

The Impact of Fauvism Disease Screening Program on the Number of Clients Who Referred to the Amol and Nour Hospitals

● Abstract

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Introduction: Fauvism (Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenate deficiency) is the most common enzyme defect in all societies. However, in our country, especially in northern of Iran, is prevalent, but due to lack of an illness registration system in the country, prevalence and burden of disease is unknown. This study aimed to determine the impact of screening program on Fauvism patients referring load to hospitals.

Methods: this study is a Cross-sectional study. The documents of children with fauvism who had been hospitalized from 1384 to 1389 (3 years before and after the screening program) in Amol and Nour cities were reviewed. Data about hospitalization duration and blood volume intake were analyzed by Binomial distribution test and mean comparison in two independent groups in SPSS software.

Results: among 28506 children who had hospitalized, 386 of them had fauvism; 238 boys and 148 girls. 223 of them were hospitalized before screening program and 163 after screening program. The burden of patients to hospital reduced from 1.74% to 1.04% ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusions: It seems that screening program can reduced the number of patients to hospitals in case of fauvism.

Keywords: screening - Fauvism - Visit - Hospital

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Information Needs Study on Electronic Health Records of Diabetic Patients from Endocrinologist Perspective

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Abstract

Introduction: Creation of electronic health records for diabetic patients based on stakeholders' needs including diabetes centers, hospital and special clinic is highly important and it is necessary that essential measure be adopted in this area. In this study, various information needs on Electronic Health Records of diabetic patients from endocrinologist viewpoints were investigated.

Methods: This study descriptive cross sectional study, research population included 50 Endocrinologists who were working in Diabetic Center in Tehran. A seven part questionnaire including (demographic information, General Records, General History, History of Medication during recent Month, Medication, Lab test and refer to especial clinic) and others related to the types of information needs on electronic records of diabetic patients was used. Data were Analysis with Spss software.

Results: In ranking, the highest means reported, in demographic age (9.6%), in Physical Exam BMI (9.5%), in General Record history of Smoking (9.5%), in History of medication in during recent month corticosteroids (9.7%) and refer to especial clinic Diabetic foot clinic (9.8%).

Conclusions: In designing electronic health records of diabetic patient age, name and family name, BMD, first blood pressure, history of smoking, hyperlipidemia, hypertension, treatment of Corticosteroids, Antihypertensive Drug, Insulin, Glucose Profile and diabetic foot clinic need to be prioritized.

Keywords: Information Need, Electronic Health Records, Diabetic Patient, Endocrinologist

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The Medical Records Maintenance in Hospitals of Iran: A National Survey

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Abstract

Introduction: The patient's medical records are the main source to provide healthcare organizations with needed information. These documents can be used for several purposes such as medical research and patient's treatment continuity. Only on condition that they are properly maintained they can be utilized by healthcare organizations. Thus, the aim of this study was to survey the medical records maintenance in Iranian hospitals.

Methods: This was a cross-sectional study, which was conducted from 2012 to 2013. The study population consisted of all hospitals of Iran (890 hospitals). A checklist was sent to all hospitals in Iran by the Ministry of Health to collect data. The data were analyzed by using descriptive statistics in SPSS (version 16) software.

Results: The study revealed that 73.7% of medical record departments` space was allocated to store the medical records. Most of the hospitals used unit-numbering system for numbering medical records (41.8%). Straight serial numbering was the filing method used in most hospitals. 14.9% of hospitals used document imaging for maintaining medical records along with the traditional filing approach (paper based).

Conclusion: Based on the results of the present study, medical records maintenance in some hospitals of Iran does not meet the standards. Therefore, reaching comprehensive national standards of medical records maintenance is recommended by the Ministry of Health and medical education.

Keywords: Hospital, Medical Records, Filing, maintenance

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Relationship Between Organizational Justice and Organizational Commitment Among the Employees of the Health Centers of Yazd

● Abstract

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Introduction: Justice always has been one of the most important of human concerns. Specially, the justice to be comprehend by the employees is very important, therefore in this article, the aim is investigation of relationship between Organizational Justice and Organizational Commitment among employees of the Health centers. Because they are always on the forefront of disease prevention and Commitment is necessary for them, and negligence on the job is unacceptable.

