













do not take care of their families (M=2.61) compared with those that take care of their families .

Items	Sub-groups	Overall Mean of Scores	SD	Df	T test	P value
Gender	Male	2.58	0.21	164	3.55	0.000
	Female	2.46	0.23			
Taking care of the family	Yes	2.53	0.23	164	1.95	0.05
	No	2.61	0.17			
Carrier Title	Optional Entry	2.54	0.23	164	1.01	0.31
	Compulsory Entry	2.70	0.42			
Marital Status	Yes	2.52	0.23	164	1.02	0.3
	No	2.66	0.18			

Table(6) shows the ANOVA Table for the differences in the overall mean of scores of health conditions that cause stress according to demographic data, it reveals that there is a significantly differences ( $P < 0.05$ ) for mean of scores of occupation safeties health for subjects subgroups classified according to their age and reason for choosing this type of service .

Items	Sub-groups	Sums of Square	d.f	Square of mean	f test	Significancy
Age	Between Group	7.57	10	0.76	2.14	.024
	Within Group	54.87	155	0.35		
	Total	62.44	165			
Academic Status	Between Group	3.80	10	0.38	0.81	.616
	Within Group	72.35	155	0.47		
	Total	76.14	165			
Monthly Income	Between Groups	1.78	10	0.18	0.58	.831
	Within Groups	47.70	155	0.31		
	Total	49.48	165			
Residency	Between Groups	1.43	10	0.14	0.57	.839
	Within Groups	39.08	155	0.25		
	Total	40.51	165			
Work Place	Between Groups	21.85	10	2.18	1.82	.061
	Within Groups	185.65	155	1.20		
	Total	207.49	165			
Type of financing	Between Groups	0.37	10	0.04	0.57	.838
	Within Groups	10.14	155	0.07		
	Total	10.51	165			

Reason for choosing this type of service	Between Groups	4.59	10	0.46	2.04	.032
	Within Groups	34.83	155	0.22		
	Total	39.43	165			

Table (7) reveals the differences in the overall mean of scores in physical activity according to the demographic data of study subjects, it reveals that there is no significantly differences ( $P>0.05$ ) for mean of scores subjects subgroups

Items	Sub-groups	Overall Mean of Scores	SD	Df	t test	p value
Gender	Male	2.03	0.33	164	0.91	0.36
	Female	1.84	0.20			
Taking care of family	Yes	1.95	0.30	164	0.61	0.54
	No	2.13	0.35			
Carrier Title	Optional Entry	1.96	0.30	164	0.76	0.44
	Compulsory Entry	2.13	0.18			
Marital Status	Yes	1.95	0.30	164	0.73	0.46
	No	2.02	0.33			

Table (8) elucidates the ANOVA Table for the differences in the overall mean of scores of physical activity according to demographic data, it reveals that there are significant differences ( $P<0.05$ ) in the mean of scores of physical activity for subjects subgroups classified according to their type of financing for their services .

Items	Sub-groups	Sums of Square	d.f	Square of mean	f test	Significancy
Age	Between Group	1.32	5	0.26	0.69	0.632
	Within Group	61.12	160	0.38		
	Total	62.44	165			
Academic Status	Between Group	4.82	5	0.96	2.16	0.061
	Within Group	71.33	160	0.45		
	Total	76.14	165			
Monthly Income	Between Groups	1.27	5	0.25	0.84	0.520
	Within Groups	48.20	160	0.30		
	Total	49.48	165			
Residency	Between Groups	1.78	5	0.36	1.47	0.202
	Within Groups	38.73	160	0.24		
	Total	40.51	165			
Work Place	Between Groups	10.54	5	2.11	1.71	0.135



	Within Groups	196.95	160	1.23		
	Total	207.49	165			
Type of financing	Between Groups	0.84	5	0.17	2.79	0.019
	Within Groups	9.67	160	0.06		
	Total	10.51	165			
Reason for choosing this type of service	Between Groups	2.21	5	0.44	1.90	0.097
	Within Groups	37.22	160	0.23		
	Total	39.43	165			

Table (9) states the differences in the overall mean of scores in lifestyle health according to the demographic data of study subjects, it reveals that there are no significant differences ( $P>0.05$ ) for mean of scores subjects subgroups .

Items	Sub-groups	Overall Mean of Scores	SD	Df	T test	P value
Gender	Male	2.05	0.25	164	0.29	0.76
	Female	2.09	0.29			
Taking care of the family	Yes	2.06	0.27	164	0.89	0.37
	No	2.11	0.15			
Carrier Title	Optional Entry	2.06	0.24	164	0.74	0.59
	Compulsory Entry	2.64	1.09			
Marital Status	Yes	2.06	0.28	164	0.9	0.92
	No	2.10	0.12			

Table (10) shows the ANOVA Table of the differences in the overall mean of scores of lifestyle health according to demographic data, it reveals that there are significant differences ( $P<0.05$ ) for mean of scores of life style for subjects subgroups classified according to their age, academic status, monthly income, residency and type of financing for their services .

Items	Sub-groups	Sums of Square	d.f	Square of mean	f test	Sig.
Age	Between Group	13.24	21	0.63	1.845	.019
	Within Group	49.20	144	0.34		
	Total	62.44	165			
Academic Status	Between Group	15.95	21	0.76	1.817	0.022
	Within Group	60.19	144	0.42		
	Total	76.14	165			
Monthly Income	Between Groups	10.76	21	0.51	1.906	0.014
	Within Groups	38.72	144	0.27		

	Total	49.48	165			
<b>Residency</b>	Between Groups	8.45	21	0.40	1.806	0.023
	Within Groups	32.07	144	0.22		
	Total	40.51	165			
<b>Work Place</b>	Between Groups	38.84	21	1.85	1.579	0.062
	Within Groups	168.65	144	1.17		
	Total	207.49	165			
<b>Type of financing</b>	Between Groups	4.01	21	0.19	4.235	0.000
	Within Groups	6.50	144	0.05		
	Total	10.51	165			
<b>Reason for choosing this type of service</b>	Between Groups	5.75	21	0.27	1.170	0.286
	Within Groups	33.68	144	0.23		
	Total	13.24	21	0.63		

## Conclusions

The determinants of health seeking behavior of the respondents has been measured in term of five important domains: socio-demographic characteristics, occupational health safety related to its work, life style, physical activity, and health condition that cause stress in medical waste cleaners in governmental hospital in Al-Najaf City have moderate level of health seeking behavior determinants, there are some significant relationships between health seeking behavior determinants as occupational health safety and academic status, carrier title, reason for choosing type of services, gender, and taking care of family, there are some significant relationships between health seeking behavior determinants as life style and age of respondent, educational level, monthly income, residency, and type of services used, there are some significant relationships between health seeking behavior determinants as physical activity and type of services used, and there are some significant relationships between health seeking behavior determinants as health condition that cause stress and age, gender, taking care of family, and reason for choosing this type of services.

## Recommendations

Continuous work shop that motivate medical waste cleaners toward care seeking behavior should be held, administrative staff must create an environment in which medical waste cleaners can involve in periodic investigation such as test for infectious disease, work place safety , training program to increase safety measures regarding waste handling practice must be provided, important personal protective equipment should be equipped ,and medical waste cleaners should be encouraged to vaccinate and seek treatment when suffer from disease or injury.

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