

외상성 뇌손상 환자를 위한 인지재활 프로그램의 효과*

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The Effect of Cognitive Rehabilitation Program for Traumatic Brain Injury Patients*

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ABSTRACT

Objectives : The purpose of this study was to develop a cognitive rehabilitation program and to investigate the effect of the program that restores the deficiency of memory, which is necessary to operate on high cognitive function such as problem - solving or judgement, for TBI(traumatic brain injury) patients.

Methods : Sixteen TBI patients participated in this study. The inclusion criteria were : 1) aged 18 to 60 ; 2) higher than IQ 80 ; 3) lower than MMSE - K 25 and K - MAS(Korean version of Memory Assessment Scale) 85. We administered our program to an experimental group(N=8) in order to improve attention and memory for 4 weeks(total 12 section). Our program was not administrated to a control group(N=8) for 4 weeks. After administrating this program, we measured MMSE - K and K - MAS for the experimental and control groups.

Results : The findings of the study were as follows. 1) the experimental group showed significant improvement on MMSE - K score in comparison with baseline, but the control group did not. 2) the experimental group showed significant improvement on K - MAS score in comparison with baseline, but the control group did not. In particular, among the three subscales of K - MAS, only verbal memory scale revealed significant improvement, while visual and short - term memory scales revealed no differences.

Conclusion : Our cognitive rehabilitation program improves cognitive state and memory, particularly verbal memory, for TBI patients. These results imply that our program aids in rehabilitation of basic cognition such as memory which is necessary to operate on high cognitive function such as problem - solving or judgement, for TBI(traumatic brain injury) patients.

KEY WORDS : Traumatic brain injury · Cognitive rehabilitation · Stage model.

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서 론

(Traumatic Brain Injury : TBI)

가 (diffuse damage)

가

¹⁰⁾

¹⁾

50% 가

30~50

¹¹⁾

가
가

가

가 가 가 ²⁾
가

가

(The National Head Injury Foundation : NHIF)³⁾

가 3~

5

³⁾

(capacity model)

2 5

(stage model)

(Department of Health and Human Service : DHHS).⁴⁾

가

¹²⁾

가

⁵⁾ TBI

가

(arousal level)

가

¹³⁾

가

가

⁶⁾⁷⁾

¹⁴⁾

¹⁵⁾

TBI

가

⁸⁾

가

가

⁹⁾

¹⁶⁾

(memory notebook)²²⁾

가 .¹⁹⁾ ,

¹⁷⁾
가 .¹⁸⁾

.²¹⁾

가

(general stimulation),

가

(behavioral modification) (functional adaptation) 가 .¹⁹⁾ ,

.²⁰⁾

(anatomical reorganization)가

가 .¹⁹⁾

가
가

연구 대상 및 방법

1. 연구 대상

가 , 가

S
) , 18 60 80 (' ,

.¹⁹⁾²⁰⁾

(MMSE - K 25 , K - MAS 85) 16

가

가

8
8

5
가

2. 연구 도구

1) 한국판 웨슬러 지능검사(Korean-Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale : K-WAIS)

가 .²³⁾

. K - WAIS 6 (,

3. 연구 절차

가 80, 25
 가 85, 16
 .8 2~3
 4 12
 5~10 8
 24) 3
 50
 12 6
 1 가 2 1
 가 25) .80 -
 .91 26)
 30 25 25 가 가

3) 한국판 기억 평가 척도(Korean version of Memory Assessment Scale, K-MAS)

가

가

K - MAS²⁷⁾ 1991 William²⁸⁾

Memory Assessment Scale(MAS)

4. 인지재활 프로그램의 구성

Wesolowski

Zencius²⁹⁾가

가

가

가

(memory notebook)

12

3

100,

15

70

가

10

, 71~85 , 86

.85~.91, - 가 가

.62~.88 가

30)

31)

MMSE - K, K - MAS

paired t - test
SPSS 10.0
p (p - value) .05

결 과

1. 인구통계학적 자료(1)

