





كاب هيده محراتي و مالات

دومین کنگره بین المللی مجازی ایمنی بیمار و آموزش پزشکی

برگزار کننده : معاونت آموزشی و پژوهشی مرکز آموزشی ، درمانی و تحقیقاتی امام رضا (ع) تبریز

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دبیر کل کنگرہ: دکتر بھمن نقی پور

دبیر علمی کنگرہ: دکتر مجتبی محمدزادہ لامع

دبیر اجرایی کنگرہ: دکتر زهرا شیخ علیپور



بنام خالق هستی

سیستم سلامت یکی از سیستم هایی است که در آن ارائه دهندگان مراقبت سلامت و گیرندگان مراقبت را انسان ها تشکیل می دهند و بی شک انسان با همه پیچیدگی های خود امکان خطا دارد. لذا ایمنی بیمار در مراکز آموزشی و درمانی به یک مشکل جهانی تبدیل شده است که کیفیت مراقبت را تحت تاثیر قرار داده است. در مراکز آموزشی و درمانی به دلیل حضور فراگیران کیفیت مراقبت را تحت تاثیر قرار داده است. لذا این مهم برعهده کارگزاران سلامت و مدیران می باشد که با اتخاذ تصمیماتی میزان وقوع خطا را کاهش دهند. لذا ما بر آن شدیم تا با گرد هم آوری صاحبنظران در حوزه درمان و آموزش پزشکی از دانشگاه های مختلف کشورمان ایران و سایر کشورها از جمله کانادا، استرالیا و سازمان بهداشت جهانی در حوزه های مختلف از جمله اساتید بالینی، اخلاق، آموزش پزشکی، پزشکی قانونی و پرستاری به اجماع نظری در خصوص ارائه راهکارهای جهت کاهش وقوع خطاهای پزشکی برسیم. امید است با یاری خداوند متعال و با مشارکت خوب اساتید و ارائه دهندگان مراقبت سلامت بتوانیم کنگره ای با نتایج پربار داشته باشیم.

دکتر بهمن نقی پور ریاست دانشگاه علوم پزشکی تبریز رئیس کنگره



به نام خداوند جان و خرد

ایمنی بیمار، شاخهای از مراقبتهای سلامت است که با شدت یافتن پیچیدگی مراقبتهای سلامت و افزایش آسیبهای وارده به بیمار در مراکز سلامت، ظهور کرد. وقتی در مورد ایمنی بیمار صحبت میکنیم، در واقع در مورد چگونگی محافظت بیمارستانها و سایر سازمانهای مراقبتهای سلامت از بیماران خود در برابر خطاها، صدمات، حوادث و عفونتها صحبت مینماییم. ایمنی بیمار، اصلی ترین اولویت اکثر بیمارستانها در سرتاسر دنیا میباشد.در این راستا در مرکز آموزشی و درمانی امام رضا (ع) به عنوان بزرگترین مرکز ریفرال شمالغرب کشـور مفتخـر هسـتیم دومیـن کنگـره مجـازی بیـن المللـی ایمنـی بیمـار و آمـوزش پزشـکی را در تاریخ های ۲۹ مهر الی ۳ آبان ماه ۱٤۰۲ در مرکز آموزشی، درمانی و تحقیقاتی امام رضا (ع) با هدف ارتقاء آموزش و ارائه خدمات ایمن برگزار نموده و ضمن حساس سازی دست اندرکاران حوزه آموزش و درمان پزشکی به مساله ایمنی بیمار راهی را برای ریشه یابی مسائل مرتبط با ارتقاء ایمنی بیمارپیدا نموده و اقدامات پیشنهادی و اصلاحی را جهت حل معضلات و مشکلات ایمنی بیمار مرتبط با آموزش پزشکی را در اختیار مدیران و سیاستگذاران امر آموزش قرار دهیم. امید است علاوه بر ارائه یافته های جدید علمی و پژوهشی در حوزه های مختلف ایمنی بیمار و آموزش پزشکی امکان مشارکت حداکثری اساتید، صاحب نظران و دانشجویان در بحثها و یانل ها فراهم شده و شاهد حضور شما فرهیختگان و متخصصین در رشته های مختلف علوم پزشکی در این کنگره باشیم.

دکتر مجتبی محمدزاده لامع رئیس مرکز آموزشی درمانی تحقیقاتی امام رضا (ع) تبریز دبیر علمی کنگره



بنام خدا

با یاری خداوند متعال و با همراهی، همفکری و تلاش بی شائبه همکاران محترم در مرکز آموزشی، درمانی و تحقیقاتی امام رضا (ع) دومین کنگره بین المللی مجازی ایمنی بیمار و آموزش پزشکی از تاریخ ۲۹ مهر الی ۳ آبان ماه سال ۱٤۰۲ برگزار میگردد. این کنگره با هدف جلب توجه صاحبنظران و دست اندرکاران آموزش پزشکی به بحث ایمنی بیمار میپردازد. در این راستا مفتخر هستیم که اساتید محترم از رشته های مختلف آموزش پزشکی از جمله پزشکی، پرستاری، اخلاق، پزشکی قانونی، داروسازی، آموزش پزشکی و نیز متولیان ایمنی بیمار در معاونت درمان دانشگاه و وزارت بهداشت و درمان و آموزش پزشکی در این کنگره حضور داشته، ایراد سخنرانی نموده و مسایل ایمنی بیمار مرتبط با آموزش پزشکی را مورد بحث قرار خواهند داد.

امید داریم که نتایج این کنگره به ارتقاء هر چه بیشتر ایمنی بیمار در مراکز آموزشی و درمانی کمک نماید. به عنوان دبیر اجرایی کنگره مایلم که اعلام دارم که از همکاری صمیمانه افراد بسیاری که در هدف گذاری و برنامه ریزیها ما را همراهی کردند به ویژه معاونت محترم آموزشی و پژوهشی مرکز، اعضای کمیته اجرایی، هلدینگ بین المللی رکسان و حامیان مالی و معنوی کنگره که ما را در هرچه بهتر برگزارکردن این رویداد یاری نمودند تقدیر و تشکر نمایم.

دکتر مجتبی محمدزاده لامع رئیس مرکز آموزشی درمانی تحقیقاتی امام رضا (ع) تبریز دبیر علمی کنگره

برگزارکننده

معاونت آموزشی و پژوهشی بیمارستان امام رضا (ع) تبریز دانشگاه علوم پزشکی تبریز واحد توسعه و تحقیقات بالینی

با همکاری

شرکت داروسازی زهراوی شرکت داروسازی دانا شرکت هلدینگ بین المللی رکسان مرکز تحقیقات دانشجوئی مرکز تحقیقات فلسفه و تاریخ پزشکی مرکز آموزش پزشکی(EDC)



به ترتيب حروف الفبا

دكتر لطائف	دکتر زهرا جهانگرد	دكتر ابويوسف
دكتر ليلا افشار	دكتر زهرا شيخ عليپور	دکتر احسان شمسی گوشکی
دكتر مجتبى محمدزاده لامع	دکتر سجاد احمدی	دكتر ارسين اكپينار
دكتر محمدرضا فيضى درخشى	دکتر سعیده غفاری فر	دکتر افشین قرہ خانی
دکتر مریم عامری	دکتر سکینه حاج ابراهیمی	دکتر بهرام صمدی راد
دکتر مژگان بهشید	دکتر سلکوک میستیک	دكتر بهمن نقى پور
دکتر مهدی فروزش	دكتر سيدعلى انجو	دكتر پائول گلاسزيو
دکتر مهران سیف فرشد	دكتر عبدالحسن كاظمى	خانم تريونا فورچن
دکتر مهستی علیزاده	دکتر علی استادی	دکتر جعفر صادق تبریزی
دکتر هادی همیشه کار	دکتر علی بناگذار محمدی	دکتر جوناس نوردگوئیست
دكتر هاله رضايى	دکتر علی عبادی	دكتر حسن سليمانپور
دکتر همایون صادقی بازرگانی	دکتر علی محمد علی محمدی	دكتر حسن واعظى
	دكتر عليرضا جديان	دکتر داوود آقا محمدی
	دكتر فاطمه صادقى قياصى	دکتر رسول اسمعلی پور
	دکتر قمرا سریری	دكتر رضا غفارى



به ترتيب حروف الفبا

دكتر مجتبى محمدزاده لامع	خانم زهرا آقایی	خانم اعظم عبدالهي
آقای محمود جهان مهر	دكتر زهرا شيخ عليپور	خانم الهام احمدی
خانم مريم حسنخانى	دکتر سجاد احمدی	آقای امید بیرامی
خانم ملیحه رشیدی	خانم سحر کمرہ	دکتر امیرپویان طبیبی
آقای مهدی محمدی	خانم سودابه یوسفی	آقای رضا دباغی پور
دکتر نسرین جعفری	خانم سولماز رشیدی	آقای بنیامین نصیریان
خانم نوشین جعفرنژاد	آقای صفر شریف زاده	دكتر بهمن نقى پور
خانم وحیده شهریاری	خانم طهورا اله وردى	خانم پروانه موحد
	خانم فاطمه حيدرى	آقای جعفر لیلاندوست
	دکتر فاطمه علیپور یگانه	دكتر حسن سليمانپور
	آقای فرشید رادمرد	آقای حسین نیازمند
	آقای کریم اکبرزاده	دکتر داوود آقا محمدی

۰ محورهای کنگره

- ۱. همگرایی علوم نوین در ایمنی بیمار و آموزش یزشکی
- ۲. چالشها و جنبه های اخلاقی و قانونی ایمنی بیمار و آموزش پزشکی
 - ۳. حذف آسیبهای قابل اجتناب در مراقبتهای بهداشتی و درمانی
- ٤. نقش شیوه های نوین آموزش در ارتقاء ایمنی بیمار و آموزش یزشکی
 - ۵. یزشکی از راه دور و ایمنی بیمار

اهداف کنگره

- ۱. ارایه راهکارهای عملی جهت ارتقاء اعتماد عموم جامعه به مراکز آموزشی و درمانی
 - ۲. استقرار استانداردهای ایمنی بیمار
 - ۳. ارتقاء رضایتمندی بیماران و کادر درمان
 - ٤. ارتقاء مشاركت بيمار و جامعه در بحث ايمنى بيمار
 - ۵. ارتقاء فرهنگ ایمنی بیمار
 - ٦. ارتقاء مشارکت تیم مراقبت سلامت در ایمنی بیمار



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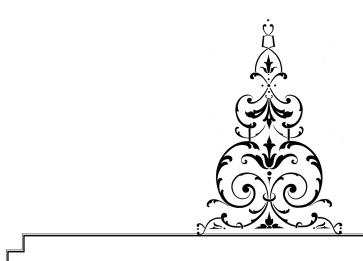
خدمات ركسان وبينار

رکسان وبینار برند تجاری برگزار کننده رویدادهای آنلاین یکی از زیر مجموعه های **هلدینگ بین المللی رکسان** با سابقه ای درخشان در ارائه خدمات ICT با تکیه بر قدرتمندترین زیر ساخت پردازشی در کشور میباشد که به ارائه آموزش آنلاین می پردازدو در زمینه برگزاری وبینار، جلسات، کلاس های آموزشی تئوری و عملیامکانات زیر را در اختیار انجمن ها و شرکتها قرار میدهد:

امکانات و خدمات رکسان وبینار : .

- 1. مشارکت در جذب اسپانسر برای وبینار
- 2. طراحی و یشتیبانی از سایت اختصاصی ثبت نام وبینار
- 3. طراحی ینل ثبت نام اختصای مطابق با گروه های هدف و نوع حضور
 - 4. طراحی پوستر وبینار جهت اطلاع رسانی
 - 5. تهیه تیزر تبلیغاتی وبینار جهت اطلاع رسانی
 - 6.اطلاع رسانی به گروه های هدف از طریق ارسال پیامک
 - 7.اطلاع رسانی به گروه های هدف از طریق خبرنامه الکترونیک
 - 8.اطلاع رسانی به گروه های هدف از طریق فضای مجازی
- 9. امكان حضور و غيابت با اختصاص نام كاربري و رمز عبور اختصاصي به هر كاربر براي ثبت امتياز بازآموزي
 - 10.امکان تبادل صدا، تصویر و پیام متنی بین اساتید و شرکت کنندگان
 - 11.امکان برگزاری انواع نظر سنجی و نمایش نتایج به صورت نمودار
 - 12. امکان گفتگوی عمومی و خصوصی همانند کلاس و سمینار
 - 13.امکان تغییر چیدمان ابزارهای داخل محیط وبینار
 - 14. امکان به اشتراک گذاری فایلها برای شرکت کنندگان
- 15. امكان شركت در كلاس ها به كمك انواع وسايل مانند: تبلت، موبايل، ليتاب با سيستم عاملهاي مختلف
 - 16. امكان اتصال با حداقل سرعت اينترنت در خانه يا دفتر كار به وبينار
 - 17.امکان سطح بندی و اعمال کنترل بیشتر نسبت به ویدئو کنفرانس
 - 18.امکان قفل کردن جلسه و جلوگیری از ورود دیگر کاربران به کنفرانسا
 - 19. امکان مشاهده و کنترل از راه دور دستکتاپ کاربران در صورت بروز هر گونه مشکل
 - 20. امکان برگزاری همزمان پنل ها و کارگاهای علمی در چند اتاق
 - 21. امکان پخش تیزر و تراکت های تبلیغاتی شرکت های اسپانسر
 - 22.امکان تعریف نام اختصاری برگزار کننده در لینک ورود به وبینار جهت شخصی سازی بیشتر
 - 23.امکان ایجاد تعداد نامحدود کاربر در وبینار
 - 24.قابلیت نمایش انواع فایلهای PDF, JPGt PPT, MP4, FLV,SWF و ...
 - 25. مجهز به ابزارهای کمک آموزشی مانند تخته وایت برد و پخش کننده انواع فایلهای مورد استفاده
 - 26. امكان ارائه پوسترهای الکترونیک توسط شرکت کنندگان
 - 27.امکان داوری آنلاین سخنرانی ها و پوسترهای ارائه شده توسط اساتید
 - 28.امکان حضور منشی جلسه از طرف رکسان وبینار در زمان برگزاری
 - 29.برگزاری جلسات آموزشی برای آموزش سرویسهای قابل ارائه قبل از برگزاری وبینار
 - 30. انجام تست قبل از برگزاری وبینار
 - 31. يشتيباني 24 ساعت / 7 روز هفته
 - 32.امکان ضبط جلسات برگزار شده و آپلود مجدد در سایت





مرانی حکیده مقالات سخنرانی * •



ملاحظات قانونی در ترخیص بیماران از مراکز درمانی دکتر مهدی فروزش

چکیده:

بیمارستانها مهمترین مراکز ارائه خدمات بهداشتی درمانی و سلامت میباشند . فرآیندهای پذیرش و ترخیص در بیمارستانها یکی از تاثیرگذارترین مراحل مدیریت بیمارستان میباشد . چالشهای ناشی از پذیرش و ترخیص و چگونگی رفع آنها علاوه بر نارضایتی و رضایتمندی بیماران، نشان دهنده میزان کارآمدی مدیران بیمارستان نیز می باشد. اگرچه تدوین بخشنامهها و دستورالعملهای بالادستی برای نحوه پذیرش و ترخیص بیماران و داشتن مکتوبات لازم، همواره راهگشا میباشد، اما آمادگی لازم برای مدیریت موارد استثنایی و آموزش افراد برای این منظور از اهمیت ویژهای برخوردار است.

به تعویق انداختن ترخیص یا ترخیص زودهنگام دارای عوارض و خطراتی است که درمانگرها باید از آن آگاه باشند، سقوط از تخت، زخم بستر، عفونتهای بیمارستانی، مشکلات روحی روانی ناشی از بستری، مشکلات اقتصادی و غیره از عوارض بستری طولانی در بیمارستان بوده و بستری نکردن یا ترخیص زود هنگام نیز در برخی موارد باعث بروز مشکلات فراوانی خواهد شد.

در مواردی که بیمار در حدی بهبود یافته است که بتواند بخش مربوطه یا بیمارستان یا مرکز درمانی را ترک نماید، اصطلاح ترخیص را میتوان به کار برد اما در اکثر مواقع ترخیص شامل مواردی میشود که برای بیماران اقدامات تشخیصی و درمانی مورد نظر به اتمام رسیده اما بهبودی حاصل نگردیده است. مانند فردی که برای تشخیص بیماری بستری شده و بعد از اتمام بستریها از بیمارستان خارج میگردد یا بیماری که یک دوره شیمی درمانی را علی رغم بهبودی کامل در بیمارستان به پایان رسانده و بیمارستان را ترک میکند.

ترک بیمارستان قبل از آمادگی علمی و عملی جهت ترخیص بیماران، برای بیمارستان و بیمار سبب مشکلات عدیدهای میگردد . خطر جانی و افزایش میزان مرگ و میر ، تاخیر در ارائه خدمات یا ارائه خدمات ناقص از جمله این موارد است . همچنین عود بیماری و بستری مجدد بیمار سبب تحمیل هزینههای بیشتر به بیمار و سیستم درمانی میگردد. عدم تکمیل دوره درمانی یا ترک بیمارستان توسط بیماران به خصوص در بخش اورژانس، علی رغم توصیههای پزشکی، سبب ایجاد نگرانیهای شدید در سیستم بهداشتی – درمانی و آسیب جدی به جایگاه و اعتبار پزشکان به ویژه به پزشکان مسئول و متعهدی که از نظر اخلاقی و قانونی مسئولیت بیشتری نسبت به بیماران احساس میکنند، میشود.

تداخلات داروئی و ایمنی بیمار دکتر هاله رضائی

یکی از موارد بسیار مهمی که در مورد ایمنی بیماران و داروها مطرح می باشد بحث تداخلات داروئی می باشد. تداخل داروئی به این صورت تعریف میگردد: "رویداد یا واکنشی که در اثر تغییر در تاثیر یا فارماکوکینتیک یک دارو در اثر مصرف همزمان یا مصرف قبلی داروی دوم رخ می دهد". تداخل دارو– دارو زیرمجموعه ای از مجموعه بزرگتر تداخلات داروئی می باشد که این مجموعه شامل : تداخلات دارو– دارو، تداخلات دارو–غذا، تداخلات دارو– گیاهان و تداخلات دارو و تستهای آزمایشگاهی می باشد.

تداخلات داروئی از نظر زمان شروع به دو دسته سریع و تاخیری تقسیم میشوند که در نوع سریع تداخل در عرض ۲۴ ساعت و در نوع تاخیری در عرض روزها یا هفته ها، تداخل داروئی بروز میکند. از نظر شدت، تداخلات داروئی به ۳ دسته ماژور و متوسط و مینور طبقه بندی میگردند. که تداخلات داروئی ماژور ممکن است باعث ایجاد آسیب دائم در بیمارشوند و یا تهدید کننده حیات بیمار باشند. تداخلات متوسط ممکن است وضعیت بیمار را کمی بدتر نمایند و تداخلات مینور معمولا تاثیر ناچیزی در شرایط بالینی بیماردارند.

از نظر مستندات و شواهد وقوع، تداخلات داروئی به ۵ دسته : Suspected، Possible و میگردند که در نوع Festablished، Probable ، Suspected، Possible و بروز تداخل داروئی در مطالعات کنترل شده Unlikely تقسیم بندی میگردند که در نوع Probable وجود تداخل بسیار محتمل است ولی به طور بالینی به اثبات مناسب، به اثبات رسیده است. در نوع Probable وجود تداخل وجود داشته باشد ولی نیاز به انجام مطالعات بیشتربرای اثبات تداخل وجود دارد. در نوع Possible احتمال وقوع تداخل مطرح است ولی اطلاعات بسیار کم و محدود می باشد و در نوع Unlikely در بروز تداخل جای تردید وجود دارد و احتمال آن بسیار غیرمحتمل است .

از یک نگاه دیگرتداخلات داروئی به ۴ دسته : تداخلات سودمند، تداخلات آسیب رسان، تداخلات داخل بدن و تداخلات خارج از بدن تقسیم بندی میگردند.

مکانیسم های وقوع تداخلات داروئی شامل : مکانیسم های فارماکودینامیکی ، مکانیسم های فارماکوکینتیکی و مکانیسم های فارماکوکینتیکی و additive toxicity می باشد. در نتیجه تداخلات داروئی از نوع فارماکوکینتیکی، در مسیر جذب، توزیع، متابولیسم و دفع داروها، تغییر اتفاق میفتد. در تداخلات کینتیکی یکی از مهمترین مسیرهای تداخلات، تغییر در متابولیسم یک دارو توسط داروی دیگر می باشد که در این مسیر آنزیمهای سیستم سیتوکروم ۲–۴۵۰ نقش بیسار مهمی دارند. مکانیسم تداخلات داروئی از نوع فارماکودینامیکی می تواند شامل: تداخلات سینرژیستیک، additive، آنتاگونیستیک، تغییر در مکانیسم های مسیر انتقال دارو، ایجاد عدم تعادل در آب و الکترولیت و تداخلات فارماکودینامیکی غیر مستقیم باشد.

در ارتباط با نقش پاسخهای فردی در بروز تداخلات داروئی، فاکتورهایی همانند: سن، ژنتیک، بیماری های زمینه ای، مصرف سیگار و الکل، و رژیم غذایی، می توانند در میزان و شدت بروزتداخلات داروئی، تاثیر گذار باشند. جمعیت هایی همانند: افراد سالمند، بیمارانی که بیماری حاد دارند، بیمارانی که وضعیت بیماری شان ناپایدار است، بیمارانی که نارسائی کبدی یا کلیوی دارند و بیمارانی که توسط پزشکان متعددی ویزیت شده اند و درنتیجه تعداد داروهای مصرفی شان زیاد است، بیشتر مستعد بروز تداخلات داروئی می باشند.

لذا برای پیشگیری و کاهش میزان بروز تداخلات داروئی و حفظ ایمنی بیمار در نتیجه مصرف داروها، آگاهی از مکانیسم های فارماکوکینتیکی و فارماکودینامیکی داروها ضروری می باشد. همچنین آگاهی از بیماری های زمینه ای و شرایط فردی بیمار می تواند منجر به اقدام مناسب جهت تعدیل دوز داروها و رژیم درمانی ، جهت پیشگیری از بروز عارضه و تداخلات داروئی دربیماران گردد.

کلمات کلیدی: تداخلات داروئی، ایمنی بیمار، فارماکوکینتیک، فارماکودینامیک

دانشیار داروسازی بالینی دانشگاه علوم پزشکی تبریز

مرور رویکرد سازمان جهانی بهداشت به ایمنی بیمار و اخلاق بالینی احسان شمسی گوشکی

با وجود اینکه بیماران برای دریافت خدمات پزشکی و بازیابی، حفظ و ارتقاء خدمات سلامت در بیمارستان ها بستری می شوند اما شواهد متعدد علمی حاکی از آن است که بسیاری از افراد در حین دریافت این خدمات به دلایلی از جمله خطاهای دارویی یا عفونت بیمارستانی آسیب می بینند و اینکه این موضوع بخش مهمی از هزینه های نظام سلامت در کشورهای توسعه یافته و در حال توسعه را به خود اختصاص می دهد به طوری که حدود ۴۰ درصد بیماران نوعی از اسیب را در زمان دریافت خدمات سلامت تحمل می کنند در حالی که ۸۰ درصد این آسیب ها قابل پیشگیری هستند. با وجود اینکه مآموریت اصلی سازمان جهانی بهداشت عملاً به سمت حوزه سلامت عمومی سوق پیدا کرده است اما در سال های اخیر دیدگاهی جامع تر بر این سازمان حاکم شده است و مضوعات پزشکی بالینی و بیمارستانی بیش از پیش در آن مورد آتوجه قرار گرفته است. از همین رو سازمان جهانی بهداشت با تصویب مجمع جهانی سلامت (۱۳ سوی دیگر بعد از روشن تر شدن اهمیت حوزه اخلاق بالینی در سلامت جهانی طی همه گیری کرونا، حوزه اخلاق سلامت این سازمان (۱۳ الهمیت دوزه اخلاق بالینی در سلامت جهانی به حوزه ایمنی برای اخلاق بالینی را شروع کرده است. این مقاله به بررسی رویکرد سازمان جهانی بهداشت به حوزه ایمنی بیمار از دریچه را شروع کرده است. این مقاله به بررسی رویکرد سازمان جهانی بهداشت به حوزه ایمنی بیمار از دریچه اخلاق بالینی خواهد برداخت.

تعارض منافع و نقش آن در ایمنی بیمار رسول اسمعلی پور

امروزه تعارض منافع یکی از چالش های جدی در نظام سلامت و حرفه مندان سلامت محسوب میشود. هرگز نمی توان ادعا کرد مبنی بر اینکه می توان تعارض منافع را به کل از بین برد و یا آن را نادیده گرفت، ولی با کنترل موقعیت ها و رعایت دستورالعمل های تدوین شده در مورد تعارض منافع می توان عوارض آن را کاهش داد و از آسیب های احتمالی به سیستم نظام سلامت و بیماران جلوگیری کرد. مدیریت موقعیت های تعارض منافع با رویکرد در اولویت قرار دادن منافع بیماران، ایمنی بیماران را تضمین خواهد کرد. در تعارض منافع دو نفع وجود دارد که گاهی نفع اولیه که عبارت از نفع بیماران است تحت تاثیر نفع دومی که همان نفع شخصی و مادی و یا غیر مادی افراد است قرار می گیرد. در سهم خواهی و یا خود ارجاعی که از موقعیت های تعارض منافع محسوب شده و چالش های جدی اخلاقی ایجاد میکند، ممکن است ایمنی بیماران از طریق ارجاعات، یا تجویز درمان و داروهای بیهوده و بی مورد که صرفا می تواند به خاطر کسب سود بیشتر انجام شود به خطر افتاده و آسیب جدی به آنها وارد شود. برای مدیریت موقعیت خاطری منافع، راهکارها و کدهای اخلاقی متعددی طراحی و تدوین شده است. این مقاله درصدد تبیین موقعیت های تعارض منافع در برابر حرفه مندان سلامت و نقش آنها در ایمنی بیماران می باشد.

داروساز و متخصص اخلاق پزشکی ، استادیار گروه اخلاق پزشکی دانشکده پزشکی، دانشگاه علوم پزشکی تبریز

روش های نوین آموزش و ایمنی بیمار، یک الزام اخلاقی لیلا افشار

آموزش پزشکی و کسب مهارت در آن به میزان زیادی به تمرین و تجربه بر روی بیماران وابسته است. در عین حال در این فرآیند اطمینان از ایمنی و رفاه بیمار الزامی اخلاقی است. برقراری تعادل میان این دو از چالشهای اخلاقی عمده در آموزش پزشکی است. استفاده از تکنولوژیهای نوین آموزشی و آموزش مبتنی بر شبیهسازی در سایر حوزههای حرفهای که با خطر و آسیب زیاد همراهند به منظور افزایش ایمنی آموزش و کاهش ریسک مورد توجه قرار گرفته و آموزش پزشکی گرچه در این مسیر با تأخیر همراه شده است، اما میتواند با تکیه بر اصل اخلاقی" آسیب نرساندن" توجه بیشتری به این موضوع نشان دهد. در این مقاله تلاش بر این است که با تحلیلی اخلاقی، جایگاه فناوریهای نوین آموزشی در ارتقاء ایمنی بیمار مورد بررسی قرار گیرد.

جنبه های مهم اخلاقی در مراقبت پرستاری و ایمنی بیمار دکتر مژگان بهشید

ایمنی بیمار به معنای عدم آسیب قابل پیشگیری به بیمار در طول فرآیند مراقبت بهداشتی، یک موضوع جهانی بوده زیرا متخصصین حوزه سلامت، از نظر اخلاقی مسئولیت دارند که از ایمنی بیمار در سیستم مراقبتهای سلامت اطمینان حاصل کنند. ایمنی بیمار را میتوان با کاهش اقدامات غیرایمن و استفاده از بهترین شیوههای مراقبتی که بتواند منجر به نتایج مطلوب در بیمار شود تامین کرد. پرستاران به عنوان اعضای کلیدی تیم مراقبت سلامت که مسئولیت ارائه خدمات ۲۴ ساعته به بیماران را عهده دار می باشند، در این زمینه نقش مهمی را ایفا نموده لذا لازم است نه تنها در دوران تحصیل بلکه در تمام طول دوران خدمت خود، شایستگی های ایمنی بیمار را کسب کنند.

