

=Abstract=

The Difference in Attitude toward Medical Care between Patients and Physicians

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The objective of this study is to identify the difference in attitude toward medical care between patients who visited a university hospital or an oriental medical hospital of oriental medical college, and physicians who engaged in the same hospitals. The subjects of this study were 397 cases who agreed to respond the prepared questionnaire, including 288 patients(146 university hospital utilizers and 142 utilizers for an oriental medical hospital) and 109 physicians(76 physicians and 33 oriental medical doctors).

The attitude toward medical care was measured by the structured questionnaire developed for this study, which had high validity and reliability according to factor analysis, item discriminant validity, and Cronbach's coefficients. On the criteria of mean value of care and cure score, the attitude toward medical care was classified into 4 groups encompassing a group with dependent attitude on medical care, a group with skeptical attitude toward it, a group with cure-oriented attitude, and a group with care-preferred attitude.

The results of chi-square test, discriminant analysis, and logistic regression analysis were as follows; patients who visited a university hospital, patients who visited an

oriental hospital, physicians, and oriental medical doctors included in the group with dependent attitude, the group with cure-oriented attitude, the group with skeptical attitude, and the group with care-preferred attitude, retrospectively.

Among the subdomains of care and cure domains, which classified in reference to the result of factor analysis on pilot study, those that patients ranked more importantly than physicians were 'the importance of medical equipment for diagnosis and treatment', 'authority of physician', 'aggressiveness of treatment', 'information giving', 'personal interest' in the case of western medicine. In the case of oriental medicine, those were 'the importance of equipment for diagnosis and treatment', 'aggressiveness of treatment', 'amenities and accessibility', 'coordination of medical staff'. Both physicians and patients put the subdomain, 'physicians' medical knowledge and skillfulness' on the highest rank.

The differences in ranking the important attributes of medical care between patients and physicians were apparent in the area of an 'importance of medical equipment for diagnosis and treatment' and so on. It meant that patient had over-expectation on medical care and suggested that the policy on demand side such as the development and dissemination of an evidence-based recommendation protocol for health care consumers might be important in Korea. In addition, regarding the attitude of physicians, during the medical education and training it may be necessary to emphasize the aspect of 'care' of medical care rather than 'cure'. In planning on health care delivery system, it should be considered that there is a difference in the attitude toward medical care between western medicine and oriental medicine as well as between health care providers and consumers.

We expect that more valid measurement tool be developed in this area, which may be major limitation of this study and that this kind of research be expanded into the non-academic settings.

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	High cure score	Low cure score
High care score	Dependent on medical care	Care-preferred
Low care score	Cure-oriented	Skeptical toward medical care

Fig. 1. Classification of dependent variable

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'(group with the attitude dependent on medical care)(Greertsen, 1997)
'(group with cure-oriented attitude)
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가 (3 C5, C15, C19, C21, C28, C33).

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(attitudinal indices)

FHID(Factored Homogeneous Item Dimension)

(Comerey,

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Table 1. The definition of subdomains

