: , , , , ,

,

*

**

. 기 (Kissebath & Krakower, 1994).

1. 가 (hyperlipidemia)

가

, (Skelton & Skelton, 1992). 32% 가 (Lee,

1994), Jones,

Hunt, Brown, & Norgan (1986)

20-25% , (Body Mass 가 Index:BMI)가 27 (Stenaland & , 1 가

Margdis, 1982). 17

가 , '95 , BMI 35 (Ministry on Health and 1.2 , 0.93

Welfare, 1996) BMI 27.3 , , BMI 25-30 7

27.8 0.22 , 0,11 8.3% 3.6%7

. (JoongAngllbo, 2002), . フト

(Bosello, Amellini & Zamboni, 1997), 가 .

, LDL HDL

* 2002 **

2002 4 8 2002 7 29 2002 11 12

1) , BMI) 2) (Lustig, 1991). [(total cholesterol:TC), 30-35%가 (triglyceride:TG), 1980 1990 (high density lipopro-tein-cholesterol: HDL-C), 5.5% (393) (low density lipoprotein (Martin & Hunter, 1995). -cholesterol:LDL-C), %TC/HDL-C] (Chung, 1998; Wood, Haskell, Klein & Leis, 1976), HDL-C TC. TG, LDL-C, TC/HDL-C, (Seal, Hagberg, Hwley, Ehsami, 1. & Hollosty, 1984; Ryu, 1997; Wood, 1976). Gruber (1986) K (BMI)가 30% 12 , 12 12 10-15 12 , . 11 , 35 (Zeman, 1991). 2. (nonequivalent control group pretest-postest design) . 3. 2. 1) 30

```
2002 12
```

```
50% .
                                        Wing & McCurley(1990), Wadden(1993)
  (heart rate checker: Pola System)
                                                           (self-monitering)
                (% = -
                )
200-
                                            . (stimulus control)
5-10 ,
                                                  (:
                                                   , )
5-10
                                                              TV
 2)
                                        <Table 1>.
           12
                  1 . 60-90
                                        4.
                      Epstein, Valosk,
```

$\langle Table 1 \rangle$

1		· , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
2		· ? · - , · 가 , 가
3		. , . 가
4		· 가
5		· 가
6		· 가 · 가
7		· · ·
8	1	· 가
9	2	・
10		· 가 · 가 ·
11		
12		· 가 ? ·

32 6

```
1)
                (BMI)
                                                                           SPSS 8.0/PC+
              가
      0.1 \, \text{cm}, 0.1 \, \text{kg}
                                                      1)
                        3
                                                                            K-S(Kolmogorove-Smirmov)
[BMI =
            (kg)/
                    (m)^2
                                                      2)
  2)
                                           가
  24
                                                           (one-way ANOVA)
           12
                                                      3)
                          (TC)
                                        (TG)
                       (Auto-analyzer
                                        Hitachi
                                                         paired t-test
7150, Hitachi Ltd. Tokyo, Japan)
                                                      4)
                                                                                    (ANCOVA)
                                                                                       가
                                         (HDL-
C)
                                                         Multiple Range Test (SNK-Test)
             HDL
                       (LDL-C)
                                   Friedewald,
Levy & Fredrickson (1972)
 [LDL = TC - (HDL + TG/5)].
                                   %TC/HDL-C
                                                      1.
  3)
                      Rosenberg가
                                          Self-
                                                                                   (BMI),
                    Rosenberg Scale (1965)
Esteem Inventory
                                                       (TC),
                                                                      (TG),
  10
                         , Likert type
                                                      (HDL-C),
                                                                                     (LDL-C), %
           10
                    50
                                          가
                                                                                             (% TC/
                                                      HDL-C),
                = 0,76
    Cronbach's
                                                       <Table 2>.
5.
                                                      2.
```

<Table 2> Test for hemogeneity of general characteristics among groups (n = 35)

