0.363	0.530	0.452	0.526	0.301	0.115	0.425	0.415	0.449	0.486	0.323
Item41	0.498	0.330	0.432	0.513	0.351	0.110	0.274	0.413	0.565	0.564	0.535
Item42	0.442	0.422	0.387	0.441	0.360	0.275	0.385	0.467	0.505	0.432	0.433
Item42		0.508	0.422	0.538	0.300	0.097	0.319	0.488	0.521	0.503	0.525
Item44	0.101	0.028	0.422	0.032	0.043	0.166	0.039	0.131	0.022	0.179	0.323
Item45	0.241	0.465	0.280	0.417	0.269	0.242	0.406	0.353	0.360	0.435	0.356
Item46	0.308	0.492	0.371	0.489	0.248	0.097	0.361	0.297	0.332	0.394	0.330
Item47	0.438	0.445	0.461	0.481	0.391	0.297	0.432	0.475	0.502	0.488	0.422
Item48	0.405	0.461	0.459	0.474	0.394	0.219	0.410	0.527	0.542	0.488	0.454
Item49	0.358	0.442	0.351	0.439	0.212	0.154	0.447	0.348	0.385	0.388	0.388
Item50	0.341	0.442	0.409	0.385	0.211	0.208	0.442	0.352	0.317	0.449	0.355
Item51	0.462	0.531	0.425	0.485	0.412	0.156	0.407	0.507	0.492	0.458	0.508
Item52	0.287	0.402	0.236	0.321	0.382	0.364	0.676	0.419	0.429	0.419	0.312
Item53	0.266	0.450	0.262	0.331	0.362	0.390	0.633	0.431	0.363	0.407	0.351
Item54	0.309	0.321	0.242	0.320	0.357	0.346	0.512	0.359	0.328	0.353	0.254
Item55	0.328	0.360	0.183	0.319	0.414	0.063	0.296	0.461	0.348	0.455	0.488
Item	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Number of item	13	10	18	15	19	38	21	4	3	5	7
correlation <.3											
%	23.64	18.18	32.73	27.27	34.55	69.09	38.18	7.27	5.45	9.09	12.73
Average correlation	0.374	0.415	0.354	0.394	0.371	0.258	0.354	0.453	0.431	0.438	0.428
relation of the second and the second s	0.574	0.413	0.554	0.574	0.571	0.230	0.554	0.+55	0.451	0.+30	0.420

	It	It	14	1	It	It	It	1	1	It	14
Item1	Item23 0.402	Item24 0.425	Item25 0.430	Item26 0.404	Item27 0.335	Item28 0.202	Item29 0.449	Item30 0.366	Item31 0.354	Item32 0.455	Item33 0.411
Item2	0.402	0.425	0.430	0.404	0.335	0.202	0.449	0.300	0.364	0.433	0.411
Item2	0.156	0.262	0.375	0.316	0.353	0.132	0.324	0.299	0.274	0.144	0.408
Item4	0.303	0.202	0.415	0.266	0.352	0.336	0.356	0.380	0.398	0.288	0.463
Item5	0.154	0.082	0.340	0.127	0.179	0.214	0.218	0.262	0.247	0.162	0.258
Item6	0.245	0.278	0.403	0.312	0.322	0.284	0.448	0.441	0.360	0.280	0.272
Item7	0.357	0.433	0.458	0.556	0.431	0.222	0.512	0.521	0.455	0.329	0.419
Item8	0.171	0.263	0.443	0.277	0.286	0.299	0.417	0.480	0.329	0.181	0.278
Item9	0.273	0.437	0.554	0.485	0.339	0.184	0.506	0.459	0.306	0.315	0.295
Item10	0.171	0.349	0.357	0.180	0.291	0.168	0.259	0.228	0.112	0.108	0.217
Item11	0.257	0.412	0.415	0.293	0.380	0.319	0.397	0.417	0.287	0.215	0.315
Item12	0.296	0.431	0.399	0.342	0.380	0.317	0.444	0.391	0.301	0.376	0.332
Item13	0.230	0.345	0.416	0.272	0.401	0.459	0.519	0.463	0.330	0.293	0.419
Item14	0.320	0.326	0.368	0.223	0.264	0.259	0.432	0.370	0.373	0.263	0.324
Item15	0.261	0.412	0.377	0.276	0.331	0.363	0.502	0.482	0.299	0.225	0.351
Item16	0.279	0.445	0.461	0.443	0.299	0.232	0.562	0.526	0.297	0.348	0.287
Item17	0.202	0.163	0.388	0.344	0.166	0.000	0.214	0.203	0.283	0.275	0.278
Item18	0.077	0.259	0.503	0.233	0.319	0.257	0.330	0.388	0.192	0.172	0.271
Item19	0.335	0.482	0.623	0.391	0.416	0.298	0.559	0.622	0.508	0.427	0.491
Item20	0.364	0.484	0.550	0.395	0.408	0.280	0.478	0.554	0.460	0.379	0.447
Item21	0.310	0.512	0.524	0.386	0.383	0.314	0.582	0.540	0.355	0.325	0.389
Item22	0.435	0.552	0.458	0.441	0.477	0.381	0.496	0.623	0.452	0.317	0.410
Item23	1.000	0.487	0.356	0.523	0.354	0.354	0.446	0.373	0.469	0.528	0.562
Item24	0.487	1.000	0.538	0.578	0.521	0.355	0.612	0.565	0.358	0.476	0.451
Item25	0.356	0.538	1.000	0.383	0.387	0.308	0.546	0.574	0.497	0.417	0.477
Item26	0.523	0.578	0.383	1.000	0.436	0.318	0.546	0.463	0.419	0.488	0.415
Item27	0.354	0.521	0.387	0.436	1.000	0.682	0.481	0.460	0.432	0.409	0.496
Item28	0.354	0.355	0.308	0.318	0.682	1.000	0.489	0.456	0.355	0.349	0.489
Item29	0.446	0.612	0.546	0.546	0.481	0.489	1.000	0.728	0.456	0.496	0.513
Item30	0.373	0.565	0.574	0.463	0.460	0.456	0.728	1.000	0.583	0.336	0.408
Item31	0.469	0.358	0.497	0.419	0.432	0.355	0.456	0.583	1.000	0.512	0.564
Item32	0.528	0.476	0.417	0.488	0.409	0.349	0.496	0.336	0.512	1.000	0.571
Item33	0.562	0.451	0.477	0.415	0.496	0.489	0.513	0.408	0.564	0.571	1.000
Item34	0.477	0.408	0.469	0.456	0.393	0.327	0.456	0.342	0.513	0.603	0.682
Item35	0.354	0.276	0.469	0.375	0.296	0.182	0.349	0.290	0.408	0.429	0.483
Item36	0.231	0.317	0.354	0.284	0.405	0.476	0.308	0.357	0.228	0.171	0.469
Item37	0.282	0.289	0.455	0.265	0.317	0.240	0.394	0.505	0.406	0.210	0.463
Item38	0.234	0.250	0.333	0.432	0.433	0.389	0.392	0.356	0.393	0.319	0.472
Item39	0.284	0.432	0.411	0.298	0.399	0.332	0.406	0.483	0.358	0.245	0.312
Item40	0.279	0.323	0.376	0.247	0.378	0.436	0.430	0.469	0.301	0.175	0.409
Item41	0.239	0.455	0.457	0.313	0.347	0.253	0.437	0.491	0.326	0.257	0.302
Item42	0.272	0.495	0.412	0.424	0.420	0.259	0.455	0.422	0.365	0.382	0.335
Item43	0.311 0.077	0.555	0.453	0.398	0.445	0.335		0.532	0.362	0.386	0.341
Item44				0.126	-0.013		0.110			0.086	
Item45	0.243	0.289	0.319	0.268	0.405	0.424	0.355	0.333	0.265	0.135	0.319
Item46	0.211		0.306		0.403	0.405		0.370	0.265	0.118	0.309
Item47	0.268	0.462	0.463	0.388	0.454		0.485			0.307	0.350
Item48 Item49	0.255	0.451 0.210	0.435	0.339	0.389	0.257	0.447	0.494	0.358	0.247	0.336
Item49 Item50	0.101	0.210	0.286	0.204	0.249	0.298	0.306	0.397	0.246	0.082	0.250
Item50	0.214	0.292	0.299	0.231	0.274	0.220	0.323	0.502	0.238	0.131	0.207
Item52	0.300	0.405	0.487		0.343	0.314			0.402		
Item52	0.201	0.303	0.447	0.318	0.427	0.348	0.384	0.357	0.228	0.261	0.337
Item54	0.190	0.312	0.440	0.336	0.409	0.360	0.394	0.373	0.285	0.179	0.555
Item55	0.090	0.228	0.303	0.278	0.230	0.144	0.333	0.351	0.101	0.131	0.178
Item	0.232	0.320	25	0.282	0.312	0.296	0.441	0.433	0.504	32	33
Number of item	25 32	17	23 4	20	12	28	 5	50	17	28	13
correlation <.3	52	1/	4	21	12	20	3	/	1/	20	15
%	58.18	30.91	7.27	38.18	21.82	47.27	9.09	12.73	30.91	50.91	23.64
Average correlation	0.303	0.384	0.429	0.356	0.376	0.319	0.438	0.436	0.360	0.312	0.386

	Item34	Item35	Item36	Item37	Item38	Item39	Item40	Item41	Item42	Item43	Item44
Item1	0.439	0.282	0.174	0.275	0.290	0.190	0.208	0.300	0.404	0.418	0.054
Item2	0.279	0.296	0.193	0.275	0.290	0.150	0.308	0.328	0.254	0.256	-0.024
Item3	0.331	0.326	0.412	0.313	0.501	0.267	0.415	0.410	0.342	0.343	0.013
Item4	0.388	0.303	0.271	0.319	0.347	0.325	0.548	0.508	0.431	0.476	-0.056
Item5	0.220	0.267	0.325	0.234	0.358	0.186	0.441	0.320	0.211	0.238	0.094
Item6	0.294	0.187	0.104	0.250	0.306	0.337	0.419	0.407	0.351	0.440	0.184
Item7	0.472	0.346	0.269	0.394	0.532	0.386	0.360	0.461	0.544	0.493	0.094
Item8	0.252	0.251	0.280	0.363	0.348	0.316	0.494	0.467	0.416	0.450	0.066
Item9	0.403	0.438	0.395	0.370	0.369	0.239	0.290	0.389	0.488	0.389	0.170
Item10	0.155	0.161	0.368	0.196	0.209	0.342	0.337	0.354	0.256	0.293	0.096
Item11	0.264	0.217	0.328	0.313	0.315	0.424	0.412	0.517	0.450	0.484	0.114
Item12	0.320	0.336	0.129	0.237	0.180	0.383	0.447	0.498	0.442	0.543	0.101
Item13	0.331	0.179	0.289	0.262	0.382	0.380	0.530	0.484	0.422	0.508	0.028
Item14	0.350	0.330	0.197	0.312	0.202	0.340	0.452	0.442	0.387	0.422	0.117
Item15	0.297	0.252	0.293	0.263	0.220	0.362	0.526	0.513	0.441	0.538	0.032
Item16	0.331	0.255	0.226	0.264	0.240	0.275	0.301	0.351	0.360	0.446	0.043
Item17	0.385	0.462	0.305	0.347	0.431	0.065	0.115	0.110	0.275	0.097	0.166
Item18	0.226	0.297	0.429	0.332	0.412	0.194	0.425	0.274	0.385	0.319	0.039
Item19	0.443	0.449	0.337	0.474	0.356	0.429	0.415	0.487	0.455	0.488	0.131
Item20	0.497	0.431	0.370	0.475	0.356	0.448	0.449	0.565	0.521	0.517	0.022
Item21	0.410	0.320	0.335	0.341	0.255	0.450	0.486	0.564	0.432	0.503	0.179
Item22	0.347	0.288	0.387	0.416	0.335	0.525	0.457	0.535	0.433	0.525	0.111
Item23	0.477	0.354	0.231	0.282	0.234	0.284	0.279	0.239	0.272	0.311	0.077
Item24	0.408	0.276	0.317	0.289	0.250	0.432	0.323	0.455	0.495	0.555	0.039
Item25	0.469	0.469	0.354	0.455	0.333	0.411	0.376	0.457	0.412	0.453	0.124
Item26	0.456	0.375	0.284	0.265	0.432	0.298	0.247	0.313	0.424	0.398	0.126
Item27	0.393	0.296	0.405	0.317	0.433	0.399	0.378	0.347	0.420	0.445	-0.013
Item28	0.327	0.182	0.476	0.240	0.389	0.332	0.436	0.253	0.259	0.335	0.009
Item29	0.456	0.349	0.308	0.394	0.392	0.406	0.430	0.437	0.455	0.509	0.110
Item30	0.342	0.290	0.357	0.505	0.356	0.483	0.469	0.491	0.422	0.532	0.058
Item31	0.513	0.408	0.228	0.406	0.393	0.358	0.301	0.326	0.365	0.362	0.050
Item32	0.603	0.429	0.171	0.210	0.319	0.245	0.175	0.257	0.382	0.386	0.086
Item33	0.682	0.483	0.469	0.463	0.472	0.312	0.409	0.302	0.335	0.341	0.043
Item34	1.000	0.579	0.346	0.396	0.447	0.268	0.254	0.270	0.414	0.319	0.088
Item35	0.579	1.000	0.396	0.416	0.380	0.181	0.232	0.282	0.341	0.272	0.181
Item36	0.346	0.396	1.000	0.361	0.501	0.287	0.374	0.261	0.237	0.178	0.063
Item37	0.396	0.416	0.361	1.000	0.317	0.266	0.369	0.301	0.330	0.290	0.011
Item38	0.447	0.380	0.501	0.317	1.000	0.359	0.383	0.301	0.417	0.328	0.132
Item39	0.268	0.181	0.287	0.266	0.359	1.000	0.464	0.587	0.422	0.537	0.141
Item40	0.254	0.232	0.374	0.369	0.383	0.464	1.000	0.596	0.473	0.528	0.069
Item41	0.270	0.282	0.261	0.301	0.301	0.587	0.596	1.000	0.664	0.771	0.076
Item42	0.414	0.341	0.237	0.330	0.417	0.422	0.473	0.664	1.000	0.788	0.159
Item43	0.319	0.272	0.178	0.290	0.328	0.537	0.528	0.771	0.788	1.000	0.149
Item44	0.088	0.181	0.063	0.011	0.132	0.141	0.069	0.076	0.159	0.149	1.000
Item45	0.259	0.197	0.460	0.233	0.464	0.476	0.515	0.369	0.394	0.388	0.176
Item46	0.159	0.174	0.349	0.219	0.367	0.468	0.581	0.432	0.402	0.446	0.143
Item47	0.351	0.379	0.264	0.329	0.399	0.408	0.506	0.571	0.749	0.653	0.241
Item48	0.323	0.371	0.269	0.376	0.345	0.444	0.539	0.608	0.694	0.658	0.210
Item49	0.152	0.280	0.419	0.266	0.441	0.320	0.631	0.507	0.487	0.476	0.158
Item50	0.157	0.298	0.329	0.218	0.312	0.296	0.574	0.497	0.523	0.453	0.216
Item51	0.343	0.247	0.193	0.376	0.282	0.439	0.539	0.580	0.515	0.561	0.040
Item52	0.342	0.281	0.432	0.304	0.478	0.286	0.479	0.337	0.503	0.420	0.080
Item53	0.261	0.245	0.456	0.322	0.526	0.275	0.490	0.350	0.401	0.345	0.100
Item54	0.173	0.288	0.249	0.323	0.333	0.198	0.442	0.384	0.429	0.405	0.104
Item55	0.217	0.113	0.224	0.245	0.170	0.447	0.387	0.408	0.237	0.372	0.141
Item	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
Number of item	19	30	25	22	13	20	9	9	9	8	54
correlation <.3			-					-			
%	34.55	54.55	45.45	40.00	23.64	36.36	16.36	16.36	16.36	14.55	98.18
Average correlation	0.358	0.322	0.321	0.329	0.362	0.356	0.420	0.424	0.428	0.439	0.112
Average correlation	0.338	0.322	0.321	0.329	0.302	0.330	0.420	0.424	0.428	0.439	0.112

