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(Chu, 2000; Hedal & Sire, 1994; Palch, Wierenga, Heidrich, Waukesha, & Milwaukee, 1996).

(Kim, 1995). 가 가
10 2 가 , 가 .
39.1 가
(National Statistics 30% Agency, 1999).

(Franklin, Hall & Timmis, 1997).

(Kinney, Packer, Dunbar, 1988).

20 30% 68% 가
85% 가 (Black & Matassarini-Jacobs, 1997). (Song & Lee, 2000; Maeland & Havik, 1987; Kison, 1992).

(Song & Lee, 2000; Kison, 1992).

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- (Rosenstock, 1991).
- 1)
- Becker(1974) 4가
- 가 Rosenstock(1991)
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- (1)
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- (Kinney,
- Tirrell Hart Packer, Dunbar, 1988),
- (1980) 가 6
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- (2)
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- Moon(1990)
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- Walker, Sechrist
- Pender(1987)가
- 가 23
- Becker(1974)
- (Rosenstock(1991)
- 1.

(2)
 Sherer (1982)
 2. 5
 17 , 가
 I
 Cronbach's alpha 가 0.86
 Cronbach's alpha 0.82
 1) 18
 2) 3)
 3) 가 Han
 (1998) Walker, Sechrist,
 2000 7 1 7 31 1 Pender (1987)
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 6 95 7 , 2
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 3. 가
 Cronbach's
 1) alpha 0.76
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 Moon (1990)
 SPSS program
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 3 Moon (1990)
 t-test ANOVA
 6
 Stepwise Multiple Regression
 5 , 5 , 5
 , 8
 1.
 4
 Cronbach's alpha
 Coefficient가 0.80, 0.73,
 0.67, 0.78 , Cronbach's
 alpha 0.57, 0.69, 0.63, 가
 0.71 . "가
 <Table 1>
 (t = 3.096, p = .005).

"? 가 가 101 200 가 46.3% 가
 가 85.3% 300 가
 66.30 , 가 10.5%
 가 가 (81.1%).
 61.43 ' () .
 21.1% , '
 60 가 32.6% 가 , 37.9% , '()
 가 69% 31% 41.01%
 (28.4%)
 (24.2%) (29.5%) 2.
 17.9% 가 . 가
 (57%) , 46.4%가
 , 가 <Table 2> .

<Table 1> Health Behavior Score according to General Characteristics of Subjects (N = 95)

General Characteristics		N (%)	Health Behavior Score M(SD)	F or t	p value
Age(year)	49	23 (24.2)	63.74 (7.19)	1.452	.233
	50 - 59	22 (23.2)	65.82 (8.11)		
	60 - 69	31 (32.6)	67.45 (6.42)		
	70	19 (20.0)	64.53 (5.81)		
Sex	Male	66 (69.0)	65.26 (7.63)	- .807	.422
	Female	29 (31.0)	66.34 (5.20)		
Levels of Education	Elementary	27 (28.4)	66.44 (5.89)	2.159	.098
	Middle school	23 (24.2)	65.30 (6.09)		
	High school	28 (29.5)	63.61 (8.29)		
	College	17 (17.9)	67.88 (6.97)		
Occupation	Yes	41 (43.0)	64.37 (7.84)	1.500	.137
	No	54 (57.0)	66.52 (6.15)		
Religion	None	44 (46.4)	66.34 (7.42)	1.457	.222
	Protestant	21 (22.1)	64.52 (4.94)		
	Buddhist	18 (18.9)	64.78 (6.98)		
	Roman Catholic	12 (12.6)	65.92 (8.67)		
Average monthly Income (won)	1,000,000	28 (29.5)	67.07 (6.15)	1.264	.291
	1,000,001 - 2,000,000	44 (46.3)	64.11 (7.45)		
	2,000,001 - 3,000,000	13 (13.7)	66.85 (7.82)		
	3,000,001	10 (10.5)	66.30 (5.27)		
Spouse	No	18 (18.9)	66.40 (6.10)	0.576	.566
	Yes	77 (81.1)	65.39 (7.18)		
Family Support	No	14 (14.7)	61.43 (5.12)	3.096	.005**
	Yes	81 (85.3)	66.30 (7.02)		
Perceived Knowledge	(very)well known	20 (21.1)	67.70 (6.27)	0.154	.209
	Roughly known	36 (37.9)	66.53 (8.24)		
	don't know(at all)	39 (41.0)	63.64 (5.57)		

**< .01

<Table 2> Health Behavior Score according to Patient's Characteristics related to disease (N = 95)

