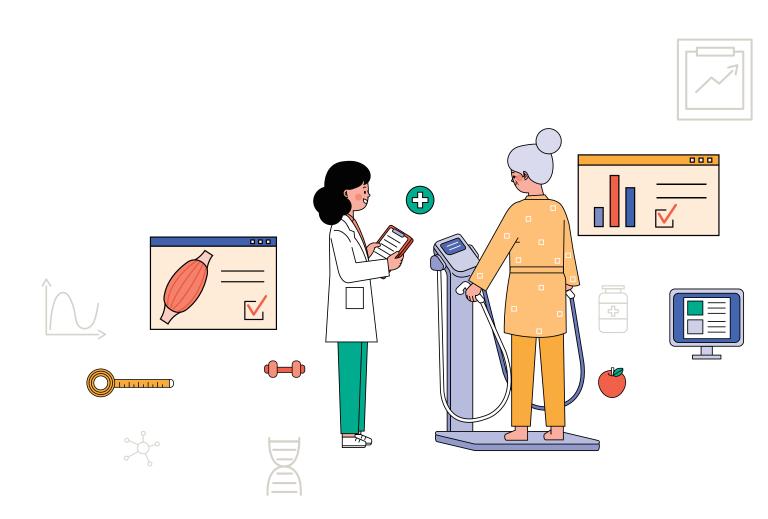


제 21회 대한물리의학회 추계학술대회 및 정기총회

근감소증에 대한 물리의학적 접근: 위험 요소 판별, 진단, 중재 전략

일정 : 2023, 11, 11^년~ 12^인

장소: 부산가톨릭대학교 로사리오관 102호



제 21회 대한물리의학회 추계학술대회 및 정기총회 일정 및 세부사항

근감소증에 대한 물리의학적 접근: 위험 요소 판별, 진단, 중재전략

○ 일 시: 2023년 11월 11일(토요일) (10:30-17:00)

○ 장 소: 부산가톨릭대학교 로사리오관 102호

○ 세부 일정표

시 간	프 로 그 램	진행 및 특강자
10:30~10:40	접수	
10:40~10:50	개회사	유경태 (대한물리의학회장)
10:50~11:00	축사	이근희 (대한물리치료혐회장)
	session 1. 근감소증에 대한 물리의학적 접근	좌장 : 김종순 (부산가톨릭대)
11:00~11:30	초고령 사회를 앞둔 근감소증의 최신 지견 및 물리치료학적 대비	황종석 (영남대 근감소증연구소)
11:30~12:20	근감소증을 위한 물리의학적 접근 및 중재	박철호 (바트리움)
12:20~13:30	점심시간 및 대한물리의학회 이사	회 회의
	session 2, 물리치료 최신연구	좌장 : 이경순 (부산보건대)
13:30~14:30	신진과학자 최신연구발표	발표자 : 신진과학자
	session 3. 연구윤리	
14:30~15:00	생명윤리위원회(IRB)와 연구윤리의 이해	박소현 (영산대)
	session 4. 특강	
15:00~15:30	근감소증의 몸통운동	배성수 (전 대한물리의학회장)
	session 5. 포스터 전시 및 발표	
15:30~16:00	포스터 전시 및 발표	
16:00~16:30	시상식	사회자, 학회장
16:30~	정기총회	사회자, 학회장

ontents

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김민서 ・ 강재원 ・ 김가람 ・ 김영우 ・ 최우식 ・ 차용준 ・ 홍유진 ・ 김태우

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송지민 · 김다빈 · 민나래 · 박덕환 · 박수지 · 윤시원 · 이주경 · 이준민 · 차가영 · 김종순

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김희찬・국명호・김성희・이주영・장기욱・정성아・주세현・김장곤

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대한물리의학회장 유경태

안녕하십니까? 대한물리의학회 회원 및 물리의학을 공부하는 학생 여러분! 저는 대한물리의학회 8-9대 학회장을 맡고 있는 남서울대 물리치료학과 유경태교수입니다.

2023년 대학물리의학회 추계학술대회를 바다의 물결이 부드럽게 밀려오는 해안가와 푸른 하늘 아래 자리한 도시로 자연의 아름다움을 경험하고 공감할 수 있는 부산에서 개회하게 된 것을 영광으로 생각합니다. 부산의 아름다움은 우리 물리의학의 탐구와 발전과도 조화를 이룰 것입니다. 또한 이번 학술대회를 주최하는 부산카톨릭대학교는 물리의학의 연구에 헌신과 열정을 보여주었으며, 우리 모두에게 열린 문을 제공해준 부산카톨릭대학교 물리치료학과에 감사의 인사를 드립니다.

우리 대한물리의학회는 2006년에 발족하여 올해로 18주년이 되었습니다.

이는 일산 배성수 교수님 이하 역대 학회장님들과 임원진 및 회원 여러분들의 열정과 노력의 결실이라고 생각되며 모든 회원님들께 감사의 말씀을 드립니다.

이번 학술대회는 최근 화두로 떠오르고 있는 근감소증의 물리치료라는 주제로 우수한 교수님과 임상에서 활동하시는 선생님의 명강의를 수강 할 수 있으며, 국내 여러 대학 학생들의 포스터 발표도 볼 수 있는 연구의 장이 될 것으로 생각됩니다.

이 자리에 참가해주신 여러분께 감사의 말씀을 드립니다. 여러분의 지식과 열정이 이 행사를 더욱 풍부하게 만들 것입니다. 우리는 모두 함께, 이 자리에서 과학과 지식의 환상적인 세계를 탐험하고, 함께 더 나은 미래를 창조하는 데 기여할 것입니다.

마지막으로 이번 학술대회를 위해 물심양면으로 노력해 주신 실무진들과 이사님들, 그리고 학술대회를 후원해주신 여러 후원업체 관계자 분들에게도 다시 한번 깊은 감사를 드립니다.

다시 한번 부산카톨릭대학교의 환대에 감사의 마음을 전하며, 우리 모두 이 아름다운 도시 부산에서 대한물리의학 학술대회가 성공적이고 기억에 남는 행사가 되시길 기대합니다.

감사합니다. 2023년 11월 11일 대한물리의학회장 **유경태**





대한물리치료사협회장 이근희

존경하고 사랑하는 대한물리의학회 회원 여러분, 반갑고 감사합니다.

대한물리의학회 제 21회 학술대회 및 정기총회 개최를 축하드립니다. 대한물리의학회는 2006년에 학회 창립을 시작으로 올해로 17주년이 되었습니다. 이는 유경태학회장님 중심으로 일산 배성수 역대회장님을 비롯한 임원진 및 회원 여러분들의 열정과 노력의 결실이라고 생각되며 모든 회원님들께 반가움과 아울러 축하와 감사의 말씀을 드립니다.

대한물리의학회는 2015년에 한국연구재단 등재지로 선정되는 쾌거를 이루어 물리치료학문의 발전에 공헌하기 위한 학회 모습을 갖추어 가고 있습니다. 앞으로 대한물리학회는 대한물리의학회지를 Scopus 급으로 격상, 물리의학학술제를 세계 5개국이상의 참여와 20편 이상의 논문이 발표되는 국제학술대회로 개최를 계획하고 실행중인 것으로 전해 들었습니다, 향후 학회는 학회 임원들의 참여와 협조로 앞으로 더 성장 발전해 나가리라 생각합니다.

물리치료사의 잠재력과 성장, 발전을 생각하며 함께 힘을 보태주십시오.

노인복지법의 주간보호시설 시설 장에 물리치료사가 포함된 자격인정 법률통과, 치매안심센터에 물리치료사가 근무가능, 스포츠분야 선수전담관리사에 물리치료사가 포함되도록 관계법령을 변경하여 우리의 파이가 커졌습니다. 그리고 방문재활·의료기사법·기록이라는 3대 법안이 모두 발의하기도 하였습니다. '물리치료학제 일원화를 비롯한 관련 법안은 '국민건강지킴이 물리치료사!'슬로건에 맞게 물리치료사 면허권자로 당당히 일을 할 수 있는 권리를 갖는데 꼭 필요한 법안이며 우리는 지금 온 역량을 모아 이 법안을 통과시켜야만 '희망의 물리치료', 우리의 미래가 있습니다. 협회의 발전과 회원의 성장을 위한 모든 것이 학회 소속 회원들의 진심어린 격려와 긍정적 협조가 필요하오니 대한물리의학회소속 선생님들의 희망찬 미래를 위해 우리 협회 성장을 위해 함께 힘을 보태 주시길 바랍니다.

부산에서 개최되는 대한물리의학회 제 21회 학술대회 및 정기총회 개최를 다시 한 번 축하드리며, 회원 여러분 모두의 건강과 행운을 축원합니다. 감사합니다.

2023년 11월 11일 대한물리치료사협회장 **이근희**

특강 1

초고령 사회를 앞둔 근감소증의 최신 지견 및 물리치료학적 대비

/ 황종석

초고령 사회를 앞둔 근감소증의 최신 지견 및 물리치료학적 대비 (Latest Perspectives on Sarcopenia in an Super-Aging Society and Physical Therapy Strategies for Prevention and Intervention) Jongseok Hwang Institute of Humon Ecology, Fungnom University, Papublic of Korea

Contents I. Overview of Sarcopenia II. Latest Sarcopenia Risk Factors Research III. Physical Therapy Strategies for Diagnosis, Prevention and Intervention

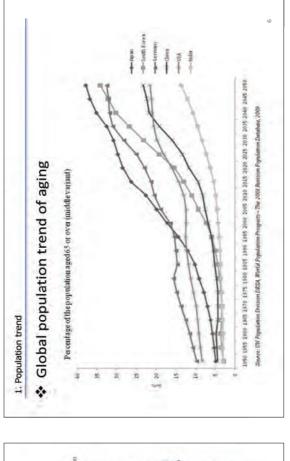
I. Overview of Sarcopenia

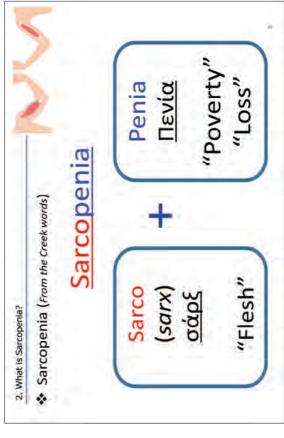
- 1. Population trend
- 2. What is Sarcopenia?
- 3. Sarcopenia = Disease
- 4. Diagnosis of Sarcopenia 5. Phenotype of Sarcopenia

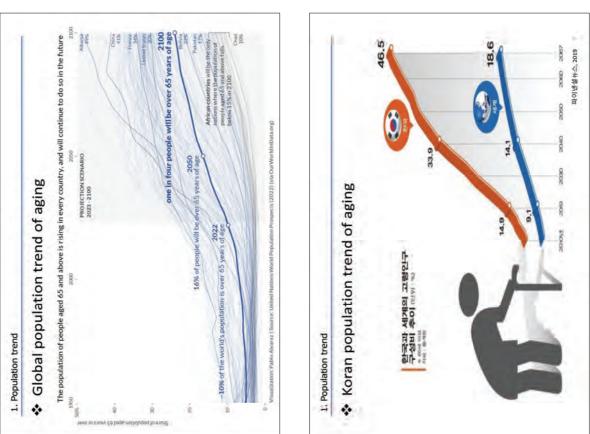
- 물리치료사(작업치료사, 의사, 간호사)들이 Sarcopenia(근감소증) 에 대한 전반적 지식을 안다.
- ❖물리치료사들이 Sarcopenia 의 진단 기준을 안다.
- ❖물리치료사들이 Sarcopenia의 위험요소를 안다.

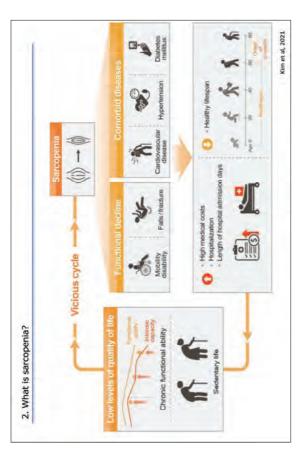
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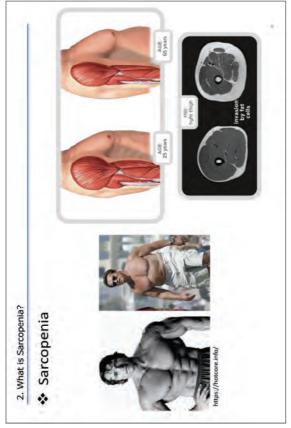


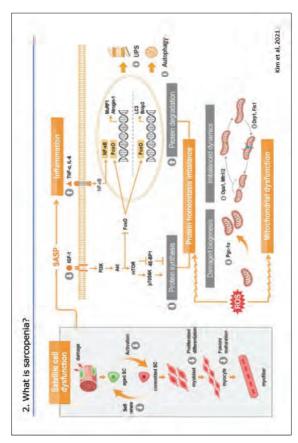


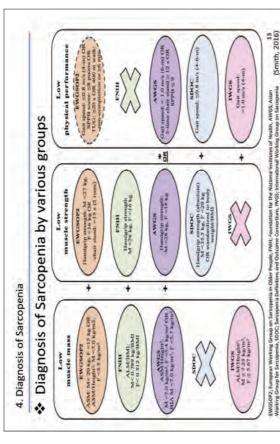


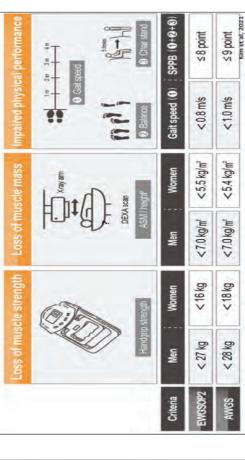






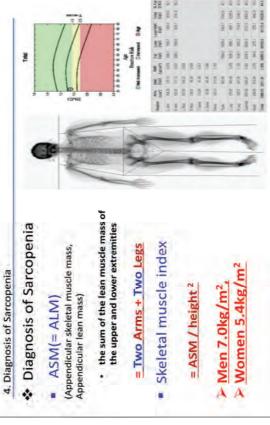


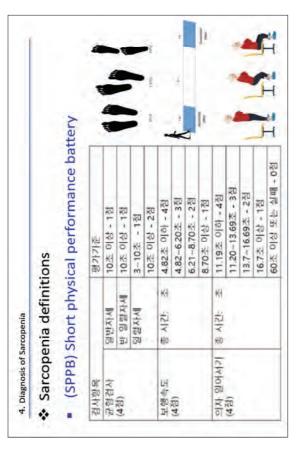


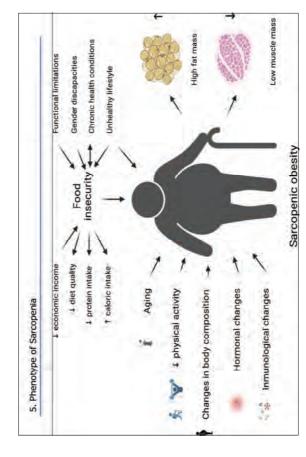


4. Diagnosis of Sarcopenia



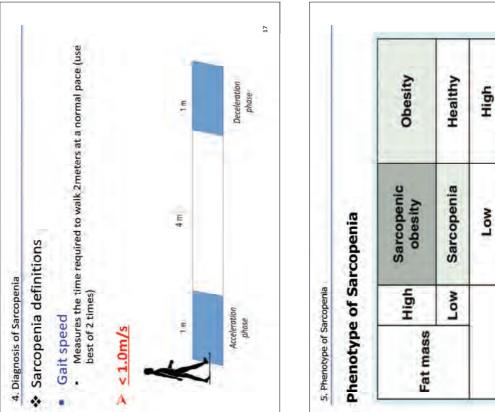






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Muscle mass



II. Sarcopenia Risk Factors 2. Materials and Methods 1. Introduction 5. Conclusion 4. Discussion Research 3. Results

suggested that changing hormones, immobility, age-related muscle changes,

Although the definitive sarcopenia mechanism is unclear, several studies

decreases muscle strength, function, and quality of life (Rosenberg 1997). Sarcopenia is defined as the age-related loss of skeletal muscle mass that

1. 1 Literature Review

1. Introduction

Sarcopenia

nutrition, and neurodegenerative changes are possible contributing factors

(Wang, et al. 2012).

The elderly over 65 years old are more susceptible to sarcopenia. Skeletal

muscle loss begins at 35 years of age, occurring at 1-2 % every year. The

muscle loss increases to 3 % per year after 65 years (Nair 2000).

1. Introduction

1. 1 Literature Review

* Sarcopenia

- The proportion of the elderly in Asia is increasing rapidly. In particular, Korea is was older than 65 years in 2021 and is expected to increase to 39.8 % of those the fastest aging nation in the world. Approximately 16.5 % of the population in 2050 (Kulik, et al. 2014).
- Diseases related to aging, such as sarcopenia, will have a greater impact in Korea and Asia than in other countries

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1. Introduction

1. 1 Literature Review

- despite the health condition and body composition of the elderly differing according group(Chen, et al. 2021; Su, et al. 2019; Therakomen, et al. 2020; Yang, et al. 2019), On the other hand, most sarcopenia studies classified subjects into a single to their age.
- · Thus, dividing the elderly population according to age is crucial to investigating the characteristics of sarcopenia properly. The ages of older adults can be divided into three categories: "young old", "old," and "oldest-old" (Papalia 2008).
- The age of young old ranges from 65 to 74 years; the old ranges from 75 to 84 years old, and the oldest-old are over 85 years of age. (Kulik, et al. 2014; Lee, et al. 2018; Little 2016).

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They have shown that sex-specific differences in absolute muscle loss rates are greater in men than in women, which cannot be attributed solely to the greater initial muscle mass in men (Pacifico, et al. 2020; Patel, et al. 2013; Payette, et al. Furthermore, several epidemiological results between older men and women revealed a discrepancy regarding prevalence (Dennison, et al. 2017; Landi, et al. 2012; Lee, et al. 2013; Patel, et al. 2013; Peterson and Braunschweig 2016; To identify the prevalence of sarcopenia in young older people To assess the gender-specific risk factors in young-old people 1. 3 Research Purpose 1. 1 Literature Review · Purpose 1 Purpose 2 Shafiee, et al. 2017). 1. Introduction 1. Introduction The specific incident rate of sarcopenia in the young old would differ according 25 Early diagnosis of sarcopenia focuses on detecting symptomatic patients as early as
possible. By doing so, they have the best chance of effective treatment. When sarcopenia treatment is delayed or missed, there is a lower chance of a good quality of life, greater problems related to treatment, and higher costs of care. Because sarcopenia is frequently unrecognized and shows no signs and symptoms until it is severe, knowledge of the key feature of risk factors associated with early This is the first study to examine the young-old population aged 65 to 74 years. Understating the features of young-old people with sarcopenia is essential compared to those of the other counterpart ages. detection and prevention is very important (Peterson and Mozer 2017). Gender-specific risk factors exist in sarcopenic young-old adults. 1. 2 Research Hypothesis 1. 1 Literature Review · Hypothesis 2 · Hypothesis 1 · Hypothesis 1. Introduction 1. Introduction

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2. Materials and Methods

2. 1. Datasets and sampling

- The present study used data from the 4th and 5th Korea National Health and Nutrition Examination Surveys (KNHANES) database. ٠
- The datasets were collected by household interviews and standardized physical

74 years of age. Of the remaining 4,228 participants, 1364 and 167 subjects who did not undergo a sarcopenia examination and health survey, respectively, were

excluded. Finally, 2,697 participants were included in this study.

December 2011. The present study excluded 33,535 people who were not 65 to

The KNHANES study examined 37,573 healthy people from January 2008 to

٠

2. 1. Datasets and sampling

2. Materials and Methods

- Community dwelling young-old, from 65 to 74 years old, with sarcopenia measurements and health surveys, were selected for the research. examinations administered at mobile examination centers. 6
- A stratified, multistage, clustered probability sampling method was applied to the data, representing the noninstitutionalized Korean general population. The study design is a cross-sectional study.

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The KNHANES database was obtained by the Korean Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Center (KCDCPC), All participants in the present study signed an informed consent form 53

2. Materials and Methods

2. 2. Variables

- The present research used the following variables: age, height(cm), weight(kg), body mass Index (BMII), waist circumference (WC), skeletal muscle index (SMII), smoking status, drinking status, fasting glucose, triglyceride, total cholesterol, systolic blood pressure, and diastolic blood pressure. ٠
- The WC was the measured circumference passing a midpoint between the bottom of the rib cage and the top of the lateral border of the iliac crest with full expiration. The blood test was performed after eight hours of fasting. A mercury Cigarette smokers and alcohol drinkers were categorized as non-users, ex-users, diastolic blood pressure in the sitting position after a 10-minute rest in a chair. sphygmomanometer was used to measure the systolic blood pressure and or current users.

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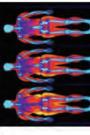
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2. Materials and Methods

3. Criteria for Sarcopenia

Sarcopenia was designated by the International Classification of Disease by World investigator determined sarcopenia based on the calculated SMI. The validity and Health Organization (WHO), and its code was ICD-10-CM (M62.84). The presence Bedford, MA). The skeletal muscle mass index (SMI) was calculated as ASM (kg)/ reliability of DEXA are well-established (Glickman, et al. 2004; Kutač, et al. 2019; of sarcopenia was determined by measuring the appendicular skeletal muscle BMI (kg/m2). The SMI for sarcopenia determination was < 0.789 in males and < 0.521 in females, according to the Foundation for the National Institutes of mass (ASM) by dual X-ray absorptiometry (DEXA) (QDR4500A; Hologic, Inc., Health Sarcopenia Project in the United States(Studenski, et al. 2014). The Schubert, et al. 2019). ٠





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2. Materials and Methods

2. 4. Criteria for Sarcopenia

analyses were performed to compare the chemical parameters of the sarcopenia The descriptive data are presented as the mean ± standard deviation. Complex and non-sarcopenia participants. Multiple logistic regression was exploited to Corporation, Armonk, NY, United States). Independent t-tests and chi-square sampling analysis was performed, adapting the weights given by KNHANES. Statistical analyses were performed using SPSS 22.0 window version (IBM calculate the odds ratio of sarcopenia of each sex. P-values < 0.05 were considered significant. ٠

the weighted value was 19.2% (CI 95%: 16.4-22.3) The male and female prevalence of sarcopenia in

3. 1 Prevalence of sarcopenia

3. Results

and 26.4% (23.7-29.4), respectively (Table 2). Females had a higher prevalence than males.

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100

73.6 (70,6-76.3)

26.4 (23.7-29.4)

100

80.8 (75.8-82.7)

19.2 (16.4-22.3)

Weinhted (iii)

Normal (n=1,103)

Normal (n=915)

73.3

36.7

88

6'08

19.1

3. Results

3. 3. Clinical risk factors in female

pressure, and diastolic blood pressure variables are status, triglyceride, total cholesterol, systolic blood The statistically significant clinical variables were glucose (p < 0.05). The smoking status, drinking age, height, weight, BMI, WC, SMI, and fasting not statistically significant (p > 0.05)

3. 2. Clinical risk factors in male

cholesterol, and diastolic blood pressure variables statistically significant (p < 0.05). By contrast, the triglyceride, and systolic blood pressure were weight, smoking status, drinking status, total · Age, height, BMI, WC, SMI, fasting glucose, were non-significant (p > 0.05).

3. Results

3. Results

3. 3. Gender-specific clinical parameters related to sarcopenia

	Sarcopenia (n=278)	Normal (n=915)	٩	Sarcopenia (n=401)	Normal (n=1,103)	
Age	69,700±2,853	69.238±2.794	0,014*	69,826±2,601	69,153±2,750	0.000.0
Height (cm)	160.953±4.986	166,942±5.042	**000'0	147,785±4,424	153,197±4,889	0,000
Weight (kg)	64,215±9,266	64.148±9.169	6.913	57,530±8,789	857.8±058.258	0.001
BMI (kg/m²)	24,717±2,822	22.961±2,706	000'0	26.270±3,334	23,738±3,123	0000'0
WC (cm)	88,13918,855	84.352±8.369	**000'0	87,432±9,302	82,611±9,304	0.000.0
SMI (kg/m²)	0,731±0,046	0.896±0,073	**000'0	0,480±0,031	0,602±0,061	000'0
FG (mg/dl)	109,726±37,687	104.831±26.780	-910'0	106,638±27,983	101,952±22,291	**100'0
Trigivoeride	175,737±143,986	136,534±90,234	**000'0	148,713±76,028	145,801±85,9360	0.548
10	183,468±36,724	179.928±34,522	0.140	200,869±38,547	197.992±35.465	0.173

3. Results

3. 5. Odds ratios for sarcopenia in woman

• The odds ratio of age, height, weight, BMI, WC, SMI, and fasting glucose were statistically significant with respective values of 1.489 (0.242–9.076), 0.096 (0.012–0.729), 0.079 (0.012–0.30), 0.158 (0.123–0.203), 0.042 (0.036–0.048), 1.071 (1.050–1.093) (p < 0.05). The odds ratio for age was not statistically significant (p > 0.05)

3. Results

3. 4. Odds ratios for sarcopenia in men

The odds ratios in age, BMI, WC, SMI, fasting glucose, triglyceride, and systolic blood pressure were statistically significant (p < 0.05). Their respective values were 1.447 (0.181–1.170), 0.102 (0.017–0.519), 1.494 (1.195–1.869), 0.211 (0.199–0.223), 0.877 (0.849–0.906), 1.012 (1.005–1.019), and 1.347 (1.276–1.421). The odds ratio for height was not statistically significant (p > 0.05)

4. Discussion

Gender specific prevalence

- This study examined the prevalence and risk factors according to gender in young older people with sarcopenia in Korea. The prevalence of sarcopenia in males and females was 19.2, and 26.4, respectively. The prevalence of sarcopenia was higher in females than in males. This finding is in line with several studies. (Dam, et al. 2014; Hutun, et al. 2016).
 - Lours, hours, et al. 2010).

 Dam et al. screened 10,063 people and reported a 5.10% and 11.80% prevalence of sarcopenia in men and women, respectively (Dam et al., 2014). Similarly, Hunt et al. investigated 1,921 community-dwelling older Japanese with a mean age of 73.0 years. Their sarcopenia prevalence was 10.34% in males and 16.56% in females (Htun, et al. 2016).

4. Discussion

Sender specific prevlance

- A possible underlying mechanism for the lower prevalence in men was that many particular, hormone changes promoting skeletal muscle loss are faster in women than men. From 65 to 74 years, woman undergo a higher rate of diminishing sex hormones, such as estrogens and androgens, than men (Burger, et al. 2002). exogenous and endogenous factors affect the prevalence of sarcopenia. In
- people living in the community in Hong Kong. The incidence of sarcopenia in men Kong, and Taiwan (Brown, et al. 2016; Chan, et al. 2016). Brown et al. investigated They reported that the prevalence of sarcopenia is 44.8% in men and 30.24% in U.S 4,425 community-dwelling older people whose average age was 70.1 years. women. (Brown et al., 2016). Similarly, Chan et al. assessed 3,957 old Chinese This finding is inconsistent with studies performed in the United States, Hong and women was 9.30% and 5.30%, respectively (Chan et al., 2016).

4. Discussion

Risk factors (Age)

- Regarding the gender-specific clinical parameters related to sarcopenia, age is a risk factor for sarcopenia in both males and females. This result parallels numerous studies (Landi, et al. 2012; Nair 2000; Wang, et al. 2012).
- infection, is related to the concept of immunosenescence (Franceschi, et al. 2000; increases in the serum levels of inflammatory markers and related factors in both sexes. Ferrucci reported that aging is related to significant increases in the serum grade inflammation that develops with advanced age, in the absence of an overt levels of the inflammatory markers. (Ferrucci, et al. 2005). A chronic, sterile lowresponses pose a problem in the elderly. This impaired acute response increases the susceptibility to infection, resulting in tissue degeneration, such as muscle Franceschi, et al. 2014). Although inflammation is a crucial immune response against harmful pathogens in acute cases, these helpful acute inflammatory The possible theoretical rationale is that aging is associated with significant tissue (Ferrucci, et al. 2005; Franceschi, et al. 2014).

