

: , , , ,

1)

2) . 3) . 2)

1. , (Jang, Park, Kim & Jeon, 1998). 가

, Oxytocin 가, (Choi et al., 1999). 가 (Kang et al., 1998; Koo et al., 2001; Chestnut, Vandewalker, Owen, Bates & Choi, 1987; Thorp et al., 1993) (Kim, 2001; Jang et al., 1998) .

(Butani & Hodnett, 1980; Chung & Yeo, 1998). , 가

가 (Bernat, Wooldridge, Marecki & Snell, 1992; Huh, 2001). 가

가 , 66% 가 .

1) ,
2) ,
3) 03. 7.16 , 03. 9.8 03. 9.13

(Kim, Kwon, Hong, Kim & Song, 1993; Kim, 2001; Jang et al., 1998). King(1997)

10%

100%

(motor defect), (foot drop)
가

가

, Jang (1998)

가

200 110 (55.5%) 134

Kim(2001)

106 26.4%

가

가

1-2

(Lee, 1998; Choi et al., 1999).

가

가

가 (Jang et al., 1998).

가

2.

가

84% 가 “ ” 1)

(Jang et 2)

al., 1998), (Slavazza, Mercer, Marut, & Schider, 1985)

3.

(Kim et al.,

1993) 23% 가 1)

58%

, 가 ()

(Choi et al., 1999)

Melzack(1984)

(continuous lumbar epidural block)

2)

1-2 가 15

, , 가
, , , , ,
, , , , , 5
, ' 1 , ' 2 , ' 3 , ' 4 , ' 5
15-75
가

3)

1-2

Cronbach's alpha

$\alpha = .78$

2)

1.

3가

“ 가

?” 가

, ' 1 , ' 2 , ' 3 , ' 4 , ' 5

가

가

2

20-35

“

4.0kg

, 38-42

, 2.5-

가

가

?”

가

, ' 1 , ' 2 , ' 3 , ' 4 , ' 5

가

(Yoon, 2001).

128

70

198

“

?”

2.

1)

가

3

, 1 ,

5

3.

15

2002 6 1

10 30

5

2

Windows version 10.0
t-test

가

2 3

1

2

1.

28

60%가

198

가

40.6%가,

가

31.4%가

10

SPSS for

<Table 1> Characteristics of Study subjects

(N = 198)

Demographic characteristics	Category	Epidural Gr. (N=128) Nonepidural Gr. (N=70)		² or t-test	p
		N(%)	N(%)		
Age (years)	Mean(SD)	28.0(2.4)	28.7(3.1)	1.47	.14
Religion	Yes	52.0(40.6)	25(35.7)	.46	.50
	No	76.0(59.4)	45(64.3)		
Occupation	Homemaker	76(59.4)	48(68.6)	1.64	.20
	Employee	52(40.6)	22(31.4)		
Education	High school	36(28.1)	15(21.4)	1.63	.44
	Junior college	41(32.0)	28(40.4)		
	≥College	51(39.8)	27(38.6)		
Family income(1,000won/month)	<1,000	9(7.0)	3(4.3)	2.55	.47
	1,000-1,999	60(46.9)	40(57.1)		
	2,000-2,999	37(28.9)	19(27.1)		
	≥3,000	22(17.2)	8(11.4)		
Length of marriage(years)	<1	14(10.9)	12(17.1)	2.09	.56
	<2	77(60.2)	42(60.0)		
	<3	21(16.4)	10(14.3)		
	≥3	16(12.5)	6(8.6)		
Obstetric characteristics					
Abortion experience	Yes	35(27.3)	16(22.9)	.48	.49
	No	93(72.7)	54(77.1)		
Prenatal class attendance	Yes	32(25.0)	12(17.1)	1.62	.20
	No	96(75.0)	58(82.9)		
Infant's Gender	Girl	55(43.0)	31(44.3)	.03	.86
	Boy	73(57.0)	39(55.7)		
Infant's Birthweight (Kg)	Mean(SD)	3.2(.30)	3.2(.30)	-.80	-.43

*Gr. =group

(75%)
 100-200 , 300
 17.2% 11.0%
 60% 1-2 가 34.75(SD=6.51),
 가 1-2 32.97(SD=7.25)
 <Table 1> 가
 70% 15
 가
 25.0%, 3.88
 17.1% (SD= .85), 3.74(SD=
 .96)
 가
 (56%)
 (43%) 3.2Kg
 가
 <Table 2>
 가 <Table 1>

2.

