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1) . 1) . 1) . 1) . 2) . 3) . 3) . 3)

1. (Anderson, 1995). (middle range theory) (Unpleasant symptom theory)'

, 45-64 5 , , , (Lenz, Suppe, Gift, Pugh & Milligan., 1995).

(Anderson, 1995), 70 7 가 (Graydon, Ross, Webster, Goldstein & Avendano, 1995; Prigatano, Wright & Levin, 1984; Schrier, Dekker, Kaptein & Dijkman, 1990; Weaver & Narsavage, 1992), (Alonso et al., 1992; Guyatt, Townsend, Keller, Singer & Nogradi, 1991), (Schreier et al., 1990), (Lee, Graydon & Ross, 1991; Graydon, Ross, Webster, Goldstein & Avendano, 1995), (Anderson, 1995; Breslin et al., 1998)

(Yang, 1998). (Prigatano et al.,

---

\* 2000  
 1) , , 가 .  
 2) ,  
 3) , 2002 2 14 2002 5 18 2002 8 20

1984; Breslin et al., 1998), (Narsavage & Weaver, 1994)

가 1.

(Anderson, 1995; Graydon & Ross, 1995),

(Belza, Henke, Yelin, Epstein & Gilliss, 1993)

(Graydon et al., 1995), (Leidy & Traver, 1995) 2.

, 128  
1)  
(  
); 2) 2  
가가  
가 ; 3) 45-80 ; 4)  
; 5)  
가

가 가 , 3.

가 가  
, 30

가 25

2. 4 2001 2 1 2001 5 30

1)

2)

가 가

4. ( ) 5 ( ) 0
- 1) Sickness Impact Profile(SIP) - 가 47가  
 68(de Bruin, Buys, de Witte, & Diederriks, (Jones, Quirk, Baveystock, &  
 1994) . SIP-68 6 Littlejohns, 1992),  
 ( , , ) , 가 0 20  
 ' (1)' ' (0)' , 가 (distress)  
 0 - 68 , 가 .74 .  
 . SIP-68
- 가 .90 (de Bruin et al., 5)  
 1994), SIP Cronbach alpha  
 .91 .
- 2) 1  
 (Forced Expiratory Volume in 1 second  
 (FEV1, % predicted) ,  
 가 .
- 3) Baseline Dyspnea Index(BDI; Mahler,  
 Weinberg, Wells, & Feinstein, 1984)  
 . BDI  
 (magnitude) (effort) 3가  
 0(=  
 ) 4(=  
 ) 5 , 0 - 12  
 가  
 . BDI  
 (.89)  
 (Mahler et al., 1984). BDI , ' / ' 5  
 .92 . 31  
 ' ' , 5
- 4) , 가 , 가 , 가  
 . 가  
 . POMS COPD  
 Cronbach alpha 가 .88 .97
- Multidimensional Fatigue  
 Inventory(MFI; Smets et al., 1995)  
 . MFI (general fatigue),  
 (physical fatigue), (reduced  
 activity), (reduced motivation),  
 (mental fatigue) 5  
 , 5 4  
 20  
 20 (overall  
 fatigue)  
 20 - 100 , 가 가  
 . MFI (Cronbach alph 0.84)  
 (VAS with fatigue; 0.22 < r < 0.78)  
 (Smets et al., 1995),  
 MFI 20 .84
- 6) (1996)가 Profile of Mood  
 State(POMS)  
 POMS-34 .  
 , anxiety, depression, confusion,  
 anger, vigor, fatigue 6가 ,

(Lee, 1991; Graydon, 1995),

POMS 31

.94 . 5.

7)

가 ,

0 - 10

, 가

Stepweis Multiple Regression

8)

Buysee(1989) Pittsburg Sleep

Quality Index(PSQI) 'Sleep Quality'

가 (1) 1.

(4) 4 ,

가

73 (57%), 55

Buysee

PSQI

(43%) 128

, PSQI

64.2

(83.6%)

가

(consistency reliability = 0.85)

, 71.1%

가

(sensitivity of 89.6%; specificity of 86.5%)

, 63.3%

가 2

(Buysse, 1989).

