

The Mobile phone in information services to medical students

● Abstract

Mohammad Esmacil S¹, Joulahi saravi L²,

Introduction: Many new technologies of Mobile phone use in the library and information services. The present study explored the utilization of medical students in the use of mobile services in information technology deals.

Methods: The research method is descriptive. The study population included all medical students of Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, of which 164 were selected by stratified random sampling method. Gathering tool, the questionnaire confirmed the validity of the questionnaire scale, the Cronbach's alpha value of 0/965. Data were analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics, statistical tests such as the one-sample and two-sample T-test, correlation coefficient test, Friedman test. Test levels equal was considered $\alpha = 0/05$.

Results: Respondents were 75 male and 89 female. 7/42 % of students were attending daily to the Internet for information and the vast majority of the WIFI at a rate 3/45 % would use to connect to the Internet. Respondents' awareness of cell phone service in libraries 22 % And the tendency towards the use of mobile services is moderate. Training about the use of mobile services was moderate to high. Students tend most use to send messages, view email, connect to social networks. Students want to renew borrowed books from the library and search through mobile.

Conclusions: Most of the Internet connectivity is provided via wireless. Medical students have a tendency to moderate the use of these technologies and there was not much awareness about library services based on mobile phones. Most of them were willing to renew books and searching resources.

Keywords: phone, Medical students, Library services, Information transmission

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An Investigation into the Isfahan University of Medical Sciences Financial Managers Awareness on the Modern Budgeting Methods and it's Relation to Their Resistance Against Changing of Traditional Budgeting System

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Abstract

Introduction: Micro and macro levels of managers and decision-makers' awareness of modern budgeting methods, In addition to the rational use of resources and the optimized allocation, makes suitable basis for the growth and efficiency of governmental agencies and entities. Additionally, in the current changing world, every organization facing with the change, must encounter the consequences with an appropriate method. The purpose of this study was to investigate the extent of Isfahan University of Medical Sciences (IUMS) and subsidiaries financial managers' awareness of the modern budgeting methods and it's relation to their resistance against changing of traditional budgeting system

Methods: This was a descriptive - co relational study. The study subjects included the total of IUMS Financial managers (64) during year 2013 who were studied total of statistical population. Data collection tool included a researcher-made questionnaire. The content and face validity of questionnaire were confirmed and reliability through Cronbach's alpha coefficient were obtained as 0.96 respectively.

Results: There was a reverse correlation between the awareness rate of new budgeting various aspects and resistance to the change of traditional budgeting. A higher than average awareness of the issue was found among the financial managers.

Conclusion: The results of this study can be used to determine the IUMS financial managers training needs and to change the budgeting system.

Keywords: Program Budgeting, Zero-Based Budgeting, Performance Budgeting, Organizational Resistance

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Affecting Factors on Disaster Supply Chains Agility in Health Sector

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Abstract

Introduction: Disaster supply chains, due to the high level of the uncertainty, are one of the environments needs special attention for agility. The purpose of this study was to identify factors affecting the relief supply chains agility in health sector through using factor analysis.

Methods: The Population of Present study included 138 health services management professionals, the disaster managers and experts from the Red Crescent Society and the medical emergency management centers throughout the country. Researcher-made questionnaire was used to collect the data. Validity of questionnaire was checked based on expert opinion and its reliability was measured through Pearson's Correlation and internal consistency coefficient. The results of Pearson's Correlation and Cronbach's alpha were 0.99 and 0.98 respectively. The data were analyzed using the SPSS version 16 software.

Results: In this study 49 variables with Eigen value more than 2 and with factor loadings more than 0/6 were detected as the factors affecting the relief supply chains in health sector. The most amount of correlation with the factor of agility were respectively related to rapid determination of the families need with factor loading 0/93, using an emergency item catalogue according to event with 0/938 and according to area with 0/928, availability of trained experts with 0/919 and communication with multiple distribution centers with factor loading 0/918.

Conclusion: The high correlation between the agility and variables such as swift determination of needs, using the emergency item catalogue, availability of trained experts and communication with multiple distribution centers suggests that the authorities of relief organizations should pay attention to the formation and training of the assessment teams, strengthen role of knowledge management, empowerment and applying the principles of supply chain management to enhance the response during of disaster.

