

: ,

*

** . **

1994; Huang , 1997).

1.

가
가
(, 1992), 가
(, 1996)
(, 1989; , 1992; Kannel , 1984) Goldman & Cook (1984) 1989; , , 1992; , 1996)

가
1968- 1976 (,)
(1998)

가 (additive) (multiplicative) 가
(B naa , 1991).

(,)

* 1998
** (hsoh@dragon.inha.ac.kr)

,)

1

가

가

2.

II.

1.

(1994)

1)

가

가

가

가

(p<.05)

2)

가

가

(r=.17)

Molarius Seidell
BMI가 가

(1997)

가

3.

:

(1992)

(.14)

(-.13)

가

BMI (Body mass index)
(Fat rate) 가
: (Lipid) 가

correlation coefficient
가

가 (partial

:

(1995)

가

(1992)

: 가 가

가 가

(r=.21)

(1994)

(, 1992).

가 가

4.

(p<.05).

(1987)

(1992)

가

(p<.01; p<.01)

(1992)

(, , , , ,)

가

(p<.05).

(1987) 가 가

가 가 (1992) Seidell (1997) Molarius
 가 가 (p<.01)

(1989) 가 가
 가 (r=.17).

(1992) Kannel (1991) 가
 가 (, 1998). 가 가

가 가 가
 가 (, 1998). 가

가 , ,

2. , , 40

Molarius Seidell (1997) (Khosla & Lowe, 1971; Gordon , 1975; Noppa, & Bengtsson, 1980) 가
 가 가 가

Molarius Seidell (1997) 가 (1992)
 가 가 가 20 30 (partial
 (light smoker) 가 가 correlation=.11) (1990) 40

가 가 (1996) 가 3.3
 (1996)

Molarius & Seidell (1997) 가 (r=-.12). (1992)

가 (1992) (p<.01) 2

(1989) 가

(r=.17). Glueck (1981) (r=.13). 가

Wannamethee Shaper (1992) 가

(, 1992).

Kovarevic (1982) 가

(1992) 3. , ,

(1995) 가

3 / 가 3 / (p=0.000) 가

(p=0.014), (1993) 가

(p=0.000) (1992) 가

가 BMI가 (p<0.05).

(1992) 20

(p<.001). 30

가

가

(1993) 가

(p=0.000) (1995) 가

(1989) BMI

20 가 (p<.05) 가

4.2 (p=0.010) (p=0.008)

가 (1991)

가 가

가 (p>0.01).

1.8

가 (1995)

(r=0.1460, p<0.01) 가
 (r=0.1784, p<0.01) 가
 (r=0.2306, p<0.01) 가
 (r=0.2102, p<0.01) 가
 (1996)
 (1992)
 (r=0.196, p<0.05)
 (1976)

(r=0.1308, p<0.01) 가
 (r=0.1864, p<0.01) 가
 (r=0.2115, p<0.01) 가
 (r=0.1969, p<0.01) 가
 (r=0.255, p<0.01) 가
 (r=0.144, p<0.05) 가

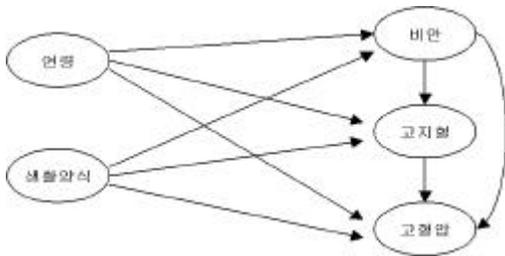
(p<0.001).

가

III.

1.

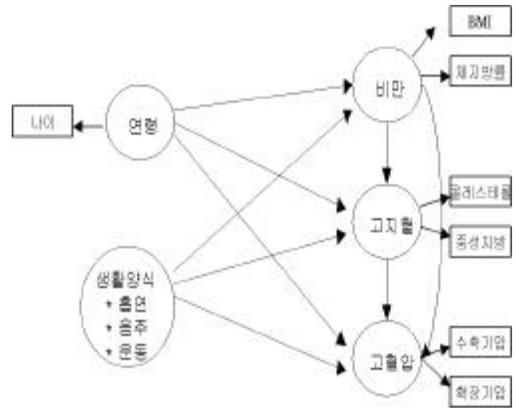
(1).



