

**HEALTH SERVICE RESEARCH INVENTORY
IN KOREA : 1977-1981**

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KOREA INSTITUTE FOR POPULATION AND HEALTH



머 리 말

本 資料集은 1977年부터 1981년까지 国内에서 遂行되었거나 現在 進行中인 Health Service Research(HSR)活動實態를 調査整理한 것입니다.

HSR이란 2次大戦이후 西歐에서 始作된 研究分野로서 対象人口 集團에 대한 保健서비스 伝達の 効率性(Efficiency), 効果(Effectiveness), 公平性(Equity)을 提高하기 위한 研究分野라 하겠습니까. 이러한 觀点에서 볼때 HSR은 保健政策樹立에 있어 必須的으로 要求되는 研究分野로서 HSR이 우리나라에서도 그 重要性이 漸次 認定되고 있으며, 1970年代에 이르러 保健医療問題가 政府의 政策目標中에서 차지하는 比重이 커짐에 따라 이에 對한 研究活動도 加速化되었다고 하겠습니까.

그간 国内에서 相当數의 HSR이 遂行되기는 했으나 集約된 結果가 없어 HSR 利用者の 不便이 많은터에 이번 當研究院에서는 HSR利用者에 便宜를 提供하는 同時에 나아가서는 HSR의 發展에 寄与함을 目的으로 1977年 이후 国内에서 生産된 HSR 結果를 蒐集, 整理하여 發刊하게 되었습니다. 資料蒐集 過程에서 最善을 다하였으나 漏落된 資料가 많을 것으로 생각되오니 継続的인 補完을 위해서는 앞으로도 關係者 여러분과 緊密하고도 有機的인 協調가 있기를 當부드립니다.

끝으로 本 資料蒐集에 積極的인 協助를 해주신 關係機關 여러

분과 HSR 研究者 여러분에게 깊은 感謝를 드립니다.

1981年 12月 日

韓國人口保健研究院

院長 朴 贊 武

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1. Title of Study

A Study on Population, Health and Medical Insurance of Seoul City

2. Responsibility for Study

2.1. Researcher

Jong Joo Yoon

2.2. Agency

The Institute of Population Problems

3. Duration of Study

Jan. 1977 - Oct. 1977

4. Objective of Study and Approach to be Used:

This study was intended to clarify the general demographic characteristics of population, their health situation, and knowledge and attitude toward the newly proclaimed medical insurance system (1977) in Yeongdongpo-Ku area of Seoul City, Korea, through a descriptive survey.

5. Findings of Study

Lots of basic data relating to the general demographic characteristics of the surveyed households, the characteristics of household heads, their living environments, their levels of living, residential mobility, medical care benefits, medical insurance, the characteristics of in-migrants, fertility and family planning status, and healths are obtained.

6. Application of Study Findings to Improvement of Health Services Delivery:

The attitudes toward medical insurance, status of disease, duration of illness, duration of treatment, utilization of medical facilities, medical expense by monthly and medical facilities, etc. will be a valuable data for establishing health and medical policies in Korea.

1. Title of Study:

A Study on Bacterial Contamination of air at the Selected Sites in Seoul

2. Responsibility for Study:

2.1 Researcher:

Moon Shik Zong
Kook Hwan Rhim

2.2 Agency:

School of Public Health, Seoul National University

3. Duration of Study:

Jan. 1977 - Oct. 1977

4. Objective of Study and Approach to be Used:

This study was performed in order to detect the levels of bacterial contamination of air in various places.
(Sample survey)

5. Findings of Study:

Total viable cells, staphylococci and other bacteria were counted at various selected sites.

6. Application of Study Findings to Improvement of Health Services Delivery:

Bacterial contamination can be used as one of the air pollution items.

1. Title of Study:

A Survey on Health Status of group controlled pulmonary Tuberculosis Patients

2. Responsibility for Study:

2.1 Researcher:

Kap Jeoul Jung

2.2 Agency:

Dept. of Preventive Medicine and Public Health,
College of Medicine, Busan National University

3. Duration of Study:

Jul. 1977 - Aug. 1977

4. Objective of Study and Approach to be Used:

To understand health status of group controlled pulmonary tuberculosis patients by application of Cornell Medical Index

5. Findings of Study:

* The number of investigated cases were 672 (459 males and 213 females). The most prevalent group was 20-24 years old group as 18.4% by age, moderate advanced group as 50.8% by radiological diagnosis, INH+PAS+SM group as 34.7% by antituberculosics and unempolyed group as 59.9% by occupation. By bacteriological examination of sputum, the rate of negative group was 60.5% and positive group was 39.5%.

* Z score of complaints by sex was higher in female as 52.4 than in male as 48.9 in general. By radiological diagnosis, there was decreasing tendency with age in male but increasing tendency with age in female.

6. Application of Study Findings to Improvement of Health Services Delivery:

* There has been surveys scarcely based on Cornell Medical Index on health status of group controlled patients.

* This survey based on modified Cornell Medical Index would give information necessary for us to understand health status of group controlled pulmonary tuberculosis patients.

1. Title of Study:

Secondary Analysis of Diagnosis and Medical behavior in rural areas

2. Responsibility for Study:

2.1 Researcher:

Jae Mo Yang

2.2 Agency:

Dept. of Preventive Medicine & Public Health,
Yonsei University, Medical College

3. Duration of Study:

Oct. 1975 - Aug. 1977

4. Objective of Study and Approach to be Used:

To find the health condition for the rural village women about 19 different diseases and their coping behavior with those diseases.

5. Findings of Study:

The range and kind of potential need population for urgent health demand was found

6. Application of Study Findings to Improvement of Health Services Delivery:

Providing health information for primary health care in rural areas

1. Title of Study:

Analysis of Korean Health Insurance System

2. Responsibility for Study:

2.1 Researcher:

Jae Mo Yang

2.2 Agency:

Dept. of Preventive Medicine & Public Health,
Yonsei University, Medical College

3. Duration of Study:

Mar. 1976 - Jan. 1977

4. Objective of Study and Approach to be Used:

This study has led every government to help people
achieve equal access to modern health care system

5. Findings of Study:

Most of insurance system adopted service insurance
system, coinsurance system and community rating

6. Application of Study Findings to Improvement of
Health Services Delivery:

Voluntary health insurance cooperation's operational
difficulty is key of the health insurance systems

1. Title of Study:

Evaluative Measures for Health Insurance Programs

2. Responsibility for Study:

2.1 Researcher:

Ok Ryun Moon

2.2 Agency:

School of Public Health, Seoul National University

3. Duration of Study:

Apr. 1977 - Dec. 1977

4. Objective of Study and Approach to be used:

1) To develop a system of quantitative criteria on the performance of health insurance programs.

2) To test the utility of the proposed measures.

5. Findings of Study:

The grading system was applied to the eleven demonstration health insurance programs and found useful in evaluating the self-employed health insurance performances.

6. Application of Study Findings to Improvement of Health Services Delivery:

A tool for evaluating health insurance programs was developed; improvement for regular self-evaluation by program managers, and of the self-employed health insurance programs by reinforcing the weaknesses expressed in numerical scales.

1. Title of Study:

An Evaluation of environmental policy - with reference to the public nuisance prevention law in Korea -

2. Responsibility for Study:

2.1 Researcher:

Marn Jai Cha
Ok Ryun Moon

2.2 Agency:

Dept. of Political Science, California State Univ.
Fresno Dept. of Health Adm. S.
School of Public Health, Seoul National University

3. Duration of Study:

Jan. 1975 - Aug. 1977

4. Objective of Study and Approach to be Used:

This study was conducted to evaluate how effectively the Public Nuisance Prevention Law has been implemented. How successful have the preventive measures been? Could there be alternatives to existing policy?

5. Findings of Study:

This study used a systems approach to evaluate the effectiveness of the environmental policy implemented in Korea. Found the number of disciplinary actions taken was insignificant; The enforcement of preventive measures was minimal, the level of all major pollutants has risen.

6. Application of Study Findings to Improvement of Health Services Delivery:

Such policy outcomes stemmed from (1) insufficient fiscal support for the environmental program, (2) poor quality of personnel, (3) lack of coordination and cooperation between the environmental program and other ministries. The study indicated, to redefine self-reliant economy, to emphasize a low energy consuming economy, and to introduce environmental protection as a function of the development strategy.

1. Title of Study:

Characteristics of the women with high fertility in small
Communities in Korea

2. Responsibility for Study:

2.1 Researcher:

Jae Mo Yang

2.2 Agency:

Dept. of Preventive Medicine & Public Health,
Yonsei Univ. Medical College

3. Duration of Study:

Jul. 1976 - Feb. 1977

4. Objective of Study and Approach to be Used:

To find independent variables that could explain the
women's characteristics of having additional births
by residential areas (urban and rural)

5. Findings of Study:

Differentiating power of independent variables that
could explain the women's characteristics of having
additional births were found more strong in urban
area than in rural area.

6. Application of Study Findings to Improvement of
Health Services Delivery:

1. Title of Study:

Studies on Benzopyrene of the suspended particulate in
Atmosphere of Seoul City

2. Responsibility for Study:

2.1 Researcher:

Sook Pyo Kwon

2.2 Agency:

Dept. of Preventive Medicine and Public Health,
Yonsei Univeristy

3. Duration of Study:

Jan. 1977 - Nov. 1977

4. Objective of Study and Approach to be Used:

- 1) To investigate air pollution by total suspended particulate (TSP) benzene soluble matter and benzo-pyrene in Seoul City: objective
- 2) Chemical Analytic Method: method

5. Findings of Study:

- 1) Measuring arithmetic average concentration for 1-day averaging time of total suspended particulate in Kwang Hwa Moon, Ku Ro dong and Shin Chon in Seoul City
- 2) The seasonal variance of TSP
- 3) Measuring the concentration and ratios of Benzene soluble matter to TSP at Kwang Hwa Moon, Ku Ro dong and Shin Chon in Seoul City

6. Application of Study Findings to Improvement of Health Services Delivery:

- 1) The establishment of Environmental Health Standard
- 2) The determination of Emission Standard of suspended particulate

1. Title of Study:

Relapse and aggravation in leprosy among the settlement villagers

2. Responsibility for Study:

2.1 Researcher:

Shi Ryong Choi

2.1 Agency:

Catholic Medical College, Chronic Disease Laboratory

3. Duration of Study:

May 1974 - Apr. 1977

4. Objective of Study and Approach to be Used:

Relapse and aggravation were confirmed by a study of the history of the disease after onset and clinical observations of 1,668 cases (935 male and 733 female). The patients were from seventeen settlement villagers located in Seoul, Gyeonggi and Gangwon provinces.

5. Findings of Study:

1. Of 1,668 patients, 2.9% were relapse cases and 1.7% were aggravation cases.
2. There was no significant difference between sex and age.
3. Relapse and aggravation appeared most often in L-type patients. There were 4.2% relapse cases and 2.9% aggravation cases in L-type, but only 1.2% aggravation cases in T-type.

4. Relapse and aggravation of L-type patients under irregular treatment was seven times that of patients under regular treatment. Aggravation in T-type patients under irregular treatment was 5 times that of patients under regular treatment.

6. Application of Study Findings to Improvement of Health Services Delivery:

The frequency of relapse was significantly higher in cases of irregular treatment than in cases of regular treatment among those taking only dapsone, other sulfones and sulfone plus chaulmoogra oil. Therefore, an initial intensive phase of combined therapy is recommended.

1. Title of Study:

Comparative trial of rifampicin alone and rifampicin plus dapsone in the treatment of lepromatous leprosy

2. Responsibility for Study:

2.1 Researcher:

Shi Ryong Choi

2.2 Agency:

Catholic Medical College, Chronic Disease Laboratory

3. Duration of Study:

Mar. 1976 - Sep. 1977

4. Title of Study:

Comparative trial of rifampicin alone and rifampicin plus dapsone in the treatment of lepromatous leprosy

5. Objective of Study and Approach to be Used:

Fifteen lepromatous cases (LL) were selected. Group A; Five patients given rifampicin 300 mg. daily in a single dose. Group B; Five patients given rifampicin 300 mg. daily plus dapsone 50 mg. daily. Group C; Five patients given rifampicin 600 mg. daily plus dapsone 100 mg. daily. Rifampicin was administered orally before breakfast and dapsone was administered orally after breakfast. Clinical features, changes in the E.T and M.I. were observed for 18 months.

5. Findings of Study:

No relationship was found between sex, age or previous treatment, and B.I. M.I., ENL, or improvement in clinical symptoms. Also, no relationship was observed between occurrence of ENL, and the increase or decrease of B.I. or M.I., or the type of drug regimen administered.

6. Application of Study Findings to Improvement of Health Services Delivery:

Peripheral clinical features were improved after a year of therapy, but nerve thickening showed only mild improvement, or no improvement in some cases. This may be due to the presence of "persisting organisms", or could simply be due to the characteristic of nerve tissue to collagenize in the presence of fragmented bacilli. We conclude that rifampicin, whether in combination with dapsone or by itself, is much more effective than sulfone therapy in eradication of *M. leprae*.

