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 :
 . :

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가 가 (

)

가 (power analysis)
 , 가
 가

가 가

, Polit &
 Sherman(1990) 1989 Nursing Research Research in Nursing and Health 62
 가 , 83 가 2/3
 가 100 . 가 가
 80% 218 ,
 가 , 가
 가 . 62

가 1988 1992 5 3
 , Nursing Research 8 , Research in Nursing and
 Health 9 , Western Journal of Nursing Research 3

(fixed design) 가 가
 (sequential design) . ,
 가 ,

(interim analysis)

(effect size)

, 가

(cf. Cohen, 1977).

가

(N)

가

가

가

(variation)

가

()

가

가

(one-sides test),

(two-sided test)

가

가

, 1-

가

()

()

(1-),

()

가

, 1-

가

가

가

, 1-

0.05 0.01

가

가

가

1

가

가

(continuous case)

(μ_1)

(μ_2)

. Cohen(1977)

가

5% 80%

가 가

Polit Sherman(1990) 가

(meta analysis) 가 가

(pilot study)

‘가 (dummy table)’ 가 가

가 (cf. yaran , 1991).

10% 가 가

가 (small), (medium), (large) (cf. Cohen, 1988).

가

가 Pilot Sherman(1990)

52.7%가 가

30% 가

70% 80% 가

11% 80%가 , 15% 가

가

< 1> 가

	t-	$d = \frac{|X_1 - X_2|}{\sigma}$	.20	.50	.80
k	F-	$f = \frac{m}{k}$	.10	.25	.40
(0)		$\phi_i = 2 \arcsine \sqrt{P_i}$	.10	.30	.50
		$h = |\phi_1 - \phi_2|$	.20	.50	.80
F (R ² 0)()		$f^2 = \frac{R^2}{1 - R^2}$	.02	.15	.35

4.1

X μ_1 가 μ_0 (μ_1)

가 μ_1

$$H_0 : \mu = \mu_0 \text{ vs } H_1 : \mu = \mu_1 (\neq \mu_0)$$

$$Z = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu_0}{\frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}}$$

1 () , 2

$$Z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}$$

$$Z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}$$

가 $\mu_1 - \mu_0$

n

$$n = \left[\frac{(Z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} + Z_{\beta})}{\frac{\mu_1 - \mu_0}{s}} \right]^2$$

2 가

가

$$Z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \quad Z_{\beta}$$

=0.05

$$Z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} = 1.96$$

Z 가 1.645가

$$Z \quad Z$$

<

3>

< > Z

()	(Z)	(Z _β)
0.10	1.282	1.645
0.05	1.645	1.960
0.025	1.960	2.240
0.01	2.576	2.576

(maximal inspiratory mouth pressure)

110cm H₂O

(kyphoscoliotic)

가

10

0.05,

90%

$$Z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} = 1.96$$

Z

1.282

가 20

$$n = \left[\frac{(1.96 + 1.282)20}{10} \right]^2 = 42.0297$$

43

가

< 3> Z

(1-)	(Z)
0.50	0.00
0.60	0.25

0.70	0.53
0.80	0.84
0.85	1.03
0.90	1.282
0.95	1.646
0.975	1.960
0.99	2.326

4.2.

X가 n

p_1

가

$$H_0 : p = p_0 \text{ vs } H_1 : p = p_1 \quad (p_1 > p_0)$$

$$Z = \frac{x - np}{\sqrt{np(1-p)}}$$

n
2

1 ()

$Z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}$

, $Z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}$

가 . 가 가 = $1 - \alpha$,
n

$$n = \left[\frac{(Z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \sqrt{p_0(1-p_0)} + Z_{\beta} \sqrt{p_1(1-p_1)})^2}{\alpha} \right]^2$$

$Z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}$

Z

가

40%

25%

가

0.05

80%

$Z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}$

1.645

Z

0.84

$$n = \left[\frac{1.645 \sqrt{0.40 \times 0.60} + 0.84 \sqrt{0.25 \times 0.75}}{0.15} \right]^2 = 60.7997$$

61

4.3.

