



**2003 6**

2003 6

71

가

가

.....

•

1.	.....	1
2.	.....	2
3.	.....	3

•

1.	.....	4
2.	.....	6
3.	.....	10

•

1.	.....	12
2.	.....	12
3.	.....	12
4.	.....	13
5.	.....	13
6.	.....	14

•		
1.	.....	15
2.	.....	17
3.	.....	19
4.	.....	21
•	.....	26
•	.....	31
	.....	35
	.....	40
	.....	53

< 1>	.....	15
< 2>	.....	17
< 3>	.....	20
< 4>	.....	24

< 1>	.....	40
< 2>	.....	44
< 3>	.....	45
< 4>	.....	46
< 5>	.....	47

40-50%

2003 4 1 4 10  
Y 273  
Watt Watson(1992) (Cronbach's = .82)  
(1999)  
SPSS 10.0 Windows  
1. 68.63% ,  
77.95%,  
89.60%, 70.50%,  
43.57%,  
64.41%



2.

( , , ) ?  
 (98.5%) 가 , ‘  
 ?’ (66.3%)

3.

, , , ,  
 , , , ( P<.05)

, , , , ,  
 , ( p<.05) , , , .

, , , , , , ,  
 ( p<.05) , .

, , , , , , ,  
 ( p<.05) .

---

∴ , , ,

•

1.

1 600  
 , 10 ,  
 10 91 105.2 2001 123.5  
 10 18.3 (17.4%) 가 .  
 24.4% 1 ( 2001 ).  
 ,  
 가 ,  
 가 ( , 2002; , 1995; Bonica, 1985).  
 가  
 ,  
 ( , 1998 ; Kang, K.A., & Oh, P.J, 2001).  
 .  
 30-50% ,  
 60-70%, 80-90% 가  
 ( , 1996 ; , , , 2001; McCaffery M, 1992).

40-50%

(Brunier G, Carson MG, Harrison DE, 1995).

70-90% ( , 1993; Donnelly S, Davis M, Walsh D, Naughton M,2002). 가

, 가 ( , ,1994; , , 1997 ; McMillan SC, Tittle M, Hagan S, Laughlin J, Tabler RE, 2000; Watt-Watson JH, Donovan MI,1992 ).

2.

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)

### 3.

- 1)

(Payne and Foley, 1984) ,

가

- 2)

1989).

Watt Watson(1992)

(Cronbach's = .82)

(1999)

•

1.

(International Association for study of pain, 1979)

가

(Benoliei and Crowley, 1974, Bonica,

1980).

Ahles, Blanchard Ruckdechel(1983)

가

, , ,

가

, ,

가

(Ahles, Blanchard

and Ruckdeschel, 1983; , 1996).

,

,

(

, 1997).

72.2%가



81% 가  
34% 3가 가 .  
가  
67-80% 가  
( , 1998) .  
가

2.

(Oncology Nursing Society, 1986)

Standards of oncology nursing practice

1986

,  
 .  
 ( , , 1993 ; , ,  
 1997 ; , , 1995). 254  
 (1999) 61%,  
 52% . 가  
 ,  
 .'(15.4%). 226  
 , (1994) 4.9%, (1995) 10.7%  
 . 238  
 (1995)  
 60.7%, 57.6%, 65.6% ,  
 16% 4.6% .  
 274 Manworren RC.(2000)  
 66% , 가  
 가 (75%).  
 Special Unit , / 76%,  
 71%, 70%



Hollen CJ, Hollen CW, Stolte K.(2000)

( 24.71)가

( 20.76, p=.0001)

Wood, Bailey Yates(1982)

Hiedrich Perry(1982)

가

. Rankin Snider(1984)

가

(Woodward,

1995). (1994) 166

98.9%가

38.1%가 . Rankin Snider(1984)

가

. 281 (1995)

가

(1999)

가 (48.0%), (20.9%)

가 가

(, 1997 ; , 1999),

90% 가 (WHO, 1986).

97%가

가

(, 1994). (1999)가

254 74%

가 가 PRN

가 19.7%, 2

39% , 5

가 3.1% . (1999)

가 (94.5%) ,

(85.4%), (80.3%), (76.0%)

.