<Table 1>.

( , , , , ) (83%)

(COPD) , 13%

( , , , ) , 4%

(DILD) ,

<Table 1> General characteristics of the sample

(n = 128)

Variables		Number	Percent	Mean (SD)
Gender	Men	73	57	64.2 (11.33)
	Women	55	43	
Age	< 49 years old	13	10.2	
	50 - 69 years old	77	60.2	
	> 70 years old	37	28.9	
Marital status	Married	107	83.6	
	Unmarried	2	1.6	
	Widowed/ Divorced	19	14.8	
Education	Elementary School	22	17.2	
	Middle/High School	69	53.9	
	College/ University	29	21.1	
	No Education	7	5.5	
Employment	Employed	37	28.9	
	Unemployed	91	71.1	
Monthly income	< 1,000,000 Won	33	25.8	
	1,000,000 - 1,999,999 Won	48	37.5	
	2,000,000 - 2,999,999 Won	22	17.2	
	> 3,000,000 Won	23	18.0	

<Table 2> Disease-related characteristics of the sample (n = 128)

Variable		Number (Percent)	Mean (SD)
Years since diagnosis			7.7 ( 9.3 )
FEV1 % Predicted			64.5 (28.79)
Disease	COPD	106 (83 )	
	Bronchiectasis	17 (13 )	
	DILD	5 ( 4 )	
Comorbid disease	Yes	61 (47.7)	
	No	67 (52.3)	
Medication*	Bronchodilators	90 (70.3)	
	Steroid	50 (39.1)	

COPD: Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease;

DILD: Diffused Interstitial Lung Disease

\* Multiple answers

7.7 .  
(FEV1 % , 가 ,  
predicted) 64.5% ,  
47.7% , . 5  
70.3%가 , 57.96 ,  
39.1% .  
<Table 2>. 0 - 12  
9.0  
2. .  
(0 - 20) , 6.4  
<Table 3> . , 가 , 가 ,  
(Somatic Autonomy) 0.08  
가 가 0 - 17 , 2.24  
가 ,  
4.2  
, . 0 - 3 1.9  
2.41 - 2.52 .  
4.9 , .  
SIP , 13.6 가 4.  
(0 - 68)  
가 .  
3. Multicollinearity  
Pearson-Correlation  
<Table 3> . .05 - .69  
(general fatigue)  
11.5(SD = 2.58) ,  
(0-20) , <Table 4> .

<Table 3> Descriptive statistics of the study variables

Variable	Mean	SD	Actual range	Possible range
<b>Functional Status (SIP)</b>				
Total	13.6	9.40	1 - 45	0 - 68
Somatic Autonomy	0.08	0.73	0 - 8	0 - 17
Mobility Control	2.52	2.11	0 - 11	0 - 12
Psychological A/C.	2.41	2.28	0 - 11	0 - 11
Social Behavior	4.85	3.12	0 - 12	0 - 12
Emotional Stability	1.27	1.49	0 - 6	0 - 6
Mobility Range	2.42	2.64	0 - 9	0 - 10
<b>Fatigue</b>				
General Fatigue	11.5	2.58	5 - 18	4 - 20
Physical Fatigue	13.0	3.18	5 - 20	4 - 20
Reduced Activity	11.7	2.95	5 - 19	4 - 20
Reduced Motivation	11.3	3.07	4 - 18	4 - 20
Mental Fatigue	10.5	2.54	4 - 17	4 - 20
Overall fatigue	57.96	10.82	35 - 83	20 - 100
Mood (POMS)	2.24	1.22	1 - 4.13	1 - 5
Stress	4.2	2.69	0 - 10	0 - 10
Sleep Quality	1.9	0.67	0 - 3	0 - 3
Dyspnea (BDI)	9.0	2.74	1 - 12	0 - 12
Pulmonary Symptom	6.4	4.28	0 - 20	0 - 20

SIP: Sickness Impact Profile; A/C: Autonomy/Communication;  
 POMS: Profile of Mood States; BDI: Baseline Dyspnea Index

<Table 4> Stepwise Multiple Regression analysis : Predictors of functional status

Final predictors	Standardized $\beta$ coefficient	t value	p - value	R2-change	F (4, 99)
Dyspnea	-.44	-6.50	.000	.49	58.60***
Mood	.35	5.35	.000	.16	
Age	.18	3.15	.002	.04	
Overall fatigue	.17	2.23	.028	.02	
R = .84 R square = .70 RAdj Square = .69					

\*\*\* p < 0.001

Independent variables: Age, Sex, Years since diagnosis, Overall fatigue, Mood, Stress, Sleep quality, Dyspnea, Pulmonary symptom, FEV1% predicted.

