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## Treatment Status and Its Related Factors of the Hypertensives Detected Through Community Health Promotion Program

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### = ABSTRACT =

The purpose of this study was to investigate the treatment status and its related factors of the newly detected rural hypertensives through community health promotion program.

A questionnaire survey and blood pressure measurement were performed to 6,977 residents of a rural area, and 282 hypertensives detected by blood pressure measurement were selected as subjects of the study. The study employed the health belief model as a hypothetical model.

The major results of this study were as follows:

The proportion of person experienced treatment among hypertensives was 12.0%. Treatment experience rate was significantly related with age and educational level( $p<0.01$ ). That is, if they were older, lower educational level, the treatment experience rate was higher.

The major reasons of no treatment were 'they had not hypertensive symptoms'(45.6%), 'their blood pressure was not high so much that they received treatment'(43.2%).

The chief facilities for treatment were public health institutions(57.9%) such as health center and health subcenter, and hospital/clinics(29.8%).

The treatment experience rate was higher when they had higher perceived severity for hyperten-

sion, lower perceived barrier to treatment, although statistically not significant.

Treatment experience rate was significantly related with cues to action and health education experience(p<0.05). That is, if they had hypertension related symptoms such as headache previously, patients suffered from hypertension complication and health education experience for hypertension, the treatment experience rate was higher.

In multiple logistic regression analysis for treatment experience, having a cerebrovascular patient in their acquaintance and the experience of health education for hypertension were significant variables.

On consideration of above findings, it would to be essential to provide knowledge about hypertension and its treatment, and severity of hypertension complications through health education.

KEY WORDS: Community health promotion program, Rural hypertensives, Treatment status

20-45% , 55%

가

가

25- 35% , ( , 1981;

가 , 1986; , 1994; , 1994;

, 1999; , 2000; , 2000;

, 2000).

( , 1999;

, 2000; , 2000; , 2000).

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가

가 .

.

KAP(knowledge, attitude, practice)

가

가 777

, 가 가 603 ,

200mmHg

105mmHg ( , 2000)

603 1999 2 4  
가

603 373

, 가

1

. 373

가

1.

가

1 3 282 75.6%가 ( ).

5

가 30

8,880 ( 4,255 , 4,625 ) 2.

, 1998 12 1999 2 ,

가

( ).

140mmHg

6,977 ( 3,327 , 3,740 90mmHg 1 .

) .

2  
160mmHg

95mmHg

가 1 가 1 가

, 3

160mmHg

95mmHg

3. (Becker, 1974; Rosenstock, 1974; Gochman, 1981). 가  
 가 (value expectancy theory)

(intention) , 가 가

(theory of reasoned action, TRA) 가 (Counte Christman, 1981; Gochman, 1981).  
 (theory of planned behavior, TPB)

( ) 가  
 가 가 1 .

1.

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가	가	1:	2:	
		1:	/	2:
	가	1:	2:	
		1:	2:	3:
		1:	2:	3:
		1:	2:	3:
1		1:	2:	
		1:	2:	
		1: 49	2: 50-59	
		3: 60-69	4: 70	
		1:	2:	3:
		1:	2:	3:
		1:	2:	3:

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4.

, , 가 , , , 가 , , , 가 (Strecher , 1997). 가 , , , 3가 ( 2). - ( 1. 1 1 11.7% , 114%, 76.9% 23.1% 가 가 (p<0.01)( 3). ' 가 '가 45.6% 가

2.

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1

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- , ( , )

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1

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3. : %

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	141	8.5	9.9	81.6
	141	14.9	12.8	72.3
( )**				
-49	55	3.6	5.5	90.9
50-59	60	8.3	13.3	78.4
60-69	93	12.9	11.8	75.3
70-	67	22.4	13.4	64.2
**				
	91	20.9	14.3	64.8
	101	10.9	12.9	76.2
	80	5.0	5.0	90.0
	42	14.3	9.5	76.2
	173	10.4	11.0	78.6
	58	15.5	13.8	70.7
	80	6.2	10.0	83.8
	125	12.8	13.6	73.6
	76	15.8	9.2	75.0
	282	11.7	11.4	76.9

\*: p < 0.05 \*\* : p < 0.01.