It em s	EG	E + BG	CG	F-value
Age (yrs)	44.67 ± 2.18	44.00 ± 0.87	45.23 ± 1.32	1.53
Height (cm))	155.56 ± 1.33	156.00 ± 0.87	157.32 ± 2.82	0.87
Weight (kg)	76.33 ± 1.58	76.67 ± 3.04	75.67 ± 4.36	0.23
$BMI(kg/m^2)$	31.00 ± 0.01	32.00 ± 0.01	31.00 ± 0.01	1.53
$TC (mg/d\ell)$	228.67 ± 41.82	226.67 ± 18.03	220.33 ± 8.60	0.24
$TG (mg/d\ell)$	172.22 ± 8.27	170.00 ± 8.66	166.44 ± 4.53	1.40
$HDL-C(mg/d\ell)$	49.67 ± 5.90	49.66 ± 2.65	47.11 ± 5.09	0.87
$LDL-C(mg/d\ell)$	147.11 ± 47.81	143.00 ± 19.52	137.38 ± 5.18	0.24
% TC/HDL-C(%)	4.99 ± 1.51	4.59 ± 0.56	4.48 ± 0.47	0.72
Self-esteem	34.17 ± 0.90	34.07 ± 0.63	34.48 ± 0.51	0.84

EG: Exericse Group

 $E+B\,G\colon \ Exercise\ \&\ B\,ehavior\ Modification\ Group$

 $CG \colon Control\ Group$

<Table 3> Change of weight and BMI among groups

Table 57 Change of weight and BMI among groups							
It em s	Groups	period of experimental		DM	t-value	F-value	SNK-test
	Gi ou ps	0 week	12weeks	DM	t-varue	r-value	SINK-test
Weight	EG	76.33 ± 1.58	70.67 ± 1.94	5.67	13.88***		E · C
	E + BG	76.67 ± 3.04	71.67 ± 2.18	5.00	17.32 ***	85.55 ***	E :C, E + B :C
	CG	75.67 ± 4.36	75.22 ± 5.24	0.44	1.00		
ВМІ	EG	31.00 ± 0.01	29.00 ± 0.01	2.00	14.15 ***		
	E+BG	32.00 ± 0.01	30.00 ± 0.02	2.00	15.00 ***	62.21***	E : C
	CG	31.00 ± 0.01	31.00 ± 0.02	0.00	1.01		

*** p<0.001

 $76.33 kg, \qquad / \, m^2 \qquad (p\!>\!0.05) \qquad .$ $70.67 kg \qquad \qquad (F=62.21, \ p\!<\!0.001) \qquad .$ $76.67 kg, \qquad 71.67 kg \qquad \qquad \langle Table \ 3 \rangle.$ $75.67 kg, \qquad 75.22 kg$

(p>0.05) 3.

(F = 85.55,

<Table 4> Changes of blood lipids among groups

 31.00kg/m^2 , 31.00 kg

(n = 35)

(F = 16.75, p < 0.001)

It em s	Gr ou ps	period of e 0 week	xperimental 12 week	DM	t-valu e	F-value	SNK-test
	EG	228.67 ±41.82	181.67 ± 14.14	47.00	4.66**		
TC	E + BG	226.67 ± 18.03	217.33 ± 17.02	9.33	8.60**	16.75***	E:C,
	CG	220.33 ± 8.60	224.00 ± 27.06	-3.67	-0.53		E + B : C
	EG	172.22 ± 8.27	159.33 ± 8.72	12.89	3.17*		
TG	E + BG	170.00 ± 8.66	164.00 ± 7.79	6.00	20.78***	1.50	
	CG	166.44 ± 4.53	170.00 ± 44.25	-3.51	-0.53		
	EG	49.67 ± 5.90	54.33 ± 7.72	-4.67	-3.42**		F G
HDL-C	E + BG	49.66 ± 2.65	54.00 ± 3.12	-4.33	-9.83***	22.31***	E:C,
	CG	47.11 ± 5.09	41.67 ± 7.14	5.44	2.38*		E + B : C
	EG	147.11 ± 47.81	108.13 ± 19.87	39.98	3.24*		F 6
LDL-C	E + BG	143.00 ± 19.52	130.53 ± 20.06	12.47	15.00***	9.71***	E:C,
	CG	137.38 ± 5.18	125.67 ± 19.38	11.70	1.82		E + B : C
	EG	4.99 ± 1.51	3.93 ± 0.76	1.06	4.01**		
%TC/HDL-C	E + BG	4.59 ± 0.55	4.40 ± 0.54	0.19	8.61***	41.95***	E : C
	CG	4.48 ± 0.47	4.51 ± 0.90	-0.03	-0.19		