4. Discussion

Risk factors (Waist circumference)

- This result is in line with previous sarcopenia studies (Brown, et al. 2016; The waist circumference is related to sarcopenia in both sexes.
- A stucy on 4425 older adults in a community-dwelling study revealed odds ratios of 1.39 (1.05-1.84) in males and 1.44 (1.04-2.00) in females (95% CI) (Brown, et Confortin, et al. 2017; Sanada, et al. 2010).
- Confrortin et al. investigated 601 older adults and reported an odds ratio of 17.90 (1.48–201.16) (95% CI) in the anthropometric indicators, including waist circumference, waist to height ratio, and body mass index in both sexes al. 2016) in the hazard ratio.
 - Sanada et al. assessed 1,488 Japanese adults and reported that men and women with sarcopenia have a significantly different waist circumference than males (Confortin, et al. 2017). (Sanada, et al. 2010).

4. Discussion

Risk factors

- normal older adults is that decreased muscle mass and increased fat mass are The possible underlying reason for such differences between sarcopenia and interdependent(Zamboni, et al. 2008).
- Age-related muscle loss causes functional muscle weakness and muscle endurance, which results in a low level of physical activity (Nair 2005).
- This decreased muscle mass and physical activity is related directly to diminished total energy expenditure and prompt weight gain, especially in the abdominal area(Nair 2005).
- By contrast, increased fat mass, such as visceral fat, might generate high volumes C-reactive protein and interleukin 6 associated with fat have a negative effect on muscle mass. Thus, the loss of muscle mass is strongly associated with increasing of pro-inflammatory cytokines related to macrophages (Tilg and Moschen 2006). fat mass (Cesari, et al. 2005).

4. Discussion

Risk factors (fasting glucose

- The fasting glucose is strongly associated with sarcopenia. This finding is consistent with precious sarcopenia studies (Abidin Öztürk, et al. 2017; Buscemi, et al. 2021; Cui, et al. 2020; Du, et al. 2018).
- One hundred and fifty-seven sarcopenic community-dwelling elderly cohort study proved that the sarcopenic group has a higher incidence of impaired fasting glucose than the non-sarcopenic group (Buscemi, et al. 2021).
- Similare, training the form some periods of the state of

4. Discussion

Risk factors

The possible theoretical rationale is that the skeletal muscle plays a principal role in postprandial glucose regulation. Skeletal muscle absorbs up to 80% of glucose through Insulin-dependent glucose uptake after ingestion. Insulin-dependent and independent skeletal muscle glucose processing requires glucose transport from the circulation to the muscle, glucose passing through the extracellular matrix for the cell membrane, and translocation at the cell membrane, constitutively or in response to insulin or exercise. The glucose gradient promotes uptake through the catalyzed glucose transporter, and glucose transport is regulated by the intracellular glucose metabolism. (Hulett, et al. 2022) The loss of skeletal muscle glucose uptake is related to an abnormal carbohydrate metabolism, which affects the fast glucose level.

5. Conclusion

5. Conclusion

 This study is the first study to assess the gender-specific prevalence and clinical risk factors related to sarcopenia in young-older adults. The results showed that the prevalence of sarcopenia was higher in women than men, and its weighted value was 26.4% (23.7–29.4) and 19.2% (CI 95%: 16.4–22.3), respectively: 48

4. Discussion

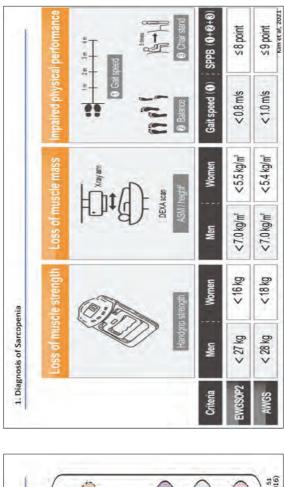
* Study limitation and future research suggestion

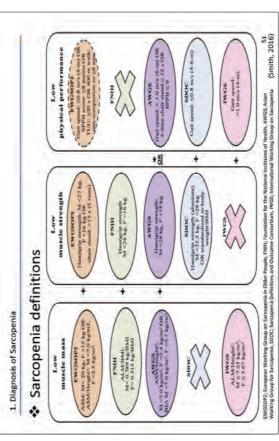
- One of the main limitations was that although 2,697 subjects in this
 study represent the whole population by statistical weight, the risk
 factor driven by the cross-sectional design would be strengthened by a
 longitudinal study or randomized case-control study. These studies can
 confirm the risk factors in sarcopenia.
 - Lastly, this study did not consider people with sarcopenia obesity or those who were osteosarcopenic obese. If those two conditions had been assessed, it would have been provided a better understanding of the waist circumference and fast glucose level. Future studies will investigate these conditions.



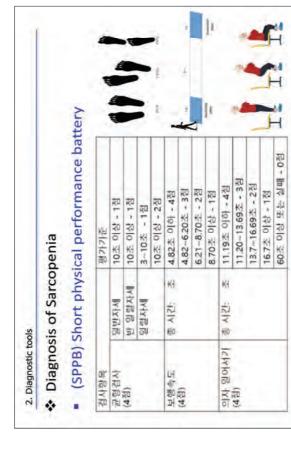
5. Conclusion

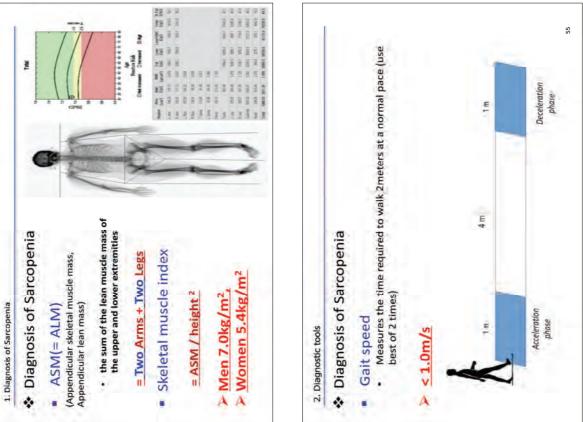
5. Conclusion





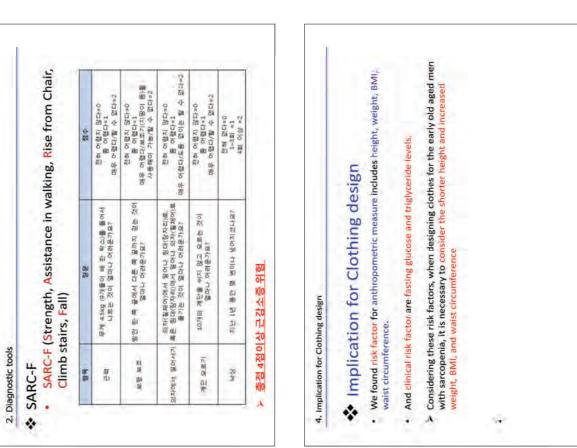












4. Implication for Clothing design

* Implication for Clothing design

confusion, or loss of consciousness. congr. congr. elements or bright colors to enhance Visibility, particularly for those elements or bright colors. 2. Safety Considerations: Individuals with diabetes may experience hypoglycemia (low blood sugar), which can cause dizziness,









4. Implication for Clothing design

* Implication for Clothing design

different body types and ensure that individuals of all sizes can find 3. Inclusive Sizing: Offer a wide range of sizes to accommodate well-fitting, comfortable clothing options (Schapter, 2023).









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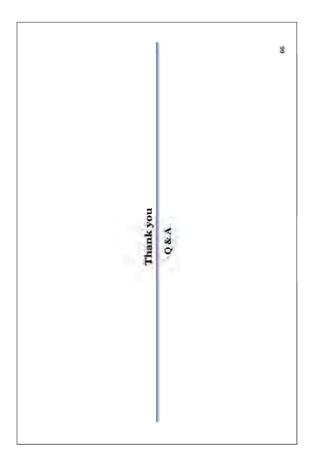
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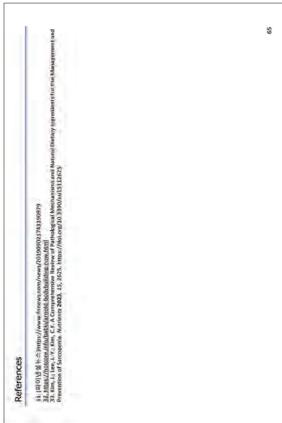
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Sanada, K.; Myacki, M.; Tanimoto, M.; Yama woto, K.; Muskami, H.; Otumura, S.; Gando, Y.; Suzuki, K.; Tabata, I.; Higoch, M. Actous-sectional to lapameer men and women: Pelerence values and association with cardiovascular risk factors. Eur. J. Appl. Physiol. 2001, 120, 79-65, doi:10.1009/pdc347.2010.1479.a.
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특강 2

근감소증을 위한 물리의학적 접근 및 중재

/ 박철호

근감소증과 관련된 만성 장기 질환 신체활동 및 운동 중재법 근감소증 진단법 영양학적 중재법 금기종 발표자: 박철호 중재 民 전 수 सा 21 यो पोरिंड यो श्रेय ये देपा ये 근감소증을 물리의학적

八

머

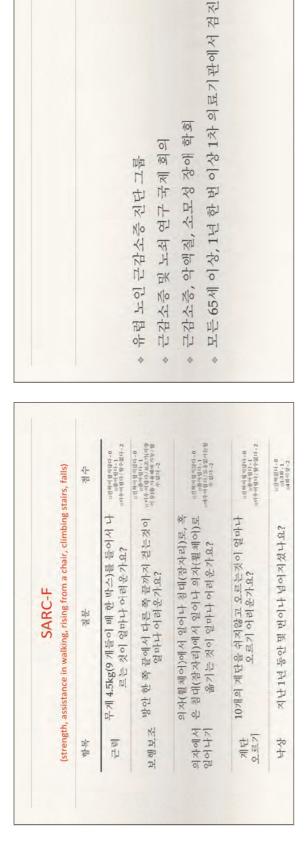
근감소증 진단

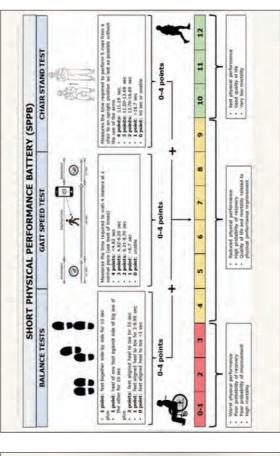
근감소증은 쉽게 예방할 수 있고 치료할 수 있는 질환으로 간수되지만 조기에 진단되는 경우는 거의 없으며, 시간이 지남에 따라 기능 능력의 저하와 점진적이지만 상당한 근육 약화를 초래 할 수있다.

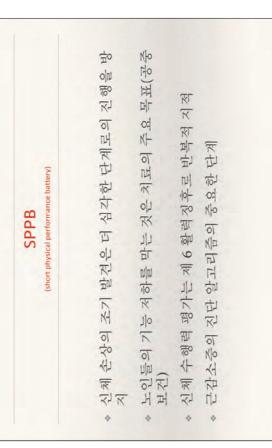
Sarcopenia, Alfonso j. cruz-jentoft, 2021

근감소증과 만성 장기 질환들

- 만성 폐쇄성 폐질환(COPD)
- 만성 신장 질환(CKD)
 - 만성 심부전(CHF)
- 号立場(Diabetes melllitus, 2형 당뇨병)
- 류마티스 관절염(RA)
- 상호 연관성이 높음, 위의 질환들과 근감소증을 선별하고 또한 예방하는 것은 중요한 (예비)환자 관리 전략







근감소증은 신체활동의 부족이 주요 원인 중에 하나이다. 근감소증 신체활동 및 운동 중 재 Fielding, R.A., et al., 2011 Validated performance-based assessment of physical function and future disability The Short Physical Performance Battery: SPPB

* 앉거나 누워서 보내는 시간 * 근감소증을 가속화, 만성질환, 사망률에 대한 강력한 예 측 요인 * 신체활동 부족 & 좌식행동 많이함 - 두 가지 인자 변화 필요

그감소증 신체활동 및 운동 중재 1) 좌식 생활방식 위험성(-) 2) 일상적인 신체활동(0,+) 3) 맞춤형 운동(+++)

생활방식 수정

친구 및 지인과 PA 수행하여 지속성 유지에 도움

골격근의 수축을 통해 생성되고 에너지 소비를 증가시키는 신체 움직임

Physical activity;PA) 신체활동

기본활동 - 좌식행동 그 이상의 에너지를 사용하는 최소 신체 움 직임(서 있기, 느린 보행, 매우 가벼운 물체 들어올리기)

생활습관 신체활동 - 자연에서 유산소 운동(걷기, 정원 가꾸기)

- 장시간 TV 시청 피하고 이 시간 중 일부를 운동시간으로 사용
- 짧은 거리 이동할 때 운동 대선 걷는다
- 엘리베이터 대신 최소한 및 중이라도 계단 이용
- 쇼핑할 때 입구에서 멀리 떨어진 곳에 주차하고 도보 이용
 - 목적지에서 한 두 정거장 전에 내림
- 수퍼마켓이나 쇼핑몰의 모든 통로를 걷는다
- 손주를 볼때 집 안에 있지 않고 공원에 테리고 간다
- TV를 볼 때 운동하기 위해 소파에 작은 무게의 물체를 둔다
 - 출을 서서 기다리는 동안, 한 발로 서서 균형 훈련을 한다. 전화 통화를 하면서 운동(건거나 다리 운동)

But, 근감소증과 관련된 많은 합병증에 적절한 중제이지만, 골격 근의 양/질에 대해서는 특별히 효과적이지 않다.

중등도 신체활동 - 개인의 유산소 능력에 비례하는 적당한 수준의 노력(빠른 보행, 자전거 타기, 수중기반 유산소 활동)

모바일 만보기 활성화 하여 매일 점음 수를 늘린다.

다구성 신체 운동

(Multicomponent physical exercise; MPE)

◈ 유산소, 저항성, 유연성, 균형운동 그리고 기타유형은 **훈련(**보행, 협응)

하여

- 신체조성최적화
- 만성질환 발달의 위험 감소 및 치료
- 낙상과 부상의 감소
- 장애 감소
- 심리적 건강 개선
- 정신 및 사회 건강
- 수명연장
- 삶의 질 향상

유산소 운동

Aerobic exercise; AE)

구조화된 신체활동의 한 형태로서, 지속적으로 큰 근육의 율 동적이고 반복적인 움직임을 특징으로 한다.

٠

- 유산소 대사를 통한 에너지 수요 충족, 산소 공급에 의존하 는 연속적인 신체활동 ٠
- 심폐건강, 신체 조성의 개선을 생성하도록 구조화되고 의도 된 운동 ٠
- 근감소증에 영향을 미치는 대사증후군 및 제 2형 당뇨병에 효과적임, 또한 노인의 만성질환과 조기 사망을 낮추는 수단 0

유산소 운동 권장 강도

- 심폐 건강에 필요한 허용 되는 "역치" 또는 최소 수준의 강도는 없다
- 심폐 건강의 향상(즉, VO2 MAX)은 초기 체력 능력에 크게 좌우, 동 강도는 상대적이다.
- 노인을 위한 유산소 운동의 초점은 초기 참여 및 지속적인 운동 참여 장려이므로, 제력 향상을 위한 특정 운동량을 권장하는 데 초점이 있 지 않다.
 - 공신력 있는 ACSM/AHA의 지점에서는 RPE(rating scale of perceived physical exertion)의 0-10 등급 척도에 따라 규정되어야한다고 제안함.

근감소증 유산소 운동 중재

유산소 운동은 최소 중강도에서 10분 이상동안 지속적으로 수행

Nelson, M.E., et al., 2007

일주일 최소 150분(2시간 30분)에서 300분(5시간) 중강도 운동 or 75분(1시간 15분)에서 150분(2시간 30분)의 격렬한 고강도 운 동 or 이와 동등한 중/고강도 혼합운동 제안

Physical Activity Guidelines for Americans(PAGA), 2018 위와 같은 운동 기준이 불가능한 노인 만성질환자는 "그들의 력과 조건이 허용하는 한 신체적으로 활동적이어야 한다. PAGA 祖立안, 2018

Max Effort Activity Very Hard Activity Very Light Activity **Moderate Activity** Vigorous Activity ng TV, riding in a car, etc. Light Activity RPE CHART
Rate of Perceived Exertion Feels Very di 7-8 4-6 9

유산소 운동효과의 생리적 기 전

- 한 번의 운동은 전신 포도당 처리를 상당히 증가, 일시적 고혈당 감소
- 운동 후 몇 시간동안 인슐린 민감도 증가
- AE의 반복적 적용은 심폐 건강 향상과 인슐린 작용 전반
- 혈압과 지절 개선, 내장 지방 감소, 지방산 산화 촉진, 미 토콘드리아 기능과 함량 증가, 염증 상태 약화

Resistance exercise; RE) 저항성 운동

- 일반적으로 근육에 가해지는 하중의 힘에 대항하거나 저항 해야 하는 구조화된 운동의 한 형태
- 에너지를 요구량을 충족시키기 위해 혐기성 대사에 의존
- 근력과 지구력을 향상시키거나, 골격근 비대 유도하기 위해 처방 근육 약화와 위축은 기능적 장애, 노인의 조기 사망률 예측
 - - 근감소증을 위한 1차 예방 및 치료 전략

Janssen, I., S.B Heymsfield and R. Ross, 2002

후기 (Resistance exercise; RE) 저항성 운동의

근감소증과 허약의 정도는 젊었을 때 도달한 근육의 질량과 근력의 정점에 기인함

Sayer, A.A., et al, 2008

조기 중재의 이점이 장기적인 건강과 독립성의 보존으로 이어짐

짧은 기간의 RE이후, 노인들의 단백절 합성 속도와 신경근 적응 반응이 젋은 성인과 유사함 조기 진단 및 RE참여로 추가적인 감소를 완화

Holviala, J.H., et al., 2006

Modified WHO/HPS, Geneva 2000 Environmental Changes can lower the disability threshold A life course model of sarcopenia Rehabilitation and ensuring quality of life Older life Minimising loss Range of mass & Disability threshold Adult life Maintaining peak Age Early life Growth and development to maximise peak Muscle mass and strength

근감소증 저항성 운동 중재

- 주요 근육 그룹당 1-2개의 다관절 운동 2~3세트
- 1주일에 2~3회씩 최대 1회 반복(1RM)의 70~85%의 강도에서 최대 계수 달성

NSCA

- RPE(중강도: 5~6점) or / and RPE(고강도: 7~8점)
- 최대 반복 범위(8~12RM)에서 하중을 점차 증가 시킴

ACSM, 2009

과영 유문

- 기저면(BOS)의 한계 내에서 신체 질량중심(COM)을 유지하는 능 력
- 다차원적인 균형 문제
- · 코어 안정화 근육의 약화, 근육 활성화 패턴의 변화, 고유수용감각 변화, 정상적인 자세 조절 능력 약화
- 기저면 점점 줄임, 중력 중심(COG) 변화, 자세 근육 스트레스, 감각 입력 감소
- 일주일에 3회 이상
- 안정적 지지대를 사용하는 것에서 없이하는 것으로 난이도를 높임

파워 트레이닝

- 동심성 운동(짧은 시간 간격으로 최대 힘을 발휘하는 폭발적인 지항성 훈련)
- 느리게 하는 저항성 운동 보다 더 큰 기능 개선
- 미끄러짐 및 낙상 사고 예방
- 저-중강도(1RM 40~60%)에서 최대 근력, 근육 크기, 기능 적 수행 향상이 모두 이루어짐

Ramirez-Campillo, R., et al, 2014

유명성 유명

- 관절의 완전한 가동범위를 통해 움직이는 능력
- 노화와 함께 감소
- 엉덩관절, 무릎 및 발목 관절의 제한은 낙상 위험 증가
- 신체적 독립성에 영향을 미치는 보행 변화 기여
- 정적 스트레칭, 동적 스트레칭
- RPE(5~6), 주 2일 이상, 10분 이상, 스트레칭 지속시간(30~60초)

ACSM, 2009

근감소증을 위한 영양학적 접 근

- 근육(합성 및 분해)은 아미노산의 지속적인 공급에 크게 의존한다. ٠
- 지항성 운동과 근력 및 제지방량을 증가 시키는 영양분을 결합하는 것은 더 긍정적인 효과가 보고 되었다. ٠
- Cermak NM et al, 2012
- 단백질, 류신, 하이드록실 메틸브티레이트(HMB), 비타민 D ٠

근감소증 환자를 위한 영양학적 교육

- 1~1.5g/kg
- 동물성 단백질-필수아미노산, 식물성 단백절-단백질의, 섬유질, 질좋은 지방 및 항산화 물질
- 단백질 보충제는 다량의 필수아미노산 제공
- 류신이나 메틸부티레이트는 근감소증 상황에서 단백질 합성을 더욱 촉진
- 혈중 농도가 낮은 경우 매일 비타민 D 섭취(최소 20ng/L 이상) : 근육량과 기능 개선
- 단백질 섭취는 매일 세 끼 걸쳐 분산
- 운동시 단백질 보충제는 운동이 끝나고 1시간이내 섭취, 음식(쇠고기, 닭고기, 유제품 등)은 운동 전 60~90분 전에 섭취

금기사항

- 운동을 악화 되는 심전도 변화
- 급성심근경색
- 불안정한 협심증
- 조절되지 않는 부정맥

급성심부전

운동 중재시 권고 사항

- 하루 종일 덜 눕기나 앉고 중-고강도의 활동적인 PA 촉진하는 요소
 - 개인적인 선호, 운동 이력, 준비성, 동기부여, 자기훈련 고려
- 계획을 잡기 위해 만성질환 및 활동 제한, 낙상위험, 재인의 능력에 따라 조정(매우 노 쇠한 노인은 근육 강화 및 균형 훈련이 유산소 훈련보다 선행)
 - -구체적 목표와 과계 교육한다, 각 활동 수행 방법, 시기 및 장소 등
- 부상 위험을 최소화 하기 위해 적당한 시간과 강도로 훈련하며 점차적으로 하게 한다.(몇 달 동안 권장 수준 미만으로 활동- 점차 증가) Ex) 하루에 세번, 매일 10분 동안 산책, 말을 할 수 있지만 적당히 힘든 속도 등
 - -PA 전후에 더 느린 속도 또는 낮은 장도로 준비 및 정리 운동
 - Ex) 5분 동안 걷기(낮은 장도와 짧은 간격)
- PA 전에 충분한 영양과 수분을 섭취하고 직절한 수면을 보장



신진과학자 발표 1

호흡운동과 수중운동 프로그램이 아급성 뇌졸중 환자의 폐기능, 균형 및 보행 능력에 미치는 효과 비교

/ 이동협



















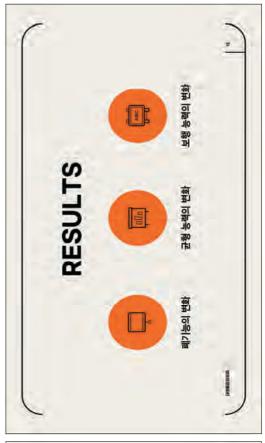




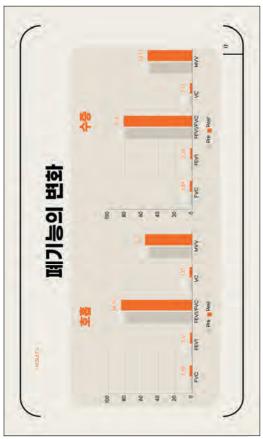


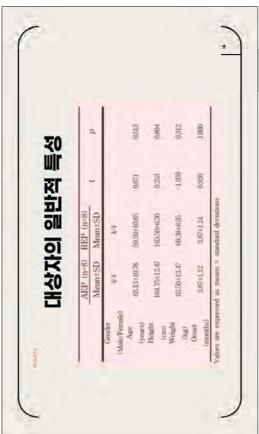


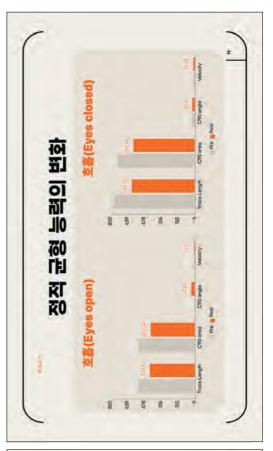


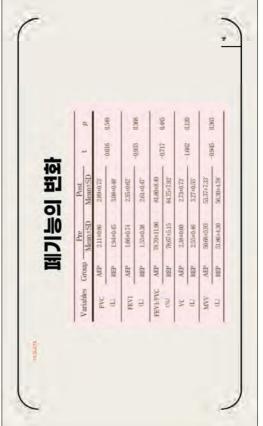




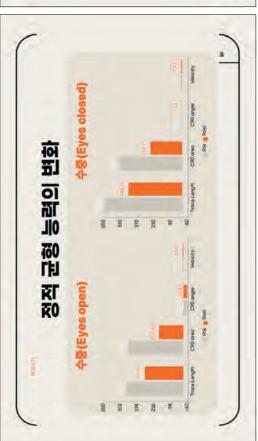


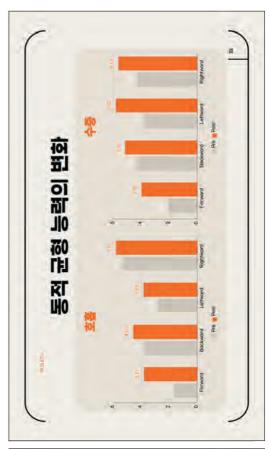




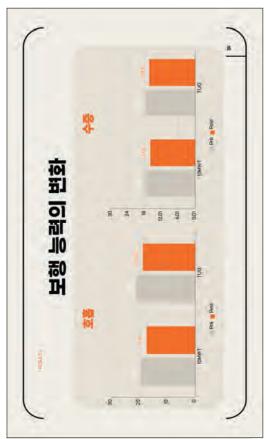


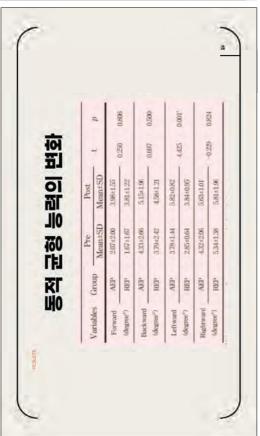




























신진과학자 발표 2

의료기관 유형과 직무스트레스가 이직의도에 미치는 영향

/ 박성아





물리치료사 (김명훈, 2001; 오영호 2006, 2010) (오영호, 2010; 신영석 외 2021) 직무만족도 저하 초래, 또다른 치료사에게 새로운 인력모집에 2020년 따른 손실 초래 이직조건 형성, 26.34% 악순환 반복 가용인력대비 비활동인력 물리치료사의 이직이 미치는 손해는? 7.79% 이수 양질의 보건의료 인력 역할 구분 및 상호지지 구성원간의 협동심과 보완적 분위기 저해 병원조직의 특성상 확보 어려움 의료기사 (간호사포함) 연구의 필요성 ① 연구의 필요성 30~08 2007년 보건의료의 질을 저하 병원과 환자에게 적응 있는 치료사에 비해 새 로운 직원은 사고나 실 의료서비스 제공능력 이 되어 있거나 경험 의 숙련성을 저하, 시키는 요인 수가 잦아 9.5% 수이 메 메 <u> 국</u> I | 서

