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تیرماه ۱۴۰۱



# Slow-Stroke Back Massage Compared With Music Therapy for Leukemia-Related Pain and Fatigue: A Randomized Controlled Trial

Mojtaba Miladinia, PhD<sup>1,2</sup>; Joachim G. Voss, PhD<sup>3</sup>; Shahram Molavynejad, PhD<sup>2</sup>; Amal Saki Malehi, PhD<sup>2,4</sup>; Kourosh Zarea, PhD<sup>2</sup>; Elham Mousavi Nouri, BSc<sup>1</sup>; and Ahmad Ahmadzadeh, MD<sup>5</sup>

**QUESTION ASKED:** Can two safe methods of complementary medicine (light massage therapy and music therapy) control leukemia-related pain and fatigue? Which method is more effective and has a longer lasting effect?

**SUMMARY ANSWER:** This study showed that both complementary medicine methods are effective for controlling cancer-related pain (CRP) and cancer-related fatigue (CRF) in adult patients with acute leu-

significant difference between the two intervention groups over time ( $P = .001$ ), with the CRP intensity decreasing more in the massage therapy group. CRP and CRF intensities increased over the 2 weeks after the end of the massage therapy. However, they were still lower than the baseline levels. CRP and CRF intensities increased over the 2 weeks after the end of the music therapy and they returned to baseline intensity levels.

JOC-Oncology Practice

نام مجله:

ISI Scopus PubMed MEDLINE ایندکس های مجله:

ایمپکت فاکتور: -

Q4 : Quartile

## The Effect of Nursing Interventions Based on Burns Wean Assessment Program on Successful Weaning from Mechanical Ventilation: A Randomized Controlled Clinical Trial

### Abstract

**Background:** The effective design and implementation of the nursing interventions to evaluate the patients' readiness for ventilator weaning will reduce their connection time to the ventilator and the complications of their connection to it. This study was conducted to examine the effect of nursing interventions based on the Burns Wean Assessment Program (BWAP) on successful weaning from Mechanical Ventilation (MV). **Materials and Methods:** In this clinical trial, 70 patients undergoing MV in the Intensive Care Units (ICUs) of Golestan Hospital (Ahvaz, Iran) in 2018 were randomly assigned to intervention and control groups. The nursing interventions designed based on BWAP were implemented on the patients in the intervention group, who were later weaned from the device according to this program. The recorded data included demographic information, BWAP score, vital signs, and laboratory values, which were analyzed using the Pearson correlation coefficient, Chi-Square, Fisher, and Mann-Whitney U tests. **Results:** There was a statistically significant and inverse correlation between the BWAP score and the MV duration such that a high BWAP score was associated with a shorter MV time ( $p = 0.041$ ). Also, the mean number of re-intubation ( $p = 0.001$ ) and the number of re-connection to the ventilator in the intervention group were significantly lower ( $p = 0.005$ ). **Conclusions:** The results showed that nurses' assessment of patient's readiness for weaning from MV based on this tool and designed nursing care reduced the duration of MV, re-intubation, and re-connection.

**Keywords:** Intensive care units, nursing care, ventilator weaning

Maryam Sepahyar<sup>1</sup>,  
Shahram  
Molavynejad<sup>1</sup>,  
Mohammad  
Adineh<sup>1</sup>,  
Mohsen Savaie<sup>2</sup>,  
Elham Maraghi<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Nursing Care Research Center in Chronic Diseases, School of Nursing and Midwifery, Ahvaz Jundishapur University of Medical Sciences, Ahvaz, Iran, <sup>2</sup>Pain Research Center, Ahvaz Jundishapur University of Medical Sciences, Ahvaz, Iran, <sup>3</sup>Department of Biostatistics and Epidemiology, School of Health, Ahvaz Jundishapur University of Medical Sciences, Ahvaz, Iran

