Factors Affecting the Establishment of Basic Health Insurance in Iran

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⬤ **Abstract**

Introduction: Health insurance system's reforms cycle is similar to other decision making cycles of fundamental problems in the country. Therefore, it is appropriate to draw a scientific plan for achieving universal health insurance coverage and find the roots of problems and the necessary infrastructures necessary for its establishment. This study aimed to determine the factors influencing on the establishment of basic health insurance in the first half of 1392.

Method: The study population consists of 30experts and scholar sin the area of country health insurance .The data of the study were collected using questionnaires and analyzed by SPSS 19 and t- test via software.

Results: Mandatory population coverage, creating a comprehensive database of insured persons, progressively financing, full implementation of the family physicians plan, precise definition of services and monitoring the quality of provided services were the 6 effective factors.

Conclusions: Based on the results, the establishment of universal health insurance coverage in the country requires a sophisticated framework to design a long-term and systematic program to eliminate barriers, and to help the establishment of an effective interaction between insurance organizations in the country.

Keyword: Universal coverage, health insurance, Iran, Population coverage, benefits packages

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Measuring the Health & Treatment Sector Development Level in Zanjan Province Townships by Numerical Taxonomy Method in 2011

Jafari M [1], Seyfi H [2], Jafari A [3]

⬤ **Abstract**

Introduction: Nowadays, health & treatment services in every community are the foundation of people's mental and bodily health and a prerequisite of sustainable development. However, this foundation must be based on balanced access to health & treatment sector facilities across diverse geographical areas. This research aims to measure the development level and rating of Zanjan Province townships in terms of access to health & treatment parameters.

Methods: This study is an applied research according to its purpose, an analytical research based on its methodology, and a cross-sectional research according to its time horizon; which was carried out in Zanjan Province townships in 2011. The research statistical population covers all Zanjan Province townships. The statistics and data required to calculate the selected parameters were obtained from the province's 2011almanac. Next, the development level of health & treatment sector in Zanjan Province townships' was evaluated using numerical taxonomy method.

Results: Research results showed that based on relative development level of health & treatment sector, Zanjan Township with a development level of 0.6542 was relatively developed, Mahneshan, Tarom, and Abhar Townships with development level of 0.7532, 0.7753, and 0.7759 were less developed respectively, and Khodabandeh Township with a development level of 0.9801 was the undeveloped township in the province. The Khoramdarreh and ejroud Townships were identified as incoherent regions and were removed from the study.

Conclusions: the cities of Zanjan province are not similar in terms of health & treatment criteria and they have many differences.

Keywords: development, numerical taxonomy, health & treatment, Zanjan Province

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Evaluation Insurance Affaires of Hospital Information System: Optimization of Hospital Finance and Insurance

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⬤ **Abstract**

Introduction: Hospital information system is a powerful tool that has positive affections on the hospital performance and reduces financial problems. The most important reason of using HIS in hospitals is its role in financial performance improvement, specially reducing of insurance deductibles. Regarding the capabilities of HIS, in article we had a main objective to study Evaluation insurance affaires of hospital information system.

Methods: This is a cross sectional and correlation study, which was conducted in two phases. In the first phase, Assessment Hospital Information System in Insurance Sector tool (IHIS) developed, in the other phase, evaluated Hospital of Yazd University of Medical Sciences with IHIS tools.

Results: In the first phase, IHIS tool developed which this Includes 123 item in 6 modules of HIS after which concluded validity and reliability (alpha 0/7). In the second phase of the study, satisfaction status of hospitals was reported (73%). Strengthens point was in embedded databases of health insurance (30%) and recheck with the lowest point (3.7%) was the weakness point. Also the finding this study showed that anesthesia was (100%) the best module and consulting was (44.8%) the worst module.

Conclusions: Optimizing the hospital information system can improve the financial situation of hospital through reducing the insurance deductions.

