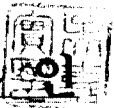






가


2001 6


# 전나영의 박사 학위논문을 인준함

심사위원 오 가실 

심사위원 황 애란 

심사위원 김희순 

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심사위원 유진규 

연세대학교 대학원

2001년 6월 일

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가

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가

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가

가

가

가

가

가,

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

- ..... 1
  - 1. .... 1
  - 2. .... 4
  - 3. .... 4
  
- ..... 6
  - 1. .... 7
  
- ..... 19
  - 1. .... 19
  - 2. 가 ..... 21
  
- ..... 22
  - 1. .... 22
  - 2. .... 22
  - 3. .... 23
  - 4. .... 28
  - 5. .... 30

•	.....	31
1.	.....	31
2.	.....	33
3.	.....	34
4.	.....	36
•	.....	43
1.	.....	43
2.	.....	49
3.	.....	51
•	.....	53
1.	.....	53
2.	.....	55
	.....	56
	.....	69
	.....	78

1.	.....	27
2.	.....	32
3.	.....	33
4.	.....	35
5.	, t $R^2$ .....	39
6.	, , .....	42



1.	.....	20
2.	.....	40

1.	.....	70
2.	.....	71
3.	.....	72
4.	.....	73
5.	.....	74
6.	.....	75
7.	.....	76

13 가

2001 1 29 4 7

7

170 가

, Rosenberg가

, Ryan-Wegner가

, Hockenberry-Eton

가

Chronbach Alpha .837 .946

가

SAS 6.12 program

1) 가

( =-.309, t=-5.037) , ( =.303, t=4.813),

( =.233, t=3.672), ( =.154, t=2.789)

58%

( =-.131)

( =.112, =.108). ,  
( =.415) 가

2) ( =.353, t=5.346), ( =-.350,  
t=-4.682) ( =-.168)  
( =.057)

3) ( =-.162, t=-2.419), ( =.480, t=7.167)

4) ( =.388, t=4.776)

가

가

---

: , , , , , , ,

- -

# I.

## 1.

가  
(1998) 1 1,185  
가  
60-70% 가  
가  
(Eiser, 1998 ; Noll, 1999 :  
Rynard, 1998).  
가  
가  
(Bossert, & Martinson, 1990 ; Enskar,  
Carrisson, Golsater, Hamrin & Kreuger, 1997)  
(Hockenberry-Eaton, Manteuffe & Bottomely, 1997). 가  
가

, , , ,  
(Clafin & Barbarin, 1991 ; Woodgate & McClement, 1997).

가

(Kellerman & Katz, 1980 ; Koocher & O'Malley, 1981).

( Karian, Jankowski & Beal, 1998 ; Novakovic, Fears,  
Wexier, McClure & Wilson, 1996 ; Zevon, Tebbi & Stern, 1987).

가

가

가

(Nichols, 1995).

가

(Garmezy, 1991 ;

Lutter, 1991 ; Woodgate, 1999).

?

가

(Cella & Tross, 1986 ; Greenberg, 1989 ; Koocker, 1980).

(Hockenberry-Eaton et al, 1997 ; Nevill, 1998 ; Ritchie,2001)

(Gore & Eckenrod, 1993).

가

가

가

가

가

( , 1997 ; , 1998)가

2.

3.

; Collin (2000)  
 가  
 가  
 ; 가  
 가 가  
 가 (Coopersmith, 1967) Rosenberg(1965)  
 self-esteem scale (1974)가  
 가  
 ;  
 , (Pearlin & Schooler, 1978) Ryan-Wenger  
 (1990)가 26 Schoolager's Coping Strategies Inventory  
 (1996) 가  
 가

;

(Kessler, Price & Wortman, 1985).

Personal Resource Questionnaire

(1984)

가

가

;

가

(Hockenberry-Eaton, Dilorio & Kemp, 1995).

Hockenberry-Eaton (1997)

Childhood Cancer

Stressor Inventory(CCSI) (1998) Q

가

가

;

(Hockenberry-Eaton, Manteuffel

& Bottomley, 1997)

Hockenberry-Eaton(1997)

가



## II.

40

가

(Gray, 1992).

