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A Meta-Analysis of Korean Literatures about Sick Role Behavior of Pulmonary Tuberculosis Patients applied Health Belief Model

Chun-Bae Kim^{*1)}, Heui-Sug Jo²⁾, Jung-Ae Rhee³⁾

*Department of Preventive Medicine, Yonsei University Wonju College of Medicine^{*1)},
Department of Preventive Medicine, College of Medicine, Kangwon National University²⁾,
Department of Preventive Medicine, Chonnam National University Medical School³⁾*

= A B S T R A C T =

Objectives: The purpose of this study is to summarize results from 11 domestic studies about sick role behavior applied health belief model and to assess the effectiveness of components on behavior change by using meta-analysis.

Methods: We collected the existing literatures by using major web search of 'pulmonary tuberculosis patients', 'health belief model', and 'sick role behavior' as key words and by reviewing content of journals. Quantitative meta-analysis was performed by SAS program.

Results: Among 66 articles, 11 studies were selected for quantitative meta-analysis. The knowledge level about pulmonary tuberculosis had more effect for only sick role behavior as general characteristics($d=0.7870$). All the components of health belief model produced significant effects on sick role behavior with the magnitude of effect size from 0.31 to 0.73. The largest effects were benefits on actions of sick role behavior.

Conclusions: Overall, these investigation provide very substantial empirical evidence supporting health belief model dimensions as important contributors to the explanation and prediction of sick role behavior among the type of health related behavior in pulmonary tuberculosis patients. Strategic

* : 162, : 033-741-0344, E-mail: kimcb@wonju.yonsei.ac.kr
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intervention including health education, etc. based on health belief model showed clear advantage in improvement of behavioral change.

KEY WORDS: Pulmonary tuberculosis, Health belief model, Sick role behavior, Meta- analysis

1960-70 가 ,
 (X-ray) 1965 5.1% 1995 1.0% [1-6].
 2000 [7] 234 . 3
 1988 10 (1991 20 10
) 10 1998 7.1 (OECD) 29 1
 가 [8, 9]. 가가 ,
 가
 . 1990 (HIV) , ,
 () , , 가
 가 가 가
 , 1999 ,
 1998 IMF 가
 가 [5, 10-14]. 가
 , , “
 [15]” , , 2001 8 1
 , [9].
 , [16, 17]
 . 가
 ())

1990 (homogeneity) (heterogeneity) (meta-analysis)

P , P

[18-23], HIV BCG (systemic review)

(Isoniazid) [24, 25]

(health belief model)

[26]

1990 BCG

가 1 [27].

가

1.

2002 20

(<http://www.richis.org>)

(<http://www.lungkorea.com>) () Korean Index

Medicus (manual search) 가 (publication bias)

(<http://www.nanet.go.kr>) 가

“ ”, “ ” “ () ” , “Pulmonary Tuberculosis Patients”, “Sick Role Behavior”, “Health Belief Model” “Korean”

2.

Jenicek[28]

가 2 가

가 가 ,

(association) , (sample size)가 10 ,
() 가4 .

가

- : 50 . 50 50 가 + .
- : 가 + .
- : 가 가 가 가 + .
- : 가 가 가 가 + .
- : 가 + .
- : 가 가 + .
- + , 가 2 .
- : 가 + .
- 가 , F- , F- .
- : () .
- + , 가 + .
- 가 (susceptibility): 가 , 가가 + .
- (severity): , 가 + .
- (benefit): , 가 + .
- (barrier): , 가 + .

(cue to action):

+

3.

SAS 80, d , T-, F-, x^2 , p-value, (r), (β) r, SAS 80, (fixed effect model), (random effect model), (fixed), (random)

(1) d r

$$d = \sqrt{(N-2) \left(\frac{1}{n_t} + \frac{1}{n_c} \right) \frac{r}{\sqrt{1-r^2}}}$$

$$n_t = n_c = \frac{N}{2}$$

$$d(\text{Hunter}) = \sqrt{\frac{N-2}{N} \frac{2r}{\sqrt{1-r^2}}}$$

가

$$d(\text{Rosenthal}) = \frac{2r}{\sqrt{1-r^2}} \quad \text{가}$$

(2) t d

$$d = t \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_t} + \frac{1}{n_c}}$$

$$d = t \sqrt{\frac{2}{n}}, \quad n_t = n_c = n$$

$$d = t \sqrt{\frac{4}{N}} = \frac{2t}{\sqrt{N}} \cong \frac{2t}{df}, \quad n_t = n_c = \frac{N}{2}$$

(3) t , F , t , r , x^2 , r

$$r = \sqrt{\frac{t^2}{t^2 + N - 2}}$$

$$r = \sqrt{\frac{F}{F + N - 2}}$$

$$r = \sqrt{\frac{\chi^2}{N}}$$

$$r = \sqrt{\frac{Z^2}{N}}$$

(4)

$$\bar{d} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^k d_i w_i}{\sum_{i=1}^k w_i}, \quad \text{Var}(\bar{d}) = \frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^k w_i},$$

$$w_i = \frac{1}{\text{Var}(d_i)}$$

$$95\% \quad : \quad \bar{d} \pm 1.96 \sqrt{\frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^k w_i}}$$

(5)

$$Q = \sum_{i=1}^k (d_i - \bar{d})^2 w_i \sim \chi^2_{(k-1)},$$

$$w_i = 1/\text{Var}(d_i)$$

Q, $H_0 = d_1 = d_2 = \dots = d_k = d$ k 가
 . (d) 0.2 가 , 0.2-0.8 ,
 0.8 가 .

