Social pathology of nursing and nursing views about own work environments in Birjand hospital

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Background: Nursing staffs have important role in health and treatment in medical system. In order to increase the quality of nursing care, we need to be aware of the problems of nursing and social pathology of nursing.

Materials and methods: in the this descriptive study, we used a questionnaire about demographic information and attitude about work environment. After determining its scientific validity and reliability, the questionnaires were distributed among the nurse to be completed. After completion, the date was statistically analyzed.

Results: 64.3% of nurses had negative attitude about work condition, 2.86% positive attitude and 28.8% had moderate level of attitude. The main problems of nursing were compact shift, emotional and working exhaustion, nurse-physician relationship.

Conclusions: Improvement in nurse’s work environment must in hospital have important role on job satisfaction and improvement in their works.

Keywords: nurse, Job satisfaction, Social pathology
Abstract: 
Introduction: depressive disorder is a common psychological disorder and one of the health disaster in society in the point of view W.H.O in 21’th century.
Objective: Determination of depression prevalence among Nursing student’s and correlation of demographic variable with depression violet.
Material and method: this research is a descriptive Analytic study (cross-sectional) study 300 Nursing students were studied with non-randomized method. Data gathering instrument is questionnaire that consist 18 questions about demographic data and depression violet after collecting the data were analyzed with SPSS under windows software.

Results: the finding indicated that 50.1% percent of samples had degree of depression. %1.2 was borderline depression, %2.08 was mid depression and in the same ratio sever depression and finally %7.77 was more sever depression. The result also showed that there were not statistically difference between variable of age, Gender, Marriage, education level and depression violet. (P=0.07, P=0.25, P=0.37) but between family well faring and depression significant difference (P=0.04) was observed.

Conclusion: we conclude that one half of samples had degree some of depression and health organization and Academic institute must attention to Nursing student’s psychological aspect and support them.

Keyword: Depression / Demographic
Nurses’ attitude toward “fee-for-service” and professional satisfaction
Hddad abdol abadi M, Ebadi A, Taghi SH,

Abstract
Introduction and goal: Pay reward is one of the effective methods to create motivation among staff and is done within a context of different systems and methods for payment. The most effective and established pay reward is called “payment based on performance” in this method the individual will receive different Levels of rewards based on the levels of performance that measured through different scales. The amount of money that these individuals will receive is directly related to their performance level. This study was conducted to evaluate nurses’ attitude toward fee-for-service and professional satisfaction.

Material and method:
In a descriptive cross-sectional study, 255 nurses and 52 nursing managers holding associate degree certificate and higher MSc with at least one-year clinical experience in hospitals are studied in Tehran city. Variables of job satisfaction included increased positive tendency to employment and continues in nursing, on time working. The questionnaire was used for collecting data. The validation of these tools was determined based on content validity, after studying textbooks and articles and upon ratification by nursing specialists and members of faculty of Tehran universities and reliability of these tools were determined by test retest. Explanation and analysis of data was carried out by using SPSS statistical software and by employing descriptive and analytic statistical methods.

Result: The result showed that 52/5% of nurses and 44/2% of nursing managers believed that current implementation of fee-for-service scheme had no effect on job satisfaction, 51/1% of nurses and 49/2% nursing managers believed had no effect fee-for-service on increase working interesting in nurses.

Discussion: This study showed that implementation of fee-for-service scheme with current method had not effect on job satisfaction of nurses in viewpoint optimism only that causes reinstated at organization and most of the case study units were dissatisfied with current calculation of fee for nurses. Thus it is proposed that the designers of fee-for-service scheme should reconsider of this scheme by nursing ideas.

Key words: nurse, nursing manager, fee-for-service, job satisfaction.
Study of two HIS and traditional methods in caring of patients at Shahrekord hospitals in 2005.

Hasan poor dehkordi A,

**Background:** The present time should be considered as an intermixture of information and communication. Today with access to modern information and communication technology and advancement of rapid communication, quick exchange of information has become possible more than in previous times. Utilization of computer sciences in medical professions including nursing due to high sensitivity and ease of action and of care...has a special position. Therefore nurses must, in order to better perform their duties and standard professional activities, become familiar with information technology.

**Objective:** Present research performs to compare of patient care with traditional and his method at Shahrekord hospitals.

**Materials and Methods:** In this descriptive-analytic research, 150 samples amongst nursing staff of two hospitals namely Hajar and Ayatollah kashani were selected by convenience sampling. Questionnaire was used as data gathering tool. Questionnaires of this research were distributed and gathered after completion. To achieve objectives, descriptive and inference statistics were used. To determine statistical relation 2 and SPSS software was used.