	Item45	Item46	Item47	Item48	Item49	Item50	Item51	Item52	Item53	Item54	Item55
Item1	0.150	0.115	0.327	0.289	0.112	0.214	0.343	0.339	0.229	0.169	0.292
Item2	0.259	0.249	0.246	0.230	0.228	0.139	0.245	0.159	0.245	0.176	0.168
Item3	0.404	0.321	0.334	0.274	0.370	0.280	0.314	0.375	0.450	0.241	0.181
Item4	0.368	0.365	0.414	0.407	0.400	0.328	0.433	0.349	0.369	0.293	0.286
Item5	0.285	0.238	0.204	0.238	0.398	0.309	0.332	0.353	0.383	0.313	0.173
Item6	0.267	0.259	0.331	0.321	0.258	0.306	0.455	0.344	0.309	0.301	0.413
Item7	0.358	0.257	0.509	0.452	0.292	0.297	0.465	0.489	0.451	0.388	0.356
Item8	0.309	0.337	0.385	0.370	0.382	0.339	0.538	0.380	0.462	0.391	0.370
Item9	0.325	0.183	0.510	0.445	0.284	0.366	0.317	0.410	0.433	0.387	0.283
Item10	0.463	0.396	0.346	0.374	0.330	0.290	0.241	0.322	0.327	0.256	0.163
Item11	0.434	0.411	0.469	0.484	0.393	0.428	0.459	0.386	0.372	0.285	0.306
Item12	0.241	0.308	0.438	0.405	0.358	0.341	0.462	0.287	0.266	0.309	0.328
Item13	0.465	0.492	0.445	0.461	0.442	0.442	0.531	0.402	0.450	0.321	0.360
Item14	0.280	0.371	0.461	0.459	0.351	0.409	0.425	0.236	0.262	0.242	0.183
Item15	0.417	0.489	0.481	0.474	0.439	0.385	0.485	0.321	0.331	0.320	0.319
Item16	0.269	0.248	0.391	0.394	0.212	0.211	0.412	0.382	0.362	0.357	0.414
Item17	0.242	0.097	0.297	0.219	0.154	0.208	0.156	0.364	0.390	0.346	0.063
Item18	0.406	0.361	0.432	0.410	0.447	0.442	0.407	0.676	0.633	0.512	0.296
Item19	0.353	0.297	0.475	0.527	0.348	0.352	0.507	0.419	0.431	0.359	0.461
Item20	0.360	0.332	0.502	0.542	0.385	0.317	0.492	0.429	0.363	0.328	0.348
Item21	0.435	0.394	0.488	0.488	0.388	0.449	0.458	0.419	0.407	0.353	0.455
Item22	0.356	0.330	0.422	0.454	0.388	0.355	0.508	0.312	0.351	0.254	0.488
Item23	0.243	0.211	0.268	0.255	0.101	0.214	0.300	0.201	0.190	0.090	0.252
Item24	0.289	0.279	0.462	0.451	0.210	0.292	0.403	0.365	0.312	0.228	0.320
Item25	0.319	0.306	0.463	0.435	0.286	0.299	0.487	0.447	0.440	0.365	0.374
Item26	0.268	0.183	0.388	0.339	0.204	0.231	0.288	0.318	0.336	0.278	0.282
Item27	0.405	0.403	0.454	0.389	0.249	0.274	0.345	0.427	0.409	0.230	0.312
Item28	0.424	0.405	0.278	0.257	0.298	0.220	0.314	0.348	0.360	0.144	0.296
Item29	0.355	0.339	0.485	0.447	0.306	0.323	0.467	0.384	0.394	0.335	0.441
Item30	0.333	0.370	0.456	0.494	0.397	0.329	0.502	0.357	0.375	0.331	0.455
Item31	0.265	0.265	0.379	0.358	0.246	0.238	0.402	0.228	0.285	0.161	0.304
Item32	0.135	0.118	0.307	0.247	0.082	0.131	0.334	0.261	0.179	0.151	0.270
Item33	0.319	0.309	0.350	0.336	0.250	0.207	0.391	0.337	0.353	0.178	0.318
Item34	0.259	0.159	0.351	0.323	0.152	0.157	0.343	0.342	0.261	0.173	0.217
Item35	0.197	0.174	0.379	0.371	0.280	0.298	0.247	0.281	0.245	0.288	0.113
Item36	0.460	0.349	0.264	0.269	0.419	0.329	0.193	0.432	0.456	0.249	0.224
Item37	0.233	0.219 0.367	0.329	0.376	0.266	0.218	0.376	0.304	0.322	0.323	0.245
Item38	0.464			_		0.312	0.282	0.478	0.526	0.333	0.170
Item39	0.476	0.468	0.408	0.444	0.320	0.296	0.439	0.286	0.275	0.198	0.447
Item40 Item41	0.369	0.381	0.571	0.539	0.507	0.374	0.580	0.479	0.490	0.442	0.387
Item42	0.394	0.432	0.749	0.694	0.307	0.523	0.515	0.503	0.350	0.384	0.403
Item42	0.394	0.402	0.749	0.658	0.487	0.325	0.515	0.303	0.401	0.429	0.237
Item44	0.388	0.440	0.033	0.038	0.470	0.433	0.040	0.420	0.343	0.403	0.372
Item45	1.000	0.752	0.241	0.210	0.138	0.210	0.365	0.080	0.558	0.326	0.141
Item46	0.752	1.000	0.464	0.611	0.601	0.485	0.303	0.317	0.338	0.305	0.280
Item47	0.484	0.568	1.000	0.846	0.575	0.592	0.545	0.445	0.496	0.305	0.223
Item48	0.511	0.611	0.846	1.000	0.603	0.613	0.603	0.527	0.490	0.486	0.300
Item49	0.535	0.601	0.575	0.603	1.000	0.705	0.438	0.327	0.502	0.482	0.237
Item50	0.483	0.525	0.592	0.613	0.705	1.000	0.398	0.446	0.302	0.402	0.192
Item51	0.365	0.323	0.545	0.603	0.438	0.398	1.000	0.474	0.423	0.405	0.427
Item52	0.517	0.445	0.554	0.527	0.482	0.396	0.474	1.000	0.689	0.526	0.285
Item53	0.558	0.437	0.496	0.327	0.502	0.425	0.453	0.689	1.000	0.657	0.345
Item54	0.326	0.305	0.465	0.486	0.482	0.405	0.457	0.526	0.657	1.000	0.319
Item55	0.280	0.223	0.239	0.300	0.237	0.192	0.427	0.285	0.345	0.319	1.000
Item	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55
Number of item	18	19	8	10	21	22	8	10	11	21	27
correlation <.3	10						0				2,
%	32.73	34.55	14.55	18.18	38.18	40.00	14.55	18.18	20.00	38.18	49.09
Average correlation	0.374	0.357	0.444	0.439	0.369	0.357	0.417	0.395	0.395	0.330	0.312

			Item-Total Statistics	
	Mean	Std. Deviation	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
Item1	3.51	.667	.515	.961
Item3	2.86	.956	.575	.961
Item4	2.53	1.078	.636	.961
Item6	2.98	.843	.580	.961
Item7	2.90	1.116	.699	.960
Item8	2.75	1.018	.634	.961
Item9	3.40	.822	.612	.961
Item11	3.11	.922	.645	.961
Item12	3.29	.865	.595	.961
Item13	2.97	1.017	.678	.960
Item14	3.21	.901	.541	.961
Item16	3.40	.876	.588	.961
Item18	3.22	1.028	.575	.961
Item19	3.47	.709	.727	.960
Item20	3.23	.894	.686	.960
Item21	3.24	.823	.706	.960
Item22	3.12	.909	.687	.960
Item23	3.66	.574	.456	.961
Item24	3.69	.557	.606	.961
Item25	3.48	.774	.680	.960
Item26	3.61	.544	.549	.961
Item27	3.25	.845	.604	.961
Item28	3.00	1.043	.505	.961
Item29	3.54	.640	.697	.961
Item31	3.55	.665	.555	.961
Item33	3.51	.663	.608	.961
Item34	3.55	.630	19.30 × 01.552	.961
Item35	3.72	.542	.483	.961
Item36	3.32	.837	ALONGKO.501	.961
Item37	3.25	.788	.520	.961
Item38	3.10	.987	.567	.961
Item39	2.92	1.034	.563	.961
Item40	2.52	1.040	.682	.960
Item41	3.04	.921	.681	.960
Item42	3.06	.964	.675	.960
Item46	2.66	1.030	.554	.961
Item48	3.22	.960	.695	.960
Item50	3.05	.959	.558	.961
Item51	2.88	1.135	.680	.960
Item52	3.07	1.043	.641	.961
Item53	2.83	1.161	.643	.961
Item54	2.65	1.087	.526	.961
Item55	2.89	1.056	.502	.961

4. Item total correlation after delete 12 items (43 items)

5. Descriptive statistic (43 items)

					Descriptiv	e Statistics	-	-		-	
						Std.					
	N	Minimum	Maximum	М	ean	Deviation	Variance		vness		tosis
	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic	Std. Error
Item1	350	1	4	3.51	.036	.667	.446	-1.300	.130	1.599	.260
Item3	350	1	4	2.86	.051	.956	.914	463	.130	712	.260
Item4	350	1	4	2.53	.058	1.078	1.161	.057	.130	-1.270	.260
Item6	350	1	4	2.98	.045	.843	.710	332	.130	731	.260
Item7	350	1	4	2.90	.060	1.116	1.244	481	.130	-1.190	.260
Item8	350	1	4	2.75	.054	1.018	1.037	348	.130	984	.260
Item9	350	1	4	3.40	.044	.822	.676	-1.262	.130	.813	.260
Item11	350	1	4	3.11	.049	.922	.850	841	.130	134	.260
Item12	350	1	4	3.29	.046	.865	.749	-1.148	.130	.646	.260
Item13	350	1	4	2.97	.054	1.017	1.034	524	.130	953	.260
Item14	350	1	4	3.21	.048	.901	.811	985	.130	.157	.260
Item16	350	1	4	3.40	.047	.876	.768	-1.439	.130	1.222	.260
Item18	350	1	4	3.22	.055	1.028	1.056	-1.063	.130	183	.260
Item19	350	1	4	3.47	.038	.709	.502	-1.211	.130	.952	.260
Item20	350	1	-4	3.23	.048	.894	.799	914	.130	133	.260
Item21	350	1	4	3.24	.044	.823	.677	-1.035	.130	.677	.260
Item22	350	1	4	3.12	.049	.909	.826	694	.130	487	.260
Item23	350	1	4	3.66	.031	.574	.329	-1.553	.130	1.889	.260
Item24	350	1	4	3.69	.030	.557	.310	-1.762	.130	2.666	.260
Item25	350	1	4	3.48	.041	.774	.600	-1.543	.130	1.962	.260
Item26	350	1	4	3.61	.029	.544	.296	-1.084	.130	.790	.260
Item27	350	1	4	3.25	.045	.845	.715	841	.130	191	.260
Item28	350	1	4	3.00	.056	1.043	1.089	639	.130	852	.260
Item29	350	1	4	3.54	.034	.640	.409	-1.350	.130	1.799	.260
Item31	350	1	4	3.55	.036	.665	.443	-1.433	.130	1.690	.260
Item33	350	1	4	3.51	.035	.663	.440	-1.355	.130	2.007	.260
Item34	350	1	4	3.55	.034	.630	.397	-1.301	.130	1.502	.260
Item35	350	1	- 4	3.72	.029	.542	.294	-1.921	.130	3.344	.260
Item36	350	1	4	3.32	.045	.837	.701	-1.079	.130	.394	.260
Item37	350	1	1 W 4	3.25	.042	.788	.621	818	.130	.106	.260
Item38	350	1	4	3.10	.053	.987	.975	782	.130	531	.260
Item39	350	1	4 -4	2.92	.055	1.034	1.069	440	.130	-1.071	.260
Item40	350	1	4	2.52	.056	1.040	1.081	007	.130	-1.165	.260
Item41	350	1	4	3.04	.049	.921	.849	660	.130	453	.260
Item42	350	1	4	3.06	.052	.964	.930	570	.130		.260
Item46	350	1	4	2.66	.055	1.030	1.061	222	.130		.260
Item48	350	1	4		.051	.960	.921	-1.072	.130		.260
Item50	350	1	4		.051	.959	.920		.130		.260
Item51	350	1	4		.061	1.135	1.289		.130		.260
Item52	350	1	4	3.07	.056		1.087	757	.130		.260
Item53	350	1	4		.062	1.161	1.348		.130		.260
Item54	350	1	4	2.65	.058		1.181				.260
Item55	350	1	4	2.89	.056		1.115		.130	-1.059	.260

6. Communalities of 43 items

	Initial	Extraction
Item1	1.000	.577
tem3	1.000	.772
tem4	1.000	.704
ltem6	1.000	.644
tem7	1.000	.763
Item8	1.000	.650
tem9	1.000	.703
[tem] 1	1.000	.679
tem12	1.000	.641
tem13	1.000	.741
tem14	1.000	.668
ltem16 🥂	1.000	.649
[tem18	1.000	.751
Item19	1.000	.719
Item20	1.000	.707
Item21	1.000	.710
Item22	1.000	.713
Item23	1.000	.623
tem24	1.000	.725
tem25	1.000	.637
tem26	1.000	.701
tem27	1.000	.658
tem28	1.000	.776
tem29	1.000	.679
tem31	1.000	.640
tem33	1.000	.766
tem34	1.000	.700
tem35	1.000	.701
tem36	1.000	.783
tem37	1.000	.565
tem38	1.000	.704
tem39	1.000	.679
item40	1.000	.696
Item41		
	1.000	.764
tem42	1.000	.761
tem46	1.000	.664
tem48	1.000	.788
tem50	1.000	.662
tem51	1.000	.682
tem52	1.000	.710
tem53	1.000	.751
Item54	1.000	.668
tem55	1.000	.675

