

吸聚
 , 呼散之氣 , 陰
 清之氣 陽暖之氣 保命
 가 (Cho, Kho & Song, 1998).
 가 (Lee et al., 1998), 2. 가
 가 (Kim, 2000).
 , Moon
 Jung(1996) 가
 가 , Lee (1998) 1)
 6 8
 2) 가
 가 Kim(2000) 3)
 가
 가
 1.
 (Nelson, Jennings, Esler & Korner, 1986;
 Kang, 2001), 가 (Fuster, 1992), 4
 catecholamine (Park, 1999) . 8
 가 . The Joint
 National Committee(1993, JNC) <Table 1>.
 40 60% (VO₂max 40 60%)
 3 5 / , 20 60 / 2.
 (Kang, 2001) 2000 11 2001 4
 (Hong, Choi, Jung, Hwang & Park, 1996) . , 1
 가
 (Choi,
 1992) 가

<Table 1> Research design

Group	Time	Before Intervention	Intervention	After Intervention (4weeks)	After Intervention (8weeks)
Experimental		E1	X1	E2	E3
Control		C1		C2	C3

E; Measurement of experimental group(BP, MAP, Body wt, BMI, Body composition, Serum lipid)

C; Measurement of control group(BP, MAP, Body wt, BMI, Body composition, Serum lipid)

X1; SaSang constitutional diet

, 3 5 (Lee et al., 1998)

Chart

(Lee & Song, 1999),

1

1

1)

35 65

2) (140-180mmHg, 2) 90-105mmHg)

Treadmill

3) (Health morning 2002R) 0%

8 4 5 / , 50 70%HRmax, 30 40

4) /

19 ,

17 8 가 5 10 1 2

3 , 2 50%HRmax/ 11(), 3 4

16 , 15 50 60%HRmax/ 11 13(

31 .), 5 8 60 70%HRmax/

13()

3. 가 70%HRmax가

Y=205-0.49 (=)

(Korean Exercise Instruction Association, 1999), pulse sensor(Polar T31)

1) : (; 6 8g) = x

1kg (1 = x 10 200mmHg

(2) : (; 6 8g) = x

1kg (1 = x

3)

(OMRON T4) 10 2

Cronbach's = .72 81 , - .74 .93 ,

r = .2138 .4770(p<.05 .01)

가

4.

1) ; (OMRON T4)

가

D

(= + /3)

가

2)

(1) ; (Kass:HMS-1)

5.

(2) (Body mass index, BMI ; BMI / (m²)

Window SPSS program(version

10.0)

(OMRON :HBF-302)

1)

(3) ; 4 , 8 12 8 5cc

Chi-square test t-test

2) 가 (repeated measured ANOVA) (Time Contrast)

3)

(1) ; (Sackett 1.

(Son & Lee, 1999)

& Haynes, 1976), Lee Song(1999) 6

<Table 2>

Chronbach's = .7967

가

(2) ; 2 가 가 8

가

Chronbach's = .8532

가

가

가

가

4)

Kim, Kho Song(1995) (QSCCII)

2.

<Table 2> Homogeneity test of general characteristics between experimental & control group

