پژوهشگر: سیده صدیقه ثابت قدمی
پرسنلی
استاد راهنمای: خانم فاطمه یعیسی مرتی
عضو
هیأت علمی دانشکده پرستاری و مامایی دانشگاه علوم پزشکی ایران
استاد مشاور: خانم فرخزاده مهری
عضو
هیأت علمی دانشکده پرستاری و مامایی دانشگاه علوم پزشکی ایران
استاد آمار: آقای بروجردی کمالی
عضو
هیات علمی دانشگاه تهران

چکیده پژوهش:
این پژوهش یک مطالعه زمینه‌ای است که به منظور بررسی مقایسه‌ای تغییر داشتی آموزش دختر و پسر در مدارس راهنمایی نسبت به رفتار والدین در سن بلوغ با آنها در مناطق ۱۹ کامه آموزش و پرورش تهران در سال ۱۳۷۳ انجام شد.
در این پژوهش ۱۵۰ نفر از دانش آموزان دختر و پسر در مدارس راهنمایی که در سه ۱۵ سال و در سه بلوغ بودند به روش تصادفی چند مرحله‌ای انتخاب شدند.
جفت‌گرایی داده‌ها پرسشنمایه شامل دو گروه

1. Chi-Square
2. Pearson Correlation
3. T-Test
فصلنامه پرستاری و مامایی

یوهانی لازم است به این که جنس منشأ گرفته که پسران درصد نگرش صمیمی و دختران درصد نگرش صمیمی داشتند که از نظر آماری تعداد اشیاء نگرش در درصد معنی دار بوده است. در ضمن تعداد حاصل از پژوهش حاکی از این است که بین سن و نگرش داشتن آموزان همبستگی معنی داری وجود دارد (\(P < 0.05\)). به این صورت که با افزایش سن نگرش منفی می‌شود. به علاوه بین شغل پدر و استیز نگرش داشتن آموزان ارتباط مناسبی محسو کرده‌ایم.

در پیان با توجه به نتایج حاصل از پژوهش پیشنهاداتی جهت پژوهش‌های بعدی داده شد.

پیشنهداهنده: پژوهش

نوجوانی از مهم‌ترین و در عین حال اشتهار ترین مرحله‌های است. تحویل احیا، دگرگونی‌های رفتار، خواسته‌ها، نیاز‌ها در برابر امور، آرامش‌های قبل از طوفان این سن، طبیعت‌ها، عصب‌بندی‌ها، حساسیت‌ها، عاطفی، بودنها، همه و همه مفاهیم را بوجود آورده که روانشناسان ناگزیر این مرحله از حیات را مرحله بحرانی معرفی کرده‌اند.

براساس آمار 1382 آموزش و پرورش تعداد کل دانش آموزان کشور 4,459,971 نفر می‌باشد که بیست درصد آنها در مدرسه راهنمایی مشغول به تحصیل می‌باشند.

تعداد دانش آموزان استان تهران 310,518 نفر هستند که از این عده 872,461 نفر در 10 مدرسه راهنمایی دولتی و غیرانتفاعی دخترانه و پسرانه مشغول به تحصیل هستند و همگی در رده سنی بلغ و نوجوانی می‌باشند. با توجه به افزایش تضادی جمعیت و تعداد دانش آموزان و اهمیت دوره بلغ و

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فرضیه‌پژوهش:

بنیانگذاری داشتن آموزش دختر و پسر نسبت به رفتار والدین با آنها در سن بلع تفاوتی وجود ندارد.

چهار چوب پنداشتی:

چهار چوب پنداشتی این پژوهش بر پیشنهاد نوجوانی و بلع با تأکید بر رفتار والدین با نوجوانان می‌باشد. رشد و تکامل انسان همواره مورد توجه و به یادگیری می‌آید. در این پژوهش، نوجوانان مورد مرحله‌ای از رشد که آن به دوره نوجوانان نامیده می‌شود توجه خاص گرفته می‌شود. رشد و تکامل در طول آدوار زندگی ادامه دارد و این تغییرات از زمان لقب دارد بلع بزرگویی می‌یابد.