7. Total variance explained

	Init	tial Eigenval			ce Explaine on Sums of		Rotatio	n Sums of S	auared
F	1111	% of	Cumulative	Extraction	% of	Cumulative	Kotatio	% of	Cumulative
Component	Total	Variance	%	Total	Variance	%	Total	Variance	%
1	17.151	39.887	39.887	17.151	39.887	39.887	4.244	9.869	9.869
2	2.615	6.083	45.970	2.615	6.083	45.970	4.173	9.809	19.573
3	2.013	4.973	50.943	2.013			3.894		
4	1.828	4.973	55.194	1.828	4.973 4.251	50.943 55.194	3.894	9.055 8.882	28.627 37.509
5	1.828		58.640						1
		3.446		1.482	3.446		3.680	8.558	46.068
6 7	1.424	3.312	61.951	1.424	3.312	61.951	3.280	7.627	53.695
	1.205	2.803	64.754	1.205	2.803	64.754	2.868	6.670	60.365
8	1.072	2.492	67.246	1.072	2.492	67.246	2.781	6.467	66.831
9	1.037	2.412	69.658	1.037	2.412	69.658	1.216	2.827	69.658
10	.802	1.866	71.524	- 1 1 1 1 1	1 1				
11	.751	1.747	73.271		112				
12	.710	1.652	74.923	5° ° °	1				
13	.687	1.597	76.520			~			
14	.656	1.525	78.045	3. N.		\geq			
15	.637	1.481	79.526	7/11					
16	.583	1.357	80.882		<u> </u>				
17	.573	1.332	82.214	1.20					
18	.525	1.222	83.436	Park					
19	.513	1.193	84.629	ADOL	8 10				
20	.492	1.144	85.773	Asian	A 11 11 1				
21	.473	1.099	86.872	Actions	26				
22	.421	.979	87.850	AXXXX	20110				
23	.398	.925	88.776	BRIEL((O)) - IA	C C				
24	.384	.893	89.669	00000	221.19 V				
25	.364	.847	90.515	exterior en	£153				
26	.338	.785	91.300	MAN NO	the second				
27	.326	.759	92.059			Shi -			
28	.303	.704	92.763		/	3			
29	.292	.679	93.442						
30	.284	.661	94.103	2	-	~			
31	.271	.631	94.734	รณมห	าวิทย	าลัย			
32	.259	.602	95.337						
33	.259	.587	95.923	KORN		FRSITV			
33 34	.232	.547	95.923						
35	.235	.347	96.960						
35 36	.195	.490	96.960						
30 37									
37 38	.185 .177	.430	97.842						
38 39			98.254						
	.171	.397	98.651						
40	.166	.385	99.036						
41	.152	.354	99.390						
42	.148	.343	99.734						
43	.114	.266	100.000 nent Analysis						

8. Rotated component matrix

			nou		ponent M Componen				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Item18	.793								
Item53	.741								
Item54	.728								
Item52	.701								
Item51	.352					.395			
Item25	.339					.359			
Item35		.723							
Item34		.703		.348					
Item33		.667					.460		
Item31		.608	1	1 105	12				
Item37		.599		Consil	1/2	.303			
Item48	.372		.699			2			
Item42			.664	.395		0			
Item41			.654			.390			
Item50	.379		.604						
Item46			.545	1 DECEA			.437		
Item39			.506	A COL		.534			
Item40	.336		.469		a IIIII A				
Item26			- // //8	.727		7			
Item24			21.	.624	2 11 4				
Item1			15	.578					
Item9	.351		A	.526	Trues.				
Item16		ß	Sel.	.500	.370				
Item29		19		.488	.343				
Item23		~	5	.431	_	8	.332		
Item13			010		.666		.314		
Item12		9 18	าลงกา	รณ์มห	.654	าลัย			
Item14		.353			.647	តេខ			
Item11		Сни	.339	KORN	.548	ERSITY			
Item21		001			.504	.425			
Item55						.715			
Item22						.587			
Item19		.419				.484			
Item20		.445				.451	001		
Item28							.806		
Item27				.341			.627		
Item36							.472	751	.579
Item3					275			.751	
Item4				505	.375			.607	
Item7	276			.505				.536	
Item8	.376						401	.508	
Item38					470		.401	.491	
Item6		D · · ·	Compon		.473			.404	

a. Rotation converged in 14 iterations.

9. Statistical analysis by component

9.1 Component 1

	Reliability Statistics	
Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.863	.864	6

Item Statistics				
	Mean	Std. Deviation	Ν	
Item18	3.22	1.028	350	
Item51	2.88	1.135	350	
Item52	3.07	1.043	350	
Item53	2.83	1.161	350	
Item54	2.65	1.087	350	
Item25	3.48	.774	350	

Item-Total Statistics

	Scale Mean	Scale	Corrected	Squared	Cronbach's
	if Item	Variance if	Item-Total	Multiple	Alpha if Item
	Deleted	Item Deleted	Correlation	Correlation	Deleted
Item18	14.89	16.452	.702	.548	.832
Item51	15.24	16.823	.564	.359	.858
Item52	15.05	16.121	.735	.588	.826
Item53	15.29	15.192	.754	.619	.821
Item54	15.47	16.445	.651	.473	.841
Item25	14.64	18.977	.561	.355	.857

Scale Statistics

Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items	
18.11	23.362	4.833	6	

9.2 Component 2

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.821	.828	5

Item Statistics				
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N	
Item31	3.55	.665	350	
Item33	3.51	.663	350	
Item34	3.55	.630	350	
Item35	3.72	.542	350	
Item37	3.25	.788	350	

Item Statistics

Item-Total Statistics

	Scale Mean	Scale	Corrected	Squared	Cronbach's
	if Item	Variance if	Item-Total	Multiple	Alpha if Item
	Deleted	Item Deleted	Correlation	Correlation	Deleted
Item31	14.02	4.297	.597	.374	.790
Item33	14.07	4.049	.711	.551	.755
Item34	14.03	4.203	.692	.557	.763
Item35	13.86	4.702	.592	.385	.794
Item37	14.33	4.108	.519	.282	.823

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Scale Statistics

Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items
17.58	6.388	2.527	5

9.3 Component 3

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.884	.885	7

Tiem Statistics				
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N	
Item39	2.92	1.034	350	
Item40	2.52	1.040	350	
Item41	3.04	.921	350	
Item42	3.06	.964	350	
Item46	2.66	1.030	350	
Item48	3.22	.960	350	
Item50	3.05	.959	350	
		1 1 1 1	. 01111 138 100	

Item Statistics

Item-Total Statistics

	Scale Mean	Scale	Corrected	Squared	Cronbach's
	if Item	Variance if	Item-Total	Multiple	Alpha if Item
	Deleted	Item Deleted	Correlation	Correlation	Deleted
Item39	17.55	21.698	.563	.416	.881
Item40	17.96	20.554	.695	.525	.864
Item41	17.43	21.123	.734	.615	.860
Item42	17.41	21.235	.678	.585	.867
Item46	17.81	21.023	.646	.510	.871
Item48	17.26	20.611	.764	.647	.856
Item50	17.43	21.523	.645	.489	.870

Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items
20.48	28.187	5.309	7

9.4 Component 4

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.849	.859	7

Item Stausucs				
	Mean	Std. Deviation	Ν	
Item1	3.51	.667	350	
Item9	3.40	.822	350	
Item16	3.40	.876	350	
Item23	3.66	.574	350	
Item24	3.69	.557	350	
Item26	3.61	.544	350	
Item29	3.54	.640	350	
			101111 1/3 T	

Item Statistics

Item-Total Statistics

	Scale Mean	Scale	Corrected	Squared	Cronbach's
	if Item	Variance if	Item-Total	Multiple	Alpha if Item
	Deleted	Item Deleted	Correlation	Correlation	Deleted
Item1	21.30	9.048	.597	.379	.830
Item9	21.41	8.374	.597	.390	.833
Item16	21.41	8.007	.628	.452	.830
Item23	21.15	9.751	.506	.369	.842
Item24	21.11	9.334	.660	.490	.824
Item26	21.20	9.387	.662	.486	.824
Item29	21.27	8.792	.709	.529	.814

Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items
24.81	11.892	3.448	7

9.5 Component 5

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.853	.853	5

Item Statistics					
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N		
Item11	3.11	.922	350		
Item12	3.29	.865	350		
Item13	2.97	1.017	350		
Item14	3.21	.901	350		
Item21	3.24	.823	350		
			10101010 10 miles		

Item Statistics

Item-Total Statistics

	Scale Mean	Scale	Corrected	Squared	Cronbach's
	if Item	Variance if	Item-Total	Multiple	Alpha if Item
	Deleted	Item Deleted	Correlation	Correlation	Deleted
Item11	12.71	8.396	.696	.508	.814
Item12	12.53	8.760	.675	.476	.820
Item13	12.85	7.810	.726	.529	.806
Item14	12.61	9.051	.573	.343	.846
Item21	12.58	9.007	.665	.454	.823

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Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items
15.82	12.968	3.601	5

9.6 Component 6

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.802	.817	4

Item Statistics					
	Mean	Std. Deviation	Ν		
Item19	3.47	.709	350		
Item20	3.23	.894	350		
Item22	3.12	.909	350		
Item55	2.89	1.056	350		

Item Statistics

Item-Total Statistics

	Scale Mean	Scale	Corrected	Squared	Cronbach's	
	if Item	Variance if	Item-Total	Multiple	Alpha if Item	
	Deleted	Item Deleted	Correlation	Correlation	Deleted	
Item19	9.25	5.355	.693	.500	.733	
Item20	9.48	4.852	.629	.494	.745	
Item22	9.60	4.562	.706	.513	.706	
Item55	9.82	4.731	.497	.282	.826	

จหาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย Scale Statistics

Scale Statistics					
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items		
12.72	8.129	2.851	4		

9.7 Component 7

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.765	.765	3

Item Stausucs							
	Mean	Std. Deviation	Ν				
Item27	3.25	.845	350				
Item28	3.00	1.043	350				
Item36	3.32	.837	350				

Item Statistics

Item-Total Statistics

	Scale Mean	Scale	Corrected	Squared	Cronbach's	
	if Item	Variance if	Item-Total	Multiple	Alpha if Item	
	Deleted	Item Deleted	Correlation	Correlation	Deleted	
Item27	6.32	2.620	.649	.474	.634	
Item28	6.57	1.988	.691	.513	.576	
Item36	6.25	3.007	.483	.238	.800	
A STANDARD						

S.	162
24	
Scale Statistics	

Seure Stutistics						
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items			
9.57	5.111	2.261	3			

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9.8 Component 8

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.846	.846	6

	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
Item3	2.86	.956	350
Item4	2.53	1.078	350
Item6	2.98	.843	350
Item7	2.90	1.116	350
Item8	2.75	1.018	350
Item38	3.10	.987	350

Item Statistics

Item-Total Statistics

	Scale Mean	Scale	Corrected	Squared	Cronbach's	
	if Item	Variance if	Item-Total	Multiple	Alpha if Item	
	Deleted	Item Deleted	Correlation	Correlation	Deleted	
Item3	14.25	14.568	.685	.511	.810	
Item4	14.58	13.997	.660	.493	.814	
Item6	14.13	15.927	.572	.374	.832	
Item7	14.21	13.493	.701	.509	.806	
Item8	14.36	14.547	.631	.421	.820	
Item38	14.01	15.441	.524	.347	.840	

Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items
17.11	20.483	4.526	6



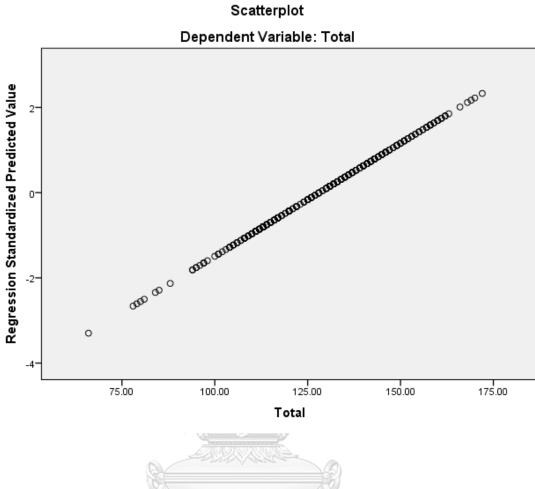
1. Testing assumption for CFA

1.1 Normality testing (43 items)

Descriptive Statistics												
					F	Std.						
	Ν	Range	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Deviation	Variance	Skewi	ness	Kurto	osis	
		8-							Std.		Std.	
	Statistic		Statistic	Error								
Item18	352	3	1	4	2.97	.907	.822	330	.130	966	.259	
Item53	352	3	1	4		1.028	1.056	.098	.130	-1.122	.259	
Item54	352	3	1	4	2.65	.881	.776	255	.130	608	.259	
Item52	352	3	1	4	2.83	.920	.846	103	.130	-1.093	.259	
Item51	352	3	1	4	2.80	.947	.897	296	.130	859	.259	
Item25	352	3	1	4	3.06	.854	.729	446	.130	740	.259	
Item35	352	3	1	4	3.49	.618	.382	868	.130	.111	.259	
Item34	352	3	1	4	3.30	.688	.473	789	.130	.660	.259	
Item33	352	3	1	4	477	.668	.446	572	.130	.263	.259	
Item31	352	3	4	4	3.35	.641	.411	608	.130	.024	.259	
Item37	352	3		4	3.07	.758	.574	426	.130	293	.259	
Item48	352	3	1	4	2.98	.860	.740	669	.130	058	.259	
Item42	352	3	1	4	2.90	.797	.635	371	.130	317	.259	
Item41	352	3	1	4	2.89	.800	.640	368	.130	287	.259	
Item50	352	3	1	4	3.07	.797	.636	603	.130	041	.259	
Item46	352	3	1	4	2.43	.970	.942	.204		932	.259	
Item39	352	3	1	4	2.49	.911	.830	016	.130	816	.259	
Item40	352	3	Ń	4	2.06	.954	.030	.533	.130	680	.259	
Item26	352	3		4	3.49	.570	.325	756	.130	.638	.259	
Item24	352	3	1	4	3.53	.584	.341	974	.130	.888	.259	
Item1	352	3	1	4	3.49	.627	.393	-1.199	.130	1.936	.259	
Item9	352	3	1	4	3.26	.786	.618	874	.130	.289	.259	
Item16	352	3	01	4	3.35	.736	.541	-1.045	.130	.925	.259	
Item29	352	3		4	3.39	.641	.411	908	.130	1.227	.259	
Item23	352	3	I	4	3.45	.620	.385	908	.130	.380	.259	
Item13	352	3	1	4	2.90	.827	.585	414	.130	334	.259	
Item12	352	3		4	3.13	.756	.085	624	.130	.127	.259	
Item12	352	3	หาส	4	3.10	.765	.586	631	.130	.127	.259	
Item11	352	3	1	4	2.91	820	.704	409	.130	411	.259	
Item11 Item21	352	3	ULAL	HGK4	3.05	.839	.530	529	.130	.269	.259	
Item55	352	3	1	4	2.84	.728	.801	258	.130	793	.259	
Item22	352	3	1	4	3.04	.717	.514	436	.130	.098	.259	
Item19	352	3	1	4	3.26	.604	.365	346	.130	.240	.259	
Item20	352	3	1	4	2.82	.846	.715	.031	.130	-1.035	.259	
Item28	352	3	1	4			1.335					
	352	3	1	4		1.133	1.295					
Item27 Item36	352	3		4		.775	.601	402 362				
Item3	352			4			.739	.009				
	352		1	4			.739	051				
Item4		3						051				
Item7	352	3	1	4		.837	.700					
Item8	352	3		4		.873	.762	.214			.259	
Item38	352					.864	.746	602			.259	
Item6	352	3	1	4	3.08	.705	.497	411	.130	.001	.259	