<Table 2> Differences in Physical discomfort between postpartum women with and without having taken Epidural Analgesia (N = 198)

Category	Epidural G. (N= 128)	Nonepidural G. (N=70)	t	p
	Mean(SD)	Mean(SD)		
Perineal discomfort	3.88(.85)	3.74(.96)	.96	.34
Fatigue	2.76(1.06)	2.61(.97)	.94	.35
Backpain	2.43(1.23)	2.14(1.13)	1.61	.11
General bodyache	3.25(.82)	3.06(.78)	1.63	.10
Vaginal bleeding	3.37(.66)	3.23(.64)	1.42	.16
Low limbs exercise discomfort*	3.39(.93)	3.10(.92)	2.11	.04
Numbness on fingers or hands	1.66(.74)	1.51(.63)	1.36	.18
difficult urination*	2.73(1.19)	2.36(1.14)	2.12	.04
Urinary retention*	2.23(1.00)	1.94(.92)	2.02	.05
Headache	1.50(.92)	1.60(.91)	.73	.46
Nausea/Vomiting*	1.33(.72)	1.16(.47)	2.01	.05
Itching	1.27(.63)	1.15(.52)	1.47	.14
Chilling	1.45(.84)	1.39(.86)	.54	.59
Dizziness	2.14(1.15)	2.41(1.64)	1.24	.22
Breast pain*	1.38(.73)	1.71(.95)	2.60	.01
Total scores of Physical Discomfort	34.75(6.51)	32.97(7.25)	-1.76	.08

*p<.05

<Table 3> Differences in Birth Satisfaction between postpartum women with and without having taken Epidural Analgesia (N = 198)

Birth Satisfaction	Group	Epidural G. (N=128) Nonepidural G. (N=70)		χ ² or t	p
		Mean(SD)	Mean(SD)		
Satisfaction with delivery method		3.57(.78)	3.60(.79)	.26	.80
Pain during the labor and delivery		4.63(.70)	4.66(.63)	.24	.81
Preferred delivery method*	Same method+	95(74.2)	40(57.1)	6.08	.02
	Different method+	33(25.8)	30(42.9)		

*p<.05, +N(%)

3.39(SD=.93),
 3.10(SD=.92)
 (t=-2.11, p=.04).
 가 4.63(SD=.70),
 4.66(SD=.63)
 2.73
 (SD=1.19) 2.36
 (SD=1.14)
 2.23(SD=1.00)
 1.94(SD=.92) (χ²=6.08, p=.02). 74.2%
 가
 (t=-2.12, p=.04) (t=-2.02, p=.05)
 57.1%가
 1.33(SD=.72)
 1.16(SD=.47) 가
 (t=-2.01, p=.05).
 1.38(SD=.73)
 1.71(SD=.95)
 (t=2.60, p=.01). 가
 3.
 가 King(1997)
 가 Koo (2001)
 가
 <Table 3> (Kim et al., 1993; Kim,
 2001; Noh, 1990; Jang et al., 1998)
 3.57(SD=.78), 3.60(SD=.79), 가

가
가

가

“

1-2

”, “

가

”

, 가

가

가

가

(Kim et al., 1993; Kim, 2001; Jang et al., 1998)

(Kim et al., 1993; Noh, 1990)

“

”, “

70-80%

”, “

”

가

3

Kang (2000)

가

30 , 60 ,

7-8cm,

10cm, 2

가

가

(Kim et al., 1993; Noh, 1990; Jang et al., 1998)

1

2

가 3.57(SD= .78)

1

3.60(SD= .79)

가
가 가

가 가

,

,

가

128

70

. Jang (1998)

2002 6 1 10 30

96.5%가

2

1-2

74.2%가

SPSS WIN

, ² test t-test

가

1.

가 가

가

(Chung & Yeo, 1998)

2.

가

가

가

(Kim, 1999; Kim, 2001)

가

3가 가

3.

가

가

1.

가

2.

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- Abstract -

Differences in Physical Discomfort and Childbirth Satisfaction between Primiparous Women with and without having taken Epidural Analgesia¹⁾

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Chung, Eun Soon²⁾

Purpose: To examine the difference of physical discomfort and childbirth satisfaction between postpartum women with and without having taken Epidural Analgesia. **Method:** The subjects were divided into one group of 128 primipara taken Epidural Analgesia and the other of the same 70 women who were not taken it. Data were collected by questionnaires of their own physical discomfort and birth satisfaction at postpartum 1 to 2 days in OBGY hospitals, and data were analyzed using SPSS Program. **Result:** Women having taken epidural analgesia appealed higher physical discomfort than those without it in the lower limbs exercise discomfort, difficult urination, urinary retention, nausea & vomiting, whereas appeared vice versa in breast pain. Among indicators for childbirth satisfaction, women having taken epidural analgesia preferred the same delivery method later again more than those without it. **Conclusion:** It is confirmed that the method of epidural analgesia is not an absolute way to control labor pain, rather stir physical discomfort after childbirth and does not fully increase the women's childbirth satisfaction. Therefore, it is proposed that nurses should provide the pregnant women the right knowledge and information, thereby enabling them to select the useful method of childbirth to their own course of childbirth and health-recovering after the delivery.

Key words : Epidural analgesia, Primiparity, Childbirth, Discomfort, Satisfaction

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