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1.

1980

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(Jacobson, Yenney & Bisgard, 1990)

1960

. 1985

7가
가

7가

(The National Survey of Worksite Health Promotion Activities) 50 65%

가

(Fielding & Piserchia, 1989; Christenson & Kiefhaber, 1988).

(Lee & Park, 1996).

[4

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가

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2001 9 2

2001 10 11

2002 3 18

. 1991
 , 3,434,919 3.42%
 117,566
 7,187 (0.21%),
 110,379 (3.21%) 1)
 (, 1992).
 2)
 (34.5%), (33.0%), (10.3%),
 (9.2%), (5.5%), 3)
 (7.5%) ,
 4)

가 1.
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 (Chapman, 1997).

(Nonequivalent pre-posttest design)

2.
 A A
 2 1998
 270 2 (53)
 (Transtheoretical model : TTM) (19) 72
 () 72
 Prochaska Diclemente 가
 (1984)
 1999 24
 25 ,
 23 48

3.
 1)
 가
 2. Alamada County

7 (, , 7-8 , (1996) “Diet related behaviors questionnaire” . 1) , , , (Precontemplation: 6 가), 2 (Contemplation: 6 가), 3 가 (Preparation: 1 가), 4 (Action: 6 가), 5 (Maintenance: Action 6 가))

2) 가 9가 4. 1) (1) 2 ALT, AST Karmen , -GTP Orlowski , 가 가 GOD-POD , HICN , 가 가 FT-200S , 가 가 1998 (2) CAP(College of American Pathologists) 가 가 가 (3) 가 18 / 가 5 가 1, 2 가 2 A 829 Cronbach's alpha .7031 2) 가 3) 5 O'Conor(1994)가 “Physical activity questionnaire” , McCann, Bovberg, Curry, Retzlaff, Walden & Knopp

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가 1) () ()

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2) ²-test .

sample t-test two

3) paired t-test Wilcoxon signed ranks test

5.

1) 1998

가

2) 1.

3) <Table 2>, <Table 3>, <Table 4> 1998 ²-test, two sample t-test , ALT , 7

14 가

4) <Table 1> 가 가

5) 1999 가 가 가

1998 가

<Table 1> Criteria of implementing the intervention

Intervention	Subjects	
	stage of diet behavior change	stage of exercise behavior change
Common + Diet	stage 1 or 2	stage 4
	stage 1 or 2	stage 5
Common + Exercise	stage 4	stage 1 or 2
	stage 5	stage 1 or 2
Common + Diet + Exercise	stage 1 or 2	stage 1 or 2

<Table 2> Homogeneity test between experimental group and control group

Characteristics	variable	Subjects		Z or t	p		
		experimental (n = 25)				control (n = 23)	
		frequency (%) or mean	frequency (%) or mean			frequency (%) or mean	frequency (%) or mean
age	20-29	2 (8.0)	7 (30.4)	6.477	.091		
	30-39	6 (24.0)	6 (26.1)				
	40-49	11 (44.0)	9 (39.1)				
	50-59	6 (24.0)	1 (4.3)				
sex	male	13 (52.0)	17 (73.9)	2.454	.117		
	female	12 (48.0)	6 (26.1)				
weight		63.76	68.04	-1.132	.264		
height		163.32	167.43	-1.634	.109		
health status perception		1.39	1.50	-.483	.632		

1)

Wilcoxon

<Table 3>,

(Z = -2.000, p = .046)

2)

(1)