1 | 서 론 ① 연구의 필요성 임상 물리치료사 수는? ✓ 2019년 한국 기준 인구 1,000명당 0.8명 ✓ OECD 평균 1.17명 ✓ 23개 가입국 중 14위 수준 → 물리치료사의 이직률 관리 필요 (신형석의,2021)

Ⅰ |서 론 ② 직무스트레스의 정의

- 개인의 능력이나 기술, 욕구가 직무환경의 요구와 일 치하지 않을 때 발생하는 것
- 생리적, 심리적 불균형으로서 부적합한 상태로 정의
 가도한 직무스트레스는 정신적, 신체적인 건강에도 악영향을 미쳐, 직무와 작업능력이 감소하고 이직의

(French IRP et al, 1974; 이미숙, 2009, 이도명, 2007; 한매경, 2007)

주요 원인이 됨



立 연구대상 및 방법 ③ 연구개상 ③ 연구기간 ④ 측정방법 ⑤ 자료처리 및 분석

표 │ 연구대상 및 방법 ② 연구 기간 ③ 연구 절차



표 | 연구대상 및 방법 ① 연구 대상

- 국내 서울 및 경기권 1차, 2차, 3차 의료기관에 재직 중 또는 재직 경험이 있는 물리치료사 228명
- 2. 본 연구목적을 이해하고 연구에 참여할 것을 자발적으로 동의한 자
- 3. 의사소통이 가능하며 스스로 설문지를 읽고 답할 수 있는 자
- 4. 징계, 경고, 정직 처분을 받은 자는 제외
- 5. 임시직이나 계약직을 제외한 정직원



n | 연구대상 및 방법 ④ 측정방법

ा, प्रदेशकालाओं कर्ण द्वारते भारत के प्रकट काल प्रत्यासक करण बार उन्हारण, भारत के प्रकार करण करण करण करण करण करण करणे. * केला तुस्तर करण प्रकट नवण प्रत्यासक * केला तुस्तर करण प्रकट नवण प्रत्यासक

인구사회학적 특성 조사

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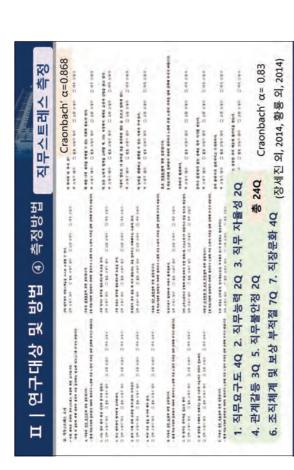
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 학력 5. 월급 6. 총 경력

현재 경력 8. 근무영역
 주 근무시간 10. 1일 환자수

11. 平本



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Ⅱ | 연구대상 및 방법 ④ 측정방법

(Lawler et al, 1983; 김영란, 2007) Craonbach' \(\alpha = 0.88 \) Craonbach' $\alpha = 0.885$ 이직의도 70, 이직요인 4Q 총 11Q 이직의도 측정 A PRINCES OF SERVICE STATE OF SERVICE SANDERS OF SERVICES OF SERVI SHE THE DAY NOT DISK AND THE MENT DISK OF THE PARTY OF TH BAC 40 D BAC D BASK D BAC BE BAC SALE DIN 394 III. 이 작가도 보는 나라 한쪽은 하하여 바라르토록 4만 조시합니다. 468 % 20% 하로 하라 보고 보고 합의하는 함으로 소크(기)로 우리가 바랍니다. DARKS DING 4. अस् भट्ट उट्टेस नेकल क्लाडस्ट संबद्धिय लंकम महारूप्त. च तक प्रतास प्रतास च च च च च च च च च च च च च

| 연구대상 및 방법 ⑤ 자료처리 및 분석

첫째, 설문도구의 타당도와 신뢰도 확인을 위해 요인분석과 신뢰도분석을 실시하였다. 둘째, 대상자의 일반적 특성은 기술통계와 빈도분석을 이용하여 빈도 및 백분율로 결과값을 산출하였다. 셋째, 직무스트레스, 이직요인 응답에 대한 빈도분석을 실시하여 응답의 양상을 파악하였다. 넷째, 인구통계학적 특성에 따른 직무스트레스와 이직의도는 독립 1 테스트, 그리고 일원배치 분산 분석을 통해 비교 분석하였으며, 구간 간 유의한 차이에 대해 사후검정을 통해 확인하였다. 다섯째, 대상자의 의료기관 유형(세 그룹)에 따른 직무스트레스와 이직의도는 일원배치 분산분석을

동해 비교분석하였으며, 집단 간 유의한 차이에 대해 사후검정을 통해 확인하였다. 여섯째, 대상자의 직무스트레스와 이직의도 사이에 상관관계를 확인하기 위해 상관분석을 통해 피어슨(Pearson) 상관계수를 산출하였다.

일곱째, 대상자의 인구사회학적 특성, 의료기관 유형, 직무스트레스 요인이 이직의도에 미치는 영향 리과 주요 변인의 설명력을 파악하기 위해 단변량에서 유의한 변수(p<0.05)를 독립변수로 추가하여 위계적 다중회귀분석(herarchical multiple regression)을 실시하였다.

* 통계분석 SPSS 25.0(SPSS Inc, IBM, KOREA) 유의수준 5%(p<0.05)



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		アストを	一下の十二					인구사회학적 특성	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	의료기관 유형에 따른 직무스트레스와 이직의도의 차이		인구동계약석 특성에 따른 식무스트레스와 이식의도의 자이	INTEREST AND A MINISTER	역구스트메스파 미역의도 한구 건 성한한계		이 이직의도에 영향을 미치는 요인					

0 0 ③ 인구통계

(4) (9)

69% 4.74 457 7 863 40A 2. 18. 46A 2. 18. 46A

With Page 11-40
sector(Vereit) 6 and and other properties of position Term feeder At the preference before At the preference before

1~5년

11.4 40.6 24.1 9.6 5.8 47.8 30.7 16.7

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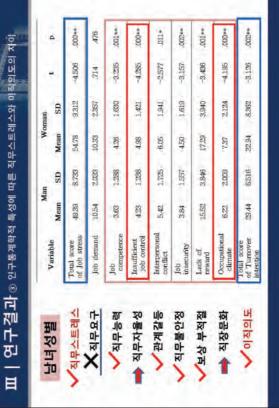
근무영역

신경제

81.58 72.30

학적 특성

0.0	Category (group)	Mean	S	α.		Schello						
	The age	123	8.38			Γ	L	To ME	4.88	997		
	Par Mil	54.16	330	200.0	-		700	N. A.	425	153	R 271	
	Se Mr	46.38	25	CO CO	1+0	*	inseconity	J. M.C.	3.70	1,62	1000	144
	Total	51.97	3.35		241>34	34	식구물단성매	20	416	182		145>34
	I'm ME	9.72	207					IL ME	16.53	3.54		
	TW ME	10.45	224	-	1	1	Lines of	1	17.38	388	5.764	.006er bec
	Se Mr	11,14	200	0.50	1000+	8	보산부전절	N N	15.22	6.19		2차>3차
직무요구	Total	10,44	2,19		3차>1차	女		I'm Wi	7.00	212	ı	
	En ME	3.98	1.56				Occupanto	SP MIC	989	214		
	A MIL	424	13	2000	- Color	1	christo	100 J	637	213	2,000	135 n/a
	3rd Mr	3.62	1,34	2492	-	1		Total	29	2140		
직무능력	Total	3.93	1.49		241>14	14		I' ME	32.08	802		
	Tie MI	462	152				Trettall store of	of Mit	100	27.8	2187	Office above
	2m 2	4.88	1,28	1900	1000	1	Throwner	P. MC	28.59	8.60		1241.341
	N NE	4 82	1.29	Z MA	non)	IVE		Total	31.11	860		Juce 107'1
	Total	459	1.38									
	I'm MP	609	1.87									
	AM MA	6.11	1,91	C. Como	-	34.00						
	S" ME	10%	25	SSM	-000+s	a,beac						
과게감은	Possil	440	100		1 2 4 3 4 1	>37						



拉	70	Mean	SD	d.	à	Schaffe							
T	Г	58.43	8,694					College	452	1.643			
	Bachelor	50.47	9,185					Bechelor	402	1.631			
Total score	Master	51,38	8,805	5,123	-4700°	ac.	Job	Master	400	1.472	1579	197	1/0
	Doctor	5471	13,238	K	N TOT	전학 >학사	Commence	Decta	486	1364			
	10001	10,00	2,4589					Total	416	1.618			
	College	10,63	2752					College"	17.38	3.774			
	Bachador	10.33	2,070					Pachelor*	15.62	3.845			
Job demons	Master	10.64	1380	437	B	n/4	Lack of	Master	16.79	4046	4543	******	ace
	Doctor	10.00	1,630				THINK BEG	-Decise"	12.71	4680			41.11
	Total	10,44	2,194				모상 무석설	AL Total	16.37	3.983		12	신역>역사
	College	430	3600					College	200	2636			
	Bachelor	3,95	1,457					- Comple	000	2000			
John Comments of the Comments	Masker	3.52	136	2008	801	8/u	Occupational	Decine	nan	2000	1		
	Doctor	3,86	1,215				cumine	Masthe	170	2.147	100	one.	age:
직무자율성 ^{Total}	N Total	3,83	1.401				지장문화	-	7.43	1,988		大の	저한 >석사
	College	208	1,443						8.77	2.139		1	
1	Sachelor"	453	1,401					College	45,00	8.897			
Insufficient.	Matter	(Z)	3,086	3077	-60	per	Total some	Elacheirr	86.62	8 482			
1121121	- Doctor	414	1574	K	101	지하는 바시	of Durposes	Manthe	30.45	7.44	4130		4ce
단세일이	Total	459	1,378		r		The same of the sa	Doctor"	10,71	10,339		が砂	저한 >한사
-	College	6.30	1.954					Total	31,11	8,604			
	Sachelos"	5.42	1,730										
freezesened.	Marter	5,06	1,970	5540	-620.	(Peb							
thet-	Diversor?	6,71	1.976	11	171	1742-174							
	Total	-	4 10.4		-	-							

	Catagorie		ш	-		1		300.749	2337	1584			
Variable	CIO DODANA	Mean	S	Ď.	a	Scheffe	Interperantal	982,082	584	1.970	4.000	-	1
아	T.						conflict	300.388	5,50	2000	1000	Sec Dife	DAG
IV								400 and over	909	1.582			
Tried aire	2507299							Total	572	1.854			
of Job stress	100-005	E .	12662	1084	375	n/s		1,199	3,75	2217			
	ACC 100 ACC							300,349	4.53	1,525			
	Make and and						. Yob	550,589	4.30	1,774	900	-	2.60
	1001	1				Î	Althrecia (II)	300.388	402	1.568	*	8	TA'S
	17188	10.75	4.113					400 and ower	400	1,386			
	200,249	10.00	1.640					Total	416	Leis			
Solo domand	250,230	10.59	2168	544	- Print	- volu-		1386	15.75	2099			
	300,386	10.28	2377					300,540	18.80	3,010			
	400 and over	10.25	2082				Lack of	2507299	16.50	4110	-	i	1
	Total	10.44	25151				DAMAGE	3007899	35.39	428	9	Ø.	nya
	17198	400	1.414					400 and over	15.64	3,766			
	2007249*	430	1,485					Total	1637	3,963			
John	250,286	430	2897	2330	1000	0.00		1,189	800	3397			
- spindedamin	\$982,000	988	1385	330	100	900		300,249	6.93	1.574			
XI D L 24 400 and over"	400 and over?	3.18	10187	~00	249	+ UUB > 00 ~ 546 > 400 +	Opportunitional	250720	6,87	2,449	210	9	400
10 1	Total	98	1.491	3	213		climate	900.339	0,70	3045			DAG
	1-1004	800	1,808					400 and over	643	1848			
	don't do	2003	1,000			Ī	ļ	Total	6.77	2139			
Them of Sections	100 Jan	44	1489					- 17196*	80.75	33	250~299>400+	<660	400
figh control	300,386	4.75	1388	X17.	2154 000-	600	Total score	250,288	22.57	906	1		H
1	400 and over?	3.66	C 888	~00	2495	200~249>400 +	interests	900,000	3000	8.407	2711	*000	0
식부사율성 Total	Total	4.59	1378					400 and over	2823	8,316			

Ⅲ │ 연구결과 ⑧ 인구통계학적 특성에 따른 직무스트레스와 이직의도의 자이

IS III									-	trol. IC
								14.	-526 - 105 - 105 - 511 - 525 -	do ope
8								755	.511•	ident evend.
LR						н	588		201	mentiti
п					-	8	3011	1	330	De II
2				74	380.	88	84. 47.	059	*	mpeten ecurity.
b				**	164	230 189 589 588 459	84.	485+ 285+ 368+ 680+ 580+ 88+ 755+ 1	327.	oo dot
5		-	616	141+	120	189**	8	285**	130	JC JC
gr	77	-,100	340	88	80	280	.885	435.	385 130	demand demand
Variable JD	Q	9	п	9	H	LR	8	<u>81</u>	H	ID: 10b demand, IC 10b competence, IE matificient seb control, IC intercessional conflict. II: seb insecurity, LR: lack of revent, OC coccustonal

Variable	(men)	Will.	930		4	Media		best than 1	408	4			
本二日田	0	Stan	100					t	125	Total			
연시의	引	100	9636				199	8-5	978	1640	VALL.	100	31
그리거의	N	31.6	1000	a	Ų) i	Histority	10-18	427	700	176.7	100	
011	····	N	11,686					20 and over	3,83	1387			
	Total.	25.00	N N					Total	416	1.618			
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	1	808	ATTR					Held than I	1315	620			
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		80 8	fi.		1		Lands of	85	1709	3 485	-	7	
	Total	11.00	218				pawas	61-01	16.32	3.456	1,080	8	***
	1000 1000 2	425	1981					20. and pres-	1800	5.382			
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1		12.2	Ñ.	8	â			leve than 1	627	1987	l		
		560	100					1	0.10	2.00			
	10 ml ma	9 6	1990						4	1			
	her duri	400	1548				Cocupanies		6.40	380	2380	900	4/4
	I	469	1,000				- Contract	10-18	909	188			
A CONTRACTOR OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN NAM		639	1215	9)			30 and over	7,38	2.488		1	-
all combrel	A 18-48	9	1800		Į.	-		Total	6.77	5213	~45	^	18 1~4년>10~19년
	-26 pet mer	407	1740					large than 1"	28.12	8.330			
	Total	439	1,926					-					
	District.	200	1951						12.20	6,181			
	I	F	1400				Total secon	2.8	31,55	9,520	Serie of the	940	- ()
The same of	-	247	9.67	1791	1	3	CHARTED TO THE	*81.00	38 B	6009	970.57	3	0
Ì		1	90,7					Z0 and swar."	30.83	10,777			
	the past men	E S	1465						100				
	Thesi	572	1004					Total	34.11	8874			







IV | 고 찰 ③ 이직의도에 영향을 미치는 요인에 대한 고찰

· 전체 물리치료사 80% 20~30대 1981~1996년생인 Y(M)세대 1997년 이후에 태어난 2세대 2019년 기준, 전체 인구의 34,7%

본 연구 - **직장문화** 조직체계 및 보상, 직무요구도

> 신지영(2013) 조직체계 및 보상 부적절, 직장문화, 직무불안정 왕중신(2015) 직무자율성, 조직체계 및 보상

안류성(2016) 자기발전, 보수, 근무조건

·윤지희(2020) 식무자신감과 만족 · 곽승문(2021) 보상제계, 인적환경 · 조철호(2022) 라더-부하 · 정세운 (2022) 클럽화당, 근무환경 열약, 급여 · 윤민희 (2022) 내적스트레스, 정서적 만족

> 조직시스템, 내가 한 것에 대한 보상 중요! 나와 맞는 직장문화, 여유있는 임무 자기발전 & 비전 불안감 → 조직이 아닌 나에게 맞춰지는 기준

·인적환경과 그에 따르는 조직문화 중요!
S · 보상 체계
A · 무슨 제무 · 단축감
→ 독립적인 나, 나와 비슷한 동료, 직무만족감

자기발전식 조직문화 필요!

고 찰 ④ 이직의도 감소를 위한 개선방안에 대한 고찰

조직문화가 조직성과에 미치는 영향에 관하여 메타분석 연구 (최중탁, 2019)

기성세대와 MZ세대 즉, 세대차이와 세대간의 단절이 사회적 화두로 떠오르고 있는 시대에 비추어 볼 때 경영자와 상사, 부하가 가치관을 공유하기가 쉽지는 않겠지만 상기 연구(최중략, 2019) 내용에 따르면 세대 간의 가치공유가 제대로 이루어지지 않을 경우 직장문화에 대한 문화장도가 약해지고 그에 따라서 조직성과에 부정적 영향을 줄 관련성이 존재한다는 점에서 가치의 공유 측면에서 문화를 관리할 필요성이 있을 것이다.

V | 고 찰 ④ 이직의도 감소를 위한 개선방안에 대한 고찰

조직문화가 조직성과에 미치는 영향에 관하여 메타분석 연구 (최중락, 2019)

- 27편의 연구를 분석한 결과 조직문화와 성과의 상관계수는 0.48 직무만족과 직무성과는 0.17!
- 1. 우수한 문화특성의 탐구 바람직하고 성과창출에 도움이 되는 좋은 조직문화를 형성
- 2. 문화강도의 측정 단순한 강한 문화(strong culture myth) 보다는 어떤 측면에서 강한 문화를 형성해야 할 것인가에 초점
- 3. 상황요인의 고려 1. & 2.를 형성하기 위한 문화개발 활동이 필요

고 찰 ③연구의 제한점

● 본 연구의 모집단은 서울과 경기권에 있는 물리치료사를 대상으로 하였기 때문에 <mark>전체 물리치료사를 대변할 수는 없으며</mark> 지역마다 문화와 특성이 다르기 때문에 여러가지 변수들을 고려하였을 때 본 연구의 결과로 의료기관 유형의 특성을 추론하거나 반영하는 데는 한계가 있을 것이다.

2차 의료기관인 노인전문병원(회복기 병원)에서 근무하는 물리치료사 수는 50명에서 많게는 100명 이상인 경우도 있기 때문에 의료기관 유형별 모집단의 수에대한 통계 오류가 있을 수 있다.

2세대들은 직장에서 미래비전과 자신이 수행 중인 직무에 대한 만족도가 가장 중요하며, 회사에 대한 충성도가 낮고 경영자에 의존하지 않는 특성 때문에 x세 대나 Y세대와는 확연히 다른 모습을 보이고 있다. 이러한 부분을 설문지의 문항 으로 반영을 못한 것이 제한점이라고 할 수 있을 것이다.

셋째, 1차, 2차, 3차 의료기관군의 인구사회학적 특성과 직무스트레스 간의 상관관계 ·성별 - 여자가 남자보다 직무요구도를 제외하고 모든 요인 사후검증(Scheffe)에서 2차 의료기관군 > 3차 의료기관군 첫째, 1차, 2차, 3차 의료기관군 간의 직무스트레스 차이분석 직무요구도 - 3차 의료기관군 > 1차 의료기관군 · 보상부적절 - 2차 의료기관군 > 3차 의료기관군 - 직무불안정 - 1차 의료기관군 > 3차 의료기관군 관계갈등 - 2차 의료기관군 > 3차 의료기관군 : 직무능력 - 2차 의료기관군 > 1차 의료기관군 학력 - 보상 부적절 : 전문학사 > 학사 직무자율성: 전문학사 > 박사 ■ 특히 직무자율성과 직장문화 † 직장문화: 전문학사 > 석사 · 통계적으로 유의한 결과(p<0.05) 관계갈등: 박사 > 학사 메 메 V | | | | | 四 _ 본 연구는 국내 의료기관에 근무 중인 물리치료사를 대상으로 의료기 관 유형에 따른 물리치료사의 이직의도를 살펴보고 이에 영향을 미치 도출화 하여 보건의료의 질을 저하시키는 물리치료사의 높은 이직률 는 직무스트레스와 인구사회학적 특성에 대한 차이점과 문제점들을 · 사후검증(Scheffe)에서 1차, 2차 의료기관군 > 3차 의료기관군 둘째, 1차, 2차, 3차 의료기관군 간의 이직의도 차이분석 . 교 마 을 낮추는데 도움이 되고자 진행하였다. 통계적으로 유의한 결과(p<0.05)

메

V 四





연구윤리

생명윤리위원회(IRB)와 연구윤리의 이해

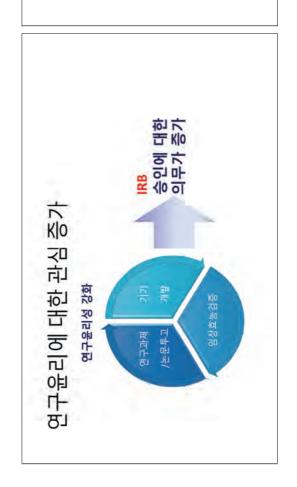
/ 박소현





인간대상연구 정의

"인간대상연구"란 사람을 대상으로 물리적으로 개입하거나 의사소통, 대인 접촉 등의 상호작용을 통하여 수행하는 연구 또는 개인을 식별할 수 있는 정보를 이용하는 연구로서 보건 복지부령으로 정하는 연구를 말한다. "연구대상자"란 인간대상연구의 대상이 되는 사람을 말한다.



인간대상연구의 범위

생명윤리 및 안전에 관한 법률 시행규칙 제2조

(b) [생명윤리 및 안전에 관한 발을 [(이학 ·밥·이라 한다) 제조제 호에서 '보건복지부럽으로 정하는 연구·한 다음 각 후의 연구를 말한다. 1. 사람을 대상으로 공리적으로 개입하는 연구·연구대상처를 저절 조작하거나 연구대상자의 환경을 조착하여

<u>하셨고요5조교2일에서 '보건복지부형으로 정한 기존에 맞는 연구·란 임반 대중에 제 공개한 평로를 이본하는 경우 보는 게인식물정</u>

생명윤리 및 안전에 관한 법률 시행규칙 제13조

수 있는 인간대상연구

면제할

기관위원회의 심의를

자료를 얻는 연구 2. <u>의사소용, 대인 접촉 등의 성호작용을 통하여 수행하는 연구</u>: 면구대상지의 행동관참, 대면(韓國) 설문조사

등으로 자료을 얻는 연구 3. 개인을 식별할 수 있는 정보를 이용하는 연구: 연구대상가를 착합·간접적으로 식별할 수 있는 정보를 이용하는 하고

연구 ② 제1항에도 불구하고 다음 각 호의 연구는 제1항 각 호의 연구에 포함되지 아니한다. 1. 국가나 지방자치단체가 공공목리나 서비스 프로그램을 검토, 평가하기 위해 직접 또는 위탁하며 수행하는 연구 2. "는 중동교육법, 제2조.및 "교통교육법, 제2조에 따른 학교와 보건복지부장관이 정하여 고시하는

마무에 따른 취임한 환경에 있는 피렴자(Vulnerable Subjects)를 대상으로 하는 연구는 기관위원회의 심의를 받아야 한다. [개정 2013.3.23 제188호) 인사

3.자1합에도 불구하고 제1합제1호 및 제2호의 연구 중 '의약을 등의 안전에 원한 규칙, 增표 4 제2호터목에 따른 취직한 환경에 있는 시험대상자 제2호

2. 使子后放入影響 勾對 电图序位形式 经子国的基本等的 电影点内 锋达,"近归当是,只是有一点是有一种是一种是一种是一种一种的一种,但是

다. '식품의생법 시항규칙, 제3조에 따라 판매 등이 허용되는 식품 또는 식품점가들을 이용하여 맛이나 질을 뭔가하는 연구

보충 수집 기육하지 않는 연구무시 다음 작호의에는 하나에 해당하는 연구를 말한다. 1. 연구대상자를 직접 조작하거나 그 항상을 조작하는 연구를 다음 각 욕의 이트 하나에 해당하는 연구

가, 박물투여, 혈액제취 등 집습적(機戰的) 행위를 하지 않는 연구

라 '화장동법' 제8조에 따른 안전기준에 맞는 화장동을 이용하여 사용감 또는 민족도 등을 조사하는 면구

3. 연구대상자동에 대한 기존의 자료나 문서를 마음하는 연구

교육기관에서 동상적인 교육실무와 관련하여 하는 연구 ⑤ 제7항 각 호의 연구를 하는 연구지는 필요하다고 만단하는 경우 <u>법 제10초원3항원1호</u> 각 목의 사항에 대하여 다음 각 호의 위원회에 심의를 요청할 수 있다.