نوجوانان دوره مهیجی از زندگی است که مبنا به رشد شخصیتی می‌شود. برای رشد شخصیت نوجوان باید نیازهای اساسی مورد توجه قرار گیرد. نگرش این مسئله در وی ایجاد شد. انسان در مرحله از زندگی خود دیواره‌های دارد که به دنیایی با آنها می‌خورد و به شدت ممکن است زمان خود تعلیم شخص بپردازد.

برای یکی از مشکلات بیست و دوم وظیفه والدین کمک به نوجوانان در روش‌شناسی فراوانی بلوغ و ارتباطات آنان در جهت که به رشد مطوب آنان پیوندیقرار می‌نماید. راهنماهی به موقع مشکلات را برای جوگریزی یا امکان‌پذیر شده این آنها با آنها نشان دهنده می‌باشد. با تأکید بر جوگریزی جمعیت کشترومین و اهمت بلوغ، اقدامات لازم را در جهت حفظ سلامت جسمی و روانی آن کرد. با توجه به شعار بهداشت چهارچوب می‌تواند منشأ و مدل موثر نوجوانان مسئله‌ها و تستند در واقع خوانندگان با سرمایه‌گذاری صاحب را انجام دهد تا فرزندانی سالم و با نشان‌های بدلیلا برگزاری.
فصولنامه برستاری و مامایی

افسردگی نوجوانان و حمایت جامعه: انجام شد، هدف از تحقیق ارتباط افسردگی و حمایت اجتماعی در نوجوانان بود. جامعه پژوهش ۱۲۵ نفر زاده اموزش دانش آموزان دختر و پسر در سنین ۱۵ تا ۱۸ ساله بودند که در یک دبیرستان می مشغول به تحصیل بوده و اجرا نامه کتابی از والدین جهت شرکت در این پژوهش را داشتند. از این تعداد ۶۲ نفر و اکثریت بودند که دختر و ۴۳ نفر پسر بودند. یافته‌های حاصل از نظریه اسکولار ۴۹ نفر از دانش آموزان افراد مزاحم و ۳۰ نفر از دانش آموزان از هم جدا شده و ۳۹ نفر از والدین آنها فوت کرده و یک نفر به پرسشنامه جواب نداده بود. نتایج تحقیق بعد از تجزیه و تحلیل نهایی نشان می‌دهد که بین نگرش نوجوانان که با والدین خود نقش می‌کنند و آنها که والدینشان از هم جدا شده بودند تفاوت معنی‌دار وجود ندارد. همچنین دانش آموزانی که ارتباط کمتری با دوستانتان دارند افسردگی بیشتری دارند و نیز نتایج چشمگیری بین افسردگی پسران و دختران و حمایت اجتماعی وجود نداشت. است.

تحقیق در سال (1991) توسط مری کولار(1) در دانشگاه تکنولوژی در شرق آمریکا تحت عنوان "خشم نوجوانان" انجام گرفت. هدف از تحقیق تعیین تغییرات خشم نوجوانان در طول زمان (والد، اواخر جوانی) و بر حسب انواع نوجوانان (پسر و دختر) بود. این تحقیق روی ۲۳۴ نفر در سالهای اول پیشی ۱۲ تا ۱۸ سالگی یک بار ۴۲۵ نفر در سالهای آخر پیشی یعنی حدود ۱۵ تا ۱۸ سالگی انجام شد. از این عده ۱۵۷ نفر و اکثریت بودند. شرکت کنندگان همگی اجازه نامه کتابی از والدین داشتند و پرسشنامه به آنان داده شد. از این عده ۱۵۷ نفر پسر و ۳۲ نفر دختر بودند. نتیجه تحقیق نشان می‌دهد که میزان خشم در طول زمان

1- Mary kollar
2- Filed study

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مشخصات و احدازی مورد پژوهش:

واحدهای مورد پژوهش در همگان جمع‌آوری اطلاعات دارای مشخصات زیر بوده‌اند:

1. کلیه دانش‌آموزان در سال سوم راهنمایی در مناطق
    19 کلاس آموزشی و پرورش تهران مشغول به تحمیل
    بودند.

2. کلیه دانش‌آموزان با والدین خود در یک محل
    زندگی می‌کردند. والدین در قید حیات بوده و از هم
    جدا نبوده‌اند.

