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Structural Equation Model of the Relationship between Brain-Behavioral Systems and Attachment Styles with Emotion Dysregulation in Couples with Conflict

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Abstract

Introduction: The quality of a person's relationships can be influenced by their ability to effectively regulate emotions. The primary objective of this research was to create a structural equation model that explores the connection between brain-behavioral systems and attachment styles with emotion dysregulation within couples experiencing conflict in Kermanshah.
Method: This descriptive-correlational study investigated the association between the variables using Structural Equation Modeling (SEM). The statistical population consisted of all couples seeking counseling services within the Kermanshah region during the year 2022-2023. A clustered approach was used to select a sample of 200 couples with conflict. The Multidimensional Emotion Questionnaire (MEQ), Behavioral Inhibition and Activation Scales (BIS/BAS), and Collins and Read Revised Adult Attachment Scale (RAAS) were utilized for this study. The analysis of the data and testing of the research hypotheses were conducted using the structural equation model and IBM AMOS 26 software.
Results: Findings revealed that there was a notable beneficial impact of brain-behavioral systems on emotional regulation disorders (B=0.58, P<0.001). Path suggests that the brain-behavioral systems had a moderate to high influence on individuals' emotional regulation disorders, leading to an increase in such disorders. After analyzing the structural model in the research, the attachment styles had a strong and positive impact on emotional dysregulation (B=0.73, p<0.001).
Conclusion: It can be inferred that the significant role of emotional regulation challenges in conflicts between couples plays a crucial part in the development and persistence of this disorder. Consequently, it holds great significance. Therefore, incorporating therapies focused on controlling emotions, like recognizing and controlling emotions, can be advantageous in couples' therapy and render it easier to handle.

Keywords: Emotion Dysregulation, Brain-Behavioral Systems, Attachment Styles, Couples, Conflict

Introduction

As a result of the rise in the number of troubled couples, the increase in familial breakdowns, the deterioration of relationships between partners, and the significant rate of divorce within society, women face a higher susceptibility compared to other individuals [1]. A lack of trust, respect, and love for one another is evident in such a situation; instead of providing support, spouses engage in behaviors that cause harassment, failure, and degradation of each other's self-worth. To establish their dominance, they actively search for opportunities to emphasize faults, deficiencies, and disapproval [2]. Insufficient emotional and psychological support from spouses is one factor that contributes to this problem in marital relationships [3]. The regulation of emotions through cognitive processes is a factor that reflects one's emotional capabilities to some degree. Cognitive regulation of emotions refers to the conscious or even unconscious manner in which individuals regulate their

emotions to appropriately respond to different environmental demands [4]. Cognitive emotion, in essence, pertains to the cognitive approach of controlling and manipulating the processing of emotional information [5]. The regulation of emotions involves initiating, maintaining, regulating, or altering the presence, strength, or constancy of internal feelings and emotions about social, cognitive, and physical processes necessary for achieving one's objectives [6].

Emotion regulation is a determining factor in health and having a successful function in social relationships, and creating problems in it is related to endocrine disorders and response to cortisol, which causes stress-induced damage [7]. Since the ability to cognitively regulate emotions can determine the quality of a person's relationships, people who can regulate their emotions better understand their own and other people's emotions and, as a result, gain a better understanding of people in different situations. They have more developed interpersonal and intrapersonal skills. These people establish better relationships, and their relationships have a higher quality of communication, and also the relationships of this group of people are more durable [8]. As a result, individuals who struggle with regulating their emotional cognition tend to have less satisfying and less fulfilling relationships. Those who have difficulties in cognitive regulation of their emotions find it challenging to understand and manage their emotional state, which ultimately affects their ability to maintain healthy connections with others. Consequently, they may find themselves trapped in negative communication patterns and experience a sense of being overwhelmed. Consequently, unintentionally, these individuals jeopardize their relationships and may even face losing them [9]. Numerous research studies have indicated that education focused on managing emotions can result in enhanced social adjustment, reduced sensitivity in interpersonal relations, diminished tendencies for delaying tasks, as well as increased levels of social acceptance, and empathy [10, 11].

