

1)

(O'Brien et al., 2002).

1.

(nausea and vomiting of pregnancy: NVP) 50-80% (Kim, 2003).
(Strong, 2001) 1% (Cowan, 1996).

(Aikins-Murphy, 1998)

. 100 1-2 (Aikins-Murphy, 1998).

25% (Strong, 2001). 가 (Mazzota et al., 1997).
(O'Brien,

Evans & White-McDonald, 2002) (Porter & Porter, 1991). Combs(1971) Hong(1985)

가 (Mazzota, Magee & Koren, 1997). 가

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2) 2003 03. 10. 16. 03. 10. 17. 03. 12. 15.

Suppe, 1997). (Lenz, Pugh, Milligan, Gift & 가 (thinking), (feeling), (attitude) 가 , 가 , (Stephenson, 1953; Hong, 1985).

가 , 가 , 가 , 가 가 2.

가 , Q Q

(Kim, 1993). 가 1) Q (concourse) 가 , , , ,

10 가 , 가

가 (1) ? (2) 가 ? (3) ? (4) ? (5) ? (6) ?

1) 2) Q Q 2) 가 , ,

1. Q 94 (content analysis) 27

6) 가 Q 1 43.0%, 2 8.98%, 3 8.59% <Table 2>.

Eigen Value가 1.0

가

Q

<Table 2> Eigen value & variance

	Type 2	Type 2	Type 3
Eigen value	10.76	2.24	2.14
Percentages of variance	.43	.09	.08
cumulative(%)	.43	.52	.60

<Table 3>.

1.

QUANAL Program

3

Q

<Table 3> Correlations between types

	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3
Type 1	1.00	.33	.32
Type 2		1.00	.28
Type 3			1.00

3

60.6%

, 3 5

1 12 , 2 8
가 가

<Table 4> Type factor, weight and demographic characteristics for P-samples

Type	No	Factor weight score	Age	Pregnancy (frequency)	Delivery (frequency)	Family type	Period of pregnancy (weeks)	Perceived NVP
Type 1	1	3.46	26	2	1	nuclear family	35	6
	2	1.50	34	2	1	.	34	5
	4	.66	30	2	1	//	32	8
	7	1.51	37	3	2	//	17	10
	8	2.18	28	1	0	composite family	34	2
	9	1.01	30	1	0	nuclear family	39	5
	10	.76	29	1	0	//	12	7
	13	.51	34	3	2	//	30	10
	14	.83	37	1	0	//	18	3
	17	1.36	27	1	0	//	39	7
Type 2	19	.75	23	1	0	//	8	5
	20	1.40	29	2	0	//	32	10
	5	1.97	29	2	1	//	38	5
	6	2.34	36	2	1	//	39	1
	12	1.75	27	1	0	//	24	4
	15	.61	34	1	0	//	27	3
	21	1024	26	1	0	//	8	3
	23	.83	31	1	0	//	34	8
Type 3	24	1.18	33	2	1	//	33	2
	25	.52	29	2	1	//	31	2
	3	1.31	31	2	1	//	31	2
	11	1.36	31	2	1	composite family	34	3
	16	1.28	34	3	2	nuclear family	37	4
18	2.54	31	3	2	//	14	3	
22	.67	27	2	1	composite family	9	4	

가 (ideal) (prototype) - 1.51), ‘ (Z= -1.46), ‘ (Z= -1.34) <Table 1>. Z = -1.00 ‘

가 <Table 4>. (1= -.15, =1.23, Z = -1.38), ‘ (1=.46, =1.60, Z = -1.13) . 가 가

27 , 가 가

가 (가 1.0 1 26 (가 3.46) 6 .

가 가 가 () 가 ; ‘ 가

1) 1 : 가 ‘ ; ‘ 가

1 12 20 가 6 , ‘ 가

30 가 6 , 가 6 가 가 “

가 가 11 가 가 가 가

1 가 가 가 가

(Z=2.11), ‘ ” “

‘(Z=1.45), ‘ 가 () 가 ”

‘(Z=1.36), ‘가 “

가 ‘(Z=1.29), ‘ ”

‘(Z=1.02) .

