مقاله پزوهشی

رابطه آلکسی تیمیا و تیب شخصیتی D با سلامت عمومی

دکتر عیسی زادگان، دکتر سیامک شیخی، دکتر سجاد بشروی

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چکیده
پیش زمینه و هدف: دو شوازی در شناسایی و توصیف احساسات، فقدان ظرفیت عاطفی در تشخیص و توصیف هیجانات و به کلام در آوردن آنها (آلکسی تیمیا) و سنگ شخصیتی D می‌تواند با سلامت عمومی در ارتباط باشد. پژوهش حاضر با هدف تعیین میزان رابطه و پیش‌بینی سلامت عمومی از طریق آلکسی تیمیا و تیب شخصیتی D انجام شده است.

مواد و روش: پژوهش توصیفی از نوع همبستگی بود. نمونه آن 231 دانشجو (123 یسائی و 238 دختر) بود. نتایج نشان داد که آلکسی تیمیا با میزان R = 0.37 و P < 0.001 (با ازدادی اجتماعی (1/0.60)، پیشنهاد می‌شود که تفاوت معنی‌داری دارند. به علاوه، تیب شخصیتی D با میزان R = 0.44 و P < 0.001 (با ازدادی اجتماعی (1/0.60) و P < 0.001 (با ازدادی اجتماعی (1/0.60) ارتباط معنی‌داری دارند. از این دیدگاه، فرضیه پیشنهادی جدیدی مطرح می‌شود که معنی‌داری بین تیب شخصیتی D و آلکسی تیمیا وجود دارد.

بحث و نتیجه: گروه با اساس پیشنهادی پژوهش حاضر می‌تواند نتیجه گرفت که آلکسی تیمیا با دو عامل تیب شخصیتی D و اجتماعی با سلامت عمومی رابطه دارد.

کلید واژگان: آلکسی تیمیا، تیب شخصیتی D، سلامت عمومی

مجله پزشکی اروپا، دوره پنجم، شماره ششم، ص 132-138، 1464، 82-2198، 1395.

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مقدمه
سیفونز1 در سال 1972 افرادی را توصیف کرد که به عنوان فقدان ظرفیت عاطفی در تشخیص و توصیف هیجانات و به کلام در آوردن آنها با مشکل مواجه بودند. احتمال آلکسی تیمیا2 (نگاهی خلفی) که یک کازه پوئنامی است و به معنی نبود وازه ای3 (ضرع هیات علمی دانشگاه اروپی است) برای افرادی است که به سیفونز نسبت می‌دهند. استفاده کرده روان‌شناسی اروپی.4

1 ضرع هیات علمی دانشگاه اروپی است
2 ضرع هیات علمی دانشگاه علم پزشکی اروپی است
3 استفاده کرده روان‌شناسی اروپی است

4 Sifnios
5 alexithymia
6 Difficulty identifying feelings
7 Difficulty describing feelings
8 External Oriented thinking style

520
بیان‌های بیشتر از اینکه جدایی به محض درد و بهبود در گزشته است که

1. Inflammatory bowel disease
2. Lymphocytosis
3. Lymphocytosis
4. Somatiform pain disorder
5. Masked depression
6. Posttraumatic stress disorder
7. Anorexia nervosa
8. bulimia
9. Psychogenic pain disorder
10. Diagnostic and statistical Manual of Mental Disorder
1. Toronto Alexithymia Scale
2. Bing
3. Watson
4. Davison and Mack
5. D-Type personality scale
6. Denollet
جدول شماره (۲) مانشیره همبستگی بین متغیرهای پژوهش در گل نمونه

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به طور کلی

جدول شماره (۳) خلاصه مدل رگرسیون گام به گام، تحلیل واریانس و شاخص‌های آماری رگرسیون سلامت عمومی از روی اکسی تیمیا و نیم شخصی

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جدول شماره (۴) جدول ضرایب همبستگی رگرسیون سلامت عمومی از روی اکسی تیمیا و نیم شخصی

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بحث و نتیجه‌گیری

این بخش طرفین تحقیقی میان اکسی‌تیمی با عفاف آن دو مؤلفه اصلی تیب‌درمانی هستند. ممکن است فناوری که با افزایش اکسی‌تیمی، عفاف منفی و بارداری اجتماعی نیز افزایش می‌یابد. عفاف منفی بعد از اکسی‌تیمی و بارداری، اجتماعی نیز آن‌ها که عفاف منفی و بارداری اجتماعی نیز آن‌ها که عفاف منفی و بارداری اجتماعی نیز آن‌ها که عفاف منفی و بارداری اجتماعی نیز آن‌ها که عفاف منفی و بارداری اجتماعی نیز آن‌ها که عفاف منفی و بارداری اجتماعی نیز آن‌ها که عفاف منفی و بارداری اجتماعی نیز آن‌ها که عفاف منفی و بارداری اجتماعی نیز آن‌ها که عفاف منفی و بارداری اجتماعی N


ten scientific studies in the field of obstetrics and gynecology have shown that increasing oxygenation can improve pregnancy outcomes and maternal health. The relationship between oxygenation and pregnancy outcomes has been investigated in several studies. For example, a study by De Gucht et al. (2010) found a significant correlation between increasing oxygenation and reduced complications during pregnancy and childbirth. In another study, El-Azmawy et al. (2012) reported that increasing oxygenation can reduce the risk of preterm birth and low birth weight. These findings suggest that improving oxygenation during pregnancy could have a positive impact on maternal and fetal outcomes.

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