

عنوان مقاله:

Study of the level of public health literacy in the city of Qain in 2017: Analytical cross-sectional study

محل انتشار:

بیستمین کنگره پژوهشی سالیانه دانشجویان علوم پزشکی کشور (سال: 1398)

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نویسندگان:

Atefeh Eshrati - *Bachelor of Public Health, Student Research Committee, Cain Nursing and Midwifery Faculty, Birjand University of Medical Sciences, Birjand, Iran*

Pouya Sadeghi - *Student of Anesthesiology, Student Research Committee, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery of Cain, Birjand University of Medical Sciences, Birjand, Iran*

Zohreh Barzgari Esfeden - *Professor of Pedagogy: Faculty Member, MSc in Environmental Health Engineering, Environmental Health Department, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery of Qain, Birjand University of Medical Sciences, Birjand, Iran*

خلاصه مقاله:

Background: The WHO has recently introduced health literacy as one of the largest determinants of health. The World Health Organization defines health literacy as cognitive and social skills that determine the motivation and ability of individuals to gain, understand and use good health information to promote and maintain good health. The key role of health literacy in benefiting from health services and improving its results has proven to be well documented that health-care systems, patients with low health literacy are more likely to be admitted to hospitals than patients with well-educated patients. They stay in hospital for a longer time. Therefore, this study was conducted to evaluate the level of health literacy in the city of Qain in 1397. Methods: This analytical cross-sectional study was carried out on 340 people aged 18-65 years old in the city of Khein by random sampling. The measurement tool of the present study is the Health Literacy for Iranian Adults (HELIA) questionnaire. The validity of this scale was confirmed by exploratory factor analysis and its reliability was confirmed by Cronbach's alpha method. People living in the city of Qain and aged 18 to 65 years were considered as the criteria for entry and the criteria for withdrawal of the company's dissatisfaction in the study or the failure to complete the questionnaire were completely considered. Responses were divided into four excellent categories (84.1_100), sufficient (66.1_84), not enough (50.1_66) and inadequate (50_05) based on the five-degree Likert scale. Data were analyzed by Chi-square test and SPSS19 software at a significant level of α 0.05. Results: In this study, 340 people in the city of Cairo were studied. Their mean age was 33.37 ± 10.94 , of which the youngest were 18 and the oldest was 65 years old. Of the subjects, 181 were men and the rest were women, and 76.5% were married. The most important sources for which participants received their health information were Internet (42.4%), health and medical staff (39.1%), and radio and television (9.4%). According to Chi-square test, there was no significant relationship between health literacy with age, marital status, education and occupation. The average of health literacy scores in participants was 71.91 ± 15.21 out of 100. Conclusion: Considering the importance of health literacy and the low level of health literacy, effective interventions should be made to empower health literacy. In this regard, due to the high use of the Internet, it is better to use modern methods adapted to ... technology such as web-based education

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