
Prediction of Breast Cancer in Women Based on Stress and Emotional Control

Kobra Fallah Khoshdel*, Dr. Javad Einipour,

This study aims to predict breast cancer in women based on stress and emotional control. Descriptive research design is a correlation type. The statistical population of this study included all women with breast cancer who referred to Razi Hospital in Rasht in 1996-96. For each variable, 50 subjects were pre-ed and a total of 100 people were ed. Sample size includes 100 women with breast cancer referred to Razi Hospital in Rasht. A random sampling method was used to the statistical sample. In order to collect data, Cohen and colleagues (1983) and Perceived Stress Questionnaire (1983) and Roger and Nizhard (1987) were used for questionnaire. To analyze the data, Pearson correlation coefficient and multiple regression analysis have been used. All statistical analyzes in this study were done using SPSS-22 software. The findings showed that stress and emotional control of breast cancer in women are significantly predictive. The results showed that the increase in women's stress increases the risk of breast cancer and decreases breast cancer by increasing emotional control in women

Keywords : stress, emotional control, breast cancer

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