

An investigation of Factors Related to Aggression in Clients Referring to Ardebil Forensic Medicine Center in 1398

Abstract

Background and objective : Given the increasing violence in Iranian society, and especially Ardabil, which ranks second in terms of the prevalence of street fighting in the country and the personal and social harms of violence, the high cost to the individual and society, the increase in family damages and divorce, Increasing the number of inmates, homicide and crime in the community, this study aimed to investigate the factors associated with aggressive behavior that were identified and documented in the Ardabil Forensic Center.

Methods : In this study, the existing data were obtained from the files registered in Ardabil Forensic Medical Center in 1398. In the first step, based on the objectives of the study and specialists opinion, the data collection table was formulated as a checklist, and in the second step, the information required for each individual, including age, sex, level of socioeconomic, education, psychological and family problems were obtained from existing files in Ardabil Forensic Center.

Results: In this study, 68 aggression cases referred to forensic medicine in Ardabil city were studied. Of these, 70.6% (48 cases) were males and 29.4% (20 cases) females. People ranged in age from 17 to 68 years. The mean age of the participants was 35.18 ± 13.14 years. The majority (30.9%) had a diploma degree, the majority(61.8%) were married and the rest (38.2) were single. 55.9% (38 cases) of the employed and the rest (44.1%) were unemployed. Most (76.5%) were urban and the rest were rural. It was also found that poor economic status with 60.3% (41 cases) had the highest frequency, followed by moderate (29.5%) and good (7.4%) with 5.9% (4 cases), respectively. 5.9% (4 cases) had a history of mental illness. 13.2% (9 cases) reported financial problems and 14.7% (10 cases) reported family problems, 4.4% (3 cases) reported death of parents in the last year. 4 cases (5.9%) had a history of anger and violence, and 1 case (1.5%) reported history of suicide. On the subject of cause of aggression 11 cases were unknown. The most common cause of aggression was insulting with 14 cases (24.6%), followed by financial problems with 13 cases (22.8%) and honor issues with 12 cases (21.1%).

Conclusion : Considering that in the this study most of the people referring to forensic medicine were young, male and city resident, in the event of serious physical injuries it can cause socioeconomic costs as a result of the loss of active labor force in the community. Given that most of the violence has taken place in urban areas with poor economic status, planning for job creation for young individuals and life skills training for families can reduce stress, reduce aggression, and then reduce violence in the society.

Keywords: Aggression, Violence, Forensic Medicine