

«بررسی مقایسه‌ای نگرش دانش آموزان دختر و پسر در مدارس راهنمایی نسبت به رفتار والدین با آنها در سن بلوغ در مناطق ۱۹ گانه آموزش و پرورش تهران ۱۳۷۳»

سؤال تنظیم شد. سئوالهای گروه اول مربوط به مشخصات فردی و اجتماعی واحدهای مورد پژوهش و سئوالهای گروه دوم در رابطه با تعیین نگرش دانش آموزان دختر و پسر در مدارس راهنمایی نسبت به رفتار والدین در سن بلوغ با آنها بوده است. نهایتاً مقایسه بین نگرش دو گروه از دانش آموزان دختر و پسر انجام گرفت.

یافته‌های این پژوهش در ۲۸ جدول و یک نمودار جمع‌آوری گردید. برای شرح و تجزیه و تحلیل یافته‌ها از آمار توصیفی و برای بررسی تأثیر متغیرهایی چون سن، جنس، سن والدین، تحصیلات والدین، شغل والدین و منطقه محل تحصیل دانش آموز بر نگرش آنان آمار استنباطی بکار گرفته و از آزمون آماری کاری دو^(۱) و ضریب همبستگی پیرسون^(۲) و آزمون تی^(۳) استفاده گردید.

نتیجه تحقیق بیانگر آن است که در کل بیشترین امتیاز نگرش دانش آموزان، ۶۸ درصد مثبت بوده است. این درصد در گروه ۱۲ ساله‌ها ۸۴/۸ درصد و در گروه ۱۴ ساله‌ها ۶۷/۲ درصد و در گروه ۱۵ ساله‌ها ۵۸/۵ درصد

پژوهشگر: سیده صدیقه ثابت قدم: کارشناس ارشد

پرستاری

استاد راهنما: خانم فاطمه عباسی مرئی: عضو هیأت علمی دانشکده پرستاری و مامایی دانشگاه علوم پزشکی ایران

استاد مشاور: خانم فرخنده مهري: عضو هیأت علمی دانشکده پرستاری و مامایی دانشگاه علوم پزشکی ایران

استاد آمار: آقای پرویز کمالی عضو هیأت علمی دانشکده بهداشت دانشگاه تهران

چکیده پژوهش:

این پژوهش یک مطالعه زمینه‌ای است که به منظور بررسی مقایسه‌ای نگرش دانش آموزان دختر و پسر در مدارس راهنمایی نسبت به رفتار والدین در سن بلوغ با آنها در مناطق ۱۹ گانه 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 سن ۱۳ تا ۱۵ سال و در سن بلوغ بودند به روش تصادفی چند مرحله‌ای انتخاب شدند.

جهت گردآوری داده‌ها پرسشنامه‌ای شامل دو گروه

1- Chi- Square

2- pearson correlation

3- T- Test

نوجوانی لازم است به این قشر آسیب پذیر که آینده سازان فردای جامعه می‌باشند توجه و مراقبت بیشتری مبذول شود.

نحوه ارتباط و عملکرد والدین با نوجوانان در تعیین نگرش آنان نسبت به نقش‌های نوجوانی اهمیت بسیاری دارد. والدین با تائید و تشویق می‌توانند رفتار مطلوب را از همان اوان کودکی در فرزندشان ایجاد و تقویت کنند.

با توجه به مشکلات مهم در این سن و تغییر رفتار نوجوان و تأکید بر اهمیت نقش والدین بعنوان عامل پرورش در چهارچوب خانواده و سن بحرانی بلوغ، پژوهشگر خود بدلیل داشتن فرزند نوجوان و رشته تحصیلی پرستاری بهداشت جامعه و حضور در حیطه‌های مختلف کارورزی از جمله مدرسه و بازدید منزل شاهد درگیری‌ها و مشکلات نوجوانان از جمله اقدام به خودکشی بوده است، لذا همه اینها انگیزه ضرورت انجام چنین تحقیقی را در پژوهشگر ایجاد کرد.

اهداف پژوهش:

اهداف کلی:

- 1- تعیین نگرش دانش‌آموزان دختر و پسر در مدارس راهنمایی نسبت به رفتار والدین با آنها در سن بلوغ.
- 2- ارائه پیشنهادات در رابطه با کاربرد یافته‌ها.
- 3- ارائه پیشنهادات مبتنی بر یافته‌ها برای انجام پژوهش‌های بعدی.

