دانشگاه علوم پزشکی تهران
دانشکده پرستاری و ماماپی

بررسی عوامل مرتبط با پذیرش نوجوانان عقب مانده ذهني توسط خانواده در مراکز منتخب بهزیستی شهر تهران در سال 1382

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سرکار خانم دکتر ترانه تقوی استادیار عضو هیئت علمی دانشکده پرستاری و ماماپی دانشگاه علوم پزشکی تهران

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دانشجو:
فریده قرهی قهوی

تیرماه 1384
چکیده
عنوان: بررسی عوامل مرتبط با پذیرش نوجوانان عقبنه دهی در مراکز مشتاق به پزشکی شهر تهران

ژمنه عقبنه دهی این شایعاتی جدی گرفته شده که ثابت شده که این اتفاق به تدریج در تمام مراکز مشتاق به پزشکی جهت است. لذا این مطالعه می‌تواند مفید باشد. این مطالعه با هدف بررسی تاثیر اتفاقات اجتماعی، اقتصادی و فردی بر روی آموزش و پرورش نوجوانان عقبنه دهی در مراکز مشتاق به پزشکی شهر تهران پژوهشگران بود. این مطالعه با استفاده از آمار و آزمون T مورد تجزیه و تحلیل قرار گرفت.

یافته‌ها: این پژوهش نشان داد بین مشخصات دموگرافیک مجدوگان و سربیزات آنها نظیر سن، سطح تحصیلات، عقل و میزان عقبنه دهی نوجوانان عقبنه دهی، وضعیت تعلیم سرپرست، شغل مادر، تعداد زادگان عقبنه دهی نوجوانان عقبنه دهی و پذیرش توسط خانواده ارتباط معنی‌دار دارد (رخانم‌یارانه و ۲۰۷ نفر از کسانی که فرزند عقبنه دهی، در خانواده بودند). چهارگانه شناسه شوندگان، دیگری انتخاب گردید، اطلاعات از طریق مصاحبه و تکمل پرسشنامه آموزشی سیس پسیوله سرم افزار ۸۰ از استفاده از سایر توصیفی و آزمونهای آماری نظیر تئوری دو و یک مورد تجزیه و تحلیل قرار گرفت.
Abstract

**Theme:** Assessment of factors connected with receiving mentally retarded juvenile by family at selected centers of rehabilitation in Tehran city in 2004.

**Context:** Mental retardation is considered the most prevailing psychological disorder of children and juveniles. Disorders of intelligence is accompanied with lack of growth in terms of physical, social and educational dimensions. As such, it can cause much problems for sick fellow and also its family in context of care and maintenance of sick fellow. At such occasion family for peace improvement of other members of family are themselves more inclined to have their help-seeker admitted at hospital. Major role of family in care from mentally-retarded child cannot be ignored. The aim of this research is the determination of factors connected with admission of mentally retarded young adults by family at selected centers of rehabilitation in Tehran city in 2004.

**Methodology:** This research is a descriptive analytical cross-sectional study. Out of research population 406 people among sponsors of mentally retarded juvenile were selected through easy sampling (199 people had accepted their young adults in their families “daily class” and 207 people who had repelled their mentally retarded children “nightly class” Data were collected through interview and filling questionnaire. And then by SPSS software by using descriptive statistics and statistical tests like K2 and T were analyzed.

**Findings:** Findings of this research showed that among demographic characteristics of help seekers and those of their sponsors like age, level of education, causes and extent of mental-retardation of juveniles, marital status of sponsor, occupation of mother, the number of mentally-retarded children and acceptance by the family there is a meaningful connection (P<0.05). There also exist meaningful relation among ability to wear clothes, ability to feed, observing personal hygiene, precedence of lack of control on urine and stool, precedence of sleep disorder in form of insomnia, record of sensitivity and quick resentment, affliction to psychological disease, the problem of setting up connection with others, profile of hurting oneself and others, making noise and disturbance for others and background of escaping from home, precedence of disabled ness and chronic disease in other members of family, presence of problem in marital relations of parents, causing problem for other children, existence of sin attitude in parents, obedience of help-seeker from family, presence of disciplinary rules for help-seeker in family, allocation of a time to help-seeker, optimum connection of others with help-seeker, presence of caretaker in absence of family, role of religious beliefs in taking care of help-seeker and provision of training to family for care-taking from mentally retarded ones, reduction of social interaction of family, meeting of family with other families having mentally retarded children, ridicule and mercy and sympathy of people around to family, generation of strife in family because of help-seeker and using current centers for temporary maintaining of help-seeker, income of family each month, financial position for paying treatment expenses of help-seeker, proportion of physical
structure of home with status of help – seeker and number of family members, using facilities of rehabilitation organization, coverage of help- seeker under treatment insurance, creation of occupational difficulty for family, problem of help- seeker’s transportation in and out of home and acceptance of mentally retarded young adult by family (df=1 P< 0.001)

**Conclusion:** Results from this research show that some of demographic features, personal, family, social and economic factors are effective for acceptance of mentally retarded juvenile in family (P<0.05) and these results can be used in management, clinic, education and research in nursing.

**Key words:** Mentally retarded juvenile, acceptance, family, admission factors.