شایستگی ایمنی بیمار شامل فقدان آسیب غیرضروری یا بالقوه هنگام ارائه مراقبت های بهداشتی به بیماران است. این شایستگی به دانش، مهارت و نگرش مرتبط با ایمنی بیمار اشاره داشته و تحت تاثیر ساختار و رهبری تیم، ایمنی روانی و تفکر تجارب پرستاران در فعالیت ایمنی بیمار قرار دارد. همچنین شایستگی ایمنی بیمار با دو مولفه ی اخلاق و رفتار حرفه ای و تفکر سیستمی نیز در ارتباط بوده و لذا برای افزایش شایستگی ایمنی بیمار در پرستاران، باید با شناسایی روابط بین این متغیرها راهکارهایی ابداع شوند تا ایمنی بیمار و به دنبال آن کیفیت ارائه-ی مراقبت ارتقاء داده شود. مطالعات نشان داده اند که دو مولفه ی اخلاق و رفتار حرفه ای و تفکر سیستمی، متغیر پیش بینی کننده ی شایستگی ایمنی بیمار محسوب می-شوند. ارتباطات حرفه ای با محوریت اخلاق و رفتار حرفه ای، نقش مهمی را در تامین امنیت روانی حرفه مندان سلامت در سیستم های ارائه خدمات سلامت ایفا می کند. بطوری که یک باور رایج در بین اعضای تیم سلامت اینست که ایمنی روابط حرفه-ای، اعم از رابطه بین پرستار با بیمار و اطرافیان او و رابطه بین پرستار با سایر اعضای تیم سلامت، امنیت روانی آنها را در محیط بالین تضمین می کند که با بهبود ارتباطات، گزارش خطاها در صورت وقوع و گزارش صحیح میزان پایبندی به چک لیست های ایمنی بیمار همراه است.

ایمنی روانشناختی نیز فاکتوری تأثیرگذار بر شایستگی ایمنی بیمار است. روحیه ی کار تیمی برای ایمنی بیمار ضروری است و پرستاران با افزایش نرخ گزارش خطا، نقش مهمی در پیشگیری از حوادث نامطلوب ایفا می کنند.

با عنایت به موارد بحث شده، ایمنی بیمار باید سرلوحه تمامی فعالیت ها و اقدامات پرستاری قرار گیرد و سیاست گزاران آموزش پرستاری و مدیران پرستاری باید با آموزش منظم، شایستگی ایمنی بیمار، کار تیمی، تفکر انتقادی و ارتباطات حرفه ای پرستاران را تقویت نموده و از این راه کیفیت ارائه مراقبتهای پرستاری و ایمنی بیمار را ارتقاء دهند.

دکترای تخصصی آموزش پرستاری، عضو هیات علمی دانشگاه علوم پزشکی تبریز

نقش تلفیق داروئی در ایمنی بیمار

دکتر افشین قرہ خانی

واكنش های ناخواسته، خطاها و ناهمخوانی های دارویی از مهمترین چالش های بیماران وكادر درمان می باشد. بیماران در زمان انتقال از یک محیط درمانی به محیط دیگر و در زمان پذیرش یا ترخیص از بیمارستان، بیشتر از هر زمان دیگری در معرض این اشتباهات دارویی قرار می گیرند. تلفیق دارویی خدمتی است که به منظور اطمینان از انتقال دقیق و مداوم اطلاعات مربوط به داروهای مصرفی بیمار، در زمان پذیرش، انتقال و ترخیص از بیمارستان ها ارائه می گردد. طبق آماری که در سال ۲۰۱۴ طبق Standard Operating Procedure خدمت تلفيق داروپی توسط WHO منتشر شد، ۶۷% اشتباهات تجویز دارو در بیمارستان ها، به دلیل ثبت ناصحیح و یا اخذ غیرکامل سابقه دارویی بیماران در هنگام پذیرش می باشد. مطالعه دیگری در کانادا نشان داده است که ۴۰–۵۰% بیماران در وضعیت حاد، هنگام مراجعه به بیمارستان، دچار اشتباهات دارویی ناخواسته میشوند و همچنین برای حداقل ۴۰% بیماران، در زمان ترخیص ناهمخوانی های دارویی پر خطر رخ میدهد. در یک مقاله مروری، کابولی و همکارانش به این نتیجه رسیدند که "تلفیق دارویی" یکی از ۵ گونه دخالت بالینی داروسازان است که میتواند عملاً به بهبود وضعیت بیماران بستری و کاهش معنادار مرگ و میر بینجامد. در سال ۲۰۰۹ کارنون و همکارانش یک آنالیز هزینه اثربخشی برروی مداخلات انجام شده درجهت کاهش اشتباهات دارویی در هنگام بستری در بیمارستان انجام دادند. هدف از این بررسی ارزیابی هزینه اثربخشی (براساس تعداد سال زندگی تنظیم شده بر اساس کیفیت) خدمت تلفیق دارویی بود. این مطالعه نشان داد خدمت تلفیق دارویی ارائه شده توسط داروسازان بیشترین سود خالص را به همراه خواهد داشت. شواهد جدید در رابطه با تأثیر مثبت ارائه خدمت تلفیق دارویی و استفاده از داروسازان به این منظور هرروز بیشتر بدست می آید. بنابراین برای حفظ ایمنی و سلامت بیماران، ارائه این خدمت دارویی در بیمارستان ها الزامی به نظر می¬رسد. اهداف تلفيق داروئي عبارتند از:

- –کاهش موارد اشتباهات دارویی
 - –کاهش موارد تداخلات دارویی
- –تصحیح ناهماهنگی های دارویی
- –کاهش هزینه های دارو–درمانی بیماران
 - مصرف بهینه و منطقی داروها
- -پذیرش و ترخیص بیماران با لیست کامل و دقیق از داروهای مصرفی، مکمل ها و فرآورده های گیاهی و سنتی
 - –ارتقاء سطح ایمنی دارویی حین بستری و پس از ترخیص بیمار
- آموزش دارویی به بیماران در خصوص نحوه صحیح مصرف داروها، افزایش Adherence بیماران به ادامه درمان دارویی، کاهش عوارض دارویی
 - –افزایش کارآیی رژیم دارودرمانی بیماریهای غیرواگیر
- در حقیقت این خدمت می تواند با کاهش اشتباهات و حوادث دارویی، کمک شایانی به بهبود و ارتقاء خدمات سلامت و رضایت تیم پزشکی و بیماران باشد. طبق استانداردهای روز دنیا، بهره گیری از توانایی ها و دانش داروسازان در اجرای دقیق فرآیند تلفیق دارویی توانسته به عنوان پشتیبان مطمئنی برای بیمار و دیگر اعضای کادر درمان قرار گیرد.

دانشیار داروسازی بالینی دانشگاه علوم پزشکی تبریز

ایمنی بیمار و نحوه رسیدگی به خطاهای پزشکی در بیمارستان دکتر مریم عامری

خطاهای پزشکی در سیستم سلامت به صورت اجتناب ناپذیر رخ می دهند.خطاهای تکنیکی، تشخیصی، انسانی ، دارویی ودرمانی تنها جزء کوچکی از انواع خطاهای پزشکی می باشند.خطاهای پزشکی غیر از اینکه همواره در صدر پنج علت مهم منجر به مرگ در تمام کشورهای جهان بوده اند،می توانند باعث تحمیل هزینه های گزاف به سیستم درمانی شوند.

با توجه به گسترده بودن طیف این خطاها، آشنایی با خطاهای شایع و راههای جلوگیری از رخداد آنها می تواند باعث کاهش بروز خطاها در مراکز درمانی شده و همچنین باعث شود بتوان با سیاست گذاری های کلان از رخداد مجدد آنها جلوگیری نمود.

با تلاش همکاران تیم ایمنی بیمارستان در مراکز مختلف درمانی،از سالها پیش گزارش خطا به صورت داوطلبانه انجام میشود.تیم ایمنی بیمارستان به دقت گزارشات را بررسی نموده و در سیستم ثبت می نماید.خطاها طبقه بندی میشوند و در صورتی که جزء خطاهایی باشد که هرگز نباید رخ دهند،در عرض ۲۴ ساعت کمیته ای تشکیل شده و نتیجه به معاونت محترم درمان ارسال می گردد.در غیر اینصورت سایر خطاها در کمیته مرگ و میر بیمارستان مطرح شده و علت خطا ریشه یابی میشود و اقدامات اصلاحی جهت جلوگیری از تکرار مجدد خطا وضع میشود.

در این سخنرانی سعی بر این است که انواع خطاهای پزشکی با ذکر مثال بیان شوند و سپس اهمیت بررسی خطاها به دلیل ارتباط مستقیم آنها بر ایمنی بیمار شرح داده شده و در نهایت نحوه رسیدگی به خطاهای پزشکی رخ داده در بیمارستان ها بیان شود.

متخصص پزشکی قانونی/هیات علمی /دانشیار گروه پزشکی قانونی دانشگاه علوم پزشکی ایران

کمیته های اخلاق بالینی، اعتباربخشی اخلاقی و ایمنی بیمار سید علی انجو

توجه به ارزشهای بیمار، محور قرار دادن بیمار در ارائه خدمات بالینی، حرفهایگرایی، اخلاق حرفه ای، بهبود کیفیت و ایمنی بیمار مفاهیمی هستند که در سالهای اخیر مورد توجه ارزیابان بالینی قرار گرفته اند. رابرت لیمان پوتر در ۱۹۹۵ توجه به اخلاق سازمانی در موسسات ارائه کننده خدمات بالینی اعم از بیمارستانها درمانگاهها مطبها موسسات درمان در منزل خدمات پرستاری و ... را گام دوم در تکامل اخلاق پزشکی دانست. کمیسیون مشترک اعتبار بخشی سازمانهای مراقبت سلامت (JCAHO) از نهادهای پیشتاز در این مطلب بودند توجه به اخلاق در اعتباربخشی خدمات بالینی امروزه جز لاینفک ارزیابی کیفیت و تعالی خدمات بالینی است. فرانک ناوران اخلاق سازمانی را بیان، به کارگیری و ارزیابی ارزشهای ذاتی و موقعیتهای اخلاقی میداند که یک سازمان با آن تعریف میشود. از ارزش های ذاتی در سازمان های درمانی ایمنی بیمار است. Primum Non Nocere منسوب به بقراط که اصل ضرر نرساندن بوشامپ و چیلدرس نیز به آن اشاره می کند، از ارزش های مهم اخلاق پزشکی است. همانطور که رابرت یوتر اخلاق سازمانی را لبه یا مرز دانش (edge of knowledge) در توسعه اخلاق پزشکی میداند و معتقد است اقدام پیشتازانه JCAHO در مدنظر قرار دادن سنجه های اخلاقی در اعتبار بخشی ها در این راستاست، کمیتههای اخلاق بیمارستان کمیته اخلاق بالینی معاونتهای درمان دانشگاههای علوم پزشکی کشور و کمیته ملی اخلاق بالینی به عنوان نمودار درختی ذیل شورای عالی اخلاق وزارت بهداشت به این مهم مشغول هستند. در طول سالیان اخیر ارزیابیهای مختلف کیفیت خدمات بالینی اعم از حاکمیت بالینی اعتبار بخشی و سایر طرحهای مشابه در سنجه های اعتبار بخشی خود سنجه های اخلاقی داشته اند که به ارزش های ذاتی سازمان، ارزش های بیمار و موقعیت های اخلاقی، دوراهی های اخلاقی و موضوعات داغ اخلاق باليني پرداخته اند. اين سنجه ها گاهي به صورت يک فصل مجزاي حقوق گیرندگان خدمات و گاهی به صورت ترکیبی در فصل تولیت و مدیریت و از این قبیل آمده است. وقتی سخن از ایمنی بیمار به میان می آید معمولاً سلامت بدنی بیمار از قبیل سقوط نکردن او از تخت یا پیشگیری از عفونت بیمارستانی در اثر همجواری بیمار دچار نقص ایمنی با بیمار مبتلا به عفونت سرایت پذیر مثال زدہ می شوند حال آنکہ اگر سلامت بیمار را اعم از سلامت بدنی و روانی بدانیم توجه به ارزشهای بیمار و ایجاد احساس ارزشمندی و احترام و راحتی او در انجام برنامه های ارزشی مدنظرش در طول مدت بستری نیز می تواند به ارتقای ایمنی ذهنی و روانی بیمار کمک کند.

> عضو هیئت علمی دانشگاه علوم پزشکی شهید بهشتی عضو و دبیر کمیته ملی اخلاق بالینی وزارت بهداشت

جایگاه رضایت به درمان درافراد فاقد ظرفیت تصمیم گیري (کودکان و ..) دکتر مهران سیف فرشد

در طی ◊۵ سال اخیر علایق فلسفی در زمینه حقوق کودکان رشد فزاینده ای داشته است. فعالان علاقه مند به زندگی کودکان تلاش می نمایند با استمداد ازموضوع حقوق، به دفاع ازمنافع کودکان بیردازند. تصمیم گیری اتونوم به شدت به وجود ظرفیت های رشد یافته برای انتخاب منطقی وابسته است و اینگونه فرض میشود که در رضایت به درمانهای پزشکی یا مشارکت در پژوهش، بزرگسالان صلاحیت دارند و افراد زیر سن قانونی فاقد صلاحیت هستند و بطور کلی کودکان برای انتخابهای مهم خود صلاحیت و تجربه کافی ندارند و نمی توانند تعیین کنند چه انتخابی سلامتی یا پیامدهای آن را بهبود می بخشد و اینطور استنباط میشود کودکان جوانتر و کمتجربه نمیتوانند در تصمیمگیری مراقبتهای سلامتی مشارکت نمایند. با اينحال برخى اعتقاد دارند اين ظرفيت ها معمولا درخردسالان بطور بالقوه وجود دارد و وقتى به كودكان اجازه انتخاب کردن در زندگی داده نشود، ممکن است رشد اتونومی آنها به تعویق افتد ، البته حمایت از اینکه به کودکان فرصتی برای موافقت یا انتخاب داده شود متفاوت ازاظهارحقوق برابرکودکان وبالغین برای زندگی دلخواه است. کودك برای رشد کامل و متوازن شخصیتی خود نیاز به محبت و درك دارد و درصورت امکان تحت مراقبت و مسئولیت والدین وبه هر حال درفضای محبت آمیزوامنیت روحی و جسمانی باید رشد کند. بیشتر افراد به کودکان با نگاهی مشابه بالغین توجه دارند تا جایی که آزادی مطلوب آنها فراهم شود و براین باور هستند بسیاری از کودکان بزرگتر، به ویژه نوجوانان به وضوح می توانند در تصمیم گیری ها مشارکت نمایند. این مقاله سعی دارد با پرداختن به موضوع جایگاه رضایت به درمان درافراد فاقد ظرفیت تصمیم گیری به ویژه کودکان، جنبه های مهم آن را از منظر اخلاقی به مورد بحث بگذارد. مشاركتي گیری کودکان، موافقت آگاهانه، رضاىت كلىدواژەھا: تصميم

دكتراي تخصصي اخلاق پزشكي، عضو هيات علمي دانشگاه علوم پزشكي تبريز

Guide for Issuance of Medical Death Certificate for Doctors

Bahram, Samadirad. MD. Associate Professor of Forensic Medicine

The healthcare system of any country is capable when it can prevent the occurrence of preventable diseases and deaths through the implementation of interventions and programs. The role of this system in such preventions is to record events, collect data, calculate indicators, compare with standards, and finally feedback this information to be used in strategic planning and policies of the country. In this way, the various data collected in this field, such as the occurrence of diseases, the course of the disease, the treatments performed, complications and disabilities, and finally the occurrence of death and its causes, especially the underlying cause of death, can be considered as the most important information. to be considered in the reform of important programs in the health sector.

Also, many epidemiological studies are often based on death data. Death statistics are one of the main sources of health information and are the most reliable and reliable type of health data in many countries. Existence of accurate, up-to-date and sufficient mortality information for the purpose of planning, determining priorities, distributing facilities, allocating budgets and providing equitable health care services at the community level is essential. The basis of collection and analysis.

In Iran, the Civil Registration Organization is responsible for registering vital events, mastering the identity and citizenship documents of Iranians, and producing and publishing human statistics and demographic changes in the country. Although the civil registration organization is the main custodian of vital events registration in the country, but considering that accurate recording of the causes of death is a specialized matter, the information collected in that organization cannot meet the information needs of policy makers and planning in the health sector of the country. In 1344, according to the type of information needed, the Ministry of Health established the basic foundations of the death registration system, and from 1367, the Ministry of Health and Medical Education established the system for registering and classifying the causes of death in Bushehr province, and in the following years, this The system was extended to all provinces of the country. Currently, the system of registering and classifying the causes of death in the Ministry of Health and Medical Education is being implemented as one of the most important sources of collecting the current health information system of the country.

Death certificate

The death certificate is actually a legal certificate to confirm the death and the necessity of continuing the resuscitation measures and transferring the body to the morgue, but it is not a license to bury the body.



دومین کنگره بین المللی مجازی ایمنی بیمار و آموزش پزشکی ۲۹ مهر لغایت ۳ آبان ۱٤۰۲

Issuing a death certificate is the doctor's duty and it is only a confirmation of the patient's death. In issuing this certificate, the authenticated deceased, his full details and the cause of death must be stated.

Currently, in our country, according to the standards of the World Health Organization, the death certificate is divided into two death certificates over the age of seven days and the death certificate of stillbirth and under seven days and issued throughout the country.

These certificates are in four copies, the white copy for the civil registration organization, the green copy for the units covered by the municipalities, the red copy of these certificates must be written with a pen and legible handwriting in such a way that it can be read on all four copies and Also, the cause of death should be written in Farsi and refrain from using abbreviations and English words.

The purpose of this lecture is to guide doctors in completing the death certificate. Death certification is one of the most important duties of doctors. A death certificate is provided to the family of the deceased to obtain a burial permit immediately or for other legal purposes, including probate. Death certificate information is important for other family members of the deceased in order to know the cause of death and helps them to know diseases and conditions that may occur in other family members.

The information recorded on death certificates helps policy makers set health priorities to prevent deaths from similar causes in the future.

Clinical diagnosis is the basis for decision—making. Most patients recover, but some of them die. When a diagnosis is entered on a death certificate, it identifies the cause of death. This information is then used for new and completely different applications from its original purpose, such as informing policymakers of the main causes of death in the country and its different regions, as well as being aware of the changes that have occurred.

Then the cause of death is coded by an expert based on the ICD book. The ICD is administered by the World Health Organization.

National mortality statistics are used in prioritizing health programs, health planning and policy making, and allocation of health resources.

High—quality mortality statistics play an essential role in preventing premature deaths. According to the agreement, countries are obliged to report their mortality statistics to the World Health Organization. These statistics form the basis of international health statistics and international program priorities.

They also form the basis of the national and global burden of diseases, as well as for deciding on overall priorities for improving health.

In short, the type and quality of health services largely depends on the accuracy of information obtained from death certificates.

 $Scientific\ Associate\ of\ Legal\ Medicine\ Research\ Center,\ Iranian\ Legal\ Medicine\ Organization,\ Tehran,\ Iranian\ Medicine\ Organization,\ Tehran,\ Tehr$

Enhancing Patient Safety with Clinical Decision Support Systems

Fatemeh Sadeghi-Ghyassi

In general, clinical decision support systems (CDSS) or clinical decision assistants are computerbased, intelligent systems that use patient clinical data to aid the process of decision-making by providing interactive, flexible, and adaptable support for solving non-structured management problems (1). Greens considers the main task of the clinical decision support system to collect relevant knowledge and patient data with the help of various tools and analyze that information to take necessary actions and often in the form of recommendations (2). CDSS is designed to assist healthcare professionals in making clinical decisions by providing patient-specific information and knowledge. Berner has divided clinical decision support systems into two categories, which is one of the key divisions of these systems, which includes knowledge-based and nonknowledgebased systems (3). A knowledge-based decision support system relies on a structured knowledge base and rules to assist users in making informed decisions. In contrast, nonknowledgebased systems often use artificial intelligence and machine learning in decision making. Clinical Decision Support Systems (CDSS) can have a significant impact on patient safety by reducing diagnosticerrors, drug management, enhancing clinical decision – making, and improving the quality of care (4–6). CDSS can help healthcare professionals make informed decisions by providing them withpatient-specificinformationandknowledge.CDSScanalsoalerthealthcareprofessionalsabout potential patient warnings to prevent errors and additional adverse drug events from happening. One of the examples of clinical decision support systems designed in Iran is an ontology-based clinical decision support system for urinary incontinence (UI) titled UrInO-DSS, which is designed in Tabriz University of Medical Sciences. It is based artificial intelligence and an adapted evidence-based clinical guideline (7).

Research Center for Evidence—Based Medicine, Iranian EBM Centre: A JBI Centre of Excellence, Faculty of Medicine, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran



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Breaking Bad News to the Relatives of Hospitalized Patients

Hassan Soleimanpour*1

One of the most difficult and rarely discussed topics in medicine is breaking bad news to the families and relatives of hospitalized patients. Limited number of healthcare professionals (HCPs) receive formal training in this regard even though they face the delivery of bad news regularly. When bad news is communicated ineffectively, it can lead to distress for both the HCP and the recipient. In addition, families may have negative long-term consequences if they have a distressing experience receiving bad news. Difficulty with this sort of news conveyance may be a return to the antiquated custom of murdering the messenger of bad news. HCPs may also fear being blamed for the news. The adequacy of this communication can result in decision making about treatment options and future planning. ABCDE, BREAKS, and SPIKES are several protocols and mnemonics to guide the delivery of bad news.

Burnout due to COVID-19 pandemic among the health workers Hassan Soleimanpour*1

Due to the torment of difficult decisions, pain of losing patients and colleagues, and risk of infection for themselves and their families, healthcare workers are more exposed to physical and mental exhaustion (i.e., burnout) in the current period of COVID-19-related global public health crisis. It is essential to raise awareness of these challenging working conditions and the need to address burnout by identifying possible solutions due to the very high number of cases and deaths, as well as the probable future "waves". The COVID-19 disease has led to the death and disability of many people all around the world since 2019. Meanwhile, the treatment staff have been badly affected by the virus. As a psychological syndrome, burnout is characterized by depersonalization (e.g., pessimism or negativity), fatigue, and decreased professional effectiveness. Since physician burnout is associated with negative consequences for patient care, human resources, health care system costs, and the safety of treatment staff, it is considered a socio-politically important issue. Job burnout is a significant issue among physicians and nurses working in the emergency wards. Hence, paying insufficient attention to this issue can damage the performance of physicians and nurses in the emergency wards during the pandemic. Due to the high level of mental burnout in both groups, improving the conditions of the treatment environments in the health centers can reduce the burnout of physicians and nurses. As a result, the quality of health services will be improved, especially during the pandemic.

¹⁻Medical Philosophy and History Research Center. Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran *Corresponding author: Hassan Soleimanpour, Medical Philosophy and History Research Center, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran

The role of health care providers' fatigue and burnout in patient safety

Saeideh Ghaffarifar (M.D, M.M.Ed, D.H.E.P)

Despite the invaluable efforts of healthcare providers (HCPs) to maintain health and ensure safety of their own and their patients, they suffer from a high rate of burnout due to various reasons. Personal characteristics, long working hours, multiple job stresses and demands and the imbalance between the amount of the effort and the reward are the main culprits for burnout among HCPs. Burnout is characterized by 1- emotional overtiredness 2- depersonalization and 3- a decreased sense of personal achievement. Patient safety and HCPs' burnout have a complex and multifaceted relationship. Burnout reduces job satisfaction and performance of HCPs and affects the safety of their patients for various reasons. Fatigue and burnout of HCPs causes serious complications and poor outcomes for patients and high incidence of medical errors and endangers the safety of patients for the following reasons: 1- Insufficient focus on work due to exhaustion and burnout: 2- Insufficient attention to work details; 3- Cognitive function impairment; 4- Poor decision-making skills; 5- Misunderstanding and poor quality interpersonal communication; 6- Insufficient empathy with patients and uncompassionate care; 7 – Vacations and frequent absences of the staff and increased turnover. To overcome the safety challenges caused by occupational burnout, it is necessary to create a positive safety culture in academic training and treatment centers. In such a way that learners and employees can report and analyze the errors that have occurred without any worries and do not worry about punitive responses from the authorities. Moreover, it is necessary to take effective actions to create a balance between work and life and to reengineer work environments in order to support learners and personnel. The culture of self – care should be promoted among employees and empowerment courses should be held for system managers in order to prevent employee burnout.

 $Medical\ Education\ Research\ Center,\ Health\ Management\ and\ Safety\ Promotion\ Research\ Institute,\ Tabriz\ University\ of\ Medical\ Sciences,\ Tabriz,\ Iran$

Patient safety and medical education are closely intertwined aspects of the healthcare system

Saeideh Ghaffarifar (M.D, M.M.Ed, D.H.E.P)

A patient safety curriculum is a structured educational program or set of courses designed to teach healthcare professionals, students, and other stakeholders about the principles and practices of patient safety. The primary goal of such a curriculum is to enhance the knowledge, skills, and attitudes of healthcare providers to improve the safety and quality of patient care. Key components of a patient safety curriculum may include:

1. Understanding the Concept of Patient Safety: Education on the fundamental principles of patient safety. 2.Root Cause Analysis: Training methodologies like (RCA) understand investigate and the underlying causes of adverse events. 3.Communication and Teamwork: effective communication Teaching and teamwork skills. 4.Error Reporting and Incident Analysis: **Encouraging** the reporting errors 5.Medication Safetv: Education on safe prescribing. prevent 6.Infection Control: Training on strategies to healthcare-associated infections. 7. Human Factors and System Design: Understanding the role of human factors and ergonomics in patients a fety. 8.Ethical and Legal Aspects: Discussion of the ethical and legal implications of patient safety. 9.Patient-Centered Care: **Emphasizing** the importance of involving patients their care. obtaining informed consent, and addressing patient concerns. Improvement: 10.Quality Teaching quality improvement methodologies. 11.Simulation and Hands-on Training: Providing opportunities for healthcare professionals to practice patient safety skills in a controlled environment using simulations scenarios. 12.Cultural and Organizational Factors: Addressing the impact of organizational culture. leadership, and safety culture on patient safety outcomes.

Challenges in delivering bad news, medical confidentiality, patient safety and medical education

Ali Banagozar Mohammadi

Humans always have considered themselves obliged to observe a set of principles and rules when interacting with each other, known as good communication or ethical communication. Creating trust between the parties involved is crucial and effective in forming this relationship. The relationship between a patient and a physician is special and complex, and its formation depends on the existence of trust between the physician and the patient. The necessity of establishing this sense of trust is because the patient entrusts their whole body to the physician and discloses personal and confidential information. The information obtained by the physician during examinations or provided by the patient about their medical condition is considered confidential if the patient does not wish others to know about it. The physician's confidentiality regarding the patient's secrets is one of the issues that help to build more trust between the patient and the physician, and this issue causes better and more cooperation of the patient in the process of diagnosis and treatment. However, if a physician discloses the patient's confidential information to others, it can cause distress to the patient and even harm them. In any case, the patient (the owner of the information) does not desire or consent to disclosure of secrets. "Disclosure of secrets" refers to the act of the physician making the patient's confidential information, obtained through their profession, available to other people in any way such as writing, speaking, pointing, etc. It is important to note that while confidentiality is a fundamental ethical principle in human interactions and medical practice, it is also subject to the law. Any unethical action may not be actionable until it becomes a legal offense or a law specifically addresses it. Maintaining patient secrets is one of the fundamental responsibilities in human relationships, particularly in the medical profession. However, it's important to note that while ethics should always be prioritized, actions that are considered unethical may not be punishable or investigable unless they are explicitly defined as crimes or violations under the law. The issue of physician-patient confidentiality is governed by the laws of each country, and in Iran, medical confidentiality is considered a fundamental principle of medical practice. Those who breach patient secrets may face penalties, including up to one year of imprisonment. One of the challenges in physician – patient confidentiality is delivering bad news to patients or their families. Some physicians, fearing that such news might lead to despair or negatively impact the course of the disease or treatment, may prefer to keep the patient's condition hidden from the patient and instead share it with their family. This inclination is also seen in some families, who attempt to conceal the patient's illness from them. In this lecture, some of the main challenges of medical confidentiality, medical education, patient safety, and potential legal consequences of confidentiality breaches or disclosures will be discussed.

MD., FMMT, FCT, Associate Professor, School of Medicine, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran

Admission of patients

Ali Mohammad Ali Mohammadi

Hospital admission and even outpatient clinics are done in two ways, emergency and non-emergency. Non-emergency cases are done with the order of the attending physician and a referral letter from him. The patient's visit takes place in the hospital's own clinics, or in clinics outside the hospital (private practice, other hospitals, etc.). Emergencies can also have the same procedure or, by referring directly to the hospital emergency room by the patient himself, private ambulances, other hospital ambulances, emergency ambulances, other people's personal vehicles, etc.

The process of admitting a patient in hospitals, such as having a birth certificate, insurance book, consent form, and so on, is mostly an administrative process, but doctors and treatment staff sometimes get involved with these processes and need guidance.