Keywords: Health Insurance – Hospital Information System – Deductible

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The Effect of Hospital Information Systems on Medication Errors in the Dispensing Prescriptions in the Inpatient Parts at Training Center - Therapy Martyr Motahari Marvdasht: 1392

Saberi M [1], **Vahdat S** [2], **Hesam S** [3],

⬤ **Abstract**

Introduction: Medication errors, one of the most common mistakes in health systems that could results in very bad and deadly consequences. This study aimed to investigate the impact of hospital information systems (HIS) on the rate of medication errors in the hospital sector dispensing prescriptions in the inpatient parts at Training Center - Therapy martyr Motahari Marvdasht.

Methods: In this cross-sectional study, in total, 600 inpatient prescriptions were examined in two time periods before and after the implementation of hospital information systems. Errors occurred during dispensing were extracted from a checklist developed by the researcher and data was analyzed through SPSS 19.

Results: The maximum error in the inpatient parts before implementation the hospital information system related to read the signs acronyms with an average error of 0.75 and after the implementation related to mismatched type of wrapped prescription with Physician orders, with an average of 0.42. Also, the rate of medication errors in terms of number of drugs was significantly reduced after the implementation of hospital information system.

Conclusions: According to the effect of hospital information system on medication errors, with the development of this system and using its advanced types including computerized record

Keywords: Hospital Information System (HIS), Medication Errors, dispensing prescriptions Errors, Inpatient parts

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Comparative Study of Organizational Commitment and its Outcomes in Private and State Hospitals of Semnan Province

● **Abstract**   **Shirzad kebria B [1], Shamani S [2], Noroozi M [3], Shamani S [4]**

Introduction: in this research a comparative study of organizational commitment in private and state hospitals and relation between organizational and relative variables have been considered as well, (job sates faction, desertion, absence, operation)

Methods: From the aspect of practical purpose and descriptive method, this research is a kind of survey and solidarity one. population consists of personnel's of state hospitals (650individuals) and private hospitals (250 individuals)sample population volume of both state and private hospitals have been considered 250 individuals as isotropic tools for data collection consists of question and organizational Documents. Data analyzing method consists of; test examination and Kendal/spearman correlated coefficient

Results: results of the research reveals that organizational commitment in private hospitals is more than state hospitals. Sub hypothesis test results in private and state hospitals reveals sig=0/512, sig=0/506 that there is no significant. relation in state hospitals although a reverse relation in private hospitals also sig=0/000,sig=0/006 there is a reverse relation among organizational commitment , absence and delay in private and state hospitals.sig=0/108There is no significant relation between operation and organizational commitment in state hospitals but in private hospitals sig=0/046 a direct relation is seen.

Conclusions: Privatization causes organizational commitment increase in order to operation increase and decrease in lapse foam duty .absence and delay of employees

Keywords: Organizational commitment, job satisfaction, performance, absence and delay, desertion

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Assessment of Health Equity Indicators in Iran

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⬤ **Abstract**

Introduction: According to the World Health Organization's approach on health and the importance of the social determinants of health on provision of public health, a set of 52 indicators were established to assess the equity of health in Iran. The health care's function will be evaluated based on these indicators. In this study we attempted to introduce a new instrument and assess the ability of these indicators in measuring the equity of health.

Methods: In this descriptive-analytic study, by reviewing the national and international resources, in order to assessing the appropriateness of equity in health indicators a new instrument was introduced and validated by the expert's opinions. Finally each of the 52 Iranian health equity Indicators evaluated by using this instrument.

Results: The instrument's internal consistency measured in a pilot study on 20 indicator that previously confirmed by the World Health Organization and Cranach's Alpha was 0.9 -0.975. The evaluation of the health equity indicators using mentioned instrument showed that six from 52 health equity indicators did not match the appropriate standard to be used as a national determinant of health disparities.

Conclusions: This study showed that six from 52 Iranian health equity indicators did not appropriate. It proposed that some indicator such as vaccination coverage and housing could be added to these indicators.

Keywords: Health Equity Index, Social Determinants of Health (SDH), Indicator, Primary Health Care

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