

Abstract

Student name: Ahmad Amiri
Thesis Supervisor: Dr. Mina Shabani

Title Prevalence of psychiatric disorders in Zanjan lead company employees

Back ground: : Regarding the high prevalence of psychiatric disorders in various human societies and high rates of occupational dysfunction And consequently the high costs of job systems in addition to the costs of pharmaceutical and psychological treatment and maintenance in the care centers, the need for intervention before the destruction of the person's performance through primary and secondary prevention programs and screening the cases to intervene seems necessary at the time and it is designed to identify the frequency of cases for subsequent interventional planning.

Method: : Out of the total staff of Zanjan Lead and Zinc Corporation, 347 employees were selected randomly and categorized as the statistical sample based on the volume of each unit of production and administration to the whole society. At first, the Demographic Information Questionnaire and the SCL-90-R test were performed for all participants in the study, in subjects with a SCL-90-R score of higher than the diagnostic cut, clinical interview was conducted by a psychiatrics resident based on DSM-IV. To control the effect of the interviewer, a semi-structured diagnostic test was used to control the degree of diagnostic bias. After completing the sampling, data was analyzed by SPSS software version 23.

Results: In This study, 96% of patients were male and 4% were female. On the other hand, 28% were between 20 to 30 years old, 45.5% were between 31 to 40 years old, 16.7% were between 41 to 50 years old and 0.9% between 51 and 60 years old. In this statistical society, 9.8% lack of job satisfaction, 28.8%, 47% moderate and 14.4% had high job satisfaction. 8% of the subjects had a history of mental disorders. in terms of overall severity of mental disorders (GSI), 50.5% were healthy and 50% suspected of mental disorders (36% mild, 12.1% moderate and 4.9% severe), the most common disorder was paranoid thinkings and the least of them was physical complaints. The prediction of the general severity index of psychiatric disorders (GSI) was not meaningful on the basis of exposure to heavy metals at the level of $P < 0.05$. The level of exposure to heavy metals is not related to the overall severity of psychiatric disorders and the prevalence of psychiatric disorders.

Conclusion: Based on the results, there was no significant relationship between the level of exposure to heavy metals and the severity index of general psychiatric disorders (GSI) as well as psychiatric disorders. The best predictor of GSI in Zanjan lead workers is work satisfaction, and then, respectively Income and marriage are the next predictors. Also, the results of correlation coefficients indicate that the age and the number of children, employment history, income, job satisfaction, and wife's job have a reverse and significant relationship ($P < 0.05$) with general Psychiatric disorders (GSI). This means that with the increase in age, number of children, employment history and income and satisfaction with work, the overall severity of psychiatric disorders is reduced and vice versa.

امضاء دانشجو :
امضاء استاد راهنما :
امضاء معاون پژوهشی دانشکده پزشکی :
امضاء معاون پژوهشی دانشگاه :