

2002 12 18

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2002

..... i

I.

- 1. 1
- 2. 3
- 3. 4

II.

- 1. 6
- 2. 7
- 3. 7
- 4. 8

.

- 1. 10
- 2. 10
- 3. 10
- 4. 14
- 5. 14
- 6. 16
- 7. 16
- 8. 16
- 9. 19
- 10. 19

•		
1.	22
2.	23
•	27
	.....	29
	.....	32
	.....	35

1.	.....	11
2.	.....	12
3.	.....	13
4.	.....	13
5.	.....	15
6.	.....	17
7.	.....	18
8.	.....	19
9.	.....	20
10.	.....	20
11.	.....	21

1.	6
----	-------	---

가

가

197 ,

153

가

가 53.8 ± 23.5 ,

가 46.0 ± 12.8

59.1 ± 10.6

가

($P < 0.05$)

가

($P < 0.05$).

, .
(P<0.05).

,
(P<0.05).

가

가

· , ,

1.

가

(AIDS)

1981

San Francisco

가

AIDS(Aquired ImmunoDeficiency

Syndrome)

(CDC, 1981).

WHO

AIDS

가 1985

51

11,917

1994

187

985,119

가

(,

1994) 2000

3600

(

1,830

,

1,640

)

15

가 140

(WHO, 2001).

2,180

(

850

,

900

)

15

가 430

1,280

(

1,118 ,

162),

286

(

256 ,

30)

가

(, 1997; , 2001)

3-5 . 20-30 가

74.3% 10 3.2% (CDC, 1996)

가 가 .

가

가

(, 1987). 10

가 가 HIV (Human immunodeficiency virus) 가 . HIV

5-10 가

가, HIV

24-44 1 가 .

(CDC, 1996)

(Strunin, Hingson, 1987).

AIDS

가

가 (, 1990; , 1994; , 1996;

, 1999).

가

(, 2001).

18-39%가

(Blendon, 1988).

가

가

가

AIDS

가

2000

2000

2.

AIDS

(HIV)

CD4

가

. AIDS

(HIV)

가

가

가 .(Johnson, 1988)
가 가 가 (Quinn, 1996).
AIDS ,
8 가 .
90-100%가
90%가 (Quinn, 1996).
30% 12.9%
45%
가 . 가
AIDS
0.3% B
6~30% 가
AIDS , , AIDS 가

3.