** p<0.01 *** p<0.001

		,	% Total	Cholest er ol/ HDI	L-Cholestero	1
				4.99%,	3.93	3 %
<table 4="">.</table>				0.0×q)	1)	,
Triglycerides					4.59%,	4.40%
$172.22\mathrm{mg/}\mathrm{d}\ell$,	159.33 mg/ d ℓ				(p < 0.001)	
(p<	0.05) ,	•			4.48%,	4.51%
	170.00 mg/ d ℓ ,	164.00mg/		(p>0.05)가		
dℓ	(1	o<0.001)				
	16	$66.44\mathrm{mg}/\mathrm{d}\ell,$	(F = 41.95,	p<0.001)		
$170.00\mathrm{mg/}\mathrm{d}\ell$	(p>	0.05)가 .				
			<t:< td=""><td>able 4>.</td><td></td><td></td></t:<>	able 4>.		
(F=1.	50, p>0.05)가	<table 4="">.</table>				
HDL-Ch oleste	rol		3.			
49.67 mg/ $d\ell$,	$54.33\text{mg/}\text{d} extbf{\ell}$	가				
0.0>q)	, (001)	•				34.17,
	49.66 mg/ d ℓ ,	54.00 mg/ d ℓ	35.68	가		(p < 0.001)
가	0. 0>q)			,		
	47.	1 1mg/dℓ,	34.07,	35.57 가		
41.67 mg/ $d\ell$			(p<0.001)			
(p<0.05)			34.48,	34.73	(p >().05)가
		(F = 22.31,	•			
p<0.001)	•			(F = 6.81, p < 6.81)	<0.001)	•
,	•				•	
	가 <t< td=""><td>able 4>.</td><td></td><td><t:< td=""><td>able 5>.</td><td></td></t:<></td></t<>	able 4>.		<t:< td=""><td>able 5>.</td><td></td></t:<>	able 5>.	
LDL-Cholester	rol					
-	108.13 mg/ $d\ell$					
(p<	0.001)	. •				
	143.00 mg/ d ℓ ,	130.53mg/		12	,	•
dℓ		0.001)			,	
•	13	37.38 mg /d ℓ ,				
125.67 mg / dl	0.0(p))5)가 .				
(F = 9.7)	1, p<0.001)	, .	5.67k	g, 5kg, BMI	$2k g/m^2$, $2k$ (p<0.001),	g/ m ²
<table 4="">.</table>						

<Table 4> Changes of Self-esteem among groups (n = 35)

It em	Groups	experimental of period		DM	t-value	F-value	SNK-test
Item	Groups	0 week	12 week	DM	ı-value	r-value	SNK-test
Self-est eem	EG	34.17 ± 0.90	35.68 ± 0.16	-1.52	-5.33***	6.81***	E + B : C
	E + BG	34.07 ± 0.63	35.57 ± 0.71	-1.50	-3.00***		
	CG	34.48 ± 0.51	34.73 ± 0.52	-0.26	1.86		