<Table 4>,

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ALT

ALT

<Table 3> Health behavior change before and after using program

Health behavior	variable	Before				Z	p	After				Z	p	Wilcoxon signed ranks test			
		experimental		control				experimental		control				experimental		control	
		Freq	%	Freq	%			Freq	%	Freq	%			Z	p	Z	p
eating habit	regular	16	66.7	9	50.0	1.186	.276	15	65.2	4	18.2	10.197*	.001	.000	1.000	-2.000*	.046
	irregular	8	33.3	9	50.0			8	34.8	18	81.8						
salt ingestion	low	5	20.8	4	22.2	.708	.702	3	13.0	4	18.2	.266	.875	-.707	.480	-.577	.564
	average	14	58.3	12	66.7			15	65.2	14	63.6						
exercise	high	5	20.8	2	11.1	8.067*	.018	5	21.7	4	18.2	2.316	.314	-1.265	.206	-1.000	.317
	> 3/ week	2	8.3	4	23.5			3	13.6	2	9.1						
drinking	< 3/ week	3	12.5	7	41.2	5.487*	.019	7	31.8	12	54.5	2.828	.243	-1.342	.180	-.577	.564
	none	19	79.2	6	35.3			12	54.5	8	36.4						
	> 3/ week	12	52.3	3	16.7			9	40.9	4	18.2						
smoking	< 3/ week	11	47.8	15	83.3	1.205	.272	12	54.5	16	72.7	.617	.432	.000	1.000	.000	1.00
	no	13	61.9	7	43.8			13	61.9	11	50.0						
weight control	yes	8	38.1	9	56.3	1.686	.430	8	38.1	11	50.0	.803	.669	.000	1.000	-1.732	.083
	< 110%	11	44.0	13	56.5			11	44.0	11	47.8						
	110- 120	7	28.0	7	30.4	7	28.0	7	28.0	8	34.8						
	> 120%	7	28.0	3	13.0			7	28.0	4	17.4						

<Table 4> Physiological lab value change before and after using program (1)

Item	1998 year				1999 year				experimental		control	
	experimental	control	t	p	experimental	control	t	p	paired t	p	paired t	p
ALT	23.63	38.91	-2.093	.047	25.00	36.43	-2.345	0.025	-.760	.455	.581	.567
AST	23.25	28.43	-1.713	.094	24.40	28.43	-1.498	0.141	-1.078	.292	.000	1.000
cholesterol	217.88	222.96	-0.357	.723	184.68	185.52	-0.077	0.939	3.866	.001	3.884	.001
-GTP	26.71	47.74	-2.023	.052	24.48	46.96	-2.521	0.018	1.110	.278	.159	.875
glucose	88.83	101.61	-1.230	.225	90.48	111.78	-1.841	0.076	-.592	.560	-1.859	.076
hemoglobin	13.94	14.51	-1.160	.252	13.90	14.55	-1.464	0.150	-.042	.967	-.342	.736
systolic BP	135.64	144.83	-1.596	.117	126.72	136.30	-2.152	0.037	2.981	.006	2.181	.040
diastolic BP	92.20	96.65	-1.008	.319	82.44	88.91	-1.465	0.150	3.773	.001	3.525	.002
Body Mass Index	112.36	111.57	.176	.861	111.92	111.35	0.122	0.904	0.466	.645	.186	.854

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paired t-test

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Wilcoxon

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(Z = -2.236, p = .025), (Z = -2.714, p = .007), (Z = -3.051, p = .002), (Z = -2.449, p = .014), (Z = -2.646, p = .008), (Z = -2.449, p = .014), ALT (Z = -2.000, p = .046)

<Table 5>

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(2)

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<Table 5> Physiological lab value change before and after using program (2)

