

1989 6 3.

, 가
1990 가 가 가
1991 가 가 가 가

1990 1 가

1993 가

(, 1994).

, 가 가 가 가 가 가 가 가 가
, , , (가 가 가
, 1990), 가 가 가 가 가
66.8%가 가 가 가 가 가
92.4%, 63.6% , 가 가 가
(, 1992). (, 1991).

가 가 가 가 가 가 가 가
(, 1988) 가 가 가 가 가
가 가 가 가 가 가 가 가
가 가 가 가 가 가 가 가
가 가 가 가 가 가 가 가 가
가 가 가 가 가 가 가 가 가
15 가 가 가
가 가 가 가 가
90% 가 가
2038
가
(, 1981). 가

2.

, 가 가 가 가 가 가 가 가
, 가 가 가 가 가 가 가 가 가
, 가 가 가 가 가 가 가 가 가
, 가 가 가 가 가 가 가 가 가
(, 1988; Rogatz,
1985; Zimmer, 1985) 가 가 가 가 가
가

가 가 34%, 가 25.4%

3가 가 63.0%,
가 42.8%

60% 가 10.5% 가
(1988) 가
60

가 가 ,
가 가 (1994)
가 가 가
가 가 Runner
(1985) 90
가 가
가 가
Dunlop(1980) 가
가 가
가 가 가 가
가 가 가
Luken(1991) 가 가
가 가 (1981)
가 가
가 가
가 가
(1981) 가 가
가 가
가 가
(1988)
(, 1989; ,1992) 가
가 가
가 가 (1992)
가 가
가, (, 1992). (1988)
가 가
84.5%, 가 55.0%, 가 가

가 (1992) 가 가 가 가 . ,
가 , , , 가 가 . 199
, 가 (22) 가
Oleske (1983) 가 (16)
(8) 46 153
(76.88%) .
, McAuley (1984) 가
3.
, Rogatz(1985) 가
(1988) 가
가
가
. Garrard (1987) 가
. 9 , 가 9 , 9 ,
. 9 31 21
가
. 4.
가 가 가 가 가 가
. 가
. 1 4 , 가 3
1. 4 1 , 1 6
가 .
. 15
가 , 1997 7 28 1997 8
. 27 31 .
2. 5.
P K SPSS/PC+
, , , . 1) , ,
, , .
가 가 가 2) 가 , ,

3)	가	()	99	53(34.6)
	² -test t-test		100-199	44(28.8)
4)	가		200-299	36(23.5)
	(Ratio)		300	20(13.1)
5)	가			134(87.6)
				19(12.4)
6.		가 ()	1	8(5.2)
			2	23(15.0)
			3-5	109(71.2)
			6	13(8.5)
				102(66.7)
				40(26.1)
				4(2.6)
				7(4.6)
				79(51.6)
				37(24.2)
				21(13.7)
				11(7.2)
1.				5(3.3)

< 1> 가
 58.8% (90), 가 41.2% (63) 가
 , 25 67 ,
 41.3±15.51 , 29 가 26.1%
 가 99
 가 34.6% 가 100-199 (28.8%),
 200-200 (23.5%), 300 (13.1%)
 , 가
 87.6% (134) 12.4%
 (19) . 가 3 5 71.2%
 (109) 가
 가 66.7% (102) 가
 , 가 26.1% (40), 가 2.6% (4)
 . 51.6% (79)
 가 , 24.2% (37), 13.7%
 (21), 7.2% (11)
 < 1> (N = 153)
 (%)
 90(58.8)
 63(41.2)
 () 29 40(26.1)
 30-39 31(20.3)
 40-49 31(20.3)
 50-59 24(15.7)
 60 27(17.6)

2. 가
 153 가
 32.7% (50) , 가
 67.3% (103)
) 가
 . 가 , , 가
 가
 93.5% (143) , 6.5% (10) 가
 가 . 가
 85.6%
 (130) , 14.4% (23)
 . , 가
 1 9,143±14,931
 , 53.6% (82)
 가 1 , 1-2
 24.2% (37) , 2-3 15.7% (24)
) , 3-4 2.6% (4) , 4 3.3% (5)
) . 가 가
 47.7% (73) 가 ,
 가가 22.2% (34) ,
 14.4% (22) . , 가
 가

'가 81.0% (124) , 가
'가 83.7% (128)
, ' 가 가
' 79.1% (121) , '
' 82.4% (126
) , ' 가 '가 79.1% (121
) , '가 가
)가 가 ' 86.3% (132
< 2>.