*** p<0.001

, BMI		TC(47 mg/dl	p < 0.01, $9.33 mg/dl$
		p < 0.01), $TG(12.89 m g/dl)$	p < 0.05, $6.00 mg/dl$
. 가		p<0.001), LDL-C (39.98n	ng/dl p<0.05, 12.47
,		m g/d1 p < 0.001, % TC/HI	DL-C(1.06% p<0.01,
		0.19% P<0.001)	, 가
가 Wood, H	askell, Klein & Leis	HDL-C(12.89	9 m g/dl p<0.05, 4.33
(1976) .		m g/d1 p<0.001).	HDL-C
Wilmore & Cost	ill(1988) 6-8	,	
		$(2.38 \mathrm{m}\mathrm{g}/\mathrm{dl},\ \mathrm{p}<0.05)$	TC,
Shin (1992) 12	Circuit trainning	HDL-C, LDL-C	
4.58kg	circuit training		C/ HDL-C
4.73%	,	, , , , , ,	C/ HDE C
4.7370	가		•
	71		
가	(Foreyt &	,	LDL-C
	(Poreyt &	HDL C	LDL-C
Goodrick, 1993)	,	HDL-C	LDL-C
BMI 35.3	30	***** G	
,	12	HDL-C	
6k g	Vansant		,
	hung(1998) 12		TC LDL-C
• •	12	가	
8.4kg	, BMI $3.3kg/m2$,	, HDL-C	가
2 .9 %	, 8		. %TC/HDL-C
2.5kg	가	5.0, 4.0	
(Chaung, 1995)	• •		,
Vansant et al(1999)	12	TC	, HDL-C
vansant et ai(1)))	가 4.93kg,	%TC/HDL	
가 3.36kg	7 T.73Kg,	(Wood et al., 1976).	- C
가 3.30kg 가		(wood et al., 1970).	
71	D (1007) 12		C 1 1: 1 :
	Ryu (1997) 12	Committee institution	of hyperlipdemia
· ¬ı		Guidelines (1996)	T.C.
가	•		, TC
		200m g/d1	가 가 , TG
•		200 mg/dl , HDL-C	35 m g
,	(Zeman,	LDL-C 130 mg/	
1991), Foreyt & Goodrick	(1993)	가 가 .	
			TC, LDL-C,
19		%TC/HDL-C	가 ,
		가	
가			
		HDL-C 가,	

32 6

```
가
 HDL-C
                                                           가
     .C ,
TC, TG, %TC/HDL-C 가
                                (p < .001)
      가 가
                                                         가
 Seal, Hagberg, Hwley, Ehsami & Hollosty
(1984)
                                       8
                                                         가가
HDL-C 가 , TC/HDL-C,
                                    Chaung(1997)
                                      . Gruber (1986)가
TC. LDL-C,
         TG
          Brownell (1982) 37
               10
                                                Collingwood (1972)
 TC 가
                                                          가
                 TC, TG
                  LPL (lipopr ot ein
lipase) 가 TG
                  가 ,
          가
HDL-C
                                                      40
          가
                                                       가
          HDL-C 가
. Vansant et
TC/ HDL-C
가
         12
al(1999)
                                                가
          TC, TG, LDL-C
                                   가
       , HDL-C
            Chung(1998)
                                 (Kramer et al, 1989).
TC, TG, LDL-C, %TC/HDL-C HDL-C
                                   (Brownell & Kramer, 1989).
                    TC,
           가
TG, LDL-C, %TC/HDL-C
                    HDL-C
                    (Ryu, 1997;
Wadden, 1993) 가
                                     가
              TC
           HMG-CoA reducatase
                                                        가
           가
                                                     가
      (Wadden, 1993).
       가
                       가
```

12						
	,	, BMI 30%	가		•	
25 (12				•	
35 (12 ,					
11 , 12		4			•	
, 30 , 50%	12	,			, ,	
1		12			가	
,		,				
,					•	
,				가 .		
					,	
1.			가			
•					•	
5.67kg, 5kg, BMI	2k g/m 2, 2k g/m	12				
	(p<0.001),					
				-		
	, .		1)			
, BMI					가 .	
			2)			フ
	가 .					
2.				Refe	rences	

