



Analysis of the impact of socio-economic factors on the mental health of neuropsychiatric patients in Ardabil city¹

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Abstract

Background and Objective: Studies show that mental disorders have increased in different societies in recent years. Considering the continuity of human sciences, the combined examination of economic-social factors can contain important policy recommendations. Therefore, this research aims to determine the impact of socio-economic factors on the mental health of neuropsychiatric patients in Ardabil city

Methodology : The current research is applied in terms of purpose and in terms of descriptive-analytical method. The information required in this study has been collected through field and documentary methods. The statistical population of the research corresponds to neuropsychiatric patients in Ardabil city. For data analysis, SPSS and SMART PLS3 software and one-sample t-tests and path confirmation coefficient were used in SMART PLS software.

Findings and Results: According to the research findings based on the structural model, the T-Value statistic for all variables is greater than (1.96) and the confidence level is 95. It is meaningful. and the amount of adjusted variance (AVE) for the economic variable (.331) and the social variable (.428) and there is a significant relationship between economic-social factors with the mental health of the patients, which has the most positive effect that the factors have on the mental health and The mental health of neuropsychiatric patients in Ardabil city is related to social factors and in relation to economic factors, even though this relationship is significant, the better the economic factors and welfare conditions of the patients, the better the mental health, and in patients who They have been studied from the lower strata of the society, this effect has been negative and has caused an increase in mental illness in people. Based on the findings of the research and the opinions of the respondents, the average of all items of socio-economic factors was lower than the experimental average (3), which shows the lack of satisfaction with the life and economic and social conditions of neuropsychiatric patients and these factors ultimately It has caused an increase in stress and aggression and a decrease in mental health among the citizens and a multiple increase in the number of mental and neurological patients in Ardabil city.

Keywords: neurological and mental patients, mental health, socio-economic factors, Ardabil city.

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Extended Abstract

Introduction:

Mental disorders are the result of today's industrialized world. So far, several definitions of mental health have been proposed, all of which have emphasized the importance of the integrity and integrity of the personality. Among the definitions provided for mental health, Chauhanss's definition is more consistent with the present study. He considers mental health to be the maximum effectiveness and satisfaction obtained from individual and social interaction, which includes positive feelings and feedback(s) towards oneself and others (Blue, 1996:181). During the past ten years, we have witnessed extensive research(s) in the fields related to health and the factors affecting it, as well as how to improve the quality of life, and today, there is a great emphasis on examining the role of individual and social factors on physical and mental health (Matthews, 2006:62). The results of research over the past two decades have shown that from the perspective of individual factors, health is positively related to behaviors such as physical and recreational activity, desirable weight for height, and preventive medical examination(s) and negatively related to behaviors such as smoking and stress (Roy, 2004:222). However, from the perspective of social factors, most research has identified income, occupation, and education as the three main indicators of "socioeconomic status" that have a causal relationship with different variables (Wen, 2006:63). Social characteristics such as income, education, occupation, family circumstances, leadership, role(s) and power(s), etc., are components of economic and social status (Solomon, 2005:1267). People are classified based on the work they do and the amount of income they receive for doing that work, or in other words, the factors that determine their status and economic well-being.

Methodology:

Materials and Methods The main method used in this study is analytical-descriptive. The data required in this study were collected through field and library methods. Which was carried out in the form of examining the mental health status of neuropsychiatric patients according to the values of various indicators using a questionnaire. In order to confirm the validity of the questionnaire, considering that little research has been done in this field, according to professors and experts, and to examine the level of reliability, a statistical test was used, which resulted in the overall Cronbach's alpha coefficient equal to 823/., which indicates the high reliability of the questionnaire (Table 2). The statistical population in the present study is neuropsychiatric patients in the city of Ardabil. For this purpose, the Cochran formula (with a hidden statistical population) was used and 354 questionnaires were distributed and completed without errors. The aforementioned questionnaire itself includes two researcher-made questionnaires and the World Health Organization (WHO-QOL-BREF) questionnaire. This questionnaire measures four domains of physical health, mental health, social relationships, and environmental health with 24 questions (each domain(s) has 7, 6, 3, and 8 questions, respectively). The first two questions do not belong to any of the domains and assess health status and quality of life in general, so this questionnaire has a total of 26 questions. It has validity and reliability. The researcher-made questionnaire consists of two parts, the first part of which is related to personal characteristics: age, marital status, level of education,

occupation, income, and type of disease, and the second part is related to socio-economic variables with 20 items (Table 1). To evaluate these variables, the Likert scale was used, and to infer and analyze the information using SPSS and SMART PLS software, and statistical tests T-test and confirmatory path coefficient were used to answer the research question.

Results and Discussion:

The t-value statistic is significant for the variable(s) and the average of most variables is below average or close to average. According to the respondents' opinions, the situation of Ardabil city in terms of social factors varies according to the region of the patients. According to the findings, the highest average is related to the item of satisfaction with social relations with neighbors (3.92) and the lowest is related to the item(s) of the number of people with addiction in the neighborhood and the presence of corruption in the neighborhood (2.07). Based on the structural model of the research, the T-Value statistic is between (1.96, -1.96), as can be seen in Figure (4), the T-statistic for all variables is greater than (1.96) and is significant at the 95.0% confidence level, and the AVE for the economic variable is (.331) and the social variable is (.428). In relation to the answer to the research question, it can be said that there is a significant relationship between socio-economic factors and the mental health of patients, and the most positive impact that factors have on the mental health of neuropsychiatric patients in the city of Ardabil is related to social factors. In relation to economic factors, although this relationship is significant, the better the economic factors and welfare conditions of patients are, the more mental health they have. In patients who are from the lower strata of society, this effect has been negative and has caused an increase in mental illness in individuals.

Conclusion

The Ministry of Health, Treatment and Medical Education of the country needs to: 1- Identify social factors affecting health, determine their scope, and grade them according to local and cultural standards; 2- Examine the physical, psychological, and even economic effects of social factors on society; 3- Continuously examine the ups and downs and trends of social factors and their impact; 4- Determine the role of the apparatus(es), institutions, and individuals (legislative, executive, judicial, law enforcement, private, etc.) that disrupt social health and inform them and society; and 5- Prevent the apparatus(es), institutions, and individuals that disrupt social health from continuing to operate by creating a culture. In other words, the Ministry of Health, just as it is sensitive to biological, microbial, acoustic, etc. pollution and takes appropriate and necessary measures, it also needs to be sensitive to and seek solutions for psychosocial stress(es) and communication disorders(es). Therefore, in order to achieve a peaceful and tension-free society, one that enjoys emotional balance, is full of joy and happiness, and avoids excessive sadness and anger, and respects the communication aspects of individuals based on morality, humanity, and the divine, it is necessary for the Ministry of Health to encourage and guide policymakers, legislators, and executive, judicial, military, law enforcement, security, and guidance officials.

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- Conflict of Interest:** The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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