	번호 III-4
	국문 동·서의학간 임상적 교류의 합리적 방안 구축 -뇌혈관질환 환자의 진료결과연구를 중심으로-
제 목	Building on a Rational Plan of the Clinical Interchange between Western Medicine and Oriental Medicine: with the Cerebrovascular Disease Patient Outcomes Research
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## 1. Background

This study was done to assess the relationship among multiple patients of cerebrovascular disease between western medical treatment and oriental medical treatment (including acupuncture). The patient outcomes include changes in neurological function by modified NIH stroke scale, stroke dialectic model score, and patient satisfaction.

## 2. Method

For the assessment of relationship, this study was performed with 190 patients who had undergone the cerebrovascular care at three hospitals (Yonsei University Wonju Christian Hospital, Sang Ji University Oriental Hospital, and Hana Oriental Hospital) from November 1997 to December 1998. Patients were interviewed or written with self-entered questionnaire forms, and clinical datas were obtained. Physians or oriental doctors wrote clinical questionnaire forms according to the care process (at admission, 2nd weeks, 6th weeks, and discharge or 12th weeks).

## 3. Results

The patient outcomes within three hospitals at 2 stages - modified NIH stroke scale (at admission and at discharge), stroke dialectic model score (at admission and at 2nd weeks) - were found to be significantly decreased. Especially the modified NIH stroke scale and stroke dialectic model score at Sang Ji University Oriental Hospital and Hana Oriental Hospital with acupuncture procedure were lower than them of Yonsei University Wonju Christian Hospital. Also the patient satisfaction score (RTA) with oriental medical care during admission were higher than it with western medical care.

## 4. Discussion

In conclusion, the clinical interaction practice between western medicine and oriental medicine in the cerebrovascular disease will increase the patients outcomes than solo-practice.