3. نمونه‌های پژوهش ظاهراً سالم و تاکنون به
    روانپزشک مراجعه نکرده بودند.

محیط پژوهش:

مدارس راهنمایی دخترانه و پسرانه در مناطق

19 کلاس آموزشی و پرورش تهران بود که در شمال و
جنوب و شرق و غرب و مرکز قرار داشت. دلیل انتخاب
این محیط این بود که دختران و پسرانی که در مدرسه
راهنمایی مشغول تحمیل هستند در سه بلغه بوده و
دسترسی به این گروه سنی در این منطق امکان‌پذیر
بوده است.

روش گردآوری داده‌ها:

پژوهش‌مانه که توسط پژوهشگر تهیه و تنظیم شده
است. سئوال‌های پژوهش بر اساس اطلاعات و منابع
موجود در کتاب و مقالات در رابطه با موضوع و بر
اساس چهارچوب تهیه شده که شامل 40 سوال بود
که 12 سوال در مورد مشخصات فردی و 28 سوال در
ارتباط با اهداف مطرح شده بود. کلیه پاسخ‌های ارائه
شده در 28 جدول و نمودار تنظیم شده است.

روش تجزیه و تحلیل داده‌ها:

یافته‌های پژوهش در رابطه با مشخصات فردی

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نتیجه گیری نهایی:
یافته‌ها پژوهش نشان می‌دهد که اکثریت دانش آموزان در این سن و هوش فردی که بهترین واکنش آنها را را در زمان دارد که در این سن می‌توانند از آنها نظارت کنند. شرکت در جلسات شورای سخت و ضمایر به مدت یک ماه به منظور تشخیص و شناسایی و موثر کننده در محیط آموزشی می‌نیاید.

در زمینه شغل پدران و نگرش دانش آموزان
پیشترین امتیاز نگرش مربوط به دانش آموزان است که تحصیلات مادران در سطح دیدگاه بود. جهت بررسی نگرش دانش آموزان و تحصیلات مادران آنها و همچنین بررسی آزمون از آزمون اماری کاهد استفاده شد. بنابراین، نتیجه آزمون همبستگی معنی‌دار را نشان داد.

در رابطه با تحصیلات مادران و نگرش دانش آموزان
به‌طور کلی نگرش مربوط به دانش آموزان است که تحصیلات مادران در سطح دیدگاه بود. جهت بررسی ارتباط شغل پدر و نگرش دانش آموزان از آزمون اماری استفاده شد. بنابراین، نتیجه آزمون اختلاف معنی‌داری را نشان می‌دهد.

در رابطه با شغل مادران و نگرش دانش آموزان
پیشترین امتیاز نگرش مربوط به دانش آموزان بود که مادران غیر کارمند بودند. جهت بررسی ارتباط بین شغل مادران و نگرش دانش آموزان از آزمون اماری استفاده شد. بنابراین، نتیجه آزمون اختلاف معنی‌داری را نشان می‌دهد.

در ارتباط با هدف سوم پژوهش معنی مقایسه تگرگ در دانش آموزان دختر و پسر سناولاتی مطرح
پیشنهادات برای پژوهشهای بعدی:

1- با توجه به پاسخ‌های ارائه شده توسط دانش‌آموزان که بیانگر تفاوت تغییر آنها در مورد رفتار بدر و مادر می‌باشد، پیشنهاد می‌شود که پژوهشی در زمینه تغییر دانش‌آموزان در مورد رفتار بدر یا مادر چگونه با آنها در سن بلوغ انجام شود.

2- از انجایی که شغل پدر بزرگ دانش‌آموزان تأثیر دارد، پیشنهاد می‌شود که تغییر دانش‌آموزان که پدرانشان کارمند بوده با دانش‌آموزانی که پدرانشان شغل آزاد دارند بررسی و ارتباط آنها اندکی گیری شود.

3- پیشنهاد می‌شود که تغییر نوجوانان به رفتار والدین در بررسی شود.

