

\*

1)

2001).

1. 가

81.3 가

(Korea National Statistical Office, 2001)

가 가 가

(Newton, LaCroix, Buist, Delaney, & Anderson, 2001; Stephen, Budge, & Carryer, 2002).

1/3 가

가

(Korea National Statistical Office, 2001)

(Nelson, 2002),

5 13% 26%  
40%

(MacLennan, Wilson,

& Taylor, 1998).

(Graziottin,

21% (Stadberg, Mattsson &

1996; Newton et al., 2001),

Milsom, 1997)

21%

(Kim et al., 1995)

(43.7%)

(45.5%)

(Kim & Lee, 2001; Weng et al.,

가

가

\* 2001  
1) ( E-mail: chungcw@snu.ac.kr  
03. 9. 9. 03. 9. 15. 03. 11. 8.

(Coo, O'Connor & Hunter, 2001)

가  
1997; Stephen et al., 2002).

(Stadberg et al.,  
75%가

가  
(Kritz-Silverstein et al., 1993; MacLennan et  
al., 1998)

가  
1995).

(Kim et al.,

가

가

(Becker, Stuifbergen & Gordon, 2002)

가

Henrich, 1993)

(Scalley &

가

(Kim et al., 1998; Stadberg et al., 1997)

가

가

sense of coherence (SOC)<sup>1)</sup>,

(Antonovsky, 1979)

(Antonovsky, 1979)가

가

가

(Chung, 1999),

(Scalley & Henrich,

1993; Kritz-Silverstein, Barrett-Connor, Morton  
& Wingard, 1993)  
BMI),

가 (

가  
Yates & Woods, 1990),

(Primomo,

(Seo, 1996; Trief,

Himes, Orendorff & Weinstock, 2001).

(Mueller,

가  
Doring, Heier & Lowel, 2002).

1) Dr. Aaron Antonovsky sense of coherence

	가	40- 60
		116
	(Thomas, 1997).	3.
	가	가
	sense of coherence가	가
	(Anson,	
Paran, Neumann & Chernichovsky, 1993)		
가	1) 가	가
		(
		), 가
	2) Sense of coherence	
	가	
	(Antonovsky, 1987). Sense of coherence	
	Antonovsky(1987) Orientation to Life	
	Questionnaire(OLQ) OLQ	
	29 Long form 13	
	Short form 2	
	Short form	
2. OLQ 1 7		
가	13- 91	
		가
1) sense of coherence가		
		Cronbach's alpha .78- .91
2) 가		(Antonovsky, 1987).
3) Chung(1999)		
		Cronbach's alpha
	.85	.80
3) Neugarten Kraines(1965)가		
1. 28 Menopausal		
Symptom Checklist		12
	, 11	, 5
2.		

4. 가

가 0 가

112 가

Chung(1999)

Cronbach's alpha .92 , .93

가

4) 13가 , , , 가 30-40 4

5) Kim(1991) 24 5.

Seo(1996)가 12 SPSS PC+

.76, .77 , , , 가

5 4

. 가 4-48 가

Pearson correlation analysis ,

Multiple regression analysis

6) Logistic regression analysis .

Likert-type

1 ' ' 5

' ' 1

1.

7) Moon(1990) 49.2 (±4.01)

40.5% 25%

(perimenopause) . 34.5%

(6 ) (9 ), 10.4%

(6 ) (9 )

30 ' ' 4

' ' 1

가 69%가 , 31%가

가 , 57% 가

가 , 가

Cronbach's 가

alpha .88, .88, 263 (±146.3)

.87, .76 . 13%(n=15)가

8) 가 ' ' , 가

가 ' ' , 28.4%(n=33)가 가 ' ' ,

71.6% ' ' .

0 1 .

<Table 1> Descriptive statistics of study variables (N=116)

Variable	Mean(SD)	Min	Max	Possible range
Age	49.2( 4.01)	40	58	40- 60
Sense of coherence	57.9(11.39)	23	83	13- 91
Sex role attitude	33.2( 4.79)	19	48	12- 48
Marital satisfaction	3.4( .82)	1	5	1- 5
Menopausal symptoms	33.6(17.09)	0	83	0- 112
Chronic illnesses	.78( 1.01)	0	8	0- 13
Susceptibility to menopause	13.8( 3.13)	6	24	6- 24
Seriousness of menopause	19.0( 4.19)	9	33	9- 36
Benefits of HRT	16.1( 2.64)	9	24	6- 24
Barriers to HRT	23.1( 3.66)	9	32	9- 36

2.

(intercorrelationships)

2> multicollinearity 가 .57 < . < 3> 8  
 multicollinearity 가 .57 27% (F=6.27, p<.001) (β=.18, p<.05),  
 가 , sense of coherence(β=-.38, p<.001),  
 가 , sense of coherence(β=-.20, p<.05)가  
 , sense of coherence가  
 가 18%  
 가 , sense of coherence가 (F=4.25, p<.001) (β

