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1. 8.5- 27.3% (Robibson, Fuller & Edmeades, 1988; Wells, Golding & Burnam, 1989) (Kutter, Delamater & Santiago, 1990; Goodnick, Henry & Buki, 1995)

(Jeon, Cho & Hong, 1996), (Park et al., 1999), (Lee & Song, 2002) 가 가 Beck's Depression Inventory 21 49%가 (Koh & Bae, 1988).

(Surridge et al., 1984). 가 (Jeon, Cho & Hong, 1996; Koh & Bae, 1988). 가 가 (Gavard, Lustman & Clouse, 1993), 가 가

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5. SAS (version 6.12, SAS institute, Cary, North Carolina)
unpaired
t-test ANOVA
Pearson correlation coefficient

3. 1)
Cline, Herman, Shaw & Morton(1992)
(Visual Analogue Scale)
0(),
100() 10cm kg/m2 59.4 , 23.8
mm 9.3 ,
가 mm 가 5.1%, 11.9%
가 가 8.3%, 가 45.8%,
가 186.9 mg/dl
가 33.3%, 31.1 ,
가 (Burns & 3.1
Grove, 2001). <Table 1>.

<Table 1> Characteristics of subjects

Characteristics	% / Mean±SD	2.	가	39	.
Age (years)	59.4±12.2		가		
Body mass index (kg/m ²)	23.8± 3.4				
Duration of disease (years)	9.3± 8.2				
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	6.3
Glycosylated haemoglobin (%)	8.3± 1.9			(t=5.10, p=0.007)<Table 2>.	
Fasting blood glucose (mg/dl)	186.9±102.0				110mg/dl
Diabetic complication (%)	33.3				
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)					
≤ 39	14(12.3)	35.0±7.3		6.8±2.1a	
40- 49	13(11.4)	30.6±7.1		2.7±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					
≤Middle school	70(61.4)	29.3±3.5		2.4±0.3b	
≤High school	29(25.4)	32.0±5.6	0.45 (0.64)	3.2±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		3.2±0.6	
No	50(42)	27.0±4.3	1.33 (0.18)	3.0±0.4	0.30 (0.76)
Job					
Yes	20(17.5)	28.6±5.7		3.8±1.0	
No	94(82.5)	31.7±2.9	0.44 (0.65)	3.0±0.4	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±0.6	1.11 (0.27)
≥5	71(62.3)	31.5±3.5		3.5±0.6	
Insulin therapy					
Yes	43(37.7)	27.0±4.0		4.1±0.6	
No	71(62.3)	33.5±3.4	1.18 (0.24)	2.6±0.5	1.73 (0.08)
Fasting blood sugar (mg/dl)					
≤110	11(15.0)	19.1±5.3		3.6±1.1	
>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		5.7±1.9	
>7	44(73.3)	30.9±4.1	1.12 (0.26)	2.6±0.3	1.60 (0.13)

Data are Mean±SE.

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- Abstract -
- ### Depression and Blood Glucose Testing in Women Type2 Diabetic Patients*
- Kim, Hee Seung¹⁾ · Park, Chai Soon¹⁾
- 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 were 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 ≥ 110 mg/dl) than in normoglycemia patient (fasting blood glucose < 110 mg/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 age. **Conclusion:** The depression 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