

: ,

\*

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

(Anderson, 1995).  
1. (middle range theory)  
(Unpleasant symptom theory)'  
,  
, 45-64 5 , , ,  
65 4 (Lenz, Suppe, Gift, Pugh  
(Anderson, 1995), & Milligan., 1995).  
3 , 70 7  
, 80 5 가  
, 가  
가 (Graydon, Ross, Webster, Goldstein &  
Avendano, 1995; Prigatano, Wright & Levin,  
1984; Schrier, Dekker, Kaptein & Dijkman,  
1990; Weaver & Narsavage, 1992),  
가 (Yang, 1998). (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)  
,  
(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.

, , ,

, , ,

, , ,

, , ,

가가 , 가

, , ,

, , ,

가 가 , 3.

, , ,

, , ,

가 25 ,

, , ,

2. 4 ,

, , ,

, , ,

1) , 2) , , ,

, , ,

, , ,

, , ,

, , ,

, , ,

, , ,

, , ,

, , ,

, 128 1)

, 2

; 3) 45-80 ; 4)

; 5) ,

가

, , ,

가 , 30

, , ,

, , ,

2001 2 1 2001 5 30

, , ,

, , ,

가 가

, , ,

, , ,

4.

0

- ( ) 5 ( )
- 1) Sickness Impact Profile(SIP) - 가  
68(de Bruin, Buys, de Witte, & Diederiks, (Jones, Quirk, Baveystock, & Littlejohns, 1992),  
1994) . SIP-68 6 0 20  
( , , ) , 가 (distress)  
' (1)' ' (0)'  
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) , 5 4  
20  
가 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 ,  
(.89)  
(Mahler et al., 1984). BDI  
.92  
4) , 가 , 가 , 가  
POMS COPD  
Cronbach alpha 가 .88 .97

(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 , 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	
Employment	No Education	7	5.5	
	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	

&lt;Table 2&gt; 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> Stepweis 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

4가 70 %

가 (49%) , 가

(16%), (4%), (2%)

(F = 58.60, p< .001).

(Somatic Autonomy)

(Social Behavior)

가

가

가

가 . 가 가 50 (89%)  
50-69 60%  
가 .

, , 가 .

, , 가 .

, , 가 .

가 가

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

49%  
(70%) 71% . 2% 가  
(Breukink et al., 1998; Breslin et al., 1998)

, 가 가

가

16% (overall) (r) 0.55  
가

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

가 Devito  
(1990) , 가  
Kinsman(1983) ,  
(Kinsman et al, 1983; Light, Merrill, Despars, Gordon & Mutalipassi, 1985). Janson-Bjerklie, Carrieri & Hudes(1986)

가

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

4%  
Graydon et al.(1995)

가 6% 가

가

(FEV<sub>1</sub>) , 2001  
128  
(Leidy & Traver, 1995; Schrier et al., 1990) 가  
(Anderson, 1995; Lee et al., 1991; Prigatano, Wright & Levin, 1984; Weaver & Narsavage, 1992). Leidy & Traver (1995)

Sickness Impact Profile - 68  
( , , , , ), ( , , ), ( , )

1. 64 , (FEV<sub>1</sub> = 64.5%)  
2. 가 SIP  
(r) 0.44,  
0.27

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

가 0.05  
가  
(distress)  
가

(measurement  
error)가  
가 (Stickland & Waltz, 1986)

