Overview of the Challenges in Integration of Medical Education with Health Services Based on Human Capital

Mir Moghtadaie ZS [1], Rokhafrooz D [2], Salarianzadeh M [3]

● **Abstract**

Introduction: Many challenges are in the new medical profession: social change, economic, demographic and cultural course and increase public awareness of the care that increase the level of their expectations. Today, human resource management has globally important issues. There are also problems in the area of health human resources management. The purpose of this study is to show what a global challenge is and how Iran has won the difficulties with integration in the field of health.

Review: This study is a descriptive study in the form of a review and examines the difficulties of integration with the human resources field. then pays to the survival or destruction of integration based on research.

Results: Revealed the strengths and weaknesses of the integration system with documentation review. Open opportunities and threats. The integration of medical education and care system faces many challenges. Analysis shows that with the expansion of global developments and problems of integration in the field of health human resources management is necessary to sustain the change is stable.

Keywords: Human resource, management challenges, integration plan.

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The Status of the Needs Assessment of Purchasing Medical Devices in Kerman University of Medical Sciences, 2012

Amiresmaili MR [1], Emami M [2], Mirshekari N [3], Zarinsadaf N [4]

● **Abstract**

Introduction: Various medical devices, while helping professionals, have charged lots of costs to the health system, the purchase of medical devices for hospitals based on previous needs assessment, will have a significant impact on reducing costs and providing better health services. So, this study was done to investigate needs assessment status of medical devices purchase in the Kerman University of medical sciences.

Methods: The present study is descriptive that was a cross-sectional study in Kerman University of Medical Sciences in 2012. The study population was 71 of purchase experts and users of medical devices who were studied with census method. A questionnaire which reliability and validity were approved was used for data collection. Data analysis was carried with using descriptive statistic and one sample t -test through spss17.

Results: The results obtained from the t-test were at level of significance and pay attention to the use of appropriate medical devices (3.69 ± 0.75), physical factors (3.48 ± 0.78), outside environment information (3.45 ± 0.73) and medical devices planning (3.18 ± 0.69) were assessed desirable. But pay attention to stakeholders participation component was undesirable (0.58 ± 2.50) ($0.05 > p$).

Conclusions: It seems that the use of systematic and scientific approach for evaluation of activities, workplace and functional limitations will help to identify the user's need to the medical devices.

Keywords: medical devices, needs assessment, purchase.

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Using IPA and QFD for Quality Assessment of Nursing Care in Fuzzy Environment (a Study of Shahid Sadughi Hospital of Yazd)

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● **Abstract**

Introduction: Hospital is a large and complex organization and the most important unit in the health care system and because of the risk of this organization, the importance of quality can be multiplied. The purpose of this study is to provide a new approach on nursing services quality with combining several efficient models for measuring quality.

Methods: This study was a cross-functional survey that was conducted in the Third quarter of 2014. Data were collected from 174 patients, stratified random sampling, using the reviewed SERVQUAL questionnaire by the experts. The reliability of the perceptions questionnaire was 0.934 and for expectations questionnaire was 0.960. Importance-performance analysis model was used for priority indicators and quality function deployment model was used to design service according to customer demand. Data analyzed by statistical software SPSS19, using the Wilcoxon nonparametric test.

Results: The results of the SERVQUAL questionnaire indicate that there was a gap in all aspects. 9 indicators have been identified as priority by using the matrix IPA and were considered as input for QFD. Finally, 13 strategies were prioritized to improve the indicators: "Observance requirements for accreditation ","reward and punishment powerful system ","filling out patient satisfaction form at discharge", "increasing the number of nurses", "close monitoring and following-up patients' dissatisfaction with superiors", "culture and institutional" and "education and motivation" were as the highest priority.

Conclusion: Due to the importance and sensitivity of the nursing profession (for example: requirements validation), it is necessary that the provided solutions be considered in action.