(Ferrell, McCaffery, Rhiner,

1992). 238 (1995)

가 27.5% , 가  
 가 29.4%, 가 가 26.3%, 가  
 가 16.8% . (1999)  
 254 19.3% 49  
 2 0.8%  
 (p= .028)  
 (p= .000)  
 (p= .019), (p= .023), (p= .009)

**3.**

Fife, Irick and Painter(1993) 500 471

, 가 . 가 84%  
 73% .  
 가 가 ,  
 .  
 가 76%, 21% 가  
 91.7%, 7.2% (P<.001),  
 ,  
 .  
 Lee et al(1993) 65  
 PRN  
 , 가 63%  
 37% 가 .  
 (1994) 166  
 65.8%가  
 ,  
 .  
 가  
 .  
 .

.

1.

.

2.

Y

273

.

3.

Watt Watson(1992)

(Cronbach's = .82)

(1999)

20 ,

5 ,

34 (

20 ,

10 ,

4 ), 3 ,  
7 69 .  
, ,  
( ,  
) , 가  
가 .

#### 4.

2003 4 1 4 10 .  
Y  
300  
27 273 .

#### 5.

SPSS 10.0 Windows  
. .  
1) , , ,  
, , ,  
2)

3)

t-test

4)

t-test

**6.**

Y

273

•

1.

< 1 >		n = 273
		( )
22-25	63	(23.1)
26-30	119	(43.6)
31-35	71	(26.0)
36	20	(7.3)
	167	(61.2)
	106	(38.8)
	64	(23.4)
	54	(19.8)
	131	(48.0)
	24	(8.8)



< 1. >

n = 273

---

		( )
		153 (56.0)
		25 ( 9.2)
		18 ( 6.6)
		77 (28.2)
2		35 (12.8)
2	-5	85 (31.1)
5	- 10	102 (37.4)
10		51 (18.7)
2		80 (29.3)
2	-5	87 (31.9)
5	- 10	91 (33.3)
10		15 ( 5.5)
		30 (11.0)
		30 (11.0)
		29 (10.6)
		30 (11.0)
		5 ( 1.8)
		30 (11.0)
		29 (10.6)
		6 ( 2.2)
		31 (11.4)
		30 (11.0)
		23 ( 8.4)
		271 (99.3)
		2 ( 0.7)
		185 (67.8)
		88 (32.2)
2		53 (19.4)
2	-5	92 (33.7)
5	- 10	97 (35.5)
10		31 (11.4)
		127 (46.5)
		146 (53.5)

---

2.

		가		n=273	
				( )	
20	9	20	15.59	77.95	
5	2	5	4.48	89.60	
20	5	20	14.10	70.50	
7	0	7	2.98	42.57	
17	0	17	10.95	64.41	
69	20	65	48.11	68.63	

.’ 98.5% 가 , ‘ 가  
 (psychogenic) .’ 115  
 (42.1%) 가 . ‘  
 가 .’ 267 (97.8%), ‘  
 .’ 264 (96.7%), ‘  
 .’ 263 (96.3%) .  
 ‘  
 .’ 257 (94.1%) 가  
 , ‘ 가  
 .’ 233(85.3%) 가  
 .  
 ‘  
 가  
 .’ 252 (92.3%) 가 ,  
 ‘ Morphine  
 가 .’ 107 (39.2%) 가  
 .  
 , Tylenol 270  
 (98.9%) ,

가 1% 가 95 (34.8%)  
 < 1 > 가 230  
 (84.2%), 가 214 (78.4%) ,  
 가 94 (34.4%),  
 가 71 (26.0%) < 2 > .  
 261 (95.6%), 252  
 (92.3%), 249 (91.2%), 231 (84.6%),  
 228 (83.5%), 213 (78.0%) 가 ,  
 60 (22.0%), 47 (17.2%) 가  
 < 3 > .

### 3.

< 3> . ‘  
 ( , , )  
 ?’ 269 (98.5%), ‘ 가  
 ?’ 268 (98.2%), ‘  
 ?’ 247 (90.5%) “ ”

		( )	( )
1.	가 ?	142(52.0)	131(48.0)
2.	? ?	65(23.8)	208(76.2)
3.	? (placebo)	147(53.8)	126(46.2)
4.	? ?	172(63.0)	101(37.0)
5.	가 ?	236(86.4)	37(13.6)
6.	? ?	247(90.5)	26 ( 9.5)
7.	가 ?	268(98.2)	5 ( 1.8)
8.	( , , ) ?	269(98.5)	4 ( 1.5)
9.	?-	92(33.7)	181(66.3)
10.	가 PRN 가 ?		
	(1)1 - 120(44) (2) 2 - 121(44.3) (3) 3 - 31(11.4)		
	(4) 4 -1 (0.4) (5) 5 - 0(0)		

‘ ?’ 208  
 (76.2%), ‘ ?’  
 181 (66.3%) “ ” .

