

제 20회 대한물리의학회 추계학술대회 및 정기총회

물리치료와 의료공학의 융합 최신 사례

장소

남서울대학교 지식정보관 창의홀





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EX 2022. 11. 12^{SAT} | 10:30 ~ 17:00

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남서울대학교 지식정보관 창의홀



제 20회 대한물리의학회 추계학술대회 및 정기총회 일정 및 세부사항

물리치료와 의료공학의 융합 최신 사례

○ 일 시: 2022년 11월 12일(토요일) (10:30~17:00)

○ 세부 일정표

시 간	프 로 그 램	진행 및 특강자	진행방법
10:30~10:40	접수		
10:40~11:00	개회식 및 축사		오프라인 진행
	session 1. 물리치료와 의료공학의 융합 최신 사례	좌장 : 이상빈 (남서울대)	
11:00~11:30	재활로봇의 과거, 현재, 미래	신영일 (한국복지대)	온라인 발표 & 오프라인 발표 모프라인 발표 및 토론
11:30~12:20	New Approaches to Gait Rehabilitation after Stroke	김석훈 (University of South Florida)	및 도존
12:20~13:30	점심	시간	
	session 2. 물리치료 최신연구	좌장 : 송주민 (신라대)	오프라인 발표
13:30~14:30	신진과학자 최신연구발표	발표자 : 신진과학자	및 토론
	session 3. 특강		
14:30~15:00	물리의학 진단 최신 사례	배성수 (전 대한물리의학회장)	-
	session 4. 연구윤리		오프라인 발표
15:00~15:30	물리치료 연구윤리	이창렬 (나사렛대)	및 토론
	session 5. 포스터 전시 및 발표		오프라인 전시
15:30~16:00	포스터 전시 및 발표		및 토론
16:00~16:30	시상식	사회자, 학회장	오프라인 진행
16:30~17:00	정기총회 및 폐회식	사회자, 학회장	오프라인 진행

ontents

1. 개회사

2. 물리치료와 의료공학의 융합 최신 사례

1 특강 1: 재활로봇의 과거, 현재, 미래

신영일

특강 2: New Approaches to Gait Rehabilitation after Stroke 김석훈

3. 물리치료 최신연구

11 노벨 스트레칭이 어깨 후방 뻣뻣함으로 인한 어깨관절 안쪽돌림 가동범위 결핍 환자의 통증과 기능장애, 관절가동범위, 봉우리-위팔뼈 거리에 미치는 영향 김용태

23 등척성 엉덩관절 벌림 교각운동이 전방머리자세 환자의 머리척추각도, 족저압,
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박주철 · 김명권

효과

- 박주영·김주연·노유진·노은오·박재용·박채린·백원희·신유현 우선옥·이가영·이하영·이하얀·전유리·한상민·홍혜원·권혁규 61 엉덩관절 모음근의 수축 압력이 배가로근의 근 단면적에 미치는 영향
- 박귀연·김가현·김지현·박지민·이수민·정은주 김민지·김하나·이정준·주지훈·최주희·하성미·손호희 60 물리치료 전공 학생과 물리치료사의 물리치료 분야별 선호도 비교
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개회사

안녕하십니까? 대한물리의학회 회원 여러분, 그리고 물리치료학을 공부하고 계시는 대학원생과 학부생 여러분!

저는 대한물리의학회 8대, 9대 학회장을 맡고 있는 남서울대학교 물리치료학과 유경태 교수 입니다.

어느덧 단풍이 짙어지고 은행나뭇잎이 노랗게 색을 갈아입은 11월의 둘째 주에 이렇게 대한 물리의학회 학술제를 개최하게 되어 영광입니다.

3년이라는 긴 시간을 코로나-19의 영향으로 온라인 학술제로 여러분들을 직접 뵐 수가 없었으나 이렇게 다시 대면으로 회원님들을 만날 수 있으니 너무나 감사드립니다.

그동안 어려운 여건 하에서도 대한물리의학회 발전을 위해 많은 애정과 관심을 가져주신 모든 회원여러분에게 감사의 인사를 드립니다. 최근 대한물리의학회지는 한국 과총의 학술 적 평가에서 KCI 등재학술지유지로 선정되었음은 물론 높은 점수를 받게 되어 우수학술지와 SCOPUS로 발전 할 수 있는 계기가 되었습니다.

우리 대한물리의학회는 2006년에 발족하여 올해로 17주년을 맞이하고 있습니다. 이는 일산 배성수 교수님 이하 역대 학회장님들과 임원진 및 회원 여러분의 열정과 노력의 결실이라고 생 각되며 모든 회원님에게 진심어린 감사의 말씀을 올립니다.

이번 학술대회는 물리치료와 의료공학의 융합 최신 사례라는 주제로 해외에서 물리치료학과 교수로 재직 중인 김석훈 교수님의 명강의를 줌을 통해 들을 수 있으며, 로봇재활의 현재와 미래 에 대하여 신영일 교수의 특강으로 물리치료와 의료공학의 융합에 대하여 보다 심도 높은 이해의 장이 될 것으로 생각됩니다.

대한물리의학회 회원 여러분!

대한물리의학회는 물리치료 학문의 전문성과 세계화에 앞장서는 학회로 발전하도록 최선의 노력을 기울일 것이며, 회원님들의 권익과 학문에 도움이 될 수 있도록 노력할 것을 약속드립 니다. 끝으로 오늘 행사 준비를 위해 노력해 주신 학회 실무진들과 이사님들, 그리고 학술대회를 진 심으로 후원해 주신 후원업체 여러분들에게도 다시 한번 깊은 감사를 드리며 회원 여러분의 안 전과 건강에 유의하시길 기원드립니다.

감사합니다.

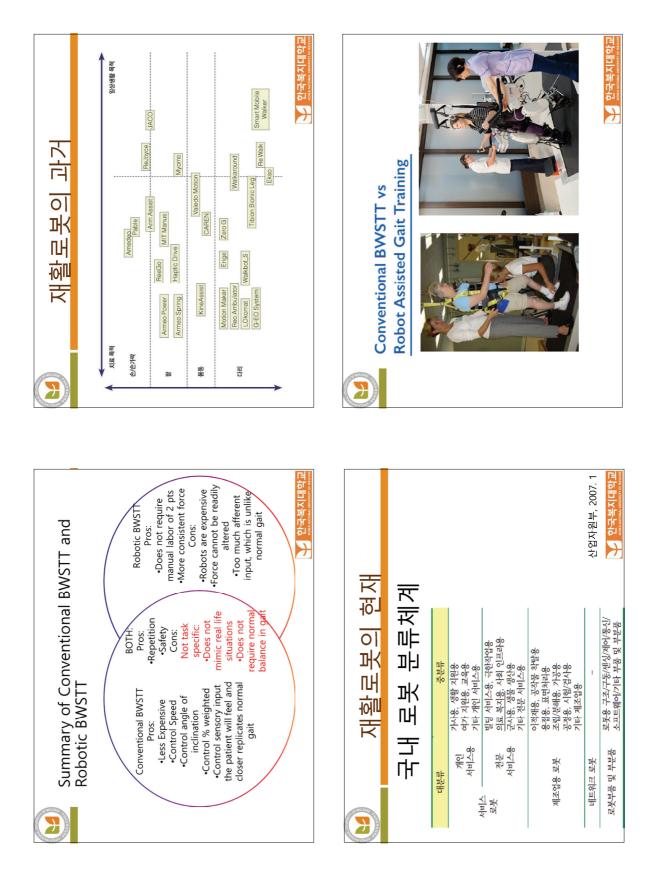
2022년 11월 12일 대한물리의학회 학회장 유경태 드림

특강 1 재활로봇의 과거, 현재, 미래

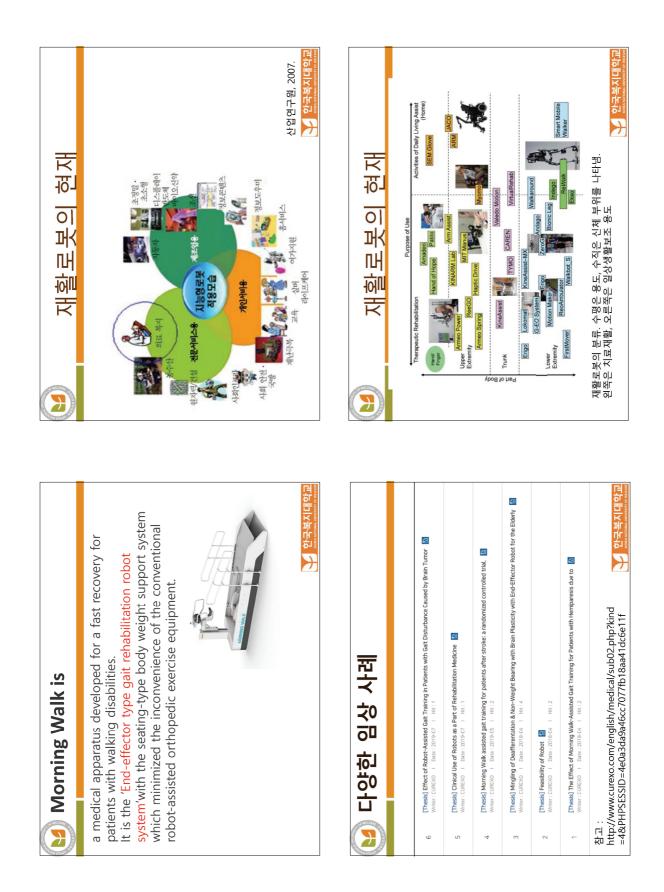
/ 신영일

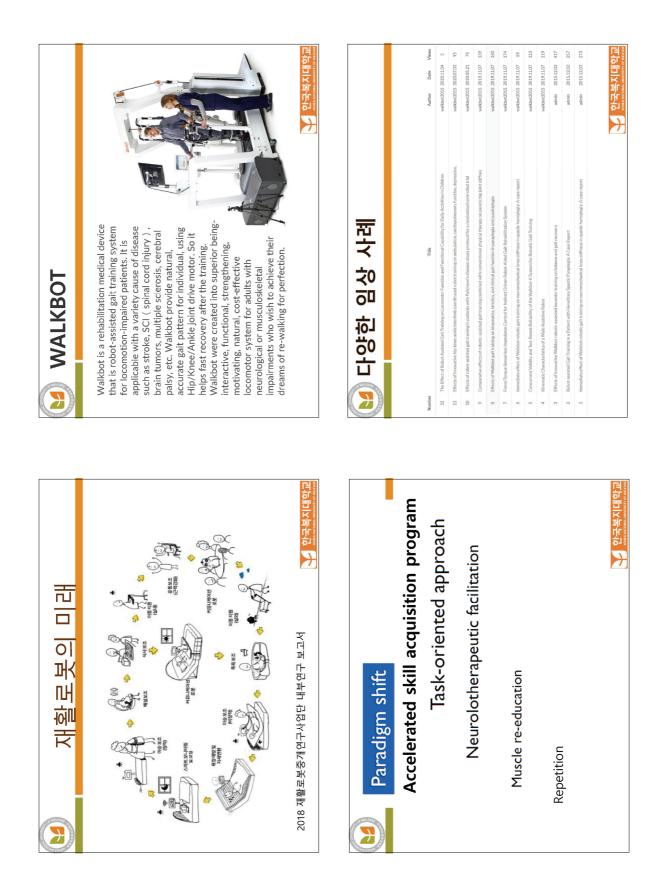


의료로봇의 정의	구분 개념	식품의약품안전평가원(2014) 기기와 환자의 상호작용이 있는 로봇	식품의약품안전처(2015) 로봇기술을 사용하는 의료용 기기 또 는 시스템	지능형로봇표준포럼 의료로봇분과 위 의료기기로 사용하기 위한 로봇 또는 원회(2017) 로봇장치	수술, 재활, 간호, 안내, 물류 등 핵심 기술 중심의 분류 체계를 적용하고 있으며, 국내의 경우 <mark>정확한 정의는 없으나</mark> 돌봄, 간호 등의 서비스행위 중심의 포괄적 범위로 접근함 한국과학기술평가원(2019년 9호), 의료서비스 로봇	📦 지능형 로봇 개발 및 보급 촉진법	(약칭:지능형로봇법) ^{페고(점d)}	•세소소(정의) - 1. "지능형 로봇"이란 외부환경을 스스로 인식하고 상황을 판단하여 자율적으로 동작하는 기계장치(기계장치의 작동에 필요한 소프트웨어 = ㅠㅎ★rtva 마치ru	ᅙ포임한다)ᅙ릴한다. • 제17조(사회적 약자에 대한 지능형 로봇 보급 촉진) - 정부는 장애인·노령자·저소득자 등 사회적 약자들이 지능형 로봇	이는 이에는 구요가 지수가 이 가 되었다. 이 이에는 이 이에는 이 이 이 이 이 이 이 이 이 이 이 이 이 이
라이프케어로봇	상자 0 번	- 노악사, 않내인, (세월) 시묘를 보아는 반사 등 - 거갖하 사란트에 비해 추가적이 서비스가 제곳되어	아하는 사람들	• 재활로봇 - 재활활동을 주도적으로 수행하거나 보조하는 기능	을 하는 로봇 - 노약자, 장애인, 물리·작업치료를 요하는 환자 등 건 강한 사람들에 비해 추가적인 서비스가 제공되어야 하는 사람들을 대상으로 하는 재활복지 <mark>로 ^K국최재학교</mark>	(1) 재활로봇의 정의	• 재활로봇 - 취적이 시체적 각각적 지능적 신리적 사회적 수준으로	하상시키고 유지하는 과정에 다양한 도구가 사용될 수 있는데 이때 사용되는 로봇을 재활로봇이라 하며 병원의 재활치료나 가정의 보조기기가 재활로봇에 포함	 돌봄로봇 돌봄 대상자(중증 노인·중증장애인)*와 돌봄제공자(간병인, 가족 등) 등에게 필요한 이승(transfer)/이동(mobility), 수 면/욕창/요양/24시간 돌봄모니터링, 배설/입욕, 식사 등 	다양한 일상생활을 보조하는 것을 포하는 로봇 또는 로봇 장치 114 <u>안국복제대학교</u>

