

## **The Differences in Hypochondriasis for a sample of Female Nurses in the Public Hospital in Damascus<sup>\*</sup>**

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### **Abstract**

This research deals with Hypochondriasis for a sample of Female Nurses in the Public Hospital in Damascus, the aims of this research are;

-knowing the percentage of the spread of hypochondriasis disorder in those working in nursing profession (sample members).

-Knowing the differences in hypochondriasis in the female nurses according to the following variables: (Age, family status, number of years of service).

Research sample: The sample is composed of 400 female nurses who work in the public and private hospitals in Damascus city.

The research tool: Hypochondriasis scale is used, prepared by Fayez Al-Haj (1991).

Research methodology: the researcher has used the analytical descriptive methodology which is considered the suitable methodology for the psychiatric, social and educational sciences.

Statistical methods used: The raw marks of the sample members and their processing through the Statistical package (spss).

The most important results of the study:

- Percentage numbers amounting to 24% of the female nurses (sample members) suffer hypochondriasis.

- There are no differences in hypochondriasis in the female nurses according to age variable.

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<sup>\*</sup>For the paper in Arabic see pages (57-86)

- There are differences in hypochondriasis in female nurses according to the family status variable. There are denoting differences between the two means of (married) class and (widow)class in favor of the later one, differences between (married) class and (divorced) class in favor of the later one, differences between (single) class and (widow)class in favor of the later one, and differences between (single) class and (divorced) class in favor of the later one.

- There are differences in hypochondriasis in the female nurses according to the variable of number of years of service between the two means of class (1-5) and class (11-15) in favor of class (11-15). Moreover, denoting differences have appeared between the two means of class (1-5) and class (16-up) in favor of class (16-up). Denoting differences have appeared between the two means of class (6-10) and class (11-15) in favor of class (11-15). Denoting differences have appeared between the two means of class (6-10) and class (16-up) in favor of class (16-up).