**Results:** at Hajar hospital majority of samples were women in 30-39 years old (49%), 65% had less than 10 years record of service and 70% were nurses. 82% of individuals had passed computer courses and 25% had P.C.S. At Ayatollah kashani hospital majority (52%) of women were in the age group of 30-39 (38%) with BA past service record of 10-20 years (51%) and nursing profession (52%). 88% of samples had passed computer courses and 20% had P.S.C. Findings showed that between the His method and traditional methods with satisfaction of patients (P<0.05) decrease of human errors (P<0.05) increased job time sparing, and increased productivity there was a significant statistical relationship.

**Conclusion:** However, between HIS method increased satisfaction of patients, decrease human errors, increased job time sparing and increased productivity, facilities should be provided that all hospitals become equipped with HIS system.

**Key words:** HIS ,Nurses, traditional methods
study case- observative some biological and social characteristics with personality patterns in criminal and non-criminal Mazandaran province teenagers in year 1383.

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Object and previous record:
Adolescence period is one of the criminal periods in every one’s life and the teenager has passed the childhood and has entered into a new level of life. Entering into this level, the teenager will face plenty of problems. Now, if the effective agents on child’s personality including parents, environment and society, family and interior factor have been organized that in identifying and making similarity help the teenager, he won’t face sever problems but if this criminal factors are intensified, the susceptible teenager, will be forced toward the abnormality or criminal. This research has been done with the goal of comparative study of some sociobiology characters and its relation with the criminal teenager characteristic pattern and un criminal teenager in mazandaran province in 1383.

Elements and method:This research is a case observative study. The participants include 15-18 years old male teenager who were criminal in mazardoran province and stayed in a rehabilitation center and other thirty 15-18 years old male teenagers who were students in some selective high school in mazandaran province. The latter were randomized. Accumulated data device in this research including three-part questioners, which has been completed with these method. The first questioner was related to the individual characteristics and the second one was related to the MMPI in which these things were compared: depression, paranoid, hysterical, schizophrenic, hypochondriac, mania, stress, agitation and psychosomatic. In the third questioners, the eysenk criteria includes of 57 question. In that scale, introversion, extroversive, neurotic, psychological has been evaluated. The research information has been analyzed with the use of this software: spss 11.5

Finding:Research findings shows the age scope of male criminal teenager was 15-18 and the prevalent crimes were rubbery(54%), quarrelling (25%), smuggling (0/8%) and unlawful relation.

In the family variables paternal re-marriage and un employment of the father and narcotic abuse by father with criminal relationship.

In this study, there some pervious record of running from home that in creases the criminal risk by 1/8% and also narcotic abuse in teenager has been significant six edit.

Survey finding shows neurotic and medial characteristics have the high percentage abundance.

Examining the MMPI test shows paranoid disorder and anxiety are the most prevalent disorder.

Results:This survey has shows that the most prevalent criminal in an order of importance are: rubbery, quarrelling, smuggling, unlawful relations.

Criminal, in a social view not only treats the health of the people but also they make some crisis in society. Between the relationship of paternal re-marriage and belonging to the abnormal family and narcotic disorder by parents, there are some significant relation with criminal and in some populated family, the teenager couldn’t show their assertiveness. Most of the criminal have medial characteristics neurotic, paranoid and anxious characteristics. these socio-disorder reveals the importance of psychological review.

Pervious records of running from home could increase the criminal by 501.it shows
their families have no significant usage and couldn’t meet the need of training and consequently, the teenager suffers from the psycho-social and cultural and haven’t learnt the specific social pattern.

*Key-words:*
Socio-biological, characteristics individual pattern, misdemeanant teenager
Knowledge, and practice of nurses about nosocomial infection in Vali– Asr hospital of Birjand (1383)


Introduction and aim: Nosocomial infection is one of the most problems in all hospitals, waste time and energy and at last cause dead. This study conducted to determine knowledge and practice of nurses about nosocomial infection in Vali- Asr hospital of Birjand.

Method: This descriptive-analytic study was done in Vali- Asr hospital and consists of all degree of nursing staff. Instrument was a questionnaire with tree parts: demographic data, 30 questions for knowledge, 30 questions for practice and staffs completed them during shift. Data were analyzed with T-Test, one way on Nova and Pearson correlation by SPSS.

Result: Finding showed that 142 samples participant in this study 9.9% male and 90.1% female, 29.6%, 70.4% nurse mean age of samples were 32.4 ± 7.5 years. Mean record of service 9.7 ±0.9 years. 2.2% of them had poor, 62.7% moderate and 35.1% good knowledge. 0.8% had poor practice, 34.7% moderate and 64.5% good practice. There wasn't significant relationship between sex and knowledge and practice, but significant relationship between knowledge and practice with degree of education.

