

: 은,

,

:

•

1970

, 80-90%  
가 .

, 1994; , 1994; , 1994).

가 ( , 1994; 가

가

1990 “ ” (1990 8 ) 2000

“

4-6

[ 2

” .

가 . 가

, 가

1

(McFarlane, 1989).

, 가

(Feed et al., 1992).

가 2000

가

가  
(ADA, 1993).

WHO/UNICEF



(1993)

가

(Reames, 1985; Lawrence.1982).

3

(Strett, Bain & O'Leary, 1983).

1995 Williams Hammer , Louisiana

1984 82 74% 1987 Baltimore 56

18%가 가 (Williams and Hammer, 1995; Hollen, 1976; Reames, 1985).

1994 16.9% 35.2% 47.9% 1970

( , 1994).

가 가 , 가

1

"soft issues" " " )Freed, Jones & Fraley, 1993).

가 가

가 가 . 가

가

(Hoffman and Combestm 1990). 가 (assumption)

가 가

(Williams and Hammer, 1995).

WHO/UNICEF

(Freed et al., 1992).

가

가

1.

76 , 104 5 279 99 4  
 25% 가  
 56 87% 가 48 3 104  
 가

2.

Williams Hammer가  
 5 pilot study 15  
 10 , 1 56 6  
 47 “ ”, “ ”, “ ” “ ” “ ”  
 , ( ), ? ,

3.

1994 8 10 1994 9 5 가  
 3

4.

10  
 9  
 ANOVA robust Kruskal-Wallis  
 Chi-Square Fisher's Exactxptmxm  
 가 Spearman Rank SAS

1.

32%가  
 104  
 56 ,  
 48  
 87% 40%가 가 60%  
 가 “ ?” 80%가 9.5%  
 10%  
 0-4 가 57.3% < 1>.  
 < 1>

		( )			
		n (%)	n (%)	有 n (%)	無 n (%)
		64(65.0)	54(71.0)	-	-
		35(35.0)	22(29.0)	56(100)	48(100)
1	< 1	21(23.6)	23(30.3)	1( 1.8)	7(14.6)
2	1 - < 3	18(20.2)	16(21.1)	-	15(31.3)
3	3 - < 5	22(24.7)	13(17.1)	1( 1.8)	4(8.3)
4	5 - < 10	28(31.5)	18(23.7)	5( 8.9)	13(27.1)
	> 10			48(85.9)	9(18.8)
		79(79.8)	61(80.3)	53(94.6)	39(81.3)
		7( 7.1)	9(11.8)	2( 3.6)	8(16.7)
		13(13.3)	6( 7.9)	1( 1.8)	1( 2.1)
		44(44.4)	26(34.7)	41(73.2)	19(39.6)
		55(55.6)	49(65.3)	15(26.8)	29(60.4)
1		11(42.3)	28(63.6)	13(23.2)	9(18.8)
2		15(57.7)	15(34.1)	26(46.4)	8(16.7)
3		-	1( 2.3)	2( 3.6)	1( 2.1)

10 가 85.9% (48 )  
 1 - 3 31.3% (15 ) 가 , 5 - 10  
 27.1% (13 ) . 94.6%가  
 , 81.3%가 가 가  
 39.6% .  
 가  
 51.2%가 10% 60% 가 33.3% 가  
 . 1 31-60% 가가 42.9% ,

51.9% .3 32.4%가 10-30%  
 , 44.2%가 31-60% 가 < 2-a>.  
 < 2-a> 가 (n=175)

	1				3			
< 10%	42(51.2)	7(12.3)	11(15.7)	0( 0.0)	17(10.3)	2( 3.9)	14(14.1)	1( 1.3)
10-30%	31(27.8)	15(26.3)	27(38.6)	7(13.5)	40(32.5)	19(36.5)	48(48.6)	16(21.1)
31-60%	7( 8.5)	16(28.1)	30(42.9)	27(51.9)	11(16.2)	23(44.2)	17(17.2)	31(40.8)
>60%	2( 2.4)	19(33.3)	2( 2.9)	18(34.6)	0( 0)	8(15.4)	1( 1.0)	8(10.5)

9.7% 1 18%, 47.3%, 3 7.5%, 33%,  
 56.6% 1 < 2-b>.  
 < 2-b> 가 8.3%, 1 30.0% 3 43.1% .

	1	3
Mean(%)	8.3	30.0
S.D.(%)	11.0	25.9
(%)	7.5	18.0
(%)	9.7	47.3

2.

2.8 . 가 “ / /  
 ” 1.6 (1= , 6= ) 가 .  
 “ 가 ”가 1.7 . 가  
 “ (toddler) ” 4.0  
 “ ”가 3.7 .  
 4 가 가  
 , < 3> . 가 /  
 가 2.9 . 가 (1= , 6= ) 가  
 1.7 가 가  
 1.8 . 가 “ ” 3.5 .  
 “ (toddler) ” , “  
 ” “  
 ” (p<0.01).  
 “ (infant) ” “  
 (toddler) ” (p<0.01).  
 “ 가 가 ” “  
 ” .(p<0.01).

