مقایسه سلامت معنوی سالمندان مقیم سرای سالمندان کهریزک و مقیم منزل مراجعه کننده به مراکز بهداشتی جنوب شهر تهران درسال ۱۳۹۱

ڃکيده

زمینه و هدف: پدیده افزایش جمعیت سالمندان یکی از مهمترین چالشهای اقتصادی، اجتماعی و بهداشتی در قرن بیست و یکم به شمار می رود و این چالش بزرگ مسئولان را بر آن میدارد که به سلامتی این افراد به ویژه سلامت معنوی که هماهنگ کننده ابعاد مختلف زندگی است و اغلب مورد غفلت واقع می شود اهمیت بیشتری بدهند . مطالعه حاضر با هدف مقایسه سلامت معنوی سالمندان مقیم سرای سالمندان کهریزک و مقیم منزل مراجعه کننده به مراکز بهداشتی جنوب شهر تهران انجام شده است.

روش بررسی:این مطالعه مقطعی از نوع مقایسه ای است. روش نمونه گیری به صورت خوشه ای در مراکز بهداشتی و به صورت آسان و در دسترس در مرکز کهریزک بوده و جامعه مورد پژوهش ۲۰۹ نفر از افراد سالمند بالای ۶۵ سال، مقیم سرای سالمندان کهریزک و مقیم منزل مراجعه کننده به مراکز بهداشتی جنوب شهر تهران می باشد .جهت گردآوری داده ها، پرسشنامه ایی مشتمل بر دو بخش استفاده گردید. بخش اول مربوط به مشخصات دموگرافیک و بخش دوم پرسشنامه الیسون و پالوتزین که شامل دو بخشسلامت مذهبی و وجودی می باشد. داده ها با استفاده از آمار توصیفی و استنباطی و نرم افزار SPSS نسخه ۱۸ تجزیه و تحلیل شد. به منظور مقایسه و بررسی رابطه بین متغیرها، آزمون تی مستقل، ANOVA و کای اسکوئر مورد استفاده قرار گرفت.

نتیجه گیری کلی:با توجه به نتایج این مطالعه و اهمیت بسیار زیاد دوران سالمندی و سلامت معنوی آنها و با اشاره به اینکه سلامت معنوی سالمندان سرای سالمندان بیشتر است، لازم است برای سالمندان منزل امکان انجام امور عبادی و تعامل و همفکری بیشتر با یکدیگر فراهم شود تا سلامت معنوی آنها افزایش یابد.

كليد واژه ها:سالمندي،سلامت معنوي،سراي سالمندان،مراكز بهداشتي

¹. Elison-pallotzian

Abstract

Comparing spiritual health of old people residing in Kahrizak senior houseto the elderlywho live at home and were referred to Tehran southern health& medical centers in 1391

Background and Aim: The phenomenon of the old people population increase is one of the most social, economic and health challenges in the 21 century. This challenge persuades the officialsto pay more heed to these people's health and specially their spiritual health whichcoordinates various aspectsof life and is often neglected. Therefore, the present study has been performed for Comparing spiritual health of old people residing in Kahrizak senior house to the elderly who live at home and were referred to Tehran southern health & medical centers. **Research method:** The study is a comparative kind. The sampling method is a cluster kind and easily accessible in kahrizak centers. The study of society includes 209 individuals of over 65 years old living in Kahrizak retirement home. For collecting data a questionnaire including 2 parts was used. The first part involves to demographic information and the second part includes Elison and Palotzin questionnaire which comprises two parts of religious health and body health in itself. Data were analyzed through the descriptive and deductive statistic and SPSS software, version 18. The T test and Square K test were used for studying relations among variables.

Findings: Findings of this study regarding goals and questions showed that there is relationship between religious health of the elderly in old people house and age, gender, marital status and job condition among studied variables. In fact among investigations that have been done in this population, The total average score of religious health in the elderly over 75 or even more was 65/02 which was more than other age groups, also the average score of religious health in senior house among old women was $\frac{99}{5}$, among men 62/54, old homemakers 66/42 and old widows was 64/44; which is more than other groups .Religious health of old people living at home didn't have to do with any of the variables under study but variable of number of childeren. In fact the elderly who have 3 to 4 children had a higher average score of religeous health (61/55). The results also showed that average score of religeous health in 2 groups had a meaningful statistical difference. (T=3/41, df=207, p=0/001) The total average score of spiritual health for the old people living in the retirement home and the old people living in the home was $63/92\pm 6/74$ and $60/08\pm 9/3$ sequentially. The total average score of body health for the old people living in the retirement home(body health=33/49) was more than the old people living in the home (body health=29/96) but there was nt much difference in religious health among 2 groups . generaly the average score of religious health in senior house was more than people living in home.and this difference was meaningful(p=0/001).

The final conclusion: According to the findings and the importance of the senility and religious health, and by considering this fact that religious health of the elderly in old people home is more, it is necessary to provide condition for the elderly living in home to worship cooperate and think with each other to improve their spiritual health.

Keywords:Elderly, spiritual health, retirement home, health centers