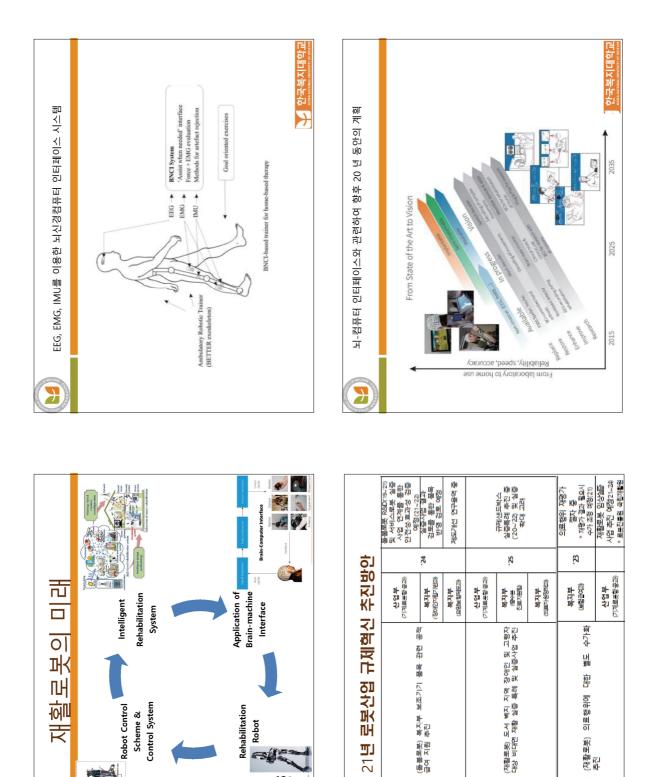


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Scheme &

Avenues

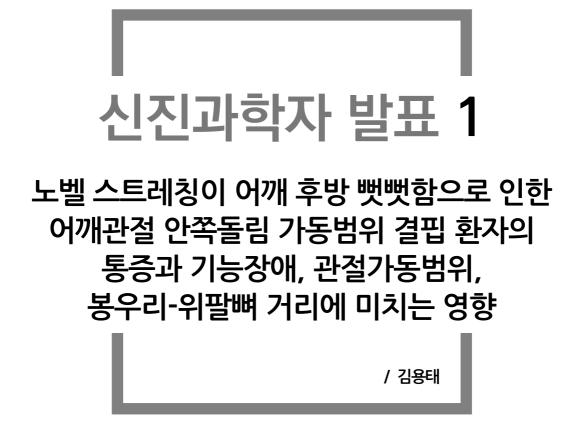
CS/

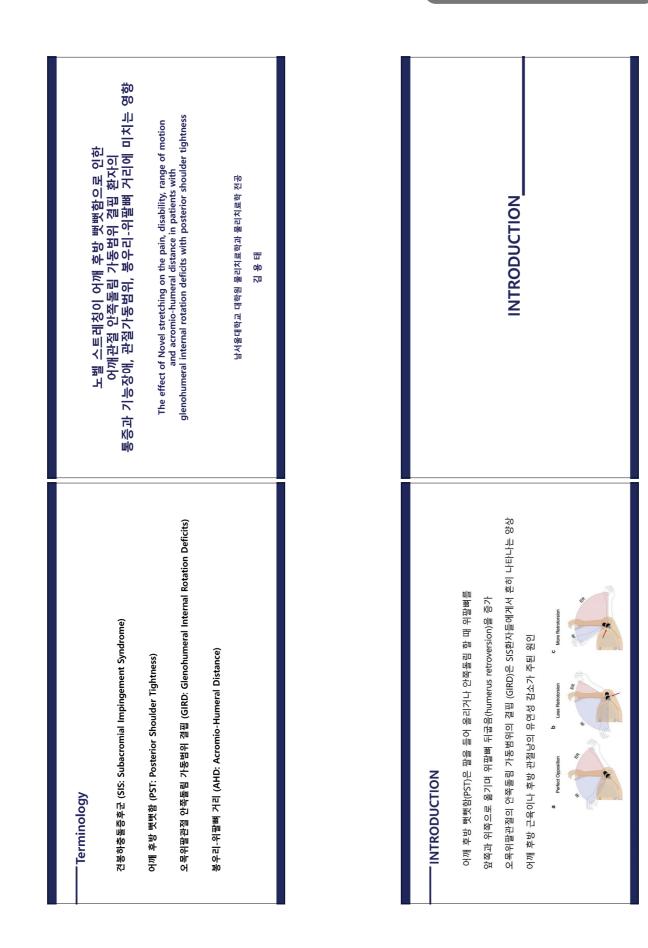
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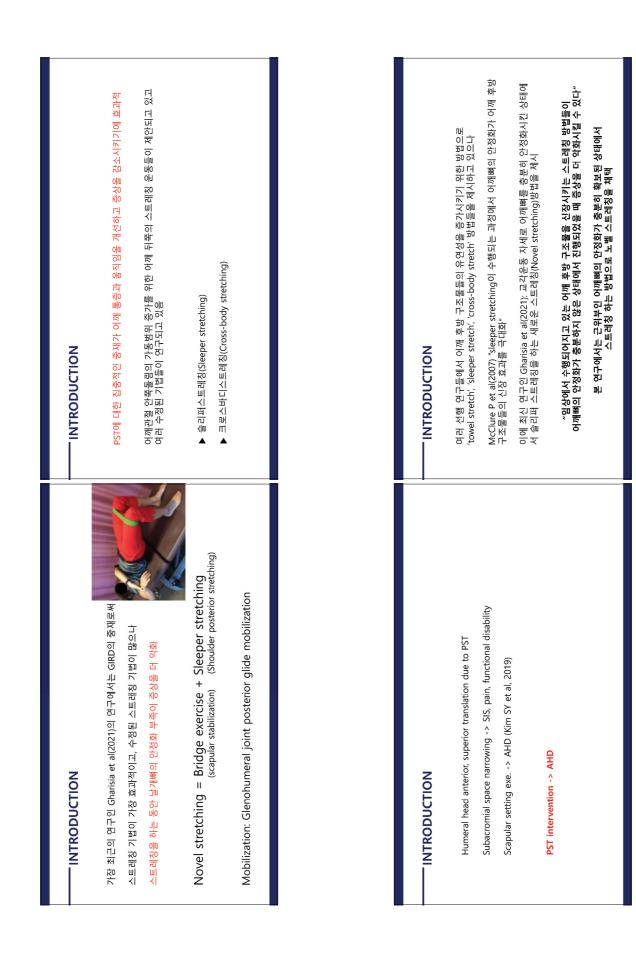
Robot

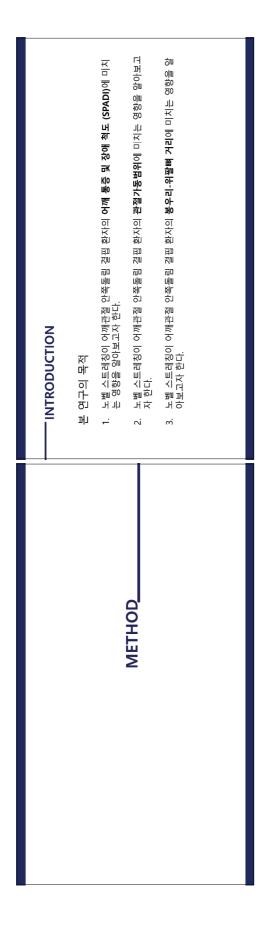
HP:





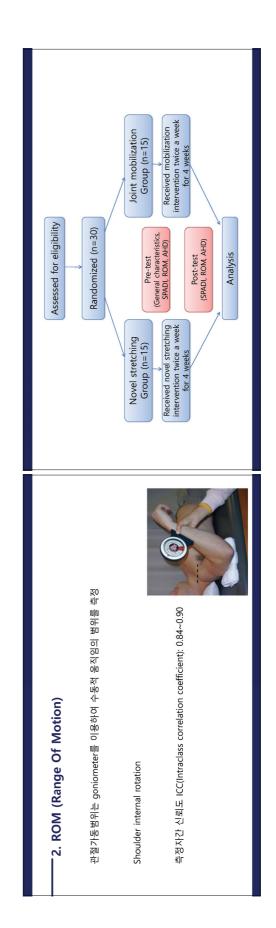


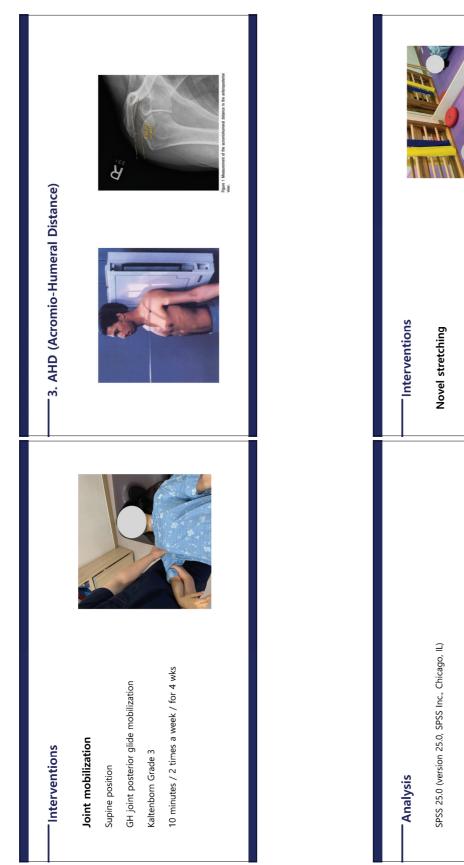




Participants	INTRODUCTION
서울특별시 소재 J병원에 어깨 통증을 호소하며 내원한 환자 중 어깨후방뻣뻣함을 가진 어깨관절 안쪽돌림 결핍 환자 30명 (스트레칭 군 15명, 관절가동술 군 15명) 연구목적과 방법에 대한 충분한 설명을 듣고 자발적으로 동의서를 작성	본 연구의 가설 1. 노벨 스트레칭이 어깨관절 안쪽돌림 결핍 환자의 어깨 통증 및 장애 척도 (SPADI) 의 변화 에 영향을 미칠 것이다.
G power 3.1.9.4 version 을 사용 Effect size 1.25 Alpha level 0.05 Power(1-B) 0.95 => 총 30명의 sample size	 노벨 스트레칭이 어깨관절 안쪽돌림 결핍 환자의 관절가동범위 변화에 영향을 미칠 것이다. 노벨 스트레칭이 어깨관절 안쪽돌림 결핍 환자의 봉우리-위팔뼈 거리 변화에 영향을 미칠 것이다.
온라인 무작위 추출 웹 사이트 <u>www.randomizer.org</u> 을 사용하여 30명을 스트레칭 군과 관절가동술 군으로 무작위 배정	

1. SPADI (Shoulder Pain And Disability Index)	Participants
Roach et al (1991)이 개발한 SPADI를 한국인에 맞게 Seo et al (2012)이 수정, 보완한 한국어판 SPADI를 사용	*Inclusion criteria
개인의 통증 평가에 따른 항목 5문항 다양한 ADL과 함께 움직임의 장애 정도를 측정하기 위해 고안된 장애항목 8문항	-18세~45세 -환측 어깨의 수평모음 관절가동범위에 제한이 있는 자 -어깨마을 90도 외전상태에서 양 어깨의 안쪽돌림 가동범위가 최소 10도 이상 차이
총 13개의 평가항목은 10cm VAS 형식으로 구성	- 부그 다 하 길 가 다 내 눈 실 가 많다. 사
영역의 점수 합은 백분율(%)로 환산되며 0%은 완벽한 상태, 100%는 가장 나쁜 상태	*Exclusion criteria
SPADI Cronbach's alpha: .95 한국어판 SPADI Cronbach's alpha: .94	- 어깨 수술을 받은 자 - 현재 NSAIDs를 복용중인 자 - 어깨관절 안쪽돌림을 이용한 스트레칭 시 VAS 5이상의 통증을 느끼는 자 - 엑스레이 촬영에서 어깨뼈봉우리를 포함한 뼈의 모양이 틀어져 있거나 확인하기에 부적합한 자





2022년 추계학술대회 및 정기총회

Interventions	Novel stretching	Supine position Bridge exercise posture Sleeper stretching 30 sec / 5 reps / 2 times a week / for 4 wks
— Analysis	SPSS 25.0 (version 25.0, SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL)	일반적 특성: 독립표본 T검정, 카이제곱 검정 집단 내 비교는 대응표본 T검정 / 집단 간 비교는 독립표본 T검정 실시 모든 통계적 유의 수준은 p<.05로 설정

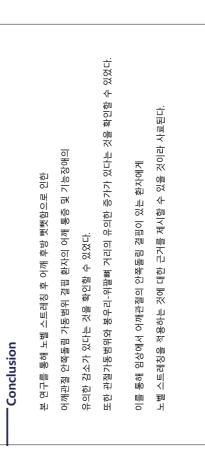
		RESULTS					
Changes in SPADI Table 2. Changes in SPADI in two groups before and after intervention (Units: %)	NS Group (n=15) JM Group (n=15) t p	pre-test 49.38±1.60' 48.89±2.31	post-test 27.22±3.17 38.26±1.66 14.356 .000	Mean Difference 22.16±2.47 10.62±1.88	000 d	4Mean±SD, NS Group: Novel stretching group. JM Group: Joint mobilization group.	

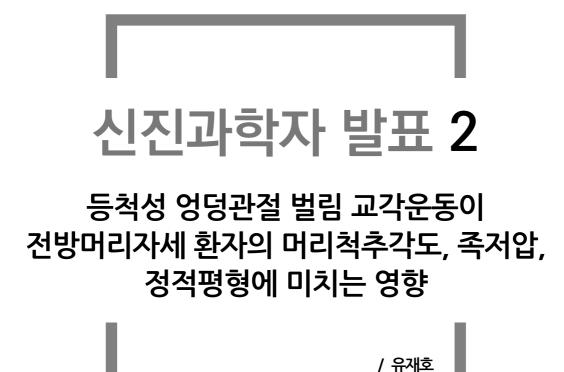
General characteristics Table 1. The general characteristics of the subjects (n=30)	NS Group (n=15) JM Group (n=15)	Gender (M : F) 6 : 9 5 : 10	Age (yrs) 34.60±5.24 ¹ 32.60±7.76	Height (cm) 166.53±7.83 167.2±7.93	Weight (kg) 61.73±14.58 62.4±15.42	4Mean±SD, NS Group: Novel stretching group. JM Group: Joint mobilization group.	
Changes in ROM Table 3. Changes in ROM in two groups before and after intervention (Units: [°])	NS Group (n=15) JM Group (n=15) t p	pre-test 45.40±3.58 ¹ 44.20±3.12	post-test 65.80±3.54 54.66±3.95 -10.574 .000	Mean Difference -20.40±2.38 -10.46±2.74	000. d	Mean±SD, NS Group: Novel stretching group. JM Group: Joint mobilization group	

연구 결과 SPADI는 노벨 스트레칭 그룹과 관절가동술 그룹 모두 유의한 차이가 나타났으며 (p<.05), 그룹 간 비교에서도 유의한 차이를 보였다(p<.05).	ID in two groups before and after interventi NS Group (n=15) JM Group (n=15) t 8.66±1.00 ¹ 8.68±1.10
	NS Group (n=15) JM Group (n=15) t 8.66±1.00' 8.68±1.10
아이야 야 아이어지 "토즈과 기느 자애르 개서차기 의해서는 으도치귿가 승규적"	8.66±1.00' 8.68±1.10
əteuri et alcuri) 중당과 기당 경애를 개단하기 카메시드 포장직표가 포파크 McClure P et al(2007) "강화운동이 시작되기 전에 어깨 뒤쪽 구조물들의 유연성을 증가시켜야"	
이론적으로 근육과 힘줄을 끝 범위에서 신장 시킬 때 근방추 수용기를	post-test 10.01±1.05 9.2/±1.12 -2.885 .010
	Mean Difference -1.34±0.95 -0.58±0.36
본 연구의 노벨 스트레칭 중재는 어깨 뒤쪽 구조물들을 직접적으로 신장시키는 방법으로써	p .010 p
통증과 기능 장애의 원인이 되는 단축된 구조물들이 신장되면서 중재 후의 어깨의 통증과 기능장애가 감소되어 SPADI 점수가 개선된 것으로 생각된다.	4Mean±SD, NS Group: Novel stretching group. JM Group: Joint mobilization group
Discussion	
연구 결과 ROM은 노벨 스트레칭 그룹과 관절가동술 그룹 모두 유의한 차이가 나타났으며 (p<.05), 그룹 간 비교에서도 유의한 차이를 보였다(p<.05).	
증가된 어깨 후방 구조물들의 유연성은 어깨관절 안쪽돌림의 가동범위 개선에도 효과적이었다.	DISCUSSION
관절가동술보다 스트레칭이 더 효과적으로 나타난 이유는	
관절가동술이 비수축성 조직에 반복적인 부하를 주어 조직의 운동성을 증가시키지만 스트레칭은 인대와 관절주머니와 같은 비수축성 조직 뿐만 아니라 수축성 조직인 근육들의 유연	

