

Investigation on the Effect of Health Indexes on Economic Growth of Countries' Provinces

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Abstract

Introduction: One of the most important issues in every economy is to achieve appropriate economic growth and to know about the factors affecting it. New research indicates the high impact of health capital, health and education expenditures on economic growth. When health expenditure entering into production function its direct and indirect effect, on labor productivity can be measured. previous studies have explained the role of human capital in economic growth through emphasis on education. To meet this aim, this study investigates the effect of health expenditure and health capital on economic growth in Iranian provinces considering the importance of human capital as well as using all the capacities in provinces.

Methods: In this study, using panel data analysis of provinces during the period 2000 to 2011, the effect of variables such as household health expenditure growth ,health investment growth and household education expenditure growth along with government investment growth in the form of endogenous growth model have been tested on economic growth data of provinces.

Results: The results indicate that province's health stock with a coefficient of .342, capital budget with a coefficient of .2344, health expenditures with a coefficient of .0997, and family educational expenditures with a coefficient of, .032 affect economic growth of the provinces.

Conclusion: Meaningful coefficients express the role of health on economic growth showing that increasing health expenditures and improvement on health in Iranian provinces will lead to improvement of economic growth.

Classification O40; H52; H51: Jel.

Keywords: economic growth, health expenditure, human capital, education expenditure.

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Assessment of Integrated Well Child Care Program in Urban Health Centers Under Coverage of Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences (2013 – 2014)

Abstract

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Introduction: Health status of children represents the progress and welfare of a society. The aim of this study was to evaluate the integrated well child care program in urban health centers under coverage of Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences.

Methods: In this cross-sectional survey, study population was defined as all urban health centers under coverage of Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences (2013-2014). A total of 160 service providers and 200 service recipients were enrolled. The data was collected by using the standard checklist of Iranian Ministry of Health and Medical Education and were analyzed using descriptive methods and also t-test.

Results: While most items (including data recording, evaluation and classification, recommendations and actions, consultation with mother, staff training, guidelines and training materials, client awareness and satisfaction) have been increased in the year of 2014 comparing to 2013, however, only on the staff training item observed difference was statistically significant (0.4 ± 0.5 for 2013 vs. 0.6 ± 0.4 for 2014, $p= 0.004$). Also, drugs and supplements item score was significantly decreased in the last year of the evaluation (3.7 ± 0.5 for 2013 vs. 3.1 ± 1.1 for 2014, $p< 0.001$).

Conclusion: The results show favorable performance of health staff in integrated well child care program. Although, we observed more weakness in some items such as consultation with parent, staff training and client awareness. Considering the importance of quality of child care and early diagnosis of problems in children and also necessity to provide the necessary information to the child parents, effective interventions are required.

Keywords: Program assessment, integrated well child care program, Health Care System

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Error Analysis of Process Taking Medical History Patients in Service Pre-hospital Centers of Kordkuy

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Abstract

Introduction: The process medical history-taking patient's error is mostly important for clinical care given quality. Medical history taking patients promote is dependent to identical underline cases of errors. This study aims to analysis Error of the process medical history-taking patients in per hospital service centers of kordkuy, Iran.

Methods: This is descriptive qualitative-quantitative combination study recorded Failure Mode and Effect Analysis method in 2014. Sample was 19 subjects employed emergency medical service of kordkuy. The subjects selected in available sampling. The Risk Priority process, Failure Mode and Effect Analysis checklist recorded in the questionnaire. The dates study collected with group, interviewing method and meeting FMEA team in during per 14 day. Data analyzed Descriptive statistics· Risk Priority Number (RPN). The suitable tasks suggested in RPN>125. The reality study had 87.5%.

Results: the result identified 8-error agent in history medical taken process including to lack satisfactory knowledge, defect ability for medical history taking structural, no attention, failure communication, lack motivation, failure examination equipment's, lack sufficient time, un suitable environment. The error were 5 subject in RPN>125 included lock motivation (RPN=294), non-attention (RPN=280), inability in structure report (RPN=252), lack adequate knowledge (RPN=242) and lack adequate time (RPN=140). The underline error agent relate to human error (the 6 error), organization error (the 5 error) and environment-technical error (the 3 error). The most error agent in 3 domain related to lack motivation (RPN=294).

Conclusions: Multiple factors roll play in low quality of process medical history-taking patients. The human errors are important factor. Provide education, planning design and promote personnel's statues can be increases activity motivation, promote process medical history-taking patients and decline delivery other clinical utility.

Key words: Error, Medical History, Risk, Emergency Medical, per hospital.

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Prioritizing key Human Resource Performance Indicators by Multi Criteria Decision Making Method in Selective Hospital of Isfahan Medical Science University

● **Abstract** Moheb MJ¹, Ferdosi M², Haghghat M³, Rejalian F⁴

Introduction: key performance indicators, prioritized actions to achieve goals. Choosing that needs to the strategic way that unnoticed to individual and subjective judgments. Multiple Criteria Decision Making technique facilitates decision making.

Method: this study is a cross-sectional study, conducted in 1393. The top and middle managers of hospitals and the University's Department of Development and Resource Management were the study population. Study tool includes a list of human resources key performance indicators that validity was confirmed. Tops is /2012 and Expert Choice/11 were analyzed software.

Results: maximum weight of Criteria Belonged to comply with goals (0.225). The most important index was per attended training (0.128), after that annual per Annual Statutory paid holiday entitlement (0.113), percentage of total acceptable proposals (0.092), and the rate of monthly labor complaints (0.091).