1. Title of Study:

A Survey on the status of working Environment of some manufacturing industries in Busan Area

2. Responsibility for Study:

2.1 Researcher:

Don Kyoun Kim
Joon Yeon Kim

2.2 Agency:

Dept. of preventive medicine and Public Health,
College of Medicine, Busan National Univ.

3. Duration of Study:

Mar. 1977 - Dec. 1977

4. Objective of Study and Approach to be Used:

- a. The survey was conducted on 405 manufacturing industries of various sizes and 37,833 workers in Busan area
- b. Research on actual conditions of working environment

5. Findings of Study:

1. The maximal and minimal mean value of each harmful element was noted in basic metal (93.0dB) and other products (86.9dB) in noise, non-metallic products (186.6lux) and wood & Wood products (93.8lux) in illumination, other products (32.0°C) and basic metal (28.9°C) in room temperature, basic metal (5.94mg/m³) and textile, wearing apparel & leather (1.48mg/m³) in

class I dust, other products (7.20mg/m³) and wood & wood products (3.37mg/m³) in class II dust, fabricated metal, machinery & equipment (14.75mg/m³) and chemical, petroleum, coal, rubber & plastic products (6.0mg/m³) in class II dust chemical, petroleum, coal, rubber & plastic products (219.8ppm) and textile, wearing apparel & leather and basic metal (141.3ppm) in toluene, chemical, petroleum, coal, rubber & plastic products (190.0ppm) and other products (74.0ppm) in xylene, and chemical, petroleum, coal, rubber & plastic products (42.0ppm) and wood & wood products (20.0ppm) in benzene, respectively.

2. The rate of workers who exposed to working environment above threshold limit value of harmful elements to total surveyed workers (37,833 workers) was 50.2% (18,983 workers) in noise, 83.3% (31,524 workers) in illumination, 4.2% (1,591 workers) in high temperature, 3.0% (1,147 workers) in class I dust, 9.3% (3,540 workers) in class II dust, 0.1% (49 workers) in class III dust, 20.3% (7,678 workers) in toluene (100ppm and over), 14.9% (5,651 workers) in xylene and 14.6% (5,519 workers) in benzene, respectively.
3. The manufacturing industries above threshold limit value was highly noted in food & beverage and basic metal in noise, paper & paper products and textile, wearing apparel & leather in illumination, basic metal and non-metallic mineral products in high temperature, fabricated metal, machinery & equipment and basic metal in class I dust, paper & paper products and fabricated metal, machinery & equipment in class II dust, fabricated metal, machinery & equipment in class III dust, textile, wearing apparel & leather and paper & paper products in toluene (100ppm and over). Chemical, petroleum, coal, rubber & plastic products and non-metallic mineral products in xylene and basic metal and other products in benzene.
6. Application of Study Findings to Improvement of Health Services Delivery:
This study will be applicate torational control of occupational environment and prevention of occupational disease in Busan area

1. Title of Study:

Food taboos of child birth on Jeju Island

2. Responsibility for Study:

2.1 Researcher:

Sumi Mo
K. N. Kim

2.2 Agency:

College of Home Economics, Seoul National Univ.

3. Duration of Study:

Nov. 1976 - 1977

4. Objective of Study and Approach to be Used:

To observe various traditional food taboos of childbirth. Household visits and interviews were used to determine.

5. Findings of Study:

72 food items were found to be prohibited. About one third of mothers believe that protein foods such as meats, eggs, and fish are undesirable at the time of childbirth. Between one third and one fourth of mothers do not drink cold water, or eat wheat flour products or radish Kimchi. Compared with reasons for food prohibition during pregnancy more scientific and rational reasons were found; but non-scientific and irrational reasons were still found among Buddhist mothers. Fewer food taboos were found among Christian mothers.

6. Application of Study Findings to Improvement of Health Services Delivery:

Those results were utilized as reference in teaching community nutrition activities.

1. Title of Study:

A Study of Food taboos on Jeju Island focused on pregnancy

2. Responsibility for Study:

2.1 Researcher:

Sumi Mo
K. N. Kim

2.2 Agency:

College of Home Economic, Seoul National Univ.

3. Duration of Study:

Nov. 1976 - 1977

4. Objective of Study and Approach to be Used:

To observe various traditional food taboos among pregnant women of Jeju island. To obtain a reference for community nutrition activities.

Household visits and interviews were used to determine.

5. Findings of Study:

There were 73 items found to be prohibited during pregnancy of these, 49% were of the meat group, 18% fish, 6% eggs, 5% cereal, and only 2% fruit. Of 252 women respondents, 111 (45%) abstained from eating chicken, duck and shark because of the belief. A common superstition was that highly spiced or salty foods would cause the fetus to be hairless. The findings of this study are remarkable similar to those of the previous study conducted

by the author in 1966. Most of the same food taboos, based on non-scientific and irrational reasons, were found on Jeju Island as on the peninsula, and they were similarly wide-spread.

6. Application of Study Findings to Improvement of Health Services Delivery:

The results were applied in various manual or text books of community nutrition

1. Title of Study:

Study on the gonococcal carrier of the prostitutes and entertainers in Daejeon area and Penicillin Susceptibility of isolated Gonococcal strains

2. Responsibility for Study:

2.1 Researcher:

Tae Hyun Paik

2.2 Agency:

Dept. of Microbiology School of Medicine, Chung Nam National Univ.

3. Duration of Study:

Jul. 1977 - Aug. 1977

4. Objective of Study and Approach to be Used:

Attempts were made to investigate the carrier of gonorrhoea by cervical or vaginal swab culture from the prostitutes and entertainers. Also studied penicillin susceptibility and presence of PPNG of the isolated gonococcal strains. (Sample survey)

5. Findings of Study:

The average gonococcal prevalence rate of the prostitutes and entertainers were 24.6% and 5.3%, respectively.

6. Application of Study Findings to Improvement of Health Services Delivery:

Public health and communicable disease control

1. Title of Study:

Diagnostic evaluation in readmitted patients

2. Responsibility for Study:

2.1 Researcher:

S. K. Bang

2.2 Agency:

Dept. of Neuropsychiatry, Catholic Medical College

3. Duration of Study:

Jan. 1976 - Dec. 1977

4. Objective of Study and Approach to be Used:

To analyze the difference of diagnosis between first admission and readmissions of the same patients.

Sample survey

5. Findings of Study:

Schizophrenia was found with increasing frequency on readmission

6. Application of Study Findings to Improvement of Health Services Delivery:

1. Title of Study:

Social attitudes to psychiatric patients and psychiatry
in general hospital

2. Responsibility for Study:

2.1 Researcher:

Soo Ho Choi

2.2 Agency:

Dept. of Neuropsychiatry, Catholic Medical College

3. Duration of Study:

Mar. 1977 - Sep. 1977

4. Objective of Study and Approach to be Used:

For studying social attitudes to psychiatric patients
and psychiatry of the physicians including Korean
psychiatrists and emphasizing the intensive psychiatric
orientation to all clinician

Sample survey

5. Findings of Study:

1. The results suggested that could be changed with
the expression of psychosomatic symptom according
to the times distance of social, economical and
psychological factors.

2. All specialists accepted demands of the attending
role of psychiatry in general hospital.

3. All specialists accepted their role in treating associated emotional problems of psychiatric illness.

6. Application of Study Findings to Improvement of Health Services Delivery:

Intensive psychiatric orientation should be emphasized to all clinicians

1. Title of Study:

Adolescent runaways and perceived parental loss

2. Responsibility for Study:

2.1 Researcher:

Young Hwan Kim

2.2 Agency:

Dept. of Neuropsychiatry, Catholic Medical College

3. Duration of Study:

Mar. 1977 - Oct. 1977

4. Objective of Study and Approach to be Used:

To evaluate the degrees of adolescent runaway's expectation about parental roles and actual gratification , Sample survey

5. Findings of Study:

Hypothetical familial sources of runaway adolescence is proposed as follows:

1. Great ungratified expectations of both parent's roles
2. Heavy influences of a same sexed parent, and the unconscious modeling function of same sexed parent's roles.
3. More physical and affective punishment, lack of discipline, and inconsistent parental roles.

6. Application of Study Findings to Improvement of Health Services Delivery:

Correction of changeable parental modeling resulting in adolescent runaways

1. Title of Study:

A simulation of solid wastes Discharge by national consumption in Korea

2. Responsibility for Study:

2.1 Researcher:

Sook Pyo Kwon

2.2 Agency:

The Institute for environmental research, Yonsei Univ. College of Medicine

3. Duration of Study:

Jan. 1977 - Dec. 1977

4. Objective of Study and Approach to be Used:

Objective: To know the trend of solid wastes discharge and provide the treatment of solid waste discharge and control of environmental pollution of solid wastes

Method : Stochastic simulation

5. Findings of Study:

- 1) Estimate the extent of solid wastes discharge in the future
- 2) Discharge amount of solid wastes increased with a linearity with economic growth

- 3) The capita discharge of solid waste was 1.27kg. in a day in 1973, and will be 4.34kg. in 2,000.
 - 4) Solid wastes composition; incombustible waste will be decreased while combustible increase.
6. Application of Study Findings to Improvement of Health Services Delivery:

The proper treatment method and policy could be set up for keeping environmental quality and resources recycling

1. Title of Study:

Toxic substances of the suspended particulate in
Atmosphere of Seoul City

2. Responsibility for Study:

2.1 Researcher:

Sook Pyo Kwon

2.2 Agency:

Dept. of preventive medicine & Public Health,
College of Medicine, Yonsei University

3. Duration of Study:

Jan. 1977 - Dec. 1977

4. Objective of Study and Approach to be Used:

Objective : To investigate harmful heavy metals and
benzopyrene contained in suspended
particulate which considered important
with sulfur dioxide

Method : Air sampling & Analysis
(regionally & seasonally)

5. Findings of Study:

- 1) Measuring arithmetic average concentrations of
total suspended particulate and its reasonal
variance in 3 regions
- 2) Heavy metals - iron was identified at high level
while cromium low

- 3) Heavy metal concentration; industrial area and commercial area because of traffic emission
6. Application of Study Findings to Improvement of Health Services Delivery:
- 1) The establishment of environmental health standard
 - 2) The determination of emission standard of pollutants on its origin

1. Title of Study:

Incidence and outcomes of pregnancy in a Korean Rural Community (comprehensive community pregnancy cohort study)

2. Responsibility for Study:

2.1 Researcher:

Jong Kun Kim
Seon Ja Rhee
Jong Sub Lee
In Hwa Park

2.2 Agency:

School of Public Health, Seoul National University

3. Duration of Study:

Apr. 1973 - Jul. 1977

4. Objective of Study and Approach to be Used:

1. To detect pregnancy outcomes through pregnancy cohort analysis and to determine the fecundity of a given population of different demographic characteristics and to obtain complete and accurate information on:

- 1) the fertility of a defined population,
- 2) the use-effectiveness of contraceptives,
- 3) the probability of pregnancy wastage, and
- 4) the post-partum amenorrheic period by type of pregnancy termination.

2. To estimate the number of births averted by birth control programs and the required amount of birth control needed to achieve a pre-determined target
3. To identify relationships between child development and socio-economic factors, demographic characteristics of parents, and environmental factors (including health care services)

5. Findings of Study:

A clearer understanding of, and better information on fetal and infant deaths and physical and mental impairment.

6. Application of Study Findings to Improvement of Health Services Delivery:

Offer basic data for national population policy, for maternal and child health program.

1. Title of Study:

A comparative analysis of patient care systems in hospitals

2. Responsibility for Study:

2.1 Researcher:

Dalsun Han

2.2 Agency:

Korea Development Institute

3. Duration of Study:

Oct. 1976 - May 1977

4. Objective of Study and Approach to be Used:

To provide a systematic analysis of patient care system that gives a focus on the managerial aspects of hospital care.

Statistical analysis of census data

5. Findings of Study:

The performance of hospitals is determined by many variables that are subject to the control of management and policy intervention

6. Application of Study Findings to Improvement of Health Services Delivery:

1. Title of Study:

Survey for the integrated family planning, nutrition and parasite control project

2. Responsibility for Study:

2.1 Researcher:

Dalsun Han

2.2 Agency:

The Planned Parenthood Federation of Korea

3. Duration of Study:

Aug. 1976 - Dec. 1977

4. Objective of Study and Approach to be Used:

1) To collect information needed to plan and evaluate the family planning and nutrition programmes as integrated with the parasite control programme in a pilot project area.

Sample study

5. Findings of Study:

Baseline data on family planning and nutrition status of the residents in the pilot project area.

6. Application of Study Findings to Improvement of Health Services Delivery:

Used in the planning and evaluation of the pilot project

1. Title of Study:

A Study of the effects of family planning practice on family health

2. Responsibility for Study:

2.1 Researcher:

Sea Baick Lee
Boo Ok Choi

2.2 Agency:

Korean Institute for Family Planning

3. Duration of Study:

Sep. 1977 - Dec. 1978

4. Objective of Study and Approach to be Used:

- 1) To compare the health status of a child, mother and family of the family planning acceptors with the status of non-acceptors' families.
- 2) Record linkage for creation the body of family health data by merging the individual record and special survey of families for collection the supple-mentary data were done.

5. Findings of Study:

- 1) The less pregnancies and live births and the longer the mean birth interval, the shorter the duration of maternal illness.