< 1 >

가

가 2 가



< 2 >

2. 가

(1)

가 가

4 (, , ,) 3

(, , ,) (4).

가

- 가 1 :
- 가 2 :
- 가 3 :
- 가 4 :
- 가 5 :
- 가 6 :
- 가 7 :
- 가 8 :
- 가 9 :
- 가 10 :
- 가 11 :
- 가 12 :
- 가 13 :
- 가 14 :
- 가 15 :

- 가 .
- 가 .
- 가 .
- 가 .
- 가 .
- 가 .
- 가 .
- 가 .
- 가 .
- 가 .
- 가 .
- 가 .
- 가 .
- 가 .
- 가 .

IV. 가 (20.8% ; 83).

1. 3.

가 : 6
 : 6 ()
 : 가 6

2.

1996 5 1996 12 : BMI ()
 가) 가 BCA (Body
 400 Composition Analyzer) (:
 48 (S.D. GIF-891DX)
 =10.5; :20 76) :
 39 가 26%, 40 50 가 35%, 51 60 가 27%,
 61 12% 40 60 가
 40% (162) 가
 (27.3% ; 109)
 가 8% (34) : 1
 가 8% (34)
 250 4.
 가 41% (164)
 150 -200 가 가

< 1 >

BMI									
	1.00								
	.57**	1.00							
	-.08	.17	1.00						
	.17*	.39**	.14	1.00					
BMI	.02	.11	.17*	-.03	1.00				
	.06	.13*	.06	-.01	.45**	1.00			
	.10*	.22**	-.06	.08	.28**	.16**	1.00		
	.01	.18**	.15*	-.13*	.37**	.20**	.29**	1.00	
	.32**	.03	.02	.03	.14**	.12**	.07	.09*	1.00
	.18**	.05	.06	-.02	.15**	.15**	.21**	.14**	.68**
									1.00

* : P<.05 ** : P<.01

LISREL (Lineal Structural Relationships)8

가 0.04

listwise deletion
가
SPSS/PC
가

CN 226.61
Q plot 가 1
(가 45 (3).

V.

1. 가

가 가 가
가 10 'K(K+1)2'
55

37 (GA, BE, PH, PS, LX, LY, TD, TE)
가 18 (, 1990).
1

(skewness)

가
(2 -2 가
) , ,

가 (Maximum likelihood method)

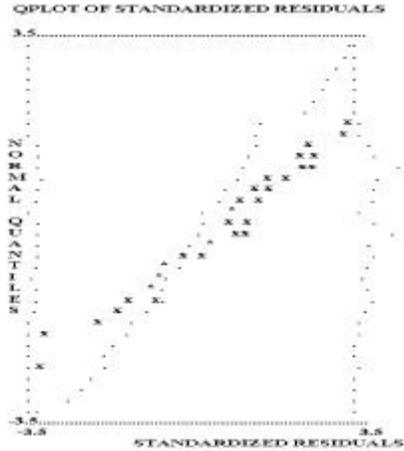
1)

chi-square, RMSR
(root mean square residual), GFI (goodness of fit
index), AGFI (ajusted goodness of fit index), NFI
(normed fit index), NNFI (non normed fit index), CN
(critical number), Q-plot

2 61.56 (df = 18, p=0.00) 가
가 가
가 chi-square

가 (n=400)가 가
(GFI) .97
(AGFI) .92
NFI

.93 NNFI .87
가 (RMR)



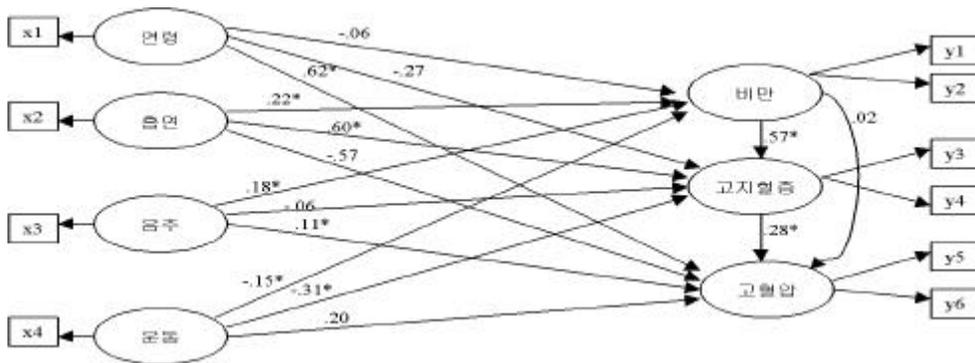
< 3> 가 Q plot

60%; , , , , ,
22%

2)

가
가 (squared multiple correlation :
SMC) 가 가 SMC가
가
(, 1990).