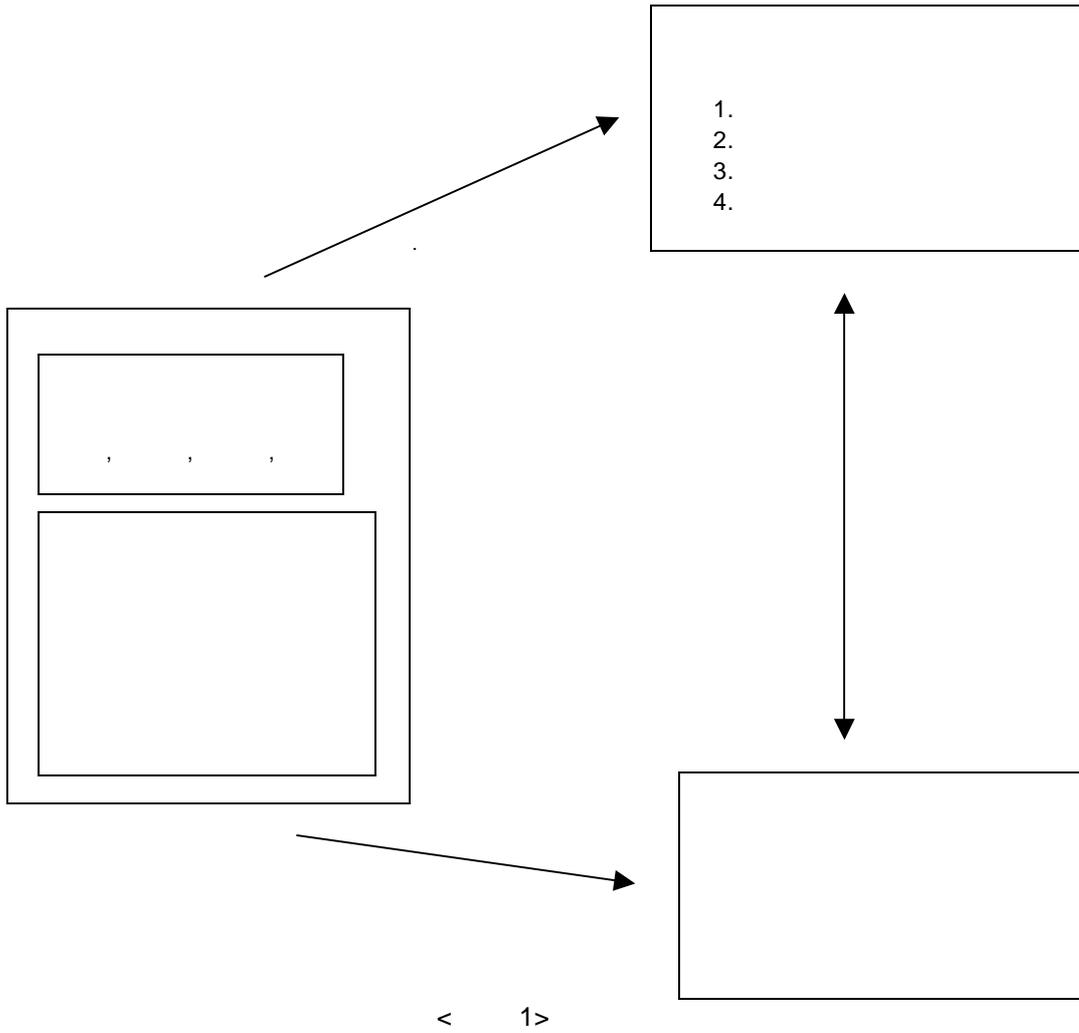
,

,

,

II

1.



2.

2001 3 1 2001 6 1
197 ,
1, 2, 3 153
5 , 6 2
171 , 168
96.9% .

3.

, , 35
(, 2001).

1)

4 , 가 , ,

2)

, , ,

,

.

2)

4가

3)

가 2

t-test, 3

one way ANOVA test

3)

가 2

t-test, 3

one way

ANOVA test

4)

85%

·

1.

가 200 가 172 (60.4%)
 가 192 (56.6%), 가 147 (43.4%)
 가 155 (45.9%) 가
 72 (21.3%), 111 (32.8%) (1).

2.

273 (82.0%)
 191 (56.3%) 가
 가 88 (26.0%)
 3 (0.9%)
 가
 321 (94.7%) (2).

3.

301
 (89.1%)
 가 206 (61.0%)
 가 142 (42.3%)
 가
 가 184 (54.9%)

가 가 , 175 (51.9%)
 2가
 가 가
 , 187 (67.3%) 2가
 .
 226 (66.9%)
 304 (89.9%) (
 3). 213 (63.4%) 가
 60 (17.9%) 가가
 (4).

1

	(%)
	171 (50.4)
	168 (49.6)
가	
200	172 (60.4)
200	113 (39.7)
,	192 (56.6)
	147 (43.4)
	155 (45.9)
	72 (21.3)
	111 (32.8)

2

	(%)
	273 (82.0)
	60 (18.0)
	191 (56.3)
,	28 (8.3)
, 가	88 (26.0)
	32 (9.4)
	3 (0.9)
	336 (99.1)
	18 (5.3)
	321 (94.7)

3

		(%)
1.		
	1.	301 (89.1)
	0.	37 (11.0)
2.		
	1.	206 (61.0)
	0.	132 (39.1)
3.		
	1.	142 (42.3)
	0.	194 (57.7)
4.		
	1.	151 (45.1)
	0.	184 (54.9)
5.	가	
	1. 가	175 (51.9)
	0. 가	162 (48.1)
6.	가	
	1.	85 (25.2)
	0.	226 (66.9)
	0.	27 (8.0)
7.		
	1.	304 (89.9)
	0.	34 (10.1)

4

가	213 (63.4)
	63 (18.8)
	60 (17.9)

4.

