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Practice Rate of Breast Self-examination and Its Related Factors among Women in a Rural Area

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= ABSTRACT =

A questionnaire survey of 568 women over the age of 30 in 11 dong of Goryeong-gun was performed to identify the practice rate of breast self-examination and its related factors.

It was found that the practice rate of breast self-examination was 28.2%, with 9.7% of those surveyed performing breast self-examinations more than once a month. The practice rate of breast self-examination showed significant differences according to factors, such as age, presence of spouse, educational level, occupation, economic status, smoking, regular exercise and chronic disease. According to age, the highest practice rate of breast self-examination was between the ages of 40-49 and the lowest over the age of 60.

The practice rate increased with higher the educational level and presence of spouse. According to occupation, administrative and managerial occupations presented the highest practice rate of breast self-examination. Higher economic status, regular exercise and positive family history of breast cancer each presented high practice rates of breast self-examination. The practice rate revealed higher in those who did not smoke and who had no chronic diseases than others.

The greatest reason for performing breast self-examination was “decided by myself for health reasons”, followed by “effect of mass media” and “promotion by health center”.

The most common reasons for not performing breast self-examination were “don't feel the need”, followed by “don't know how to perform the exam” and “don't know about the exam itself”.

Multiple logistic regression analysis showed that factors, such as over the age of 60, less education,

and no experience with mammography all lowered the practice rate of self-breast examination.

In conclusion, the rates of breast self-examination and regular check-ups of people in rural areas, who are characteristically older and have low educational backgrounds, were 28.2% and 9.7%. These results show the immediate need for the education of the methods for breast self-examination to be carried out by health centers in these areas.

Such efforts and programs could increase the practice rate of breast self-examination and thereby improve health and enhance the quality of life of women in rural areas.

KEY WORDS: Breast self-examination, Women, Rural area

5 92%
 , 가 71%
 , 4 (Stage) 18%
 (Lauver, 1992).

8
 (Dest Fisher, 1994),
 (22.1%), (15.4%)
 (12.5%)
 40 가 (mammography), (clinical breast
 examination), 가 (breast self-
 examination) (Shapiro, 1989).
 1983 10 가 (Day
 Chamberlain, 1988)
 2.0 , 1988 2.4 , 1992 3.9 , 1996 4.3 가
 가 15 (2000) 가

가
 1991 2.6%, 1995 2.7%, 1998
 3.2% 가 , ,
 가 , ,
 , , , ,
 , , ,
 , (Ferris , 1996)
 70%
 가 Stromberg(1981) 가
 가
 (, 1998). 95% . Foster

(10.8%) (4).

568 60
 173 (30.5%) 가 , 50 가 162
 (28.5%), 40 가 117 (20.6%), 39 가 116
 (20.4%) . 가 가 456
 (80.3%) 112 (19.7%) .
 가 363 (63.9%) 가 ,
 가 114 (20.0%), 가 41 (7.2%),
 가 31 (5.5%), 가 19 (3.3%) .
 가 371 (65.5%)
 가 . . 363(63.9)
 303 (53.4%) 가 , 41(7.2)
 가 가 133 (23.4%), 47 31(5.5)
 (8.3%), . 30 (5.3%), . 19(3.3)
 28 (4.9%), 가 27 (4.8%) 114(20.0)
 100 가 365 (64.3%) 166(29.3)
 , 100- 150 136 (24.1%), 150 205(36.2)
 67 (12.1%) (1). 80(14.1)
 가 28.2% , 96(17.0)
 1 가 9.7% 가 19(3.4)
 , 2-3 1 가 7.2%, 6 1 가 2(0.4)
 5.3%, 1 1 가 4.8% (2).
 가 ‘ . 303(53.4)
 , 가 120 (75.0%) 가 133(23.4)
 가 , ‘ , 57 47(8.3)
 (35.6%), ‘ ’가 29 (18.1%), ‘ 30(5.3)
 , 12 (7.5%), ‘가 , 28(4.9)
 12 (7.5%), ‘가 , 27(4.8)
 6 (3.8%) (3).
 가 ()
 ‘ ’가 290 (71.1%) 100 365(64.3)
 가 , ‘ ’가 130 100- 150 136(24.1)
 (31.9%), ‘ ’가 102 (25.0%), 150 67(12.1)
 ‘ ’가 51 (12.5%), ‘ ’가 44 568(100.0)

1.		(%)
()		
30- 39		116(20.4)
40- 49		117(20.6)
50- 59		162(28.5)
60		173(30.5)
		456(80.3)
		112(19.7)
		363(63.9)
		41(7.2)
		31(5.5)
		19(3.3)
		114(20.0)
		166(29.3)
		205(36.2)
		80(14.1)
		96(17.0)
		19(3.4)
		2(0.4)
		303(53.4)
		133(23.4)
		47(8.3)
		30(5.3)
		28(4.9)
		27(4.8)
		100 365(64.3)
		100- 150 136(24.1)
		150 67(12.1)
		568(100.0)

