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1. 가 .
가 가 (, 1995; , 1994; , 1996; , 1985; , 1991; Heber, 1993; Koroknay et al, 1995; Sauvage et al, 1992; Simmons & Hansen, 1996) , (, 1999)가 .
(, 1985) .
, , 가 가 .
가 (, 1993)
가 . (, 1996; , 1987; , 1996; , 1987; , 1996; Heber, 1993).
, , 가 (, 1985).
가 (Joyce, 1991)
가 .
가 .

* (Agness@snjc.ac.kr)
** 가

가 35 45%
가

. Chace
(, 1987; , 1994; Chace, 1964; Chaiklin & Schmais, 1979; Paley, 1974).
(, 1988; , 1995; , 1999), (maximal voluntary ventilation, , (, 1999) (, 1996) MVV) (, 1992; , 1993).
(, 1991). 가
가
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, , , . 80 30 ¼ (, 1992).
(, 1999) 가 가
(reserve capacity) 가
(, 1996).
2. 가 .
가 1502
923
33.5%가 (, 1994). 1993 10
25.6 , 17.7
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1. 2.
3 12
20
25 가 .
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(Mahler et al., 1986).
(fluid intelligence)
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가 Schoop 가 (, 1993). 가 (Puttock, 1972) 가 (Cohen & Segall, 1974). 가 (Stuart & Sundeen, 1987). Mini-Mental State Examination 17 51.4%가 18 1991) (Joyce, 23 26.4%가 , 1997), Gestalt (Folstein et al, 1985). (, 1996) catarsis 가 가 (, 1997a). (1998) MMSE-K 23 가 37.1% (Picard, 1995). (1997b) 가 가 가 (American Dance Therapy Association : A.D.T.A) “ , (Couper, 1981). 3. 가 가 (, 1987) 가 (, 1999; , 1988; , 1995), (, 1991) (1995) (, 1999). 가 , 가

,

3.

1) : (1999)

가 (10), (10), (5), (15-20) (10)

가 40% (Stevenson & Topp, 1990; American college of Sports Medicine, 1991) . 1 50 3 (, 1994) 12 (Fibert & Brown, 1979)

1.

1998 4 18 7 13

65

2)

(1)

1 (forced expiratory volumn at one second, : FEV1) (Forced vital capacity, : FVC) Micro Spirometer(Kent MEI 2AZ, Micro Medical Limited, England)

liter

58
27 , 31

1) : 160/95 mmHg

2) : ,

가

3) (Mini-Mental State Examination) 가

. 2

18 (, 1990).

4) :

(2)

0.2 ,
(Low-pitched tuning fork, 128cps)

(1990)
(Mini-Mental State Examination)
가

Cronbach

.82

5)

4.

2.

SAS

Chi-

2

Square test

1

unpaired t-test

50 , 3 , 12
6 12

, 6 , 12

(repeated measures ANOVA)

가 Bonferroni

. 6 12

unpaired t-test . (2).

2.

1. 가

11 가 (=.0001). 1

(19.0%), 47 (81.0%) , 65 6 가

93 80.2 , 79 가 26 12 1.19 ± 0.561, 0.86 ± 0.331

(44.8%), 80 32 (55.2%) . (=.0103).

1 19 6.1 가

가 (無學) 38 (65.5%) (1).

가 (=.0001).

6 가 12

1.26 ± 0.581, 0.93 ± 0.361

가 .

Table 1. Homogeneity test of general characteristics between the experimental and control group

| Characteristic | Experimental group | | Control group | | 2or t |
|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|------------|
| | No (%) | Mean ± SD | No (%) | Mean ± SD | |
| Sex | | | | | |
| Male | 6 (22.2) | | 5 (16.1) | | 0.35 .5550 |
| Female | 21 (77.8) | | 26 (83.9) | | |
| Educational level | | | | | |
| Uneducated | 14 (51.9) | | 24 (77.4) | | 5.25 .0720 |
| Primary | 6 (22.2) | | 5 (16.1) | | |
| Middle & high | 7 (25.9) | | 2 (6.5) | | |
| Age (years) | | 79.48 ± 6.44 | | 80.81 ± 7.49 | 0.73 .4716 |
| Residence period (years) | | 5.77 ± 2.69 | | 6.32 ± 4.92 | 0.53 .5975 |

Table 2. Homogeneity test of pulmonary and cognitive function between the experimental and control group

| Dependent variable | Experimental group | Control group | t | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|---------------|------|--------|
| | Mean ± SD | Mean ± SD | | |
| Pulmonary | | | | |
| FEV ₁ (l) | 0.99 ± 0.58 | 1.02 ± 0.41 | 0.22 | .8253 |
| FVC (l) | 1.07 ± 0.63 | 1.10 ± 0.43 | 0.26 | .7965 |
| Cognitive | | | | |
| MMSE- K (score) | 23.37 ± 4.76 | 20.87 ± 3.75 | 2.23 | .0297* |