Keywords: Agility, Disaster, Supply Chain, Health Sector

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Assessment of the Patient Safety Indicators in the General Hospitals of Ahvaz University of Medical Sciences Based on who Protocol Named “Assessment of Patient Safety in Hospitals”

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● Abstract

Introduction: Patient safety indicators analysis is a tool to improve safety in hospital. The aim of this study is to assess the patient safety indicators.

Methods: The present study is descriptive and cross-sectional. It has been conducted in three hospitals of Ahvaz University of Medical science in 2013. The information-gathering tool was the assessment of Patient Safety protocol published by World Health Organization. Data gathering carried out through Structured Interview and checking patient safety. Data was analyzed by the means of descriptive and analytical tests via spss software (sample t-test and Kruskal-Wallis Test).

Results: The findings of the present study showed that total average score were about 0.76, 0.55 and 0.27 for required, basic and advanced indicators, respectively. C Hospital acquired the highest score (52%) and A hospital took the lowest score (%46) between the studied hospital. The highest scores for required, basic and advanced indicator were achieved by the hospitals named B (0.8), C (0.56) and A (0.26) acquired the highest score. In the studied areas observed that, safe environment (59/3%) and continuing education (22/3%) had the highest and the lowest accordance with standard, respectively.

Conclusions: In the area of studied continuing education and patient participation need special attention and it seems that Promoting education, creating opportunities for patients to participate in treatment and commitment of top management cause change of attitude employees and safety improvement. It is suggested in order to implement patient safety standards, valid indicators should be developed for assessing the situation and identifying deficiencies of patient safety in hospitals then with comprehensive goal setting to removing barriers to patient safety result in improving safety in hospital.

Keywords: Indicator, Patient Safety, Assessment, Hospital

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A Goal Programming Model for Reallocation of Inpatient Beds in Educational Shahid Mohamadi Educational Hospital of Bandar Abbas, Iran

● **Abstract** Ataollahi F¹, Bahrami M.A², Abesi M³, Mobasheri F⁴, khani SH⁵

Introduction: Designing of bed allocation pattern provides a framework for better service. The present study was designed a goal programming model for reallocation of inpatient beds in shahid mohamadi educational hospital of Bandar Abbas city.

Methods: This study was an applied of type a descriptive and analytical studies. The required data included the total number of hospital's active beds, total working hours of hospital nurses (full time – part time, contract, and hourly nurses), average care for each patient, and the average waiting time for each bed. In this study, important constraints of beds allocation were identified through the review of literature and interview with experts and objective function were determined based on constraints. Finally, reallocation program of hospital beds was done in GAMS software

Results: In this study, bed allocation was done based on the main constraints of goal programing and determined goals based on constraints. The goal function was distinguished: maximum the use of human resources, minimizing the number of empty beds, reducing the waiting time, definite bed allocation to patient and definite bed allocation to ward. According to, extra of beds were in the internal emergency, emergency surgery and general surgery units and shortage of beds were in the ICUN, CCU and ICUOH units.

Conclusions: Based on the research findings, various models such operations research and planning and simulation models can be used as a useful tool for resource reallocation. Especially, needy bed in various sectors has vital importance.

Keywords: Goal programming, bed patient, nurse, bed occupancy

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Educational Needs of Educational Hospitals Personnel for Implement Clinical Governance in the Yazd City

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● Abstract

Introduction: clinical governance is a framework that all health organization moves to quality of care development to getting highest care standards with that. Main key to achieve clinical governance and objective of that is making educational and research equipment. This equipment should change organization to information system and decision making framework for personnel development and implement of clinical governance.

Methods: This research was a quality and implementation research that implemented in first six month of 1391 years in Shahid Saddoughi Yazd medical science university. Search society was university manager and experts. Sampling methods was none randomize and objective. Data gathered with library study, internet study and interview with search sample.

Results: Educational needs of educational hospital personnel classified in 8 categories and in any category indicated number of 2,5,2,4,7,1,2,8 needs. these categories are including: preference is patient and society partnership (4.69), basic education of clinical governance and basic education of human resource management (4.39), Risk management (4.38), elementary education (4.3), Clinical effectiveness and using information (4.28) and Clinical audit (4.16).

Conclusions: Hospitals can achieve higher quality of care with implement of clinical governance if they diagnostic high preference educational needs and implementation of them.

KeyWords: clinical governance, education, need assessment, educational need assessment

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