Method: Method of this study is Cross-Correlation (Pearson), which is used for investigation of Correlation of Organizational Justice and Organizational Commitment among employees of the Health centers. In this study, the employees of the Health centers of Yazd have been used as the population, and 105 of them have been selected as sample using the Morgan table. Then using standard questionnaires of Organizational Justice (Niehoff and Moorman 1993) and Organizational Commitment (Meyer, Allen & Smith, 1993), relationship between them Organizational Justice and Organizational Commitment among them has been investigated. In this study, SPSS 18 has been used for analysis of data.

Results: In this study, the following results were obtained: Average of Organizational Justice is $52/4 \pm 13/4$, Distributive justice is $12/6 \ 3/9$, Procedural justice is $15/61 \pm 4/7$, Interactional justice is $24/1 \pm 7/06$, the organizational commitment is $95/35 \pm 15/2$, Affective commitment is $30/9 \pm 6/2$, Continuous commitment is $32/9 \pm 6/3$, Normative commitment is $32 \pm 6/4$ And ascertained that Organizational Justice has certain relationship with Continuous commitment and Normative commitment ($P < 0.05$), but no relationship between Organizational Justice and Affective commitment has been found.

Conclusion: Organizational Justice has certain relationship with continuous commitment, but there is no relationship between Organizational Justice and other aspects of commitment such as Affective commitment and uniformity of the activities and the employees get to the organization can be the cause of it. To improve this situation it is better that sporting and cultural activities be organized in the organization, so employees and managers be closer to each other.

Keywords: Organizational justice, Distributive justice, Interactional justice, Organizational commitment, Health Center, Employee

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Prioritizing Strategies of Isfahan Sina Hospital and Heart Center by Hierarchical Analysis Method

● Abstract Horri MS¹, NasrEsfahani F², Ferdowsi M³

Introduction: Among the various methods of analysis the strategic, SWOT analysis is the most common; however, due to the limitations of this approach, it is integrated with analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP). The present study seeks to use a combined method of SWOT and AHP in prioritizing the strategies of Sina Hospital in Isfahan.

Methods: It was a descriptive – surveying study conducted at Sina Hospital in 2013. The study population included all senior executives of the hospital. The results of the meetings were entered in the SWOT matrix, and the hospital strategies were formulated. The questionnaire validity was confirmed using the experts' opinions. The Cronbach's alpha coefficient was used to calculate the reliability (0.87). The average ratings of paired comparisons matrices were calculated and entered into Expert choice software.

Results: In general, the weaknesses with relative weight of 0.262 were identified as the most important criteria. In prioritizing the sub-criteria, weakness in HRM with a value of 0.063 was in the first place of weaknesses. The CEO of acceptance (0.094), hospital recognition (0.17) and lack of stability in Iran's economic policy (0.15) were identified as the first ranks of strengths, opportunities and threats, respectively.

Conclusions: Given the importance, obtained rankings, and considering the strategies prioritizing, it is necessary to allocate resources based on results obtained from analytic hierarchy process.

Keywords: Strategic Planning; Strategy, SWOT Analysis; Analytic Hierarchy Process, Hospital

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Improving Patient's Satisfaction Index in a Given Healthcare Center Using the Six Sigma Methodology

● Abstract

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Introduction: Patient satisfaction with health care services, he has a major impact on health and therefore, as one of the important objectives of the activities of these institutions is considered. Six Sigma as a systematic approach to improve health care quality, which provides patient satisfaction is concerned. In this paper, the approach of Six Sigma is to reduce process prosthetic treatment in a Imam Khomeini Specialized Dental Center, in order to improve efficiency and enhance the satisfaction of their patients have used the center.

