



1. 가

(McLennan, Anderson & Pain, 1996) 가

가 ( , 1987).

가 ( , & , 1993) 가

Burvill (1995)

1) 가 가 294 23%가

2) 가 가 , Robinson Price (1982)

3) 6 2 가 가

2. 가 가 가 , 가

1) 가 Montgomery(1985)가 (1993) (Anderson, 1988).

가 (Marsh, 1984; Chang & Mackenzie, 1998) 가

2) 가 가 60 - 69

6가 가

가 가

3) 가 가 가

( , 1992; Lea, 1994).

가 가 가

가 . 2. 가 가  
가 가 가 가  
, 가 가 가 Wiles, Pain, Buckland  
, 가 가 가 McLellan (1998) , 가  
가 가 , , McLennan,  
(Fong, Wong, Lau-Ting, Devathasan & Anderson Pain (1996)  
Chong, 1987), 3 79 65 가  
가 가 , ,  
가 , Fraser (1999) 20 가 Fong (1987)  
Fraser (1999) 20 6 가 가  
가 20 가 . Vuadens, Schlupe, Bogousslavsky  
, Regli(1996)  
가 가  
가 , , 가  
가 가 (Lee, 1997) , 가 가  
, 가 가  
Schuchmann (1983) (Anderson, 1988), 가  
가 , 80%가 가 가  
가 가 가 (Stroker, 1983).  
, 가 , 가  
가 가 가 가  
(Lee, 1997). , 가 가  
가 가 (Dorsey & , 가 가  
Vaca, 1998) , , 가 가  
(40.6%) 가 가  
, .  
Kolita, Munninen, Waltimo & Kaste(1998)  
가 12  
가 ( ) 1.  
가 ( ) 가  
가 가  
, 1998 8 9  
가 가

4) (Illness Intrusiveness)

2. Devins (1983)

4

가 가 가  
 가 92 가 7  
 13  
 Cronbach's = .95

3.

5) : CES-D(center for epidemiological studies depression scale)

1) 가 Montgomery (1992)가 20  
 (1985) 가 CES-D (Cronbach's = .89)  
 (1993) 가 16 4  
 6 22 , 가  
 9 , 13 , 1  
 Cronbach's 4  
 Cronbach's 0 -.48 가  
 = .85 ,  
 = .86 .  
 Cronbach's = .76 ,  
 Cronbach's = .61 .  
 2) 가 가 4 .  
 ' 4 ' 6 ' 1  
 ( 6-24 )가 4  
 가 7  
 Cronbach's = .94 .  
 3) 가 가  
 , 가  
 가  
 Connis (1993)  
 (1999)가  
 24 , 7  
 31 Likert 4 .  
 (1999) 5 .  
 가 Cronbach's = .97 ,  
 Cronbach's = .95  
 가 Cronbach's = .94 ,  
 Cronbach's = .92 .

1998 8 3 9 18  
 K , S , B K

SPSS/WIN 10.0

Pearson's correlation analysis

(Stepwise multiple linear regression analysis)

1.

가 (1) (70.7%) (28.3%)  
 , 19 75 48  
 50-69  
 , 15.2% 가  
 (31.5%) 가 ,  
 29.3% (45.7%)가 가 (17.4%),  
 (13.0%) , (83.7%)  
 가

< 1>

	( )	(%)
	26	28.3
	65	70.7
	1	1.1
29	15	16.3
30-49	28	30.4
50-69	46	50.0
( : 48 ) 70	2	2.2
	1	1.1
	58	63.0
	7	7.6
	14	15.2
	2	2.2
	6	6.5
	2	2.2
	3	3.3

< 1>

	( )	(%)
	7	7.6
	16	17.4
	12	13.0
	29	31.5
	27	29.3
	1	1.1
	42	45.7
	8	8.7
	12	13.0
	16	17.4
	9	9.8
	1	1.1
	1	1.1
	3	3.3
	77	83.7
	12	13.0
	3	3.3
	92	100

2.

( 2 )  
 가 9-54  
 38.87 (±6.15) , 25 ,  
 53 , 13-78  
 39.92 (±8.13), 22 ,  
 57 , 13-91  
 38.64 (±20.37) ,  
 13 , 87 , 6-24  
 13.68 (±5.84), 6 ,  
 24 , 0-48  
 13.61 (±10.46) , 0 ,  
 42 .