Additionally, a previous study demonstrated that increased emotional regulation results in decreased impulsivity. Establishment of attachment implies the development of a profound emotional connection with individuals who hold significance in one's life [12]. Those individuals who possess a secure attachment style are more adept at eliciting social backing and adjusting to challenging circumstances with composure and resilience, in contrast to individuals who exhibit an avoidant or ambivalent attachment style [13]. Attachment serves as the foundation for our adult personality, and the attachment pattern between a child and their parent(s) can shape how a person handles future challenges in life, including educational, emotional, and occupational issues, among others. It can influence a person's perspective and approach toward problems, their willingness to resolve issues, as well as their actions and reactions toward social problems and failures. For instance, a study concluded that parental attachment is significantly associated with marital difficulties [14].

Reinforcement sensitivity theory is a concept within the field of personality psychology that offers a biological and emotional motivational framework for examining the connections between aspects of approach and avoidance motivations, forgiveness, and rewarding resources [14]. This theory posits the existence of two primary systems that effectively regulate human behavior: the behavioral inhibition system and the behavioral activation system. The behavioral inhibition system reacts sensitively to indications of punishment, frustrating signs of insufficient reward, and conflicts, giving rise to feelings of arousal, passive avoidance, anxiety, and inhibition [15]. The activation of this system elicits emotions such as fear, failure, and sadness. On the other hand, the behavioral activation system prompts movement towards goals, responsiveness to rewarding stimuli, and avoidance of punishment, thereby generating positive emotions such as hope, happiness, and euphoria [16]. It is postulated that the behavioral activation system controls behavior in response to reward cues or dopaminergic activity in the mesolimbic system, while the behavioral inhibition system is attuned to punishment and threat cues, leading to inhibitory and avoidance responses, or serotonergic and noradrenergic activity in the hippocampal system. The reinforcement sensitivity theory asserts that individual differences in personality stem from variations in the reward systems of individuals [15, 16].

In the research carried out by Clavél et al. (2020), findings indicated that the Behavioral Inhibition System (BIS) is intricately linked to psychiatric conditions such as depression and anxiety. It was also observed that the Behavioral Activation System (BAS) is associated with the pursuit of pleasure through drug and alcohol consumption [17]. Further research conducted on behavioral brain systems has demonstrated that BIS plays a moderating role in diverting attention from potential threats, while BAS is linked to inclinations toward approach behavior [18]. In the comprehensive review of Gray's theory conducted by Jackson, significant revisions were made. According to the revised theory, the activated BAS is driven by the desire for social dominance and readiness for encountering risk, rather than being solely motivated by potential rewards[19]. Moreover, the revised BIS no longer functions as a mechanism for punishment but rather serves to detect and resolve conflicts. By doing so, this system inhibits ongoing behaviors of other systems, while simultaneously redirecting emotional resources and attention towards the source of the conflict. It can be understood that this system acts as a mediating defensive approach, involving passive avoidance and emphasizing the importance of emotional caretaking[18, 19].

The escalating rise in the divorce rate as a reflection of dissatisfaction within marriages in the Iranian society partially signifies the necessity to reassess and identify factors that can be incorporated within the realm of therapeutic and educational approaches. Additionally, the surge in marital conflict and divorce implies the possible neglect of influential variables up until this point. Brain-behavioral systems stand among the variables that have been considerably overlooked in terms of their impact on

couples' relationships, both within and beyond Iranian borders. Nonetheless, the practical applicability of their role depends on the recognition of other intervening psychological factors in this context, by means of which these biological variables exert their influence. In this continuing study, our goal is to investigate the following question outlined in the figure 1: Is there a connection between brain-behavioral systems and attachment styles to emotional dysregulation among couples facing conflict in Kermanshah?

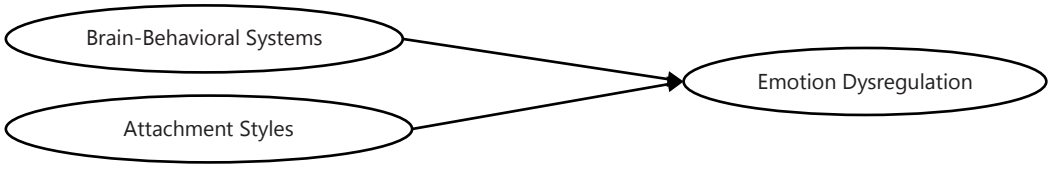

Figure 1. Conceptual model of research.