Methods: In this study, the critical stages of Prosthetic dentistry's treatment by identifying the variables have been studied, to maintain quality, the treatment time is reduced. For this purpose, a range of statistical tools such as Tolerance Analysis, Logistic Regression, and Regression with Categorical data, Control Charts using statistical software was used. Statistical population, all patients of the section prosthesis in Imam Khomeini specialized dental center in the year 1391.

Results: The results showed that the significance level of 5% physician is a major factor in the treatment process. Been proposed 76 percent decrease in the average length of treatment and 72 percent decrease in the total variance. The proposal makes use of a process sigma level increased from 0.6 to 1.63.

Conclusion: Using six sigma Methodology in performance control physician dental prosthesis, duration course of therapy can be reduced.

Keywords: Six Sigma, Process Time, Prosthetic Treatment, Patient Satisfaction

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Human and Organizational Factors Influencing Nurses Attitudes about Clinical Governance in Family Hospitals in Rasht

● **Abstract** — Azmiyan moghadam F¹, Hozni A², Yeganeh M.R³, Ghorbani R⁴

Introduction: The predominant approach of clinical governance is continuous quality improvement in health systems in the world.

This study compared the human and organizational factors influencing the clinical governance because of its importance in the field of medicine at the Family Hospital of Rasht in 2014 was conducted

Seems to be the rule rather than running a clinical paperwork has become. the goal is Determine the actual position and identify factors influencing management to improve quality of care from the perspective of its executives

Methods: This Applied research was done at family hospital in Rasht 2014.

Research community, including nurses, head nurses in family hospital of Rasht.

The sample consisted of 112 subjects who were randomized sampling conducted with a researcher made questionnaire.

Reliability is about 83.and use of opinions of experts. Software Spss version 21 was used for statistics analyze. In addition to descriptive statistics, t-tests and (ANOVA) and the Pearson were analyzed by Spss software version 21.

Results: Among the human factors, significant difference was observed

The most important human factors, were stress, friendship, and education

Equipment, organizational factors and reward were the most important organization factors. Important factors were considered high from clinical personel view.

Conclusion: Consider factors beyond the medical management of clinical governance are important factors to optimize performance.

Keywords: Clinical Governance, Human factors, organizational factors, Family Hospital in Rasht

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A Comparison of Precision in General Search Engines and Specialized Databases for Radiology Image Retrieval

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Abstract

Introduction: The aim of this study was to compare the general search engines and specialized radiology databases in radiology image retrieval and ranking them in terms of accuracy, respectively.

Methods: An analytical survey was conducted in this applied research. For doing this, 5 disease groups including heart and brain strokes, coronary artery diseases, cancers, cerebral embolism and respiratory diseases that based on “Death Statistics” book had the highest mortality in Iran were selected. Eight keywords were selected. These keywords were searched in the selected general search engines such as Google, Yahoo, Bing and radiology-related search databases i.e. Goldminer, Yottalook, Searching Radiology and Learning Radiology. Then top 10 retrieved images in each search engine were stored and presented to 30 Radiologist in several hospitals by using researcher made tool.

Results: Searching Radiology with 113,533(74.3%) retrieved images is in 1st place, the next place belongs to Yottalook with 28,874(18.9%) retrieved images. Goldminer with 10185(6.64%) retrieved images stands in 3rd place and Learning Radiology with 197(0.12%) retrieved images stands in the last place. In terms of accuracy, due to significant differences between databases and search engines, Google with 95% Precision is in 1st place. The next one is Yahoo with 92%, Bing with 89.1% is allocated with the next rank. 4th place belongs to Searching Radiology whit Precision rate 87.8%, Goldminer with 83.3% stands in 5th place, Yottalook with 81.6% is in 6th place and Learning Radiology with 65% accuracy rate stands in the last position.

Conclusion: Google, among general search engines and Searching Radiology among specialized radiology databases had the highest accuracy. Given the significant level to get 0.00 and that significance accuracy differences between general search engines and specialized radiology databases, it seems general search engines to be more accurately than specialized radiology databases.

Keywords: Medical image retrieval, radiology, image retrieval, search engines

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