Domains	Subdomains	Definition	References	Items \ddagger (no. \ddagger)
Cure	Physicians' knowledge and skillfulness ;UPH	<i>The amount of up-to-date knowledge a physician has about medical science; the skill a physician has in doing procedure ; the thoroughness of the physician's examination; whether the physician orders appropriate test and prescribes appropriate treatment</i>	DiMatteo, Fox (1997), Donabedian, Hulka, Kane, Kristjanson, Laine, Parasuraman, Rubin, Stratmann, Ware(1975, 1988), Zyzanski	C8, C30, C31 C35, C36 (5)
	Physicians' authority ;UPA	<i>Priority of professional opinion of a physician on diagnosis and treatment; use of medical terminology on dialogue among staffs regarding patients' problems</i>	DiMatteo, Fox (1997), Zyzanski	C9, C34, C39 C40 (4)
	Importance of medical equipments for diagnosis and treatment ;UEQ	<i>Whether the facilities have up-to-date equipments for diagnosis and treatment or not ; amount of the equipments</i>	Donabedian, Fox (1997), Macintyre, Stratmann, Zyzanski, Ware(1975)	C5, C15, C19 (3)
	Aggressiveness ;UAG	<i>Whether the physician try aggressive treatment or modality unconcerned with patient's financial status or physical suffering</i>	Fox(1997), Ware(1975)	C11, C21, C23 (3)
Care	Information giving ;AIG	<i>What the physician provides patients with the information on their illness, treatment and it's side effect, prevention of illness, the way to avoid recurrence</i>	Delbanco, DiMatteo, Donabedian, Kane, Laine Kristjanson, Macintyre, Parasuraman, Roghmann, Rubin, Sixma, Stratmann, Ware(1975)	C2, C4, C6 C7, C12, C17 (6)
	Participation of patient in decision-making ;APA	<i>Whether the physician encourages patients to become involved in their own medical care</i>	Delbanco, Donabedian, Fox(1997), Kristjanson, Laine, Rubin	C3, C18, C23, C27 (4)
	Amenities and accessibility ;AAA	<i>Location of facilities; amenities of facilities or waiting room</i>	Donabedian, Hulka, Laine, Macintyre, Parasuraman, Roghmann, Rubin, Sixma, Stratmann, Ware (1975, 1988), Zyzanski	C20, C24 (2)
	Coordination of care ;ACO	<i>Communicating with other health care provider who may be involved in the patients' care</i>	Delbanco, Fox(1997), Kristjanson, Laine	C10, C14 (2)
	Personal interest ;API	<i>The courtesy and respect the physician shows patients; the amount of caring and concern a physician shows to patients; humanness</i>	Delbanco, DiMatteo, Donabedian, Fox(1997), Kristjanson, Laine, Macintyre, Parasuraman, Roghmann, Rubin, Sixma, Stratmann, Ware(1975, 1988), Zyzanski	C13, C22, C25 C26, C28, C29 C32, C38, C41 (9)

\ddagger : Refer to table 3, \ddagger : The number of items

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$$t = (Q - P) / \sqrt{P(1 - P) / n} \quad (Q : \text{hit ratio}, P : C_{prop}, n : \text{sample size})$$

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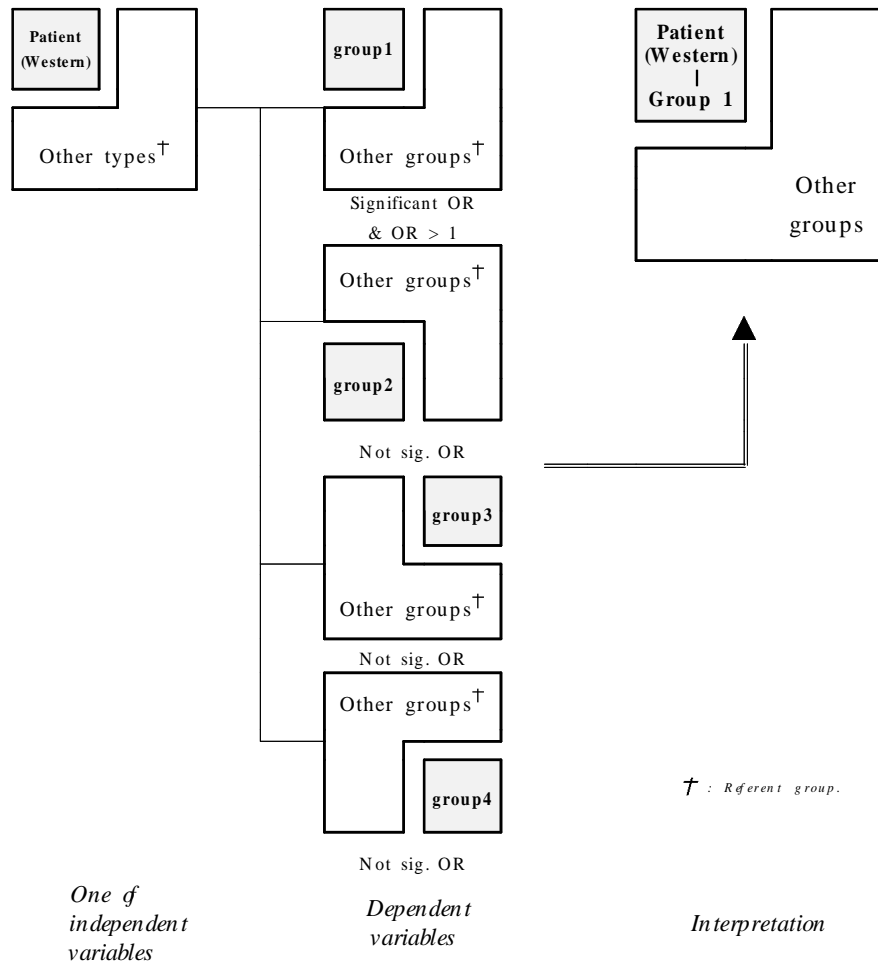