2. 가		3. 가 가	
		()	
		(%)	
		(n=160)	
		160(28.2)	120(75.0)
1		55(9.7)	57(35.6)
2-3	1	41(7.2)	29(18.1)
6	1	30(5.3)	12(7.5)
1	1	27(4.8)	12(7.5)
		7(1.2)	가 12(7.5)
		408(71.8)	가 6(3.8)
		568(100.0)	9(5.6)
4. ()			
		(%)	
		(n=408)	
		290(71.1)	
		130(31.9)	
		102(25.0)	
		51(12.5)	
		44(10.8)	
		29(7.1)	
	가	6(1.5)	
	x-ray	4(1.0)	
	가	2(0.5)	
		27(6.6)	

가 , 100- 150 30.1%, 100
 40- 49 49.6% 가 , 23.8% 가
 30- 39 44.0%, 50- 59 24.7%, 60 (p<0.01)(5).
 64% 가 가
 가 31.6% 14.3% 가 35.6% 26.6%
 (p<0.01). 가 가 30.0% 6.8%
 가 (p<0.01).
 , 57.9% 가 가 42.6%
 , 56.3%, 42.5%, 26.2% (p<0.01),
 25.4%, 5.4% 가 가 31.7%
 (p<0.01). 24.0%
 , 57.1% 가 (p<0.05). 가 가
 37.6%, 43.3%, 가 가 63.6%
 22.4% 가 가 27.5%
 (p<0.01). (p<0.01)(6).
 150 47.8%

5.

가

	(n=568)	가 (n=160)	가 (%)	p- value
()*				
30- 39	116	51	44.0	0.000
40- 49	117	58	49.6	
50- 59	162	40	24.7	
60	173	11	6.4	
	456	144	31.6	0.000
	112	16	14.3	
	41	16	39.0	0.094
	363	109	30.0	
	31	9	29.0	
	19	4	21.1	
	114	22	19.3	

* p<0.01 measured by χ^2 -test.

(5)

	(n=568)	가 (n=160)	가 (%)	p-value
*	166	9	5.4	
	205	52	25.4	
	80	34	42.5	0.000
	96	54	56.3	
	19	11	57.9	
	2	0	0	
*				
·	28	16	51.7	
·	30	13	43.3	
가	133	50	37.6	
·	303	68	22.4	0.000
	47	10	21.3	
	27	3	11.1	
()*				
100	365	87	23.8	
100- 150	136	41	30.1	0.000
150	67	32	47.8	

* p<0.01 measured by χ^2 -test.

가 (, 1985; , 1990; , 1994) 30-40% .

가 , (1985) 33.0%, (1990) 30.4% , (1994) 37.9%

가 (7).

가 60-70% 가

가 40-49 49.6% 가 , (1988) 40 가 55.1%

가 28.2% 가 50

6.	가	가	가	가	p-value
		(n=568)	(n=160)	(%)	
		101	36	35.6	0.066
		467	124	26.6	
	**	44	3	6.8	0.001
		524	157	30.0	
	**	68	29	42.6	0.005
		500	131	26.2	
	*	262	63	24.0	0.043
		306	97	31.7	
	가 †	11	7	63.6	0.008
		557	153	27.5	
	X-ray **	129	64	40.0	0.000
		439	96	21.9	

p<0.05 measured by χ^2 -test.
 ** p<0.01 measured by χ^2 -test.
 † p<0.05 measured by Fisher's exact test.

7.	가	가	가	가
		Odds ratio	95% C.I.	(1998)
	(30-39)			40 , 가
	40-49	1.623	0.904- 2.914	가 .
	50-59	0.868	0.437- 1.724	가 (1998)
	60	0.333	0.133- 0.830	가 .
	()			(1990) ,
		3.356	1.525- 7.387	가 ,
		6.262	2.638- 14.876	(1998) 가
	(=0, =1)	2.628	1.635- 4.223	가

R²=0.327

가 (1998)

가 (1990), 가 (1998) 가 2 4

가 (Harris , 1992; Colditz , 1993; Roetzheim , 1994)

가 (McCusker Morrow, 1980; Senie , 1981), 가 9.7% 10% (, 1997; , 1998). 25%-46%

가 (1997) 가 (Stillman, 1977; Hallal, 1982). 가 (1997) 가 (1998)

가 (Senie , 1981; Celentano Holtzman, 1983), 가 75.0% 가 (1975) (TV, , ,) 가 () 가 () 가 가 (1991) 가 (1997) 가 (1999) 가 가 가 가 가 가 () 가 (1982) 가 (1990), 가

‘가 71.1% 가 , , ,
 ‘가 31.9%, ‘ 가
 , 가 25.0% . 가 가
 . (1985)
 , 가 가 가
 , (1997)
 , 가 ,
 , (1998)
 , 가 가
 . 가 ,
 10% 가 가 30%
 ‘ , 가 가
 가 가 가 9.7% , 가 가
 가 가 가 가 가
 . 20 가 가 가
 40 가 . 가
 , 1-2 가 가
 50 가 가 가 가
 (Levin Murphy, 1992). 가 가
 가 가
 20 가 가
 30-34 2 , 35-64
 , 30-34
 35-59 , 가
 2 (가
 , 1996). 가
 가 가
 가 가
 가 가
 11 30 568
 (Wang , 1994) 가 가 28.2%
 , 가 1 9.7%

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