

\*

\*\* .

\*\*\*

1.

가 가  
 가 가  
 가  
 가  
 가 ( , 1991).  
 (1994) , 가 ( , ,  
 & , 1998).  
 1 가  
 23.5% 1 , 2 , 3 , ,  
 4 가 ( , ,  
 28% 1 , 18% 2 & , 1993). 가  
 WHO(1989) 7 가  
 가 5 가  
 , , 가  
 10 250 가  
 3 1 5 1 ,  
 ( , 1998) , (Risberg, Lund, Wist, Kassa & Wilsgaard,

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\*  
 \*\*  
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1998). 가  
 ,  
 , 가  
 (Gordon, 1996).  
 (cure) (heal)

(Neuberger & Woods, 1990),  
 (Wardwell, 1994),  
 (unorthodox therapy),  
 (nonconventional therapy),  
 (allopathy), (non-western therapy),  
 (complementary therapy), (natural  
 therapy), (holistic therapy)  
 . Vickers(1996) 2.

(Thomas, Carr & Westlake, 1991). 1)  
 Sawyer, Gannoni, Toogood, 2)  
 Antoniou Rice(1994), Mathews(1993), Guzley  
 (1992), Herbert(1986) , )  
 , Cassileth, 3)  
 Lusk, Strous Bodenheimer(1984) 660  
 54%가  
 , 8%  
 ( , , 1.  
 , & , 1997), ( &  
 , 1995), ( & , 1997)  
 (alternative medicine)  
 가 , , ,  
 가  
 (1998) ,  
 (1998)

49%(MacLennan, Wilson & Taylor, 1996),  
 49%, 46%, 31%  
 (1999) (17.6%) 20 49%  
 가 가 (Fisher & Ward, 1994), Eisenberg (1998)  
 (1998) 21 1990 1997 18  
 , 1,539, 2,055 1  
 , 1

33.8% 42.1% 가 .  
 가 (Eisenberg  
 1993).  
 , AIDS, ,  
 30 73%가  
 ,  
 137 (1990 )  
 (Pelletier, Marie, Krasner & Haskell, 1997).  
 3/4 103  
 가 ,  
 (Levit, Lazenby, Cowan & Letsch, 1991).

(Wetzel ,  
 Eisenberg & Kaptchu, 1998)  
 64% 75

(Borkan, Neher, Anson &  
 Smoker, 1994) 60%  
 1  
 1  
 47%  
 , 23%

가  
 ,  
 (Eisenberg 1993:  
 Bernstein & Shuval, 1997).

(Arcury, Benard, Jordan & Cook, 1996:  
 Boisset, Fitzcharles & Mary, 1994), (Begbie,  
 Kerestes, & Bell, 1996; Cassileth , 1984;  
 Downer , 1994; Risberg , 1998; Sawyer ,  
 1994), (Singh , 1996),  
 (Jensen, 1990)  
 가 , (,  
 , 1997), ( & , 1995),  
 ( , 1994; , 1994; &  
 , 1997), ( , 1998), (,  
 & , 1998; , 2000),  
 ( , , & , 1999:  
 1999), ( , , ,  
 & , 1999; & , 1999),  
 ( & 1999)

( )  
 40.6% 73.9%  
 (29.0% 38.6%) 2 가

(25.2% 38.6%) (85.4%),  
 (43.5% 84.3%)  
 60% 가  
 (,  
 , 2000).  
 (OAM)

- (mind-body intervention),  
 (bioelectromagnetic therapies),  
 (alternative systems of medical practice),  
 (manual healing methods),  
 (pharmacologic and biologic  
 treatment herbal medicine), (diet and  
 nutritions) 7가  
 (Geddes & Henry, 1997; Gordon, 1996).

가 .  
 가  
 .  
 vis medicatrix nature

(1995)

가 , , 가 , , , 가 , , , (Holism) 가 75%가 ( & , 1992). (1997) 가 5 240 가 , 가 - ( , 1998). 가 42% 가 (1994)

2. 가 가 가 . 283 (1998) 53.0%가 (1999) 가 63.0%가 (1999) (17.6%)가 가 Lerner (1984)

가 (Danielson, Stewart & Lippert, 1988). 가 1980 가 (Cassileth , 1984; Sawyer , 1994; Downer , 1994; Begbie , 1996). Cassileth (1984) 660 54%가 가 , 8% 20 가 , 19 . Risberg (1998) 45% Sawyer (1994) (spiritualism), (faith healing), 가

χ<sup>2</sup>-test

1.

5.

1) 가

가

2.

1.

3

232

1999 8 1

10

3

가

< 1>

가 52.6% 가 47.4%

60 가 37.9%

51.6±13.4 가 32.3%

10.3% 가

47.8% 가 81.9%

3.

31.0% 가 , 가

50 100 32.3% 가

가 102.8±58

83.2%, 16.8%

가

가

1

(8 ) (13 )

< 1> (N=232)

	N	%
	122	52.6
	110	47.4
29	15	6.4
30 - 39	18	7.8
40 - 49	45	19.4
50 - 59	66	28.4
60 - 69	88	37.9
4.	30	12.9
	58	25.0
	45	19.4
	75	32.3
	24	10.3
1)	111	47.8
	41	17.7
	9	3.9
2)	71	30.6

SPSSWIN

1)

2)

< 1>

	N	%	
	190	81.9	
	19	8.2	
	20	9.1	
	2	0.9	
	69	29.7	
	33	14.2	
	22	9.5	
	16	6.9	
	10	4.3	
	10	4.3	
	72	31.0	
	193	83.2	
	39	16.8	
가	50	21.6	
	50-100	75	32.3
	100-150	60	25.9
	150-200	28	12.1
	200-250	7	3.0
	250	12	5.2

\* 51.6±13.4 , 가 102.8±58

2.

1)

< 2-1>

< 2-1>

(N = 232)

	N	%	
	44	19.0	
	37	16.0	
	35	15.1	
	34	14.7	
	21	9.1	
	20	8.6	
	15	6.5	
	14	6.0	
	10	4.3	
	2	0.9	
	3	79	34.1
	3 -1	108	46.6
	1 -5	33	14.2
	5	12	5.2
	1	101	43.5
	2	131	56.5

< 2-1>

	N	%	
	1	101	43.5
	2	131	56.5
		144	62.1
		77	33.2
		11	4.7
		129	55.6
		103	44.4
		189	81.5
		43	18.5
		134	56.9
		98	43.1

19.0% 가 ,  
 16.0% , 15.1% , 14.7% ,  
 9.1% , 8.6% , 6.5% , 6.0% ,  
 4.3% , 3  
 1 46.6% 가 , 3  
 34.1% , 1 5 14.2% . 5 5.2%  
 , 1 가 43.5% ,  
 2 56.5% .  
 가 33.2% ,  
 가 55.6% , 가 44.4% ,  
 가 81.5% ,  
 가 56.9% , .

2)

< 2-2>

134  
 21.6% ,  
 17.9% , 9.7% ,  
 23.9% 가 .  
 25.4% , 17.2% , 14.2% ,  
 11.2% ,  
 9.0% , 가 90.3%  
 가 ,  
 44.6% , 28.1% ,  
 17.4% , 8-10  
 54.5% , 5-7 32.1% , 1-4 13.4%

1-4 68.6%, 5-7 22.4%, 8-10 9.0%

< 2-2> (N = 134)

	N	%
	24	17.9
	13	9.7
	29	21.6
1	12	9.0
2	12	9.0
3	12	9.0
	32	23.9
	34	25.4
	23	17.2
	19	14.2
	15	11.2
	12	9.0
	9	6.7
	7	5.2
	6	4.8
	5	3.7
	4	3.0
	13	9.7
	121	90.3
	54	44.6
	34	28.1
	21	17.4
	8	6.6
	4	3.3
1-4	18	13.4
5-7	43	32.1
8-10	73	54.5
1-4	92	68.6
5-7	30	22.4
8-10	12	9.0

\* : 7.3±2.29  
 \*\* : 3.81±2.30

3.

1)

가 54.5% 45.5%

< 3-1>

(N = 232)

		Total	
	N(%)	N(%)	N(%)
	72( 54.5)	50( 50.0)	122( 52.6)
	60( 45.5)	50( 50.0)	110( 47.4)
	132(100.0)	100(100.0)	232(100.0)

2)

< 3-2>  
 44.0% 가 ,  
 31.8% , 28.0% , 15.2% ,  
 12.1% , 9.1%

< 3-2>

(N = 132)

	N	%
	58	44.0
	42	31.8
	37	28.0
	20	15.2
	16	12.1
	12	9.1

\*

3)

< 3-3>

81.3%

3

56.8% 가 , 가  
 40.2% , 가 25.8% , 17.4%

가 78.0% ,  
 가 44.0% .

4) < 3-4> .  
 가 28.0% , 가 19.0% ,  
 15.2% , 가 12.1% 74.3%

< 3-4> (N = 132)

	N	%
	37	28.0
	25	19.0
	20	15.2
가	16	12.1
가	12	9.1
	7	5.3
	5	3.8
	3	2.3
	7	5.3

< 3-3> (N = 132)

	N	%
	57	43.2
	51	38.6
	9	6.8
	7	5.3
	5	3.8
( , )	3	2.3
3	75	56.8
3-6	12	9.1
6 -1	11	8.3
1	34	25.8
	53	40.2
가	34	25.8
	23	17.4
/TV	13	9.8
/	6	4.8
	3	2.4
	103	78.0
	29	22.0
	58	44.0
	74	56.0

5) <

3-5> .  
 22.0% , 22.7% ,  
 45.5% , 9.8% 44.7% 가

4 .

1)  
<sup>2</sup> < 4-1> .  
 가 . ,  
<sup>2</sup>

43.5% , 13.4%

가  
 ( <sup>2</sup> = 4.070, P = .044).

2)

< 3-5> (N = 132)

N(%)	N(%)	N(%)	N(%)	N(%)
5(3.8)	8(6.1)	13(9.8)	3(2.3)	29(22.0)
3(2.3)	6(4.5)	11(8.3)	2(1.5)	22(16.7)
7(5.3)	4(3.0)	8(6.1)	2(1.5)	21(15.9)
3(2.3)	5(3.8)	8(6.1)	1(0.8)	17(12.9)
2(1.5)	3(2.3)	5(3.8)	2(1.5)	12( 9.1)
3(2.3)	1(0.8)	4(3.0)	1(0.8)	9( 6.8)
3(2.3)	1(0.8)	3(2.3)	1(0.8)	8( 6.1)
2(1.5)	1(0.8)	5(3.8)	0	8( 6.1)
1(0.8)	1(0.8)	3(2.3)	1(0.8)	6( 4.5)
29(22.0)	30(22.7)	60(45.5)	13(9.8)	132(100.0)



< 4-1 >

(N = 232)

		N (%)		$\chi^2$	P
	29	4(3.0)	11(11.0)	9.377	0.052
	30 - 39	12(9.1)	6(6.0)		
	40 - 49	27(20.5)	18(18.0)		
	50 - 59	33(25.0)	33(33.0)		
	60	56(42.4)	32(32.0)		
		19(14.4)	11(11.0)	5.609	0.230
		37(28.0)	21(21.0)		
		19(14.4)	28(26.0)		
		43(32.6)	32(32.0)		
		14(10.6)	10(10.0)		
		62(47.0)	49(49.0)	0.121	0.989
		24(18.2)	17(17.0)		
		5(3.8)	4(4.0)		
		41(31.1)	30(30.0)		
		41(31.1)	28(28.0)	5.508	0.064
		58(43.9)	33(33.0)		
		33(25.0)	39(39.0)		
		101(76.5)	87(87.0)	4.070	0.044*
		31(23.5)	13(13.0)		
가	50	27(20.5)	23(23.0)	4.782	0.443
	50-100	43(32.6)	32(32.0)		
	100-150	33(25.0)	27(27.0)		
	150-200	18(13.6)	10(10.0)		
	200-250	2( 1.5)	5(5.0)		
	250	9( 6.8)	3(3.0)		
		132(100.0)	100(100.0)		

( $\chi^2 = 7.303, P = .026$ ).  
 가 44.0%,  
 가 12.9%,  
 가 15.5%, 3 1 29.7%, 1 5  
 7.8%, 5 3.9% 3 1  
 가  
 가 ( $\chi^2 = 7.964, P = .047$ ).  
 0-4  
 25.4%, 5-7 9.5%, 8-10 22.0%  
 8-10 가 52.6% (1998) 63.1%

< 4-2 >

(Total N = 232)

		N(%)	N(%)	<sup>2</sup>	P
3		36(27.3)	43(43.0)	7.964	0.047*
3	1	69(52.3)	39(39.0)		
1-5		18(13.6)	15(15.0)		
5		9( 6.8)	3( 3.0)		
		51(38.6)	50(50.0)	2.989	0.055
		81(61.4)	50(50.0)		
		44(33.3)	33(33.3)	0.230	0.891
		81(61.4)	63(63.0)		
		7( 5.3)	4( 4.0)		
0-4		59(44.7)	57(57.0)	7.303	0.026*
5-7		22(16.7)	21(21.0)		
8-10		51(38.6)	22(22.0)		
0-4		106(80.3)	84(84.0)	2.050	0.359
5-7		17(12.9)	13(13.0)		
8-10		9( 6.8)	3( 3.0)		
		102(77.3)	87(87.0)	3.565	0.042*
		30(22.7)	13(13.0)		
		132(100.0)	100(100.0)		

Risberg (1998) 53.0% , Sawyer (1994) 45.0% , Eisenberg, Lee, Lin, Wrensch (1999) 36.0% , Adler (2000) 4% ,  
 가 44.0% 가 31.8% , 30.0% , 22.0% ,  
 28.0% , 15.2% , Sawyer 35% , 26.0% ,  
 (1994) , , , 가 , , ,  
 , , 가  
 (2000) Yeh 81.8%  
 19.4% , 13.3% 22.4% , (1997)  
 (1998) 52.3% , (1999)  
 44.8% , 12.7% , 10.4% , 3  
 6.8% , 56.8% (1999) 51.5%  
 (1998) 35.3% , 63.3% , 가 가 40.2% ,  
 20.0% , 24.7% 가 25.8% , (1994) ( ,  
 , , ) 71.4% , (1998)

84.3%, (1998) 가 ,  
43.5%, 22.1%, (1998) 가 3 1 29.7% 가 .  
53.8%, 13.8% (1997) 1

78.0%가  
(1999) 가  
76.5% (1994)  
5 1800 (1998)  
가 44.0% 가  
44.0% 가

가 44.7% (1997)  
26.9%  
(1994) (1994)  
80.0% 가  
(1998) (1998) , ( $\chi^2 = 9.377, P = .052$ ), ( $\chi^2 =$   
66.3%, 92.7% 5.508, P = .064), ( $\chi^2 = 2.989, P = .055$ )

Visser, Peters Rasker  
(1992) Vecchio(1994) 가  
Begbie  
(1996)

가  
(1997) 가  
(1998) 3  
(1998)  
가 232  
Eisenberg (1993) 가  
, 35,000\$ 1  
, 25-49 가 20 가

2 1999 8 1 10 3  
가 가 가

SPSSWIN , , <sup>2</sup> 가 19.0%, 가 15.2%,  
 -test 가 가 12.1% 74.3%  
 , 44.7% 가

1. 가 52.6%,  
 가 47.4% 가 , 60 7.  
 37.9% 가 , 51.6 ± 13.4 <sup>2</sup> 가  
 , 32.3% 가 . , 43.5%, 13.4%  
 가 47.8% 가  
 , 81.9%,  
 60.5% , 가 83.2% 8.  
 , 가 50-100 32.3% ( <sup>2</sup> = 4.070, P = .044).  
 가 . 가 <sup>2</sup> 가 3 15.5%, 3 1  
 2. 19.0% 29.7%, 1 5 7.8%, 5  
 가 , 16.0%, 15.1%, 3.9% 3 1 가  
 14.7%, 9.1%, 8.6%, 7.964, P = .047), 0-4  
 6.5%, 6.0%, 4.3% 25.4%, 5-7 9.5%, 8-10 22.0%  
 가 , 3 1 46.6% 8-10 가  
 가 , 56.5%, ( <sup>2</sup> = 7.303, P = .026).  
 55.6%, 가 81.5%, 가 ,  
 가 56.9% 가 44.0%, 12.9%  
 3. 가 가  
 21.6%, 가  
 23.9% 가 . ( <sup>2</sup> = 3.565 P = .042).  
 가 25.4%,  
 17.2% ,  
 44.0% , 8-10  
 54.5%, 1-4 68.6% 가