‘ ?’  
 “ ” 92 (33.7%) (16  
 ), (19 )  
 ‘ 가 PRN 가 ?’  
 1 120 (44%), 2 121 (44.3%), 3  
 31 (11.4%), 4 1 (0.4%) PRN

#### 4.

< 4>  
 36 16.20 가  
 가 (F=5.68, p=.001), 10 16.13 가  
 가 (F=9.02, p=.000), 17.37,  
 가 16.80 (F=3.14,  
 p=.001), 10 16.45 가 가  
 (F=5.45, p=.001), (F=8.63, p=.004),  
 (F=3.41, P=.018), (F=7.05, p=.008),  
 가 16.60, 가 13.45(F=16.95, P=.000)

31 -35

4.67 가 가 (F=10.16, p=.000), 10

4.66 가 가 (F=7.04, p=.000), 10

4.66 가 가 (F=3.54, p=.015),

가 5 , 4.86

(F=3.17, p=.001), 10 4.67

가 가 (F=9.05, p=.000),

4.90, 4.12(F=14.35, p=.000),

(F=13.75, p=.000), 4.58,

가 4.28(F=15.97, p=.000) .

36 15.16 가

가 (F=4.26, p=.006), 10 14.95

가 가 (F=7.33, p=.000), (F=4.12, p=.007),

가 19.40, 18.43

(F=7.66, p=.000),

(F=8.03, p=.000), 15.09,

13.23(F=4.26, p=.000),

가 15.73 가 가 (F=3.40, p=.018), (F=7.50,

p=.007), 가 16.18, 가

9.72 (F=528.67, p=.000) .

가 3.60

(F=3.67, p=.000),

가 3.75 가 가 (F=4.54,  
p=.004), 가 3.66, 가  
1.54 (F=9.06, p=.000) .  
31 - 35 12.30  
가 가 (F=3.39, p=.018), , p=.000),  
가 13.70 가 가 (F=5.73, p=.001),  
가 12.63, 가 7.4 (F=10.19,  
p=.000) .  
.(p=.000),  
.(p=.000), .(p=.000),  
.(p=.000), (p=.000)  
.  
.(p=.004),  
.(p=.000), .(p=.000)



<표 4> 암 환자 통증관리에 대한 지식에 영향을 미치는 요인

항목	구분	일반적인 지식				암 환자의 통증에 관한 지식				진통제와 관련된 지식				통증 척도에 관한 지식				통증 중재에 관한 지식			
		평균 점수	표준 편차	F	P	평균 점수	표준 편차	F	P	평균 점수	표준 편차	F	P	평균 점수	표준 편차	F	P	평균 점수	표준 편차	F	P
		연령	22-25세	14.80	1.95	5.68	.001	4.15	.60	10.16	.000	12.93	3.60	4.26	.006	3.07	2.20	.75	.52	11.04	4.48
	26-30세	15.56	1.99			4.52	.56			13.98	3.69			2.77	1.96			10.30	4.68		
	31-35세	16.15	1.97			4.67	.50			15.03	3.39			3.18	2.14			12.30	4.22		
	36세 이상	16.20	2.33			4.60	.68			15.16	4.41			3.20	1.79			9.70	5.33		
결혼 상태	미혼	15.32	2.10	7.05	.008	4.38	.61	13.75	.000	13.61	3.67	7.50	.007	2.92	2.08	.29	.590	11.20	4.51	1.26	.262
	기혼	16.00	1.92			4.65	.51			14.86	3.68			3.06	2.02			10.55	4.81		
최종 학력	간호전문대학	15.35	2.02	.899	.442	4.39	.64	1.35	.256	13.05	3.89	3.40	.018	2.26	1.94	4.54	.004	10.43	4.81	5.73	.001
	방통대	15.57	1.93			4.61	.57			14.27	3.15			2.88	1.81			9.38	5.06		
	간호대학	15.60	2.14			4.48	.55			14.23	3.88			3.22	2.10			11.34	4.00		
	대학원	16.16	1.88			4.50	.48			15.73	2.75			3.75	2.06			13.70	5.04		
종교	기독교	15.81	2.01	3.414	.018	4.50	.59	2.42	.067	14.31	3.81	2.47	.062	3.05	2.04	.35	.785	10.39	4.47	1.81	.145
	천주교	14.76	2.47			4.52	.50			13.27	4.70			3.12	2.31			11.72	6.15		
	불교	14.61	2.25			4.77	.42			12.13	2.68			3.00	2.40			11.11	5.69		
	무교	15.64	1.84			4.37	.62			14.39	3.23			2.77	1.93			11.77	3.99		
총 근무 연수	2년 미만	14.17	1.97	9.02	.000	4.17	.61	7.04	.000	11.62	4.08	7.33	.000	2.62	2.03	.67	.56	11.08	4.66	.13	.938
	2년-5년	15.37	1.99			4.38	.57			13.94	3.27			2.87	2.14			10.71	4.18		
	5년-10년	15.98	2.01			4.58	.56			14.62	3.88			3.13	2.06			10.97	5.01		
	10년 이상	16.13	1.81			4.66	.55			14.95	3.12			3.09	1.92			11.21	4.64		
현 부서 근무 연수	2년 미만	15.42	2.20	2.02	.111	4.40	.64	3.54	.015	13.17	3.94	4.12	.007	3.03	2.07	.152	.928	10.87	4.92	.90	.438
	2년-5년	15.28	1.88			4.39	.57			13.82	3.22			2.87	2.18			10.43	4.31		
	5년-10년	15.93	2.02			4.62	.55			14.99	3.70			3.05	2.02			11.56	4.92		
	10년 이상	16.13	2.13			4.66	.48			15.18	4.11			2.86	1.45			10.66	2.35		