منابع:

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Determine the knowledge of nurses working in coronary care units regarding assessing pain and rendering nursing care to clients with acute myocardial infarction in hospitals affiliated with the ministry of health services and medical education (Tehran, 1995).

by: Mehri Heidary

A survey was made to determine the knowledge of nurses working in coronary care units regarding assessing pain and rendering nursing care to clients with acute myocardial infarction in hospitals affiliated with the ministry of health services and medical education (Tehran, 1995).

A total of 120 nurses working in coronary care units were selected randomly to participate in this study. The tool was a 3 part questionnaire that posed 7 questions about demographic characteristics of the subjects like age, sex, education, position, duration of service in C.C.U., past experience in nursing and special training on C.C.U. nursing received.

The second part posed 8 questions regarding assessment of pain in acute myocardial infarction attack and finally to measure the nurses' knowledge on giving care to clients suffering the pain due to a myocardial infarction attack, the subjects were asked 13 more questions. Thus a total of 21 scores were expected to be gained by the respondents (8 for pain assessment and 13 for nursing care).

The findings were presented in 25 descriptive tables and measures of mean and standard deviations determined, further inferal statistics were employed to analyze the findings.

The results showed that the nurses' knowledge on cardiac pain assessment and the nursing care of the clients experiencing pain due to acute myocardial infarction is satisfactory (The mean and standard deviations for each were respectively $\bar{X}=4.63$ - $SD=3.2$ and $\bar{X}=7.81$ - $SD=1.73$).

To analyze the relationship between variables, T tests and Pierson's correlation coefficient tests were employed and no significant relationships were found between the demographic characteristics of the subjects and their knowledge of assessing pain and rendering nursing care to clients experiencing myocardial infarction attack.

Based on the findings recommendations for improving the nurses’ knowledge of caring for cardiac patients were made and further research was suggested.
The effect of in-service education of knowledge, attitude and behavior for controlling hospital infections among nurse’s aids working in teaching hospitals supervised by the ministry of medical sciences and health care services (Tehran, 1994).

by: sorayya shamloo

A quasi experimental study was made to determine the effect of In-service education on knowledge, attitude and behavior for controlling hospital infections among nurses aids working in teaching hospitals supervised by the ministry of medical sciences and health care services (Tehran, 1994).

The sample consisted of 75 randomly selected nurses aids who answered the pre and post in service education tests regarding hospital infection control.

The tool was a 2 part questionnaire. The first part provided information on personal and social characteristics of the subjects and the second, including 50 questions in 3 sections measured knowledge (20 questions), attitude (10 questions) and behavior (20 questions) of the subjects on hospital infection control.

Both quantitative and qualitative data were gathered. Further descriptive and inferal statistical tests and measures were employed. Thus McNemar test determined the significance of difference in pre and post test scores.

A $T_2$ test was employed for determining the significance of relationships between in service education values and variables like age, sex, education and past experience of the subjects.

The overall findings showed a positive change in nurses aids’ knowledge, attitude and behavior regarding hospital infection control ($p<0.05$).

Based on the findings suggestions for implementation of measures in nursing service and nursing education were made and further research was recommended.
infection ($P < 0.001$).

Complications of severe genital infection in foreign made I.U.D. have correlation with previous genital infection ($P = 0.05$).

Although the tables showed remarkable points, no correlation were found between the complications and other personal characteristics.

Finally suggestions on the basis of gained data for the usage of information and the following researches were made.
Measurement and comparement of the use, effectiveness and complication of Iran and foreign made intra uterin devices in women who have been using the mentioned method for birth control planning clinics of the university of medical sciences of Iran(1993).

by: simin taavony

This is a field study, the purpose was to measure and compare the use, effectiveness and complication of Iranian and foreign intra uterin device in women who have been using the mentioned method for birth control in family planning clinics of the university of medical sciences of Iran (1993).

In this research by Poisson statistical selection, 1620 samples of active records of women, using intra uterin devices in family planning clinics of the university of medical science of Iran were studied.

The medical record of subject was used to fill the prepared check list and the results were extensively studied.

The information was illustrated in 69 tables. The descriptive and inferential statistics (life table, $X^2$ and fisher exact test) were used to analyze this information.

The results of this survey showed that:

1 - The use effectiveness of each I.U.D, after the period of 1-11.5 years, are different (at the end of first year it was 85.27% - 98.99%, that is relatively more than the reports declared by other countries).

