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가

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. al., 1993)

. ア 가 가 가 가 가

가 65 6.4% .

(KIHASA, 1988). 7t

가 . (Andersen, Vestergaard, Ingermann, 가 & Lauritzen, 1995; Paradiso & Robinson,

Kim, Suh, Cho Kim (2001) 1998) .

7<sup>†</sup> , , (Keefe, Brown, Wallston & Caldwell, 1989; Wolfe & Hawley, 1993)

. 가 (Nicassio, Schofeld-Smith, Radojevic

& Schuman, 1995)

(Astrom, Adlofsson & Asplund, 1993) 7 , ,

가 가 (Sharpe, .

et al., 1994) Astrom (1993) . , Paradiso Robinson (1998)

(Robinson, Morris, & Raphael, , 3-5

1992), (Parikh, Lipsey, Sharpe (1994) Robinson & Price, 1988), (Astrom, et , Kim (2000)

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(illness intrusiveness) (1999)37%가 Paradiso Robinson (1998) 285 (Wade et al., 1986). Andersen (1995) . Starkstein, Robinson, Berthier, Parikh 가 Price (1988) 가 Flaherty, Miller Coe(1992) 가 가 , Clyburn, Stones, Hadjistavropoulos Tuokko(2000)가 Astrom 가 (1993)12 가 285 가 Andersen (1995) <Figure 1> 가 가 가 가 가 가 1. Wade, Legh-Smith, Hewer (1986) 11-13%, Dennis, O'Rourke, Lewis, Sharpe Warlow 가 (1998)bedridden elderly's caregiver's factor factor age burden gender demographic factor marital status education level depression ADL disease related factor cognition depression social

Figure 1> Theoretical Framework

activity

32 5

1997). 0.95, 가 0.97 2. (Willer, Ottenbacher, & Coad, 1994) Cronbach = .95 . 60 4) 191 100 91 Jun Lee(1992) CES-D 4 Likert 16 3. 64 가 가 1) . 60 OASIS (outcome and assessment information (Radloff, 1977), 17.07 set) 가 0.85, OASIS (2000) 0.90 Crohnbach  $\alpha = 0.93$ , Crohnbach a= .94 6 14 64 가 가 가 Cronbach.95 5) 가 Zarit, Reever Bach-Peterson (1980) Montgomery, 2) Stull Borgatta(1985)가 MMSE (Mini Mental State Examination; MMSE) (Mini Mental State Examination-Korea; MMSE-K) . MMSE-K 1 ( ) 13 가 12 60 30 1 가 가 가 Montgomery (1985) . MMSE-K Crohnbach's alpha = 0.86(Lee & Shin, 1993). Crohnbach's alpha = .73가 ( , , 3) 3 가 (Community Integration 가 24 . CIQ 가 Questionnaire; CIQ) Montgomery (1985) Crohnbach's 15 a lph a = 0.85Crohnbach's alpha = .73 . 가 가

(Dittmar, Gresham & Granger,

4. 29 11 64 27.93 2000 5 8  $missin\,g$ 가 77.8% value 가 SPSS Win. 10.0 (68.9%) 가 60 stepwise regression 60 32.94, 24 20.23 (68%) 60 97 75 67% 가 <Table 1>. 가 가 34 % 2. 38.67 가 1/2 가 가 30 19 <Table 2>

<Table 1> Characteristics of bedridden elderlies and their primary caregivers

		variable		N (%)	Mean (SD)
elderlies		gender	male	61(31.94)	
	dem ographic variables		female	130(68.06)	
		age (yr)			75.21(8.84)
		education	no	82(42.93)	
			others	109 (57.07)	
		marital status	married	74 (38.74)	
			others	117(61.26)	
	current status	ADL			38.67 (13.61)
		cognition			18.57(3.77)
		social activity			10.68(2.97)
		depression	<17.07	37(22.2)	
			17.07	130(77.8)	27.93(12.60)
primary caregivers		gender	male	37(31.3)	
			female	82(68.9)	
		age (yr)			60.06(15.58)
		education	6yr	52(55.3)	
	demographic		others	42(44.7)	
	variables	job status	no	66(34.6)	
			others	125 (65.4)	
		relationship	s p ou s e	60(50.4)	
			children	45(37.8)	
			others	14(11.7)	
		subjective burden			32.94 ( 5.79)
	current	objective burden			20.23(2.59)
	status	depression	<17.07	36(33.0)	
			17.07	73(67.0)	24.11(12.52)

ADL: Activities of Daily Living; excluded missing values

<table 2=""> Stepwise</table>	Regression	for	bedridden	e ld e r lv	depression	n model

dependent variables	independent variables	$\mathbb{R}^2$	R <sup>2</sup> change	Beta	F change	p
caregiver's	subjective burden	.44	.44	.55	37.80	.00
depression	objective burden	.54	.10	.34	10.75	.00
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	caregiver's depression	.23	.23	.50	23.82	.00
bedridden elderly's	gender (female = 1)	.29	.06	.22	6.77	.01
depression	cognition	.33	.04	20	4.65	.03

excluded missing values

(1999)37%가 가 Lee (1996)Kim 54% (2000)가 가 , 가 (Parikh et al., 1988) 가 가 33% . 가 Crohnbach's alpha = 0.93, 0.9423% 가 6% 가 4 % Kim 가 (2000)38.19%가 60 가 가 가 가 (Keefe et al., 1989; Wolfe & Hawley, 1993) 가 (1991)41%가, Astrom (1993) 가 가 가 31%가, Sharpe (1994)가 가 18%가, Wade (1986)

11-13%, Dennis (1998) 55%, Bugge

가 ·	가	가 가 . 가			
		가 77.8% 67%			
		가 .			
		가 가 33% . ,			
(Andersen et	al., 1995; Kim et	, .			
al., 2000; Paradiso & Robi		, 가 , 가 가 가			
가		. 가			
	(Adenrsen et				
al., 1995)		. 가			
		가			
Wilson Vanlan Linsay &	(Robinson, Bolla-				
Wilson, Kaplan, Lipsey & 1		가			
가		가 .			
	t al., 1986)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
`		가			
		가 .			
가					
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(Sisk, 2000) 가		Andersen, G., Vestergaard, K., Ingemann M & Lauritzen, L. (1995). Risk factors			
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- Abstract -

## Affecting Factors of Homebound Bedridden Elderly's Depression

Kim, In-Ja \*· Kim, Keum-Soon \*\* Suh, Moon-Ja \*\*· Cho, Nam-Ok \*\*\*

Purpose: It was identified that how many homebound bedridden elderlies and primary caregivers were depressed, and which affected the bedridden elderly's depression. Method: The subjects were 191 h om eb ou n d bedridden elderlies and their primary caregivers. The affecting factors were classified into two categories: bedridden elderly and their primary caregiver related factors. Then bedridden elderly's factors were classified demographic and disease-related factors again. The stepwise regression was used to identify significant factors. Result: The prevalence of bedridden elderly's caregiver's depression was 77.8% and 67.0%, respectively. And the model explained 33.3% of variance of bedridden elderly's depression. Cognitively-impaired female elderlies who had depressed caregivers were found to be more depressed. And caregivers who perceived burden were identified to be more depressed. Conclusion: It is recommended that the health professionals need to identify bedridden elderlies and caregivers at risk of depression. Especially elderlies who is in poor cognition, those who are female, and those whose caregivers were depressed might be considered carefully in all counseling or follow-up. Also the primary caregivers must be helped to access already available formal and informal support.

Key words: Elderly, Depression, Caregiver, Burden, Cognition

<sup>\*</sup> Daejeon University, corresponding author;

<sup>\*\*</sup> Seoul National University;

<sup>\*\*\*</sup> Korea National Open University