<Table 2> Correlations among study variables (N=116)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Age	-										
2. Education	.13	-									
3. Surgical menopause	.11	.10	-								
4. Sense of coherence	-.18	-.11	.02	-							
5. Sex role attitude	-.11	.12	.15	-.04	-						
6. Marital satisfaction	-.15	.15	.10	.28**	.09	-					
7. Menopausal symptoms	.19*	.11	-.02	-.57***	.02	-.14	-				
8. Chronic illnesses	.24**	-.15	.01	.01	-.23**	-.06	.11	-			
9. Susceptibility to menopause	.01	.21*	.07	-.46**	-.14	-.01	.38***	.07	-		
10. Seriousness of menopause	-.02	-.02	-.24*	-.38***	-.17	-.13	.31***	.01	.60***	-	
11. Benefits of HRT	.07	.09	.10	-.10	.12	.16	.07	.20*	.29***	.26**	-
12. Barriers to HRT	-.07	.07	-.18*	-.21*	-.06	-.13	.09	-.22*	.31***	.42***	-.10

\*p<.05, \*\*p<.01, \*\*\*p<.001

<Table 3> Factors of susceptibility and seriousness of menopause, and benefits and barriers to HRT

(N=116)

Variable	Susceptibility to menopause	Seriousness of menopause	Benefits of HRT	Barriers to HRT
	$\beta$	$\beta$	$\beta$	$\beta$
Age	-.14	-.07	.03	-.05
Education	.18*	-.02	.06	.06
Surgical menopause	.10	-.20*	.05	-.16
Sense of coherence	.38***	-.31**	-.16	-.19
Sex role attitude	-.20*	-.17	.15	-.09
Marital satisfaction	.09	-.01	.20*	-.08
Menopausal symptoms	.19	.16	-.04	-.01
Chronic illnesses	.07	-.03	.25**	-.22*
F value	6.27***	4.25***	1.92	2.15*
R <sup>2</sup>	.32	.24	.13	.14
Adj R <sup>2</sup>	.27	.18	.06	.07

\*p<.05, \*\*p<.01, \*\*\*p<.001

=-.20, p<.05) sense of coherence( $\beta$ -.31, p<.01)가

가

Exp(B) 3.2(95% Confidence

sense of coherence가

Interval(CI) 1.03- 10.08) ,

가

(Exp(B)=1.05, CI 1.00- 1.09),

( $\beta$ -.20, p<.05)

( $\beta$ -.25,

가

(Exp(B)=1.76,

p<.01)

CI 1.29- 2.42)

가

F

( $\beta$ -.22, p<.05)

7%(F=2.15, p<.05)

<Table 4> Factors of intention to take HRT

(N=116)

Variable	Step	Step
	Exp(B) (95% CI)	Exp(B) (95% CI)
Age	.63(.23- 1.71)	.61( .19- 1.96)
Education	2.36(.91- 6.13)	3.22(1.03- 10.08)*
Surgical menopause	2.90(.77- 10.79)	3.15( .58- 17.24)
Sense of coherence	.99(.94- 1.04)	1.01( .95- 1.08)
Sex role attitude	1.09(.99- 1.20)	1.05( .95- 1.17)
Marital satisfaction	.84(.39- 1.79)	.55( .22- 1.38)
Menopausal symptoms	1.02(.99- 1.06)	1.05(1.00- 1.09)*
Chronic illnesses	2.20(.81- 5.96)	1.82( .55- 6.03)
Susceptibility to menopause		.88( .69- 1.12)
Seriousness of menopause		1.02( .85- 1.21)
Benefits of HRT		1.76(1.29- 2.42)**
Barriers to HRT		.97( .82- 1.15)

\*p<.05, \*\*p<.001

4.

< 4>

(sense of coherence,

가

sense of coherence가

(Chung, 1999)

12.9% 28.4% Kim (1995)

5.2%, 15.3%

가

가

가

가

(McKinlay, McKinlay, & Brambilla, 1987)

가

가

가

가

가 가

Utian

Boggs(1999)

가

가

(MacLennan et al., 1998)

(Kim &

Lee, 2003)

가

( , , , ,  
가)

( )

(Writing group for the Women's Health Initiative Investigation, 2002)

가

sense of coherence

가,

가

sense of coherence가

sense of coherence가

sense of coherence

Graziottin(1996)

가,

Bromberger Matthews(1996)

(Seo, 1996)

National Health Institute  
Women's Health Initiative Study

가  
가  
가  
가

가

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- Abstract -

## Factors of Intention to take Hormone Replacement Therapy in Korean Menopausal Women\*

(Chung, Chae Weon)

**Purpose:** To identify factors influencing women's intention to take hormone replacement therapy(HRT). **Method:** A cross-sectional survey design was utilized. A total of 116 married women aged 40 to 60 were recruited from women's groups in communities. They completed a structured questionnaire

containing demographic characteristics, Orientation to Life Questionnaire, Menopausal Symptom Checklist, Health Belief of Korean Adult, Sexrole Idea of Kim, Dong-il, chronic illnesses, and a single item measuring marital satisfaction. **Result:** Thirteen percents of the women were currently taking HRT and 28.4% had intention to take HRT. Education, sense of coherence, and sex role attitude were related to women's susceptibility to menopause. Hysterectomy status and the level of sense of coherence explained women's perception of seriousness regarding menopause. In addition, chronic health conditions accounted for the variances of benefits and barriers to HRT. Factors influencing women's intention to take HRT were education, menopausal symptoms, and perceived benefits of HRT. **Conclusion:** Women's chronic health conditions, psychosocial characteristics as well as menopausal discomforts were associated with women's choice regarding HRT. Other factors related to decision making process of women's health seeking behaviors need to be explored.

Key words : Hormone replacement therapy,  
Intention, Korean women

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