Method

This descriptive-correlational study investigated the association between the variables using structural equation modeling (SEM). The statistical population consisted of all couples seeking counseling services within the Kermanshah region during the year 2022-2023. From the statistical population of the research, a sample of couples (n=200) was selected based on the valid formula to determine the sample size [20] and using the multi-stage cluster random sampling method. Through multistage cluster sampling, 200 individuals were selected.

The criteria for inclusion in the study were: the participants must have been residents of Kermanshah city, willing to complete questionnaires, have been cohabiting for at least three years, have experienced emotional divorce and marital conflict, possess at least a high school diploma, have no intention of seeking legal assistance, having a consultation document to address disputes is essential, having obtained the consent of both spouses to participate in the study and receiving counseling services. The exclusion criteria included being diagnosed with bipolar disorder, schizophrenia, or schizoaffective disorder, having a history of psychiatric disorders according to DSM-IV criteria, having received previous psychological interventions, undergoing psychotherapy or drug therapy concurrently with the study, and having any form of addiction.

In the first step, the necessary permits were obtained based on the correspondence between the Research Center of Islamic Azad University and counseling services in Kermanshah. Subsequently, district one was selected from among the counseling services districts of Kermanshah city, then five counseling service was selected from among the counseling services of this district, in the following, 40 couples were selected from each counseling service. We should note that the participants were made clear about the nature and purpose of the study and the voluntary basis of their participation. Each participant was given a time frame of 35 to 45 minutes to complete the questionnaire. Once the time was up, ultimately, 174 questionnaires were completed by participants. The completed questionnaires were collected for further analysis. The selected sample of 200 couples was assured of the confidentiality and privacy of their information and responses. Subsequently, the research questionnaires were distributed by authors among the sample members, and upon completion, the collected data was entered into IBMAMOS 26 software for analysis. This analysis primarily involved measuring the descriptive characteristics of the statistical population, utilizing statistical methods such as frequency, percentage, and graphical representations. Furthermore, the normality test of the research data (Kolmogorov-Smirnov test) was discussed within this section.

The tools used in this study were as follows:

The Multidimensional Emotion Questionnaire (MEQ): Gertz and Romer (2004) developed the emotional dysregulation scale to assess difficulties in emotion regulation [21]. This scale consists of 36 items and is scored using a Likert scale, ranging from almost never to almost always, with scores ranging from 1 to 5. It is important to note that certain questions, including 1, 3, 6, 7, 8, 10, 17, 20, 22, 24, and 34, are reverse scored. The scale measures six cognitive strategies related to emotion acceptance, including behaving in alignment with goals, lack of impulse control, deficiencies in emotional awareness and understanding, flaws in emotion regulation strategies, shortcomings in emotional transparency, and resistance to accepting emotions. Authors reported a validity coefficient of 0.93 and a reliability coefficient of 0.80 using Cronbach's alpha method [21]. In Iran the reliability using both Cronbach's alpha test and half test, were 0.86 and 0.80, respectively[22]. Additionally, the validity of the scale was established by correlating scores with Zuckerman's sensation seeking scale, which demonstrated a significant positive correlation, indicating convergent validity.

Behavioral Inhibition & Activation Scales (BIS/BAS): This questionnaire was designed by Carver and White (1994) with 24 questions and has two subscales of behavioral inhibition and behavioral activation system [23]. Questions are scored on a four-point Likert scale from strongly agree to strongly disagree. The behavioral inhibition system subscale in this questionnaire includes seven questions (questions 2-8-13-16-19-22-24). The behavioral activation system subscale includes three other subscales, which are: drive (questions 3-12-21), response to reward (questions 4-14-7-23), and entertainment seeking (questions 20 -15-10-5). Also, questions 1, 6, 11, and 17 have no effect on scoring. Construct and content validity have been confirmed by the creators, and concurrent validity has been confirmed through the

correlation of this scale with the two subscales of depression and anxiety of the revised 90-question list. Cronbach's alpha reliability was estimated at 0.91 for the behavioral activation system scale and 0.93 for the behavioral inhibition subscale. Hassani (2016) confirmed the validity of the construct and reported the reliability of this questionnaire by the retest method for the scale of the behavioral activation system 0.78 and the subscale of the behavioral inhibition system 0.81 [24]. In the present study, the reliability of the Cronbach's alpha method was 0.77 for the behavioral activation system scale and 0.80 for the behavioral inhibition system subscale.