인간대상연구에 대한 적용

⊙ 생명좋리면 크레 코구용의 총본 사 연구들에 수용기관의 (ke 삶의원과 제품 최무희 - 인간대상연구 및 인체유래물연구 등 생명윤리법 관련 연구 수행 시 연구계획서 제출단계에서 해당 연구기관의 (RB 심사 결과(삼의결과서 또는 심의면제확인서) 제출을 의무화하도록 연구용역 중고문에 개재 협조

 - IRB 상의를 통과하지 못한 연구한 IRB 실의을 가치지 않은 연구한 대해시는 하당 연구용에 압찰과장하여 하의 - 다년도 연구의 경우 1년에 최소 1회 지속심의·결과 제출 의무화 - IRB가 실의하여 승인한 연구개회사 따라 연구가 전혀되고 있는지 퇴인하는 성의

○ 인간대상연구 및 인체유객들연구 등 생명윤리법 관련 연구를 수행하는 산하공공기관 및 단체 내에 IR8가 설치·등록 될 수 있도록 홍보 - IR8 설치가 어려운 기관의 경우 보건복지부 지정 공용IR8'의 협약을 통해 심의가 이루어 질 수 있도록 업조

IRB 설치가 어려운 기관의 경우 보건복지부 지정 공용IRB'와 협약을 통해 심의가 이루어 잘 수 있도록 협조
 * 113년부터 국가생명윤리정책연구원 기관생명윤리위원회를 공용IRB로 지정하여 운영(협약 관련 세부문의 ☎ 02-737-8910)

및보관등

생명윤리 및 안전에 관한 법률 시행규칙 제15조

인간대상연구의 기록 및 보관 등

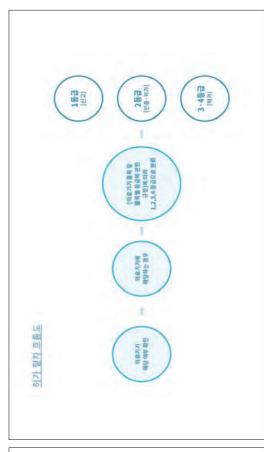
① <u>발 제19조제1합</u>에 따른 인간대상연구와 관련된 기록(전자문서를 포함한다)은 다음 각 호의 같다. 1. 연구자회사 및 <u>발 제10조제3항제1호</u>에 따라 해당 연구를 심의한 기관위원회의 심의 결과(편집되었을 경우에는 변경된 연구가 회사와 신의 결과를 포함한다) 2. <u>발 제16조제 항 및 제2함</u>에 따라 연구대상자로부터 받은 서<mark>면통의사 또는 같은 조 제3항에 따른 기관위원회의 서<mark>면등의 면게</mark> 응인사 3. 개인정보의 수집이용 및 제공 현황 4. 연구 결과물 등이 포함된 연구 종료 보고사 및 법 제10조제3항제2호에 따른 연구의 진행과정 및 결과에 대한 기관위원회의 조 사임속 결과</mark> 민, 추속 연구, 기록 축적 등을 위해 보관이 필요한 경우에는 기관위원회 심의를 거쳐 보관기간을 연장할 수 있다

- 62 -

수동식부활기, 진료의자, 진료대, 수동식활체어, 진료용조명동, 시율기구 등 민관심폐장치, 조직수복용생체제료, 임공유방, 인공혈관, 자공내피임기구 등 • 2등급 의료기기 중 허가대상인 경우 허가(변경허가) • 4등급 의료기기 허가(변경허가) 중공도의 참재작 위해성을 가진 의료기기 정독적 위해성이 거의 없는 의료되기 의료기기 개발 문학의 위험점이 낮은 의료기기 그로의 위하정을 가진 의료기가 의료기기 분류기준 30년 1 P657 III UD 120 音響を 185 생명윤리법 작용여부 御屋口 日本部 미작용 御足口 幸 かい 中面 인간 (소독개충별 모집단) の部分は書 (환취유전지) 인세유래를 연구대상 を (を) (B) (B) 유리는 전자되가 IT지는 명한 살림(宗帝 - 환수를 되었으로 취수군 전자되가 변하여 미치는 명화 유 분석하여 IT지는 영화을 우른 휴대폰 전자파가 인화에 휴대본전자타가인체에미치는영화에대반기존임상 휴대폰 전자와 수지에 따른 소비사 선 대인접촉 등을 통해 수행하니 연구방법을 사용하지 않 휴대폰 한자비에 대한 국민 민식도 초 - 블록장 나수이 대체 대인집략, 설문조사 등을 통해 만구방 실택을 분석하고, 분석결과를 기연구원 휴대문법전자 파수치와비교하여 연구 휴대폰 전자마에 정기간 노출된 원취의 | 현격물 휴대폰 전자파에 참기간 노출시킨 후 유전자 변형 휴대 문 설치 때 가 인 회에 연구대성자를 모집하여 휴대문 찬자피가 인체에 미치 모집단을 선정하여 삼문조사, 대인점촉 등을 통해 사용 휴대본 전자파에 참기간 노출된 근로자. 휴대본 전자파에 참기간 노출된 근로자연구대상자)를 선정, 직접 함액 등을 세취하여 유전자를 분석하는 연구 다양한휴대폰액전자파수치를미교한실험 실험검과를 토대로 한 2차연구 四部書名の日刊会日内与日本 연구예시 〇 野後間下入衛門在5万円子 中智智斯學 소득계중열 휴대폰 사용설업와 그에 따 함 年四五日今天日日日日日 再回医西邓山 全外公體 방 异乙基四四四甲四子 마치는엉탕인구 五刀 多至李小 口 HIPT 的哈 ₹0

지과용임플란트, 민공호롭기, 해막투석장치, 역스선투시진단장치 등 조류활압계, 전자체은계, 작의선조사기, 기도행보정기, 개안등은열기 등

품목 예시





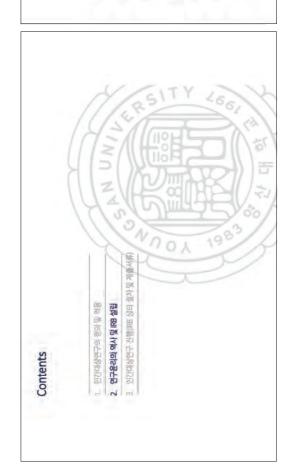
인하시 배급 하가증 四部 년청 및 인종(5일 0 안전정보원 台書会は最かがあった。 (심사기관이 발급한 「母智管지세」 기술문서 기술문서심사기관 식약처지정 808 임삼시험자료가 밀요한경우 임상시험자료가 필요 없는 경우 허가 절차 2등급 [인증허가 절차] 25급

임상시험에 관한 자료

- 가. 일반사항 의료기기 허가를 위한 임상시험에 사용되는 의료기기의 안전성 및 유효성을 증명하기 위하여 사람을 대상으로 시험한 자료로서 다음 중 어느 하나에 해당되어야 한다. 이경우 1, 2등급 의료기기의 경우에는 신청한 제품과 동등한 제품의 임상시험에 관한 자료(논문, 문헌 등)를 제출할 수 있다.
- 1) 식약처장이 지정한 임상시험기관에서 시험한 자
- 2) 외국자료로서 그 내용을 검토하여 실시기관의 신뢰성이 인정되고 「의료기기 임상시험 관리기준」(시행규칙 별표 3)에 의하여 실시한 것으로 판단되는 자료
 - 3) 해당 의료기기에 대하여 경제협력개발기구(OECD) 회원국에 하가 당시 제출되어 평가된 임상시험에 관한 자료로서 해당 정부 또는 정부가 허가 업무를 위임한 등록기관이 제출받아 승인하였음을 확인한 자료 또는 이를 공증한 자료
 - 4) 과학논문인용색인(science Citation Index) 또는 과학논문추가인용색인(science Citation Index Expanded)에 등재된 전문학회지에 게재된 자

GCP(Good Clinical Practice)

GCP(Good Clinical Practice)는 사람을 대상으로 하는 임상시험을 설계, 수행, 기록 및 보고하는 데 관한 국제적으로 통용되는 윤리적, 과학적 기준을 뜻한 다. ICH의 GCP 가이드라인은 미국, 유럽, 일본 등에서의 신약개발 및 개발된 의약품의 승인에서 의약품의 품질, 안전성 및 효능을 시험하는 통일된 기준을마련하기 위해 1996년에 제정된 것으로 총 4가지 카테고리로 구성되어 있으며 이 중 E6가 GCP 관련 사항을 담고 있다.



뉘른베르그 강령 (1947)

- 치른베르그 강령 (1947)

 최초의 국제 연구 윤리 지침

 허용 가능한 의학 연구의 범위를 정함

 피험자(연구 대상자)의 자발적 동의(voluntary consent)가 필수적임 (essential)을 천명

 사회의 이익이 개인의 안전보다 우선시 될 수 없음을 명시

 연구자의 자질

원 기 n 야 다 B Ш 出 П W 메메

기본적 윤리 원직 연구에 적용	인간 존중의 원칙 충분만 정보에 근개한 동의 (informed consent) 취약한 피엄자 보포 (Protection of vulnerable subject)	선맹의 원직 위험과 이득의 평가 (risk/benefit assessment) 개인 사생활 및 정보보호	The state of the s
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-	INT.	066		CH-acp Projection
임상시험윤리의 역시	1000 E	1987	1979	CIOMS SHOTE SHE MES
상시험을	구 등 등 등 등 등 등 등 등 등 등 등 등 등 등 등 등 등 등 등	(1864)	* ⁶ 公司	PHONE W SHOW
ਰੇ	- 투스키지 BR은 연구 논란, 1972년			- 환경도미이드 사건. 1962년
	-투스키지 대의 연구 시작, 1922년 -나치의 전체설립	1947	開発の	유2961 - 출의로

헬싱키 선언

- 인류 및 환자의 건강을 증진, 보호할 의사의 의무(제2조, 제3조)
- 사람을 대상으로 하는 의학 연구에 있어서 피험자의 안전 우선 고려(제5조 등)
- 윤리 기준에 적합한 의학 연구와 취약한 피험자 보호(제8조)
- 연구자는 국제적 요건 뿐 아니라 자국의 윤리적, 법적 요건과 규제를 숙지(제9초)
- 연구계획서와 윤리심사위원회(제13조, 제14조 등)
- 충분한 정보에 근거한 동의와 피험자 보호(제20조, 제26조등)
- 치료를 겸한 의학 연구에 관한 부가 원칙(제28조, 제32조 등)

CIOMS 가이드라인 (1)

- ・CIOMS (Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences): WHO 社中 의기구
- CIOMS에서 1982년 인간 피험자 관련 생명의학 연구에 관한 국제 윤리 가이드 **라인을 제안**하였으며, 1993년 개정 공포되었고, 2002년 최종 개정안이 발표 됨
- 총21개 가이드라인으로 구성

CIOMS 가이드라인 (2)

- 주요 내용
- (1) 사람을 대상으로 하는 생명의학 연구의 윤리적 정당성 및 과학적 유효성에 관한 일반
- (2) 윤리우 원회
- (3) Informed Consent의 획득
- (4) 임상시험 참여의 유인(보상 등)
- (5) 연구 참여의 이익과 위험의 균형 및 위험의 최소화
- (6) 취약한 사람, 어린이, 무능력자, 임산부 등에 대한 특별 조항 (기 비밀 보호
 - (8) 연구 참여로 인한 손상의 치료와 보상
- (9) 임상시험에 있어 대조군의 선택에 관한 원칙 등이 있음

ICH-GCP (1)

- ICH (International Conference on Harmonization of technical requirements for registration of pharmaceuticals for human use) : 1990년 4월 미국, 유럽연합, 일본의 정부 및 기업이 각 지역 의 **의약품 관련 법제를 표준화할 목적으로 시작된 회의**
- ICH-GCP : 1996년 ICP에서 임상시험관리를 위한 표준 가이드라인(GCP; Good Clinical Practice)
- **헬싱키 선언에 근거하여** 피험자의 보호와 임상시험계획의 승인을 목적으로 하는 IRB/IEC(Independent Ethics Committee)의 역할에 대한 내용을 담고 있음

ICH-GCP (2)

- 주요 내용:
- (1) 임상시험은 헬싱키 선언 및 GCP에 따를 것
- (3) 피험자의 권리, 안전, 복리는 과학과 사회의 이익 보다 중요하며, 가장 우선적으로 검토 (2) 임상시혐의 이익이 위험을 정당화할 수 있을 것
- (4) 임상시험은 IRB/IEC의 사전 승인을 받은 계획서에 따라 수행할 것 (5) 피험자의 자발적인 동의서를 받을 것
 - (6) 임상시험 관련 정보는 기록, 보존될 것
- (7) 사생활의 비밀과 개인정보를 보호할 것 등

IRB(Institutional Review Board

"생명윤리 및 안전에 관한 법률」전부 개정(13년 2월 시행)

구 등을 수행하는 교육기관, 연구기관, 의료기 설치 등을하여야 하며, 관련 연구 수행시 연구 · 기관생명요리위원회를 참회하지 않을 경우 의학교 회대인이에는 등록 전 등을 이 기관생명은 하는 2000년의 전체 관 등은 기가용망원리위원이를 계획에 대한 심의를 받아야 함

・ 생명윤리법 관련 연구용역 추진 시 연구용역 수행기관의 IRB 심의결과 제출 의우 핫

• 정부 R&D 설명회 및 관련 교육 등 추진 시 IRB 심의 의무화에 대한 홍보 및 교육

|관생명윤리위원회(IRB)의 기능

생명윤리 및 안전에 관한 법률 제10조 3항

다음 각 목에 해당하는 사항의 심의

가. 연극계획사의 윤리복 교육을 타당 함 나. 연구대상자등으로부터 적법한 절차에 따라 튜비를 들었는지 떠부 다. 연구대상자등의 안전에 관한 사항 라. 연구대상자등의 개인정보 보호 대책 마. 그 밖에 기관에서의 생명윤리 및 안전에 관한 사항

2. 해당 기관에서 수행 중인 연구의 진행과정 및 결과에 대한 조사감독

3. 그 밖에 생명윤리 및 안전을 위한 다음 각 목의 활동 가, 해당기관의 연구자 및 종사자 교육 나, 취약한 연구대상자등의 보호 대책 수립 다, 연구자를 위한 윤리지침 마련

Contents

인간대상연구의 정의 및 적용 연구윤리의 역사 및 IRB 기능 인간대상연구·진행 (IRB 심의 절차 및 제출서류)



기관생명윤리위원회(IRB)의 평가

• 제12조(기관위원회의 지원 및 평가 등) ① 법 제13조제1항제3호에서 "보건복지부혐으로 정하는 업무"란 다음 각 호의 업무를 말한다

생명윤리 및 안전에 관한 법률 시행규칙 제12조

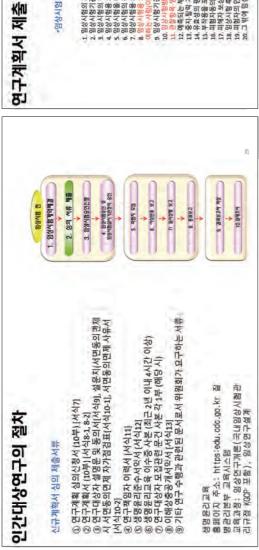
• 1 기관위원회의 관련 종사차 교육

• 2. 기관위원회의 표준운영지침 작성 지원

• ② 보건복지부장관은 법 제 3조제 항제 호에 따른 기관위원회의 운영실태 등에 대한 🌁 📗 📑 🛸

교육을 위탁받은 교육기관은 연구의 윤리성, 위원의 역할과 책임, 심의절차와 방법 등에 대하여 교육하여야 한 • ③ [생명윤리 및 안전에 관한 법률 시행링』(이하 "명"이라 한다) 제24조제2항제1호에 따라 기관위원회 위원의 ti

• ⑧ 제3항에 따른 교육기관은 교육을 한 후 교육실적을 5년간 보관하여야 하며, 보건복지부장관이 요청하면 즉 시 제출하여야 한다.





연구계획서 작성법

선정기준, 제외기준 명확하게(20대를 대상으로 x, 선정기준과 제외기준은 차후 동의서, 모집광고와 일치)

연구계획서 작성법

예) 연구의 대상자는 연구의 목적을 이해하고 참여에 동의한 만 18세 이상 성인 21명을 대상으로 실시한다. 연구참여 희망시 다음의 자가문진표를 통해 선정기준에 부합되고, 제외기준에 부합되지 않는 자를 대상으로 실시한다.

- 본 연구는 60광역시에 위치한 60병원에서 뇌졸충 진단을 받고 입원 치료 중인 환자 중 본 연구의 안정성을 위해 연구 목적과 절차에 대해 이해하고 자발적으로 참여하고 동의한 사람들을 대상으로 다음의 선정 기준에 적합한 환자 30명을 선정하여 실시한다. 본 연구 대상자의 구체적인 선정 기존 은 다음과 같다. 조금이라도 아래의 선정 기준에 위험이 있는 대성자들은 사전에 제외한다.
- 3) 한국판 간이정신 상태 판별 검사(Korean version of mini-mental status examination, K-MMSE) 점 수가 24점 이상인 자

1) 뇌졸중 진단 후 발병 일로부터 최소 6개월이 경과한 자 2) 삼·하지 경직도가 MAS 척도상 2등급 이하인 자

- 4) 척추의 선천적 후천적인 질환이 없는 자
 - 5) 호흡계나 실험에 명향을 줄 수 있는 만성 질환을 앓고 있지 않는 자
 - 모든 연구의 절차와 목적을 이해하고 동의서에 서명한 자.



연구계획서 작성법

예상 연구대상자 수와 산출 근거, 통계에 근거하여 설정, G power 사용

•G*Power3.1.9.7 프로그램 이용하여 a=0.05, power=0.80, correlation p H1=0.6, 양측검정으로 지정 하였을 때 필요한 대상자 수는 19명으로 탈락률 10%를 고려하여 21명으로 산출함

색적 목적의 연구이다. 이를 고려하여 본 연구에서 요구되는 최소한의 피험자 수로 결정하였고, 모수 •본 연구는 만성 뇌졸중 환자를 대상으로 복부 안정화 방법에 따른 복부근 두께 비교를 하기 위한 통계적 분석이 가능한 최소한의 인원을 대상으로 하여 30명을 선정할 것이다

연구계획서 작성법

연구대상자 모집, 자발적 동의를 위한 모집 방법에 대한 구체적 설명 필요, oo 대학교 물리치료학과 학생 20명을 모집한다. x

- 연구 대상자는 0000년 7월 1일 ~ 2019년 7월 15일까지 00 게시판에 지원자 모집 홍보물을 공지하여 자발적으로 신청한 병원 환자 30명을 대상으로 연구의 안전성을 위하여 위에서 제시한 연구 대상자 선정 조건에 맞는 환자군을 선별하여 충분한 사전 설명과 연구의 의의, 만약에 발생할 수 있는 위험성에 대한 설명을 듣고 연구 절차에 동의한 자를 대상으로 한다.
- 연구 대상자는 생명윤리위원회의 승인을 받은 후 oo대학교 물리치료학과 학과 게시판에 지원자 모집 공고문을 공지하여 자발적으로 신청한 대상으로 연구대상자를 모집한다. 연구 담당자는 지원자 모집 공고문을 읽고 자발적으로 신청한 대상자에 대하여 연구가 시작되기 전 미리 연구 방법의 내용과 연구 의 의인, 만약에 발생할 수 있는 위험성에 대한 부분을 충분히 설명하고, 이해한 대상자 중 연구 참가에 대한 자유의사에 따른 동의를 문서로 받는다.

연구계획서 작성법

- 연구방법은 전문용어 배제, 누구나 이해하기 쉽도록 구체적으로 제시
- · 例, sit and reach 검사, Thomas test , multifidus 근두께..(x)

• 1차 유효성 평가 변수(primary endpoint): 가장 중요시 되는 결과

• 관찰항목, 효과 평가 기준 및 방법

연구계획서 작성법

예) 연구는 1회 방문으로 진행되며 총 2시간의 소요시간을 가진다. 연구절차는 다음과 같다.

- 1. 근길이 분석을 위해 다음을 실시한다. 1) 의자에 앉아 손 뻗기 검사(Sit-and-reach test)를 통해 엉덩이 펌근의 근육의 길이를 측정한다.
- 이 검사는 아래의 그림과 같이 최대한 뻗은 거리에서 2초 동안 유지할 수 있는 지점을 측정하여 평가한다.
- 검사도구는 "회사의 "제품명을 활용한다





연구계획서 작성법

• 예측 부작용 및 주의사항과 조치를 구체적으로 작성

1박 이상 현금이 월도가 심배될 경우 혹시 당달의에게 보고 및 진료를 받으실 수 있도록 해 드릴 것이다. 만구 참여 도운 발생함 수 있는 부적 참요로 하는 부탁들은 예약되지 않는다. 그러나 연구 대상자의 안원을 위하여 각 하세움 수명하는 동안 환자에게 대화하며 불편집을 확인할 것 의 반원을 위해 속정 시 센트 물리히드시가 조합 측정할 것이다. 혹부 안정한 방법 수병 시 발생 팀 수 있는 두통이나 여지리용, 언러선 제하 등 1상 반물이 나타다거나 나타날 것으로 우려가 되는 경우 독시 연구를 명을 것이며, 이상 반응은 항상 문집의 사진, 속집으로 빨리할 것이다. 化子类 医克里氏征 医子宫 化氯甲基 计图像表 计自由表示 医中间线 法存货 医原素 医耳样术 计整理 经收益的 法收益 医子宫 医加纳氏虫 经收益分支 医电路 IIII 현문 몰래제로4가 운동하여 판막의 사태를 되내할 것이다. 인적은 대상자가 팀들어할시 운동을 망추고 휴식을 할 것이다. 인선을 위하 1年 安安 年年代 春花母 泰华世 耳朵年四 法国籍 組令 插口的现在 加斯堡 人物物 艾贝巴 "春春 人居民 即处外间里 小面鸡 香茅巴 植物种 国分外 불이나 위험료소 등에 대한 일은들도 계속 관리할 것이다. おかる 田田 日本の 24

임상시험 실시: 피험자 모집

2 SWISTRAND

3 BWNES204

1. 엄청시합계약세값

중인 자, 실업자, 빈곤자, 응급상황에 처 한 환자, 소수 인종, 부랑자, 노숙자, 난 (vulnerable subject)"란 인간대상연구 또는 참여를 거부하는 경우 조직 위계 민, 미성년자, 자유의지에 따른 동의를 등의 참여와 관련한 이익에 대한 기대 대한 우려가 자발작인 참여 결정에 영 불치병에 걸린 사람, 집단시설에 수용 향을 받을 가능성이 있는 연구대상자 상의 상급자로부터 받게 될 불이익에 할 수 없는 연구대상자동을 말한다. 1. 6 "취약한 환경에 있는 연구대상

4. 임상시험용인 및 임상시험에시크경제 용면 SE NEGREE 'S 고급 환경에 11 T 6. 약성면용 보고 5. 파염자 모집 10,04EM 留別小部 第 8. 岩質型記 식품의약품안전평가원 생명윤리 운영규정

동의서 작성

연구계획서와 동말하게 작성하되, 실험절차와 방법은 전문용어 없이 일반인이 이해할 수 있을 정도로 쉽게 직성

본 연구는 IRB 승인일~000년 0월 0일까지 시행되는 연구로 만일 귀하가 참여의사를 밝혀 주시면 다음과 같은 과정이 진행될 것입니다.

연구는 oo회 방문으로 진행되며 총 00시간의 소요시간을 가집니다. 연구절차는 다음과 같습니다.

자세에 따른 근육의 전기적 신호를 살펴보기 위해 근전도 분석은 아래와 같이 실시합니다.
- 먼저 복부 부위의 기기 부착을 위해 허리의 배꼽이 노출되는 티를 입고 근전도 패드를 부착합니다.
- 목부에 부착된 패드는 백부에 2개, 허리부에 2개가 부착될 것입니다.
- 목부에 부착이 됩니다.
- 장배를 부착하고 다음의 자세에서 근전도 측정이 실시됩니다.
-) 편안 한 사세 - 바로 선 자세에서 출영합니다.
- 바로 선 자세에서 촬영합니다.

제출된 임상시험 계획서에 대한 IRB 심사

. IRB의 주요 검토 사항

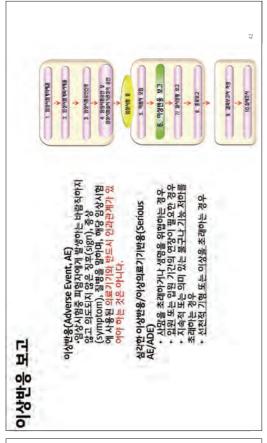
- 시험자의 자격(임상시험교육, 의료지식풍부)

임상시험계획서 검토자료

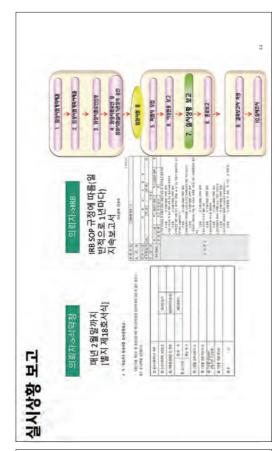
피험자 동의서

피험자 보상(해당되는 경우)

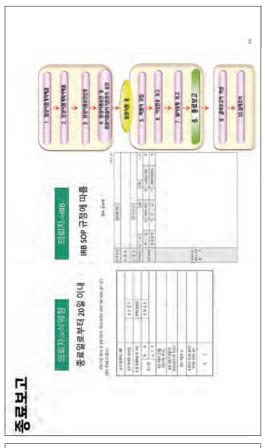
광고(해당되는 경우)

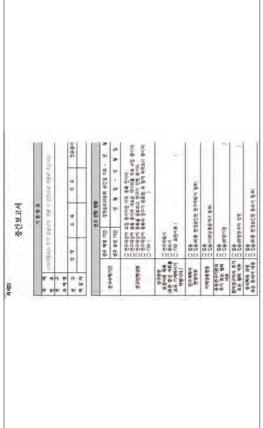




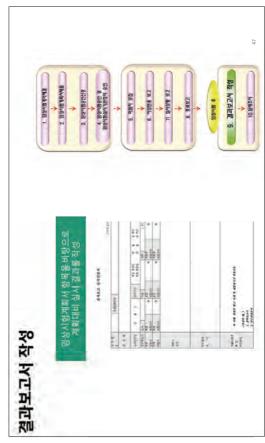












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10-6

Balvie

CRIS

Research information Service, CRIS) 임상연구정보서비스(Clinical

Back to top

ials. This includes prospective

SMC JOURNAL Editorial policies

Trial registration

bases. In line with ICMLE

The ICMJE uses the World Health Organization (WHO) definition of a clinical trial, which is 'any research study that prospectively assigns human participants or groups of humans to one or more

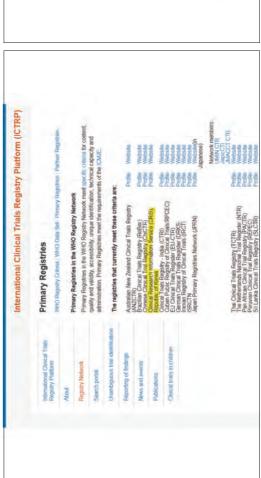
submitted to its journals

tions to evaluate the effects on health outcomes". This definition includes

임상연구정보서비스(Clinical Research information Service, CRIS)는 국내에서 진행되는 임상 시험 및 임상연구에 대한 온라인 등록 시스템으로서, 보건복지부의 지원을 받아 질병관리 본부에서 구축하여 무상으로 운영하고 있으며, WHO International Clinical Trials Registry Platform(ICTRP)에 세계 11번째 Registry로 가입하였습니다.

CRIS는 칠병의 예방(Prevention), 조기 발견 및 진단(Early Detection & Diagnosis), 예후 (Prognosis), 치료(Treatment) 연구 동사람을 대상으로 하는 모든 연구가 등록 범위에 해당되며, 임상 시험 및 임상연구는 CRIS 등록 전에 각기관연구윤리심의위원회(Institutional Review Board)으로부터 승인을 받아야 합니다. Review Board)으로부터 승인을 받아야 합니다. Review Board)으로부터 승인을 받아야 합니다. Review Board) 인구인 연구인 연구에는 부정확한 정보 또는 이중 등록을 방지하기 위하여 책임 연구자의 소속기관에서 해당 연구 정보를 등록하여 하며, CRIS에 등록된 연구정보는 관리자의 승인시점부터 웹상에서 실시간으로 국내의 대중에게 공개됩니다.

modify a biomedical or health-related outcome" and health-related outcomes as "any biomedic or health-related measures obtained in patients or participants". Authors who are unsure wheth phase I to IV trials. The ICMJE defines health-related interventions as "any intervention used to Suitable publicly available registries are those listed on the ICME website as well as any of the The trial registration number (TRN) and date of registration should be included as the last line For clinical trials that have not been registered prospectively. BMC encourages retrospective etrospective registration is available from the AllTrials campaign, the Public Accounts registration to ensure the complete publication of all results. Further information on ered and published by BMC. their trial needs registering should consult the ICME EAOs for further primary registries that participate in the WHO Inte registry, which is admir Committee and the Department of Health, of the manuscript abstract. ncluding the ISRCTN r





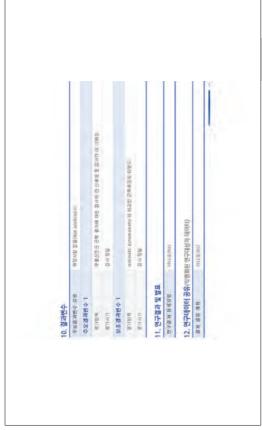










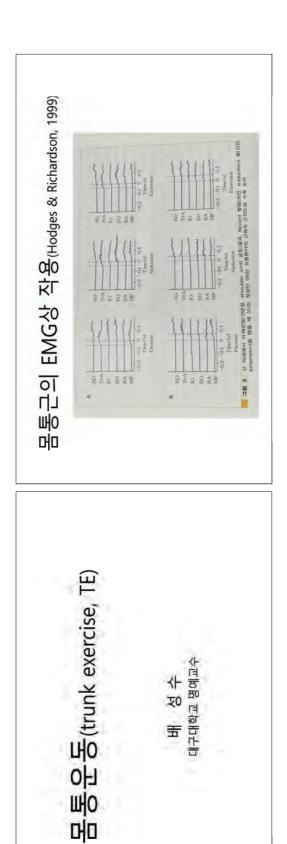


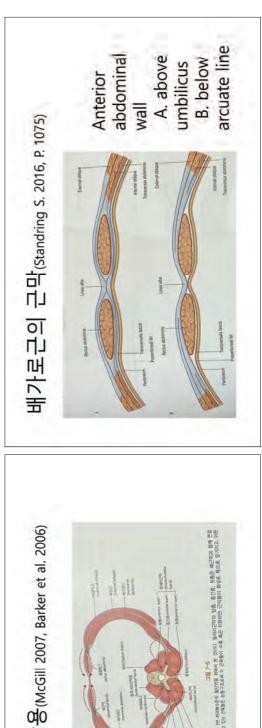


특강

근감소증의 몸통운동

/ 배성수

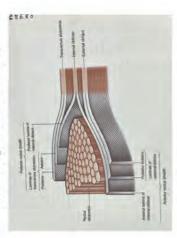






배가로근, 배속빗근 근막의 이층 구조

(Standring S. 2016, P. 1076)



Bilaminar aponeuroses of the oblique and transversus abdominis muscle, decussations occur as part of the linea alba.

