Abstract: Introduction: Internet a useful source for health information and it can be changed through the management and control of diseases. The aim of this study was to determine women's access to the Internet and Using the Internet for health information and correlation with demographic factor in women's whom will be visited in medical center of universities in Tehran city (Shahid Beheshti, Tehran). Material and method: this study was cross-sectional, for this study 450 women were enrolled by continuous sampling. Results: The findings indicate that 46/2 percent of the samples were had computer at home and 38/2 percent had access to the Internet, While 44/4 percent of women and 38/9 percent of her husband's had knowledge about internet. 33/1% of all respondents (respondents with Internet access) had used the Internet to search for health information. 16/7% of them had search for reason that referred to health center. 5/1 percent of the respondents who did have Internet access never searched for health information. result of $X^2$- test showed that there was difference between access to the Internet and age, education level, employment status, income level ($p=0.00$). conclusion: Considering that one-third of our patients without proper guidance, search for health information and the information found by a patient could become harmful rather than helpful, they should be directed towards reliable sites and easily accessible. Many organizations and companies now have their own web site, Provided more control in sites and informed client to consult about Information that obtained from the Internet with caregivers and other health provider. Recommended that have been designed sites for each health center with good quality and information will be available in sites for solving problem of patients and easily access for health information.

Key words: internet, Access to internet, using internet, Health information.

INTRODUCTION

Information technology in recent years with increased growth, expanded use of computer facilities and other mass media led to the rapid transfer of information. (Chen, 2001) Increase effective learning using technology appropriate training is basic health education In recent years One of the media for health information is internet. Worldwide 4/5 % of all internet searchers are health related (Reuters, 2003).

Number of Internet users are in Iran to 11 million and 260 thousand. Internet Price has recent years not much has changed but the arrival of some high-speed Internet service and wireless communication device to grow effectively led. Therefore influence of information and correction of them is necessary in medicine. (Iranian news.WWW.IRIN.COM) Today, mothers feel more needs regarding information about their disease, Health Education and Learning more about reason that refer to the center health via computers and other media.

Mothers need to increase awareness regarding virtual education. The one of the aims of Millennium development Goals is Disseminating knowledge, Global development partnerships, Having personal computers and increased frequency of people access to the Internet, more research needs to be felt in this context. (Hatami, Hossein.)

One of the problems is variable quality of health information (Weiss, E., K. Moore, 2003). Studies have shown that medical information provided on the Internet is not always reliable or current. and references may

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not be provided, which according to the investigators is an important criterion for the judgment of information's quality. (Weiss, E., K. Moore, 2003) Other studies have showed that Internet users were hesitant about the reliability for health information on the Internet (Rozmovits, 2004) Internet users avoided commercial Internet pages for health information and relied more on information that they found on web pages from universities or from the Health ministry (Rea, 2008).

Therefore, due to the important role of health care providers to informed women of reproductive ages, we decided in this study to determine rate women's access to the Internet at home, work, friend's home, school, university and other places, Using the Internet for health information that context of them is about medical, treatment, disease, care and Other causes that women because of them refer to health centers affiliated with medical universities of Tehran city (Shahid Beheshti, Tehran). Maybe by this research can provide effective step to improve the quality of maternal health of women and families who are the central core of life.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

this study was cross-sectional, to determine the Associateate of access to internet and using for health information and correlation with demographic factor in women's whom will be visited in medical center of universities in Tehran, this was a cross-sectional study, for this study Participants were 450 women that referred to four centers that affiliated to medical universities of Tehran city (Shahid Beheshti, Tehran) with had greater numbers attending were elected. Sampling by trained assistants in each center was performed until the required number of samples was completed.

Participants were 450 women that referred to 4 selected health centers affiliated with medical universities in Tehran (Shahid Beheshti, Tehran) with a minimum education level are the guidance. Sampling was to continuously, thus each of the medical universities in Tehran (Tehran, martyr Beheshti) four centers with greater numbers attending were elected. After receiving a written referral from the School of Nursing and Midwifery, Tehran Medical Sciences University Sampling by trained assistants in each center was performed until the required number of samples was completed before completed questionnaire trained assistants Obtaining written consent from the sampling and to ensuring them about the confidentiality of all information and Data as a group will be used And they be free to accept or reject the samples participating in the study.