19
 59.1±10.6 . 4
 73.3±15.4 ,
 53.8±23.5 ,
 61.5±15.1 , 46.0±12.8 .
 가 50% 8
 6 3 50%
 4 3 80%
 가 50%
 ‘ , 76
 (22.42%), ‘ , 140
 (41.30%), ‘ , 115
 (33.92%), ‘ , 135
 (39.82%), ‘ ,
 89 (26.25%) .
 ‘ , 97 (28.61%), ‘
 가 1000-1500 , 76 (22.42%)
 (5).

5.

60.4±11.0 .
 가 200 75.7±14.7 ,
 75.5±14.9 가 .

(%)

			73.3 ± 15.4
1.		F	76 (22.4)
2.	가	T	317 (93.5)
3.		T	322 (95.0)
4.		T	279 (82.3)
			53.8 ± 23.5
5.		F	271 (80.7)
6.		F	183 (54.0)
7.		F	140 (41.3)
8.		F	115 (33.9)
9.		F	135 (39.8)
10.		T	250 (73.8)
			61.5 ± 15.1
11.		T	21 (23.9)
12.		F	171 (50.4)
13.	가	T	312 (92.0)
14.		T	322 (95.0)
15.		F	89 (26.3)
16.		T	274 (80.8)
			46.0 ± 12.8
17.		T	97 (28.6)
18.		F	296 (87.3)
19.	가	T	76 (22.4)
			59.1 ± 10.6

T: true, F: false

56.2±24.6

49.9±20.4

(P< 0.05)(6).

6.

가

가

71.9±15.1 ,

61.7±14.9

59.2±10.5

(P<0.05)(7).

7.

가

, 가

(P<0.05)(8).

8.

(P<0.05)(9).

		(±)				
		73.3±15.7	56.2±24.6 **	61.3±15.5	49.9±20.4 **	60.4±11.0 **
		73.4±15.0	51.3±22.0	61.7±14.7	42.1±20.4	57.8±10.1
가						
	200	71.1±16.5	53.6±23.4	61.1±14.9	46.1±21.7	58.4±10.2
	200	75.7±14.7 **	54.9±24.2	61.8±15.8	46.2±23.1	60.1±11.5
		75.5±14.9 **	53.6±22.6	62.7±15.5	45.9±20.9	59.8±11.2
		70.4±15.5	54.0±23.3	59.9±14.5	46.2±22.8 *	58.1± 9.8
		74.7±15.	56.4±23.2	62.1±15.3	45.5±21.0	60.3±10.7 *
		73.3±15.9	50.5±22.7	59.4±15.2	46.7±23.7	57.5±10.9
		71.4±14.6	52.4±24.2	61.9±14.8	46.2±21.4	58.4±10.2

*: P < 0.1, **: P < 0.05 (T-test, ANOVA)

	(±)				
	73.7±15.1	53.5±23.8	61.9±14.4	46.2±21.5	59.2±10.6
	72.1±16.0	55.0±21.8	59.2±17.7	44.9±23.0	58.4±10.5
	71.7±16.0	53.1±22.3	62.0±13.9	45.3±21.0	58.6±10.0
,	75.9±14.4	52.4±26.2	63.8±18.1	52.3±26.5	60.9±12.2
, 가	75.6±13.7	52.1±24.0	59.0±16.2	46.9±21.5	58.4±11.0
	74.2±16.2	63.6±24.8	63.0±15.7	42.6±21.4	62.3±11.6 *
	50.0±25.0	39.0±38.1	33.3±16.5	55.7±19.6	42.0±14.2
	71.9±15.1 **	53.9±23.3	61.7±14.9 **	46.0±21.7	59.2±10.5 **

*: P < 0.1, **: P < 0.05 (T-test, ANOVA)

8

	±	*	P- value
	57.4 ± 21.7		0.95
	57.6 ± 21.3		
가			
200	56.2 ± 21.6		0.81
200	56.8 ± 21.7		
,	59.7 ± 21.1		0.03
	54.7 ± 21.6		
	58.9 ± 20.4		0.21
	58.7 ± 22.8		
	55.5 ± 21.7		

*: ± , 가

9.

0.3

가

가

-6.8

(P<0.05)(10).

10.