TC(47 mg/d1, p<0.01, 9.33 mg/d1,p < 0.01), TG(12.89 mg/dl, p < 0.05, 6.00 mg/dl,p<0.001), LDL-C (39.98mg/dl, p<0.05, 12.47 mg/dl, p<0.001), %TC/HDL-C(1.06%, p<0.01, 0.19%, P<0.001) HDL-C(12.89mg/d1, p<0.05, 4.33)m g/d1, p<0.001HDL-C

 $(2.38 \,\mathrm{m}\,\mathrm{g}/\,\mathrm{dl},\ \mathrm{p}<0.05)$, TC, HDL-C, LDL-C . %TC/HDL-C

3. 가(p<.001)

References

- Bosello, O., Amellini, F., & Zamboni, M. (1997). The benefits of modest weight loss diabetes, int j obes 21:s10-s13. in type
- Bronwnell, K. D. (1982). Obesity: understanding and treating a serious, prevalent, and refractory disorder. J. Conusult. Clin. Psychol., 50, 820-840.
- Brownell, K. D., & Kramer, F. M. (1989). Behavioral management of obesity. Med. clin. North America, 73(1), 185-201.
- Chaung, S. K. (1995). Effects of behavior modification on the care of obesity in obese adolescent girls. Unpublished doctoral dissertation. The Catholic University.
- Chung, J. S. (1998). The Effects of Exercise andDietcombined withBehaviorModification Program on Body composition, Blood Lipids Level and aerobic Capacity in Obese Middle-aged women. Unpublished

- doctoral dissertation. the Han Yang University.
- Collingwood, J. R. (1972). The effects of physical training upon behavior and self attitudes. Journal of Clinical Psychology, 28, 583-585.
- Committee institution of hyperlipemia Guidelines (1996). Guidelines of hyperlipimia, Oriental medicine Publishing Company, Seoul.
- Epstein, L. H., Valoski, A., Wing, R. R., & McCurley, J. (1990). Ten years follow-up for behavioral, family-based treatment for obese childrens. J.A.M.A., 264, 2519-2523.
- Foreyt J. P., Goodrick G K.(1993). Evidence for success of behavior modification in loss and control. *Annals of Internal Medicine*. 19(7-2), 698-701.
- Friedewald, W. T., Levy, R. L., & Fredrickson, D. S. (1972). Estimation of the concentration of low-density lipoprotein cholesterol in plasma, without use of the preparative ultracentrifuge. Clin. Chrmistry., 18, 499-502.
- Gruber, J. J. (1986). Physical activity and self-esteem development in children: A meta-analysis. American Academy of Physical Education Papers, 19, 30-48.
- Up grade the national health-The obesity is disease.(2000, March 5). JoongAngllbo, p.
- Jones, P. R. M., Hunt, M. J., Brown, T. P., & Norgan, N. G. (1986). Waist-hip circumference ratio and its relation to age and overweight in British men, Human Nutr Clin Nutr, 40C, 239-247.
- Kissenbah, A. H., & Krakower, G. R. (1994).

 Regional adiposity and morbidity, physiol
 Rev, 74, 761-811.
- Kramer, W. J., Fleck, R., Callister, M., Shealy,
 G. A., Dudley, C. M., Maresh. L.,
 Marchitelli, C., Cruthirds, T., & Halkel, J.
 E. (1989). Training responses of plasma

- -endorphin, adrenocortico-tropin, and cortisol. *Mde. Sci. Sports Exerc.*, 21(2), 146-153.
- Lee, J. Y. (1994). Care of menopause. The Korean Society of Menopause.
- Lusting, A. (1991). Weight Loss programs. Failing to meet ethical standard? J.Am. Dite. Assoc., 91, 1252-1254.
- Martin, L. F., & Hunter, S. M. (1995). Severe obesity: expensive to society, frustrating to treat, but important to confront. South Med J 8Lusting A(1991):Weight Loss programs. Failing to meet ethical standard? J.Am. Dite. Assoc., 91, 1252-1254. 8, 895-902.
- Ministry on Health and Welfare (1997). '95