Questionnaire data collection was self reported. the first part of questionnaire was demographic characteristics (13 questions), the second part included questions about Internet access and its use (23 questions), respectively. in this study were used valid and reliable questionnaire that had been designed by Mike and colleagues in 2006 with few modifications. Scientific validity of the questionnaire with content validity was determined. Test reliability of the questionnaire alpha choronbach was determined. It should be noted that all samples in determining the reliability of instruments were included, were removed from the main study.

Result:

The samples were 450 women with mean age 30/1 ± 2/7 years, 97/6 percent was married, 39/1 percent had college education, 26 percent were employees, 40/2 percent of women had a good income, Mean age of husband referred 34/01± 7/21, Highest percentage of education level of husband referred to health care centers was diplomas (43/1 percent) and 43/6 percent of Women's husbands were self- employed. 46/2 percent of the samples were at home with a personal computer.

Frequency of Internet access was 38/2 percent, while 44/4 percent of women and 38/9 percent of their spouses were acquired with the Internet 23/1 percent of women had internet connection through ADSL and 15/1 percent was as DIAL-UP.

35/6 percent of women in Persian and 16 percent were English language search. 25/3 percent of women between one to five years and 22/2 percent used the Internet daily.

22/9 percent of women where Internet access at home, 8/7 Relatives and friends home, 21/6 percent in the work. 0/4% school or university 10/9 percent in other places such as cafes was mentioned. 16/7 percent gained information about the reason for referring to health centers had Internet search. Results of Chi-square test showed that access to the Internet had significant relationship with, age, education level, women's employment, income and computer ownership at home (p = 0/000)

30/9 percent of women Cause searching the internet for health information obtaining knowledge and information, 16/4 percent to reduce stress and concern about the problem.

16/2 percent inadequate information that others had been transferred to them, 11/3 percent for not leaving home, 8% Unreliable information being obtained from individuals trainers, Other causes include Embarrassed
about discussing their sexual problems with a physician or other health care providers. Not enough time to visit health care centers. High cost to see a private practice that not properly handle in health centers. Being a busy health center were mentioned. 16/9 percent of women health information that obtained from the Internet useful know, 14/8 percent non-useful, 1/3 percent confusing had mentioned. 13/1 percent of women understand the data from the Internet easy, 10/2 Very Easy, 3/9 percent of the problem and 0/4 percent knew very difficult. 2/2 percent of women by sites that they knew the name such as aftab, salamat Sara, Tebyan, nik salehi had search on the Web. 30/2 percent through the well-known search engines such as GOOGLE, YAHOO and as a keyword on the Internet had search. 14/9 percent search the Internet for health information, easy 10/4 percent neither easy nor hard 3/6 percent knew too hard.

18/4 percent of woman's quality and reliability of health information that received from the Internet are considered average, 8 percent good and 6 percent poor.

17/3 percent of women in relation to data that obtained from the Internet had been consulted with physician.

2/2 percent of women obtained health information from the Internet completely in accordance with the physician knew. 15/3 percent somewhat and 7 percent at all in accordance health information with the physician did not know.

1/5 percent of women that had access to internet and knowledge about it had not research about health information on the Web at all, 0/7 percent lack of access, 4/7 percent lack of knowledge of health information, 2 percent uninterested, 1/3 percent lack confidence in internet sites and 4/9 percent preferring to consult with your doctor 0/9 percent for other causes such as lack of understanding and non-usefulness of health information obtained from the sites were listed.

Discussion:

Rea in research in year 2008 among 210 individuals referred to the clinic was burned, 70 percent of patients had access to computers and the Internet, and only 12 percent of them had a successful search. (Margareta Larsson, 2009) The rate of Internet access was higher in comparison with this study.

The results Gordon and colleagues in 2001 in the clinic rheumatoid on 140 patients referred did 43 percent of patients access to the Internet was 27 percent at home, 6 percent in the workplace and 11 percent in other places to the Internet had access. (David Silo, 2004) frequency Internet access in this research study were similar to Gordon and collegious.

