:   ,   ,

*.   **

.

,   80%

1.   70%   ,

(Kim, 1998).

(Seo,   ,   ,
1995).   (Forrest, 1995).

.   ,
80%   ,
                 (Laborde Powers, 1980).
                .   Oh(1998)
                4.74 %
         (Kim, 1995; Yuk, Kim   10.31 %   .
Yang, 2001),   (Hur, 1999; Lim
              .   Moon, 1998; Park, Nam Baek, 2000; Lee,
                           2001).
(Ro, 1988),   ,   ,
                           (Park ,
              .   2000; Kim, Chung, Choi Kwon, 2000).
      .   Stuifbergen, Seraphine Robert(2000)
                    , ,

3)   :   ,   ,   ,
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,   ,   ,
,   ,
(Ro, 1988).   Ro(1988)
.   Park   Suh(1999)
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2 .   .
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1)   .
2)
.   1961   ,
3)   ,   ,   6
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4)   ,   ,
.   108   .
5)   ,   ,
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3 .
3 .
1)   :   3   6
1 :1
,   2001   7
2   8   24   .
(Lee   Choi, 1993).   1   ,
6   .   .
2)   :
,   ,
.
(Cobb, 1976)   ,
,   4 .
.
,
.   1)   : Cleeland(Kim, B. J.,   ,

2000   )   Brief Pain Inventory

, 0

10   ,

.

2)   :   ,

24   (5   )

(1   )   5   ,

(5   )   (1   )   5

.

3)   : Ro(1988)

Park   Suh(1999)

31   .   1

5   5

. Park

Suh(1999)   Cronbach's   = .95

Cronbach's   = .95   .

4)   : Barthel Index   Song(1991)

15   5   ,

.

Song(1991)   Cronbach's   = .98

Cronbach's   = .95   .

5.

SAS

,   ,   ,

ANOVA   ,   Pearson

Correlation   ,   Stepwise   Multiple

Regression   .

.

<Table 1>

69   57.4 %

88.9%   .

60.2%   47.2

%   .

56.5%   43.5%   .

<Table 1> Biographical data of subjects

(N = 108)

variable		N(%)
age(yrs)	65-69	62(57.4)
	70-74	29(26.9)
	75	17(15.7)
vocation	yes	12(11.1)
	no	96(88.9)
education	none	65(60.2)
	primary school	29(26.9)
	middle school or more	14(13.0)
religion	protestant	14(13.0)
	buddhist	51(47.2)
	catholic	14(13.0)
	none	29(26.9)
subjective economy level	middle	61(56.5)
	low	47(43.5)

<Table 2>

106.7   ,

10   5.56   24

5.70   .

3.20

6.03   .

<Table 3>

37.0%   23.2%

,   13.9%

.

46.3%   ,   24

24.1 %   .

46.3%

24.1 %   .

<Table 2> Pain characteristics of subjects

variable	mean(SD)	range
pain duration(month)	106.72(122.92)	0 - 240
severity of present pain	5.56(2.52)	0 - 10
the worst pain for 24hrs	5.70(2.56)	0 - 10
disability due to pain	3.20(2.36)	0 - 10
satisfaction about pain management	6.03(2.65)	0 - 10

<Table 3> Characteristics related to family
support

variable		N(%)
family caregiver	spouse	40(37.0)
	daughter in law	25(23.1)
	son	17(15.7)
	daughter&others	11(10.2)
	none	15(13.9)
caring time	for 24hours by family	26(24.1)
	a few hours per day	50(46.3)
	3-4 times per month	6(5.6)
	once per several months	11(10.2)
	none	15(13.9)
elderly's satisfaction about family caring	a lot of	50(46.3)
	some	26(24.1)
	not	16(14.8)
	none	15(13.9)

<Table 4> Physical function and quality of
life of subjects

variable	mean	SD
physical function	3.45	0.378
quality of life	3.23	0.489

<Table 4>

,   5   3.45
3.23   .

<Table 5>

,   r = .40
,   r = .25,
24   r =
.28   r = .97
.   r = .29,
r = .26,   r =
.74,   r = .74   .
r = -.24,   r = -.30,
r = -.59,   r = -.60,
r = -.83   .
r = -.49,   r = -.37,
r = -.46,   r =
-.49,   r = -.66,   r = .59
.