اهداف ویژه:

- 1- تعیین مشخصات فردی دانش‌آموزان دختر و پسر در مدارس راهنمایی.
- 2- تعیین نگرش کلی (شناختی، عاطفی، رفتاری) دانش‌آموزان دختر و پسر بر حسب مشخصات فردی.
- 3- تعیین تفاوت نگرش دانش‌آموزان دختر و پسر.

بوده است. در تعیین نگرش دانش‌آموزان به تفکیک جنس مشخص گردید که پسران ۷۴/۶ درصد نگرش مثبت و ۲۵/۴ درصد نگرش منفی و دختران ۶۱/۴ درصد نگرش مثبت و ۳۸/۶ درصد نگرش منفی داشتند که از نظر آماری این تفاوت امتیازهای نگرش در دو جنس معنی‌دار بوده است. در ضمن نتایج حاصل از پژوهش حاکی از این است که بین سن و نگرش دانش‌آموزان همبستگی معنی‌داری وجود دارد ($P < 0.05$) به این صورت که با افزایش سن نگرش منفی تر می‌شود. به علاوه بین شغل پدر و امتیاز نگرش دانش‌آموزان ارتباط معنی‌داری مشاهده گردید.

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

بیان مسئله پژوهش:

نوجوانی از مهمترین و در عین حال آشفته‌ترین مراحل حیات است. تنوع احوال، دگرگونی‌های رفتار، خواسته‌ها، نیازها در برابر امور، آرامش‌های قبل از طوفان این سن، طغیانها، عصبانیتها، حساسیتها، عاطفی بودنها همه و همه موقعیتی را بوجود آورده که روانشناسان ناگزیر این مرحله از حیات را مرحله بحرانی معرفی کرده‌اند.

براساس آمار ۱۳۷۲ آموزش و پرورش تعداد کل دانش‌آموزان کشور ۴,۴۳۹,۹۷۱ نفر می‌باشند که بیست درصد آنها در مدرسه راهنمایی مشغول به تحصیل می‌باشند.

تعداد دانش‌آموزان استان تهران ۵۱۸,۰۳۱ نفر هستند که از این عده ۴۷۷,۹۶۱ نفر در ۱۰۵۴ مدرسه راهنمایی دولتی و غیرانتفاعی دخترانه و پسرانه مشغول به تحصیل هستند و همگی در رده سنی بلوغ و نوجوانی می‌باشند. با توجه به افزایش تصاعدی جمعیت و تعداد دانش‌آموزان و اهمیت دوره بلوغ و

فرضیه پژوهش :

بین نگرش دانش‌آموزان دختر و پسر نسبت به رفتار والدین با آنها در سن بلوغ تفاوتی وجود ندارد.

چهار چوب پنداشتی:

چهار چوب پنداشتی این پژوهش بر مبنای نوجوانی و بلوغ با تاکید بر رفتار والدین با نوجوانان می‌باشد.

رشد و تکامل انسان همیشه مورد توجه و بحث متخصصان امر بوده لیکن در آغاز سده بیستم مرحله‌ای از رشد که آنرا دوره نوجوانی نامیده‌اند مورد توجه خاص قرار گرفت. رشد و تکامل در طول ادوار زندگی ادامه دارد ولی اهم تغییرات از زمان لقاح تا بلوغ بوقوع می‌پیوندد.

نوجوانی دوره مهمی از زندگی است که منجر به رشد شخصیت می‌شود. برای رشد شخصیت نوجوان باید نیازهای اساسی مورد توجه قرار گیرد تا نگرش مثبت در وی ایجاد شود. انسان در هر مرحله از زندگی خود دشواری‌هایی دارد که باید عاقلانه با آنها برخورد شود. اگر هر مشکلی در زمان خود تعدیل نشود شخص براحتمی نمی‌تواند با مشکلات بعدی ستیز کند.

