

* . * . ** . *
* . *** . *

1. 가 60% (Fukao, Tsubono, Tsuji., 1995), 20
80% (, 1999).

가 , 2000 10
122.1 1
(, 2000; , 2000). (, 1996;
, 1999; , 1999; , 1993;
, 1999; , 1998; , 1998),
40
가 (, , 2000),
(, 1988)
, , 2000).

가
가 1 가
2 , 3
가 (5%, 28%
, 1998).
가
5 (, 2002),

*
** 가

02.12.10 03. 1. 3 03. 2. 3

48%가

(, 1998) 6 2.

30 5

, B 30

()

(Gordin, 1992;

McBride, 1994).

2002 1 7 31

, 250 212 가

84% , 2 210 가

(, 1997).

3.

(, 1999;

1999; , 2003; Halabi et al., 2000)

2.

2

20

가

7

4

5

1)

2)

3)

4)

6

가

1.

(, 2002).

(

),

(

), < 2, 3, 4>

4. 1) 124 (59%)
 가 SPSS WIN 10.0, 1 86 (41.0%)
 6 (2.9%)
 10% (verification) 202 (96.2%)
 0.05, 1 8 (3.8%)
 177 (84.3%), 1 33
 (15.7%) 4
 (1.9%)
 97 (46.2%), 1 113
 (53.8%), 20
 (9.5%)

1.

40 (:
 32-57) , '36-40 '가 72
 (34.4%) 가 16.1 (:
 6 , 30) , '16 ' 124
 (59.0%) 가 ' 165
 (78.6%), ' 45 (21.4%)
 ' 165 (78.6%), ' 45 (21.4%)
 ' 가 66 (31.4%), ' 62
 (29.5%), ' 53 (25.2%), ' 29 (13.8%)
 ' 가 2 (1.0%) , ' 202
 (96.2%)
 ' 가 118 (56.2%), ' 88
 (41.9%) , 1 3
 47 (22.4%), ' 157 (74.8%)

< 1>			
	()	()	()
()	30-35	48(22.8)	40(32-57)
	36-40	72(34.3)	
	41-45	59(28.1)	
	46	31(14.8)	
()	10	27(12.9)	16.1(0.5-30)
	11-15	59(28.1)	
	16	124(59.0)	
		165(78.6)	
		45(21.4)	
		165(78.6)	
		45(21.4)	
		66(31.4)	
		62(29.5)	
		53(25.2)	
		29(13.8)	
		2(1.0)	
		202(96.2)	
		6(2.9)	
		118(56.2)	
		88(41.9)	
		4(1.9)	
		47(22.4)	
(3 / 1)		157(74.8)	
		6(2.9)	

2.

5

< 2 > (N = 210)

	N(%)	N(%)	N(%)	N(%)
	124(59.0)	202(96.2)	177(84.3)	97(46.2)
	86(41.0)	8(3.8)	33(15.7)	113(53.8)
	80(38.1)	8(3.8)	29(13.8)	93(44.3)
	6(2.9)	.	4(1.9)	20(9.5)

2)

가 ,
' 가 ' 가 64 (74.4%),
6 (75.0%) 가 ,
' 가 가
22 (66.7%), 99 (87.6%) .

< 3 >

	(n = 86) N(%)	(n = 8) N(%)	(n = 33) N(%)	(n = 113) N(%)
가	22(25.6)	2(25.0)	22(66.7)	99(87.6)
	64(74.4)	6(75.0)	10(30.3)	13(11.5)
	.	.	1(3.0)	1(0.9)
1	35(40.7)	4(50.0)	16(48.5)	51(45.1)
2	12(14.0)	2(25.0)	6(18.2)	27(23.9)
3	11(12.8)	.	.	18(15.9)
5	11(12.8)	1(12.5)	6(18.2)	7(6.2)
5	17(19.8)	1(12.5)	5(15.2)	6(5.3)
	.	.	.	4(3.5)
1	52(60.5)	7(87.5)	20(60.6)	49(43.4)
2	22(25.6)	.	8(24.2)	11(9.7)
3	6(7.0)	1(12.5)	3(9.1)	21(18.6)
4	.	.	1(3.0)	8(7.1)
5	6(7.0)	.	1(3.0)	15(13.3)
6-9	.	.	.	8(7.1)
10	.	.	.	1(0.9)

1 가 가

, , ,
35 (40.7%), 4 (50.0%), 16 (48.5%), 51
(45.1%) , 1 가 가
52 (60.5%), 7 (87.5%), 20 (60.6%), 49
(43.4%) , 2 가 22
(25.6%), 3 가 21 (18.6%) ,
가 가

3)

'가 가 (75.5%,
65.5%, 62.9%,
61.9%),
' 17.7%,
' 가 '가
14.8%, 20.3%,
가 20.6% < 4>.

< 4 >

	(n = 124) N(%)	(n = 196) N(%)	(n = 177) N(%)	(n = 97) N(%)
가	78(62.9)	148(75.5)	116(65.5)	60(61.9)
	12(9.7)	29(14.8)	36(20.3)	8(8.2)
	.	2(1.0)	3(1.7)	2(2.1)

가	22(17.7)	17(8.7)	14(7.9)	20(20.6)
	6(4.8)	.	2(1.1)	3(3.1)
	6(4.8)	.	6(3.4)	4(4.1)

3.

, 가
(² = 12.44, p = .006; ² = 21.48,
p < .001; ² = 22.72, p < .001),
가

($\chi^2 = 12.29$; $p = .002$; $\chi^2 = 8.47$, $p = .014$).