There are many problems in admitting patients, in addition to the lack of empty beds, delay in admitting, admitting a person who needs special services in the regular department, prolonging the patient's stay in the emergency department, not transferring him to the ICU or other departments, and so on. It is similar to the common problems of hospitals. center, admit patient hospital medical should be To to or it noted that: "Is this medical center suitable for admitting this patient?" One of the common places is limited surgery clinics and centers, where operations that should be done in hospitals have been mistakenly performed there and, consequently, had unfortunate results.

A patient with many problems that requires examination and services of various services is admitted to a hospital that does not have these services, and for any consultation or treatment or special paraclinical measures, a lot of money is spent by the patient and the hospital (ambulance and specialized personnel) for this transfer. will be which will eventually lead to exhaustion of the healthcare system and patient dissatisfaction. In addition, possible accidents during the transfer of the patient, such as vehicle accidents, falls from the stretcher, falls during transfer from the bed to the stretcher and from the stretcher to the bed, injuries due to transfer to the elderly or people with fractures, etc., should be considered. The next point is to pay attention to admitting people on holidays or special days such as holidays. Because the action of the property of tdesired facilities may not be available. Many people are interested in solving their problems during the holidays and using the opportunity to perform surgeries, especially cosmetic surgeries. Unfortunately, there have been many cases where the therapist could not help the patient due to the unavailability of the necessary facilities. These problems are more common in surgeries that take place at the end of the week. Therefore. emphasized "Before admitting the patient, is that: the above matters taken that the mentioned problems arise." are into account, so not

Admission of patients

Dr. jeddian

Efficient methods of patient safety education for healthcare staff involve a multifaceted approach. Firstly, online training modules should be developed, providing staff with easy access to interactive e-learning content covering various aspects of patient safety. Secondly, simulation training is crucial, allowing staff to practice critical skills and decision—making in a risk—free environment. Regular workshops and seminars should also be organized, either in person or virtually, to keep staff updated on the latest safety protocols and best practices.

Moreover, case studies should be analyzed to identify errors and areas for improvement, fostering a culture of continuous learning. Encouraging peer learning is another essential aspect, where staff can share experiences and insights to promote mutual learning. Accessibility is vital, achieved through checklists and protocols for common procedures and safety measures.

Additionally, mentorship programs should pair experienced staff with newcomers to facilitate knowledge transfer and skill development. Frequent feedback and evaluation help gauge staff's understanding of patient safety concepts and identify areas for improvement. Gamification can be incorporated into training to make the learning process engaging and memorable. Finally, maintaining a digital resource library containing articles, videos, and guidelines ensures that staff can access relevant materials when needed.

Customizing these methods to a healthcare facility's specific requirements and resources is essential to prioritize ongoing education and maintain a strong focus on patient safety.

دکتری اپیدمیولوژی مسئول نظارت بر بیمارستان در تورنتو، کانادا

An overview of the causes of hospital errors

Dr. Mojtaba Mohammadzadeh Lame

Patient safety is a part of treatment and healthcare for preventing and minimizing adverse effects of care and treatment. several factors are essential in enhancing the quality of services provided in medical centers, including effectiveness, efficiency, accessibility, acceptability, and safety. To improve patient safety, the World Health Organization (WHO) defined six goals in the 2000's, which are considered a real challenge in the field of health all around the world. The best approach to prevent medical mistakes and ensure the safety of patients is to identify errors and the systemic causes of faults, learn from them, and modify the care system to prevent the repetition of these inaccuracies. Recent studies have shown that there are several reasons for medical mistakes, including the lack of proper identification of patients, lack of comprehensive knowledge of the history of the disease, lack of proper management, lack of qualified and skilled personnel, incorrect reporting or failure to report errors, a high number of people who refer to hospitals, technical issues and equipment problems, long working hours and lack of effective communication between employees. Among the above cases, the misidentification of patients in healthcare is the main cause of medical mistakes; therefore, it is a threat to patient safety. The UK's National Patient Safety Agency (NPSA) reported that more than one in 10 cases of inappropriate care and treatment are related to patient misidentification. Misidentification of patients can cause errors in disease investigation, diagnosis, and treatment, leading to dangerous consequences, including death.

استادیار مراقبتهای ویژه پزشکی دانشگاه علوم پزشکی تبریز

Safety-Friendly Hospitals

Dr. Mojtaba Mohammadzadeh Lame

In modern society, the distinguishing factor for healthcare service providers is the quality of their services. Hospitals are among the organizations that provide healthcare and medical services aimed at promoting individuals' health. Quality in healthcare encompasses various dimensions, and patient safety is one of these dimensions. Ensuring patient safety is a vital step toward improving the quality of hospital services. The provision of healthcare services has always been risky, and the occurrence of adverse events resulting from unsafe care is one of the top 10 causes of death and disability worldwide. Regarding patient safety as a global concern, the World Health Organization (WHO) initiated the patient safety-friendly hospital program. This program consists of 140 standards, classified into five groups: governance and leadership (36 standards), patient-community engagement and interaction (28 standards), safe and evidence-based clinical services (44 standards), safe environment (21 standards), and continuous education group (11 standards). In essence, patient safety standards are essential for introducing a hospital as a patient safety-friendly institution and for enhancing patient safety programs. In recent years, significant steps have been taken in our country to increase the quality of patient safety services in hospitals. These steps include the establishment of clinical governance, the implementation of patient safety-friendly hospital the accreditation programs, and of hospitals based established standards. on

استاديار مراقبتهاى ويژه پزشكي دانشگاه علوم پزشكي تبريز

Patient safety in primary care

Mahasti Alizadeh

Patient safety is a critical aspect of healthcare delivery that encompasses the prevention of harm to patients during medical interventions. Primary care is the first point of contact for most patients seeking medical attention, and it is crucial that patient safety is prioritized in this setting. This panel aims to explore the importance of patient safety in primary care and the strategies that can be employed to enhance it. The primary care setting plays a crucial role in ensuring patient safety, as it is where most patients receive their first diagnosis, treatment, and ongoing care. However, primary care providers face numerous challenges that can compromise patient safety, such as time constraints, high workload, and limited resources. To address these challenges, primary care providers can implement several strategies to enhance patient safety, including the use of electronic health records, clinical decision support systems, and medication reconciliation tools. Effective communication is also critical in promoting patient safety in primary care. Providers must communicate effectively with patients and their families to ensure they understand their diagnosis, treatment plan, and potential risks.

Additionally, providers must communicate effectively with other healthcare professionals involved in a patient's care to ensure continuity and prevent errors. In conclusion, patient safety is a critical aspect of healthcare delivery that must be prioritized in primary care settings. Primary care providers must implement strategies that enhance patient safety, including the use of technology and effective communication. By doing so, they can reduce the risk of harm to patients and improve the quality of care they provide.

Safety in the aggressive patient

Ali Ostadi

The aggressive and/or violent patient presents unique challenges. Like suicidal patients, aggressive individuals are difficult to treat and they tend to elicit strong negative reactions in hospital personnel ranging from anger to fear. Workplace violence is unfortunately commonplace within the health care setting, and is particularly prominent in the inpatient psychiatry ward and emergency department settings. These statistics on workplace violence in health care settings are likely underestimates as events are often underreported to health care supervisors and administrators . Workplace violence occurs so frequently that there is a perception among health care workers that violence is "the norm" and an expected part of their job. There are many causes of violent behavior; some are social, medical, or biological in nature. The most common characteristic of the violent patient is alteration in mental status. Delirium from any underlying condition is a cause of aggression. Violence risk is also associated with cognitive dysfunction such as traumatic brain injury and dementia. The comprehensive evaluation of the violent patient include a complete physical examination with the intent of revealing the underlying cause of the violent behavior as well as ensuring the discovery of secondary patient injuries. It is important to attempt to differentiate toxicity or withdrawal, cognitive impairment, delirium, and mental illness as treatment differs depending on etiology. There are 3 main approaches to controlling aggressive behavior in order of escalation: First and foremost, there is verbal de-escalation. When this has failed, medical anxiolysis and sedation will be the next approach. Finally, under the most extreme circumstances where there is significant risk for harming self or others, the use of physical restraints are indicated. Haloperidol is safely used in the treatment of agitation and aggression in patients with psychoses and delirium. It can be administered orally, intravenously, or intramuscularly. Various benzodiazepines are quite effective for sedation; their use has been examined in patients with psychoses, stimulant toxicity, sedative-hypnotic and alcohol withdrawal, and postoperative agitation. Diazepam is given intravenously (IV) 5 to 10 mg, with rapid repeat dosing titrated to desired effect. Because diazepam is poorly absorbed from intramuscular (IM) sites, its preferred route of administration is either IV or oral. Isolation and mechanical restraints are also used in the treatment of violent behavior. it is not indicated for patients with unstable medical conditions, delirium, dementia, self-injurious behavior such as cutting or head banging, or those who are experiencing extrapyramidal reactions as a consequence of antipsychotics such as an acute dystonic reaction. Mechanical restraint is used to prevent patient and staff injury, although it does occasionally lead to patient and staff injury itself. Attention is necessary to assess excessive restraint and excessive straining which may lead to sudden cardiac death. Key words: safety, aggressive, violence

Associate Professor of Forensic Medicine , Fellowship of Clinical Toxicology & poisoning Department of Internal Medicine , Faculty of Medicine , Tabriz University of Medical Sciences

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Associate Professor of Forensic Medicine , Fellowship of Clinical Toxicology & poisoning Department of Internal Medicine , Faculty of Medicine , Tabriz University of Medical Sciences



Patient Safety Framework in Primary Health Care

Dr. Jafar Sadegh TABRIZI

Primary Health Care (PHC) is a key constituent of modern health systems. It represents the first point of contact between patients and the health system and provides a wide range of services from health promotion and disease prevention to treatment, rehabilitation, and palliative care. Quality primary care is a prerequisite of universal health coverage which calls for the provision of quality with its 6 pillars: safety, effectiveness, patient–centeredness, timeliness, efficiency, and equity. The global understanding of patient safety is growing by the day. Safety cultures, processes, procedures, behaviors, technologies, and environments are much needed consistently and sustainably, yet ensuring safer care still is facing challenges across the globe. WHO estimates that scaling up PHC across low and middle–income countries could save 60 million lives and increase average life expectancy by 3.7 years by 2030.

Building on the success of WHO's Patient Safety Friendly Hospital Framework and the Astana Declaration in 2018, which envisioned "PHC and health services that are high quality, safe, comprehensive, integrated, accessible, available and affordable for everyone and everywhere, provided with compassion, respect, and dignity by health professionals who are well–trained, skilled, motivated and committed", the WHO Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean decided to develop standards for patient safety friendly primary care. The resulting Patient Safety Friendly Primary Care Framework (PSFPCF) is a program for promoting patient safety practices in PHC facilities. The framework encompasses different domains, standards, and criteria. The framework introduces a comprehensive set of standards through which primary care facilities can deliver safer care. It will assess performance from a patient safety perspective; build capacities of staff in patient safety, and actively integrate patients and communities in improving health care safety.

The 1st edition of the PSFPC standards was published in 2022 and comprises a comprehensive set of standards and an assessment methodology that specifically targets patient safety. The total number of assessment criteria is 125 as compared to 134 in the third edition of the hospital framework. PSFPCF consists of five domains A. Leadership and management; B. Patient and public involvement; C. Safe evidence—based clinical practice; D. Safe environment; and E. Life—long learning. Each domain comprises several standards, 21 in total. Each standard contains several criteria which are classified into critical, core, and developmental criteria.

The PSFPC framework aims to improve the overall quality and safety of health and to enhance the visibility and implementation of patient safety practices in all primary care facilities. This presentation aims to introduce the PSFPC framework and the accompanying standards and criteria to improve employees, patients/ customers, and their families' safety.

Patient Safety Standards in Patient Safety-Friendly Hospitals

Dr. Jafar Sadegh TABRIZI

People possibly will be at risk of harm if they receive non–evidence–based care, which could be delayed, inefficient, inequitable, of poor quality, and cause financial burden for them and their families. It is unacceptable that unsafe healthcare services still lead to 134 million adverse events annually in low– and middle–income countries, accounting for nearly 2.6 million deaths. In the Eastern Mediterranean Region, evidence shows that up to 18% of hospital admissions are associated with adverse events, 80% of which are considered preventable. We must recognize that unsafe care not only causes harm at the patient level but also drains resources, diminishes the population's trust in the health system, and hinders progress toward universal health coverage at national, regional, and global levels.

The Patient Safety Friendly Hospital Framework (PSFHF) aims to enhance the visibility and implementation of patient safety practices in healthcare facilities. The initiative provides a framework through which hospitals can deliver safer patient care. The framework comprises a comprehensive set of standards aimed at enhancing patient safety. The standards were initially developed in 2011 by a group of international experts and are based on research and best practice. The standards were revised to the second edition in 2016 and recently been revised to the third edition in 2020. In the third edition, the total number of standards is 21 and the total number of criteria is 134 arranged in the five domains of patient safety including leadership and management, patient and public involvement, evidence—based clinical practice, safe environment, and lifelong learning to cover the whole spectrum of healthcare. Each standard contains several criteria. The standards are classified into three sections: critical, core, and developmental among the five domains.

The focus of PSFHF is to assess hospitals from a patient safety perspective and to build the capacity of staff in patient safety. This presentation aims to introduce the PSFH standards and the associated criteria to improve patient safety.

MD,PhD Tabriz Health Services Management Research Center Tabriz Medical Sciences University–Iran







بررسی وضعیت ابعاد فرهنگ ایمنی بیمار از دیدگاه پرستاران: یک مطالعه ی مروری

Milad Ahangarzade, Hossein Mohammad taghi fam, zahraalsadat Abedi, Rezvan Razaghi, Farnaz Reza Zadeh

مقدمه: فرهنگ ایمنی بیمار به صورت پیشگیری از زیان ناشی از خطاهای رخ داده در حین انجام وظایف و خطاهای ناشی از غفلت، بیان می شود. یکی از موفقیت های اصلی کیفیت خدمات سلامت که به پیشگیری از وارد شدن هر گونه صدمه به بیمار در حین ارائه مراقبت های سلامت می پردازد، فرهنگ ایمنی بیمار میباشد. علیرغم اینکه حفظ ایمنی بیماران در مراکز درمانی یکی از دغدغه های سیاست گذاران در حوزه بهداشت و درمان است و تلاشهای زیادی از سوی بسیاری از سازمانهای ارائه کننده خدمات سلامت در این راستا صورت گرفته است، هنوز خطاهای بالینی پابرجاست و هزینههای مالی و انسانی قابل ملاحظه را به خود اختصاص میدهند. این پژوهش مروری با هدف بررسی وضعیت ابعاد فرهنگ ایمنی بیمار از دیدگاه پرستاران انجام شد.

مواد و روش ها: در این مطالعه مروری، مقالات انگلیسی و فارسی در زمینه فرهنگ ایمنی بیمار با تمرکز بر عوامل موثر بر آن به صورت چکیده و کامل در پایگاه های پابمد، اسکوپوس، گوگل اسکولار، ایران مدکس، ایران داک، مگیران و SID در بازه زمانی ۱۳۹۰ تا ۱۴۰۲ مورد جستجو قرار گرفتند. مطالعات بر اساس واژگان کلیدی ایمنی بیمار، فرهنگ ایمنی، پرستاران در پایگاه های ذکر شده جستجو شدند. در جستجو اولیه ۳۲۹ مقاله در کل پایگاه اطلاعاتی یافت شد. مقالات با عناوین تکراری و غیر مرتبط خارج شدند. در مجموع ۲۴ چکیده مقاله به زبان های فارسی و انگلیسی مطابق با هدف مطالعه انتخاب و اطلاعات مربوطه استخراج گردید.

یافته ها: وضعیت تمام ابعاد فرهنگ ایمنی بیماران از دیدگاه پرستاران شاغل در بیمارستان های ایران در سطح متوسط و نامطلوب می باشد. در اکثر مطالعات داخلی، اغلب پرستاران واحدشان را از نظر ایمنی بیمار دچار مشکل گزارش کردهاند، به گونهای که اصول مراقبتی در بخشها جهت جلوگیری از وقوع خطاها مناسب و کافی نبودهاند. در ابعاد فرهنگ ایمنی بیمار، بیشترین میانگین نمرات مربوط به ابعاد "حمایت مدیریت بیمارستان از ایمنی" و "ادراک کلی از فرهنگ ایمنی" و کمترین میانگین نمره مربوط به "ابعاد کار تیمی مابین واحدهای سازمانی خطاها" بود. همچنین بین سطح کلی فرهنگ ایمنی بیمار و متغیرهای تماس مستقیم با بیمار، مدت اشتغال در بیمارستان و مدت اشتغال در واحد فعلی ارتباط معنی داری گذارش، شد.

نتیجه گیری: سطح کلی فرهنگ ایمنی بیمار جایگاه مطلوب و قابل قبولی در نظام سلامت ندارد. با توجه به وضعیت غیر قابل قبول فرهنگ ایمنی بیماران در تمام ابعاد آن در بیمارستان های مربوطه پیشنهاد می گردد در راستای مفاهیم فرهنگی از قبیل ایجاد "مکانیزم های حمایتی برای خانواده های بیماران" و ایجاد "فرهنگ بحث در مورد خطاها در میان پرستاران" اقدامات لازم مانند ارائه برنامه های آموزشی از جانب مدیران ارشد پرستاری لحاظ گردد .

واژگان کلیدی: ایمنی بیمار، فرهنگ ایمنی، پرستاران

Master's student in Nursing, Department of Internal Surgery, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Urmia University of Medical Sciences PhD student, medical mycology, Faculty of Medicine, Mazandaran University of Medical Sciences . Y
Master's student in Nursing, Department of Internal Surgery, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Urmia University of Medical Sciences . Y

بررسی وضعیت ایمنی بیمار بر اساس ممیزی بالینی در بخش های مراقبت ویژه بیمارستان های منتخب دانشگاه علوم یزشکی تبریز

احسان طالبي

زمینه و هدف: ایمنی بیمار به عنوان یکی از مولفه های اصلی کیفیت خدمات سلامت، به معنای پرهیز از وارد شدن هر گونه صدمه و آسیب به بیمار در حین ارایه مراقبت های بهداشتی است. توجه به ایمنی بیمارستان ها به عنوان مهمترین نهاد ارائه دهنده خدمات بهداشتی و درمانی که در آن مجموعه ای از امکانات و تجهیزات، نیروی انسانی، دانشجویان، بیماران، افراد ناتوان و همراهان آنها حضور دارند از اهمیت بسیار زیادی برخوردار است. ممیزی بالینی طیف گسترده ای از فعالیت ها و رویکردهای ارتقای کیفیت خدمات سلامتی است که از طریق مقایسه سیستماتیك ارتقای کیفیت خدمات سلامتی است که از طریق مقایسه سیستماتیك خدمات ارائه شده با استانداردها صورت می گیرد. استانداردهای بیمارستان دوستدار ایمنی بیمار مجموعه ای از الزامات هستند که برای اجرای برنامه ایمنی بیمار در سطح بیمارستان حیاتی اند. این استانداردها چارچوبی عملیاتی ارائه می دهند که بیمارستان که برای اجرای برنامه ایمنی بیمار در سطح بیمارستان حیاتی اند. این استانداردها چارچوبی عملیاتی ارائه می دهند. هدف این مطالعه تحقق صددرصدی آنها با ابعاد ایمنی بیمار تطابق می یابند و خدمات با کیفیت و بیمار محوری ارائه دهند. هدف این مطالعه تعیین وضعیت ایمنی بیمار بر اساس ممیزی بالینی در بخش های مراقبت ویژه بیمارستان های منتخب دانشگاه علوم پزشکی تبریز در سال ۱۴۰۱–۱۴۰۷.

روش بررسی: پژوهش حاضر از نوع توصیفی –مقطعی است. محیط پژوهش شامل بخش های مراقبت های ویژه بیمارستان بهده و بیمارستان امام سجاد(ع) شهر تبریز است. نمونه پژوهش، منتخبی پرستاران بود که به شیوه روش نمونه گیری بهبود و بیمارستان امام سجاد(ع) شهر تبریز است. نمونه پژوهش، منتخبی پرستاران بود که به شیوه روش نمونه گیری دردسترس انجام شد. در این پژوهش حجم نمونه ۴۳ نفر محاسبه شد. همچنین برای ارائه راهکار، جامعه پرستاران در این دو بیمارستان منتخب شامل حجم نمونه ۳۶ نفر محاسبه شد. همچنین برای ارائه راهکار، جامعه پژوهش شامل کلیه صاحبان فرایند امور مرتبط با ایمنی بود. جهت جمع آوری داده ها از روش مصاحبه، مشاهده و بررسی مستندات استفاده شد. ابزار جمع آوری داده ها کریست بیمارستان های دوستدار ایمنی بیمار (PSFH) سازمان جهانی بهداشت بود. این چک لیست با استفاده از لیکرت سه درجه طبق راهنمای بهداشت بود. این چک لیست بر فرایند بررسی به هر سوال در وضعیت خوب امتیاز ۱۰ در وضعیت نسبی امتیاز ۵۰ و هیچ شرطی را نداشته باشد امتیازی تعلق نگرفت. بیمارستان مورد بررسی بر اساس امتیاز مکتسبه از سوالات به ۳سطح خوب، متوسط و ضعیف تقسیم بندی شد. در این پژوهش بعد از جمع اوری اطلاعات، داده ها وارد نرم افزار SPSS–۲۶ شده و مورد تجزیه و تحلیل قرار گرفت.

یافته ها: از ۳۶ دعوت شده برای شرکت در مطالعه، ۳۱ نفر پرسشنامه ها را تکمیل کردند. در این مطالعه وضعیت ایمنی ایمن از چند حیطه مختلف ارزیابی شد، ازجمله: ۱)حاکمیت و رهبری، ۲)جلب مشارکت و تعامل با بیمار و جامعه، ۳)خدمات بالینی ایمن و مبتنی بر شواهد ۴)محیط ایمن ۵)آموزش مداوم. برای ارزیابی هر کدام از حیطه ها، پرسشنامه توسط افراد مختلف با شغل مرتبط انجام شده است. میانگین امتیاز تمام پنج حیطه که وضعیت استاندارد دوستدار ایمنی بیمار را نشان می-دهد، در بیمارستان امام سجاد ۳۷٫۰ و بیمارستان بهبود ۷۱٫۱ میباشد. هر دو بیمارستان در سطح وضعیت خوبی قرار دارند. در بعد حاکمیت و رهبری استانداردهای الزامی با میانگین نمره ۸۵٫۵ بالاترین امتیاز و استانداردهای پیشرفته با میانگین نمره ۸۷٫۵ کمترین امتیاز را دریافت نموده اند. در بعد خدمات بالینی ایمن و کمترین امتیاز را دریافت نموده اند. در بعد خدمات بالینی ایمن و مبتنی بر شواهد استانداردهای ایساسی با میانگین نمره ۷۶٫۵ کمترین امتیاز و استانداردهای پیشرفته با میانگین نمره ۷۹٫۵ مبتنی بر شواهد استانداردهای اساسی با میانگین نمره ۷۹٫۵ کمترین امتیاز و استانداردهای پیشرفته با میانگین نمره ۷۹٫۵ کمترین امتیاز و استانداردهای پیشرفته با میانگین نمره ۷۹٫۸ ملاترین امتیاز وضعیت خوبی را دریافت نموده اند. در بعد محیط ایمن که فقط استانداردهای اساسی با میانگین نمره ۵۵٫۹ کمترین امتیاز وضعیت خوبی را دریافت نموده اند. در بعد محیط ایمن که فقط استانداردهای اساسی با میانگین نمره ۵۵٫۹ کمترین امتیاز واستانداردهای ییشرفته با میانگین نمره ۵۹٫۹ بالاترین امتیاز را دریافت نموده اند.

نتیجه گیری: طبق نتایج حاصل از پژوهش در مجموع وضعیت کلی زیرساخت های ایمنی بیمار در بیمارستان های منتخب شهر تبریز براساس پنج محور بیمارستان دوستدار ایمنی بیمار در سطح خوبی ارزیابی شد. اما باتوجه به این که کسب صد در صد استانداردها در تمامی ابعاد مورد بررسی برای دستیابی به حداقل سطح بیمارستان دوستدار ایمنی بیمار ضروری است. در حال حاضر برنامه ها و خط مشی های سازمان در این زمینه کافی نمیباشد. لذا باید هدف گذاری های لازم در این خصوص در برنامه حاضر برنامه ها و خط مشی های سازمان در این توجه به ریزی راهبردی و عملیاتی در راستای رسیدن کامل به استانداردها در پنج محور مورد بررسی، منظور گردد. همچنین توجه به فرهنگ ایمنی بیمار و اتخاذ تدابیری جهت مشارکت آگاهانه بیماران فرهنگ ایمنی بیمار و افزایش سطح ارتباطی کادر درمانی و بیماران/همراهان، و تعامل با بیمار و جامعه، توجه به خطاهای بالینی و همراهان و افزایش سطح ارتباطی خونی میتواند موجب ارتقای سطح ایمنی بیمار و دستیابی سریع و موثرتر به استانداردهای الزامی پرسشنامه مذکور گردد و شرایط ایمنی بیمار را بهبود بخشد.

واژگان کلیدی: ایمنی بیمار، ممیزی بالینی، بخش مراقبت ویژه

فارغ التحصيل كارشناسي ارشد پرستاري گرايش داخلي–جراحي دانشگاه علوم پزشكي آزاد تهران

دیدگاه پرستاران نسبت به فرهنگ ایمنی بیمار در بخش مراقبت ویژه نوزادان بیمارستان زهرا مردانی آذری

سامره شهیدی¹، لیلا احمدی زادهٔ ٔ

چکیده: فرهنگ ایمنی بیمار یعنی فضایی که ایمنی در آن امری پذیرفته شده است و رفتار افراد آن را تقویت می کند. در سازمان های ارائه دهنده مراقبت های بهداشتی و درمانی, بهبود فرهنگ ایمنی بیمار به عنوان یکی از عوامل مهم در راستای کاهش حوادث ناخواسته و ارتقای ایمنی بیمار شناخته شده است. نوزادان بستری در بخش های مراقبت های ویژه نوزادان (NICU) اغلب به شدت بیمار، بسیار مستعد ابتلا به بیماری های مختلف هستند و در معرض مداخلات و مراقبت های ویژه پیچیده و طولانی مدت قرار دارند. در نتیجه، آنها مستعد نقص در کار تیمی و ایمنی بیمار هستند.فرهنگ ایمنی بیمار گامی اساسی برای بهبود ایمنی بیمار است. مطالعه حاضر با هدف بررسی دیدگاه پرستاران بخش مراقبت های ویژه بیمارستان زهرا مردانی آذری تبریز نسبت به فرهنگ ایمنی بیمار انجام شد. دیدگاه پرستاران بخش مقطعی در شهریور سال ۱۴۰۷، برای ۴۵ پرستار شاغل در NICU بیمارستان آموزشی و درمانی زهرا مردانی آذری وابسته به دانشگاه علوم پزشکی تبریز انجام شد. داده ها با استفاده از پرسشنامه دموگرافیک و نظرسنجی بیمارستانی بر روی فرهنگ ایمنی بیمار (HSOPSC) (جمع آوری شد. تجزیه و تحلیل داده ها در نرم افزار SPSS با استفاده از آمار توصیفی انجام گردید.

نتایج: شرکت کننده ها شامل ۴۶٫۷% متاهل و همگی مونث و بیشترین میانگین سنی ۲۰ تا ۳۰ سال (۴۶٫۶%)، ۱۳۷۳ دارای مدرک لیسانس و۴۶٫۷% سابقه اشتغال زیر ۵ سال در NICU این مرکز و۴۶٫۷% سابقه اشتغال بالای ۱۵ سال در NICU این مرکز و۴۶٫۷% سابقه اشتغال بالای ۱۵ سال داشتند. حدود ۴۶٫۷۷% درصد از شرکت کنندگان وضعیت ایمنی را در این بخش بسیارخوب و ۱۳٫۳% در حد قابل قبول ارزیابی کردند. در ۱۲ ماه گذشته ۵۳٫۳% هیچ رویدادی را گزارش نکرده اند۱۳٫۳۳%.بین ۶تا ۱۰ موردگزارش دهی خطا داشتند.

