

: , , , ,

1)

1. 1997 가 44%가
가 (19.3%)
(Cho, 1997)

가 , 가 ,
가 , Cho Lee(1997) 가

가
가 (Lee et al., 1997).

(Lee et al., 2001).

가

가

가

(WHO, 1987)

. WHO

가 15-44

가

1997 80.5%
(KIHSA, 1998),

가

(Guida et al., 1999).

1) 가

03.8.25

03.8.26

03.9.13

가
 (Park, 1997)
 가
 가
 (Stanford et al., 1998).

1)

2)

3)

가 1.

3

313

가

가

가

가 1991

7.0% 1994 7.3% 1997

10.7% 가

(KIHSA, 1998),

2.

Kwon, Kim, Jun Park (2000)

18 50 1)

361

가

45.4%가

30.5%가

3

5

1

가

5

, 가

2)

5

1

5

10

0-100

가

Cronbach's alpha .82

3) 가

2.

6

5

1

5

가

Cronbach's

alpha .77

4) 가 ,
 (Kim, 2001),
 Chang(2002)
 13 가
 1 5
 Cronbach's alpha .90
 5) 가
 가 6
 5 1 5
 Cronbach alpha .70
 3. SAS
 가
 가 3
 , , ANOVA
 1. 28.2 (5.0)
 49 21
 55.0% , 12.1%
 , 가 47.9% 가
 , , 31.6%
 가 33.9% , 가 60.1%

<Table 1> General characteristics of the subjects (N = 313)

| Characteristics | n | % |
|--|------------------------|----------|
| Age (years) | 21~ 24 | 90 28.7 |
| | 25~ 29 | 118 37.7 |
| | 30~ 34 | 71 22.7 |
| | 35~ 39 | 20 6.4 |
| | More than 40 | 14 4.5 |
| Education | Diploma | 172 55.0 |
| | B.S.N. | 103 32.9 |
| | Over graduate | 38 12.1 |
| Working department | Medical/ surgical ward | 150 47.9 |
| | Gynecologic/ pediatric | 99 31.6 |
| | Intensive care unit | 50 16.0 |
| | Others | 14 4.5 |
| Religion | Yes | 106 33.9 |
| | No | 207 66.1 |
| Marital status | Unmarried | 188 60.1 |
| | Married | 125 39.9 |
| Regularity of menstruation | Regular | 234 74.8 |
| | Irregular | 79 25.2 |
| Amount of menstruation | Large | 55 17.9 |
| | Moderate | 218 71.0 |
| | Small | 34 11.1 |
| | Abdominal pain | 197 62.9 |
| Menstrual symptom* | Back pain | 142 45.4 |
| | Pelvic heaviness | 122 39.0 |
| | Mood change | 103 32.9 |
| | Breast symptom | 108 34.5 |
| | Headache | 4 1.3 |
| | Nausea | 3 1.0 |
| | Others | 7 |
| Information about childbirth control | Very enough | 23 7.4 |
| | Enough | 76 24.5 |
| | Moderate | 160 51.6 |
| | Poor | 47 15.2 |
| | Very | 4 1.3 |
| Using intent for NCC forward | Yes | 251 84.2 |
| | No | 47 15.8 |
| Awareness of educational necessity for NCC | Yes | 261 87.3 |
| | No | 38 12.7 |
| Educational intent for NCC | Yes | 263 84.8 |
| | No | 47 15.2 |
| Counseling intent for NCC | Yes | 59 19.1 |
| | No | 250 80.9 |

* Included duplicated response

74.8%가 , 71.0% 11.52% , 7.6%가
 가 . 62.9% ,
 45.4% , 39.0% , 34.5% , 3.3 ,
 32.9% . 3.0 , 2.9 , 2.9
 31.9%가
 , 51.6% .
 84.2%가 ,
 87.3%가 , 84.8%가
 가 31.3%가
 19.1%
 , 46.9%가 가 , 32.7%
 <Table 1>.

<Table 3> Natural childbirth control methods known and confidence score for using

| Methods | n (%) | Confidence Mean (SD) |
|------------------------|-----------|----------------------|
| Symptothermal | 36(11.5) | 2.9(1.2) |
| Cervical mucus method | 107(34.2) | 3.0(1.1) |
| Basal body temperature | 109(34.8) | 2.8(1.0) |
| Rhythm method | 130(41.5) | 3.3(0.9) |

2 . 62.0
 (14.4) , (77.9),
 (75.3), (71.3), 가 (70.6)
 73.2% , 56.9% , 35.1% ,
 31.3% , 24.9% .
 12.1% , 7.7% ,
 3.5% , 2.6% ,
 1 5
 , 4.0 ,
 3.8 , 3.6 ,
 3.5 <Table 2>.