نام مجله: Iranian Journal of Nursing and Midwifery Research

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ایمپکت فاکتور: -

Q2 : Quartile



# Experiences of Urinary Incontinence Management in Older Women: A Qualitative Study

Sorur Javanmardifard<sup>1†</sup>, Mahin Gheibzadeh<sup>2\*†</sup>, Fatemeh Shirazi<sup>3†</sup>, Kourosh Zarea<sup>2†</sup> and Fariba Ghodsbin<sup>4†</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Student Research Committee, School of Nursing and Midwifery, Ahvaz Jundishapur University of Medical Sciences, Ahvaz, Iran, <sup>2</sup> Nursing Care Research Center in Chronic Diseases, School of Nursing and Midwifery, Ahvaz Jundishapur University of Medical Sciences, Ahvaz, Iran, <sup>3</sup> Community Based Psychiatric Care Research Center, School of Nursing and Midwifery, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Shiraz, Iran, <sup>4</sup> Department of Nursing, School of Nursing and Midwifery, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Shiraz, Iran

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### Edited by:

Maw Pin Tan,  
University of Malaya, Malaysia

### Reviewed by:

Linda L. D. Zhong,  
Hong Kong Baptist University, Hong  
Kong SAR, China  
Meredith Jane Temple-Smith,

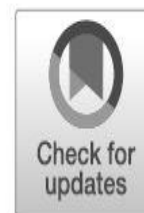
**Introduction:** Older women have various experiences regarding the management of urinary incontinence depending on the societies they live in and their cultural backgrounds. The present study aimed to determine older women's experiences in urinary incontinence management.

Frontiers in Public Health **نام مجله:**

ISI , Scopus , PubMed **ایندکس های مجله:**

**ایمپکت فاکتور:** 3.709

**Q1:Quartile**



# Vaginal Fluid Urea and Creatinine as Indicators of Premature Rupture of Membranes: a Systematic Review

Fatemeh Malchi<sup>1</sup> · Parvin Abedi<sup>2</sup>  · Shayesteh Jahanfar<sup>3</sup> · Forough Talebi<sup>4</sup> · Shahla Faal<sup>5</sup> · Maryam Zahedian<sup>6</sup>

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## Abstract

The purpose of the present study was to determine the diagnostic accuracy of vaginal urea and creatinine levels in the detection of premature rupture of membrane (PROM). The Cochrane (central), EMBASE, PubMed, Scopus, and Web of Science were searched for studies published from the inception of the databases up to January 2020. We included published observational full-text articles. The mean differences (MD) and 95% confidence intervals (95% CI) were calculated. The significance level was set as 0.05. Eleven studies ( $n = 1324$ ) were considered for meta-analysis. Using the bivariate model, the summary estimate of sensitivity and specificity for urea was 0.96 (95% CI: 0.86, 0.98) and 0.93 (95% CI: 0.83, 0.97), respectively. The summary

**نام مجله: Reproductive Sciences**

**ایندکس های مجله: ISI Scopus PubMed**

**ایمپکت فاکتور: 3.06**

**Q1 : Quartile**

## ORIGINAL ARTICLE

# The Effect of Citrus Aurantium Aroma on the Sleep Quality in Postmenopausal Women: A Randomized Controlled Trial

Zahra Abbaspoor<sup>1</sup>, PhD; Amir Siahposh<sup>2</sup>, PhD; Nahid Javadifar<sup>1</sup>, PhD; Shahla Faal Siahkal<sup>3</sup>, PhD student; Zeynab Mohaghegh<sup>3</sup>, PhD student; Foruzan Sharifipour<sup>1</sup>, PhD student

<sup>1</sup>Department of Midwifery, Menopause Andropause Research Center, School of Nursing and Midwifery, Ahvaz Jundishapur University of Medical Sciences, Ahvaz, Iran;

<sup>2</sup>Department of Pharmacology, Medical Plants Research Center, School of Pharmacy, Jundishapur University of Medical Sciences, Ahvaz, Iran;

<sup>3</sup>Department of Midwifery, School of Nursing and Midwifery, Ahvaz Jundishapur University of Medical Sciences, Ahvaz, Iran

### Corresponding Author:

Foruzan Sharifipour, PhD student; Department of Midwifery, Menopause Andropause Research Center, School of Nursing and Midwifery, Ahvaz Jundishapur University of Medical Sciences, Ahvaz, Iran  
Tel: +98 61 33738331; Fax: +98 61 33738333; Email: Sharifipour\_fr91@yahoo.com