노별 스트레임의 특 상 의 과 등 사내에서 만역 필 문 환수 말을 없어. 스트레킹 특 상 의 과 등 사내에서 만역 필 문 환수 말을 없어. 수록 별 법 고가에는 적인에 재만 해 약 법 에 가 반 가 한 가 한 가 한 가 한 가 한 가 한 가 한 가 한 가 한	내쪽 팔로 환측 팔을 잡아	
	양인보다 길다는 점에서	뻗침되고 장력이 빠르게
		지나면 근육잔섬유가 활주하여 서로 떨어져 나감으로써 근육원섬유마디의 급격한 뻗침
	정상적인 장기간에 증가하여	해거하면 근육은 탄력성에 의해 원래의 길이로 되돌아오지만 치에서 고정되면 직렬로 연결되는 근육원섬유마디의 수가 발침
Z	Discussion	
Z	연구 결과 AHD는 노벨 스트레칭 : (p<.05), 그룹 간 비교에서도 유의	! 그룹과 관절가동술 그룹 모두 유의한 차이가 나타났으며 의한 차이를 보였다(p<.05).
	Z	/긴장으로 인하여 어깨뼈의 올림이 나타나면 AHD가 작게 나오? 감소되고, 관철당과 인대 그리고 근육들이 신장되면서 어깨뼈와 함에 따라 AHD가 증가 된 것으로 사료된다. (translation)가 본 연구 대상자들의 증상의 주된 원인이기 때문 (translation)가 본 연구 대상자들의 증상의 주된 원인이기 때문

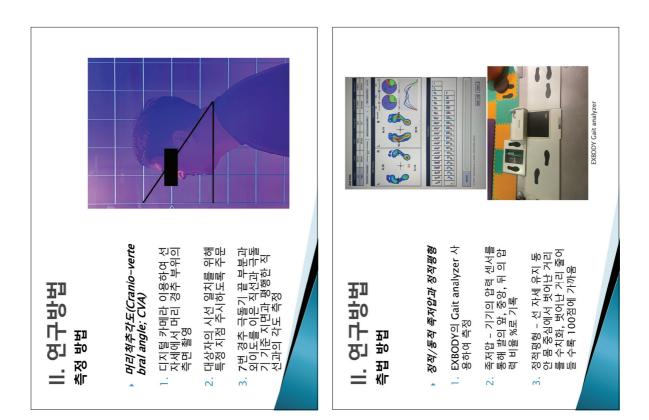
Conclusion	 노벨 스트레칭 그룹과 관절가동술 그룹 모두 각각의 중재 후 여개 통증 및 장애 척도(SPADI) 비교에서 유의한 감소가 있었다(p<.05). 두 그룹 간 비교에서는 유의한 차이를 보였다(p<.05). 노벨 스트레칭 그룹과 관절가동술 그룹 모두 각각의 중재 후 관절가동범위 비교에서 유의한 증가가 있었다(p<.05). 두 그룹 간 비교에서는 유의한 차이를 보였다(p<.05). 노벨 스트레칭 그룹과 관절가동술 그룹 모두 각각의 중재 후 봉우리-워팔뼈 거리 비교에서 유의한 증가가 있었다(p<05). 두 그룹 간 비교에서는 유의한 차이를 보였다(p<.05). 	
	감사합니다	















Ⅲ. 결과	方						
▶ 대조군	▶ 대조군 중재 전/후 비교	며	>d∗	*p<.05, change: pre-post	1 5)		
	Pre	Post	Change	٩	 탄력밴드를 이용한 등척성 엉덩관절 벌림 교각운동 	아마 전 아마 전	
CVA	44.70 ± 4.19	49.40 ± 5.08	4.70 ± 2.11	*000"	◆ Hook lying 자세 ◆ 양무릎 90도, 팔 가슴 위로 교차	<u>고</u> 차	
정적 족저압	압 65.34 ± 3.10	68.80 ± 2.90	3.46 ± 2.28	*100'	› 탄력밴드 무릎 바로 위 근위부 허벅지 위치 › 탄력밴드의 장력에 대항하여 엉덩관절	부 허백지 어떤관철 어떤관철	
동적 족저압	갑 47.24 ± 1.45	49.51 ± 1.98	2.27 ± 2.32	<i>*610.</i>	30도 벌림 유지하며 교각운동 수행 • 10초 유지 / 10회 반복 / 3세트 수행	5 수행 비트 수행	e Tinka
정 적 편 영	81.10 ± 4.48	84.30 ± 3.43	3.20 ± 3.52	.018*	› 각 세트 사이 30초 휴식시간 제공	제공	-
Ⅲ. 결과	古				Ⅲ. 결과		
실혀군	실험군 중재 전/후 비교	며머	,>q*	*p<.05, change: pre-post	▶ 연구대상자의 일반적 특성	<u> </u> 반적 특성	
	Pre	Post	Change	ط	Variables		Subjects
CVA	44.90 ± 3.73	50.90 ± 3.73	6.00 ± 4.97	.004*	200	Male	6
				toco	590 1	Female	14
성석 촉서 갑	20.08 ± 4.03	69.47 ± 3.00	4.39 ± 2.19	*000.	Age(year)		43.26 ± 8.86
동적 족저압	2 47.98 ± 2.23	50.60 ± 2.35	2.62 ± 2.75	.015*	Height(cm)		167.21 ± 7.07
정 적 평영	82.90 ± 5.55	87.10 ± 3.14	4.20 ± 5.03	.027*	Weight(Kg)		65.74 ± 11.49

IV. 고찰		집다	간 비교	*p<.05,	*p<.05, change: pre-post	
· 신형귀에서 좋재 저과 후에 측정값이 은이학 차이를 보였다			SG(n=10) CG(n=10) Mean±SD Mean±SD	÷	٩	
로미만에서 이에 드러 누텔 거 0 탓의 뉴크		Pre 4	$44.90 \pm 3.73 \ 44.70 \pm 4.19$			
› 대조군에 비해 탄력밴드를 이용한 IHA bridae ex. 적용에 의해 큰 볼	CVA	Post 5	$50.90 \pm 3.73 \ 49.40 \pm 5.08$	-0.762	0.456	
기근 활성화> 골반 전방 경사각 감소 및 골반 안정성 증가> 몸	0	Change	$6.00 \pm 4.97 4.70 \pm 2.11$			
중심 후방으로 이동> 목의 정렬 변화		Pre	$65.08 \pm 4.63 \ 65.34 \pm 3.10$			
	정적 족저압	Post 6	$69.47 \pm 3.00 \ 68.80 \pm 2.90$	-0.935	0.362	
시시는 답은 근거 비포에서 근죄없게 구석는 클러분에서 표쇄 빘는 나, 통계적 유의한 차이는 없었다.	0	Change	$4.39 \pm 2.19 3.46 \pm 2.28$			
		Pre 4	$47.98 \pm 2.23 \ 47.24 \pm 1.45$			
중재의 진행을 도수 중재 후 운동 중재의 순으로 진행하고 마지막에 I 	동적 족저압	Post 5	50.60 ± 2.35 49.51 ± 1.98	-0.312	0.759	
HA bridge ex. 늘 직용아여 일만격 중새의 효과와 IHA bridge ex.의 중재 효과가 가서되었을 것으로 사료되다.	0	Change	2.62 ± 2.75 2.27 ± 2.32			
		Pre 8	$82.90 \pm 5.55 \ 81.10 \pm 4.48$			
	정적평형	Post 8	87.10 ± 3.14 84.30 ± 3.43	-0.515	0.613	
	0	Change	$4.20 \pm 5.03 3.20 \pm 3.52$			
						Γ
Ⅳ. 그 査 본 연구의 제한점	N. 가 잘					
▶ 연구 대상자의 수가 충분치 않아 연구의 결과를 일반화하기 어렵다.	년 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	재방법으	로 사용된 탄력밴드를 이	용한 등척성	요	
› 전방머리자세 심각도를 측정하는 여러 측정 방식 중 CVA 한가지 만 을 사용하여 측정하였다.	클러 표 1 元 dge ex.)은 는데 효과적(큰 볼기근 이다(Choi	르러 프'ન 포증(Solinetine init) adduction pringe exercise, in A bit dge ex.)은 큰 볼기근의 활동성을 촉진하고 골반 전방 경사각을 줄이 는데 효과적이다(Choi et al., 2014)	ye exercis 반 전방 경人	가 빠 줄이	
› 족저압 측정 시 대상자가 장비에 대해 의식해 족저압 비율에 영향을 미칠 수 있음을 통제하지 못했다.	 일반적인 중 차이를 보였 아니라 과박 	자를 적용 다. 이것은 정렬의도	일반적인 중재를 적용한 대조군에서 중재 전과 후 측정값이 유의한 차이를 보였다. 이것은 전방머리자세에 대한 중재가 목의 정렬 뿐만 아니라 골반 정렬에도 영향을 미치다는 강효정(2019)의 연구결과와	후 측정값0 ·재가 목의 전 (2019)의 연	- 위의 6 - 위의 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -	
탄력밴드를 이용한 IHA bridge ex. 적용에 있어서 적절한 부하정도 이 추저 미 서저이 브저화하여다.	유사하다.				. : . :	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· 노 전렬의 변 신 신 유 입 (신 · 사 지 유 이 년 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	년 - - - - - - - - - - - - -	목 정렬의 변화 —> 비정상적 자세 반사를 정상화 —> 우친 몸 중심 후방으로 이동, 골반의 전방 경사각 감소 적 족저압 후방 비율 증가, 정적평형 향상	(학 전) 	. 전방으로 치 > 정적, 昄	
와시 놋악졌다.						

Г



물리의학 진단 최신 사례

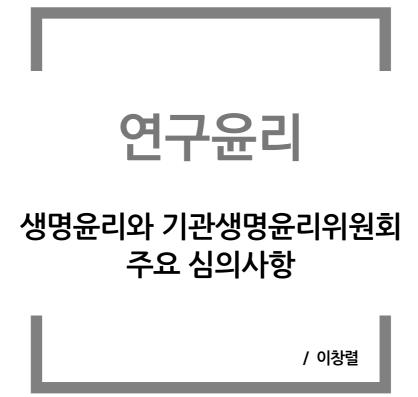
/ 배성수

물리의학 진단(diagnosis) 전단의 정의는 환자 혹은 내담자를 신체기능(body function), 신체 권단의 정의는 환자 혹은 내담자를 신체기능(body function), 신체 귀조(body structure), 활동(activities), 참여(participation)등으로 구 분하여 건강상의 다른 질환들과 구분하거나 혹은 병적 징후 증상 그리고 신체검사로부터 질환과 장애(disability), 손상(impairment), 활동의 제한(limitation), 사회생활의 참여 제약(restriction)의 특성 을 결정, 혹은 문제를 자세히 판단함을 의미한다.	<mark>물건의학 진다</mark> 대구대학교 ^{명예교수 배 성수}
ICF 구조가 준 진단명 Body larction & structure Body larction & structure Body larction & structure Body larction & structure Body larction (regi, freshcion) (reg), freshcion Body larction (reg), freshcion (reg), freshcion (reg), freshcion (reg), freshcion (reg), freshcion (reg), freshcion (reg), freshcion (reg), freshcion (reg), freshcion (reg), freshcion (resonal lactor	문리의학 (preventive physical medicine, PPM) 인해물리의학(preventive physical medicine, PPM) 인간의 건강과 삶의 질 향상을 위한 선제적 활동. 2.임상물리의학(clinical physical medicine, CPM) 신체의 기능과 구조를 바로잡고, 활동과 운동의 개선. 3.일상 회복물리의학(rehabilitation physical medicine, RPM) 장애를 개선하고, 환경에 적응, 혹은 환경 변화를 만들어 참여 범 위를 넓히고, 웰빙(welbeing)의 달성.

고 오 활동(activity)수준에서 국제 진단 CF 수준별 진단 도구 d 4501 ? 환동 화은 환동수 (activities) 1 신제가놓과 신제구조 unction & structure) 활동(activity)을 뜻함. 운동성(mobility)을 뜻함. 30(상지). 걷기(walking); 집 밖에서 1km보다 더 먼 거리 걷기를 할 수 있다 (진단명은 지구력이 없다. 혹은 걷기 제한 (limitation)이 있다)......그럼 1.무슨 도구로 진단 할 것인가? 2. 무슨 계통의 환자인가? 밖에서 있다. 활동(activity)수준에서 국제 진단언어 집안 혹은 집 <u>-</u> 걷기를 할 수 <u>9</u> d 4501 ? •d 4500 1km 보다 짧은 거리 •d 도메인(domain); •4 챕터(chapter 4); • 50(하지) ; •4 500; 걷기범위 •4 50

d 4501을 어떤 도구로 진단 할 것 인가? SMART 한 도구는? (specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, time)	•d 4501은 무슨 계통의 환자인가?
• 근골격계? • 신경계? • 순합기계? • 피부계? • 스포츠계? • 소아계?	<mark>게통에 맞는 기능과 구조수준의 검사도구</mark> - 근골격계; ROM검사,MMT,통증검사,협응력검사 등 - 근골격계; ROM검사,MMT,통증검사,협응력검사 등 - 신경계 ; 에시워스척도,무시검사,거울검사, 단칸의 뻗기검사 등 - 한흡기계;숨가쁨검사,폐기능검사,폐활량검사,유량용량곡선검사 - 순환기계;심전도,심장초음파,최대산소섭취량검사,산소포화도 등 - 피부계 ; ROMT, MMT 등 - 스포츠계; ? - 산부인과계; ?