<Table 4> Recognition for natural childbirth control methods by items

| Items | Mean (SD) |
|-----------------|------------|
| Effectiveness | 53.5(20.4) |
| Harmlessness | 77.9(18.2) |
| Convenience | 49.2(22.4) |
| Economical | 75.3(44.8) |
| Simplicity | 56.5(22.1) |
| Self-confidence | 51.3(20.8) |
| Cooperative | 52.4(22.1) |
| Value | 70.6(18.3) |
| Meaningful | 71.3(18.5) |

3 . 41.5% ,
 34.8% , 34.2% ,

<Table 2> Awareness of usefulness, using experience and degree of satisfaction for childbirth control methods (N = 313)

| Methods | Awareness of usefulness n (%) | Using experience n (%) | Degree of satisfaction Mean (SD) |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Oral contraceptives | 78(24.9) | 8(2.6) | 3.1(1.0) |
| Condom | 229(73.2) | 38(12.1) | 3.2(0.9) |
| Symptothermal | 16(5.1) | 2(0.6) | 3.0(1.4) |
| Cervical mucus method | 110(35.1) | 24(7.7) | 3.6(0.7) |
| Vasectomy | 98(31.3) | 1(0.3) | 5.0(0) |
| Intra uterine device | 30(9.6) | 4(1.3) | 3.8(0.5) |
| Basal body temperature | 70(22.4) | 4(1.3) | 3.5(0.6) |
| Rhythm method | 178(56.9) | 38(12.1) | 3.6(0.8) |
| Withdrawal | 29(9.3) | 11(3.5) | 4.0(0.9) |
| Tubaligation | 0 | 2(0.6) | 2.5(0.7) |

*Included duplicated response

4. 가

<Table 5>

가 3.8(0.5) ,
 2.8(0.7) .
 가 3.4(0.8)
 , 가 (3.8), (3.8), 5.
 (3.7)
 (3.0), (3.1), (3.1)

<Table 5> Awareness of bodily changes in ovulation phase

| | Mean(SD) | | |
|--------------------------|----------|------------------------|------------|
| Fertile/ infertile phase | 3.8(1.0) | 가 60.8%, 30 가 33.7% | 가 |
| Changes of mucus | 3.7(1.1) | 20 가 55.3%, 30 가 38.2% | 가 |
| Changes of BBT | 3.1(1.2) | (P = .02), | 56.6% |
| Abdominal symptom | 3.1(1.2) | 가 46.8% | (P = .01), |
| Mood changes | 3.0(1.2) | | 가 |
| Changes of breasts | 3.8(1.1) | 88.8% | 가 53.3% |

<Table 6> Characteristics by educational intention for natural childbirth method (N = 310)

| Characteristics | | With intent (n = 166) | With intent but no confidence (n = 97) | Without intent (n = 47) | ² (p) |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|---|----------------------------|------------------|
| Age (years) | 21~ 24 | 50(30.1) | 28(28.9) | 11(23.4) | |
| | 25~ 29 | 51(30.7) | 50(51.6) | 15(31.9) | 18.20 |
| | 30~ 34 | 43(25.9) | 15(15.5) | 13(27.6) | (.02) |
| | 35~ 39 | 13(7.8) | 2(2.9) | 5(10.6) | |
| | More than 40 | 9(5.4) | 2(2.0) | 3(6.4) | |
| Education | Diploma | 68(42.2) | 67(41.6) | 26(16.2) | 6.24 |
| | BSN | 43(42.6) | 46(45.5) | 12(11.9) | (.18) |
| | Over graduate | 17(46.0) | 10(27.0) | 10(27.0) | |
| Working department | Medical/ surgical | 62(44.0) | 61(43.3) | 18(12.7) | |
| | Gynecologic/ pediatric | 40(41.2) | 41(42.3) | 16(16.5) | 4.29 |
| | Intensive care unit | 21(44.7) | 16(34.0) | 10(21.3) | (.63) |
| Religion | Others | 5(35.7) | 5(35.7) | 4(28.6) | |
| | Yes | 57(56.2) | 35(36.1) | 13(15.9) | 1.04 |
| Marital status | No | 109(65.7) | 62(64.2) | 34(72.3) | (.60) |
| | Unmarried | 94(56.6) | 70(72.2) | 22(46.8) | 10.18 |
| Information for fertility control | Married | 72(43.4) | 27(27.8) | 25(53.2) | (.01) |
| | Very enough | 3(1.8) | 1(1.0) | 0 | |
| Using intent for NCC forward | Enough | 24(14.6) | 14(14.3) | 9(19.2) | |
| | Moderate | 72(43.90) | 63(65.0) | 23(48.9) | 15.73 |
| | Poor | 50(30.5) | 16(16.5) | 10(21.3) | (.05) |
| | Very | 15(9.2) | 3(3.1) | 5(10.6) | |
| Using intent for NCC forward | Yes | 142(88.8) | 83(91.2) | 24(53.3) | 37.92 |
| | No | 18(11.2) | 8(8.8) | 21(46.7) | (<.0001) |
| Recognition for NCC methods | Yes | 150(94.9) | 89(8.8) | 20(45.4) | 80.78 |
| | No | 8(5.1) | 6(6.3) | 24(54.6) | (<.0001) |
| Awareness of bodily change | | 64.1(13.4) | 59.7(15.4) | 58.7(14.8) | 4.28(.01) |
| Sexual autonomy | | 3.5(0.7) | 3.3(0.7) | 3.4(0.9) | 2.26(.09) |
| Recognition of fetal life | | 3.8(0.5) | 3.7(0.5) | 3.4(0.9) | 2.05(.13) |
| | | 2.8(0.7) | 2.9(0.6) | 2.8(0.6) | 0.52(.59) |