Characteristics related to disease		N (%)	Health Behavior Score M (SD)	F or t	p value
Diagnosis	Angina Pectoris	50 (52.6)	65.90 (7.00)	0.456	.650
	Miocardial Infarction	45 (47.4)	65.24 (7.00)		
Surgical Treatment	not undergone	50 (52.6)	63.44 (6.36)	7.198	.001***
	PTCA ^a	40 (42.1)	67.38 (6.77)		
	CABG ^b	5 (5.3)	72.80 (6.80)		
Hospitalization	No	12 (12.6)	63.42 (4.44)	1.157	.250
	Yes	83 (87.4)	65.90 (7.23)		
Previous disease history	No	57 (60.0)	65.28 (6.74)	0.527	.600
	Yes	38 (40.0)	66.05 (7.37)		
Period after diagnosis	6 months	22 (23.2)	65.32 (6.10)	0.204	.816
	7 months - 12 months	25 (26.3)	66.36 (8.26)		
	12 months	48 (50.5)	65.31 (6.74)		

***<.001

^a percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty

^b coronary artery bypass graft

<Table 3> Health Behavior Score (N = 95)

Variables (Number of items)	Mean (SD)	Mean/Item	range
Health behavior (23)	65.59 (6.97)	2.85	49 - 83
diet (7)	20.75 (3.25)	2.96	14 - 28
exercise (5)	11.44 (3.50)	2.29	5 - 20
medication (2)	7.43 (.97)	3.72	4 - 8
stress management (7)	18.90 (2.34)	2.70	14 - 26
smoking (1)	3.47 (.93)	3.47	1 - 4
drinking (1)	3.60 (.69)	3.60	1 - 4

52.6%, 47.4% 3.

(t = 0.456, p = .650).

52.6%

<Table 3>

63.44

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2.85

2

, CABG

PTCA

72.80

67.38

(F =

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가

가

= 3.72),

7.198, p = .001).

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= 3.60),

(

가

= 3.47),

(

= 2.96),

(

= 2.70)

가

(t = 1.157, p =

(

= 2.29)

.250).

(t = 0.527, p = .600)

(F = 0.204, p = .816)

4.

<Table 4> Stepwise Regression Analysis on Subscales of the Health Behavior Scale (N=95)

	Variables	Standardized beta weight	adjusted R ²	t	p-value
Health Behavior	surgical procedure	.318	.097	3.329	.001***
	family support	.237	.145	2.488	.015*
diet	surgical procedure	.277	.066	2.831	.006**
	motivation	.199	.097	2.031	.045*
exercise	motivation	.231	.038	2.326	.022*
	barrier	-.216	.074	-2.171	.032*
medication	motivation	.204	.031	2.012	.047*
stress management	self-efficacy	.264	.062	2.733	.008**
	motivation	.226	.098	2.340	.021*
	family support	.193	.126	1.992	.049*
drinking	family support	.336	.123	3.521	.001***
	seriousness	-.216	.160	-2.263	.026*
smoking	family support	.308	.085	3.127	.002**

* p <.05, ** p <.01, *** p <.001

9.7%

7.4%

<Table 4>

3.1%

가 가

가

12.6%

가

가

16.0%

Becker(1974) Rosenstock(1991)

가 가

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8.5%

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PTCA CABG

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(multicollineality)

가

가

가 가

9.7%

가

가

14.5%

(Rodeman, Conn, & Rose, 1995).

Han(1998)

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가

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Sherer (1982)

가

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 3. 가
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- Abstract -

The Influencing Factors on Health Behavior of Patients with Coronary Artery Disease

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Cho, Eui-Young ****

Purpose: The purpose of this study was to investigate the influencing factors on health behavior among patients with coronary artery disease. **Method:** The subjects were 95 patients who visited the out-patient department of a university hospital for follow-up. The four health belief concepts (motivation, benefit, barrier, seriousness), general self-efficacy, health behaviors on medication, diet, exercise, stress management, smoking, and drinking were measured. **Result:** There were significant differences in the health behavior scores of subjects according to family support and the

experience of surgical procedure. Subjects were found to have a high degree of compliance in taking medication. However subjects reported the lowest degree of compliance in regular exercise. In the multiple regression analysis, surgical procedure and motivation were significant predictors to explain diet. Motivation and barrier were significant predictors to explain exercise. Self-efficacy, motivation and family support were significant predictors to explain stress management. Family support and seriousness explained 16% of variance in drinking. Also, family support explained 30% of variance in smoking. **Conclusion:** Since predicting factors on each health behavior indicator were different, then nurses should consider these differences to construct strategy enhancing patient's recovery.

Key words : Coronary artery disease, Health Behavior, Health Belief

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