1.2 Multicollinearity

	Collinear	rity Statistics
	Tolerance	VIF
Item1	.615	1.625
Item3	.560	1.785
Item4	.564	1.774
Item6	.536	1.865
Item7	.463	2.160
Item8	.637	1.570
Item9	.502	1.992
Item11	.471	2.121
Item12	.384	2.602
Item13	.427	2.342
Item14	.560	1.785
Item16	.637	1.570
Item18	.487	2.053
Item19	.484	2.067
Item20	.438	2.283
Item21	.519	1.926
Item22	.471	2.124
Item23	.338	2.960
Item24	.360	2.780
Item25	.395	2.531
Item26	.390	2.561
Item27	.273	3.657
Item28	.351	2.850
Item29	.350	2.858
Item31	.417	2.400
Item33	.445	2.245
Item34	.395	2.530
Item35	.394	2.540
Item36	.414	2.418
Item37	.552	1.812
Item38	.570	1.754
Item39	.624	1.603
Item40	.520	1.924
Item41	.361	2.767
Item42	.392	2.550
Item46	.474	2.112
Item48	.449	2.227
Item50	.522	1.917
Item51	.599	1.669
Item52	.410	2.438
Item53	.536	1.867
Item54	.472	2.117
Item55	.515	1.943



1.3 Bartlett's test of sphericity and the Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin

ิจุหาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย ในและดุดออก Houvepoit

KMO and Bartlett's Test

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin M	.919	
	Approx. Chi-Square	7616.449
Bartlett's Test of	df	903
Sphericity	Sig.	.000

2. Printout of CFA

2.1 The hypothesized model

```
#file.choose()
library(foreign)
library(haven)
## Warning: package 'haven' was built under R version 3.5.3
data <- read.spss("G:\\My Drive\\BDMS\\Outsource\\CFA\\CFA352(43item</pre>
).sav", to.data.frame = TRUE, use.value.labels = FALSE)
## re-encoding from CP874
#write.dta(data, file = "CFA352(43item).dta")
library(lavaan)
## Warning: package 'lavaan' was built under R version 3.5.3
## This is lavaan 0.6-3
## lavaan is BETA software! Please report any bugs.
library(dplyr)
## Warning: package 'dplyr' was built under R version 3.5.3
##
## Attaching package: 'dplyr'
## The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':
##
##
       filter, lag
## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
##
##
       intersect, setdiff, setequal, union
library(tidyr)
## Warning: package 'tidyr' was built under R version 3.5.3
library(knitr)
## Warning: package 'knitr' was built under R version 3.5.3
CFA352.8factor <- 'Finance =~ Item18 + Item25 + Item51 + Item52 + It
em53 + Item54
Advice =~ Item31 + Item33 + Item34 + Item35 + Item37
F.Support =~ Item39 + Item40 + Item41 + Item42 + Item46 + Item48 + I
tem50
F.Involvement =~ Item11 + Item12 + Item13 + Item14 + Item21
Awareness =~ Item1 + Item9 + Item16 + Item23 + Item24 + Item26 + It
```

```
em29
Consult =~ Item19 + Item20 + Item22 + Item55
Symptom =~ Item3 + Item4 + Item6 + Item7 + Item8 + Item38
Complementary =~ Item27 + Item28 + Item36
'
# fit a full CFA model
CFA352.fit <- cfa(CFA352.8factor, data = data, std.lv = TRUE)
fitMeasures(CFA352.fit)
```

##	npar	fmin	chisq
##	114.000	3.652	2571.141
##	df	pvalue	baseline.chisq
##	832.000	0.000	7983.097
##	baseline.df	baseline.pvalue	cfi
##	903.000	0.000	0.754
##	tli	nnfi	rfi
##	0.733	0.733	0.650
##	nfi	pnfi	ifi
##	0.678	0.625	0.757
##	rni	logl	unrestricted.logl
##	0.754	-15273.528	-13987.957
##	aic	bic	ntotal
##	30775.055	31215.509	352.000
##	bic2	rmsea	rmsea.ci.lower
##	30853.857	0.077	0.074
##	rmsea.ci.upper	rmsea.pvalue	rmr
##	0.080	0.000	0.058
##	rmr_nomean	srmr	<pre>srmr_bentler</pre>
##	0.058	0.082	0.082
##	<pre>srmr_bentler_nomean</pre>	crmr	crmr_nomean
##	0.082	0.084	0.084
##	srmr_mplus	<pre>srmr_mplus_nomean</pre>	cn_05
##	0.082	0.082	124.243
##	cn_01	gfi	agfi
##	128.297	0.727	0.690
##	pgfi	mfi	ecvi
##	0.640	0.085	7.952

summary(CFA352.fit, fit.measures = TRUE)

##	lavaan 0.6-3 ended normally after 4	45 iterations
##	-	
##	Optimization method	NLMINB
##	Number of free parameters	114
##	·	
##	Number of observations	352
##		
##	Estimator	ML
##	Model Fit Test Statistic	2571.141
##	Degrees of freedom	832
##	P-value (Chi-square)	0.000
##		

Model test baseline model: ## Minimum Function Test Statistic 7983.097 ## ## Degrees of freedom 903 P-value 0.000 ## ## ## User model versus baseline model: ## ## Comparative Fit Index (CFI) 0.754 ## Tucker-Lewis Index (TLI) 0.733 ## ## Loglikelihood and Information Criteria: ## ## Loglikelihood user model (H0) -15273.528 ## Loglikelihood unrestricted model (H1) -13987.957 ## ## Number of free parameters 114 ## Akaike (AIC) 30775.055 Bayesian (BIC) ## 31215.509 ## Sample-size adjusted Bayesian (BIC) 30853.857 ## ## Root Mean Square Error of Approximation: ## ## RMSEA 0.077 ## 90 Percent Confidence Interval 0.074 0.080 P-value RMSEA <= 0.05 0.000 ## ## ## Standardized Root Mean Square Residual: ## ## SRMR 0.082 ## ## Parameter Estimates: ## ## Information Expected ## Information saturated (h1) model Structured ## Standard Errors Standard ## ## Latent Variables: ## Estimate Std.Err z-value P(|z|)## Finance =~ ## Item18 0.540 0.047 11.538 0.000 ## Item25 0.608 0.042 14.486 0.000 0.051 8.728 ## Item51 0.445 0.000 ## 0.045 Item52 0.685 15.376 0.000 ## Item53 0.549 0.054 10.112 0.000 ## Item54 0.416 0.047 8.781 0.000 ## Advice =~ 0.032 ## Item31 0.444 14.020 0.000 ## Item33 0.467 0.033 14.211 0.000 ## Item34 0.033 15.579 0.000 0.515 ## Item35 0.433 0.030 14.282 0.000

##	Item37	0.351	0.041	8.633	0.000
##	F.Support =~				
##	Item39	0.479	0.048	9.948	0.000
##	Item40	0.525	0.050	10.495	0.000
##	Item41	0.573	0.039	14.646	0.000
##	Item42	0.534	0.040	13.430	0.000
##	Item46	0.560	0.050	11.115	0.000
##	Item48	0.533	0.044	12.149	0.000
##	Item50	0.450	0.042	10.843	0.000
##	F.Involvement =~				
##	Item11	0.596	0.041	14.484	0.000
##	Item12	0.599	0.036	16.812	0.000
##	Item13	0.637	0.039	16.155	0.000
##	Item14	0.471	0.039	12.014	0.000
##	Item21	0.415	0.038	10.944	0.000
##	Awareness =~				
##	Item1	0.281	0.033	8.465	0.000
##	Item9	0.469	0.040	11.828	0.000
##	Item16	0.331	0.039	8.502	0.000
##	Item23	0.489	0.028	17.164	0.000
##	Item24	0.452	0.027	16.715	0.000
##	Item26	0.395	0.028	14.356	0.000
##	Item29	0.461	0.031	15.054	0.000
##	Consult =~				
##	Item19	0.399	0.030	13.376	0.000
##	Item20	0.557	0.042	13.307	0.000
##	Item22	0.432	0.036	11.951	0.000
##	Item55	0.531	0.045	11.726	0.000
##	Symptom =~				
##	Item3	0.499	0.046	10.853	0.000
##	Item4	0.484	0.050	9.616	0.000
##	Item6	0.466	0.037	12.704	0.000
##	Item7	0.610	0.042	14.421	0.000
##	Item8	0.398	0.049	8.212	0.000
##	Item38	0.435	0.047	9.182	0.000
##	Complementary =~				
##	Item27	0.984	0.052	18.936	0.000
##	Item28	0.940	0.054	17.379	0.000
##	Item36	0.507	0.039	13.033	0.000
##					
##	Covariances:				
##		Estimate	Std.Err	z-value	P(> z)
##	Finance ~~				、 I I /
##	Advice	0.705	0.041	17.135	0.000
##	F.Support	0.820	0.033	24.820	0.000
##	F.Involvement	0.549	0.050	11.013	0.000
##	Awareness	0.675	0.041	16.385	0.000
##	Consult	0.843	0.036	23.205	0.000
##	Symptom	0.571	0.052	11.063	0.000
##	Complementary	0.605	0.046	13.109	0.000
##	Advice ~~		21010	_,.10,	2.000

##	F.Support	0.639	0.045	14.317	0.000
##	F.Involvement	0.458	0.054	8.555	0.000
##	Awareness	0.832	0.028	29.301	0.000
##	Consult	0.817	0.037	22.094	0.000
##	Symptom	0.520	0.053	9.759	0.000
##	Complementary	0.643	0.043	15.044	0.000
##	F.Support ~~				
##	F.Involvement	0.661	0.042	15.707	0.000
##	Awareness	0.564	0.047	11.952	0.000
##	Consult	0.744	0.042	17.601	0.000
##	Symptom	0.686	0.044	15.723	0.000
##	Complementary	0.435	0.054	8.014	0.000
##	F.Involvement ~~				
##	Awareness	0.581	0.045	12.897	0.000
##	Consult	0.740	0.041	18.016	0.000
##	Symptom	0.617	0.047	13.220	0.000
##	Complementary	0.414	0.054	7.662	0.000
##	Awareness ~~				
##	Consult	0.894	0.029	30.872	0.000
##	Symptom	0.550	0.050	11.049	0.000
##	Complementary	0.708	0.036	19.456	0.000
##	Consult ~~				
##	Symptom	0.696	0.047	14.655	0.000
##	Complementary	0.692	0.044	15.707	0.000
##	Symptom ~~				
##	Complementary	0.296	0.061	4.832	0.000
##					
##	Variances:				
##		Estimate	Std.Err	z-value	P(> z)
##	.Item18	0.528	0.044	12.083	0.000
##	.Item25	0.357	0.032	11.001	0.000
##	.Item51	0.696	0.055	12.665	0.000
##	.Item52	0.375	0.036	10.497	0.000
##	.Item53	0.752	0.061	12.416	0.000
##	.Item54	0.601	0.047	12.657	0.000
##	.Item31	0.213	0.019	11.399	0.000
##	.Item33	0.227	0.020	11.321	0.000
##	.Item34	0.207	0.019	10.652	0.000
##	.Item35	0.193	0.017	11.292	0.000
##	.Item37	0.449	0.035	12.722	0.000
##	.Item39	0.599	0.048	12.483	0.000
##	.Item40	0.633	0.051	12.375	0.000
##	.Item41	0.310	0.028	11.057	0.000
##	.Item42	0.348	0.030	11.563	0.000
##	.Item46	0.626	0.051	12.238	0.000
##	.Item48	0.454	0.038	11.974	0.000
##	.Item50	0.431	0.035	12.300	0.000
##	.Item11	0.346	0.031	11.086	0.000
##	.Item12	0.212	0.022	9.644	0.000
##	.Item13	0.277	0.027	10.135	0.000
##	.Item14	0.362	0.030	11.981	0.000

##	.Item21	0.356	0.029	12.254	0.000
##	.Item1	0.313	0.024	12.905	0.000
##	.Item9	0.396	0.032	12.467	0.000
##	.Item16	0.430	0.033	12.902	0.000
##	.Item23	0.144	0.013	10.831	0.000
##	.Item24	0.136	0.012	11.056	0.000
##	.Item26	0.167	0.014	11.911	0.000
##	.Item29	0.197	0.017	11.703	0.000
##	.Item19	0.204	0.017	11.963	0.000
##	.Item20	0.403	0.034	11.988	0.000
##	.Item22	0.326	0.026	12.388	0.000
##	.Item55	0.516	0.042	12.440	0.000
##	.Item3	0.487	0.042	11.737	0.000
##	.Item4	0.617	0.051	12.133	0.000
##	.Item6	0.279	0.026	10.923	0.000
##	.Item7	0.326	0.033	9.800	0.000
##	.Item8	0.601	0.048	12.482	0.000
##	.Item38	0.555	0.045	12.251	0.000
##	.Item27	0.322	0.047	6.899	0.000
##	.Item28	0.448	0.050	8.896	0.000
##	.Item36	0.342	0.029	11.732	0.000
##	Finance	1.000			
##	Advice	1.000			
##	F.Support	1.000			
##	F.Involvement	1.000			
##	Awareness	1.000			
##	Consult	1.000			
##	Symptom	1.000			
##	Complementary	1.000			

mi2 <- modindices(CFA352.fit, minimum.value = 3) mi2[mi2\$op == "~~",]</pre>

##		lhs	ор	rhs	mi	epc	sepc.lv	sepc.all	sepc.nox
##	427	Item18	~~	Item53	12.742	0.131	0.131	0.209	0.209
##	430	Item18	~~	Item33	5.692	-0.049	-0.049	-0.142	-0.142
##	432	Item18	~~	Item35	5.807	0.046	0.046	0.144	0.144
##	433	Item18	~~	Item37	9.906	-0.087	-0.087	-0.178	-0.178
##	435	Item18	~~	Item40	9.799	0.104	0.104	0.180	0.180
##	437	Item18	~~	Item42	6.851	-0.066	-0.066	-0.155	-0.155
##	439	Item18	~~	Item48	9.463	-0.088	-0.088	-0.179	-0.179
##	440	Item18	~~	Item50	5.118	-0.062	-0.062	-0.130	-0.130
##	447	Item18	~~	Item9	6.789	-0.068	-0.068	-0.149	-0.149
##	452	Item18	~~	Item29	13.329	-0.069	-0.069	-0.214	-0.214
##	454	Item18	~~	Item20	11.470	0.091	0.091	0.196	0.196
##	457	Item18	~~	Item3	3.293	0.054	0.054	0.106	0.106
##	458	Item18	~~	Item4	5.429	-0.077	-0.077	-0.134	-0.134
##	461	Item18	~~	Item8	6.282	0.080	0.080	0.143	0.143
##	462	Item18	~~	Item38	5.163	-0.071	-0.071	-0.130	-0.130
##	464	Item18	~~	Item28	10.538	0.102	0.102	0.209	0.209
##	465	Item18	~~	Item36	9.030	-0.075	-0.075	-0.176	-0.176

