

Health Culture Survey Based on the Views of Clerics Focusing on Human Papillomavirus in 2018

Narges Soltanizadeh¹ , Elaheh Ainy^{2*} 

1- Department of Cultural Management and Planning, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran.

2- Vice Chancellor Research Affairs Department, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran.

*Correspondence should be addressed to Dr. Elaheh Ainy; Email: ainy121@sbmu.ac.ir

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Abstract

Background and Objective: Clerics are respected people in the society and have a great impact on society's acceptance in various social aspects; a study aimed at surveying health culture from the view point of clerics focusing on human papillomavirus (HPV) diseases was conducted in 2018.

Methods: The current study was a survey study. A number of questions were developed on the subject and in-depth interviews were conducted with 26 clerics. In this study, all the ethical considerations have been observed and the authors declared no conflict of interests.

Results: The mean age of the study population was 44.6 ± 14.9 years. All the participants were male. The majority of the respondents believed that the lack of cultural education programs was involved in the prevalence of papillomavirus infection and considered the role of cultural programs in raising public awareness related human papillomavirus as important. Modern communication technologies in daily life can be used to change the attitude of young people towards personal health. In the viewpoint of clergies, existence of a cultural problem in relation to the prevention of sexually transmitted diseases is a fundamental problem, the outcome of which is the spread of the disease due to the increasing level of secrecy in society.

Conclusion: Sexually transmitted diseases are a crucial problem and result in diseases in the society. Lack of cultural and educational programs will lead to the higher prevalence of papillomavirus infection. Cultural programs can be very effective in raising public awareness of the dangers of human papillomavirus. The influence of modern communication technologies in daily life could be used to change the attitude of young people toward health.



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Summary

Background and Objective

Women's health is one of the most important issues in women's lives. Women must take care of their own health in order to protect the health of other family members. Women's health has been of special importance since puberty. Because young girls need to prepare for pregnancy, to stay

healthy, they need more care (1). Identifying cultural components plays an important role in creating a culture of demanding from policy makers, including in the field of health and in the recipients of related services leading to the development and promotion of the health culture in the country (2).

Numerous studies have shown the role of spiritual health in preventing, reducing, and controlling diseases (3-7).

The study of human papillomavirus diseases in the Iranian population is considered as a priority and a necessity due to the importance of infection with this virus and its consequences. Since clerics are respected people in the society and have a great impact on society's acceptance in various social aspects, the present study aimed to survey health culture from the perspective of clerics focusing on human papillomavirus diseases by determining the prevailing paradigm in the society.

Methods

Compliance with ethical guidelines: In the briefing session, after explaining the importance of and necessity for conducting the study, the professors' consent was obtained to participate in the study.

This was a survey study. It was carried out in 2018 to investigate the viewpoints of clerics regarding the prevention of human papillomavirus to extract a suitable model of the views of this population to help solve women's health problems. The questions were designed according to the purpose of the study. In-depth interviews were conducted with 26 clerics.

Results

All the participants were male. The majority of respondents believed that the lack of cultural education programs was involved in the prevalence of papillomavirus infection and considered the role of cultural programs in raising public awareness about human papillomavirus. The influence of modern communication technologies in daily life can be used to change the attitude of young people towards personal health. In the viewpoint of clerics, existence of a cultural problem in relation to the prevention of sexually transmitted diseases is a fundamental problem. The increasing spread of the disease is due to the increasing level of secrecy in the society.

Conclusion

Health is a fundamental right and need of all human beings. The development of any society is judged by the quality of the health of the people of that society, as well as the degree of protection of deprived people against the factors that harm the health of that society. These days, health perspectives have gained a broader perspective and in this regard, special attention has been paid to non-clinical determinants of health, including the role of cultural beliefs.