<표 4- 계속> 암 환자 통증관리에 대한 지식에 영향을 미치는 요인

항 목	구 분	일반적인 지식				암 환자의 통증에 관한 지식				진통제와 관련된 지식				통증 척도에 관한 지식				통증 증재에 관한 지식			
		평균 점수	표준 편차	F	P	평균 점수	표준 편차	F	P	평균 점수	표준 편차	F	P	평균 점수	표준 편차	F	P	평균 점수	표준 편차	F	P
근무 분야	외과병동	15.40	1.99	3.14	.001	4.36	.55	3.17	.001	13.36	4.00	7.66	.000	3.01	1.72	3.67	.000	10.36	.92	.87	.55
	내과병동	15.36	2.14			4.46	.73			13.00	3.70			3.16	1.64			10.13	.89		
	소아과병동	15.24	2.04			4.51	.63			13.92	3.57			2.96	1.78			10.10	.69		
	중환자실	15.40	1.77			4.26	.52			14.22	2.88			2.40	1.49			10.20	.86		
	호스피스근무	16.80	1.92			5.00	.00			19.40	1.09			3.60	1.51			13.10	.74		
	응급실	15.16	1.82			4.40	.62			12.82	2.92			2.73	1.59			10.63	.66		
	암병동	17.37	1.44			4.86	.44			18.43	1.53			3.03	1.55			12.51	.43		
	정신과	15.16	.75			4.00	.00			12.93	3.80			3.00	2.00			10.16	.83		
	정형외과병동	15.67	2.03			4.48	.62			12.94	3.71			2.38	1.02			10.45	.66		
	신경외과병동	15.03	2.39			4.66	.54			13.44	3.70			2.40	1.61			10.33	.84		
	산부인과병동	15.56	2.19			4.34	.48			14.33	3.34			2.47	1.37			11.82	.71		
암환자 간호경험	유	15.59	2.06	.165	.685	4.49	.59	1.35	.246	14.09	3.73	.11	.732	2.98	2.06	.45	.499	10.95	4.65	.01	.890
	무	15.00	.000			4.00	.00			15.00	1.41			2.00	.00			10.50	.70		
암환자 간호연수	2년 미만	14.81	2.14	5.450	.001	4.20	.60	9.05	.000	12.15	4.02	8.03	.000	2.83	2.08	1.27	.285	11.18	4.66	.29	.828
	2년-5년	15.43	1.95			4.40	.57			13.97	3.28			2.86	2.12			10.61	4.06		
	5년-10년	15.88	2.04			4.65	.53			14.89	3.73			2.95	1.94			11.00	5.04		
	10년 이상	16.45	1.76			4.67	.59			15.30	3.11			3.64	2.13			11.38	4.99		
암환자 간호보수교육	유	15.97	2.05	8.631	.004	4.90	.31	14.35	.000	15.09	3.62	4.26	.000	3.11	1.96	.96	.336	11.03	4.45	.28	.773
	무	15.25	2.00			4.12	.53			13.23	3.59			2.86	2.13			10.87	4.79		
통증교육경험	유	16.60	1.41	16.95	.000	4.58	.55	15.97	.000	16.18	2.12	528.67	.000	3.66	2.05	9.06	.000	12.63	3.91	10.19	.000
	무	13.45	1.46			4.28	.62			9.72	2.25			1.54	1.10			7.4	4.02		