Item	group	Before			After			Wilcoxon signed ranks test			
		experimental	control	p	experimental	control	p	experimental		control	
		Freq(%)	Freq(%)		Freq(%)	Freq(%)		Z	p	Z	p
-GTP	normal	16(66.7)	11(47.8)	1.705	22(88)	9(39.1)	12.508	-2.236	.025	-1.000	.317
	abnormal	8(33.3)	12(52.2)	(.192)	3(12)	14(60.9)	(.000)				
Body Mass Index	normal	11(44)	12(52.2)	.321	9(36)	10(43.5)	.280	-1.000	.317	-1.000	.317
	abnormal	14(56)	11(47.8)	(.571)	16(64)	13(56.5)	(.597)				
systolic BP	normal	12(48)	8(34.8)	.861	21(84)	12(52.2)	5.648	-2.714	.007	-1.414	.157
	abnormal	13(52)	15(65.2)	(.353)	4(16)	11(47.8)	(.017)				
diastolic BP	normal	6(24)	4(17.4)	.317	17(68)	11(47.8)	2.006	-3.051	.002	-2.646	.008
	abnormal	19(76)	19(82.6)	(.573)	8(32)	12(52.2)	(.157)				
cholesterol	normal	16(66.7)	14(60.9)	.171	23(92)	20(87)	.327	-2.449	.014	-2.449	.014
	abnormal	8(33.3)	9(39.1)	(.679)	2(8)	3(13)	(.568)				
glucose	normal	21(87.5)	17(73.9)	1.40	20(80)	16(69.6)	.696	-1.414	.157	-.577	.564
	abnormal	3(12.5)	6(26.1)	(.237)	5(20)	7(30.4)	(.404)				
Hemoglobin	normal	24(100)	22(95.7)	1.066	24(96)	23(100)	.940	-1.000	.317	-1.000	.317
	abnormal	0	1(4.3)	(.302)	1(4)	0	(.332)				
AST	normal	23(95.8)	19(82.6)	2.161	24(96)	21(91.3)	.451	.000	1.000	-1.000	.317
	abnormal	1(4.2)	4(17.4)	(.142)	1(4)	2(8.7)	(.502)				
ALT	normal	22(91.7)	16(69.6)	3.706	20(80)	12(52.2)	4.174	-1.342	.180	-2.000	.046
	abnormal	2(8.3)	7(30.4)	(.054)	5(20)	11(47.8)	(.041)				

<Table 6> Number of complaints of symptom before and after using program

Time	Experimental	Control	t	p
Before	1.29	2.50	-1.267	.237
After	2.14	4.00	-2.815	.014

<Table 7> Participative intention for health promotion programs

Program	Experimental	Control	t	p
Hypertention management	3.44	3.43	.020	.984
Weight management	3.25	2.88	.546	.593
Exersice therapy	3.38	1.67	1.985	.078
Diet therapy	2.43	1.75	1.161	.278
Smoking Control	2.00	2.33	-.380	.717
Stress management	3.14	2.00	1.503	.164

, <Table 6> , 가

가 2.1

, 4.0

(p<.05).

3) 36.4%

79.2%

54.5%

35.3%

가

<Table 7>, 가

Kim, Ha, Kim Yoon(2001)

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2 가

가

ALT, 가

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2.1 , 4.0

5 가 1, 2

가

가

79.2%가
가

54.5%

1990

24.7%

가

(King, Marcus, Pinto, Emmons & Abrams,
1996; Nguyen, Potvin & Otis, 1997)

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가

가

A

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72

가

24

25

Pate Blair(1983)

23

48

1.

2.

ALT

(Hollander & Lengermann, 1988). Lee
(1999)

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- Abstract -

Effects of a Occupational Health Promotion Program for Prevention of Cardiovascular Disease

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*Kim, Gi-Yon ****

Purpose: The purposes of this study was to evaluate an occupational health promotion program for the prevention of cardiovascular disease. **Method:** This study employed a quasi-experimental non-equivalent pre and post test to evaluate the program. The subjects of this study were 48 employees selected by

convenience sampling who were suspected of having hypertension and hyperlipidemia in routine physical examinations and who were working in A University Hospital in Suwon. 25 subjects were assigned to the experimental group and 23 to the control group. Data collection was done using questionnaires before and after the subjects used the program.

Results: The results of this study showed that systolic blood pressure, ALT, -GTP in the experimental group was lower than that of the control group. There were significant differences between two groups in the percentage of 'irregularity of diet' and in health behavior compliance. There were significant differences between the two groups in the number of complaints of symptoms after using the program.

Conclusion: This study shows that there were no obvious differences between the two groups in all areas, but this program had a positive effect on health behavior changes. It is expected that employees' lifestyles can be changed through continuous health promotion programs.

Key words : Health Promotion Program, Occupational, Prevention, Cardiovascular disease

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