	466	Item25 ~~			-0.096	-0.096	-0.193	-0.193
	467	Item25 ~~			-0.104	-0.104		-0.285
	468	Item25 ~~		7.350		-0.087		-0.168
##	469	Item25 ~~	Item54		-0.095	-0.095	-0.205	-0.205
##	470	Item25 ~~	Item31	3.360	0.031	0.031	0.113	0.113
##	475	Item25 ~~	Item39	6.905	0.072	0.072	0.156	0.156
##	479	Item25 ~~	Item46	8.124	-0.081	-0.081	-0.171	-0.171
##	491	Item25 ~~	Item24	9.939	0.044	0.044	0.198	0.198
##	495	Item25 ~~	Item20	10.067	0.073	0.073	0.193	0.193
##	499	Item25 ~~	Item4	4.831	-0.062	-0.062	-0.131	-0.131
##	502	Item25 ~~	Item8	4.893	-0.061	-0.061	-0.131	-0.131
##	503	Item25 ~~	Item38	3.306	0.048	0.048	0.108	0.108
##	504	Item25 ~~	Item27	5.413	0.059	0.059	0.174	0.174
##	507	Item51 ~~	Item52	11.622	0.109	0.109	0.213	0.213
##	509	Item51 ~~	Item54	6.265	0.091	0.091	0.140	0.140
##	513	Item51 ~~	Item35	14.034	-0.080	-0.080	-0.218	-0.218
##	514	Item51 ~~	Item37	8.404	0.090	0.090	0.161	0.161
##	521	Item51 ~~	Item50	17.994	0.131	0.131	0.239	0.239
##	523	Item51 ~~	Item12	6.697	-0.062	-0.062	-0.161	-0.161
##	527	Item51 ~~	Item1	4.799	-0.056	-0.056	-0.121	-0.121
##	529	Item51 ~~	Item16	3.117	0.053	0.053	0.097	0.097
##	532	Item51 ~~	Item26	4.027	-0.039	-0.039	-0.115	-0.115
##	535	Item51 ~~	Item20	7.814	-0.084	-0.084	-0.158	-0.158
##	536	Item51 ~~	Item22	8.077	0.076	0.076	0.159	0.159
##	541	Item51 ~~	Item7	4.188	0.060	0.060	0.125	0.125
##	543	Item51 ~~	Item38	3.760	0.068	0.068	0.109	0.109
##	544	Item51 ~~	Item27	24.440	-0.163	-0.163	-0.345	-0.345
##	546	Item51 ~~	Item36	5.314	0.064	0.064	0.132	0.132
##	557	Item52 ~~	Item42	4.723	-0.050	-0.050	-0.137	-0.137
##	560	Item52 ~~	Item50	5.902	0.060	0.060	0.148	0.148
##	573	Item52 ~~	Item19	4.538	-0.037	-0.037	-0.133	-0.133
##	576	Item52 ~~	Item55	7.099	0.072	0.072	0.163	0.163
##	580	Item52 ~~	Item7	3.017	0.041	0.041	0.116	0.116
##	581	Item52 ~~	Item8	10.991	0.095	0.095	0.199	0.199
##	585	Item52 ~~	Item36	6.557	0.057	0.057	0.158	0.158
##	586	Item53 ~~	Item54	18.010	0.162	0.162	0.241	0.241
##	589	Item53 ~~	Item34	4.569	-0.051	-0.051	-0.129	-0.129
##	590	Item53 ~~	Item35	9.741	0.070	0.070	0.184	0.184
##	591	Item53 ~~	Item37	13.120	-0.118	-0.118	-0.202	-0.202
##	593	Item53 ~~	Item40	5.483	0.092	0.092	0.133	0.133
##	594	Item53 ~~	Item41	9.245	-0.088	-0.088	-0.181	-0.181
##	595	Item53 ~~	Item42	11.893	-0.103	-0.103	-0.202	-0.202
##	596	Item53 ~~	Item46	28.136	0.207	0.207	0.302	0.302
##	597	Item53 ~~	Item48	8.680	0.099	0.099	0.169	0.169
##	600	Item53 ~~	Item12	10.035	0.079	0.079	0.198	0.198
##	613	Item53 ~~	Item22	13.490	-0.103	-0.103	-0.208	-0.208
##	620	Item53 ~~	Item38	3.851	-0.072	-0.072	-0.111	-0.111
##	623	Item53 ~~	Item36	6.257	-0.073	-0.073	-0.144	-0.144
##	627	Item54 ~~	Item35	3.103	-0.035	-0.035	-0.103	-0.103
##	628	Item54 ~~			0.061	0.061	0.118	0.118
##	631	Item54 ~~	Item41	13.071	-0.092	-0.092	-0.213	-0.213

	632	Item54 ~~	Item42					-0.158
##	633	Item54 ~~	Item46	28.849	0.186	0.186	0.303	0.303
##	634	Item54 ~~	Item48	44.197	0.198	0.198	0.379	0.379
##	635	Item54 ~~	Item50	13.991	0.107	0.107	0.211	0.211
##	637	Item54 ~~	Item12	4.373	-0.046	-0.046	-0.130	-0.130
##	638	Item54 ~~	Item13	5.659	0.059	0.059	0.145	0.145
##	640	Item54 ~~	Item21	7.060	0.069	0.069	0.150	0.150
##	641	Item54 ~~	Item1	7.373	-0.065	-0.065	-0.150	-0.150
##	649	Item54 ~~	Item20	15.251	-0.109	-0.109	-0.221	-0.221
##	655	Item54 ~~	Item7	4.282	0.056	0.056	0.127	0.127
##	656	Item54 ~~	Item8	4.424	-0.070	-0.070	-0.117	-0.117
##	657	Item54 ~~	Item38	4.403	-0.068	-0.068	-0.118	-0.118
##	658	Item54 ~~	Item27	7.949	-0.087	-0.087	-0.197	-0.197
##	661	Item31 ~~	Item33	6.040	-0.035	-0.035	-0.161	-0.161
##	666	Item31 ~~	Item40	4.219	-0.044	-0.044	-0.121	-0.121
##	672	Item31 ~~	Item11	3.164	0.030	0.030	0.109	0.109
##	675	Item31 ~~	Item14	4.423	-0.035	-0.035	-0.125	-0.125
##	680	Item31 ~~	Item23	5.052	0.025	0.025	0.141	0.141
##	683	Item31 ~~	Item29	49.586	0.087	0.087	0.426	0.426
##	695	Item31 ~~	Item28	3.605	-0.039	-0.039	-0.126	-0.126
##	697	Item33 ~~	Item34	32.272	0.086	0.086	0.396	0.396
##	699	Item33 ~~	Item37	4.608	0.041	0.041	0.128	0.128
##	703	Item33 ~~	Item42	8.867	0.051	0.051	0.181	0.181
##	704	Item33 ~~	Item46	3.697	-0.043	-0.043	-0.114	-0.114
##	708	Item33 ~~	Item12	11.169	-0.048	-0.048	-0.218	-0.218
##	710	Item33 ~~	Item14	5.637	0.041	0.041	0.142	0.142
##	718	Item33 ~~	Item29	5.086	-0.029	-0.029	-0.137	-0.137
##	721	Item33 ~~	Item22	6.949	0.042	0.042	0.155	0.155
##	728	Item33 ~~	Item38	3.212	0.037	0.037	0.106	0.106
##	731	Item33 ~~	Item36	6.451	0.042	0.042	0.153	0.153
##	733	Item34 ~~	Item37	6.367	0.047	0.047	0.156	0.156
##	738	Item34 ~~	Item46	9.171	-0.066	-0.066	-0.184	-0.184
##	742	Item34 ~~	Item12	3.571	-0.027	-0.027	-0.127	-0.127
##	749	Item34 ~~	Item23	10.903	-0.037	-0.037	-0.214	-0.214
##	752	Item34 ~~	Item29	5.081	0.028	0.028	0.141	0.141
##	758	Item34 ~~	Item4	5.681	0.052	0.052	0.145	0.145
##	762	Item34 ~~	Item38	10.516	0.066	0.066	0.196	0.196
##	764	Item34 ~~	Item28	10.424	-0.067	-0.067	-0.220	-0.220
##	765	Item34 ~~	Item36	19.071	0.072	0.072	0.269	0.269
##	766	Item35 ~~	Item37	5.749	-0.042	-0.042	-0.143	-0.143
##	771	Item35 ~~	Item46	7.727	0.057	0.057	0.165	0.165
##	775	Item35 ~~	Item12	18.294	0.057	0.057	0.280	0.280
##	780	Item35 ~~	Item9	5.121	-0.037	-0.037	-0.133	-0.133
##	784	Item35 ~~	Item26	4.021	0.022	0.022	0.121	0.121
##	785	Item35 ~~	Item29	5.285	-0.027	-0.027	-0.140	-0.140
##	786	Item35 ~~	Item19	4.434	0.025	0.025	0.126	0.126
##	788	Item35 ~~	Item22	6.205	-0.037	-0.037	-0.147	-0.147
##	791	Item35 ~~	Item4	21.485	-0.095	-0.095	-0.275	-0.275
##	794	Item35 ~~	Item8	4.319	0.041	0.041	0.122	0.122
##	797	Item35 ~~	Item28	9.051	0.059	0.059	0.200	0.200
##	798	Item35 ~~	Item36	4.120	0.031	0.031	0.122	0.122

805		Item50					0.218
820		Item22				0.265	0.265
822	Item37			-0.047			-0.101
825	Item37				0.055	0.144	0.144
828		Item27		-0.115	-0.115	-0.302	-0.302
829		Item28		-0.062	-0.062	-0.138	-0.138
830		Item36			0.096	0.246	0.246
831		Item40				0.146	0.146
833		Item42					
834		Item46					
841		Item21					
844		Item16		-0.051		-0.101	-0.101
858		Item38		0.140		0.243	0.243
863		Item42		-0.076		-0.163	-0.163
864		Item46		0.090		0.142	0.142
865		Item48		-0.091			
866		Item50		-0.069	-0.069		-0.133
875		Item23		-0.053	-0.053	-0.177	-0.177
876		Item24		-0.031	-0.031	-0.105	-0.105
877		Item26			0.039	0.120	0.120
881		Item22		-0.046	-0.046	-0.100	-0.100
882		Item55		0.133		0.233	0.233
883	Item40						
886	Item40			-0.069	-0.069		-0.152
889		Item27		0.070	0.070	0.155	0.155
892			118.706		0.236	0.719	0.719
893			21.803				-0.292
894 805			4.329		-0.050	-0.133	-0.133
895		Item50		-0.055	-0.055	-0.149	-0.149
899 918		Item14 Item27		0.064 0.046	0.064 0.046	0.191 0.147	0.191 0.147
918 921		Item27 Item46		-0.116			-0.249
929		Item1				0.099	0.099
929 933		Item24		-0.024	-0.024	-0.112	-0.112
934 934			5.340				-0.112
949		Item48		0.136	0.136	0.255	0.255
956	Item46			-0.067		-0.151	-0.151
964		Item20		-0.075	-0.075	-0.149	-0.149
973		Item27		-0.075	-0.075	-0.170	-0.170
974		Item28		0.115	0.115	0.217	0.217
976		Item50		0.136	0.136	0.307	0.307
977		Item11		-0.075	-0.075	-0.190	-0.190
979		Item13			0.042	0.119	0.119
993	Item48			-0.084	-0.084		-0.178
995		Item6			0.053	0.148	0.148
	Item48			-0.055	-0.056	-0.124	-0.124
	Item48			-0.047		-0.120	-0.120
	Item50			-0.037	-0.037	-0.101	-0.101
	Item50			0.046	0.046	0.159	0.159
	Item50			-0.034			-0.114
	Item50			-0.062		-0.149	-0.149

							0.057		
					3.594				
##	1024	Item50	~~	Item27	11.516	-0.089	-0.089	-0.240	-0.240
##	1025	Item50	~~	Item28	4.012	-0.056	-0.056	-0.128	-0.128
##	1026	Item50	~~	Item36	5.588	0.053	0.053	0.137	0.137
##	1027	Item11	~~	Item12	4.673	0.045	0.045	0.168	0.168
##	1030	Item11	~~	Item21	9.502	-0.067	-0.067	-0.192	-0.192
##	1032	Item11	~~	Item9	3.016	0.038	0.038	0.103	0.103
##	1038	Item11	~~	Item19	5.957	0.039	0.039	0.146	0.146
##	1040	Item11	~~	Item22	5.555	-0.047	-0.047	-0.140	-0.140
##	1043	Item11	~~	Item4	3.441	0.051	0.051	0.111	0.111
##	1064	Item12	~~	Item55	4.140	-0.042	-0.042	-0.128	-0.128
##	1072	Item12	~~	Item28	7.557	0.060	0.060	0.195	0.195
##	1081	Item13	~~	Item26	5.102	0.030	0.030	0.142	0.142
##	1086	Item13	~~	Item55	3.050	0.041	0.041	0.108	0.108
##	1088	Item13	~~	Item4	3.740	0.049	0.049	0.120	0.120
##	1091	Item13	~~	Item8	3.916	-0.049	-0.049	-0.121	-0.121
##	1092	Item13	~~	Item38	4.440	-0.051	-0.051	-0.130	-0.130
##	1098	Item14	~~	Item9	5.429	-0.051	-0.051	-0.133	-0.133
##	1100	Item14	~~	Item23	3.255	-0.025	-0.025	-0.110	-0.110
##	1102	Item14	~~	Item26	6.011	0.035	0.035	0.143	0.143
##	1105	Item14	~~	Item20	4.701	-0.048	-0.048	-0.125	-0.125
##	1111	Item14	~~	Item7			0.040	0.116	0.116
##	1116	Item14	~~	Item36	6.129	0.051	0.051	0.145	0.145
##	1125	Item21	~~	Item20	7.665	0.060	0.060	0.158	0.158
##	1126	Item21	~~	Item22	16.627	0.079	0.079	0.231	0.231
##	1133	Item21	~~	Item38	4.595	0.054	0.054	0.122	0.122
##	1135	Item21	~~	Item28	3.864	-0.050	-0.050	-0.126	-0.126
##	1137	Item1	~~	Item9	13.462	0.072	0.072	0.205	0.205
##	1138	Item1	~~	Item16	4.675	0.044	0.044	0.119	0.119
##	1139	Item1	~~	Item23	8.838	-0.038	-0.038	-0.179	-0.179
##	1145	Item1	~~	Item22	11.351	-0.060	-0.060	-0.187	-0.187
##	1147	Item1	~~	Item3	3.124	0.039	0.039	0.100	0.100
	1148			Item4	3.994			0.112	0.112
##	1152	Item1	~~	Item38	5.057	-0.052	-0.052	-0.125	-0.125
##	1153	Item1	~~	Item27	8.883	0.065	0.065	0.206	0.206
##	1159	Item9	~~	Item26	12.555	-0.054	-0.054	-0.208	-0.208
##	1161	Item9	~~	Item19	3.060	0.028	0.028	0.100	0.100
##	1162	Item9	~~	Item20	3.335	0.042	0.042	0.104	0.104
##	1164	Item9	~~	Item55	3.650	-0.049	-0.049	-0.108	-0.108
##	1169	Item9	~~	Item8	3.383	0.050	0.050	0.103	0.103
##	1177	Item16	~~	Item29	11.719	-0.058	-0.058	-0.198	-0.198
##	1179	Item16	~~	Item20	4.807	-0.051	-0.051	-0.123	-0.123
		Item16			5.017	-0.061	-0.061	-0.125	-0.125
		Item23					0.052	0.375	0.375
		Item23			6.847		0.026	0.170	0.170
		Item23			5.472		0.031	0.142	0.142
		Item23				-0.045	-0.045	-0.170	-0.170
		Item23				-0.031	-0.031	-0.105	-0.105
		Item23				-0.036	-0.036	-0.168	-0.168
##	1205	Item23	~~	Item28	3.101	0.031	0.031	0.120	0.120