16 7
1 6 2
37.5 (=10.69) 43.2 (=15.04)
3 2
3 4
1 12.3
10.2
1.8 1.9

5. 통계 분석

K - WAIS, MMSE - K, K - MAS

2. 프로그램 실시 전 실험집단과 통제집단의 인지 기능에 대한 동질성 확인 : 사전 K-WAIS, MMSE-K, K-MAS 점수 비교(2)

95 133
105.87(=12.48)
81 135 101.12
(=15.33) , 4.75
(t=.694, p>.05)

Table 1. Demographic characteristics of TBI patients

Characteristics	Group	
	Experiment (N=8)	Control (N=8)
	N	N
Sex		
Male	7	6
Female	1	2
Age		
- 19	1	1
20 - 29	0	1
30 - 39	4	1
40 - 49	2	2
50 - 59	1	3
Education		
Elementary	0	3
Middle	3	0
High	2	4
College	3	1

Table 2. Comparison of pre-treatment scores between experimental and control group (student's t-test)

	Group		†
	Experiment (N=8) Mean ± SD	Control (N=8) Mean ± SD	
Intelligence	105.9 ± 12.5	101.1 ± 15.3	0.69
MMSE-K	21.63 ± 2.26	19.75 ± 2.96	1.42
MAS			
Total	69.50 ± 10.84	73.63 ± 14.39	-.65
Short-term	93.88 ± 17.43	70.25 ± 20.62	2.48*
Visual	69.00 ± 16.88	74.25 ± 13.21	-.69
Verbal	77.00 ± 10.39	77.25 ± 13.74	-.04

* : p<.05

Table 3. Comparison of pre-treatment scores vs post-treatment scores between experimental and control group (paired t-test)

	Treatment	Experimental(N=8)	†	Control(N=8)	†
		Mean ± SD		Mean ± SD	
MMSE-K	Pre-treatment	21.63 ± 2.26	- 4.77*	19.75 ± 2.96	0.31
	Post-treatment	24.00 ± 1.77		19.63 ± 2.92	
MAS					
Total	Pre-treatment	69.50 ± 10.84	- 5.27*	73.63 ± 14.39	- 0.97
	Post-treatment	80.38 ± 9.84		75.00 ± 16.06	
Short-term	Pre-treatment	93.88 ± 17.43	- 1.99†	70.25 ± 20.62	0.56
	Post-treatment	101.50 ± 20.40		68.38 ± 19.22	
Visual	Pre-treatment	69.00 ± 16.88	- 2.18†	74.25 ± 13.21	1.64
	Post-treatment	78.63 ± 16.27		71.13 ± 13.73	
Verbal	Pre-treatment	77.00 ± 10.39	- 4.65*	77.25 ± 13.74	- 0.96
	Post-treatment	86.50 ± 13.67		82.13 ± 23.21	

* : p<0.01, † : p<0.10

가 MMSE - K K - MAS
 가 가 가
 , MMSE - K, MAS , MAS , MAS
 . MAS 가 .
 (=70.25) (=93.88) , 가
 , 가 .

3. MMSE-K, K-MAS의 집단 내 사전 - 사후 점수 비교

(3)

가 MMSE - K MAS
 K K - MAS - 고 찰
 가 Sha-
 piro - Wilk ,
 (W)가 (p>.05)
 paired t - test
 MMSE - K 가
 , 가 .
 K - MAS . 가
 가 .
 가 3 , 4 12
 가 , MMSE - K K -

중심 단어 :

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□ 부 록 □

외상성 뇌손상(TBI) 환자를 위한 인지재활 프로그램의 구성

Part	Session	
가	1 session	• TBI
	2 session	• • •
	session	•
	3 session	•
	4 session	•
	5 session	•
	10 session	•
	3 session	
	4 session	
	5 session	
	6 session	•
	7 session	•
	8 session	•
	9 session	
	10 session	
	11 session	
	12 session	•