가 , 1 2 N rN
가 가 , 가 가 μ , σ^2
가 가 , 가 가 가

$$H_0 : \mu_1 - \mu_2 = 0 \text{ vs } H_1 : \mu_1 - \mu_2 \neq 0$$

$$Z = \frac{y_1 - y_2}{\sqrt{(1/N) + (1/rN)}}$$

1, 2, y_1, y_2 , $(N+rN-2)$, t , z , $(, r=1)$, N

$$N = [2 (Z_{n/2} + Z)^2] /$$

가 가, 가, $(1-)$ 가, $Z_{n/2}$, Z

20mg/dl 가
(50mg/dl)

d=20, $^2=50^2$, 5%, 80% 가

$$N = \frac{2 (1.96 + 0.84)^2 (50)^2}{10^2} = 98.11$$

가, 99, 198 가, 가

가 가

Δ_1 Δ_2

(= -

)

$$H_0 : \Delta_1 - \Delta_2 = 0 \text{ vs } H_1 : \Delta_1 - \Delta_2 \neq 0$$

Δ^2 , Δ^2 , 가, 10, 5%, 80%, Δ^2 20²

63

4.4

p_1 p_2 가

1() 2()
, N 가 1, rN 가 2
가 가

$$H_0 : P_1 = P_2 (= p_1 - p_2 = 0) \text{ vs } H_1 : p_1 > p_2 (= p_1 - p_2 > 0)$$

, 1- , (continuity)

$$N = \frac{\{ Z \sqrt{(r+1)p(1-p)} + Z \sqrt{r p_1(1-p_1) + p_2(1-p_2)} \}^2}{r}$$

(cf. Fleiss, 1973). $\bar{p} = (p_1 + r p_2) / (r+1)$, Z
 (, H₁ : p₁ ≠ p₂), Z Z / 2 .
 (infant
 feeding) (artificial
 feeding) 0.5(=p₁) , 0.3(=p₂)
 5%, 1- 80%

가 H₀ 가 H₁
 H₀ : p₁ = p₂ vs H₁ : p₁ ≠ p₂

93 가 , 186

가 , 가

(continuity correction)

$$N' = \frac{N}{4} \left(1 + \sqrt{1 + \frac{2(r+1)}{rN}} \right)^2$$

(cd fleiss et al., 1980). 가

(, r=1), Casagrande et al.(1978a, 1978b) .
 100P% 가 가 (loss to follow up),

N/(1-P)가 .

stratum) , , J (risk
 100f_j% 가 j
 . jjsWo(j=1,...J) , p_{1j} p_{2j}가

rate) Δ가 , j , (event rate) 가 . (odds

$$\Delta = \frac{p_{1j}(1-p_{2j})}{p_{2j}(1-p_{1j})}$$

H₀ : Δ = 1 vs H₁ : Δ > 1

$$N = \frac{2 (Z_1 + Z_2)^2}{\sum_{j=1}^J g_j f_j}$$

(cf. Gail, 1973).

$$g_i = \frac{(\log \Delta)^2}{1/[p_{1j}(1-p_{1j})] + 1/[p_{2j}(1-p_{2j})]}$$

. Munoz Rosner(1984)

4.5.

(correlation coefficient)

가 0, X, Y 가 0

가 0 가

$$H_0 : \rho = 0 \text{ vs } H_1 : \rho = \rho_1 (\neq 0)$$

$$T = \frac{r\sqrt{n-2}}{\sqrt{1-r^2}}$$

가 n-2 t-

$$r = \sqrt{\frac{T^2}{T^2 + (n-2)}}$$

(Fisher) Z-

(cf. Pearson & Hartley,

1972),

$$W = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left(\frac{1+r}{1-r} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \ln \left(\frac{1+r}{1-r} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{(n-3)}$$

가

ES (= 1)

