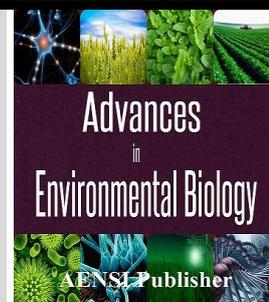




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The Investigation of the Social Factors Regarding to the Degree of Premenstrual Syndrome and Symptoms of Tabriz Pregnant Women

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ABSTRACT

This study was carried out in order to investigate the social factors of the premenstrual syndrome and symptoms between Tabriz pregnant women. The present study was a descriptive-correlation type of study. This has been carried out by a scaling method using a questionnaire as a tool. Cronbach alpha was also applied in order to determine the validity of the research tool that the degree of menstrual syndrome was 0.90, the degree of social health 0.74, the degree of social investment 0.81, the religious beliefs 0.80 and the degree of relative poverty feeling 0.77 were estimated in this regard. The research statistical population was 384 women in pregnant age established in Tabriz. They were wholly taken up by the categorization sampling method. The obtained data of the study was analyzed by two methods of descriptive and inferential (Pearson correlation coefficient and multiple regressions). The results of the research showed that there is a significant relationship between the degree of premenstrual syndrome and symptoms and the predictor variables.

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INTRODUCTION

Since the appearance of the disease as a social issues, the process of the health has been become as one of the most essential case requiring to prevent any diseases in this field; the issue of the social sciences and the sociologies of the disease, medicine and health as well as the humanism, ethnography and demography have been appeared as the most crucial events in this pavement. Since the man knows himself, the recognition of the pain has been become as an important factor making the man to care and attention to the process of the health. Hence, when it is talked about the disease, the same disease is considered as a reality damaging the man itself and reducing the physical power of the same person. The main reason of many mental and morality failures have been subjected to the marital relations failure, lack of adaptations, bad-temper and the sexual disorders.

Premenstrual syndrome is one of the most common disorders of the pregnancy age being observed among women in different ages to 95% of these populations; this has been firstly explained by Boqrat as a high tensioning factor of premenstrual [11]. The premenstrual syndrome is called to mental and physical disorders medically that has been repeated as a cyclic form making physical symptoms. Usually it is appeared as an edema, tenderness of breasts, depression and bad temper between 4-10 days before the menstruation [7]. Here the related syndrome has been considered as one of the past phenomenon in terms of the medicine. About 90% of women have reported this syndrome in their menstrual cycles and many of them suffer from this syndrome. Although about 30% of women in menstrual phase show behavioral, excitement and physical symptoms in a moderate level, but only 3-8% of these women indicate very intensified symptoms of the same disorder along with their occupational, social and family relations [5]. Due to the mentioned issues and because of not more carried out studies in this regard, there have been reported the most increasingly statistical cases between women in our society in the recent years. It seems that there have not been considered the biological factors in the escape of girls and women [8]. For the reason, the present study is aiming at the investigation of the social factors regarding to the degree of menstrual syndrome experience between Tabriz women.

Methodology:

The present study is a descriptive-correlation type of study that has been carried out by scaling method.

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Statistical population and statistical sample of the related research:

In this research the statistical population of the present study includes the pregnant-age of women established in Tabriz; the number of these women is about 722369 ones. The volume of the statistical sample is 384 ones based on Cochran formula.

The categorization sampling method has been used in order to take up the statistical sample. The data has been gathered by a questionnaire.

*Results:***Table 1:** Pearson correlation coefficients of age based on PMS.

Criteria variable Predictor variable		PMS physical	PMS behavioral	PMS morality
Age	Intensity	0.61	-0.011	-0.082
	Significance	0.236	0.824	0.109
	Number	384	384	383

Pearson correlation coefficient is applied in order to test the significance between the age and degree of premenstrual syndrome and symptoms. According to the correlation coefficient test, it is observed that there is no found relationship between the degrees of the premenstrual syndrome.

Table 2: Pearson correlation coefficients in family income based on PMS.