^{진능(function)과 구조(structure)수준의 신만명 •00기능 장애 •00구조 손상}	외 활동(activity)수준에서 검사와 진단? 알 환동수준에서 호소 한다(need 를 말한다, 치료목표). · 활동수준에서 진단과 치료는 짧은 시간에 아웃캄 생산이 가능. · 활동수준에서 진단과 치료는 짧은 시간에 아웃캄 생산이 가능. · 물리치료사는 환자의 활동향상을 위한 전문가로 자리매김. · 물리치료사는 환자의 활동향상을 위한 전문가로 자리매김. · 위치도화(torain mapping)를 만들게 한다. · 활동은 뇌 겉질의 표시(cortical representation)를 되찾게 하고, 뇌지도화(torain mapping)를 만들게 한다. · 물리치료사 독립개원의 당위성을 확립하고, 입중한다. · 신체기능과 구조는 원래 물리치료사의 것이 아니고, 이용하는 것이다.
오늘 가저 가야 될 것 담리의학 임상기록,임상실습 책(협회발행 PDF파일)을 챙겨간다. • 칼동수준에서 검사하고 진단한다. (진단명은 제한, Imitation이 있다) • 활동수준에서 검사할 때 왜 그런가? 즉 문제목록작성을 한다.) • 문제목록은 가설임으로 진위여부를 가리는 검사를 하고, 기능과 구조수준에서 진단명을 붙인다(00기능 장애, 00구조 손상). • 치료계획은 활동수준의 진단을 위한 치료계획과 기능과 구조 수준에서의 치료계획을 해야 된다.	참고문헌 •물리의학 임상기록,임상실습; 대한 물리치료사협 회 발행, PDF 파일, 2022년 6월 •호흡기계 순환기계 물리의학; 현문사, 2020년 •물리의학 임상(근골격계,신경계,호흡기계,순환기 계), 현문사, 2019년 ·물리의학 진단((CF구조에 의한 임상의사 결정과 진단), 현문사, 2021년





연구시길시 각신 (1) 연구배경 - 선행 연구 등 연구 배경과 연구의 정당성을 분명하게 기술합니다. - 선행 연구 등 연구 배경과 연구의 정당성을 분명하게 기술합니다. - 선행 연구 의 목적을 구체적으로 기술합니다. 연구로 인해 의도하는 가설이 있다 면 설명하고 그 가설을 입증하기 위한 설명을 구체적으로 작성합니다. - 일제 연구가 수행되는 기관의 기관명 및 주소를 상세하게 기록합니다. - 실제 연구가 수행되는 기관의 기관명 및 주소를 상세하게 기록합니다. - 연구배 또는 물품 등 경제적 이익 제공하거나, 인력 등의 지원받은 경우 그 기관에 대한 정보를 기록합니다. - 분 연구에 실제 참여하는 연구진에 대한 정보와 그 각각의 연구 인력의 주요 - 경력 등의 정보를 통해 연구 수행 능력에 대한 연구진의 정보를 제공합니다.	 6) 연구기간 6) 연구기간 예상되는 연구의 소요 기간(승인일로부터 ~ 00년 00월 00일 또는 00년 00개 월)을 기록합니다. 7) 연구대상자 감재적인 연구대상자의 선정 또는 제외기준에 대한 범위 및 나이, 성별, 사회적 또는 경제적 요인의 기초 하에 모든 군의 제외에 대한 정당성 또는 기타 이유에 대한 정당성을 기술합니다. 연구대상자를 직접 모집하는 경우에는 잠재적 연구대상자의 선정기준과 제외기 준 반드시 기술해야 합니다. 연구 계획에 대한 구체적인 기술과 대조군이 있는 연구의 경우, 갂 군에 대한 배 정 방법(무작위로, 이중맹검 등) 및 필요성 등에 대하여 구체적으로 기록합니다. 동의를 하기에 제한적인 능력을 가진 사람들이나 취약한 사람들을 연구 피험자 호확하기 위한 특정 수단에 대한 기술합니다.
 8) 예상 연구대상자 수와 산출 근거 6) 예상 연구대상자를 직접 모집하는 최소 위험을 초과하는 연구의 경우, 연구 에 필요한 연구대상자 수를 선행연구, 통계학적 평가방법에 근거하여 제시하여야 합니다. • 예상 연구대상자 수는 절대적이 아니며, 계획된 연구에서 필요한 결과 물 얻을 수 있는 최소한 이상의 연구대상자 수이어야 합니다. • 예상 연구대상자 모집 • 위험 유지를 위하여 취해야 할 단계 등을 기술합니다(해당하는 경우). 9) 연구대상자 동의 • 여러 유지를 얻기 위하여 제안된 방법 및 예상 연구대상 등이 위해 계획된 절차를 기록합니다. • 여면동의 면제를 요하는 경우, 동의면제사유 반드시 기록하고 별도의 서면동의면제신청서 작성하여 제출합니다. 	 11) 연구방법 연구로 인해 연구대상자에게 행해지는 모든 시술 또는 쳐치, 행위 등에 관한 문화입니다. 연구의 계획인 사항(연구를 위해 연구대상자가 해야 할 일과 소요 시간 등)을 설명합니다. 연구의 계획과 절차, 그리그 연구에서 지속되는 연구대상자의 자발성에 영향을 끼칠 수 있으며 해당 연구로부터 또는 같은 주제를 가진 다른 연구로부터 방법 생겨날 수 있는 정보(예를 들어, 순상 또는 이익)를 전달할 책임이 있는 사람들 등에 대해 구체적으로 기술합니다. 12) 관찰 항목 12) 관찰 항목 12) 관찰 항목 12) 관찰 항목 13) 효과 평가 가준 및 방법을 기술합니다. 13) 효과 평가 가접 14) 안전성 평가 가준 및 평가 방법 14) 안전성 평가 가슴 및 평가 방법





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	❖ 개인정보를 사용하였다면 비밀유지 방법 및 폐기 방법이 구체적으로 설명되어 있는가?	◆문서의 작성이 제대로 되어 있는가? (맞춤법, 띄어쓰기, 용어의 통일, 약어의 정의)	◇ 생명윤리교육 이수증이 제출되었는가? (연구자 및 연구보조원 포함)	 · 연구에 참여하는 대상자들에게 적절한 보상을 제공하는 	가? (교종비, 검가비, 기념품 등)	www.themegallery.com	심의결과	1. 승인 제출된 연구계획서를 그대로 승인하는 경우 	2. 주정 우 중인 제출된 연구계획서 또는 동의서 등에서 일부의 수정을 요구하는 경우로서 수정 요청 사항 이 연구의 수행 또는 연구대상자 보호에 직접적인 영향을 미치지 않는 경우 또는 행정적 보완 등이 필요한 경우	3. 수정 후 신속심의 제출된 연구계획서 또는 동의서 등에서 중요한 수정을 요구하는 경우로서 수정을 전체로 여그이 스해이 가느하 경으	그는는 구요의 가이드 이다. 4. 보완(정규재심의) 제출된 원군[계획서 포함 등유선 등에 연구의 순행 또는 연구대상자 보호에 종요한 문제가	포 근근되어 <u>신표포</u> 근 소급 면 된 연구계획서의 제목과 내·	6. 중지 또는 보류 기 승인된 연구에 대한 지속심의 또는 현장방문 등을 통하여 영구수행이 불가한 중대한 문제가 발견된 경우'또는 심의 사안에 대한 결정을 보류하는 영구
승인 후 알아야 하는 사항	기관위원회 승인을 받은 후, 연구자는 다음의 사항들을 유의하셔야 합니다.	1) 연구자는 연구에 대한 승인 후, 최종 승인된 연구계획서에 따라 연구를 수행 해야 합니다. 만일, 연구계획의 수정 또는 변경이 필요한 경우에는 해당 사 항에 대하여 승인을 획득한 기관위원회 또는 공용위원회에 변경승인을 획득 한 후에 시행해야 합니다.	2) 연구자는 기관위원회가 법 제10조제3항제2호에 따라 해당 기관에서 수행 중인 연구의 진행과정 및 결과에 대한 조사·감독 하기 위해 요청 하는 사항에 따라야 합니다.	3) 연구자는 연구의 수행과 관련하여 해당 기관위원회가 요구하는 중간 보고, 이상반응보고, 종료보고 및 결과보고는 물론, 모너터링, 및 점검 등에 대한 자료를 제출하여야 합니다.	승인 후 관리와 관련된 구체적인 사항은 개별 기관의 기관위원회 표준운영지침에 따라 달라질 수 있습니다.		기록 및 보관	보관해야 하는 기록물 1) 연구계획서 및 법해당 연구를 심의한 기관위원회의 심의 결과 / 벼코티어올 코오에는 병결되 여구계회서아 신이 결과를 포하하다)	드 드 그 그 그 그 그 르 코 르 코 르 그 르 그 르 그 르 그 르 그 르	3) 개인정보의 수집·이용 및 제공 현황	4) 연구 결과물 등이 포함된 연구 종료 보고서 및 법 제10조제3항제2호에 따른 연구의 진행 과정 및 결과에 대한 기관위원회의 조사·감독 결과	☆ 보관 기간 연구자는 위의 기록물들을 연구가 종료된 시점부터 3년간 보관하여야 합니다	◇ 기록 파기 보관기간이 지난 문서 중 개인정보에 관한 사항은 「개인정보 보호법 시행령」 제16조에 따라 파기하여야 합니다.





복부 브레이싱 운동과 복부 할로잉 운동을 결합한 요부 안정화 운동프로그램이 20대 성인의 폐기능에 미치는 영향: 흡연자와 비흡연자 비교

권동근 • 김효정 • 이재민 • 김성길

선문대학교 물리치료학과

Effects of abdominal bracing and abdominal hollowing exercises on lung respiratory function: Comparison of smokers and non-smokers

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〈Abstract〉

Purpose: This study is to compare the effects of a lumbar stabilization exercise program combining abdominal bracing exercise and hollowing exercise on lung function of smokers and non-smokers in their 20s.

Methods: The same intervention was performed by recruiting normal adults in their 20s into a smoking group and a non-smoker group. A lumbar stabilization exercise was performed for 2 weeks (3 times a week, 25 minutes, 6 times in total). FVC, FEV1, FEV1/FVC, and PEF were measured three times in total before, during, and after a spirometry device to compare changes in lung function.

Results: In the smoking group, FEV1 and PEF, excluding FVC and FEV1/FVC, among the lung function factors increased significantly compared to before exercise (p<.05). In the non-smokers group, FEV1 and FEV1/FVC, excluding FVC and PEF, among lung function factors increased significantly compared to before exercise (p<.05). There was no significant increase in lung function factors in the comparison between the smoking group and the non-smoker group (P>.05).

Conclusion: The lumbar stabilization exercise program combining abdominal bracing and abdominal hollowing exercise was effective in improving lung function in both groups, but is considered to be more effective for non-smokers.

Key Words : Abdominal, bracing exercise, hollowing exercise, bridge exercise, Pulmonary function

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COVID-19 완치자에 가슴우리 가동술과 허리안정화운동이 가로막두께 및 호흡기능에 미치는 영향

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Effect of thoracic joint mobilization and lumbar stabilization exercise on the thickness of the diaphragm and respiratory function in recovered COVID-19 patients

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Abstract>

Purpose: This study was conducted to examine the effects of thoracic mobilization and lumbar mobilization exercise on diaphragm thickness and respiratory function in recovered COVID-19 patients.

Methods: 40 subjects who passed the selection criteria were randomly assigned to thoracic mobilization and lumbar stabilization exercise group (TMLS) and control group (CON) (20 each). In the TMLS group performed 30 minutes of thoracic mobilization combined lumbar stabilization exercise, and 20 minutes of ergometer aerobic exercise were performed. The CON group performed 30 minutes of complex breathing training and 20 minutes of ergometer aerobic exercise. To identify the effects of training, the diaphragm thickness change and respiratory function were evaluated.

Results: The TMLS gorup showed significant improvement in diaphragm thickness and respiratory function(p<0.05), and TMLS showed more significant improvements than control group (p<0.05).

Conclusion: According the results of this study, thoracic mobilization and lumbar stabilization exercise were effective on the diaphragm thickness and respiratory function of those who had recovered from COVID-19.

Key Words : COVID-19, Thoracic mobilization, diaphragm, respiratory

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스마트 인솔을 병행한 실시간 피드백 가상현실 보행훈련이 뇌졸중 환자의 보행능력, 균형능력, 그리고 하지 근력에 미치는 효과: 사례군 연구

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The effects of real-time feedback virtual reality gait training combined with smart insole on gait ability, balance ability, and lower extremity muscle strength in stroke patients: case series study

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(Abstract)

Purpose: Real-time feedback virtual reality gait training is widely used in clinical practice as a training method for improving the function of stroke patients. The purpose of this case series reports was to investigate the effects of real-time feedback virtual reality gait training combined with smart insole on gait ability, balance ability, and lower extremity muscle strength in stroke patients.

Methods: This study was case-series. Ten persons with stroke (>6 months post-stroke patients) participated in a 4-week training, receiving five 30 minutes sessions per week of a real-time feedback virtual reality gait training combined with smart insole. Evaluations were assessed just before training began (baseline), after four weeks after training (post-training). A GaitRite was used to evaluate spatiotemporal variables. The BioRescue, berg balance test (BBS) and timed up and go test (TUG) were used to evaluate balance ability. A Hand dynamometer was used to evaluate muscle strengthening of tibialis anterior. In order to assure the statistical significance of the results, we used for SPSS 21.0 for windows. A paired t-test was used to statistically analyze the pre- and post-intervention gait ability, balance ability and muscle strength result. **Results**: The results of this study were as follows: 1) After training using real-time feedback virtual reality gait training, there were significantly improved on gait ability. 2) In the balance ability, there were significant improvements after training. 3) The muscle strength of the tibialis anterior muscle differed significantly after 4 weeks of training.

Conclusion: According the results of this study, these finding suggest that real-time feedback virtual reality gait training combined with smart insole on gait ability, balance ability, and lower extremity muscle strength.

Key Words : Real-time feedback Virtual reality, Smart insole, Gait

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지역사회 기반 만성뇌졸중 환자에게 단체 운동 훈련 프로그램이 보행과 균형 및 일상생활기능평가에 미치는 영향

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Effect of group exercise training program on gait, balance and daily living function evaluation in community-based chronic stroke patients

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Abstract>

Purpose: The purpose of this study was to investigate the effects of a group exercise training program on gait, balance, and daily living function assessment in community-based chronic stroke patients.

Methods: The subjects were 20 chronic stroke patients living in the community. The intervention program was conducted for a total of 1 hour and 30 minutes, twice a week for a total of 8 weeks. The program consisted of 10 minutes of warm-up exercise and stretching, 60 minutes of main exercise, 10 minutes of finishing exercise, and 10 minutes of training. In the case of the main exercise, bare-hand flexibility enhancement exercise was performed on week 1, bare-hand strength strengthening exercise and function enhancement exercise on a mat in week 2, and towel exercise and functional enhancement exercise in a seated position in weeks 3 and 4 were performed. In the 5th and 6th weeks, exercise using a gym ball and a stair exercise program were conducted. Gait speed was measured to check walking ability, and BBS and TUG tests were performed to check balance. A modified Badel index test was performed for the evaluation of daily living function. **Results** : Results of the intervention showed statistical changes in both BBS and TUG, which are tests of increasing walking speed and balance ability, and also showed changes in daily living function evaluation (p<05).

Conclusion: Community-based group exercise training program for chronic stroke patients can be used as a good intervention method for chronic stroke patients in a positive way for gait, balance, and daily living functions. It is thought that it can help improve the physical ability of stroke patients.

