

심폐재활

게시일시 및 장소 : 10 월 18 일(금) 08:30-12:20 Room G(3F)

질의응답 일시 및 장소 : 10 월 18 일(금) 10:00-10:45 Room G(3F)

## **P 1-75**

### **Psychological Issues in Lung Transplant Recipients**

Sungchul Huh<sup>1\*</sup>, Jihyang Kim<sup>2</sup>, Taehwa Kim<sup>3</sup>, Hye Ju Yeo<sup>3</sup>, Woo Hyun Cho<sup>3</sup>, Bong Soo Son<sup>4</sup>, Do Hyung Kim<sup>4</sup>, Hyun-Yoon Ko<sup>1,5†</sup>

Pusan National University Yangsan Hospital, Department of Rehabilitation Medicine<sup>1</sup>, Rehabilitation Hospital, Pusan National University Yangsan Hospital, Department of Rehabilitation Medicine<sup>2</sup>, Pusan National University Yangsan Hospital, Department of Pulmonary, Allergy and Critical Care Medicine<sup>3</sup>, Pusan National University Yangsan Hospital, Department of Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery<sup>4</sup>, Pusan National University School of Medicine, Department of Rehabilitation Medicine<sup>5</sup>

#### **Introduction**

Candidates for lung transplantation experience severe fear, anxiety, depression, and stress because of their shortness of breath and uncertainty of being a recipient. The psychological state and quality of life (QOL) are important issues but understudied outcome after lung transplantation. The aim of this study is to investigate the mental health of the recipients before and after lung transplantation.

#### **Methods**

Between January and June 2019, data was collected from 27 (14 men, 13 women; mean age 56.19 years) lung transplant candidates and 19 (11 men, 8 women; mean age 58.79 years) lung transplant recipients. Korean-Beck Depression Inventory-II (K-BDI-II), Korean-Beck Anxiety Inventory (K-BAI), and Korean-Beck Hopelessness Scale (K-BHS) were assessed for psychological functioning and the Short Form-36 (SF-36) for general quality of life measure. Pre-transplantation group and the post-transplantation group were comparatively analyzed using the frequency analysis, t-tests, and ANOVA (SPSS Statics ver. 21).

#### **Results**

There were no significant differences in age, education level, and sex ratio between pre-transplantation and post-transplantation group. Most subjects reported depression (65.2%), anxiety (45.7%), and hopelessness (69.6%). Some were severely depressed (8.7%) and hopelessness (6.5%). There was a significant difference in K-BAI total score between the two groups. In the post-transplantation group, anxiety was lower than the pre-transplantation group ( $p<0.05$ ) and the mood was less depressive than the pre-transplantation group ( $p<0.1$ ). There were statistically significant differences in the

subscales in SF-36 compared to the pre-transplantation group. The post-transplantation group showed a higher QOL in physical functioning ( $p<0.01$ ), role

Table 1. Demographic data of the subjects

	Pre-Transplantation (n=27)	Post-Transplantation (n=19)	P
Sex ratio (M / F)	14 / 13	11 / 8	0.69
Age	56.19(11.62)	58.79(8.30)	0.27
Education (years)	11.74(3.62)	10.95(3.52)	0.95
* $p<.05$ , ** $p<.01$			

Table 2. Mental Health

	Pre-Transplantation (n=27)	Post-Transplantation (n=19)	P
K-BDI-II	18.48(7.83)	14.00(6.81)	0.50
K-BAI	9.59(5.92)	6.00(4.61)	0.32
K-BHS	7.30(4.80)	5.95(4.80)	0.353
NOTE: K-BDI-II, Korean-Beck Depression Inventory-II; K-BAI, Korean-Beck Anxiety Inventory; K-BHS, Korean-Beck Hopelessness Scale			
* $p<.05$			

Table 3. Quality of Life

SF – 36 Scales <sup>a</sup>	Pre-Transplantation (n=25)	Post-Transplantation (n=18)	P
Physical function	17.20(17.92)	42.78(36.47)	0.00**
Role limitation (physical)	0(0)	19.44(34.89)	0.00**
Role limitation (emotional)	46.67(46.15)	53.70(44.49)	0.62
Energy/fatigue	26.20(12.19)	43.89(18.51)	0.00***
Emotional well-being	44.80(12.44)	55.78(19.86)	0.03*
Social functioning	36.00(22.63)	50.69(23.67)	0.04*
Pain	31.00(19.86)	49.02(27.19)	0.01*
General health	41.80(11.17)	51.67(16.54)	0.02*
NOTE: Higher score indicate better quality of life.			