가 2.18 8 가 “

1 Z 1.00 ‘ ” 가

‘(1=1.44, 가 가 가

=-.98, Z = 2.42), ‘ .

‘(1=2.13, =1.10, Z = 1.02), ‘ 가 (

) ‘(1=1.36, 가

=.45, Z = .90) . 가

1 가 가

‘ (Z=-1.53), 2) 2 :

‘ (Z= 2 8 20 가 4 , 30

가 4 가 4 가 가 가 가 ”
 가 8 가 가 가 “ ”
 2 가 가 (Z=2.00),
 (Z=1.82), (Z=1.18), (Z=1.16)
 2 Z 1.00
 (=1.99, 3) 3 :
 =15, Z =1.84), 3 5 30 가 4 , 20 가
 (2=53, =-1.17, Z 1 가 2
 =1.70), , 가 2
 (2 =1.82, =.92, Z 3 가 가
 =.90) (Z=1.56), (Z=1.40),
 (Z=1.38), 가
 가 (Z=1.34)
 (Z= -2.11), (Z= -1.12), Z 1.00
 (Z= -1.26), (Z= -1.12), (3 =1.39, =-.64,
 (Z= -1.10) Z =2.04),
 (3 =.41, =1.49, Z
 =1.91, (3 =.36, =-1.29, Z =.92)
 (2 =-2.11, =-.22, Z =-1.88), 3 가 ,
 (2 =-1.12, =.61, Z =-1.73),
 (2 =.65, =1.85, Z
 =-1.19) . 2 가 가 (Z=-1.77),
 (Z=-1.76),
 (Z=-1.61),
 (Z=-1.33) Z -1.00
 가
 (3 =1.60,
 가 2.34 6 36 =.54, Z =-2.15),
 (3 =-1.76, =-.55,

Z = -1.20), ' 가 가
 '(3 = -1.33, = -.24, Z 가 가
 = -1.09), ' 가 , 가 가
 '(3 = 1.56, = 1.06, Z 가 가
 = -.90) . 가 가
 3 가 가 가

가 가

가 2.54 18 31 가
 2
 “

, 가 (Jenkins & Shelton, 1989), 가
 ” (Hyun & Park, 2000)

3 가 Kim(2003) 가
 가 가
 가 가

가 가
 가 가

가
 2 가 2-5

3 가 1 가
 가 가 2 가 1
 43%

가 2 10 가 2
 2 가 가

32.9%, 30.3%, 23.3%, 가 .
 가
 (Hyun & Park, 2000), Kim(2003)
 , 가 (O'Brien & Naber, 1992)
 가
 (Kim, 2003), (Mazzota et al., 2000). Kim(2003) 가
 75.9% 가
 , , , ,
 , (Hyun & Park,2000). 3
 가
 (Dilorio & Lier, 1989) 가 .
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 , , Q
 1-2 3 ' , 3-4
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 가 1 , 가 ,
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 25 Q
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 가 3가
 (Sahakian, Rouse, Sipes, Rose & Niebyl, 1991) 1 가 ,
 가 , , (Czeizel et al., 1992) 가 가 가

가 가
 2 가 가
 3 가 가
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 1. 가 가
 2. 가 가
 가 가

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- Abstract -

Subjectivity of Nausea and Vomiting of Pregnancy(NVP) in Woman: Q Methodology

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Purpose: The purpose of this study was to explore the subjective opinions related to NVP experience in woman. **Method:** The research method used was Q-methodology. The statement of self-reference was derived from face to face interviews with 10 womans. Statement were categorized by researcher according to semantics. Twenty-seven of the self reference statement from categories of the Q-population were selected. Twenty-five of pregnant womans were selected by consideration of diversity in sociodemographic background. Based on a 1 to 9 point scale, the selected pregnant womans were made to participate in Q-sorting. Analysis of Q-type was obtained by use of the QUANAL program. **Result:** There are three type of NVP experience of Korean womans. The first type focused on family support relate to NVP coping. The second type focused on physical self regulation related to NVP coping. The third type focused on actual strategy related to NVP coping. **Conclusion:** It is suggested that the results of this study may contribute to the development strategies for the purpose of decreasing the incidence of NVP.

Key words : Hyperemesis gravidarum

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