가 < 5>. 41.0% (1999) 30-40
 30.7%, (2002)
 30-40 34.6%
 가
 (2000) 1 (, 2001)
 3 가
 가

< 5 >

	N(%)		χ^2	P	N(%)		χ^2	P	N(%)		χ^2	P	N(%)		χ^2	P
()																
30-35	38(18.1)	11(5.2)	12.44	.006*	49(23.3)	·	5.67	.129	46(21.9)	3(1.4)	21.48	.000*	34(16.2)	15(7.1)	22.72	.000*
36-40	42(20.0)	30(14.3)			70(33.3)	2(1.0)			68(32.4)	4(1.9)			37(17.6)	35(16.7)		
41-45	26(12.4)	33(15.7)			54(25.7)	5(2.4)			41(19.5)	18(8.6)			15(7.1)	44(21.0)		
46	18(8.6)	12(5.7)			29(13.8)	1(.5)			22(10.5)	8(3.8)			11(5.2)	19(9.0)		
()																
10	19(9.0)	8(3.8)	12.29	.002*	25(11.9)	2(1.0)	3.65	.161	21(10.0)	6(2.9)	3.58	.167	15(7.1)	12(5.7)	8.47	.014*
11 - 15	49(21.0)	15(7.1)			59(28.1)	·			54(25.7)	5(2.4)						
16	61(29.0)	63(30.0)			118(56.2)	6(2.9)			102(48.6)	22(10.5)			47(22.4)	77(36.7)		
	101(48.1)	64(30.5)	1.49	.147	160(76.2)	5(2.4)	1.28	.232	142(67.6)	23(11.0)	1.83	.132	78(37.1)	87(41.4)	.36	.333
	23(11.0)	22(10.5)			42(20.0)	3(1.4)			35(16.7)	10(4.8)			19(9.0)	26(12.4)		
	94(44.8)	73(34.8)	2.57	.1075	159(75.7)	8(3.8)	2.14	.154	139(66.2)	28(13.3)	.68	.285	57(27.6)	108(51.9)	4.51	.105
	30(14.3)	13(6.2)			43(20.5)	·			38(18.1)	5(2.4)			39(18.6)	4(1.9)		
	18(8.6)	11(5.2)	1.27	.2735	28(13.3)	1(0.5)	1.84	.607	26(12.4)	3(1.4)	4.85	.182	14(6.7)	15(7.1)	2.52	.472
	32(15.2)	21(10.0)			52(24.8)	1(0.5)			44(21.0)	9(4.3)			29(13.8)	24(11.4)		
	33(15.7)	29(13.8)			58(27.6)	4(1.9)			56(26.7)	6(2.9)			27(12.9)	35(16.7)		
	41(19.5)	25(11.9)			64(30.5)	2(1.0)			51(24.3)	15(7.1)			27(12.9)	39(18.6)		
	71(34.5)	47(22.8)	.42	.307	116(56.3)	2(1.0)	3.55	.065	100(48.5)	18(8.7)	.12	.436	59(28.6)	59(28.6)	2.13	.094
	49(23.8)	39(18.9)			82(39.8)	6(2.9)			73(35.4)	15(7.3)			35(17.0)	53(25.7)		
	24(11.8)	23(11.3)	1.33	.163	46(22.5)	1(0.5)	.52	.414	36(17.6)	11(5.4)	2.35	.098	19(9.3)	28(13.7)	.66	.261
	95(46.6)	62(30.4)			150(73.5)	7(3.4)			135(66.2)	22(10.8)			74(36.3)	83(40.7)		

가
 3.8% , 가
 가 (2002)
 6.5% 가
 가 , 가
 가 '가
 74.4% , 75% 가 ,
 15.7% , (2000) '가 66.7% ,
 16.7% , (1999) 34.1% , (2002) 87.6% 가
 36.4% , 가
 53.8% , (2000) 55.7% , (1999)
 (1999) 54.7% ,
 59.3% 가
 (1999)

가

가

가 1

(interval cancer)

(Jorgensen,
 Kronborg & Fenger, 2002; Valanis et al.,
 2002).

가

(, 1999). Bergmann (1996)

1999) (,

, 2002)

1.9% ,

9.5%

(2000)

11.7% , 34.3% ,

11.7% , 36.0%

가 가

가

가

가

가

가 가 가

가 가 가

가 가 (1996)

가 가 가

가 가 가

(, 2000), 가

(,

1998; & , 1999).

가

가

3 가 78.6%가

가

가

2002 1 7 31 P 5

210

36-40 가 41-45

가 가

1. 53.8%,

가 가 41.0%, 15.7%,

- (1998).
가, , 20(1), 1-9.
, , , ,
(1998).
, , 31,
583-591.
(1994). 가,
, , , 6(1),
81-100.
(2001). 2000
, , , , ,
(2002).
, , , , , 19(3),
135-152.
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- Abstract -

A Survey on Cancer Screening Among Nurses at General Hospital in Busan

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*Cho, Young Ran ***. Jeong, Ihn Sook **

Purpose: Cancer is the most frequent cause of death in Korea. Cancer screening can save lives through early detection. This study was to investigate major cancer screening rates and the reasons for not having been screening.

Method: 210 participants of registered nurses from 5 general hospitals in Busan, Korea were completed a structured self-administered questionnaire. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics with SPSS WIN 10.0.

Results: The cancer screening rates of the subjects were 53.8% in Pap smear test for cervical cancer, 41.0% in gastroendoscopy for stomach cancer, 15.7% in mammography for breast cancer, and 3.8% in colonoscopy. And the higher proportions of having regular screening were 9.5% in Pap smear test and 2.9% in gastroendoscopy. The primary reason related to not having a screening test was 'seems to be healthy'.

Conclusion: The findings showed the necessity of recognizing and educating Korean nurses to have a regular cancer screening for their health management.

Key words : Cancer, Cancer screening

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