C5S1 - Makale 1

BAŞLIK:  
EN: Health Perception and Risk Behaviours of a Group of Disadvantaged Young Male Workers: AGender Perspective

Abstract

Objectives: The aim of the study is to evaluate the determinants and risk estimates of health perception and risk behaviours in a highly disadvantaged group of young male workers. Materials & Methods: The study was conducted with the participation 200 (convenience sample) young male workers working at wood industry region in Ankara. The GHQ (General Health Questionnaire) was used to deter mine the health perception of the participants. To determine the risk behaviours, a structured questionnaire was filled by the investigators by face to face interview technique.

Results: Mean age of participants was 21.5 ± 1.9 and 53.0% of them were graduated from primary school. Seventy-three percent and 50.8% of the workers were current smokers and regular alcohol comsumers, respec tively. Low educational status of father 1.8 [1.2-2.8], lack of alcohol consumption 1.3 [1.1-1.7], high work duration at current job 1.7 [1.1-2.8] and high ever work duration 1.6 [1.1-2.4] were determined to increase poor health per ception (p<0.05 for all).

Conclusion: Health education programmes regarding unhealthy risk behaviours should be provided to disadvan taged groups of working young males by taking working conditions and gender into consideration.

Key words: Disadvantaged young male workers, risk behaviours, gender, culture

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C5S1 - Makale 2

BAŞLIK:  
EN: Risk Perception, Knowledge, and Social Distance of Turkish High School Students about HIV/AIDS: ACross Sectional Study

Abstract

Objectives: The aim of the study was to evaluate risk perception, knowledge, and social distance of the students about HIV/AIDS. Methods: In this cross-sectional study, a total of 1410 students were selected from six high schools in two provinces. In 2004, they completed a structured questionnaire about AIDS knowledge, beliefs and social distance.

Results: The overall correct response rate for all items was 59.8.0% while 24.4 % of the students had no idea. They had also misconceptions especially about the transmission routes. Age, grade, type of high school, place of child hood habitat and parent’s education were associated with AIDS knowledge score. Nearly all of the students believe that HIV/AIDS is an important problem for Turkey. More than half of the subjects stated that they have no HIV transmission risk. Nearly half of the subjects expressed discomfort at the prospect of contact people with HIV/AIDS. The differences in the social distance by age, grades, place of childhood habitat, province, school type and father’s education were statistically significant. Conclusions: The data suggested that knowledge gaps remained about HIV/AIDS and individual risk perception was low. Negative attitudes towards people with HIV/AIDS were also common. Interventions to reduce social dis tance should be one of the important parts of educational programs.

Keywords: HIV/AIDS, knowledge, social distance, students

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C5S1 - Makale 3

BAŞLIK:  
EN: Sources of Contraception Knowledge of Adolescents Attending Different Types of High Schools, Ankara, Turkey

Abstract

Objective: To determine the sources of knowledge on contraception for high school students attending schools of various types. Methods: A cross-sectional study was carried out in June 2000. 344 students out of 370 (92.97%) attending their last year of various high schools in a town of Ankara were included in the study. Researchers developed a ques tionnaire and it was conducted under observation.

Results: There was a significant difference between schools as to the source of contraception knowledge (p<0.05). Students attending normal high schools (NHS) tended to use the press more to get this knowledge, compared to students of other schools. Almost none of the students of religious high schools (RHS), industrial vocational high schools (IVHS) and female vocational high schools (FVHS) knew the definition of contraception. There was a sig nificant difference between schools as to knowing at least one modern method. A higher percentage of health vocational school (HVHS) students knew at least one effective method. Female RHS students were less likely to think that the teaching of family planning as a course at school was appropriate, compared to female students of other schools (p<0.05).

Conclusion: Discussion of reproductive health information is taboo among those receiving religious education and those in closed high school environments where NHS male students attend. Turkey needs to promote edu cation of students on reproductive health systematically and to ensure that the press, the main source of infor mation, publishes reproductive health articles that are correct, clear and easy to understand.

Key Words: adolescents, contraception, knowledge, source, school

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C5S1 - Makale 4

Başlık:

EN: Outdoor noise levels of primary schools in Isparta

Abstract

Objectives: Noise, an ubiquitous environmental pollutant, around educational centers can negatively affect the health and performance of the children. This study aims to determine the noise levels of outdoor environment of primary schools; to investigate the relation between the characteristics of school environment and the outdoor noise levels.

Methods: The sound levels have been measured with a precision sound level-meter in the outdoor areas of pri mary schools. The characteristics of the environment of the primary schools have been determined. Descriptive statistics, Pearson’s correlation and Spearman’s correlation and multiple regression analysis were carried out for statistical analyses.

Results: The forty nine percent of primary schools having outdoor sound level over 55 dBA were determined. The number of all vehicle, the number of heavy vehicle, the percentage of heavy vehicle and other present noise sources were determined, that were positively correlated with outdoor noise levels. The percentage of heavy vehicle was associated with outdoor noise levels in multiple regression model.

Conclusion: As a result of this study, it has been determined that 48.8% of the schools are chronically exposed to noise level over 55 dBA. Schools in the study region are exposed to noise levels lower than those in big cities in Turkey. The noise level is related to the percentage of heavy vehicles passing on the road near the school. Precautions concerning busy car traffic, particularly at school hours, should be taken.

Key words: noise level; children; primary school

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C5S1 - Makale 5

BAŞLIK:

EN: Influence of Functional Food Products on Urinary Tract Infection

Abstract

Objectives: Food products rich in pre- and/or probiotics may affect the frequency of urinary tract infection (UTI) by altering gastrointestinal tract (GIT) flora, because ascent of bacteria in stool constitute major etiological factors in UTI. The aim of this study was to assess the influence of consumption of functional food products rich in preor probiotics on the frequency of UTI in children.

Methods: This study was conducted on 96 children aged between 6 and 191 months who had UTI and 98 children aged between 7 and 192 months who presented with complaints other than UTI. Demographic characteristics were recorded and a questionnaire that included information about the frequency and amount of consumption of functional foods rich in pre- or probiotics was completed by the mothers of all children. Additionally frequency and amount of consumption of soft drinks, fruit juices, caffeinated beverages were recorded. Results: Yoghurt was consumed more than three times a week by 59.2% and 54.6% of the control and disease groups respectively (p = 0.04). Consumption of sweets made from milk was significantly more frequent in the control group (consumption more than three times a week 22.4% vs 11.5%; p=0.03) whereas consumption of cacao was significantly more common in the UTI group (no consumption 73.2% vs 80.6%; p= 0.03).

Conclusion: As a result, consumption of functional food products rich in pre- or probiotics may have an influence on the development of urinary tract infection during childhood by altering GIT flora.

Key words: Functional foods, prebiotics, probiotics, urinary tract infection

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C5S1 - Makale 6 \*short report\*

BAŞLIK:  
EN: Cancer Incidence in Izmir, Turkey, 1996-2000

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