가

. 1970-1980

, , , ,

가

(MaCalla, 1985)

.

(Boland, Murry, Nolan &

Grohar, 1973)

.

Koocher(1980)

1

가 가

가

115

가

, 가

가

( Koocher & O'Malley, 1981).

(Kellerman & Katz, 1980)

가

, , ,

(Kellerman, Zeltzer, Ellenberd & Dash, 1980).

. Novakovic(1995)

85

5

가

가

(Hasse, 1997).

1.

(Pollock, 1989).

가

가

가

가

1)

(Enskar

et al, 1997; Hokenberry-Eaton et al, 1997)

( , 1997; Hokenberry-Eaton, 1997).

가

가

(Bull & Dortar, 1991 ; Clafin & Barbarin, 1991 ;

Enskar, Carlsson, Golsater & Hamrin, 1997). Rudin, Matinson, Gillis(1988)

6 12 17

Thematic Apperception Test

가

Hokenberry-Eaton, Minick(1994)

가

Spinetta(1982)

Kopel(1998)

가

, ,

(1997)

, , , ,

, ,

, , ,

(Anholt, Fritz & Keener, 1993 ; Ebbeck & Weiss, 1998 ; Tremblay, Inman & Willms, 2000).

(Eapen, Pevesz, Mpofu & Daradkeh, 1999).

Eiser(1998)

, ,

가

가 ( , 1996 ; , 1997 ; Anderson et al, 1995 ; Brown et al, 1989 ; Doan & Wadden, 1989).

2)

(Cohen & Willis, 1985). 가

. Nichol(1995) 20 10-16

Norbeck

65-85% , , , ,

가

Aro, Hanninen Paronen(1989) 2,013

가

가 (1991)

가

3

60

. Nevill(1998)

가

가

39%

. Varni Katz(1997)

가

( , )

1 , 6 , 9

가

Varni(1994, 1995) 8-13

가 ,

가

(Enskar, et al, 1997 ; Glasson, 1995 ; Lozowski, 1993 ; Nichols, 1995 ; Novakovic et al, 1996).

37

Lightfoot(1999)

가 . 가

가

(Lozowski, 1993 ; Novakovic et al, 1996). Lozowski(1993)

가

Bluebond-Langer(1991) 7

16 50

가 , , ,

가

가

(Enskar, 1997 :

Novokovic, 1996). Rechner(1990) 가 ,

가

Overbauh Swin(1992) 10

가



가  
가 Glassson(1995) 가

가

3)

Coopersmith, 1967) 가 (Rosenberg, 1965 ;  
가 가

(Braden,1992). 가  
가

(Rutter, 1990).

(Olson, Boyle, Evans, &  
Zug, 1993 ; Rutter, 1985 ).

가

( , 1998 ; , 1999 ; , 1996).

가 (1996)



4, 5, 6

(1998)

5

가

4,5,6

(2000)

가

( , 1999).

가

Dumont

Provost(1999) 가

가

가

297

가

가

(1993)

53

가

가

(Self-understanding)

. Beardslee(1989)

가

Novakovic(1996) 85

가 가

가

44

Hockenberry-Eaton(1994)

가가

Ritchie(2001)

45

가

가

( Kellerman, Zeltzer, Ellenberd,  
Dash, Rigler, 1980 ; Stern, Norman & Zevon, 1993).

가

4)

Pearlin(1981)

가

가

가

(Enskar et al, 1997 ;

Hind & Martin, 1988 ; Novakovic et al, 1996 ; Rechner, 1990 ; Weekes & kagan, 1994)

(Weeks & Kagan, 1994 ;

Weeks & Savera, 1988 ; Weeks, Kagan, James & Seboni, 1993)

(Hinds & Martin, 1988 ;

Nichols, 1995).