국소적 안정근과 전체적 운동근의 특성

(Richardson et al. 1992)



아

• 운동의 형태

新州

사이 사아

1. 思及是名(translatory motion, linear displacement).

2회전운동(rotatory motion, angular displacement). 3.총(전체) 운동(병진과 회전운동이 결합되어 발생, general motion)

*총 운동(general motion)을 나타내는 용어 가고서으로(cupalingas motion) 범죄이 21의 으도 브

[기곡석운동(curvilinear motion), 분절의 2차원 운동, 분절의 회전과 병진운동의 결합된 동(Hall 1999, Panjabi & White 2001, Brinkmann et al 2002) 축은 고정되지 않고 분절과 동시에 이동하게 된다.

이동하는 분절의 축 = 순간회전중심(instatritaneous center of rotation, ICoR), Ex. Flextion of knee joint. 공)분절의 3차원 운동, 곡선운동이 먼 거리에 있는 회전중심을 축으로 한 운동 = 나선형 축(helical axis of motion, HaM), Panjabi & White 2001

Ex. Motion of spine

인접한 뼈에 대해 병진과 회전 한다(Levangie & Norkin 5 ed, 2011). A좌우병전운동(미끄러), B위 아래 병진운동(역 신면 과 압박), C.앞 뒤병진운동 D좌우 회전운동(경사), E.세로축에서 돌림운동, F.앞 뒤 돌림은 이마축에서.

*미끄러점은 앞과 뒤, 안쪽과 가쪽, 비틀림, 기울임, 신연과 압박 = 6도의 자유도 (White & Panjabi 1990)

나눔(Bae et al. 2021) 뉴 젤 의 뺭 무통운동(用)을

- 머리위목뼈 분절(head+C1~2)
 - · 아래목뼈 분절(G3~7)
 - · 등뻐 분절(T1~12)
- 허리골반 분절(L1~5+pelvis)

추골의 병진과 회전이 결합된 분절의 운동. 나선형축(heliacal axis of motion, HaM).

좌우 옆 급힘. 급히과 평. 좌우 돌림,

눈은 발 끝을 본다. 양손은 몸통 옆에 둔다. 2)운동, 턱 내밀기(chin out.큠),턱 당기기(chin in,굽힘), 시상면운동 3) 축, 양 귀구멍을 연결하는 관상축. 1)자세; 똑바로누워 턱을 당기고(chin in)머리를 1cm 든 자세 1)자세; 똑바로누워 턱을 당기고, 머리를 1cm 든 자세. 눈은 발 끝을 본다. 양손은 몸통 옆에 둔다 2)운동; 턱 끝을 좌로, 우로 내밀기.관상면 운동 3) 축; 코 끝과 치아돌기를 연결하는 시상축 운동(Bae et al. 2021) • 머리 위목뼈 분절(head+C1~2) H M M 2좌우 옆급힘 대급임과 명

눈은 발 끝을 본다. 2)운동; 턱은 당기고, 양쪽귀를 최대로 어깨봉우리로 가져간다. 관상 면 운동 1)자세; 똑바로누워 턱을 당기고, 머리를 1cm 든 자세 2.좌로, 우로 옆굽힘

3) 축. C3~7 까지 추골이 옆굽힘 하면서 발생되는 나선형축(HaM) 의 결합, Cervico-thoracis junction 을 지나는 시상축.

3.좌로,우로 돌림

축; C3~7까지 추골이 돌림될 때 발생되는 나선형축(HaM)의결합; 눈은 돌림 할 때 같은 쪽 어깨너머, 뒤를 본다. 양손은 옆에. 2)운동; 턱은당기고, 코 끝을 최대로 돌린다.수평면운동 3) 축; G>7까지 추곡이 도리티 때 살살하다. Cervico-thoracic junction 을 지나는 수직축

3) 축; C3~7까지 추골이 굽힘하면서 발생되는 나선형축(HaM)의 결합, Cervico-thoracic junction을 지나는 관상축. 눈은 발끝을 보다가 굽힘 하면 배꼽을 본다. 양손은 옆에 2)운동, 턱은 당기고, 목을 최대로 굽힘한다. 시상면 운동 1)자세; 똑바로누워 턱을 당기고, 머리를 1cm든 자세 1)자세; 똑바로누워 턱을 당기고, 머리를 1 cm든 자세 소은 발 끝을 본다. 양손은 옆에 둔다. 2)운동; 코 끝을 좌우로 45도 돌린다. 수평면 운동 축; 머리꼭지와 치아돌기를 연결하는 수직선 위목뼈 분절(C3~1). 3.좌, 우로 돌림 1.굽힘과 폄

· 등뼈 분절(T1~12) 1.굽힘과 폄

바라 2)자세. 동반로능원 터운 당긴고 아래목뼈 분절을 최대로 급험하고, 두 2)운동, 등을 들어올려 급험운동,되돌아가 폄운동을 한다.시상면운동, 곱힘운동을 하면서 눈은 칼돌기를 본다. 7) 축. T1~12까지 추골인 급힘 신 발생되는 나선형축(HaM)의 결합, Thoraco-lumbar junction 을 치타신 환경독.

竝 뒤꿈치 50 굽힘하고, 竝 반대면 四 첲대로 2.좌로,우로 옆굽힘 1)자세+똘바론차체, 양촌된 옆에 문라. 불이五세+폴세론차체, 양촌된 옆에 문라. 2)육方: 高을 상짝들면서 작업연관함을 황 때 않손으로 '

축; Ti~12까지 추골이 옆굽힘시 발생되는 나선형축의 Thoraco-lumbar junction을 지나는 시상축

3.좌로, 우로 돌림운동 1)자세; 똑바로누워 턱을 당기고, 아래목뼈분절을 최대로 굽힘하며, 무릎,엉덩관철을 굽힘하여 양 무릎을 최대로 가슴쪽으로 당긴자세. 2)운동: 등을 좌로,우로 돌림한다. 돌림 시 발뒤꿈치가 맨아래로 내려 가야 된다. 돌림 시 돌림 반대쪽 어깨뼈는 바닥에서 떨어 진다 소퍼려 운동

がいない 생되는 나선형축으 1축이다. 小师 내고 HUK 3) 축; T12~1까지 추골이 Cervico-thoracic junction을

• *허리골반분절(L1~5+pelvis)

1.급힘과

아래목뼈분절을 최대로 굽힘하며 을 최대로 가슴쪽으로 당긴자세. 당기고 양무릎 を回り 로누워 1)자세: 독바로누 무를 엉덩간절을 는 배꼽을 본다. 2)운동; 양손은 (

시상면 먑 한사를 nilm 미 子 골반과 짚고 마라 양손은

> 발생되지나는 결합, Thoracoc-lumbar junction을 축; 골반을 들어올릴 때 L5~1까지 추골이 곱힘 나선형축(HaM)의 결합, Thoracoc-lumbar junction 축) 이다 연결하는 HIII) 관상축(양쪽12번 갈비

> > 내

ᄪ ਲ਼ 2.좌로,우로

첫대로 굽힘 가슴쪽으로 #문절을 최대로 기 아래목뼈는 첫 무릎을 첫 턱을 당기고, 아 을 굽힘하여 양 두 1)자세; 똑바로누워 턱을 하며, 무릎, 엉덩관절을 굽 당긴자세. 는 다 다 다 다

급하 매 村 살짝들면서))운동,양손은 바닥을 짚고, 엉덩이를 을 옆 굽힘 한다. 관상면 운동이다. 立

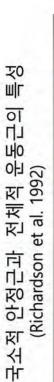
축;골반을 옆급힘시 L5~1까지 추골이 옆급힘 시 발생되는 (축(HaM)의 결합, Thoraco-lumbar junction을 지나는 시상 古0弥 사선(선)

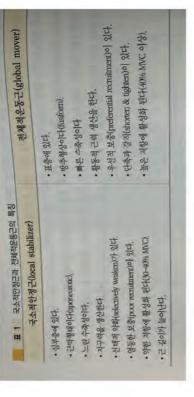
돌림안 3. 좌로, 우로

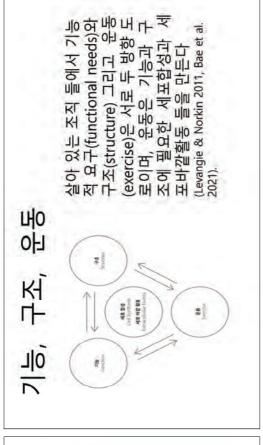
마마이 최대로 가슴쪽9 전 번 번 마전 1)자세; 똑바로누워 턱을 당기고 아래목뼈 하며, 무릎, 엉덩관절을 굽힘하여 양 무릎을 당긴자세. 눈은 배꼽을 본다.

테아 을 돌린다. 돌림 시 어깨뼈가 바닥에서 말 뒤꿈치가 맨 아래로 내려간다. 수평면 пН , 골반을 좌우로 안되며, 항상 발 된 心包 어지면 동

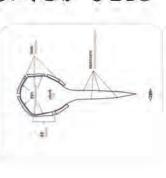
떠사 노 국국 할 시 L5~1까지 추골이 돌림 Thoraco-lumbar junction을 3) 축; 골반을 돌림 할 나선형축(HaM)의 결합, T 축이다.







몸통운동(trunk exercise, TE)시 뇌척수액 흐름? 결합조직에 발생되는 스트레스는?

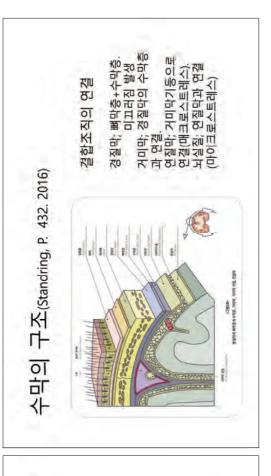


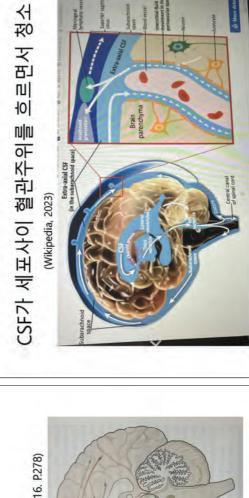
CSF production by ependemall cell; 125 x 4 = 500ml / day (140~270ml x 4 = 480~1080ml / day). (extracellular fluid from parenchyma and another source of CSF unclear).

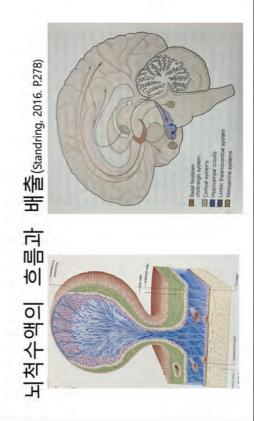
CSF function; buoyancy, protection, prevention of brain ischemia, regulation, clearing waste. (Standring, 2016, P. 276~278)

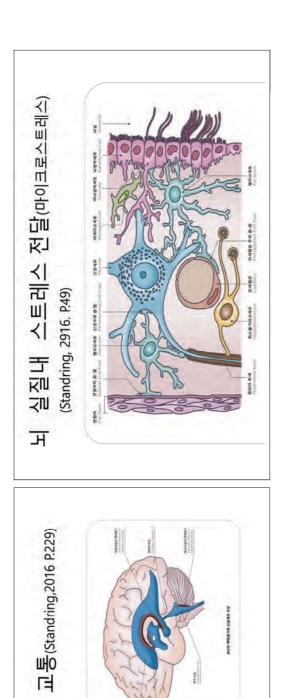
뇌 척수액(CSF)의 흐름(Standring,2016, P. 271~278)

- 좌,우 뇌실, 3 뇌실의 맥락얼기 에서 생산. 흐름; 좌, 우뇌실-→3 뇌실-→4 뇌실 이후는 순서 없음.
- *뇌 실질 내 스트레스→구성간 안정스트레스(마이크로스트레스) 압착 트레스 등에 의한 CSF의 이동→풍선효과(balloon effect). '결합조직 간의 스트레스♣미끄러짐 스트레스(매크로스트레스) '수막에 힘이 가해지면 스트레스를 받는다(Bae et al. 2021). 인장 스트레스, 압축 스트레스, 감압 스트레스,





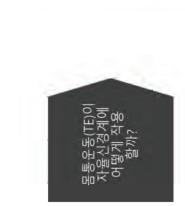




중추들과

CSF와 중요







Aging reverse exercise? Anti-aging exercise? TE for gifted child? Professional athlete need TE?

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초록

The Effects of Gaze Stability Exercises on Balance, Gait ability, and Fall Efficacy in Patients with Chronic Stroke: A 2-week follow-up from a randomized controlled trial

Zhe Cui^{1†} · Ying-Ying Tang¹ · Myoung-Ho Lee¹ · Myoung-Kwon Kim²

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(Abstract)

Purpose: This study aimed to examine the effect of gaze stability exercises on balance, gait ability, and fall efficacy in patients with chronic stroke. As well as to investigate whether any observed effects were maintained 2 weeks later.

Methods: In this experiment, 30 chronic stroke patients were selected. The patients were randomly divided into three groups (10 patients in each group). All patients in the three groups performed basic neurodevelopmental treatment (NDT). Group 1 performed balance exercises accompanied by gaze stability exercises. Group 2 performed gaze stability exercises and group 3 performed balance exercises. Each exercise program for 40 minutes three times a week for four weeks. After the intervention period, the patient's balance, gait ability and falls efficacy were measured again. In order to know whether the training effect is maintained, a 2 week follow-up test was conducted after the training.

Results: The results of this study showed that there was a significant improve in balance(OSI, LOS and BBS, gait ability (gait velocity, cadence, step time and step length, TUG) and fall efficacy over the different time within the three groups. And the effect was observed to be maintained in follow-up tests after 2 weeks. In the comparison among three groups, the OSI, LOS in the balance test and the gait velocity, cadence, step time, step length and TUG in the gait test all showed statistically significant differences, and the other items did not have significant differences. And in most of the assessments, the group 1 that used balance exercise combined with gaze stability exercise showed a better improvement than the other two groups.

Conclusions: As a result, for stroke patients, gaze stability exercise is an effective arbitration method to improve balance and gait ability and fall efficacy. With balance exercise combined with gaze stability exercise, a greater effect can be seen than with gaze stability exercise or balance exercise alone. Thus, this combination exercise program can be recommended as effective.

Key Words: Gaze stability exercise; Balance exercise; Biodex balance system; Gaitrite

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다양한 리프팅 유형의 무릎 모멘트 및 하지 근육 활성도

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Knee Moments and Lower Extremity Muscle Activity during Different Lifting Techniques

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(Abstract)

Purpose: This study was aimed at investigating and comparing the knee internal moments and lower extremity muscle excitation, as well as the quadriceps-to-hamstring (Q:H) and medio-lateral (ML) thigh muscle ratio, during the three different lifting techniques, namely stoop, semi-squat, and squat, among healthy females adults.

Methods: 6-Vicon camera motion capture system with laboratory-embedded force plate, and surface electromyography were synchronized together to acquire the data of 10 healthy female adults (age: 24.9±3.14y/o; weight: 59±11.05kg; height: 162.5±7.31cm; lean body mass (LBM): 42.1±5.69kg) during stoop, semi-squat, and squat lifting of a load equal to 30% of their computed LBM. Motion capture data was processed using Vicon Nexus, and knee moments were analyzed in Visual 3D. Based on the electromyography signals acquired, mean muscle excitation was derived, and Q:H and ML ratios were computed. IBM SPSS was used for statistical analysis.

Results: The results showed that the muscle excitation of quadriceps were statistically significantly increased in squat and semi-squat as compared to that in stoop. Tibialis anterior excitation is also statistically significantly high in squat versus in semi-squat and stoop. Meanwhile, medial gastrocnemius excitation is statistically significantly high in stoop versus in semi-squat and squat. Q:H ratio is also statistically significant, with semi-squat having the highest Q:H ratio, followed by squat and stoop, respectively. Sagittal and transverse plane peak knee moments were also statistically significant, with stoop exhibiting a more flexion moment, and semi-squat and squat exhibiting a more extension and external rotation moment.

Conclusion: This study concludes that semi-squat and squat lifting imposes higher knee joint loading, and without an adequate hamstring and gastrocnemius activation to counteract, this can result to knee pain and injury. Due to anatomical differences, the female knee cartilage is exposed to even higher forces. It is suggested that the use of squat and semi-squat lifting technique must be re-evaluated, especially among female population.

Key Words: Knee Moments, EMG, Lower Extremity, Lifting, Female

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만성 퇴행성 척추염 환자의 척추 기능 향상과 통증 조절을 위한 필라테스의 효과

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Effect of Pilates on improving spinal function and pain control in patients with chronic degenerative spondylitis

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(Abstract)

Purpose: To find out the effect of Pilates on patients with chronic degenerative spondylitis. Pilates is often applied to ankylosing spondylitis, but not many are applied to chronic degenerative spondylitis, so we designated a case for a man in his 60s to consider appropriate exercise intervention measures.

Methods: From simple mat exercise with low load to exercise using equipment, it was applied for a month in consideration of the level of exercise appropriate to the patient's level.

Results: Before and after the intervention, the measurements of all parts showed a slight increase, and the improvement of functional levels in Trunk Extension, which was particularly important, was noticeable.

Conclusion: It can be applied in consideration of the exercise level appropriate to the patient's level, and it is expected to show a good effect if appropriate exercise is selected and applied according to symptoms. It will be more effective if combined with agent therapy, manual therapy, and drug therapy, and since this study is a case study for one person, significant studies of Pilates on back pain are required in the future.

Key Words: Degenerative spondylitis, Pilates

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데드리프트 운동 시 생체역학 및 근육 활성도와 가변 외부 저항 비교 - 관성 측정 장치 및 근전도 검사 기반으로

강재성 · Rhodora Therese Gumabao Torres · 김형동[†] 고려대학교 일반대학원 보건과학과

Kinematics and Muscle Activity during Deadlift using constant versus Variable External Resistance - based on Inertial Measurement Unit and Electromyography

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(Abstract)

Purpose: To investigate and compare the lower extremity kinematics and muscle excitation during deadlift using constant versus variable external resistance.

Methods: 9 Healthy adults. (4 male, 5 female, 27.4±2.3 y/o) performed 12 deadlift repetitions using an 8-kg barbell (constant external resistance) and 8-kg tension elastic band (variable external resistance). The hip, knee, and ankle sagittal plane kinematics (peak angles) were assessed and acquired using an inertial measurement unit. Meanwhile, muscle excitations of rectus femoris, biceps femoris, and gastrocnemius were recorded using surface electromyography.

Results: There was a statistically significant difference in the sagittal plane peak angle of the hip, with variable external resistance showing a more flexed position than constant external resistance (-29.6±22.5, p=0.004). Biceps femoris muscle excitation was also statistically significantly lower when using variable external resistance than constant one (-2.63±2.24, p=0.008). No statistically significant difference was seen in other kinematic parameters and muscle excitation.

Conclusion: The study identified a significant difference in hip angle during deadlifts, with participants showing greater hip flexion when using variable external resistance, signifying the resistance type's impact on hip joint position. Overall, hip kinematics were significantly altered with variable external resistance, implying a distinct movement pattern. Additionally, the study highlighted reduced biceps femoris muscle activation with variable external resistance, suggesting its influence on muscle engagement. This underscores the need for athletes to consider the resistance type for form and muscle activation.

Key Words: IMU, EMG, Type of external resistance, Deadlift

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호흡법 차이에 따른 운동이 상위교차증후군에 미치는 영향

박재윤 · 구동진 · 권가빈 · 김다솔 · 김민우 · 김성진 · 김현수 · 백나현 · 박지현 · 신민철 · 이선영 · 조승리 · 권혁규 † 을지대학교 물리치료학과

Effect of exercise with different breathing technique on Upper Crossed Syndrome

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(Abstract)

Purpose: While there have been many studies on the effects of exercise for Upper Crossed Syndrome(UCS), there haven't been any on the effects of different breathing techniques. Hence, This study was to identify which breathing technique is most effective among the abdominal breathing group, thoracoabdominal breathing group, and thoracic breathing group when applied to exercise for college students in their twenties with UCS.

Methods: 42 adults with UCS were collected and randomly divided into three groups: abdominal breathing group, thoracoabdominal breathing group, and thoracic breathing group. After training each group in their respective breathing methods, participants underwent interventions including deep cervical flexor strengthening exercises, minor pectoral stretching, Modified Prone Cobra, and Wall slide exercises. The exercise sessions were conducted twice a week for four weeks, lasting between 15 to 20 minutes each.

Results: Following the exercise sessions with varied breathing techniques, significant differences were observed in the changes of the Cranial Vertebral Angle and Cranial Rotation Angle related to forward head posture between the diaphragmatic breathing and thoracic breathing groups. Particularly, the diaphragmatic breathing group showed significant differences in the post-pre changes in the Sternocleidomastoid Muscle tension and stiffness. Among the groups, the diaphragmatic breathing, combined breathing, and thoracic breathing had the most significant impact on the forward head posture, in that order.

Conclusion: All groups demonstrated significant improvements in UCS, positively affecting the Cranial Vertebral Angle, Cranial Rotation Angle, and the tension and stiffness of the neck muscles. The findings suggest that exercises incorporating diaphragmatic breathing can be recommended as an effective exercise program for patients with UCS.

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

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허리 불안정성이 있는 만성 허리통증 환자의 중간볼기근 약화 유무에 따른 허리 안정화 운동의 효과 비교

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Comparison of the effect of lower back stabilization exercise according to the presence or absence of gluteus medius muscle weakness in patients with chronic lower back pain with Lumbar instability

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(Abstract)

Purpose: The purpose of this study is to compare the effects of pain level, lower back pain dysfunction level, psychosocial level, hip abductor muscle strength, Lumbar instability test positive response counter and dynamic balance ability by applying lumbar stabilization exercises according to the presence or absence of gluteus medius muscle weakness to chronic lower back pain patients with lumbar instability.

Methods: A total of 38 chronic lower back pain patients with lumbar instability were divided into gluteus medius weakness group (n=18) and gluteus medius non-weakened group (n=17) using a gluteus medius manual muscle test (MMT). Intervention applied conservative physical therapy and lumbar stabilization exercises to both groups. The intervention lasted three times a week for four weeks. To compare the intervention effects, the quadruple visual analog scale (QVAS), The Korean version of the Oswestry disability index (K-ODI), Fear-avoidance beliefs questionnaire (FABQ), hip abduction strength (HAS), Lumbar instability test positive response counter (LIC) and Dynamic balance ability were measured. Statistical significance was set at α=.05.

Results: Significant differences were shown for QVAS, K-ODI, FABQ, HAS, LIC and Dynamic balance ability for both groups before and after the intervention (p<.05). Compared to the gluteus medius weakness group, the gluteus medius non-weakened group showed significant difference (p<.05) in the amount of changes for QVAS, K-ODI, FABQ-W, FABQ-Total, HAS.

Conclusion: In chronic lower back pain patients with lumbar instability, having gluteus medius weakness was less effective in improving lumbar stabilization exercise than gluteus medius non-weakness in terms of pain level, lower back pain dysfunction level, psychosocial level excluding physical activity and hip abductor muscle strength. Therefore, additional gluteus medius muscle strengthening exercises are necessary for patients with lumbar instability and weakness of the gluteus medius muscle.

Key Words: Lumbar instability, Gluteus medius weakness, lumbar stabilization

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응시 안정화운동이 균형 운동에서 건강한 성인의 정적 및 동적 균형에 미치는 영향

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The effect of gaze stabilization exercise with balance exercise on static and dynamic balance function of healthy young adults:

a randomized controlled trial

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(Abstract)

Purpose: The objective of the present study was to investigate the effects of gaze stability exercises and balance exercises on static and dynamic balance in healthy young adults.

Methods: Thirty healthy adults were randomly divided into three groups for four weeks of training. Balance exercise with gaze stabilization exercise group (BGG); balance exercise group (BEG); gaze stabilization exercise group (GEG). The subjects underwent static balance test (One-leg standing test and Sharpened Romberg test) and dynamic balance test (Single-leg stand-squat-stand test and Y-balance Test) before and after four weeks of exercise. One way ANOVA was used to ensure statistical significance of the results. Least significant difference (LSD) test was used as post-analysis.

Results: This study found that the static and dynamic balance of BGG, BEG and GEG subjects were positively affected. BGG showed the greatest improvement in balance compared to BEG and GEG.

Conclusion: This improvement in BGG should be related to an enhanced ability to use visual stimuli to gather the necessary information to keep the body in the desired position to become more controlled and precise. Gaze stabilization exercises improved postural stability, and gaze stabilization subjects had a greater reduction in perception of motion sensitivity.

Key Words: gaze stabilization exercise, balance exercise, static balance, dynamic balance

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뇌성마비 환자의 전신진동운동 효과 비교: 체계적 문헌 고찰 및 메타분석

한용구·김명권1+

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Effectiveness of Whole-Body Vibration in Patients with Cerebral Palsy: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

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(Abstract)

Purpose: This study examined the effects of systemic vibration exercises on cerebral palsy patients.

Methods: Literature published in Cumulated Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature (CINAHL), Cochrane library, Embase, Physiotherapy Evidence Database (PEDro), and PubMed was reviewed. A total of 2978 studies were initially retrieved. After further reading of the full texts 17 articles were finally included. A quality assessment of the included studies was conducted using the RoB 2.0, and the Funnel plot and the Egger's test were conducted to confirm the publication bias. Subgroup analysis was carried out according to the dependent variables, ICF, frequency, treatment period and age.

Results: The overall effect size of homogeneity was 0.474 (CI= 0.148-0.801). The analysis of the dependent variables showed the following order of the effect size: balance, muscle strength, spasticity, bone density, range of motion of the joint, gait function, and motor function. In the ICF classification, the effect size was observed to follow the order of body structure and function, activity, and participation. The effect size in the intervention according to the treatment period showed the following order: 7–12 weeks, 1–6 weeks, and 14–24 weeks. The age-dependent classification showed the following order in the effect size: school age, adolescent and adult, and infant and school age.

Conclusion: Systemic vibration is the most effective intervention to improve the balance and gait in patients with cerebral palsy and improve the body structure and function according to the ICF.

Key Words: Cerebral palsy, Whole-body vibration, Meta-analysis, Systematic review

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중간볼기근 강화운동을 포함한 가정운동 재활 프로그램이 발목기능 및 삶의 질 향상에 미치는 영향: 무작위 대조 실험

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The Effects of Home-exercise rehabilitation program with Gluteus-Medius strengthening exercise on the ankle function and quality of life:

randomized controlled trial

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(Abstract)

Purpose: The study aims to determine the effects of Home exercise rehabilitation programs with Gluteus-Medius strengthening exercises which improves the Ankle function and QOL in twenty-four adult without ankle instability.

Methods: The subjects of this study were twenty-four adult without ankle instability. Twenty-four subjects were randomly divided into tow groups: test group 1, which performed ankle exercise and gluteus-medius strengthening exercise; control group 2, which performed ankle exercise only. was exercised using ankle exercise for 2 weeks, all of whom agreed to participate in the study. We used for SPSS 27.0 program.