وظیفه والدین کمک به نوجوانان در روشن شدن فرآیند بلوغ و راهنمایی آنان در جهتی که به رشد مطلوب آنان بیانجامد، می‌باشد. راهنمایی به موقع می‌تواند بسیاری از مشکلات را جلوگیری یا از شدت آنها بکاهد لذا به والدین توصیه می‌شود که در رفتار خود با نوجوانان برنامه ریزی صحیح داشته و با تاکید بر جوان بودن جمعیت کشورمان و اهمیت بلوغ، اقدامات لازم را در جهت حفظ سلامت جسمی و روانی این گروه بعمل آورند. با توجه به شعار بهداشت جهانی که می‌گوید «بهترین پشتوانه مملکت نوجوانها هستند» در واقع خانواده‌ها باید سرمایه‌گذاری صحیح را انجام دهند تا فرزندان سالم و با نشاط تحویل

جامعه دهند.

مروری بر مطالعات:

لوپز^(۱) (۱۹۹۱) تحقیقی تحت عنوان: «نگرش نوجوانان نسبت به بیماری روانی و منابع کسب نگرش آنان» در فلوریدای امریکا انجام داد. هدف از این پژوهش تعیین نگرش نوجوانان نسبت به بیماری روانی و همچنین تفاوت نگرش آنان بر حسب متغیرهای انتخاب شده بود. در این پژوهش ۹۲ نوجوان داوطلبانه شرکت داشتند. نمونه‌ها از شاگردان یک دبیرستان دولتی در جنوب فلوریدا بود که همگی اجازه‌نامه کتبی از والدین خود داشتند. یافته‌های حاصل از پرسشنامه نشان داد که از ۸۹ پرسشنامه تکمیلی ۵۲ نفر دختر و ۳۷ نفر پسر بودند. جوانترین آنها ۱۴ ساله و بزرگترین آنها ۱۸ ساله و میانگین سن آنان ۱۶/۳ سال بوده است. برای سنجش نگرش دانش‌آموزان نسبت به بیماری روانی از فرم عقاید بیماری استرونینک و کوهن^(۲) استفاده شد. عقاید در ۵ جنبه نگرش فرد را نسبت به بیماری روانی مطرح کرد که شامل اعمال قدرت، خوشرفتاری، ایدئولوژی بهداشت روان، محدودیتهای اجتماعی و روابط میان فردی بود. نتایج بررسی نشان داد که کلاس و سن بر نگرش تأثیر نداشت. طبقه اجتماعی بر ابعاد نگرش نوجوانان تفاوت معنی‌داری را نشان نداد. تجزیه و تحلیل یافته‌ها بین متغیرهای جنس، رشته تحصیلی و نگرش نوجوانان نسبت به بیماری روانی ارتباط معنی‌داری را نشان داد. ارتباط جنس در تمام نگرش‌ها معنی‌دار بوده است.

تحقیقی در سال (۱۹۹۰) توسط ژاکوبسن^(۳) در ایالت مری لندامریکا تحت عنوان «ارتباط بین

1- Lopez

2- Streuening and Kohen

3- Jacobson

دچار تغییر می‌شود. در ابتدای بلوغ میزان خشم در هر دو جنس یکسان ولی بتدریج با افزایش سن و گذشت زمان فرق می‌کند.

روش پژوهش:

در این بررسی روش پژوهش در رابطه با نوع پژوهش، جامعه پژوهش، نمونه پژوهش، مشخصات واحدهای مورد پژوهش، محیط پژوهش، روش گردآوری داده‌ها و نحوه تجزیه و تحلیل داده‌ها شرح داده شده است.

نوع پژوهش:

زمینه‌ای^(۲) است که پژوهشگر ابتدا نگرش دانش‌آموزان دختر و پسر را نسبت به رفتار والدین در سن بلوغ بررسی کرده و سپس به مقایسه نگرش دو گروه پرداخته است.

جامعه پژوهش:

دانش‌آموزان دختر و پسر که در سنین ۱۳ تا ۱۵ سالگی بوده و در سال سوم راهنمایی مناطق ۱۹ گانه آموزش و پرورش تهران مشغول به تحصیل بودند.

نمونه پژوهش:

دو گروه از دانش‌آموزان دختر و پسر که از هر گروه بطور مساوی ۷۵ نفر و جمعاً ۱۵۰ نفر در این پژوهش شرکت داشتند که همه دانش‌آموزان در سال سوم راهنمایی تحصیل می‌کردند. بطور چند مرحله‌ای از شمال و جنوب و شرق و غرب و مرکز ده مدرسه راهنمایی دخترانه و پسرانه و بطور تصادفی از آن مدارس چند کلاس سوم و از هر کلاس بطور تصادفی ده تا پانزده دانش‌آموز انتخاب شدند.