BDI: Baseline Dyspnea Index; SIP: Sickness Impact Profile

가 70% 가 (49%), 가 (16%), (4%), (2%) 가 (Somatic Autonomy) 가 (Social Behavior) 가 가 가 가 가

(F = 58.60, p < .001).

(Somatic Autonomy)

(Social

Behavior)

가

가

가

, 가

가 가 가 50 (89%)  
50-69 60%  
가

가

가 가

(Lee, Graydon & Ross, 1991; Moody, McCormick & Williams, 1989; Schreier et al., 1990).

49%

(70%) 71%

가

가 (Breukink et al., 1998; Breslin et al., 1998)

가 가

가

16% (overall) (r) 0.55

(Anderson, 1995; Prigatano et al., 1984)

가 Devito (1990)

가 Kinsman(1983)

(Kinsman et al, 1983; Light, Merrill, Despars, Gordon & Mutalipassi, 1985).

가 Janson-Bjerklie, Carrieri & Hudes(1986)

가 (Sarna & Brecht, 1997) (Belza, 1995)

가

4% Graydon et al.(1995)

가 6% 가

가

(FEV<sub>1</sub>)

, 2001

128

Sickness Impact Profile - 68

(Leidy & Traver, 1995; Schrier et al., 1990) 가

(Anderson, 1995; Lee et al., 1991; Prigatano, Wright & Levin, 1984; Weaver & Narsavage, 1992). Leidy & Traver (1995)

( , , , , ), ( , , ), ( , )

1. 64 , (FEV<sub>1</sub> = 64.5%)

2. 가 SIP

(r) 0.44,

0.27

3. 가

가 0.05

가

4가 70%가 (F = 58.60, p<.001). 4 가 (49%) 가 16%, 4%, 가 2%

(distress)

가

가

(measurement

error)가

가

(Stickland &

Waltz, 1986)

가

1995),

(Leidy & Traver,

가

가

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- Abstract -

### Factors Influencing Functional Status in People with Chronic Lung Disease

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Kwon, Bo-Eun<sup>2)</sup> · Chang, Yeon-Soo<sup>3)</sup>

Lee, Ji-Yeon · Kim<sup>3)</sup>, Young-Jin<sup>3)</sup>

**Purpose:** The purpose of this study was to identify factors that influence the functional status of chronic lung disease patients.

**Method:** A descriptive, correlational study design was used. The study was conducted at the outpatient respiratory clinic of the large university hospital in Korea. A convenience sample of 128 chronic lung patients (age = 64.2 yrs; 106 COPD, 17 bronchiectasis, 5 DILD) with mean FEV<sub>1</sub> 64.4 % predicted. Functional status was measured with SIP. Physical variables (FEV<sub>1</sub>% predicted, dyspnea, fatigue, pulmonary symptom distress), psychological variables (mood, stress), and

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situational variable (sleep quality) were examined. Dyspnea was measured by the BDI, fatigue was measured with the MFI. Mood was measured with the modified Korean version of POMS. Sleep quality was measured with the Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index. Potential independent variables for the regression were age, gender, years since diagnosis, FEV<sub>1</sub>% predicted, dyspnea, fatigue, pulmonary symptom distress, stress, and sleep quality.

Result: In general, functional status was relatively good. In regression analysis,

functional status were significantly influenced by dyspnea, mood, age and fatigue. These variables explained 70 % of the variances in functional status.

Conclusion: The results suggest that psychophysiologic symptom management should be a focus to enhance the functional status in this group.

Key words : Functional status, Chronic lung disease