Variables		Experimental	Control	X ² or t	p
		(n = 16) n (%) / M ± S.E.	(n = 15) n (%) / M ± S.E.		
Constitution	Teumin	8(50.0)	12(80.0)	3.104	.212
	Soumin	2(12.5)	1(6.7)		
	Soyangin	6(37.5)	2(13.3)		
Education	Middle school	6(37.5)	5(33.3)	2.027	.160
	High school	10(62.5)	6(40.0)		
	Above college	.	4(26.7)		
Marital status	Married	13(81.3)	14(93.3)	1.272	.269
	Others	3(18.7)	1(6.7)		
Economic status	High	.	1(6.7)	.610	.441
	Middle	13(81.3)	12(80.0)		
	Low	3(18.8)	2(13.3)		
Alcohol	Not at all	11(68.8)	12(80.0)	.275	.604
	A little	1(6.3)	.		
	Mostly	4(25.0)	3(20.0)		
Smoking	Not at all	10(62.5)	14(93.3)	3.025	.093
	A little	3(18.8)	.		
	Mostly	3(18.8)	1(6.7)		
Family History	Yes	6(37.5)	5(33.3)	.055	.816
	No	10(66.7)	10(66.7)		
Age		48.37 ± 1.16	6.24 ± 1.61	1.179	.287
Family number		3.56 ± .34	3.13 ± .21	2.128	.155
Duration of onset (years)		2.18 ± 1.51	2.26 ± 1.43	.023	.881
Diet compliance		3.85 ± .23	3.61 ± .19	.005	.947

<Table 3> Homogeneity test of dependent variables between Experimental & Control Group

Variables	Experimental (n = 16)	Control (n = 15)	X ² or t	p
	M ± S.E.	M ± S.E.		
Systolic pressure	154.18 ± 2.82	154.13 ± 2.21	.012	.913
Diastolic pressure	92.50 ± 1.96	96.33 ± 1.71	.140	.711
MAP	113.06 ± 1.99	115.60 ± 1.24	1.734	.198
Body weight	66.36 ± 1.44	67.38 ± 1.89	.010	.920
BMI	25.82 ± .85	25.29 ± .91	.592	.448
Body composition	29.04 ± 1.81	27.44 ± 2.21	.580	.452
T/G	185.93 ± 22.53	151.78 ± 24.90	.003	.956
HDL	55.00 ± 2.38	53.86 ± 1.84	.021	.885
LDL	117.43 ± 5.31	133.35 ± 9.36	3.214	.084
Total cholesterol	204.43 ± 8.03	220.00 ± 8.13	.324	.574
MAP; Mean arterial pressure	BMI; Body mass index	T/G; Triglycerides		
HDL; High density lipoprotein	LDL; Low density lipoprotein			

가

<Table 3>

가

3.8 , 3.6

가 , , BMI, ,
(T/G, HDL, LDL, Total cholesterol)

가

가

가

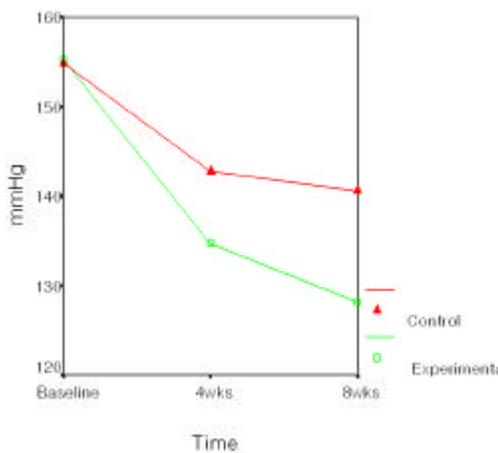
3. 가

가 1. (p = .019), <Figure 3>
 <Table 4> 가 (p = .000), (p = .013)
 (p = .049), <Figure 1> 가 1 (p = .000),
 (p = .009) 가 2. 가
 <Table 5> (p = .000), (p = .050),
 (p = .000) 가 2
 <Figure 2> 가 (p = .000) (p = .323).
 가

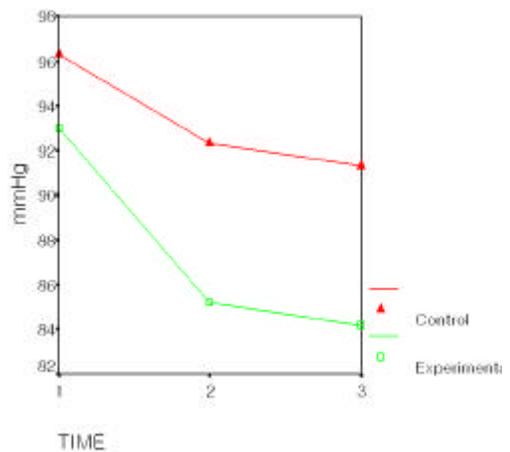
<Table 4> Repeated measured ANOVA for blood pressure