نتیجه گیری: بر اساس نتایج، فرهنگ ایمنی بیمار با فراهم کردن امکانات مناسب، کارکنان کافی، تهیه چک لیست برای نقل و انتقال بیمارنیازمند توجه ویژه است. تا زمینه های فرصت های بهبود را برای بهینه سازی مراقبت های بهداشتی به آسیب پذیرترین بیماران ، نوزادان بیمار در بخش را فراهم آورد.حیطه های مختلف فرهنگ ایمنی بیمار از جمله: پاسخ غیر تنبیهی به خطاها، مسائل مربوط به کارکنان، حمایت مدیریت بیمارستان، فراوانی گزارش خطا، کار تیمی بین واحدها، ارائه بازخورد در رابطه با خطاها جهت ارتقاء و بهبود ایمنی بیمار نیاز به توجه و اقدام فوری دارند. از آنجا که حمایت و تعهد مدیریت بیمارستان در رابطه با مسائل ایمنی بیمار نقش به سزایی در ایجاد فرهنگ ایمنی مثبت دارد بنابراین مدیریت می تواند راهکارهای برنامه ریزی شده ای را جهت بهبود ایمنی بیمار ارائه دهد.

کلىد واژه ها : فرهنگ ایمنی ، پیمار، NICU

۱.کارشناس پرستاری، پرستار بخش مراقبت ویژه نوزادان بیمارستان کودکان زهرا مردانی آذر تبریز ۲.کارشناس ارشد پرستاری، دبیر کمیته پژوهش پرستاری بیمارستان کودکان زهرا مردانی آذر تبریز

علل و راهکارهای اصلاحی خطاهای دارویی پرستاری در ایران: یک مطالعه مروری

Mohammad Khajehgoodari¹, Reza Shabanloei¹, Vahid Pakpour², Mostafa Gholami ³

خطاهای مربوط به حوزه سلامت ازجمله چالش های مهمی هستند که نظام های سلامت تمامی کشورها با آن دست به گریبان هستند و برای به حداقل رساندن آنها و کاهش آسیب های ناشی از آنها تلاش می کنند. با افزایش علم پزشکی و مهارتهای مراقبت سلامت، میزان خطاهای پزشکی نیز افزایش پیدا کرده است. سالانه هزاران نفر به دلیل خطاهای پزشکی جان خود را از دست می دهند و تا ۸۰ درصد از آسیب ها قابل پیشگیری است. این خطاها در حیطه های مختلف گروه پزشکی اتفاق می افتد؛ اما حیطه پرستاری به دلیل اینکه بیشترین سطح تماس مراقبتی و درمانی با مددجویان را دارد به شدت در معرض خطاهای انسانی است. لذا این مطالعه مروری با هدف بررسی علل بروز خطاهای دارویی پرستاران و راهکارهای اصلاحی پیشنهاد شده در مطالعات انجام شده در کشور می باشد.

مواد و روش ها: در این مطالعه مروری جستجو با استفاده از کلید واژه های مرتبط فارسی و انگلیسی در پایگاه های داده ای و اطلاعاتی معتبر به صورت منفرد و ترکیبی بدون محدودیت زمانی انجام گردید و بعد از ارزیابی نهایی مطالعات، ۴۰ مقاله مرتبط انتخاب و مورد بررسی قرار گرفتند.

نتایج: براساس یافتههای حاصل از مطالعات منتخب، میزان بروز خطای دارویی گزارش شده بسیار بالا بود و حتی درصد بالایی از پرستاران در بعضی از بیمارستان ها فقط یک خطای دارویی داشته اند که نشان دهنده آموزش و نظارت ضعیف مدیران پرستاری می باشد. داروی اشتباه، دوز اشتباه، زمان اشتباه، غفلت در تجویز دارو و عدم توجه به تداخل دارویی در تزریق همزمان داروها از رایج ترین خطاهای دارویی پرستاران بود.

براساس این یافته ها، علل بروز خطاهای پرستاری و راهکارهای اصلاحی در جدول ۱ آورده شده است.

راهكارهاي اصلاحي	علل
افزایش جذب نیرو	عدم تناسب پرستار-بیمار، بار کاری زیاد در بخش
کاهش شیفت های کاری پرسنل پرستاری	خستگی، محرومیت از خواب، شیفت های زیاد و متوالی به ویژه شیفت شب
اصلاح ویال، ظرف یا شیشه دارو توسط شرکت های داروساز	تشابهات دارویی زیاد و تولید دارو با دوزهای متغیر
اصلاح سیستم آموزش پرستاری	دانش دارویی ضعیف پرستاران، نیروی جدیدالورود
استقرار روانشناس بالینی به صورت ۲۶ ساعته، تامین امکانات و تسهیلات به پرستاران جهت مسافرت های اجباری به صورت سالیانه	فشار روحی، اضطراب و استرس
استقرار سیستم الکترونیکی در مراکز درمانی	ناخوانا بودن درخواست دارویی پزشکان
اصلاح سيستم ارتقاء پرستار	بی انگیزگی و فرسودگی شغلی در پرستاران
اصلاح شیوه نامه پرداخت حقوق و مزایا	حقوق و دستمزد پایین
استانداردسازى محيط فعاليت پرستاران	شرایط فیزیکی محیط بخش ها (سر و صدای زیاد، نورناکافی، تراکم زیاد کار در بخش، محیط نامطبوع، (استاندارد نبودن ساختار بخش های ویژه

جدول ۱: علل بروز خطاهای داروی پرستاران و راهکارهای اصلاحی

نتیجه گیری: بروز خطاهای دارویی موجب آسیب های جدی به بیماران شده، هزینه های درمانی بیماران را افزایش داده، فشار روحی در پرستاران افزایش می یابد و اعتماد مدیریت بیمارستان نسبت به پرستاران کاهش می یابد و در نهایت منجر به سلب اعتماد بیمار از بیمارستان ها می گردد. بنابراین، مدیران و سیاستگذاران پرستاری و به طور کلی حرف سلامت جهت به حداقل رساندن میزان خطاهای دارویی رخ داده نیازمند برنامه ریزی و اصلاح سیستم سلامت مطابق با راهکارهای ارائه شده در جدول ۱ می باشند.

کلید واژها: خطای دارویی، پرستار، بیمار، حوزه سلامت

1Department of Medical–Surgical Nursing, School of Nursing and Midwifery, Tabriz University of Medical Science, Tabriz, Iran 2Department of Community Health Nursing, School of Nursing and Midwifery, Department of Geriatric Health, School of Health, Tabriz .University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran

Ph.D. nursing student, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Iran University of Medical Sciences. Tehran, Iran.3

کفایت تغذیه و مراقبت های تغذیه ای بیماران بستری در بخش های ویژه: یک مطالعه مروری

Mohammad Khajehgoodari¹, Mojgan Lotfil, Marzieh Borjian Borujeni², Fariborz Roshangar¹, Reza Shabanloei ¹

مقدمه : تغذیه بیماران بستری در بخش های مراقبت ویژه از ارکان اصلی مراقبت بیمار محسوب می گردد و به مدیریت علمی نیاز دارد. حدود ۲۰–۶۲% از بیماران بستری شده در بیمارستان های کشورهای توسعه یافته یا دچار سوءتغذیه یا در معرض خطر سوء تغذیه هستند؛ اما در ایران آمار جامعی از شیوع سوءتغذیه در بیماران بستری وجود ندارد. باتوجه به اینکه بیماران بستری در بخش های ویژه به علت بیماری و شرایط متفاوت بستری می شوند و از نظر نیاز به دریافت مواد مغذی و انرژی جمعیت همگنی نیستند لازم است با شناخت وضعیت و شرایط موجود هر بیمار و برنامه ریزی صحیح، نارسایی های تغذیه بیماران اصلاح شود. این مطالعه با هدف ارزیابی کفایت تغذیه و مراقبت های تغذیه در بخش های ویژه کشور انجام شد.

مواد و روش کار: در این مطالعه مروری، با استفاده از کلید واژههای فارسی و انگلیسی مرتبط در پایگاههای اطلاعاتی معتبر بدون محدودیت زمانی انجام گردید و بعد از ارزیابی نهایی مطالعات، ۱۸ مطالعه مرتبط انتخاب و مورد بررسی قرار گرفتند.

یافته ها: بر اساس یافته های مطالعات منتخب، محلول های گاواژی و غذای تهیه شده توسط بیمارستان ها انرژی و پروتئین مورد نیاز مطابق شرایط هر بیمار را فراهم نمی کند. سوءتغذیه و کاهش وزن در بخش های ویژه بیش از سایر بیماران گزارش شده است. نظارت بسیار ضعیفی روی پاسخ متابولیک بیماران بستری در بخش های ویژه جهت تغذیه درمانی انجام می شود؛ همچنین متغیر "زمان سپری شده از شروع بیماری حاد" در فرآیند نظارت ادغام نمی شود. آگاهی و عملکرد پرستاران در تغذیه بیماران کمتر از سطح متوسط استاندارد مراقبتی گزارش شد. در نتیجه با افزایش سوخت و ساز بدن در پاسخ به بیماری ها و شرایط ویژه، کالری و پروتئین کافی جهت تامین متابولیسم به موقع فراهم نمی شود و منجر به افزایش کاتابولیسم،کاهش ذخایر چربی و کاهش توده عضلانی بیماران می گردد. بحث و نتیجه گیری: به نظر می رسد در مراکز آموزشی درمانی کشور همانند سایر کشورهای در حال توسعه، اولویت کم و تعیین تکلیف نامشخص از شایع ترین دلایل تغذیه نامناسب باشد. بنابراین برای بررسی و شناسایی بهتر پاسخ متابولیک و نیازهای تغذیه ای بیماران در بخش های ویژه می توان با به کارگیری دستورالعمل هایی که از طرف انجمن های تغذیه انترال و پرنترال امریکا (ASPEN) و اروپا (ESPEN) ارائه می شود در کنار پروتکل های بومی کشور در مراکز درمانی به نتایج بهتری دست پیدا کرد.

كليدواژه ها: تغذيه، كفايت تغذيه، مراقبت، پرستار

IDepartment of Medical–Surgical Nursing, School of Nursing and Midwifery, Tabriz University of Medical Science, Tabriz, Iran 2Department of Medical Science, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Shahrekord University of Medical Sciences, Shahrekord, Iran

دومین کنگره بین المللی مجازی ایمنی بیمار و آموزش پزشکی ۲۹ مهر لغایت ۳ آبان ۱٤۰۲

راهکارهای کاهش خطای دارویی در ایران: یک مطالعه مروری

آرزو منفرد ¹، مريم ميرزايي ²*، فاطمه جعفرآقايي ¹

مقدمه:به عنوان یک مشکل جهانی، یکی از رایج تری ن انواع خطاهای پزشکی است. خطای دارویی ممکن است عواقب ،)ME(خطای دارویی جدی از جمله مرگ، ناتوانی، بستری طولانی مدت در بیمارستان و آسیب های جسمی و روانی برای بیمار به دنبال داشته باشد و ایمنی بیمار را به خطر بیندازد. پرستاران نسبت به سایر کارکنان مراقبت های بهداشتی زمان بیشت ری را با بیماران می گذرانند و می تواند ME نقش مهمی در فرآیند مدیریت دارو درمانی و بهبود ایمنی بیمار دارند. بنابراین، شناسا یی راهکارهای مرتبط با وقوع به پرستار در بهبود و ارتقا مراقبت به بیمار کمک کند. بنابراین این مطالعه با هدف تعیین راهکارهای کاهش خطای دارویی انجام شد.

مواد و روش کار : Hospital, Patient Safety, Medication در این مطالعه مروری ، جستجو ی الکترونیک مقاله انگلیسی با استفاده از کلیدواژه و جستجوی مقاله فارسی با Science Direct, Scopus, PubMed, Google Scholar در فاصله سال های Magiran و)SID(کلیدواژههای ایمنی بیمار، بیمارستان، خطاهای پایگاه های داده Errors, Iran در فاصله سال های ۲۰۱۳ تا ۲۰۲۳ انجام شد . معیار ورود به مطالعه مقالاتی بود که به زبان فارسی و انگلیسی درباره خطاهای دارویی در ایران با روش مشاهده ای و مداخله ای انجام شده بود. مطالعاتی که مروری بودند یا متن کامل آن ها در دسترس نبود حذف شدند.

یافته ها: از ۱۳۰ مقاله استخراج شده در نهایت ۲۵ مقاله مورد بررسی قرار گرفت. از تعداد ۲۵ مقاله بررسی شده که براساس معیارهای ورود به بررسی خطای دارویی در ایرا ن پرداخته بودند تعداد ۶ مطالعه در تهران و بقیه مطالعات مربوط به سایر شهرهای ایران بود. ۸۸ درصد مطالعات از نوع توصیفی مقطعی و تحلیلی بودند. بیشترین خطاهای دارویی مربوط به دستورات ناقص و ناخوانای پزشک، اجرای نامناسب دارو توسط پرستار)بیمار اشتباه، دوز اشتباه دارو، تداخل دارویی، ثبت نادرست دارو در کاردکس(، دانش ناکافی در مورد داروها، خستگی پزشک و پرستار، تراکم زیاد کارهای بخش، عدم تناسب بیمار و پرستار، فضای نامناسب بخش و اتاق تریتمنت و... بود. راهکارهای پیشگیری از خطاهای دارویی براساس مطالعات بررسی شده به ۳ دسته عوامل انسانی)استفاده از دستورالعمل های دارو درمانی ایمن، شرکت در کارگاه های آموزشی(، عوامل مدیریتی)جلوگیری از فضاهای سرزنش کننده در بیمارستان، پایش وضعیت اجرای دارو توسط سر پرستان بخش، بهبود شرایط کاری و تعادل در شیفت های کاری پرستاران، اجرای برنامه های مدیریت خطر(، عوامل محیطی)فضای مناسب برای اتاق تریتمنت، چیدمان درست قفسه داروها(دسته بندی شدند.

نتیجه گیری: ارتقای راهکارهای ایمنی در تجویز و اجرای دارو درمانی به بیمار میتواند در کاهش خطای دارویی و در نتیجه بهبود ایمنی بیمار در بیمارستان تاثیرگذار باشد . برای اجرای درست اصول ایمنی نیاز به توجه همه جانبه به عوامل انسانی، مدیریتی و محیطی تاثیرگذار بر کنترل خطاهای دارویی می باشد. بار خطاها و مراقبت نا ایمن روی بیماران را میتوان ب ا اجرا ی اصول ایمنی بیمار بر اساس استراتژیهای پیشگیرانه و بهبود کیفیت کاهش داد. واژه های کلیدی: خطای دارویی، ایمنی بیمار ، پرستار ، ایران

^{1–} دانشکده پرستاری مامایی شهید بهشتی، دانشگاه علوم پزشکی گیلان، رشت، ایران

^{2–} دانشجوی دکترا، دانشکده پرستاری مامایی شهید بهشتی، دانشگاه علوم پزشکی گیلان، رشت، ایران

بررسی آگاهی بیماران مبتلا به کرونا ویروس بستری در بخش های غیر ویژه نسبت به منشور حقوق بیمار در بیمارستان امام رضای تبریز لیلامختاری

مقدمه: منشور حقوق بیماریکی از شاخص های تعیین کننده در تعیین استانداردهای خدمادت بالینی است که در هر دوره ای باید رعایت شود، بخصوص در دوره هایی که بیماری ها با شیوع بالایی همراه هستند، از جمله دوره یاندمی کووید – ۱۹. با توجه به ضرورت رعایت مفاد منشور حقوق بیمار و همچنین افزایش مبتلایان به كوويد ۱۹ بر آن شديم تا اين مهم را در اين بيماران نيز بررسي نماييم؛ لذا هدف مطالعه حاضر بررسي آگاهي بيماران مبتلابه کووید – ۱۹ بستری در بخش های غیر و پژه نسبت به منشور حقوق بیمار در بیمارستان امام رضا تبریز بود. روش کار: این مطالعه توصیفی مقطعی در سه ماهه سوم سال ۱۳۹۹ با مشاره ۱۳۹ پیمار میتلا به کووید– ۱۹بستری در بخت های غیر ویژه (براورد بر اساس مطالعه پایلوت– نمرنه گیری در دسترس (در بیمارستان امام رضا (تبریز – ایران) انجام شد. میزان آگاهی بیماران بر اساس پرسشنامه منشور حقرق بیمار (طیف نمره بین۵۳−۵۰۰) (پایایی برابر ۲۵٫۰۵) گرداوری شد و با آزمون های امار توصیفی و استنباطی تحلیل شدند . نتایج : ۸۴ درصد بیماران از مفاد منشور حقوق بیمار هیچ اطلاعی نداشتند و بقیه آنان اطلاعات کمی داشتند. نتایج حاکی از آن بود که میزان رعایت منشور حقرق بیمار در حد ضعی (۵۰٫۳±۴۲٫۱۲) بود و نيازمند اقدامات اصلاحی می باشد؛ نتايج حاكی از آن بودند كه سطح سواد (P=٥،٥١۵) ، وضعیت اجتماعی–اقتصادی (P=٥/٥٥١) و سن بالا (P=٥/٥٣۶) با آگاهی ضعیف ارتباط آماری معناداری دارند . نتیجه گیری: میزان رعایت مفاد منشور حقوق بیمار و اگاهی بیمار از آن در بیماران مبتلا به کووید– ۱۹ بستری در بخش های غیر ویژه در حد نامطلوبی بود که نیازمند بررسی های اییدمپولوژی و طراحی برنامه های اصلاحی می باشد.

كليدواژه ها: كوويد ١٩ ، منشور حقرق بيمار، پرستار

تأثیر آموزش و پیگیری تلفنی بر بار مراقبتی مراقبین بیماران سالمند مبتلا به سکته مغزی در مرکز آموزشی درمانی امام رضا تبریز لیلا مختاری

مقدمه: سکته مغزی دومین علت مرگ و سومین علت ناتوانی در سراسر جهان است. مراقبین بیماران سکته مغزی سطوح بالایی از بار مراقبتی را تجربه می کنند که می تواند بر جسم و سلامت روانی آنها تأثیر بگذارد .استفاده از برنامه های مداخله ای برای مراقبین خانواده برای پیشگیری یا کاهش بار مراقبتی آنها ضروری است. این مطالعه با هدف تعیین تأثیر آموزش و پیگیری تلفنی بر بار مراقبتی مراقبان خانوادگی بیماران سالمند مبتلا به سکته مغزی انجام شد. مواد و روش ها: این مطالعه نیمه تجربی(پیش آزمون– پس آزمون) بر روی ۷۹ مراقب خانواده انجام شد. بیماران مسن مبتلا به سکته مغزی در بخش اعصاب بیمارستان امام رضا بستری شده بودند به صورت تصادفی به دو گروه مداخله و گروه های کنترل با تکنیک تصادفی سازی بلوکی قرار گرفتند. برای گروه مداخله ۱۲ هفته آموزش و پیگیری از طریق تلفن و شبکه های اجتماعی ارائه شد. داده ها به روش دموگرافیک جمع آوری شد.چک لیست، شاخص بارتل برای فعالیت های زندگی روزمره برای تعیین میزان دستیابی به اهداف مطالعه استفاده شد. یافته ها: میزان بار مراقبتی قبل از مداخله، بین دو گروه تفاوت معنی داری وجود نداشت (۸ه /۱۱ ± ۲۹٫۲۹ برای گروه مداخله ۳۸/۷۰ ± ۲۸/۷۰ برای گروه کنترل ۳۲۳،۰۹۰؛ اما پس از مداخله، بار مراقبتی گروه مداخله (۱۸/۲۸±۱۸/۲۸) به صورت معناداری نسبت به گروه کنترل (۱۱٫۷۶±۸۰/۲۹) با کاهش همراه بود(P<۱۰،۰۰) نتیجه گیری: آموزش و پیگیری تلفنی می تواند روشی مفید و مقرون به صرفه برای كاهش بار مراقبتي مراقبين خانوادگي بيماران سالمند مبتلا به سكته مغزي باشد. کلیدواژه ها: سکته مغزی، مراقب خانواده، پیگیری تلفنی، سالمند، بار مراقبتی



بررسی تاثیر تله مدیسین پس از ترخیص بیماران با عوارض مغزی ناشی از ابتلا به کووید–91 بستری در بخش مراقبت های ویژه (ICU) بر رفتارهای خودمراقبتی، تبعیت دارویی، علایم حیاتی و دفعات مراجعه به بیمارستان: یک مطالعه نیمه تجربی

ليلا مختاري

مقدمه: از آنجایی که بیماران با ابتلا به فرم شدید کووید – ۱۹ پس از ترخیص از ۱۲۵ نیازمند توجهات ویژه درمانی و معاینه ای هستند و تبعیت از درمان، خودمراقبتی و کنترل علایم حیاتی آنان برای برگرداندن سلامتی امری ضروری است و مراجعات بعدی را تحت تاثیر قرار می دهد بر آن شدیم تا مطالعه حاضر را با هدف بررسی تاثیر تله مدیسین پس از ترخیص بیماران با عوارض مغزی ناشی از ابتلا به کووید – ۱۹ بستری در بخش مراقبت های ویژه بر رفتارهای خودمراقبتی، تبعیت دارویی، علایم حیاتی و دفعات مراجعه به بیمارستان را به انجام برسانیم. روش کار: مطالعه حاضر به صورت نیمه تجربی و با مشارکت ۱۲۰ بیمار(گروه مداخله یا تله مدیسین=گروه کنترل=۶۰ نفر)بستری در ۱۲۷ به دلیل عوارض مغزی ناشی از کووید–۱۹ در بیمارستان امام رضا(تبریز – ایران) و به روش نمونه گیری در دسترس انجام شد. روش های خودمراقبتی(پرسشنامه خودمراقبتی کووید–۱۹)، نحوه مصرف دارو(پرسشنامه تبعیت از درمان (Morisky Medication Adherence Scale (MMAS)، علایم حیاتی و تعداد دفعات مراجعه به بیمارستان پس از آموزش های مربوطه بین دو گروه مقایسه شدند. علايم وضعیت خودمراقیتی (P=۳۰۰٫۰)، تبعیت از درمان (P=۴۰٫۰)، حیاتی (۰٫۰۵۶P) و تعداد دفعات مراحعه به بیمارستان (۳=۰٫۰۱۴) در شرکت کنندگان گروه مداخله به صورت معناداری بهتر از شرکت کنندگان گروه کنترل بود. نتیجه گیری: تله مدیسین می تواند منجر به افزایش وضعیت خودمراقبتی و تبعیت از درمان، یایداری علایم حیاتی و کاهش تعداد دفعات مراجعه به بیمارستان پس از ترخیص بیماران با عوارض مغزی ناشی از ابتلا به کووید– ۱۹ بستری در ICU شود. کلیدواژه ها: خودمراقبتی، تبعیت دارویی، علایم حیاتی، کووید– ۱۹ ، تله مدیسین

بررسی اثرات آموزش توانبخشی ریه پس از ترخیص به روش تله مدیسین بر کیفیت زندگی، بهبود خستگی، تنگی نفس و پارامترهای اسپیرومتری بیماران مبتلا به کووید– 19 پس از تزریق واکسن بستری شده در ICU : یک مطالعه نیمه تجربی

ليلا مختارى

مقدمه: از آنجایی که بیماران پس از ترخیص از ۱CU در معرض ابتلای دوباره به بیماری کووید– ۱۹ هستند، انجام اقدامات درمانی از راه دور برای پیشگیری از این وضعیت مفید است؛ در این مطالعه ما بر آن شدیم تا آموزش توانبخشی ریه پس از ترخیص به روش تله مدیسین بر کیفیت زندگی، بهبود خستگی، تنگی نفس و پارامترهای اسپیرومتری بیماران مبتلا به کووید – ۱۹ پس از تزریق واکسن بستری شده در بخش مراقبت های ویژه بررسی نماییم. روش كار:در اين مطالعه نيمه تحربي، تعداد ٥٠ بيمار مبتلا شده به كوويد– ١٩ بس از تزريق واكسن كوويد– ١٩ و بستری در ICU به صورت تصادفی در دو گروه مداخله (آموزش توانبخشی ریه، فیزیوترایی ریه و پیاده روی دو روز یک بار به صورت تله مدیسین) و کنترل (فقط آموزش در حین ترخیص و سیس اقدامات روتین) قرار گرفتند و پس از ۲۱ روز از ترخیص، کیفیت زندگی، بهبود خستگی، تنگی نفس و یارامترهای اسپیرومتری بین آنان مقایسه شد. نتایج: میانگین خستگی (P=۱۰۰٫۰) و شدت تنگی نفس (P=۱۰۰٫۰) در گروه مداخله به طور معناداری کم تر از گروه شاهد بود؛ از طرفی مداخله منجر به افزایش معنادار کیفیت زندگی (P<۵>٥،٥) و زیرمقیاسهای آن (P<۵>٥،٥) در گروه مداخله نسبت به گروه کنترل شد. (۲۱ه٫۰ = FEVI (P = ۵٫۰۰۸ = P) SPO۲ ، FVC / FEVI (P = ۵٫۰۰۸ و بدون اکسیژن درمانی (۹۲۹ ∘ ٫۰۷۹)پس از مداخله در گروه مداخله به صورت معناداری بیشتر از گروه کنترل بودند. نتیجه گیری:آموزش توانبشخی ریه پس از ترخیص به روش تله مدیسین در بیماران بستری شده در ICU مبتلا به کووید– ۱۹ پس از تزریق واکسن منجر به بهبود شاخصهای اسپیرومتری، بهبود تنفس، بهبود تنگی نفس، بهبود کیفیت زندگی و کاهش خستگی شد. كلىدواژه ها: Post Vaccination Infection ، تله مديسين، ICU ، توانبخشى ريوى، پارامترهاى اسپيرومترى

کارشناس ارشد پرستاری دانشکده پرستاری و مامایی دانشگاه علوم پزشکی تبریز

مقایسه آموزش پرستاران در بیمارستان مجازی در بریتانیا و ایران ، یک مطالعه تطبیقی

جواد دهقان نژاد^ا، منصور غفوری فرد^۲، عباس داداش زاده ۳

زمینه و هدف: حیطه جدید آموزش دانشجویان، در عصر جدید به سمت محیط های واقعیت مجازی و هوش مصنوعي سوق پيدا کرده و در آن محيط به تبادل اطلاعات پر داخته مي شود که براي ايمني بيمار مفيد مي باشد . دانشگاه میدلسکس لندن (Middlesex) در حال آموزش دانشجویان پرستاری در محیطهای واقعیت مجازی به صورت بیمارستان مجازی برای مقابله با ماجراهایی است که در محیطهای واقعی ایمنی بیمار را در معرض خطر قرار می دهد. هدف این مطالعه بررسی آموزش دانشجویان پرستاری به صورت واقعیت مجازی می باشد. روش: پژوهش حاضر به شیوه توصیفی– تطبیقی با جستجوی اینترنتی جهت مقایسه با نحوه آموزش پرستاران با واقعیت مجازی در بیمارستان مجازی در بریتانیا و ایران انجام گرفت. بافته ها: بررسی هانشان داد که محیط آموزش واقعیت مجازی توسط گروه "شبیه سازی پزشکی آکسفورد" تهیه می شود و یک بیمارستان مجازی با چندین تخت و بیمار در سایت خدمات ملی قرار داده می شود. این سیستم در حال حاضر برای پرستاران دانشجوی سال سوم پرستاری در حال انجام می باشد و بخش دیجیتالی شده بیمارستان، دانشجویان را با ۲۰ مشکل مختلف مراقبتهای بهداشتی از طریق هدست Oculus Rift VR شامل بیماران با مشکلات تنفسی، دیایت، سیتیسمی ، آلرژی شدید و بیماری انسداد مزمن ربوی آشنا می کند. كارآموزان مى توانند بابيماران به شكل مجازى ارتباط برقرار كنند ، و مراقبت هاى لازم را انجام دهند. اين در حالى است که آموزش دانشجویان پرستاری در ایران به روش سنتی و ابتدا به ساکن بر بالین بیمار انجام می گیرد. نتیجه گیری: نتایج نشان داد که در بریتانیا آموزش دانشجویان به صورت واقعیت مجازی با ایجاد محیط های بیمارستان مجازی در اولویت قرار دارد و این می تواند ایمنی بیمار و دانشجو را افزایش دهد ولی در ایران هنوز توجه زیادی در امر آموزش مجازی برای پرستاران به صورت بیمارستان مجازی صورت نگرفته است که برنامه ریزی جهت آموزش دانشجویان در بیمارستان مجازی برای آینده لازم به نظر می رسد.