Keywords: nursing service quality, SERVQUAL, importance-performance analysis, quality function deployment.

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The Alignment of IT Service Management in Hospital Libraries of Public Medical Universities in Tehran 2013-2014

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⬤ **Abstract**

Introduction: We are now witnessing radical developments in library services and IT use, one of which is digital libraries and databases. The advent of IT in libraries and information centers created new challenges for its management. A set of guidelines have been developed to help libraries evaluate the state of IT service management and overcome these challenges. One of these standards is ISO/IEC 20000 which is an international standard for IT service management. The purpose of the present research is to examine the condition of IT service management in the hospital libraries of medical universities in Tehran based on ISO/IEC 20000 and to identify their strength and weaknesses.

Methods: The method of this applicable research is descriptive survey. The gathering tool of the present research is a questionnaire based on ISO/IEC 20000 which is an international standard for IT service management. The instrument included 58 items rated on a 5-point Likert scale. The internal consistency of the questionnaire was tested in a sample of 10 medical librarians, leading to a Cronbach's alpha of 0.91. The population of it consisted of 30 hospital libraries and all the IT managers of these libraries in medical universities of Tehran. It must be noted that no sampling was done and the entire population (48) were included in. SPSS (18 ed.) were used for data analysis as a software.

Results: Evaluation criteria of IT service management problems in this study, adjust acceptably with ISO/IEC 20000:2005. In addition, as components of the process control (mean 00/3), supply process (mean 20.3), planning and implementation of service management (mean 20.3), the process solution (mean 22 / 3), communication processes (mean 3.29), processes and services (mean 3.33) and management systems (mean 35/3) are considered as the most important IT service management problems in this study.

Conclusion: As a result, in the view of respondents and staff management of IT service management systems, the "IT Service Management" in libraries and information science centers and hospitals of Medical Sciences in Tehran, in general, to a level acceptable There are, however, still need special attention and some components such as "process control" and "supply process" are the most important problems.

Keywords: Standards, IT service management, ISO/IEC 20000, Hospital libraries.

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The Gap Analysis of Services Quality by Using Modified Servqual Model"A Case Study of Mashhad Petroleum Industry Health Organization"

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● **Abstract**

Introduction: in the health care sector the subject of quality has a special place because the serious mission and task of health security and life care of community is the responsibility of this sector. Evaluating services quality can play a crucial role in identifying problems and planning of improving the delivery of health services. This study analyzes the gap of services quality by using modified SERVQUAL model in Mashhad Petroleum Industry Health Organization.

Methods: The descriptive- survey metohod is used in this study. Population included all people referred to Mashhad petroleum industry health organization from Khorasan razavi Gas Company, gas transmission district 4 and Mashhad Oil Products Distribution Company. 149 person have chosen as statistical sample by random- classify sample method. The questionnaire method is used to collect data that its validity and reliability is approved. Non-parametric Wilcoxon test was used to test the research hypothesis.

Results: The results of the main hypotheses and sub-hypotheses related to it showed there is a significant difference between the quality of expected services and the provided services in Mashhad petroleum industry health organization. It also indicated that the quality of provided services has not fulfilled clients' expectations. In his study, the most gaps in service quality (difference between existing and desired) appeared in empathy dimension (1.36) and the least one in tangibles (1.08).

Conclusion: Regarding the service quality gap, one of the most sensitive measures is to establish a dynamic information mechanism and to create feedback among consumers and organizations. As well as providing the necessary training to personnel from the lowest organizational class to specialists can play a constructive role in order to offer desired services quality.

Key words: quality of expected services, quality of provided services, Quality, Modified Servqual, Health organization.

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A Survey on the Motivational Factors Affecting Nurses Participating in job Training Programs: A Case Study of Nurses in General-Education Hospitals Affiliated to Kerman University of Medical Sciences

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● **Abstract**

Introduction: Considering the essential role of nurses and scientific progress in the nursing care, nursing care presentation and excellent quality, will not be possible without training at job and this requires improving the motivation of nurses to participate in these programs. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the motivational factors affecting nurses participate in job training program was conducted among nurses of Kerman University of Medical Sciences.