Nichols(1995) 20 10-16

가

가

가

가

가  
Boyd Hunsberger(1998). 가  
가 가

5)

, Lazarus Folkman(1984)  
가 Weeks  
Kagan(1994) 3 6  
가 가  
가  
Rechner(1990) 가 가  
가 가  
가  
Varni(1993)  
가  
8 14 30 , 가

Eapen, Revesz, Mpofud, Daradkeh(1999)

가

가

가

Lazarus Kolkman(1985)

가가

Felton Reveson,(1984)

가

가

가

Westbrook Viney(1982)

가

가

Enskar(1997)

Hymovich(1995)

, 가

가

가

Anderson(1995)

가

### III.

#### 1.

(Hockenberry-Eaton, 1994; Woodgate & McClement,1998).

(Ettinger, 1992 ; Anholt, Fritz, Keener, 1993)

(Eiser, 1998)

가

가

(Nevill, 1998 ; Varni, Katz, 1997)

( Peariln, et

al, 1981 ; Karian, Jankowski, Beal, 1998 ; Nevill, 1998)

(Pearlin, 1989 ; Ritchie, 2001)

(Glasson,

1995 ; Ellis, 2000)

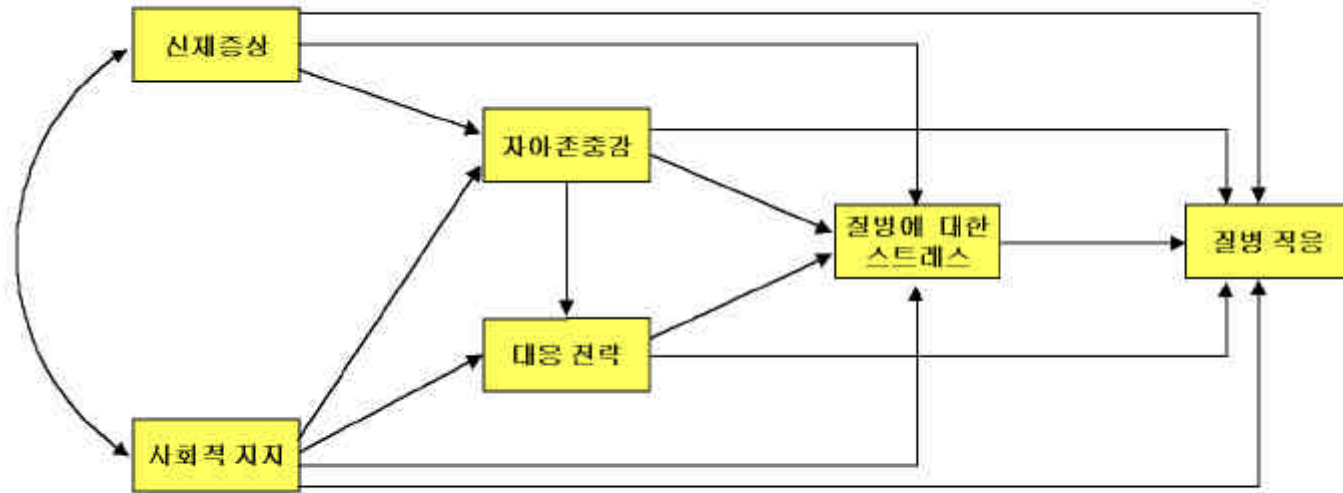


그림 1. 본 연구의 개념적 기틀

## 2. 가

1 가 .

1) 가

가 1. .

가 2. 가 .

2) 가

가 3. 가 가 .

가 4. 가 .

2) 가

가 5. 가 .

가 6. 가 가 .

가 7. 가 .

가 8. 가 가 .

3) 가

가 9. .

가 10. 가 .

가 11. .

가 12. 가 .

가 13. 가 .



## IV.

### 1.

가

### 2.

7

( )

10 -15

가

( :

)가

(Stern, Norman & Zevon, 1993)

181

가

가

179

가 9

170 가

10

( , , ,

1992).

3.