< 2> 가 (N = 153)

		(%)
가		50(32.7)
		103(67.3)
가		143(93.5)
		10(6.5)
가		130(85.6)
		23(14.4)
	1	82(53.6)
가	1 -1 9	37(24.2)
	2 -2 9	24(15.7)
	3 -3 9	4(2.6)
	4	5(3.3)
	가	73(47.7)
		7(2.6)
가	가가	34(22.2)
		4(2.6)
		22(14.4)
		13(8.5)
		124(81.0)
		29(19.0)
		128(83.7)
		25(16.3)
가	가	121(79.1)
		32(20.9)
		126(82.4)
		27(17.6)
가		121(79.1)
		32(20.9)
가		132(86.3)
		21(13.7)

3. 가
(, 가
가
, 가 , 가 가
, , 1 ,
, , , ,
, , 가
< 3>.

4. 가
가 가 (143)가
가 47.6% ,
55.9% , 가
, , ,
가 '가 57.4% 가 ,
' '가 55.4% , ' '가 51.8% ,
' '가 51.1% ,
' '가 40.6% , ' '가 39.2% , '
' '가 36.4% ,
, , 가
' '가 59.5% 가
, ' '가
가 가 '가 58.1% , '
가 '가 57.4% ,
, ' '가 52.5% , '
' '가 51.1% ,
, 가 ,
가

< 3 >		가		(N = 153)	
		(N = 143)	(N = 10)	2-test or t-test	P
		85(59.4)	5(50.0)		
		58(40.6)	5(50.0)	.344	.558
	39	68(47.6)	3(30.0)		
()	40	75(52.4)	7(70.0)	.697	.404
	199	90(63.0)	7(70.0)		
	200	53(37.1)	3(30.0)	.470	.829
		126(88.1)	8(80.0)		
		17(11.9)	2(20.0)	.565	.452
	5	130(90.9)	10(100.0)		
가 ()	6	13(9.1)	- (-)	.993	.319
가 가		111(77.6)	9(90.0)		
		32(22.4)	1(10.0)	.846	.358
		122(85.3)	10(100.0)		
		21(14.7)	- (-)	1.702	.192
	5	79(55.2)	4(40.0)		
()	6	64(44.8)	6(60.0)	2.387	.125
	9	78(54.5)	7(70.0)		
()	10	65(45.5)	3(30.0)	.697	.404
		64(44.8)	7(70.0)		
1		79(55.2)	3(30.0)	2.395	.122
	1	107(74.8)	8(80.0)		
	2	36(18.9)	2(20.0)	.538	.215
		13(9.1)	0(0.0)		
		130(90.9)	10(100.0)	.994	.319
		60(42.0)	4(40.0)		
		83(58.0)	6(60.0)	.015	.903
		140(97.9)	10(100.0)		
		3(2.1)	0(0.0)	.264	.644
		119(83.2)	10(100.0)		
		24(16.8)	0(0.0)	1.001	.158
		36(25.2)	3(30.0)		
		107(74.8)	7(70.0)	.115	.735
		14(9.8)	0(0.0)		
		129(90.2)	10(100.0)	1.078	.299
		23(16.1)	2(20.0)		
		120(83.9)	8(80.0)	.105	.746
	(7-36)	28.18±7.39	25.7±9.68	1.005	.317
	(8-32)	15.72±7.71	17.22±7.01	.567	.572
	(5-20)	11.00±5.09	11.33±6.68	.182	.856
	(3-12)	8.03±2.47	8.00±3.20	- .044	.965
	(3-12)	5.90±2.80	7.56±2.50	1.725	.089
	(1-5)	2.16±1.07	2.22±1.30	.162	.871
	(1-4)	1.33±0.88	1.11±0.93	- .719	.473

가 가 143 가 (1.26, 1)가 가 ,
가 가 130 (1.21, 2), (1.15, 3),
39.2% (1.14, 4), (0.91, 5),
20.0% (0.73, 6), (0.63, 7)
가 ,
가 (0.58, 1) 가
가 (0.36, 2), 가
' 70.0% 가 , (0.34, 3) < 4>.
' 64.6%
' 19.2% 가 5. 가
' 12 가 R
18.5% , ' 가 4
' 12.3% , 59.3% ,
() 2.933 ,
가 30.7% 가 24.4% 4
가 가 가 가
(0.82)가 ()가 13.8% ,
(0.35) 2.3 () 11.9% , () 9.2%

