

The Cost - Effectiveness Analysis of Hospital Compared to at Homecare for CVA Patients

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Abstract

Introduction: The prevalence of Stroke disease and increased health care costs are in urgent need of reconsideration in the case of the best and most affordable way for care. This study is to investigate the cost-effectiveness of home care compared to hospital care for stroke patients in Tehran city.

Method: This study is an analytical cross-sectional one that data of 52 stroke patients of Dam home care Institution and 52 patients of Imam Khomeini and Rasoul Akram hospital obtained from the Balance Sheet and other data sources, by using the SF36 questionnaire, the patient recovery rate was measured. For data analysis and T-test, SPSS software was used and $p < 0.05$ was evaluated.

Results: The lowest health care costs were related to the age group lower than 39 years and effectiveness maximum was related to the same group with a mean of 0.58. The lowest average hospital costs were related to the age group 40 - 59 years and effectiveness maximum was related to groups lower than 39 years.

Conclusions: System of home care for stroke patients suitable alternative to hospitalization of patients in hospitals and this problem is due to a shortage of beds in Iran hospitals are more important and should be considered by policy makers.

Keyword: CVA patient, cost-effectiveness, at home care, hospital care

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Causes of Deductions Insurer to Document the Treatment of Patients in one Hospital in Iran

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● Abstract

Introduction: Decreasing the deductions made by insurance companies would play a significant role in providing the sources required for providing good services to patients. This study aimed to investigate the reasons for which insurance companies make reductions in the medical documents in a hospital subordinate to Shahroud University for Medical Sciences.

Methods: This is an applied research which was conducted in a cross-sectional procedure in 2011. The required data were collected through a questionnaire which included 5 general and 37 specific items on the reasons for deductions. The questionnaires were completed directly by the researchers who referred to the contracted insurance companies. The data were entered into SPSS and analyzed through one-way ANOVA and Pearson; the results were displayed in frequency tables.

Results: The highest percentage of deductions belonged to armed forces (6.24%), and the lowest belonged to East Alborz Coal Company (0.33%). The least reasons of deductions belonged to the visit fees of physicians in outpatients' prescriptions (2.09%). Regarding the specified groups, deductions of visits in Social Security Organization's prescriptions (64.18) were ranked first and were followed by 21.94%. The main reasons for deductions in insurance documents included not accepting day beds, nursing services and high statistics of C-section compared to natural delivery. No significant relationship was observed between the deduction amount and the months of the year. However, a significant relationship was found between the amount of deductions and the type of insurance companies, and the number of sent admission documents ($p \leq 0.05$).

Conclusions: Organizing training sessions for specialists, ward authorities, and medical documents attendants, and more interactions with insurance companies as well as using systems of hospital data management can play an important role in reducing the amount of deductions.

Keywords: insurance company, deductions, hospital, medical documents

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Surveying Prescription Pattern Medication Family Physician and Capitation Drug in Ahwaz

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Abstract

Introduction: Prescription drug patterns are one of the effective factors on take drugs and its challenges. The aim of the present study examined prescribing patterns in rural and urban insured under 20,000 in Ahwaz.

Methods: This present study was descriptive- analytical and cross-sectional that conducted in 2008. The number of prescriptions drug were 9524. Data collection checklist was twofold information, general information about the area and detailed drug prescriptions. The data were analyzed with descriptive statistical tests.

Results: The result of the present study showed the in review prescriptions 6.7 percent with one drug 22.1% with two drug 37.3% three drug and 33.9% with 4 and more drugs. Average the number of drugs was per prescription third drugs. The highest frequency of prescribed were antimicrobials group and lowest group in the central nervous system. The Most of the prescription were oral drugs and women were the largest consumers of drug. Fifty percent per capita drug of family physicians had spent drug. There is significant relation between drug per capita and a number of prescription drugs.

Conclusions: According to the result of present study average of prescription higher than world average prescription, Education of the rational drugs prescription principle, the prescription writing standards and regarding to medical Indications and the modification attitudes especially women regard to correct take drugs. Also the enhancement of the health system performance is crucial to supervision and management in drug budget affaires.

