



() -

*

**

۱

۲

()

)

(

)

-

(

.(P> /)

(P> /)

(P< /)

.(P> /)

(P< /)

.(P> /)

.(P< /)

:

/ / : - / / :

*

Email: pooladfar@sums.ac.ir

**

()

() ()

(Affective) (Cognitive)

- (-)

$$\frac{I}{I_0} = \frac{A(\lambda)}{A_0(\lambda)}$$

where I and I_0 are the intensities of the incident and transmitted light, respectively, and A and A_0 are the absorbances of the sample and the reference, respectively.

The absorbance of the sample is measured at a wavelength of 415 nm, which is the maximum absorbance of the complex formed between the protein and the dye.

The absorbance of the reference is measured at a wavelength of 415 nm, which is the maximum absorbance of the complex formed between the protein and the dye.

The absorbance of the sample is measured at a wavelength of 415 nm, which is the maximum absorbance of the complex formed between the protein and the dye.

The absorbance of the reference is measured at a wavelength of 415 nm, which is the maximum absorbance of the complex formed between the protein and the dye.

The absorbance of the sample is measured at a wavelength of 415 nm, which is the maximum absorbance of the complex formed between the protein and the dye.

The absorbance of the reference is measured at a wavelength of 415 nm, which is the maximum absorbance of the complex formed between the protein and the dye.

The absorbance of the sample is measured at a wavelength of 415 nm, which is the maximum absorbance of the complex formed between the protein and the dye.

The absorbance of the reference is measured at a wavelength of 415 nm, which is the maximum absorbance of the complex formed between the protein and the dye.

The absorbance of the sample is measured at a wavelength of 415 nm, which is the maximum absorbance of the complex formed between the protein and the dye.

The absorbance of the reference is measured at a wavelength of 415 nm, which is the maximum absorbance of the complex formed between the protein and the dye.

The absorbance of the sample is measured at a wavelength of 415 nm, which is the maximum absorbance of the complex formed between the protein and the dye.

The absorbance of the reference is measured at a wavelength of 415 nm, which is the maximum absorbance of the complex formed between the protein and the dye.

(Enzymatic Immunoassay)

Dynex Technology

The absorbance of the sample is measured at a wavelength of 415 nm, which is the maximum absorbance of the complex formed between the protein and the dye.

The absorbance of the reference is measured at a wavelength of 415 nm, which is the maximum absorbance of the complex formed between the protein and the dye.

The absorbance of the sample is measured at a wavelength of 415 nm, which is the maximum absorbance of the complex formed between the protein and the dye.

				SPSS			
				.(SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA)			
				(Mc Nemar)			
				.(P> /)			
				.			
				.(P> /) /			
(/)							
				.(/)			
(/)							
				.			
				) /			
(/)				)			
(/)				(/			
				.			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			
				(/			

()

()

()

()

)

(

)

)

()

.(P< /

)

()

(/)

)

.(P< /

)

()

()

()

)

(

.(P< /)

()

.(P> /)

.()

()

.()

/

)

.()

.(

.()

.()

.()

.()

.()

.()

.()

.()

-

-

(dysphonic mood)

.()

.()

.()

—

11

—

.()

.()

.()

.()

()

.()

(Reminder technique)

References:

1. Engle MA, Erlandson M, Smith CH. Late cardiac complications of chronic, severe, refractory anemia with hemochromatosis. *Circulation* 1964; 30: 698-705.
2. Brittenham GM, Griffith PM, Nienhuis AW, et al. Efficacy of Deferoxamine in Preventing Complications of Iron Overload in Patients with Thalassemia Major. *N Engl J Med* 1994; 331: 567-73
3. Brittenham GM, Griffith PM, Nienhuis AW, et al. Efficacy of deferoxamine in preventing complications of iron overload in patients with thalassemia major. *N Engl J Med* 1994; 331: 567-73.
4. Victor HA. Deferiprone therapy for transfusional iron overload. *Best Pract Res Clin Haematol* 2005; 18: 299-317.
5. Treadwell MJ, Law AW, Sung J, et al. Barriers to adherence of deferoxamine usage in sickle cell disease. *Pediatr Blood Cancer* 2005; 44: 500-7.
6. Porter JB. A risk-benefit assessment of iron-chelation therapy. *Drug Saf* 1997; 17:407-21.
7. Kushner JP, Porter JP, Olivieri NF. Secondary iron overload. *Hematology (Am Soc Hematol Educ Program)* 2001;1: 47-61.
8. Meo A, Ruggeri A, La Rosa MA, et al. Long-term treatment with deferiprone in a L1 veteran. *Eur J Haematol.* 2005; 74: 523-5.
9. Porter JB, Abeyasinghe RD, Marshall L, et al. Kinetics of removal and reappearance of non-transferrin-bound plasma iron with desferrioxamine therapy. *Blood* 1996; 88: 705-14.