< 4> 가

	가 (N= 143)		가 (N= 130)		가
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	
.	79(55.3)	64(44.7)	25(19.2)	105(80.8)	0.34
.	73(51.1)	70(48.9)	84(64.6)	46(65.4)	1.26
.	82(57.4)	61(42.6)	91(70.0)	39(30.0)	1.21
.	71(49.7)	72(50.3)	39(30.0)	93(70.0)	0.60
.	82(57.4)	61(42.6)	45(34.6)	85(65.4)	0.60
.	56(39.2)	87(60.8)	59(45.4)	71(54.6)	1.15
.	52(36.4)	91(63.6)	54(41.5)	76(58.5)	1.14
.	66(46.2)	77(53.8)	28(21.6)	102(78.4)	0.46
.	58(40.6)	85(59.4)	39(30.0)	91(70.0)	0.73
.	74(51.8)	69(50.2)	47(36.1)	83(63.9)	0.69
.	60(42.0)	83(58.0)	50(38.5)	80(61.5)	0.91
	68(47.6)	75(52.4)	51(39.2)	79(60.8)	0.82
.	73(51.1)	70(48.9)	24(18.5)	106(81.5)	0.36
.	75(52.5)	68(47.5)	40(30.7)	90(69.3)	0.58
.	85(59.5)	58(40.5)	26(20.0)	104(80.0)	0.33
.가 가	83(58.1)	60(41.9)	26(20.0)	104(80.0)	0.34
.	82(57.4)	61(42.6)	16(12.3)	124(87.7)	0.21
	80(55.9)	63(44.1)	26(20.0)	104(80.0)	0.35

가	59.3%			
, 40.7%				
< 5>				
<hr/>				
< 5>가				
	0.853			
	0.829			
	0.820			
	0.662			
		0.879		
		0.863		
			0.850	
			0.600	
			0.581	
				0.722
				0.645
	2.933	1.651	1.438	1.099
(%)	24.442	13.756	11.987	9.160
(%)	24.442	38.198	50.185	59.345
:				
:				
:				
:				

(1992)
 , 73.6% , (1996)
 가 가 77.5% (1997)
 , 가 가 가
 65.0% .
 가 , 가 가
 , 가 가 85.6% .
 (1988)
 가 가
 93.1% 가
 가 가
 (1981)
 , 가 ' 가
 가 가
 가
 가
 가 9,143
 , (1988) 가
 가 가
 1 8,900 (700-32,000)

가
 가
) 가 (, , ,
 . 가
 , ,
 가 93.5% .
 (1981)
 87.5%가 가
 ,
 (1988) 가
 가 67.3% ,
 (1992) 가 가
 가 66.8%

가 가
 가
 가 가
 가 47.7% 가 ,
 14.4%
 (1988)
 44.6%, 가 36.6%가
 가 . 가 가
 가 가
 , 가 가
 , 가 가

가

4) 가 가 가
가 47.6%,
55.9% , ,
가 '가 57.4% 가 , 가

1998 7 28 1998 8 27
, 가 K
가 153 , 가 가
39.2%,
20.0% ,
1) 가 58.8%, 가 ' 가
41.2% , 41.3 , ' 70.0% 가
99 가 34.6% 가 , 가 ' 가 30.7% 가
가 87.6%, 가 12.4%
, 51.6% 가 가
, 24.2%, 13.7%, , (0.82)가
7.2% , (0.35) 2.3 ,
2) 가 가 (1.26, 1)가 가
가 93.5%, 가 , 가 (0.58,
6.5% , 가 가
85.6%, 가 1) 가
14.4% . 가 5) 가 ()
9,143 , 가) 24.4%, ()
가 47.7% 가 , 가 13.8%, () 11.9%, ()
가 가 86.3%가)가 9.2% 4가 59.3%
가

3) , 가 , 가 가 , 가
가 , 가
가 가
가, 39 , 가, 6 가
가 , 가 가 , 가
가, 가,
5 가, 10
가, 1 가,
가 2 가,
가, 가 가
가, 가 가
가 가 1) 가
2) 가 가

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Key concepts: Discharge of Patients, Home Nursing, Home Nursing and Affecting Factors of the Desire

A Study on the Expressed Desire at Discharge of Patients to Use Home Nursing and Affecting Factors of the Desire*

*Lee, Ji Hyun***, *Lee, Young Eun***
*Lee, Myung Hwa***, *Sohn, Sue kyung***

The purpose of this study is to investigate factors related to the intent of using home nursing of chronic disease patients who got out of a university hospital. For the purpose, the study selected 153 patients who were hospitalized and left K university hospital with diagnoses of cancer, hypertension, diabetes and cerebral vascular accident and ordered to be discharged and performed interviews with them and surveys on their medical records to obtain the following results. For this study a direct-interview survey and medical record review was conducted from June 28 to Aug. 30, 1998. The frequency and mean values were computed to find the characteristics of the study subjects, and ² -test, t-test, factor analysis and multiple logistic regression analysis were applied for the analysis

of the data.

The following results were obtained.

- 1) When characteristics of the subjects were examined, men and women occupied for 58.8 % and 41.2 %, respectively. The subjects were 41.3 years old in average and had the monthly average earning of 0.99 million won or below, which was the most out of the total subjects at 34.6 %. Among the total, 87.6% resided in cities and 12.4 in counties. The most left the hospital with diagnosis of cancer at 51.6 %, followed by hypertension at 24.2%, diabetes at 13.7% and cerebral vascular accident at 7.2%.
- 2) 93.5% of the selected patients had the intent of using home nursing and 6.5%, didn't. Among those patients having the intent, 85.6% had the intent of paying for home nursing and 14.4%, didn't. The subjects expected that the nursing would be paid 9,143 won in average and 47.7% of them preferred national authorities as the main servers. 86.3% of the subjects thought that home nursing business had the main advantage of making it possible to learn nursing methods at home and thereby contributing to improving the ability of patients and their facilities to solve health problems.
- 3) Relations between the intent of use and characteristics of the subjects such as demography-related social, home environment, disease and physical function characteristics did not show statistically significant differences among one another. Compared to those who had no intent of using home nursing, the group having the intent had more cases of male patients, the age of 39 or below, residence in cities, 5 family

* This study was funded from college of Medicine, Kosin university.

** Professor, Department of Nursing Science, Kosin University, Pusan, Korea.

members or more, no existence of home nursing services, leaving the hospital from a non-hospitalized building, disease development for five months or below, hospitalization for ten days or more, non-hospitalization within the recent one month, two times or over of hospitalization, leaving the hospital with no demand of special treatment, operation underwent, poor results of treatment, leaving the hospital with demand of rehabilitation services, physical disablement and high evaluation point of daily life.

- 4) Among those patients having the intent of using home nursing, 47.6% demanded technical nursing and 55.9%, supportive nursing. As technical nursing, 'inject into a blood vessel' and 'treat pustule and teach basic prevention methods' occupied for 57.4%, respectively, topping the list. Among demands of supportive nursing, 'observe patients' status and refer them to hospitals or community resources as available, if necessary' was the most with percentage point of 59.5. Regarding the intent of paying for home nursing, 39.2% of those patients wishing to use the nursing responded paying for technical services and 20.2, supportive services. In detail, 70.0% wanted to pay for a service stated as 'inject into a blood vessel', highest among the former services and 30.7%, a service referred to as 'teaching exercises needed to make the body of patients move', highest among the latter.

When this was analyzed in terms of a relation between the need(the need for home nursing) and the demand(the intent of paying for home nursing), The rate of the need to

the demand was found two or three times higher in technical nursing(0.82) than in supportive nursing(0.35). In aspects of technical nursing, muscle injection(1.26, the 1st rank) was highest in the rate while among aspects of supportive nursing, a service referred to as 'teach exercises needed for making patients move their bodies normally'(0.58, the 1st rank).

- 5) factors I(satisfaction with hospital services), II(recognition of disease state), III(economy) and IV(period of disease) occupied for 34.4, 13.8, 11.9 and 9.2 percents, respectively among factors related to the intent by the subjects of using home nursing, totaled 59.3%.

In conclusion, most of chronic disease patients have the intent of using hospital-based home nursing and satisfaction with hospital services is a factor affecting the intent most. Thus a post-management system is needed to continue providing health management to those patients after they leave the hospital. Further, supportive services should be provided in order that those who are satisfied with hospital services return to their community and live their independent lives.

Based on these results, the researcher would make the following recommendation.

- 1) Because home nursing becomes more and more needed due to a sharp increase in chronic disease patients and elderly people, related rules and regulations should be made and implemented.
- 2) Hospital nurses specializing in home nursing should be cultivated.