Margaret Larson in research among the 182 Swedish women show that Most of the women, (84%) had used the Internet on one or more occasions to access information on pregnancy, childbirth or the expectedbaby. Of these 153 women, 79% had looked for information during the previous month and the frequency of Internet searches varied from once a month to 62 times a month. (Margareta Larsson, 2009)

David Silo in research Of 328 patients completing the survey show that, 178 (54%) had computers, where as 150 (46%) had access to the Internet. Seventy-nine (24%) had previously used the World Wide Web (WWW) to obtain medical information, and 26 (33%) of these reported difficulty in obtaining useful information. One hundred ninety-two (59%) were interested or very interested in being provided links to medical sites (David Silo, 2004).

Maaike and collegious show that Of the 200 respondents 66% had access to the Internet. Respondents who had Internet access were younger (mean age 45.8 years versus 62.1 years, p = 0.000) and had a higher level of education (p = 0.000) than respondents without Internet access. There was no difference in sex distribution and referral type. (Maaike, 2007)

Bradford and collegious Data from the Health Information National Trends Survey were used. A total of 6369 persons 18 years or older were studied. The main outcome measures were online health activities, levels of trust, and source preference. Use of the Internet for health or medical information was generally more common among persons who were younger than 65 years, women, those who were white or other race (eg, Asian), and those who had higher levels of education and income.(Bradford, 2008)

Marco and collegious 2010 among 240 women show that Fifty-seven percent (n=116) of callers had used the Internet to find medical information about their exposure with teratogen, while 43% (n=87) had not. Internet users had a medium-high level of education and consulted the Internet because of its convenience, usually early in their pregnancy. They verified the accuracy of the information the women obtained from the Internet and found that 59.5% (n=69) of women received evidence-based answers; 18.1% (n=21) were informed that their exposure was dangerous when it was not; 4.3% (n=5) were wrongly reassured; and the rest (n=18) were not able to interpret the data they found or found no relevant information.

Christopher and collegious Interest in using the Internet for health information is greater for those who (Chen, 2001) felt their doctors provided less information and (Reuters, 20032) felt their doctors engaged them
more in the decision-making process, but this is true only for those without access to the Internet. (Christopher, 2003).

5/1 Percent of women had access to internet and knowledge about it but they had not any search about health information.0/7 percent of women Lack of easy access, 4/7 percent Lack of familiarity with health information, 2 per cent lack of interest, 3/1 percent no-confidence internet sites, 4/9 percent preferring to consult with your doctor and 0/9 percent for other causes such as Lack of understanding and non-usefulness of health information websites were mentioned. For expanding the use of Internet health information sites introduced by a doctor or other health care providers. 31/5 percent communicate online with health center, 24/4 percent communicate via email with a physician or other health care providers. Surveys have shown that although patients desperately want to use e-mail for communication with health professionals, only 6-9% of patients in the USA have done so (Baker, 2003). The reasons health professionals give for why they are so slow in adopting e-mail with patients include fear of increased demand on their time, confidentiality issues, liability concerns and lack of reimbursement for this service (Patt, 2003).

14/9 percent of women participate in chat rooms with other visitors and health care providers to develop using the internet health information were mentioned. Compared with studies conducted in some countries rates of Internet access and use of health information on selected health centers of Tehran Medical Sciences University was less than. Setup parts in neighborhood health centers or residential places for Internet access seem necessary. This way of using the Internet for training primary health care and to be responsive for problems that patient s Problems that the patient takes embarrassed to say it when they attending to health centers Since 30/4 percent of the samples using the Internet to develop research on health information sites introduced by a doctor or other health care providers knew Effective.

We suggest that in each of the health centers to provide sites for sharing information online is designed to address their clients to inform. If possible days for the appointment communicator from the Internet chatting with a doctor or health care providers responsible for responding to client questions and problems to be provided for e-learning with proper training and high reliability.

To the use of these features in both cost and time will save customers and health care providers. Can also be provided with putting doctors or carers Address electronic health facilities to answer questions referring to the Internet by electronic learning (Email).

17/3 percent of women in relation to data that obtained from internet had been consulted with physician. 2/2 percent of women received health information from the Internet completely in accordance with the physician knew. 15/3 percent somewhat and 7 percent at all in accordance health information with the physician did not know. Control sites and information to inform clients about compliance with a physician or other health care providers will feel health centers had Internet search. Where as Results of Chi-square test showed that access to the Internet had significant relationship with, age, education level, women's employment, income and computer ownership at home. Therefore recommended for familiar classes of sites with medical knowledge who have access to health centers to be held.

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