6, 92

1)

Collin(2000)

가

2 2

' ' ' 2 가 13

10 15 10

가

10

' (3 ) ' (0 ) 가

(4 ) ' (0 )

가 0 156 가

Chronbach' 가 .90

(item-total correlation) .30

Cronbach 가

2)

Rosengerg(1965)가 Self-esteem Scale (1974)가  
10 4  
(4)' (1)' 10 40  
가 가  
4,5,6 ( , 1999),  
Chronbach' 가 .77 ( ,  
1999) .93 (Chiu, 1988 ;  
Wagner, Rouleau, & Joiner, 2000) 가 .82-.84

Chronbach' .77 Chronbach' .85

3)

Ryan-Wenger(1990)가 (1996)  
26 4  
(4)' (1)' 26 104 가  
가  
(1996) Chronbach' 가 .77

Chronbach' .77 Chronbach' .84

4)

(1984)

	Brandt	Weinert(1981)	Personal Resourc
Questionnaire(PRQ)			
5가	,	,	,
, 가	,	,	,
가	13	4	'
(5)'	(1)'	13	52 가
가	가	가	.
(1984)			.76
Chronbach'	.84	Chronbach'	.95

5)

	Hockenberry-Eaton(1997)	Childhood Cancer
Stressor Inventory(CCSI)	(1998) Q	
	가	. Childhood Cancer
Stressor Inventory(CCSI)	,	
16		가
'	가	
가		
		(1998) Q
		3

가  
10  
10  
(5 )'  
가 가 (1 )' 10 50  
가 가 가  
Chronbach' .89  
(item-total correlation) 0.30  
Cronbach 가

6)

Hockenbery-Eaton, Manteuffel, Bottomley(1997) Children's  
Adjustment to Cancer Inventory(CACI) 가  
30  
150 , 가 , , ,  
5가 20 5  
(5 )' (1 )' 20 100  
가 가  
Chronbach' .86  
Chronbach' .95  
oblique  
5

6 , 4  
 가 4 ,  
 3 ,  
 3 eigen value 4.324, 3.281, 2.597,  
 2.458, 2.258 74.7% .  
 Chronbach' .93, .83, 가 . 83,  
 .80, .87 Hockenbery-Eaton, Manteuffel Bottomley(1997)  
 .58 - .81 .

1.

	가	Alpha
13	0- 156	.90
13	13- 65	.95
10	10- 40	.85
26	26- 104	.84
10	5- 10	.89
20	20- 100	.95

4.

2

1)

2001 1 15 27

Y

10

2

40

가

가

2)

2001 1 29 4 7

7

가

가  
가  
가  
가  
3 5  
가  
20-40  
가  
가 가



**5.**

SAS 6.12 program

- 1) .
- 2) 가 .
- 3) .
- 4) (path analysis) .
- 5) , t-test, ANOVA .

## V.

### 1.

170 가 101 (59.4%), 가 69 (40.6%)  
 12.5 4 (10-12 ) 109  
 (64.1%) 1 3 (13-15 ) 61 (35.9%)  
 가 103 (60.6%) 가  
 가 38 (22.3%), 가 29  
 (17.1%) ( 2).  
 110 (64.7%) 가  
 31 (18.2%) , , , ,  
 29 (17%) . 2  
 112 26 . 가 49  
 (28.6%) 121 (71.4%)  
 30 (17.6%), 140 (82.4%)  
 가 2 7 4.3 . 가 가 가  
 78.8% 가 가 (21.2%) 가 83 (48.8%)  
 가 25 (14.7%), 24 (14.1%)  
 가 50 800 165.3 .  
 40 (60.9%)가 가 42.7  
 40 (55.9%)가 39.1 .  
 88 (51.8%) 47  
 (27.6%), 28 (16.5%), 가 6 (3.6%)  
 91 (53.5%) 가  
 39 (22.9%), 33 (19.4%), 가 7 (4.1%)

2.

