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**Title:** Socioeconomic Status and Coronary Heart Disease

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**Abstract:** Background

Iran has undergone a remarkable demographic transition over the last three decades. Socioeconomic status (SES) indicators including education, income, and occupation are associated with coronary heart disease (CHD) risk factors, morbidity, and mortality. The aim of the present study was to evaluate demographic and socioeconomic characteristics and their association to the diseases and to explore the predictive risk of CHD in Tabriz, Iran.

**Methods & Materials**

This cross-sectional descriptive study was carried out to explore and analyze the current situations and relation deals. The study was conducted among Tabriz statistical population and all related patients referred to Madani hospital were considered. Based on census sectional method, total sample of 189 were chosen from relative cardiac units. In order to collect data, a questionnaire with 15 questions in the form of open and semi-structured questions was designed and used. To analyze the data, SPSS software were applied by using descriptive and inferential statistics and student’s t- tests.

**Results & Conclusion**

The study revealed that participants who were less educated were more susceptibility to CHD. Regarding to occupational status, housewives and retired men experienced the diseases more than the rest of people. Furthermore, most participants were from urban areas who living in an apartment or a complex.

**Keywords:**
Coronary Heart Disease, Socioeconomic Status, Health Determinants.

**Presentation:** Oral