가  
(Leidy & Traver, 1995),  
가  
가



## References

- Anderson, K. L. (1995). The effect of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease on quality of life. *Res Nurs Health*, 18(6), 547-556.
- Alonso, J., Anto', J., Gonzale, M., Fiz, J., Izquierdo, J., & Morera, J. (1992). Measurement of general health status of non-oxygen-dependent chronic obstructive pulmonary disease patients. *Med Care*, 30(5, suppl), MS125-MS135.
- Belza, B. (1995). Comparison of self-reported fatigue in rheumatoid arthritis and controls. *J Rheumatol*, 22, 639-643.
- Breslin E, van der Schans C P, Breukink S, Meek P, Mercer K, Volz W, Loie S. (1998). Perception of fatigue and quality of life in patients with COPD. *Chest*, 114, 958-964.
- Breukink, S. O., Strijbos, J. H., Koorn, M., Koëter, G. H., Breuslin, E. H., & van der Schans, C. P. (1998). Relationship between subjective fatigue and physiological variables in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. *Respir Med*, 92, 676-682.
- de Bruin, A. F., Buys, M., de Witte, L. P., & Diederiks, J. P. M. (1994). The Sickness Impact Profile: SIP68, A short generic version. First evaluation of the reliability and reproducibility. *J Clin Epidemiol*, 47(8), 863-871.
- Buyse, D., Reynolds, C.I., Monk, T., Berman, S., & Kupfer, D. (1989). The Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index: A new instrument for psychiatric practice and research. *Psychiatry Res*, 28, 193-213.
- Devito, A. J. (1990). Dyspnea during hospitalizations for acute phase of illness as recalled by patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. *Heart Lung*, 19, 186-191.
- Graydon, J. E., Ross, E. (1995). Influence of symptoms, lung functions, mood, and social support on level of functioning of patients with COPD. *Res Nurs Health*, 18, 525-533.
- Graydon, J. E. Ross, E., Webster, P. M., & Goldstein, R. S. (1995). Predictors of functioning of patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. *Heart Lung*, 24(5), 369-375.
- Guyatt, G., Townsend M., Keller, J., Singer, J., & Nogradi, S. (1991). Measuring functional status in chronic lung disease: Conclusions from a randomized control trial. *Respir Med*, 85(Suppl.), 17-21.
- Janson-Bjerklie, S., Carrieri, V. K., & Hudes, M. (1986). The sensations of pulmonary dyspnea. *Nurs Res*, 35(3), 154-159.
- Jones, P. W., Quirk, F. H., Baveystock, C. M., & Littlejohns, P. (1992). A self-complete measure for chronic airflow limitation the St. George Respiratory Questionnaire. *Am Rev Resp Dis*, 145, 1321-1327.
- Kinsman, R. A., Fernandez, E., Schocket, M., Dirks, J., & Covino, N. (1983). Multidimensional analysis of the symptoms of chronic bronchitis and emphysema. *J Behav Med*, 6, 339-357.
- Lee, R., Graydon, J., & Ross, E. (1991). Effect of psychological well-being, physical status, and social support on oxygen-dependent chronic obstructive pulmonary disease patients level of functioning. *Res Nurs Health*, 14, 323-328.
- Leidy, N. K., & Traver, G. A. (1995). Psychophysiologic factors contributing to functional performance in people with COPD: Are there gender difference? *Res Nurs Health*, 18, 535-546.
- Lenz, E., Suppe, F., Gift, A., Pugh, L., & Milligan, R. (1995). Collaborative development of middle-range nursing theories: Toward a theory of unpleasant symptoms. *Adv Nurs Sci*, 17(3), 1-13.
- Light, R. W., Merrill, E. J., Despars, J. A., Gordon, G. H., & Mutalipassi, L. R.

- (1985). Prevalence of depression and anxiety in patients with COPD: Relationship to functional capacity. *Chest*, 87, 35-38.
- Mahler, D. A., Weinberg, D. H., Wells, C. K., & Feinstein, A. R. (1984). The measurement of dyspnea. Contents, interobserver agreement, and physiologic correlates of two new clinical indexes. *Chest*, 85(6), 751-758.
- Moody, L., McCormick, K., & Williams, A. (1990). Disease and symptom severity, functional status and quality of life in chronic bronchitis and emphysema. *J Behav Med*, 13, 297-306.
- Narsavage, G. L., & Weaver, T. E. (1994). Physiologic status, coping, and hardiness as predictors of outcomes in COPD. *Nurs Res*, 43(2), 90-94.
- Prigatano, G., Wright, E., & Levine, D. (1984). Quality of life and its predictors in patients with mild hypoxemia and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. *Arch Intern Med*, 144, 1613-1619.
- Ream, E., & Richardson, A. (1997). Fatigue in patients in patients with cancer and chronic obstructive airway disease. *Int J Nurs Stud*, 34(1), 44-53.
- Sarna, L., & Brecht, M. L. (1997). Dimensions of symptom distress in women with advanced lung cancer: A factor analysis. *Heart Lung*, 26(1), 23-30.
- Schrier, A. C., Dekker, F. W., Kaptein, A. A., & Dijkman, J. H. (1990). Quality of life in elderly patients with chronic nonspecific lung disease seen in family practice. *Chest*, 98(4), 894-899.
- Shin, Y. H. (1996). A study on verification of the profile of Mood States (POMS) for Korean Elders. *J Korean Acad Nurs*, 26(4), 743-758.
- Smets, E. M., Garssen, B., Bonke, B., de Haes, J. C. (1995). The multidimensional fatigue inventory (MFI) psychometric qualities of an instrument to assess fatigue. *J Psychosom Res*, 39(3), 315-325.
- Stickland, O., & Waltz, C. (1986). Measurement of research variables in nursing. In P. Chinn (ed.), *Nursing research methodology: Issues and Implementation*. Rockville: Aspen.
- Yang, D. K. (1998). Pulmonology 1999-2000. Department of Medicine in Medical College of Yonsei University.

- Abstract -

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

Oh, Eui-Geum<sup>1)</sup> · Kim, Cho-Ja<sup>1)</sup>

Lee, Won-Hee<sup>1)</sup> · Kim, So-Sun<sup>1)</sup>

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

1) Professors, College of Nursing; Senior Researchers, Research Institute of Home Health · Hospice / Palliative care. Yonsei University

2) Full-time Instructor, Seoul Women's College of Nursing.

3) Teaching Assistants, College of Nursing, Yonsei University

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