*.   **

.   ,

1.   .   2-3

                                                                                ,

    ,   Erythropoietine   D   .
             1,25 - Dihydroxycholecalciferol   D
      ,   ,   (,
1991).   (, 1996).

creatinine   4-8ml/dl

                                                                                    ,
        (, 1996),
                (, 1990).   ,
                                    1997
12   31   10,794   1996   9,635   (, 1990).
    12.0%   , 5
        20%, 60   20.6%
            (, 1999).   (,
                    2-3   1990).
                ,   ,

．

1 ．

．

O'Brien(1983)   16Gage

-

1000-2000

． Abram(1968)   25   ．

200-300ml   4-6

,   ．   ,

, Robert(1986)

,   ,

,   ．   ,

．   ．

, Cramond   (, 1985)．

(1967)

, Baldree   ,   7-8

(1982)   ,   ．

,   1-2

．   ,

,   ,

(Orem, 1985),   ．

,   ,

(, 1990)．

．

,   ,   ,   ,   ,

(, 1997)．

(, 1990)．

,   ,   ,

(, 1996;   , 1993;   , 1998)．   (Kalimate R)

(Allopurinol R)

(, 1992),

,

(, 1997;   ,

, 1997)．   ,

．

.

.

2.

4.

,

(, 1991),   .

,

(Miller & Power, 1988).   (, 1990),

,   ,   (Rustoen, 1995).

(Emily

Dickinson,1859). Frankl(1963)

.   (Rustoen, 1995).

, Mercel(1963)   ,

.

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,   ,   ,   .

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,   ,   ,

.

3.   ,

,   .   (,

,   ,   1997),

.   (, 1993).

,   ,

,   ,

.

,

,

.

,

.

(Orem, 1985).

1.

, 50

, 22
108 (83.07%) .

2 .

P M B
, K E 3
20
130 .

3 .

10 ,
6 , 40 ,
39 95 .
Miller (1988)
(1992) . .
.
Cronbach' α = .96 , (1997)
Cronbach' α = .94 , Cronbach' α
= .94 .
Kearney B.Y
Fleisher B. J (1979)
(1988) (1993)
.
split -half reliability .80 ,
(1988) Cronbach' α .79
, (1993) Cronbach' α = .9071
, Cronbach' α = .93 .

4 .

1999 8 16 9 5
M, B 2 K, E 2

130

5 .

SPSSWIN 7.5
.
1)
.
2) ,
, , .
3)
t-test, one way ANOVA ,
Pearson's
Correlation Coefficient .

.

1 .

< 1> .
59.3% 40.7% ,
40- 59 53.8% , 20- 39
33.2%, 60 13.0% .
61.1%, 19.4%, 10.3% 9.2%
. 75%
, 52.8%,
24.1%, 9.3%, 8.3%, 5.6%
, 76.9%
. 71.2%
. , 120 27.7%, 79
26.9% . 3- 4 54.6%
, 1- 2 33.4%, 5- 7 11.1%, 8
0.9% .
42.6%, 57.4% ,
46.3%, 44.4%
.

<   1>   (N = 108)

	N	(%)
	64	59.3
	44	40.7
20-39	36	33.2
40-59	58	53.8
60	14	13.0
	21	19.4
	66	61.1
	10	9.2
	11	10.3
	81	75.0
	27	25.0
	6	5.6
	9	8.3
	10	9.3
	57	52.8
	26	24.1
	77	71.8
	31	28.8
79	29	26.9
80-119	18	16.7
120	30	27.7
	31	28.7
1-2	36	33.4
3-4	59	54.6
5-7	12	11.1
8	1	0.9
	46	42.6
	62	57.4
	48	44.4
,	50	46.3
	10	9.3
	108	100.0

2 .

          <   2>   .

   12-23   25.0%   , 11
19.4% , 36- 59   18.5% , 60- 119   18.5% ,
120   10.2% , 24- 35   8.3%
    ,   50.34± 49.20   .
          99%   ,

         1   3   87%   .
                                                     ,
          '   '   48.1%   , '   '
     '   29.6% , '   '   16.7% , '   '
   3.7% , '   '   1.9%   .

<   2>   (N = 108)

		N	(%)
	11	21	19.4
	12-23	27	25.0
※50.34±4.73	24-35	9	8.3
	36-59	20	18.5
	60- 119	20	18.5
	120	11	10.2
		107	99.0
		1	1.0
	1 3	94	87.0
	1 2	14	13.0
		108	100.0
		0	0
		108	100.0
		0	0
		4	3.7
		18	16.7
		32	48.1
		32	29.6
		2	1.9
		108	100.0

※ :

3 .

          <   3- 1>   .
          131.77±25.77   ,   3.29
                      ,   67
195

                     .

          <   3- 2>   .

59.2% ,   139.95±11.46
10.2 % ,   175.18±11.21   ,
2.8% ,   70.00± 5.29   .

27.8%,

2.8%   .