A pathological study of the diseases, for example, mental disorders, showed that many

diseases result from numerous factors including the cultural practices and beliefs, which could affect a person's coping style with illness and sometimes help in dealing with it. On the other hand, these inappropriate cultural factors could lead to the occurrence and spread of some diseases, such as human papillomavirus. The role of health culture in the treatment of this disease is very effective.

The results of the present study confirm that the lack of educational and cultural programs and the lack of use of new technologies play a major role in the prevalence of this disease. Therefore, the need for culture in this field is felt more than ever. Findings from other studies also indicate that religious affiliation of parents/guardians may influence the decision to accept human papillomavirus vaccination for girls; however, in some studies the role of religion has been considered as ineffective (8). There was also no association between religiosity and vaccination status. Nevertheless, a significant relationship has been observed between religiosity and other assessed variables (9).

The intervention of the clergy will be very effective in convincing those who resist vaccination. The clergy can help the successful vaccination by the health system by holding briefing sessions for the public. Involving the family in preventing the disease, the right perception in religion and helping religious beliefs to control the disease will play an important role in preventing and reducing the disease.

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Ethical considerations

According to the authors, the research ethics committee of Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences has approved this study with the ethics code [IR.SBMU.REC.1397.012](https://doi.org/10.21860/IR.SBMU.REC.1397.012).

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Conflict of interest

The authors of the article did not report any conflict of interest in this study.

Authors' contribution

Designing, implementation, data entering and article writing: first author and designing the study and data analysis and article writing: second author.

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ثقافة الصحة من وجهة نظر رجال الدين بالتركيز على أمراض فيروس بابلوماي البشري عام ٢٠١٩

نرجس سلطاني زادة^١، الهة عيني^{٢*}

١- فرج الإدارة والتخطيط الثقافي، جامعة الشهيد بهشتي للعلوم الطبية، طهران، إيران.

٢- مركز دراسات جامعة الشهيد بهشتي للعلوم الطبية، طهران، إيران.

* المراسلات الموجهة إلى الدكتور الهة عيني؛ البريد الإلكتروني: ainy121@sbmu.ac.ir

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الملخص

خلفية البحث وأهدافه: بما أن رجال الدين يحظون باحترام المجتمع و يؤدون دوراً كبيراً في إقناع المجتمع، فقد قامت هذه الدراسة باستطلاع آراء هذه الفئة من المجتمع تجاه الصحة الاجتماعية من منظور أمراض فيروس بابلوماي البشري عام ٢٠١٩ للميلاد.

منهجية البحث: تقوم منهجية البحث على أساس منهجية إستطلاع الآراء. وللقيام بهذه الدراسة تم إعداد مجموعة من الأسئلة التي طرحت على فئة من أفراد المجتمع. وقد جمعت المعطيات بعد القيام بمقابلة ٢٦ من رجال الدين. تمت مراعاة جميع الموارد الأخلاقية في هذا البحث وإضافة الى هذا فإن مؤلفي البحث لم يشيروا الى أي تضارب في المصالح.

المعطيات: الفئة العمرية التي أجريت عليها الدراسة تتراوح بين ١٤ إلى ٤٤ عاماً و كان كلهم من الرجال. وقد قال معظم المشاركين في الدراسة أنهم يعتقدون أنّ انعدام برامج و تخطيط دقيق كان سبباً في تفشي فيروس بابلوما و أكدّ جميع المشاركين على أنّ وجود برامج ثقافي و توعوي ممنهج يمكن أن يساعد على منع تفشي هذا الفيروس. كما أثبتت الدراسة أنّ استخدام شبكات التواصل الاجتماعي يمكن أن تؤدي دوراً كبيراً في توعية جيل الشباب بهذا الأمر. أما رجال الدين فقد كانوا يعتقدون أنّ الأمراض الجنسية كانت الأكثر خطراً على المجتمع بسبب ضعف التثقيف بهذا الشأن و التستر على هذا الجانب من الحياة.