(n=170)

		( )	
		101(59.4)	
		69(40.6)	
( )			12.5 1.92
가 ( )			4.3 0.89
		103(60.6)	
		29(17.1)	
		38(22.3)	
		110(64.7)	
		31(18.2)	
		29(17.0)	
	( )		26 22.3
		155(91.2)	
		10( 5.8)	
		5( 2.9)	
		121(71.4)	
		49(28.6)	
		140(82.4)	
		30(17.6)	
( )	—		42.7 4.93
	—		39.1 4.21
	—	6( 3.6)	
		28(16.5)	
		88(51.8)	
		47(27.6)	
	—	7( 3.9)	
		39(22.9)	
		91(53.5)	
		33(19.4)	
( )			165.3 91.7
		83(48.8)	
		24(14.1)	
		25(14.7)	
		2( 1.2)	
		36(21.2)	

2.

가	3	.	가	2	.
				3	31.40
			134	가	
			27.90		
			44.53		
			60.16		
			50	11	30.54
					96
22	54.48		가	.	

3.

( )	가
31.40(24.60)	0-156
27.90( 5.96)	10-40
60.16(10.84)	26-104
44.53(13.36)	13-65
30.54( 9.95)	10-50
54.48(19.50)	20-100

3.

4 .  
 (r=.640),  
 (r=.588), (r=.411)  
 가 가  
 가  
 (r=-.369) (r=-.569)  
 가  
 (r=.466)  
 (r=-.473), (r=-.174), (r=-.315)  
 가 가  
 가 , 가 가  
 가 가  
 (r=-.278), (r=.525), (r=.430)  
 가 가 , 가  
 가 가  
 가  
 (r=.284)  
 (r=-.295)  
 가  
 가

가 .

가 .80

(Kim, 1989).

4.

(n =170)

---

---

	<b>-0.278**</b>				
	<b>-0.295**</b>	<b>0.525**</b>			
	<b>-0.117</b>	<b>0.430**</b>	<b>0.284**</b>		
	<b>0.466**</b>	<b>-0.315**</b>	<b>-0.473**</b>	<b>-0.174*</b>	
	<b>-0.369**</b>	<b>0.640**</b>	<b>0.588**</b>	<b>0.412**</b>	<b>-0.569**</b>

---

\*p<.05 \*\*p<.0001

4.

( )  
가 . ,

$$X_3 = P_{31}X_1 + P_{32}X_2 + E_1$$

$$X_4 = P_{43}X_3 + P_{42}X_2 + E_2$$

$$X_5 = P_{53}X_3 + P_{54}X_4 + P_{51}X_1 + P_{52}X_2 + E_3$$

$$X_6 = P_{65}X_5 + P_{63}X_3 + P_{64}X_4 + P_{61}X_1 + P_{62}X_2 + E_4$$

$$X_1 = \quad , X_2 = \quad X_3 = \quad , X_4 = \quad , X_5 = \quad , X_6 = \quad E$$

(path coefficient) pij  
(standardized path coefficient)

1) 가

6

t R<sup>2</sup> .

( =.480)가 가

( =-.162)

가

30.0% .

가

( =.388)

가

가  
( =.080)

( =-.350) ( =.353)

가  
34.2% ( =-.023),

( =-.023)

가  
( =.303) ( =.233), ( =.154)

가  
( =-.054)

58% 2

가

(1) 가  
가 1. ( =-.162, t=-2.419).  
가 2. 가 ( =.480, t=7.167).

(2) 가  
가 3. 가 가 ( =.388, t=4.776).



- 가 4. 가  
(  $=.080$ ,  $t=0.987$ ).
- (3) 가  
가 5. 가  
(  $=.353$ ,  $t=5.346$ ).
- 가 6. 가 가  
(  $=-.023$ ,  $t=-0.296$ ).
- 가 7. 가  
(  $=-.350$ ,  $t=-4.682$ ).
- 가 8. 가 가  
(  $=-.023$ ,  $t=-0.337$ ).
- (4) 가  
가 9.  
(  $=-.054$ ,  $t=-0.939$ ).
- 가 10. 가  
(  $=.303$ ,  $t=4.813$ ).
- 가 11.  
(  $=.233$ ,  $t=3.672$ ).
- 가 12. 가  
(  $=.154$ ,  $t=2.789$ ).
- 가 13. 가  
(  $=-.309$ ,  $t=-5.037$ ).