Collins and Read Revised Adult Attachment Scale (RAAS): The scale encompasses 18 items that are assessed on a Likert scale, ranging from 1 (not at all characteristic) to 5 (completely characteristic), to gauge attachment styles. This scale includes three subscales, namely dependence (D), closeness (C), and anxiety (A)[25]. The anxiety subscale (A) aligns with the anxious-ambivalent attachment style, while the closeness subscale (C) represents a bipolar dimension that distinguishes between secure and avoidant descriptions. Therefore, closeness (C) corresponds to secure attachment, whereas the dependency subscale (D) can be seen as opposed to avoidant attachment [25]. Collins and Reid (1996) reported a Cronbach's alpha of 0.82 for the secure attachment subscale, 0.80 for the avoidant attachment subscale, and 0.83 for the anxious attachment subscale. Conversely, Asgarizadeh and Pakdaman's (2018) research demonstrated a test-retest reliability coefficient of 0.95[26]. Given that all Cronbach's alpha values are equal to or greater than 0.80, the scale exhibited high reliability.

Results

The above table illustrates that among the 200 individuals who participated in the survey, 86 (43%) were male and 114 (57%) were female. Moreover, among this particular group of individuals, it was discovered that 23 individuals (11.5 %) were situated within the age category of 20 to 30 years, whereas 92 individuals (accounting for 46 percent) fell within the age range of 31 to 40 years. Similarly, 74 individuals (37%) were between 41 and 50 years old, and 11 individuals (5.5%) were above 50 years old. Additionally, the survey uncovered that three individuals held a diploma (1.5%), 21 held an associate degree (10.5%), 77 possessed a bachelor's degree (38.5%), 89 held a master's degree (44%), and ten individuals (5%) possessed a doctorate.

Table 1 displays the various dimensions of emotion dysregulation, revealing that the deficit in emotion regulation strategy holds the highest mean value of 25.70±2.38, while the deficit in emotion awareness exhibits the lowest mean value of 19.53±2.47 across these dimensions. Regarding attachment styles, the means for dependence, closeness, and anxiety are 14.31±1.42, 16.39±2.018, and 11.85±1.19, respectively. Additionally, the activating systems variables display mean values of 10.07±1.15, 13.92±2.53, and 9.85±1.97 for the drive, happiness, and reward dimensions, respectively, while the mean for behavioral inhibition is 16.03±2.004. Moreover, the normality of the research variables' data underwent assessment through the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test within this table. Notably, the significance level of this test for the variables surpasses 0.05, thereby concluding that the data for these variables maintain normality at a 95% confidence level.

Table 1. The Mean and Standard Deviation of Research Variables

Variables	Subscale		Mean± SD	K-S	P
Emotion Dysregulation	Not behaving in accordance with the goal		24.11±3.88	1.16	0.117
	Lack of control over impulsive behaviors		21.17±3.75	1.16	0.154
	lack of emotional awareness		19.53±2.47	1.22	0.097
	Lack of understanding of emotion		23.27±3.53	0.89	0.398
	Deficiency of emotion regulation strategy		25.70±2.38	1.91	0.054
	Lack of clarity of emotions		24.33±3.76	0.91	0.128
Attachment Styles		Dependency	14.31±1.42	0.98	0.441
		Proximity	16.39±2.01	1.25	0.092
		Anxiety	11.85±1.19	1.00	0.183
Brain-Behavioral Systems	Behavioral activation system	Drive	10.07±1.15	1.01	0.263
		Happiness	13.92±2.53	1.12	0.132
		Reward	9.85±1.97	1.11	0.133
	Behavioral inhibition system		16.03±2.004	1.58	0.186