##	1207	Item24	~~	Item26	3.456	-0.018	-0.018	-0.119	-0.119
##	1214	Item24	~~	Item4	11.344	-0.058	-0.058	-0.202	-0.202
##	1215	Item24	~~	Item6	5.337	0.028	0.028	0.145	0.145
##	1221	Item24	~~	Item36	4.187	0.027	0.027	0.125	0.125
##	1225	Item26	~~	Item22	10.214	-0.043	-0.043	-0.185	-0.185
##	1226	Item26	~~	Item55	7.683	0.047	0.047	0.160	0.160
##	1233	Item26	~~	Item27	17.481	0.070	0.070	0.302	0.302
##	1235	Item26	~~	Item36	8.258	-0.041	-0.041	-0.169	-0.169
##	1242	Item29	~~	Item6	5.297	-0.033	-0.033	-0.140	-0.140
##	1244	Item29	~~	Item8	8.885	-0.059	-0.059	-0.172	-0.172
##	1245			Item38	3.792	0.038	0.038	0.113	0.113
##	1249	Item19	~~	Item20	6.971	0.048	0.048	0.168	0.168
##	1250	Item19	~~	Item22	3.865	0.031	0.031	0.120	0.120
##		Item19			10.123	-0.063	-0.063	-0.193	-0.193
##		Item19		Item3	5.792	0.044	0.044	0.140	0.140
##		Item19		Item6	6.553	0.037	0.037	0.154	0.154
##	1269			Item27	15.132	0.102	0.102	0.282	0.282
##		Item22			5.549	-0.057	-0.057	-0.138	-0.138
##		Item22			18.294	-0.099	-0.099	-0.305	-0.305
##	1281				5.751	0.046	0.046	0.138	0.138
##		Item55		Item6	6.250	-0.056	-0.056	-0.149	-0.149
##	1291	Item3		Item4	12.064	0.115	0.115	0.210	0.210
	1292	Item3		Item6	6.067	-0.060	-0.060	-0.161	-0.161
	1296			Item27	15.359	0.112	0.112	0.282	0.282
	1299	Item4		Item6	3.090	-0.046	-0.046	-0.112	-0.112
	1300	Item4		Item7	18.182	0.131	0.131	0.292	0.292
	1301	Item4		Item8	7.758	-0.098	-0.098	-0.162	-0.162
	1305			Item36	3.557	-0.050	-0.050	-0.110	-0.110
	1308			Item38	5.121	-0.056	-0.056	-0.142	-0.142
	1312	Item7		Item8	4.604	-0.063	-0.063	-0.142	-0.142
	1314			Item27	7.048	-0.067	-0.067	-0.207	-0.207
	1319			Item28	3.175	0.059	0.059	0.113	0.113
##		Item38			3.917	-0.063	-0.063	-0.126	-0.126
##	1323				12.736	0.090	0.090	0.207	0.207
		Item27			19.847	0.303	0.303	0.798	0.798
##		Item27			4.555	-0.070	-0.070	-0.210	-0.210
##	1326	Item28	~~	Item36	3.436	-0.059	-0.059	-0.150	-0.150

2.2 Model modification

```
# fit a full CFA model 2
CFA352.8factor3 <- 'Finance =~ Item18 + Item25 + Item51 + Item52 + I
tem53 + Item54
Advice =~ Item31 + Item33 + Item34 + Item35 + Item37
F.Support =~ Item39 + Item40 + Item41 + Item42 + Item46 + Item48 + I
tem50
F.Involvement =~ Item11 + Item12 + Item13 + Item14 + Item21
Awareness =~ Item1 + Item9 + Item16 + Item23 + Item24 + Item26 + It
em29
Consult =~ Item19 + Item20 + Item22 + Item55
Symptom =~ Item3 + Item4 + Item6 + Item7 + Item8 + Item38
Complementary =~ Item27 + Item28 + Item36
Item18 ~~ Item53
Item18 ~~ Item33
Item18 ~~ Item35
Item18 ~~ Item37
Item18 ~~ Item40
Item18 ~~ Item42
Item18 ~~ Item48
Item18 ~~ Item50
Item18 ~~ Item9
Item18 ~~ Item29
Item18 ~~ Item20
Item18 ~~ Item3
Item18 ~~ Item4
Item18 ~~ Item8
Item18 ~~ Item38
Item18 ~~ Item28
Item18 ~~ Item36
Item25 ~~ Item51
Item25 ~~ Item52
Item25 ~~ Item53
Item25 ~~ Item54
Item25 ~~ Item31
Item25 ~~ Item39
Item25 ~~ Item46
Item25 ~~ Item24
Item25 ~~ Item20
Item25 ~~ Item4
Item25 ~~ Item8
Item25 ~~ Item38
Item25 ~~ Item27
Item51 ~~ Item52
Item51 ~~ Item54
Item51 ~~ Item35
Item51 ~~ Item37
Item51 ~~ Item50
Item51 ~~ Item12
```

Item51	~~	Item1
Item51	~~	Item16
Item51	~~	Item26
Item51	~~	Item20
Item51	~~	Item22
Item51	~~	Item7
Item51	~~	Item38
Item51	~~	Item27
Item51	~~	Item36
Item52	~~	Item42
Item52	~~	Item50
Item52	~~	Item19
Item52	~~	Item55
Item52	~~	Item7
Item52	~~	Item8
Item52	~~	Item36
Item53	~~	Item54
Item53	~~	Item34
Item53	$\sim \sim$	Item35
Item53	~~	Item37
Item53	~~	Item40
Item53	$\sim \sim$	Item41
Item53	~~	Item42
Item53	~~	Item46
Item53	~~	Item48
Item53	~~	Item12
Item53	~~	Item22
Item53	~~	Item38
Item53	~~	Item36
Item54	~~	Item35
Item54	~~	Item37
Item54	~~	Item41
Item54	~~	Item42
Item54	~~	Item46
Item54	~~	Item48
Item54	~~	Item50
Item54	~~	Item12
Item54 Item54	~~	Item13 Item21
Item54	~~	Item1
Item54	~~	Item20
Item54	~~	Item7
Item54		Item8
Item54	~~	Item38
Item54	~~	Item27
Item31	~~	Item33
Item31	~~	Item40
Item31	~~	Item11
Item31	~~	Item14
Item31	~~	Item23
Item31	~~	Item29

Item31	~~	Item28
Item33	~~	Item34
Item33	~~	Item37
Item33	~~	Item42
Item33	~~	Item46
Item33	~~	Item12
Item33	~~	Item14
Item33	~~	Item29
Item33	~~	Item22
Item33	~~	Item38
Item33	~~	Item36
Item34	~~	Item37
Item34	~~	Item46
Item34	~~	Item12
Item34	~~	Item23
Item34	~~	Item29
Item34	~~	Item4
Item34	~~	Item38
Item34	~~	Item28
Item34	~~	Item36
Item35	~~	Item37
Item35	~~	Item46
Item35	$\sim \sim$	Item12
Item35	$\sim \sim$	Item9
Item35	$\sim \sim$	Item26
Item35	$\sim \sim$	Item29
Item35	$\sim \sim$	Item19
Item35	$\sim \sim$	Item22
Item35	~~	Item4
Item35	$\sim \sim$	Item8
Item35	$\sim \sim$	Item28
Item35	$\sim \sim$	Item36
Item37	$\sim \sim$	Item50
Item37	~~	Item22
Item37	~~	Item3
Item37	~~	Item7
Item37	~~	Item27
Item37	~~	Item28
Item37	~~	Item36
Item39	~~	Item40
Item39	~~	Item42
Item39	~~	Item46
Item39	~~	Item21
Item39	~~	Item16
Item39	~~	Item18
Item40	~~	Item38
Item40	~~	Item46
Item40	~~	Item46
Item40	~~	
	~~	Item50 Item23
Item40	~~	
Item40	~~	Item24

Item40	~~	Item26
Item40	~~	Item22
Item40	~~	Item55
Item40	~~	Item3
Item40	~~	Item7
Item40	~~	Item27
Item41	~~	Item42
Item41	~~	Item46
Item41	~~	Item48
Item41	~~	Item50
Item41	~~	Item14
Item41	~~	Item27
Item42	~~	Item46
Item42	~~	Item1
Item42	~~	Item24
Item42	~~	Item26
Item46	~~	Item48
Item46	~~	Item1
Item46	~~	Item20
Item46	~~	Item27
Item46	~~	Item28
Item48	~~	Item50
Item48	~~	Item11
Item48	~~	Item13
Item48	~~	Item3
Item48	~~	Item6
Item48	~~	Item28
Item48	~~	Item36
Item50	~~	Item1
Item50	~~	Item29
Item50	~~	Item19
Item50	~~	Item20
Item50	~~	Item55
Item50	~~	Item3
Item50	~~	Item27
Item50	~~	Item28
Item50	~~	Item36
Item11	~~	Item12
Item11	~~	Item21
Item11	~~	Item9
Item11	~~	Item19
Item11	~~	Item22
Item11	~~	Item4
Item12	~~	Item55
Item12	~~	Item28
Item13	~~	Item26
Item13	~~	Item55
Item13	~~	Item4
Item13	~~	Item8
Item13	~~	Item38
Item14	~~	Item9
1 CCM14		1 CCmD

Item14	~~	Item23
Item14	~~	Item26
Item14	~~	Item20
Item14	~~	Item7
Item14	~~	Item36
Item21	~~	Item20
Item21	~~	Item22
Item21	~~	Item38
Item21	~~	Item28
Item1	~~	Item9
Item1	~~	Item16
Item1	~~	Item23
Item1	~~	Item22
Item1	~~	Item3
Item1	~~	Item4
Item1	~~	Item38
Item1	~~	Item27
Item9	~~	Item26
Item9	~~	Item19
Item9	~~	Item20
Item9	~~	Item55
Item9	~~	Item8
Item16	~~	Item29
Item16	~~	Item20
Item16	~~	Item38
Item23 Item23	~~	Item24 Item26
Item23	~~	Item22
Item23	~~	Item3
Item23	~~	Item4
Item23	~~	Item27
Item23	~~	Item28
Item24	~~	Item26
Item24	~~	Item4
Item24	$\sim \sim$	Item6
Item24	$\sim \sim$	Item36
Item26	~~	Item22
Item26	~~	Item55
Item26	$\sim \sim$	Item27
Item26	~~	Item36
Item29	~~	Item6
Item29	~~	Item8
Item29	~~	Item38
Item19	~~	Item20
Item19	~~	Item22
Item19	~~	Item55
Item19	~~	Item3
Item19	~~	Item6
Item20	~~	Item27
Item22	~~	Item55
Item22	~~	Item27

Item22 ~~ Item36

fit a full CFA model
CFA352.fit3 <- cfa(CFA352.8factor3, data = data, std.lv = TRUE)</pre>

Warning in lav_object_post_check(object): lavaan WARNING: the cov ariance matrix of the residuals of the observed ## variables (theta) is not positive definite; ## use lavInspect(fit, "theta") to investigate.

fitMeasures(CFA352.fit3)

‡	# npar	fmin	chisq
ŧ	# 355.000	1.225	862.739
ŧ	# df	pvalue	baseline.chisq
ŧ	# 591.000	0.000	7983.097
ŧ	# baseline.df	baseline.pvalue	cfi
ŧ	# 903.000	0.000	0.962
ŧ	# tli	nnfi	rfi
‡	# 0.941	0.941	0.835
ŧ	# nfi	pnfi	ifi
ŧ	# 0.892	0.584	0.963
ŧ	# rni	logl	unrestricted.logl
‡	# 0.962	-14419.327	-13987.957
ŧ	# aic	bic	ntotal
‡	# 29548.654	30920.243	352.000
‡	# bic2	rmsea	rmsea.ci.lower
‡	# 29794.045	0.036	0.031
	# rmsea.ci.upper	rmsea.pvalue	rmr
	# 0.041	1.000	0.042
	# rmr_nomean	srmr	srmr_bentler
ŧ	# 0.042	0.060	0.060
	# srmr_bentler_nomean	crmr	crmr_nomean
	# 0.060	0.060	0.060
	# srmr_mplus	<pre>srmr_mplus_nomean</pre>	cn_05
	# 0.059	0.059	265.657
	# cn_01	gfi	agfi
	# 275.957	0.902	0.843
	# pgfi	mfi	ecvi
ŧ	# 0.563	0.680	4.468

summary(CFA352.fit3, fit.measures = TRUE)

lavaan 0.6-3 ended normally after 120 iterations ## ## Optimization method NLMINB ## Number of free parameters 355 ## Number of observations ## 352 ## ## Estimator ML Model Fit Test Statistic ## 862.739

