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(Lee,

1995; Jeon, 1997).

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(Michaels, 1993),

(Leaderman, 1984) ,

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(An, 1975).

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(Reeder & Martin, 1987).

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(Kim, 1995).

(Walker & Loraine, 1992).

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(Yoon, 1994; Lee,

(Cho, 1987).

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가 (Kim, 1995).

가 (Colman & Colman, 1971).

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1970

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(Carrington, Lofrman & Boucher, 1994).

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가 (Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs, 1992),

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가 (Kangnam Cha Hospital, 1998).

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가 (Bae, 1985).

(Park, Kim & Park, 1996; Lee, 1998)

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(67%)

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가 Kim(1999)

2.

- 1)
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(post-test-only

design with nonequivalent groups)

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	Pretest	Intervention	Post test
Experimental group		X	O
Control group			O

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30

- 2)

: Kang(1981)가

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가 , 41

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- 3)

: Kintz(1987)가

NSILQ

, 가

(Nursing Support in Labor)

Park (1996)

가

OHP

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160

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126

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52)

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2)
 Kintz(1987)가
 NSILQ(Nursing Support in Labor)
 Park (1996)
 가

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 OHP,
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 Eigen value 1.0
 가 0.4
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 ' 1 Likert 5
 가 가
 Cronbach 's α .95

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 1)
 Kang(1981)
 41
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 20
 (16), (18),
 (15), (2)
 '1 ', '0 ' 가
 Cronbach 's α .82

SPSS
 1)
 2-test
 2)
 t-test
 3)
 Pearson correlation
 가
 30 34
 58.1%,
 51.9% 30-34

55.6% 가 가 . 86.5% , 가
 가 48.4% 가 , 47.3% , 88.5% , 가
 69.0% 가 , 50.05% , 88.0% , , 89.8% ,
 69.2% , 68.9% , 90.4% , ,
 69.0% 가 , 90.5% , 76.95%
 44.2% , 가 85.6% 가
 13-60 64.9% , 87.3% .
 63.5% , 가 가 ,
 90.5% , <Table 1>.
 92.3% ,
 89.2% , 2 .
 90.4% 가 .
 가 가 1) 1가

<Table 1> Homogeneity test for general characteristics of subjects (N= 126)

Variables	Categories	Exp.(N=74) n(%)	Cont.(N=52) n(%)	Total n(%)	²	p
Age(yrs)	25-29	16(21.6)	8(15.4)	24(19.0)	2.80	.423
	30-34	43(58.1)	27(51.9)	70(55.6)		
	35-39	13(17.6)	14(26.9)	27(21.4)		
	40 or more	2(2.7)	3(5.8)	5(4.0)		
Religion	Buddist	13(17.6)	5(9.6)	18(14.3)	4.02	.403
	Protestant	24(32.4)	18(34.6)	42(33.3)		
	Catholic	1(1.4)	3(5.8)	4(3.2)		
	Other	1(1.4)	-	1(0.8)		
	None	35(47.3)	26(50.0)	61(48.4)		
Education level	Middle school	6(8.1)	11(21.2)	17(13.5)	7.64	.054
	High school	16(21.6)	4(7.7)	20(15.9)		
	College	51(68.9)	36(69.2)	87(69.0)		
	University	1(1.4)	1(1.9)	2(1.6)		
Job type	Productive	-	3(5.8)	3(1.8)	6.03	.197
	Clerical	35(47.3)	23(44.2)	58(46.4)		
	Public service	9(12.2)	3(5.8)	12(9.5)		
	Independent	13(17.6)	6(11.5)	19(15.1)		
	Other	17(23.0)	17(32.7)	34(27.2)		
Marital duration (month)	12 or less	17(23.0)	16(30.8)	33(26.4)	2.89	.408
	13-60	48(64.9)	32(61.5)	80(63.5)		
	61-120	7(9.5)	2(3.8)	9(7.1)		
	121 or more	1(2.6)	2(3.8)	3(3.0)		
Familial type	Extended	7(9.5)	4(7.7)	11(8.7)	.12	.729
	Nuclear	67(90.5)	48(92.3)	115(91.3)		

*Exp.=Experimental group Cont.=Control group

<Table 1> Homogeneity test for general characteristics of subjects (N = 126)