Table 2. Calculation of Correlation between Research Variables

Variables	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Behavior in accordance with goals	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lack of control over impulsive behavior	0.35	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lack of awareness	0.49	0.59	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Flaws in strategy	0.60	0.71	0.57	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lack of transparency	0.67	0.63	0.60	0.51	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not accepting the answer	0.51	0.68	0.58	0.74	0.63	1	-	-	-	-	-
Behavioral inhibition system	0.21	0.40	0.38	0.31	0.59	0.55	1	-	-	-	-
Behavioral activation system	-0.60	-0.45	-0.60	-0.57	0.41	-0.72	0.69	1	-	-	-
Anxiety	0.35	0.48	0.51	0.396	0.59	0.57	-0.32	0.52	1	-	-
Proximity	-0.53	-0.47	-0.38	-0.52	-0.71	-0.56	0.53	-0.46	0.52	1	-
Dependency	0.46	-0.53	0.40	-0.63	- 0.41	-0.39	0.51	-0.39	-0.46	0.62	1

Based on the findings presented in Table 2, statistical analysis has established a confirmed correlation between all research variables with a 95% confidence level. Given that the significance level about the equivalence of all variables is below 0.05, it can be concluded that a substantial correlation exists among all variables.

The chi-square ratio of the structural model to the degree of freedom of 34.01, deemed unsuitable. The comparative fit indices all surpass the 90% threshold, signifying their suitability. The RMSEA index remains below 5%, ensuring stability. Furthermore, all economic indicators exceed 50% and are considered suitable. Consequently, the model is deemed acceptable.

According to the findings and the data presented in Figure 2, there was a notable beneficial impact of brain-behavioral systems on emotional regulation disorders (B=0.58, P<0.001). Path coefficients between 0 and 0.19 are considered weak, 0.33 is moderate, and 0.67 is strong. This suggests that the brain-behavioral systems had a moderate to high influence on individuals' emotional regulation disorders, leading to an increase in such disorders. Additionally, the behavioral brain system, including the BAS and BIS, had relationships of -0.72 and 0.51, respectively.

After analyzing the structural model in the research, the attachment styles had a strong and positive impact on emotional dysregulation (B=0.73, p<0.001). The results demonstrate that attachment styles play a significant role in causing emotion regulation disorders in individuals. Moreover, the different aspects of attachment styles - anxiety, closeness, and dependence - were associated with emotional dysregulation, with values of 0.68, -0.55, and -0.51, respectively.