가
81% 25% BMI
BMI (



< 4 > 가

가

T ,

2

20%, 42%

100

T

(

가

4

98%,

43%

(11=-.06, T=-.78) 가

(12=.22, T=2.23;

13=.18, T=2.75; 14=-.15, T=-2.16)

3)

7%

가

()

(2).

< 9 > 가

(), T ,

,

SMC

	/	/	(T)	(T)	SMC
(11)	-0.06 (-.78)	--	-0.06 (-.78)		.07
(12)	.22 (2.23*)	--	.22 (2.23*)		
(13)	.18 (2.75*)	--	.18 (2.75*)		
(14)	-.15 (-2.16*)	--	-.15 (-2.16*)		
(21)	-.27 (-2.83)	-.04 (-.77)	-.30 (-2.97)		.60
(22)	.60 (4.96*)	.12 (2.09*)	.72 (5.63*)		
(23)	-.06 (-.75)	.10 (2.37*)	.04 (.53)		
(24)	-.31 (-3.57*)	-.09 (-2.01*)	-.39 (-4.32*)		
(21)	.57 (4.72*)	--	.57 (4.72*)		.22
(31)	.62 (7.03*)	-.09 (-1.53)	.53 (7.85*)		
(32)	-.57 (-4.07)	.20 (1.84*)	-.37 (-4.56)		
(33)	.11 (1.89*)	.02 (.55)	.12 (2.32*)		
(34)	.20 (2.36)	-.11 (-1.87*)	.08 (1.46)		
(31)	.02 (.14)	.16 (4.72*)	.18 (3.00*)		
(32)	.28 (2.63*)	--	.28 (2.63*)		

* : T > 1.65 (one-tailed)

, , (22 =60, T=4.96;
 24=-.31, T=-3.57; 21 =57, T=4.72), (2)
 23=-.06, T=-.75)
 (21=-.27, T=-2.83) 가
 60% (2).
 , (31=62, T=7.03; 33=.11,
 T=1.89; 32=28, T=2.63) 가
 (2). 가
 22% .
 (T=4.72, p<.05)가 가
 (T=3.00,
 p<.05).
 (T=2.09,
 p<.05) 가
 (T=2.37, p<.05),
 (T=-2.01, p<.05)
 (T=-1.53, p<.05; T=1.84, p<.05; T=-1.87,
 p<.05)
 (T=4.72, p<.05)가
 (2).
 5) 가
 가 : 가
 가 1 : 가
 (11=-.06, T=-.78).
 가 2 : 가
 가
 (12=.22,
 T=2.23).
 가 3 : 가
 가
 (13=.18,

T=2.75).
 가 4 : 가
 가 (14=-.15,
 T=-2.16).
 가 5 : 가
 가 (21=-.27, T=-2.83)
 (21=-.30, T=-2.97).
 가 6 : 가
 가 (22 =.60,
 T=4.96).
 가 7 : 가
 가 (23=-.06, T=-.75)
 (23=.04, T=.53)가
 가 8 : 가
 가 (24=-.31,
 T=-3.57).
 가 9 : 가
 가 (21
 =57, T=4.72).
 가 10 : 가 가
 (31=62, T=7.03)
 가 11 : 가 가
 (32=-.37, T=-4.56).
 가 12 : 가
 가 (33=.12, T=2.32).
 가 13 : 가
 가 (34=.20, T=2.36)
 가 14 : 가
 가
 (31=.18, T=3.00).