(placebo)  
. (49.5%) , (1999)  
53.94% .  
Tylenol(98.9%) (1999) 90% , Hamilton  
(1992) 96% .  
가  
53.1%가 1% (1999)  
8.3% , (1994) 9.7%, Kubecka  
(1996) 29.3% .  
가  
33.7%가 ‘ ’ (1999) 74%, (1994)  
80.5% .  
가 14.3% 가 . ‘ 가 PRN 가  
?’ 2  
가 44.3% 가 , 1 가 44% , (1999) 2  
가 39.0% 가 . (1994) 1  
가 24.8% , 69.8% 가  
2 . (1994)  
97%가  
가 (65.8%) (70.1%)

가 .. 가

가 , 1.2 , ,

가 ,

(84.2%) (78.4%)

가 가 ,

(79.5%) (68.1%) 가

(1999) (48.0%), (20.9%)

(1995)

60.7%, 57.6%,

65.6% , 16

4.6% . (1995)

가 .

(95.6%), (92.3%) 가

, (83.5%), (84.6%)

(1999) 가 94.5%,

85.4%, 80.3%, 76.0%

가 .  
43.57%, 64.41%  
, (1994)  
98.9%가 61.9%가

36  
(F=5.68, p=.001), (F=10.16, P=.000),  
(F=4.267, p=.006)  
15 (F=9.02,  
p=.000), (F=7.04, p=.000),  
(F=7.336, p=.000)  
(F=3.14, p=.001), (F=3.172, p=.001),  
(F=7.668, p=.000), (F=7.668, p=.000),  
(F=7.668, p=.000)  
가  
(F=8.63, p=.004), (F=2006.0, p=.000),  
(F=18.18, p=.000), (F=18.18, p=.000),

(F=18.18, p=.000)

가 (F=3.403, p=.018),

(F=3.403, p=.018), (F=3.403,

p=.018)

가 (F=7.05, p=.008),

(F=13.75, p=.000), (F=7.507,

p=.007), (F=7.507, p=.007),

(F=7.507, p=.007)

,

,

Ellen (1996) 120

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Watt Watson(1992) (Cronbach's = .82)

(1999)

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SPSS 10.0 Windows , , t-

test .

1. 68.63% ,

77.95%,



89.60%, 70.50%,  
 43.57%,  
 64.41% .

2. ‘  
 ( , , ) ?’  
 (98.5%) 가 , ‘  
 ?’ (66.3%)  
 .

3.  
 36 16.20 가 가  
 (F=5.68, p=.001), 10 16.13 가  
 가 (F=9.02, p=.000), 17.37,  
 가 16.80  
 (F=3.14, p=.001), 10 16.45 가  
 가 (F=5.45, p=.001), (F=8.63,  
 p=.004), (F=3.41, P=.018), (F=7.05, p=.008),  
 가 16.60, 가 13.45(F=16.95, P=.000)  
 .

31 -35

4.67 가 가 (F=10.16, p=.000),  
10 4.66 가 가 (F=7.04, p=.000),  
10 4.66 가 가  
(F=3.54, p=.015), 가 5 ,  
4.86 (F=3.17, p=.001),  
10 4.67 가 가  
(F=9.05, p=.000), 4.90,  
4.12(F=14.35, p=.000), (F=13.75, p=.000),  
가 4.58, 가  
4.28(F=15.97, p=.000) .  
36 15.16  
가 가 (F=4.26, p=.006), 10  
14.95 가 가 (F=7.33, p=.000),  
(F=4.12, p=.007), 가 19.40,  
18.43 (F=7.66,  
p=.000), (F=8.03, p=.000),  
15.09, 13.23(F=4.26,  
p=.000), 가 15.73 가 가  
(F=3.40, p=.018), (F=7.50, p=.007),  
가 16.18, 가 9.72 (F=528.67, p=.000)

가 3.60  
(F=3.67, p=.000),  
가 3.75 가 가 (F=4.54,  
p=.004), 가 3.66, 가  
1.54 (F=9.06, p=.000)  
31 - 35 12.30  
가 가 (F=3.39, p=.018), , p=.000),  
가 13.70 가 가 (F=5.73, p=.001),  
가 12.63, 가 7.4  
(F=10.19, p=.000)

