

عنوان مقاله:

Relationship between Health Literacy and Multi-Infections Based on Gender Differences in the Elderly

محل انتشار:

فصلنامه آموزش بهداشت و ارتقا سلامت, دوره 9, شماره 2 (سال: 1400)

تعداد صفحات اصل مقاله: 6

نویسندگان:

Sh. Papi - *Student Research Committee, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran*

Z. Karimi - *Department of Health Education and Promotion, School of Health, Qom University of Medical Science, Qom, Iran*

F. Saadat Talab - *Iranian Research Center on Aging, University of Social Welfare & Rehabilitation Science, Tehran, Iran*

F. Hosseini - *Department of Epidemiology & Biostatistics, School of Public Health, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran*

H. Afrouzeh - *Faculty of Humanities, Science and Research Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran*

M. Yousefi - *Department of Biomedical Engineering, School of Technical and Engineering, Dezful Branch, Islamic Azad University, Dezful, Iran*

S. Norouzi - *Department of Health Education and Health Promotion, Faculty of Medical Sciences, Tarbiat Modares University, Tehran, Iran*

خلاصه مقاله:

Aims: With age, a person faces many threats, such as developing chronic diseases. Health literacy plays a crucial role in the prevention and treatment of these diseases. Therefore, the present study was conducted to determine the relationship between health literacy and multi-infection based on gender differences in the elderly. **Instrument & Methods:** This cross-sectional study was performed on the elderly population over 60 years in Comprehensive Health Center and Health Post at Malekan City, East Azerbaijan Province, Iran, in 2018. Four hundred eighty-seven people were sampled by the stratified random sampling method. Demographic and standard health literacy questionnaires were used to collect data. Data were analyzed using an independent t-test, chi-square, and linear regression model by SPSS 26 software. **Findings:** The mean participants' age was 64.9 ± 6.5 years. The health literacy level of 63.86% of the participants was insufficient, and only 1.23% of the subjects had excellent health literacy. The rate of multi-infection in women was significantly higher than in men. **Conclusion:** The level of health literacy and multi-infection rate in women is higher than in men.

کلمات کلیدی:

Health Literacy, Multi-infection, Gender Differences, Elderly