- 2) In the first half of year of infancy, the weights of children born to family planning users were lower than non-users, but in the last half of the 1st year, the weights of children born to family planning users were higher than non users.
 - 3) Higher levels of digestive disease, communicable disease, parasitism, accident and intoxication are found among non-users of family planning than among users.
6. Application of Study Findings to Improvement of Health Services Delivery:

1. Title of Study:

A Study on Implementation of Primary Health Care meet to Rural Area in Korea

2. Responsibility for Study:

2.1 Researcher:

Youn Choul Koo

2.2 Agency:

Medical College, Ewha Womens University

3. Duration of Study:

Oct. 1977 - Sept. 1978

4. Objective of Study and Approach to be Used:

Development and Implementation of Voluntary village Health Workers role and activities in primary health care scheme.

5. Findings of Study:

1. S.B.D. of the workers training was developed
2. To improving workers ability even for medication, periodical education and additional activity items should be carried out periodically.
3. The expenses for the activities is to be allocated by village public fund. (not slary)
4. The workers should be given incentives indirectly.

6. Application of Study Findings to Improvement of Health Services Delivery:

1. Worker's activities were rearranged in curative service especially.
2. Incentive system was applied practically. (exemption of medical fee of her family)
3. Integration of a Saemaul Womans Clubs activities.

1. Title of Study:

A Study disability index (DI) in leprosy among the settlement villagers

2. Responsibility for Study:

2.1 Researcher:

Shi Ryong Choi
Sang Joon Lee

2.2 Agency:

Catholic Medical, College Chronic Disease Laboratory

3. Duration of Study:

May. 1974 - Apr. 1978

4. Objective of Study and Approach to be Used:

The survey was performed on 1,680 leprosy patients. The great majority of these patients were arrested or quiescent leprosy patients but a few positive patients, who settled in the settlement villages around Seoul, Gyeonggi and Gangwon provinces were included. In that observation three different types of disability index (DI-1, DI-2, DI-3) were available to find out the frequency of disabled patients in relation to sex, age, type of leprosy, duration of the disease, possible means of receiving treatment.

5. Findings of Study:

The rate of disability was 61.1% (1,026 patients) among the 1,680 patients. DI-1; Among these disabled patients 84.6% were slightly disabled and 15.4% were partially disabled. Among all these cases, none was found unable to work. DI-2; 77.7% were slightly disabled and 22.1% partially disabled. Those unable to work were found to be 0.2%. DI-3; 58.5% were slightly disabled and 40.0% partially disabled. Those unable to work were found to be 1.5%.

6. Application of Study Findings to Improvement of Health Services Delivery:

The frequency of disabled male or female in L-type and T-type was inclined to increase in cases of Group 2 (moderate disability). It might suggest a certain decline from relatively advanced stages of leprosy into severe stages, which makes us realize the necessity of taking preventive measure without delay.

1. Title of Study:

A Study on the water pollution of Mountain Wells in Ji-Li

2. Responsibility for Study:

2.1 Researcher:

Don Kyoung Kim
Sang Joon Lee

2.2 Agency:

Dept. of preventive medicine and Public Health,
College of Medicine, Busan National University

3. Duration of Study:

Aug. 1978 - Dec. 1978

4. Objective of Study and Approach to be Used:

- a. Sampling Water (the sampling sites of mountain wells were 8 sites of valley water, 5 sites of spring water and 2 sites of water for religious services)
- b. Field survey and laboratory examination

5. Findings of Study:

1. The average of water temperature, for all investigated water, was 17.9°C, pH 6.4, Cl ion 3.7ppm and KMnO_4 consumed 7.1ppm, respectively. The positive of ammonia nitrogen were 9 sites, but nothing sites of nitrite nitrogen.

2. All sites of examined water except only Dan Sim Pok Po were contaminated by bacteria.
 3. Only one site, Dan Sim Pok Po, adequated to drinking water standard and the others of investigated water were polluted by environmental factors and climbers.
6. Application of Study Findings to Improvement of Health Services Delivery:

To make a through study of water pollution of mountain wells and of its control method, we will try to prevent water - borne diseases.

1. Title of Study:

Studies on Sociomedical Factors Relating to anemia in Korea Rural Women

2. Responsibility for Study:

2.1 Researcher:

Don Kyoun Kim
Joon Yeon Kim
Kap Yeol Jang

2.2 Agency:

Dept. of preventive medicine and Public Health,
College of Medicine, Busan National University

3. Duration of Study:

Jul. 1978 - Oct. 1978

4. Objective of Study and Approach to be Used:

88 healthy women out of inhabited women over 20 years old in Go Seong Gun Gae Cheon Myeon rural area

5. Findings of Study:

- 1) The prevalence of anemia was found in 38.6%, and the mean hemoglobin, hematocrit and specific gravity level were 12.25 ± 1.79 g/dl, $36.1 \pm 5.35\%$, 1.053 ± 0.004 each other.
- 2) It was recognized and had statistically significance of anemia was markedly influenced by 3 items; family size, yearly income per household and intensity of labor.

6. Application of Study Findings to Improvement of Health Services Delivery:

This report will be used in fundamental materials to the improvement and prevention of anemia of women who resided in rural area as a public health activities.

1. Title of Study:

Studies on Urinary δ -Aminolevulinic Acid Excretion of Healthy Population and Workers Exposed to lead in Korea

2. Responsibility for Study:

2.1 Researcher:

Lon Kyoung Kim

2.2 Agency:

Dept. of preventive medicine and Public Health,
College of Medicine, Busan National University

3. Duration:

Mar. 1978 - Dec. 1978

4. Objective of Study and Approach to be Used:

a. Healthy Korean (Male 142, Female 120), and lead exposed worker (227)

b. Experimental method

5. Findings of Study:

1. The mean value of urinary δ -ALA excretion of healthy Korean was 1.91 ± 0.93 mg/l and range was 0.5-5.5mg/l.

The mean value of urinary δ -ALA excretion of healthy female (2.00 ± 0.89 mg/l) was slightly higher than in male (1.84 ± 0.97 mg/l)

By the age group, the urinary excretion of δ -ALA was the highest in the teen age group.

The mean value of urinary δ -ALA excretion of workers exposed to lead was 2.76 ± 1.33 mg/l and range was 0.4-6.3mg/l

6. Application of Study Findings to Improvement of Health Services Delivery:

Results are applicated to the decision and preventive index of lead poisonings which will be occured in industries.

1. Title of Study:

Child nutrition survey in redeveloping area of Suburbs of Seoul focusing on integration of family planning

2. Responsibility for Study:

2.1 Researcher:

Sumi Mo

2.2 Agency:

College of Home Economics, Seoul National Univ.

3. Duration of Study:

Jun. 1977 - Dec. 1978

4. Objective of Study and Approach to be Used:

To determine the nutritional status of pre-school children of low income families in the suburbs of Seoul. Family environment, dietary intake, and anthropometric data were examined.

5. Findings of Study:

55% of subjects were from families with 3 to 6 children; average family size was 5.2 persons. 22% of households had lived in the illegal residential areas before settling in this area. Nutritional intake was below requirements, especially for energy, protein, iron, vitamin A and riboflavin. With increasing age, nutrient intake decreased, especially for energy ($p < 0.01$), protein ($p < 0.01$), vitamin A ($p < 0.05$), and riboflavin ($p < 0.01$). The 5-year-old group represented the lowest level of nutrient intake. Carbohydrate provided 75-80% of total energy input, whereas protein and fat accounted for 10-12% and 9-13%, respectively.

6. Application of Study Findings to Improvement of Health Services Delivery:

Community nutrition
Integration of family planning

1. Title of Study:

Survey of Physical growth and dietary intake of sponsored School-age children in redeveloping community suburbs of Seoul

2. Responsibility for Study:

2.1 Researcher:

Sumi Mo
H. K. Kim

2.2 Agency:

College of Home Economics, Seoul National Univ.

3. Duration of Study:

Jun. 1977 - Dec. 1978

4. Objective of Study and Approach to be Used:

To observe the growth pattern and dietary intake of school-age children in slum area of Seoul. The survey included the study of social environment, anthropometric measurements and dietary survey

4. Findings of Study:

73% of subjects were from families with 3-5 children. Average food expenditure accounted for 69% of total monthly income. 99% of subjects had heights greater than 90% of the Korean standard for their age group, 78% of subjects had weights greater than 90% of the Korean standard, and 67% had arm circumferences greater than 90% of Jelliffe's standards. Intake of the majority of nutrients was below the recommended dietary requirements, especially for energy, protein, calcium, and

riboflavin. The energy input ratio of carbohydrate: protein:fat was 78:12:10, showing very high dependence on carbohydrates for energy needs.

6. Application of Study Findings to Improvement of Health Services Delivery:

The results were used in activities of community nutrition and health.

1. Title of Study:

Studies on dietary intake and physical development of preschool children from the low socioeconomic group on the suburbs of Seoul- focusing on Family Planning Variables

2. Responsibility for Study:

2.1 Researcher:

Sumi Mo
H. K. Kim

2.2 Agency:

College of Home Economics, Seoul National Univ.

3. Duration of Study:

Jun. 1977 - Dec. 1978

4. Objective of Study and Approach to be Used:

To evaluate the nutritional status of pre-school children in relation to family planning variables such as the number of sibling, birth order and birth interval from preceding and next sibling, a dietary survey of 246 young children ranging from one to five years old was performed in low income families in the suburbs of Seoul.

5. Findings of Study:

The larger the number of sibling and the later the birth order, the lesser the nutrient intakes were observed. Thus, the energy, protein, calcium and riboflavin intakes were proportionally decreased

($p < 0.01$). The longer the birth interval the lesser the nutrient intakes were also detected, but the effect of birth interval on nutrient intakes was not so great as those of the number of sibling and birth order. The larger the number of sibling and the later the birth order, the poorer physical condition was observed, relative to height and weight, but the arm circumference for age was inverse.

6. Application of Study Findings to Improvement of Health Services Delivery:

Community nutrition
Integration of family planning

1. Title of Study:

Evaluation of community nutrition education media-on the pamphlet "Let's Stay Healthy"-

2. Responsibility for Study:

2.1 Researcher:

Sumi Mo
J. W. Lee

2.2 Agency:

College of Home Economics, Seoul National Univ.

3. Duration of Study:

Nov. 1977 - May 1978

4. Objective of Study and Approach to be Used:

Pre-test of community nutrition teaching material which was developed by CARE mission in Korea.

5. Findings of Study:

81% of respondents were interested in reading the booklet and also in pictures. About half of respondents had hardness of understanding technical words of nutrition. 62% of respondents became more interested in family nutrition than before through this pre-test proceeding. Those respondents were all rural women.

6. Application of Study Findings to Improvement of Health Services Delivery:

Community nutrition activities

1. Title of Study:

Studies on Nutrition of infants and young children of rural and suburb of Cheonbuk province

2. Responsibility for Study:

2.1 Researcher:

Sumi Mo
I.S. Kim

2.2 Agency:

College of Home Economics, Seoul National Univ.

3. Duration of Study:

Jul. 1977 - Dec. 1978

4. Objective of Study and Approach to be Used:

To observe the nutritional status and weaning practice of 293 Nutrition survey young children of rural and suburb of Cheonbuk province.

5. Findings of Study:

Growth patterns of infants and young children from urban were superior to the Korean standards of 1975. But marked difference were noted between those of rural and urban. The rural subjects showed much lower growth figures than those of urban. About 82% of the children from rural and 70% of the children from urban were breast-fed. 48% of motteers from rural and 74% of mothers from urban terminated breast feeding within 2 years, although some continued until the child is over 2 years old, or even 3, according to the arrival of the next baby. The weaning

foods used most frequently at the beginning of weaning were boiled rice and rice porridge. Dietary and nutrition practices were inferior

6. Application of Study Findings to Improvement of Health Services Delivery:

Community nutrition activities

1. Title of Study:

Survey of physical growth and dietary intake of pre-school areas in Kyunggi province

2. Responsibility for Study:

2.1 Researcher:

Sumi Mo
J. W. Lee

2.2 Agency:

College of Home Economics, Seoul National Univ.

3. Duration of Study:

Nov. 1976 - May 1978

4. Objective of Study and Approach to be Used:

To observe the nutritional status of rural pre-school children in Kyonggi province. 150 pre-school children of Yonggin county, Kyonggi province, ages of 1 to 6 year old were determined.

5. Findings of Study:

4% of subjects had arm circumference 80% of the Jelliffe's standard. About 4% of those children could be presumed to be mild or moderate case of pcm. Energy and most of nutrient intake were inadequate compared to the nutrition requirement, except thiamin and vitamin c.

6. Application of Study Findings to Improvement of Health Services Delivery:

Community nutrition activities

1. Title of Study:

A study to determine the knowledge and attitude toward mental illness and the psychiatric nursing needs in a Korean Rural and Urban Community

2. Responsibility for Study:

2.1 Researcher:

So-Ya-Ja Kim

2.2 Agency:

College of Nursing, Yonsei University

3. Duration of Study:

Jul. 1977 - Dec. 1978

4. Objective of Study and Approach to be Used:

- 1) To study attitude toward and knowledge of mental illness in a community.
- 2) To study psychiatric nursing needs from infancy to old age
- 3) To obtain basic data which can be used for future planning and evaluation

5. Findings of Study:

- 1) In the rural area, there appeared to be a lower awareness about neurosis, schizophrenia, tranquilizers and use of for diagnosis of mental disorders than in the urban area.