“ 가 가 ”(p<0.01), “(p<0.00), ”  
 (infant) “(p<0.01) 가 .  
 가  
 (p<0.01)< 3>.  
 < 3>

		P	P	P			
1.	가 가	F>M**	1>2>3**	1>2**	2.3	1.5	1>2>3>4**
2.		F>M**	3>1>2**	NS	3.7	1.8	3>4>1>2**
3.	(infant)	NS	3>1>2**	1>2**	2.1	1.4	3>4>1>2**
4.	(toddler)	NS	3>1>2**	1>2**	4.0	1.7	3>1>4>2**
5.	가	NS	3>1>2**	1>2**	1.7	1.2	3>1>4>2**
6.		NS	2>1>3**	NS	4.1	1.6	2>4>1>3**
7.		F>M**	3>2>1**	1>2**	1.6	1.2	3>4>2>1**
8.		NS	3>2>1**	1>2**	3.7	1.5	3>2>4>1**
9.		M>F*	3>2>1**	NS	3.0	1.6	3>4>2>1**
10.		NS	NS	NS	2.8	1.6	NS
		NS	3>2>1**	1>2**	2.8	0.6	3>4>2>1**
Mean Score on 6-point scale			1.	1:		1:	
	1=	M:		2:		2:	
	6=	F:	2.			3:	
	#2,5,6,7						
	Kruskal Willis Test		3.			4:	
	*<.05						
	**<.01						

3.  
 3 “ ” 96%,  
 89%, 96% 가 19 “ 96%,  
 15-20 (sinuses) ” 5%, 21 “ 가  
 ” 7%, 35 “ 가  
 가 ”  
 17% 가 . 60% 가 56  
 14 , 6 , 28 . 40% 가

28 ,

32 ,

14

< 4> .

< 4>

		(%)					
1.	가		32	20	60		
2.		20	1		27	21	52
3.					96	89	96
4.			(ear infection)		79	58	33
5.			(nipple shields)		23	14	79
6.	가				82	63	29
7.					59	46	27
8.					42	25	70
9.			(bluish- white)		26	21	91
10.	(lactoferrin)		가		43	28	81
11.	12				33	28	65
12.					35	51	57
13.					74	49	85
14.					10	29	56
15.					55	22	49
16.					18	28	56
17.		가	가	20%	20	26	39
18.			10%	가	44	43	83
19.		15- 20	*sinuses)		8	5	24
20.		가			44	28	59
21.					7	11	18
22.			1		66	66	76
23.			1	가	34	36	56
24.					9	17	42
25.	가				57	53	74
26.		가	1	2	81	58	79
27.					35	33	59
28.					51	43	66
29.			가		64	46	62
30.	가			가	41	17	31
31.			1	1	81	36	68
32.					70	75	83
33.					58	58	74
34.		가			46	38	61
35.	가			가	14	14	17





< 5> ,

	P	P	P
1.	1<2**	NS	3>2>4>1**
2.	1<2**	1<2*	3>4>2>1**
3.	NS	NS	3>2>4>1**
4.	1<2**	1<2**	3>2>4>1**
5.	1<2**	NS	3>4>2>1**
6.	1<2**	NS	3>2>4>1**
7.	1<2**	1<2**	3>4>1>2**
8.	1<2**	NS	3>4>1>2**
9.	1<2**	NS	3>4>1>2**
	1<2**	1<2**	3>2>4>1**
Kruskal- Wallis Test	1:	1:	1:
*.<.05	2:	2:	2:
**.<.01			3.
			4.

4.

47.7%가 “ ” “ ” 가  
가 < 6>.

< 6>

( )					
		有	無		
6( 6.2)	7( 9.7)	3( 5.4)	2( 4.2)	18( 6.4)	
35(36.1)	28(38.9)	36(64.3)	17(35.4)	116(41.3)	
46(47.4)	28(38.9)	12(21.4)	24(50.0)	110(39.1)	
9( 9.3)	7( 9.7)	5( 8.9)	3( 6.3)	24( 8.5)	
1( 1.0)	2( 2.7)	0( 0.0)	2( 4.2)	3( 1.1)	

.

, , , 10 (6 ), 56 (47  
9 ) 1 . 가  
.

6 2.8

Williams and Hammer(1995)

가 1984 Louisiana 82 74%가

가 가“ 가 가 ” “ (infant) ”가 47.7% 가 42%, 37%, 57%

가 가 가 가 가 24 가 46%

가

WHO/UNICEF

lactation clinic

가

가.

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- Abstract -

# **Health Care Professionals' Attitudes, Knowledge and Confidence on Breastfeeding: Metropolitan Areas of South Korea**

Kim, Hea Sook

Kim, Hea Sook:College of Nursing, Yonsei University

A 15-minute questionnaire on breast-feeding was administered to the obstetric and pediatric residents and nurses in metropolitan academic training programs in Korea to assess their attitudes to and knowledge about breast-feeding and their confidence in managing breast-feeding problems. The questionnaires were self-administered and confidential and the participants was 279.

Overall, the study participants indicated a supportive attitude toward breast-feeding. Nurses had a highest supportive attitude than obstetric and pediatric residents. Their self-confidence in this area was inappropriately high with 48% of total, 49% of obstetric, 42% of pediatric and 58% of nurses describing themselves as "confident" or "very confident" to manage common breast-feeding problems to compare their knowledge level answering only 46% of the questions correctly. However, nurses who did have continuing education about breast-feeding had significantly high in knowledge level.

These health care professionals have extremely limited knowledge of breast-feeding management compared to their reported confidence. To be truly supportive of breast-feeding, health care professionals should receive didactic and clinical training to breast-feeding management.