Fig. 2. An example of logistic regression analysis for classification of attitude toward medical care

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Table 2. General characteristics of study population

Variables	Patient		Physician	
	Western (n=146)	Oriental (n=142)	Western (n=76)	Oriental (n=33)
Age	39.7	37.6	32.4	30.2
Mean(SD)	(13.6)	(14.2)	(7.5)	(6.4)
Sex				
Male	71(48.6%)	74(52.1%)	63(82.9%)	29(87.9%)
Female	75(51.4)	65(45.8)	13(17.1)	4(12.1)
Missing	-	3(2.1)	-	-
Occupation				
Manager & professional	31(21.2)	23(16.2)		
White collar	8(5.5)	10(7.0)	-	-
Blue collar	31(21.2)	43(30.3)		
House wife	36(24.7)	29(20.4)		
No	36(24.7)	33(23.2)		
Missing	4(2.7)	4(2.8)		
Religion				
Protestantism	37(25.3)	36(25.4)	42(55.3)	4(12.1)
Catholicism	16(11.0)	18(12.7)	6(7.9)	6(18.2)
Buddhism	43(29.5)	26(18.3)	4(5.3)	8(24.2)
No	44(30.1)	57(40.1)	22(28.9)	15(45.5)
Others	4(2.7)	3(2.1)	2(2.6)	-
Missing	2(1.2)	2(1.4)	-	-
Region grown-up*				
Rural	61(41.8)	60(42.3)	7(9.2)	8(24.2)
Urban	85(58.2)	80(66.3)	69(90.8)	25(75.8)
Missing	-	2(1.4)	-	-
Years after taking license				
year(SD)	-	-	6.5 (5.7)	5.6 (6.1)
Income				
10,000won / month/ family(SD)	206.8 (176.2)	212.7 (136.5)	-	-

* Native place where (s)he had grown up before graduation of the middle school

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Table 3. The result of factor analysis (total)

Items	Content	Factor1	Factor2
C2	가	0.4261	-0.0922
C3		0.3733	0.3222
C4		0.4775	0.2748
C6	가	0.3815	0.3360
C7		0.5226	0.1001
C8	가	0.3149*	0.3002
C12		0.6024	0.0265
C13		0.5308	0.0732
C14	가	0.4306	0.3166
C17		0.6273	0.0580
C18	가 가	0.5230	0.1202
C20		0.4472	0.2621
C22	가	0.5636	0.2297
C23	가	0.5169	0.2284
C24		0.5032	0.2322
C25	가가 가	0.6087	0.0296
C26	가	0.5300	0.1629
C27		0.4399	0.2837
C28	가	0.4184	0.2220
C29	가	0.5315	0.1940
C30	가	0.4062*	0.2129
C31		0.4976*	-0.0122
C32	가	0.3986	0.3210
C33		0.3089*	0.2685
C35		0.4449*	0.1281
C38		0.4946	0.2701
C41		0.5246	0.0888
C5		0.0653	0.5513
C9		0.0350	0.8216
C10	가	0.3190	0.3537*
C11		0.1543	0.6846
C15		0.0576	0.2587
C19	가	0.2350	0.4583
C21	가	0.1014	0.4639
C34		0.0354	0.8434
C36		0.2723	0.4150
C39		0.0821	0.7573
C40		0.0997	0.6088
Variance explained by each factor		6.5808	5.1576

* The items showing the different result from conceptual construct

Table 4. The result of factor analysis
(Care domain)