4. 56.9%가 ,  
 , 44.0%  
 가 , 31.8%, 28.0%,  
 15.2%, 12.1%, 9.1% .

5. 43.2%, 38.6%  
 , 3 가  
 56.8% 가 . 가  
 가 66.0%, 가 17.4% .

6. 78.0% , 1.  
 가 44.0% , 가  
 가 28.0%, 가 .

2. 가 (1999). 가
3. 가 (1999). 가  
 , 20(1), 71-78.  
 (1999).  
 , 29(2), 336-345.  
 (1998).  
 , 30(2),  
 203-213  
 (1999).  
 , 32(4), 546-555.  
 (1999).  
 , 6(1), 96-113.  
 (1997).  
 , 11(1),  
 1-12.  
 (1994).  
 (1997).  
 (1998).  
 , 19(2), 141-149.  
 (1994).  
 (1998).  
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- (1994). 8  
 , 61-64.  
 (1991).  
 (1994).  
 18(3), 242-248.  
 (2000).  
 , 10(1), 1-30.  
 (1995).  
 , 25(3), 419-430.  
 (1997). 가  
 (1998).  
 , 10(1), 134-147.  
 (2000).  
 (1999).  
 , 32(2), 162-169.  
 (1992).  
 13, 221-231.  
 (1997).  
 , 1(1), 72-81.  
 (1998).  
 , 1(1), 6-29.  
 (1993).  
 , 5(1), 86-93.  
 (1998).  
 , 15(2),  
 235-253.

- 1341-1348.
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-Abstract-

Key concept : Cancer, Alternative therapy

## A Study on Use of Alternative Therapy in Cancer

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The purpose of this study was to investigate the patterns of alternative therapy and to describe the characteristics of cancer patients used alternative therapy. The sample of this study were 232 consisted of cancer patients who visited at Pusan National University Hospital, Dong-a, Kosin University Hospital. The data were gathered from August, 1 to October, 30 1999 and analyzed by using SPSSWIN program for frequency, percentile and  $\chi^2$ -test.

The important results of this study are as follows.

1. In population-sociological characteristics,

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sexual distribution showed female 52.6%, and the male 47.4%, age distribution showed that more than 60year old group are most as 31.5%.

2. In the disease characteristics, colon and rectal cancer patients were most as 19.0%. In the type of pain, the most of subjects were "dully pain" as 25.4%. In the pain level, 134 subjects complained pain, mean maximal pain score was  $7.3 \pm 2.29$  in 10 points rating scale.
3. 132 patients(56.9%) among 232 cancer patients had used alternative therapy  
The most common type of alternative therapy was dietary and nutritional therapy 44%, the place of use, home 43.2%, duration, less than 3 months, 56.8% The most common motive was a recommendation by friends or family. The degree of

satisfaction after the use of alternative therapy was high for 22.0% .

4. In the relation between general characteristic and utilization of alternative therapy, the only living area was showed a significant statistical difference(  $\chi^2 = 4.070$ ,  $P = .044$ ). also in the relation between disease characteristic and utilization of alternative therapy, morbidity periods, the size of higher pain, the type of treatment were showed a significant statistical difference(  $\chi^2 = 7.964$ ,  $7.303$ ,  $3.565$ ,  $P = .044$ ,  $.026$ ,  $.042$ )

In conclusions, these findings indicate that cancer patients use various complementary and in alternative therapy. therefore, suggested that medical doctors or nurses verify the true effects or side-effects from the most common complementary or alternative therapies through experiments.