

* . ** . ***

가

1.

가

, 1981

, 1988

1)

2)

가 (,

3)

, , , 2000).

가

가

가 1.

가 가

2000

1,449,500

98% 가

3.09 %

가

70% 1

1995

2.35%

2000

3.09%

0.74%

가

가 가

가

가

가

가

가

1999 1

가

가

가

가

(, 2000).

*

**

1) 2000	0.47%										
2000								90%	가		
1,449,496								(44.8%)			
958,196											
66.1%			가	605,127			(2)				
		41.7%	가		13,481						
		9%	가		(1)		3)				
			가	1,398.2	96,5%			1989	218,601	, 2000	
		51.3		3.5%				1,024,371	4.7	가	
가		61%			가			가	1995		
		39%						1,053,486			
(378,323	2000	1,449,496	
< 1> 2000								1,024,371		(3	
									1995	36.9%	, 2000
								70.7%			
	606,422	605,127								가	가
										(, 2001).
	33,126	223,246			가						
	90,997	181,881			가						
			0.01								
			0.02				2.				
	87,387	175,578			가						
	86,793	108,678									
	1,514	13,481					1)				
							2000				
	23,559	71,797			10,000	2-3					
	23,427	25,284						62.6%가			
								96.7%	가		
	4,971	44,424								가 26.5%	가
	958,196	1,449,496									

2) 2000	2)
(100)	3.09%
1995 2.35%	0.74%
1.35%	가
	가
	0.52%

< 2> 2000	(: %)								
1.35	0.52	0.47	0.42	0.44	0.31	0.05	0.17	0.06	0.13
1.7	2.5	3.4	6.0	14.3	23.8			4.3	3.4
96.3	91.6	92.2	84.7	61.4	44.8			93.6	95.8
(

< 3>	(
'89	'90	'91	'92	'93	'94	'95	'96	'97	'98	'99	2000
218,601	248,447	272,541	293,467	317,939	347,275	378,323	416,889	480,188	582,913	753,451	1,024,371

(, 1999).

가

195 (, 2000)

4.

3)

6. 25

LPG

Dr. Yhap & Petri가

Dr. Rusk

. 1970

가 , 1982

가 (, 2000),

가 (, 2000).

LPG

, 1990

3.

가 , 1997 11

가

300
가 56% (74)

가 . ,

가

가

가

98% 가

가

	()	()	()	()
	57	4	가	376 339
	22	3	가	13,035 7,500
4	9	4		
	1	3	가	372 192
4	1	4		
4	1	4		
	4	2		518 700
	2			
	1	2		460-600
4	10	4	가	7,896

가 . , 4 , , 2 , 10 , 7 , 1 , 1 35 25 .

가 ,

가 .

가

가

3 .

(, 1998) .

101

(, 1999) 1 .

1 .

가,

3 .

- 2. :
- 4. : , 가
- 가
- 5. : ,
- 6. :
- 7. : ,
- 가

가

. 1997 4 11 (29.7%), 3 .
 9 (50%)가 ,
 (, 1997), 2000 25 4 ,
 15 , 3 24 9 24 .
 (49.0%)가 (,
 , 2001) .

2 .

1 .

1)

가 . 1991 2000 1990
 8 (, 2001) 35

가 8 , 2 ,
 25

가
 가 .

	Y	N	S
	144	150	230
	0	0	0
	0	0	0
/	0	0	0
	0	0	0
가	0	0	0
	0	x	x
	0	x	x
	x	0	x
	0	0	x
	0	0	0
/	0	0	0
가	0	0	0
	0	0	0

2) (, 2001),

2)

2001) 가 (, 1-2

3) 3.

가

가

2. 가

가

1) (general practitioner of rehabilitation)

1981 , 1988

가

가

, 1997 11 가

49 24 (49%)

가 , 1991

2000 8

35

가

가

(1997).

_____ , 24-27.

(1999).

_____ , 2(1), 45-60.

(1998).

_____ (2001). _____

_____ , 2001 -

(2000). _____ , 2000

_____ , 1-23.

(2000). _____ :

_____ (2000). _____

_____ :

(2000). _____ :

(2001).

_____ . 2001

_____ , 18-24.

(2001).

_____ . 2001

_____ . 8-14.

(2001).