W_{ES}

, 2 가

$$n = \left(\frac{Z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} + Z_{\frac{\beta}{2}}}{WES} \right)^2 + 3$$

$$Z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \quad Z_{\frac{\beta}{2}}$$

(exteriorversion)

가 0.3

0.05 80%

, Z_{α/2} 1.96, Z_{β/2} 0.84,

$$W_{ES} = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left(\frac{1+0.3}{1-0.3} \right) = 0.31$$

$$n = \left(\frac{1.96 + 0.84}{0.31} \right)^2 + 3 = 84.58$$

85

가

$$H_0 : \rho = \rho_0 \text{ vs } H_1 : \rho = \rho_1 (\neq \rho_0)$$

가 가 0

$$q = |\rho_0 - \rho_1|$$

Z-

W₀, W₁

$$Q = W_0 - W_1$$

$$n = 2 \left(\frac{Z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} + Z_{\frac{\beta}{2}}}{Q} \right)^2 + 3$$

4.6.

가 k(3)

가 . n k
 μ_1, \dots, μ_k , μ_1, \dots, μ_k 가
 $H_0: \mu_1 = \dots = \mu_k$ vs $H_1:$. 가 .

$$F = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{j=1}^n (x_{ij} - \bar{x}_{i.})^2 / (k-1)}{\sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{j=1}^n (x_{ij} - \bar{x}_{i.})^2 / (n-1)}$$

가 F- (central F-distribution) . F-
 (between sum of mean square) $v_1 = k-1$
 (within sum of mean square) $v_2 = k(n-1)$.
 가 , F- (noncentral F-distribution)
 , F-
 (noncentrality parameter)

$$= \frac{\sqrt{n \sum_{i=1}^k (\mu_1 - \mu_2)^2}}{\dots}$$

. $\bar{\mu} = \sum_{i=1}^k \mu_i / k$. 가 0
 F- 가 .
 (1-) 가 가 ,
 F_{v_1, v_2}^* 가 F_{v_1, v_2} 가 F-
 F_{v_1, v_2}^* 가 , 가 v_1, v_2 F-

$$\Pr [F_{v_1, v_2}^* > F_{v_1, v_2}] = 1 -$$

(cf. Fleiss, 1986).

v_2 가 n , v_1 ,
 2 가 , n .
 n Laubscher(1960) F-

$$Z = \frac{\sqrt{v_1(2v_2-1)F_{v_1, v_2, v_3}^*} + \sqrt{2(v_1+2)^2 - \frac{v_1+2}{v_1+2}}}{\sqrt{\frac{v_1 F_{v_1, v_2}^*}{v_2} + \frac{v_1+2}{v_1+2}}}$$

$$Z = \frac{\sqrt{v_2 [2(v_1+2)^2 - (v_1+2)^2]} - \sqrt{v_1(v_1+2)^2(2v_2-1)F_{v_1, v_2}^*}}{\sqrt{v_1(v_1+2)^2 F_{v_1, v_2}^* + v_2(v_1+2)^2}}$$

. k .

$$f = \frac{m^2}{2}$$

. Cohen(1977) f

$$s^2_m = \sum_{i=1}^k (\mu_i - \mu)^2 / (k - 1) \quad (\text{Fleiss, 1986}), \quad f$$

$$Z^2 = n(k-1)F$$

가 , Z

$$Z = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(k-1)(1+nf) F_{v1, v2} + k(n-1)(1+2nf)}} \\ \times \sqrt{k(n-1)[2(k-1)(1+nf)^2 - (1+2nf)]} \\ - \sqrt{F_{v1, v2} (k-1)(1+nf)(2k(n-1) - 1)}$$

$F^*_{v1, v2}$

$F^*_{v1, v2}$ Paulsong(1942)

$$F^*_{v1, v2} = \frac{k^3 (n-1)^3}{(k-1)^3 ([9k(n-1) - 2]^2 - 18 Z^2 k (n-1)^3)} \\ \times \{ (9k-11)(9k(n-1) + 3\sqrt{2} Z$$

$$\times \sqrt{(k-1)(9k(n-1) - 2)^2 + k(n-1)(9k-11)^2 - 18 Z^2 k (k-1)(n-1)} \}^3$$

