

younesianm@yahoo.com :

// : // :

OR

( )

cc

WHO

:

)

.(

)

.(

( )

.( )

( )

.( )

%

.( )

)

(

) P %

(  
P= / P= /

OR

Conditional

Backward

SPSS

- 
- 
- 

:

:

(% / )

(% / )

( )

( )

( )

OR

OR P value

.(OR= / )

(p< / )

(p< / )

(p< / )

(p= / )

(p= / )

.(OR= / )

(p< / )

.(OR= / )

(p< / )

(p< / )

(p= / )BMI (p= / )

.(OR= / )

(p< / )

(p< / )

(p= / )

(p< / )

.(OR= / )

( )

.(OR= / )

(OR= / )

.(Ichikawa et al. 2003)

% /

Odds .

.(OR= / )

) /

Ratio

.(Valent et al. 2002) ( / / =%

:

%

% /

)

(% / % / )

.(

.(Peek-Asa et al. 1999)

.(Roung Lin et al. 2003)

:

cc

cc

cc

]

(% / )

% /

cc

% /

% /

cc

[(Langley et al. 2000)

% / % /

(Broyles et al. 2001)

(Dissanayake and John Lu 2002)

Broyles et al.)

(2001

(Dissanayake and John Lu 2002)

(Lam 2000)

:

(Lam 2000)

Turner et al.)

(2004

(Reeder et al. 1999)

%

:

)

:

.

(

.

.

.

.

---

---

---

---

/	/	/	/	/	/	( )
/	/	/	/	/	/	
/	/	/	/	/	/	
/	/	/	/	/	/	
/	/	/	/	/	/	
/	/	/	/	/	/	
/	/	/	/	/	/	

---

$\chi^2 = 13.18$	/	/		$\chi^2 = 40.93$	/	/	
P-Value = 0.01	/	/		P-Value < 0.0001	/	/	
Linear-by-Linear	/	/		Linear-by-Linear	/	/	
Association = 12.57	/	/		Association = 31.43	/	/	
P-value < 0.0001	/	/		P-value < 0.0001	/	/	
	/	/		$\chi^2 = 33.65$	/	/	
$\chi^2 = 10.22$	/	/		P-Value < 0.0001	/	/	
P-Value = 0.001	/	/		OR= 0.28	/	/	
OR= 1.99	/	/		%95CI OR= (0.18, 0.44)	/	/	
%95CI OR= (1.30, 3.05)	/	/		$\chi^2 = 14.97$	/	/	BMI
$\chi^2 = 82.41$	/	/		P-Value = 0.002	/	/	
P-Value < 0.0001	/	/		Linear-by-Linear	/	/	
OR= 9.13	/	/		Association = 11.81	/	/	
%95CI OR=(5.44, 15.31)	/	/		P-value = 0.001	/	/	
$\chi^2 = 17.17$	/	/			/	/	
P-Value < 0.0001	/	/		$\chi^2 = 70.60$	/	/	
OR= 0.34	/	/		P-Value < 0.0001	/	/	
%95CI OR= (0.20, 0.58)	/	/		Linear-by-Linear	/	/	
$\chi^2 = 9.48$	/	/		Association = 70.15	/	/	
P-Value = 0.002	/	/		P-value < 0.0001	/	/	
OR=2.09	/	/			/	/	
%95CI OR= (1.27,3.45)	/	/		$\chi^2 = 27.69$	/	/	
$\chi^2 = 45.80$	/	/		P-Value < 0.0001	/	/	
P-Value < 0.0001	/	/		Linear-by-Linear	/	/	
	/	/		Association = 10.20	/	/	
	/	/		P-value = 0.001	/	/	
$\chi^2 = 64.04$	/	/	/	$\chi^2 = 8.78$	/	/	Km/h
P-Value < 0.0001	/	/	/	P-Value = 0.003	/	/	Km/h
OR= 10.29	/	/	/	OR= 1.86	/	/	
%95CI OR=(5.37,19.69)	/	/	/	%95CI OR=(1.23,2.82)	/	/	