2 - The complications of various types of Iran and foreign made I.U.D. are different; for example the possibility of pregnancy after a period of 11.5 years for all types of I.U.D. is 3.7% and $T_{cu} 380A$ (foreign I.U.D) possibility of pregnancy after 6 months to 4.5 years of usage is 0.53%. Therefore, this device is considered to be the most suitable device for prevention of pregnancy.

3 - Complications of different types of Iran and foreign made I.U.D have correlation with the personal locating I.U.D in the uterine cavity ($P<0.005$). Complications of genital infection and vaginal discharge in both above mentioned I.U.D. have correlation with the previous genital

by: sedigheh sabet ghadam

This survey investigated the secondary school students attitude regarding parent - adolescent inter - relationships. The study covered 19 town districts in Tehran.

Following a multi-stage process 150 girls and boys attending secondary school with an age range of 13-15 years were selected randomly.

A two part questionnaire was developed. The first part covered information on personal and social characteristic of the subjects, and the second part measured the secondary school students (girls and boys) attitude toward parents-adolescent inter - relationships boys as well as girls.

The findings were presented in 28 tables and one graph, used further $X^2$.

The results showed that in general the attitude of most students (68%) were positive, and more detailed measurement revealed that 84.4% of the 13 years old group, 67.2% of the 14 years old group and 58.5% of the 15 years old group had positive attitude toward their parents relationships with themselves. The measurement of students, attitude according to sex also showed that 74.6% of the boys had a positive attitude and only 25.5% expressed a negative attitude while among the girls 61.4% had positive and 38.6% had negative attitude, yet statistically no significant difference was inferred. Further analysis revealed that age and attitude towards parents are conversely correlated ($P<0.05$) and older subjects indicated more negative attitude. There was also a significant correlation between the fathers profession and the students, attitude towards parent-adolescent inter-relationships.

Based on the findings suggestions for further study were made.
Identifying the reasons of couples visiting the genetic centers in Tehran (1994).

by: Tahere Amir Hosseini

This is a descriptive survey with goal of identifying the reasons of couples visiting the genetic centers in Tehran (1994).

The sample consisted of 150 couples randomly selected, in one of the mentioned Tehran genetic clinics.

The tool was two part questionnaire. The first part provided information of personal characteristics of the subjects (18 questions) and the second including 20 questions about the reasons of couples seeking consultation in the clinics.

The findings are presented in 46 tables and descriptive statistics were used for analyzing data.

In relation to the first specific objective (identifying demographic characteristics of subjects) it was found that the most common age of men (34.7%) were between 24-29 years old while for females (36.4%) were 20-24 years and 35.7% of couples were in their first year of marriage for male decisions for marriage (36.7%).

The information sources of most males (36%) were family while for females were books (%33.3). The usage of magazines, clinics and mass media for males was 25.3% and 21.3% for females.

In relation to the second specific objective "identifying the couples reasons "96.7% for having healthy child in future, 76.7% for genetic counseling in a genetic clinic after the birth of a child with a congenital anomaly, and 39.3% of units for miscarriage.

The findings showed still born and still alive, also refered for genetic Counseling.

Finally suggestions on the basis of gained data for usage of information some researches were made.
feelings breast feeding provided to the mother contributed to the flow of milk. On the other hand mother’s perception of her milk to be insufficien, anxiety and post delivery depression, not having a proper plan for nursing the new born, having self satisfaction and pleasant past experience in breast feeding the previous baby. Problems in daily life, not having the quiet place to feed baby and having the quiet and peaceful family life were factors that had reverse effect on the flow of milk. The statistical tests also revealed a significant difference among the two groups (p<5%). The socioeconomic factors were investigated.

As the fourth goal, there were no differences on variables like having the helping hand for managing household the type of her job and income of the family and source of information obtained regarding between the two groups. Statistical tests did verify this insignificance as well.

The fifth purpose investigating baby factors, and it’s effect on breast feeding, variables like birth weight (low) restless or sleepless, oral congenital defects, digestive tract and metabolic diseases and neonatal jaundice of the newborn had somehow interfered with regular pattern of breast feeding and x² statistical test verified this finding.