Items	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Factor 4	Factor 5
C13	0.4444	0.2873	0.0662	-0.0904	0.3619
C18	0.3660*	0.2947	0.1516	0.2693	0.0676
C22	0.3999	0.3314	0.1996	0.1591	0.2366
C25	0.6941	0.1834	-0.0195	0.1125	0.1619
C26	0.6753	0.0480	0.1578	0.0652	0.1287
C27	0.5473	-0.0763	0.4661	0.2270	-0.1122
C28	0.5770	0.0520	0.0451	0.1732	0.0764
C29	0.6343	0.0706	0.1643	0.1158	0.1401
C32	0.4040	0.2769	0.2004	-0.0004	0.0891
C41	0.4215	0.3184	0.0325	0.1082	0.2315
C2	0.0043	0.7115	-0.0302	-0.0407	0.0899
C7	0.1075	0.5678	0.3903	0.1588	-0.0449
C12	0.2000	0.5848	0.1407	0.1016	0.1870
C17	0.2035	0.6305	0.1566	0.2360	0.0447
C3	0.1837	0.0537	0.7504*	-0.0189	0.1478
C4	0.0585	0.3252	0.6318	0.0744	0.2329
C6	0.0871	0.1585	0.6756	0.1393	0.1485
C23	0.3902	0.0498	0.4632*	0.4206	-0.1090
C20	0.1229	0.1723	0.0928	0.7728	0.1402
C24	0.2163	0.0976	0.0974	0.8031	0.1846
C10	0.0684	0.0658	0.1285	0.0912	0.7966
C14	0.3047	0.0485	0.1187	0.2253	0.6092
C38	0.2576	0.2812	0.1636	0.0799	0.4703*
Var \ddagger	3.3207	2.3361	2.28625	1.8324	1.7716

* The items showing the different result from conceptual construct..

\ddagger Variance explained by each factor.

Table 5. The result of factor analysis(Cure domain)

Items	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Factor 4
C9	0.8557	0.0542	0.0877	0.0795
C11	0.6823*	0.1023	0.2745	0.0372
C34	0.8443	0.0716	0.0974	0.2205
C36	0.4106*	0.2578	0.2033	0.0213
C39	0.7998	0.1819	0.0264	0.0841
C40	0.5066	-0.0318	0.2560	0.3274
C8	0.3484	0.4621	-0.0262	0.1197
C30	0.1546	0.7327	0.1177	-0.0741
C31	-0.1091	0.7908	0.0892	0.0707
C35	0.1294	0.6612	-0.0387	0.1257
C5	0.3226	-0.0367	0.5797	0.1753
C15	-0.0208	0.0133	0.7598	-0.0604
C19	0.2728	0.2784	0.5990	0.0742
C21	0.2185	-0.0615	-0.0615	0.5533
C33	0.1382	0.2532	0.2532	0.8296
Var \ddagger	3.3951	2.0792	1.6701	1.2459

* The items showing the different result from conceptual construct..

\ddagger Variance explained by each factor.

Table 6. Item means, standard deviation and correlation coefficients between each item and hypothesized scale

