

심장 질환 환자의 운동처방

Guidelines for Cardiac Rehabilitation

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Abstracts

Changes in cardiac rehabilitation in the 1990s involved the development of different patterns of the delivery of rehabilitative care. Patients were offered with a choice of individual versus group and center - based versus home - based physical activity programs. The recent application of risk - stratification procedures for coronary patients has brought major changes in the delivery of cardiac rehabilitation exercise training. Patients considered at low risk are able to undertake less supervised rehabilitation in a safe manner. Contemporary cardiac rehabilitation programs provide several important core components, including baseline patient assessment, nutrition counseling, risk factor management, psychosocial management, and activity counseling. However, appropriately prescribed exercise therapy remains the cornerstone of these programs. Cardiac rehabilitation programs have been categorized as phase I (inpatient), phase II (up to 12 weeks of ECG monitoring), phase III (no ECG monitoring under clinical supervision), and phase IV (no ECG monitoring, professional supervision). Cardiac patients who have specific needs to consider when formulating the exercise prescription include those with a history of myocardial infarction and angina, congestive heart failure, mitral valve stenosis and cardiac transplantation. Finally, the goals of rehabilitative care should include improvement of the functional capacity to achieve functional independence with an emphasis on quality of life.

Keywords : Cardiac rehabilitation; Exercise; MI; Angina; Congestive heart failure

: ; ; ; ;

가

가

가

가

. 1930

1950

Myocardial Infarction)

6

(decondition-

ing)

. 1951 Levin Lown(1)

가

(morbidity)

(5).

가,

(inpatients)

가

1960

(coronary care

unit)

가

I (), II

(AMI)

(ECG

12 ,

(early mobilization)

), III (

ECG

), IV (ECG

가

)

가

가

가

(2).

, 가

1970

ECG

가

가

(1).

(6).

가

(3, 4).

(secondary prevention)

1990

1.

가

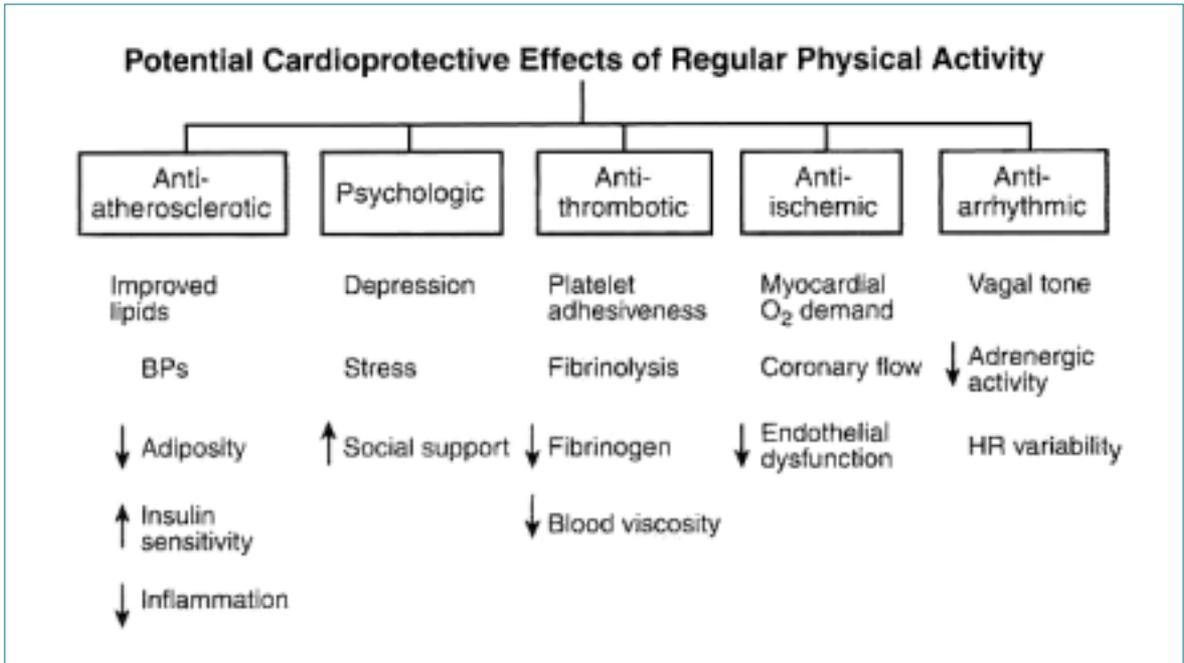
(Stent, PTCA, CABG)

가

가

가

2~3



1.

(14)

2.

가

가

(14).

Jugdutt(15) 18%

(asynergy) anterior transmural MI

15

3

distortion

가

Rowe(16)

가

Van Camp Peterson(13) 111,967

1 293,990

1 783,972

1

2. ACSM		(20)	2)
45	가	55	,
45	가	55	,
		가	,
		가	,
3.			
1)			
	가		가
		가	
	가	가	가
가		2 3	
scale)	120	13 (6~20	45%
20	가	(%VO _{2peak})	(THR)가 %
	30	가	(%VO _{2R})
	3~5		(RPE)
	2:1		가
3~4	1~3	, 4	14~16
	가		가
	10~15	가	, 1mm
(17).		ST	

3. 가

(21)

•	가		6~18	,	30	
•	ECG	,	6~12			
•		ECG				
•	가					
•	가		12~23	,	60	
•	ECG	,	12~18			
•	가	ECG				가
•		ECG				가
•		가				
•	가		18~36	,	90	ECG
•	가	가	18,24,30			
•	가	ECG				
•	가	ECG				가
					가가	

(brisk walking)

가, 2 가 ,

3 , , , , ,

(RPP)

가

3 , ,

가 , 가 .