- 2) More positive attitudes about home based treatment were found in the urban area whereas hospital treatment was considered preferable in rural area.
6. Application of Study Findings to Improvement of Health Services Delivery:
- 3) The impression of the psychotic person as dangerous was prevalent in both urban and rural areas.
 - 4) The prognostic view of mental illness in the rural community was more pessimistic than that of the urban, whereas their expectation for psychiatric treatment was more affirmative.

1. Title of Study:

Fluctuations in the demand for patient care services in hospitals

2. Responsibility for Study:

2.1 Researcher:

Dalsun Han

2.2 Agency:

School of Public Health, Seoul National University

3. Duration of Study:

Mar. 1978 - Aug. 1978

4. Objective of Study and Approach to be Used:

To determine the extent and pattern of patient care workload fluctuations in hospitals.
Statistical analysis

5. Findings of Study:

The number of patients in hospitals varied with the day of the week and day by day. The fluctuating pattern followed a poisson distribution in the wards where there are few selective admissions. Patient mix also showed a considerable fluctuation.

6. Application of Study Findings to Improvement of Health Services Delivery:

1. Title of Study:

Exploring HMO Feasibility in the Korean Health Care delivery setting

2. Responsibility for Study:

2.1 Researcher:

Ok Ryun Moon

2.2 Agency:

School of Public Health, Seoul National University

3. Duration of Study:

Jun. 1977 - Feb. 1978

4. Objective of Study and Approach to be Used:

Record search and a small-scale survey was conducted in order to

- 1) analyze HMO in terms of its concepts, basic assumptions organizational principles & options
- 2) explore HMO feasibility in the Korean settings of health service delivery

5. Findings of Study:

HMO is quite strange to the majority of the medical practitioners (only 17% of them have heard of the term HMO). Similarities and disimilarities between HMO and private health insurance programs were identified. Combining prepayment with a particular mode of delivery was recommended.

6. Application of Study Findings to Improvement of Health Services Delivery:

Seven major constraints limiting the introduction of HMO in Korea were identified. The study suggest some possible measures to overcome these constraints.

1. Title of Study:

A summary report of the 1976 Baseline Survey for evaluation of the KHDI Health Demonstration Project

2. Responsibility for Study:

2.1 Researcher:

Kun Yong Song

2.2 Agency:

Korea Institute for Population and Health

3. Duration of Study:

Apr. 1976 - Dec. 1978

4. Objective of Study and Approach to be Used:

- 1) The objectives were to collect and analyze basic for evaluation of the KHDI Project as follows:
 - a. To determine key indicators of performance of the KHDI project activity and its impact
 - b. To provide basic data for situation analysis in demonstration and control areas
 - c. To analyze factors affecting differences or changes in key indicators over time or between areas.
- 2) Classical controlled experimental design was used.

5. Findings of Study:

The survey findings show high needs for medical treatment, but low utilization of existing medical service for treatment. There is also a great need for maternal and child health and family planning services.

6. Application of Study Findings to Improvement of Health Services Delivery:

- 1) These key measurements derived from the 1976 survey data was be compared with those from the 1979 post-evaluation survey for detailed analysis and evaluation of the KHDI field health projects.
- 2) The findings were used for formulation of national policy on primary health care in Korea

1. Title of Study:

Evaluation of air pollution on Human Health in a Heavy Industrial area by the application of cornell medical index

2. Responsibility for Study:

2.1 Researcher:

Sook Pyo Kwon

2.2 Agency:

Dept. of Preventive Medicine, Yonsei University

3. Duration of Study:

Jun. 1977 - Feb. 1978

4. Objective of Study and Approach to be Used:

Objectives: To understand the health status of the residents by air pollution during Aug. 1978

Method : Questionnaire survey & Air sampling and analysis

5. Findings of Study:

1) The average number of complaints were totally 39.3 items

2) As the age was increased, the number of complaints were increased.

- 3) The students was statistically lower level than the farmers in the number of complaints
 - 4) Average Conc. of air pollution in subject area-SO₂; 0.031 ppm.
6. Application of Study Findings to Improvement of Health Services Delivery:
- 1) Appropriateness of Health Status in industrial area
 - 2) Continuing observation on tendency of health status in that area

1. Title of Study:

An evaluation study of the Government Medical aid program
in the KHDI Demonstration

2. Responsibility for Study:

2.1 Researcher:

Eung Suk Kim

2.2 Agency:

Korea Institute for Population and Health

3. Duration of Study:

Jan. 1979 - Jun. 1979

4. Objective of Study and Approach to be Used:

- a) To examine the result of government medical aid program
- b) To obtain the basic information; knowledge and attitude towards the medical aid service card, utilization pattern of the indigent and low income group.

5. Findings of Study:

- 1) 30.1% of the low-income group seek medical care from non-designated clinics which is higher than the indigent group (10.1%)
- 2) Utilization rate and physician visits

	<u>Indigent group</u> 100 pers./Month	<u>Low-income group</u> 100 pers./Month
No. of users	5.2	2.6
No. of visits	30.2	8.9

3) The most common disease

	<u>Indigent group (%)</u>	<u>Low-income group (%)</u>
o Respiratory disease	26.4	29.8
o Digestive disease	17.8	19.1
o Nervous system disease	13.9	14.2
o Skin disease	10.2	12.3

4) Most of those who utilized this medical aid service card was satisfied with the government medical aid program.

6. Application of Study findings to Improvement of Health Services Delivery

1. Title of Study:

A study on the mobile medical Service Program Based on the Community Diagnosis of a Remote Farm Area

2. Responsibility for Study:

2.1 Researcher:

Hung Bae Park

2.2 Agency:

Dept. of Preventive Medicine and Public Health,
Hanyang University, College of Medicine

3. Duration of Study:

Jan. 1978 - Dec. 1978

4. Objective of Study and Approach to be Used:

To evaluate the effectiveness of mobile medical service and to find out the way of improvement of its service.

- * community diagnosis thru' environmental survey and questionnaire to residents and members of the mobile team

5. Findings of study:

Both environmental and personal hygiene are poor in condition mostly because lack of knowledge and motivation of people within the community. Eighty five per cent of those treated by mobile team would preferably be handled by Primary health care net-work which is expected to be organized in near future.

6. Application of Study Findings to Improvement of Health Services Delivery:

Suggested are:

1. A nationwide application of health insurance system
2. Health education for the people of the community should be in the first priority
3. The main function of the mobile team (if necessary) should be the screening of chronic disease rather than medical treatment.

1. Title of Study:

An Impact Analysis of Health Insurance Program on
Financial Management of General Hospital

2. Responsibility for Study:

2.1 Researcher:

Se Tack Park

2.2 Agency:

Federation of Korean Medical Insurance Societies

3. Duration of Study:

Feb. 1978 - Apr. 1978

4. Objective of Study and Approach to be Used:

This study was conducted to identify the effects of
the current health insurance program on financial
aspects of hospital management.

5. Findings of Study:

- 1) To examine the effect of health insurance on
hospital bed utilization and medical care expendi-
tures.
- 2) To analyze financial status of 13 hospitals the
introduction of health insurance program.
- 3) To analyze the impacts of health insurance program
by comparing financial status of two hospitals
before and after program

6. Application of Study Findings to Improvement of Health
Services Delivery:

1. Title of Study:

Dietary intake of the elderly in rural and urban low income areas

2. Responsibility for Study:

2.1 Researcher:

Sumi Mo

2.2 Agency:

College of Home Economics, Seoul National University

3. Duration of Study:

Jul. 1978 - Jul. 1979

4. Objective of Study and Approach to be Used:

To assess dietary intake and eating habits of low-income persons aged 60 years or elder. 212 persons were surveyed in the farming village of Yang-ju county, Kyonggi province and Karak-dong; an area of redeveloping area in the suburbs of Seoul.

5. Findings of Study:

84% of elderly persons surveyed, lived with their children. 60% of subjects were 70-90% of standard weight, 93% had an arm circumference only 60-80% of the standard. Carbohydrate provided 73 to 79% of total energy intake, whereas protein and fat accounted for 10% and 8%, respectively. Those over 65 years of age showed a somewhat greater dependence on carbohydrates for energy, than those under 65. Protein intake was only 42-52% of the recommended allowance; and the

proportion of animal protein to total protein was only 2-9%, far below the RDA.

6. Application of Study Findings to Improvement of Health Services Delivery:

Community nutrition activities for elderly persons.

1. Title of Study:
The Use of psychotropic drugs in the aged

2. Responsibility for Study:
 - 2.1 Researcher:
Y. H. Lee
 - 2.2 Agency:
Dept. of Neuropsychiatry, Catholic Medical College

3. Duration of Study:
Dec. 1978 - Feb. 1979

4. Objective of Study and Approach to be Used:
For proper usage of the psychotropic drugs in the aged
Sample survey

5. Findings of Study:
The initial dose should be **small** and increased gradually
and then minimum effective dose to the suboptimal dose
should be established.

6. Application of Study findings to Improvement of Health
Services Delivery:

1. Title of Study:

A study of socio-medical aspect of settlement villagers and ambulatory patients who are suffering from leprosy

2. Responsibility for Study:

2.1 Researcher:

Shi Ryong Choi

2.2 Agency:

Catholic Medical College, Chronic Disease Laboratory

3. Duration of Study:

Mar. 1979 - Dec. 1979

4. Objective of Study and Approach to be Used:

This survey was conducted to evaluate the health status of 162 leprosy patients in settlement villages, St. Lazarus village for disabled leprosy patients and the Chronic Disease Laboratory in Catholic Medical Center for out-patients based on the Cornell Medical Index (C.M.I.). The number of "yes" responses of an individual patient were collected and compiled for each section of C.M.I.

5. Findings of Study:

- a) Female patients, in the sex category, show a higher score for mental inadequacy (section M).
- b) In the age group category, all age groups show a higher score for physical inadequacy digestive tract (section D), nervous system (section G), frequency of illness (section J) also mental inadequacy (section

M).

- c) In the disclosure of disease category, over 90.7 per cent of all patients demonstrated a "no" response ($p < 0.05$). They have many difficulties with their job, and low living conditions because of the disclosure of the disease.

6. Application of Study Findings to Improvement of Health Services Delivery:

The social stigma against leprosy is still strong. The ignorance and misconception among the educated professional classes is still tremendous; even most doctors fear leprosy more than other communicable diseases. Health education is necessary at medical and para-medical personnels, at patients and their families and at the general public.

1. Title of Study:

A clinical study of hospitalized alcoholic mental disorders

2. Responsibility for Study:

2.1 Researcher:

Y. H. Lee

2.2 Agency:

Dept. of Neuropsychiatry, Catholic Medical College

3. Duration of Study:

May 1975 - May 1979

4. Objective of Study and Approach to be Used:

To evaluate the clinical feature and characteristics of alcoholic mental disorders

5. Findings of Study:

Annual terend of admission rate of alcoholic disorders increases by year.

58.8% of patients were alcoholism and 41.2% of patients were alcoholic psychosis.

6. Application of Study Findings to Improvement of Health Services Delivery:

Prevention of alcoholic disorders

1. Title of Study:

Dietary intake and patterns of taxi drivers of Seoul

2. Responsibility for Study:

2.1 Researcher:

Sumi Mo

2.2 Agency:

College of Home Economic, Seoul National University

3. Duration of Study:

Jul. 1979 - Dec. 1979

4. Objective of Study and Approach to be Used:

82 taxi drivers, including 38 owners and 44 employees were investigated to observe their dietary pattern and status. The survey was conducted through the direct interviews at the driver's restaurants in Seoul.

5. Findings of Study:

Subjects took three meals per day, but 15% always omitted breakfast. They had meals irregularly; distribution of meal time and interval between meals were highly variable. The frequency of eating out was very high. Subjects preferred caffeine-containing, frozen beverages as food between meals. High average intake of meats resulted in overconsumption of fats. Total energy intake was rather insufficient; 72 to 72%

6. Application of Study Findings to Improvement of Health Services Delivery:

Activities of occupation health improvement

1. Title of Study:

The First-Round Evaluation of the Health Demonstration Project

2. Responsibility for Study:

2.1 Researcher:

Hacheong Yeon

2.2 Agency:

Korea Development Institute

3. Duration of Study:

Jun. 1978 - Aug. 1979

4. Objective of Study and Approach to be Used:

Few specific guidelines for evaluation of health demonstration projects are available:

- 1) to design evaluating techniques of primary health care demonstration
- 2) to guide project staff optimally in the health delivery system's development, management, and evaluation
- 3) to provide the Korean Government and decision makers in the relevant ministries a rational and substantial basis for evaluating the key features of the project and for assessing the feasibility and desirability of replicating these features nationwide

5. Findings of Study:

The progress of health demonstration project (PHC approach) in mobilizing community resources and developing community health practitioners for primary health care is very encouraging. However, there are three major tasks remaining:

- 1) to inculcate in the general population the concepts of PHC
- 2) to gain the support of national leaders for the organizational changes in the public health sector
- 3) to develop and to utilize the appropriate technology for primary health care

6. Application of Study Findings to Improvement of Health Services Delivery:

Publication of findings and steps taken restored decision makers confidence in primary health care approach.