5.

, t R<sup>2</sup>

	(SE)	t	R <sup>2</sup>
			30.0
	-0.162(0.061)	-2.419*	
	0.480(0.067)	7.167***	
			19.0
	0.388(0.081)	4.776***	
	0.080(0.081)	0.987	
			34.2
	0.353(0.066)	5.346***	
	-0.023(0.079)	-0.296	
	-0.350(0.075)	-4.682***	
	-0.023(0.069)	-0.337	
			58.1
	-0.054(0.057)	-0.939	
	0.303(0.063)	4.813***	
	0.233(0.063)	3.672***	
	0.154(0.055)	2.789**	
	-0.309(0.061)	-5.037***	

\* p&lt;0.05 \*\* p&lt;0.01 \*\*\* p&lt;0.001

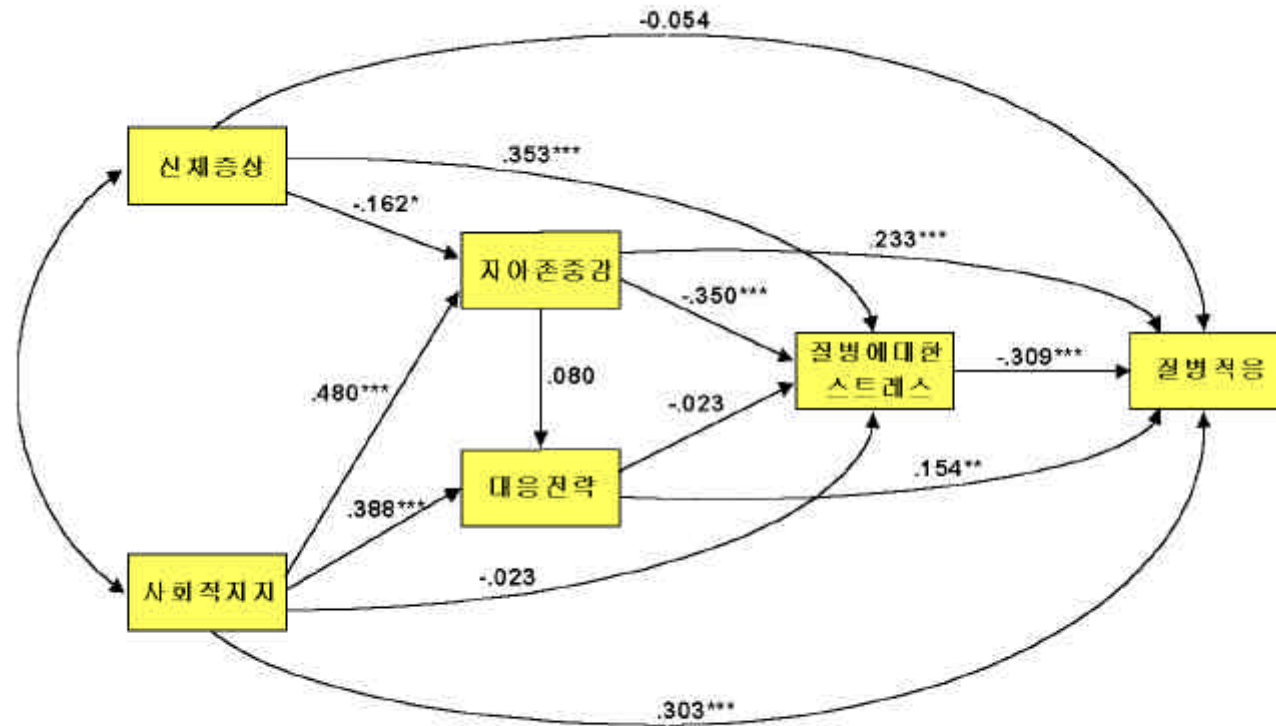


그림 2. 암환아의 질병 적응 경로

2)

6 .