افسردگی نوجوانان و حمایت جامعه^۱ انجام شد، هدف از تحقیق ارتباط افسردگی و حمایت اجتماعی در نوجوانان بود. جامعه پژوهش ۱۲۵ نفر از دانش‌آموزان دختر و پسر در سنین ۱۵ تا ۱۹ ساله بودند که در یک دبیرستان ملی مشغول به تحصیل بوده و اجازه‌نامه کتبی از والدین جهت شرکت در این پژوهش را داشتند. از این تعداد ۸۵ نفر واجد شرایط بودند که ۵۳ نفر دختر و ۳۲ نفر پسر بودند. یافته‌های حاصل از پرسشنامه نشان داد که والدین ۴۹ نفر از دانش‌آموزان قانوناً ازدواج کرده و والدین ۳۰ نفر از دانش‌آموزان از هم جدا شده و ۵ نفر از والدین آنها فوت کرده و یک نفر به پرسشنامه جواب نداده بود. نتایج تحقیق بعد از تجزیه و تحلیل نهائی نشان می‌دهد که بین نگرش نوجوانانی که با والدین خود زندگی می‌کنند و آنهایی که والدینشان از هم جدا شده بودند تفاوت معنی‌داری وجود ندارد. همچنین دانش‌آموزانی که ارتباط کمتری با دوستان دارند افسردگی بیشتری دارند و نیز تفاوت چشمگیری بین افسردگی پسران و دختران و حمایت اجتماعی وجود نداشته است.

تحقیقی در سال (۱۹۹۱) توسط مری کولار^(۱) در دانشگاه نوکسویل در شرق آمریکا تحت عنوان "خشم نوجوانان" انجام گرفت. هدف از تحقیق تعیین تغییرات خشم نوجوانان در طول زمان (اوائل، اواخر جوانی) و بر حسب جنسیت (پسر و دختر) نوجوان بود. این تحقیق روی عده‌ای از دانش‌آموزان در دو مرحله سنی یک بار ۴۳۹ نفر در سالهای اول بلوغ یعنی ۱۳ تا ۱۵ سالگی و یک بار ۴۶۷ نفر در سالهای آخر بلوغ یعنی حدود ۱۶ تا ۱۸ سالگی انجام شد. از این عده ۱۶۷ نفر واجد شرایط بودند. شرکت‌کنندگان همگی اجازه‌نامه کتبی از والدین داشتند و پرسشنامه به آنان داده شد. از این عده ۷۵ نفر پسر و ۹۲ نفر دختر بودند. نتیجه تحقیق نشان می‌دهد که میزان خشم در طول زمان

1 -Mary kollar

2- Filed study

دانش‌آموزان نظیر سن، جنس، تعداد خانوار، تعداد خواهران، تعداد برادران، سن پدر، سن مادر، تحصیلات پدر، تحصیلات مادر، شغل پدر، شغل مادر و منطقه محل تحصیل نشان داد که بیشترین درصد نمونه‌ها در گروه سنی ۱۴ سال بودند. جنس در هر دو گروه یکسان انتخاب شدند. اکثراً در خانواده‌های ۵ نفره زندگی می‌کردند و بیشترین دانش‌آموزان فرزند اول خانواده بوده و بیشترین درصد از دانش‌آموزان پدرانشان در گروه سنی ۴۰-۴۹ سال و مادرانشان در گروه سنی ۳۰-۳۹ ساله بودند. تحصیلات پدران و مادران بیشتر در سطح دیپلم بود. نیمی از دانش‌آموزان پدرانشان کارمند و اکثریت مادرانشان خانه‌دار بودند.

در رابطه با هدف دوم، سئوال‌ها مربوط به نگرش از سه بعد (شناختی - عاطفی - رفتاری) مطرح شد و نهایتاً چون نگرش کل مطرح بود نگرش کلی دانش‌آموزان بررسی شد. بیشترین درصد امتیاز نگرش مربوط به دانش‌آموزان ۱۳ ساله بود. جهت بررسی ارتباط سن با نگرش دانش‌آموزان از ضریب همبستگی پیرسون استفاده شد ($r = 0/1835$). نتیجه آزمون نشان می‌دهد که سن دانش‌آموزان بر نگرش آنان تأثیر دارد.