Degrees of freedom 591 ## P-value (Chi-square) 0.000 ## ## Model test baseline model: ## ## Minimum Function Test Statistic 7983.097 ## Degrees of freedom 903 P-value ## 0.000 ## ## User model versus baseline model: ## ## Comparative Fit Index (CFI) 0.962 ## Tucker-Lewis Index (TLI) 0.941 ## ## Loglikelihood and Information Criteria: ## ## Loglikelihood user model (H0) -14419.327 ## Loglikelihood unrestricted model (H1) -13987.957 ## ## Number of free parameters 355 ## Akaike (AIC) 29548.654 ## Bayesian (BIC) 30920.243 ## Sample-size adjusted Bayesian (BIC) 29794.045 ## ## Root Mean Square Error of Approximation: ## ## RMSEA 0.036 ## 90 Percent Confidence Interval 0.031 0.041 ## P-value RMSEA <= 0.05 1.000 ## ## Standardized Root Mean Square Residual: ## ## SRMR 0.060 ## ## Parameter Estimates: ## ## Information Expected ## Information saturated (h1) model Structured Standard Errors ## Standard ## ## Latent Variables: ## Estimate Std.Err z-value P(|z|)## Finance =~ 10.909 0.000 ## Item18 0.487 0.045 Item25 ## 0.717 0.044 16.306 0.000 ## Item51 0.418 0.054 7.674 0.000 ## Item52 0.702 0.046 15.339 0.000 ## Item53 0.535 0.056 9.506 0.000 ## Item54 0.418 0.047 8.883 0.000 ## Advice =~ 0.423 ## Item31 0.032 13.363 0.000

##	Item33		0.388	0.034	11.565	0.000
##	Item34		0.442	0.033	13.261	0.000
##	Item35		0.427	0.029	14.793	0.000
##	Item37		0.290	0.041	7.106	0.000
##	F.Support =~					
##	Item39		0.433	0.049	8.752	0.000
##	Item40		0.534	0.051	10.381	0.000
##	Item41		0.545	0.041	13.205	0.000
##	Item42		0.490	0.042	11.751	0.000
##	Item46		0.573	0.054	10.672	0.000
##	Item48		0.480	0.046	10.526	0.000
##	Item50		0.383	0.041	9.341	0.000
##	F.Involvement	=~				
##	Item11		0.594	0.042	14.011	0.000
##	Item12		0.594	0.036	16.644	0.000
##	Item13		0.651	0.039	16.495	0.000
##	Item14		0.470	0.039	12.215	0.000
##	Item21		0.421	0.037	11.315	0.000
##	Awareness =~					
##	Item1		0.278	0.033	8.399	0.000
##	Item9		0.477	0.039	12.089	0.000
##	Item16		0.378	0.039	9.790	0.000
##	Item23		0.433	0.029	14.799	0.000
##	Item24		0.388	0.028	14.080	0.000
##	Item26		0.399	0.028	14.026	0.000
##	Item29		0.476	0.031	15.595	0.000
##	Consult =~					
##	Item19		0.392	0.031	12.461	0.000
##	Item20		0.531	0.042	12.758	0.000
##	Item22		0.410	0.036	11.315	0.000
##	Item55		0.570	0.047	12.205	0.000
##	Symptom =~					
##	Item3		0.491	0.045	10.845	0.000
##	Item4		0.450	0.048	9.297	0.000
##	Item6		0.459	0.036	12.711	0.000
##	Item7		0.582	0.042	13.958	0.000
##	Item8		0.390	0.047	8.326	0.000
##	Item38		0.438	0.046	9.592	0.000
##	Complementary	=~				
##	Item27		0.946	0.051	18.658	0.000
##	Item28		0.935	0.054	17.402	0.000
##	Item36		0.504	0.038	13.275	0.000
##						
##	Covariances:					
##			Estimate	Std.Err	z-value	P(> z)
##	.Item18 ~~					
##	.Item53		0.098	0.034	2.901	0.004
##	.Item33		-0.024	0.018	-1.352	0.176
##	.Item35		0.020	0.017	1.186	0.236
##	.Item37		-0.051	0.024	-2.079	0.038
##	.Item40		0.080	0.028	2.831	0.005

##	.Item42	-0.022	0.020	-1.075	0.282
##	.Item48	-0.044	0.025	-1.750	0.080
##	.Item50	-0.033	0.025	-1.314	0.189
##	.Item9	-0.047	0.023	-2.072	0.038
##	.Item29	-0.051	0.016	-3.257	0.001
##	.Item20	0.102	0.024	4.225	0.000
##	.Item3	0.051	0.027	1.924	0.054
##	.Item4	-0.083	0.030	-2.791	0.005
##	.Item8	0.061	0.029	2.058	0.040
##	.Item38	-0.036	0.028	-1.322	0.186
##	.Item28	0.069	0.029	2.327	0.020
##	.Item36	-0.035	0.022	-1.585	0.113
##	.Item25 ~~				
##	.Item51	-0.103	0.031	-3.384	0.001
##	.Item52	-0.174	0.031	-5.663	0.000
##	.Item53	-0.114	0.033	-3.496	0.000
##	.Item54	-0.093	0.027	-3.378	0.001
##	.Item31	-0.004	0.014	-0.300	0.764
##	.Item39	0.044	0.025	1.791	0.073
##	.Item46	-0.091	0.026	-3.582	0.000
##	.Item24	0.049	0.012	3.934	0.000
##	.Item20	0.060	0.021	2.859	0.004
##	.Item4	-0.081	0.025	-3.189	0.001
##	.Item8	-0.057	0.024	-2.366	0.018
##	.Item38	0.026	0.023	1.103	0.270
##	.Item27	0.038	0.023	1.636	0.102
##	.Item51 ~~				
##	.Item52	0.049	0.033	1.499	0.134
##	.Item54	0.061	0.031	1.961	0.050
##	.Item35	-0.058	0.019	-3.080	0.002
##	.Item37	0.032	0.028	1.122	0.262
##	.Item50	0.106	0.029	3.623	0.000
##	.Item12	-0.052	0.021	-2.426	0.015
##	.Item1	-0.076	0.024	-3.198	0.001
##	.Item16	0.032	0.027	1.213	0.225
##	.Item26	-0.047	0.017	-2.705	0.007
##	.Item20	-0.053	0.026	-2.023	0.043
##	.Item22	0.064	0.024	2.672	0.008
##	.Item7	0.061	0.027	2.242	0.025
##	.Item38	0.074	0.031	2.392	0.017
##	.Item27	-0.133	0.032	-4.103	0.000
##	.Item36	0.028	0.026	1.068	0.285
##	.Item52 ~~				
##	.Item42	-0.037	0.019	-1.983	0.047
##	.Item50	0.073	0.024	3.035	0.002
##	.Item19	-0.030	0.015	-1.962	0.050
##	.Item55	0.073	0.025	2.890	0.004
##	.Item7	0.069	0.022	3.100	0.002
##	.Item8	0.090	0.026	3.419	0.001
##	.Item36	0.064	0.020	3.172	0.002
##	.Item53 ~~				

##	.Item54	0.129	0.036	3.617	0.000
##	.Item34	-0.041	0.021	-1.898	0.058
##	.Item35	0.035	0.020	1.709	0.087
##	.Item37	-0.095	0.029	-3.248	0.001
##	.Item40	0.097	0.035	2.777	0.005
##	.Item41	-0.029	0.029	-1.013	0.311
##	.Item42	-0.060	0.031	-1.974	0.048
##	.Item46	0.193	0.039	4.976	0.000
##	.Item48	0.106	0.033	3.212	0.001
##	.Item12	0.060	0.023	2.666	0.008
##	.Item22	-0.067	0.024	-2.838	0.005
##	.Item38	-0.028	0.032	-0.872	0.383
##	.Item36	-0.043	0.026	-1.651	0.099
##	.Item54 ~~				
##	.Item35	-0.019	0.016	-1.185	0.236
##	.Item37	0.029	0.023	1.272	0.203
##	.Item41	-0.033	0.024	-1.362	0.173
##	.Item42	-0.026	0.025	-1.033	0.302
##	.Item46	0.206	0.033	6.189	0.000
##	.Item48	0.181	0.030	5.949	0.000
##	.Item50	0.118	0.026	4.592	0.000
##	.Item12	-0.017	0.020	-0.888	0.375
##	.Item13	0.060	0.022	2.668	0.008
##	.Item21	0.069	0.022	3.131	0.002
##	.Item1	-0.081	0.020	-4.031	0.000
##	.Item20	-0.081	0.024	-3.424	0.001
##	.Item7	0.050	0.023	2.176	0.030
##	.Item8	-0.063	0.028	-2.293	0.022
##	.Item38	-0.045	0.027	-1.667	0.096
##	.Item27	-0.064	0.027	-2.392	0.017
##	.Item31 ~~				
##	.Item33	-0.005	0.013	-0.409	0.683
##	.Item40	-0.016	0.018	-0.871	0.384
##	.Item11	0.018	0.014	1.243	0.214
##	.Item14	-0.021	0.015	-1.458	0.145
##	.Item23	0.026	0.009	2.698	0.007
##	.Item29	0.083	0.014	5.978	0.000
##	.Item28	-0.056	0.019	-3.020	0.003
##	.Item33 ~~				
##	.Item34	0.094	0.017	5.614	0.000
##	.Item37	0.051	0.019	2.624	0.009
##	.Item42	0.043	0.014	3.140	0.002
##	.Item46	-0.033	0.020	-1.688	0.091
##	.Item12	-0.048	0.014	-3.380	0.001
##	.Item14	0.016	0.015	1.068	0.285
##	.Item29	-0.020	0.013	-1.612	0.107
##	.Item22	0.027	0.014	1.911	0.056
##	.Item38	0.037	0.019	1.903	0.057
##	.Item36	0.072	0.017	4.304	0.000
##	.Item34 ~~				
##	.Item37	0.045	0.019	2.391	0.017

##	.Item46	-0.063	0.020	-3.155	0.002
##	.Item12	-0.031	0.014	-2.275	0.023
##	.Item23	-0.021	0.009	-2.186	0.029
##	.Item29	0.013	0.012	1.086	0.278
##	.Item4	0.044	0.020	2.270	0.023
##	.Item38	0.064	0.019	3.260	0.001
##	.Item28	-0.055	0.020	-2.831	0.005
##	.Item36	0.078	0.017	4.608	0.000
##	.Item35 ~~				
##	.Item37	-0.007	0.015	-0.436	0.663
##	.Item46	0.034	0.017	1.967	0.049
##	.Item12	0.035	0.012	2.949	0.003
##	.Item9	-0.035	0.014	-2.456	0.014
##	.Item26	0.009	0.009	1.015	0.310
##	.Item29	-0.008	0.011	-0.733	0.464
##	.Item19	0.024	0.011	2.286	0.022
##	.Item22	-0.025	0.013	-1.877	0.060
##	.Item4	-0.068	0.018	-3.786	0.000
##	.Item8	0.018	0.017	1.065	0.287
##	.Item28	0.011	0.019	0.609	0.542
##	.Item36	0.054	0.014	3.899	0.000
##	.Item37 ~~				
##	.Item50	0.098	0.022	4.467	0.000
##	.Item22	0.076	0.019	3.960	0.000
##	.Item3	-0.017	0.024	-0.718	0.473
##	.Item7	0.064	0.021	3.005	0.003
##	.Item27	-0.106	0.029	-3.623	0.000
##	.Item28	-0.104	0.032	-3.229	0.001
##	.Item36	0.077	0.024	3.174	0.002
##	.Item39 ~~				
##	.Item40	0.089	0.034	2.632	0.008
##	.Item42	-0.025	0.022	-1.148	0.251
##	.Item46	0.056	0.033	1.687	0.092
##	.Item21	0.057	0.024	2.376	0.018
##	.Item16	-0.043	0.026	-1.657	0.098
##	.Item38	0.146	0.032	4.590	0.000
##	.Item40 ~~				
##	.Item42	-0.045	0.023	-1.928	0.054
##	.Item46	0.063	0.037	1.685	0.092
##	.Item48	-0.085	0.029	-2.900	0.004
##	.Item50	-0.070	0.027	-2.595	0.009
##	.Item23	-0.063	0.018	-3.456	0.001
##	.Item24	-0.038	0.017	-2.239	0.025
##	.Item26	0.017	0.018	0.996	0.319
##	.Item22	-0.035	0.022	-1.627	0.104
##	.Item55	0.111	0.029	3.820	0.000
##	.Item3	0.044	0.030	1.485	0.138
##	.Item7	-0.091	0.026	-3.534	0.000
##	.Item27	0.019	0.029	0.648	0.517
##	.Item41 ~~				
##	.Item42	0.171	0.027	6.361	0.000

##	.Item46	-0.082	0.029	-2.879	0.004
##	.Item48	-0.000	0.021	-0.018	0.986
##	.Item50	-0.018	0.019	-0.957	0.339
##	.Item14	0.058	0.017	3.420	0.001
##	.Item27	0.022	0.018	1.199	0.231
##	.Item42 ~~				
##	.Item46	-0.085	0.029	-2.944	0.003
##	.Item1	0.022	0.015	1.447	0.148
##	.Item24	-0.009	0.011	-0.809	0.419
##	.Item26	-0.035	0.011	-3.112	0.002
##	.Item46 ~~				
##	.Item48	0.097	0.033	2.935	0.003
##	.Item1	-0.061	0.021	-2.949	0.003
##	.Item20	-0.083	0.025	-3.375	0.001
##	.Item27	-0.066	0.032	-2.032	0.042
##	.Item28	0.051	0.034	1.476	0.140
##	.Item48 ~~				
##	.Item50	0.101	0.025	4.127	0.000
##	.Item11	-0.073	0.021	-3.437	0.001
##	.Item13	0.018	0.020	0.919	0.358
##	.Item3	-0.068	0.025	-2.701	0.007
##	.Item6	0.049	0.019	2.530	0.011
##	.Item28	-0.057	0.028	-2.042	0.041
##	.Item36	-0.049	0.019	-2.531	0.011
##	.Item50 ~~				
##	.Item1	-0.022	0.017	-1.277	0.202
##	.Item29	0.032	0.014	2.384	0.017
##	.Item19	-0.029	0.015	-1.895	0.058
##	.Item20	-0.053	0.021	-2.498	0.012
##	.Item55	0.046	0.024	1.921	0.055
##	.Item3	-0.042	0.025	-1.720	0.085
##	.Item27	-0.083	0.030	-2.812	0.005
##	.Item28	-0.070	0.033	-2.156	0.031
##	.Item36	0.026	0.022	1.178	0.239
##	.Item11 ~~				
##	.Item12	0.012	0.020	0.578	0.563
##	.Item21	-0.054	0.020	-2.697	0.007
##	.Item9	0.025	0.020	1.248	0.212
##	.Item19	0.029	0.015	1.928	0.054
##	.Item22	-0.043	0.018	-2.412	0.016
##	.Item4	0.055	0.026	2.163	0.031
##	.Item12 ~~				
##	.Item55	-0.024	0.019	-1.276	0.202
##	.Item28	0.016	0.020	0.800	0.424
##	.Item13 ~~		0.040		0.00-
##	.Item26	0.034	0.012	2.752	0.006
##	.Item55	0.023	0.023	1.029	0.303
##	.Item4	0.045	0.024	1.853	0.064
##	.Item8	-0.049	0.023	-2.113	0.035
##	.Item38	-0.035	0.022	-1.574	0.115
##	.Item14 ~~				