Methods: A descriptive- analytical study carried out on 238 nurses working in 3 public teaching hospitals covered by Kerman University of Medical Sciences. A questionnaire consisting of two parts of demographic and nurses motivation to attend in-service training programs with 29 questions in 4 dimension of personal, organizational, professional factors and factors related to the planning of period that was set in the Likert 5 options. In order to analyze data, descriptive statistics and independent t-test and Anova and SPSS21 software was used.

Results: Among the four factors studied, the highest and lowest mean and standard deviation, respectively, was related to the professional (4.39 ± 0.70) and institutional factors (3.03 ± 0.62). Among hospitals the highest mean was related to Hospital B (4.08 ± 0.38). Between Professional and organizational factors and gender and well as planning with two variables, age and work experience of nurses; significant relationship was found.

Conclusion: These results indicate that professional factors has great importance in planning the training courses for nurses in hospital centers and special attention should be paid And therefore the lack of attention to it in the long term, lead to reduce motivation for nurses to participate in these programs, consequently, reduce the efficiency and effectiveness of training courses.

Keywords: job training, nurse, public educational hospitals.

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The Role of Accrual Accounting in the Guilty of Financial Management Decisions in West Azarbaijan University of Medical Sciences

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⬤ **Abstract**

Introduction: In our country, some government agencies have moved towards the accrual basis of accounting. Thus, it appears that the public accounting basis can affect the financial information and decision-making and if it is selected as the basis for forecasting and budgeting, and its adoption as the basis for prediction and budgeting, will lead to major changes in the allocation of resources.

Methods: This study sought to examine the role of accrual accounting in the quality of decision-making among Iranian Chief Financial Officers. To explain the role of accrual accounting in the quality of decision-making, the Bnar's (1390) theoretical framework is used. In this study, 186 participants (42 senior manager and 144 middle managers) have been studied.

Findings: The results show that comparing the chi-square distribution associated with on responsiveness capacity 65/571, preparation of operating budgets 37/760, cost and actual cost 36/097 and optimal management decisions of managers 18/080 All of which are significant ($p \leq 0/01$).

Conclusions: In general, the quality of accrual accounting and Components such as responsiveness capacity, preparation of operating budgets, cost and actual cost and optimal management decisions of managers is an effective financial management decision making

Keywords: accrual accounting, Quality of decision, decision & Financial Managers, Healthcare.

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The Effect of Health Expenditure on Human Development Index in Selected Countries with High, Middle and Low Income Levels: 2000-2010

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⬤ **Abstract**

Introduction :Human development has been used as one of the most important indices to measure the level of countries development in recent decades. There are many factors that affect health development, Health expenditures are important factors in the economic Development and growth; it can be raise economic development by labor forces and physical capital.

The objectives of this study are to determine the effect of health care expenditure on HDI index and to examine the effect by public and private expenditure sources.

Methods: The study used panel data from 2000 to 2010 covering 16 countries with high income, and 13 and 22 countries with middle and low income in world. Fixed and random effects panel data regression models were fitted to determine the effects of health care expenditure on human development index. For data analysis eviews6 software was used.

Results: The results showed that total spending on health, public and private, has a significant positive impact on the human development index in countries with middle income level (0/008, 0/012, 0/01). The government health expenditure in countries with low incomes has a greater effect on the human development index (0/005).

Conclusion: The findings imply that health care expenditure remains a crucial component in improvement of health status and development in countries. Also increasing health care expenditure will be a significant step in achieving the Development Goals of countries. Therefore, policymakers should consider effectiveness of expenditure in allocate health expenditure to private and public sector.

Keywords: HDI, Health Expenditure, Random effect Model, Income levels.

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