

In the Name of GOD



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ABSTRACTS

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Examining the Risk Factors of Multiple Sclerosis in Suffering Patients in Kermanshah City

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Abstract:

Background: Multiple sclerosis is a myelin inflammatory and progressive disease of the central nervous system and is one of the most disabling neurological diseases among young adults. The cause is unknown and given the increasing prevalence of the disease in recent years this study was conducted to assess multiple sclerosis risk factors in Kermanshah.

Methods: In this case-control study 91 patients with multiple sclerosis in Kermanshah and 91 controls, were enrolled into this study voluntarily. Data were collected by a researcher-made questionnaire including 37 items. Data were analyzed by SPSS version 16 using logistic regression statistical tests.

Results: Our findings indicated, birth rank factors (OR: 0.802), stress and depression (OR: 6.052), history of infectious disease (OR: 0.111), sunlight exposure in children under the age of 10 (OR: 0.783), exposure to sunlight, ages 10 to 20 years (OR: 0.926), exposure to sunlight in 20s and more (OR: 0.940), and consume white meat (OR: 0.759) were significant relationship with multiple sclerosis.

Conclusion: These results suggest that factors like the history of infectious disease, birth rank and exposure to sunlight (this factor as preventive) are the effective factors on the risk of multiple sclerosis.

Keywords: Risk Factors, Multiple Sclerosis, Kermanshah

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Images of Smokers and Willingness to Smoke among Iranian Medical College Students: A Cross-Sectional Study

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Abstract:

Background: Smoking is one of the common leading causes of preventable deaths and introduced as one of the main risky factors to develop different types of diseases around the world, especially in relation to non-communicable diseases. In Our prototype willingness model (PWM) based study, in particular, focused on exploring cognitive factors related to cigarettes smoking in a sample of Iranian medical college students.

Methods: This cross-sectional study was conducted among a total of 601 students, were randomly selected to participate voluntarily in Kermanshah University of medical sciences, the west of Iran. Participants filled out a self-administered questionnaire including the background data and prototype willingness model constructs. Data were analyzed by SPSS- 21 using bivariate correlations and linear regression statistical tests at 95% significant level.

Results: Almost 11.6% of the participants had smoking at least once. About 3.3% of volunteers had daily smoker. The three predictor variables of (1) attitude, (2) subjective norms and (3) prototype accounted for 38% of the variation in intention and 41% of the variation in willingness to cigarettes smoking. Furthermore, the findings indicate prototype was significantly related to willingness ($r= 0.371$ & $P= 0.001$), and intention ($r= 0.341$ & $P= 0.001$).

Conclusion: Based on our result, it seems that designing and implementation of educational programs to reduce positive images of smoker may be usefulness in order to prevent of cigarettes smoking among college students.

Keywords: College Students, Attitude, Subjective Norms, Prototype Willingness Model

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