۱- عضو هیت علمی ،استادیار، دکتری آموزش پرستاری ، دانشکده پرستاری و مامایی تبریز ، تبریز، ایران ۲- دانشیار، عضو هیت علمی ، دکتری آموزش پرستاری ، دانشکده پرستاری و مامایی تبریز ، تبریز، ایران ۳- عضو هیت علمی ،استادیار، دکتری آموزش پرستاری ، دانشکده پرستاری و مامایی تبریز ، تبریز، ایران

استفاده از انجمن سلامت آنلاین به منظور پیشبرد ایمنی بیماران

مهرناز معطری ٔ ، فرحناز معطری ٔ

پلتفرم های رسانه های اجتماعی از سوی افرادی که به دنبال یا به دنبال اشتراک گذاری اطلاعات هستند مورد توجه قرار گرفته اند. بسیاری از انجمن های سلامت آنلاین ایجاد شدهاند که بسیاری از آنها بیش از یک دهه است که وجود داشتهاند.در مورد تجربیات درمانی خودبرای بیمارانی که به دنبال و به اشتراک گذاری تجربیات درمان هستند، یلتفرم های رسانه های اجتماعی به محیط های آنلاین محبوب تبدیل شده اند.این یلتفرم ها ما را قادر میسازد تا فراتر از منابع سنتی اطلاعات بالینی برای دانستن درباره بیمار با طول درمان طولانی حرکت کنیم. این در حالی است که مطالعه با استفاده از داده های به دست آمده از سوابق پزشکی و پررسی های ساختار بافته به دلایلی مانند۱) وقت گیر بودن، ۲) در مقیاس محدود، یا ۳) عدم گزارش خود بیمار محدود است.در اینجا به بررسی پایبندی به درمان از طریق اطلاعات گزارش شده توسط خود بیمار در انجمن های گفتگوی آنلاین پرداخته شد.به طور خاص مطالعه ای روی بیماران مبتلا به سرطان سینه با درمان هورمونی با سرطان سبنه گیرنده هورمونی مثبت انجام شد که ۷۵ درصد از کل موارد سرطان سبنه را شامل می شود. این مطالعه متمرکز بر احساسات و ویژگی های شخصیتی از پست های ایجاد شده توسط اعضای یک جامعه آنلاین بزرگ سرطان سینه صورت گرفت. این عوامل در منابع مطالعاتی سنتی به دلیل نبود اطلاعات نادیده گرفته میشد. در یک مطالعه با بیش از ۱۳۰۰۰۰ پست انجمن، شامل ۱۳۰۰۰ بیمار در طی ۹ سال احساسات و ویژگی های شخصیتی را با توجه به سه مورد ۱) رژیم مورد استفاده بیمار، ۲) قطع ،وقفه و تغیر در رژیم دارویی قبل ازینج سال و ۳) تکمیل یک پروتکل پنج ساله ارزیابی شد. به این ترتیب نشان داده شد که بیشتر ویژگی های شخصیتی خاص، از جمله انضباط خود بیمار، با درمان هورمونی مرتبط هستند که این نتیجه در تضاد با نتایج حاصل از مطالعات تحقیقات سنتی بود. در نهایت، پتانسیلی برای پیش بینی وقفه در آینده توان با استفاده از رفتارهای مبتنی بریست های یک فرد وجود دارد. این روش مس تواند برای بیماری های دیگر با استفاده از اطلاعات گزارش شده توسط خود بیمار در قالب انجمن های آنلاین نیز بکار رود. كليدواژه ها: انجمن آنلاين، ايمني، بيمار

> ۱دانشگاه خوارزمی، تهران، ایران. ۲دانشگاه خلیج فارس ، بوشهر، ایران.

اشتیاق شغلی پرستاران شاغل در بخش های اورژانس مراکز آموزشی درمانی تبریز

احمد اسراری۱، دکتر رضا شبانلوئی، هادی حسنخانی

پرستاران بخش اورژانس نسبت به سایر بخش ها در معرض خطر بالاتری از صدمات شغلی قرار دارند. زیرا سرعت عمل و فشار زیاد کار، خستگی و تنش زیاد کارکنان، حجم بالای کار و فشارعصبی در بخش اورژانس نسبت به بخش های دیگر بیشتر است. در این بین، اشتیاق شغلی پرستاری یکی از عواملی است که منجر به ارتباط موثر با شغل، صرف انرژی بیشتر خلاقیت و باعث کاهش خطاها و حوادث در شغل می شود. لذا این پژوهش با هدف بررسی اشتیاق شغلی در پرستاران شاغل در بخش های اورژانس مراکز آموزشی درمانی تبریز در سال ۱۴۰۱ انجام گردید. روش اجرا: پژوهش حاضر یک مطالعه توصیفی می باشد که بر روی ۲۵۰ نفر از پرستاران شاغل در بخش های اورژانس بیمارستان های شهر تبریز در سال ۱۴۰۱ انجام شد. روش نمونه گیری به صورت تصادفی نسبتی بود. جمع آوری داده ها با استفاده از یک پرسشنامه ۲ قسمتی شامل فرم مشخصات فردی اجتماعی مشارکت کنندگان و پرسشنامه اشتیاق شغلی انجام گرفت. برای تجزیه و تحلیل داده ها از نرم افزار آماری SPSS نسخه ۲۲ و با روش های آمار توصیفی و آمار تحلیلی انجام شد. سطح معنی داری ۵۰/۰ در نظر گرفته شد. یافته ها: نتایج مطالعه نشان داد که میانگین نمره اشتیاق شغلی در پرستاران (۱۴/۴۹ ± ۵۰/۲۸) بود. اشتیاق شغلی پرستاران خانم (۹۳/۵۰) نسبت به پرستاران آقا (۵۴/۵۸ ± ۲۰/۹۳) كمتر بود (۹۰/۰۰۸). ارتباط آماري معنى دار بين اشتياق شغلي پرستاران و سابقه کار در بخش اورژانش مشاهده نشد (p=0/۵۸۶، p=0/۵۸۶) نتیجه گیری: بر اساس یافته های این مطالعه اشتیاق شغلی در پرستاران در حد متوسط بود. با توجه به کمبود منابع شغلی در مراکز درمانی، مدیران و مسئولان مراکز بهداشتی درمانی میتوانند با استفاده از نتایج این مطالعه با برنامه ریزی مناسب و ایجاد روش های موزشی صحیح، اقدامات مثبتی در جهت ارتقای اشتیاق شغلی پرستاران بردارند .که با افزایش اشتیاق شغلی در پرستاران میتوان انتظار افزایش بهره وری در سیستم را داشت. كليدواژه ها: اشتياق شغلي، بخش اورژانس، پرستار

مروری بر ارزش به کارگیری اصول اخلاقی در شیوههای بهداشت از راه دور در سال های 2020 تا 2023

مريم ميرزالو

مقدمه: کمیته های اخلاقی بالینی (CECs)، نها د هایی هستند که در اصل با هدف حمایت از متخصصان مراقبت های بهداشتی در مدیریت مسائل اخلاقی ایجاد شده اند که هنوز این مسئله بحث برانگیز است . روش جستجو: این مرور نظام مند، برای شناسایی مطالعات انجام شده با هدف ارزش به کارگیری اصول اخلاقی در شیوه های بهداشت از راه دور، جستجو در پایگاه های اطلاتی PubMed ، Science Direct ، Google Scholar ، Web of Science بر اساس کلید واژه های Google Scholar ، Telehealth، در فاصله زمانی ۲۰۲۰ تا ۲۰۲۳ انجام گرفت. پس از بررسی خلاصه مقالات و عنوان، مقالات غيرمرتبط حذف و جستجوي متن كامل مقالات انجام شد و مقالات مرتبط با موضوع وارد مطالعه شد . یافته ها: بر اساس مطالعات انجام شده، اهمیت مسائل اخلاقی از جمله امنیت، محرمانگی، حریم خصوصی، رضایت آگاهانه و کنترل دسترسی را آشکار می سازد. درک سیستم های فعلی حفاظت از سوژه های انسانی به محققان این امکان را میدهد که از بهترین شیو ه ها برای برنام ریزی و انجام مطالعات بالینی دقیق، علمی و اخلاقی استفاده کنند. درک تاریخچه، اصول و مبانی توسعه این سیستم، محققان را مجهز م یکند تا بفهمند چه منابعی در دسترس آنها است و چگونه بهترین تصمیم را در مواجهه با موقعی های اخلاقی منحصر به فرد در انجام تحقیقات خود اتخاذ کنند . نتیجه گیری: یافته های ما نشان میدهد که اصول اخلاق زیست پزشکی با زمینه عملکرد بهداشت از راه دور مرتبط است . تجزیه و تحلیل چگونگی ادغام اصول اخلاقی در سلامت از راه دور و استفاده از هر دو تجربه بیمار و ارائه دهنده بر اصول اخلاقی و ارائه خدمات بهداشتی تأثیر میگذارد. های کلیدی: مسائل اخلاقی، پزشکی از راه دور، بهداشت از راه دور

دانشجوی رشته کارشناسی مامایی، دانشکده علوم پزشکی دانشگاه آزاد اسلامی واحد مرند، گروه مامایی، مرند، ایرا ن

شناسایی دیدگاه دانشجویان علوم پزشکی در مورد تقلب در آزمون های الکترونیک از راه دور، راهی برای افزایش ایمنی بیمار

الهام شاكرمي، محمد رضا يزدان خواه فرد

مقدمه: نظام آموزش عالی بخصوص در حیطه آموزش یزشکی همواره در تلاش برای تربیت افراد شایسته و با اخلاقی بوده است که با کسب دانش، نگرش و مهار تهای لازم در جهت حفظ ایمنی بیمار و ارتقای سلامت جامعه بکوشند. بنابراین با تحولات به وجود آمده و ورود به عرصه آموزش الکترونیک و از راه دور نیز، یادگیری و ارزشیابی صحیح و دقیق دانشجو و به دور از هرگونه تقلب از اهم موضوعات در آموزش پزشکی بوده است. از این رو پژوهش حاضر با هدف بررسی دیدگاه دانشجویان علوم پزشکی در مورد تقلب در آزمو نهای الکترونیک از راه دور انجام شد . روش: مطالعه مقطعی حاضر از نوع توصیفی–تحلیلی بر روی ۲۴۵ دانشجوی علوم پزشکی از ۵ دانشکده یزشکی، پیرایزشکی، پرستاری و مامایی، بهداشت و دندانیزشکی با شیوه نمونه گیری طبق های طی سال ۱۴۰۱ انجام شد. داد ه ها با استفاده از پرسشنامه پژوهشگر ساخته و خود ایفای تقلب تحصیلی جمع آوری شد. آنالیز داده ها نیز با استفاده از نرم افزار SPSS نسخه ۱۹ صورت پذیرفت . یافته ها: نتایج در حیطه های ششگانه نشان داد که بیشتر آنان تقلب را تجاوز به حقوق(حیطه پذیرش)ساپرین (۳۸/۸۰ %) و جبران کمک های قبلی همکلاسی ها (حیطه علل کمک به تقلب) ر ا از عوامل کمک به تقلب(ه۴۸/۶۰) می دانند اغلب دانشجویان (۴۷/۳۰) معتقد بودند که دشواری بیش از اندازه آزمون منجر به انجام تقلب میشو د (حیطه علل انجام تقلب). ۵۲/۲۰ % آنها بر این باورند که عواملی چون راهکارهای پیشگیری که استاد اعمال میکند و نحوه ی تدریس استاد (هر دو در حیطه نقش استاد)، در کاهش و بروز تقلب موثرند. موثرند. همچنین اغلب آنان (۳۷/۶۰%) دانشجویی که به واسطه سلیقه ای نمره دادن استاد تقلب میکند را مقصر نمیدانستند (حیطه توجیه) و در حیطه تنبیه کاملا مخالف اخراج فرد متقلب از دانشگاه (۴۰/۷۸/۴٪) نتیجه گیری: در این مطالعه دیدگاه دانشجویان در مورد تقلب در آزمون های الکترونیک از راه دور در شش حیطه مورد مطالعه قرار گرفت. با توجه به اهمیت بحث تقلب و رابطه آن با یادگیری باید تدابیر دقیقی پیرامون این مسئله اتخاذ کرد و با وضع قوانین و راهکارهای پیشگیرانه مناسب در را ستای کاهش این معضل آموزشی تلاش نمود؛ زیرا هرگونه اهمال در این زمینه میتواند موجب دانش آموختگی افراد اندازد خطر ایمنی گشته بيماران نهایت بيصلاحيت در کلید واژ ه ها: آموزش پزشکی، ایمنی بیمار، دانشجویان علوم پزشکی، تقلب، آزمون های الکترونیک از راه دور.

افزایش ایمنی مراقبت از بیمار با آموزش دانشجویان پرستاری به روش ایفای نقش

الناز اصغري ، فرناز رحماني ً

مقدمه:برای|ینکهپرستارېتواندېهېيماردرحالترخيصآموزشهایمراقېتدرمنزلرایادېدهد،اېتدابایددانش عمیقوکاربردی در آن زمینه داشته باشد. این مساله را می توان باروشهای آموزشی اثر بخش تر به دانشجویا د داد. عملی – مهارت آموزش اثربخشي ارزیابی هدف مطالعه این هدف: ایفای شد. انحام نقش روش ىە پرستاری دانشحوبان ىە شناختی روش کار: این مطالعه در طی دو ترم و در طی واحد کارآموزی پرستاری بزرگسالان انجام شد. به طوری که گروه های کلاسی به طور تصادفی به دو گروه مداخله و کنترل تقسیم شد. گروه کنترل آموزش روتین را داشت (حضور در بخش و کار با بیمار). گروه مداخله علاوه بر آموزش روتین، یک آموزش با ایفای نقش نیز تجربه کرد. آموزش ایفای نقش به این صورت بود که از دانشجویان خواسته میشد تا آموزش های حین ترخیص بیمارانی که با سوند ادراری از بخش اورولوژی ترخیص میشوند، را به صورت ایفای نقش برای همتایان خود اجرا کنند. دریایان ترم میزان یادگیری با آزمون آسکی و تست های چهارگزینه ای و رضایتمندی دانشجویان با مقیاس و همچنین با مصاحبه و تحلیل آن به روش تحلیل محتوای اکتشافی سنجیده شد. نتایج: در پایان ترم میزان یادگیری و رضایتمندی دانشجویان دو گروه تفاوت آماری معناداری داشت. به طوریکه مهارت شناختی و عملی دانشجویان گروه ایفای نقش به طور معناداری بیش از گروه کنترل بود. همچنین تجارب دانشجویان گروه ایفای نقش با افزایش علاقه مندی به آموزش حین ترخیص، افزایش عمق یادگیری، کاهش شکاف بالین–تئوری و نیز با احساس توانمندی همراه بود. نتیجه گیری: آموزش مهارت عملی-شناختی "آموزش های حین ترخیص بیمارانی که با سوند ادراری از بخش اورولوژی ترخیص میشوند" به دانشجویان پرستاری به روش ایفای نقش اثربخشی بالایی دارد. پیشنهاد می شود سایر جنبه های اثربخشی بویژه از بابت زمان و هزینه نیز بررسی شود. کلمات کلیدی: اثریخشی، آموزش، مهارت عملی–شناختی، دانشحو، پرستاری، ایفای نقش

> ادکترای پرستاری، استادیار، گروه داخلی–جراحی، دانشکده پرستاری و مامایی، دانشگاه علوم پزشکی تبریز ۲دکترای پرستاری، استادیار، گروه روانپرستاری، دانشکده پرستاری و مامایی، دانشگاه علوم پزشکی تبریز

تجارب دانشجویان پرستاری از آموزش غیرحضوری و مقایسه آن با آموزش حضوری: تهدید ایمنی یا فرصت جدید؟

الناز اصغری ٔ ، فرناز رحمانی ٔ

مقدمه: استفاده از آموزش غیر حضوری با استفاده از ابزارهای دیجیتال در آموزش عالی در دهه گذشته، به ویژه در طول همه گیری ۱۹–COVID افزایش یافته است. بنابراین، این مطالعه با هدف توصیف و ارزیابی تجارب دانشجویان پرستاری از آموزش غیر حضوری و مقایسه آن با آموزش حضوری انجام شد. روش کار: این پژوهش کیفی به روش تحلیل محتوای قراردادی انجام شد. مشارکت کنندگان دانشجویان پرستاری دانشکده پرستاری و مامایی تبریز بودند که همه یا بخشی از دروس خود را به صورت غیر حضوری گذرانده بودند. روند نمونه گیری هدفمند تا زمان اشباع داده ها در ۳۴ مصاحبه ادامه داشت. برای جمع آوری داده ها از مصاحبه نیمه ساختار یافته استفاده شد. مصاحبه ها با استفاده از روش Zhang & Wildemuth مورد تجزیه و تحلیل قرار گرفت. نتایج: تجارب دانشجویان در پنج تم قابل طبقه بندی بود. در طبقه دانشجویان دو زیرطبقه عدم دیده شدن، خودمدیریتی و امکانات و تجهیزات وجود داشت. در طبقه اساتید، چهار زیر طبقه تبعیض، آمادگی و تبحر، مسئولیت پذیری و روش تدریس قرار گرفت. در طبقه تعامل، دو زیرطبقه تعامل با سایر دانشجویان و تعامل با اساتید مطرح بود. در طبقه جلسات آموزشی، دو زیرطبقه با عناوین نظم و دسترسی قرار گرفت. در طبقه ارزشیابی زیر طبقات استرس، واقعی بودن و بار آموزشی قرار گرفت. نتیجه گیری: دانشجویان معایب و مزایای زیادی برای آموزش غیر حضوری برشمردند، اما در نهایت در مقایسه بین دو روش آموزشی، ترجیح میدادند اکثر کلاس ها حضوری باشد و کلاس های غیر حضوری به دروس غیربالینی و کم کاربرد یا برخی از جلسات هر دوره محدود گردد. كلمات كليدى:دانشجويان پرستارى، آموزش غيرحضورى، آموزش حضورى

> ۱دکترای پرستاری، استادیار، گروه داخلی–جراحی، دانشکده پرستاری و مامایی، دانشگاه علوم پزشکی تبریز ۲دکترای پرستاری، استادیار، گروه روانپرستاری، دانشکده پرستاری و مامایی، دانشگاه علوم پزشکی تبریز

دیدگاه کارکنان و دریافت کنندگان خدمات از نقش بانوان در سیستم اورژانس پیش بیمارستانی

الناز اصغری ٔ ،عباس داداش زاده ٔ ، ابراهیم عزیزنژاد ٔ ، یروین سربخش ٔ

مقدمه: از دیر باز پرسنل خانم در بخش های مختلف عملیات های اورژانس پیش بیمارستانی در اکثر کشورهای جهان حضور چشمگیری دارند؛ اما در کشور ایران اخیرا چنین تصمیمی گرفته شده است و دانشجوی خانم برای رشته فوریت های پیش بیمارستانی نیزیذیرش شده است. این مطالعه با هدف تعیین دیدگاه کارکنان و دریافت کنندگان خدمات از نقش بانوان در سیستم اورژانس پیش بیمارستانی انجام شد. روش: این پژوهش، یک مطالعه توصیفی بود. جامعه آماری کارکنان شاغل در مراکز مدیریت حوادث و فوریت های پزشکی استان آذربایجان شرقی و همچنین شهروندانی بود که از خدمات اورژانس ۱۱۵ استان استفاده کرده اند. نمونه گیری به روش تصادفی طبقه بندی بود و در نهایت ۴۵۶ دریافت کننده خدمات و ۳۲۶ نفر از كاركنان وارد مطالعه شدند. روايي محتوا وصورى ابزار محقق ساخته به تاييد صاحبنظران رسيد و داده هاى جمع آوری شده با کمک SPSS نسخه ۲۶ با استفاده از آزمون های توصیفی تحلیلی و رگرسیون، تجزیه و تحلیل شد. نتایج:طبقیافتهها،۹۳/۲۵ درصدازکارکنانو۶۷/۳ درصداز دریافتکنندگان خدماترامردان تشکیل میدادند. طبق یافته ها موارد زیر به عنوان مهمترین انتظارات کارکنان و دریافت کنندگان خدمات از نقش بانوان در سیستم اورژانس پیش بیمارستانی اعلام شد:دارابودن روحیه قوی، مدیریت بحران در شرایط سخت و دلخراش، پوشش دادن تفاوت های جنسیتی، هماهنگ بودن با اصول فرهنگی، مذهبی و اجتماعی، داشتن روحیه بالا در مشارکت و همکاری تیمی. نتیجه گیری: بر اساس یافته ها می توان نتیجه گرفت که هر دو گروه مورد بررسی شامل دریافت کنندگان خدمات و کارکنان حضور بانوان را در اورژانس پیش بیمارستانی ضروری دانستند. همچنین طبق یافته ها علیرغم ضروری بودن حضور بانوان در اورژانس پیش بیمارستانی از دیدگاه دریافت کنندگان خدمات و کارکنان باید تسهیلات ویژه ای فراهم گردد. کلید واژه ها:اورژانس، فوریت های پزشکی ، بانوان، خدمات پزشکی

۱ دکترای پرستاری، استادیار، گروه داخلی–جراحی، دانشکده پرستاری و مامایی، دانشگاه علوم پزشکی تبریز

۲دکترای پرستاری، استادیار، گروه داخلی–جراحی، دانشکده پرستاری و مامایی، دانشگاه علوم پزشکی تبریز

۳ دانشجوی کارشناسی ارشد پرستاری اورژانس، گروه داخلی–جراحی، دانشکده پرستاری و مامایی، دانشگاه علوم پزشکی تبریز

۴ دکترای اپیدمیولوژی، دانشیار، گروه آمار و اپیدمیولوژی، دانشکده بهداشت تبریز، دانشگاه علوم پزشکی تبریز

تجربيات پرستاران تازه فارغ التحصيل از بي احترامي محل كار : تهديد جدي براي ايمني بيمار

الناز اصغری' ،فرناز رحمانی''

مقدمه: بی احترامی در محل کار یک موضوع کاملاً شناخته شده و نگران کننده است که بر کیفیت مراقبت پرستاران تازه فارغ التحصیل تأثیر منفی می گذارد. با این حال، تحقیقات کیفی که صرفاً بر تجربیات بی احترامی در محل کار پرستاران تازه فارغ التحصیل و جدید تمرکز نماید، محدود است. هدف: هدف این مقاله تبیین تجربیات پرستاران جدید از بی احترامی محل کار است. روش:اینپژوهشکیفیبهروشتحلیلمحتوای قراردادی انجام شد.مشارکت کنندگان پرستاران تازه کار بودند که طرح نیروی انسانی خود را شروع کرده و کمتر از دو سال سابقه کاری دارند. روند نمونه گیری هدفمند تازمان اشباع داده ها در ۲۸ مصاحبه ادامه داشت. برای جمع آوری داده ها از مصاحبه نیمه ساختاریافته چهره به چهره و عمیق استفاده شد. مصاحبه ها با استفاده از روش Zhang & Wildemuth مورد تجزیه و تحلیل قرار گرفت. یافته ها: پنج موضوع اصلی پدیدار شد: « آسیبپذیری»، «احساس خودشکوفایی»، «تعییر انتظارات» و «اشتیاق برای احترام، حمایت و اطلاعات» و « استراتژی شکننده مقابله». واشت چهار مواجهه بابی احترامی پرستاران تازه کار برجسته می کند. بر اساسیافته ها، برنامه های آموزشی و حمایتی مضاعفی برای دانشجویان و پرستاران تازه فارغ التحصیل توصیه میشود. کلمات کلیدی: پرستار، تازه فارغ التحصیل، بی احترامی

۱ الناز اصغری، دکترای پرستاری، استادیار، گروه داخلی—جراحی، دانشکده پرستاری و مامایی، دانشگاه علوم پزشکی تبریز ۲فرناز رحمانی، دکترای پرستاری، استادیار، گروه روانپرستاری، دانشکده پرستاری و مامایی، دانشگاه علوم پزشکی تبریز

تبیین تجارب بیماران در خصوص ایمنی :یک مطالعه کیفی فاطمه بیابانی

مقدمه : ایمنی در مراقبت پرستاری از بیماران یکی از ارکان مهم و اصلی اصول اخلاقی در پرستاری میباشد. این مطالعه به منظور تبیین تجارب پرستاران از مراقبت ایمن به صورت یک مطالعه کیفی انجام شد. روش : در این مطالعه کیفی ۱۵ نفر از پرسنل با سابقه دانشگاه علوم یزشکی بیرجند ساکن در استان خراسان جنوبی مشارکت نمودند. روش نمونهگیری از نوع هدفمند بود و دادهها با مصاحبه نیمه ساختار یافته انفرادی جمعآوری شد. روش تحلیل کیفی از نوع پدیدار شناسی و با کمک نر مافزار ۱۰MAXQDA بود. یافته ها: مصاحبه با مشارکتکنندگان در خصوص تجاربشان در خصوص ایمنی مراقبتی بیمار، منجر به ظهور دو طبقه اصلی شد:که اولین طبقه سرزنش مراقبت ایمن که شامل دو زیر طبقه الف) نقصان زمان و ب)کمبود نیرو و دومین طبقه فرار از سرزنش: که خود شامل دو زیر طبقه : الف) سکوت اجباری ب) ایمنی ناامن بود. نتیجه گیری: نتایج نشان داد که خطا درمراقبت پرستاری به صورت ناخواسته با رویکرد مثبت در پرستاری وجود دارد و باید بیش از پیش تقویت شود و قبل از هرچیز فرهنگ مراقبت ایمن پرستاری توسط مسئولین از به مرحله کاملأ عملیاتی تبدیل در تا پرستاران نیز اجبار به قانونشکنی ایمنی مراقبت نىاشند. شده کلمات کلیدی: مطالعه کیفی، ایمنی، بیمار، پرستاری

دانش، نگرش و عملکرد پرستاران درخصوص تغذیه لوله ای: یک مطالعه توصیفی–مشاهده ای

الناز اصغری ٔ ،ملیحه فرجی ٔ

مقدمه:تغذیه نقش مهمی در بهبود بیماران دارد و پرستاران نقش حیاتی در تغذیه لوله ای بیماران بدحال دارند. از این رو بررسی عملکرد پرستاران درخصوص تغذیه لوله ای امری ضروری است. هدف این مطالعه با هدف تعیین دانش، نگرش و عملکرد پرستاران درخصوص تغذیه لوله ای انجام شد. روش کار: این یک پژوهش توصیفی–تحلیلی از نوع مشاهده ای است. جامعه آماری پرستاران شاغل در بخش های ویژه یکی از بیمارستان های عمومی دولتی تبریز بود. نمونه گیری به صورت تصادفی سهمیه ای بود. عملکرد پرستاران با چک لیست مشاهده شد. دانش و نگرش پرستاران با پرسشنامه الکترونیکی سنجیده شد. داده ها با آزمون های تحلیلی و رگرسیون تجزیه و تحلیل شدند. متاهل بودند. نمره دانش، نگرش اکثر پرستاران مونث و و عملکرد ۱۲/۹ ± ۱۶۹/۱۳ + ۱۲/۶۳، ۳۶/۱۱ و ۲/۷۷ + ۲۶/۱۳ بود. پرستاران به ترتیب برابر بحث و نتیجه گیری: طبق یافته ها دانش، نگرش و عملکرد پرستاران بیش از حد متوسط ولی با فاصله از حد ایده آل بود. این یافته زنگ خطری است برای مسئولان مربوطه تا ضمن افزایش آموزش ضمن خدمت، نظارت بالینی خود را نیز افزایش دهند تا خطری ایمنی بیمار را تهدید نکند. کلمات کلیدی: دانش، نگرش، عملکرد، پرستار، تغذیه لوله ای، بخش ویژه

پایش تاثیر برنامه توانمندسازی از راه دور بر حمایت از مادران شاغل شیرده و تشویق جهت فرزندآوری