( =.353)

( =.057)

( =.410) 가 .

( =-.168)

가 ,

가 ,

가

( =.112)

가

( =.415).

( =.233)

( =.108)

가 .341 .

가 ,

( =-.131).

6.

, ,

---

---

-0.162	-	-0.162
0.480	-	0.480
0.388	-	0.388
0.353	0.057	0.410
-0.350	-	-0.350
-	-0.168	-0.168
-	-0.131	-0.131
0.303	0.112	0.415
0.233	0.108	0.341
0.154	-	0.154
-0.309	-	-0.309

---

V.

1.

가

7가

가

가

가

가

58%

가  
가

가 (Ettinger, Heiney, 1992 ; Anholt, Fritz & Keener, 1993)

, , , ,  
, ,

(Eiser, 1998 ).

Claffin Barbarin(1991)

가

가

가

가

Smith(1991)

가

가

가

Karian(1998)

가

Nichols(1995)

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

30%

Mandleco Peery(2000)

Ritchie(2001)



가

(1995) 가  
가

가

Hind Martinson(1988)

가 (Ettinger & Heiney, 1992).

Domont provost(1999)

Casey, Brown, Bakeman(2000) ( )  
, ( )

(Ryan-Wenger, 1990)

가

가

가

가 가

34%

가

가

가

(Pollock, 1993 ; Eillis, 2000)

Glasson(1995)

가

가

(Kellerman, et al, 1980 ; Hockenberry-Eaton al, 1997)

가

가 10

15

가

가

가

가 가

가

(Bultre, Rizzi, Bandilla, 1999)

가 .  
가

가

Von Essen (2000)

가

가

가

가

가

가

Hockenberry-Eaton (1997)

2.

가

가

가

가

가

(Gray, 1993; Greenberg, 1989 ; Cella &

Tross, 1986)

, 가 , ,

(Hochenberry-Eaton , 1997)

가

가 15 40

가

가

가

가

(Kazak, 1993 ; Bultre, Rizzi & Bandilla, 1999 ; Eiser,

1998).

(Wang & Laffrey, 2001) Stevens(1996)

15 가

Thorndike(1978)

10 50

가

가 (Eiser, 1998).

가

가

가 가

가

(Pedhazur, Schmelkin, 1991).

가

3.

가

가

가

,  
가

가

가

가

,

,

가

,

, 가

가

가

## VII.

### 1.

가

가

가

2001 1 29 4 7 , ,

7

170

가

가

SAS 6.12 program

58%

7가



가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

2.

1.

, , ,

2.

3. 가 10

10

,

4.

(1997). \_\_\_\_\_, 6(2), 67-89.

(1999). \_\_\_\_\_.

(1991). \_\_\_\_\_.

(1998).

(1997). \_\_\_\_\_.

(2000). \_\_\_\_\_.

(1995). \_\_\_\_\_.

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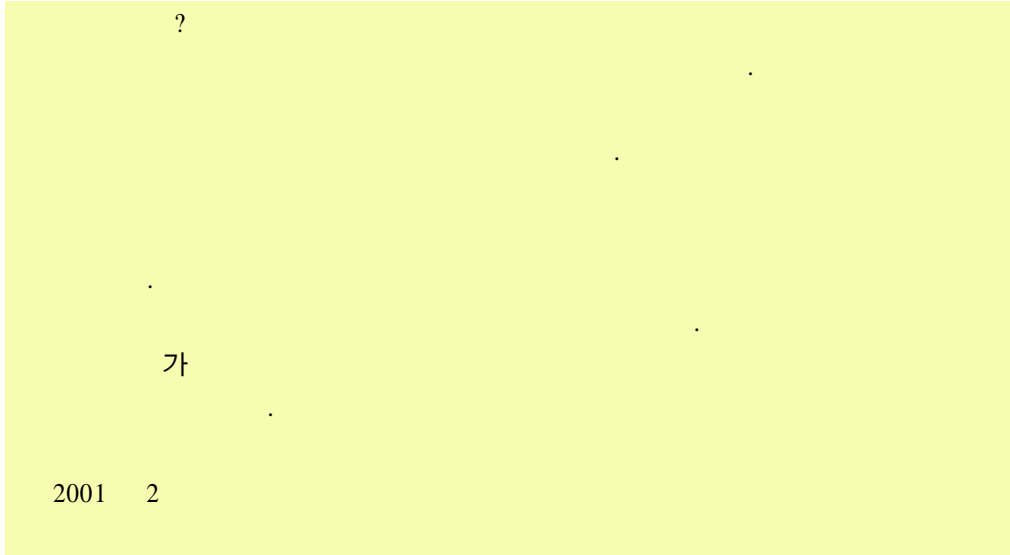
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## **ABSTRACT**