Based on the results of the study discussions in midwifery and nursing education were made emphasizing on family health.

In order to obtain more detailed and precise results suggestion for further research were made.
Investigating factors hindering the flow of breast milk, thus interfering with breast feeding during six weeks post delivery in women attending the health units associated with Iran medical university in Tehran (1993).

by: mahvash Danesh kajoory

This study was conducted to investigate factors hindering the flow of breast milk, thus interfering with breast feeding during six weeks post delivery in women attending the health units associated with Iran medical university in Tehran (1993).

A total of 240 mothers were selected of whom 180 nursed their babies exclusively and 60 of them were giving additional helping formula.

Based on the five objective statements of the study a questionnaire was developed containing items on personal and socioeconomic characteristics physical and psychological factors of mother and also few items about that might have had a negative effect on the flow of milk and disrupted regular breast feeding.

The findings are presented in 22 tables, descriptive and inferal statistics were employed to analyze data.

The result revealed that the majority of women in both groups (case and control) were 20-24 years old while minority had above the age of 35 years.

Most of them had nursed only one of their children previously. The educational level of both groups was elementry, some were illiterate, and mostly were house-wives.

A greater number stated that they had attended prenatal care clinics during pregnancy and delivered in a hospital setting.

The mean stay time in hospital for both groups was one day.

The statistical procedures revealed differences in physical factors among the case and control group, but the flow of milk was not affected by those factors presented in the study group. It is assumed that the mother's who had delivered baby in friendly initiative hospitals had been given adequate information than they didn't suffer from any physical problems.

In investigating the psychological factors, variables like decision to nurse the baby made while still pregnant, personal interest, encouragement received from the partner, the satisfying
Assessment of the knowledge, Attitude and practice (KAP), of nurses regarding care of elderly Patients (Tehran 1993).

by: mahboobeh-mohtashamy

The research was a descriptive study to assess knowledge, attitude and practice (kap) of nurses regarding care of elderly patients.

A total of 180 nurses working in medical, surgical and neurology units participated in this study. The tool was a 2 part questionnaire that the first part included demographic characteristics of the subjects like age, sex, marriage, education, past experience in nursing and experience on elderly units.

The second part posed 46 questions regarding assessment of knowledge and attitude towards elderly patient.

The subjects were asked 30 more questions in the form of check list to measure the quality of the care taking of elderly patients.

The results showed that 50% of the nurses had good knowledge about elderly patients and also there was an inverse correlation between their knowledge, age and years of service.

The data also revealed that 71% of nurses had positive attitude, 29% neutral and very low percentage had negative attitudes, also the fact that younger nurses were more positive than older ones. The analysis indicated that as for as the quality of nursing practice for elderly was concerned, 34% ranked good and 34% satisfactory. There was also an inverse correlation between quality of practice and years of service.

The analysis also concluded that in spite of the fact that majority of nurses had good knowledge and attitude but minority had good practice in caring elderly patients.
Investigation of the nursing care measures provided to pregnant diabetic women in their last trimester, admitted in teaching hospitals under supervision of ministry of health and medical education in Tehran (1993).

by: sara john mohammady

This is a field study, investigate the nursing care provided to pregnant diabetic women in their last trimester, who were admitted in teaching hospitals under the supervision of ministry of health and medical education in Tehran during 1993.

The tool was check list that was completed by the researcher upon interviewing the subjects.

Six items covered information of personal data of the women, number of beds in the unit, availability of medical specialist, nurse or licenced practical nurse for providing care to the subjects.

50 items focused on matters like availability of diagnostic tests, physical examinations, amount of therapeutic care received and how the learning needs of the subjects were taken care of.

The findings were presented in 25 tables and one graph. Both descriptive and inferal data were utilized.

The results indicated that not all pregnant diabetic women in their third trimester receive adequate care, for only 58.33% diagnostic tests were available, only 41.67% received medical exams and the learning needs of 33.33% were met, the therapeutic needs obtained a better score, as it was covered by 83.33% .

Further inferal data revealed no significant correlation between the variables mentioned above and personal characteristics of the subjects, which the availability of medical examination being an exception, that was significantly correlated with the number of medical specialists available. However, where the number of beds, specialists nurses and licenced practical nurses were more, the total care received by subjects was better (level of significance=80%).