Key Words : balance Chronic stroke, Gait, Daily living function, Group exercise

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20대 성인의 플랭크 운동시 슬링 로프타입에 따른 근활성도 비교

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Comparison of Muscle Activities on Lower Part of Rectus Abdominal Muscle, External Oblique Abdominal Muscle, Erector Spinae Muscle at Different Plank Exercises in 20's of Healthy Adults

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〈Abstract〉

Purpose: The purpose of this study was to compare the difference in muscle Rectus Abdominis (lower part/LRA), External Oblique, Erector Spinae) activity in healthy 20's when applying general plank exercise and plank exercise using sling with two types of rope (elastic, non-elastic).

Methods: 37 Healthy 20's in Daejeon univ. without musculoskeletal, nerve, and cardiopulmonary diseases within the last 6 months were tested. Prior to the experiment, a total of three plank exercise were selected to attach electrodes to Lower part of Rectus Abdominis, External Oblique and Erector spinae using Electromyography. And muscle activity was measured by maintaining 5 seconds per motion and take a break of 1 minute between motion. Each motions were tested total 3 times. The order of posture is randomized.

Results: There was no significant difference in the muscle activity of Lower part of Rectus abdominis and External oblique, Erector spinae according to the three rpoe types. The muscle activity of Lower part of Rectus abdominis and External oblique, Erector spinae showed higher muscle activity than External oblique, Erector spinae.

Conclusion: There was no meaningful difference in the three exercise methods according to the rope type. Muscle activity was found to be high in the order of LRA, ES, and EO.

Key words : Muscle activity; Plank; Rope types

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부가적 움직임을 동반한 어깨 관절가동술이 관절오목과 위팔뼈머리 사이의 거리에 미치는 영향

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The effect of shoulder mobilization combined with active accessory movement on depth between the glenoid fossa and humeral head

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〈Abstract〉

Purpose: This study aimed to investigate the distance between the glenoid fossa and the humeral head using an ultrasonography device when active accessory movements were applied according to the guided direction in the end range of shoulder mobilization.

Methods: The subjects of this study were 10 adults with healthy shoulder joints. using ultrasonography equipment, shoulder joint mobilization was under two conditions 1) Anteroposterior Joint mobilization 2) Superoinferior Joint mobilization Active accessory movement in the end range The distance between the glenoid fossa and the humeral head was measured when applying. For the ultrasonography, the linear probe was used, the frequency was set to 7.5 MHz, and the ultrasonography image display method was set to B-mode. For the Ultrasonography measurement values, 1) Starting position 2) End range position 3) End range - In the active accessory movement (contraction), the moving distance was drawn in a straight line through the ultrasonography image, and the distance was determined as the measurement value and the average values were compared.

Results: The results of this study were as follows: 1) The measured value of Anteroposterior Joint mobilization increased by an average of 0.46 cm from the end range of the joint mobilization with active accessory movement. and 2) The measured value of Superoinferior Joint mobilization increased by an average of 0.55 cm from the end range of the joint.

Conclusion: As a result of this study, when shoulder mobilization is applied, the distance between the glenoid fossa and the humeral head increases when muscle contraction occurs through active accessory movement in the end range according to the guide direction of the therapist. therefore It is suggested that shoulder mobilization combined with active accessory movement is an effective treatment method for patients with shoulder injuries.

Key Words : Shoulder mobilization, Active accessory movement, Ultrasonography

Acknowledgement : This was supported by Korea National University of Transportation in 2022.

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COVID-19 완치를 받은 만성 뇌졸중 환자에게 호흡운동을 병행한 가슴우리 확장 가동운동이 호흡기능과 몸통 안정성 그리고 지구력에 미치는 영향

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The Effect of chest mobilization exercise with breathing exercise on respiratory function, trunk stability, and endurance in chronic stroke patients who have been cured of COVID-19

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Abstract>

Purpose: The purpose of this study was to investigate the effects of thoracic expansion exercise combined with respiratory exercise on respiratory function, trunk stability, and endurance in chronic stroke patients after full recovery from COVID-19.

Methods: A total of 30 subjects in this study, 15 of whom underwent 6-week chest expansion exercise combined with breathing exercise, and 15 who received general exercise therapy combined with breathing exercise, all agreed to participate in this study. All subjects were assessed for respiratory function and respiratory function tests by analyzing forced vital capacity (FVC), forced expiratory volume in one second (FEV1), peak expiratory flow (PEF), Trunk Injury Scale (TIS) and 6-minute walking (6MWT). Measured to confirm trunk stability and endurance. To check the statistical significance of the results, SPSS 23.0 ver was used.

Results: The results of this study were as follows : 1) Respiratory function, trunk stability and endurance were all the same, but there was no significant difference between groups. 2) There were statistically significant differences in forced vital capacity (FVC), forced expiratory volume in one second (FEV1) and peak expiratory flow (PEF) among the groups. 3) Trunk Injury Scale (TIS) was statistically different among the groups. 4) There were statistically significant differences in the 6-minute walk test (6MWT) among the groups.

Conclusion: According to the results of this study, it was found that both chest expansion movement combined with breathing exercise and general exercise treatment combined with breathing exercise had an effect on respiratory function, trunk stability, and endurance in chronic stroke patients after a full recovery from COVID-19.

Key Words : COVID-19, respiratory function, chest mobilization, endurance, Stroke

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등뼈가동운동과 트레드밀 보행 훈련이 뇌졸중 환자의 보행 기능과 균형 능력에 미치는 효과: 무작위 대조 예비연구

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Effect of treadmill gait training program combined with thoracic mobility exercise on gait function and balancing ability in stroke patients : a randomized, controlled, preliminary study

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Abstract>

Purpose: This study was conducted to investigate the effect of treadmill gait training with thoracic mobility exercise on gait function and balancing ability in patients with stroke.

Methods : In the single-blinded, randomized, controlled, comparative study, a total of 20 patients with hemiplegic stroke in a rehabilitation hospital were randomly assigned to the experimental group (treadmill gait training combined with thoracic mobility exercise, n=11) or control group (treadmill gait training without thoracic mobility exercise, n=9). All participants performed comprehensive rehabilitation therapy (5×/week for 4 weeks). Additionally, experimental group performed 20 min of treadmill gait training combined with 10 min of thoracic mobility exercise, or not (3×/week for 4 weeks). Gait function and balancing ability were measured before and after the 4-week training.

Results: Significant improvements in the 10-m walking test (10 MWT), timed up and go (TUG) test, center of pressure (COP) pathway velocity, and COP pathway length in the experimental group (p<.05). The experimental group showed a larger decrease in the 10 MWT and COP path velocity than the control group (10 MWT, -3.02 secvs. -1.68 sec; COP path velocity, -.07 mm/sec vs. .08 mm/sec, respectively, p<.05).

Conclusion: Treadmill gait training combined with thoracic mobility exercise might be effective in improving the gait and balancing ability of stroke patients, and a more effective gait training for improving the walking speed and static balance ability than the treadmill gait training without thoracic mobility exercise.

Key Words : Balance, Exercise, Gait, Stroke, Thoracic spine

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전신진동훈련에 적용한 발목관절 가동술이 뇌졸중 환자의 보행 기능과 균형 능력에 미치는 영향

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Effect of Training Combined with whole-body Vibration Exercise and Ankle Joint Mobilization on the Gait Function and Balance Ability in Stroke Patients

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〈Abstract**〉**

Purpose: This study was performed to investigate the effect of whole-body vibration exercise combined with ankle joint mobilization on gait and balancing ability in patents with hemiplegic stroke.

Methods : A total of 19 patients with hemiplegic stroke in a rehabilitation hospital were randomly assigned to the experimental group (whole body vibration exercise combined with ankle joint mobilization, n=10) or control group (whole body vibration exercise, n=9). All participants performed 30 min of comprehensive rehabilitation therapy (5×/week for 6 weeks). Additionally, the experiment group performed whole body vibration exercise and ankle joint mobilization (15minutes each, 30 minutes total, 3×/week for 6 weeks). In the control group, only whole-body vibration exercise was additionally performed in the same manner. Gait and balancing abilities were measured before and after the 6-week training.

Results: Significant improvements in the 10-m walk test, timed up and go test, center of pressure(COP) path length, and COP path velocity in the experimental group (p<.05). The experimental group showed a larger decrease in the COP path length and velocity than the control group (COP path length, -10.27 mm vs. -3.67 mm, p<.05; COP path velocity, -.33 cm/sec vs. -.13 cm/sec, p<.05, respectively).

Conclusion: Whole-body vibration exercise combined with ankle joint mobilization might be effective in improving the gait and balancing ability of stroke patients, and a more effective gait training for improving the static balance ability than the general whole-body vibration exercise.

Key Words : Ankle joint, Balance, Gait, Stroke

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교각 운동시 복부당기기 호흡법과 엉덩관절 모음근 동시수축이 복부근육 두께에 미치는 영향

박경희 · 이진화 · 정유미 · 김성길*

선문대학교 물리치료학과

Effect of Both Abdominal Drawing-In Maneuver and Co-Contraction of Hip Adductor Muscle while Bridge Exercise on Abdominal Muscle

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〈Abstract〉

Purpose: The purpose of this study is to invested the effect of bridge exercise-ADIM with hip adductor co-contraction on TrA thickness and whether it is effective as a core stability exercise.

Methods: The subjects of this study, 33 men who had no history in the past and provided prior consent were selected through prior interviews with male students of S University. The subjects performed a total of five movements, including bridge exercise and ADIM, and performed two demonstrations and two exercises in advance. Abdominal muscles were measured using ultrasonography once in each movement, and abdominal muscle tone was measured using a soft tissue tone measurement.

Results : As a result of this study, there was a significant difference in the thickness between the TrA, and Internal Oblique Muscles at various bridge positions (p < .05), there was no significant difference with the External Oblique Muscle (p < .05). There was no significant difference in muscle tone in the Rectus abdominis part (p > .05), and there was a significant difference in the Oblique Muscle part (p < .05). The muscle tone of the Oblique Muscles by position showed a significant difference in Bridge, BHa, and BA compared to the rest position (p < .05), and there was no significant difference with BHaA (p > .05).

Conclusion: In conclusion, the thickness of TrA could be increased through bridge exercise, and TrA could be properly activated using ADIM. It is thought that it can be presented as an effective exercise for core stabilization.

Key Words : Abdominal draw-in maneuver, Bridge Exercise, Hip Adduction Co-contraction, Transverse Abdominis, Ultrasound

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넙다리뒤근과 장딴지근의 스트레칭과 자가근막이완술이 유연성, 균형, 점프 능력에 미치는 즉각적인 효과

박귀연 · 김가현 · 김지현 · 박지민 · 이수민 · 정은주 · 김민지 · 김하나 · 이정준 · 주지훈 · 최주희 · 하성미 · 손호희[†]

부산가톨릭대학교 보건과학대학 물리치료학과

The Immediate Effects of Stretching and Self-Myofascial Release of Hamstring and Gastrocnemius on Flexibility, Balance, and Jump Performance

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〈Abstract〉

Purpose: The purpose of this study was to investigate the immediate effects of flexibility, balance, and jump performance when stretching and self-myofascial release were applied to hamstring and gastrocnemius muscles on people with shortened lower extremity muscles due to long-term sedentary life.

Methods: In this study, 33 subjects (17 males, 16 females) in their 20s with shortened hamstring muscle whose angle does not exceed 165° during ASLR test participated. One of the four intervention methods was randomly selected and applied; hamstring muscle stretching (HS), gastrocnemius muscle stretching (GS), self-myofascial release of hamstring muscle (HSMR), and self-myofascial release of gastrocnemius muscle (GSMR). Flexibility, balance, and jump performance were measured each three times during pre and post-intervention, and then the average value was calculated. In addition, subjects participated in the next intervention at least three days later so that the previous intervention did not affect it.

Results: In all groups, flexibility and balance ability was significantly increased post-intervention (p<0.05). In all groups except for GS group, jump performance was significantly increased after intervention (p<0.05). Significant difference between groups was existed statistically only in flexibility (p<0.05), and the rate of increase was high in the order of HS, HSMR, GS, GSMR groups.

Conclusion: This study showed the immediate increase in flexibility, balance, and jump performance after intervention. Therefore, it can be used as an effective way to improve physical performance for people with lacked physical activity due to long sedentary life.

Key Words : Balance, Flexibility, Jump performance, Self-myofascial release, Stretching

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물리치료 전공 학생과 물리치료사의 물리치료 분야별 선호도 비교

박주영 · 김주연 · 노유진 · 노은오 · 박재용 · 박채린 · 백원희 · 신유현 · 우선옥 · 이가영 · 이하영 · 이하얀 · 전유리 · 한상민 · 홍혜원 · 권혁규^{*}

을지대학교 보건과학대학 물리치료학과

Comparison of Preference by Physical Therapy Fields of Physical Therapy Students and Physical Therapists

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(Abstract)

Purpose: This study aimed to compare the preferences between students who is majoring in physical therapy and physical therapists in various fields of physical therapy.

Method: Total of 262 participants (students:161, physical therapists:101) were recruited and surveyed the preferences for seven fields of physical therapy(musculoskeletal system, nervous system, children and adolescents, cardiopulmonary, sports, pelvic and women's health, and other physical therapy), using Likert 5-point scale.

Results : For the students, musculoskeletal system showed the highest preference(4.32) and pediatric showed the lowest preference(3.27). The field with the highest preference for physical therapists was musculoskeletal system with 4.07, and pediatric was the lowest preference with 2.73. In the comparison of preference between two groups, students showed significantly higher preference than physical therapists in musculoskeletal system, pediatric, and nervous system. Regarding the reason for their decision, both students(57.1%) and physical therapists(58.4%) considered the annual salary in musculoskeletal system, while in nervous system, both students(33.5%) and therapists(42.6%) selected the service environment. For the pediatric, students considered aptitude(55.9%) while physical therapists were work difficulty(36.6%). In cardiopulmonary, both students(42.2%) and therapists(65.3%) selected the potential for development. In sport, students selected aptitude(47.2%) while physical therapists were development potential(43.6%). And both students(38.5%) and physical therapists (54.5%) selected the application of the proteintial in pelvic and women's health. In other fields, both students(38.5%) and physical therapists (41.6%) selected the service environment.

Conclusion: In the field of physical therapy, both physical therapy students and physical therapists showed the highest preference for the musculoskeletal system, and the lowest preference for pediatric physical therapy.

Key words : Preference, Physical Therapy, field of Physical Therapy, Physical Therapists, Physical Therapy Students

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엉덩관절 모음근의 수축 압력이 배가로근의 근 단면적에 미치는 영향

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The Effects of the Contraction Pressure of the Hip Adductor Muscles on Thickness of Transversus Abdominis

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Abstract>

Purpose: This study was to investigate the changes in the thickness of the abdominal muscles, including the transversus abdominis, according to the set pressure applied by a pressure biofeedback unit during the contraction of the hip adductor muscles.

Methods: This study was conducted as a cross-sectional study, including 40 healthy adult males in their 20s and 30s, in which the marking of the pressure gauge in the pressure biofeedback unit was positioned at 0mmHg in the starting position. According to the randomized sequence chart created by drawing lots, the participants of this study were instructed to keep contracting their hip adductor muscles while the marking of the pressure gauge in the pressure biofeedback unit was maintained at 10mmHg(low), 40mmHg(middle), and 70mmHg(high) each for 5 seconds, during which their muscle thickness of the transversus abdominis, the internal oblique, and the external oblique were measured using an ultrasonic instrument. The average values were calculated from three repeated measurements at each contractile pressure applied, which were sequentially subjected to a repeated analysis of variance(repeated ANOVA) and a post-hoc test using the Bonferroni correction method. The statistical significance level α was set to 0.005.

