

Internet Addiction in Students: Threat Factor for Mental Health

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Abstract

Introduction: The use of the internet has increased considerably over the last few years, with increasing number of internet users. The internet addiction has attracted high attention for psychiatrists, psychologists, and educators. Increasing demand for computer and internet has potential problems for human beings. This research was aimed to study of internet addiction in students: threat factor on mental health.

Methods: In this descriptive research; statistical population is all of students of Islamic Azad university- Sari- Branch. Sample size estimate with use Kerejci and Morgan table. Study sample are 261 college students; selected by random sampling method. For data gathering questionnaires were used, and six hypotheses was tested. To analyze data, coefficient of correlation and, t-test have been used.

Findings: We found that: Students were suffered to internet addiction ($t=28.456$, $p<0.05$), with significant difference in male and female ($t=4.267$, $p<0.05$), and with different use levels ($F=22.655$, $p<0.05$); but no significant difference with different ages ($F=1.054$, $p>0.05$).

Conclusion: Internet addiction is currently becoming a serious mental health problem among college students. Internet addiction as new challenge in health psychology needed to prevention and cure considerations.

Keywords: *Mental health, Internet Addiction, Students*

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Justice Management Strategies for Developing the Role of Women in Isfahan Medical Services Centers

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Abstract

Introduction: The justice has an important role in the organization. The relationship between organization's employees may affects theirs' behavior and approach. Present research was aimed to determine of efficiency justice management strategies on the development Role of Woman role in the Medical centers.

Methods: In this descriptive- survey research; by random sampling 150 nurses are recruited. The research tools was a researcher-made questioner, consisted 38 items. The validity of questionnaire has been confirmed by specialists, with 0.48 reliability on the base of the Cronbach Alpha coefficient. Factor analysis was performed for studying the data.

Findings: Factor analysis for the strategies of justice management education to managers for developing justice by law(0.653) women's groups/networks have been established with the workplace(0.606), Time to discuss about rules with women(0.768),Occupational health and safety policies analyzed for effect on women(0.669), Women actively encouraged to participate in either training or education programmes(0.596).

Conclusion: The managers of medical centers must use the strategies of justice management by supportive policies, as the educational, organizational, procedural, human being resources strategies; and rewarding and motivating systems for developing justice behavior with nurses. Then perceived justice increases between nurses.

Keywords: *Organizational Justice, Justice Management, Medical Services Center, Strategy, Women*

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Designing a Model of Competition in Iranian Public Hospital Services

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Abstract

Introduction: Hospital services are a complex set of products and services. Introduction of market mechanisms requires that governments pay attention to structural conditions in the market and competition among suppliers. The impact of the introduction of competition depends on many factors; and the social mores govern the provision and demand for health care. Present research was aimed to develop a model by which the Iranian public hospitals can easily compete with each other.

Methods: This is an applied research with descriptive-comparative and sectional method. Based on the findings of the comparative study in the selected countries, the researcher designed and tested a final model using the Delphi technique. The validity and the reliability of the research instruments were determined using experts feedbacks and test-retest procedures. Based on the questionnaire, considering the required information, the data were collected.

Findings: Governments pay more than 85% of inpatient costs in the studied countries. An average of, 3.3% of GDP is expended for inpatients of which 85.3% accounts on inpatients in public hospitals. Competition mechanisms have helped limiting and controlling costs, improving efficiency, promoting effectiveness, as well as saving capital investment by governments, particularly in hospital sectors.

Conclusion: One may be expected that the government ensure a function of common interest, considerably increases the quality of services, the productivity of available resources, and the customer satisfaction by providing market-oriented mechanisms, supervising and controlling the provision of hospital services via intermediaries.

Keywords: *Competition, Hospital Services, Public Hospitals, Market Mechanisms*

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Effective Assessments of Productivity Management Cycle with KAYZEN Approach on Improvement in Practical Indices of Polyclinic 17 Laboratory Unit

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Abstract

Introduction: Industrial society is in information and communication era. So it is looking for more efficient solutions for products and services. KAYZEN is a Japanese management model for continual improvement, and now is used worldwide by many companies. The goal of this survey was establishment of KAYZEN in lab. Unit of polyclinic 17 to improve work processes.

Methods: In this study we analyzed processes and their current situation; and tried to eliminate wastes and improve work environment and training of personnel.

Findings: Improvement in practical indices like decrease in waiting time of patients for blood sampling, improvement in sampling time, elimination of inappropriate admission of patients and decrease in patient's crowd in lab. Unit is achieved.

Conclusion: KAYZEN is a simple, low cost and effective management approach; improves processes in organizations and efficacy and effectiveness of working units.

Keywords: *Productivity Management, KAYZEN, Practical Indices, Polyclinic, Laboratory Unit*

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Computer Anxiety among Faculty Members and Nursing Managers

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Abstract

Introduction: Computer and its wide influence in today's world has induced excessive demand to use computers for many people that has led to anxiety and fear. This research was aimed to study the occurrence of computer anxiety among faculty members and managers.