FEV₁ : Forced Expiratory Volumn at One second

FVC : Forced Vital Capacity

MMSE-K : Mini-Mental State Examination-Korea

* : < .05

Table 3. Comparisons of pulmonary and cognitive function between the experimental and control group

| Characteristic | Source of variation | SS | df | Mean square | F | |
|--------------------|---------------------|--------|----|-------------|-------|--------------------|
| Pulmonary function | Group | 0.57 | 1 | 0.57 | 0.91 | .3431 |
| FEV ₁ | Time | 0.02 | 2 | 0.01 | 0.22 | .8043 |
| | Group * Time | 1.04 | 2 | 0.52 | 13.12 | .0001 [†] |
| FVC | Group | 0.65 | 1 | 0.65 | 0.97 | .3218 |
| | Time | 0.01 | 2 | 0.00 | 0.05 | .9512 |
| | Group * Time | 0.10 | 2 | 0.50 | 9.56 | .0001 [†] |
| Cognitive function | Group | 718.86 | 1 | 718.86 | 13.35 | .0006 [†] |
| MMSE-K | Time | 42.86 | 2 | 21.43 | 5.31 | .0063 [†] |
| | Group * Time | 54.26 | 2 | 27.13 | 6.72 | .0018 [†] |

FEV₁ : Forced Expiratory Volumn at One second
FVC : Forced Vital Capacity
MMSE-K : Mini-Mental State Examination-Korea
[†] : < .05

(=.0146)(3, 4).

6 12

24.63 ± 5.30 , 25.74 ± 4.51 , 19.90 ± 4.25 ,
20.74 ± 4.67

3.

(=.0004 ; =.0001)(3, 4).

(=.0006),

(=.0018),

(=.0063) Bonferroni

6 12

7† (=.0012 ; =.0003).

Table 4. Differences in pulmonary and cognitive function between the experimental and control group

| Characteristic | Group | After 6 weeks | | After 12 weeks | | |
|----------------------|-------|---------------|------|----------------|--------------|-------------|
| | | Mean ± SD | t | Mean ± SD | t | |
| Pulmonary function | | | | | | |
| FEV ₁ (l) | Exp. | 1.05 ± 0.56 | 0.33 | .7411 | 1.19 ± 0.56 | 2.69 .0103* |
| | Cont. | 1.01 ± 0.43 | | | 0.86 ± 0.33 | |
| FVC (l) | Exp. | 1.13 ± 0.60 | 0.57 | .5685 | 1.26 ± 0.58 | 2.55 .0146* |
| | Cont. | 1.05 ± 0.45 | | | 0.93 ± 0.36 | |
| Cognitive function | | | | | | |
| MMSE-K (score) | Exp. | 24.63 ± 5.30 | 3.77 | .0004* | 25.74 ± 4.51 | 4.13 .0001* |
| | Cont. | 19.90 ± 4.25 | | | 20.74 ± 4.67 | |

FEV₁ : Forced Expiratory Volumn at One second

FVC : Forced Vital Capacity

MMSE-K : Mini-Mental State Examination-Korea

* : < .05

가 . , , .

(Cohen & Segall, 1974).

가 , , 가 가 가 가 (, 1994).

multifactorial process 300가 17%

(Strehler, 1962) (, 1998) 가 (, 1995),

가 .

가 가 (, 1994). 80% 60

(, 1994). Chace

가 , ,

가 (, 1999)

1 3 12

가 .

가 .

3-5 Foster (1989) 12

3 (1995)

(, 1994). 가 COPD 8

(1987) 가

가

5

(1996) 가가 (1996)

5

가

1996 6 가 12

12

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(McDougall, 2. 1995; Robert et al, 1988), (Williams et al, 1987) (, 6 12 가 1993; Axford & Jerrom, 1986; Heidrich, 1994) 6 12 ‘ (恨)’ ‘ (巫舞) 가(巫歌)(, 1987) 가 (巫歌) 가 가(巫歌) (巫俗長短) (巫舞) (, 1996). 가 Chace (, 가 1987; , 1994; Chace, 1964; Chaiklin & Schmais, 1979; Paley, 1974). 가 (1997). : (1993). , 4, 17-28. (1994). 가 15 , 63-74. (1997). (1996). (Mini-Mental State Examination) , (1993). 가 1. 1 가 (1997). : (1995). 가 6 가 1 12 가

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-Abstract-

Key concepts : Elderly, Dance therapy, Pulmonary function, Cognitive function

The Effect of Dance Therapy on Pulmonary and Cognitive Function in the Elderly

Lee, Young Ran^{} · Yu Sook Ja^{**}*

This study was done to explore the effects of dance therapy on pulmonary and cognitive functions in the elderly. The design of this study was a non-equivalent pre-post test experiment.

The subjects consisted of elderly persons living in a facility located in Kyounggi-Do. Fifty eight subjects had normal cognition, sensory function and resting blood pressure. They underwent tests of pulmonary and cognitive function as baseline data before dance therapy, and at 6th week and at the end of 12nd week after following dance therapy.

Twenty seven elderly persons were assigned to the experimental group and participated with the dance therapy. This therapy was based on the Marian Chace's dance therapy and Korean traditional dance

with music. The dance therapy consisted of 50 minutes session, 3 times a week for 12 weeks. One session consisted of warming-up, expression, catharsis, sharing and closing stage. the intensity of the dance therapy was at the 40% of age-adjusted maximum heart rates.

Data were analyzed with mean, standard deviation, Chi-square test, unpaired t-test, repeated measures ANOVA, and Bonferroni multiple regression using SAS program.

The results were as follows :

1. Pulmonary function(forced expiratory volumn at one second and forced vital capacity) of the experimental subjects significantly increased over time more than that of the control subjects.
2. The experimental group had significantly higher score for pulmonary function than the control group at the 12nd week after dance therapy.
3. Cognitive function of the experimental subjects significantly increased over time more than that of the control subjects.
4. The experimental group had significantly higher score for cognitive function than the control group at the 6th week and 12nd week after dance therapy.

The findings showed the dance therapy could be effective in improving the pulmonary and cognitive function of the elderly.

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