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Q1 :Quartile



OPEN ACCESS

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Gary Christopher,  
University of the West of England,  
Bristol, United Kingdom

**Reviewed by:**

Sonia Lorente,  
Consorci Sanitari de Terrassa, Spain  
Heather Honoré Goltz,  
University of Houston–Downtown,  
United States

**\*Correspondence:**

# Psychosocial Experiences of Older Women in the Management of Urinary Incontinence: A Qualitative Study

Sorur Javanmardifard<sup>1</sup>, Mahin Gheibizadeh<sup>2\*</sup>, Fatemeh Shirazi<sup>3</sup>, Kouros Zarea<sup>2</sup> and Fariba Ghodsbin<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Student Research Committee, School of Nursing and Midwifery, Ahvaz Jundishapur University of Medical Sciences, Ahvaz, Iran, <sup>2</sup> Nursing Care Research Center in Chronic Diseases, School of Nursing and Midwifery, Ahvaz Jundishapur University of Medical Sciences, Ahvaz, Iran, <sup>3</sup> Community Based Psychiatric Care Research Center, School of Nursing and Midwifery, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Shiraz, Iran, <sup>4</sup> Department of Nursing, School of Nursing and Midwifery, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Shiraz, Iran

نام مجله: **Frontiers in Psychology**

ایندکس های مجله: **ISI Scopus PubMed**

ایمپکت فاکتور: **2.99**

Q2 :Quartile

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Open Access



# Women's perception of continuity of team midwifery care in Iran: a qualitative content analysis

Sholeh Shahinfar<sup>1</sup>, Parvin Abedi<sup>2\*</sup>, Mahin Najafian<sup>3</sup>, Zahra Abbaspoor<sup>4</sup>, Eesa Mohammadi<sup>5</sup> and Narges Alianmoghammad<sup>6</sup>

## Abstract

**Background:** Understanding the pregnant women's perception of continuity of team midwifery care is necessary for introducing and implementing this model of midwife-led care in the Iranian maternity services. This qualitative study aims to explore women's perception of continuity of team midwifery care in Iran.

**Methods:** This research is a qualitative study conducted in Iran to explore women's perception of continuity of team midwifery care during pregnancy, birth and postpartum from October 2019 to August 2020. Fifteen semi-structured interviews were conducted with women individually in private midwifery clinic through a purposive sampling method. Interviews were digitally recorded and transcribed verbatim in Persian and analyzed using conventional content analysis.

**نام مجله:** BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth

**ایندکس های مجله:** ISI, Scopus, PubMed

**ایمپکت فاکتور:** 3.007

**Q2 : Quartile**



RESEARCH

Open Access



# A randomized trial of comparing video telecare education vs. in-person education on dietary regimen compliance in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus: a support for clinical telehealth Providers

Shahram Molavynejad<sup>1</sup>, Mojtaba Miladinia<sup>1,2\*</sup> and Mina Jahangiri<sup>3</sup>

## Abstract

**Background:** Compliance to dietary recommendations by patients is the most difficult part of diabetes management. The nature of any educational method is to increase patients' awareness. But the question is, what is the effect of each method and for this purpose a comparative method should be considered. Therefore, this study was conducted to compare the effects of in-person education versus video tele-education on dietary regimen compliance in patients with T2DM.

**Methods:** In this trial, 378 patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) were random allocated into video tele-education, in-person education and control groups. The patients' weight and biochemical parameters were measured before educational programs and three-month later.