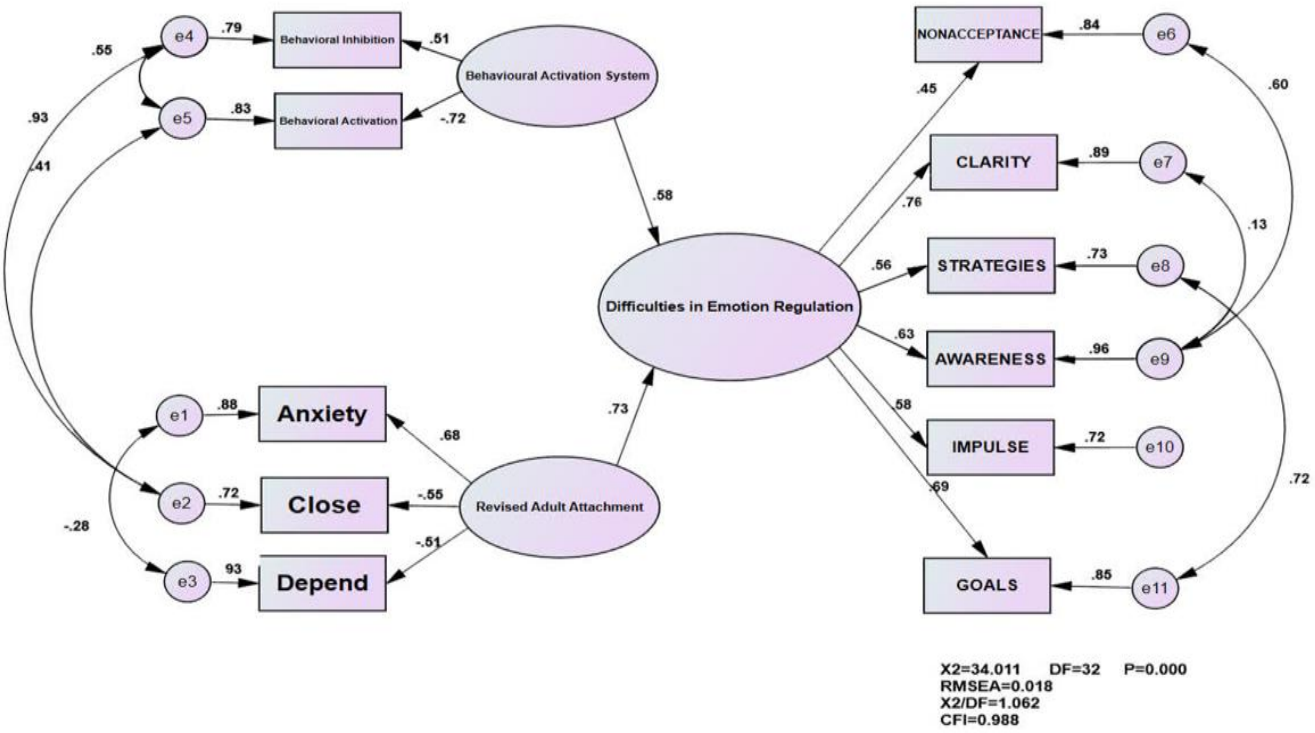

Figure 2. Structural model of research with standardized coefficients.

Table 3. Fit Indices of the Overall Model

General model	X2/df	RMSEA	NFI	CFI	IFI	RFI	PRATIO	PNFI	PCFI
Acceptable amount	3>	<0.05	>0.9	>0.9	>0.9	>0.9	>0.05	>0.05	>0.05
Calculated values	1.06	0.01	0.97	0.98	0.97	0.94	0.58	0.67	00.60

Discussion

The objective of the present study was to construct a SEM that examines the correlation between behavioral brain systems and attachment styles, as well as their impact on emotion dysregulation in couples experiencing conflict in the city of Kermanshah. A strong association was observed. The findings of this hypothesis are seen in previous research [27-29]. According to the findings, individuals exhibiting heightened sensitivity towards potential threats (as indicated by high FFFS-BIS sensitivity) and diminished responsiveness to rewards (BAS) are prone to encountering challenges in effectively regulating their emotions [30]. In a study, inhibitory and behavioral activation mechanisms have an impact on sexual responsiveness. Particularly about a female sample, the findings revealed a correlation between diminished sexual responses and decreased scores in the reward sensitivity system among women engaged in relationships [16].

These findings can be explained by stating that the BIS is associated with negative emotions and reacts to punishment-related conditioned stimuli, as well as lack of reward and new stimuli and innate fear stimuli [27, 28].

Studies have indicated that an overactive inhibitory system leads to traits of anxiety, heightened sensitivity to threatening stimuli, and anxiety-related behaviors such as excessive worrying and rumination. The connection between BIS and difficulties in regulating emotions may be due to BIS, as a biological personality trait, intensifying negative emotional reactivity in individuals. Additionally, the heightened sensitivity of BIS causes individuals to employ inconsistent and ineffective strategies for regulating emotions [27, 29]. Individuals with a more active BAS exhibit more stimulating and approaching behaviors, as well as experiences of arousal and hope, which are more common in individuals with a high tolerance for disturbance. Responding to rewards corresponds to a positive reaction towards an event or anticipation of a reward [15]. The drive component of BAS pertains to the consistent pursuit of pleasurable stimuli, whereas the entertainment-seeking component relates to the desire for excitement and willingness to embrace new events. Research has indicated that individuals with higher emotional competence find it easier to face life's challenges, thus promoting better mental health [16]. This finding can be understood within the framework of the reinforcement sensitivity theory. According to this theory, BAS responds to all stimuli associated with rewards and the absence of punishment, leading to positive emotions, approach behavior, and active avoidance. Therefore, a significant relationship exists between the brain's behavioral systems and emotion dysregulation in couples, with a negative association through the dimension of the BAS and a positive and meaningful association through the BIS [19].