Methods: Two hundred faculty members and managers were selected by using the stratified random sampling method. Two questionnaires were used: demographic characteristics, and Computer Anxiety Rating Scale (CARS). Content, discrimination, and concurrent validity of questionnaires were confirmed using a panel of experts. Reliability of CARS with using test-retest 0.92 was obtained. Research method is descriptive. In the present study five hypotheses were tested. To analyze data, t-test was used.

Findings: We found a relationship between rate of computer anxiety and sex ($t=2.543, p<.05$); between rate of computer anxiety and level of education ($t=2.776, p<.05$). There is a relationship between rate of computer anxiety and job experience ($t=2.279, p<.05$); between rate of computer anxiety and type of job ($t=0.179, p<.05$). But no relationship was found between rate of computer anxiety and experience with computer ($t=0.525, p>.05$).

Conclusion: There is a relationship between rate of computer anxiety and demographic characteristics.

Key words: *Computer anxiety, Demographic characteristics, Faculty member, Nursing manager*

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Effectiveness of the National New-born Screening Program for Congenital Hypothyroidism in Iran

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Abstract

Introduction: Mental Retardation is the most important complication of congenital hypothyroidism (CH). Early diagnosis and proper treatment have crucial role in prevention of this complication. National new-born screening (NBS) for CH may prevent mental damage in children. This study was aimed to assess the efficacy of NBS for CH in IRAN.

Methods: Intelligent Quotient (IQ) of 32 CH patients diagnosed by NBS was compared to 35 controls. Participants were matched regarding age (4-5 years old), gender, and social levels. Two psychological tests (Good enough and Proteus Maze) were used to evaluate the IQ, and means of two tests were calculated and compared. In addition, saved IQ points were calculated.

Findings: There is no difference between height, weight and IQ variables for two groups. (105 ± 19.03) for cases and (111 ± 19.04) for controls. None of participants of both groups has no IQ equal or less than 70. In 1387, totally 2745 CH patients were diagnosed and due to successful management 98820 points of IQ were saved.

Conclusion: NBS program is highly effective in Iran. It prevents mental retardation in treated patients by saving normal IQ. Additionally, growth and development faultier is also has been prevented.

Key words: *National New-born Screening, IQ, Congenital Hypothyroidism, Mental Retardation.*

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Designing a Combined Model of BSC and DEA Relative Efficiency Evaluation in Pharmaceutical Companies Affiliated Tehran Stocks Exchange Organization: A Case Study

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Abstract

Introduction: In the past, financial performance was the only criterion being evaluated in an organization, but with complexities of organizational structures, and various processes in an organization, the evaluation concept has changed dramatically. For design a model for organizational performance evaluation one needs to pay close attention to different aspects of evaluation techniques; to choose the techniques with high ability in those areas of evaluating and assessing the departments' performances and their processes. This, meaning that the research is repeatable, and the results are with scientific and managements principals.

Methods: Research methods are with respect to practical goals, and an evaluation based on mathematical modeling of abstract space which they can be presented as a particular case study. The study is carried on 22 pharmacy companies.

Findings: Only the Amin Company Introduced as an effective company. However other companies may introduce as an effective unit at least in one or two points of views, but we cannot recognize them as an effective unit. Combination of these two techniques will give the proper tools for development of organizational performance for operational evaluation, and to give proper and suitable alternatives for management better achievement for strategic goals.

Conclusion: High quality drug production, diversifying the production items, Producing the effective therapeutic drugs and efforts to joint with international pharmaceutical companies using developed technologies could be the factors which increase efficiency in pharmaceutical companies.

Keywords: Balanced Score Card, Data Envelopment Analysis, Pharmaceutical Companies

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Affecting Factors on Results of Process Management Orientation in the Logistic Departments of the Iranian Social Security Organization's Hospitals

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Abstract

Introduction: Result orientation is a new approach, recently considered by the Iranian healthcare centers. The present study was aimed to identification of the main factors of result orientation in process orientation in the Logistic Departments of the Iranian social security organizations' hospitals.

Method: In a comparative study, Logistic departments of Iranian social security organizations' hospitals were chosen as research environment. The main variables were recognized; and the questionnaire was determined to evaluate these components. The validity and reliability of the designed questionnaires were confirmed. All quality improvement experts are research community, as census sampling. The sample volume was proved to be sufficient, and so exploratory and confirmatory factors were analyzed.

Findings: After factor analysis two factors were detected: "Quantity and Creative Results" and "Quality results". The first factor explains 18.081 percent of total variance; also that two factors indicate 62.084 of total variance. Good Fitness indices, Comparative Goodness of fit indices and Root Mean Squared indices residual for results-oriented components, were 0.047, 0.90, 0.90, 0.04.

Conclusion: Considering desirable fitness indexes, we concluded that identified factors are suitable for logistic departments of Iranian social security organization's hospitals.

Key words: *Process orientation, Iranian healthcare, Logistic department*

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