가

0.2

가

가

9

	±	*	P-value
	57.9 ± 21.1		0.70
	56.7 ± 23.0		
	58.9 ± 21.6		0.40
, 가	59.2 ± 21.4		
	55.4 ± 21.8		
	53.5 ± 19.8		
	61.7 ± 21.1		0.74
	57.5 ± 21.5		

*: ±, 가

10

			P-value
	0.3	0.1	0.01
, 가	1.2	2.6	0.64
200	-2.0	3.0	0.49
	-6.8	2.9	0.02
	-0.8	1.5	0.58
	-1.8	3.3	0.59

가

가 -7.3

가

(P<0.05)(10).

11

			P-value
	0.1	0.1	0.71
	0.2	0.1	0.01
	0.0	0.2	0.98
	-0.2	0.1	0.18
	-2.7	3.3	0.42
,	1.3	2.5	0.62
가 ,	-2.3	3.0	0.43
200	-7.3	3.0	0.01
	-0.6	1.5	0.69

V.

1.

2000
45% 가 15-25 (WHO, 1999).
21

(,1997; , 1999; Riika etc, 1999; , 2001).

(, 2001)

Kuder-Richardson 20 가 0.50 0.70 .

(, 1997)

5

가

가

(, 1997; C. Davis, 1998; , 1999).

2.

81.98%가

20

62.6%가

2001).

(,

(, 1997)

94.7%가

가

가 51.9%가

가 54.9%가

(, 2000)

가

가가 (, 1990;

63.4%가 , 1994; , 2000)

89.9%가

가 53.8 ± 23.5

(, 1999; , 1994).

가 46.0 ± 12.8

80%

가

(, 1999; 가 ; 1997)

가

가

가

(, 1987)

가

가

가 3

가

가

가

가

가

가

가
(, 1987; , 1990; , 1994; ,
1999)
가
(Brown, 1990; Krasnik, 1990) 가 (, 1999)가

가
가
가
가
가

171 ,

168

가 53.8 ± 23.5 ,

가 46.0 ± 12.8

59.1 ± 10.6

가

($P < 0.05$)

가

. ($p < 0.05$)

. ($P < 0.05$)

. ($P < 0.05$)

가

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1. . AIDS .
1994;11(1):43-56
2. AIDS . 1987;30:739-743
3. AIDS
2000;14(2):216-228
4. Jan 1. 2001
5. , AIDS
1997;11(1):128-137
6. . ; ;
1987
7. . . AIDS
1996;35(1):94-103
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; ; 1990 8.
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, 가 .

1. .. 19 () ()

2. .. (/)

3. 가 100 / 101-200 / 201-300 / 301

4. / / / /

5.

/

6. (

)

/ / / , 가 /

7. /

8. /

O, X

9. ()

10. ()

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12. 가 ()

13. ()

14. ()

35. 가 / 가
 가
 / /

- ABSTRACT -

The knowledge and attitude of Korean middle school students on AIDS

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Yonsei University

(Directed by Professor Hye Young Kang , Ph.D)

This study was aimed to investigate the knowledge and attitude of Korean middle school students on AIDS so as to provide appropriate educational direction.

339 middle school students in Seoul , Kyunggido and Chenrabukdo were surveyed for their demography, experience , knowledge and attitude on AIDS.

The results are as follows:

- A. The score on the total knowledge about AIDS was 59.1 ± 10.6 out of 100. The score on the knowledge about transmission by general contact with AIDS patients was 53.8 ± 23.5 and that of knowledge about clinical part of AIDS was 46.0 ± 12.8 . These scores were generally low considering the highest possible score was 100.
- B. Male students scored significantly higher than female students on the total knowledge about AIDS ($P < 0.05$). Students in Seoul and Kyunggido scored significantly higher than students in Chenrabukdo ($P < 0.05$).
- C. Students in Seoul and Kyunggido had more positive attitude on AIDS and

AIDS patients ($P < 0.05$).

- D. Students with higher score on the total knowledge about AIDS had more positive attitude on AIDS and AIDS patients. In addition, students with higher score on the knowledge about transmission by general contact with AIDS patients had more positive attitude on AIDS and AIDS patients ($P < 0.05$).

In conclusion, the knowledge and attitude on AIDS is influenced by demographic characteristics such as sex and place of residence. Therefore, concrete education on AIDS should be planned preferentially for female and province students.

Furthemore, AIDS education should include sufficient knowledge about transmission by general contact with AIDS patients as well as clinical part of AIDS. It would be more desirable , if the education include ethical problems on AIDS patients.

key words : AIDS, Knowledge, Attitude