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n=273

	( )	( )
-1.		
1. 가	6 (2.2)	*267 (97.8)
2. ,	99 (36.3)	*174 (63.7)
3.	*264 (96.7)	9 (3.3)
4.	*263 (96.3)	10 (3.7)
5.	80 (29.3)	*193 (70.7)
6. 가	32 (11.7)	*241 (88.3)
7.	65 (23.8)	*208 (76.2)
8. 가 (psychogenic)	158 (57.9)	*115 (42.1)
9. 가	*35 (12.8)	238 (87.2)
10.	*269 (98.5)	4 (1.5)
11. (psychogenic pain) 가 가	*155 (56.8)	118 (43.2)
12.	*250 (91.6)	23 (8.4)
13. 가	77 (28.2)	*196 (71.8)
14.	*255 (93.4)	18 (6.6)
15. 가	*252 (92.3)	21 (7.7)
16. 가	*208 (76.2)	65 (23.8)

\*

	( )	( )
17.	*193 (70.7)	80 (29.3)
18.	66 (24.2)	*207 (75.8)
19. (placebo)	*135 (49.5)	138 (50.5)
20. 가	*248 (90.8)	25 (9.2)

-2.

1. 가	*233 (85.3)	40 (14.7)
2. 가 가	25 (9.2)	*248 (90.8)
3.	16 (5.9)	*257 (94.1)
4. , , 가 .	*236 (86.4)	37 (13.6)
5. 가 가	*251 (91.9)	22 (8.1)

-1.

1. 가 Euphoria	105 (38.5)	*168 (61.5)
2. 가	56 (20.5)	*217 (79.5)
3. 가	*252 (92.3)	21 (7.7)
4. 가	*129 (47.3)	144 (52.7)

\*

	( )	( )
5. Demerol Morphine	131 (48.0)	*142 (52.0)
6. 가 Morphine 가	*191 (70.0)	82 (30.0)
7. 가	90 (33.0)	*183 (67.0)
8.	*239 (87.5)	34 (12.5)
9. 가	*172 (63.0)	101 (37.0)
10. Morphine	118 (43.2)	*155 (56.8)
11. Morphine	107 (39.2)	*166 (60.8)
12. Morphine	67 (24.5)	*206 (75.5)
13. 가 , 가	*230 (84.2)	43 (15.8)
14. Acetaminophen Aspirin 가	*220 (80.6)	53 (19.4)
15. ,	73 (26.7)	*200 (73.3)
16. Morphine 가	166 (60.8)	*107 (39.2)
17. 가 가 가	75 (27.5)	*198 (72.5)
18. (continuous IV narcotic infusion) 가	32 (11.7)	*241 (88.3)

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19. 가?  
(1) Codein \_\_\_\_\_ (2) Tylenol \*270(98.9)  
(3) Demerol \_\_\_\_\_ (4) Morphine \_\_\_\_\_

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20. 가  
가?  
(1) 1% \*145(53.1) (2) 1-10% \_\_\_\_\_ (3) 11-50% \_\_\_\_\_  
(4) 50% \_\_\_\_\_

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n=273

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( )	( )	( )	( )
214(78.4)	59(21.6)	186(68.1)	87(31.9)
203(84.2)	43(15.8)	217(79.5)	56(20.5)
94(34.4)	179(65.6)	53(19.4)	220(80.6)
71(26.0)	202(74.0)	32(11.7)	241(88.3)
211(77.3)	62(22.7)	22( 8.1)	251(91.9)
86(31.5)	187(68.5)	37(13.6)	236(86.4)
57(20.9)	216(79.1)	25( 9.2)	248(90.8)

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	( )	( )	( )	( )
	261(95.6)	12( 4.4)	260(95.2)	13( 4.8)
	252(92.3)	21( 7.7)	245(89.7)	28(10.3)
	148(54.2)	125(45.8)	198(72.5)	75(27.5)
	122(44.7)	151(55.3)	63(23.1)	210(76.9)
Menthol	103(37.7)	170(62.3)	63(23.1)	210(76.9)
	154(56.4)	119(43.6)	67(24.5)	206(75.5)
TENS	148(54.2)	125(45.8)	62(22.7)	211(77.3)
	212(77.7)	61(22.3)	165(60.4)	108(39.6)
	175(64.1)	98(35.9)	115(42.1)	158(57.9)
	228(83.5)	43(15.8)	188(68.9)	85(31.1)
	231(84.6)	42(15.4)	189(69.2)	84(30.8)
	213(78.0)	60(22.0)	133(48.7)	140(51.3)
	203(74.4)	70(25.6)	77?(28.2)	196(71.8)
	165(60.4)	108(39.6)	70(25.6)	203(74.4)
	145(53.1)	128(46.9)	53(19.4)	220(80.6)
	60(22.0)	213(78.0)	37(13.6)	236(86.4)
	47(17.2)	226(82.8)	29(10.6)	244(89.4)

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< 4> ( )

1. ; 185(67.8) ; 88(32.2)

2. ?