Results: Both groups showed statistically significant differences in the P/F, YBT, Side hop test, QOL. But, showed statistically significant differences in the group 1 only in the D/F, Hip abd. There was no statistical difference in comparison of diggerence values between groups.

Conclusion: Home exercise rehabilitation programs including gluteus-medius strengthening exercises, can affect dynamic balance, exercise function, and QOL. It be used as a useful exercise program for population who want to prevent sports injuries.

Key Words: Balance, Functional activity, Gait, Multi-directional, Stroke

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근력 운동과 평형 운동이 발목 불안정성이 있는 성인의 발목 불안정성 지표, 근력 및 기능적 수행 능력에 미치는 효과 비교

김민서 · 강재원 · 김가람 · 김영우 · 최우식 · 차용준 · 홍유진 ¹ · 김태우 ^{1†}
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Comparison of the Effects of Strengthening Exercise and Balance Exercise on Ankle Instability Index, Muscle Strength, and Functional Performance in Adults with Ankle Instability

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(Abstract)

Purpose: The purpose of this study was to suggest a more effective exercise method for chronic ankle instability by comparing an effect of strengthening exercise and the balance exercise.

Methods: After recruiting 24 people with chronic ankle instability (CAI) and dividing them into two groups. The control group performed strengthening exercises (calf raise, heel walks and theraband exercise) three times a week for four weeks for 30 minutes. In the experimental group, they conducted a combination of ankle strengthening exercises and balance exercises (dumbell cross exercise, Bosu exercise) three times a week for four weeks for 40 minutes. We measured Cumberland ankle instability tool (CAIT), static balance and dynamic balance before and after intervention.

Results: In both the experimental group and the control group, there was a significant difference in the Cumberland ankle instability tool (CAIT), static balance before and after the intervention (p<.05). But there was no significant difference between the two groups (p>.05). In the dynamic balance, the experimental group had significant differences (p<.05). However, the control group had no significant difference (p>.05). There was no statistically significant difference in the outcomes both the experimental group and control group (p>.05).

Conclusion: We propose that ankle strengthening exercises and balance exercises can be an effective clinical exercise method to improve the ankle instability and balance ability of people with ankle chronic ankle instability.

Key Words: Chronic ankle instability, Strengthening Exercise, Balance Exercise

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근감소증 유무에 따른 뇌졸중 환자의 근력과 기능적 능력에 미치는 회복기 재활의 효과

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Effects of convalescent rehabilitation on muscle strength and functional ability in stroke patients with or without sarcopenia

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(Abstract)

Purpose: This study aims to investigate the effects of convalescent rehabilitation on muscle strength and functional ability in stroke patients, with a focus on the presence or absence of sarcopenia.

Methods: This study was conducted on stroke patients hospitalized in a convalescent rehabilitation. The study subjects were assigned to groups based on the results of the sarcopenia test. A total of 15 stroke patients with sarcopenia and 15 stroke patients without sarcopenia participated in this study. Muscle strength was assessed using manual muscle test (MMT), balance was assessed using berg balance scale (BBS), Gait ability was assessed using functional ambulation category (FAC), and activities of daily living were assessed using modified barthel index (MBI). The evaluations were conducted before intervention, at 4 weeks, and at 8 weeks. The convalescent rehabilitation provided for 4 hours per session, 7 sessions per week, for a total of 8 weeks, included exercise therapy, physical therapy, mat and mobility training, gait training, occupational therapy, and activities of daily living training.

Results: In the comparison between groups, significant differences were observed in MMT and MBI at 4 weeks (p<.05). At 8 weeks, significant differences were found in MMT and BBS (p<.05). In the within-group comparison of the stroke group with sarcopenia, a significant difference was observed only in FAC between pre-intervention and 8 weeks (p<.0167). In the within-group comparison of the stroke group without sarcopenia, significant differences were found in BBS and MBI between pre-intervention and 4 weeks (p<.0167). Significant differences were observed in MMT, BBS, FAC, and MBI in all measures between pre-intervention and 8 weeks (p<.0167).

Conclusion: Stroke patients with sarcopenia showed less improvement in functional abilities, including muscle strength, despite receiving intensive convalescent rehabilitation for the same duration.

Key Words: Stroke, Sarcopenia, Convalescent rehabilitation

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월 슬라이드 운동 시 발의 위치에 따른 앞톱니근의 근활성도 비교

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Comparison of muscle activity of serratus anterior muscle according to foot position during wall slide exercise

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(Abstract)

Purpose: This study compared the muscle activity of the serratus anterior muscle according to the position of the foot during wall slide exercise and attempted to propose an exercise posture in which the serratus anterior muscle is most efficiently activated among the three positions.

Methods: The subjects were divided into three groups, 100%, 150%, and 200%, according to the location of the foot, and each group was randomly assigned with 5 people. The 100% position was set as the location of the foot that supports the wall with the forearm and becomes the standing position after creating the wall slide position from the standing position. As for the exercise method, a wall slide exercise was performed up to 150 ° flexion of shoulder joint, and the muscle activity of the serratus anterior muscle was measured for 5 seconds of concentric contraction.

Results: Muscle activity of the serratus anterior muscle was measured at 46.91 ± 5.96 at 100% distance, 66.97 ± 6.40 at 150%, and 45.92 ± 6.77 at 200% distance. There was a statistically significant difference between the 150% and 100% groups, and a statistically significant difference between the 150% and 200% groups (p<.05). There was no significant difference between the 100% and 200% groups (p>.05).

Conclusion: During the wall slide exercise, the highest muscle activity of the serratus anterior muscle was confirmed in the 150% group, which is the middle position of the foot. The 100% group was the next highest, and the 200% group showed the lowest muscle activity. This is shown that the range of the center of mass outside the base of support and the distance between the axis of motion affect the muscle activity of the serratus anterior muscle. Therefore, it is considered an appropriate exercise position to perform a wall slide at a 150% position with a proper distance between the weight support and the exercise axis, rather than a 100% group with a small weight support and a short exercise axis distance or a 200% group with a large weight support and a long exercise axis distance.

Key Words: Wall slide, Serratus anterior

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노인 편마비 환자에게 불안정 지지면 운동이 미치는 영향

김상현†

안동과학대학교

Effects of exersices on Unstable Support Surface for Elderly Hemiplegic Patient

Sang-Hyun Kim[†]

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(Abstract)

Purpose: This case study is to investigate the effects of exercises on unstable support surface for elderly hemiplegia patient.

Methods: The subject of this study is an 80-years-old patient with right hemiplegia, exercises on an unstable support surface for 4-weeks. The subject's balance and muscle strength were measured by Berg Balance Scale and Manual Muscle Test.

Results: The results of this study were as follows: 1) There were no difference in score of Berg Balance Scales after intervention. 2) There were minor increases in muscle strength of lower limbs measured by Manual Muscle Test.

Conclusion: In this case study, exercises on unstable support surface did not significantly change the patient's balance ability according to BBS test values, but did increase muscle strength slightly and improved in overall movement. However, since this study was conducted on one elderly patient with a previous history of cerebral infarction, there are limitations that cannot be generalized.

Key Words: Elderly, Unstable Support Surface, Exercises, Balance

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과제 난이도 조절에 따른 과제지향훈련프로그램이 뇌졸중 환자의 보행 및 균형에 미치는 영향

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Effect of a task-oriented training program according to task difficulty adjustment on the gait and balance of stroke patients

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(Abstract)

Purpose: This purpose of this study is to examine the effect on gait and balance when applying task-oriented training to stroke patients and adjusting the difficulty of the task according to the patient's ability.

Methods: The subjects of this study were 15 stroke patients. experimental group 1 received task-oriented training with the difficulty adjusted according to each patient's ability, experimental group 2 applied constant tasks without adjusting the difficulty of task-oriented training, and the control group applied to conventional physical therapy. The task-oriented training program consists of a total of 10 tasks, and the difficulty of each task can be adjusted by changing the difficulty level by adding weight load, dual task, various environmental changes (unstable support surface, balance board. These level adjustments are applied to suit the patient's abilities. All patients participated in one of the three training programs for 4 weeks, 30 minutes per session, 3 times per week. Patients' balance ability was assessed using the BT-4, BBS (Berg Balance Scale). Gait speed was also measured to assess gait ability.

Results: After the intervention, the sway area, length in experimental groups 1 and 2 decreased, but that in the control group increased. experimental group 1 showed significant improvement compared with experimental group 2 and the Control group. BBS scores of experimental group 1 were significantly improved compared with those of experimental group 2 and the control group. Also, gait speed significantly improved in experimental group 1 compared with experimental group 2 and the control group.

Conclusion As a result of this study, Patients with stroke had significantly improved balance, gait, following when applying task-oriented training to stroke patients adjusting the difficulty of the task according to the ability. This indicates that applying task-oriented training to stroke patients adjusting the difficulty of the task according to the ability can be an effective treatment method for the recovery of balance and gait in stroke patients.

Key Words: Balance, Gait, Task Oriented Training, Stroke

Acknowledgement: This was supported by Korea National University of Transportation in 2023.

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폼롤러 운동과 뻗침 운동이 뒤넙다리 근육의 유연성에 미치는 즉각적인 효과

김선민 · 정은주 · 조은희 · 이세린 · 유진영 · 남택길 [†] 대전보건대학교 물리치료과

Immediate Effects of Foam Roller Exercise and Stretching Exercise on the Flexibility of Hamstring Muscle

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(Abstract)

Purpose: The purpose of this study is to examine the effect of foam roller exercises and stretching exercises on improving hamstring muscle flexibility.

Methods: The subjects of this study were twenty-eight healthy college students who were randomly divided into two groups: HFG(Hamstring Foam Roller Group) and HSG(Hamstring Stretching Group). In the foam roller exercise intervention, the subject supports their body with their arms, places one leg on top of the other, and positions it on the foam roller. Rub it from below the buttocks to the area behind the knee. The stretching exercise intervention method involves maintaining the hip joint at a 90° in a supine position. Place both hands behind the knees, pull the knees towards the chest, and try to keep the knees as straight as possible. The intervention consists of 3 sets, each lasting 30 seconds, with a 30-second rest period in between. As a pre-test, SRT+Schober test and FFT+Schober test were performed to measure the flexibility of the hamstring muscles and the mobility of the waist. And foam roller exercises and stretching exercises were applied to each group for 1 day and the post-test was conducted in the same way as the pre-test.

Results: After the intervention, In the foam roller exercise group, SRT(Sit and Reach Test), FFT(Finger to Floor Test), and SRT+Schober were significantly increased. In the stretching exercise group, SRT and FFT were significantly increased, and SRT+Schober was also increased, but there was no significant difference.

Conclusion: As a result of this study, both foam roller and stretching exercises had the effect of hamstring muscle flexibility. This study provides valuable data for an exercise programs that can be broadly applied not only normal adults, but also to athletes aiming to improve performance and to elderly people in the community to prevent falls.

Key Words: Foam roller, FFT, Stretching exercise, Hamstring flexibility, Schober test, SRT

Acknowledgement: This was supported by Daejeon Health Institute of Technology in 2023.

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물리치료 바이오피드백의 정의 및 범위와 활용법: 체계적 무헌고찰

오종선 • 김성길 †

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Definition, Scope, and Applications of Physiotherapy Biofeedback: Systematic Reviews

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(Abstract)

Purpose: Physical therapy biofeedback has been researched in various forms alongside the advancement of technology. The definition and scope of biofeedback are broad, lacking a clear framework. Therefore, efforts are needed to clearly understand the exact range and definition of biofeedback based on the research and developments made so far. Thus, the purpose of this study is to organize the definition and scope of biofeedback through literature review and analyze its application methods.

Methods: This study is a systematic literature review conducted to understand the various types and effects of biofeedback. International databases such as Google Scholar and PubMed were used, and for domestic databases, Research Information Sharing Service (RISS) and National Digital Science Library (NDSL) were utilized for keyword searches. Quality assessment of the selected studies in the selection process was done using the Cochrane risk of bias, and the research was analyzed according to the PICO format.

Results: Studies conducted between 2019 and 2021 were selected, with 4 papers falling under physiological classifications and 7 under biomechanical classifications. The quality assessment results showed that random sequence generation, allocation concealment, performance bias, and reporting bias were uncertain. Detection bias was moderate, and attrition bias and other biases were low. Out of the 11 papers, 9 dealt with physical function outcomes, 5 with daily life activities, and 3 with mental functions.

Conclusion: Physiological biofeedback tended to influence psychological factors more than physical functions, while biomechanical biofeedback tended to have a positive impact on physical functions.

Key Words: Biofeedback, Electromyography(EMG), Ultrasound, Heart rate, Respiration, Force platform, Pressure, Inertial sensor

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젊은 성인의 근 피로가 발생된 무릎관절에 냉찜질과 온찜질의 적용이 고유수용성감각, 균형 및 근력에 미치는 영향

하헌호 · 장희진 · 김성길 †

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Effects of Ice and Hot Packs on Proprioception, Balance, and Muscle Strength in Young Adults with Knee Joints Muscle Fatigue

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(Abstract)

Purpose: The purpose of this study is to evaluate the effects of ice and hot packs on proprioception, balance, and muscle strength in the knee joint with muscle fatigue.

Methods: 31 male and female college students in their twenties from a university in A, Chungnam, Korea, were selected as Participants. Two Participants withdrew due to knee pain, leaving 29 Participants who completed the experiment. Three experiments were conducted, assessing static balance, dynamic balance, proprioception, and muscle strength before muscle fatigue induction, after induction, and following intervention. The experiments were conducted with one-week intervals to minimize the effects of muscle fatigue.

Results: In this study, the results of static balance assessment using Tetrax showed significant differences. In the case of ST, a significant difference was observed in PO when a Hot pack was applied (P<.05). For WDI, significant differences were observed in NO and NC when Ice packs and Hot packs were applied (P<.05). In dynamic balance assessment using Y-balance, significant differences were observed in all values except for pre- and post-intervention in the medial and lateral directions (P<.05). Recovery of proprioceptive sensation showed a significant difference when Ice packs were applied (P<.05). In terms of muscle strength, significant differences were observed in all comparisons between measurement time points (P<.05).

Conclusion: In terms of static balance recovery, the order of effectiveness was Rest, Ice pack, and Hot pack, with the fastest recovery observed in that sequence. For dynamic balance, using Ice and Hot packs was more beneficial for recovery compared to Rest. In terms of proprioceptive sensation, the use of an Ice pack was the most effective for recovery. Muscle strength showed a positive impact on recovery in all three interventions.

Key Words: Balance, Hot pack, Ice pack, Knee joint, Muscle strength, Proprioception

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베개 높이에 따른 근 두께, 근 긴장도, 근 활성화 측정비교

김은미 · 박민지 · 유은정 · 김성길 †

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Comparison of measurement of muscle thickness, muscle tension, and muscle activation according to height of pillow

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Department of Physical Therapy, Sunmoon University

(Abstract)

Purpose: This study aimed to determine the ideal pillow height through measuring neck muscle activation, muscle tone, and muscle thickness in response to varied pillow heights.

Methods: The study examined three pillow height variables (flat, 6cm, and 12cm) in addition to conducting an instrumental examination that included ultrasonography, myotone, and EMG. Each measurement was taken twice for the upper trapezius, Sternocleidomastoid muscles to measure their activation, thickness, and fatigue.

Results: The thickness of the SCM muscle was the thinnest at a pillow height of 6cm, and the same was observed for the upper trapezius muscle thickness. The muscle tone of the SCM was the lowest at both 6cm and 12cm pillow heights. Post-hoc measurements revealed significant differences in both SCM and upper trapezius muscle thickness at the 6cm pillow height (p < .05).

Conclusion: The authors concluded that a 6 cm pillow is the most comfortable for the human body, based on the high correlation of muscle tone and myotone thickness with pillow height. Thus, a pillow height of 6 centimeters or more is associated with better sleep quality.

Key Words: Pillow height, Trapezius, SCM, EMG, Myotone, Ultrasonography

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방정중 다리뇌 경색 환자의 균형 향상을 위한 시각을 유도한 운동과제 훈련의 효과

김유리†

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The effects of visually guided motor task improve balance for Paramedian pontine infarction patient

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(Abstract)

Purpose: This case study was a training that added visual elements to balance training, and it was intended to find out how much effect it has on improving balance when using perspective together.

Methods: This case study is a pattern of intrinsic proprioceptive neuromuscular facilitation in patients Chopping and Lifting pattern were applied, and visual feedback training using laser points and weight support training using objects were conducted it for four weeks.

Results: The results of this case study were as follows: 1) Siting balance is improved in Berg Balance Test. The subject was unable to standing alone, therefore be couldn't perform the Functional Reach Test.

Conclusion: This study conducted a single case study on one individual, and it is difficult to generalize the result. However, sitting visual training and balance training simultaneously in this patient had a positive impact on improving balance.

Key Words: Balance, Stroke, Visually guided motor task

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교정 테이핑이 엄지발가락 가쪽 휨증 환자의 발근육 근활성도와 근수축률에 미치는 영향

공인영 · 엄주리 · 채성희 · 김종순 [†] 부산가톨릭대학교 대학원 물리치료학과

Effect of Corrective Taping on Foot Muscle Activity and Muscle Contraction Rate in Patients with Hallux Valgus Deformity

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(Abstract)

Purpose: Although it has been confirmed that foot muscle imbalance occurs in patients with hallux valgus deformity, there is insufficient information on how corrective taping affects the muscle activity and muscle contraction rate of the foot muscles in adults with hallux valgus deformity. The purpose of this study was to confirm the effectiveness of Mulligan taping as a treatment method for hallux valgus deformity by confirming changes in muscle activity and muscle contraction rate when mulligan taping using inelastic tape was applied to patients with hallux valgus deformity.

Methods: 32 patients with hallux valgus deformity were randomly divided into two groups, experimental and control groups. Mulligan taping using inelastic tape was applied to the experimental group to correct the hallux valgus angle of the big toe, and in the control group, placebo taping was performed in which inelastic tape was applied in a straight line without modifying the angle of the big toe. Muscle activity and muscle contraction rate were measured before and after intervention, and changes were compared and analyzed. A paired-samples t-test was used to compare before and after intervention within a group, and an independent-samples t-test was used to compare the experimental and control group.

Results: In the experimental group where mulligan taping was applied, the muscle activity and muscle contraction rate of the abductor hallucis muscle significantly increased after intervention (P<0.05), the muscle activity and muscle contraction rate of the adductor hallucis muscle and tibialis posterior muscle significantly decreased (P<0.05). There was no significant difference in muscle activity and muscle contraction rate in the control group where placebo taping was applied (P>0.05).

Conclusion: Mulligan taping significantly changed muscle activity and muscle contraction rate compared to placebo taping. By correcting the position of the big toe, the muscle activity and muscle contraction rate of the abductor hallucis muscle increased, and the muscle activity and muscle contraction rate of the adductor hallucis muscle and tibialis posterior muscle decreased. Therefore, mulligan taping is considered to be an intervention that can prevent worsening of symptoms and enhance foot function by improving muscle imbalance in patients with hallux valgus deformity.

Key Words: Hallux valgus deformity, Mulligan taping, Muscle activity, Muscle contraction rate

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로우-다이 테이핑과 수정된 멀리건 테이핑 적용에 의한 유연성 평발 환자의 허리 척추 앞굽음각 변화

송지민 · 김다빈 · 민나래 · 박덕환 · 박수지 · 윤시원 · 이주경 · 이준민 · 차가영 · 김종순 [†] 부산가톨릭대학교 보건과학대학 물리치료학과

Changes of Lumbar Spine Lordotic Curvature in Flexible Flatfoot Patients by Low-Dye Taping and Modified Mulligan's Taping

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(Abstract)

Purpose: Flatfoot commonly referred to as "pes planus", is a condition in which the longitudinal arch of the foot is lost, resulting in this region of the foot coming closer to the ground or making contact with the contacting the ground. The medial longitudinal arch deformity is usually asymptomatic; however, it can lead to an increased risk of pain and injury. Low-Dye taping is designed to treat plantar heel pain and flatfoot. However, low-Dye taping is relatively complex, and a considerable amount of time is required to apply the tape correctly. The purpose of this study is to compare the changes in the lumbar spine lordotic curvature of the flexible flat foot subjects according to the two different types of taping(low-Dye taping and modified Mulligan's taping).

Methods: Fifteen volunteers(13 males and 2 females; mean age = 21.47 years) with flexible flatfoot participated in this study. Participants were measured with a navicular drop test to evaluate flexible flatfoot. After applying low-Dye taping and modified Mulligan's taping, the discomfort was evaluated by VAS. After taping, the lumbar spine lordotic curvature was measured using a adjustable curve ruler. Paired t-test and independent t-test were used to compare the two different conditions(i.e., low-Dye taping and modified Mulligan's taping) for each variables.

Results: The application of low-Dye taping and modified Mulligan's taping significantly increased the navicular height and the discomfort of feet. However, there was no significant change in the effect on the lumbar spine lordotic curvature.

Conclusion: As a result of this study, the navicular height and the discomfort of the foot increased due to the application of the low-Dye taping and modified Mulligan's taping, but the lumbar spine lordotic curvature did not change significantly. Therefore other methods are considered necessary to reduce the lumbar spine lordotic curvature in patients with flexible flatfoot.

Key Words: Flexible flatfoot; Low-Dye taping; Lumbar spine lordotic curvature; Modified Mulligan's taping

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슬링 운동 시 착용한 목보조기가 긴장성 두통을 가진 전방 머리 자세 성인의 근긴장도와 두통에 미치는 영향: 무작위 대조 예비연구

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Effect of sling exercise wearing a neck orthosis on muscle tension and headache in adults with forward head posture and tensional headache: a randomized, controlled, preliminary study

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(Abstract)

Purpose: This study was conducted to investigate the effect of sling exercise wearing a neck orthosis on craniovertebral angle (CVA), muscle tension, headache in adults with forward head posture and tensional headache.

Methods: In the single-blinded, randomized, controlled, comparative study, a total of 22 adults with forward head posture and tensional headache were randomly assigned to the experimental group (sling exercise wearing a neck orthosis, n=11) or the control group (sling exercise without a neck orthosis, n=11). All participants performed sling exercise program ($3\times$ /week for 4 weeks). CVA, muscle tension and headache were measured before and after the 4- week training.

Results: Significant improvements were observed in the CVA, muscle tension, and headache in the experimental group (p<.05). This group also showed a larger decrease in the muscle tension and the headache (upper trapezius, -4.97 Hz vs -1.70 Hz,p<.05; splenius capitis, -5.44 Hz vs -2.54 Hz, p<.05; headache, -19.73score vs -14.64 score, p<.05, respectively).

Conclusion: Sling exercise wearing a neck orthosis could be an effective way to relieve symptoms caused by forward head posture. It could also be a more effective way in decreasing muscle tension and headache than the sling exercise not wearing a neck orthosis.

Key Words: Forward head posture, Exercise, Neck orthosis, Sling

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건강한 노인에 대한 계단 오르기 운동의 효과

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Effects of stair-climbing exercise on mobility and trunk muscle activation in healthy older adults

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(Abstract)

Purpose: The current study investigated the effects of stair-climbing exercise (SCE) with heel contact (HC) and heel off (HO) in the activation amplitudes of trunk muscle (TM) and mobility in healthy older adults.

Methods: Participants were randomly allocated to the HC (n = 17; mean age 75.9 ± 6.3 years) and HO groups (n = 17; mean age 76.5 ± 4.6 years). We measured timed stair-climbing (TSC), timed up and go (TUG), and electromyography (EMG) amplitudes of the TM before and after the intervention. Both groups performed progressive SCE for 1 hour/day, 3 days/week over four consecutive weeks (total 12 sessions).

Results: Both groups significantly improved in TSC and TUG after the intervention (p < .01), without any significant difference between the groups. There was no significant difference in the EMG activity of the TM between the groups after the intervention. However, the amplitude of TM significantly decreased after the intervention in both groups (p < .05, p < .01, respectively).

Conclusion: The findings support the efficacy of both SCE methods in improving functional mobility in older adults.

Key Words: Aging, Balance, Mobility, Stair-climbing exercise

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택견운동이 여성 노인의 균형감각, 하지근력, 보행에 미치는 효과

김형동†

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Effects of Taekkyon Exercise on Balance, Lower Extremity Strength, and Gait in Community-Dwelling Older Women: A Pilot Study

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(Abstract)

Purpose: The current pilot study investigated the effects of the Taekkyon exercise program on balance, muscle strength, and gait in women aged over 65-year-old residing in the local community.

Methods: 10 subjects were randomly allocated into the Taekkyon exercise program as an experimental group (EG, n=5; mean age: 70.57±4.27; age range: 66-80) or a fall prevention program as a control group (CG, n=5; mean age: 71.85±5.30; age range: 65-82). EG participants received one-hour, two-times a week Taekkyon exercise sessions for 12 consecutive weeks. CG participants received a typical fall prevention program. Measurements in each group included balance, lower extremity strength, and gait parameters.

Results: Balance, lower extremity strength, and gait parameters measured after the experiment were significantly improved in EG participants compared to CG participants (P<0.05).

Conclusion: Taekkyon exercise benefits balance, lower extremity strength, and gait parameters in women aged over 65-year-old.

Key Words : Aging, Balance, Gait, Taekkyon exercise

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불안정한 지지면에서 교각 운동 시 발 높이의 차이가 척추세움근과 넙다리뒤근 근활성도에 미치는 영향

김희찬 · 국명호 · 김성희 · 이주영 · 장기욱 · 정성아 · 주세현 · 김장곤 [†] 유원대학교 물리치료학과

The effect of Foot Height diffrence on Erector Spinae and Hamstring Muscles
Activities during Bridging Exercise with Unstable Support Surface

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(Abstract)

Purpose: Bridge exercise is a physical stabilization exercise that is mainly effective for core muscle activity. Thus, there are many studies on core muscle activity using various tasks, but studies on the hamstring muscle activity are insufficient. Therefore, we tried to find out how the difference in foot height during bridge exercise affects the activity of erector spinae and hamstring muscles activity.

Methods: The study was conducted on 27 healthy men and women in their 20s. The study conducted bridge exercise with two levels of difficulty. We changed height using a sling, we set up a 'low location'(Low) that is located on lateral malleolus during bridge exercise position, and set up a 'high location'(High) that is located on fibula head during bridge exercise position. In total are two motions, and the experiment order was conducted randomly. It was maintained for 5 seconds under each condition, muscle activity data for 3 seconds were measured 3 times, and the average value was analyzed and used. To standardize the muscle activity collected, measured maximal voluntary isometric contraction(MVIC). Each subject expressed the average value of EMG signal as a percentage of maximal voluntary contraction(%MVC).

Results: In unstable support surfaces using slings, when the foot height was higher than low during bridge exercise, biceps femoris, semitendinosus and erector spinae muscles were more active and statistically significant.

Conclusion: Setting the foot height to high during bridge exercise on an unstable support surface will be effective for exercises that require high muscle activity such as muscle strength exercise by showing higher muscle activity of biceps femoris, semitendinosus, and erector spinae than low.

Key Words: Bridge exercise, Height, Sling, Hamstring, Erector spinae, Muscle activation

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전정감각 자극과 시각 고정이 균형 및 보행에 미치는 영향

노효련 + · 김혜규 • 이효정

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The Effects of Vestibular Stimulation and Gaze Fixation on Balance and Gait

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Department of Physical Therapy, Kangwon National University

(Abstract)

Purpose: This study investigated to find the changes in balance and walking speed according to vestibular sensation and gaze fixation.

Methods: The participants this study were 17 people in their 20s (male: 11, female: 6, average age: 20.5 ± 1.26 years). In order to stimulate only the vestibular sense, the subjects were asked to rotate ten times in place with their backs bent forward. In order to achieve both vestibular stimulation and gaze fixation, the subjects were asked to bend forward at the waist and turn ten times in place while fixating their gaze on a sticker with a diameter of 3 cm attached to the palm of their hand. TUG was measured after turning in place and one-leg standing for 40 seconds. Balance was measured using one-leg standing, and gait speed was measured using TUG.