가

가 . 2 / 1.5~3.5mph , 25~50W

2 METs 2~4METs 2~6

4. (28)

· MI	4	가	5 가	가
· PTCA	2	가	3 가	가
·				
-				
-				
-		(SBP >160mmHg DBP >100)	가	가
-		가		
*	:	1RM 50%		
	2 (phase II)	, 1~3lb ,가	(free weight) 가	

, 3~4 , session 25~30

. 6 5 ,

85% 40

가 . 4.

, 60

()

3~6 1,000kcal 가

가

1,533±

122kcal 2,204±237kcal 가

24~32km , (20).

1,500~2,100kcal ,

1,600kcal . 3 ,

30~40 . () ,

20 가 (21).

가

가

(22). , 가 . 가

(double product)
가 .

가 , stable 가

(23, 24). (27). , , ,
1 (primary)

4 . 2 (secondary) (atherogenesis)
(revascularization)

(theraband), 가 (1~5 lb)

2)
가 3METs

8~10가 1 10~15 가
2~5 lb, (RPP)

5~10 lb 가

11~13 가 , , 가
(Valsalva maneuver) (25). , , 가

(10) , ,
(28).

1. (29),
1)

(10bpm) .
가 가

가 . 가

5.	가	가
1. Compensated CHF	(가)	가
30).	가
	(Crackles<rales>)	가
120		가
(CI) 1.8L/min/m ² .		Sullivan(31)
<12mmHg		가
		가
1. (Borg Scale rating of 3/10)		40 50%
2. 40		24%
3. S ₃ (crackles)		
4. (crackles) 가		
5. 2 2 component sound 가		4 6 4
6. Poor pulse pressure(< 10 mmHg difference between the systolic and diastolic BP)		75%
7. 10bpm or mmHg		
8. 가		가
9. 10mmHg 가		가 4
10. (CVP) 6mmHg 가		
11. (diaphoresis), (pallor), (confusion)		가 Coats(32)
		19% 11
		70 80%
		20 5 가 (Home - exercise)
3 (5 1)		
가		가
		가
2.	가	
1)	(33).	
Lee(30)		
가		2)
12 24		

6.		MS			(34)		
	Exe Duration (sec)	Peak BP (mmHg)	Vo2 at AT	Peak Vo2 (ml/kg/min)	Peak VCo2 (ml/min)	T 1/2 Vo2 (sec)	
Control (n=30)		620±122	173±30	1274±251	38.7±4.6	2,493±627	59±5
Non - Train Group	Before	536±168	137±14*	568±179*	15.5±4.8*	1,149±289*	114±46*
	1week	585±153†	146±13†	644±165†	17.7±5.0‡	1,301±331‡	114±47
	1month	635±151†	152±17	650±165	19.4±5.1†	1,452±392†	113±47
	3month	623±209	147±19	653±194	18.6±5.7	1,267±493	109±36
Train Group	before	591±179	136±19*	612±193*	16.7±4.4*	1,201±346*	124±39*
	1week	689±223‡	157±17†	663±205†	18.8±5.0‡	1,445±443‡	120±28
	1month	733±217‡	153±17	726±130†	22.7±5.1‡	1,603±446†	80±13‡
	3month	812±209‡	158±10	755±167	25.6±6.2‡	1,763±443†	76±8†

* < .01 vs control, † P<.05 and ‡ P <.01 vs previous last data in same group. P<.05 and P<.01 vs non - training group. T1/2 Vo2= half - recovery time of peak oxygen consumption

(, , ,) , 3METs (10~20) , 가 Meyer (35) 가, , , 가 가 (rate - pressure product) 40~75% , 가 3~7 , 20~40 가 (34). 10~15 가 3. (Mitral Stenosis) . 1~2 2~6 가 ,

가

3 1~2MET 가 “ ”

PMV 가

가

50~75%,

(36, 37)

(6~20

11~15),

3 (38)

(42, 43).

가

가

VO₂,

VO₂ 가

Douard (39)

가

가

가

(orthopnea)

(40).

PMV 1

conditioning

(VO_{2peak}/

(starling force)

kg) 50%

3 5

60

, 20

4 6

Borg Scale

1 , 1

3

6

가

. 1 (Phase)

가

4.

(conditioning)

(extubation)

3 4METs

가

가

(41).

가

가
 (bypass)
 가 (self - monitoring)
)
 가 ROM
 가 20
 2 (Phase)
 , ,
 , ,
 , ,
 20 가 3 5 , 15 가
 (Borg scale)
 2 3 가
 40
 3 (Phase) 가 (Home
 exercise) , , (calisthenics)
 60 70% 3
 가
 . 4 (Phase)
 .

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