; 88(100) ; 0(0)

3.

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1 ; 94(50.8), 2 ; 57(30.8), 3 ; 23(12.4), 4 ; 3(1.6),

5 ; 6(3.2), 6 ; 2(1.1)

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; 75(27.5), ; 22(8.1), ; 47(17.2),

( ); 1(0.4), , ; 18(6.6),

, , ; 3(1.1), , ; 10(3.7)

, ; 9(3.3)

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1 ; 14(7.6), 2 ; 72(38.9), 3 ; 13(7.0)

4 ; 21(11.4), 5 ; 9(4.9), 6 ; 26(14.1)

8 ; 14(7.6), 10 ; 14(7.6), 20 ; 2(0.7)

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; 169(91.4) ( ); 182(98.4)

; ; 182(98.4) ; 168(90.8)

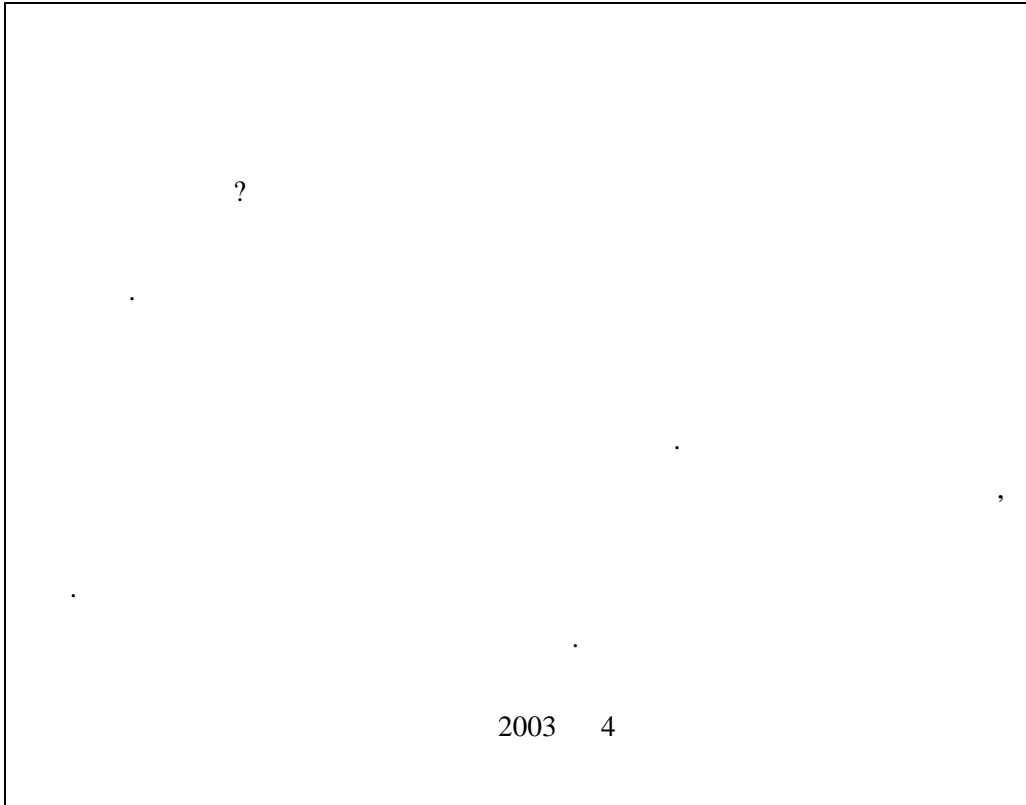
; 145(78.4) ; 136(73.5)

; 159(85.9) ; 95(51.4)

?

; 69(37.3) ; 102(55.1) ; 175(94.6)

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1. ; \_\_\_\_\_
  2. ; \_\_\_\_\_  
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  3. ; \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
  4. ; \_\_\_\_\_  
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1.	가	___	___
2.	,	___	___
3.		___	___
4.		___	___
5.		___	___
6.	가	___	___
7.		___	___
8.	가		
		(psychogenic)	___
9.	가	___	___
10.		___	___
11.	(psychogenic pain) 가	___	___
	가		
12.		___	___
13.	가	___	___
14.		___	___
15.	가	___	___
16.	가	___	___
17.		___	___
18.		___	___