Item	Mean	S.D.	Cure				Care				
			UPK	UEQ	UPH	UAG	AIG	APA	ACO	AAA	API
UPK1	2.60	.058	0.6227	0.2962	0.2270	0.2808	0.3328	.02218	0.2244	0.2101	0.2892
UPK2	2.57	0.58	0.6967	0.2423	0.1702	0.2299	0.2858	0.2200	0.3014	0.2732	0.3471
UPK3	2.59	0.57	0.6788	0.0432	0.0997	0.1516	0.2625	0.2138	0.2722	0.2121	0.3609
UPK4	2.67	0.51	0.6383	0.1832	0.0875	0.1867	0.3736	0.2247	0.2439	0.1915	0.3021
UPK5	2.06	0.79	0.6158	0.3235	0.2610	0.2667	0.2606	0.2946	0.2129	0.2283	0.3622
UEQ1	1.96	0.87	0.2859	0.8501	0.3978	0.4963	0.2472	0.2555	0.2148	0.3491	0.2244
UEQ2	1.87	0.95	0.2887	0.8812	0.3774	0.5450	0.1789	0.2720	0.2389	0.3103	0.2263
UEQ3	2.16	0.84	0.3467	0.8174	0.3259	0.4296	0.1951	0.2723	0.2959	0.2640	0.2196
UEQ4	1.69	0.88	0.2177	0.6924	0.3672	0.3510	0.1836	0.2640	0.2828	0.1916	0.2229
UPH1	1.38	0.95	0.1453	0.4155	0.7256	0.3484	0.2078	0.2434	0.2910	0.1226	0.1965
UPH2	1.09	1.01	0.1242	0.1802	0.7184	0.2163	0.0974	0.1126	0.1535	0.1735	0.1171
UPH3	1.89	0.78	0.3477	0.3876	0.6776	0.3602	0.2429	0.2392	0.2571	0.2150	0.2739
UAG1	1.84	0.94	0.2994	0.5658	0.4100	0.6979	0.2327	0.2920	0.2371	0.3797	0.2827
UAG2	1.33	1.03	0.1636	0.3473	0.3196	0.7292	0.1403	0.2152	0.1525	0.1466	0.2983
UAG3	2.01	0.87	0.2657	0.2295	0.1261	0.6136	0.2434	0.1583	0.2012	0.1866	0.3454
AIG1	2.57	0.58	0.1892	-0.0272	0.0487	0.1476	0.5139	0.1296	0.0738	0.1604	0.2612
AIG2	2.35	0.68	0.2968	0.2372	0.2045	0.2275	0.6933	0.4520	0.2468	0.3179	0.3856
AIG3	2.10	0.79	0.2310	0.2700	0.2100	0.2230	0.6251	0.4385	0.2332	0.2556	0.3244
AIG4	2.58	0.57	0.2818	0.1820	0.1063	0.1396	0.6777	0.3640	0.2745	0.1655	0.3833
AIG5	2.64	0.53	0.4175	0.0980	0.1067	0.1888	0.6164	0.3300	0.2715	0.2874	0.4632
AIG6	2.38	0.66	0.3750	0.1280	0.2373	0.1868	0.6856	0.3874	0.3139	0.2553	0.4681
APA1	2.24	0.72	0.2162	0.2459	0.2020	0.1989	0.4598	0.6968	0.2032	0.2190	0.3162
APA2	2.18	0.67	0.2848	0.1276	0.2074	0.1781	0.4193	0.5754	0.2944	0.2930	0.4107
APA3	2.10	0.82	0.2954	0.2580	0.1986	0.2660	0.3868	0.7644	0.3987	0.1940	0.4356
APA4	1.82	0.83	0.2525	0.2761	0.1700	0.2718	0.3370	0.7681	0.3282	0.2177	0.4573
ACO1	2.22	0.64	0.3487	0.2566	0.2874	0.2468	0.3475	0.3578	0.8829	0.2554	0.3525
ACO2	2.23	0.68	0.3273	0.3018	0.2002	0.2587	0.3073	0.4128	0.8828	0.3385	0.3947
AAA1	2.35	0.66	0.2938	0.2784	0.1966	0.2758	0.3043	0.2218	0.2203	0.8135	0.3482
AAA2	2.04	0.76	0.2853	0.2977	0.1984	0.3009	0.3492	0.3117	0.3355	0.8569	0.4383
API1	2.30	0.76	0.2844	0.0816	0.0312	0.2401	0.3644	0.2655	0.1591	0.3277	0.5807
API2	2.15	0.75	0.3471	0.2198	0.1735	0.3736	0.4533	0.3734	0.2998	0.2812	0.6155
API3	2.08	0.76	0.2954	0.0701	0.1433	0.2107	0.3610	0.4057	0.2935	0.3126	0.6824
API4	1.86	0.87	0.3325	0.1321	0.1686	0.2969	0.3355	0.4272	0.2737	0.2927	0.6532
API5	1.98	0.79	0.2752	0.2043	0.2240	0.2921	0.2928	0.3452	0.2973	0.2462	0.5586
API6	2.07	0.74	0.2746	0.1874	0.2249	0.2625	0.3647	0.4209	0.2742	0.2876	0.6520
API7	2.22	0.68	0.3434	0.2477	0.2196	0.3041	0.3458	0.2947	0.1711	0.1744	0.5217
API8	2.47	0.63	0.3770	0.2735	0.1790	0.3058	0.3662	0.2937	0.2754	0.3719	0.6168
API9	2.35	0.64	0.3061	0.1063	0.0970	0.1991	0.3568	0.2885	0.2682	0.2957	0.5714

