



การจัดการกับความเครียดก่อนข้างดีกว่าลูกข้าง จากการเปรียบเทียบภาวะไขมันในเลือดที่แตกต่างกันระหว่างเพศ พบว่า ในเพศชายมีระดับไตรกลีเซอไรด์ สูงกว่าเพศหญิงในขณะที่เพศหญิงมี HDL- Cholesterol สูงกว่าเพศชาย อย่างมีนัยสำคัญทางสถิติ ส่วนการเปรียบเทียบความแตกต่าง ภาวะไขมันในเลือดกับตำแหน่งหน้าที่การงาน พบว่าไม่มีความแตกต่างกัน



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<b>Independent Study Title</b>	Lifestyle and the Serum Lipid Profiles of Personnel at Mae Ai Hospital, Mae Ai District, Chiang Mai Province		
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### Abstract

This independent study was aimed to study lifestyle and the serum lipid profiles of Personnel at Mae Ai Hospital, Mae Ai district, Chiang Mai province. The study was performed by determining lifestyle, testing blood pressure and evaluating nutritional status using weight and height measurements among the study population of 121. Regarding the serum lipid profiles testing, 72 personnel were selected by specific randomization. These personnel were up to and including 34 years old and previously, found with hyperlipidemia or 35 years and older but without hyperlipidemia. The study was done from November 2003 to March 2004. The information was collected via a questionnaire. The reliability of questionnaire regarding lifestyle was 0.76 for Cronbach's coefficient. The data of blood pressure, weight, height and serum lipid profiles were recorded. For data analysis, descriptive statistics were used, including frequency, percentage and independent paired T-test.

Overall, the results showed that the personnel had a good lifestyle. The food consumption and stress controlling practices were at a good level but exercise practice should be improved. Regarding serum lipid profiles, levels of triglyceride, LDL-cholesterol and HDL-cholesterol of most personnel were found to be normal, however cholesterol levels at over 50 % of the personnel were found to be in the 'at risk' or 'abnormal' groups. According to height weight difference index, most of them had normal nutrition status and also had normal blood pressure. Comparing lifestyle by gender, women's practices in food consumption and in stress controlling were better than those in men's. However, men's practice in exercise was better than that in women's. Comparing lifestyle by work position, government officers' practice in stress controlling was better than that of temporary

employees. Comparing serum lipid profiles by gender, it was found that men had triglyceride levels higher than in women. Whereas women had HDL-cholesterol levels higher than in men with a significant difference in statistical data. There was no significant difference in the serum lipid profiles between the two employee profiles of government officer and temporary employee.



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