##	.Item9	-0.050	0.020	-2.461	0.014
##	.Item23	-0.022	0.013	-1.727	0.084
##	.Item26	0.031	0.014	2.302	0.021
##	.Item20	-0.020	0.019	-1.041	0.298
##	.Item7	0.047	0.020	2.302	0.021
##	.Item36	0.031	0.018	1.767	0.077
##	.Item21 ~~				
##	.Item20	0.047	0.019	2.423	0.015
##	.Item22	0.070	0.017	3.999	0.000
##	.Item38	0.051	0.023	2.173	0.030
##	.Item28	-0.031	0.023	-1.327	0.185
##	.Item1 ~~				
##	.Item9	0.056	0.018	3.077	0.002
##	.Item16	0.029	0.018	1.553	0.120
##	.Item23	-0.014	0.011	-1.347	0.178
##	.Item22	-0.052	0.015	-3.391	0.001
##	.Item3	0.012	0.020	0.620	0.535
##	.Item4	0.004	0.021	0.183	0.855
##	.Item38	-0.060	0.021	-2.833	0.005
##	.Item27	0.038	0.019	1.971	0.049
##	.Item9 ~~	0.050			
##	.Item26	-0.050	0.013	-3.732	0.000
##	.Item19	0.026	0.015	1.707	0.088
##	.Item20	0.027	0.021	1.308	0.191
## ##	.Item55	-0.051	0.023	-2.267	0.023
## ##	.Item8	0.038	0.025	1.519	0.129
## ##	.Item16 ~~	0.061	0 014	4 222	0 000
## ##	.Item29	-0.061 -0.034	0.014 0.020	-4.333	0.000
## ##	.Item20		0.020	-1.713 -2.107	0.087
## ##	.Item38 .Item23 ~~	-0.053	0.025	-2.107	0.035
## ##	.Item24	0.060	0.011	5.365	0.000
## ##	.Item26	0.036	0.011	3.185	0.001
## ##	.Item22	0.020	0.011	1.685	0.001
## ##	.Item3	-0.035	0.012	-2.434	0.092
## ##	.Item4	-0.035	0.014	-2.434	0.015
##	.Item27	-0.003	0.017	-0.156	0.876
##	.Item28	0.022	0.017	1.245	0.213
##	.Item24 ~~	0.022	0.01/	1,249	0.215
##	.Item26	0.004	0.010	0.380	0.704
##	.Item4	-0.065	0.018	-3.643	0.000
##	.Item6	0.019	0.012	1.619	0.105
##	.Item36	0.030	0.011	2.649	0.008
##	.Item26 ~~	0.050	0.011	2.015	0.000
##	.Item22	-0.036	0.013	-2.860	0.004
##	.Item55	0.041	0.015	2.648	0.008
##	.Item27	0.071	0.017	4.222	0.000
##	.Item36	0.009	0.012	0.742	0.458
##	.Item29 ~~	0.005			
##	.Item6	-0.028	0.012	-2.260	0.024
##	.Item8	-0.056	0.017	-3.284	0.001

##	.Item38	0.004	0.016	0.222	0.824
##	.Item19 ~~		0 010	2 054	0.040
## ##	.Item20	0.037 0.016	0.018 0.015	2.054	0.040 0.293
##	.Item22			1.052	
##	.Item55	-0.050	0.019	-2.590	0.010
##	.Item3	0.054	0.017	3.105	0.002
##	.Item6	0.036	0.013	2.639	0.008
##	.Item20 ~~	0,000	0.024	2 021	0,000
##	.Item27	0.093	0.024	3.831	0.000
##	.Item22 ~~	0.076	0 0 0 0 0	2 262	0 001
##	.Item55	-0.076	0.023	-3.362	0.001
##	.Item27	-0.073	0.022	-3.289	0.001
##	.Item36	0.017	0.017	0.973	0.331
##	Finance ~~	0 740	0 000	40.404	
##	Advice	0.743	0.038	19.481	0.000
##	F.Support	0.777	0.037	21.281	0.000
##	F.Involvement	0.551	0.044	12.565	0.000
##	Awareness	0.709	0.037	19.300	0.000
##	Consult	0.806	0.038	21.349	0.000
##	Symptom	0.552	0.048	11.549	0.000
##	Complementary	0.608	0.041	14.673	0.000
##	Advice ~~				
##	F.Support	0.681	0.047	14.578	0.000
##	F.Involvement	0.538	0.051	10.585	0.000
##	Awareness	0.905	0.030	30.615	0.000
##	Consult	0.842	0.040	20.900	0.000
##	Symptom	0.550	0.053	10.393	0.000
##	Complementary	0.767	0.038	20.170	0.000
##	F.Support ~~				
##	F.Involvement	0.716	0.041	17.571	0.000
##	Awareness	0.680	0.043	15.680	0.000
##	Consult	0.804	0.044	18.472	0.000
##	Symptom	0.750	0.043	17.432	0.000
##	Complementary	0.569	0.052	11.021	0.000
##	F.Involvement ~~				
##	Awareness	0.636	0.042	15.278	0.000
##	Consult	0.755	0.041	18.274	0.000
##	Symptom	0.641	0.045	14.386	0.000
##	Complementary	0.444	0.052	8.510	0.000
##	Awareness ~~				
##	Consult	0.907	0.033	27.188	0.000
##	Symptom	0.666	0.045	14.817	0.000
##	Complementary	0.704	0.036	19.540	0.000
##	Consult ~~				
##	Symptom	0.688	0.048	14.388	0.000
##	Complementary	0.705	0.044	15.953	0.000
##	Symptom ~~				
##	Complementary	0.381	0.058	6.598	0.000
##	-				
##	Variances:				
##		Estimate	Std.Err	z-value	P(> z)

##	.Item18	0.554	0.043	12.936	0.000
##	.Item25	0.199	0.039	5.067	0.000
##	.Item51	0.686	0.057	12.119	0.000
##	.Item52	0.320	0.041	7.868	0.000
##	.Item53	0.759	0.063	12.064	0.000
##	.Item54	0.584	0.046	12.706	0.000
##	.Item31	0.225	0.019	11.684	0.000
##	.Item33	0.273	0.023	11.987	0.000
##	.Item34	0.256	0.022	11.682	0.000
##	.Item35	0.170	0.016	10.686	0.000
##	.Item37	0.453	0.035	12.804	0.000
##	.Item39	0.620	0.050	12.401	0.000
##	.Item40	0.615	0.052	11.810	0.000
##	.Item41	0.336	0.032	10.447	0.000
##	.Item42	0.373	0.034	11.119	0.000
##	.Item46	0.607	0.056	10.919	0.000
##	.Item48	0.493	0.041	11.960	0.000
##	.Item50	0.441	0.035	12.552	0.000
##	.Item11	0.343	0.034	10.104	0.000
##	.Item12	0.217	0.023	9.244	0.000
##	.Item13	0.276	0.028	9.919	0.000
##	.Item14	0.367	0.030	12.133	0.000
##	.Item21	0.345	0.028	12.132	0.000
##	.Item1	0.310	0.024	12.892	0.000
##	.Item9	0.380	0.031	12.180	0.000
##	.Item16	0.399	0.032	12.631	0.000
##	.Item23	0.179	0.016	11.338	0.000
##	.Item24	0.170	0.014	11.801	0.000
##	.Item26	0.175	0.015	11.460	0.000
##	.Item29	0.187	0.017	11.121	0.000
##	.Item19	0.206	0.019	10.842	0.000
##	.Item20	0.408	0.034	11.876	0.000
##	.Item22	0.317	0.026	12.015	0.000
##	.Item55	0.483	0.042	11.408	0.000
##	.Item3	0.490	0.041	11.867	0.000
##	.Item4	0.626	0.050	12.444	0.000
##	.Item6	0.284	0.025	11.194	0.000
##	.Item7	0.350	0.033	10.486	0.000
##	.Item8	0.594	0.047	12.602	0.000
##	.Item38	0.551	0.044	12.395	0.000
##	.Item27	0.349	0.046	7.527	0.000
##	.Item28	0.448	0.051	8.783	0.000
##	.Item36	0.337	0.028	11.954	0.000
##	Finance	1.000			
##	Advice	1.000			
##	F.Support	1.000			
##	F.Involvement	1.000			
##	Awareness	1.000			
##	Consult	1.000			
##	Symptom	1.000			
##	Complementary	1.000			

3. Reliability

3.1 Component 1

Reliability Statistics		
Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.769	.770	6

Scale Statistics			
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items
16.75	14.269	3.777	6

3.2 Component 2

Reliability Statistics

ſ	Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
ſ	.789	.793	5

Scale Statistics

Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items
16.46	6.192	2.488	5

3.3 Component 3

Reliability Statistics

	Renubling Statistics	
Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.795	.799	7

Scale Statistics

Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items
18.95	16.763	4.094	7

3.4 Component 4

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.817	.826	7

Scale Statistics

ſ	Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items
Ī	23.96	10.070	3.173	7

3.5 Component 5

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.817	.815	5

Scale Statistics			
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items
15.09	8.872	2.979	5

3.6 Component 6

Reliability Statistics

ĺ	Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
	.705	.720	4

Scale S	Statistics
---------	------------

Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items
11.97	5.084	2.255	4

3.7 Component 7

Reliability	Statistics
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Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.808	.813	3

Scale Statistics

Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items
8.45	7.006	2.647	3

3.8 Component 8

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.741	.745	6

Scale Statistics			
Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items
16.50	11.225	3.350	6

3.9 SCNS-TBC Version

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.941	.944	43

Scale	Statistics
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Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items
128.13	354.895	18.839	43





ประกาศ คณะพยาบาลศาสตร์ จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย เรื่อง การอนุมัติหัวข้อดุษฎีนิพนธ์นิพนธ์ ครั้งที่ 10/2558 ประจำปีการศึกษา 2558

นิสิตผู้ทำวิจัยและอาจารย์ที่ปรึกษาดุษฎีนิพนธ์

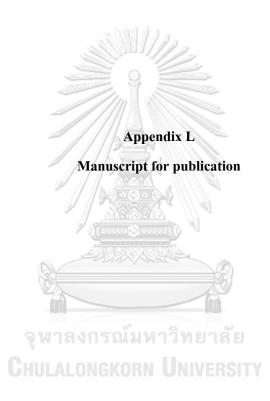
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ชื่อ-นามสกุล	นางสาวสุภาณี คลังฤทธิ์
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	THE DEVELOPMENT OF SUPPORTIVE CARE NEEDS SCALE FOR THAI
	WOMEN WITH BREAST CANCER UNDERGOING CHEMOTHERAPY
ครั้งที่อนุมัติ	10/2558
ระดับ	ปริญญาเอก

จากมติคณะกรรมการบริหารคณะพยาบาลศาสตร์ ครั้งที่ 10/2559 วันที่ 26 กรกฎาคม 2559

ประกาศ ณ วันที่ 29 กรกฎาคม พ.ศ. 2559

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Supportive care needs: An aspect of Thai women with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy



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ARTICLE INFO	A B S T R A C T
Keywords: Supportive care needs Breast cancer Chemotherapy Qualitative study	Purpose: This study was conducted to explore supportive care needs of Thai women with breast cancer under- going chemotherapy. Methods: Through qualitative interviews, a convenience sample of ten women with invasive and advanced in vasive breast cancer who were undergoing chemotherapy were interviewed. Treatment for all women took place at a regional hospital in lower northern Thailand. Ten participants were interviewed, some more than once, for a total of 18 interviews. A qualitative approach with a semi-structured interviewe guideline was used in data collection. Content analysis was used to analyze the data. <i>Results:</i> Four major themes were found: 1) the need for physical comfort and health safety, 2) the need for encouragement, 3) the need for solution of financial problems, and 4) the need for communication and useful information. This qualitative investigation four that supportive care needs of Thai women with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy are essential for nurses to know in order to provide high quality care. <i>Conclusions:</i> Improvement of supportive care quality for women with breast cancer who are undergoing che- motherapy in Thai culture should include: 1) access to supportive care needs assessment, 2) proactive dis semination of necessary information for better management of their lives, 3) aids to daily living and psychosocial support, and 4) facilitation of easy access to welfare and finance help. Provision of supportive care from both families and health care teams could improve the quality of life and so ease the women's lives for Thai women with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy.

1. Introduction

In Thailand, the prevalence of women with breast cancer increases every year. There is a growing population of patients and survivors in need of care (Kotepui and Chupeerach, 2013). Evidence indicates breast cancer is a chronic illness that affects many individuals and is described by many as one of the most stressful times in their lives (Akechi et al., 2011; Arman et al., 2002; Burgess et al., 2005; Thompson et al., 2013). Although breast cancer may be curable nowadays, women still have deep-seated fears once they have been diagnosed. For many, a diagnosis of breast cancer still represents pain, suffering, and death. And, women with breast cancer often face a future of uncertainty and unpredictable treatment (Grassi et al., 2005; Lim et al., 2013). Evidence also points out that during the illness trajectory of breast cancer, new demands for help or support may arise. Thus, the women with breast cancer may have needs for help and assistance from others (Akechi et al., 2011; Brant et al., 2011; Lai et al., 2017; Wannapornsiri, 2003; Yamagishi

et al., 2009). Therefore, an understanding of supportive care needs is essential to achieve good quality care for women with breast cancer undergoing chemotherapy (Asadi-Lari et al., 2004; Brédart et al., 2013; Fiszer et al., 2014; Harrison et al., 2009; Lai et al., 2017).

The concept of Supportive Care Needs is an important notion that nursing researchers are studying from many different perspectives. There is clearly a need to understand what needs patients with cancer identify (Fitch et al., 2008). There has been a focus on evaluating the supportive care needs that cancer patients identify including levels of needs for assistance through a list of issues or problems (Boyes et al., 2009; Richardson et al., 2007). Moreover, supportive care needs of cancer patients are individual and the needs tend to change and reoccur over time (Asadi-Lari et al., 2004; Fitch et al., 2008; Harrison et al., 2009; Smith et al., 2014). Almost all types of cancer patients have to face similar major problems. These include fatigue, nausea and vomiting, and pain as well as anxiety, stress, and not knowing the disease trajectory or self-care practices during the period of illness. These all

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อกาการพยามาอ

หนังอือรบรองฉบับนี้ให้ได้เพื่อแอดงอ่า นางอำเวอุภาณี คลังญหภิ ผู้ประกุดปริทริพ การพยาบาล หรือการพยาบาลและการผลุงครรภ์ ขั้นหหึ่ง ใบคนุญาตเลขที่ ๔๕๑๑๐๙๔๕๙๑

ໃດ້ຮັບກາรรับรองอ่านโหผู้ผ่าหภารอบรม หลักสุดรการให้ยาเคมีบาบัด

มิติทธิประกอบผิขาข้างการพยาบาลตามข้ออำบัตและไข้อนไขในการประกอบผิขาข้างการพยาบาลและการงคุรครรภ์

ภายใต้กฏหมายและข้อบังคับของอภาการพยาบาล

ออกให้ ณ อันที่ ๒๙ เพื่อน อันอาคม พุทธลักราข์ ๒๕๖๖

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