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Cronbach

15 Cronbach 0.82, 23 Cronbach 0.88

(UPK) 0.61, (UEQ)

Table 7. Item internal consistency and discriminant validity

Subdomain	k ^a	Range of correlation		Internal consistency ^d		Discriminant validity ^e	
		Item internal consistency ^b	Item discriminant validity ^c	Success /Total	Success rate(%)	Success /Total	Success rate(%)
UPK	5	0.62 - 0.70	0.04 - 0.37	5/5	100	40/40	100
UEQ	4	0.69 - 0.88	0.17 - 0.55	4/4	100	32/32	100
UPH	3	0.68 - 0.73	0.10 - 0.42	3/3	100	24/24	100
UAG	3	0.61 - 0.73	0.13 - 0.57	3/3	100	24/24	100
AIG	6	0.51 - 0.69	0.02 - 0.47	6/6	100	48/48	100
APA	4	0.58 - 0.77	0.13 - 0.46	4/4	100	32/32	100
ACO	2	0.88 - 0.88	0.20 - 0.41	2/2	100	16/16	100
AAA	2	0.81 - 0.86	0.20 - 0.44	2/2	100	16/16	100
API	9	0.52 - 0.68	0.10 - 0.46	9/9	100	72/72	100

^a A number of items and item internal consistency tests per subdomain

^b Correlation between items and hypothesized scale corrected for overlap

^c Correlation between items and other subdomains

^d A number of $\pm .40$

Table 8. Reliability of questionnaire

Domain	Subdomain	Number of items	Cronbach's
Cure		15	0.82
	UPK	5	0.61
	UEQ	4	0.83
	UPH	3	0.50
	UAG	3	0.46
Care		23	0.88
	AIG	6	0.69
	APA	4	0.65
	ACO	2	0.69
	AAA	2	0.52
	API	9	0.79

0.83, ' (UPH)' 0.50, ' (UAG)' 0.46, ' (AIG)' 0.69, '
 가 (APA)' 0.65, ' (ACO)' 0.69, '
 ' 0.52, ' (API)' 0.79 (8).

Table 9. The difference in attitude toward medical care by type

Type Group	Patient			Physician		
	Western †	Oriental ‡	Subtotal ‡	Western †	Oriental ‡	Subtotal ‡
Dependent on medical care	68(58.1)	53(46.1)	121(52.2)	19(26.4)	3(11.1)	22(22.2)
Cure-oriented	22(18.8)	32(28.7)	55(23.7)	6(8.3)	1(3.7)	7(7.1)
Care-preferred	4(3.4)	5(4.3)	9(3.9)	12(16.7)	9(33.3)	21(21.2)
Skeptical toward medical care	23(19.7)	24(20.9)	47(20.3)	34(47.2)	15(55.6)	49(49.5)
Sum	117(100)	115(100)	232(100)	72(100)	27(100)	99(100)

† $p=0.00$, ‡ $p=0.00$, ‡ $p=0.00$ in chi-square test

3.

1)

chi-square

(52.2%)가 ,
 23.7%, 20.9% 가 4.3% 가 .
 가 가 (49.5%),
 , 22.2%, 21.2%가 7.1% 가
 가 (p=0.00)(9).
 가
 (58.1%) 가 (3.4%) , 가
 (47.2%) 가 (8.3%) - 가
 가 (p=0.00).
 가 (46.1%) 가 (4.3%),
 가 (49.5%) 3.7% 가
 - 가
 가 (p=0.00).
 , 가

Table 10. The result of discriminant analysis for the discrimination of the groups of attitude toward medical care

Variable	Wilks' lambda	F	p-value
Type (physician/ patient)	0.79	28.26	0.00
Age (real value)	0.94	6.25	0.00
Sex (female/ male)	0.97	2.85	0.04
Religion (yes/ no)	0.99	1.41	0.24
Region (urban/ rural)	0.95	5.28	0.00
Openness (real value)	0.98	2.37	0.07