<Table 6>

.
,   ,   ,
,
56.5%   .

<Table 5> Pearson correlations between variables

	economic status	caring time	pain duration	severity of present pain	the worst pain	disability due to pain	physical function	quality of life
economic status								
caring time	.40 (.001)							
pain duration	-.08 (.399)	-.06 (.520)						
severity of present pain	.16 (.092)	.16 (.102)	.25 (.011)					
the worst pain	.15 (.132)	.13 (.187)	.28 (.003)	.97 (.001)				
disability due to pain	.29 (.003)	.16 (.093)	.26 (.006)	.74 (.001)	.74 (.001)			
physical function	-.24 (.013)	-.05 (.578)	-.30 (.002)	-.59 (.001)	-.60 (.001)	-.83 (.001)		
quality of life	-.49 (.001)	-.37 (.001)	-.02 (.768)	-.46 (.001)	-.48 (.001)	-.65 (.001)	.58 (.001)	

<Table 6> Predictors of quality of life   R² = .565

Variable	parameter estimate	standard error	F	Prob> F	standardized estimate
spouse support	4.682	2.14			0.1598
satisfaction of caring	-3.295	1.42			-0.1798
duration of pain	0.916	0.40	22.699	0.0001	0.1733
disability due to pain	-2.424	0.91			-0.3885
physical function	0.878	0.36			0.3431

,   .   ,

13.9%   ,

.   .

69.8   ,   (Lee, 1998)

.   Sohng(1999)   24

.

4.9   ,   ,   ,

Kim, Kang, Choi Kim   ,   ,   ,

(1997)   100   31.6

.   3

65   41 %   (Ro Kim, 1995; Park Suh, 1999; Kim, K.

Oh(1998)   5.3   H. , 2000),   87.8 %

. Yuk (1998)

,   Seo(1995)

.   .

.   ,

,

.   .   ,   ,

(Kim,

K. H. , 2000; Park , 1998; Kim, 1995)

.   ,   ,

,

.

.

(Kil Won, 1999)   ,

,   ,   ,

.   56%

(Kim, 1995;   .

Yuk , 1998)   45%   63%

.

.   .

(Lim   ,
Moon, 1998),   .

                                                        10   .
(Yuk   , 1998)   3   .

                                                              ,
    (Hong   , 1998).   r = - .46   r = - .83   .

                                                          ,   ,
                                                          ,   56.5%
        .

    ,   .

(Moon, 2001; Ro   Kim, 1995; Choi, 1998).
Choi(1987)   ,

                            .
                                ,   .

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References

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2001   7 2   8 24
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- Abstract -

Factors Influencing on Quality of Life in Aged Women with Chronic Pain

*Son, Jung-Tae * Suh, Sun-Rim ***

Purpose: This study was conducted to identify the pain characteristics, family support and physical functioning and to determine predictors of the quality of life in aged women with chronic pain.

Method: The questionnaires were collected through direct interview by a trained research assistant from July 2 to August 24, 2001. Subjects were 108 women clients with chronic pain over 65 years of age. Data analyzed frequency, percentage, mean, Pearson's correlation, ANOVA and stepwise multiple regression by SAS.

Result: Care providers were mostly spouses and daughters in law. Care providers who took care of elderly for a few hours a day had the highest percentile. Aged women had persistently had chronic pain of moderate intensity and was moderately satisfied with pain management. The mean score of disability due to pain was 3 on a 10 point scale. The mean scores of physical function and quality of life were moderate and there were negative correlations between pain characteristics, physical functioning, and quality of life at the range from r = -.46 to r = -.83. Satisfaction with care, duration of pain, disability due to pain, and physical functioning accounted for 56% of the variance in perceived quality of life for aged women with chronic pain. Disability due to pain was the most predictable variable of quality of life and physical function was the second .

Conclusion: The results suggest that care by family, education in pain control, prevention of disability, and maintenance of physical function are important to improve and maintain quality of life in aged women with chronic pain. Therefore, there is a need for program development that enhance family support and nursing intervention that focuses on active pain control.

Key words : Chronic pain, Aged, Women, Quality of life

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