**نام مجله:** BMC Endocrine Disorders

**ایندکس های مجله:** ISI , PubMed Scopus

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**Q3 Quartile:**



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## Review

# The psychosocial challenges associated with gestational diabetes mellitus: A systematic review of qualitative studies

Shahla Faal Siahkal<sup>a</sup>, Nahid Javadifar<sup>b,\*</sup>, Mahin Najafian<sup>c</sup>, Mina Irvani<sup>d</sup>, Mehrnoosh Zakerkish<sup>e</sup>, Rasoul Heshmati<sup>f</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Midwifery Department, Nursing & Midwifery School, Ahvaz Jundishapur University of Medical Sciences, Ahvaz, Iran

<sup>b</sup> Reproductive Health Promotion Research Center, Ahvaz Jundishapur University of Medical Sciences, Ahvaz, Iran

<sup>c</sup> Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, School of Medicine, Fertility, Infertility and Perinatology Research Center, Ahvaz Jundishapur University of Medical Sciences, Ahvaz, Iran

<sup>d</sup> Reproductive Health Promotion Research Center, Midwifery and Reproductive Health Department, Ahvaz Jundishapur University of Medical Sciences, Ahvaz, Iran

<sup>e</sup> Department of Endocrinology and Metabolism, Faculty of Medicine, Diabetes Research Center, Ahvaz Jundishapur University of Medical Sciences, Ahvaz, Iran

<sup>f</sup> Department of Psychology, Faculty of Education and Psychology, University of Tabriz, Tabriz, Iran

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## ABSTRACT

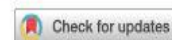
**Background:** Gestational diabetes is a disease with complex management that requires multidisciplinary collaboration. To achieve treatment goals, in addition to using medications and paying attention to exercise and diet, it is also important to take into account the mental health and psychosocial aspects of diabetes management. This study aimed to highlight these challenges associated with gestational diabetes.

## نام مجله: Primary Care Diabetes



ایندکس های مجله: ISI Scopus PubMed

ایمپکت فاکتور: 2.45

Q1 : Quartile



## The development and validation of an obstetric triage acuity index: a mixed-method study

Asieh Moudi<sup>a</sup>, Mina Iravani<sup>a</sup> , Mahin Najafian<sup>b</sup>, Armin Zareiyan<sup>c</sup>, Arash Forouzan<sup>d</sup> and Mojgan Mirghafourvand<sup>e</sup> 

<sup>a</sup>Midwifery Department, Reproductive Health Promotion Research Center, Ahvaz Jundishapur University of Medical Sciences, Ahvaz, Iran; <sup>b</sup>Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, School of Medicine, Fertility Infertility and Perinatology Research Center, Ahvaz Jundishapur University of Medical Sciences, Ahvaz, Iran; <sup>c</sup>Public Health Nursing Department, Nursing Faculty, Aja University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran; <sup>d</sup>Department of Emergency Medicine, School of Medicine, Imam Khomeini General Hospital, Ahvaz Jundishapur University of Medical Sciences, Ahvaz, Iran; <sup>e</sup>Department of Midwifery, Social Determinants of Health Research Center, Tabriz University of Medical sciences, Tabriz, Iran

### ABSTRACT

**Background:** There is uncertainty about the applicability of developed country triage scales in the developing population.

**Objective:** To develop and validate an obstetric triage scale in Iran.

### ARTICLE HISTORY

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### KEYWORDS

نام مجله: **Journal of Maternal - Fetal & Neonatal Medicine**

ایندکس های مجله: ISI, Scopus, PubMed

ایمپکت فاکتور: 2.39

Q2 : Quartile



# Requirements for Creating a Position for Community Health Nursing Within the Iranian Primary Health Care System: A SWOT Analysis

**Aazam Hosseinnejad<sup>1</sup>, Maryam Rassouli<sup>2</sup>, Simin Jahani<sup>2\*</sup>, Nasrin Elahi<sup>3</sup> and Shahram Molavynejad<sup>3</sup>**

<sup>1</sup> Student Research Committee, Nursing and Midwifery School, Ahvaz Jundishapur University of Medical Sciences, Ahvaz, Iran, <sup>2</sup> Cancer Research Center, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, <sup>3</sup> Nursing Care Research Center in Chronic Diseases, Ahvaz Jundishapur University of Medical Sciences, Ahvaz, Iran

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**Edited by:**  
Innie Man On Kwok

**Background:** Accepting community health nursing in the primary care system of each country and focusing on creating a position for community health nurses is of significant importance. The aim of this study was to examine the stakeholders' perception of the requirements for establishing a position for community health nursing in the Iranian