Results: The results of this study were as follows: 1) There were not statistically significant difference in balance. 2) There were statistically significant in gait speed(p <.05). Gait speed was faster after vestibular stimulation and focus fixation

Conclusion: According the results of this study, Gait speed appears to vary depending on the presence or absence of focus rather than vestibular sensory stimulation.

Key Words: Balance, Gait, Gaze fixation, Vestibular sensory

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Alzheimer Dementia and Hand Function

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(Abstract)

Purpose: This study investigated to find the relationship with Alzheimer dementia by analyzing longitudinal studies related to hand function in dementia patients.

Methods: Pub-Med, Web of Science core collection, EMBASE and Cochran elibrary were systematically searched (search dates: 2000-2022), and relevant articles were cross-checked for related and relevant publications. The papers that met the exclusion and selection criteria were four longitudinal studies. The title and abstract were reviewed to determine relevance to the research topic, and if the suitability of the paper was ambiguous, the full text was read to determine inclusion.

Results: In the hand function test, grip strength and hand dexterity were measured together in one study, and only hand dexterity was measured in three studies. The hand dexterity assessment tool mainly measured simple hand movements using a pegboard, and only one study measured hand dexterity using an electronic device. It was said that hand dexterity is lower in dementia than in mild cognitive impairment, and that the decline in hand dexterity in moderate dementia increases the likelihood of developing into severe dementia.

Conclusion: According the results of this study, It appears that decreased hand dexterity can be viewed as a variable that can predict the occurrence or worsening of dementia symptoms. It appears that it is difficult to understand the transition of mild cognitive impairment to dementia.

Key Words: Alzheimer dementia, Hand function, Hand dexterity

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균형감각 증진용 가상현실 기반 전정재활 시스템 개발 및 사용성 평가

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Development and Usability Evaluation of A Virtual Reality-Based Vestibular Rehabilitation System for Balance Enhancement

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(Abstract)

Purpose: The primary objective of this study is to develop a virtual reality-based vestibular rehabilitation system aimed at enhancing balance perception, targeting rehabilitation specialists, and to evaluate its usability. A key goal is to establish a strategy for system refinement based on the collected date.

Methods: For the usability evaluation of a virtual reality-based vestibular rehabilitation system aimed at enhancing balance percetion, we conducted a study involving 10 adults aged 10 to 39 in Gwangju Metropolitan City. After introducing the product and explaining its use to the participants, balance assessments and training were conducted using the Blance CDP. Subsequently, participants were provided with a questionnaire to evaluate subjective stability, operability, and satisfaction. Frequency analysis was utilized to determine the frequency of the variable values of the measurement items in relation to the survey for descriptive statistics.

Results: In the results section of our study, we found tat the average usability score was 2.587. When broken down by category, stability received an average rating of 2.725, operability scored an average of 2.783, and satisfaction average at 2.454. These findings suggest that a majority of paricipants experienced positive sentiments and a considerable level of satisfaction.

Conclusion: The study successfully developed a virtual reality-based vestibular rehabilitation system, improving upon previous model's shortcomings. Demonstrating significant user satisfaction and increased engagement, the findings highlight the potential of this system for those with vestibular impairments, suggesting a promising avenue for further research.

Key Words: Balance CDP, Product Development, Usavility, Vestibular Rehabilitation System, Virtual Reality

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물리치료학과 대학생들의 코로나 스트레스 정도

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COVID-19 Stress Level among Physical Therapy Students

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(Abstract)

Purpose: This study investigated to find the level of stress among physical therapy students during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Methods: An online survey was conducted among 680 physical therapy students (262 men, 366 women). The level of stress was measured using the COVID-19 Stress Scale for Korean People (CSSK), and sub-factors included fear of infection, social distancing, and anger. In order to assure the statistical significance of the results, we used for SPSS 21.0 for windows.

Results: The results of this study were as follows: Among 3-year university students, there were gender differences in the sub-factors fear of infection, social distancing, and anger factor. Male students had higher levels of COVID-19 Stress than female students. Among students at 4-year universities, there were gender differences in social distancing and anger factors, but there were no gender differences in fear of infection. Male students had higher levels of COVID-19 Stress than female students.

Conclusion: According the results of this study, there was a difference in COVID-19 stress among physical therapy students between university as 4-year program and 3-year program, and there was also a gender difference

Key Words: COVID-19 stress, University student, Physical therapy

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허리 안정화 방법에 따른 상하지 근력의 비교

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Comparison of upper and lower limb muscle strength according to lumbar stabilization method

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(Abstract)

Purpose: Abdominal hollowing (AH) and abdominal bracing (AB) are the most commonly used lumbar stabilization methods in clinical practice. The purpose of this study is to determine which lumbar stabilization method is more effective in generating upper and lower limb strength.

Methods: Sixteen healthy college students (8 men, 8 women) without back pain participated in the study. Upper and lower extremity muscle strength was measured three times each in the abdominal resting (AR), hollowing, and bracing conditions, and the mean values were compared. Muscle strength was measured using a dynamometer (Commander Echo Muscle Tester) and isometric strength was measured during shoulder flexion, elbow flexion, hip flexion, and knee extension movements.

Results: Significant differences in muscle strength were found between the three groups in all four postures. In shoulder flexion, muscle strength was lower in AH and AB than AR, and greater in AB than AH. In elbow flexion and knee extension, muscle strength was greater in AB than AR and AB than AH. In hip flexion, AH and AB showed greater muscle strength than AR.

Conclusion: Of the two back stabilization methods, the abdominal bracing (AB) method was the most effective for generating upper and lower limb muscle strength.

Key Words: Abdominal bracing, Abdominal hollowing, Lumbar stabilization, Muscle strength

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건강한 사람과 목 통증 환자의 팔단금 "요두파미거심화" 동작 패턴을 Xsens와 EMG로 비교한 연구

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Comparison of Baduanjin "Shake Head and Tail for Good Internal Balance"

Movement Patterns between Healthy Individuals and Patients with Neck Pain

Using Xsens and EMG

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(Abstract)

Purpose: The aim of this article is to compare the difference in Baduanjin "Shake Head and Tail for Good Internal Balance" movement patterns between healthy people and people with neck pain who have NDI scores greater than 10 Methods: The participants in this study comprised of four individuals suffering from neck pain, as indicated by NDI scores exceeding 10. Additionally, four healthy individuals volunteered to take part in the Baduanjin Qigong practice and data collection. The Xsens and electromyography (EMG) were utilized for data collection. Kinematic and kinetic analyses were conducted to examine the data. To ensure the statistical significance of the findings, we employed SPSS software. Results: The RMS data did not pass the normality test. It was subjected to the Mann-Whitney U test. Statistical results showed that there are statistical differences between groups for the Infra spinatus (Z = -1.974, P = 0.048), Lower Trapezius (Z = -2.538, P = 0.011), and Upper Trapezius (Z = -3.513, P < 0.001). However, there were no statistical differences for the Biceps Brachli (Z = -1.513, P = 0.130), Triceps Brachli (Z = -0.897, P = 0.369), Deltoids (Z = -0.077, P = 0.960). The IEMG data all passed the normality test and were subjected to an independent sample T-test. Statistical results showed that there are statistical differences between groups for the Infra spinatus (T = 2.462, P = 0.021), Lower Trapezius (T = 3.327, P < 0.05), and Upper Trapezius (T = 4.088, P = 0.001). However, there were no statistical differences for the Biceps Brachli(T = 0.681, P = 0.502), Triceps Brachli (T = -0.697, P = 0.493), Deltoids (T = 0.789, P = 0.438), After a one-dimensional statistical parameter mapping inspection, there is no statistical difference in the joint angle changes of neck flexion/extension between the pain group and the healthy group(T = 4.294, P = 0.268). Conclusion: (1) Although there are differences in IEMG and RMS values in some muscles, an examination through SPM reveals no sdifferences in the kinematics of neck flexion/extension between healthy and neck pain group. Because all participants were required to perform the prescribed technical movements. This situation indicates that the Ba Duan Jin exercise affects muscle working characteristics and activation strategies through the interference of external kinematics. However, whether this interference is beneficial for pain relief requires further investigation through long-term intervention studies.

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- (2) In the neck pain group, the upper trapezius, lower trapezius, and infraspinatus muscles show higher IEMG activity compared to the healthy group. This suggests that these muscles may be overly tense in the neck pain group. Excessive tension in the trapezius muscles can lead to an abnormal head position, potentially increasing the load on the cervical spine, especially in the lower cervical vertebrae, which may cause neck pain. Moreover, an abnormal head position can compress neck nerves, leading to radiating pain. To counteract this tension, the activation of the infraspinatus muscle, responsible for scapular downward rotation, also increases, resulting in an imbalance in neck and upper back muscle strength at dynamic and static situation.
- (3) In the neck pain group, the upper trapezius and lower trapezius muscles show higher RMS values compared to the healthy group. This implies that these two muscles have unstable contractions with larger amplitudes during movement, while the lower trapezius muscle has smaller amplitude. This indicates that the Ba Duan Jin exercise may influence neuromuscular control strategies internally, even though there are no observable differences in external movement performance. Whether this influence is beneficial needs further investigation.

Key Words: Baduanjin, neck pain, muscle Activity, motion capture

뇌성마비 선택적 등근절제 수술 환자의 과제지향적 물리치료 중재를 통한 균형 및 협응력 향상

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Improvement of balance and coordination through task-oriented physical therapy intervention in patients who have undergone Selective Dorsal Rhizotomy for cerebral palsy a case study

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(Abstract)

Purpose: The case study was conducted to investigate the impact of task-oriented physiotherapy intervention on the enhancement of balance and coordination in patients with CP who underwent SDR surgery.

Methods: To improve coordination, five tasks were performed: ring tossing, throwing and catching a ball, aligning the line of gravity through a mirror, palm pushing, and kicking a ball. For balance enhancement, the tasks were carried out in three positions: leaning against the wall, standing upright, and standing on one leg. The intervention period is scheduled four times a week, 50 minutes each session, over 10 weeks. The task-oriented training program consists of a 10-minute warm-up, 35 minutes of the main exercise, and a 5-minute cool-down, with each of the five tasks performed for 7 minutes

Results: As a result of the GMFM, PBS, and MMT evaluations, there was a change compared to before the intervention, but the numbers were similar to before the intervention or were insignificant, so it is difficult to say that there was a significant change.

Conclusion: Although there were no significant changes in the intervention results, it was noticeable that the overall quality of movement patterns improved, including muscle tone and smoothness of movements that cannot be expressed numerically. For patients with Cerebral Palsy, 10 weeks of treatment is too short to produce visible positive results. It is expected that positive changes can be observed if long-term treatment is carried out in the future.

Key Words: cerebral palsy, Selective Dorsal Rhizotomy, Task-oriented physiotherpy, balance, coordination

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목 회전 움직임 중 안구운동 조절이 깊은 목 굽힘근 두께에 미치는 영향

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Effect of Oculomotor Control during Neck Rotation on Cervical Deep Neck Flexor Muscle Thickness.

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(Abstract)

Purpose: The purpose of this study was to investigate the impact of changes in Oculomotor control during neck rotation on the thickness of the cervical deep flexor muscle.

Methods: Thirteen healthy adults in their twenties were recruited for the study. They were instructed to rotate their necks by 45 degrees under three conditions: eyes fixed in the front position(condition 1), eyes moving with the head rotation(condition 2), and eyes closed with the head rotation(condition 3). An ultrasonography device(Vscan Air, GE Healthcare, USA) was used to measure the thickness of the deep neck flexor muscle(logus colli muscle) during these movements.

The collected measurements were analyzed using image analysis Image J software (National Institute for Health, Bethesda, MD, USA). Through the collected results, the horizontal contraction ratio, vertical contraction ratio, and area of the cross-section area of the Longus coli muscle were calculated.

Results: According to the results of this study, there was a statistically significant difference in the horizontal contraction ratio of the deep neck flexor muscles when the eyes were fixed forward during neck rotation compared to other conditions (p<.05). Similarly, there was a statistically significant difference in the area of the cross-section of the Logus colli when the eyes were fixed forward during neck rotation compared to other conditions (p<.05).

However, there was no statistically significant difference in the vertical contraction ratio on three conditions (p>.05).

Conclusion: The results of this study demonstrate that maintaining Oculomotor control during neck rotation can increase the thickness of the deep neck flexor muscles. These findings suggest that maintaining forward Oculomotor control during neck rotation during neck rotation may be an effective exercise for stabilizing the neck during movement.

Key Words: Neck rotationt, Oculomotor control, Cervical deep neck flexor, Ultrasonography

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자가 안구운동프로그램이 만성 뇌졸중 환자의 보행능력에 미치는 영향

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A study on the Effects of Self-Eye Exercise Program on Balance and Gait
Ability of Chronic Stroke Patients

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(Abstract)

Purpose: This study investigated the effects of an eye exercise program on the gait ability of chronic stroke patients hospitalized due to hemiplegia.

Methods: This study includes 42 patients diagnosed with stroke-related hemiplegia and hospitalized at D Rehabilitation Hospital in Buk-gu, Daegu, Korea. The researcher randomly allocated 42 patients into two groups, with 21 patients each, the self-eye exercise program group (test group) and the general self-exercise program group (control group). This study used GAITRite to measure the changes in gait ability. The collected data were analyzed using a statistical program, SPSS Version 22.0. Before a research intervention, this study conducted an independent sample t-test for homogeneity. This study also used a paired sample t-test to compare the results before and after the intervention within the test group and control group and conducted an independent sample t-test to compare the results after the intervention between the test group and control group.

Results: In comparing the changes of the gait ability, both test group and control group demonstrated a significant difference in the step length of the affected side, non-affected side, gait speed, and cadence (p<.05), and there was no significant difference between the groups (p>.05).

Conclusion: According to the results, a self-eye exercise program improves the gait abilities of patients with stroke. It appeared that the self-eye exercise program would be an effective intervention when prescribing the self-exercise program for improving gait ability in stroke patients clinically.

Key Words: Self-eye exercise, Gait, Stroke

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발목인대 수술 환자의 계단 오르기 개선을 위해 ICF tool을 적용한 다학적 팀 접근 중재전략의 증례보고

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A Case Report of Multidisciplinary Team Approach Intervention Strategy With the Application of the ICF Tool for Improving Stair Climbing in Patients with Ankle Ligament Surgery

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(Abstract)

Purpose: This study is to investigate the effects of a multidisciplinary team approach intervention strategy applying the ICF Tool in the Rehab-Cycle for improving stair climbing in patients who underwent ankle ligament surgery.

Methods: The participant of this study was a 22-year-old male who underwent reconstruction surgery of the anterior talofibular ligament and suture surgery of the calcaneofibular ligament in his left ankle. To understand the patient's functional status, a clinical decision-making process was conducted in the sequence of Assessment, Assignment, Intervention, and Evaluation within the Rehab-Cycle. The assigned intervention targets were expressed in the ICF Intervention table to formulate intervention strategies through a team approach. 2 physical therapists and one sports professional devised intervention strategies for stair climbing. Interventions consisted of proprioceptive exercise, ROM exercise, muscle strengthening using slings, balance training, weight-bearing exercise, task-oriented training(a total of 60 minutes, once per day, 3 times weekly for a 6 week period). The ICF Evaluation display was used to compare before and after the intervention.

Results: The primary activity limitations, being the time required for stair climbing and the frequency of (foot) stumbling, showed improvement. Moreover, the range of motion, muscle strength, balance ability, and weight-bearing capacity of the ankle, all being indicators of the level of impairment, were enhanced.

Conclusion: This study suggests that the multidisciplinary team approach intervention strategy, applying the ICF tool within the Rehab-Cycle, had a positive effect on stair climbing in patients who underwent ankle ligament surgery.

Key Words: Ankle ligament surgery, ICF tool, Multidisciplinary team approach, Stair climbing

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어깨 저항운동(Y-T-W-L)시 운동기구 선택이 근육활성화 및 지각부하에 미치는 영향: 아령과 저항밴드의 비교연구

신혜진 · Rhodora Therese Gumabao Torres · 김형동[†] 고려대학교 일반대학원 보건과학과

Impact of Exercise Equipment Selection on Muscle Activation and Perceived Loading during Shoulder Resistance Exercises (Y-T-W-L)

: A Comparative Study Between Dumbbell and Resistance Band

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(Abstract)

Purpose: The aim of this study is to provide a comprehensive understanding of how the selection of exercise equipments (dumbbell or resistance band) during shoulder exercises(Y-T-W-L) affects the objective measurement of Muscle activation and the subjective experience of perceived loading, providing recommendations for exercise equipment selection in consideration of individual preferences and goals during shoulder resistance exercises.

Methods: Five healthy females (age 26.80±3 years, body height 161.20±5.72cm, body mass 54.00±5.70 kg) without musculoskeletal diseases were enrolled in the study. Electromyography t(EMG) was used for the experiment, and muscle activity was measured in four muscles (deltoid, upper trapezius, lower trapezius, and infraspinatus) during Y-T-W-L exercise using band and dumbbell. All participants performed a total of two sets of Y-T-W-L exercises using both the resistance Band and Dumbbell. In between these sets, a two-minute rest period was provided after every 10 repetitions of the exercise, and a five-minute rest period between two sets. The order in which the exercises were performed was randomized to minimize any potential carryover effects. After the experiment, the perceived loading of exercise on both equipment was measured using the Borg CR10 scale. Statistical analysis was conducted in SPSS 27.0

Results: The results of this study were as follows: 1) There was no significant effect when comparing the shoulder exercise(YTWL) between muscle activation using the band and the dumbbell. 2) There was a statistically significant difference when comparing the two equipment's perceived loading (Z=-2.0, p<0.05).

Conclusion: The result of this study indicate that there was no statistically significant difference in muscle activation between the two exercise equipments, implying that individuals can select their equipment based on personal preferences. Moreover, these results propose that either resistance bands or dumbbells can serve as viable alternatives for individuals with restricted access to exercise equipment.

Key Words: Elastic band, Dumbbell, Electromyography, YTWL exercises

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모래주머니를 이용한 앉았다 일어서기 훈련이 뇌졸중 환자의 보행에 미치는 영향

심건우 · 손충현 · 김경[†] 대구대학교 물리치료학과

A Study on Effects of Sit-To-Stand Exercise Using Sandbags to Gait of Stroke Patients

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(Abstract)

Purpose: This study examined the effects of weight load on the affected side ankle of the stroke patients with hemiplegia symptoms in the sit-to-stand exercise. This study aimed to investigated the influence of sandbags on gait ability.

Methods: This study targeted 36 stroke patients. The subjects exercised using sandbags for 4 weeks. All subjects agreed to participate in this study. This study used GAITRite to test the gait ability. The data were analyzed using a statistical programs, SPSS(IBM SPSS Statistics 26).

Results: While the test group showed significant differences, the control group did not show differences in the step length of the affected side, stride length of the affected side. In also showed a significant decrease in the step length of the non-affected side, stride length of the non-affected side.

Conclusion: According to the results, the sit-to-stand performed with a sandbag is more effective for the gait ability of stroke patients.

Key Words: Sit-To-Stand, Sandbag, Gait, Stroke

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진동이 부가된 슬링 운동이 균형능력에 미치는 영향

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The Effect of Sling Exercise with Vibration on Balance Ability

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(Abstract)

Purpose: To determine the effect of sling exercise with vibration on body balance, a study was conducted using a one-leg standing test with the eyes closed.

Methods: Four healthy subjects aged 20-25 years were participated in this study. Sling exercise with vibration was given for 3 days. Subjects were performed hip abduction and vowel exercises on a sling with vibration, the muscle contraction time is 10seconds and the rest time 20 seconds, repeated 7 times, 3 sets in total.

Subjects were performed hip joint abduction and adduction coordinated contraction in sling, therapist vibrate the sling rope and they perform stabilization exercises. Participants' one leg standing time with eye closed was measured at baseline and after 3 days intervention.

Results: Subject who exercised showed an increase of 8.36 seconds in standing on one leg with their eyes closed (P<0.05).

Conclusion: Sling exercise with vibration may has a effects on activating balance ability. However the results of this study may large sample size is required to generalized.

Key Words: sling exercise, vibration, balance

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OPCAB 수술 후 일상생활복귀를 위한 1단계 심폐물리치료 중재 효과

여지은†

안동과학대학교 물리치료학과

The effect of Phase 1 Cardiopulmonary Physiotherapy for Daily Life Returning After OPCAB Surgery

Jieun Yeo[†]

Department of Physical Therapy, ANDONG SCIENCE COLLEGE

(Abstract)

Purpose: Cardiopulmonary physiotherapy interventions for rapid recovery after OPCAB(Off Pump Coronary Artery Bypass) surgery in patients with NSTEMI(Non-ST elevation on myocardial infarction).

Methods: Aerobic exercise and lung function test were conducted to measure gait speed, velocity, exercise times, intensity, worker level, FVC, FEV1, FEV1/FVC%. Cardiopulmonary physiotherapy were performed with Treadmill, and Cycle Ergometer, threshold IMT, PEP and flutter for a week.

Results: After a week of cardiopulmonary physiotherapy, lung function recovered a similar level as before surgery, and heart function after treatment improved significantly than before treatment.

Conclusion: Although the results of this study cannot be generalized, this study was able to confirm some of the effects of cardiopulmonary training and breathing training on improving cardiopulmonary function.

Key Words: vibration monement, sling excerxise, balance

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뇌졸중 환자의 활동제한이 건강관련 삶의 질과 우울에 미치는 연관성

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The association of activity limitation on health-related quality of life and depression in stroke patients

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(Abstract)

Purpose: The purpose of this study is to help the numerous health care workers who participate in the rehabilitation of stroke patients by understanding how restrictions on the activities of stroke patients affect the health-related quality of life and depression.

Methods: We assessed 527 stroke patients from the 6th and 7th Korean National Health and Nutritional Examination Survey (KNHANES, 2013-2018). The subjects were divided into two categories: with activity limitation and without activity limitation. The variables used in this study were depression diagnosed by a doctor and EQ-5D to, evaluates the health-related quality of life. The general and health-related characteristics of the subjects were analyzed using descriptive statistics, one-way ANOVA and chi-square test. The subjects' depression and health-related quality of life were compared according to their activity limitation. Logistic regression analysis was used to calculate odds ratios associations of activity restriction with depression and quality of life in stroke patients.

Results: The diagnosis of depression in subjects with activity limitation was 15.8%, while in those with no restriction on activity it was 5.6% (p < .05), and the EQ-5D index of was 0.67 ± 0.02 , 0.85 ± 0.01 (p < .05). There was a statistically significant difference in the odds ratio for each item in the EQ-5D. Moreover, the odds ratio for depression with activity limitation was 4.04(2.10-7.78) compared with non-activity limitation.

Conclusion: Limitation of activities of stroke patients significantly reduces the health-related quality of life and increase the probability of depression. Therefore, treatment of stroke patients should be approached taking into consideration their psychological condition. It is also deemed necessary to have a systematic and continuous rehabilitation program.

Key Words: Activity limitation, Health-related quality of life, Depression, Geriatric, Stroke

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한국 노인의 만성신부전과 악력의 연관성

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The Association between Chronic Kidney Disease and Grip Strength: The Korea National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey 2014-2019

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(Abstract)

Purpose: Chronic kidney disease (CKD) is caused by various factors such as chronic inflammation, oxidative stress, and obesity. Loss of muscle strength and mass is a negative prognostic factor for CKD. Therefore, this study aimed to investigate the association between CKD and grip strength in the elderly in Korean.

Methods: This study used the data from KNHANES (2014-2019) conducted by the Korean Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Those who responded to both the examination survey and the health survey among adults aged 65 years or older who measured HGS were included in this study. Among the 47,309 individuals who participated in the KNHANES, 9,825 individuals who were \geq 65 years old were selected. The following subjects were excluded: 1207 subjects who not measured HGS; 726 subjects without data on CKD measurements; 953 subjects who had previously been diagnosed with stroke, myocardial infarction, anginal pectoris, liver cirrhosis, and cancer; 723 non-participants in the health and nutrition survey. Finally, 7,029 participants were selected

Results: After adjusting for all the covariates like physical examinations, lifestyle factors and exercise that could affect (model 4), the association between CKD and grip strength were significantly shown as 1.207 (95% CI 1.056-1.379) in CKD stage 2 and 1.790 (95% CI 1.427-2.246) in CKD stage 3a-5. However, when the sex was analyzed separately, women were significant in both CKD stage 2 and stage 3-5 compared to normal, but only in stage 3-5 for men. In addition, the prevalence of grip strength increased significantly as the stage of CKD increased (Normal, stage 2, stage 3-5: 18.5%, 20.8%, 32.3% in men, 27.5%, 34.4%, and 46.1% in women).

Conclusion: We found that CKD is significantly related to grip strength, especially in women when stratified by sex.

Key Words: Chronic kidney disease, Grip strength, Muscle strength, sarcopenia. KNHANES

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뇌졸중 환자를 위한 호흡 운동의 효과성: 체계적 고찰

이명호 • 김명권1+

대구대학교 일반대학원 재활과학과, 1대구대학교 재활과학대학 물리치료학과

Effectiveness of Respiratory Exercise for Stroke Patients: A Systematic Review

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(Abstract)

Purpose: This study analyzed the effectiveness of respiratory exercise in stroke patients conducted in Korea over the past 10 years (2012-2023).

Methods: Using the RISS, KCI, KISS, and NDSL databases, previous studies on stroke and respiratory exercise were searched, and relevant articles were collected following the PRISMA guidelines. Twelve articles were selected, and the quality of the studies was evaluated using the PEDro scale.

Results: Twelve studies were selected, and the qualitative evaluation of these studies showed that five articles received a score of six out of 10, while five articles received a score of five. The remaining two articles received scores of four and three, respectively. The intervention duration for respiratory exercise ranged from 20 to 30 minutes per session, with a frequency of three to five sessions per week, conducted over a period of three to eight weeks. These results indicated that respiratory exercise effectively improved the respiratory function, physical function, and respiratory muscle activation in stroke patients.

Conclusion: Respiratory exercise was reported to have a positive affect the respiratory function, physical activity, and respiratory muscle activation in stroke patients.

Key Words: Breathing exercises, Physical activity, Pulmonary function, Respiratory muscle training, Stroke

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다방향 트레드밀 보행이 아급성기 뇌졸중 환자의 보행기능, 균형능력 및 기능적 활동 향상에 미치는 영향: 무작위 대조 실험

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The Effect of Multi-directional Treadmill Gait on the Gait Function, Balance Ability and Functional Activities Improvement in Subacute Stroke Patients: randomized controlled trial

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(Abstract)

Purpose: This study aims to determine the effects of multi-directional treadmill training on gait and balance ability and functional activity in 20 patients with subacute stroke.

Methods: The study subjects were twenty stroke patients, ten in the experimental group and ten in the control group as random samples. Both the experimental and control groups received 30 minutes of traditional physical therapy and an additional 15 minutes of functional electrical stimulation therapy. In the experimental group, multi-directional treadmill training was conducted, while the control group received general treadmill training. Each session lasted for 25 minutes, three times a week, over four weeks, totaling 12 sessions.

Results: Both groups showed statistically significant differences in the 10MWT, TUG, FMA, MBI, but, showed statistically significant differences in the FAC, BBS only in the experimental group. Statistically significant differences in between-group differences value comparisons in the 10MWT, BBS, TUG, FMA, MBI.

Conclusion: Multi-directional treadmill training positively impacts gait, balance, and daily function in subacute stroke patients. This study highlights the benefits of training on unstable surfaces and offers valuable insights for stroke rehabilitation and gait training.

