Depression in Patients Undergoing Hem Dialysis and Influencing Factors

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Abstract

Introduction: Depression is the most common and important psychological disorder among end –stage renal failure cases especially those undergoing hem dialysis so that ,it can have negative effects on the quality of life ,treatment acceptance and process of illness .The purpose of this study was to determine the prevalence of depression in patients undergoing hem dialysis .

Methods: Ninety eight subjects were selected from patients undergoing hem dialysis in the hem dialysis ward of Sina hospital in Ahwaz to be included in this research. The data were collected by Beck depression inventory. The t-test and chi-square test were used to analyze the data.

Results: Depression mean score for men was 10.9 with standard deviation 6.81 and for women were 10.2 with standard deviation 6.07. In this research 46% of men and 45% of women showed to be depress. There were significant relationship between age, marital status and depression.

Conclusion: About half of the patients undergoing hem dialysis have not adapted to their physical symptom and are straggling with depressive mood.

Key words: Depression, Patient, Chronic renal failure, Hem dialysis

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Implimentation of Guidelines of Managed Care for delivery at Fatemeh-Alzahra Hospital, Najaf-Abad, Isfahan, 2008

Daryekvand J.[1] Izadi A.R.[2]

Abstract:

Introduction: Increasing rates of Caesarean deliveries have received widespread attention in recent years and have increased widespread discussion in the public domain. The aim of the present study was to determine the rate of implementation of managed care guidelines for delivery in Fatemeh-Alzahra hospital located in city of Najaf-Abad, Isfahan province.

Methods: The present study is done in descriptive manner. The data were collected by various checklists. Indices of descriptive statistics were used to analyze the data.

Results: The findings revealed that 43% of all deliveries in the stated hospital are done by C-Section and 2.5% of them were elective C-Section. From all cases with indication for C-section, 50% were belong to repeat c-section, 23.9% lack of progress, 10.25% fetus distress and 7.75 mal-presentation.

Conclusions: Despite the efforts made for lowering C-section in this country still rate of C-section shows to be higher than statistics recommended by World Health Organization. A problem which needs to be taken under serious consideration by policy makers are repeated C- Sections in this country.

Key words: Standards, Managed care, hospital, Normal delivery, C-Section.

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The Effect of Performance Evaluation Results on Toeiserkan Health System Employees' Job Motivation and promotion

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Abstract:

Introduction: Performance appraisal can be an effective tool for manpower management and development if it is conducted correctly and logically and it can lead the organizations toward their goals in an efficient manner. The goal of the present study was to determine the effects of performance appraisal results on the Touieserkan health system employees' job motivation and promotion.

Method: Tow hundred twenty subjects were selected randomly to be included in this research. A self-report questionnaire was used to collect the data. The questions were score by five point Likert scale (where 5= very high and 1= very low). The T-test, sign test and chi- square test were used to analyze the data.

Results: The findings indicated that results of performance Evaluation have no significant effect on employees' job promotion. The same results hold true for impact of performance appraisal results on employees' job motivation (Mean=2.58 over 5, P=0.471).

Conclusion: Current performance appraisal method used in the stated health network is not as effective as it should and it is highly recommended to be revised both in content and in execution.

Keywords: Performance, Evaluation, Motivation, Job Promotion, Health Services Network

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Patient Training at Mashad University of Medical Sciences Hospitals and Inflectional Organizational Factors: A situational Analysis, 2008

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Abstract

Introduction: In the framework of health promotion plan, presenting training-communicative program to patients is one of the most important administrative activities expected to be practice in hospitals. The present study was design to evaluate the time and attention devoted to the patient training in the hospitals affiliated with at Mashhad University of Medical Sciences and to determine some of the obstacles and influential organizational factors in these settings.

Method: Four handred fourty four patients, 200 physcians, 185 nurses and 70 supervisors and head nurses from hospitals of Mashhad University of Medical Sciences participated in this research. The data were collected via interview and using a questionnaire. A $\chi 2$-test and analysis variance (ANOVA) was used to analyze the data.

Results: In this research only 42% of the patients received training although most of them were disappointed with the amount of time devoted to such training (for 83.3% of cases it was less than 5 minutes) and it's content. In response to this shortcoming, 79.4% of physicians reported the lack of time as a main reason. Seventy tow percent of hospital supervisors also believed that training services can not be provided to patients by nursing staff under present condition.

Conclusion: Patient training in the stated organizations is not in a good shape and a multi-dimensional intervening program needs to be taken under consideration- a program which works on patient, physician and top managers' attitudes plus to removes some of the obstacles such as lack suitable place for training the patients, lack of suitable teaching materials and nurses overload .

Key words: Training, Patient, Hospital, Organization.

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The availability of influential factors on job motivation from nursing staff perspective at the Hospitals contracting with Islamic Azad University,Varamin-Pishva Branch

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Abstract

Introduction: The main goal the present study was to evaluate the availability of influential factors on job motivation from nursing staff perspective at the Hospitals contracting with Islamic Azad University, Varamin-Pishva Branch.

