

**Keywords:** Keywords : Child-centered play therapy, somatic problems ,parental stress

## **Spiritual intelligence, general health and craving dependence of shisha addiction**

**Subject:** Addiction, reward and punishment

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**Background and Aim:** Objective: This study aims to determine the relationship between spiritual intelligence and general health craving dependence of shisha has been made.

**Methods:** The research was descriptive, correlation method. Therefore the addiction centers Kordkouy city in 2013, a sample of 80 patients were selected randomly. Tools used in this study consisted of Spiritual Intelligence Scale (ISIS), general health (GHQ-12) and a second Craving Questionnaire (DDQ) has been. Data using Pearson correlation, regression, t-test analysis was performed.

**Results:** The results suggest that the general health, spiritual intelligence better predictor of craving is dependent on the shisha. Also Spiritual intelligence is associated with general health and age there are shisha so that spiritual intelligence increases with age. In addition to the general health, age-related craving a shisha there is no relationship. According to the findings of this study is not the impact of education on spiritual intelligence dependents.

**Conclusion:** : Spiritual intelligence in increasing general health, and general health the desire to reduce the role. So what people have better mental health and spiritual intelligence Are lower than a craving.

**Keywords:** Spiritual intelligence, General Health, Craving

## **Comparison of fatigue severity, pain behavior and coping strategies in patients with irritable bowel syndrome and migraine**

**Subject:** Pain

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**Background and Aim:** The aim of this study was to compare the severity of fatigue, pain behavior and coping strategies in patients with irritable bowel syndrome and migraine, respectively.

**Methods:** This study used a causal-comparative. The population consisted of patients referred to Imam Khomeini Hospital in Ardabil city in 2014, with an average age (17 to 57) were formed. A total of 110 patients were enrolled in the study, 45 patients with IBS and 65 controls were selected. To collect data from the Krupp Fatigue Severity Scale, Zarkhopsca pain behavior and coping strategies was used. Data analysis Mean, independent sample T-test and SPSS 17 tests were analyzed.

**Results:** The results showed no significant difference between fatigue severity and coping strategies between patients with irritable bowel syndrome and migraine was found ( $P > 0/05$ ). The two groups of patients with irritable bowel syndrome and migraine patients complain of pain and avoidance subscales were significant, the average of irritable bowel syndrome, respectively ( $M = 15.86$ ), ( $M = 6.7$ ) and migraine ( $M = 16.55$ ), ( $M = 7.6$ ), respectively.

**Conclusion:** Our results showed difference in pain behavior between patients with irritable bowel syndrome and migraine.

**Keywords:** Fatigue severity, coping strategies, pain behavior, irritable bowel syndrome, migraine.

### **Comparison of the NEO Five-Factor personality indicators, quality of life among patients with irritable bowel syndrome and those with substance abuse**

**Subject:** Addiction, reward and punishment

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**Background and Aim:** The aim of this study was to compare the Neo Five Factor Personality Index, Quality of life in patients with irritable bowel syndrome and those with substance abuse.

**Methods:** This study used a causal-comparative. The study population included patients referred to Imam Khomeini Hospital and Addiction camping Ardabil city in 2014, with an average age (15 to 60) comprised. 105 students were selected by the 44 patients with IBS and 61 were chosen as addicts. Data collected by the NEO-Five Factor Inventory (NEO-FFI) and quality of life (SF-36) was used. Data analysis Mean, independent sample T-test and SPSS 17 tests were analyzed.

**Results:** The results showed that between the NEO-Five Factor Index of extroversion mean ( $M = 27.61$ ) for irritable bowel syndrome and addicts with mean ( $M = 23.17$ ) had a significant difference ( $P < 0.01$ ). The two groups of patients with irritable bowel syndrome and addicts in eight QOL scale, the subscales