Results: The results of this study revealed that the change in muscle thickness for the transversus abdominis was significantly different according to the contractile pressure applied to the hip adductor muscles; significant differences were found between 10mmHg and 70mmHg and between 40mmHg and 70mmHg. However, the changes in thickness for the internal oblique and the external oblique were not significantly different according to the contractile pressure applied to the hip adductor muscles.

Conclusion: Based on the finding that the muscle thickness of the transversus abdominis increased with the increase in the contractile pressure applied to the hip adductor muscles, trunk stability exercise accompanied by the contraction of the hip adductor muscles is expected to have a positive effect on the increase in the muscles thickness of the transversus abdominis, thereby making such trunk stability exercise more efficient.

Key Words : Contraction pressure, Pressure biofeedback unit, Hip adductor, Transversus abdominis, Thickness

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등속성 장비를 이용한 속도의 순서에 따른 Post-activation Potentiation이 하지 단기 수행 능력에 미치는 영향 : 태권도 선수와 건강한 성인

변상우·김성은·김종완·김성길

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Effect of Post-activiation potentiation according to sequence of velocity using isokinetic device on short-term performance of lower extremity : Taekwondo Athletes and Healthy Adults

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〈Abstract〉

Purpose: The purpose of this study is to figure out how PAP phenomenon affect short-term performance efficiently. **Methods**: This study was conducted with 18 Taekwondo athletes and 16 healthy adults. By using isokinetic dynamometer, two different intervention, TDP (Top-down program) and BUP (Bottom-up program), were performed to measure isokinetic parameter PT, TW, AP and AT of knee extensor for intragroup, intergroup comparision and two-way ANOVA.

Results : The Taekwondo athletes group showed statistically significant differences in all isokinetic parameters PT, TW, AP and AT after TDP (p>0.05). However, in the healthy adult group, the difference in isokinetic parameters according to the exercise sequence was nor statistically significant. (p>0.05). PT and TW at TDP were statistically significant (p>0.05) when the rate of change in TDP and BUP was compared and analyzed considering the difference in physical ability between the Taekwondo athlete group and the healthy adult group. However. AP and AT were not statistically significant. Finally, when examining the interaction between the two groups and two exercise sequence according to isokinetic parameters, only TW (p<0.05) showed a statistically significant interaction, while PT (P = 0.099), AP (P = 0.103), and AT (P = 0.096) did not. This study suggests that short-term performance can be improved through the PAP phenomenon when TDP is a applied to the Taekwondo group.

Conclusion: According to our result, for Taekwondo athletes, if the goal is to improve short-term performance just before the main game, we suggest a training program through TDP.

Key Words : Post-activation Potentiation, Isokinetic dynamometer, Velocity, Taekwondo, Fatigue, Delorrme training, Oxford training

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목뼈 안정화 운동과 어깨뼈 안정화 운동이 전방머리 자세인 사람의 고유수용성 감각과 머리척추각도, 위등세모근의 근긴장도의 미치는 영향

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Effects of cervical stabilization and scapular stabilization exercise on the proprioception and CVA, Upper trapezius muscle tone of people with forward head posture

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(Abstract)

Purpose: The purpose of this study was to examine CVA, proprioception (joint error test), upper trapezius muscle tone when performing cervical stabilization exercises and scapular stabilization exercises, and when performing both cervical and scapular stabilization exercises.

Methods: Participants in this study agreed in advance, and this study was conducted by recruiting 27 university students in their 20s who have slight forward head posture. Subjects were randomly assigned to groups that performed cervical stabilization exercises, scapular stabilization exercises, and both cervical and scapular stabilization exercises, respectively. One-way repeated ANOVA was used to comparatively analyze the evaluation values of the 1st, 3rd, and 6th weeks of exercise intervention within the group, and one-way ANOVA was used to compare the difference in the effect of exercise intervention between groups.

Results: There were significant differences in proprioception in all three groups: the group that performed cervical vertebra stabilization exercise, the group that performed scapular stabilization exercise, and the group that performed cervical and scapular stabilization(p<0.05). There was no significant difference in CVA and muscle tone in all 3 groups(P>0.05).

Conclusion: In all groups, the proprioception (joint error test) showed a significant improvement, and the CS+SS group showed a greater improvement than the other groups. Therefore, it was found that proper combination of cervical stabilization exercise and scapular stabilization exercise is effective in enhancing proprioception in the presence of FHP.

Key Words : Forward head posture, CVA, Proprioception (joint error test), Muscle tone, Cervical Stabilization Exercise, Scapular Stabilization Exercise

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신장 운동과 고유수용성감각 훈련이 전방머리자세를 갖은 성인의 CVA, CRA, NDI, 뒤통수밑근의 근특성에 미치는 영향

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Effects of stretch exercise and proprioception training on CVA, CRA, NDI, and characteristics of suboccipital muscle in adults with forward head posture

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(Abstract)

Purpose: This study investigated the effects of stretch exercise and proprioception training on CVA, CRA, NDI, and muscle tone and muscle stiffness of suboccipital muscle in adults with forward head posture.

Methods: By measuring the CVA of subjects, 30 subjects with CVA was 52° or less that satisfies the selection conditions of the study were selected. It was divided into a stretch exercise group and proprioception training group, and each group participated in their program three times a week and for six weeks. Before and after intervention, CVA, CRA, NDI, and muscle tone and muscle stiffness of subboccipital muscle were measured and compared. In order to assure the statistical significance of the results, we used for SPSS 23.0 for windows.

Results: The results of this study were as follows : 1) CVA and CRA had significant differences between the two groups, and there were significant effects within the two groups. 2) NDI had a significant difference between groups, and had a significant effect only in the stretch exercise group. 3) There was no significant difference between groups and within groups in the muscle tone and muscle stiffness of suboccipital muscle.

Conclusion: According the results of this study, stretch exercise and proprioception training had positive effect on forward head posture. And stretch exercise had positive effect on NDI.

Key Words : Forward head posture, Stretch exercise, Proprioception training, Suboccipital muscle

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노인의 인지기능과 장애물 보행속도의 상관관계 분석 -예비연구-

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Correlation analysis between cognitive function and obstacle gait speed in the elderly –Pilot study–

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〈Abstract〉

Purpose: This study aimed to evaluate the correlation between cognitive function and gait evaluations for the elderly, and validate the obstacle gait evaluation as a cognitive impairment test tool.

Methods: This study was a cross-sectional design. 16 people aged 65 years or older were selected as subjects. The Korean version of the Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE-KC) to evaluate overall cognitive function and the Trail Making Test (TMT) A, B to measure executive function were performed. The 4-meter walking test and the walking test while crossing over an obstacle were carried out to evaluate gait. After dividing the obstacle walking section into 3 sections, the stance time was measured using Teckscan. The Spearman's correlation was used to measure the correlation between cognition and gait speed.

Results: There was no significant correlation between the 4m gait speed and TMT-B (p=.063). However, there was a significant correlation between the 4m gait speed and MMSE-KC (r=.277, p<.05), TMT-A (r=-.573, p<.05). There was also a significant correlation between walking speed while crossing over an obstacle and all tests (MMSE-KC (r=.513, p<.05)). TMT-A (r=-.669, p<.01), TMT-B (r=-.654, p<.05)). The stance time showed a significant correlation with TMT-A in the section during the obstacle (r=.517, p<.05).

Conclusion: It was found that the gait speed while crossing over an obstacle was correlated with all cognitive function tests. Therefore, we suggest the use of the gait test while crossing over an obstacle rather than the simple gait test to diagnose cognitive decline.

Key Words : Cognitive impairments, Executive function, gait speeds

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한쪽 상지 지체 장애인을 위한 인체공학적인 수직 게임용 마우스: 장애인 E-sports 혁명의 시작

이정준 · 김민지 · 김하나 · 주지훈 · 최주희 · 하성미 · 김가현 · 김지현 · 박귀연 · 박지민 · 이수민 · 정은주 · 손호희

부산가톨릭대학교 보건과학대학 물리치료학과

Ergonomic Vertical Gaming Mouse for People with One Upper Limb Disability : The Beginning of the E-Sports Revolution for the Differently Abled

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Department of Physical Therapy, College of Health Sciences, Catholic University of Pusan

〈Abstract〉

Purpose: A mouse is one of the representative input devices for handling a computer along with a keyboard. Currently, mouse converted for various purposes are sold on the market. However, among them, there is no gaming mouse sold for the disabled, and a mouse that can be played without a keyboard by a patient with amputation of one hand or an arm or a hemiplegic patient using only one hand or a gaming mouse made with ergonomic structure in mind. It also doesn't exist.

Methods: This patent adds 6 shortcuts to an ergonomically designed mouse, so that you can play games using only the mouse without a keyboard using only one hand, and the shortcuts will be arranged so that you can press keys using all five fingers. In addition, not only the disabled but also normal people can use it for document work, professional programs, and games for a long time. Considering wrist conditions, the angle of the mouse's lateral inclination is adjusted to reduce the risk of developing wrist musculoskeletal disorders. We want to develop an ergonomic gaming mouse for the physically handicapped.

Conclusion: After adding 6 shortcut keys to an ergonomically designed vertical mouse, a function was created to adjust the side tilt angle of the mouse, and a honeycomb cover that does not sweat well even when using the mouse for a long time and pain in the wrist. Added a detachable and detachable wrist rest function.

Key Words : Ergonomic mouse, E-sports, PC game

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소도구를 이용한 발 내재근 강화운동이 유연성 편평발이 있는 20대 성인의 균형 능력과 발배뼈 높이에 미치는 영향

이주현[†] • 김민석 • 신수빈 • 이찬영 • 채서연 • 홍유진 • 차용준

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The Effects of Intrinsic Foot Muscles Strengthening Exercise using Small Tools on the balancing ability and the height of navicular bone in adults with flexible flat foot in their 20s

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(Abstract)

Purpose: This study was performed to suggest a more effective exercise method for flat foot by comparing the effect on balancing ability and the height of navicular bone after two different trainings performed on a stable ground, or unstable ground using small tools.

Methods: The subjects of this study were divided into two groups of 24 flat foot, one group exercised on a stable support surface and one group exercised on an unstable support surface using small tools five times for two weeks. The height of navicular bone, static balancing ability (center of pressure pathway distance and velocity), and dynamic balancing ability were measured before and after the 2-week training.

Results: Significant improvements in the height of navicular bone and static and dynamic balancing abilities in the groups trained on an unstable surface (p<.05). The group showed a larger increase in the dynamic balance ability in the forward direction than the exercise group trained on a stable surface (balancing ability in the forward direction, +4.25 cm vs. -.02 cm, p<.05)

Conclusion: According the results of this study, intrinsic foot muscle strengthening exercise using small tools performed on unstable support surface might be an effective training method to improve the dynamic balancing ability of people with flexible flat foot.

Key Words : Flat foot, Intrinsic foot muscles strengthening exercise, Stable/Unstable support

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가방 착용 방향에 따른 스마트폰의 사용이 만성 발목 불안정성을 가진 20대 성인의 위등세모근 및 하지 근육 특성과 균형에 미치는 영향

유경태^{*} · 정범철¹ · 임소희 · 최윤정²

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The Effects of smart-phone use according to types of carring a bag on trapezius upper and leg muscle characteristic and balance in 20's adults with chronic ankle instability

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Abstract>

Purpose: The purpose of this study is to analyze the effect of smart-phone use according to types of carrying a bag on trapezius upper and leg muscle characteristic and balance in 20's adults with chronic ankle instability.

Methods: 12 people who have chronic ankle instability were in this research for 3 weeks. The types of carring a bag were classified into 3 conditions: on the dominant side, on the non-dominant side, and on the both sides. Trapezius upper and leg muscle characteristics and balance were measured and analyzed. The one-way analysis of variance was used to get difference between conditions.

Results: The results of this study were as follows : 1) In muscle tone of medial gastrocnemius, there was a significant difference between the dominant group and the non-dominant group. Muscle tone and stiffness of peroneus longus were significantly decreased after walking with smart-phone using and carring a bag on the dominant side. 2) Maximum slope of forward direction was significantly increased and that of reward direction was significantly decreased after walking with smart-phone using and carrying a bag on the both sides. 3) There was no statistical difference among the types of carrying a bag in plantar pressure.

Conclusion: According the results of this study, the decrease of motor control due to fatigue was caused by defects of proprioception and it can reduce muscle response and balance. It can also lead to reduce of joint stability and increase of injuries. Walking with a heavy bag, compensation can occure, such as moving the anatomical position to the opposite side of the direction where the load is applied.

Key Words : Chronic ankle instability, Smart-phone use, Types of carrying a bag, muscle characteristic, balance, plantar pressure

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도수치료와 체외충격파치료의 동시 적용이 요통 환자의 통증 및 관절가동범위에 미치는 영향

임증완·허태준·장태규·이정화·박정민·전동천*

푸른청 신경과 의원

The Effect of Simultaneous Application of Manual Therapy and Extracorporeal Shock Wave Therapy on Pain and Range of Motion in Patients with Low Back Pain

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Pureun Cheong Neurology Clinic

(Abstract)

Purpose: This study was conducted to investigate changes in low back pain and range of motion when manual therapy and extracorporeal shock wave therapy were simultaneously applied to adults with low back pain.

Methods: Among adults with back pain, 35 patients (18 males, 17 females) who visited the P neurologist were enrolled. Changes were investigated by measuring low back pain and joint range of motion before and after intervention. Pain was measured through NRS, and the range of motion was measured using an electronic goniometer. The interventions were manual therapy by a physical therapist and extracorporeal shock wave therapy. A total of 15 sessions were performed twice a week to measure the change according to the intervention. To compare the changes following the intervention, a paired t-test was performed to compare the values before and after the intervention.

Results: When manual therapy and extracorporeal shock wave were combined, pain(NRS) decreased statistically from 7.77 \pm 1.49 to 3.22 \pm 1.83 after intervention(p<.05). In the case of joint range of motion, flexion increased statistically significant difference from 82.57 \pm 23.98 degrees to 104.54 \pm 16.55 degrees, and extension increased from 18.25 \pm 7.30 degrees to 27.74 \pm 7.62 degrees(p<.05).

As a result of this study, the combined application of manual therapy and extracorporeal shock wave therapy was found to be a very effective method for reducing pain and increasing joint range of motion. Therefore, combined application of manual therapy and extracorporeal shock wave therapy for adults with back pain can be applied as a very good intervention method.

Key Words : Extracorporeal shock wave therapy, Low back pain, Manual therapy, NRS, ROM

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도수치료와 포롤로치료의 동시 적용이 목 통증 환자의 통증 및 자세에 미치는 영향

양준규·임증완^{*}

푸른청 신경과 의원

The Effects of Simultaneous Application of Manual Therapy and Prolo Therapy on Pain, ROM and Posture in Patients with Neck Pain

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Abstract>

Purpose: This study was conducted to investigate neck pain and postural changes following simultaneous application of manual therapy and Prolo therapy in adults with neck pain.