10. Naithani R, Chandra J, Sharma S. Safety of oral iron chelator deferiprone in young thalassaemics. *Eur J Haematol* 2005; 74: 217-20.
11. Haynes RB, McDonald HP, Garg AX. Helping patients follow prescribed treatment: clinical applications. *JAMA* 2002; 288: 2880-3.
12. Puckett MJ, Russell ML. The role of the allied health professional in improving patient adherence. *J Allied Health* 1978; 7: 36-41.
13. Willey C. Behavior-changing methods for improving adherence to medication. *Curr Hypertens Rep* 1999; 1: 477-81.
14. Treadwell MJ, Weissman L. Improving adherence with deferoxamine regimens for patients receiving chronic transfusion therapy. *Semin Hematol* 2001; 38 Suppl 1: 77-84.
15. Krueger KP, Felkey BG, Berger BA. Improving adherence and persistence: a review and assessment of interventions and description of steps toward a national adherence initiative. *J Am Pharm Assoc* 2003; 43: 668-78.
16. Burke LE, Dunbar-Jacob J. Adherence to medication, diet, and activity recommendations: from assessment to maintenance. *Cardiovasc Nurs*. 1995; 9: 62-79.
17. McDonald HP, Garg AX, Haynes RB. Interventions to enhance patient adherence to medication prescriptions: scientific review. *JAMA* 2002; 288: 2868-79.
18. Dunbar-Jacob J, Erlen JA, Schlenk EA, et al. Adherence in chronic disease. *Annu Rev Nurs Res*. 2000; 18: 48-90.
19. Sherman M, Koch D, Giardina P, et al. Thalassaemic children's understanding of illness: a study of cognitive and emotional factors. *Ann N Y Acad Sci*. 1985; 445: 327-36.
20. Schaffer SD, Yoon SJ. Evidence-based methods to enhance medication adherence. *Nurse Pract* 2001; 26:44, 50, 52, 54.
21. Angastiniotis M. The adolescent thalassaemic. The complicant rebel. *Minerva Pediatr*. 2002; 54: 511-5.
22. Goldbeck L, Baving A, Kohne E. Psychosocial aspects of beta-thalassemia: distress, coping and adherence. *Klin Padiatr*. 2000; 212: 254-9.
23. Koch DA, Giardina PJ, Ryan M, et al. Behavioral contracting to improve adherence in patients with thalassemia. *J Pediatr Nurs*. 1993; 8: 106-11.
24. Ward A, Caro JJ, Green TC, et al. An international survey of patients with thalassemia major and their views about sustaining life-long desferrioxamine use. *BMC Clin Pharmacol*. 2002; 2:3. <http://www.biomedcentral.com/1472-6904/2/3>
25. Linda Carman Copel. Health education and promotion. In: Suzanne C. Smeltzer, Brenda G. Bare. *Brunner & Suddarth's Textbook of Medical-Surgical Nursing*. 9th ed. Philadelphia: J.B Lippincott Co, 2000, 40-50
27. Angelucci E, Brittenham GM, McLaren CE, et al. Hepatic Iron Concentration and Total Body Iron Stores in Thalassemia Major. *N Engl J Med* 2000; 343: 327-31.
28. Brittenham GM, Cohen AR, McLaren CE, et al. Hepatic iron stores and plasma ferritin concentration in patients with sickle cell anemia and thalassemia major. *Am J Hematol*. 1993; 42: 81-5.
29. Shalitin S, Carmi D, Weintrob N, et al. Serum ferritin level as a predictor of impaired growth and puberty in thalassemia major patients. *Eur J Haematol*. 2005; 74: 93-100.
30. van Oost BA, van den Beld B, Cloin LG, et al. Measurement of ferritin in serum: application in diagnostic use. *Clin Biochem* 1984; 17:263-9.