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19. (placebo) \_\_\_\_\_

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20. 가 \_\_\_\_\_

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1. 가 \_\_\_\_\_

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2. 가 가 \_\_\_\_\_

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3. \_\_\_\_\_

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4. 가 , , , \_\_\_\_\_

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5. 가 가 \_\_\_\_\_

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1. 가 Euphoria \_\_\_\_\_

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2. 가 \_\_\_\_\_

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3. 가 \_\_\_\_\_

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4. 가 \_\_\_\_\_

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5. Demerol Morphine \_\_\_\_\_

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6. 가 Morphine 가 \_\_\_\_\_

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7.	가	.		
8.				___ ___
9.			가	___ ___
10.			Morphine	___ ___
11.	Morphine			___ ___
12.	Morphine			___ ___
13.			가, 가	___ ___
14.	Acetaminophen	Aspirin	가	___ ___
	가			
15.				___ ___
16.			Morphine	___ ___
			가	
17.	가		가	___ ___
			가	
18.			(continuous IV narcotic infusion)	___ ___
	가			
19.			가?	
	(1) Codein _____	(2) Tylenol _____	(3) Demerol _____	
	(4) Morphine _____			
20.			가	
	가?			
	(1) 1% _____	(2) 1-10% _____		
	(3) 11-50% _____	(4) 50% _____		

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1.	가				?	___ ___
2.					?	___ ___
3.			(placebo)		?	___ ___
4.					?	___ ___
5.	가					___ ___
					?	___ ___
6.					?	___ ___
7.	가				?	___ ___
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1.					?	
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**<Abstract>**

**A Survey about Nurses' Knowledge and Attitudes  
of Cancer Pain Management**

**Mi Suk, Nam  
Department of Nursing Education  
The Graduate School of Education  
Yonsei University**

(Directed by Professor Cho Ja Kim)

Cancer is an important health problem throughout the world. Serious pains arise in the process of this disease, and most cancer patients experience chronic pain. Though the pain arising by cancer is effectively cured and managed with proper principles and programs, 40-50% out of all cancer patients have not taken sufficient treatment to be cured.

On this, this study examined clinical nurses' knowledge and attitudes toward cancer patients' pain management, and suggested basic materials for cancer patients' cancer pain management.

This study is a descriptive survey design and was carried out from May the 1st to May the 10th, 2003. study subjects were 273 clinical nurses who work at Y university hospital in Seoul.

Study tool used was the measurement tool(Cronbach's  $\alpha = .82$ ) originally developed by Watt Watson(1992), which was modified into a questionnaire paper by

Hyunju(1999) with advices of an academic adviser and medical specialists in the anesthesia department fro cancer patients' pain management.

Collected data were analyzed with SPSS 10.0 Windows.

Study results are as follows;

1. The average rate of correct response to questions asking the whole knowledge of cancer patients' pain management was 68.63%, the rate of correct response to questions asking general knowledge of pain was 77.95%, the rate of correct response to questions about knowledge related with cancer patients' cancer pain was 89.60%, the rate of correct response to questions about anodyne was 70.50%, the rate of correct response to questions about pain scale was 43.57%, the rate of correct response to questions asking intervention in pain was 64.41%.
2. The most affirmative attitude(98.5%) was shown in the question, 'is it necessary to observe side-effects(constipation, nausea, vomiting) of cancer patients who take narcotic anodyne?' A negative attitude(66.3%) was shown to the questions, 'do you hesitate to prescribe narcotic anodyne to cancer patients in usual?'.
3. Factors influencing knowledge about cancer patients' pain management are as follows; in the area of general knowledge, statistically significant differences were found in age, working years in total, working department, working years for cancer patients, education of nursing cancer patients, religion, marital status, and education of pain( $P < .05$ ). In the area of knowledge about cancer patients' cancer pain, statistically significant differences were found in age, working years

in total, working years in the present department, working department, working years for cancer patients, education of nursing cancer patients, marital status, and education of pain( $p<.05$ ). In the area of knowledge about anodyne, statistically significant differences were found in age, working years in total, working years in the present department, working department, working years for cancer patients, education of nursing cancer patients, academic level, marital status, and education of pain( $p<.05$ ). In the area of knowledge about pain scale, statistically significant differences were found in working department, working years for cancer patients, educational level, and education of pain, and in the area of knowledge about intervention in pain, statistically significant differences were found in age, academic level, and education of pain( $p<.05$ ).

The above study results told that nurses' knowledge about cancer patients' pain management is insufficient in general, particularly, nurses' knowledge about pain-measurement tool and intervention methods is insufficient. Consequently, educational programs about cancer patients' cancer pain management should be developed. Moreover, education of cancer pain management is required, programs of cancer pain management should be developed continually, in the future.