(P<.0001).

94.9%가
가 45.4% 가 18%

(P<.0001),
64.1 가 58.7

(P=0.01)<Table 6>.

(Lee et al., 1997)

60.1%가

가

41.5%
Kwon (2000) 가 가

가 66.5% 가 가

가 가 , 가 가

가 Stanford (1994)

43%가 , (Park, 1997).

30%가, 2%가
가 43%가 ,
, 24%가 , 32%가 (62.0),
(77.9), (75.3),
(71.3), 가 (70.6)
(49.2), (51.3), (52.4),
(53.5), (56.5)

12.1%, 7.7%,
3.5%, 2.6%

(2000) 가 Kwon 가 . Cho

60.9%, Lee(1997) 가 ,
48.8%, 18.3%,
16.3% ,
34.3%, 10.8%, 6.9%, 가
4.8%

가
2.5

가 20 가
 18 , 가 11 30 , 가 20
 가 가 , 가 , 가
 가 (Lee et al., 2001). 가
 , 30
 가 가 .
 (Moghissi, 1992) 가 가 가
 가 가 가
 WOOMB(2003) 가 가
 가 가 ,
 , Stanford, Thurman Lemaire
 100% (1999) 46%가
 , 가
 Dorairaj (1991) , 40%가,
 97-99% , Fehring, 36%가 ,
 Lawrence Philpot(1994) 98.8% 22% 가 90%
 . Guida (1999) , 35% 70%
 가 LH, , ,
 , 가 가 가 , ,
 가 가 가
 가 가
 , Kim(2001)
 , 가

2.

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| | | | | |
|--------|------------|---------|-----------|--------|
| | 313 | | | |
| 가 | 가 | | | |
| | SAS | | | |
| ANOVA가 | | | | |
| 1. | 73.2%, | 56.9%, | 35.1%, | |
| | | 31.3%, | 24.9% | |
| 2. | | 12.1%, | 7.7%, | |
| | 3.5%, | 2.6% | | |
| 3. | | | 41.5%, | |
| | 34.8%, | | 34.2% | |
| | | | 3.3 | |
| 가 | | | | |
| | 62.0(14.4) | | | |
| | (77.9), | (75.3), | (71.3), 가 | (70.6) |
| 4. 가 | | | 3.4(0.8) | |
| | | | 3.8(0.5) | |
| 5. | | | | |
| 1. | | | | |

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- Abstract -

Nurse's Perceptions and Educational Intentions Regarding Natural Childbirth Control Methods

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Purpose: This study was designed to identify nurses' perceptions and educational intentions regarding natural childbirth control (NCC) methods. **Method:** The participants were 313 nurses working at three general hospitals in Seoul. They were asked to complete a questionnaire composed of scales measuring knowledge and perceptions childbirth control methods, awareness of bodily changes in ovulation phase, perceptions of fetal life, which were developed by the author. Also, Chang's (2002) Sexual Autonomy Inventory was utilized. The data were analyzed by the SAS program. **Results:** Methods of condom and rhythm were considered to be more useful for childbirth control than other methods. Only 34-54% of them knew exactly about the NCC methods using menstrual cycle, body temperature, and mucus. The mean scores of sexual autonomy and awareness of bodily changes in ovulation phase were 3.8 and 3.4 out of 5, in respect. Educational intention was different statistically by the age, marital status, future intention to use NCC methods, and perception of educational need for NCC methods. **Conclusion:** Nurses' perceptions and educational intentions regarding NCC were low, especially in nurses who were married. It is recommended to encourage nurses to learn NCC methods for clients education.

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Key words : Bodily changes in ovulation phase,
Educational intention,
Natural childbirth control,
Perception,
Sexual autonomy