عنوان مقاله:

The Prevalence of Depression and Its Relationship with Demographic Variables in the Employees of Fasa University of Medical Sciences

محل انتشار:

مجله علوم پیشرفته زیست پزشکی, دوره 11, شماره 1 (سال: 1399)

تعداد صفحات اصل مقاله: 7

نویسندگان:

آرمین فریدونی - Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Shiraz, Iran

زهرا خيالي - Faculty of Public health, Fasa University of Medical Sciences, Fasa, Iran

سعيده جعفري زاده - Faculty of Nursing, Fasa University of Medical Sciences, Fasa, Iran

مريم قنواتى - Department of Nursing, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Ahvaz Jundishapour University of Medical Sciences, Ahvaz, Iran

طبیه بهمنی - Faculty of Nursing, Fasa University of Medical Sciences, Fasa, Iran

خلاصه مقاله:

Background & Objective: Depression is one of the most prevalent psychiatric disorders. It causes enormous amount of costs for employees and leads to reduced social and occupational functions severely. This investigation was conducted to study depression prevalence and its relationship with demographic variables among Fasa University of Medical Sciences employees in Y•1Y. Materials & Methods: This descriptive-analytical study was conducted among 1F9 employees working at Fasa University of Medical Sciences in Y•1Y. The data collection instruments included a demographic questionnaire and the Beck II standard questionnaire. The data were analyzed by SPSS (version 1A) and through descriptive, Chi-Y and correlation tests. The significance level was considered at P<•.•Δ. Results: FF.A and ΔΔ.Y percent were males and females respectively. Their mean age was WF.F1 ± Y.•1 with age range from YY to ΔΔ years old. The mean year of working record was λ.F ± 1F.PF with range of 1-YY. Most of employees (YY.9 percent) were married and FF.A percent of them had B.S level of education. The results of present study show that WA.F percent of employees suffered from different levels of depression so that 1F.F, 1Y.9 and F.1 percent of them had mild, average and severe to very severe depression, respectively. There was a significant correlation between employee's depression and their education level (p=•.•Y). Conclusion: Consequently, it is suggested to establish consulting centers in universities in order to screen employees' health status. They can find susceptible cases and provide them with any .necessary interventions to control their depression and cure them

كلمات كليدى:

Depression, Occupational Groups, Demographic variables, Psychiatric

لینک ثابت مقاله در پایگاه سیویلیکا:

https://civilica.com/doc/1702316