مهرناز اسم خانی ۱، عزیز حسن زاده ۲، معصومه عابدینی ۳

مقدمه: شیردهی یکی از اثربخش ترین رفتارها در راستای ارتقای سلامت است. یکی از عوامل موثر بر موفقیت شیردهی، شروع تغذیه با شیر مادر در ساعت اول تولد می باشد که ضامن سلامت نوزاد، پیشگیری از مرگ و میر نوزاد و نهایتا افزایش جمعیت سالم است. حمایت از تغذیه با شیر مادر، آگاهی افزایی در زمینه شیردهی و فرزندآوری، رسالت مهم این مرکز به عنوان بیمارستان دوستدار کودک تلقی می شود روشکار: این مطالعه از نوع توصیفی مقطعی، در شش ماه اول سال ۱۰۴۲ انجام گرفت. داده ها از طریق بررسی فرم های اطلاعات کلی، ثبت و خلاصه گزارش تغذیه شیرخوران، آموزش کارکنان، مرور و مشاهده یرونده ها، تجهیزات و مواد، آموزش و مصاحبه با مادر انجام شد. دوباره همین برنامه در دو مرحله ی دیگر، ۳ روز و یک هفته بعد و در طی شش ماه، به صورت تلفنی اجرا شد و در نهایت تجزیه و تحلیل گردید. یافته ها: میانگین نمره کل بدست آمده ۹۷/۸۸ درصد میباشد. ۹۹/۱ درصد سیاست مدون ترویج تغذیه با شیر مادر در معرض دید نصب و به کارکنان ابلاغ و پایش شده بود. ۷۹ درصد کارکنان آموزش های قبل و مکرر حین خدمت را دیده بودند . ۱۰۰ درصد مادران باردار در زمینه مزایای تغذیه با شیر مادر آموزش دیده بودند. ۹۳/۷ درصد به مادران کمک شده بود تا تماس پوست با پوست را از لحظه تولد و تغذیه نوزاد را با شیر مادر شروع کنند. ۹۸/۶ درصد مادران روش تغذیه با شیر مادر و تداوم شیردهی را آموزش دیده بودند. ۹۶/۴ درصد به شیرخواران سالم در طی شش ماه اول عمر به جز شیر مادر و قطره ویتامین، چیز دیگری داده نشده بود. ۱۰۰ درصد برنامه هم اتاقی مادر و شیرخوار در طول شبانه روز اجرا شده بود. ۱۰۰ درصد مادران به تغذیه بر حسب میل و تقاضای شیرخوار تشویق، کمک و حمایت شده بود. ۹۵ درصد مادران مطلقا از بطری و پستانک استفاده نکرده بودند. ۱۰۰ درصد اطلاعات شفاهی و کتبی در اختیار والدین قرار داده شده بود. بحثونتیجهگیری:باحمایتازشیردهیمادروخانواده،کاهشهزینهوتربیتفرزندانسالممیتوان تأثیر مثبت برباروری داشته چرا که خانواده اصلی ترین بنیاد جامعه و تاثیر گذارترین نهاد در فرزند آوری و جوانی جمعیت محسوب می شود. تلفني آموزش شيردهي، تداوم مادر، شير نوزاد، : تولد کلیدی واژه

۱ دکترای پرستاری، استادیار، دانشکده پرستاری و مامایی، دانشگاه علوم پزشکی تبریز ۲کارشناسی ارشد پرستاری، مرکز آموزشی درمانی سینا، دانشگاه علوم پزشکی تبریز

استفاده از قابلیتهای هوش مصنوعی در ارتقای ایمنی بیماران

اكرم قهرمانيان'، پويا قهرمانيان'، عليرضا حاجي اسكندر"، سيمين قهرمانيان ، اميررضا نبي قديم ، مبين قهرمانيان ؛

مقدمه: تکنولوژی هوش مصنوعی در سالهای اخیر پیشرفتهای چشمگیری را در دنیای پزشکی به ارمغان آورده است. هوش مصنوعی(AI)، شاخهای از علوم کامپیوتر است که به کامپیوترها امکان میدهد بر روی فعالیتهای هوشمندانه بیولوژیکی پایهگذاری کنند. در محیط بیمارستان، ایلیکیشنهای هوش مصنوعی برای کاهش خطای انسانی، تشخیص اشتباهات یزشکی، پیشگیری از عفونتهای بیمارستانی و کمک به انجام مراقبت های یایه بیماران عمل میکنند. در این مقاله، به بررسی استفاده از قابلیتهای هوش مصنوعی در ارتقای ایمنی بیماران میپردازیم. روش کار : این مرور روایتی با هدف ترکیب و تحلیل ادبیات موجود در مورد موضوع قابلیت های هوش مصنوعی در ایمنی بیمار انجام شد. یک جستجوی جامع در پایگاه های داده الکترونیکی بین المللی از جمله PubMed، Scopus و PsycINFO و بانک های اطلاعاتی داخل از جمله SID، MagIran، و IranMedex انجام شد. کلمات کلیدی مورد استفاده برای جستجو «هوش مصنوعی»، «ایمنی» و «خطا» بودند. جستجوهای اضافی از طریق فهرستهای مرجع جستجوی دستی مقالات مرتبط برای شناسایی هر گونه مطالعه اضافی که در جستجوی الکترونیکی ثبت نشده است، انجام شد. جستجوی اولیه در مجموع ∘∘۵ مقاله به دست آورد. عناوین و چکیده ها از نظر مرتبط بودن غربالگری شدند که منجر به ۶۲ مقاله بالقوه واجد شرایط شد. غربالگری متن کامل با توجه به معیارهای ورود و خروج انجام شد که منجر به انتخاب نهایی ۲۴ مقاله شد. استخراج داده ها با استفاده از یک فرم استاندارد شده انجام شد که شامل اطلاعات زیر بود: نویسنده(ها)، سال انتشار، طراحی مطالعه، ویژگی های نمونه، حوزه های مورد استفاده از هوش مصنوعی در ایمنی بیمار، نوع و نحوه اثرگذاری، و یافته های کلیدی مرتبط با کاهش مخاطرات ایمنی. نتایج: یافته های مطالعه نشان داد هوش مصنوعی از جهار مسیر قابلیت استفاده در زمینه ارتقای کیفیت و ایمنی را دارد که این مسیرها و جزئیات آن بحث می شود: تشخيص يزشكى اشتىاھات بخش اول: استفاده از الگوریتمها و شبکههای عصبی برای تشخیص اشتباهات پزشکی مانند تجویز نادرست دارو، شناسایی علائم بیماری نادر و تشخیص اشتباه در تصویربرداری پزشکی، سیستمهای خودکار تشخیص سرطان و بیماریهای قلبی و سیستمهای هوشمند در تداخل با عفونتهای بیمارستانی قابل کاربرد است. بیمارستانی: بخش ھای ΑI كاربرد عفونت در دوم: هوش مصنوعی با استفاده از الگوریتم-ها و شبکه-های عصبی، می-تواند به تشخیص و پیشگیری از عفونت-های بیمارستانی کمک کند. به عنوان مثال، شناسایی خطا در تزریق داروها، شناسایی بیماران با خطر بالای عفونت، شناسایی نقاط قابل توجه در بخش-های درمانی که بیشتر از سایر نقاط به منبع عفونت هستند.

همچنین، هوش مصنوعی می تواند در پیشگیری از شیوع عفونت¬های بیمارستانی نقش داشته باشد. برای مثال، با کنترل دسترسی افراد و بهبود بهداشت و نظافت به کاهش شیوع عفونت های بیمارستانی کمک خواهد کرد. سامانه های هوش مصنوعی همچنین می توانند در شناسایی بیماران با علائم عفونت سیستم تنفسی کمک کنند. مثالهایی از تکنولوژیهای هوشمند را می توان کاربرد هوش مصنوعی در سیستمهای تهویه بیمارستان، روباتهای خودکار در نظافت بیمارستان و سیستمهای هوشمند در کنترل عفونتها نام برد. بيماران از مراقبت بخش بهبود سوم: استفاده از هوش مصنوعی در تداوم پزشکی، پیشبینی تغییرات بیماران و کمک به تصمیمگیری درمانی پزشکان قابل استفاده است. هوش مصنوعی به دلیل قابلیت های تحلیلی و پردازش داده های بزرگی که دارد میتواند به بهبود تصمیم درمانی پزشکان و پرستاران کمک کند. با استفاده از الگوریتم ها و شبکه های عصبی، هوش مصنوعی قادر است به تحلیل داده های پزشکی و بررسی دلایل علمی و بالینی پشت یک تصمیم درمانی بیردازد. با تحلیل داده های پزشکی در دسترس و مقایسه آنها با داده های بیمارانی که بهبود یافته اند، هوش مصنوعی میتواند به پزشکان کمک کند تا تغییرات واقعی در وضعیت بیمار را پیشبینی کنند. این پیشبینی ها میتوانند به پزشکان کمک کنند تصمیم های مناسبتر و هدفمندتری برای درمان بیماران اتخاذ کنند. همچنین، هوش مصنوعی میتواند در تداوم پزشکی کمک کند. با تحلیل داده های پزشکی و پیگیری روند درمانی بیماران، هوش مصنوعی می تواند به پزشکان نشان دهد که آیا درمان فعلی مناسب است یا نیاز به تغییر دارد. این قابلیت هوش مصنوعی می تواند بهبود پیگیری و تداوم درمان بیماران را ارتقا دهد. هوش مصنوعی با تحلیل داده های پزشکی و ارائه پیشبینی های دقیق تر، میتواند به پزشکان و پرستاران کمک کند تصمیمات درمانی بهتری اتخاذ کنند و بهبود بخشند. همچنین، ابزارهای مبتنی بر هوش مصنوعی میتوانند در تشخیص زودهنگام بیماریها به پزشکان کمک کند. الگوریتم های یادگیری ماشین، یک زیرمجموعه از هوش مصنوعی هستند که بر روی مجموعه دادههای بزرگ آموزش میبینند و این امکان را دارند که الگوها و علائم کوچک و ناگویا در تصاویر یزشکی، پروندههای پزشکی الکترونیکی و دادههای ژنتیکی را شناسایی کنند که ممکن است برای چشم انسان قابل تشخیص نباشد. این توانایی دقت و سرعت تشخیص را افزایش میدهد و مداخلات به موقع را تسهیل میکند. به عنوان مثال، ابزارهای مبتنی بر هوش مصنوعی در رادیولوژی میتوانند تومورهای مرحله اول را در ماموگرامها یا اسکنهای ریه شناسایی کرده و اطمینان حاصل کنند که بیماران در مرحله قابل مدیریت تری از بیماری درمان دریافت میکنند. در مجموع، هوش مصنوعی با تحلیل دادههای پزشکی و ارائه پیشبینیهای دقیقتر، میتواند به پزشکان و پرستاران کمک کند تصمیمات درمانی بهتری اتخاذ کنند و بهبود بخشند. مصنوعي انحام ھوش رىاتھا jΙ استفاده امكان چهارم: بخش در 9 حانوادگی مراقب همراهی بیمارستان: در بيماران يايه مراقبت بدون 9 روباتهای هوش مصنوعی می-توانند به انجام مراقبتهای بهداشتی یایه کمک کنند و نقش همراهی با بیماران را برعهده بگیرند. این روباتها قادرند در بخشهای درمانی به بیماران کمک کنند و در عملیات مراقبتی شرکت کنند. روباتهای هوشمند میتوانند مراقبتهای بهداشتی پایه را انجام دهند، مانند فراهم کردن غذا و آب، کنترل و مراقبت از وضعیت بدنی بیماران (مانند تغییر بیپ زیر بیمار، تنظیم بالشتک و تهویه صحیح بخش), کمک در تغییرات بستر بستری شده بیماران (مانند تغییر پوشک بیمارانی که نیاز به کمک دارند)، پشتیبانی در استفاده از تجهیزات پزشکی و درمانی (مانند کمک به بیماران در استفاده از دستگاههای تنفسی، اندازهگیری فشار خون، و غیره) و مهار و کنترل عفونت. علاوه بر مراقبتهای بهداشتی، انسجامی بین روباتهای هوشمند و بیماران در سطح اجتماعی و روانشناختی نیز قابل توجه است. روباتهای هوشمند می-توانند به بیماران کمک کنند تا احساس تنهایی کمتری داشته باشند. به طور مثال، روباتی که میتواند با بیمار صحبت کند، به آنان کمک می کند احساس تنهایی را کاهش دهند و در ایجاد رابطه انسانی–ماشینی شکل میدهد. نتیجهگیری: استفاده از قابلیتهای هوش مصنوعی در ارتقای ایمنی بیماران در محیط بیمارستان از اهمیت ویژهای برخوردار است. تشخیص اشتباهات پزشکی، پیشگیری از عفونتهای بیمارستانی، بهبود مراقبت از بیماران و کمک به مراقبت های پایه و حمایت عاطفی، تنها بخشی از کاربردهای هوش مصنوعی در کمک به تحقق این هدف است. اگرچه روباتهای هوشمند قابلیتهای منحصر به فردی دارند و در برخی از وظایف مراقبتی میتوانند موثر باشند، اما باید توجه داشت که نباید این روباتها جایگزین ارتباط انسانی و حضور فعال پزشکان و پرستاران باشند. ارتباط و همکاری انسانی همچنان بخش حیاتی و اصلی در مراقبتهای بهداشتی است و روباتهای هوشمند باید به عنوان ابزارهای همکاری و پشتیبانی مورد استفاده قرار گیرند. محدودیت ها: محدودیتهای این مرور روایتی شامل سوگیری احتمالی انتشار است، زیرا فقط مطالعات منتشر شده به زبان انگلیسی و فارسی را شامل میشوند. علاوه بر این، به دلیل ناهمگونی مطالعات، فراتحلیل امکان پذیر نبود و نتیجه گیری بر اساس ترکیب مقالات وارد شده است.

۱. دپارتمان پرستاری داخلی جراحی، دانشکده پرستاری و مامایی، دانشگاه علوم پزشکی تبریز، تبریز، ایران

۲.گروه بازیابی اطلاعات بیلکنت (BilIR)، دانشگاه بیلکنت، آنکارا، ترکیه

۳.گروه کامپیوتر، واحد بناب، دانشگاه آزاد اسلامی، بناب، ایران

۴.گروه کامپیوتر، واحد بناب، دانشگاه آزاد اسلامی، بناب، ایران

۵. مرکز تحقیقات اورولوژی اطفال و طب بازساختی، بیمارستان مرکز طبی اطفال، دانشگاه علوم پزشکی تهران، تهران، ایران

۶. دپارتمان علوم کامپیوتر، دانشگاه خوارزمی، تهران، ایران

راهکارهای بهبود بازدیدهای مدیریتی ایمنی بیما ر

یلدا موسی زاده

مقدمه: بازدید مدیریتی ایمنی یک شیوه غیررسمی برای صحبت با کارکنان صف اول ارایه خدمت ، در رابطه با موضوعات مربوط با ایمنی بیمار است و تلاش بیمارستان را در ایجاد و فرهنگ سازمانی عاری از سرزنش ، به منظور ایجاد ایمنی بیشتر برای ارائه کنندگان خدمات و بیماران را نشان می دهد. این مطالعه با هدف شناسایی راهکارهای بهبود بازدیدهای مدیریتی ایمنی بیمار انجام شده است. روش کار:مطالعه حاضریک مطالعه مروری میباشد که دریایگاه داده هایPubMed,Scopus,Embase و موتور جستجویGoogleScholarوسایت سازمان بهداشت جهانی بااستفاده از کلیدواژه های مرتبط، انجام شده است. یافته ها: یافته ها نشان می دهد، با کمک اقداماتی میتوان بازدیدهای مدیریتی را بهبود بخشید که عبارتند از: برنامه ریزی قبل از بازدید به منظور حضور مدیران ارشد، پزشکان ارشد، مدیران بخشها و واحدها، مسئولین ایمنی بیمار و سایر شرکت کنندگان در بازدیدها، تعهد و مشارکت کامل مدیران ارشد سیستم و تامین منابع لازم، تهیه مفاد آموزشی برای آمادگی بیشتر مدیران برای بازدید، به کارگیری استراتژی ارتباطی مناسب برای اطلاع همه کارکنان از بازدیدها و اهداف آن، انجام بازدید بر اساس جنبه هایی از ایمنی بیمار که قبلا روی آن توافق شده است، بازدیدهای ثانویه جهت یی گیری و نظارت بر روند کار و انجام اصلاحات، و تعیین یک فرایند اندازه گیری برای ارزیابی میزان تحقق اهداف بازدید از جمله تعداد اقدامات شناسایی شده و انجام شده، کاهش شکایات، و سطح رضایت بیمار. نتیجه گیری: بازدیدهای مدیریتی با هدف بهبود ایمنی بیمار، به طور گسترد های در سازمانهای بهداشتی درمانی ، مورد استفاده قرار گرفته و شواهد، موید آن است. این بازدیدها درصور تی که به صورت برنامه ریزی شد ه اجرا شوند، مثمر ثمر بوده و منجر به ارتقا فرهنگ ایمنی و درک بیشتر خطرات مرتبط با ایمن میشود . فرهنگ واژگان: بازديدهاي كلىد مديريتي ایمنی، بيمار، ایمنی

گروه بهداشت عمومی، دانشکده علوم پزشکی خلخال، خلخال، ایران

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بررسی میزان ترخیص با رضایت شخصی در بین بیماران مبتلا به کووید 19 و مقایسه پیامدهای آن با بیماران ترخیص شده به دستور یزشک در مرکز آموزشی،یژوهشی و درمانی سینا

khanlari,Somaie Khodayari-Zarnaq,Rahim Shabanloei,Reza

سابقه و هدف: ان صراف از ادامه درمان و ب ستری شدن در بیمار ستان و در نتیجه ترخیص با ر ضایت شخ صی از مصادیق ترخیص ناایمن بیماران بوده و همواره به عنوان یکی از چالش های ا سا سی در نظام سلّامت و مراکز درمانی به شمار می رود. این مساله علاوه بر اینکه نشان دهنده ناکارآمدی در سیستم های سلامت می باشد و باعث هدر رفت منابع،افزایش دوباره کاری و هزینه ها در حوزه سلامت می شلالاود می تواند پیامدهای بالینی جبران نایذیری و یا حتی مرگ برای بیمار به همراه داشته باشد . لذا این مطالعه با هدف بررسی میزان ترخیص با رضایت شخصی در بین بیماران مبتلا به کووید ۱۹ و مقایسه پیامدهای آن با بیماران ترخیص شده به دستور یزشک در مرکز آموزشی،پژوهشی و درمانی سینا انجام شده است. روش کار: این مطالعه از نوع توصیفی –تحلیلی می باشد که بصورت گذشته نگر از اول سال ۱۳۹۹ تا پایان سال ۱۴۰۰ بر روی ۶۱۴۸ بیمار مبتلا به کووید ۱۹ انجام شده است. داده های مورد نیاز جهت انجام مطالعه با مراجعه به سیستم ا طلاعات بیمارستانی مرکز و گزارشات مربو ه استخراج گردیده است . پیامدهای بعد از ترخیص بیماران که شامل میزان بستری مجدد و بروز مرگ و میر در بین بیماران،تشدید علایم یا بروز عوارض جدید و میزان بستری شدن در بخش مراقبت های ویژه و میانگین طول اقامت در بستری مجدد در طول یک ماه پس از ترخیص از بیمارستان مورد بررسی قرار گرفته است. یافته ها: نتایج نشان داد از مجموع ۶۱۴۸ بیمار بستری ۶۱۳(۱۰%) نفر با رضایت شخصی و ۵۵۳۵(۹۰%) با دستوریزشک مرخص شده اند. میزان بستری مجدد بیماران در عرض یک ماه پس از ترخیص اولیه در گروه ترخیص یا رضایت شخصی ۳٫۴ % و در گروه پیماران ترخیص شده یا دستور پزشک ۱٫۹ % بود. میزان فوت بيماران در گروه ترخيص با رضايت شخصی ۳۳ % و در گروه ترخيص با د ستوريز شک ۲۷٫۵ % بوده ۱ ست . از نظر ا شغال تخت های ویژه) ICU (در ب ستری مجدد بیماران، در گروه ترخیص با رضایت شخصی ۴۲٫۸ % از بیماران و در گروه ترخیص با د ستوریز شک ۲۴٫۷ % از بیماران در بخش های ویژه بستری شده بودند. میانگین سنی بیماران در گروه ترخیص با رضایت شخصی ۱۸٬۳±۵۸٫۱ و در گروه ترخیص با دستور پزشک ۱۶٫۹±۵۹٫۲ بوده و میانگین مدت بستری بیماران در بستری مجدد در گروه ترخیص بارضایت شخصی۸ ۰٫۹±۵٫۹ و در گروه ترخیص با دستور پزشک ۱٫۷±۴٫۴ بود که اختلاف آماری معنی داری بین دو گروه وجود نداشت.) P≥۵۰٫۰ (اما میانگین فاصله زمانی بین بستری اول و بستری مجدد در گروه ترخیص با رضایت شخصی با ∘۷٬۴±۵٫۷ و در گروه ترخیص با دستور پزشک ۸٫۴±۸٫۷ و ۱۸=p–۷۱۸=p، بود که اختلاف آماری معنی دار بود. بحث و نتیجه گیری: نتایج مطالعه نشان می دهد ترخیص با ر ضایت شخ صی به هر علتی صدمات جبران ناپذیری می تواند برای بیمار و حتی سی ستم درمانی از نظر مدیریت تخت های ویژه علی الخ صوص در زمان یاندمی ها داشته با شد . لذا تو صیه می شود مدیران مراکز درمانی راهکارهای مناسبی بر اساس بستر مراکز جهت جلوگیری از ترخیص با رضایت شخصی بیماران اتخاذ نمایند. کلیدواژه ها: ترخیص یا رضایت شخصی– ترخیص یا دستور پزشک– پستری محدد–مرگ و میر–کووید۱۹

ارزیابی و تحلیل خطاهای آزمایشگاهی بیمارستان حجت کوه کمری مرند در سال 1041

طيبه رضائي '، روياء ذاكري '، قنبر گلدوست ''، على روكا ''، حسين زبانبند 🌣

مقدمه: اقدامات یزشکی از مرحله تشخیص مانند یک آزمایش ساده تا مرحله تخصصی درمان ممکن است با خطاهمراه باشند. باتوجه به اینکه آزمایشات می توانندیایه اساسی در تشخص و درمان باشند ، لذا وقوع خطا در این زمینه می تواند جان بیماران را به خطر بیاند ازد. در این راستا شناسایی خطاهای رخ داده و اجرایراهکارهای پیشگیری کننده از وقوع دوباره، می تواند در جهت ارتقای ایمنی بیماران موثر باشد. لذا این مطالعه با هدف شناسایی و تحلیل خطاهای آزمایشگاهی بیمارستان حجت کوه کمری مرند در سال ۱۰۴۱ انجام گردید. روش پژوهش: این پژوهش از نوع توصیفی – مقطعی با رویکرد تحلیلی است. کلیه خطاهای پزشکی بصورت خود گزارشی یادگر گزارشی ، در فرم های گزارش خطا ثبت و در صندوق مخصوص انداخته شده بود. این خطاها توسط رابط ایمنی با همکاری کارشناس هماهنگ کننده ایمنی بیمار بصورت ماهانه جمع آوری و بررسی شده بود. کلیه موارد در اکسل وارد و نتایج در کمیته مدیریت خطر و ایمنی بیمار، با روش تحلیل ریشه ای وقایع بررسی، نتایج آن برای کلیه پرسنل به اشتراک گذاری و اقدامات لازم جهت کاهش و یا حذف خطاها انجام گرفت. طی این مدت تکرار وقوع خطاها، کاهش خطاها و اثربخشی اقدامات صورت گرفته ضمن بازدیدهای ایمنی، با روش ممیزی بالینی توسط تیم مدیریت خطر و خطاهای یزشکی بررسی گردید. یافته ها: ۴۴۰ مورد بود. که از این تعداد خطاها، ۱۱ ، نتایج پژوهش نشان داد کل خطاهای گزارش شده در سال ۱۰۴۱ % مربوط به خطاهای آزمایشگاهی بود. بالاترین میزان خطاهای آزمایشگاهی عبارت بود از : ۱۴ % خطا در شناسایی صحیح بیمار، ۱۰ % جواب غلط آزمایش، ۱۰ % ثبت اشتباه جواب، ۱۱ % لیبل زنی اشتباه و سایر موارد شامل تاخیر در اعلام مقادیر بحرانی، تاخیر در پاسخ دهی آزمایشات اورژانسی و ... بود. بحث و نتیجه گیری: با توجه به بررسی نتایج، یکی از گام های اولیه و اصلی در زمینه کاهش خطاهای آزمایشگاهی شناسایی صحیح بیمار و لیبل زنی صحیح نمونه ها خواهد بود. نظارت بر عملکرد کارکنان و آموزش مستمر باعث کاهش جواب های غلط خواهد شد. همچنین در خصوص آزمایشات مهمی که می تواند در روند تشخیص نوع بیماری نقش اساسی داشته باشد، تکرار آزمایش توصیه می گردد. آزماىشگاھى_ كىفىت خطاهي ىزشكى– خطاهای كلمات ىھىود

اسوپروایزرآموزشی، ارشد پرستاری ، دانشگاه علوم پزشکی تبریز، بیمارستان حجت کوه کمری مرند ۲کارشناس پرستاری، کارشناس ایمنی بیمار، دانشگاه علوم پزشکی تبریز، بیمارستان حجت کوه کمری مرند ۳ متخصص طب اورژانس، ریاست بیمارستان، دانشگاه علوم پزشکی تبریز، بیمارستان حجت کوه کمری مرند ۴ کارشناس آزمایشگاه، مدیر بیمارستان، دانشگاه علوم پزشکی تبریز، بیمارستان حجت کوه کمری مرند ۵ کارشناس پرستاری، دانشگاه علوم پزشکی تبریز، بیمارستان حجت کوه کمری مرند

بررسی شیوع زخم بستردرمرکزآموزشی درمانی امام رضا(ع)درشش ماهه اول 2041

زهراحسيني پورمعالي، زهرا شيخ عليپور

مقدمه:ایمنی بیماربه معنی عدم آسیب به بیماردرحین ارایه خدمات بهداشتی درمانی می باشدکه عدم وجود زخم بستربه عنوان یکی ازشاخص های مهم درایمنی بیمار است که نبایددر طی پروسه درمانی بیمار اتفاق بیافتد. لذابررسی وتعیین میزان شیوع آن می توانددر برنامه ریزی جهت کاهش میزان بروز آن در مراکز بزرگ آموزشی درمانی کمک نماید . لذا این مطالعه باهدف بررسی میزان شیوع زخم بستر درشش ماهه اول سال ۲۰۴۱ درمرکز آموزشی درمانی امام رضا انجام گرفت . روش کار: مطالعه حاضر پژوهش توصیفی مقطعی است که درسال ۲۰۴۱ در دیارتمان زخم مرکز آموزشی درمانی امام رضا(ع) انجام گرفت . از چک لیست ارزیابی زخم بستر جهت تعیین وجود زخم و درجه آن استفاده شد و داده ها با استفاده از نرم افزار آنالیز شد. یافته ها: نتایج بررسی نشان دادکه کل زخمهای ایجادشده درشش ماهه اول ۲۵۱ مورد بوده است که بیشترین فراوانی مربوط به مرداد ماه باتعداد ۴۰ مورد(۱۲ %)(می باشدو نیز در بررسی بخشهای بستری به تفکیک نیز نتایج نشان داد که بیشترین شیوع زخم بستر مربوطه بخش آی سی یو ریه با تعداد ۱۴ مورد(۲۱ %)می باشد . بحث ونتیجه گیری : براساس یافته های این پژوهش میزان بروز زخم بستر علارغم رعایت استنداردهای ایمنی بسیاربالا می باشد. لذابه نظر میرسد با اتخاذ تدابیر مدیریتی در جهت تامین نیروی کافی و تجهیزات مناسب بتوان میزان شیوع زخم بستر رابه صفر درصد رساند. كلىدواژه ها:زخم فشارى – اىمنى بيمار

> زهرا شیخ علیپور، استادیار، گروه داخلی – جراحی، دانشکده پرستاری و مامائی، دانشگاه علوم پزشکی تبریز زهراحسینی یورمعالی ،کارشناس پرستاری، مرکز آموزشی و درمانی امام رضا ، دانشگاه علوم پزشکی تبریز

چالشها، جنبه های اخلاقی و قانونی ایمنی بیمار و آموزش یزشکی

سويل غفار زاده

یکی از اصلی ترین سازمانهای ارائه کننده خدمات، مراقبتهای بهداشتی درمانی محسوب میشود. مطمئناً جایگاه خدمات درمانی بسیار مبرهن و آشکار است و تمامی سیستم درمانی بهعنوان یک تیم واحد در مسیر رسیدن به یک هدف واحد که بهبودی مجدد بیمار است، تلاش میکنند. در این بین ایمنی بیمار با توجه به اهمیت خاصی که دارد، مستلزم توجه بیشتری می باشد . ایمنی بیمار به عنوان یکی از مؤلفه های اصلی کیفیت خدمات سلامت، به معنای پرهیز از وارد شدن هرگونه صدمه و جراحت به بیمار در حین ارائه مراقبت های سلامت است. هدف اصلی مراقبت در سیستم های بهداشتی درمانی، حفظ و ارتقای سلامتی است و ایمنی بیمار یکی از دغدغه های اصلی این حوزه محسوب میشود. از این روی هدف اصلی این تحقیق بررسی چالشها، جنبههای اخلاقی و قانونی ایمنی بیمار و آموزش یزشکی میباشد. نتایج این مطالعه نشان داد که روشهای مؤثر در امر آموزش ایمنی بیماران یکی از جنبه های مهم خدمات بالینی محسوب میگردد و بررسی برنامهه ا و دستورالعمل های اثربخش در حفظ و ارتقاء ایمنی بیمار از ضروریات لازم است. بنابراین بایستی شیوههای آموزشی مناسب حین اشتغال برای کادر پزشکی ایجاد شود تا با برگزاری این آموزشها ارتقا فرهنگ ایمنی بیمار ایجاد گردد. برگزاری کارگاه های آموزش اخلاق نگرش اىحاد تغىير منظور ىە که است اثرىخش روشهای یکی از استفاده يزشكى اخلاقي مىشود. كادر در رفتاري 9 تغييرات كلمات كليدى: ايمنى بيمار، خدمات بالبني، فرهنگ ايمني، ارتقاي سلامتي.