الاستنتاج: تشكل الأمراض الجنسية مشكلة محورية قد يؤدي تفشيها إلى مشاكل حادة وعويصة في المجتمع. لذلك انعدام برنامج توعوي و عدم السعي لتوعية الأفراد بهذا الأمر ممكن أن يخلق مشاكل كبيرة تضر بالمجتمع. لذلك يمكن أن تؤدي البرامج الثقافية والمبادرات التوعوية من شأنها أن تؤدي دوراً إيجابياً كبيراً في تعزيز سلامة المجتمع. كما يمكن استخدام شبكات التواصل الاجتماعي للتأثير على شريحة الشباب الأكثر استخداماً لهذه الشبكات.

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نظرسنجی فرهنگ سلامت از دیدگاه روحانیون با تمرکز بر بیماری‌های ناشی از ویروس پاپیلومای انسانی در سال ۱۳۹۷

نرگس سلطانی‌زاده^۱، الهه عینی^{۲*}

۱- گروه مدیریت و برنامه‌ریزی فرهنگی، دانشگاه علوم پزشکی شهید بهشتی، تهران، ایران.

۲- معاونت پژوهشی، دانشگاه علوم پزشکی شهید بهشتی، تهران، ایران.

*مکاتبات خطاب به دکتر الهه عینی؛ رایانامه: ainy121@sbmu.ac.ir

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نظرسنجی سلامت

چکیده

سابقه و هدف: از آنجایی که روحانیون افراد مورد احترام جامعه هستند و تأثیر زیادی بر پذیرش جامعه در جنبه‌های مختلف اجتماعی دارند، مطالعه‌ای با هدف نظرسنجی فرهنگ سلامت از دیدگاه روحانیون با تمرکز بر بیماری‌های ناشی از ویروس پاپیلومای انسانی (HPV) در سال ۱۳۹۷ انجام شده است.

روش کار: مطالعه حاضر از نوع پیمایشی نظرسنجی است. برای انجام مطالعه تعدادی پرسش درباره موضوع مد نظر طراحی شد و از جمعیت تعیین‌شده مصاحبه حضوری صورت گرفت. داده‌ها با استفاده از مصاحبه عمیق با ۲۶ متخصص مذهبی (روحانیون) جمع‌آوری شد. در این پژوهش همه موارد اخلاقی رعایت شده است و مؤلفان مقاله تضاد منافی گزارش نکرده‌اند.

یافته‌ها: میانگین سنی جمعیت بررسی‌شده $44/6 \pm 14/9$ سال بود. همه نمونه‌ها مرد بودند. بالاترین درصد افراد بررسی‌شده معتقد بودند نبود برنامه‌های آموزشی فرهنگی در شیوع آلودگی به ویروس پاپیلوما نقش دارد و نقش برنامه‌های فرهنگی را در آگاهی جامعه از خطرات ناشی از ویروس پاپیلومای انسانی مهم دانستند. در تغییر نگرش جوانان درباره بهداشت و سلامت فردی می‌توان از نفوذ فناوری‌های نوین ارتباطی در زندگی روزمره بهره جست. از دید روحانیون وجود مشکل فرهنگی برای پیشگیری از بیماری‌های مقاربتی مشکلی محوری بود که پیامد آن شیوع و بروز بیماری به دلیل بالا رفتن میزان پنهان‌کاری در جامعه است.

نتیجه‌گیری: بیماری‌های مقاربتی مشکل محوری است که پیامد آن شیوع و بروز بیماری در جامعه خواهد بود. نبود برنامه‌های آموزشی فرهنگی به شیوع آلودگی بیشتر ویروس پاپیلوما منجر خواهد شد. از این رو، برنامه‌های فرهنگی در افزایش آگاهی جامعه نسبت به خطرات ناشی از ویروس پاپیلومای انسانی می‌تواند بسیار مؤثر واقع شود. برای تغییر نگرش جوانان درباره بهداشت و سلامت فردی می‌توان از نفوذ فناوری‌های نوین ارتباطی در زندگی روزمره مدد گرفت.

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