Key Words: Balance, Functional activity, Gait, Multi-directional, Stroke

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푸쉬업 플러스 운동 시 다양한 조건의 지지면에 따른 어깨주위 근육의 근활성도에 미치는 영향

박현솔 · 윤창진 · 김다애 · 이상용 [†] U1대학교 물리치료학과

Effects on muscle activity of muscles around the shoulder according to various conditions of support surface during push-up plus exercise

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Department of Physical Therapy, U1 university

(Abstract)

Purpose: The purpose of this study is to investigate the effect on shoulder muscles depending on the support surface under various conditions during push-up plus exercise.

Methods: This study was conducted on 10 healthy men in their 20s. The subject applied the modified push-up plus exercise with the knee joints bent. On a flat surface, spread the hands shoulder-width apart and touch the floor, then place the arms perpendicular to the floor, fully extend the elbows, put the feet together, and keep the body in a straight line. I did it and did push-ups plus. The sling was carried out in the same way as on flat ground. Surface electromyography of the trapezius superior, trapezius inferior, and serratus anterior muscles was measured while the subjects were doing push-ups plus on various support surfaces such as flat ground and sling.

Conclusion: To increase shoulder stability and prevent winging scapula, the push-up plus using a sling is thought to be effective in selectively strengthening the serratus anterior muscle.

Key Words: Push-up plus, Serratus anterior, Trapezius, Sling

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슬링과 짐볼에서 네발기기 안정화 운동이 체간과 하지에 미치는 영향

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Effects of Stabilization Exercise on a Gym Ball and Sling in Quadruped Position on Muscle Activity of Body Trunk and Lower Limbs

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(Abstract)

Purpose: This study has a purpose of examining how stabilization exercise on a gym ball and sling in quadruped position affects the muscle activity of body trunk and lower limbs. .

Methods: The subjects of this study included ten healthy adult men in their twenties. For the experiment, the subjects took a quadruped position with the hip joint abduction set at 30 degrees. Both the height of the sling handle and the surface of the gym ball was 20 cm from the bottom. The muscle activity of gluteus maximus, biceps femoris, and erector spinae was measured while the subjects performed the stabilization exercises in quadruped position on a sling and gym ball. For accurate comparison, the measurements of all subjects were normalized using the maximum voluntary isometric contraction (MVIC) for each muscle.

Results: In a comparison of the muscle activity during the quadruped position with the hip abduction angle of 30 degree, the subjects showed a significantly higher muscle activity of gluteus maximus, biceps femoris, and erector spinae when using the sling than the gym ball.

Conclusion: This study results indicated that the exercise in quadruped position on the sling produced better outcome in terms of the muscle activity in the body trunk and lower limbs than the one on the gym ball. Hence, the sling could be a more effective tool for the intervention of patients with unstable core muscles.

Key Words: Quadruped Position, Trunk muscle, Gymball, Sling

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스쿼트 운동시 발목각도와 발등굽힘각도에 따른 안쪽넓은근과 가쪽 넓은근의 근활성도 비교

차동현・도민욱・한지현・이상용[†] U1대학교 물리치료학과

Comparison of the muscle activity of the vastus medialis and vastus lateral muscles according to ankle angles and dorsiflexion angles during squats

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Department of Physical Therapy, U1 University

(Abstract)

Purpose: The purpose of this study was to find out the effect of ankle angles and dorsiflexion angles on the muscle activity of the vastus medialis and lateralis muscles during squats.

Methods: This study was conducted with 10 normal adults in their 20s. A wooden inclined board was used to create the dorsiflexion angles according to the slope of the supporting surface, and surface electromyography was used to measure the muscle activity of the lower extremity muscles. The muscle activity of the vastus medialis and lateralis muscles was measured according to the dorsiflexion angles (0°, 15°, 25°) and ankle angles (Toe in 10°, 0, Toe out 10°) during squats.

Results: During squats, there were significant differences in the muscle activity of the vastus medialis and vastus lateralis muscles among ankle angles (toe 0° , toe in 10° , toe out 10°) at a dorsiflexion angle of 0° . At a dorsiflexion angle of 15° , there were significant differences in the muscle activity of the vastus medialis and vastus lateralis muscles among ankle angles (toe 0° , toe in 10° , toe out 10°). At a dorsiflexion angle of 25° , there were significant differences in the muscle activity of the vastus medialis and vastus lateralis among ankle angles (toe 0° , toe in 10° , toe out 10°). In the results of post-hoc analyses at dorsiflexion angles of 0° , 15° , and 25° , respectively, the muscle activity at the ankle angle toe out 10° was significantly higher than that at the ankle angles toe 0° and toe in 10° .

Conclusion: It is thought that performing squats at larger dorsiflexion angles or at an ankle angle of toe out 10° is effective as a clinical intervention because it can increase the muscle activity of the vastus medialis and vastus lateral muscles, thereby increasing the training effect.

Key Words: Squat, Vastus medialis, Muscle activity

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신발 크기에 따른 보행의 시공간적 변수, 근활성도, 균형능력 비교

이승우 · 이현민 · 김진희 · 백규리 · 응우옌 응옥 레칸 · 이수빈 · 오수진 · 김영언 · 정유찬 · 손호희 [†] 부산가톨릭대학교 보거과학대학 물리치료학과

Comparison of Spatiotemporal Gait Parameter, Muscle Activity and Balance Ability of Walking by Shoes Size

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(Abstract)

Purpose: Shoes play a crucial role in facilitating walking and maintaining balance. However, with the recent trend of oversized footwear, many individuals prioritize style over comfort, leading them to wear shoes that are larger than their actual foot size. This study aims to investigate the effect of wearing shoes that are 10-20mm larger than one's usual size on spatiotemporal variables, muscle activity, and balance during walking.

Methods: A total of 24 healthy female college students participated in this study. They were instructed to wear three different shoe sizes, including their normal size, a size that was 10 mm larger, and a size that was 20 mm larger. The spatiotemporal parameters of gait were measured using a gait analysis system (G-walk) during a 10-m walk test. The activities of the tibialis anterior (TA), peroneus longus (PL), gastrocnemius (GN), and soleus (SOL) were measured via an electromyographic for each shoe size during treadmill walking for a duration of 10 seconds. Dynamic balance was assessed using the limit of stability test with BIOrescue.

Results: The findings revealed no statistically significant differences in spatiotemporal variables or muscle activity during walking with the different shoe sizes. However, there was a significant decrease in the limit of stability when wearing shoes that were 20mm larger than one's usual size compared to wearing shoes of normal size (p<0.05).

Conclusion: The results of this study suggest that the use of oversized shoes, which has become increasingly popular in contemporary society where individuality is highly valued, can be a positive factor in emphasizing one's unique personality. However, it is important to note that this trend may not be suitable for certain populations, such as patients with structural changes in the feet or impaired balance abilities, particularly elderly individuals. Therefore, additional research is necessary to determine the potential risks and benefits of wearing oversized shoes in these specific populations.

Key Words: Balance, Gait, Muscle activity, Shoes size, Spatiotemporal gait parameter

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20대 대학생의 고강도 운동 중 휴식시간 차이가 근육 내 산소포화도와 반복횟수에 미치는 영향

윤상천 · 김서연 · 김소연 · 송하은 · 윤호정 · 한길현 · 이시아 [†] 한국교통대학교 보건생명대학 물리치료학과

The Effects of SmO2 and The Number of Repetitions According to The Difference in Rest Time During High-intensity Exercise of College Students

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Department of Physical Therapy, College of Health and Life Science, Korea National University of Transportatio

(Abstract)

Purpose: The purpose of this study was to find out the effect of the difference in rest time on the number of repetitions of the next set during high-intensity exercise.

Methods: After attaching a MOXY sensor to the rectus femoris for 18 adult men and women in their 20s, leg extension was performed by referring to the Borg RPE(Rating of perceived Exertion). The 'Group 1' set the rest time between sets to 10 seconds and the 'Group 2' to 30 seconds.

Results: The average recovery of SmO2 was derived from a fine difference in the 30-second rest group than the 10-second rest group, but it is not statistically significant. The average consumption of SmO2 was also derived from a finer difference in the 30-second rest group than the 10-second rest group, but it was not statistically significant. The 10-second rest group completed up to 2 sets of repetitions out of a total of 5 sets, but the 30-second rest group completed up to 4 sets of repetitions. Thus, the 30-second rest group showed a higher number of repetitions.

Conclusion: It can be seen that the difference in rest time affects the number of repetitions of exercise, but does not affect changes in oxygen saturation in muscles.

Key Words: SmO2, MOXY, Rectus Femoris, Leg Extension, Hemoglobin, Myoglobin

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신장운동과 테이핑기법이 시점별 위등세모근의 근긴장도에 미치는 영향

최민기 • 정재훈 • 김지현 • 강승재 • 김영민 • 나승중 • 안현지 • 오민식 •

오창민 · 이승아 · 이아라 · 장혜지 · 최윤지 · 허수안 · 민수빈 · 이한숙 †

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The effect of time on Upper Trapezius Muscle Tension by a Combination of Stretching Exercises and Taping

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(Abstract)

Purpose: Prolonged irregular postures, such as computer work, elevate muscle tension in the upper trapezius abnormally. Excessive tension in the upper trapezius is closely related to work-related musculoskeletal disorders like upper crossed syndrome. Many studies have investigated interventions involving stretching exercises and taping to reduce elevated muscle tension. However, research confirming the combined effects of stretching exercises and taping applied simultaneously is scarce. This study aimed to examine the impact on the muscle tension of the upper trapezius when taping and stretching exercises are applied simultaneously and identify the change of muscle tension by time.

Methods: Thirty healthy adults were randomly divided into an experimental group (n=15) applying stretching exercises and taping, and a control group (n=15) applying taping and stretching exercises. Muscle tension was measured using MyotonPRO pre, immediately after, and 5 minutes after the intervention for each group.

Results: Significant differences were observed in the muscle tension of both the left and right upper trapezius muscles at different times(p<0.05) Although the muscle tension recovered five minutes later, it did not return to the same level as immediately after treatment. In the repeated measures analysis to identify the interaction effect of time and maltreatment method), a main effect of time was identified while there was no main effect of treatment method(group).(p<0.05)

Conclusion: It is thought that simultaneous application of stretching exercise and taping as an intervention to reduce muscle tension of upper trapezius have limitation to use as an essential intervention method. Therefore, further research on the intervention method involving the combined application of passive stretching exercises and elastic taping parallel to muscle fibers appears to be necessary.

Key Words: Elastic taping, Passive stretching exercises, Upper trapezius, Muscle tension

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물리치료사의 이직 의도에 미치는 요인 분석

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The Effects of Medical Institution Type and Job Stress on Turnover Intention

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(Abstract)

Purpose: This study is aims to present factors for the high turnover rate of physical therapists who lower the quality of health care by examining the difference between job stress and turnover intention according to medical institution types and sociodemographic characteristics and their impact on them.

Methods: Among the physical therapists who were or have worked at primary, secondary, and tertiary medical institutions in Seoul and Gyeonggi Province, 228 people who agreed to participate in the study were surveyed offline and online. The difference in job stress and turnover intention according to the type of medical institution was used ANOVA, and post-test was confirmed through Scheffe, and hierarchical multiple regression analysis was conducted by adding significant variables (p<0.05) in univariate as independent variables to understand the influence of the subject's demographic characteristics, medical institution types, job stress factors on turnover intention, and explanatory power of major variables.

Results: The analysis of differences in job stress and turnover intention between the primary, secondary, and tertiary medical institutions showed that the secondary medical institution group had higher job stress than the tertiary medical institution group(p<0.05). According to the analysis of differences in job stress and turnover intention according to sociodemographic characteristics, women had higher turnover intention than men, women had higher turnover intention than men, 2.5 to 2.99 million won in salary, and 1 to 4 years of experience in hospital experience had higher turnover intention than 20 years. The correlation between job stress and turnover intention showed a positive correlation(r=0.582), and the correlation between a total of 36 variables showed a positive correlation between 30 variables and was statistically significant(p<0.05). In terms of sociodemographic characteristics, medical institution types, and job stress on turnover intention, occupational climate(β =0.261) showed the greatest influence, followed by organizational system and lack of reward(β =208) and job demand(β =0.144).

Conclusion: It can be suggested that in order to reduce the turnover rate of physical therapists, the secondary medical institution group needs alternatives to relationship conflicts, organizational systems and compensation, and job requirements, and that all subjects need alternatives to workplace culture, compensation, and job requirements.

Key Words: Turnover intention, Job stress, Type of medical institution, Physical therapist

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This work is based on the Seonh-ah Park's MS thesis.

과제 난이도 조절에 따른 과제지향훈련프로그램이 뇌졸중 환자의 보행 및 균형에 미치는 영향

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Effect of a task-oriented training program according to task difficulty adjustment on the gait and balance of stroke patients

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(Abstract)

Purpose: This purpose of this study is to examine the effect on gait and balance when applying task-oriented training to stroke patients and adjusting the difficulty of the task according to the patient's ability.

Methods: The subjects of this study were 15 stroke patients. experimental group 1 received task-oriented training with the difficulty adjusted according to each patient's ability, experimental group 2 applied constant tasks without adjusting the difficulty of task-oriented training, and the control group applied to conventional physical therapy. The task-oriented training program consists of a total of 10 tasks, and the difficulty of each task can be adjusted by changing the difficulty level by adding weight load, dual task, various environmental changes (unstable support surface, balance board. These level adjustments are applied to suit the patient's abilities. All patients participated in one of the three training programs for 4 weeks, 30 minutes per session, 3 times per week. Patients' balance ability was assessed using the BT-4, BBS (Berg Balance Scale). Gait speed was also measured to assess gait ability.

Results: After the intervention, the sway area, length in experimental groups 1 and 2 decreased, but that in the control group increased. experimental group 1 showed significant improvement compared with experimental group 2 and the Control group. BBS scores of experimental group 1 were significantly improved compared with those of experimental group 2 and the control group. Also, gait speed significantly improved in experimental group 1 compared with experimental group 2 and the control group.

Conclusion As a result of this study, Patients with stroke had significantly improved balance, gait, following when applying task-oriented training to stroke patients adjusting the difficulty of the task according to the ability. This indicates that applying task-oriented training to stroke patients adjusting the difficulty of the task according to the ability can be an effective treatment method for the recovery of balance and gait in stroke patients.

Key Words: Balance, Gait, Task Oriented Training, Stroke

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드로우인을 병행한 교각운동 시 복부근의 재활초음파 분석

황다온・조기훈

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Analysis of rehabilitative ultrasound imaging for the abdominal muscles during bridge exercise with draw-in

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(Abstract)

Purpose: Bridge exercise is a commonly performed clinical exercise to prevent repetitive damage to tissues around the spine by inducing coordination of abdominal muscles. However, if the deep abdominal muscles are not activated before the large superficial muscles of the abdomen during bridge movements, it may produce inappropriate movements such as excessive lumbar lordosis. Abdominal draw-in is known to be an effective technique for activating deep abdominal muscles by pulling the abdominal wall inward. Therefore, this study aims to investigate changes in abdominal muscles during bridge exercise combined with draw-in using rehabilitation ultrasound imaging.

Methods: This study applied single group cross-sectional design. 38 subjects (mage: 21.97 years, height: 168.28 cm, weight 63.15kg, male: 20) were participated. Each subject measured a total of 2 rehabilitative ultrasound imaging (MySono U6, Samsung Medison, South Korea) during bridge exercise without draw-in and bridge exercise with draw-in. The draw-in was described as a slow and gentle "abdominal hollowing" referenced by Richardson et al. The rehabilitative ultrasound imaging measured muscle thickness for three abdominal muscles (transvers abdominis and external and internal oblique).

Results: In transvers abdominis muscle, muscle thickness was observed more increased in bridge exercise with draw-in (0.38 cm) compared to the bridge exercise without draw-in (0.29 cm) (p<0.05). In external oblique muscle, muscle thickness was observed more increased in bridge exercise with draw-in (0.39 cm) compared to the bridge exercise without draw-in (0.30 cm) (p<0.05). In addition, in internal oblique muscle, muscle thickness was observed more increased in bridge exercise with draw-in (0.74 cm) compared to the bridge exercise without draw-in (0.57 cm) (p<0.05).

Conclusion: Through this study, we found that draw-in application during bridge exercise has the potential to have a positive effect on abdominal stability in healthy adults. In addition, the findings of the this study may provide valuable information for subsequent randomized controlled trials. In future, studies on the effect of visual feedback using rehabilitation ultrasound imaging during bridge exercise should be conducted.

Key Words: abdominal draw-in maneuver, rehabilitative ultrasound imaging

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Effect of taping on grip strength through ROM evaluation in adults with wrist pain

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(Abstract)

Purpose: The purpose of this study is to investigate changes in grip strength according to the method of taping application in adults with wrist pain by evaluating joint range of motion.

Methods: This study was conducted on 17 adults with wrist pain. A dynamometer was used to measure grip strength. The range of motion of the wrist was measured for patients with wrist pain, and the side with limited range of motion in flexion and extension was identified as the main problem area. For patients with problems with flexion, taping was applied to the flexor muscles. For subjects with problems with extension, muscle strength was measured by applying taping to the extensor muscles. For comparison, grip strength was measured and compared in three conditions. Grip strength was measured and compared in the following conditions: 1. without taping, 2. with taping applied to the agonist muscle group with limited movement, and 3. with taping applied to the opposing muscle group with limited movement. Grip strength was measured three times for each condition and the average value was used. Repeated measurement of ANOVA was used to compare grip strength.

Results: As a result of this study, a significant difference in muscle strength was found in the three conditions (p<.05), and strength was highest when taping was applied to agonist muscle groups with limited movement.

Conclusion: According to the results of this study, in the case of a painful wrist, it is believed that if taping is applied to the agonist muscle group that has limited movement through evaluation of the joint range of motion, it will be helpful in increasing the strength of the wrist. do.

Key Words: Agonist muscle, Evaluation, ROM, Wrist pain

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만성 뇌졸중 환자에게 지역사회 기반 집단 운동 프로그램이 일상생활 수행과 삶의 질에 미치는 영향

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Effect of a community-based group exercise program on performance of daily living and quality of life in chronic stroke patients

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(Abstract)

Purpose: This study investigated the effects of a community-based group exercise program on balance, daily living performance, and quality of life in patients with chronic stroke.

Methods: Subjects were chronic stroke patients living at home after discharge. A total of 14 subjects performed a group exercise program. The exercise program lasted 1 hour and consisted of 10 minutes of stretching, 40 minutes of main exercise, and 10 minutes of final stretching. The program was centered around community public health center and conducted a walking and arm exercise program. This exercise was performed twice a week for 4 weeks. The evaluation tools used were the Functional Independence Measure (FIM) and the Stroke Specific Quality of Life (SS-QOL).

Results: As a result of the study, there was a significant change in the FIM score of chronic stroke patients after client-centered imagination training compared to before implementation, and there was a positive change in SS-QOL value. **Conclusion**: The results of this study showed that a community-based group exercise program had a positive effect on improving daily living activities and quality of life in chronic stroke patients.

Key Words: Community-based group exercise, FIM, SS-QOL, Stroke

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비특이적 만성 요통을 가진 환자에게 테이핑 적용 형태에 따른 근활성도 및 통증의 변화

조용호 · 박재효 · 최진호 [†]

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Changes in muscle activity and pain according to the type of taping application in patients with non-specific chronic low back pain

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(Abstract)

Purpose: The purpose of this study is to investigate changes in muscle activity and pain according to the type of taping application in patients with non-specific chronic low back pain.

Methods: This study was conducted on 16 patients with non-specific low back pain. The range of pain was greater than VAS, and the cause of the back pain was non-specific back pain whose cause was not clear. MP150 was used to measure the subjects' muscle activity, and pain was measured using VAS. Muscle activity was measured at the erector spinae muscle in the lumbar region. Taping was applied to the side with movement limitations due to back pain according to two conditions. 1. Taping in the shape of the origin and stop according to the direction of the muscle, 2. Taping in the shape of an X based on the area where the pain occurred. A paired t-test was used to compare depending on the taping application method. The significance level was set at .05.

Results: As a result of this study, muscle activity and VAS were reported positively when taping was applied in the origin and stop directions according to the direction of the muscle(p<.05)

Conclusion: According to the results of this study, when applying taping to patients with non-specific chronic low back pain, applying it in the muscle direction to the muscles on the side where movement is restricted due to back pain can help reduce muscle activation and pain.

Key Words: Muscle activity, Non-specific low back, Pain, Taping

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가상현실 프로그램은 뇌성마비 아동의 일상생활활동에 효과적인가?: 체계적 문헌 고찰 및 메타분석

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Are Virtual Reality Programs Effective on Activities of Daily Living for Children with Cerebral Palsy?: a Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

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(Abstract)

Purpose: No meta-analysis has been conducted on the effect of specific virtual reality (VR) treatment modes on activities of daily living in children with cerebral palsy. Therefore, this systematic review and meta-analysis aimed to confirm whether VR therapy is effective on ADL in children with CP.

Methods: Literature published in CINAHL, Embase, PEDro, and PubMed was reviewed, and RoB 2.0 was used to evaluate the quality of the studies. A funnel plot was visually observed to confirm publication bias, supplemented with Egger's test. Data analysis and coding were performed using R studio (version 4.2.1.) Subgroup analysis was performed according to Gross Motor Function Classification System (GMFCS), Manual Ability Classification System (MACS), treatment minutes per week, and Risk-of-Bias 2.0 (RoB 2.0).

Results: 17 of 2978 studies were included, and the overall effect size was 0.37 (95% CI=0.17-0.57). Regarding GMFCS, effect sizes of 0.41 and 0.33 was observed for the low and high-function groups, respectively. For MACS, 0.27 and 0.43 were observed for the low and high-function groups. Regarding treatment minutes per week, the values were 0.22, 0.44, and 0.27 in the 1-100, 101-200, and 201-300 min groups, respectively. Finally, in the classification according to the RoB 2.0, 0.52, -0.01, and 0.23 indicated studies with low risk, some concern, and high risk, respectively.

Conclusion: The best effect was found when VR was applied within 6 weeks of 101-200 per week. Thus, it is recommended that if the results of this review are applied to children with cerebral palsy in the community, it will be an effective training method.

Key Words: Cerebral palsy, Virtual reality, Meta-analysis, Systematic review

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월 슬라이드 운동 시 발의 위치에 따른 앞톱니근의 근활성도 비교

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Comparison of muscle activity of serratus anterior muscle according to foot position during wall slide exercise

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(Abstract)

Purpose: This study compared the muscle activity of the serratus anterior muscle according to the position of the foot during wall slide exercise and attempted to propose an exercise posture in which the serratus anterior muscle is most efficiently activated among the three positions.

Methods: The subjects were divided into three groups, 100%, 150%, and 200%, according to the location of the foot, and each group was randomly assigned with 5 people. The 100% position was set as the location of the foot that supports the wall with the forearm and becomes the standing position after creating the wall slide position from the standing position. As for the exercise method, a wall slide exercise was performed up to 150 ° flexion of shoulder joint, and the muscle activity of the serratus anterior muscle was measured for 5 seconds of concentric contraction.

Results: Muscle activity of the serratus anterior muscle was measured at 46.91 ± 5.96 at 100% distance, 66.97 ± 6.40 at 150%, and 45.92 ± 6.77 at 200% distance. There was a statistically significant difference between the 150% and 100% groups, and a statistically significant difference between the 150% and 200% groups (p<.05). There was no significant difference between the 100% and 200% groups (p>.05).

Conclusion: During the wall slide exercise, the highest muscle activity of the serratus anterior muscle was confirmed in the 150% group, which is the middle position of the foot. The 100% group was the next highest, and the 200% group showed the lowest muscle activity. This is shown that the range of the center of mass outside the base of support and the distance between the axis of motion affect the muscle activity of the serratus anterior muscle. Therefore, it is considered an appropriate exercise position to perform a wall slide at a 150% position with a proper distance between the weight support and the exercise axis, rather than a 100% group with a small weight support and a short exercise axis distance or a 200% group with a large weight support and a long exercise axis distance.

Key Words: Wall slide, Serratus anterior

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노인 전기에 남성의 근감소증 위험요소는 무엇인가?

황종석 · 박선욱1+

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What are the factors that increase the risk of sarcopenia in men during the early stages of aging?

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Institute of Human Ecology, Yeungnam University

¹Department of Physical Therapy, Kangwon University

(Abstract)

Purpose: The present study investigated the risk factors, prevalence, and characteristics of sarcopenia among men aged 50-64 years.

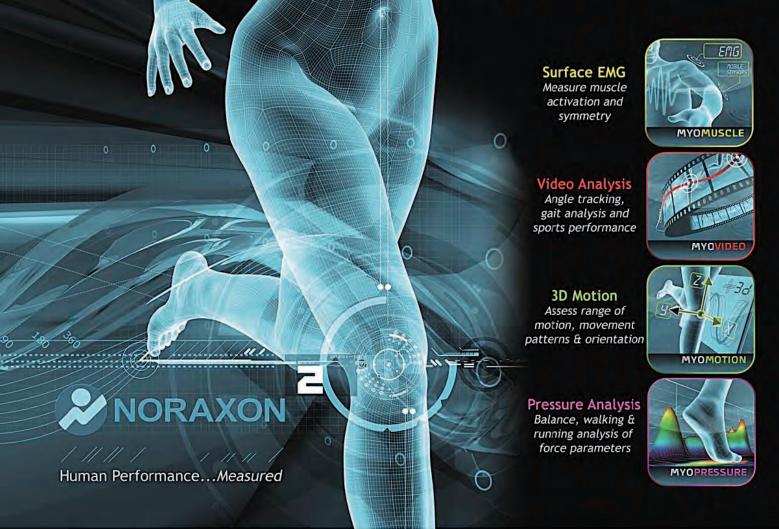
Methods: A total of 2868 participants were enrolled in this study. Of these, 328 individuals were classified into a sarcopenia group; the remaining 2540 were assigned to a control group. This study examined several variables, including skeletal muscle mass index, age, height, weight, body mass index, waist circumference, systolic and diastolic blood pressure, fasting glucose, triglyceride and total cholesterol levels, alcohol consumption, and tobacco use. It employed a stratified, clustered, and multistage probability sampling design. Complex sampling was used for the data analysis.

Results: The prevalence of sarcopenia was 10.25% (95% CI: 8.98-11.69). All anthropometric measures, including height, weight, BMI, and waist circumference, were significantly different between the two groups (p < .05). In terms of blood pressure, only systolic blood pressure (SBP) was significant (p < .05), and fasting glucose and triglyceride levels were risk factors for sarcopenia (p < .05). Tobacco use differed significantly between the two groups (p < 0.05).

Conclusion: This study reported the specific prevalence of sarcopenia and identified its risk factors among men in early old age.

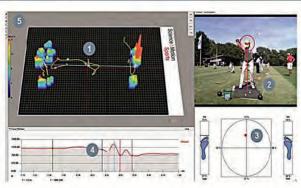
Key Words: Sarcopenia, Early old age, Male, Risk factors, Prevalence

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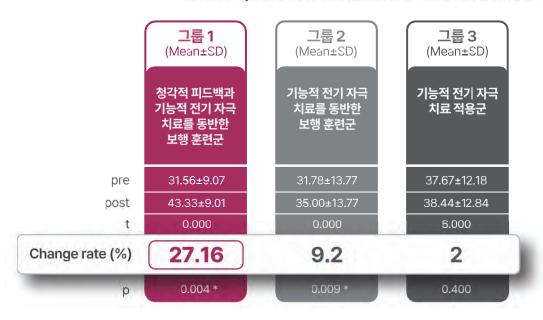
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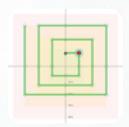
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