

Spatial analysis of common diseases of women in metropolis

Case Study: Tehran metropolis

Mostafa Taleshi ^a, Fahimeh Shobeirian ^b

^a Department of Geography, Payam-e Noor University, Tehran, Iran,

^a Sustainable Development of Geographical Environment Excellence,
Shahid Beheshti University, Iran.

^b Geography and Urban Planning , Department of Geography, Payam-e Noor University , Tehran, Iran.

^b Corresponding author: f_shobeirian@yahoo.com

© Authour(s)

OIDA International Journal of Sustainable Development, Ontario International Development Agency, Canada

ISSN 1923-6654 (print) ISSN 1923-6662 (online)

Available at <http://www.ssrn.com/link/OIDA-Intl-Journal-Sustainable-Dev.html>

Abstract: The rapid development of urbanization in recent decades in many developing countries, especially in the National Metropolis Damages provided for citizens. One of the most important of these injuries, diseases, and spatial distribution of these diseases in urban areas. Spatial analysis of disease citizens and examine how the allocation of health and medical resources, One of the ways to achieve integrated management of urban health in the metropolis is among the developing countries[11]. As one of the major metropolitan cities of Tehran metropolis always has problems and plenty of living and housing is limited .In this study, spatial analysis of common diseases in women are recognized metropolitan Tehran, It is obvious that the condition of women in urban society exerts considerable losses every Plan and modify will help a lot in this matter, To achieve the ultimate objective of urban planning as well as urban areas is considered[3]. The results show that the spatial distribution of gynecological function of sociality-economic conditions and spatial distribution of health facilities is Environmental damage so achieve urban health systems in large cities solve environmental problems on the one hand create the Family health centers, particularly for women and also the very important and critical.

Keywords: urban health, women's diseases, spatial analysis, metropolis, Tehran

Introduction

With socio-economic factors such as physical dimensions consistently effective urban health, emotional, IQ and mental, environmental, economic, social, cultural and ethical citizens Is important[1]. The big cities can be, as a large organization. In this organization, a set of institutions and practices, in order to achieve the goals of today's engagement, participation and interaction in urban management are central concepts[4],[6]. Urban management is trying to choose between public, private and civil society, competitiveness and balance, and also trying to choose between three aspects of political, economic and social, to provide balance and coordination aspects in an integrated and provide visibility[3]. However, a glimpse, we can say that people around the world have had a longer life and are healthier than ever, But this progress and improved living conditions in many cases are unfair And large differences in the health status of people in corners, corners of the world can be seen, The health problems are changing every day[8]. The aging of the world population, the effects of poor management and global transition from infectious diseases to non-communicable diseases and chronic diseases ,Health systems in urban communities are faced with many problems that Requires that decisions and management methods are more comprehensive and more coherent[14].

Identify areas of research

Tehran metropolis of 51 degrees longitude and 51 degrees 17 minutes and 33 minutes Along the east and 35 degrees 36 minutes north latitude and 35 degrees 44 minutes has been. Tehran in the area between the mountains and the desert in the southern foothills of the Alborz range is wide. [8] (Fig 1) Spatial development Tehran metropolitan area in the foothills and plains on the southern slopes of the Alborz has been. North and east elevations, the city developed in the limited and specific geographical conditions of the desert southwest, and the high level of groundwater development in this area is also limited. Therefore, the western part of the city because of its relatively favorable geographical conditions, Area is considered suitable for development. Topographic conditions of the

physical and urban spatial structure, especially in the northern parts of the city, has a direct impact. The height difference in some parts of the city, certain aspects of Tehran, Tehran view from the north so that the data. And the mountainous landscape of downtown urban morphology has been effective [6]. The age distribution of the population of Tehran, with a special order. South area (areas bordering the city and Rey Islam) have the highest percentage of 14-0 in its place. This situation is due to an increase in the fertility rate and immigration from these regions are also the regions with the lowest proportion of elderly population. This age group is mainly focused on the northern part of the city have found [10]. Thus, Tehran metropolitan area population of approximately one quarter of the nation in its place. This leads to the spread and intensity of pressures on the environment and consequently the incidence of environmental pollution, Resource degradation and loss of natural spaces and the subsequent increased need for Tehran citizens to a healthy environment and hence improve urban planning in metropolitan Tehran [7].

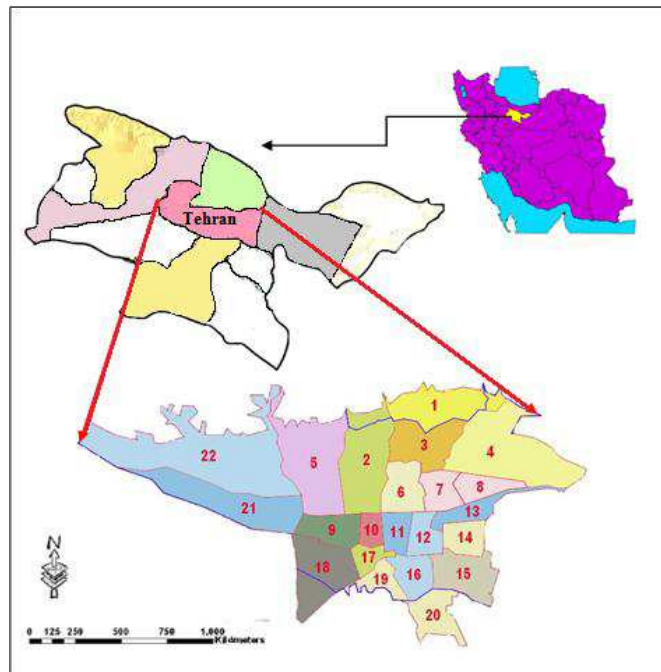


Fig 1: Map of Tehran

Materials and Methods

Due to lack of database of common diseases of women, especially in Tehran. So in order to conduct field studies of questionnaire is used to identify the disease. The population selected for this study were women in Tehran. But for information, after extensive studies on the spatial distribution of public hospitals in Tehran, Three examples of public hospitals, according to the social - economic as well as the spatial distribution of urban population in Tehran hospitals encompasses the entire city has been selected:

- Taleghani Hospital in Tehran Municipality (geographical area north of the city)
- Imam Hossein hospital in Tehran 7 municipalities (geographical area downtown)
- Loghman Hospital in Tehran 's 11 area (geographic area south of the city)

The method of data collection, the first volume of this three-hospital Stats women have been evaluated. The approximate volume of referrals per week, days of the most densely selected references to most types of disease are examined. Choose any of the hospitals in different regions of the north, center and south of Tehran, will help. Various factors - economic, social and environmental conditions in each of these areas and the relationship was analyzed for women in Tehran, given the breadth of the sample population through three hospital workload and cost of the study decided. Sampling was also done exactly according to hospital visits. In this study, for the distribution of common diseases in the city in our analysis of women The region is divided according to geographical location.

Research findings

The results of the spatial analysis of common diseases of women in Tehran metropolis show The highest rates of hypertension-related diseases, with more than 32 percent, with 29 percent of women diseases, lipid by 28%, heart disease and diabetes by 26 percent in each Finally mental illness With more than 22 percent.

The results of the spatial relationships between socioeconomic indicators consistently show that women with the disease. That the amplitude equal to 309/0 and $PV = 0/000$ is due to the smaller number to be above 05/0 so it could be concluded that there are place the variable distribution of diseases of women with total social indices relationship have meaning for example in connection with distribution of diseases of women in different regions and the amount of the income and the condition of economic survey direct relation exists with low income some of the various kinds of diseases such as mental illness and psychological increases Many of the women due to economic situation too late to centers that in most cases especially in specific diseases (cancer, ms, etc. .) advanced disease in the early stages.

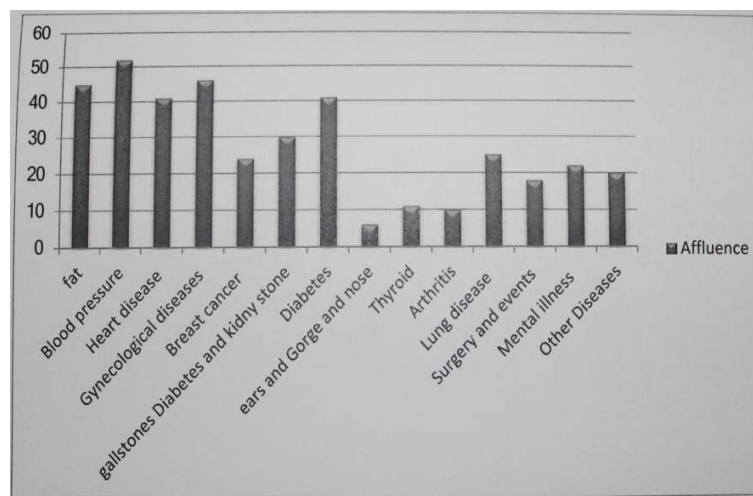


Fig 2: Distribution of common diseases of women by referring to examples in Tehran

Conclusion

culture and society and economy as pillars of fundamental and effective urban life is considered. In the past few decades has been always the issue health of citizens due to the subjects and treatment conditions presenting physicians health services and education in[16]. While the issue of the health issues in important addition to the medicine of cultural factors and the role, social and economic and population health in the elevation of society , Thus promote health system not necessarily represent those based on health care, but also due to the improved decision making and planning economic, political, cultural to improve life conditions and livelihood and housing and leisure and meeting needs of diverse individuals and also development of awareness and literacy and education and life style and nutrition and health behavior the people[17]. In this regard medical geography analysis and especially on space guidelines for basic health system in metropolis. With regard to the principles of the theory provides health.

References

- [1] Amani,Mehdi(2001),Iran demographics,samt,Tehran
- [2] Mak Mahun, Piu Tomas , Translate by kiumarse nasery(1985), Epidemiological metods
- [3] Bahreiny,Hosein(2005),Sustainable development,cheshme publications
- [4] Boshrieh,Hosein(1975),public sociology,Tehran,Nashr
- [5] Purmohamad Rezamohamad (2008),land using planning,Samt
- [6] Dehghany,Mashady zade(2000), Analysis of the Characteristics of urban planning
- [7] Zare,Bizan (2006),social and economic demographics
- [8] Zardoshte Hushvar,(2003),Iran georaghy Potology.jahade daneshgahy,Tehran

- [9] Statistical Center of Iran
- [10] Centre for Municipal Studies of Tehran
- [11] A.B Christie (1987); *Infection Diseases Epidemiology and clinical practice*, fourth edition
- [12] Bennett and Plum (2004); *Cecil Textbook of Medicine 22nd edition*, Saunders Publisher
- [13] Beheman, Kliegman, Jenson (2004) *Nelson Textbook of Pediatrics*, 17th edition
- [14] Bunnars et al, (1999), *Inhabitants Perception of Urban Green Areas in the city of Rome*
- [15] *Dracaculiasis*, (1996), progress towards global eradication, *weekly Epidemiological Record*
- [16] David L. Heymann. (edit): *Control of Communicable Diseases Manual*, (2004), An Official report of the American Public Health Association; 18th edition.
- [17] Mohammadi, A, et, (2006), *Necessity Attention to shares Green Space and connection*