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1. 가 2 가 (Herlitz, Bengtson, Hjalmarson, Karlson, 1995), 25-30% (Marshall, 1990). 3 2000 21.5 , 24.0 1990 11.3 . 1995 , 1995 15.7 , 1999 21.3 38.4% (National Statistical Office, 가 , 1990 가 2001b) 1994 10 1997 2 112.4% , 가 12.7% (National S 62.3% , 50 77.4% , 50 58.1% Statistical Office, 2001a).

3 . 50

2 가 (Epstein & Perkins, 1988). 50

가 30-49 5 50-59 가 (Park , 3 , 60-79 2 (Parish, 1997). Collins, Peto, 1995), 25 45 14.8 가 (Doll & Peto, 1976). (Park, 1997)

*

**

2001 10 29

2002 3 18

2002 6 17

가 2 가

가 (Marshall, 1990) 50%

(Kannel, McGee, Castelli, 1984),

5

22% 15% 가 5 가 ,

1.5 (Vlietstra, 가 가

Kronmal, Oberman, Frye & Killip, 1986).

(Bandura, 1977).

(Marshall,

가 1990), 가

(Hennrikus, Jeffery, Lando, 1995).

(Choi,

1999) , (Jee, 1993), (Choi,

2000) , (Clark, Kviz, Prohaska, Crittenden & Warnecke, 1995).

,

,

가 가

,

(DiClements et al., 1991).

,

,

85%가

(Lichtenstein et al., 1986)

,

,

,

(Ajzen, 1985).

(Hyun, 1998; Jee, 1993), (Kim &

Nam, 1997; Nam, 1994), (Kim & Pack,

1998), (Nguyen, Potvin & Otis, 1997)

,

가 ,

, 2.

가 .

,

1) . Jee
 2) (1993)가 .
 Jee(1993) 4 7
 3) 1 4 3
 , 3 -21 3
 가 가
 가 Jee(1993)
 Cronbach's = .97

1. .
 2) 가
 Jee(1993)가
 . Jee(1993)
 8 7
 (semantic differential scale) 가
 가 . Jee
 (1993) Cronbach's
 = .73 Cronbach's
 = .69 .

(National Statistical Office, 2001a)

. 83 가 Jee(1993)가
 3 80 . Jee(1993)

3. 2
 가
 2000 7 7 3 .

4) 가
 가
 가
 Hanson (Choi, 2000)
 Choi(2000)
 3 7
 가
 Choi(2000) Cronbach's
 = .81 Cronbach's
 = .70 .

4. 1) 5)

Moon (1990) ,
Moon (1990) 10 4 가 5
Moon (1990) Cronbach's
= .89 Cronbach's
= .88
6) 1.
3 24
55.7
가 65.0% 51.7%가
5. 가 87.4%
24.5
31.4 18.1
Pearson Correlation 가 28.8%
Coefficient , 3 24
47.5% 1-5
가 42.5%, 6 10% 1.6
6. <Table 1>.

<Table 1> Characteristics of subjects

(n = 80)

characteristics	categories	frequency	(%)	mean (\pm s.d)
age	49	24	(30.0)	55.7 (\pm 11.8)
	50-59	21	(26.3)	
	60	35	(43.8)	
job	yes	52	(65.0)	
	no	28	(35.0)	
educational level	none	7	(8.3)	
	12 years	16	(20.0)	
	15 years	16	(20.0)	
	18 years	24	(30.4)	
	19 years	17	(21.3)	
marriage	unmarried	5	(6.3)	
	married	70	(87.4)	
	others	5	(6.3)	
duration of disease	11 months	38	(47.4)	24.5 (\pm 34.9)
	12-23 months	17	(21.3)	
	24 months	25	(31.3)	
duration of smoking	30 years	45	(56.3)	31.4 (\pm 11.8)
	31 years	35	(43.8)	
amount of smoking (/day)	< 20 cigarettes	38	(47.5)	18.1 (\pm 10.6)
	20 cigarettes	42	(52.5)	
intention to quit	yes	57	(71.2)	
	no	23	(28.8)	
previous attempts to quit (/3 months)	0	38	(47.5)	1.6 (\pm 2.7)
	1-5	34	(42.5)	
	6	8	(10.0)	

가
3 24
가
47.5%
, 20
(Lennox, 1992)
52.5% , 가
가 28.8% , 가
11.1
12
1.6
2.4 (Choi, 1999)
, 가 9.4
(Lennox, 1992)
가
(Ajzen, 1985)
가 34.6%
가
23.4%
6.6% 가
4.6%
204
(Hyun, 1998)
14% 가
(Robert, 1976) 가
가
가
가
가
(Coppptelli & Orleans, 1985).
(Lichtenstein et al., 1986)
가

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- Abstract -

Predictors of Intention to Quit Smoking among Patient with Coronary Heart Disease

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Song, Mi-Ryung ***

Purpose: The purpose of this study was to examine the level of intention to quit smoking and to identify factors influencing intention to quit among patients with coronary heart disease.

Method: The subjects consisted of 80 male patients with coronary heart disease (angina pectoris, myocardial infarction) at three hospitals in Seoul. The data were collected with self reporting in a structured questionnaire. Stepwise multiple regression was used to identify predictors of intention to quit. Included variables were attitudes toward smoking cessation, subjective norms, perceived behavioral control, usefulness of smoking cessation, and previous attempts to quit.

Result: 1. The mean score for intention to quit was 11.1(± 6.1) which was lower than median score of the scale. 2. There were significant correlations between the all predictive variables and the intention to quit ($r = .24-.48$, $p < .05$). 3. usefulness of smoking cessation, perceived behavioral control, and previous attempts to quit explained 34.6% of the variance for intention to quit.

Conclusion: usefulness of smoking cessation, perceived behavioral control, and previous attempts to quit were identified as important variables in explaining the intention to quit smoking among patients with coronary heart disease. Thus, it is necessary to try to enhance this factors for increasing intention to quit among patients with coronary heart disease.

Key words : Coronary Heart Disease, Intention to quit, Predictor

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