





مركز خدمات ترجمه تخصصى ترجمه بازار

نام مشتری نمونه ترجمه مقاله رشته ---

> شماره پروژه ترجمه نمونه ترجمه









استفاده از مقیاس خطر سکته مغزی و راهنمای سبک زندگی که موجب ارتقا سبک زندگی سالم و کاهش عوامل خطر سکته مغزی می شود.

چکیده

اهداف: هدف از این مطالعه تعیین تأثیر مقیاس خطر سکته مغزی و سبک زندگی (M-SRSguide) در ارتقا سبک زندگی سالم و کاهش عوامل خطر سکته در افراد در معرض خطر بوده است.

روش ها: این تحقیق یک آزمایش بالینی به روی دو گروه کنترل پیش آزمون و پس آزمون بود. جمعیت قابل دسترسی، افراد در معرض سکته مغزی در جامعه هستند (استان کالیمانتان غربی و شرقی ، اندونزی). ۳۲ شرکت کننده در گروه تصادفی و ۳۲ شرکت کننده در گروه کنترل شده در این مطالعه شرکت کردند. روش نمونه گیری به صورت تصادفی منظم بود. ما با استفاده از یک طرح بلوک تصادفی نمونه را به گروه تصادفی و کنترل اختصاص می دهیم. گروه مداخله از M-SRSguide استفاده کردند. گروه کنترل شده از کتابچه راهنما برای ارزیابی خود از خطر سکته مغزی استفاده کردند. اندازه گیری سبک زندگی سالم و عوامل خطر سکته مغزی قبل و شش ماه بعد از آزمایش انجام شد.

نتایج: بین سبک زندگی سالم و عوامل خطر سکته مغزی بین دو گروه بعد از آزمایش تفاوت معنی داری وجود نداشت (P> 0.05). تجزیه و تحلیل موارد ارزیابی سبک زندگی سالم در گروه تصادفی، افزایش رژیم های غذایی سالم ، الگوی فعالیت و کنترل استرس پس از استفاده از M-SRSguide را نشان داد.

متن اصلی (انگلیسی) در صفحه بعدی آمده است ...





Use of mobile-stroke risk scale and lifestyle guidance promote healthy lifestyles and decrease stroke risk factors



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ABSTRACT

Objective: The purpose of this study was to determine the effectiveness of Mobile-Stroke Risk Scale and Life Style Guidance (M-SRSguide) in promoting a healthy lifestyle and reducing stroke risk factors in atrisk persons.

Methods: This research was an clinical trial with a pre-test and post-test control group design. The accessible population is persons at risk of stroke in the community (West and East Kalimantan Province, Indonesia). Thirty-two participants in the intervention group and 32 participants in the control group participated in this study. The sampling method was systematic random sampling. We allocate the sample into the intervention and control groups using a randomized block design. The intervention group used the M-SRSguide. The control group used manual book for a self-assessment of stroke risk. The measurement of a healthy lifestyle and the stroke risk factors was performed before and six months after the intervention.

What is known?

- Long-time rehabilitation periods after a stroke lead to significant economic burdens on the health care system.
- The use of information technology that can be installed in the smartphone is potentially developed to prevent stroke attack.
- The Mobile-Stroke Risk Scale and Life Style Guidance (M-SRSguide) is a simple open-source progressive web application
 that can be installed on a smartphone or accessed on the website,
 used to determine stroke risk, offers instructions for a healthy
 lifestyle based on current risk levels, and information on health
 programs at public health centers closest to an individual's home.

What is new?

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 The use of the M-SRSguide application can increase healthy lifestyles especially in healthy diets, activity patterns, and stress control.

1. Introduction

The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that non-communicable diseases (NCDs) are the biggest causes of death: 41 million people die every year because of NCDs (71% of all deaths globally) [1]. Data from basic health research shows that stroke prevalence in Indonesia based on diagnosis by health professionals or symptoms was 12.1 per million in people 15 years and older in 2013 [2]. An increase in the number of stroke patients, a decrease in quality of life, and long-time rehabilitation periods lead to significant economic burdens on the health care system. It is estimated that the total direct and indirect costs due to stroke in the United States in 2008 was US\$65.5 billion. Direct costs accounted for 67% of the total costs, while the remaining 33% were from indirect costs [3]. Funding through health insurance will not be enough if