علل اجرای مراقبت ایمن : یک مطالعه کیفی

<u>فاطمه بیابانی ۱، سمیرا نوروز رجبی ۲</u>

مقدمه : اجرا ی مراقبت ا یمن و مداوم و توجه به علل اجرا ی مراقبت ا یمن یکی از ارکان مهم و اصلی تىبىن منظور مطالعه مىياشد. ا پن ری در برستا اخلاقي اصو ىک مطالعه كيفي انحام شد . مراقبت ایمن به صورت بررسی علل اجر ای رو ش : در ا پن مطالعه کیفی ۱۵ نفر از پرسنل با سابقه دانشگاه علوم پزشکی بیرجند ساکن در استان خراسا ن جنوبی مشارکت نمودند. روش نمونه گیری از نوع هدفمند بود و داده ها با مصاحبه نیمه ساختار یافته انفراد ی جمع آور ی شد. روش تحلیل کیفی از نوع یدیدار شناسی و با کمک نرم افزار ۱۰MAXQDA بود . یافتهها:مصاحبهبامشارکتکنندگان درخصوص تجاربشان درخصوص علل اجرای مراقبت ایمن، منجر به ظهور دو طبقه اصلی شد:که اولین طبقه ترس از خطای پرستار که شامل دو زیر طبقه الف) و ب) فراموشی نقش مراقبتی و دومین طبقه که خود شامل دوزیر طبقه:الف) اهمیت مستند سازی ب) حکومت تام مسئولین ، بود. نتیجه گیری: نتا یج نشان داد که گزارش خطا و اهمیت مراقبت ایمن در پرستار ی با ید بیش از پیش تقویت شود و قبل از هر چیز قوانین وضع شده در پرستاری و حقوق بشر در پرستاری توسط مسئولین عملیا تی شده تا پرستاران نیز شاهد مراقبت ایمن و اجر ای قوا نین توسط خود مسئولین پرستاری باشیم كلمات كليدى: مطالعه كيفي، قانونشكني، مراقبت، بيمار، مراقبت ايمن

عوامل سازمانی مؤثر در بی احترامی و راه حل های مبتنی بر سیستم: یک مطالعه کیفی

الناز اصغری ٰ، فرناز رحمانی، ٔ ٔ

مقدمه: افزایش بی احترامی به پرستار در بیمارستان ها با پیامدهای ناگواری برای مراقبت از بیمار، اثربخشی سازمانی و هزینه ها همراه است. تجربه بی احترامی در پرستاران تازه کار عوارض مخرب تری دارد، چرا که این تجربه مانند خشت اول کجی خواهد بود که همه سال های خدمت پرستار را تحت تاثیر قرار خواهد داد. هدف : این مطالعه عوامل سازمانی را که ممکن است به بی احترامی به پرستاران تازه کار کمک کند و راه حل های بالقوه در سطح سیستم برای مبارزه با آن را بررسی کرد. روش : این پژوهش کیفی به روش تحلیل محتوای قراردادی انجام شد. برای جمع آوری داده ها از مصاحبه نيمه ساختار يافته استفاده شد. مصاحبه ها با استفاده از روش Zhang & Wildemuth مورد تجزیه و تحلیل قرار گرفت. نویسندگان مصاحبه های فردی نیمه ساختاریافته را با پرستاران تازه کار، مجرب و مسئولان با قرار ملاقات های بالینی در هشت بیمارستان وابسته به دانشگاه علوم پزشکی تبریز، در سال ۱۴۰۲ انجام دادند. روند نمونه گیری هدفمند تا زمان اشباع داده ها ادامه داشت. تجربیات شرکت کنندگان در مورد بی احترامی، عوامل بالقوه کمک کننده و راه حل های ممکن پرسیده شد. نتایج : سی و نه مصاحبه با ۳۴ مشارکت کننده تکمیل شد. همه شرکتکنندگان رفتار غیرمحترمانه را مشاهده کرده، شنیدهاند یا شخصاً تحت تاثیر قرار گرفتهاند. بی احترامی به صورت پنهانی، رو در رو، یا آنلاین رخ داده است. شرکت کنندگان چندین عامل سازمانی را شناسایی کردند که باعث ایجاد بی احترامی می شود، از جمله تبعیض، دانش پایین پرستاران، رهبری ضعیف، فرهنگ سکوت، و وجود دسته های قدرت. آنها راهحلهای زیادی را در سطح سیستم برای مبارزه با بیفرجامی از طریق پیشگیری، گزارشدهی بهبود یافته و پیامدهای واضحتر ارائه کردند. نتیجه گیری : استراتژی های موجود برای مبارزه با بی احترامی بر اصلاح رفتار فردی متمرکز شده اند، اما ممکن است فرصت هایی برای کاهش بی احترامی از طریق درک بیشتر نقش سازمان های مراقبت های بهداشتی در شکل دادن به فرهنگ محیط کار وجود داشته باشد. کلمات کلیدی: عوامل سازمانی، بی احترامی، سیستم، مطالعه کیفی

۱ دکترای پرستاری، استادیار، گروه داخلی–جراحی، دانشکده پرستاری و مامایی، دانشگاه علوم پزشکی تبریز ۲دکترای پرستاری، استادیار، گروه روانپرستاری، دانشکده پرستاری و مامایی، دانشگاه علوم پزشکی تبریز

فرهنگ ایمنی بیمار؛ چالش اساسی در ارتقای وضعیت ایمنی بیمار

صمد بالازاده ١ ، بهروز سامعي ٢ ، ثريا بالازاده ٣

امروزه ایمنی بیمار یکی از مباحث مهم سازمان بهداشت جهانی و یکی از دغدغه های مهم مدیران و سیاستگذاران نظام سلامت است. لذا یکی از اقدامات اساسی در زمینه دستیابی به ایمنی بیمار، رعایت فرهنگ ایمنی بیمار در میان کارکنان بهداشت و درمان است. علیرغم انجا مطالعات توصیفی متعدد، به اهمیت و ضرورت فرهنگ ایمنی بیمار در نظام سلامت کمتر پرداخه شده است. روش انجام این پژوهش به صورت مطالعات کتابخانه ای و باهدف بررسی فرهنگ ایمنی بیمار به عنوان یکی از چالش های اصلی در ارتقای و ضعیت ایمنی بیمار در نظام سلامت انجام شده است. یافته های پژوهش حاضر نشان داد اگر چه در فرهنگ ایمنی و برخی از ابعاد آن پیشرفتهای محسوسی مشاهده میشود، هنوز مواردی از ابعاد فرهنگ ایمنی بیمار وجود دارند که مدیران نظام سلامت باید در راستای ارتقاء و تقویت آن تلاش نمایند. بنابراین در یک نتیجه گیری کلی از پژوهش حاضر میتوان اینگونه بیان کرد بهبود فرهنگ ایمنی بیمار میبایست از مهمترین اولویتهای مدیران نظام سلامت با شد و کارکنان به گزارش دهی خطاها بدون هیچگونه ترس از تنبیه و سرزنش تشویق شوند. نها دینه کردن این امر نیاز مند حمایت جدی مدیران نظام سلامت است.

۱. دانشجوی دکتری تخصصی مدیریت منابع انسانی، کارشناس ارشد شبکه بهداشت هشترود، دانشگاه علوم پزشکی و خدمات بهداشتی درمانی تبریز، ایران (نویسنده مسئول)

۲ . کارشناس ارشد مدیریت خدمات بهداشتی و درمانی، کارشناس مسئول دارویی بیمارستان امام حسین)ع(هشترود، دانشگاه علوم پزشکی و خدمات بهداشتی درمانی تبریز، ایران

۳ . کارشناس پرستاری، سرپرستار بخش داخلی بیمارستان امام حسین)ع(هشترود، دانشگاه علوم پزشکی و خدمات بهداشتی درمانی تبریز، ایران

گزارش موردی: تحلیل ریشه ای (RCA)یک مورد رخداد ناگوار: عمل اشتباه بر روی عضو اشتباه

قنبر گلدوست ا ، رویاء ذاکری ا ، طیبه رضائی ا ، معصومه عابدینی ا ، الهام یونسی ۵

زمینه و هدف: بروز عوارض جراحی با ورود بیمار به اتاق عمل و کاهش خطاهای جراحی با ارزشیابی قبل از جراحی و با پذیرش بیمار در بدو ورود به اتاق عمل آغاز میگردد. برخی مطالعات پرمخاطره ترین خطاهای شناخته شده را مربوط به پذیرش بیمار در اتاق عمل می دانند که در این محیط، پرسنل نقش کلیدی در شناسایی و تامین ایمنی بیمار بر عهده داشته و جراحان آماده سازی محیط عمل جراحی را کنترل میکنند. شناسایی خطاهای رخ داده و تحلیل وقایع، جهت ارائه راهکارهای پیشگیری کننده و حذف خطا یکی از گام های اساسی در ارتقای ایمنی بیمار می باشد. لذا این مطالعه با این هدف در خصوص تحلیل ریشه ای خطای شناسایی در محل عمل و گچ گیری عضو اشتباه در بیمارستان حجت کوه کمری مرند انجام گردید. گزارش مورد: بیمار آقای ۵۱ ساله بدنبال تصادف با تشخیص شکستگی شانه راست و شکستگی متاکارپ اول دست چپ در سرویس ارتویدی بستری شده بود . وضعیت بیمار به اطلاع متخصص ارتویدی به صورت تلفنی رسانده شده و بیمار در لیست جراحی روز بعد قرار می گیرد. ویزیت بیمار توسط جراح بیمار تا زمان انتقال به اتاق عمل و انجام جراحی انجام نگرفته بود. روز بعد بیمار توسط پرستار شیفت صبح کاری به اتاق عمل منتقل و براساس برگ مراقبت قبل از جراحی به پرستار ریکاوری تحویل صورت میگیرد.. جراحی راس ساعت ۵۱:۰۱ آغاز و ساعت ۵۰:۰۱ پایان و بیمار ساعت٥١:٥٣ توسط پرستار مربوطه از اتاق عمل تحويل و به بخش جراحي مردان منتقل مي شود. بعد از انتقال بيمار به بخش و اجرای دستورات، پرستار مسئول در طی ارزیابی بیمار متوجه گردیده که به جای اینکه دست چپ بیمار گچ گیری گردد به صورت اشتباه دست راست گچ گیری شده است. سریعا به اطلاع جراح رسانده شده و جراح بلافاصله در بخش حضور و گچ دست راست را باز نموده وگچ گیری دست چپ به روز بعد موکول و در اتاق عمل می گردد. بحث و نتیجه گیری: با توجه به تحلیل ریشه ای این رخداد ناگوار، اصلی ترین علت رخداد، عدم اجرای چک لیست جراحی ایمن توسط تیم جراحی بوده است. یکی از مهمترین مواردی که براساس چک لیست جراحی ایمن باید صورت می گرفت و اجرا نشده بود، ویزیت بیمار توسط جراح و علامت گذاری محل قبل از عمل بود. همچنین فرآیند تحویل بیمار در دو مرحله از بخش به اتاق عمل و از اتاق عمل به بخش براساس SBAR ، اجرا نشده و پرستار بخش و پرستار ریکاوری در خصوص بررسی محل عمل و مستندات مربوطه هیچ اقدامی را انجام نداده اند. ولی با این حال یکی از مهمترین دلایل قصور و رخداد این حادثه، نبود ارتباط مناسب و تعامل و همکاری بین تیم جراحی می باشد. یکی از اهداف اصلی در چک لیست جراحی ایمن ارتباط بین تیمی و صحبت اعضا با همدیگر در خصوص شناسایی صحیح بیمار، نوع و محل عمل، وضعیت بیمار، وضعیت تجهیزات و می باشد. تا در نهایت با چک و کنترل اعضای اصلی تیم جراحی خطاها کاهش و به صفر برسند. با مشاهده این خطاها و تحلیل آن، اهمیت چک لیست جراحی ایمن بوضوح مشخص شده و رعایت چارچوب آن گامی اساسی در ارتقای ایمنی بیمار در اتاق عمل می باشد. کلمات کلیدی: ایمنی بیمار – تحلیل ریشه ای – فرآیند تحویل – ارتباط بین تیمی

۱ متخصص طب اورژانس، ریاست بیمارستان، دانشگاه علوم پزشکی تبریز، بیمارستان حجت کوه کمری مرند ۲ کارشناس پرستاری، کارشناس ایمنی بیمار، دانشگاه علوم پزشکی تبریز، بیمارستان حجت کوه کمری مرند

۳ سوپروایزرآموزشی، ارشد پرستاری ، دانشگاه علوم پزشکی تبریز، بیمارستان حجت کوه کمری مرند

۴ کارشناس پرستاری، مترون، دانشگاه علوم پزشکی تبریز، بیمارستان حجت کوه کمری مرند

۵ مسئول بهبود کیفیت، دانشگاه علوم پزشکی تبریز، بیمارستان حجت کوه کمری مرند

گزارش موردی: تحلیل ریشه ای (RCA)غفلت در تحویل نوزاد متولد شده از مادر دیابتیک در اتاق عمل به بخش نوزادان

قنبر گلدوست' ، رویاء ذاکری' ، طیبه رضائی '' ، معصومه عابدینی '

زمینه و هدف: با توجه به اینکه برخی رخدادها در حیطه ایمنی بیمار جزو موارد sentinel event)رخداد ناگوار(می باشند و نباید در بیمارستان رخ دهند، در صورت رخداد سیستم ملزم به بررسی فوری و دقیق بصورت ریشه ای بوده تا از رخدادهای بعدی پیشگیری نمایند. یکی از موارد مهم در خطاهای ۸۲ گانه، مربوط به نوزاد می باشد. با توجه به اهمیت و توجهات ویژه در خصوص مادر و نوزاد، در این مطالعه تحلیل ریشه ای غفلت در تحویل نوزاد متولد شده از مادر دیابتیک در اتاق عمل به بخش نوزادان، در بیمارستان حجت کوه کمری مرند ارائه گردیده است. گزارش مورد: مادر باردار ۲۹ ساله با سابقه بیماری دیابت حاملگی ساعت ۱۷ بیمار جهت انجام عمل جراحی سزارین به اتاق عمل منتقل گردیده است . ساعت ۱۷:۴۵ عمل جراحی شروع و راس ساعت ۱۷:۵۵ نوزاد پسر زنده با آیگار ۱۰ / ۹ متولد گردیده و نوزاد بلافاصله بعد از تولد، تحویل مامای پوست به پوست در داخل اتاق عمل گردیده است اقدامات اولیه شامل اندازه گیری قد , وزن , دورسر انجام گردیده است . ساعت ۱۸:۴۵ عمل جراحی به اتمام رسیده و مادر به ریکاوری منتقل گردیده است بعد از Stable شدن , مادرساعت ۱۹:۳۰ تحویل بخش زایمان گردیده است . مامای پوست به پوست نیز ساعت ۱۹:۳۰ بدون تحویل نوزاد اتاق عمل را ترک نموده است . در بخش زایمان با توجه به پیگیریهای همراهان در خصوص تحویل نوزاد، همکاران بخش زایمان اعلام نموده اند که نوزاد در بخش نوزادان قرار دارد و بعد از Stable شدن تحویل داده خواهد شد. براساس پیگیریهای مکرر همراهان، یرسنل بخش زایمان با بخش نوزادان تماس گرفته که بخش نوزادان اعلام نموده اند نوزادی جهت تحویل به بخش زایمان وجود ندارد , مجدد همکاران بخش زایمان با اتاق عمل تماس گرفته و همکاران اتاق عمل با توجه به ارزیابی قسمت ریکاوری و اتاق عمل متوجه شده اند که نوزاد در اتاق عمل رها گردیده و تحویل صورت نگرفته است. با هماهنگی سویروایزرکشیک و مسئول شیفت اتاق عمل، نوزاد ساعت ۸۲ توسط همکاران بخش زایمان تحویل گرفته شده و به نزد مادر منتقل گردیده است با توجه به این که مادر دیابتیک می باشد به طور مرتب قند خون نوزاد کنترل گردیده است در هنگام تحویل نوزاد BS=۰۹ بوده است . نوزاد در مورخه ۲۰/۰۴/۱۴۰۷ با توجه به ایکتریک بودن در بخش نوزادان بستری گردیده و در مورخه ۲۲/۰۴/۱۴۰۷ مرخص شده است بحث و نتیجه گیری: با توجه به تحلیل ریشه ای این رخداد ناگوار، علل رویداد حادثه عبارت بود از : بی مسئولیتی ماما یوست به یوست در خصوص شرح وظایف مربوطه. عدم تحویل دقیق بخش و چک اتاق ها توسط پرسنل اتاق عمل درشروع شیفت شبکاری، تعجیل ماما پوست به پوست در ترک اتاق عمل با توجه به اتمام شیفت، عدم تحویل نوزاد به بخش زایمان همزمان با تحویل مادر. عدم تحویل نوزاد به شیفت شبکاری اتاق عمل توسط ماما یوست به یوست ، عدم پیگیری پرسنل بخش زایمان درخصوص تحویل نوزاداز اتاق عمل، عدم نظارت مسئول شیفت اتاق عمل بر عملکرد پرسنل . با توجه به بررسی های انجام شده، این خطا از نوع near miss بوده و در صورت عدم شناسایی، نتیجه غیر قابل جبرانی رخ میداد. یکی از مهمترین گام های ایمنی فرایند تحویل بالینی می باشد که این فرآیند در تحویل نوزاد بسیار مهم بوده و توجهات ویژه ای را می طلبد. نواقصات مشاهده شده در خطای رخ داده حاکی از قطع زنجیره تحویل و عدم رعایت دستورالعمل مربوطه بوده است. با اشتراک گذاری این خطا، فرد مسئول مراقبت نوزاد مسئول مستقیم کامل پیگیری وضعیت نوزاد از لحظه تولد تا تحویل به مادر بوده و سایر پرسنل از قبیل پرستار بخش زایمان و نوزادان نیز بایستی موارد را پیگیری و کنترل نمایند. مسئولین واحدها بایستی با رویکرد پیشگیرانه و روش FMEA خطرات فرآیندهای جاری بخش خود را جمع بندی و گام های اصلاحی در راستای کاهش و به حداقل رساندن آن انجام دهند. کلمات کلیدی: ایمنی بیمار – تحلیل ریشه ای – فرآیند تحویل

> امتخصص طب اورژانس، ریاست بیمارستان، دانشگاه علوم پزشکی تبریز، بیمارستان حجت کوه کمری مرند ۲ کارشناس پرستاری، کارشناس ایمنی بیمار، دانشگاه علوم پزشکی تبریز، بیمارستان حجت کوه کمری مرند ۳ سوپروایزرآموزشی، ارشد پرستاری ، دانشگاه علوم پزشکی تبریز، بیمارستان حجت کوه کمری مرند ۴ کارشناس پرستاری، مترون، دانشگاه علوم پزشکی تبریز، بیمارستان حجت کوه کمری مرند

مروری بر مسائل اخلاقی در کارکنان مراقبت های بهداشتی با استفاده از سوابق یزشکی الکترونیکی

مقدمه: خدمات و مراقب تهای بهداشتی آنلاین و پروند ههای الکترونیک سلامت، سوابق پزشکی الکترونیکی) EMR (نقش مهمی در ذخیره، اشتراک گذاری و نگهداری سوابق پزشکی بیماران دارند . روش جستجو: این مرور نظا ممند، برای شناسایی مطالعات انجام شده با هدف مسائل اخلاقی در میان کارکنان مراقبتهای بهداشتی با استفاده از سوابق پزشکی الکترونیکی، جستجو در پایگا ههای اطلاعاتی ، Ethics ، Ethics issue بر اساس کلیدواژ ههای PubMed ، Science Direct ، Google Scholar Electronic medical records در فاصله زمانی۲۰۲۱ تا ۲۰۲۳ انحام گرفت. پس از پررسی خلاصه مقالات و عنوان، مقالات غيرمرتب طحذف و جستجوى متن كامل مقالات انجام شد و مقالات مرتبط با موضوع وارد مطالعه شد. یافته ها: بر اساس مطالعات انجام شده ، در تحقیقات بالینی، چندین موضوع اخلاقی هنگام استفاده از الكترونيك مطرح م يشود. از جمله م يتوان به سوابق بيمار بدون رضايت آ نها، داده هاي الكترونيكي با افشاي اطلاعات شخصي بيمار، عوامل اجتماعي – اقتصادي و... كه استقلال بيماران را به خطر میاندازد اشاره کرد. از این رو، متخصصان بهداشت باید با پیروی از اصول اخلاقی مراقب تهای بهداشتی از جمله؛ استقلال در مورد افشا و رضایت و تمایل بیمار را مد نظر داشته باشند . نتيجه گيري: يافت هها نشان م يدهد كه بيشتر مسائل اخلاقي مربوط به سوابق يزشكي الكترونيكي با اخلاقیات همخوانی دارد. چال شهایی که فناوری های دیجیتال را در مراقب تهای بهداشتی معرفی م یکنند، مانند حریم خصوصی، ناشناس بودن، امنیت و اطلاع رسانی بدون رضایت مراجعه کننده عل پرغم برخی شواهد، تلا ش های بسیار ی برای ترویج استفاده از فناوری اخلاقی و تجزیه و تحلیل اخلاقیات انجام داده اند.

واژه های کلیدی: اخلاق، مسائل اخلاقی، مدارک پزشکی الکترونیکی

۱– متخصص طب اورژانس، ریاست بیمارستان، دانشگاه علوم پزشکی تبریز، بیمارستان حجت کوه کمری مرند

۲- کارشناس پرستاری، کارشناس ایمنی بیمار، دانشگاه علوم پزشکی تبریز، بیمارستان حجت کوه کمری مرند
 سا سوپروایزرآموزشی، ارشد پرستاری ، دانشگاه علوم پزشکی تبریز، بیمارستان حجت کوه کمری مرند

۴– کارشناس پرستاری، مترون، دانشگاه علوم پزشکی تبریز، بیمارستان حجت کوه کمری مرند

۵– مسئول بهبود کیفیت، دانشگاه علوم پزشکی تبریز، بیمارستان حجت کوه کمری مرند

بررسی خطاهای پزشکی مرکز آموزی سی درمان شهدا سال 1401

حسن اسراری ' ، خدیجه نظریی ٔ ' ، زهرا احمدیان(نویسنده مسئول) ٔ " ، آرزو علمی ۴ ، رامش الهوردی ممقانی 🌣

مقدمه : خطای پزشکی عبارت است از هرگونه اشتباهی که درمان گر)پزشک،پرستار،ماماو(در حین انجام اقدامات درمانی به بیماران مرتکب شو د . امروز ه یک ی از مفاهیم اساسی در سیستم ها ی ارائه خدمات بهداشتی درمانی حفظ ایمنی بیمار است. شیوع بیمار ی های جدید از یک سو و افزایش حجم مراجعه کنندگان به مراکز درمانی ا ز سو ی دیگر ، زمینه را جهت افزایش خطاهای پزشکی فراهم کرده است. از میان مواردمربوط به ایمنی بیماران، شناسایی بیمار، خطای مربوط به تزریق خون، سقوط، خودکشی و خطای شاخص عمده کیفیت مراقبت سلامتی محسوب می شود به عنوان دارویی بیان مسئله : مطالعات نشا ن میدهند که امروز ه خطاهای بالین ی یکی از مسایل مهم د ر محیط های مراقبت و سلامت است. نتیجه اولیّه و طبیعی چنین خطاهایی ، افزایش مدّت بستری بیمار در بیمارستان و نیز افزایش هزینه ها خواهد بود که گاهی می توان د منجر به آسیب شدید و یا حتّی مر گ بیمار گردد . بر اساس آخرین آمار منتشره، اشتباهات پزشکی در جهان هشتمین علت مرگ پس از تصادفات، سرطان، ایدز و ... است. ۲۰ درصد این مرگ ها ناشی از نوشتن نسخه ی غلط وتجویز نامناسب دارو است. برخی از این مرگ ها ناشی از اشتباهات جراحی است که ۷۵ درصد آن به علت محل عمل نادرست، ۱۳ درصد ناشی از انتخاب نادرست بیمار و ۱۱ درص د به دلیل مسیر درمان اشتباه است. ۱۹ درصد این اشتباهات در موارد اورژانس، ۱۶ درصد در بیماران با مشکلات فیزیکی و ۱۳ درصد در جراحیهای پیچیده رخ می دهد . مطالعه حاضر به منظور تعیین فراوانی و نوع خطاهای پزشکی ارائه دهندگان خدمات درمانی به بیماران و علل شهدا مرکز 11401 درمانی آموزشي يزشكى تبريز در این خطاها شده انحام كاهش راهكارهايي ارايه است. برا روش کار : داده ها با چک لیستهای نظارتی ارسالی از وزارت جمع آوری شده است. سیس اطلاعات بر اساس نوع خطا،در گروههای جراحی، دارویی، فرآورده های خونی، آزمایشات، عفونت بیمارستانی، زخم فشاری، سقو ط، مشکل در درمان، خطای ثبت، CPR ، عوارض ناخواسته اقدامات درمانی طبقه بندی گردی د و آنالیز و تحلیل گرفت. انجام

یافته ها : بر اساس نتایج بدست آمده خطاهای مربوط به زخم با ۴۷٫۱۴% بیشترین خطا را بخود اختصا ص داده است و میزان خطاهای دارویی) بصورت دریافت داروی اشتباه ، دریافت دوز اشتباه ، حذف دارو و... (با ۱۷٫۷۱% در رتبه دوم خطا های این مرکز می باشد. بروز عوارض ناخواسته اقدامات درمانی نیز مقدار ۱۲٫۵۷% را بخود اختصاص داده است.

اكارشناس ارشد سلامت جامعه ، بيمارستان شهدا تبريز

۲.کارشناس ارشد ف زبیولوژی، بیمارستان شهدا تبریز

۳. کارشناس ارشد آموزش پرستاری (نویسنده مسئول)* ، بیمارستان شهدا تبریز

۴ . کارشناس ارشد آموزش پرستاری ، بیمارستان شهدا تبریز

۵.کارشناس ارشد سلامت جامعه ، بیمارستان شهدا تبریز

تحلیل: فرهنگ ایمن ی بیمار به عنوان ی ک استراتژی مه م و پیش فر ض ضروری برای اصلاح کمبودهای متعدّدی است که در زمینه ایمنی بیماران وجود دارد. این نوع فرهنگ تأثیر عمیقی بر ایمنی بیمار و کیفیّت مراقبتها دارد. به عبار ت ساده ، اگر فرهنگ محیطی امن ایجا د نماید که در آن خطاها شناسایی شوند مراقبت ا زبیمار تحت تأثیر قرا ر خواهد گرفت. با توجّه به استانداردهای بین المللی اعتبار بخش ی بیمارستان ها، لزوم بهبو د ایمنی و کیفیّت مراقبت ا ز بیماران گردد احسا درمانی مراكز بيمارستان در با توجه به آمار بدست آمده ، میزان خطای زخم در این بیمارستان بیشترین خطا را به خود اختصاص داده است که شامل) انواع زخم های فشاری، ضایعات پوستی ناشی از تجهیزات(MARSI) چسب دار ، ضایعات پوستی ناشی از رطوبت (MASD)، ضایعات پوستی ناشی از نشت داروها و محلول های سوزاننده و نکروتیک(میباشد. هاردینگ عمده ترین عل ل خطاها را بار کاری زیا د و عدم تمرکز گزار ش کرد ه است. خطای دوم خطای دارویی بودک ه بیشترین موارد شامل دریافت داروی اشتباه ، دریافت دوز اشتباه ، حذف دارو ، مسیر اشتباه، اشکال در ثبت و سایر موارد مربوط به اشتباهات دارو درمانی بود در مجموع رساندن دارو به بیمار یک فرآیند پیچیده بوده و نیاز به آگاهی ،تصمیم گیری و عملکرد صحیح دارد و اشتباهات دارویی در هریک از مراحل این فرآیند ممکن است رخ دهد. رعایت ۷ اصل در دادن داروها شامل توجه به بیمار صحیح، داروی صحیح ، دوز صحیح ، زمان صحیح ، تجویزصحیح ، راه مصرف صحیح ، ثبت مقدار زیادی باعث کاهش میزان تواند اشتىاھات در مطالعه میرزای ی و همکاران شیو ع خطاهای داروی ی د ر میان پرستاران ۲ / ۷۹ %گزار ش شده است و بیش ترین خطاها ی رخ داد ه ب ه ترتیب شامل داد ن چن د دارو ی خوراکی به طور هم زما ن و دادن دارو دیرتر یا زودتر ا ز زمان مقر ر بوده است . به همین ترتیب درمطالعه طاهر ی حبیب آباد ی و همکاران مشخص شدکه تعداد کم نیروی انسانی، بارکاری زیاد وخستگی جسمی پرستاران از مهمترین عوامل در بروز خطاهای دارویی هستند. نتایج تحقیق لیپ ۲ نشان دادکه ۱۵ درصد از اشتباهات دارویی در پرستاران به علت کمبو د اطلاعات دارویی است . نتیجه: در انتهای این بررسی چنین نتیجه گیری می شود که با توجه به اینکه بیشتر خطاهای رخ داده از پیشگیری هستند قابل اند، بوده انسانی ازنوع در مورد بیشتر خطاهای به وجود آمده نیزمی توان با استخدام نیروی انسانی و افزایش پرسنل، کاهش بار کاری پرسنل، اجتناب از حواس پرتی در زما ن دارو درمانی، دقّت در زمان ثبت دستورات دارویی د ر کاردکس ، ارایه کلا س ها ی آموزشی در تمامی ابعاد از بروز بیشتر خطاها جلوگیری کرد .