**نام مجله: Frontiers in Public Health**

**ایندکس های مجله: ISI , Scopus , PubMed**

**ایمپکت فاکتور: 3.709**

**Q1 :Quartile**



## Original article

## The challenge of deciding between home-discharge versus hospitalization in COVID-19 patients: The role of initial imaging and clinicolaboratory data

Abolfazl Mozafari<sup>a</sup>, Mojtaba Miladina<sup>b</sup>, Ali Sabri<sup>c</sup>, Fatemeh Movaseghi<sup>a</sup>, Mehdi Gholamzadeh Baeis<sup>d,\*</sup><sup>a</sup> Department of Medical Sciences, Qom Branch, Islamic Azad University, Qom, Iran<sup>b</sup> Nursing Care Research Center in Chronic Diseases, Nursing & Midwifery School, Alborz Jundishapur University of Medical Sciences, Alborz, Iran<sup>c</sup> Department of Radiology, McMaster University, Niagara Health, Ontario, Canada<sup>d</sup> Department of Radiology, Imam Hosseini Hospital, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

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## ABSTRACT

**Background/Objective:** It is important to predict the COVID-19 patient's prognosis, particularly in countries with lack or deficiency of medical resource for patient's triage management. Currently, WHO guideline suggests using chest imaging in addition to clinicolaboratory evaluation to decide on triage between home-discharge versus hospitalization. We designed our study to validate this recommendation to guide clinicians. This study providing some suggestions to guide clinicians for better decision making in 2020.

**Methods:** In this retrospective study, patients with RT-PCR confirmed COVID-19 (N = 213) were divided in different clinical and management scenarios: home-discharge, ward hospitalization and ICU admission. We reviewed the patient's initial chest CT if available. We evaluated quantitative and qualitative characteristics of CT as well as relevant available clinicolaboratory data. Chi-square, One-Way ANOVA and Paired t-test were used for analysis.

**Results:** The finding showed that most patients with mixed patterns, pleural effusion, 5 lobes involved, total score  $\geq 10$ , SpO<sub>2</sub>  $\leq 90$ , ESR (mm/h)  $\geq 60$  and WBC ( $10^3/\mu\text{L}$ )  $\geq 8000$  were hospitalized. Most patients with Ground-glass opacities only,  $\leq 3$  lobes involvement, peripheral distribution, SpO<sub>2</sub>  $\geq 95$ , ESR (mm/h)  $< 30$  and WBC ( $10^3/\mu\text{L}$ )  $< 6000$  were home-discharged.

**Conclusion:** This study suggests the use of initial chest CT (qualitative and quantitative evaluation) in addition to initial clinicolaboratory data could be a useful supplementary method for clinical management and it is an excellent decision making tool (home-discharge versus ICU/Ward admission) for clinicians.

## 1. Introduction

At the beginning of December 2019, a new coronavirus (COVID-19) disease was identified in China and quickly spread to many countries around the world. Most patients develop mild symptoms such as fever, malaise, dry cough, fatigue or headache. In some patients, the disease however progresses and causes respiratory distress such as severe pneumonia, pulmonary edema, acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) and multiple organ failure, and even death.<sup>1,2</sup> In case of ARDS or organ failure, the patients may require mechanical ventilation and

intensive care unit (ICU) admission.<sup>3</sup>

It is necessary to predict the patient's prognosis prior to decide on home-discharge versus hospitalization, especially in such countries as Iran (where this study took place), they have a higher rate of COVID-19 infections and the lack of sufficient resources (such as ICU beds and ventilators). Identifying the predictive indicators can also improve the outcome.<sup>4,5</sup> Combination of imaging findings and clinicolaboratory data in the early stages of the disease are thought to be the best indicator of prognosis. Some studies suggest using chest imaging as an effective tool and appropriate prognostic factor in COVID-19 patients.<sup>5-8</sup> Currently,

Abbreviations: COVID-19, Coronavirus disease 19; CT, Computed tomography; ICU, Intensive care unit; RT-PCR, real-time polymerase chain reaction; SpO<sub>2</sub>, Peripheral oxygen saturation; ESR, Erythrocyte sedimentation rate; WBC, White blood cells; CRP, C-Reactive protein; GGO, Ground-glass opacities; RUL, Right upper lobe; RML, Right middle lobe; RLL, Right lower lobe; LUL, Left upper lobe; LLL, Left Lower Lobe.