Methods: For the purpose of this research 260 out of 800 nursing staffs working at contracting hospitals() with Islamic Azad University were selected on the random basis to be included in this research. The data were collected using a self report questioner. The questionnaire contained 8 questions on demographic information, 30 items on contextual motivating factors and 19 on content motivating factors .The content validity of the instrument was grantee by judgment of experts in the field. For reliability, Corenbakh-Alfa coefficient was calculated. That was equal to 0.92.

Results: The findings revealed that the main disappointing factors for nurses in contextual area were amount of salary paid to the nurses with respect to: hardiness of their job, education level, working shift, life needs and performance level. They were also dissatisfied of being put aside by managers at the time of making decision about hospital affaires and practicing discrimination among personnel. In the area of content motivational factors nurses were disappointed with lack of responsibility of hospital directors towards professional problems of nursing staff, not having opportunity for promotion to higher status, and lack of acknowledgment of valuable work, being done by nursing staff at hospital..

Conclusion: According to the findings some of the important motivating factors(both contextual and content related) are missing from the hospitals undergone the contract with Islamic Azad University, Varamin-Pishva Branch at the current time and officials need to pay a more serious attention to this problem if they want to grantee the nurses job satisfaction and enhance quality of work life.
Keywords: Job Motivation; Nursing Staff; Hospital, Performance

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The Effect of Formal In-service Trainings on Managerial Skill of Staff Specialist in Malayer Health Network

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Abstract

Introduction: The goal of the present study was to determine the effect of formal in-service training on Managerial (technical, human and conceptual) skills of the staff specialist in Malayer Health Network.

Method: The study was done on a group of staff specialist of Malayer Health Network (N= 43) in a pre –post-test manner. That is after pre-testing the intended group of staff, they did go under education for tow weeks. Then after six months of time elapse they were post-tested. Six months of time elapse was a reasonable time period to allow the training to surface its effects. The data were collected via a self- report questionnaire. A repeated measure t- test was used to analyze the data.

Result: From 43 participants %61 were men and %39 women .The age mean score of the subjects was 37.37 years with SD= 5.19 . Their average working experience was also 14.56 years with SD= 5.23. The total mean score of the participants on managerial skills (technical, human and conceptual) before and after training was 323.4 and 344.53 respectively with SD= 72.23 and 62.6 .The differences between the tow means were significant in this research (t= -5/63 and P< 0.01).The same result hold trough for each of technical, human and conceptual skills as well (p <0.01).

Conclusions: Formal In-service training is an effective tool for developing managerial skills (technical, human and conceptual) of staff specialists in Malayer Health Network and potentially can be used in similar settings in the country.

Key words: In - service Training, Staff Specialists, Managerial skill, Health Services Network

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Implementation of safety standards in Operation Room of Shiraz University of medical Sciences Hospitals, 2007

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Abstract

Introduction: Implication of safety standards plays an important role in health care organizations because risk factors and variety of pathogeneses agents not only can endanger patients' health but to damage the facilities and hospital building .The goal of the present study was to determine the rate of implication of safety standards in operation room of Shiraz University of Medical Sciences Hospitals

Methods: This cross- sectional study was conducted in 10 teaching hospitals of Shiraz University of Medical Sciences. The data were collected by checklists via observation and interview. Descriptive statistics were used to analyze the data.

Results: The findings revealed that 90% of hospitals implemented electrical and infection control safety standards in their operation rooms. 80% of hospitals also carried out conflagration and medical gases safety standards. Overall, the percentage of implementation of safety standards in operation rooms of the stated hospitals was higher than 50% in all hospitals.

Conclusion: Considering the findings of this research and vital need of operation room of hospitals for implementing safety standards in them, it looks like there is much room for improvement in the investigated hospitals. This means it is necessary for hospital managers to review and improve the standards on continuous basis.

Keywords: Safety, Standard, Operation Room, Hospital

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Waiting Time of Receiving ICU Services in Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences Hospitals: The Study of Influencing Factors

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Abstract

Introduction: Considering the emergent need of ICU patients to health care services it is highly important that such services is given in shortest time possible. The goal of the present study was to evaluate the waiting time of patients in need of ICU services in hospitals affiliated with Shahid Behesti of Medical sciences and to determine the influential factors.

Methods: All the matrons, hospital supervisors and ICU head nurses of the intended hospitals (N=49) were selected to be included in this research. Data was collected via standardized questionnaire. The questioner were scored by five point Likert Scale (where 5= Totally Agree, and 1= Totally Disagree). The data were analyzed using descriptive statistics and one sample t- test.

Results: The findings indicated that factors related to medical personnel (P= 0/028, $\overline{X} = 3.28$) environmental factors (P= 0/008, $\overline{X} = 3.67$) , lack of coordination between public and private sector (P<0/001, $\overline{X} = 4.37$) increasing need of public for ICU admission (P<0/001, $\overline{X} = 3.85$)
were the main factors associated with waiting time before ICU admission, but factors related to nursing personnel, number of ICU equipments and rate of hospital acquired infection did not have a significant effect on patients waiting time.

Conclusions: The investigated hospitals are suffering from inadequate ICU beds and elongating waiting time for admission to ICU is mainly related to medical personnel, increasing demand of public for ICU admission and lack of coordination between public and private sector.

Key word: ICU, Waiting Time, Hospital, Length of Stay

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