 Result of public nutrition survey
- Rosenberg, M. (1965). Society and the Adolescent Self-Image. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.
- Ryu, R. K. (1997). A Study on the behavioral modification for juvennile obese management and application of aerobic exercise program. Unpublished doctoral dissertation, The Myong Ji University.
- Seal, D. R., Hagberg, J. M., Hurley, B. F., Ehsami, A. A., Holloszy, J. O. (1984b). Effects of endurance training on glucose tolerance and plasma lipid level in older men and women. J. Am. Med. Assoc., 252, 645-649.
- Shin, H. J. (1992). The Study of Obesity in middle school student to a evaluation of needs. Unpublished doctoral dissertation. Korea Sport University.
- Skelton, N. K., & Skelton, W. P. (1992).

 Medical implication of obesity. postgrad med
 92, 151-152.
- Stenaland, S. H., Margolis, S. (1982).

 Simplifying the calculating of body mass index for quick reference. J. Am. diet.

 Assoc., 90(6), 856
- Vansant, G., Hulens, M., Van der Borght, W., Demyttenaere, K., Lysens, R., & Muls, E.

A. (1999). multi-disciplinary approach to the treatment of obesity. *Int J Obes* 23 (Suppl 1), 65-68.

Wadden, T. A. (1993). The tretment of obesity:

An overview. in obesity theory and therapy.

2nd ed. New York: Raven Press.

Wilmore, J. H., Costill, D. L. (1988). Training for sport and activity. Iowa: Wm. c. Brown Pub

Wood, D. D., Haskell, W., Klein, H., & Leis, S. (1976). The distribution of plasma lipoprotein in middle-aged runners. Metabolism. 25(11), 1249-1257.

Zeman, F. J. (1991). Clinical Nutrition & Dietetics. McMillan Publ Comp, NY, 479-504.

- Abstract -

The Effects of Exercise Therapy and Exercise-Behavior Modification Therapy on Obesity, Blood Lipids, and Self-esteem of the Obese Middle-aged Women*

Kim, In-Hong*

Purpose: To examine the effect of the exercise therapy, and exercise-behavior modification therapy on obesity, blood lipids and self-esteem of the obese middle-aged women.

 $\label{eq:Method:A total of 35 middle-aged women} \\ (BMI: over 30) were selected for this research.$

Walking at a 50% intensity was administered 4 days a week for 12 weeks, while the behavior modification therapy performed for $60 \sim 90$ minutes per week for 12 weeks.

Result: Body weight BMI and has significantly reduced in the case of EG and E·BG. The result of comparing body weight between groups showed significant difference between EG and CG, and E·BG and CG whereas BMI showed significant difference between EG and CG only. TC, TG, LDL-C, %TC/HDL-C have shown significant decrease in EG and E-BG, while HDL-C displayed significant increase in EG and E.BG. And HDL-C showed significant decrease in CG. As for comparison between groups, significant difference was noted in EG and CG, and E.BG and CG at TC, HDL-C, LDL-C, and in EG and CG at %TC/HDL-C. Self-esteem displayed significant increase in EG and E·BG; however, there was no significant different in CG. As for comparison between groups, significant difference noted in E·BG and CG only.

Conclusion: The results showed that the exercise therapy and the exercise-behavior modification therapy were effective in changing obesity, blood lipids and self-esteem of the obese middle-aged women.

Key words: Exercise therapy, Behavior modification therapy, Obesity, Blood lipids, Self-esteem

^{*} This work was supported by the Dongguk University Research Fund in 2002.

^{**} Department of Nursing, College of Medicine, Dongguk University