\* Corresponding author.

E-mail address: [dr.m.gholamzadeh@gmail.com](mailto:dr.m.gholamzadeh@gmail.com) (M. Gholamzadeh Baeis).

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Q3 :Quartile

## The preferences and expectations of married women receiving preconception care in Iran: a qualitative study

Roghieh Bayrami, PhD<sup>a</sup>, Mojgan Javadnoori, PhD<sup>b</sup>, Hamid Allahverdipour, PhD<sup>c</sup>, Habibollah Esmaeili, PhD<sup>d</sup>, and Robab Latifnejad Roudsari, PhD<sup>e,f</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Reproductive Health Research Center, Department of Midwifery, School of Nursing and Midwifery, Urmia University of Medical Sciences, Urmia, Iran; <sup>b</sup>Reproductive Health Promotion Research Center, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Ahvaz Jundishapur University of Medical Sciences, Ahvaz, Iran; <sup>c</sup>Faculty of Health, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran; <sup>d</sup>Social Determinants of Health Research Center, Mashhad University of Medical Sciences, Mashhad, Iran; <sup>e</sup>Nursing and Midwifery Care Research Centre, Mashhad University of Medical Sciences, Mashhad, Iran; <sup>f</sup>Department of Midwifery, School of Nursing and Midwifery, Mashhad University of Medical Sciences, Mashhad, Iran

### ABSTRACT

Preconception care (PCC), as an essential strategy in continuity of the care approach for women, could reduce maternal and child mortality. Women's expectations from healthcare providers regarding PCC are different based on their knowledge, experiences and culture. The purpose of this study was to explore Iranian women's preferences and expectations regarding PCC. In this qualitative content analysis 22 married women with intention to become pregnant were recruited from 22 healthcare centers in Mashhad, Iran, using purposive sampling. Data were collected through semi-structured in-depth interviews from March to October 2014. Interviews were transcribed verbatim and analyzed using a conventional content analysis approach. The main expectation of women regarding PCC was "being supported and receiving continuing care". This overarching theme consisted of five categories including continuity of care, couple-centered care, establishing effective communication, accessibility to preconception services and access to competent professionals. Women highlighted their expectations as the need of support and to receive continuing healthcare. They requested PCC for couples and emphasized the importance of the health professional's competency as well as access to information and services of PCC. Women's experiences manifested several areas within which changes could be applied to improve the quality of preconception care.

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### KEYWORDS

Expectation; patient preference; preconception care; qualitative research; women

### Introduction

In the modern healthcare systems, consumer involvement in decision making in healthcare is a policy requirement in many countries (Coulter et al. 2011). A review of the literature revealed that participation of consumers in healthcare has been associated with improved health outcomes (Targett 2011). A strategy underlying consumer-driven health plans could ensure that increased information and choices will cause consumers to be informed managers of their own health and healthcare services (Hibbard, Greene, and Tusler 2008).

The term 'expectancy' is used in psychology as a general concept, in contrast to health literature, which refers to 'expectations' in the real world. A patient's 'expectation' has been defined as "the anticipation that given events are likely to occur during, or as an outcome of, healthcare". So, what people anticipate or expect to receive (expectation) from their healthcare, compared with their observations of what they receive in practice (experiences), are potentially important in influencing

**CONTACT** Robab Latifnejad Roudsari  latifnejadr@mums.ac.ir  Department of Midwifery, School of Midwifery, Mashhad University of Medical Sciences, Ebne-sina Street, 9137913199, Mashhad, Iran.