Up on these findings suggestions for implications for nursing, medical and other health professionals were made. Finally further studies were recommended.
the mother's knowledge and her planning to prevent child bearing (R<99.9). All women in the control group believed that thalassemic families should limit their pregnancies in order to control the spread of this disorder in the community.

The second hypothesis was rejected since health support measures were equally available to both groups an interesting finding indicated that 96% of all the subjects stated: "If I knew that I am a carrier of the disease, and so is the man, and marrying him will result in giving birth to children with this major problem, I would not choose to marry him". Thus the need for premarriage blood examination and counseling for a genetic evaluation of the couples is evident. It will serve as a positive measure for limiting the number of thalassemic children in the community, a disease that can only be controlled by preventing the birth of such children.

Based on the findings recommendations for continuity of care and public education were made.

Topics for further studies were also suggested.
A research study was done to find the factors related to recurrent pregnancy in mothers with major thalassemic children referred to haematology clinics in hospitals under ministry of health and medical education in Tehran (1992).

by: Fereshteh Farmany

A causal-comparative study was carried on mothers of children with thalassemic major in Tehran. The purpose of the study was to identify factors affecting the family's decision for having a second child and disregarding the fact that this disorder may be carried to the new baby as well.

A total of 300 mothers having children with thalassemia major attending the haematology clinic supervised by the ministry of health medical education in Tehran were selected randomly. The sampling continued for eight weeks until a hundred mothers with one thalassemic child who asserted, they have decided to stop child bearing, (control) and two hundred mothers with more than one thalassemic child (study group) were selected.

The hypothesis of the study were:
1. The knowledge of women with thalassemia major children about the disease is a decisive factor in planning to stop child bearing.
2. The availability of health support measure for the women with thalassemic children is a decisive factor in their planning for further pregnancies.
3. The beliefs of the women, with thalassemic children, about the disease, and it's outcome, is a decisive factor in their planning to stop child bearing.

The tool of this study was a 34 item questionnaire, seventeen items were assigned to persuading the family characteristics related to the birth of thalassemic children born of carrier parents and seventeen items questioned the mothers knowledge and beliefs about the disease and the reasons she chose to continue with pregnancies after having given birth to one with thalassemic major. The questionnaire also investigated the health support measure available to the family.

The first and third hypothesis were supported the knowledge score of the control group was higher than those of the study group. Statistical test showed a significant correlation between
students about the prenatal care needed for the women suffering from AIDS), the units scored average mark in most cases (65.3%) and second low mark in the least of the cases (34.7%).

In relation to the third specific objective (identifying the awareness rate of the midwifery students about the intrapartal care of the women suffering from AIDS), the students in most cases (83.1%) had average level of knowledge and 12.1% of cases scored low marks while only 4.8% of the cases had high score.

In relation to the fourth specific objective of survey (identifying the awareness rate of the midwifery students about the post partal care of the women suffering from AIDS), in most cases (65.3%) scored average marks and in the least of cases (34.7%) scored low marks.

In relation to the fifth specific of the survey (the correlation of the demographic characteristics of the subjects with their awareness rate about the prenatal, intrapartal and post natal care), the results using the chi-square statistical tests showed that between two variables the formal education and the information obtained from the medical specialists and awareness rate of the midwifery students about intrapartal care of the women suffering from AIDS were significant correlation (P<0.05). but overall finding revealed that the varieties of age, educational level source of information, having passed previous training about the prenatal, intrapartal and post natal care of women suffering from AIDS, had no significant effect on the awareness rate of the subjects.

Based on the findings, suggestions for further research and implementations of the findings in different areas of practice were made.

by: Fereshteh Jahdy

This is a field study, done with the purpose of detecting awareness rate of midwifery students about the prenatal, intrapartal, post partial care of women suffering from AIDS in the nursing and midwifery faculties in medical university science ministry of health and medical teaching in Tehran city (Iran, 1993).

In this research multi stage random sampling method was used, and 124 of third and fourth year continuous B.S midwifery students were selected who studied in the medical science universities of Tehran, Shahid Beheshti and Iran.