.

<   3- 1>   (N = 108) | <   4 - 1>   (N = 108)

67	195	131.77	25.77	3.29

<   3-2>

	N		M	SD
	3	2.8%	70.00	5.29
	30	27.8%	104.27	10.84
	64	59.2%	139.95	11.46
	11	10.2%	175.18	11.21
	108	100.0%	131.77	25.77

4 .

4- 1   .

143.78±23.63   ,

3.70

,   74   187

.

4- 2   .

57.4 %   ,   140.03±11.42

,   29.6%   ,

169.84±7.09   ,   12.0%,

102.85±8.98   ,

0.9%   74.00±00   .

12.0%

0.9%   . Ailinger RL. & Dear

MR.(1993)

60   20%

, 63%   , 16%

.

74	187	143.78	23.63	3.70

<   4 - 2>

	N		M	SD
	1	0.9%	74.00	00.00
	13	12.0%	102.85	8.98
	62	57.4%	140.03	11.42
	32	29.6%	169.84	7.09
	108	100.0%	143.78	23.63

5 .

Pearson Correlation   5   .

(r = 0.668, p = 0.001).

(, 1997),

(.   ,

1997),

(, 1993)   ,

,

.

.

<   5>

r = 0.668	p = 0.001

.

1 .

5)

$(r = 0.668, p = 0.001)$

.

1999   8   16   9   5

2   2

108

.   Miller
(1988)   (1992)   .   .

Cronbach'ɑ = .94   ,

Kearney B.Y   Fleisher B.
J (1979)   (1993)

Cronbach' ɑ

= .93   .   2 .

SPSSWIN 7.5

, t-test, one way ANOVA, Pearson's   1)

Correlation Coefficient   .

1)   2)

59.3%,   40-59   53.5%

.   61.1% , 75%   3)

,   52.8%,   71.2%

.   120   27.7%,

3-4   54.6%,   42.6%   ,

46.3%   .

2)

99.0%   ,   (1990). _____

87.0%   1   3   .   _____.

,   .   ,   .

12-23   25.0%   , 11   (1996). _____

19.4%, 36-59   60-119   _____.

18.5%, 120   10.2%   , 24-35   ,   .

8.3%   3   (1997). _____.

,   '   '   48.1%   ,   .

.   ,   (1996). _____.   :

3)   131.77±25.77 ,   .

3.29   ,   (1990). _____.

2.8%   :   .

27.8%   .   (1999). _____

4)   143.78±23.63 ,   _____.   ,   .

3.70   (1992). _____

,   _____.

0.9%   ,   .

12.0%   .   (1985). _____.   :

.

(1991). _____ . : .

(1992). _____

_____ .

, .

(1995). _____ ,

_____ .

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(1990). _____

__ . , .

(1988). ____ , _____

_____ .

, .

(1991). _____ . : .

(1993).

. _____ , 5(2), 188-201.

, (1997). ,

, . _____ ,

27(2), 353-363.

(1999). . _____

, 18(1), 1-15.

(1990). _____ ,

_____ .

, .

(1993). _____

_____ .

, .

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- Abstract -

Key concept : Management, hope and self-care agency of hemodialysis patients

A Study on the Relationship between Hope and Self-Care Agency in Hemodialysis Patients

Han, Kyung Hye * _Kim, Myung Hee_ **

* Pusan General university a graduate[postgraduate] school dissertation

** Research Institute of Nursing Science, Pusan General University

This study examined and identified the relationship

between the level of hope and self-care agency in hemodialysis patients.

The purpose of the study was to reveal that hope is an essential factor to enhance self-care agency and to prepare the basic materials to help nurse the patients.

The subjects for this study consisted of 108 persons who undergoing hemodialysis from 2 hospital, 2 hemodialysis center in Pusan, Korea. The degree of hope was measured by the questionnaire that has been developed by Miller. The self-care agency was measured by the questionnaire that has been developed by Kearney B.Y & Fleisher B.J.

The collected data were analyzed by descriptive statistics and t-test, one-way ANOVA and Pearson's Correlation Coefficient with SPSS WIN program.

Results were obtained as follows:

1) The mean scores of hope were 131.77 ± 25.77 (range 67-195). The rate of hope classified said that the lowest hope was 2.8% and low hope was 27.8%.

2) The mean scores of self-care agency were 143.78 ± 23.63(range 74-187). The degree of self-care agency classified said that the rate of self-care agency deficiency was 0.9% and low self-care agency was 12.0%.

3) The hope was significantly related to self-care agency. That is, the higher the hope score was, the higher the level of self-care agency score($r = 0.668$, $p = 0.001$) was.

In this result, there were hemodialysis patients who have very low hope score and self-care agency score. In this cases self-care agency can be increased by encouraging the patients to be more hopeful.

Conclusively nurses should access the degree of hope and self-care agency of hemodialysis patients individually and apply the hope therapy in order that the patient have higher hope than before.