Conclusion: Most of sample had acceptable knowledge and practice. Educational program can improve and reinforce their knowledge and practice.

Keywords: knowledge, practice, nosocomial infection.
Application of mobile health and proposed model for pre hospital emergency
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Abstract:
Background: Telecommunication and information technology provide clinical care at distance. This technology was recently developed to support the life style, home care, health promotion and prevention disease. In this paper we assessed researches about mobile health application, and suggested a model for pre hospital emergency in Iran.
Method & material: Mobile health and telemedicine entering the field of nursing care, home care, management of chronic disease, telemonitoring and emergency situation.
Finding: security and confidentiality of information is an important cause for acceptance mobile health care. The tree big areas of security are confidentiality, integrity and availability.
Conclusion: in attention to result of researches, mobile health is practical feasible, acceptable for patient, cause of quality of care and decrease of treatment costs, and considering useful applying of this technology in many health center of the world, we suggested a model according to Iran condition which can be a base for other researches.
Key words: mobile health care, telemedicine
Observing of patients, rights as viewed by hospitalized patients in educational hospitals of Birjand

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Introduction and Aim: In recent years, cases of professional neglect, in which physicians and nurses have been taken as defendants, have increased considerably. It is caused by rise in costs and more attention of patients to their own rights in hospitals. Therefore, the present study was conducted to determine the observance of the patient’s right as viewed by hospitalized patients in educational hospitals of Birjand.

Method: In this descriptive-analyzed study 250 hospitalized patients in two hospitals of Birjand, ValiAsr and ImamReza, were selected by randomize sampling including patients hospitalized for more than three days and discharged during the period of the study (three months). Two hours before discharging, the ten-article charter of patients right was read for patients and then they were interviewed and completed questionnaire. The questions about the observance of each single article of the charter was measured by likert three-point scale (high, moderate and low), and the score, after rating, were analyzed by using descriptive statistics tests.

Results: Most of patients were between 21 and 30 years old, married, illiterate housewives and resident in urban areas. 41.6% of them have previous hospitalization record observance of the charter at the rate of high, moderate and low that had the most frequency were as follows: for article one (76%), for article 5(40%) and for article 4(45%). For all the articles of the charter, 35% of the patients believed that rate of observance was low, 56.4% moderate, and 40% high. The rates of observance of each article of patient’s rights are presented in the main context of the paper. There was a significant relationship between observance of the charter of patient’s rights and variables of age, gender and previous hospitalization record.

Conclusion: Implementing and assuring the charter of patient’s rights require comprehensive and integrated activities of personnel. In addition, approving exact laws and regulations, proper sanction, promoting health workers’ knowledge about extent of law support must be regarded too.

Keywords: charter of patient’s rights, hospitalized, patients, educational
Patient satisfaction of some services in Birjand Vali- Asr hospital

Mahmoodi rad GH, Mogharrab M, Vaghei Y, Hooshyar H

Abstract:

Introduction: In attention to development of quality service and client centering in healthy care services through continues feed back of patients and continues improvement of services we can determine weakness and strange portion and amend quality care. So this study conducted to determine level of patient satisfaction who admitted in Birjand Vali-Asr hospital of nursing, medical and convenience services.

Method & material: This is a cross sectional descriptive study. 82 people who hospitalized more than two days selected through random sampling and were interviewed. Instrument for gathering data was questionnaire that consists four parts, demographic, satisfaction level of nursing care, physician care, and hoteling assessed with Likert scale with five choices (excellent =4 good=3 middle=2 weak=1 no idea=0). Than average of score classified as fallowed (3.20 -4= complete satisfaction, 2.40-3.19= good satisfaction, 1.60 – 2.39= middle satisfaction, 0.8 – 1.59=weak satisfaction less than 0.79= none satisfied). Data were analyzed with non-parametrical tests (Choriscal-Valis and Mandity).

Result: finding showed most of the patients were female (57.3%), illiterate or non-educated (76.9%) and mean age was 44.5 years old. Satisfaction of all nursing care (2.94) and medical care (2.66) were in good level and hoteling (3.40) was excellent level. There were significant association between satisfaction of nursing care and medical care with education and marital status. There was significant association between satisfactions of hoteling with education and dwelling. 

Conclusion: satisfaction level of patients about various services in this center was good to excellent that indicated struggle of worker in this hospital. Continues periodic evaluation and instruction hospital personnel especially communication quality with patient and more time spending by physicians and nurses can be increased quality of services and eliminate probably defect and reach good services.