$\chi^2 = 0.05$	/	/		$\chi^2 = 0.14$	/	/	
P-Value = 0.82	/	/		P-Value = 0.70	/	/	
OR= 0.90	/	/		OR= 1.10	/	/	
%95CI OR=(0.33,2.46)				%95CI OR=(0.67, 1.80)			
$\chi^2 = 14.97$	/	/	BMI	$\chi^2 = 3.12$	/	/	
P-Value = 0.002	/	/		P-Value = 0.07	/	/	
Linear-by-Linear Association = 11.81				OR= 1.48			
P-value = 0.001	/	/		%95CI OR=(0.95, 2.28)	/	/	cc
	/	/		$\chi^2 = 0.11$	/	/	
	/	/		P-Value = 0.74			
	/	/		OR= 1.09	/	/	
	/	/		%95CI OR=(0.63, 1.89)	/	/	
$\chi^2 = 70.60$	/	/		$\chi^2 = 0.69$	/	/	
P-Value < 0.0001	/	/		P-Value = 0.87	/	/	
Linear-by-Linear Association = 70.15	/	/			/	/	
P-value < 0.0001	/	/			/	/	
$\chi^2 = 64.04$	/	/			/	/	
P-Value < 0.0001	/	/		$\chi^2 = 0.46$	/	/	
OR= 10.29	/	/		P-Value = 0.49			
%95CI OR=(5.37,19.69)				OR= 0.79			
$\chi^2 = 27.69$	/	/		%95CI OR=(0.40, 1.55)	/	/	
P-Value < 0.0001	/	/			/	/	
Linear-by-Linear Association = 10.20	/	/		$\chi^2 = 3.21$	/	/	
P-value = 0.001	/	/		P-Value = 0.07	/	/	
	/	/		OR= 0.51	/	/	
	/	/		%95CI OR=(0.24, 1.07)	/	/	
$\chi^2 = 8.78$	/	/	Km/h	$\chi^2 = 9.48$	/	/	
P-Value = 0.003	/	/		P-Value = 0.002	/	/	
OR= 1.86	/	/		OR=2.09	/	/	
%95CI OR=(1.23,2.82)	/	/	Km/h	%95CI OR=(1.27,3.45)	/	/	

				OR	OR p value
OR		OR	p value		
/	/	/	/	/	
/	/	/	/	/	( )
			/		
/	/	/	/	/	( )
/	/	/	/	/	( )
/	/	/	/	/	( )
/	/	/	/	/	( )
/	/	/	/	/	( )
/	.		/		( )
/	.		/		( )
			/		
/	/	/	/	/	( )
/	/	/	/	/	( )
/	/	/	/	/	( )
/	/	/	/	/	( )
/	/	/	/	/	( )
/	/	/	/	/	( )
/	/	/	/	/	( )
/	/	/	/	/	( )
/	/	/	/	/	( )
/	/	/	/	/	( )
/	/	/	/	/	( )
/	/	/	/	/	( )
/	/	/	/	/	( )

- and *Prevention*, **35**(2), pp.183–189.
- Langley, J., Mullin, B. and Jackson, R., 2000. Motorcycle engine size and risk of moderate to fatal injury from a motorcycle crash. *Accident Analysis and Prevention*, **32**(5), pp.659–663.
- Lam, L.T., 2000. Factors associated with parental safe road behaviour as a pedestrian with young children in metropolitan New South Wales Australia. *Accident Analysis and Prevention*, **33**(2), pp.203–210.
- Peek-Asa, C., McArthur, D. and Kraus, J., 1999. The prevalence of non-standard helmet use and head injuries among motorcycle riders. *Accident Analysis and Prevention*, **31**(3), pp.229–233.
- Reeder, A. Ia., Alsop, J.C. and Langley, J.D., 1999. An evaluation of the general effect of the New Zealand graduated driver licensing system on motorcycle traffic crash hospitalizations”. *Accident Analysis and Prevention*, **31**(3), pp.651–661.
- Roung Lin, M., Hui Changb, S. and Paic, L., 2003. A longitudinal study of risk factors for motorcycle crashes among junior college students in Taiwan. *Accident Analysis and Prevention*, **35**(2), pp.243–252.
- Turner, C., Clure, R. M. and Pirozzo, S., 2004. Injury and risk-taking behavior-a systematic review. *Accident Analysis and Prevention*, **36**(1), pp.93–101.
- Valent, F., Schiava, F. and Savonitto, C., 2002. Risk factors for fatal road traffic accidents in Udine, Italy. *Accident Analysis and Prevention*, **34**(1), pp.71–84.
- Broyles, R.W., Clarke, S.R. and Narine, L., 2001. Factors contributing to the amount of vehicular damage resulting from collisions between four-wheel drive vehicles and passenger, *Accident Analysis and Prevention*, **33**(5), pp.673–678.
- Dissanayake, S. and John, Lu. J., 2002. Factors influential in making an injury severity difference to older drivers involved in fixed object passenger car crashes. *Accident Analysis and Prevention*, **34**(50), pp.609–618.
- Ichikawa, M., Chadbunchachai, W. and Marui, E., 2003. Effect of the helmet act for motorcyclists in Thailand. *Accident Analysis*