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ایمپکت فاکتور: 1.73

Q2 : Quartile

## Factors Contributing to Mother–Daughter Talk about Sexual Health Education in an Iranian Urban Adolescent Population

### Abstract

**Background:** Parent–adolescent dialog on sexual issues reduces high-risk sexual behavior in adolescents. However, many adolescents are deprived of such training. Several factors may affect the sexual dialog between parents and adolescents. This study aimed to investigate the factors associated with mother–adolescent daughter dialog on sexual health matters in Iran. **Materials and Methods:** This cross-sectional study was carried out on 363 female adolescents aged 14–18 years in Ahvaz-Iran, between June 2015 and January 2016. Data collection was conducted utilizing multi-stage cluster sampling in high schools using the Parent–adolescent sexual dialog questionnaire and the parent–adolescent general dialogue questionnaire. The validity of the questionnaires was confirmed using content and face validity and their reliability was confirmed through internal consistency. The data were analyzed using descriptive statistics, Pearson's correlation coefficient, independent one-sample and two-sample *t*-tests, one-way ANOVA, and Post-HOC (Duncan) test. **Results:** The mean score of mother–daughter sexual dialog had a significant relationship with mother's education ( $F = 4.03, p > 0.003$ ), adolescent's major ( $F = 4.48, p < 0.004$ ), mother–daughter general communication ( $p < 0.001$ ), and emotional relationship with parents ( $F = 6.47, p < 0.002$ ). The more is the mother–daughter general communication, the more will be their sexual communication ( $p < 0.001$ ). There was no relationship between the score of mother–daughter sexual communication and the age of mother or adolescent, parents' job, parents' marital status, and having sisters ( $p = 0.86$ ). **Conclusions:** Some demographic characteristics of parents and adolescents, and the parent–adolescent emotional relationship can affect the communication between them about sexual issues. So efforts to enhance this communication should consider these factors as mediator variables.

**Keywords:** Adolescent, communication, Iran, parent–child relations, sexual health

### Introduction

Most of adolescents in the developing countries have no access to sexual education. Sexual education is a process through which people acquire the necessary knowledge and information about sexual issues and form their beliefs, attitudes and values.<sup>[1]</sup> A major part of the burden of diseases and premature death among adults is related to the behaviors that have begun during adolescents including high-risk sexual behaviors.<sup>[2]</sup> In Iran, like other countries, a number of teenagers begin sexual activity in adolescents.<sup>[3]</sup> It has been reported that about 20% of Iranian adolescents are sexually active.<sup>[4]</sup> However, most teens acquire sexual information from peers or the media, which may be inaccurate and cause unprotected early

sexual activity.<sup>[5,6]</sup> Parents can act as primary sexuality educators of their children if they are trained.<sup>[7,8]</sup> Many parents and children would prefer that their sexuality educators be parents. Nevertheless, most studies show that sexual talking between parents and children is low. Despite the desire of mothers to impart sexual education to their children, they consider it shameful and taboo culturally, and refrain from referring to sexual relations in their talk with their children. Children also refuse to talk with their mothers about private matters.<sup>[9]</sup> In a study in Singapore, more than 80% of parents said they talk with their adolescent children about abstinence or use of condoms and the consequences of premarital sex, but less than 60% of them were comfortable in communicating with their children about sex.<sup>[10]</sup>

Maryam Torki Harchegani<sup>1,2</sup>,  
Maryam Dastoorpoor<sup>3</sup>,  
Mojgan Javadnoori<sup>4</sup>,  
KHadijeh SHiralinia<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Ahvaz Jundishapur University of Medical Sciences, Ahvaz, Iran, <sup>2</sup>Shahrokh University of Medical Sciences, Shahrokh, Iran, <sup>3</sup>Department of Biostatistics and Epidemiology, Menopause Andropause Research Center, Ahvaz Jundishapur University of Medical Sciences, Ahvaz, Iran, <sup>4</sup>Reproductive Health Promotion Research Center, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Ahvaz Jundishapur University of Medical Sciences, Ahvaz, Iran, <sup>5</sup>Department of Counseling, Faculty of Education and Psychology, Shahid Chamran University of Ahvaz, Ahvaz, Iran

Address for correspondence:  
Dr. Mojgan Javadnoori,  
Ahvaz Jundishapur University  
of Medical Sciences, Esfand  
Avenue, Golestan BLV, Ahvaz,  
Iran.  
E-mail: mojanjavadnoori@gmail.com

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