Statistics	Hit ratio †	C _{prop} ‡	p value ‡
Value	0.51	0.39	0.00

† Percent of "grouped" cases correctly classified

‡ Proportional chance criteria

‡ p value, where $t = (Q-P) / \sqrt{P(1-P)/n}$, degree of freedom = sample size - 1

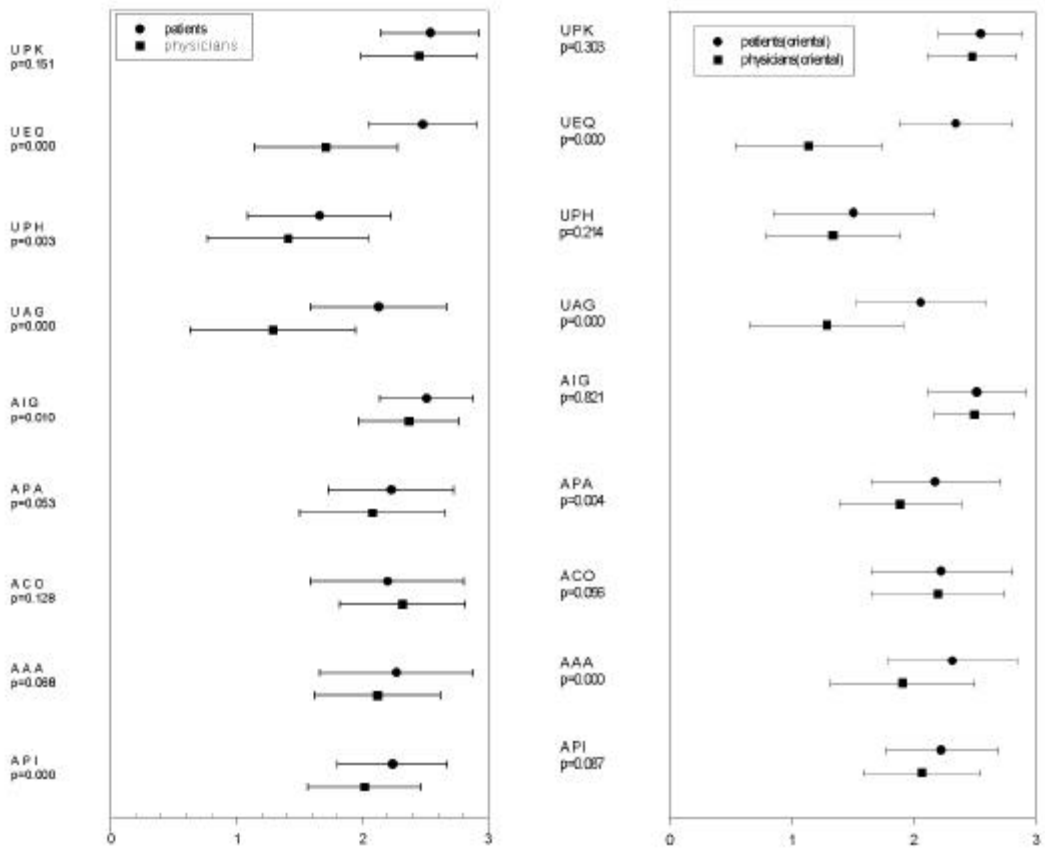
4
가 (type, /) , 가
, 가 , 가
, (region)', '
(openness)' < 10> Wilks
lambda Wilks lambda 0.79 가
가 (prior probability)
51.61% 0.00
< 11>
, ,
4가 1(
, /) 가
가 , chi-square 31.14(6, p=0.00)
2.02 , ,
4가
2(/) 가

Table 11. The results of logistic regression analysis for classification of attitude toward medical care by type