1.

20 가 66 ,

가

11 [29-39].

1985 1989 () 54.5%(6)가 , 5

(45.4%) . (1)

(90.9%)

(36.4%)

(63.6%)가
가

()

63.6%(7) (1).

- ()

()가 6 (54.5%), 5 (45.4%) .

1,263

, (81.8%) 가 .

t-

, χ^2 - , () , t-

(

2).

T-

, F- , χ^2 - , p-value, (r), (β) r .

2.

1)

3 . 8 ,

, , 가 ($p < 0.05$)

1.

		(N=11)
		(%)
()		
- 1984		2 (18.2)
1985- 1989		6 (54.5)
1990- 1994		2 (18.2)
1995- 1999		0 (0.0)
2000-		1 (9.1)
()		
		2 (18.2)
		4 (36.4)
(: 4,		5 (45.4)
: 1)		
1		
		1 (9.1)
		10 (90.9)
		4 (36.4)
		7 (63.6)
()		
가 + + + +		2 (18.2)
가 + + + +		7 (63.6)
()		
가 + +		2 (18.2)

2.

()	()							
			t		χ^2			
(1979)	-	175	25	v	v	-	v	-
(1983)		88		v	-	v	v	-
(1985)	-	80	32	v	v	v	v	-
(1985)		138		-	-	-	-	v
(1986)	-	50	50	v	-	v	v	-
(1986)	-	51	44	v	-	-	-	-
(1987)		115		-	v	-	v	v
(1988)		83		v	-	-	-	-
(1989)	-	37	36	v	v	-	-	-
(1992)		157		v	v	-	v	v
(2000)	-	79	23	v	-	v	-	-

3.

						p-value
	5	-0.0199	-0.1764,	0.1366	7.0767	0.1319
	6	0.2756	0.1216,	0.4296	11.7187	0.0389*
	4	0.0443	-0.1420,	0.2306	4.2763	0.2331
	7	0.2176	0.0775,	0.3577	214.915	0.0001*
	5	-0.2208	-0.3913,	-0.0502	12.8823	0.0119*
	5	0.1777	0.0025,	0.3528	0.5985	0.9632
	7	0.7870	0.6399,	0.9340	15.0207	0.0201*
	5	-0.1743	-0.3411,	-0.0074	5.8670	0.2093
Susceptibility	10	0.4033	0.2842,	0.5224	149.227	0.0001*
Severity	10	0.3133	0.1954,	0.4313	122.254	0.0001*
Benefits	9	0.7257	0.6013,	0.8501	171.283	0.0001*
Barriers	7	-0.4242	-0.5611,	-0.2872	37.3276	0.0001*
Cues to action**	2	-0.0454	-0.2655,	0.1748	3.5641	0.1683

* p<0.05.

** 2

가 (d=0.2756), 50, 가 (d=0.2176), 가 (d=0.2208), 가 (d=0.7870), '가' 가 (d≤0.2)

2) () 가 (p<0.05) () (d=0.7257), (d=0.4242), 가 (d=0.4033), '가' 가 (d=0.3133)

1990 가 (clinical practice guidelines)

1990 " " " " (MESH) MEDLINE (), (BCG (isoniazid prophylaxis) (ROC C/B ratio), [18-26, 40-44])

1960-70 1990 가 (qualitative meta-analysis) [45], (quantitative meta-analysis)

1990 가 (MetaKorea) [46] 가 , 2000 [27] BCG 가 가 [7] , 1981 가 가 , 1985

가 , (1998) , 1995 18%,
 가 59.9%, 14 1 () 2%
 가
 [47-51]
 20
 가 ,

가 .
 ,
 ,
 ,
 , 가 18.2%(2)
 , (1).
 , 가 (2).
 ,
 , 가 가

20
 ,
 ,
 , 1980 20 66
 11 . 1985 1989

54.5%(6)가 , (1) (90.9%) .
 1,263 (81.8%) 가 .
 - 가 6 (54.5%), 5 (45.4%) t- , χ^2 , ()
 , t-
 ,
 (d=0.7870). (d=0.2756), (d=0.2176)
 (d=-0.2208) .
 , () . ,
 (d=0.7257), (d=-0.4242),
 가 (d=0.4033), (d=0.3133)
 가 .
 () , , 가 .
 가

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