4. : %

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	111	41.4	47.8	10.8
	95	45.3	43.2	11.5
( )**				
-49	48	41.7	33.3	25.0
50-59	44	40.9	45.5	13.6
60-69	66	51.5	45.5	3.0
70-	41	31.7	61.0	7.3
**				
	57	40.4	52.6	7.0
	71	47.9	43.7	8.4
	70	42.9	38.6	18.5
	31	45.2	51.6	3.2
	128	43.8	43.8	12.4
	40	40.0	47.5	12.5
	65	43.1	46.1	10.8
	88	43.2	45.4	11.4
	52	44.2	46.2	9.6
	217	43.2	45.6	11.2

\*: p < 0.05 \*\* : p < 0.01.

5.

: %

	22	36.4	63.6	0.0
	35	25.7	54.3	20.0
( ) <sup>**</sup>				
-49	4	25.0	75.0	0.0
50-59	10	50.0	40.0	10.0
60-69	21	33.3	47.6	19.1
70-	23	17.4	73.9	8.7
**	31	19.4	67.7	12.9
	19	42.1	42.1	15.8
	6	33.3	66.7	0.0
	8	25.0	75.0	0.0
	34	29.4	58.8	11.8
	14	28.6	50.0	21.4
	9	44.4	55.6	0.0
	31	29.0	54.9	16.1
	17	23.5	64.7	11.8
	66	29.8	57.9	12.3

가 43.2% 가 15.8%, 가 11.9%, 9.9%, (p<0.01)( 4). 10.5% ( , , ) 57.9% 가 , 29.8%, 12.3% ( 5).

2.

(p<0.05).

가 , 가 14.3%, , 가 20.6% , 가 11.4%, 가 8.7%

6. 가 , , , : %

		가		
가	24	12.5	8.3	79.2
	257	12.1	11.3	76.6
	181	9.9	10.5	79.6
	101	15.8	11.9	72.3
	169	10.7	11.8	77.5
	108	12.9	10.2	76.9
	84	10.7	7.1	82.1
	170	11.2	14.1	74.7
	25	24.0	8.0	68.0
	61	9.8	6.6	83.6
173	11.0	13.9	75.1	
45	20.0	8.9	71.1	

7. : %

*	151	11.2	7.3	81.5
	107	13.1	13.1	73.8
	24	12.5	29.2	58.3
*	219	11.4	8.7	79.9
	63	14.3	20.6	65.1
**	217	10.6	7.8	81.6
	53	17.0	20.8	62.2

\* : p < 0.05 \*\* : p < 0.01.

가 (p<0.05), 1

가 17.0%,

가 20.8%

10.6%,

7.8%

(p<0.01)( 7).



8.

			95%	p
	0.4167	1.52	0.51- 4.51	0.454
	0.2064	1.23	0.64- 2.36	0.535
	-0.0413	0.96	0.50- 1.83	0.901
	-0.1623	0.85	0.49- 1.49	0.285
	-0.3283	0.72	0.43- 1.22	0.222
	0.1879	1.21	0.74- 1.98	0.457
	0.7874	2.20	1.09- 4.42	0.027
	0.7799	2.18	1.08- 4.40	0.030
		<sup>2</sup> = 17.985, p = 0.002		

가

1

가

가

(p<0.05)( 8).

가

1

가

11.7%,

11.4%

가

23.1%

가

20- 45%

(

, 1981;

,

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1986;

, 1994;

, 1994;

,

가

1999;

, 2000;

, 2000;

(

,

, 2000),

1999).

(2000)

가

,

1

가

가  
(Hussey Gilliland, 1989).  
가 , 가  
, 가  
가  
(2000) 가  
가  
‘ 가  
’가 45.6% 가  
(2000)  
‘ 가  
’가 가 가  
가  
, 1999). 가 ( -  
가  
‘ 가 ,  
43.2% , (2000) ‘  
, ) 57.9% 가  
61.8% ) 29.8% ,

, (1994),

가 (Gochman, 1997) 가

(1994) (1997) ( , 1997), (2000)

, KAP

(2000)

, 가

(Gordis, 1976;

, Eraker , 1984),

가 가

가

가

가

가

(Groves, 1989; Hartge

Hochbaum(1958) Cahill, 1998),

가 45.6% 가 , '가 43.2% 가 ' 가 (p<0.01).

가 ) 57.9% 가 , 29.8%, 12.3%

( , 1999; , 2000).

27.7%

20.4%

(p<0.05).

1 14.3%, 1998 12 1999 4 20.6% , 6,977 11.4%, 8.7% 가 (p<0.05), 1 17.0%, 282 1 가 20.8% 10.6%, 7.8% (p<0.01).

1 11.7% , 11.4% 23.1% . 가 , (p<0.01).

(p<0.05).

1994;  
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8. . . . .  
227- 257, 2000

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2000; 33(2): 199- 207

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