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¼°ÇÒÀÇÐ=ÇÒÀ=ÃÇ cÍ§¹ ÑÇÈÇ¼· Â·Ê; Ë ³ Ð¼· ÂÈÈµÂÈÇ³¼À°Ò· ÊÇÑ Ë ÀÇÐÈÇÒ¼· µ¹ ÂÐ Ñ ÇÐ » µÒÀÇÐ=ÇÒÀ=ÃÇ¹ ÇÈ áÁÐÀÇÒÀ=ÃÇÒ; ÁÇÈ 1.93, 80.17, 10.63 áÁÐ 7.25 µÒÀÐ Ñ

¼ÂÈ. ÇÐ; ÒÀÇÒ ÁÇÒÈÑ¼Ñ, ÑÀÇÐ=ÇÒÀ=ÃÇ ; ÁÇ=¹ ÑÇÈÇ¼· ÂÈÇ¹ äÈ- < ÈÁÇ ÀÇÐ=ÃÇ» §¹ ÑÇÈÇ¼· Â·Ê; ÒÀÇÒ Ç

ÈÈÈÑ¼ÂÈ. ÇÐ; ÒÀÇÒ áÁÐ=ÇÒÈÒÇ¼¹ ; ÒÁ; ÈÈÒÇÁ. Ñ ÒÁÁ¼; ÁÈ°°¹ ; ÒÁ; ÇÈ »- ÈÒ Ë¼ÇÈÁÇÒÈÑ¼Ñ, ÑÁÇÇÁÇÈÐÑ

ÈÇ¹ ÀÇÐ=ÇÒÀ=ÃÇ áÁÐ=ÇÒÈÒÇ¼¹ ; ÒÁ; ÈÈ¼°ÇÒÈÑ¼Ñ, Ñ ; ÁÇ=¹ ¼°ÇÒ Ñ ÈÈÈ¼· Â·Ê ÀÇÐÈÇÒ¼· Ð ÇÈÈµÄÈ¹ ÑÇ¼¹ ÁÇÒÈÒÇ¼¹ ; ÒÁ; ÈÈÒ ÇÐ; ÁÇ ÑÇÈÇ¼· á¼· Â·ÊÇÐ=ÇÒÀ=ÃÇ áÁÐÁÈ; ð; ÒÇÈÇÈÈ¼°ÇÈ¹ °ÇÍ; ÒÁ; ÈÈ¼°ÇÒ Ñ ÑÇÈÇ¼· Â·ÊÁÇ ÀÇÐ=ÇÒÀ=ÃÇ ÐÁÇÒÈÈ¹¹ ; ÒÁ; ÈÈÒ (problem solving confidence) áÁÐ; ÒÁÍÇÇ»- ÈÒ Ë; ÇÐ; » ÑÒÁ¹ µ¹ á§ (personal control) ÁÇ; ÇÐ ÑÇÈÇ¼· Â·Ê ÀÇÐ=ÇÒÀ=ÃÇ

µÇÁ»Á; È

¼ÇÈÍÇÍ °Ç ÑÇÈÇ¼· Â·Ê; Ë »; ÒÈÈÒ 2541 ÑÇÈÇ¼· Ò· ÈÇÒ µÇÒ=ÁÇ ãÈ; Ë »; ÒÈÈÒ 2542 áÁÐ=ÇÒ ÑÁÐ· ÈÈ¹· ÇÈÈÇÇÒ ÈÁÇÁÇÁ ÇÁÇÍ °Ç ÑÇÈÇ¼· È äÁá ÁÁ¹ ÒÁ¹· ÈÈÇÈ; »ÁÈ· ð; ÇÁ· ÈÈ¹· È¹ ÇÈÈÈÈ¹· ÈÈÈÁÁÇÒÁ»ÁÈÇ¼· ÇÇÇÇ; Ò· ÈÈÒÇ¼¹ ÒÇÈÈÈ¹¹ ÇÈ

á; ÈÒÍÈÈ

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Stress and Problem Solving Styles of the Third-Year Medical Students at Faculty of Medicine, Siriraj Hospital

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Abstract

Objective The purposes of this research were to study the prevalence of stress, the relationship between the stress and achievement, and the stress and the problem solvings capabilities of the third-year medical students at Faculty of Medicine, Siriraj Hospital.

Method Subjects consisted of 207 third-year medical students. The Thai Stress Test and the Problem Solving Inventories were used for data collecting. Descriptive statistics, chi-square test and Independent t-test were used in this study .

Results The prevalence of medical students who have excellent mentally condition, normal mentally condition, slightly stress, and stressful were 1.93, 80.17, 10.63, and 7.25 percent consecutively.

There were no significant difference between achievement and problem-solving. However, there were significant relationship between stress level and achievement, and also significant relationship between stress level and perception of problem-solving behaviors and attitudes.

Conclusions The nonstress medical students (excellent mentally condition and normal mentally condition) have greater perceived problem-solving abilities and tend to have problem solving confidence and personal control more than the stressful medical students. *J Psychiatr Assoc Thailand* 2000; 45(1): 59-69

Key words: stress, problem solving styles, medical students

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