1. Title of Study:
Study on Shift Work

2. Responsibility for Study:
 - 2.1 Researcher:
Tae Jun Lee

 - 2.2 Agency:
Dept. of preventive medicine and statistics,
Catholic Medical College

3. Duration of Study:
Mar. 1978 - Feb. 1979

4. Objective of Study and Approach to be Used:
To obtain the more desirable shift pattern than the current pattern

5. Findings of Study:
The most desirable shift pattern is the three shifts of eight hours by four teams. Shift should be arranged so that the night shift workers can take the rest period after their night shift.
When the pattern of three shifts of 8 hours by three teams is adopted, many spare workers should be employed enough to be able for all workers to take a day off twice or more per month.
A short shift is desirable. It is recommendable that the period of the shift is two or three days.

6. Application of Study Findings to Improvement of Health Services Delivery:

1. Title of Study:

A time & motion study of Community Health Practitioners and Community Health Aids

2. Responsibility for Study:

2.1 Researcher:

In Dam Hwang

2.2 Agency:

Dept. of preventive medicine, Jeonbug National Univ. Medical School

3. Duration of Study:

Dec. 1979 - Dec. 1979

4. Objective of Study and Approach to be Used:

- 1) To determine the efficacy including productivity of CHP's & CHA's
- 2) To measure time allocations and activities of CHP's and CHA's

5. Findings of Study:

- 1) On types of work, the CHP's have worked on the average in the following areas: technical areas for 3.6 hrs per day, supportive and administrative activities for 2.7 hrs, and other activities for 1.8 hrs.

2) The average time per day spent by CHPs on functional activities were 2.2 hrs for clinical activities, 13.7 minutes for MCH, 30.1 minutes for infant health etc.

6. Application of Study Findings to Improvement of Health Services Delivery :

Above results will be give the basic data for management manpower in public health field to the administrators of the health projects.

1. Title of Study:

Pre-test on Nutrition field manual for Community Health Workers

2. Responsibility for Study:

2.1 Researcher:

Sumi Mo
M. M. Park

2.2 Agency:

College of Home Economics, Seoul National University
Dept. of Public Health, Graduate School, Seoul
National University

3. Duration of Study:

Jan. 1979 - Jun. 1979

4. Objective of Study and Approach to be Used:

A pre-test of the nutrition field manual for the community health workers in the demonstration areas of the Korea Health Development Institute. A total of 105 health personnel consisting of community health practitioners, nurses, midwives, and nurse aides in three KHDI project areas-Hongcheon, Gunee and Okgu counties were selected for this evaluation study. The nutrition field manual is a 281 page mimeographed book.

5. Findings of Study:

90% of the subjects were interested in nutrition, especially high school graduates have shown more interest than college or middle school graduates. The

average number of nutrition books owned by the subjects was 0.3 which means one out of three health workers has only one nutrition book. 83% of the subjects showed they could understand the manual, even though there were some difficulties on unfamiliar terminologies. 75% of them found interest in the contents of the manual. The difficult or unfamiliar terminologies were chemical names, names of diseases, new foods and cooking methods.

6. Application of Study Findings to Improvement of Health Services Delivery:

Community nutrition

1. Title of Study:

A study on the Information Sources and Knowledge about health in Korea rural area

2. Responsibility for Study:

2.1 Researcher:

In Dam Hwang

2.2 Agency:

Dept. of Preventive medicine, Jeonbug National Univ.
Medical School

3. Duration of Study:

Jul. 1979 - Jul. 1979

4. Objective of Study and Approach to be Used:

To find the information sources & the degree of understanding on health problems

5. Findings of Study:

1) Degree of Understanding on Health Problems

2) Information Sources of Health

6. Application of Study Findings to Improvement of Health Services Delivery:

Basic data for planning of Health Education Program in Rural Residents in Korea

1. Title of Study:

A study on the comparison of Case-finding methods in Korea with cost-analysis

2. Responsibility for Study:

2.1 Researcher:

Byoung Won Jin

2.2 Agency:

Korean Institute of Tuberculosis

3. Duration of Study:

Mar. 1979 - Jul. 1979

4. Objective of Study and Approach to be Used:.

Objective is to pursue a more effective and economical case-finding method, and to utilize the field workers more efficiently

5. Findings of Study:

In finding bacteriologically confirmed cases, the method using sputum specimen for microscopic examination was much more accurate and economical than X-ray examination.

6. Application of Study Findings to Improvement of Health Services Delivery:

In order to adapt sputum collection for microscopic examination in case-finding in the national tuberculosis control program, it needs a strong support from administrative level as well as field workers' proper understanding and motivation on the task.

1. Title of Study:

A study on new approach in maximization of family planning and health services in rural Korea; Comparison between new village movement leader.

2. Responsibility for Study:

2.1 Researcher:

Jae Mo Yang

2.2 Agency:

Center for population and family planning, Yonsei University

3. Duration of Study:

Jun. 1976 - Oct. 1979

4. Objective of Study and Approach to be Used:

To find out which delivery system contributed better to maximization of family planning services in rural Korea: experimental study

5. Findings of Study:

Inter-personal persuasion tended to go along the line of sex and two-step influence through husbands does not seem to be effective in enlisting eligible women to practice contraception.

6. Application of Study Findings to Improvement of Health Services Delivery:

Types of the delivery system in enlisting support for and is actual adoption of family planning were made.

1. Title of Study:

Feasibility study on hospital Construction Project
- Industrial complexes and medically underserved -

2. Responsibility for Study:

2.1 Researcher:

Ok Ryun Moon

2.2 Agency:

School of Public Health, Seoul National University

3. Duration of Study:

Apr. 1978 - Dec. 1979

4. Objective of Study and Approach to be Used:

This study was performed to examine the hospital construction feasibility of the Government Plan of the 19 hospitals at the industrial complexes and medically underserved areas under the loan from West Germany.

5. Findings of Study:

Four hospitals were cancelled out from the original proposal owing to the weak feasibility. In the industrial complexes, the proposed 1,160 beds of 10 hospitals were reduced into 1,130 beds of 8 hospitals, whereas in the medically underserved areas, the proposed 650 beds of 9 hospitals into 480 beds of 7 hospitals. Priority for regional hospital construction was made on the basis of the analysis of the 56 Health Districts of the medicaid program in Korea.

6. Application of Study Findings to Improvement of Health Services Delivery:

- A special committee in hospital construction was recommended to coordinate activities related to hospital construction business.
- A project management unit was established under the using of the Institute of Hospital Services to further the development of this study.

1. Title of Study:

A prediction of air pollution by Hanna-gifford model in Seoul.

2. Responsibility for Study:

2.1 Researcher

Sook Pyo Kwon

2.2 Agency:

The Institute for environmental research, Yonsei University, College of Medicine

3. Duration of Study:

Mar. 1979 - Nov. 1979

4. Objective of Study and Approach to be Used:

Objectives: To estimate the air pollution for urban area and to set up the air quality standard

Methods : Measuring the air pollution level by applying the Hanna Gifford model

5. Findings of Study:

- 1) Estimation of consumption of fuels
- 2) The amounts of pollutants emission were estimated
- 3) About 70 to 80 percent of pollutants, suspended particulate & sulfur dioxides, was originated from housing. 20%-industry. 10%-traffics

4) Reasonal variation was also noted.

6. Application of Study Findings to Improvement of Health Delivery:

Measuring the distribution of pollutants in smaller area and we can predict the possibility of soil utilization and apply to the environmental control of habitants

1. Title of Study:

Morbidity pattern and health problems of slum populations in Korea by means of interview survey and medical examination

2. Responsibility for Study:

2.1 Researcher:

Joung Soon Kim

2.2 Agency:

Dept. of epidemiology, School of Public Health
Seoul National University

3. Duration of Study:

Jul. 1977 - Dec. 1979

4. Objective of Study and Approach to be Used:

- 1) To identify health problems peculiar to the poor living environment of the urban slum areas - health service demands & needs -

5. Findings of Study:

- 1) The overall living condition and health status were much poorer than rural area; the health problems peculiar to the urban slums were enteric infections, carbon monoxide poisoning, tuberculosis infection, nutritional deficiencies, a tremendous gap between need and demand in health care practice, and very unhygienic living environment

6. Application of Study Findings to Improvement of Health Services Delivery:

The government may become more aware of the health problems among urban poor which appear to be more serious and need intervention than rural population, to which the government pays more attention, perhaps because the government did not know the seriousness of urban poor's health problems.

1. Title of Study:

Resource Allocation Model for the Tuberculosis Control Program in Korea

2. Responsibility for Study:

2.1 Researcher:

Ok Ryun Moon

2.2 Agency:

Dept. of Health Administration School of Public Health, SNU

3. Duration of Study:

June 1978 - June 1979

4. Objective of Study and Approach to be Used:

A resource allocation model was tested using the 1975 national TB Survey data: this was a follow-up application for the 1965 Feldstein's study on the Korean TB Program.

5. Findings of Study:

The study indicated that the TB policy emphasis should be laid on the urban TB programs in contrast to the rural in the 1965 Feldstein's study, and also more resources needed to be invested on the ambulatory TB programs than on the domiciliary care for achieving the maximum effect.

6. Application of Study Findings to Improvement of Health Services Delivery:

Recommended that efforts should be delivered to increase the service quality of the National TB program.

1. Title of Study:

A study on the Urinary Lead Excretion after Oral
D-Penicillamine Administration

2. Responsibility for Study:

2.1 Researcher:

Lee Don Kyoun
Kim Su Ill

2.2 Agency:

Department of Preventive Medicine & Public Health
College of Medicine, Busan National University

3. Duration of Study:

Jan. 1979 - Oct. 1979

4. Objective of Study and Approach to be Used:

a) 8 persons who were employed in lead industries and
suspected lead intoxication by routine industrial
health examination.

b) Experimental method

5. Findings of Study:

1) It was found that mean urinary lead excretion per
day was 446.56 $\mu\text{g}/\text{l}$ and 394.98 $\mu\text{g}/\text{l}$, respectively
during the first 5-day and the second 5-day
administration with L-penicillamine.

- 2) Mean lead excretion per day was $130.56 \pm 66.42 \mu\text{g}/\text{l}$ after first 5-day administration and $159.28 \pm 104.44 \mu\text{g}/\text{l}$ after second 5-day administration with D-penicillamine.
 - 3) The level of urinary lead excretion after administration increased 3 to 4 times than that before administration with D-penicillamine.
 - 4) Blood and urinary lead level investigated after 6 months were $44.4 \pm 10.2 \mu\text{g}/100 \text{ mg}$ and $72.7 \pm 29.7 \mu\text{g}/\text{l}$ for the eight persons
6. Application of Study Findings to Improvement of Health Services Delivery:

Study findings contribute to the industrial improvement and to the scientific control of manpower by means of higher aspects of health control in lead industrial workers.

1. Title of Study:

A proposal for demonstration action program for improvement of the living environment of the urban poor children of the Seoul metro area.

2. Responsibility for Study:

2.1 Researcher:

Tai joon Kwon

2.2 Agency:

Graduate School of Environmental Studies, Seoul National University

3. Duration of Study:

Aug 1979 - Dec. 1980

4. Objective of Study and Approach to be Used:

- 1) To understand the formation process of the squatter areas in Seoul.
- 2) To identify physical, social and economic factors which from the squatter area.
- 3) To identify the existing condition of the living environment for the urban poor children
- 4) To evaluate the current government policies for betterment of the areas.
- 5) To provide guidelines for alternative policies

5. Findings of Study:

- 1) Children have a possibility to become "socially-defected" ones because an adequate amount of parental care cannot be extended to them.
- 2) Some of children get involved in economic activities or inhumane childrens' labor.
- 3) Parents' aspiration of education of their children is as high as that of normal housing area. But most of their children can not have an opportunity for higher education because of poverty.
- 4) Many children are ill-nourished or physically under-developed.
- 5) Since play space for children is lacking and since they have insufficient play equipment, their playing behaviors are quite different from those of normal area.

6. Application of Study Findings to Improvement of Health Services Delivery:

- 1) To increase the level of the quality of education by improving nutrition of school children.
- 2) To establish day-care centers for pre-school children.
- 3) To set up an educational program for parents on child care.
- 4) To help establish social welfare facilities in squatter areas.

1. Title of Study:

Establishment of the institution for environmental impact assessment in national land use planning.

2. Responsibility for Study:

2.1 Researcher:

Tai joon Kwon

2.2 Agency:

Graduate School of Environmental Studies, Seoul National University

3. Duration of Study:

Mar. 1977 - Apr. 1980

4. Objective of Study and Approach to be Used:

The objective of study is to review the feasibility of the adoption of environmental impact assessment system in Korea particularly emphasized on the ideal relationship between environmental impact assessment and land use planning.

The approach to be used for the study is based on the comparative evaluation of systems between Korea and foreign countries in view of environmental impact assessment procedure and legislation.

