Problem description: Five tips in research about relations between social determination and cardiovascular disease

Sir,

Cardiovascular disease (CVD) is a serious public health problem that contributes 30% to annual global mortality and 10% to the overall burden of the disease. Evidence on social determinants and inequalities related to CVD, mainly from developed countries, indicate an inverse relationship between the socioeconomic status and the incidence and mortality of cardiovascular diseases.^[1,2]

The social determinants of health can be understood as the social conditions in which people live and work; conditions that are shaped by the distribution of power, income, and resources, both globally, nationally, and locally. [3,4]

The purpose of this manuscript was to describe some problems in most surveys, with the same topic in social determination and cardiovascular disease.

The first tip on the global dimension. In this tradition, every researcher had to concentrate on one or a small dimension. The result in this way probably has prejudice, and the researcher must accept this limitation.

The second tip related to the role of the dimension is that, unfortunately, the researchers have an analysis exactly because this dimension can easily be influenced by each other.

The third tip related to the dimension component and to those details. This is very difficult and complex.

The fourth tip on current methods for statistical analysis is not acceptable perfectly to the most researchers, another way, these methods are not as a collective agreement.

The fifth tips related to the interrelation between social determination and cardiovascular disease risk factor,

not sufficiently clear. This process is very difficult and quite impossible.

A basic suggestion to solve these problems provides an adequate structure and adequate guidance. The guidelines must be very accurate and step by step, and the processes must be abandoned. Also for the size, we need a separate guide.

Financial support and sponsorship Nil.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts of interest.

Mahnaz Solhi, Eshagh Moradi¹, Mahnaz Pouresmaeil, Arash Ziapour², Esmaeil Fattahi

Department of Health Education and Health Promotion, School of Health, Iran University of Medical Sciences, ¹Department of Medical Education, Center for Educational Research in Medical Sciences, School of Medicine, Iran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, ²Department of Health Education and Health Promotion, Kermanshah university of Medical Sciences, Kermanshah, Iran

Address for correspondence:

Mr. Esmaeil Fattahi,

1

Department of Health Education and Health Promotion, School of Health, Iran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran. E-mail: Esmaeil.fattahi1@gmail.com

References

- Blas E, Kurup AS. Equity, Social Determinants and Public Health Programmes. Switzerland: World Health Organization; 2010.
- 2. Nekouei ZK, Yousefy A, Manshaee G. Cognitive-behavioral therapy and quality of life: An experience among cardiac patients. J Educ Health Promot 2012;1:2.
- Lang T, Lepage B, Schieber AC, Lamy S, Kelly-Irving M. Social determinants of cardiovascular diseases. Public Health Rev 2011;33:601.

 Sarraf-Zadegan N, Sadri G, Malek Afzali H, Baghaei M, Mohammadi Fard N, Shahrokhi S, et al. Isfahan healthy heart programme: A comprehensive integrated community-based programme for cardiovascular disease prevention and control. Design, methods and initial experience. Acta Cardiol 2003;58:309-20.

This is an open access journal, and articles are distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 License, which allows others to remix, tweak, and build upon the work noncommercially, as long as appropriate credit is given and the new creations are licensed under the identical terms.

Access this article online	
Quick Response Code:	
	Website: www.jehp.net
	DOI: 10.4103/jehp.jehp_21_19

How to cite this article: Solhi M, Moradi E, Pouresmaeil M, Ziapour A, Fattahi E. Problem description: Five tips in research about relations between social determination and cardiovascular disease. J Edu Health Promot 2019;8:128.

© 2019 Journal of Education and Health Promotion | Published by Wolters Kluwer - Medknow