در ارتباط با جنس دانش‌آموزان و نگرش آنها بیشترین امتیاز نگرش در پسران (۷۴/۶ درصد) و در دختران (۶۱/۴ درصد) بود. برای اینکه ببینیم بین نگرش دختران و پسران تفاوتی وجود دارد یا نه از آزمون آماری t استفاده شد. نتیجه آزمون اختلاف معنی‌داری نشان نمی‌دهد یعنی جنس بر نگرش اثر ندارد ($t = 1/35$ $df = 148$).

در ارتباط با تعداد خانوار و نگرش دانش‌آموزان بیشترین امتیاز نگرش مربوط به دانش‌آموزانی است که در خانوار ۶ تا ۸ نفره زندگی می‌کردند. به منظور

مشخصات واحدهای مورد پژوهش:

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

۱- کلیه دانش‌آموزان در سال سوم راهنمایی در مناطق ۱۹ گانه آموزش و پرورش تهران مشغول به تحصیل بودند.

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

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

محیط پژوهش:

مدارس راهنمایی دخترانه و پسرانه در مناطق ۱۹ گانه آموزش 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 تحصیل هستند در سن بلوغ بوده و دسترسی به این گروه سنی در این مکان امکان پذیر بوده است.

روش گردآوری داده‌ها:

پرسشنامه که توسط پژوهشگر تهیه و تنظیم شده است. سئوالهای پژوهش بر اساس اطلاعات و منابع موجود در کتب و مقالات در رابطه با موضوع و بر اساس چهارچوب تهیه شده که شامل ۴۰ سئوال بود که ۱۲ سئوال در مورد مشخصات فردی و ۲۸ سئوال در ارتباط با اهداف مطرح شده بود. کلیه پاسخهای ارائه شده در ۲۸ جدول و نمودار تنظیم شده است.

روش تجزیه و تحلیل داده‌ها:

یافته‌های پژوهش در رابطه با مشخصات فردی

شد. بیشترین امتیاز نگرش در پسران (۷۴/۶ درصد) و خانوار و نگرش دانش‌آموزان از ضریب همبستگی پیرسون استفاده شد ($r=0/428$). یعنی تعداد خانوار بر نگرش دانش‌آموزان بی‌تأثیر است. در رابطه با تحصیلات پدران و نگرش دانش‌آموزان بیشترین امتیاز نگرش مربوط به دانش‌آموزانی است که تحصیلات پدرانشان در حد دیپلم بوده است. جهت ارتباط تحصیلات پدر و نگرش دانش‌آموزان از آزمون آماری کای‌دو استفاده شد ($X^2=1/24$ و $df=2$). نتیجه آزمون همبستگی معنی‌داری را نشان نداد.

نتیجه‌گیری نهایی:

یافته‌های پژوهش نشان می‌دهد که اکثریت دانش‌آموزان در این سن دوست دارند که با مهربانی با آنها رفتار شود، در امور خانوادگی از آنها نظرخواهی و با آنها مشورت شود. تشویق و تنبیه به موقع را مناسب می‌دانند، آزادی تا حد قابل قبول را می‌پسندند، مقایسه کردن با نوجوانان دیگر یا گروه همسال را دوست ندارند، سرزنش کردن را خلاف می‌دانند. لذا به خانواده‌ها توصیه می‌شود که در رفتار خود تجدیدنظر نمایند. یافته‌های پژوهش می‌تواند راهنمایی برای معلمین، والدین، مشاوران، مربیان بهداشت، مدیران و برنامه‌ریزان آموزش و پرورش در جهت حل مشکلات ناشی از دوران بلوغ باشد. همچنین پرستاران بهداشت جامعه بعنوان عضوی از تیم بهداشت مدارس جهت بالا بردن آگاهی نوجوانان، والدین و کارکنان مدارس، برنامه ریزی آموزشی مناسب بصورت مستمر طرح و به مرحله اجرا بگذارند. مدارس پرستاری در گرایشهای بهداشتی می‌توانند تأکید بیشتری روی رشد و تکامل در تمام دوران بخصوص در دوران نوجوانی داشته و واحد درسی در این زمینه در برنامه آموزشی خود منظور نمایند و پرستاران بهداشت جامعه برای اشاعه اهداف فوق در مدارس، خانواده و جامعه بیشتر بکار گرفته شده و مداخله داده شوند.