Conclusion: use of selected indicators, with regard to the sensitivity and the crucial role of human resource management and with regard to the obligation resulting from the participation in the achievement of the strategic objectives of an organization is crucial.

Keywords: key performance indicators, human resources, multi criteria decision making method, hospital.

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The Impact of Outsourcing on the Satisfaction and Rights of Patients Referred to the Radiology Departments of Tehran Selected Hospitals

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Abstract

Introduction: Patient satisfaction is the most important aspect of quality of service. Outsourcing is one of the strategies used for providing suitable services in hospitals . The purpose of this study was to investigate the effect of outsourcing on satisfaction and rights of patients referred to the radiology departments of Tehran selected hospitals.

Methods: This case-control study was conducted in 4 university hospitals of Tehran and 377 patients. The instruments used questionnaire related to patient satisfaction and patient's rights in three dimensions: reception (3 question), Radiology services (7 question) and facilities (8 questions). In order to analyze data, descriptive statistics and independent t-test, ANOVA was applied using SPSS 21 software.

Results: The mean score and standard deviation in dimensions of reception and facilities in outsourced hospitals (2.69 ± 0.57 and 2.44 ± 0.51) reported more than hospitals had not been outsourced (2.47 ± 0.64 and 2.25 ± 0.61). A significant relationship was observed between hospitals according to mention dimensions ($F=8/942$, $P= 0/003$) and ($F= 8/773$, $P= 0/003$).

Conclusion: Outsourcing of radiology services could have a significant role in patient satisfaction in hospitals.

Keywords: Outsourcing, hospital, radiology, satisfaction, patient rights.

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Determinants of out Patients' loyalty: A Study of the Teaching Hospitals

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Abstract

Introduction: Service quality is one of the key factors in building customer loyalty. This study aimed to determine the relative importance of outpatient services quality dimensions in predicting patient loyalty in clinics affiliated to teaching hospitals of Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences in Tehran.

Methods: This cross-sectional study was conducted in 2014. The study sample consisted of 477 patients who were selected by multistage random method from four hospitals. Data were gathered by a questionnaire consisting of 37 items in form of 8 service quality components and 3 items about patient loyalty was confirmed that its validity and reliability. Data analysis was performed in software SPSS.18 using Pearson correlation and multiple regression analysis.

Results: The mean score of loyalty was 3.91 and 67 percent of the patients had a good level of loyalty to their hospital. Perception of service quality had a strong positive effect on patient loyalty, and about 47 percent of the loyalty's variance was explained by the service quality.

Five service quality dimensions (perceived service costs, quality of the physical environment of the clinic, physician consultation, provided information to patient and appointment process) were the key determinants of outpatient loyalty in teaching hospitals.

Conclusion: The results of this study showed that patient experience of hospital outpatient services has a strong impact on outcome variables such as tend to reuse of hospital services or recommend it to others. Therefore, hospitals can increase loyalty of their customers by quality improvement efforts.

Keywords: Service Quality, Patient Loyalty, Outpatient services, teaching hospital

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The Evaluation of Effective Managerial Factors in Establishment of Performance Budgeting the Health Sector of Tabriz University of Medical Sciences

Abstract

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Introduction: In economics world today, where there is limitation of resources establishment of performance budgeting in therapeutics field has become an inevitable exigency. This study aims to investing the effect of management factors in establishment of performance budgeting in the health sector of Tabriz university of medical sciences in 1393.

Methodology: The design of the present study is descriptive and analytic. Almas Model which consists of three main elements (planning, cost analysis, performance management) and other enriching element (change management, responsibility system, motivational system) and other factors such as management of human resources and requirements was used. Method of data collection in this study was a researcher-made questionnaire in eight specific divisions, each made up of eight questions. The data was analyzed by SPSS (17th version) and samples were analyzed by one sample t-test and Friedman.

Findings: The effect of each management factor in the establishment of performance budgeting in health sector is higher than average(24) .As Friedman's test shows in sequence the first priority is responsibility system with average rank of 5/70, while motivational system average rank was 5/30, planning average rank was 4/89 , change management average rank 4/81, cost analysis average rank 4/31, performance management average rank 4/17, management of human resources average rank 3/78 and regulation average rank 3/85 are other priorities in order.

Results: Achievement of performance budgeting system depends on the structure of planning system, performance management, cost analysis, change management, responsibility, motivational, regulations and human resources management. Using specialist work forth and training of managers and workers are same parts of goals of every organization in effective establishment of performance budgeting

Key Word: performance budgeting, health sector, planning, cost analysis, performance management

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To Investigate the Association between Social Capital and Mental Health in the Ageing Population of Tehran

● Abstract

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Introduction: Role of Social capital is always considered by experts. Therefore, studies proved that by elderly people, mental disorders will be increased. This research is aimed to study the mental health and its relationship with social capital in the older people of Tehran, in 1390.

Methods: This study is a cross-sectional survey in the aged 60 years and older of Tehran. The sample was selected by random sampling. To assess mental health and social capital the General Health Questionnaire (GHQ-28) and social capital Questionnaire were used. For data analysis, both descriptive statistics (percentage, mean and standard deviation) and inferential statistics (Spearman correlation test, Kruskal-Wallis and Mann-Whitney) were applied. The data were analyzed using SPSS18 software.

Results: Mean of social capital in the elderly was 74/3 and the mean of mental health of respondents, respectively, was 6/9. The statistical test showed a statistically significant relationship between social capital and mental health ($r_s = -0.41$ and $p < 0.001$).

Conclusion: Results show relationship between mental health and social capital, so in order to improve the health of the elderly should be more attention to social capital.

Keywords: social capital, the elderly, health, mental health

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