5. Findings of Study:

The environmental impact assessment system developed in foreign countries such as America, Canada and Australia has some problems to be adopted into Korea without

modifications. In the light of lack of adequate data concerning environmental quality and limited environmental impact analysis technique prevailed in developing countries including Korea, it is recommended that the environmental impact assessment requirements should selectively apply to public projects which are chosen based on the project scale and environmental sensitivity

6. Application of Study Findings to Improvement of Health Services Delivery:

Some of study findings has applied to the formulation of environmental impact assessment regulations and guidelines in Korea.

1. Title of Study:
The socio-demographic on induced abortion

2. Responsibility for Study:
 - 2.1 Researcher:
Jong Kwon Lim
 - 2.2 Agency:
Korea Institute for Population and Health

3. Duration of Study:
Jan. 1980 - Dec. 1980

4. Objective of Study and Approach to be Used:
To Identify trends in Induced Abortion through Physicians at clinic and hospitals.

5. Findings of Study:
Identified the status of induced abortion of eligible women

6. Application of Study Findings to Improvement of Health Services Delivery:
Produced basic data to assess the status of induced abortion of unmarried women.

Recommended the seriousness sex education/Family Planning

1. Title of Study:

A new scheme for the improvement of family planning information system and quality of FP program statistics

2. Responsibility for Study:

2.1 Researcher:

Nam Hoon Cho

2.2 Agency:

Korea Institute for Population and Health

3. Duration of Study:

Jun. 1978 - Dec. 1980

4. Objective of Study and Approach to be Used:

The objective of the study is to replace the existing service statistics system with a broader management information system. The study has been conducted in the three phases;

- 1) system analysis and information needs assessment of the national family planning program,
- 2) design of new system, and
- 3) trial implementation of the new system. The first phase was conducted by interviewing 642 middle program managers and FP workers. The work on the second phase was prepared in accordance with the recommendations which were based on the findings of the preceeding analysis. The activities of the third phase consisted of trial implementation of the new system at four health center areas and recommendations for the national implementation.

5. Findings of Study:

The major recommendations that emerged from the first phase included;

- 1) adding data on program inputs to the reporting system,
- 2) introducing a two way flow of information into the system,
- 3) increasing monitoring of FP acceptor and reflecting the contraceptive acceptance in a management information system,
- 4) trying the MIS to a formal system of selective supervision, and
- 5) using service statistics data in the national family planning program managing as an article that recognize and reward outstanding performance. The new scheme was made on the basis of the above recommendations.

6. Application of Study Findings to Improvement of Health Services Delivery:

As a part of the national implementation of the new system, the government has adopted the new service statistics system for the national use starting 1981. The KIFP, who is in charge of program evaluation, is also processing the monthly service statistics information into report in a stratified format that will be returned to the provinces and health centers on a monthly regular basis for the use of field supervision and program planning.

1. Title of Study:

A study on Birthweight

2. Responsibility for Study:

2.1 Researcher:

Don Kyoung Kim
Dae Sun Lee

2.2 Agency:

Dept. of preventive medicine & Public Health,
College of Medicine, Busan National University

3. Duration of Study:

Jul. 1978 - Jan. 1980

4. Objective of Study and Approach to be Used:

* 1,388 new born infants delivered at Maryknoll Hospital
from July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979.

** Sample survey

4. Findings of Study:

In the total cases of delivery by month January occupied the highest status (10.5%), but June occupied the lowest one (6.6%).

The mean birth weight presented 3,263.9g (M; 3,305.6g, F; 3,218.1g) and birth weights showing ranges 3,001 to 3,500g were highest in number.

Birth weight by maternal ages was heavier in 30-34 age group as 3,174g than other groups.

On birth weight by birth order, the third group displaying 3,178.8g was the heaviest.
Birth weight showed a tendency of increase in proportion on gestational period.
Deliveries occurred in the daytime were 58.5% and those at night were 41.5%.
The birth weights in professional women were heavier than those in non-professional women.
Birth weights in the cases of normal delivery were lighter than those in the cases of delivery assistance.

6. Application of study Findings to Improvement of Health Services delivery:

This report is related to various environmental factors, observed to the birth weight which have important view in aspects of Public Health index, will be valuable data in our community.

1. Title of Study:

A study on the Heavy Metal concentration of shellfishes in Nakdong River Downstream

2. Responsibility for Study:

2.1 Researcher:

Don Kyoung Kim
Joon Yeon Kim

2.2 Agency:

Dept. of preventive medicine & Public Health,
College of Medicine, Busan National University

3. Duration of Study:

Apr. 1979 - Mar. 1980

4. Objective of Study and Approach to be Used:

* Sampling Water and inhabiting shellfishes of
Nakdong River Downstream

* Field Survey and Laboratory

5. Findings of Study:

6. Application of Study Findings to Improvement of Health Services Delivery:

The obtained results are contribute to the maintenances and protections of Busan city and its neighbourhood inhabitants

1. Title of Study:

A study on water pollution in Downstream of Nakdong River

2. Responsibility for Study:

2.1 Researcher:

Don Kyoun Kim
Joon Yeon Kim

2.2 Agency:

Dept. of preventive medicine & Public Health,
College of Medicine, Busan National Univ
Dept. of preventive medicine, Inje Medical
College

3. Duration of Study:

May 1979 - Jan. 1980

4. Objective of Study and Approach to be Used:

a) An investigation on the pollution of water sampled from 5 locations of the estuary of Nakdong river was conducted during the period from May 1979 to Jan. 1980.

b) Experimental method

4. Findings of Study:

Average water temperature was 20.6°C ranging from 11-28.5°C, and average pH value was 6.36 ranging from 5.8-7.9, and the difference in the value at 5 locations was not found. Turbidity averaged 9.4ppm ranging from 4-30ppm. The value was highest at Hadan area with 10.9ppm and lowest at Gupo area with 7.29ppm.

The mean value of hardness was 498ppm and ranged from 28-3700ppm. (The highest value: 547.5ppm-Jangrhim)
The mean value of D.O conc. was 8.08ppm, range; 6.0-8.9ppm (The highest value: 8.34ppm) Gupo area, The lowest value: 7.89ppm-Myungji area)

6. Application of Study Findings to Improvement of Health Services Delivery:

Nakdong river is being used in not only the irrigation and industrial water but also the sources of waterworks and important sources of habitats live in fishes, shellfishes and birds.

This study was focused on water pollution in down stream of Nakdong river so that will contribute to well-being and promotion of the national health.

1. Title of Study:

Pre-test of Integrated health field manual for Community Women's Programmes

2. Responsibility for Study:

2.1 Researcher:

Sumi Mo

2.2 Agency:

College of Home Economics, Seoul National University

3. Duration of Study:

Apr. 1980 - Dec. 1980

4. Objective of Study and Approach to be Used:

A pre-test to evaluate the integrated materials concerning health, nutrition and overall planning for better family living, for field use, was conducted from April of 1980, through a workshop for leaders of the mothers' club of the Hong Cheon primary health care project area, with the cooperation of KHDI, local health center, and of UNICEF.

5. Findings of Study:

Thirty-nine per cent of the 73 women, subjects were 30 to 39 years of age; 40% were between 40 to 50 years old. Sixty-nine per cent were educated at or below the elementary school level. Eighty-eight per cent of subjects had radio and 74% had TV. Fifty-two per cent had 3-4 children and 35% had more than 5 children. Concerning usefulness of the material, 85% of subject

gave positive answers. Ninety-two per cent found the material, interesting and 100% of the high school graduates had no difficulty at all in understanding content, while some of those educated at or below elementary school level experienced some difficulty. The study found 91 words which should be translated into easier more conversational words.

6. Application of Study Findings to Improvement of Health Services Delivery:

Community health/nutrition teaching and activities

1. Title of Study:

The dietary status of kindergarten children from a high socio-economic apartment compound in Seoul.

2. Responsibility for Study:

2.1 Researcher:

Sumi Mo
W. J. Hyun

2.2 Agency:

College of Home Economics,
Seoul National University

3. Duration of Study:

Apr. 1980 - Dec. 1980

4. Objective of Study and Approach to be Used:

To observe the physical growth and nutritional status of pre-school children from a high socioeconomic apartment area in Seoul. A dietary survey of 100 children, aged 5 to 6, of Y.C. Kindergarten located in Yowido apartment compound of Seoul, was conducted.

4. Findings of Study:

Mean values of standing height, body weight, girth of head and girth of chest, ranged from the 75th to the 90th percentile of Korean standards. None of the subjects had anthropometric indicators below the 5th percentile, representing the malnutrition borderline, of the Korean standards. Furthermore, 58% of subjects exceeded Jelliffe's standard in arm circumferences;

60%, in triceps skinfold thickness;

6. Application of Study Findings to Improvement of Health Services Delivery:

Community nutrition activities

1. Title of Study:

1979 Korean Contraceptive Prevalence Survey

2. Responsibility for Study:

2.1 Researcher:

Kap Suk, KOH

2.2 Agency:

Korean Institute for Family Planning

3. Duration of Study:

Jan. 1979 - June 1980

4. Objective of Study and Approach to be Used:

- 1) To evaluate the prevalence of contraceptive use in time
- 2) To compare the prevalence with other country
- 3) To collect the other data related with Family Planning

5. Findings of Study:

1979 Korean contraceptive prevalence rate was 54.5% which consist of urban 55% and rural 54%. The forecasting recruit group for F.P. was 19.5%. The provincial difference of contraceptive use was larger than regional difference.

6. Application of Study Findings to Improvement of Health Services Delivery:

Basic data from this survey would be helpful to Health Service delivery, for example the characteristics of eligible women, Family Planning availability, prevalence and delivery status.

1. Title of Study:

Community Health Insurance Case Study (III)
(2nd Class Health Insurance Case Study)

2. Responsibility for Study:

2.1 Researcher:

Moon Ho Chung

2.2 Agency:

School of Public Health, Seoul National University

3. Duration of Study:

Jan. 1979 - Dec. 1980

4. Objective of Study and Approach to be Used:

The objective of Study is to show basic necessary data as to expanding national health program for community health insurance plan in the future in Korea.

5. Findings of Study:

The results of the study are as follows

- 1) Participation Rate of Community inhabitants
- 2) Utilization of medical facilities by health insurance members
- 3) Rate of premium collection by the ways
- 4) Average curative expenditure of inpatients and outpatients

6. Application of Study Findings to Improvement of Health Services Delivery:

Many study finding data is used to expanding national health insurance program in Korea

1. Title of Study:

Analysis of Health Resources and spatial accessibility
to medical care facilities

2. Responsibility for Study:

2.1 Researcher:

Hacheong Yeon
Hakyoung Kim

2.2 Agency:

Korea Development Institute

3. Duration of Study:

Jun. 1979 - May 1980

4. Objective of Study and Approach to be Used:

In order to support some basic information and research materials for health sector sub-plan in the 5th Five Year Socio-Economic Development Plan (1982-1986), this study had been focused on the identification of basic policy issues and problems and suggestion of policy direction in development of health manpower as well as health facilities and its allocation in Korea.

5. Findings of Study:

An effective national policy on health care during 5th Five Socic-Economic Development Plan period should be focus on the following policy issues:

1) utilizing a low cost primary health care,

- 2) Rational distribution of health resources between rural and urban areas,
 - 3) Rational utilization and training of health manpower,
 - 4) Expansion of infrastructure in the public sector,
 - 5) Establishment of health care delivery system,
 - 6) Expansion of preventive services, and
 - 7) Improvement of Health Data and Information system.
6. Application of Study Findings to Improvement of Health Services Delivery :

1. Title of Study:

Primary Health Care in Korea an approach to Evaluation

2. Responsibility for Study:

2.1 Researcher:

Hacheong Yeon

2.2 Agency:

Korea Development Institute

3. Duration of Study:

Sep. 1977 - Dec. 1980

4. Objective of Study and Approach to be Used:

An approach to organizing and evaluating expanded PHC in Korea:

- 1) To assess the performance of community health practitioner
- 2) To measure the efficiency (cost-effectiveness) of the PHC
- 3) To check consumer accessibility and acceptance of PHC services
- 4) To assess the financial, social and administrative feasibility of PHC approach in Korea.

Through sample survey, operations research, evaluation of system and cost-benefit analysis.

5. Findings of Study:

- 1) PHC is the most effective and feasible way to meet the crucial and long neglected basic health needs of rural populace in Korea.
- 2) Securing the genuine and extensive participation of the rural communities is absolutely essential to success of PHC implementation.
- 3) In order to plan, build and manage a PHC system successfully, it is vitally important to view it as a system of highly inter dependent and mutually supporting parts integral to the surrounding socio-economic-cultural milieu.

6. Application of Study findings to Improvement of Health Services Delivery:

An effective national policy on primary health care for the rural populace will involve a virtual revolution in the health service system during 5th Five Year Socio-Economic Development Plan Periods (1982-1986)

1. Title of Study:

A Medical and Social Evaluation on 207 Cases of the disabled due to spinal cord damaged in Korea

2. Responsibility for Study:

2.1 Researcher:

Kang Mok Lee

2.2 Agency:

Dept. of Rehabilitation Medicine, Hanyang University Medical College

3. Duration of Study:

Jan. 1980 - Jun. 1980

4. Objective of Study and Approach to be Used:

The number or what state (medically and socially) of the spinal cord injured were not known in Korea. This is only preliminary work for this and further study is to follow.