Variables	Categories	Exp.(N=74) n(%)	Con.(N=52) n(%)	total n(%)	²	p
Economic status	High	4(5.4)	1(1.9)	5(4.0)	1.19	.552
	Middle	66(89.2)	47(90.4)	113(89.7)		
	Low	4(5.4)	4(7.7)	8(6.3)		
Marital attitude	Satisfaction	65(86.5)	46(88.5)	111(87.3)	.01	.893
	Common	9(13.5)	6(11.5)	15(12.7)		
	Non-satisfac.	-	-	-		
	Other	-	-	-		
Familial type	Extended	7(9.5)	4(7.7)	11(8.7)	.12	.729
	Nuclear	67(90.5)	48(92.3)	115(91.3)		
Economic status	High	4(5.4)	1(1.9)	5(4.0)	1.19	.552
	Middle	66(89.2)	47(90.4)	113(89.7)		
	Low	4(5.4)	4(7.7)	8(6.3)		
Marital attitude	Satisfaction	65(86.5)	46(88.5)	111(87.3)	.01	.893
	Common	9(13.5)	6(11.5)	15(12.7)		
	Non-satisfac.	-	-	-		
	Other	-	-	-		
Acceptance of pregnancy	Wanted	65(87.8)	47(90.4)	112(88.9)	1.02	.598
	Unwanted other	1(1.4)	2(3.8)	3(2.4)		
		6(11.8)	3(5.8)	9(8.7)		
Health status	Good	67(90.5)	40(76.9)	107(84.9)	5.92	.052
	Common	6(9.5)	11(21.2)	17(14.3)		
	Bad	-	1(1.9)	1(0.8)		
Physical discomfort	Indigestion	2(2.7)	4(7.7)	6(4.8)	7.09	.069
	Headache	-	2(3.8)	2(1.6)		
	Despnea	1(1.4)	-	1(0.8)		
	Other	6(8.1)	1(1.9)	7(5.6)		
	Missing	65(57.8)	45(86.5)	110(87.3)		

*p <.05

“ 가 ” <Table 2> (t = 17.92, P = .000), 가 1 .

2) 2가 “ 가 ” <Table 3> 2가 (t = 28.87, p = .000).

<Table 2> Comparisons of knowledge level between experimental and control groups (N = 126)

Experimental group(N=74)	Control group(N=52)	t	p
Mean(SD)	Mean(SD)		
34.35(2.67)	24.96(3.14)	17.92	.000*

*p<.05

<Table 3> Comparisons of participation level between experimental and control groups (N = 126)

Experimental group(N=74)	Control group(N=52)	t	p
Mean(SD)	Mean(SD)		
77.29(9.59)	36.50(4.06)	28.87	.000*

*p <.05

3) 3가

“

가 ”

<Table

4>

(r = .81, p = .000).

<Table 4> Knowledge level and participation level

Participation level	
Knowledge level	.81(.000)*

* p <.05

77.29

36.50

Park (1996)

가

가

(76.5%)

가

(70%)

가

가

가

, Lee(1997)

가

1

(4.25), 1

(4.25),

(4.05)

1

(3.35), 1

(3.95),

(3.55)

34.35

24.96

Park

Lee(2002)

13.08

11.74

Lee(1997)

가

가

15.98

15.23

16.78

15.70

가

(r = .810, p = .000),

Shin Ko(2000)

가

가

(r = .420, p = .000)

Shin, Kim Kwon(2000)

89

가

84.7

가

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가

(Campbell, 1982). 10 2 C 2
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52 126 .

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, 가 1 2
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(Bai, 1985). 10 . 가
, Lee(1999) ' , . Kang
가 (1981) 가
32.0% 31.6% 41 Kintz
, Jung(1997), Sung (1987)가 NSILQ
(2000) Marchand Morrow(1994) (1996)
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가 가 가 1)
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가 Compared Independent sample t-test
(t = 17.92, P = .000).
가 3) 2가 “ 가 ”
(t =
28.87, P = .000)
가 4) 3가 “ 가 ”
(r = .81, P = .000).

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1) 가

2)

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References

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- Abstract -

Effects of a Prepared Childbirth Education on the Knowledge and Delivery Participation Levels of the Spouses of Primiparas¹⁾

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Ju, Kyung Sook⁴⁾

Purpose: This study was conducted to identify the effects of a prepared childbirth education on the knowledge and delivery participation levels of the spouses of primiparas. **Method:** The study's subjects were a convenience sample of 126 spouses, consisting of an experimental group of 74 educated for prepared childbirth for 10 hours. This study was measured by using a 41-item measurement instrument for knowledge of childbirth that was devised from Kang's(1981) instrument and a 23-item measurement instrument for measuring delivery levels which was developed through clinical experiences. The data gathered as analyzed by using SPSS WIN10.0. **Result:** There were no significant differences between the experimental group and the control group in homogeneity concerning the general characteristics of the spouses of primiparas. The first hypothesis, which stated that the level of knowledge of childbirth in the experimental group who received prepared childbirth education would be higher than in control group, was statistically supported by the Compared Independent Sample t-test($t=17.92$, $p=.000$). The second hypothesis, which stated that the level of participation of delivery in the

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experimental group who received prepared childbirth education would be higher than in the control group, was also statistically supported ($t=28.87$, $p=.000$). The third hypothesis, which stated that there would be a correlation between the level of knowledge and the level of participation in the experimental group who received prepared childbirth education, showed a high positive correlation ($r=.810$, $p=.000$).

Conclusion: The above results indicate that the increase of knowledge through prepared childbirth education in the spouses of primiparas

has a high correlation with delivery participation levels which engenders physical and moral support for primiparas at delivery. Additionally, a varied prepared childbirth education acts as an effective means to increase understanding and support for primiparas couples who experience tension, anxiety and fear due to an unprepared delivery in Korea.

Key words : Prepared childbirth education,
Knowledge, Participation during
delivery