Methods: The participants in this study were 46 adults with neck pain who had no surgery history and were not planning to undergo surgery in the future among patients who visited the P neurology department in Daegu. 19 males and 27 females were included. The Pain, range of motion(ROM) of the neck and forward head angle (FHA) were measured before and after the intervention to determine the change. The range of motion of neck was measured using an electronic goniometer, and the FHA angle was measured by taking a picture of side view in a standing position. As for the intervention method, real-time ultrasound image Prolo therapy by a neurologist and manual therapy performed by a physical therapist were performed. A total of 15 sessions were performed twice a week to measure the change according to the intervention. The SPSS program was used to compare the changes according to the intervention, and a paired t-test was performed to compare the values before and after the intervention.

Results: When manual therapy and Prolo therapy were combined, pain was statistically significantly reduced from 7.78 \pm 1.47 score before NRS intervention to 2.97 \pm 1.37 score after intervention(p<.05). In the range of motion, flexion increased from 41.89 \pm 12.18 degrees to 53.71 \pm 11.57 degrees, and extension increased statistically from 53.30 \pm 13.34 degrees to 69.30 \pm 11.67 degrees(p<.05). FHA decreased statistically significantly from 32.36 \pm 5.17 degrees before intervention to 29.63 \pm 4.55 degrees after intervention(p<.05).

Conclusions: The results of this study showed that the combined application of manual therapy and Prolo therapy had a very large effect on pain reduction and was found to be a very effective method for the range of motion and posture alignment of neck. Therefore, manual therapy and Prolo therapy combined application can be applied as a very good intervention method for adults with neck pain.

Key Words : FHA, Manual therapy, Neck pain, NRS, Prolo therapy, ROM

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심부배근육활성화에 따른 선 자세에서의 자세 동요 변화

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한국교통대학교 물리치료학과

The Changes of Postural Sway in Standing Posture according to Deep Abdominal Muscle Activation

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Abstract>

Purpose: The core stability created by the abdominal draw-in maneuver (ADIM) has been demonstrated to be an important component of anticipatory posture control before movement. However, most ADIM studies have been conducted in lying and sitting positions, and studies on the effects of ADIM on postural control in a standing position are insufficient. thus, this study was to investigated the changes of postural sway according to ADIM in a standing position of university students.

Methods: This study applied single group cross-sectional design. 16 participants (mean age: 22.56 years, male: 9) were randomly assigned to a trial sequence using the random sequence method. Each subject measured a total of 4 postural sway (eyes open and closed without ADIM and eyes open and closed with ADIM) in a standing position on the force platform system (BT4, HUR labs, Finland). To measure postural sway with ADIM, subjects applied in a pressure biofeedback unit (PBU) (Stabilizer, Chattanooga Group Inc., Hixson, TN, USA) cuff in thoracolumbar junction after wearing a vest with a flat acrylic plate on their back in a standing position. After that, the participant was maintained the target cuff pressure (40mmHg) with normal breathing. In this state, the subject measured postural sway area, distance and velocity with eyes open and closed for 20 seconds. The ADIM was described as a slow and gentle "abdominal hollowing" by Richardson et al.

Results : In eyes open condition, in the standing position with ADIM was a significant improvement in postural sway area (211.60mm2 to 161.71mm2), distance (317.82mm to 246.58mm) and velocity (6.79mm/s to 4.60mm/s) compared to the standing posture without ADIM (p<0.05). In addition, in eyes closed condition, in the standing position with ADIM was a significant improvement in postural sway area (314.40mm2 to 206.65mm2), distance (405.15mm to 332.53mm) and velocity (8.51mm/s to 6.52mm/s) compared to the standing posture without ADIM (p<0.05).

Conclusion: Through this study, we found that ADIM application in standing posture has the potential to have a positive effect on postural control in healthy adults. In future, studies on the effect of ADIM application in a standing posture on back pain should be conducted. In addition, the findings of the this study may provide valuable information for subsequent randomized controlled trials.

Key Words : abdominal draw-in maneuver, postural sway, postural control

Acknowledgement : This research was supported by Korea National University of Transportation in 2022

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한 다리로 서는 동안 원활추종운동과 단속안구운동이 압력 중심과 근활성도에 미치는 영향

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Immediate Effect of Smooth Pursuit Eye Movements and Saccadic Eye Movements on Center of Pressure and Muscle Activity while Standing on One leg standing

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(Abstract)

Purpose : The purpose of this study is to investigate the effect of vestibular stimulation through eye movement on balance and muscle activity.

Methods: In 42 healthy adults, no eye exercise was applied on both feet and one foot, the speed of smooth pursuit eye movement (0,2 Hz, 0.3 Hz, 0.5 Hz), and saccadic eye movement (0.5 Hz, 1.1 Hz) were randomized. It was repeatedly measured three times for 30 seconds while standing on two feet, and repeatedly measured three times for 10 seconds while standing on one foot. Muscle activity measurement equipment (TeleMyoDTS) was used to measure the electromyogram signals of the Tibialis anterior, Peroneus longus, Gastrocnemius Medialis, Vastus medialis, Vastus Laterlis, Biceps femoris, Abdominal Internal oblique, Erector spinae muscle.

Results: As a result of this study, when applying smooth pursuit eye movement on one leg, the pressure center movement increased, the muscle activity of the lower extremity increased, in the saccadic eye movement, the movement of the pressure center decrease

Conclusion: Accordingly, it was found that the smooth pursuit eye movement, the intervention method of this study, affects the balance, and through this, it is believed that the balance can be improved by applying the eye movement to the target who needs to improve the balance ability.

Key Words : Smooth Pursuit Eye Movements, Saccadic Eye Movement, Balance, EMG

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협력을 통한 경쟁적 집단 운동 프로그램이 만성 뇌졸중 환자의 균형에 미치는 영향

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The Effect of Competitive Group Exercise Program with Cooperation on Balance in Chronic Stroke Patients

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Abstract>

Purpose: The purpose of this study was to investigate the effects of a cooperative group exercise program on balance in chronic stroke patients.

Methods: The subjects were chronic stroke patients living in their own homes without being hospitalized. A total of 32 subjects were selected and conducted. Divided into two groups, the experimental group conducted a competitive group exercise program through cooperation at a community health center, and the control group performed individual exercise. The exercise program consisted of a total of 1 hour program and consisted of 10 minutes of warm-up for stretching, 40 minutes of competitive group exercise program through cooperation consisted of 16 minutes of finishing stretching exercise. The competitive group exercise program through cooperation consisted of 16 people divided into two teams, moving a gym ball, followed by walking, and then sitting and transfer objects to the next person using the both arm. The winning side of the experimental group was given a small reward for each round. Twice a week, for a total of 4 weeks. To check the change in balance, the berg balance scale test and the timed up and go test were performed.

Results: Before intervention in the experimental group, BBS showed a statistically significant change(p<.05), and TUG showed a statistically significant change(p<.05). In the control group, there was no statistically significant difference(p>.05). However, in the case of TUG, there was a statistically significant difference after the intervention(p<.05).

Conclusion: Competitive group exercise program through cooperation for chronic stroke patients can expect better results in improving balance ability than individual exercise program.

Key Words : Balance, Chronic stroke, Competitive group exercise, Cooperation

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플랭크 운동 시 불안정한 지지면의 강도에 따른 몸통 근육의 근활성도에 미치는 영향

채희문 · 강민정 · 옥연주 · 이가은 · 이민우 · 이성우 · 임유신 · 정윤 · 홍예지 · 이상용*

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Effect on Muscle Activity of Trunk Muscle by the Strength of Unstable Support Plane During Plank Exercise

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〈Abstract〉

Purpose: The purpose of this study is to analyze the effect on muscle activity of trunk muscle by the strength of unstable support plane during plank exercise.

Methods: The subjects of this study were healthy male adults in their 20s. Air cushions were used as the unstable support plane, an air pressure gauge was used to measure air pressure in the air cushion, and an electromyogram (EMG) was used to measure the muscle activity of the trunk muscle. The muscle activities of the upper and lower rectus abdominis, the external oblique, and the erector spinae were measured according to the air pressures (1.0 psi, 1.4 psi, and1.8 psi) of the air cushion during plank exercise. For accurate measurement, EMG signals of all subjects were quantified using the maximum voluntary isometric contraction of each muscle.

Results: There was a significant difference in muscle activities of the external oblique, the upper and lower rectus abdominis, and the erector spinae according to the difference in air pressure (1.0 psi, 1.4 psi, and 1.8 psi) at the unstable support plane. The post-analysis results exhibited that the muscle activities of the external oblique, the upper and lower rectus abdominis, and the erector spinae more significantly increased at 1.0 psi of air pressure than at 1.4 psi and 1.8 psi of air pressure.

Conclusion: Since the muscle activities of the trunk muscles increased as the air pressure at the unstable support plane was lower during the plank exercise, intervention of strength of the unstable support plane was effective for patients with chronic lower back pain who had unstable core muscles.

Key Words : Plank, Trunk muscles, Unstable support surface, Muscle, activity

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무릎관절 위치 감각 되먹임 훈련이 노인들의 보행과 균형에 미치는 영향

최진호

대구한의대학교 물리치료학과

The effect of knee joint position sensory feedback training on gait and balance in the elderly

Jin-Ho Choi, PT, PhD⁺

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Abstract>

Purpose: This study was conducted to investigate the effect of leg position sensory feedback training on the gait of the elderly over 65 years of age.

Methods: The subjects of this study were 32 elderly people over 65 years old. The subjects were the elderly who voluntarily participated in the study and had no major problems with walking. Subjects checked the electronic goniometer according to the bending posture of the knee joint by 90 degrees, and performed positional feedback training. When the angle of the knee joint deviates from 80 to 100 degrees, feedback was given so that it could be maintained between 80 and 100 degrees. A total of 20 repetitions were performed on the left and right legs, and each session was maintained for 5 seconds. This study was conducted to investigate the difference in gait and balance according to the position feedback training, and it was conducted to investigate the effect of temporary position feedback training, not a change in continuous ability.

Results: As a result of this study, knee joint position sensory feedback training showed significant improvement in walking ability and balance.

Conclusion: Through this study, knee joint position feedback training showed improvement in gait ability and balance, and it was found that proprioception affects gait and balance. improvement can be expected.

Key Words : Functional weight bearing exercise, Balance, Gait, Stroke

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The Effect of Sling Exercise According to the Difference in the Support Surface on Gluteus Medius Muscle Activity in Healthy Adults

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Abstract>

Purpose: The purpose of this study was to investigate the effect of the difference between a stable and unstable support surface on the gluteus medius muscle activity during a bridge exercise using a sling.

Methods: After 20 subjects were randomly assigned to an unstable support surface group and a stable support surface group, bridge exercises using a sling were performed two sets of a day, twice a week, for a total of 2 weeks. During the bridge exercise, the height of the sling was fixed at 30 cm from the ground and worn on the distal end of both legs, and the pelvis was lifted from a lying position to straighten the body, and both legs were slowly abduction and adduction. To evaluate the gluteus medius muscle activity, EMG (sEMG) (FreeEMG1000, BTS Bioengineering, Milano, Italy) was used.

Results: The results of this study were as follows : 1) In both groups, the muscle activity of the left and right gluteus medius muscle increased significantly after the application of the exercise program using a sling. 2) The unstable support surface group showed a significant improvement in muscle activity of the right gluteus medius muscle compared to the stable support surface group after the application of the exercise program using a sling.

Conclusion : For adult with gluteus medius weakness, gluteus medius strengthening exercise using a sling has a positive effect regardless of the support surface.

Key Words : Gluteus medius, Electromyography, Sling, Stabilization

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What Are the Gender-specific Risk Factors in the Elderly in South Korea?

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(Abstract)

Purpose: Sarcopenia is defined as age-related loss of skeletal muscle mass. It occurs decline muscle strength, function, and quality of life. Though a sarcopenia definitive mechanism still remains unclear, a number of studies indicate changing hormones, immobility, age-related muscle changes, nutrition, and neurodegenerative changes have all been recognized as possible contributing factors. The elderly more susceptible to sarcopenia. Therefore, this study examined identified the gender-specific anthropometric risk factors in the elderly aged between 75 and 84 years old. with sarcopenia.

Methods: 1287 subjects participated in the present study. The body mass index (BMI) was calculated as weight (kg) divided by height squared (m²). The waist circumference (WC) was assessed to the nearest 0.1 cm in a horizontal plane at the midline between the last rib and the iliac crest at the end of a normal expiration. The skeletal muscle mass index was calculated as ASM (kg)/ BMI (kg/m²). The appendicular skeletal muscle mass (ASM) was assessed by dual X-ray absorptiometry. **Results**: The result show the that the risk factors in both males and females in height, weight, BMI, WC, and SMI were statistically significant (p < 0.05). Table 3 lists the gender-specific risk factors in the anthropomorphic measures and skeletal muscle index variables.

Conclusion: These outcomes would be important to primary care clinicians and health care professionals when patients require a referral for early detection and treatment. Health care professionals and clinicians can quickly identify potential sarcopenic patients by acknowledging the gender-specific anthropometric measures risk factors.

Key Words : Sarcopenia, Gender-specific, Risk factor, Community-dwelling old population

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시각 고정이 어지러움증에 미치는 영향

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The Effects of Visual Fixation on Dizziness

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(Abstract)

Purpose: Dizziness, one of the symptoms of motion sickness, causes difficulty in standing posture and balance. This study investigated to find out if it can be reduced using visual fixation.

Methods: The subjects of this study were 15 healthy adults. It causes dizziness by turning 10 laps in place in a half-bent position. With the time fixed on the sticker attached to the palm of the hand, in a position with the waist half-bent, have them turning 10 laps in place. All subjects were measured to see their balance and gait with one leg standing and timed up & go test(TUG) before and after turning movement. We used for SPSS 21.0 for windows.

Results : The results of this study were as follows : 1) There were not statistically significant difference in one leg standing in both groups. 2) There were statistically significant in TUG in between groups.

Conclusion : According the results of this study, visual fixation did not affect dizziness. However, further studies are needed.

Key Words : Balance, Dizziness, Gait, One leg stand, TUG

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밴드저항운동과 순환운동프로그램이 뼈감소증이 있는 여성노인의 아이리신, 오스테오칼신 및 뼈밀도에 미치는 영향

방현수

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The Effects of Band Resistance Exercise and Circuit Exercise Program on Irisin, Osteocalcin and Bone Mineral Density in Elderly Women with Osteopenia

Hyun-Soo Bang, PT, PhD⁺

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Abstract>

Purpose: The purpose of this study was to investigate band resistance exercise and circuit exercise program for 12 weeks to elderly women with osteopenia affects osteocalcin, bone density of elderly women using serum irisin.

Methods: An experiment was conducted on 10 Osteopenia elderly women with t-score ranging from -1.0 to -2.5. Band resistance exercise and circuit exercise program were conducted 3 times a week, 60 minutes per session, for 12 weeks. Band resistance exercise and circuit exercise program consisted of warm-up activity, band resistance exercise 20 minutes, rest, circuit exercise 20 minutes, and finishing exercise. For evaluation of serum irisin, osteocalcin, and bone mineral density were measured. Data processing method were analyzed before and after 6 weeks, after 12 weeks exercise differences by repeated measure ANOVA using the SPSS 21.0 program.

Results: Study results showed that serum irisin concentrations were significantly increased at the 12 weeks of experiment (p<.05), and Osteocalcin was significantly increased at the 12 weeks of experiment(p<.05). However, although there was a tendency to increase in bone mineral density, there was no significant difference(p>0.05).

Conclusion: These results suggest that band resistance exercise and circuit exercise program can have a positive effect on the activation of bone metabolism in elderly women with osteopenia and improve the quality of life by preventing and delaying osteoporosis.

Key Words : Osteopenia, Irisin, Osteocalcin, Bone mineral density

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수중운동 프로그램이 경직성 뇌성마비 아동의 운동기능과 기능적 독립성에 미치는 영향

방현수

김천대학교 물리치료학과

The Effects of a Aquatic Exercise Program on Motor Function and Functional Independence of Spastic Cerebral Palsy Children

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Abstract>

Purpose: The purpose of this study was to investigate how applying a aquatic exercise program with children that have spastic cerebral palsy affects the children's motor function and functional independence.

Methods: The experiment was conducted on 10 children diagnosed with spastic cerebral palsy. The aquatic exercise program was conducted in 30 minutes of working pattern for each sessions, twice a week for 8 weeks. It was divided into four intervals, with each two-week period being counted as one interval, and motor function and functional independence abilities were measured.

Results: In regards to gross motor functions, there was a significant increased at 8 weeks of application in the sitting, crawling, and kneeling positions (p<0.05). Among functional independence, in the self-care, sphincter control, mobility, and locomotion categories there was a significant increased at 8 weeks of application (p<0.05).

Conclusion: It was found that a aquatic exercise program is an effective therapeutic intervention method to improve the motor function and functional independence, which is a measured of motor function, in children with spastic cerebral palsy.

Key Words : Cerebral palsy, Motor function, Functional independence

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경부통 환자의 근골격계 데이터 수집을 위한 인간공학 베개의 정량적 측정 연구

이장태¹ · 천승철^{2†}

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The Quantitative Measurement Research of Ergonomic Pillow for the Data Collection on Musculoskeletal System in Neck Pain Patients

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Abstract>

Purpose : To evaluate the effect of muscle thickness of the deep cervical flexor muscle, muscle tone and muscle fatigue of the superficial cervical flexor muscle by applying an ergonomic latex pillow to the patients with chronic cervical pain.

Methods: An experimental group using an ergonomic latex pillow and a control group using a general pillow were randomly assigned to 30 persons, respectively. Each pillow was applied in a comfortable lying position in the experimental group and the control group. The muscle thickness of the deep cervical flexor muscle was measured in the longus colli and longus capitus using ultrasonography. The muscle tone and muscle fatigue of the superficial cervical flexor muscle were measured in the sternocleidomastoid muscle by myotonometer and electromyography, separatedly.

Results: In the experimental group, the muscle tone of the superficial cervical flexor muscle like the sternocleidomastoid muscle was significantly lower than that of the control group (p=.001). However, there was no statistically significant difference in muscle thickness (p=.214) and muscle fatigue (p=.671) between an experimental and a control groups.

Conclusion: This study suggest that the ergonomic latex pillow may be effective in reducing muscle tone of the sternocleidomastoid muscle, which is the superficial cervical muscle, in patients with chronic cervical pain. However, it was found that it was not effective for muscle thickness of the deep cervical flexor muscle and muscle fatigue of the superficial cervical flexor muscles.

Key Words : Ergonomic Latex Pillow, Muscle Fatigue, Muscle Thickness, Muscle Tonicity, Neck Pain

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허리벨트의 신장성이 앉은 자세에서 일어서기 동작 동안 비특이성 요통환자의 운동조절에 미치는 영향

임상철・김경*

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The Effect of Lumbar Belts with Different Extensibilities on Motor Control of Sit-to-Stand Motions in Patients with Nonspecific Low Back Pain

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〈Abstract〉

Purpose: Although lumbar belts can be used for the treatment and prevention of low back pain, the role of the lumbar belt remains unclear without clear guidelines. This study aimed to investigate the effect of lumbar belts with different extensibilities on the kinematics, kinetics, and muscle activity of sit-to-stand motions in terms of motor control in patients with nonspecific low back pain.

Methods: Thirty subjects participated in the study: 15 patients with nonspecific low back pain (experimental group) and 15 healthy adults (control group). Participants performed the sit-to-stand motion in random order of three conditions: no lumbar belt (condition 1), wearing an extensible lumbar belt (condition 2), and wearing a non-extensible lumbar belt (condition 3). The sit-to-stand motion's kinematic, kinetic, and muscle activity variables in each condition were measured using a three-dimensional motion analysis device, force plate, and surface electromyography.

Results: An interaction effect was found for the time taken, anterior pelvic tilt angle, and muscle activity of the vastus lateralis and biceps femoris. The time taken for the experimental group was reduced in the lumbar belt-wearing conditions (conditions 2 and 3). The anterior pelvic tilt angle was larger in the experimental group with no lumbar belt (condition 1) and increased in the control group with the lumbar belt (conditions 2 and 3). Muscle activity of vastus lateralis was high in the experimental group with no lumbar belt in the flexion section (condition 1), whereas muscle activity of biceps femoris decreased in the experimental group with the lumbar belt (conditions 2 and 3).

Conclusion: The two lumbar belts with different extensibilities had a positive effect on motor control in patients with nonspecific low back pain. Therefore, both types of extensible lumbar belts can be useful in the sit-to-stand motion, which is an important functional activity for patients with nonspecific low back pain.

Key Words : Low back pain, Lumbar belt, Motor control, 3-d motion analysis, Sit-to-stand

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반복경두개자기자극이 불완전 척수손상 환자의 신경병성 통증 및 보행능력에 미치는 영향

차현규*

중부대학교 물리치료학과

Effects of repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation on neuropathic pain and walking ability in patients with incomplete spinal cord injury

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Abstract>

Purpose: This study investigated to find the effects of repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation on the neuropathic pain and walking ability in patients with incomplete spinal cord injury.

Methods: The study was conducted on 20 patients with incomplete spinal cord injury who are admitted to a rehabilitation hospital. The inclusion criteria for study subjects are as follows. (1) Neuropathic pain below the spinal cord lesion level for at least 3 months (2) Incomplete spinal cord injury (ASIA scale D or E grade) (3) Patients who can walk independently without a walking aid. The subjects who selected the envelope marked with 1 were assigned to the experimental group (10Hz-rTMS), and the subjects who selected 2 were assigned to the control group (5Hz-rTMS). Measurements in this study were performed by the Visual Analog Scale (VAS), Short Form-McGill Pain Questionnaire (SF-MPQ), 6-minute walk test, 10-m walk test.

Results: Both groups showed significant improvement in VAS, SF-MPQ, 6-minute walk test, and 10-m walk test after intervention, and there was no difference between groups in all variables.

Conclusion: Repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation can be positively helpful in reducing neuropathic pain and improving walking ability in patients with incomplete spinal cord injury.

Key Words : Neuropathic, Repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation, Spinal cord injury

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내측 경골 증후군의 상해 위험 예측 연구 : 근골격 시뮬레이션과 유한요소해석에 관한 연구

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Injury Risk Prediction Study of Medial Tibial Stress Syndrome : Base on the Musculoskeletal Simulation and Finite Element Analysis

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(Abstract)

Purpose: establish the patterns of tibial stress and muscle force during the stance phase by simulating running at different speeds with a musculoskeletal system.

Methods: Kinematics and dynamics data of 10 subjects at three different running speeds were recorded using a motion capture system and a treadmill. The C3D data were import into the Anybody Modeling System, muscle strength and elastic potential energy(EPO) of soleus(SOL), gastrocnemius(GL), tibialis posterior(TP) and flexor digitorum longus(FDL) were calculated using the Anybody Modeling system, and the results of strength and EPO are then imported into Abaqus as boundary conditions. Then FEA was used to calculate the tibial stress and strain at three running speeds. Finally, multiple linear regression analysis was performed between independent variables (muscle strength, EPO) and dependent variables (tibial stress and strain), and Kruskal-Wallis test was used to check the statistical differences between independent variables and dependent variables under different running speeds.

Results : (1) There was no statistically significant difference in strain (P = .229, $X^2 = 2.944$), but there was statistically significant difference in stress (P < .05, $X^2 = 6.226$). (2) The regression model fitting coefficients of the four muscles' (SOL, TP, GL, FDL) muscle strength, EPO, and tibial stress and strain were all more than 0.9. (3) At the early stage of the stance phase, the muscle strength of SOL, GL and FDL showed significant differences under different running speeds (SOL : P < .05, $X^2 = 7.311$, GL : P < .01, $X^2 = 28.817$, FDL : P < .05, $X^2 = 8.620$), and also showed significant differences at the late stage of the stance phase (SOL : P < .01, $X^2 = 28.817$, FDL : P < .05, $X^2 = 8.620$), and also showed significant differences at the late stage of the stance phase (SOL : P < .01, $X^2 = 11.395$, GL : P < .01, $X^2 = 44.833$, FDL : P < .01, $X^2 = 19.85$). but there was no statistically significant change in TP at any phase. (4) There is no significant difference in EPO between SOL and TP at different running speeds. However, the EPO stored in GL tendon increased with the increase of running speed, while the FDL decreased(GL : P < .01, $X^2 = 8.755$, FDL : P < .01, $X^2 = 36.238$).

Conclusion: This study investigated the changes in muscle strength and the level of EPO stored in the tendons of four muscles, the soleus, gastrocnemius, tibialis posterior ,and flexor digitorum longus, as the kinematic characteristics of the ankle

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joint changed, and investigated the relationship between muscle strength, EPO levels, and tibial stress and strain. The results of the study confirmed the initial research hypothesis that there is a close relationship between muscle strength, EPO levels and tibial stress and strain in SL, GL, TP, and FDL, and that these muscles cause higher peak stress levels by traction on the medial edge of the tibia, but GL may play an indirect role in the development of MTSS by influencing the functional characteristics of the foot and ankle complex. During running, greater ankle valgus, valgus and plantarflexion should be avoided as they are risk factors for increased medial tibial stress.

Key Words : Musculoskeletal, MTSS, Finite Element Analysis

The Effects of Scapular Stabilization Exercises Accompanied by Spine Stabilization Exercises Using Unstable Surface on Muscle Activities and Winging Distance for Subjects with Winging Scapular

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Abstract>

Background : This study aimed to examine the effect of scapular stabilization exercises accompanied by spine stabilization exercises using unstable surface on muscle activity and winging distance (WD) for subjects with winging scapular.

Methods: The 30 subjects with winging scapular were selected, the subjects were randomly divided into two groups of 15. The experimental group(EG) performed scapular stabilization exercises accompanied by spine stabilization exercises on an unstable surface, whereas the control group(CG) performed only scapular stabilization exercises. Each group performed exercises for 40 minutes three times a week for four weeks (12 sessions in total). To investigate the intervention effects, the activity of the muscles around the shoulder and the WD were measured.

Results: The results of this study showed that serratus anterior(SA) and lower trapezius(LT) activation increased significantly after the interventions in both the EG and CG. The increase in SA and LT activity was significantly greater in the EG than in the CG. Moreover, the activation of the upper trapezius(UT) and pectoralis major(PM) decreased significantly in both groups after the exercise interventions, with no significant differences between the two groups. The WD also decreased significantly in both groups after the interventions. The decrease was significantly greater in the EG than in the CG.

Conclusions: As a result, scapular stabilization exercises which are widely used in clinicalpractice, can increase SA and LT activity and effectively improve winging scapular. Moreover, the combination of such exercises with spine stabilization exercises on an unstable surface can confer greater benefits than scapular stabilization exercises alone and is thus recommended.

Key words : Wining scapular, Scapular stabilization exercise, Spine stabilization exercise, Electromyographic, Serratus anterior

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The Effects of Different Kinds of Smooth Pursuit Exercises on Center of Pressure and Muscle Activities during one leg standing

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(Abstract)

Background : This study was to ovserve the effects of gaze fixation and different kinds of smooth-pursuit eye movements on trunk and lower extremity muscle activities and center of pressure.

Methods: A total of 24 subjects were selected for the study. In order to observe the effects of gaze fixation and different kinds of smooth-pursuit eye movements on center of pressure and muscle activities during one leg standing, the activity of trunk and lower limb muscles(TA, LG, MG, VMO, VL, BF, RA and ES) and the COP(surface area ellipse, length and average speed) were measured. Before the experiment, we used Gazepoint GP3 HD Eye Tracker (Gazept, Vancouver, Canada) to train eye movement, so that the subjects were familiar with smooth eye movement. Each exercise was repeated three times at random. The exercise order was randomized by drawing lots to avoid order bias due to fatigue.

Results: The center of pressure and muscle activities were significantly increased when the smooth-pursuit eye movement with one leg standing compared with gaze fixation with one leg standing. During smooth-pursuit eye movements, changes of center of pressure and muscle activities were significantly increased with eye and head movement, when the head and eyes move in opposite directions, the center of pressure and muscle activities were increased more than any other exercises.

Conclusions: Smooth-pursuit eye movement with one leg movement affected balance. In particular, in the process of smooth-putsuit eye movement with one leg standing, when the eyes and head move in the opposite direction, they had higher requirements for balance. Therefore, this movement can be recommended to objects that need to enhance their balance ability.

Key words: smooth-pursuit eye movement, gaze fixation, center of pressure, muscle activity

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임정묵 · 이영재 · 김성길^{*}

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The effect of taping type and intensity on muscle strength and endurance of healthy adult's quadriceps femoris

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Abstract>

Purpose: This study is to investigate the effect of the type and intensity of taping on the muscle strength and muscle endurance of healthy adults.

Methods: 38 healthy adults participated in this experiment. Before applying the taping to each participant, the muscle strength and endurance of the quadriceps femoris were measured. After applying three different taping intervention methods, muscle strength and muscle endurance changes were measured. Muscle strength and endurance were measured through CSMI. Repeated measures ANOVA was used for statistics on participant measurements. And fisher's LSD was used for post hoc analyses.

Results : All intervention methods influenced the muscle strength improvement of the quadriceps femoris(p<0.05). Among them, elastic tape with 50% elasticity had a greater impact on muscle strength than 33% elastic tape and non-elastic tape, and secondly, elastic tape with 33% elasticity was effective, and non-elastic tape had the least impact(p<0.05). Muscle endurance improvement was affected by the order of 50% elasticity taping, 33% elasticity taping, and non-elastic taping, just like muscle strength(p<0.05).

Conclusion: As a results of the study, all three taping intervention methods showed significant effects on improving muscle strength and muscle endurance of the wide-legged quadruple muscles, but the best effect was to apply 50% elastic taping.

Key Words: Elastic taping, Non-elastic taping, Muscle strength, Muscle endurance, Quadriceps femoris, Isokinetic exercise

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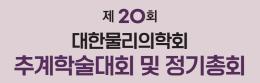
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