5. Findings of Study:

Common causes of spinal cord injury were traffic accident, falling from a height and blowing by falling objects. Duration of hospitalization were generally long (one year-1 1/2 years). High incidence of decubitus ulcer (52.7%). Urinary incontinence in 76.3%. Joint contracture in 45.9%. Pain problem in 75.8%. 70% were married and 28.5% were single. 51.2% were independent in wheel chair but only 30.3% of wheel chair independent were working or studying.

6. Application of Study Findings to Improvement of Health Services Delivery:

This study will help those who are planning medical and rehabila rehabilitation of spinal cord injury in Korea.

1. Title of Study:

A study on estimating Health Workers Requirement

2. Responsibility for Study:

2.1 Researcher:

In Hwa Park

2.2 Agency:

Korea Institute for Population and Health

3. Duration of Study:

Sep. 1980 - Oct. 1980

4. Objective of Study and Approach to be Used:

Objective: To serve the basement to integrate health workers, this study estimates requirement of family planning workers and Maternal & Child Health Workers, from 1981 to 1986.

Approach : Method used to estimate requirement of FP/MCH workers is service target approach

5. Findings of Study:

- 1) FP Workers requirement in 1986 is expected to decrease slightly than that in 1981.
- 2) MCH workers requirement is estimated to exceed 4,500 pers. (3.8 times of the current workers) during 1981-1986.

- 3) In conclusion, health manpower planning must proceed to the direction that we readjust the health workers requirement comprehensively.
-
6. Application of Study Findings to Improvement of Health Services Delivery:

1. Title of Study:

Studies on prediction of Values of Various Ventilatory Function

2. Responsibility for Study:

2.1 Researcher:

Tae Hoon Jung

2.2 Agency:

Dept. of Medicine, College of medicine, Kyungpook National University

3. Duration of Study:

Feb. 1978 - Jun. 1980

4. Objective of Study and Approach to be Used:

To establish prediction formulas of normal values of various parameters obtainable from the maximal flow volume curve.

The results will be useful for the evaluation of ventilatory function in patients with various cardiopulmonary diseases.

5. Findings of Study:

Regression equations for the prediction of normal value of ventilatory function were obtained.

6. Application of Study Findings to Improvement of Health services Delivery:

Evaluation of ventilatory function is made possible more adequate in the diseased and general population

1. Title of Study:

A summary of final internal evaluation on the KHDI Health Project

2. Responsibility for Study:

2.1 Researcher:

Kun Yong Song

2.2 Agency:

Korea Institute for Population and Health

3. Duration of Study:

Jan. 1979 - Dec. 1980

4. Objective of Study and Approach to be Used:

Objective: To demonstrate successfully a multi-county low-cost integrated health care delivery system that is replicable in other parts of Korea.

Approach : Methods of a comparison of indicators are made by a before-and after-comparison and a time-series comparison during the project period.

5. Findings of Study:

Access to health care was significantly improved by the total effect of the KHDI model system in terms of utilization of service and consumer satisfaction.

Community health practitioners (CHP) effectively contributed to the improvement within the KHDI system

6. Application of Study Findings to Improvement of Health Services Delivery:

Improved access to health care is necessary to make the KHDI model system replicable to other part of this country

1. Title of Study:

KHDI Health Demonstration Management Information System

2. Responsibility for Study:

2.1 Researcher:

Kun Yong Song

2.2 Agency:

Korea Institute for Population and Health

3. Duration of Study:

Jan. 1979 - Dec. 1980

4. Objective of Study and Approach to be Used:

Objective: To measure health system performance in the project area

Approach : A "Control" type Management Information System

5. Findings of Study:

The MIS has been developed parallel to the existing services statistics system known as a formal system. The MIS covers all areas of data and information based on both the institutions and populations for the project management and evaluation.

The MIS is directed to promote delivery of integrated health services for equitable distribution in the service area.

6. Application of Study Findings to Improvement of Health Services Delivery:

A MIS has been developed, and functions in parallel to the existing system Experience from the operation of the MIS revealed an applicability to the existing systems in other part of this country. Based on the demonstration experience, a new monthly activity recording and reporting system is recommended for increasing effectiveness of multi-purpose activity of CHAs (multi-purpose workers) to conform with the change in function of the CHAs.

1. Title of Study:

An evaluation study on chunseong Community Health Program, Seoul National University

2. Responsibility for Study:

2.1 Researcher:

Jong Soon Kim

2.2 Agency:

Dept. of epidemiology School of Public Health,
Seoul National University

3. Duration of Study:

Jul. 1979 - Dec. 1980

4. Objective of Study and Approach to be Used:

- 1) To evaluate the program in terms of achieving the program objectives
- 2) To improve the program by making the results feed back to the further program planning
- 3) To learn how to evaluate health program through field practice for Dr. P.H. Course

5. Findings of Study:

- 1) The program objectives which were general without specification made the evaluation difficult; in many occasions the evaluation had to depend upon face validity of the objectives

- 2) The overall evaluation of the program revealed that the program objectives had been achieved at the level of 70-80% of what had been intended in terms of effort performance, adequacy of performance and efficiency.
 - 3) Lack of coordination between the field staff and faculty of the school made the program inefficient.
6. Application of Study Findings to Improvement of Health Services Delivery:
- 1) Improvement of the program by solving the problems identified
 - 2) Provide a model care for evaluation of health services in other areas

1. Title of Study:

Epidemiology and Research Problems of Cancer in Korea
- A literature review study -

2. Responsibility for Study:

2.1 Researcher:

Joung Soon Kim

2.2 Agency:

Dept. of epidemiology School of Public Health,
Seoul National University

3. Duration of Study:

Jun. 1979 - May 1980

4. Objective of Study and Approach to be Used:

- 1) To understand epidemiologic characteristics of cancer mortality & morbidity in Korea
- 2) To identify data on cancer that are lacking for establishing efficient control program
- 3) To generate research strategies in the future

5. Findings of Study:

- 1) The magnitude of health impacts due to cancer mortality & morbidity-very important
- 2) Quality of data on cancer available - mostly numerotor analyses from hospital records

- 3) Lack of valid epidemiologic data - only a few community based study on selective population
 - 4) The most of clinical studies could have been more useful if the authors had better knowledge on study designs
6. Application of Study Findings to Improvement of Health Services Delivery:
- 1) Team approach for cancer research in the future
 - 2) Strengthen the graduate cancer of medical fields on teaching epidemiologic methodology
 - 3) Necessity of further researches on cancer in order to formulate control program of cancer

1. Title of Study:
Cancer Registry System in Korea
2. Responsibility for Study:
 - 2.1 Researcher:
Ok Ryun Moon
Chun Whan Kim
 - 2.2 Agency:
Dept. of Health Administration, School of Public
Health SNU
3. Duration of Study:
Aug. 1979 - May 1980
4. Objective of Study and Approach to be Used:
In View of the need of establishing cancer registry
system in Korea
 - 1) review the existing cancer registry activities
 - 2) make recommendation on its improvement
5. Findings of Study:
The Korean Cancer Society was inactive in Cancer
Registry. Only Cervical cancer registry system is
working on hospital base without central coordination.

6. Application of Study Findings to Improvement of Health Services Delivery:

Recommendations were made for improving the cancer registry in Korea, and the idea was adopted in the Fifth 5-Year Development Plan of Korea. Various measures are taking place to activate Cancer Registry.

1. Title of Study:

Clinical and statistical observation of large features.

2. Responsibility for Study:

2.1 Researcher:

Young Soon Kang

2.2 Agency:

Dept. of Nursing, College of Medicine, Chosun University

3. Duration of Study:

Dec. 1980 - Jan. 1981

4. Objective of Study and Approach to be Used:

Large baby birth bring about many problems, complications, danger at delivery for the mother and baby both, so we wanted to survey the incidence and the possibilities of prevention of large babies. For the survey we used the methodology of surveying of the 240 cases of babies who were born more than 4000gm. at Chosun-Univ., hospital from 1st. Jan. 1976 through 30th. Nov. 1980.

5. Findings of Study:

- 1) 37.5% of them were born at 40-41 wks, 39.58% were born over than 42 wks. of gestation period.
- 2) They were frequently seen in multipara, especially in parity number 3.
- 3) 63.33% of them were male

- 4) The incidence of anemia was greatly high in Multipara (23.75%)
 - 5) The incidence of toxemia was 5.42%
6. Application of Study Findings to Improvement of Health Services Delivery:
- 1) Teach the pregnant women not to pass the EDC exceedingly
 - 2) Manage the pregnant women who passed the EDC more than 2 wks give birth at a hospital.
 - 3) Needed close-observation in order to find out the toxemia signs in early stage.

1. Title of Study:

Studies on intestinal trematodes in Korea III. Human cases infected with Pygidiopsis summa and Heterophyses heterophyses nocens

2. Responsibility for Study:

2.1 Researcher:

Byong-Seol Seo

2.2 Agency:

Dept. of Parasitology & Institute of Endemic Diseases, College of Medicine Seoul National University

3. Duration of Study:

Dec. 1979 - Jun. 1981

4. Objective of Study and Approach to be Used:

To identify and prove the human infections by the intestinal flukes, Pygidiopsis summa and Heterophyses heterophyses nocens for the first time in Korea.

The authors found the cases by detecting the eggs during stool examination and collected the adult worms by treatment with bithionol. And identified them by morphological observation.

5. Findings of Study:

Total 8 cases were proved by the small intestinal flukes of Pygidiopsis, and identified as P. summa and one of them was proved to be a mixed infection

case with Heterophyes heterophyes nocens. This was the first report for the human infections on these two flukes in Korea.

6. Application of Study Findings to Improvement of Health Services Delivery:

More careful attention should be paid to the differentiation of small trematode eggs during stool examination. Therefore, small heterophyid eggs must not be misidentified as those of Clonorchis sinensis.

1. Title of Study:

Studies on intestinal trematodes in Korea IV. Geographical distribution of metacercariae of P. summa and H. heterophyes nocens

2. Responsibility for Study:

2.1 Researcher:

Byong-Seol Seo

2.2 Agency:

Dept. of Parasitology & Institute of Endemic Diseases, College of Medicine Seoul National University

3. Duration of Study:

May. 1980 - Jun. 1981

4. Objective of Study and Approach to be Used:

The brackish water fishes were collected from several coastal areas and examined for the metacercarial infection by the peptic digestion technique. The collected metacercariae were artificially infected and identified by the adult worm morphology.

5. Findings of Study:

P. summa metacercariae were collected from the mullets and Acanthogobius flavimanus, and mainly from the gill of mullets. The positive mullets were collected from 5 coastal areas. H. heterophyes nocens metacercariae were found in above two kinds of fishes and from 4 areas.

6. Application of Study Findings to Improvement of Health Services Delivery:

It can suggest the preventive method for the heterophyid intestinal flukes.

1. Title of Study:

Infant and childhood mortality in Korea

2. Responsibility for Study:

2.1 Researcher:

Chai Bin Park
Byung Tae Park

2.2 Agency:

Korean Institute for Family Planning

3. Duration of Study:

Jan. 1980 - Jun. 1981

4. Objective of Study and Approach to be Used:

Measuring the level and the trend of infant and child mortality, and impact of infant mortality on fertility. Using the data of 1974 and 1976 sampled survey.

5. Findings of Study:

- . The level of infant mortality 40 (1970-74)
(per 1,000 live birth) neonatal mortality 25 (1970-74)
post-neonatal mortality 15 (1970-74)
childhood (1-4) mortality 5 (1965-69)
- . High infant mortality cause high fertility

6. Application of Study Findings to Improvement of Health Services Delivery:

1. Title of Study:

Overall assessment of nutrition Survey of rural young children

2. Responsibility for Study:

2.1 Researcher:

Sumi Mo

2.2 Agency:

College of Home Economics, Seoul National University

3. Duration of Study:

Feb. 1979 - May 1981

4. Objective of Study and Approach to be Used:

This is an overall assessment of the child nutrition survey which was conducted in three primary health care project areas of the Korean Health Development Institute in February, August and December of 1979. Determination was made on a total of 541 rural pre-school children, aged to six, from Hong Sheon, Okgu and Gunee.

5. Findings of Study:

Value and height and weight of subjects were found not to be improved significantly over the Korean standard of 1975. The mean percentage of weight for height for boys 4 to 6 years old were 15.3 to 16.9, in contrast to 17.7 to 17.9 for boys of the same age group from the Yowido apartment compound in Seoul. Mean hemoglobin value was 11.1 to 12 gm/100 ml, and 27.9% of subjects were below the borderline indicative of anemia according

to the criteria of the WHO: by contrast anemia was found among only 3.2% of young children in the Yowido apartment compound. Dietary intake of the subjects was inadequate.

6. Application of Study Findings to Improvement of Health Services Delivery:

Community nutrition education and activities

1. Title of Study:

The effects of F.P practice on Family Health in Rural Korea

2. Responsibility for Study:

2.1 Researcher:

Sumi Mo

2.2 Agency:

Dept. of preventive medicine and Public Health,
Soon Chun Hyang College of Medicine

3. Duration of Study:

May 1979 - Mar. 1981

4. Objective of Study and Approach to be Used:

In view of the lack of information on the impact of family planning practice on family health (or Maternal child health) in Korea, the study was aimed at examining the inter-relationship between family practice, family formation variables, health behaviour and health status variables.