Variables	Group	4weeks		8weeks		F	p
		M ± S.E.	M ± S.E.	M ± S.E.	M ± S.E.		
Systolic pressure	Experimental	134.37 ± 2.37	128.20 ± 3.37	Group	4.28	.049*	
	Control	144.00 ± 2.48	140.58 ± 2.51				60.00
Diastolic pressure	Experimental	85.18 ± 1.42	84.20 ± 2.44	Group × Time	5.29	.009**	
	Control	93.06 ± 1.34	91.33 ± 1.95				6.73
MAP	Experimental	101.58 ± 1.55	98.86 ± 2.66	Group	1.14	.323	
	Control	110.04 ± 1.53	106.63 ± 1.82				6.28
						75.34	.000***
						5.18	.013*

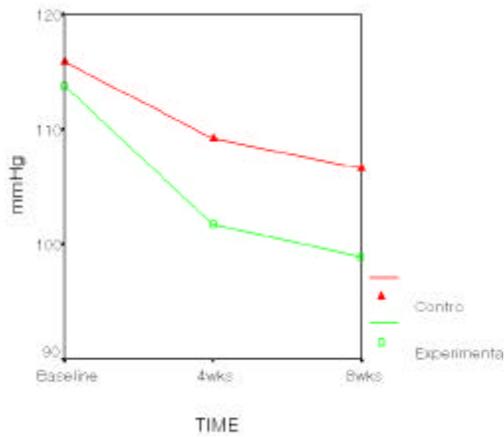
* p<.05, ** p<.01, *** p<.001



<Figure 1> Systolic pressure at baseline and follow-up and follow-up



<Figure 2> Diastolic pressure at baseline and follow-up and follow-up



<Figure 3> MAP at baseline and follow-up

<Table 6>

(p = .020)

(p = .026)

가 3

가

가

4, 8

가

가

가

가 3.

가

氣味論的

<Table 5> Repeated measured ANOVA for anthropometric factors

Variables	Group	4 weeks		8 weeks		F	p
		M ± S.E.	M ± S.E.	M ± S.E.	M ± S.E.		
Body weight	Experimental	64.98 ± 1.46	63.17 ± 2.37	Group	2.76	.110	
	Control	68.42 ± 1.52	66.85 ± 1.89				
	Time	14.67	.000**				
BMI	Experimental	25.39 ± .85	24.34 ± .98	Group × Time	1.78	.191	
	Control	25.16 ± .90	25.14 ± 1.17				
	Group	.01	.977				
Body composition	Experimental	27.86 ± 1.86	26.28 ± 1.88	Time	13.73	.050*	
	Control	26.62 ± 2.26	25.19 ± 2.05				
	Group × Time	1.75	.227				
	Experimental	27.86 ± 1.86	26.28 ± 1.88	Group	1.10	.362	
	Control	26.62 ± 2.26	25.19 ± 2.05				
	Time	39.58	.000**				
	Experimental	27.86 ± 1.86	26.28 ± 1.88	Group × Time	4.24	.335	
	Control	26.62 ± 2.26	25.19 ± 2.05				
	Group × Time	4.24	.335				

* p<.05, ** p<.001

<Table 6> Repeated measured ANOVA for serum lipid

Variables	Group	4 weeks		8 weeks		F	p
		M ± S.E.	M ± S.E.	M ± S.E.	M ± S.E.		
T/G	Experimental	128.32 ± 18.33	110.53 ± 12.91	Group	.28	.599	
	Control	118.35 ± 18.84	117.25 ± 15.00				
	Time	4.59	.020*				
HDL	Experimental	53.00 ± 2.84	56.85 ± 5.05	Group × Time	.57	.573	
	Control	51.33 ± 5.51	58.30 ± 5.05				
	Group	1.99	.180				
LDL	Experimental	113.50 ± 6.20	108.46 ± 7.83	Time	.80	.384	
	Control	122.69 ± 9.37	119.45 ± 10.77				
	Group × Time	.57	.460				
Total cholesterol	Experimental	189.50 ± 8.17	184.33 ± 7.68	Group	1.72	.202	
	Control	211.30 ± 10.26	209.45 ± 14.72				
	Time	1.84	.180				
	Experimental	189.50 ± 8.17	184.33 ± 7.68	Group × Time	.16	.857	
	Control	211.30 ± 10.26	209.45 ± 14.72				
	Group	2.55	.123				
	Experimental	189.50 ± 8.17	184.33 ± 7.68	Time	4.26	.026*	
	Control	211.30 ± 10.26	209.45 ± 14.72				
	Group × Time	.30	.742				

* p<.05

3.2kg, 0.5kg, 12, 8, (Oh & Seo, 1998) 50%HRmax, 2.3kg, (Park, 1999) 가

20mmHg, 8, 26mmHg가, 4, 7mmHg, 8, 8mmHg 가

JNC(1993) 5, 40, 60%VO₂max, 3, 10mmHg, Nelson (1986) 4, 가 8, 8, 가

Rossel (1977) (Lee, 1999) (38 53) 10, VO₂max 70%, 1, 30, 5, 1, Total Lipid(3, 6), Phospho Lipid(3) 가 / 7/2mmHg, Kim(2000) LDL, 가 (Hong et al., 1996) (Kang, 2001) 12, / 8, 2가, 가 Savage (1986) 11, 3, 醫藥, 가 藥餌的, 氣 40%, 75%, 1.6km (Kim, Lim & Kim, 2001). 가 Park(1999) 50%, 氣 HRmax 12 가 가 50, 70%HRmax, 30, 40 / , 4, 5 / 가, 氣

- Exercise Program on the Physiological Parameter in Essential Hypertension. *Korea Sport Research*, 12(3), 475-486.
- Kim, N. C. (1993). *A Effect of Dan Jeon Breathing Method to Reduce the Blood Pressure of the Clint With the Essential Hypertension*. Unpublished doctoral dissertation, Ewha Womans University of Korea, Seoul.
- Kim, N. S. (2000). The Effects of Chu-ma Therapy on Decreasing Blood Pressure in Essential Hypertension. *J Korean Acad Nurs*, 30(4), 967-981.
- Kim, P. J., Lim, H. J., & Kim, J. W.(2001). Study on the Diet Style According to the Sasang Constitution. *J of Sasang Const Med*, 13(3), 59-74.
- Kim, S. H., Kho, B. H., Song, I. B.(1995). The Validity for SaSang Constituion Classification Scale(QSCCII). *J of Const Med*, 7(1), 187-246.
- Kim, Y. Y. (2000). *The Clinical Effects of Sasang Constitutional Diets in Patients with Cerebrovascular Accident*. The graduate school of Kyung Hee University of Korea, Seoul.
- Korea National Statistical Office (1998). *Korea Statistical Yearbook*.
- Korean Exercise Instruction Association (1999). *Instruction on General Exercise Prescription*. Korea Medical Publishing Co.
- Lee, S. J., & Song, M. S. (1999). Compliance with Low-Salt Diet and Related Factors in Essential Hypertension Patients. *J Korean Acad Adult Nurs*, 11(3), 605-620.
- Lee, M. S., & Choi, E. S.(1998). An Effect of Qi Gong Gymmastics Program on the Physiochological Parameter in Essential Hypertension. *J Korean Acad Nurs*, 28(4), 856-868.
- Lee, E. J., Lee, S. K., Kim, E. J., Cho, R. W., Koh, B. H., & Song, I. B.(1998). The Study of Constitutional Dietary Therapy. *J. of Cons. Med*, 10(2), 305-349.
- Lee, E. J., Kim, Y. Y., Lim, K. S., Kim, S. B., Lee, S. K., Koh, B. H., Cho, Y. W., & Song, I. B. (1999). Constitutional Dietary Therapy in the Hyperlipidemia. *J of Const Med*, 11(2), 209-226.
- Moon, H. J., & Jung, S. J. (1996). Nursing Approach of Four Constitutional Theory. *J Korea Community Health Nursing Academic Society*, 10(1), 139-154.
- Moreira, L. B., Fuches, F. D., Moraes, R. S., Bredemeiser, M., & Duncan, B. B. (1998). Alcohol intake and blood pressure ; the importance of time elapsed since last drink. *Journal of Hypertension*, 16(2), 175-180.
- Nelson, K., Jennings, G. L., Esler, M. D., & Korner, P. L.(1986). Effect of changing levels of physical activity on blood pressure and hemodynamics in essential hypertension. *Lancet*, I, 473-476.
- Oh, H. S., & Seo, W. S.(1998). The Discriminant Analysis of Blood Pressure-Including the Risk Factors-. *J Korean Acad Nurs*, 28(2), 256-269.
- Park, S. K.(1999). The Effect of the Aerobic Exercise on Blood Pressure and Serum Lipids in Hypertensive Patients. *Journal of Sport and Leisure Studies*, 12, 713-729.
- Rossel, J., Chrastek, J., & Jandoba, R.(1977). Hemodynamic effects of physical training essential hypertension. *Acta Cardiol*, 32: 121-133.
- Sackett, D. L., & Haynes, R. B. (1976). *Compliance with therapeutic regimens*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press.
- Savage, M. P., Petratis, M. M., Thomson, W. H., Berg, K., Smith, J. L., & Sandy, S. P. (1986). Exercise training effects on serum lipids of prepuberscent boys and adult men. *Med Sci Sports Exerc*, 18(2), 197-204.
- Son, H. M., & Lee, H. J.(1999). The risk factors of blood pressure in primary hypertension patients. *J Korean Acad Adult Nurs*, 11(4), 651-662.

The Joint National Committee-on Detection, Evaluation, and Treatment of High Blood Pressure (1993). The fifth report of the joint national committee on detection, evaluation, and treatment of high blood pressure. *Arch. Intern. Med*, 13, 154-183.

- Abstract -

The Effects of Sasang
Constitutional Diet for Essential
Hypertension on Blood Pressure,
Fat, and Serum Lipid

- on the subjects with aerobic exercise
and low salt diet at the same time - *

Jeon, Eun-Young **

Purpose: This study was conducted to evaluate the effects of SaSang constitutional diet for essential hypertension on blood pressure, fat, and serum lipid on the subjects with aerobic exercise and low salt diet at the same time.

Method: A non-equivalent control group time-series design was used. For the experimental group, aerobic exercise and

SaSang constitutional diet were taught by researcher at health center. Test for hypothesis was done by repeated measured ANOVA.

Result: There was significant decrease in systolic, diastolic, and MAP between the experimental group and control group over three different times.

There was significant decrease in body weight, BMI, and body composition over three different times. But, there was no significant difference between groups and interaction by groups or over time.

There was significant decrease in T/G and cholesterol over three different times. But, there was no significant difference in T/G, HDL, LDL, and total cholesterol between groups and interaction by groups or over time.

Conclusion: Findings indicate that this study will contribute to develop nursing strategies for the regulation of the blood pressure as a means of alternative-complementary nursing intervention.

Key words : SaSang constitutional diet,
Essential hypertension,
Aerobic exercise, Low salt diet

* This work was supported by Korea Research Foundation Grant(KRF-2000-003-F00265)

** Kyungsan University, Department of Nursing