According to the specific objectives a questionnaire containing four questions about demographic characteristics, ten questions about awareness rate of prenatal care, nine questions about awareness rate of intrapartal care and eight questions about awareness rate of post partial care of the women suffering from AIDS was made.

The results of this research were illustrated in 49 tables and in order to reach awareness rate of students descriptive and inferential statistics were used. The overall findings revealed, that the research unit's awareness rate in most cases (78.2%) were average and in least of cases (21.8%) were low in relation to the final goal.

In relation to the first specific objective (identifying demographic characteristics of the subjects), it showed that majority of them (82.3%) had not passed the training course in the prenatal, intrapartal and post natal care and that half of the students were in third and half in fourth years. Majority of the students (77.4%) were between 20-24 years and mean age was 23.15 years.

The information sources used by the most units (13.7%) were books, magazine and newspapers.

In relation to the second specific objective (identifying the awareness rate of the midwifery
Identifying effects of the use of fundal pressure in causing complication from the time of the woman’s entrance into the delivery room to the time of discharging from the hospital (1994).

by: farydeh Parsayy

This is a semi experimental survey with the main goal of identifying effects of the use of fundal pressure in causing complication from the time of the woman’s entrance into the delivery room to the time of discharge from the hospital.

210 women took part in this survey, 70 of which were in the research and 140 in the observed group. The necessary data about the subject of the study were gathered using observation technique which were then analyzed accordingly.

The data were then illustrated in 23 tables and in order to reach the final goal descriptive and inferential statistics (chi-square, T student, Fisher exact test and Cochran statistical tests) were used.

The final results of the research showed that the complications of uterine inertia and extension of episiotomy to the area of cervix uteri and vaginal tears in the delivery room and also uterine inertia and colicky abdominal pains after leaving the delivery room to the time of discharge from the hospital showed a significant difference between the research and observed group.

Other complications such as first, second, third, and fourth degree perineal tears, vulval and vaginal haematomas also showed significant difference using Cochran statistical tests omitting different demographic variables in each complication.

Based on the findings, suggestions for further research and implementations of the findings in the different areas of practice were made.
positive relationship between planful problem solving and reduced burnout levels, supports the theoretical framework of Lazarus and Folkman.

One interesting finding of this study was high sensitivity of depersonalization dimension of burnout in relation to demographic and independent variables. This findings suggested that there should be more attention to the signs of this aspect of burnout in staff and practical nurses working at burn units.

Finally based on the findings suggestions for further study were made.
Relationship between the usage of coping strategies and burnout as well as comparison of these variables among staff and practical nurses employed in burn and reconstructive hospitals of Tehran (1993).

by: Foroogh Rafiy

This correlational study examined the 2 relationships between usage of coping strategies and burnout, as well as comparison of these variables among staff and practical nurses employed in burn and reconstructive hospitals of Tehran.

Because of the small size of study population, all of staff and practical nurses who had one year or more work experience at burn units (36 staff and 66 practical nurses) have been participated in the study.

The instrument used was a questionnaire with three parts: The first part contained demographic and job related characteristics; the second part was the frequency and intensity dimensions of Maslach burnout inventory (Maslach and jackson 1981); and the third part was Folkman and Lazarus ways of coping scale (revised, 1985).

The results revealed that the mean emotional exhaustion and depersonalization frequency and intensity scores of two groups were in moderate range and the mean lack of personal accomplishment frequency and intensity scores of two groups were in high range. Finally results showed that, number of staff and practical nurses experienced burnout at high level, were more than staff on low and moderate levels.

Findings also indicate that demographic and job related variables like age, sex, years in practice, years in practice at burn units and shift work had significant relationships with frequency and intensity of the aspects of burnout.

In this study there were no significant differences between frequency and intensity of three dimensions of burnout and usage of coping strategies among two groups, but practical nurses had used accepting responsibility more than staff nurses.

Findings revealed staff nurses who experienced increased levels of burnout used accepting responsibility and staff nurses who experienced decreased levels of burnout, used planful problem solving. Additionally, practical nurses who experienced increased levels of burnout, used confrontive coping, distancing, escapel avoidance and accepting responsibility.
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