< 2>

가

	38.87	6.15	53	25
	39.92	8.13	57	22
	38.64	20.37	87	13
	13.68	5.84	24	6
	13.61	10.46	42	0

3. 가 2.70 가 가  
가  
1-4 가  
3.10 가 3.65 가 ,  
2.93 , 2.83 ( $\bar{x} = 3.61$ ) ,  
, 3.30 , ( $\bar{x} = 2.15$ )가 가 .  
3.10 ( 3). 2.82  
가  
3.26 가 , ( $\bar{x}$   
=3.24), ( $\bar{x} = 2.88$ ) , ( $\bar{x}$   
=2.49) 가 가 4 .  
3.02 , 가 2.77 , 가 1)

< 3 >

	1.	2. 가	3.	4.	±
	N(%)	N(%)	N(%)	N(%)	
	9( 9.8)	46(50.0)	23(25.0)	14(15.2)	2.72 ± .87
	11(12.0)	50(54.3)	23(25.0)	8( 8.7)	2.62 ± .79
	18(19.6)	46(50.0)	20(21.7)	8( 8.7)	2.73 ± .85
	20(21.7)	44(47.8)	21(22.8)	7( 7.6)	2.76 ± .86
	29(31.5)	29(31.5)	19(20.7)	15(16.3)	3.24 ± 1.07
	22(23.9)	25(27.2)	24(26.1)	21(22.8)	3.26 ± 1.09
	30(32.6)	30(32.6)	20(21.7)	12(13.0)	3.19 ± 1.03
	25(27.2)	42(45.7)	13(14.1)	12(13.0)	2.93 ± .96
					23.45( $\bar{x} = 2.93$ )
가	22(23.9)	49(53.3)	15(16.3)	6(6.5)	2.70 ± .82
	27(29.3)	45(48.9)	17(18.5)	3(3.3)	2.77 ± .78
	31(33.7)	38(41.3)	15(16.3)	8(8.7)	3.02 ± .93
					8.49( $\bar{x} = 2.83$ )
가	25(27.2)	30(33.7)	26(28.3)	11(12.0)	3.09 ± .99
	30(32.6)	30(32.6)	23(25.0)	9( 9.8)	2.15 ± .98
	33(35.9)	24(26.1)	21(22.8)	14(15.2)	3.39 ± 1.09
	29(31.5)	16(17.4)	28(30.4)	19(20.7)	3.51 ± 1.14
	43(46.7)	20(21.7)	20(21.7)	9( 9.8)	3.65 ± 1.04
	43(46.7)	22(23.9)	18(19.6)	9( 9.8)	3.61 ± 1.03
	39(42.4)	22(23.9)	21(22.8)	10(10.9)	3.51 ± 1.05
	29(31.5)	29(31.5)	24(26.1)	10(10.9)	3.16 ± .99
	30(32.6)	29(31.5)	25(27.2)	8( 8.7)	3.15 ± .97
	26(28.3)	29(31.5)	22(23.9)	15(16.3)	3.18 ± 1.05
	32(34.8)	30(32.6)	21(22.8)	9( 9.8)	3.18 ± .99
	29(31.5)	33(35.9)	22(23.9)	8( 8.7)	3.06 ± .95
					39.64( $\bar{x} = 3.30$ )
	19(20.7)	40(43.5)	25(27.2)	8(8.7)	2.82 ± .88
					74.40( $\bar{x} = 3.10$ )



가 , 가

가 , 가 가

(1997)

McLean (1991), (1999)

50.0% 가 , 50-69 가 30.4% 가

30-49 가 가

48 ( , 1999; , 2000)

50 가

2 가 2 가

가 가 가

가 가 가

2 가 가

가 가 가

4 3.10 ( James (1990) Mott, Fuzekas , 가

가 가 2.78 가 가

가 가 2.82

가 가 가 (1993)

가 가 가

가 가 가

가 가 , 가

가 가 가

가 가 가 , 60 가

가 가 가

(2000) , 가

3 가

6-12 45.7%가

가 가 30-60% 70.7%가 , 63.0%가

가 가 가

( , 1992; , 1999; , 가 , 1993; , 1996; , 1991; Lea, 1994), 가

2 가





- 가  
 . \_\_\_\_\_, 11(1),  
 119-134.  
 , \_\_\_\_\_ (1993). \_\_\_\_\_.  
 , 가 (1993). 가  
 . \_\_\_\_\_, 23(3), 467-484.  
 , \_\_\_\_\_ (1996). 가  
 . \_\_\_\_\_, 26(4),  
 853-866.  
 (1993). 가 \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (1999). 가 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_.  
 , \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ (2000).  
 가  
 . \_\_\_\_\_, 30(6), 1531-1542.  
 (1999). \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (1997). \_\_\_\_\_ -  
 \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_, 9 \_\_\_\_\_, 83-94.  
 , \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_,  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (2000). 가 가  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_, 30(3), 595-605.
- Anderson, R. (1988). The contribution of informal care to the management of stroke. International Disability Studies, 10(3), 107-112.
- Cantor, M. H. (1983). Strain among caregivers: A study of experience in the United States. The Gerontologist, 23(6), 597-603.
- Conrad, K. J., Hughes, S. L., & Wang, S. (1992). Program factors that influence utilization of adult day care. Health Services Research, 27(4), 481-503.
- Devins, G. M., Binik, Y. M., Hutchinson, T. A., Hollomby, D. J., Barre, P. E., & Guttman, R. D. (1983). The emotional impact of end-stage renal disease: importance of patients' perception of intrusiveness and control. International Journal of Psychiatry Medicine, 13, 327-343.
- Dorsey, M. K., & Vaca, K. J. (1998). The stroke patient and assessment of caregiver needs. Journal of Vascular Nursing, 16(3), 62-67.
- Forster, A. & Young, J. (1989). Day hospital and stroke patients. International Disability Studies, 11, 181-183.
- Fraser, C. (1999). The experience of transition for a daughter caregiver of a stroke survivor. Journal of Neuroscience Nursing, 31(1), 9-16.
- Henderson, A., Milburn, D., & Everingham, K. (1998). Where to from here: patients of a day hospital rehabilitation programme perceived needs following stroke. Contemp Nurse, 7(4), 211-216.
- Henry, R. S. (1993). Adult day care centers vital, many more needed. Journal of the American Medical Association, 269(18), 2341-2342.
- Kotila, M., Numminen, H., Waltimo, O., & Kaste, M. (1998). Depression after stroke : results of the FINNSTROKE Study. Stroke, 29(2), 368-372.
- Lea, A. (1994). Women with HIV and their burden of caring. Health care for Women International, 15, 489-501.
- Marsh, M. (1984). A day rehabilitation stroke program. Arch Phys Med Rehabil., 65(6), 320-323.
- McLean, J., Roper, H. A., Mayer, P., & Main, A. (1991). Service needs of stroke survivors and their informal carers: a pilot study. Journal of Advanced Nursing, 16(5), 559-564.
- McLennan, M., Anderson, G. S., & Pain, K. (1996). Rehabilitation learning needs: patient and family perceptions. Patient Educ Couns., 27(2), 191-199.
- Montgomery, R., Stull, D., & Borgatta, E. (1985). Measurement and the analysis of

