Demographic characteristics	Number	Percentage					
Age range, year							
< 70	60	50.0					
>71	60	50.0					
Gender							
Male	58	Mar-48					
Female	62	Jul-51					
Marital status							
Married, widowed and divorced	117	May-97					
Single	3	2-May					
Occupation							
Governmental, retired	15	12-May					
Agriculture and Livestock	53	Feb-44					
Housewife	52	Mar-43					
Educational level							
Illiterate	96	80.0					
Below diploma	16	13-Mar					
Upper diploma	8	6-Jul					
Systolic blood pressure							
Yes	49	Aug-40					
No	71	Feb-59					
Diastolic blood pressure							
Yes	39	May-32					
No	81	May-67					
Duration of hypertension							
Less than 1	34	28-Mar					
1-3	39	May-32					
3-5	23	19-Feb					
More than 5	24	20.0					
Family history of hypertension							
Yes	93	May-77					
No	27	22-May					
Body mass index (kg/m ²)							
>25	67	Aug-55					
25-29.9	29	24.2					
≥30	24	20.0					

Table 2. The absolute and relative frequency of demographic characteristics of the elderly (n=120)

Table 2. Comparison of systolic-diastolic blood pressure (mmHg) and scores of social support, perceived barriers, self-efficacy, self-care and quality of life before and after educational intervention in rural elderly

Variables	Before	After	P value
	intervention	intervention	
Systolic blood	144.33±14.92	133.58±13.70	0.001
pressure			
Diastolic blood	81.00±8.49	78.37±6.58	0.008
pressure			
Social support	2.65±0.47	3.58±0.88	0.001
Perceived	3.66±0.84	2.85±0.50	0.001
barriers			
Self-efficacy	2.73±0.56	3.74±0.79	0.001
Self-care	2.69±1.00	3.78±0.43	0.001
o 11. 6116			
Quality of life	69.67±14.63	75.53±11.92	0.0008

Variables	Correlation coefficient before intervention	Correlation coefficient after intervention	Z-score	P value
Social	0.624	0.401	-2.87	0.004
support	_		-	-
Perceived	0.601	0.479	-1.59	0.011
barriers				_
Self-efficacy	0.044	0.345	3.23	0.001
Quality of	0.283	0.643	9.15	0.001
life				

Table 4. Comparison of the correlation coefficient of self-care behavior with the scores of social support,

 perceived barriers, self-efficacy and quality of life before and after educational intervention in rural elderly