Geographical Analysis of Dispersion of Schozophrnia Patient in Guilan Province

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Abstract The environmental and climatic conditions in each region contribute to the occurrence and outbreaks of certain diseases. Geographic methods are needed a local to global scale for analyzing health and health data. Based on these necessities, this study investigated the geographical dispersion of schizophrenia in Guilan province To investigate the effect of geographical factors on this disease. The research method is descriptive-analytical and cross-sectional using field operations. In the first stage, the collected data were reported using descriptive statistics calculations in different graphs. In the next stage, the data were analyzed by ANOVA. Our results showed that the dispersion of schizophrenia is not uniform in Guilan province and the disease is more prevalent in some areas. Distribution of schizophrenia is more prevalent in plain and posterior regions. The least amount of dispersion has been observed in the mountainous areas of the south and west of the province the process of urbanization and machinization is underway with a slowdown. This could indicate that the geographical and socio-cultural features of these areas are likely to be effective in this development. In the results of the ANOVA, the significance of the test was 0. 070, which is more than 0. 05. Therefore, the hypothesis of direct effect of geographical factors on the incidence of schizophrenia is rejected.