< 3> (), T , SMC

	/	/	(T)	(T)	SMC
					.08
(12)	.19 (2.64*)	--	--	.19 (2.64*)	
(13)	.19 (2.97*)	--	--	.19 (2.97*)	
(14)	-.17 (-2.40*)	--	--	-.17 (-2.40*)	
					.88
(22)	.41 (3.92*)	.17 (2.48*)	--	.58 (5.12*)	
(24)	-.15 (-2.58*)	-.15 (-2.30*)	--	-.31 (-3.56*)	
(21)	.88 (6.23*)	--	--	.88 (6.23*)	
					.17
(31)	.53 (8.19*)	--	--	.53 (8.19*)	
(33)	.08 (1.47)	.04 (2.31*)	--	.12 (2.24*)	
(31)	.99 (3.06)	-.89 (-2.64)	--	.10 (2.20*)	
(32)	-.91 (-3.11)	--	--	-.91 (-3.11)	

* : T > 1.65 (one-tailed)

(, 1990) 가

가 15 :

가

가
(32=28, T=2.63).

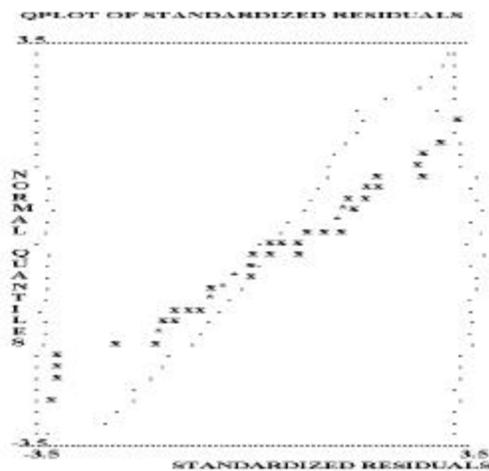
(-.27),
(.20)

(-.57),

2.

가

가



< 5>

Q-pbt

(83.81, p=00) CN (199)

(RMR) .05, (GFI) .96,
(AGFI) .91, (NFI) .91,
(NNFI) .86

가

Q-plot 가 1
(5).

(1997)

Molarius Seidell

(Culvi-lineal)

3

6
가

가 가 가
(-.91, T=-3.11)

가
(1997)

Molarius Seidell
Cigolini (1996)

가

가 (.10, T=2.20).

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

V.

가

가

가

(1992)

가

가

30

가

가

가

Molarius Seidell

가

(1997)

20 (S D. =10.28)

6

21 (S. D. = 9.93)

20-30

Molarius Seidell (1997)

(1992)

(1993)

가

(1992)

가

가

가

(1992)

(, 1992; , 1992)

가

(, 1995; , 1992; , 1996)

가

가

(1992)

(1992)

(1995)

(1993)

가

가

가

BMI

가

(1992)

가

(1996)

(, 1992; , 1992),

HDL

가

가

가

가

가

(, 1995; Ferrannini,

가

1996; , 1993)

가

가

) . , (1993).
 가 , 가 ,
 14(8-9), 594-600.
 , (1998).
 가 , 10(1), 48-60.
 , (1976).
 , 19
 (8), 662-671.
 , (1987).
 가 가
 - , 9(2), 193-204.
 , (1994).
 가 , 16(1), 28-40.
 가 , (1992).
 HDL LDL , 25(4),
 386-398.
 , (1995). Impedance Fat Meter
 가 , 28(4), 783-794.
 (1990). ,
 (1998).
 가 , 28(4),
 832-845.
 , (1993).
 , 19(2), 64-77.
 , (1992).
 , 가
 (1991). , 13(12), 935-942.
 (1995). 10 , (1992).
 , (1992). , 가
 , 13(12), 943-950.
 가 , 13(2), 140-151. (1989).
 , 가 , 10(7), 18-30.
 (1996). ,
 , 5, 48-61.
 , (1992).
 , 25(1), 44-52.

B naa, K. H., & Thella, D. S. (1991). Association between blood pressure and serum lipids in a population, Circulation, 83 (4), 1305-1314.
 Cigolini, M. (1995). Hyperuricaemia : relationships to body fat distribution and other components of the insulin resistance syndrom in 38-year old health men and women. International

Journal of Obesity, 19, 92-96

Ferranini, E. (1996). Differential impact of insulin and obesity on cardiovascular risk factors in non-diabetic subjects. International Journal of Obesity, 20, 7- 14.