Keywords: Family physician, prescription drugs, order

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Estimation of Production Function in Hospitals of Yazd University of Medical Sciences (2003 – 2011)

Abstract

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Introduction: Hospitals are the most expensive and important component of medical care systems. More than 70% of health budget and a large share of employment were allocated to the health section of each country. Therefore, the use of economic analysis for optimal allocation and effective use of hospital resources is important.

Methods: The present study was performed to estimate the production function of Shahid Saddughi Yazd University of Medical Sciences hospitals by panel data over a period of 11 years in 13 hospitals. The Cobb – Douglas function were applied for estimation in which dependent variable is patient admission as production and explanatory variables include the number of nurses, doctors and beds.

Results: Production elasticity of physician, nurse and number of beds were EY.P = 0.18, EY.N = -0.2 and EY.B = 0.5, respectively. Final product of physician, nurse and number of beds were measured 44, 19 and 27 units, separately.

Conclusions: The highest production elasticity is related to the number of beds and then physician and nurse, respectively. Therefore, managers should consider to the factor production elasticity in their short term decisions based on response to the demand increasing for services.

Keywords: production function, hospital, panel data, the final rate of technical substitution, the ratio output to scale

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Web-Based Clinical Research Information: Endocrine Diseases

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● Abstract

Introduction: Web based information tools including Search Engines; Meta Search Engines are used to find the needed information in the World Wide Web. The aim of this study was to web-based clinical research information in endocrine diseases and compared search engines, Meta search engines and medical search endings in endocrine diseases.

Methods: In this descriptive research, 5 search engine, 5 meta-search engines and 5 medical search engines are selected by the website of www.searchenginewatch.com as well-used internet search tools, were chosen. Endocrine diseases keywords were chosen from medical subject Headings (Mesh) and then selected terms of endocrinology were searched in each of search engines. The first 10 results of search engines were selected for evaluation of recall and precision. Data were analyzed with Excel.

Results: According to the result of this study, "Google" showed the higher most retrieved results (43% precision, 32% recalls. Among the Medical search engines "Progofrog" got the first rank (70/9%), Google scholar (59/09%), Pub med (57/27%) precision and pub med, Google scholar, sires, midi search (8/9%) recall. In Meta search engine Mamma got the highest rank (28%) precision and (27%) recall.

Conclusions: General and medical search and meta-search engines are appropriate tools for researcher or students or professional users and they have appropriate search capabilities and facilities. Although using search engines in retrieving relevant documents is useful for endocrinology experts, but it is suggested that users follow the search in several search engines to access the relevant documents among the vastly available sources on web.

Keywords: Web-based information, Clinical research, Endocrine diseases

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Learning Style and Preferred Learning Methods of Management and Economic Science Students at Iran University of Medical Science

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Abstract

Introduction: One of the factors affecting the effective teaching - learning process is recognition of the way that learners processing and organizing the new experiences and information acquisition. Therefore, it is essential to be explored their preferred style of learning preference in theory-based fields such as management and health economics. The aim of the present study was to determine learning style and preferred learning method of student in management and economic science.

Methods: The present study was a descriptive -cross Sectional study that conducted in 2013; 36 health care management students were selected by Census sampling method. (Response rate 85%) The research tool was David A. Kolb's learning Style Inventory including 12 questions, which were distributed and collected as group, administered (Alpha Corenbach 0.7-0.9). The analysis of data based on the LSI guideline was done with SPSS.

Results: The result of the present study showed preferred learning methods in studied students were "Active Experimentation" (29%) and "Abstract Conceptualization" (28%). The domination learning styles of students were Accommodate (58%). There was no significant association between demographic variables with learning styles and preferred learning methods.

Conclusions: Therefore, it can conclude that the usage of inductive methods, interactive and simulation methods in postgraduate educational system can improve reasoning competencies and problem solving skills in Management and Economic Science students.

Key words: Learning Styles, Kolb, Learning Methods, Preferred Method Learning, Teaching Method

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