- burden. *Research on Aging*, 7, 137-152.
- Mott, S. R., Fuzekas, N. F., & James, S. R. (1990). *Nursing care of children and families: A holistic approach*. New York: Addison Wesley Pub. Co. 324-357.
- Scholte op Reimer, W. J., de Haan, R. J., Pijnenborg, J. M., Limburg, M. & van den Bos, G. A. (1998). Assessment of burden in partners of stroke patients with the sense of competence questionnaire. *Stroke*, 29(2), 373-379.
- Vuadens, P., Schluep, M., Bogousslavsky, J., & Regli, F. (1996). Justification of hospital days and discharge delays in a non-selected population of acute stroke patients. *J Neurol Sci.*, 143(1-2), 132-136.
- Weissert, W. G. (1977). "Adult day care programs in the United States. Current Research Projects and a Survey of 10 Centers.", *Public Health Reports*, 92, 49-56.
- Wiles, R., Pain, H., Buckland, S., & McLellan, L. (1998). Providing appropriate information to patients and carers following a stroke. *J Adv Nurs.*, 28(4), 794-801.

-Abstract-

key concept : Stroke Survivor's Family, Illness Intrusiveness, Depression, Rehabilitation Day Care Program

### The Need for Rehabilitation Day Care Program Service of Stroke Survivor's Family

*Suh, Moon Ja<sup>1)</sup> · Kim, Keum Soon<sup>2)</sup>  
Kim, In Ja<sup>3)</sup> · Cho, Nam Ok<sup>4)</sup>  
Choi, Hee Jung<sup>5)</sup> · Jeong, Seong Hee<sup>6)</sup>*

This study was carried out to find out the basic data required to plan and develop Rehabilitation Day Care Program for the stroke survivor's family in Korea.

The subjects comprised of 92 stroke survivor's family who discharged from 4 hospitals in Seoul during the past 2 years. The data were collected from August 3, 1998 to September 18, 1998, through interviews with questionnaires about general characteristics, activities of daily living, depression and service need of rehabilitation day care program at the outpatient clinics by trained nursing graduates.

Data were analyzed with descriptive analysis, Pearson's correlation analysis, and Stepwise multiple linear regression analysis using SPSS/WIN 10.0 program. The results obtained are as follows;

1. The mean score of the general need of rehabilitation day care program of stroke survivor's family was 3.10(range 1-4). The highest need among the service categories of the rehabilitation day care program was self-care and restorative activities category(3.30), and health services referral category, recreation category, psychosocial activities category in order. The needs of each category are as follows. In the health services referral category, the need for dental examination and medical examination were highest, followed by the need for physical therapy and occupational therapy. In the psychosocial activities category, the need for family counselling was highest. In the self-care and restorative activities category, the need for ROM exercise training was highest, followed by bowel training, and ambulation training.
2. The need of family for rehabilitation day care

1) College of Nursing, Seoul National University  
3) Department of Nursing, Taejon University  
5) Department of Nursing, Konkuk University

2) College of Nursing, Seoul National University  
4) Department of Nursing, Soonchunhyang University  
6) College of Nursing, Seoul National University

program service displayed a correlation with the level of education, ADL, and the level of depression, and a reverse correlation with age, illness intrusiveness, depression, knowledge, subject and object burden and relationship with stroke survivors.

3. The stepwise multiple linear regression analysis revealed following results. For the need for rehabilitation day care program service, 22.6% of the variance was initially explained by level of family's knowledge about caring method for stroke survivors, 8.8% was the level of subjective burden and 5.4% was relationship with stroke survivors.

In conclusion, above characteristics should be considered to develop stroke survivors' rehabilitation day care program.