### **Adjustment of Teenagers with Cancer : A path analysis of related variables**

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The purpose of this study was to identify causal relationship between adjustment to cancer and psychosocial factors in children and adolescents with cancer.

Psychosocial factors included in this model are physical symptom, social support, self esteem, coping strategies, perception of cancer stressors.

A conceptual framework was constructed on basis of extensive review of literature on adjustment to childhood cancer.

The hypotheses were tested with an empirical study. The data was collected from 170 children and adolescent with cancer whose age were between 10 and 15 years of age. Data was collected at outpatient clinic of seven general hospital in Seoul, Kwangju City and Kyungi Province between January and April, 2001.

The instrument used in this study were Sim's social support scale for children, Rosengerg's self-esteem scale, Children's Coping Strategies Inventory developed by Ryan-Wenger, Children's Adjustment Cancer Inventory developed by Hockenberry- Eaton. Physical symptom and perception of cancer stressor

was measured with an instrument developed by the researcher. Reliability of these instrument was tested with Cronbach score which ranged from .837 to .946.

Data analysis was done SAS 6.12 program for description statistics and path analysis.

The result of the study include the following ;

1. Perception of cancer stressor(  $\beta = -.309$ ,  $t = -5.037$ ), social support(  $\beta = .303$ ,  $t = 4.813$ ), self-esteem(  $\beta = .233$ ,  $t = 3.672$ ), coping strategies(  $\beta = .154$ ,  $t = 2.789$ ) had significant direct effects on adjustment to childhood cancer.

This predictive variables were explained 58% on adjustment to childhood cancer. Physical symptom had indirect(  $\beta = -.131$ ) effects on adjustment to childhood cancer. Social support and self esteem had also indirect(  $\beta = .112$ ,  $\beta = .108$ ) effects on adjustment to childhood cancer.

2. Physical symptom(  $\beta = .353$ ,  $t = 5.346$ ), self-esteem(  $\beta = -.350$ ,  $t = -4.682$ ) had significant direct effects on perception of cancer stressor. Social support(  $\beta = -.168$ ) and physical symptom(  $\beta = .057$ ) had indirect effects on perception of cancer stressor.

3. Physical symptom(  $\beta = -.162$ ,  $t = -2.419$ ) and social support had significant direct effects on self esteem.

4. Social support had a significant direct effect(  $\beta = .388$ ,  $t = 4.776$ ) on coping strategies.

In summary, perception of cancer stressor, social support, self-esteem, coping strategies had significant direct effects on adjustment to childhood cancer.

The result of this study also show that physical symptom and self-esteem had significant direct effects on perception of cancer stressor. Physical symptom and social support had significant direct effects on self esteem. Social support had a significant direct effect on coping strategies.

Therefore the nursing interventions facility adjustment to childhood cancer should focus on decreasing the perception of cancer stressor, and especially, relieving physical symptoms and improving self-esteem.

In addition, both hospital and community based nursing intervention programs should be developed to provide social support for children and adolescents with cancer. A coping strategies program for children and adolescents with cancer also needs need to be developed to cope with the stress of cancer.

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**Key Words** : childern and adolescents with cancer, physical symptom, social support, self-esteem, coping strategy, perception of cancer stressor, adjustment to cancer.