가 4

0.05, 80%

9.775, 12.000, 12.000, 14.225

가 3 , 80%

$$s^2_m = (9.775 - 12.000)^2 + \dots + (14.225 - 12.000)^2 / (4 - 1) = 3.300$$

$$f = \frac{3.300}{3^2} = 0.367$$

, F-

n $F_{v1, v2}$ Z

< 4>

< 1>

$F_{v1, v2}$ Z

n	$F_{v1, v2}$	Z
10	$F_{3.36, 0.05} \approx 2.85$	0.712
11	$F_{3.40, 0.05} \approx 2.83$	0.873
12	$F_{3.44, 0.05} \approx 2.80$	1.027

Z = $Z_{0.20} = 0.84$

가 가 Z

n=11

11

44

가

4.7.

, r x c (contingency table),

가 .

(1996, 2) .

1)

가 가 .
가

, (Focal Left Hemoshere)
가 ,

가 가

(coefficient of determination) ,
. 4.6 F-

가 가

. Cohen(1988)

2) r × c

r c가

(Alzheimer's disease)

, 1 ,
가 ,

3 가 .

가 , 3 × 3 (contingency table)

, (chi-square test) 가 가

Lachin(1977)

3)

가 가 .

(standard treatment)
가

. p1 p2

가 ,

(equivalent)

가

가 , 가 가 . ,

$H_0 : p_1 - p_2 > \text{ vs } H_1 : p_1 - p_2$

가

가

. Donner(1984)

(cf.

Durrlement and Simon, 1990).

4)

4.3

가

가

가

가

가 ,

. 가

가 , (least square method) 가

Schelesslman(1973a, 1973b)

5) (relapse) (gailure)가 가 (survival distribution) 가

(1997)

가 , 가 .

5.1.

Cussion, Madonia Taekman(1997)

63 (tympanic), (rectal), (inguinal), (axillary)) (incubator, radiant warmer, bassinet)

paired t-test , ()

Cussion et al.(1997)

60 가

' A power analysis was performed before data collection to aid in determining an appropriate sample size. A medium effect size was used in the computation of the power analysis indicating that 60 subjects were needed to reduce Type error(Lipsey, 1990). '

(medium) 3

Polit and Sherman(1990)

가

5.2.

Pasacreta(1997)

symptom physical symptom distress

Functional staus depressive

3-7

79

depressive symptom functional status

functional status, functional status
depressive symptom, symptom distress

t-test

Pasacreata(1997)

functional status

(
1: depressive syndrome, 7, 20.1; 2; depressive symptom, 14, 20.1; 3;
, 58, 167.1) F(2.78)=8.7, p<0.001
functional status 가

' For ANOVA, a power of 94 was reached to detect an effect size of .43 with an alpha set al .05. This effect size is considered large by Cohen(1988)'

5% 94% 4

Z

가

Cohen(1988, 8)

functional status

depressive symptom, symptom distress
, stepwise

depressive symptom symptom distress
99%

R²=0.346

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- Abstract -

Key concept: Power analysis, Sample size determination, Effect size

A Review on the Methods of Sample Size Determination in Nursing Research

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In clinical trials of nursing research, the sample size determination is one of the most important factor. Although sample size must be considered at the design stage, it has been disregarded in most clinical trials. The power analysis is usually performed before study begins to compute sample size and the power can also be calculated at the end of study in order to justify study result. The power analysis is essential especially when the clinical trials can not show significant differences.

In this paper, we review the statistical methods for power analysis and sample size formulae in nursing research. Sample size formulae and the corresponding examples are discussed according to the six types of studies ; mean for one sample, proportion for one sample, means in two samples, proportions in two samples, correlation coefficient and ANOVA.