Criteria variable Predictor variable		PMS physical	PMS behavioral	PMS morality
Family income	Intensity	0.102*	0.088	0.075
	Significance	0.047	0.085	0.145
	Number	383	383	382

Pearson correlation coefficient is applied in order to test the significance between the age and degree of premenstrual syndrome and symptoms. According to the correlation coefficient test, it is observed that there is found relationship between the degrees of the premenstrual syndrome and the family income but there is no found the relationship between the behavioral and moral symptoms.

Table 3: difference of the mean and equality of variances PMS based on occupation.

Levin test for variance equality			Levin test for mean equality		
Degree of F	Sig level	Degree of T	DF	Sig level	
206.6	0.107	1.664	379	0.097	

T test is used in order to determine the significance test of the mean difference regarding to the degree of experiencing the premenstrual syndrome based on the occupation that there is no found significant difference between two variables due to the significance level 0.09. Along this, the occupant people have the highest degree of the mean 80.89.

Table 4: results of the variance analysis of the mean educational degree based on PMS.

Variable	Source of changes	Total squares	DF	Mean squares	F	Sig
Education	Inter group	33013.772	4	8253.443	2.565	0.038
	Intra group	1216292.458	378	3217.705		
	total	1249306.230	382			

F test or the variance analysis was applied between the education and PMS in order to determine the significance test of the mean difference. Due to the obtained degree of sig level 0.038, the related hypothesis is confirmed; hence, there is found significance difference between these two variables.

Table 5: mean difference and equality of variances PMS based on marital status.

Levin test for variance equality			Levin test for mean equality		
Degree of F	Sig level	Degree of T	DF	Sig level	
2.287	0.131	1.590	381	0.113*	

T test is used in order to determine the mean difference of the premenstrual syndrome based on the marital status that the degree of the sig level is 0.113 that there is no found significant statistical significant between both variables. Among the single respondents with 78.91, they experienced the highest degree of the same syndrome in this regard.

T test is applied in order to determine the significance of the premenstrual syndrome based on the dwelling location that there is found significance statistical difference due to 0.050 sig levels between two variables.

Table 6: results of F test to investigate the significance of the mean differences based on PMS and dwelling location.

Variable	Source of changes	Total squares	DF	Mean squares	F	Sig
Living place	Inter group	53185.367	9	5909.485	1.843	0.05
	Intra group	1196120.863	373	3206.758		
	total	1249306.230	382			

Discussion and conclusion:

The main purpose of the present study is to investigate the social factors regarding to the degree of experiencing the premenstrual syndrome. The social-economical status is very famous over the humanity health affairs; it has been also considered as the preliminary case for many people of the world [4]. The social-economical base is one of the most challenging and fundamental variables that has been applied in the analysis of the behaviors and their situations. It is specified that there is a relationship between the degree of the family income and premenstrual syndrome and symptoms in this study. It is specified that there is a relationship between the education and the premenstrual syndrome and symptoms. The increase of the educational can reduce the premenstrual syndrome and symptoms coming from PMS. Based on the study of Silva *et al* [12] in Brazil, the higher social-economical level and better educational status and age lower 30 years old have intense significant relationship with the premenstrual syndrome; this study is coincident with our study [12].

According to the carried out studies by Zandi *et al* there is no found significant statistical difference between the marital status and duration of the menstruation but there is found the same positive and significant relationship between the physical symptoms, behavior and morality affairs in the behavioral performance. In the present study there is no found the significant difference between the marital status and premenstrual syndrome regarding to the age that this is coincident with the results of the former carried out study. According to the study of Adiguzel *et al* [9], it seems that the high level of the education cannot increase women conscious regarding to sexual problems and they never talk about their problems. Based on studies carried out by Tatari *et al* the social indices including the occupation and parents' educational degree, it is specified that the higher education of mother has a relationship with the occurrence of PMS. Based on carried out studies by Ramazani *et al* the education level is one of the most important indices of the social affairs that it has a relationship with the degree of education and premenstrual syndrome and symptoms and it is coincident with the results of the carried out studies.

The results of Wison and Keye [13] studies between high school students showed that most young girls have been affected by PMS disorder influencing on their educational affairs; also Cohen *et al* [10] mentioned that the premenstrual syndrome have been reported between girls with higher educational levels that it is coincident with the carried out studies; this also confirms the relationship between the degree of education and degree of experiencing the premenstrual syndrome and symptoms but there is no found the same relationship between the occupational affairs and the PMS.

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