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Vol.9, No.4, 432-438, 2003.

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8.5- 27.3%

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(Surridge et al., 1984). 7 (Jeon, Cho & Hong, 1996; Koh & Bae,

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	Grove, 2001).			<table 1="">.</table>		

< Table 1> Characteristics of subjects

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	(N=114)				
Characteristics	% / Mean±SD			39	,
Age (years)	59.4±12.2		가		
Body mass index (kg/m2)	23.8± 3.4		·		가
Duration of disease (years)	9.3± 8.2		•		<b>7</b> 1
Current alcohol drinking(%)	5.1	50- 59	2.1	39	6.8
Current smoking(%)	11.9	(t=	=3.01, p=0.02).		
Hypertension (%)	45.8			2.4	
Glycosylated haemoglobin (%)	8.3± 1.9		(4. 5.10	0.007) .T	1.1 2.
Fasting blood glucose (mg/dl)	186.9±102.0		(t=5.10, p=	:0.007)<1a	ble 2>.
Diabetic complication (%)	33.3				110 mg/dl
Depression(scores)	31.1±28.9		110mg/	dl	
Blood glucose testing/week	3.1± 4.4	가	(t=2.62, p=0.	.01).	5

< Table 2> Depression and blood glucose testing by general characteristics

Characteristics	N(%)	Depression	t/F (p)	Blood- glucose testing/week	t/F (p)	
Age (years)						
$\leq 39$	14(12.3)	35.0±7.3		6.8±2.1a		
40- 49	13(11.4)	30.6±7.1		$2.7 \pm 0.6$		
50- 59	27(23.7)	31.7±5.0	0.10 (0.98)	2.1±0.6a	3.01 (0.02)	
60- 69	33(28.9)	29.5±4.9		3.1±0.7		
≥70	27(23.7)	30.3±6.5		2.6±0.7		
Educational level						
$\leq$ Middle school	70(61.4)	29.3±3.5		$2.4\pm0.3b$		
≤High school	29(25.4)	32.0±5.6	0.45 (0.64)	$3.2 \pm 0.7$	5.10 (0.007)	
≥College	15(13.2)	36.3±5.6		6.3±1.9b		
Spouse						
Yes	69(58)	34.1±3.3	1 22 (0 10)	3.2±0.6	0.20 (0.70	
No	50(42)	27.0±4.3	1.33 (0.18)	$3.0\pm0.4$	0.30 (0.76)	
Job						
Yes	20(17.5)	28.6±5.7	0.44 (0.65)	$3.8 \pm 1.0$	0.72 (0.47)	
No	94(82.5)	31.7±2.9	0.44 (0.65)	$3.0\pm0.4$	0.72 (0.47)	

Data are Mean±SE. a, b, Significant difference (p<0.05).

< Table 3> Depression and blood glucose testing by clinical characteristics

Characteristics	N(%)	Depression	t/F (p)	Blood-glucose testing/week	t/F (p)
Duration of diabetes(years)		,			
< 5	43(37.7)	30.5±4.1	0 .17 (0.86)	$2.6 \pm 0.6$	1.11 (0.27)
≥5	71(62.3)	31.5±3.5		$3.5 \pm 0.6$	
Insulin therapy					
Yes	43(37.7)	27.0±4.0	1.10 (0.24)	4.1±0.6	1.72 (0.00)
No	71(62.3)	33.5±3.4	1.18 (0.24)	2.6±0.5	1.73 (0.08)
Fasting blood sugar (mg/de)					
≤110	11(15.0)	19.1±5.3	2 (2 (0.01)	3.6±1.1	0.26 (0.71)
>110	63(85.0)	36.6±4.0	2.62 (0.01)	3.1±0.5	0.36 (0 .71)
Glycosylated hemoglobin (%)					
≤7	16(26.7)	40.3±7.8	1.12 (0.26)	5.7±1.9	1.60.(0.10)
>7	44(73.3)	30.9±4.1	1.12 (0.26)	2.6±0.3	1.60 (0.13)

Data are Mean±SE.

<table 4=""> Correlation</table>	among age, blood	glucose, adherence	and depression	(N=114)

				Depression r(p)	Blood gl	ucose testing/week	r(p)
Age (yea				- 0.10 (0.28)		- 0.24 (0.01)	
	ated hemoglobin			- 0.21 (0.10)		- 0.13 (0.33)	
-	blood glucose (1	mg/ <b>dℓ</b> )		0.09 (0.40)		- 0.03 (0.80)	
Depression	on (scores)					- 0.04 (0.63)	
	5		가	1-4 7	37.0%(Lee, 1999	9) 45.3%(Gu Y	no & Eum
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	analogue scale			ursing research conduc	•
가		,		ation. 4th edition. W.	_
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НП	CACHI 7600	glucose		). Self-care and relate	
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Variant (Bid-Rad)				c, 23(2), 193-206.	
			Cline, M	I. E., Herman, J., Shaw	, E. R., &
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•	Pearson	correlation		visual analogue scale. N	
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1.	59.4	,	(1993	3). Prevalence of depress	ion in adults
23.8kg/m	12 .		with	diabetes: an epidermiolog	gic evaluation.
9.3 ,		5.1%,	Diab	etes Care, 16, 1167-1178.	
11.9%		가	Goodnick	, P. J., Henry, J. H., &	Buki, M. V.
45.8%,	8.3%,		(1995	5). Treatment of depression	on in patients
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110mg/dl		가 .	A su	rvey self regulation beha-	vior of diabetic
가	50- 59	39	patie	nts performing SMBG. J	Korean Diabet

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## - Abstract -

## Depression and Blood Glucose Testing in Women Type2 Diabetic Patients\*

Kim, Hee Seung 1) · Park, Chai Soon 1)

Purpose: The purpose of this study was to investigate the depression and the frequency of blood glucose testing in women type2 diabetic patients. Method: 114 Participants recruited from the endocrinology outpatient department of a tertiary care hospital in an urban city. Depression was measured by visual analogue scale. Blood glucose testing was measured the frequency during past 1 week. Result: Depression was higher in hyperglycemia patient (fasting blood glucose≥110mg/dl) than in normoglycemia patient(fasting blood glucose <110mg/dl). The blood glucose testing frequency as lower in 50-59 years old than in less than 39 years old. And it was lower in middle school graduate than in college graduate. The blood glucose testing was negatively correlated with patient's Conclusion: The depression age. program should be developed for hyperglycemia

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diabetic patients. And the blood glucose testing education program should be developed for aged and low educational level patients.

Key words: Women, Type 2 diabetes, Depression,
Blood glucose testing