The study proceeded with two separate phases; record Linkage and supplementary survey.

The project was implemented in Kangwha area with a population of 13,000 which has been exposed to a Community Health Project of Yonsei University since 1974.

5. Findings of Study:

The findings indicated that family planning practice in rural Korea was extensive enough to have an impact on family formation process, mostly through family size limitation but, to a lesser extent, through birth spacing. Family formation factors, especially prolonged open-birth interval (or non-child bearing period) have an effect on health behaviour, physiological health and perceived health.

6. Application of Study Findings to Improvement of Health Services Delivery:

Since couples in Korea are already limiting their families and prolonging their no-child bearing period, their primary health needs are to care for the "limited but wanted" children that they have. Publication of this findings called for the attention of policy makers and health administrators that there is a need for integration of family planning and MCH programs (especially child care) which have only been given limited resources so far.

1. Title of Study:

Need for and supply of primary Health care in rural areas

2. Responsibility for Study:

2.1 Researcher:

Kun Yong Song

2.2 Agency:

Korea Institute for Population and Health

3. Duration of Study:

Jan. 1981 - May 1981

4. Objective of Study and Approach to be Used:

Objective: To define and identify the need for physician's care by using empirical data, and suggested an alternative of the primary care delivery system in rural areas to the government.

5. Findings of Study:

- . Twenty percent of the study population wanted to obtain any form of medical care services.
- . For meeting all the need for physician's primary care, 2.9 annual physician visits per capita are demanded.

6. Application of Study Findings to Improvement of Health Services Delivery:
 - 1) One physician, two community health practitioners and two community health aides should be assigned in distant locations for meeting all the estimated need for physician's primary care for 10,000 rural underserved residents.
 - 2) The findings will be used for supply plan of physicians or medical care providers in remote rural areas

1. Title of Study:

A sociological and operational study on case finding and treatment services in the tuberculosis control program (Korean-Japanese Cooperative Study)

2. Responsibility for Study:

2.1 Researcher:

S. C. Kim
B. W. Jin

2.2 Agency:

Korean Institute of Tuberculosis

3. Duration of Study:

Jun. 1980 - Nov. 1981

4. Objective of Study and Approach to be Used:

The objective is to increase the efficacy of tuberculosis treatment service.

The approach adapted was surveying the socio-medical background of patient, his family and his neighbor; and finding out the reasons of discontinuation of treatment; and observing treatment efficacy when motivation activities intensively given by health workers.

5. Findings of Study:

6. Application of Study Findings to Improvement of Health Services Delivery:

1. Title of Study:

Utilization of Health Insurance Benefits and Transference
of Premiums by Income

2. Responsibility for Study:

2.1 Researcher:

Hye Ryun Chun
Ok Ryun Moon

2.2 Agency:

Dept. of Health Administration School of Publish
Health SNU, Seoul, Korea

3. Duration of Study:

Sep. 1980 - May 1981

4. Objective of Study and Approach to be Used:

To identify the utilization differentials and the difference of premium/benefit ratios by income for those under the current employees health insurance program. A sample survey was conducted.

5. Findings of Study:

Reversed premium/benefit ratios by income was confirmed. Health insurance utilization rate increased out of all proportion to income. In the higher income bracket, the increase of utilization rate of dependents exceeds that of the dependent rate.

6. Application of Study Findings to Improvement of Health Services Delivery:

Recommends that the premium should be adjusted in accordance with benefit level. As tools for implementation, five strategic approaches are discussed.

1. Title of Study:

Baseline Survey on the Prevalence of Chronic Degenerative Diseases

2. Responsibility for Study:

2.1 Researcher:

Ok Ryun Moon

2.2 Agency:

Dept. of Health Administration School of Public Health, SNU

3. Duration of Study:

Mar. 1979 - Feb. 1981

4. Objective of Study and Approach to be Used:

To provide basic data on the prevalence of chronic degenerative diseases through a national hospital and clinic census, and through review of insurance claims and medical record for the Medical Assistance Program.

5. Findings of Study:

The following diseases were included in the study; neoplasm, diabetes, mental disorders, circulatory disorders, digestive system disorders, respiratory, kidney diseases and rheumatism. Period & Point prevalence rates were calculated by disease entity.

6. Application of Study Findings to Improvement of Health Services Delivery:

The data was used for a background information in designing and formulating health sector policy in the Five-Year Development Plan.

1. Title of Study:

Training of Health Practitioners and Community Participation - with reference to Primary Health Care in Korea

2. Responsibility for Study:

2.1 Researcher:

Kilbyoung Yoone

2.2 Agency:

Korea Institute for Population and Health (KIPH)

3. Duration of Study:

Mar. 1980 - July 1981

4. Objective of Study and Approach to be Used:

In view of lack of physicians in rural area, Community Health Practitioners (CHP) were one way to meet medical and health need of rural people. This study report covers full account of how they were trained and were practiced at medical and community setting in Korea.

5. Findings of Study:

Comprehensive reporting on the detailed steps in conducting the training, field practices and clinical practices of CHP and their practical field work in the community setting.

6. Application of Study Findings to Improvement of Health Services Delivery:

National government decided to train and deployed CHP type health workers (about 2,000 by 1984) to all communities which were less covered by health services and facilities in Korea.

1. Title of Study:

Bed capacity change in community hospitals: A population ecological analysis of organizations.

2. Responsibility for Study:

2.1 Researcher:

Dal Sun Han

2.2 Agency:

Department of Health Administration, University of
N. Carolina, Chapel Hill

3. Duration of Study:

May 1980 - May 1981

4. Objective of Study and Approach to be Used:

- 1) To increase understanding of the process of hospital growth.
- 2) To provide an empirical examination of interaction among different organizational forms at a population level.

A structural equation model with simultaneity and logged endogenous variables.

5. Findings of Study:

- 1) The hospitals had a significant impact on the growth function of the hospitals of different organizational forms.

2) Both the responsiveness and competitive position of each type hospitals were dependent upon in a systematic way organizational properties of hospitals and environmental configurations.

6. Application of Study Findings to Improvement of Health Services Delivery:

1. Title of Study:

Asbestos Exposure in Work Places

2. Responsibility for Study:

2.1 Researcher:

Hyung Suk Kim

2.2 Agency:

School of Medicine, Kyung Hee University

3. Duration of Study:

Jul. 1981 - Jun. 1982

4. Objective of Study and Approach to be Used:

There are many important uses for asbestos and asbestos products in industry and the home. However, not everyone realizes the serious health hazard this substance presents. Asbestos could bring asbestosis, cancers of the lung, stomach, large intestine, rectum, and peritoneum.

5. Findings of Study:

6. Application of Study Findings to Improvement of Health Services Delivery:

1. Title of Study:

Effects of the Anticarcinogenic agents in the biological Growth and tissue differentiation

2. Responsibility for Study:

2.1 Researcher:

Moo Gang Kim

2.2 Agency:

School of Medicine, Chungnam National University

3. Duration of Study:

Jun. 1981 - May 1983

4. Objective of Study and Approach to be Used:

Reasonable management of the Anticancer drug for embryo of the pregnant female.

Inject the Anticancer drugs into the chorioallantoic membrane of the developmental chick embryo and pregnant laboratory animals.

5. Findings of Study:

6. Application of Study Findings to Improvement of Health Services Delivery:

1. Title of Study:

The development of Health Care delivery system in rural Korea and Community Medicine Education Program in Medical School

2. Responsibility for Study:

2.1 Researcher:

Youn Choul Koo

2.2 Agency:

Preventive medicine department Medical College,
Ewha Womans University

3. Duration of Study:

Mar. 1972 - on going

4. Objective of Study and Approach to be Used:

- 1) Demonstration of Primary Health Care Activities within a context of total Health care delivery system in model in Rural Korea
- 2) Development of Finance mechanism through community organization
- 3) Development of community medicine Education Program

5. Findings of Study:

- 1) For the sound implementation of primary Health Care, Autonomy (self-government) is needed.
- 2) Primary Health Care setting is to be developed at the Health subcenter in Myon area.

- 3) Health insurance organization at Gun Level is recommended.
 - 4) Community oriented Education curriculum should be Developed and each medical school should have Gun level field practice area by law
6. Application of Study Findings to Improvement of Health Services Delivery:
- 1) Government adapted primary Health Care system to the National Health Policy
 - 2) Medical college already started to reform the curriculum.

1. Title of Study:

Service Research on F.P. and Family Health in Rural Korea: Baseline Studies and Evaluation of Health Benefits attributable to an integrated F.P. and maternity/infant care services

2. Responsibility for Study:

2.1 Researcher:

Sook Bang

2.2 Agency:

Dept. of preventive medicine and Public Health,
Soon Chun Hyang Colleges Medicine

3. Duration of Study:

Jan. 1981 - Dec. 1984

4. Objective of Study and Approach to be Used:

The objectives are (i) to review and assess the present FP/MCH policies and programs, (ii) examine health risk factors, (iii) develop and test an alternative integrated-intervention approach.

This project is a service-cum-research effort with a quasi-experimental study design developed to examine the health benefit of an integrated FP/CMH approach that provides crucial factors (e.g. midwives and qualified referral physicians) missing in the on-going categorical programs.

5. Findings of Study:

6. Application of Study Findings to Improvement of Health Services Delivery:

1. Title of Study:

A study of cerebrovascular diseases in a semi-urban and rural communities, Korea

2. Responsibility for Study:

2.1 Researcher:

Jung Soon Kim

2.2 Agency:

Dept. of Opidemiology School of Public Health,
Seoul National University

3. Duration of Study:

1982 - 1984

4. Objective of Study and Approach to be Used:

- 1) Estimate the magnitude of health impacts due to stroke by epidemiological study based on community stroke registry
- 2) Explore feasibility of developing stroke registry
- 3) Identify risk factors
- 4) Study management pattern of stroke including community resources
- 5) Identify social & family problems occurring by stroke

5. Findings of Study:

6. Application of Study Findings to Improvement of Health Services Delivery:

1. Title of Study:

Maternity care monitoring in Korea

2. Responsibility for Study:

2.1 Researcher:

Moon Sik Hong
Boo Ok Choi

2.2 Agency:

Korean Institute for Family Planning

3. Duration of Study:

Nov. 1979 - Jun. 1982

4. Objective of Study and approach to be Used:

For the purpose of the improvement of maternity care services, maternity record including the information about reproductive history, reproductive health, delivery management and reproductive planning is routinely collected from woman giving birth at University hospital, MCH center and midwifery clinic. These data would be analysed to define high-risk groups of women and to intervention affecting future productive health and pregnancy outcomes.

5. Findings of Study:

6. Application of Study Findings to Improvement of Health Services Delivery:

1. Title of Study:

Incidence of cleft lip and palote deformities in Korea

2. Responsibility for Study:

2.1 Researcher:

Kee Sun Ham

2.2 Agency:

Catholic Medical College, Chronic Disease Laboratory

3. Duration of Study:

Jun. 1981 - May 1982

4. Objective of Study and Approach to be Used:

To investigate the incidence rate, associated anomalies, genetic and related factors of cleft deformity among delivered children in 9 affiliated hospital of catholic medical college during last 5 years.

5. Findings of Study:

6. Application of Study Findings to Improvement of Health Services Delivery:

1. Title of Study:

The transmission of leprosy in man

2. Responsibility for Study:

2.1 Researcher:

Kee Sun Ham

2.2 Agency:

Catholic Medical College, Chronic Disease Laboratory

3. Duration of Study:

Jan. 1981 - Dec. 1983

4. Objective of Study and Approach to be Used:

M. leprae and M. tuberculosis are phylogenetically related organisms, then it is not entirely unreasonable to conceive of their having parallel routes of exit from their human hosts. The importance of a discharge of leprosy bacilli from the nasal tract, indicated by the evidence. Most of the studies described only one parameter whose importance to the overall scheme of transmission is uncertain. Therefore, further work attempting to clarify the relative importance of the component events must rely on epidemiological methods. A constructive epidemiological approach include the following:

- a) case-control studies
- b) Cohort studies

5. Findings of Study:

6. Application of Study Findings to Improvement of Health Services Delivery:

1. Title of Study:

The lymphocyte transformation test in lepromatous and tuberculoid leprosy

2. Responsibility for Study:

2.1 Researcher:

Kee Sun Ham

2.2 Agency:

Catholic Medical College, Chronic Disease Laboratory

3. Duration of Study:

Mar. 1981 - May 1982

4. Objective of Study and Approach to be Used:

There are different clinical spectrums in leprosy due to the host's response. The highly resistant form is tuberculoid leprosy which reveals a positive lepromin test. In contrast those of tuberculoid leprosy, lepromatous leprosy is the lower resistant form and have skin lesions consisting of histiocytes with large numbers of bacilli. The lepromin test is usually negative in lepromatous leprosy. The concept of dissociation between delayed hypersensitivity in the skin test and resistance to infection is well accepted in leprosy as in tuberculoid. This study is conducted to compare the lymphocyte response to PHA-stimulation in tuberculoid leprosy with that of lepromatous leprosy.

5. Findings of Study:

6. Application of Study Findings to Improvement of Health Services Delivery:

