

가

* . **

(Elmstahl, 1996).
가 가 가
1. , 가 가
가
가 ,
(, 1998).
가
가 가 ,
가 (, 1989).
가 가 ,
가 가 ,
가 (, 1997),
20% 가 가
가 (, 1993).
가 ,
가 가
가 가 가
가 가 가

*
**

(1993)가

2.

1.

(10)

가 , 가

3. 가

1)

2)

(, 1985).

4.

가

1)

가

가

가

Roper(1982)

가

가

2-3

3

2)

, 6

(Carey & Posvac, 1982;

(Granger &

Granger & Greer 1976; Kotila et al., 1984).

Greer, 1976)

Saha

Cooper(1989)

가

Modified Barthel Index(MBI)

(Jahnke, 1991)

3)

가

가

가

가

1991). Ushikubo(1993)

(, , ,

4)

(Quality of Life)

가가

(, 1997)

(Andrew, 1976)

Andrew(1976)

2) 가
 3) , , 가
 3. , 가
 가

1) 20
 1999 3 4 , (, 1985; Brilliant & Johnson, 1997)
 가 , 5 8
 가 4

2) 가
 가 MBI(Saha &
 Cooper, 1989) . 5 , 11
 가 0 15 100

MBI 가 6
 5 , 11

(2) , ,
 , ,
 가 ' 5 , ,

(3) , 가 , , ,
 , ' 0 ' 10
 4 ' ' 0 ' ' 12

5
 (0-24), (25-49),
 (50-74), (75-90), (91-99)
 Cronbach's =
 .92

1 10
 (4) 3)
 Andrew(1976) (1993)가
 가 가

4. 가 , , , ,

7 (46.7%), 8 (53.3%)
 9 (60.0%), 13 (86.7%)
 < 2>
 가 < 3>
 2)
 가 가 7 (46.7%),
 5 (33.3%)
 가 12 (79.3%),
 11 (73.3%) 가
 , 8 (53.3%) < 4>
 < 4>

	(N=15)		(N=15)	
	4	26.7	3	20.0
	7	46.7	5	33.3
	1	6.7	2	13.3
	3	20.7	5	33.3
1	12	79.3	11	73.3
2	3	20.7	4	26.7
	8	53.3	8	53.3
	7	46.7	7	46.7
2	4	26.7	6	40.0
2-4	7	46.7	5	33.3
4	4	26.7	4	26.7

²-test 가 < 5>

< 5>

	(N=15)		(N=15)			p
	4	26.7	3	20.0		
	7	46.7	5	33.3	1.310	.727
	1	6.7	2	13.3		
	3	20.7	5	33.3		
1	12	79.3	11	73.3	0.816	.666
2	3	20.7	4	26.7		
	8	53.3	8	53.3	0.032	.858
	7	46.7	7	46.7		
2	4	26.7	6	40.0		
2-4	7	46.7	5	33.3	0.556	.456
4	4	26.7	4	26.7		

3)
 (t = .492, p = .626)
 가 (t = 1.742, p = .093)
 가 < 6>

< 6>

	M±SD	M±SD	t	p
ADL*	55.13±24.05	68.66±12.33	.492	.626
QOL**	68.66±12.33	60.46±13.42	1.742	.093

* (Activities of Daily Living)
 ** (Quality of Life)

2. 가

1) 1가
 “ ”
 가 Friedman rank
 61 72 ,
 65 79 .
 가 (F = 1.41, p =
 .245) 17가 < 7>
 55.13
 82.23 가 68.66
 78.93 가

< 7>

						Lsmean	F	p
50	61	78	56	72	82	17.04	1.41	.245
52	65	74	51	79	87	13.93		

< 8>

가						Lsmean	F	p
52	65	87	61	71	87	18.48	6.74	.015
40	61	91	46	61	94	12.51		

2) 2가

“

가 Friedman rank 가
 65, 가
 71, 가
 61, 가
 가 (F=6.74, p= .015) 2가
 < 8> 가 (68.66, 66.7%, 40.0%)
 73 가 60.46 (1993) : (77:23)
 62.60 가 가

3.

Kruskal-Wallis test

가 가 (가, 1998; 가, 1999)
 (F= 가 가 가
 .851, p= .020). 가

4.

Spearman's correlation

(r = .124, p = .510).

1 (20) 50
 (1997)

40-70

가

가 가 가 가

가 , 가 , 가 , 가

가 (, 1993). 가

60.0%, 86.7%가 (Granger & Greer, 1976),

가 가 1

가 (, 1991)

가

Folden(1993) - 가 Folden(1993)

가 가 가 가

가 가 가 가

가 가 가 가

가 가 1

가 가

가 1

10 가

가 가 가

(Evans, Haselkor, Hendricks, Baldwin, & Bishop, 1992) 가

가 가 , 가 (Easton, Rawl, Zemen, Kwiatkowski, & Burczyk, 1995).

가 가 가 가 4

가 가 가

가

1가

(10.27) 1

가 (27.1).

가 가

2-3

(Roper, 1982)

가

가 가 . 가 (1994). _____, 24(1), 18-32. (1995). _____ . 가 (1990). , 1999 7 28 , _____, 20(2), 185-194. 10 30 가 (1991). 15 _____, 21(1), 63-77. 15 (1993). _____ 가 Modified Barthel Index(Saha & Cooper, 1989) Andrew (1993). _____ 가 (1976) (1993)가 _____ . SAS-PC (1997). 가 가 _____, 2(3), 512-529. χ^2 -test t-test (1989). _____, 11(1), 125-174. Kruscal-Wallis test (1997). _____ . Spearman correlation coefficient Cronbach's alpha , (1991). coefficient _____, 15(3), 295-308. 1) 1 가 : “ (1988). _____ . ” (F = 1.41, p = .245). (1999). _____ 가 2) 2 가 : “ _____ . ” (F = 6.74, p = .015). (1988). _____ 가 _____, (1986). _____ . 가 _____, (1998). 가 _____, _____, 1(1), 15-25.

- (1985). _____, 28(4), 337-343.
- (1994). _____
- (1993). _____
_____가
- _____.
(1985). _____, 28(4), 314-319.
- (1993). _____가
- _____.
, _____, _____, _____, _____,
, _____ (1998).
_____, _____, 1(1), 111-123.
- (1998). '97
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-Abstract-

Key concept : Stroke, Follow-up care, Primary care giver, Quality of life

A Study of the Effects of Follow-up Care for Stroke Survivors on Primary Caregivers' Quality of Life

*Jeong, Hyun-ju *· Cho, Bok-hee ***

The purpose of this study was to identify the effect of follow-up care for stroke survivors on primary caregivers' quality of life. Quasi-experimental research was conducted in which an experimental group and a control group-each of 15 stroke survivors and their primary caregivers-were consecutively sampled. Data collected from July to September, 1999 by interview using a structured questionnaire with both the experimental and the control groups. After a month, the two groups were given the same questionnaire. The experimental group was also given a telephone follow-up every week for a month, as well as a home visit.

The survey instruments used in this study were Saha and Cooper's "Modified Barthel

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Index" (11 items) for checking the stroke survivors' level of activities of daily living, and a modified form of Jeong's "Quality of Life" (18 items) for primary caregivers' QOL level. The obtained data were analyzed by percentage, t-test, χ^2 -test, Kruscal-Wallis test, Spearman correlation coefficient by SAS/PC program.

The results were as follows:

1. There was no significant difference in the

stroke survivors' ADL level, though the level of the experimental group was higher than that of the control group.

2. There was a statistical difference in the before and after treatment of the primary caregivers' QOL level.

In conclusion, the follow-up care program had a useful effect on the quality of life of primary caregivers.