The findings of the SEM revealed meaningful associations between attachment styles and emotion dysregulation within couples. These results align with previous research conducted by previous studies [31-34]. Abdulmaleki et al. demonstrated a significant association between metacognitive beliefs and emotional regulation strategies with emotional divorce. Moreover, the indirect path standard coefficients revealed a significant relationship between metacognitive beliefs and emotional regulation strategies with the mediation of burnout. Lastly, a positive correlation was observed between marriage and emotional divorce among married women [32]. Pourkhaljan et al.[33] discovered that attachment styles have a noteworthy direct influence on the inclination towards extrasensory relationships. The study also found a significant indirect influence of attachment styles and emotional literacy mediated by negative emotion regulation. Furthermore, the study revealed that the indirect impact of avoidant attachment mediated by positive emotion regulation also contributes to the propensity for extramarital relationships.

In explaining these findings, it can be suggested that the difficulty model of regulating emotions posits that individuals generate both positive and negative emotions in response to emotional situations based on their personal emotional style. However, individuals who struggle to regulate their negative emotions are more vulnerable to experiencing emotional disorders. Therefore, the central factor in the development of emotional and anxiety disorders is the difficulty in regulating negative emotions, which subsequently impacts the regulation of positive emotions [7]. During the process of emotion regulation, individuals have the ability to modify the frequency, intensity, and duration of their positive and negative emotions. Consequently, individuals who are unable to select or implement these strategies are more prone to mental disorders compared to the general population. Furthermore, individuals' beliefs regarding negative emotions often lead to the suppression and avoidance of such emotions. However, these coping strategies of suppression and avoidance are ineffective as they elevate anxiety levels and intensify distressing thoughts, ultimately exacerbating the person's initial negative emotional state and perpetuating a cycle that increases their susceptibility to psychological disorders [5].

Individuals who possess a secure attachment style effectively utilize more advanced defense mechanisms and effectively manage their emotions, thus safeguarding themselves against various psychological harm[11]. Conversely, individuals with an insecure attachment style, as outlined by the fundamentals of attachment theory, experience fear and apprehension when confronted with the possibility of separation from their attachment figure, prompting them to respond with fear, anger, and particularly sadness [13]. These reactions serve as the foundation for their isolation and disconnection from others. Heightened concerns about losing relationships can lead to apprehension regarding social evaluation during social interactions, which can be a major source of anxiety. Furthermore, individuals with an anxious disposition possess a tendency to engage in catastrophic thinking and excessive generalization [14]. This characteristic results in their worries extending to other aspects of communication with others and becomes intertwined with catastrophic thoughts, such as worrying about the well-being, mortality, and illness of their loved ones. Insecure attachment can also hinder the adoption of adaptive coping strategies when confronted with stressful life circumstances. Adopting maladaptive coping mechanisms over time can gradually contribute to the development of anxiety and depression. Different attachment styles give rise to distinct behaviors within interpersonal relationships. Insecure individuals tend to exhibit behaviors that exacerbate stress, subsequently leading to symptoms of depression and anxiety. The attachment styles formed during one's upbringing intersect with the formation of obsessive beliefs in adulthood[14].

This research has several limitations. For example, it was not possible to manage every single variable, as seen in other research in the humanities. Also, the statistical population was restricted to couples living in Kermanshah city, which makes it difficult to apply the results to other populations. Another limitation could be the use of questionnaires for data collection, which may have influenced responses due to social bias. Additionally, the use of convenience sampling limited the ability to conduct

the research on a larger scale.

Creating a conflict model for couples and testing it on couples in Kermanshah through a mixed research method is recommended. Exploring the differences in emotion regulation factors between women and men in Kermanshah is recommended for a research study. Developing a framework of factors contributing to emotional dysregulation related to family issues among couples in Kermanshah is suggested for further research.

Conclusion

Emotional regulation difficulties between partners are crucial in the progression of relationship disorders. Therapy focusing on managing emotions and activating behaviors can help reduce conflicts. Incorporating emotion regulation treatments and skills training in couples counseling can enhance its effectiveness. Family counselors should include training in emotional regulation, practical communication skills, and strategies for improving attachment styles in their programs.

Conflict of Interest

The authors have stated that they have no conflicting interests.

Ethical Approval

The research proposal was approved by the Islamic Azad University, Kermanshah Branch, Kermanshah. (IR.IAU.KSH.REC.1402.231).

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