بررسی وجود یا عدم وجود همبستگی بین تعداد خانوار و نگرش دانش‌آموزان از ضریب همبستگی پیرسون استفاده شد ($r=0/428$). یعنی تعداد خانوار بر نگرش دانش‌آموزان بی‌تأثیر است. در رابطه با تحصیلات پدران و نگرش دانش‌آموزان بیشترین امتیاز نگرش مربوط به دانش‌آموزانی است که تحصیلات پدرانشان در حد دیپلم بوده است. جهت ارتباط تحصیلات پدر و نگرش دانش‌آموزان از آزمون آماری کای‌دو استفاده شد ($X^2=1/24$ و $df=2$). نتیجه آزمون همبستگی معنی‌داری را نشان نداد.

در رابطه با تحصیلات مادران و نگرش دانش‌آموزان بیشترین امتیاز نگرش مربوط به دانش‌آموزانی است که تحصیلات مادرانشان در سطح دیپلم بود. جهت بررسی نگرش دانش‌آموزان و تحصیلات مادران آنها و همبستگی آنان از آزمون آماری کای‌دو استفاده شد ($X^2=1/34$ و $df=2$). نتیجه آزمون همبستگی معنی‌دار را نشان نداد.

در زمینه شغل پدران و نگرش دانش‌آموزان بیشترین امتیاز نگرش متعلق به دانش‌آموزانی بود که پدرانشان کارمند بودند. جهت بررسی ارتباط شغل پدر و نگرش دانش‌آموزان از آزمون آماری t استفاده شد ($t=2/99$ و $df=148$). نتیجه آزمون اختلاف معنی‌داری را نشان می‌دهد یعنی شغل پدر بر نگرش دانش‌آموزان اثر دارد.

در رابطه با شغل مادران و نگرش دانش‌آموزان بیشترین امتیاز نگرش مربوط به دانش‌آموزانی بود که مادرانشان غیر کارمند بودند. جهت بررسی ارتباط بین شغل مادران و نگرش دانش‌آموزان از آزمون آماری t استفاده شد ($t=1/07$ و $df=148$). نتیجه آزمون اختلاف معنی‌داری را نشان نمی‌دهد.

در ارتباط با هدف سوم پژوهش یعنی مقایسه نگرش در دانش‌آموزان دختر و پسر سئوالاتی مطرح

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پیشنهادات برای پژوهشهای بعدی:

- ۱- با توجه به پاسخهای ارائه شده توسط دانش‌آموزان که بیانگر تفاوت نگرش آنها در مورد رفتار پدر و مادر می‌باشد پیشنهاد می‌شود که پژوهشی در زمینه نگرش دانش‌آموزان در مورد رفتار پدر یا مادر جداگانه با آنها در سن بلوغ انجام شود.
- ۲- از آنجائی که شغل پدر بر نگرش دانش‌آموزان تأثیر دارد پیشنهاد می‌شود که نگرش دانش‌آموزانی که پدرانشان کارمند بوده با دانش‌آموزانی که پدرانشان شغل آزاد دارند بررسی و ارتباط آنها اندازه‌گیری شود.
- ۳- پیشنهاد می‌شود که نگرش نوجوانان بزهکار نسبت به رفتار والدین بررسی شود.

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 $\bar{x}=4.63 - SD=32$ 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 nureses' 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 Mc Nemar test determined the significance of difference in pre and post test scores.

A T₂ 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

Investigation of secondary school students attitude regarding parent - adolescent inter - relationships in Tehran (1993).

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 referred 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 insufficient, 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 its 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 χ^2 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 elementary, 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 chek 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 on 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 controled 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.

Detecting awarness rate of midwifery students about the prenatal, intrapartal and post partal care of women suffering from AIDS in nursing and midwifery faculties in medical university of health and medical teaching in Tehran (1993).

by: Fereshteh jahdy

This is a field study, done with the purpose of detecting awarness rate of midwifery students about the prenatal, intrapartal, post partal 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 awarness rate of prenatal care, nine questions about awareness rate of intrapartal care and eight questions about awarness rate of post partal 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 awarness 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 awarness 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 extention 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 Rafiyy

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, escape/ avoidance and accepting responsibility. The

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