

Method: This study examines whether there are differences in health services use which might impact their quality of life, comparing elderly disabled Jews and Arabs, based on Andersen's Behavioral Model for health services consumption. 600 participants from Haifa and Northern Israel were interviewed – 150 disabled elderly Jews and 150 disabled elderly Arabs and their care-giving family members. The questionnaire included variables related to the study model and the WHO PROQOL BRF (1998) about their quality of life.

Findings: The findings show a positive correlation between background variables of care-receivers and their health services use. The better their socio-economic status and the higher their level of knowledge, the higher is the level of health services use and their quality of life. Differences between level of health service usage and quality of life were found, especially community health clinics use, between Jews and Arabs.

Discussion: The findings may be related to better technological knowledge and use of online health services by the Jewish population as opposed to Arab elders. Apparently, inequality in health service usage might stem not only from accessibility but from the services adaptation to the particular culture and society in which they are provided, and ability to use technology. Hence, the health system should be more sensitive to cultural effects to answer needs of different ethnic groups within society that might improve their quality of life. In addition, it should assist and guide the populations in need of support as to how their use of online health services can be optimized.

Assessment Of Quality Of Life Of Teachers In Girls' High School Of Tehran Compared To General Population Of Tehran

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Introduction Schools are among the most important official organizations, which should flourish body and mind of students. For achieving this purpose, it is important to have healthy teachers. Existence of any kind of problem in quality of life of teachers can affect their job performance. Therefore, this study was conducted in order to assess the quality of life of teachers in high schools of Tehran city and to compare it with the quality of life of general population.

Methods: In a cross sectional study, 169 teachers were selected randomly among all teachers of girls' high schools in 10th and 11th administrative sectors of Tehran city. To collect demographic information and quality of life information, the SF-36 Quality of Life Questionnaire and demographic questionnaire were used. **Results** This study showed that the mean and standard deviation of mental health, physical health sub-score and the total score of Quality of Life Questionnaire was 65.77 ± 16.81 , 64.2 ± 17.95 , 66.02 ± 16.91 , respectively. The highest sub-score of Quality of Life Questionnaire was related to physical performance (72.33) the lowest score was related vitality (60.78). Also, there was no association between quality of life of teachers and their income, educational level and marital status, but there was a positive association between mental health and history of teaching experience. **Discussion and conclusion** This study showed that in all sections of quality of life, teachers had a lower score compared to the general population. This difference was significant, except for emotional role functioning and mental health. These results were consistence with the results of the study of Young in China (2009, 20011). Probably, this could be attributed to the demanding work environment of teachers compared to the general population of Tehran, another study in Shiraz confirmed the results that the highest sub-score was related to physical performance and the lowest was related to vitality. In this study, there was a positive association between mental health and history of teaching experience. Further researches are required to investigate the causes of poor physical and social condition of teachers

QUALITY OF LIFE AND HEALTH

Survival strategies after trauma in case if a destructive symbiotic relationship

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Reasons for choosing the research topic: Destructive symbiotic relationships arise when traumatized meet people who, because of their survival strategies are dependent on one another, this dependence gaining negative valences.

Objective: This paper aims to present the personality profile and also clinical and therapeutivcal course of a patient with hidden depression (the fund is endogenous) with overwhelming dominance of physical symptoms and understanding of particular mechanisms after which this functioning works and which significantly affected the relationship with her two twin daughters.

Methods: psychiatric evaluation, psychological evaluation, investigation methods specific to clinical psychology, psychodynamic counseling and follow-up of evolution under combined treatment (pharmacological and psychotherapeutic).

Hypothesis: We propose to observe the tridimensinal model of cleaved personality after trauma, consisting of „healthy parts „,“traumatized parts“, pojected to close family members (the two twin daughters) and „survivor parts“ subsequently transformed into depression through feelings of guilt.

Results: The threatening and overwhelming situation has arisen with the discovery of a malignant tumor (neoplasm of breast diagnosed about a year after the birth of the twins, the pregnancy being obtained after fertilization treatment), along with the consequences on the patient's body, created psychically a break between the experienced situation and the related psychological reactions. With the traumatic experience, the patient finds it difficult to establish healthy and unencumbered relationships with