Type	Odds ratio(95% CI)			
	Patient		Physician	
	Western	Oriental	Western	Oriental
	Group1 / Others †	Group2 / Others †	Group4 / Others †	Group3 / Others †
Age (real value)	1.03 (1.21 - 3.35)	0.99 (0.97 - 1.02)	0.98 (0.95 - 1.00)	0.96 (0.92 - 1.01)
Sex (female/ male †)	1.52 (0.92 - 2.51)	1.03 (0.57 - 1.86)	0.76 (0.43 - 1.35)	0.52 (0.20 - 1.39)
Religion (yes/ no †)	0.95 (0.79 - 1.14)	1.09 (0.86 - 1.36)	1.02 (0.83 - 1.25)	0.94 (0.68 - 1.30)
Openness (real value)	1.01 (0.92 - 1.12)	1.00 (0.88 - 1.14)	1.06 (0.94 - 1.20)	0.84 (0.70 - 1.00)
Region (Urban/ Rural †)	0.88 (0.70 - 1.11)	0.65 (0.48 - 0.89)	1.36 (1.07 - 1.74)	1.22 (0.85 - 1.73)
Type (/ others †)	2.02 (1.21 - 3.35)	2.38 (1.32 - 4.28)	2.29 (1.15 - 4.56)	4.10 (1.48 - 11.38)

† : Referent group

가 , chi-square 21.74(6, p=0.00) 2.38 . , 4가 4(/) 가 , chi-square 28.79(6, p=0.00) 2.29 . , 4가 가 3(/) 4(/) , chi-square 22.59(6, p=0.00), 28.55(6, p=0.00) 3 4.10, 4 2.72 .



: mean, horizontal bar : standard deviation, p :

by student t-test

Fig. 3. The difference of attitude toward medical care between patients and physicians by subdomains (left : western, right : oriental)

2)

가

, - t . ' (p=0.000), ' ' (p=0.000), ' ' (p=0.000) , ' (p=0.010), ' ' (p=0.000) 가 가 가 . ' (p=0.000), ' ' (p= 0.000), ' ' (p=0.004), ' ' (p=0.000) 가 가 가 (3).

IV.

1.

가 . Ware
Snyder(1975) 4가
(humanness; patient
attitude toward caring) (competence; patient attitude toward curing)
가 가 (enabling factors) ,
(Laine , 1996)
가 가 가
9 , 1
2
4 5 가
가 가 가
(, 1997; Ware , 1993) 100%
Cronbach
0.82 0.88 가
Ware (1993)
가 가 Cronbach 가 0.5
0.5
Cronbach
가

가 (Price, 1971),

가

(Donabedian, 1980).

가

(Rosenstein, 1986; Somers,

1986; Williamson, 1993).

(1995)

가

가

가

가

(medicalization)

가

(modern

(Mishler, 1981;

reflexivity)

Giddens, 1991; Williams Calnan, 1996).

(, 1992)

가 ,

가

가가

(Billings Block, 1997; Christakis Feudtner, 1997)

가

가

가 (, 1996)

4 5

가

가

가

(Price , 1971; Laine , 1996)

가

가

(professional competency)

(, 1995).

가

가

가

가

(, 1992).

가

가

가

가

가

(, 1994),

가

(, 1997)

가

가

가

가

Slevin (1990)

가

가 가

(, 1994)

(1995)

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

(, 1997)

,
가 ,
가

가

가

(healthy skepticism)

(Calnan, 1998) ,

(self efficacy)

(Fries , 1998)

가 .

가

가

(,

1992).

(Bastian, 1996; ,

1998; Domenighetti , 1998).

(AHCPR)

가

,

가

가

가 (evidence-based)

가 가 가

가 . ,

가

가

가

V.

1998 5 2

288

109 397

, Cronbach

가

가 1

가

가
가
가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가 ,

가 .

가

1997;30(2):251-266

가 1992;13(11):891-900

1996;39(2):124-129

. SAS , 1994, 42-47

. SAS , 1996, 49-63

1992;2(2):90-111

, 2 , 1996, 9-22

, 1996, 257-268

- , 28 , 1996, 7

3 : (). 1993;

26(4):508-533

, 1992, 200-202

. SAS SAS , 1996, 140

1997;1:10-28

- . 28

, 1996, 15

: 1998;2:119-138

, 1995, 39-259, 387-474

1995; 29: 1-7

, , 1995, 31-74,

159-179

, 1994, 15-19, 68-84, 224-229

1997;2(1):85-106

. 21 . 1997

, 1997, 55-80

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