Glueck, C., Heiss, G., Morrison, J., Khoury, P., & Moore, M. (1981). Alcohol intake, cigarette smoking and plasma lipids and lipoprotein in 12- 19-year-old children : The collaborative lipid research clinics prevalence study. Circulation, 64 (suppl 3), 48-56.

Goldman L., & Cook E. F. (1984). The decline of ischemic heart disease mortality rates : Analysis of the comparative efforts of medical intervention and changes in life style. Annals of Internal Medicine, 101, 825.

Gordon, T., Kannel, W., Dawber, T., & McGee, D. (1975). Changes associated with quitting cigarette smoking, the Framingham study, American Heart Journal, 90, 322-328.

Huang, B., Rodreiguez, B., Burchfiel, C., Chyou, Po-H., Curb, J., and Sharp, D. (1997). Associations of adiposity with prevalent coronary heart disease among elderly men : The Honolulu heart program. International Journal of Obesity, 21, 340-348.

Korarevic, D., Racic, I., Gordon, T., Kaelber, C., McGee, D., & Zakel, W. (1982). Drinking habits and other characteristics : The Yugoslavic cardiovascular disease study, American Journal of Epidemiology, 116, 620-627.

Kosla, T., & Lowe, C. (1971). Obesity and smoking habits. BMJ, 4, 10- 13.

Molarius, A., & Seidell, J. C., (1997), Differences in the association between smoking and relative body weight by level of education, International Journal of Obesity, 21, 189- 196.

Noppa, H., & Bengtsson, C. (1980). Obesity in relation to smoking : A population study of women in Göteborg, Sweden, Preventive Medicine, 9, 534- 543.

Wannamethee, G., & Shaper, A. (1992). The relationship with alcohol intake, smoking, and body weight. Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health, 46, 197-202.

-Abstract-

Key concept : Arteriosclerosis, Structural equation model

Development of Structural Equation Model for Causal Relationships Among the Risk Factors of Arteriosclerosis

Ch, Hyun Soo^{**} · Seo, Wia Sook^{**}

The purpose of this study was to clarify the dynamic relationships among risk factors of arteriosclerosis and to develop and examine a model which could explain this relationship clearly. Data were collected from medical records of 400 male clients who visited a university hospital located in Inchon for physical examinations, from May 1996 to December 1996. Data were analyzed using the LISREL (Linear Structural Relationship) 8 program. To test the fitness of the hypothesized model, chi-square, RMSR (root mean square residual), GFI (goodness of fit index), CN (critical number) and Q-plot were used. Most of the fitness measurements, except the chi-square showed that the hypothesized model complimented the real data.

According to the results, there were trends that obesity and hyperlipidemia were prevalent in heavier smokers, higher alcohol intakers, and groups who excercised less. Also, hypertension was more prevalent in older age, higher alcohol intaker, and higher serum lipid level groups. In contrast to the hypothesis, alcohol intake did not significantly affect serum lipid levels. This might be due to the serum lipid measurements (total cholesterol and

* This research was supported by Non Directed Research Fund, Korea Research Foundation, 1998.

** Faculty, Department of Nursing, Inha University

triglyceride) used in this study to estimate hyperlipidemia. The direct effect of smoking on hypertension was not significant. However, the total effect of smoking on the hypertension was significant since indirect effects of smoking on hypertension, such as obesity and hyperlipidemia, were significant. The total effect of obesity on hypertension was significant since the indirect effect of obesity on hypertension via hyperlipidemia was significant, although the direct effect of smoking on hypertension was not significant. The degree of explaining hyperlipidemia with smoking, exercise, and obesity was high (60%), however, the degree of explaining obesity with age, smoking, alcohol intake, and exercise was very low (7%).

On the basis of these results, high risk factors of arteriosclerosis such as hypertension, hyperlipidemia, or obesity are either directly or indirectly correlated each other. Therefore, it is difficult to predict outcomes for increasing or decreasing the risk factors by simply modulating a factor. Smoking, alcohol, and exercise both directly and indirectly affected major risk factors of arteriosclerosis. Therefore, correcting these variables is required to decrease risk factors. Finally, the relationship among other risk factors which have been known to be related with arteriosclerosis (diet, stress or hereditary) should be clarified in further studies.