_____ , 4(1), 118-123.

(2001). 2000 _____

-Abstract-

Key concept : Rehabilitation nursing status
 Rehabilitation nursing prospect
 Rehabilitation project

Current Status and the Future
 Prospect of Rehabilitation Nursing
 in Korea

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 Lee, Hae Sook ***

The history of rehabilitation of disabilities in
 Korea began with the foreigners and

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 ** Soonchunhyang University
 *** Kyunghee Medical Center

missionaries who were interested in it after Korean War. In 1981, Disabled Persons Welfare Act was enacted and the 88 Paralympics brought the nations attention to the welfare and rehabilitation of persons with disabilities. Since then, the facilities and the services for the disabled persons have expanded rapidly and the rehabilitation treatment and nursing intervention are drawing more attention. Against this background, the survey on the current status of disabilities, welfare service, facilities, and rehabilitation nursing was conducted. The results of this survey are as follows.

1. According to the 2000 census of disabilities, the number of persons with disabilities in Korea is estimated at 1,449,500, or 3.09% of the entire Korean population, 0.74% up from 2.35% in 1995.

2. Disability Types in 2000

The 2000 census showed that the persons with disabilities numbered 1,449,496 out of the total population and 1,024,371 persons are registered for disability, making up 70.7% of the estimated disabled population. Among them, physically disabled persons accounted for the largest 41.7% (605,127) and mentally retarded persons stood at the smallest 9% (13,481).

3. Percentage of Disability Presence

The survey showed that more than 90% of disability were acquired. However, 44.8% of mental disability and 61.4% of hearing /speaking disability were not acquired after birth. This means that these disabilities happened by congenital cause or birth accident.

4. Yearly Figure of Registered Disabled Persons

In 1989, 218,601 persons registered for

disability and, in 2000, the number increased by 4.7 times to 1,024,371. These figures are different from the actual number of disabled persons. According to the 1995 census, 1,053,486 were disabled persons but only 378,323 registered for disability. And, in the 2000 census, 1,024,371 out of the 1,449,496 of disabled persons registered for disability.

5. Welfare Service for Persons with Disability

62.6% of the total disabled people are registered and physically disabled persons accounted for the highest percentage of 96.7%. 26.5% of non-registered disabled people said that they didnt know the registration procedure. The rest of them replied that they didnt think they were disabled or that registration didnt seem to give any benefits.

6. Welfare Policies for Disabled Persons

The welfare benefits given to the disabled are as follows: Issuance of disabled sign for car drivers, Permission to use LPG fuel, Communication fee reduction, Tax exemption related to cars, Reduction of public facility fees, Household allowance, Tax reduction or exemption, Medical allowance and education subsidy for children, and Housing.

7. Current Condition of Welfare Facilities by Disability Type

The welfare institutions for disabilities numbered 188 in total and they can accommodate 16,823 persons. Categories of these institutions are physical disability(37), visual disability(10), hearing/speaking disability(14), mental retardation(59), and sanatoriums(68).

8. Human Resource of Rehabilitation of Disabilities

Advanced education programs include rehabilitation nursing in its curriculum and this was selected as the program of Korean Academic Society of Nursing in 1990. In November 1997, Korean Academic Society of Rehabilitation Nursing was launched and many academic meeting and seminars were held. This organization is also making efforts to develop the education program for qualified rehabilitation nursing professionals and to develop the standards of rehabilitation nursing practice.

In the professionals of the rehabilitation, there are rehabilitation specialist, physical therapist, speech therapist, occupational therapist. It is needed to come up with the measures to supply stable human resources following the demand of disabled persons and to recognize the private certificates for rehabilitation professionals as official ones after reviewing the education and training programs of private institutions.

9. Rehabilitation Nursing

- 1) Rehabilitation nursing was taught as an independent subject in 11 undergraduate programs and 9 graduate programs.
- 2) Research on rehabilitation nursing in Korea were 24 experimental research and 11 non-experimental research. The intervention of experimental research were mostly education and exercise rehabilitation programs.
- 3) In the three rehabilitation hospitals, nursing is divided into two categories, direct nursing and education & counseling. Direct nursing includes tracheostomy or nasogastric tube care, urination and defecation, skin care, pain control, complication prevention and care, prevention of injury from a fall, etc.