بررسی وضعیت ایمنی بیمار بر اساس ممیزی بالینی در بخش های مراقبت ویژه بیمارستان های منتخب دانشگاه علوم پزشکی تبریز احسان طالبی

زمینه و هدف: ایمنی بیمار به عنوان یکی از مولفه های اصلی کیفیت خدمات سلامت، به معنای پرهیز از وارد شدن هر گونه صدمه و آسیب به بیمار در حین ارایه مراقبت های بهداشتی است. توجه به ایمنی بیمارستان ها به عنوان مهمترین نهاد ارائه دهنده خدمات بهداشتی و درمانی که در آن مجموعه ای از امکانات و تجهیزات، نیروی انسانی، دانشجویان، بیماران، افراد ناتوان و همراهان آنها حضور دارند از اهمیت بسیار زیادی برخوردار است. ممیزی بالینی طیف گسترده ای از فعالیت ها و رویکردهای ارتقای کیفیت را دربر می گیرد. هدف اصلی ممیزی بالینی ارتقای کیفیت خدمات سلامتی است که از طریق مقایسه سیستماتیك خدمات ارائه شده با استانداردها صورت می گیرد. استانداردهای بیمارستان دوستدار ایمنی بیمار مجموعه ای از الزامات هستند که برای اجرای برنامه ایمنی بیمار در سطح بیمارستان حیاتی اند. این استانداردها چارچوبی عملیاتی ارائه می دهند که بیمارستان ها بواسطه تحقق صددرصدی آنها با ابعاد ایمنی بیمار تطابق می یابند و خدمات با کیفیت و بیمار محوری ارائه دهند . هدف این مطالعه تعیین وضعیت ایمنی بیمار بر اساس ممیزی بالینی در بخش های مراقبت ویژه بیمارستان های منتخب دانشگاه علوم یزشکی تبریز در سال ۱۴۰۱– ۱۴۰۲۰ روش بررسی: پژوهش حاضر از نوع توصیفی –مقطعی است. محیط یژوهش شامل بخش های مراقبت های ویژه بیمارستان بهبود و بیمارستان امام سجاد(ع) شهر تبریز است. نمونه پژوهش، منتخبی پرستاران بود که به شپوه روش نمونه گیری دردسترس انجام شد. در این پژوهش حجم نمونه با استفاده از فرمول حجم نمونه کوکران و جدول مورگان با توجه به تعداد تقریبی جامعه پرستاران در این دو بیمار ستان منتخب شامل حجم نمونه ۳۶ نفر محا سبه شد. همچنین برای ارائه راهکار، جامعه پژوهش شامل کلیه صاحبان فرایند امور مرتبط با ایمنی بود. جهت جمع آوری داده ها از روش م صاحبه، م شاهده و برر سی م ستندات ا ستفاده شد. ابزار جمع آوری داده ها چك ليست بيمارستان های دوستدار ايمنی بيمار) PSFHII (سازمان جهانی بهداشت بود. اين چك لیست از ۵ محور تشکیل شده است. تکمیل چك لیست با استفاده از لیکرت سه درجه طبق راهنمای حِك لي ست صوت گرفت. در فرایند بررسی به هر سوال در و ضعیت خوب امتیاز ۱ ، در و ضعیت ن سبی امتیاز ۵.۵ و هیچ شرطی را ندا شته با شد امتیازی تعلق نگرفت. بیمار ستان PSFHI **Patient** Safety Friendly Hospital ۲ مورد بررسی بر اساس امتیاز مکتسبه از سوالات به ۳ سطح خوب، متو سط و ضعیف تقسیم بندی شد . در این پژوهش بعد از جمع اوری اطلاعات، داده ها وارد نرم افزار SPSS–۲۶ شده و مورد تجزیه و تحلیل قرار گرفت.

Department of midwifery, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Tehran Medical Sciences, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran

یافته ها: از ۳۶ دعوت شده برای شرکت در مطالعه، ۳۱ نفر پرسشنامه ها را تکمیل کردند. در این مطالعه وضعیت ایمنی بیمار از چند حیطه مختلف ارزیابی شد، ازجمله: ۱)حاکمیت و رهبری، ۲)جلب مشارکت و تعامل با بیمار و جامعه، ۳) خدمات بالینی ایمن و مبتنی بر شواهد ۴)محیط ایمن ۵) آموزش مداوم. برای ارزیابی هر کدام از حیطه ها، پرسشنامه توسط افراد مختلف با شغل مرتبط انجام شده است. میانگین امتیاز تمام پنج حیطه که وضعیت استاندارد دوستدار ایمنی بیمار را نشان میدهد، در بیمارستان امام سجاد ۰.۷۳ و بیمارستان بهبود ۰.۷۱ میباشد. هر دو بیمارستان در سطح وضعیت خوبی قرار دارند. در بعد حاکمیت و رهبری استانداردهای الزامی با میانگین نمره ۸۵.۰ بالاترین امتیاز و استانداردهای پیشرفته با میانگین نمره ۷۸.۰ کمترین امتیاز را دریافت نمودهاند. در بعد جلب مشارکت و تعامل با بیمار و جامعه استانداردهای الزامی با میانگین نمره ۳۵.۰ کمترین امتیاز و استانداردهای پیشرفته با میانگین نمره ۰٫۶۷ بالاترین امتیاز را دریافت نموده اند. در بعد خدمات بالینی ایمن و مبتنی بر شواهد استانداردهای اساسی با میانگین نمره ۷۰،۰ کمترین امتیاز و استانداردهای پیشرفته با میانگین نمره ۰.۷۹ بالاترین امتیاز را دریافت نموده اند. در بعد محیط ایمن که فقط استانداردهای اساسی را شامل میشود با میانگین نمره ۰.۸۲ امتیاز وضعیت خوبی را دریافت کرده است. در بعد آموزش مداوم استانداردهای اساسی با میانگین نمره ۵۹.ه کمترین امتیاز و استانداردهای پیشرفته با میانگین نمره ۰٫۹۰ بالاترین امتیاز را دریافت نموده اند. نتايج وضعيت مجموع در يژوهش از حاصل طبق گیری: نتيجه شهر منتخب ھای بيمارستان در بيمار ایمنی ھای زيرساخت کلی تبریز براساس ینج محور بیمارستان دوستدار ایمنی بیمار در سطح خوبی ارزیابی شد. اما باتوجه به این که کسب صد در صد استانداردها در تمامی ابعاد مورد بررسی برای دستیابی به حداقل سطح بیمارستان دوستدار ایمنی بیمار ضروری است. در حال حاضر برنامه ها و خط مشی های سازمان در این زمینه کافی نمیباشد. لذا باید هدف گذاری های لازم در این خصوص در برنامه ریزی راهبردی و عملیاتی در راستای رسیدن کامل به استانداردها در پنج محور مورد بررسی، منظور گردد. همچنین توجه به فرهنگ ایمنی بیمار و توجه به استفاده از سیستم های شناسایی صحیح بیمار و اتخاذ تدابیری جهت مشارکت آگاهانه بیماران و همراهان و افزایش سطح ارتباطی کادر درمانی و بیماران/همراهان، و تعامل با بیمار و جامعه، توجه به خطاهای بالینی و توجه به مباحث خون و فرآوره های خونی میتواند موجب ارتقای سطح ایمنی بیمار و دستیابی سریع و موثرتر به استانداردهای الزامی پرسشنامه مذکور گردد و شرایط ایمنی بیمار را بهبود بخشد. واژگان کلیدی: ایمنی بیمار، ممیزی بالینی، بخش مراقبت ویژه

عنوان: عوامل مرتبط در سقوط سالمندان: یک مرور روایتی

مهدیه مطیعی *

مقدمه: سقوط ، شایعترین علت مرگ ناشی از تروما در افراد باالی ۷۵ سال میباشد. سقوط یکی از دلایل شایع حضور سالمندان در بخش اورژانس است به طوریکه بیش از یک سوم س المندان در طول عمر خود حداقل یکبار آن را تجربه میکنند و با افزایش سن، بر میزان بروز آن نیز افزوده میگردد. آمارهای موجود در ایران بیانگر آن است که بین ۲۰ تا ۲۸ درصد از سالمندان ایرانی سقوط را تجربه میکنند هرچند تفاوت شیوع آن بسته به جنسیت افراد، به طور ضد و نقیضی گزارش شده است. لذا با توجه به اهمیت این موضوع برای بررسی عوامل مرتبط در گردىد. انحام مطالعه این سالمندان سقوط روش کار: این مطالعه با رویکرد مرور دامنهای براساس مقالات چاپ شده دریایگاه اطالعاتی داخلی Pubmed/Google (خارجی اطلاعاتی یایگاه های و(magiran/irandoc /SID(ProQuest/ScienceDirect/scopus/scholar)به دست آمد. كليد واژه های اين پژوهش سقوط ، سقوط در سالمندان ، سالمند ، تروما ، محل تروما ، حوادث سقوط ، سالمندان بود. مقاالت تحت بررسی این مطالعه بین سال های۲۰۲۳–۲۰۱۰ به چاپ رسیده بودند. در مدت دو ماه مورد بررسی قرار گرفته شد. ۴۳ مقاله اولیه استخراج گردید، سیس بررسی عنوان به ۲۳ مقاله کاهش پیدا نمود. بعد بررسی چکیده ۱۵ مقاله انتخاب شد. سیس ۷ مقاله ای که شرایط مطالعه را داشتند به صورت کامل مورد بررسی قرار گرفتند. یافته ها: به طور کلی در عوامل سقوط به ۴ عامل اصلی عوامل روانشناختی، بیماریهای جسمانی، خطرساز سبک زندگی، خطرساز منزل تقسیم بندی میشود. که عوامل روانشناختی: افسردگی، اضطراب، بی اختیاری ادرار، اختلالات خواب، ترس از سقوط و عوامل بیماری های جسمانی: بیماری قلبی، فشار خون، دیابت، تشنج، سرگیجه، بیماری های استخوانی و مفصلی، اختالل تعادل و راه رفتن، پارکینسون، لرزش دست و یا، اختالالت بینایی و شنوایی (استفاده از عینک و سمعک)، بیماری های گوارشی، سکته قلبی، سکته مغزی، داشتن سابقه عمل جراحی، یوکی استخوان، استفاده از وسایل کمک حرکتی و عوامل خطرساز سبک زندگی: مصرف دخانیات، مصرف داروهای روانگردان، داروهای ضدصرع، نداشتن تغذیه مناسب، فقدان فعالیت فیزیکی منظم، نداشتن الگوی خواب منظم و عوامل خطرساز منزل: نور ضعیف، سطوح لغزنده کف منزل، واقع بودن سرویس بهداشت و حمام باشند. راه حياط، مہ در نتیجه گیری: سقوط علت اصلی یذ پرش اورژانسی، از دست دادن توانایی عملکرد ی، استقالل، کی فیت زندگی و مرگ ناشی از آسیب است، از مشکالت مهم سالمندان در سراسر جهان محسوب شده و افزایش بار مالی و مراقبتی قابل توجهی را برای سیستم های بهداشتی و درمانی بدنبال دارد . توجه به عوامل بروز سقوط و رفع مشکالت و اهم مسائل میباشد. در سیستم مراقبت بهداشت و درمان از كلمات كليدى: سقوط، سقوط در سالمندان، سالمند، تروما، محل تروما، حوادث سقوط، سالمندان

۱ گروه پرستاری، دانشکده توانبخشی، دانشگاه علوم توانبخشی و سالمت اجتماعی، تهران، ایران

بررسی دیدگاه دانشجویان اتاق عمل دانشگاه علوم پزشکی شهید صدوقی یزد در خصوص لاگ بوک ارائه شده در بخش های بالینی در سال 1401

Tayebeh Bahmani¹, Faezeh Sharaf Adadi²

مقدمه: یکی از دغدغه های اصلی آموزش علوم پزشکی ، بروز رسانی و بررسی الگوهای آموزشی موجود ، تقویت دیدگاه آموزش گیرندگان و خود آموزی با استفاده از روش های بهینه جهت دستیابی به اهداف آموزشی میباشد. بررسی لاگ بوک ارائه ھاس شده مطالعه لذا باليني اتاق دانشكده ابركوه ييرايزشكى عمل رشته دانشجويان نظر از بود. روش بررسی: این مطالعه مقطعی بر روی ۶۰ نفر از دانشجویان رشته اتاق عمل انجام شد.اطلاعات از طریق پرسشنامه پیش ساخته ، که در مطالعات دیگر نیز استفاده شده است، جمع آوری شد.این پرسشنامه شامل چهار حیطه ضرورت استفاده (۸ سوال) ، نحوه ی تکمیل (۴ سوال) ، فرآیند اجرا (۸ سوال) و کیفیت محتوا (۲۲ سوال) بود . ضریب همبستگی پرسشنامه ۸۰/۰ بود. تجزیه تحلیل داده ها با استفاده از آمار توصیفی و تحلیلی و آزمون T–test در سطح معنی داری ۵۰/۰، توسط نرم افزار SPSS نسخه ۲۰۱۸ انجام شد. یافته ها: بیشترین میانگین مربوط به حیطه ضرورت استفاده از دفترچه ی ثبت مهارت های بالینی (۳/۶۳) و کمترین میانگین مربوط به حیطه نحوه ی تکمیل دفترچه ثبت مهارت های بود.در حیطه ضرورت ، حداکثر و حداقل نمره به ترتیب مربوط به ارزشیابی بالبني (۲/۰۶) بهتر مربی از دانشجو و افزایش آگاهی دانشجو در خصوص اهداف آموزشی بوده است. نتیجه گیری: براساس نتایج بدست آمده کمترین میانگین مربوط به مراجع مطالعاتی ذکر شده در دفترچه ثبت مهارت های بالینی منطبق بر طرح درس بالینی بوده است . این مهم نشان دهنده ی ضرورت های بازبینی لاگ بوک های ارائه شده در بخش های بالینی میباشد. لذا پیشنهاد میگردد جهت دستیابی به اهداف آموزشی، لاگ بوک های بالینی بروز رسانی شوند. كلمات كليدى: لاگ بوك، ارزشيابي، اتاق عمل، آموزش باليني

IPhD Candidate of Medical Education, Clinical Education Research Center, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Shiraz, Iran Instructor of operating room, department of operating room, school of nursing, fasa university of medical science, fasa, Iran 2Department of operation Room, Paramedical School, Shaheed Sadoughi University of Medical Sciences, Yazd, Iran

آموزش یزشکی مبتنی بر شواهد گامی به سوی ارتقا ایمنی بیمار: مطالعه سیستماتیک

ناهيدگوزلي

سابقه و هدف ایمنی بیمار به عنوان یکی از مولفهای اصلی کیفیت خدمات سلامت بوده و یکی از عوامل لازم برای ارتقای ایمنی بیمار آموزش اصولی دانشجویان سیستم بهداشتی درمانی است. از سویی دیگر آموزش فرایند پیچیده ای است که هر گونه ساده نگری در مورد آن می تواند منجر به هدر رفتن نیروها و امکانات گردد و تلاشها را با شکست مواجه نماید بنابراین توسعه آموزش و ایجاد تحول در آن نیازمند شناخت فرایندهای آموزشی جدید میباشد در سالهای اخیر جهت ارتقا کیفیت خدمات درمانی و در نتیجه آن ارتقا ایمنی بیمار آموزش مبتنی بر شواهد بعنوان یکی از راه حل های اساسی در جهت شناسایی مشکلات و ارائه آموزش استاندارد مورد توجه قرار گرفته است. مواد و روش ها مقاله مروری حاضر با بررسی ۲۴ مقاله مرتبط در بازه زمانی ۲۰۲۳–۲۰۱۰ با در پایگاه های اطلاعاتی ISI,Pubmed,Ovid,Elsevieir,Iranmedex,Science Direct,CINAHL با کلید واژه های آموزش پزشکی مبتنی بر شواهد ایمنی بیمار نگاشته شده است. ضروری سیستمهای بهداشتی بیمار جزء بسیار ایمنی ها : مفهوم مراقبت ایمن و با کیفیت بالا وظیفه حرفهای اخلاقی ارائه G و قانونی متخصصان مراقبت سلامت است هدف نهایی نظام سلامت ارائه مراقبت با کیفیت در راستای بهبود نتیجه خدمات برای بیمار و جامعه است. رسالت اصلی آموزش در علوم پزشکی تربیت افرادی توانمند و شایسته است که دانش، نگرش و مهارتهای لازم را برای حفظ و ارتقا سلامت آحاد جامعه داشته باشند نظر به اینکه آماده سازی افراد توانمند در عرصه بالین از کلاسهای درس دانشکده ها شروع میگردد استراتژی آموزش مبتنی بر شواهد در راستای نیل به اهداف مذکور موثر و کارا میباشد آموزش مبتنی بر شواهد بصورت تلفیق دانش حرفه ای با بهترین شواهد تجربی در تصمیم گیری درباره نحوه ارائه آموزش می باشد. نتیجه گیری: بهترین دلیل بکارگیری آموزش مبتنی بر شواهد در سیستم آموزشی بهداشتی درمانی عمق بخشی به یادگیری و بازتاب آن در عملکرد ارتقا کیفیت کاهش هزینه ها، ارتقا ایمنی بیماران بالا بردن سطح سلامت جامعه و هم سطح نمودن استانداردهای ملی با استانداردهای بین المللی است. لذا دست اندرکاران امر آموزش جهت ارتقا کیفیت آموزش و ارائه آموزش استاندارد باید نگاه عمیقی به آموزش مبتنی بر شواهد داشته باشند که نتیجه آن بهبود خدمات بهداشتی درمانی و ارتقا ایمنی بیماران خواهد بود. کلید واژه ها : آموزش یزشکی مبتنی بر شواهد، ایمنی بیمار

بررسی فرهنگ ایمنی بیمار از دیدگاه پرستاران شاغل در مرکز آموزشی، یژوهشی و درمانی سینا تبریز 1402

زهرا معتضدی*،دکتر پرویز صالح،نعمت رضازاده،مریم جلیلی فاضل،الناز اصغری

مقدمه: فرهنگ ایمنی بیمارPatient Safety Culture)) یک چالش جهانی سلامتی و بیانگر نمود عملی درک،نگرش و باور کارکنان سلامت در رابطه با ایمنی بیمار در طی ارائه مراقبت می باشد. ایمنی بیمار یکی از بزرگترین نگرانی های سازمان های ارائه دهنده مراقبت بهداشتی-درمانی است؛ چرا که خطا در فرآیند مراقبت می تواند منجر به آسیب بیمار گردد. مطالعه حاضر با هدف بررسی فرهنگ ایمنی بیمار از دیدگاه پرستاران شاغل در مرکز آموزشی، پژوهشی و درمانی سینا در سال ۱۴۰۲ می پردازد. روش کار: مطالعه توصیفی با در نظر گرفتن اکثریت پرستاران شاغل در بخش های مرکز سینا با استفاده از ابزار استاندارد HSOPSC پرداخته است.تعداد ۲۴۳ پرسشنامه کامل با نرم افزار SPSS آنالیز شد. نتایج: میانگین سنی شرکت کنندگان ۳۳٬۱۱ سال بود و ۷۳٬۳۷% مونث بودند. پرسشنامه توسط پرسنل بخش وپژه،۱۱٫۵% توسط همکاران بخش های داخلی، ۱۹٫۳% توسط بخش های جراحی،۸٫۳% توسط پرستاران بخش های سوختگی، ۱۵٫۲% توسط پرستاران بخش اورژانس و مابقی توسط بخش های اتاق عمل،عفونی، دیالیز و تکمیل شده است. ابعاد ایمنی بیمار در ۱۰ بعد بررسی شد. ابعاد انتظارات و اعمال مدیر،کار تیمی داخل بخش و واحدها، کارکنان و مسائل کاری، انتقال و تعویض شیفت در محدوده نمرات ۴–۲۰ و ابعاد یادگیری سازمانی، پاسخ غیرتنبیهی، ایمنی پیشگیرانه، انتقادات و پیشنهادات و ارتباطات صریح و روشن در محدوده نمرات ۳–۱۵ به صورت ضعیف،متوسط و مطلوب بررسی شد. ابعاد انتقال و تعویض شیفت در بیمارستان و رعایت اصول صحیح تحویل بالینی و اصول ارتباط حرفه ای بین کادر بالینی به صورت متوسط گزارش شده و نیاز به ارتقاء بیشتر دارد. نتیجه گیری: رعایت استانداردهای تحویل بالینی بر اساس اصولISBAR و CUBAN به عنوان یکی از راه حل های ایمنی بیمار بوده و با ارتباطات موثر می تواند از بروز خطاهای آسیب رسان به بیماران جلوگیری نماید. لذا لزوم فرهنگ سازی مستمر استانداردهای ایمنی محور و اصلاح فرآیندهای معیوب با نقش و تاثیر مثبت مدیران ارشد مورد تاکید می باشد.

شاخص بستری مجدد بیماران در مرکز آموزشی،پژوهشی و درمانی سینا تبریز 1402 زهرا معتضدی*،دکتر پرویز صالح،نعمت رضازاده،مریم جلیلی فاضل،اکبر کریم خانی

مقدمه: پذیرش مجدد بیمارستانی به بستری های مجدد بیمار بعد ترخیص اولیه اطلاق می گردد که می تواند برای اندازه گیری کیفیت مراقبت بیمار استفاده شود. بستری مجدد می تواند مرتبط، غیر مرتبط با تشخیص اولیه بیماریا بعنوان برنامه ریزی شده جهت ادامه درمان بیمار باشد. افراد بالای ۶۵ سال مستعد ابتلا به بیماری های مزمن می باشند. همچنین در مطالعات مختلف چاقی بعنوان یکی از زمینه های مهم در ابتلا به انواع شدید و بحرانی بیماری در نظر گرفته شده است. روش کار: در مطالعه مقطعی پرونده های بیماران با بستری مجدد در سه ماهه اول سال ۱۴۰۲ جهت بررسی re-admission Index از سیستم HIS استخراج گردید.کلیه پرونده ها از نظر علت بستری مجدد بررسی شد. نتایج: از کل ۴۷ بیمار با بستری مجدد(علل مرتبط)، ۱۸مورد(۳۸٬۲۹%) مربوط به تشدید بیماری زمینه ای و مزمن قبلی می باشد. ۲۳% مربوط به سایر علل مربوطه(ترخیص با رضایت شخصی در بار اول بستری،کنسل شدن عمل و....)، ۱۳ %مربوط به باز شدن زخم بعد عمل و عفونت محل عمل، حدود ۱۳% مربوط به بروز خونریزی بعد اعمال تانسیلکتومی بعلت عدم رعایت رژیم غذایی، ۹ % ناراحتی های بعد عمل و نیاز به مداخلات دارویی بدون نیاز به عمل مجدد اشاره نمود. بحث و نتیجه گیری: با توجه به اختصاص حدود ۴۰% از موارد بستری مجدد بیماران به تشدید بیماری های مزمن، رعایت پروتکل های بهداشتی و اقدامات حمایتی بعد از ترخیص بیش از پیش مورد تاکید می باشد. در این زمینه نقش مراقبین سلامت بهداشت و پرستاران بهداشت جامعه دریایش بیماران بعد از ترخیص مهم است تا با پیگیری مراقبت صحیح پس از ترخیص از تشدید علائم بیماری و بستری مجدد بیماران پیشگیری گردد.مطالعه الگوهای یذیرش مجدد بیماران بستری می تواند راهنمای مداخلات کادر درمانی جهت Fallow up بعد ترخیص با هدف آموزش به بیماران جهت رعایت اصول ترخیص ایمن بوده و از بستری مجدد بیماران در موارد بیماری های مزمن جلوگیری کند. پیشنهادها: برای کاهش مراجعات مجدد بیماران، ارائه آموزش های بعد ترخیص به بیماران و همراهان در خصوص اهمیت مراقبت در منزل و پیگیری های درمان،توجه بیشتر کادر درمانی به نیازهای بهداشتی –درمانی سالمندان، آگاهی کادر درمانی از هزینه های بستری مجدد و برنامه ریزی جامع در خصوص رفع موانع بیمارستانی در بستری مجدد بیماران پیشنهاد می گردد.

اهمیت رنگ محیط در ایمنی بیمار

زهرا آقایی ^۱، زهرا شیخ علییور ²

مقدمه: یکی از اصول اساسی رعایت ایمنی بیمار در یک محیط درمانی رعایت مسائل مطرح شده در حوزه بهداشت مسکن است. رنگ بعنوان یکی از عوامل تاثیرگذار بر روان و جسم انسان و در نهایت کیفیت و ایمنی خدمات دریافتی، همانگونه که میتواند تاثیر مثبت بر پروسه درمان و... داشته باشد در صورت استفاده ناصحیح و غیر علمی می تواند تاثیرات منفی خود را نیز بگذارد. بنابراین نحوه استفاده از رنگ در محیط های درمانی فارغ از زیبایی شناسی بسیار حائز اهمیت می-باشد. با توجه به مقالات بررسی شده رنگ برخلاف باور برخی افراد تاثیری انکار ناپذیر بر عملکردهای حائز اهمیت می-باشد. با توجه به مقالات بررسی شده رنگ برخلاف باور برخی افراد تاثیری انکار ناپذیر بر عملکردهای شناختی انسان، میزان دقت و همچنین نحوه رفتار و عملکرد فرد در محیط های کاری ، درمان بیماری ها و به طور کلی بر سلامت جسم و روان انسان دارد و باید به ویژه در محیط های درمانی به جهت حساسیت های ویژه آن به این مورد توجه ویژه تری گردد. در این مقاله ابتدا به روانشناسی رنگها سپس تاثیر آن بر جسم، تاثیر آن بر عملکردهای شناختی، رنگ درمانی و در نهایت توصیه میگردد تا طراحان محیط های درمانی قبل از استفاده از رنگ ها به این مورد توجه کنند که ابتدا بیماران به عنوان قشر آسیب پذیرتر بیشتر در معرض تاثیرات رنگ و محیط بر روان و جسمشان هستند و نباید بدون اطلاع از تاثیر هر رنگ اقدام به استفاده از آن در معرض عاثیرات رنگ و دوم بر روی کارکنان مرکز درمانی که همواره خط مقدم ارتباط با بیمار هستند. در نهایت می توان نییمار و همراهان او و دوم بر روی کارکنان مرکز درمانی که همواره خط مقدم ارتباط با بیمار هستند. در نهایت می توان کلیدواژه ها: ایمنی بیمار، رنگ، سلامت

۱ کارشناس بهداشت محیط، مرکز آموزشی و درمانی امام رضا (ع)، دانشگاه علوم پزشکی تبریز ۲ هیات علمی، گروه داخلی – جراحی، دانشکده پرستاری و مامائی، دانشگاه علوم پزشکی تبریز

تبیین نقش یادگیری خلاق و تفکر انتقادی بر ارتقا ایمنی بیماران و کاهش خطاهای عملکردی در دانشجویان پرستاری

ماندانا آرش ¹*، نادر قلی قورچیان ²، پرپوش جعفری ²، اختر جمالی ²

زمینه و هدف: آموزش از طریق یادگیری خلاق و تفکر انتقادی در دانشجویان پرستاری نقش مهمی در بروز رفتارهای حرفهای و کاهش خطاهای عملکردی آنان در آینده دارد که به شدت تحت تاثیر برنامه های دانشگاه و فرهنگ بخش های بالینی می باشد و با توجه به اینکه کیفیت عملکرد دانشجویان پرستاری به عنوان پرستاران فردا به طور مستقیم بر افزایش ایمنی بیماران تاثیر گذاراست بنابراین این پژوهش با هدف تبیین نقش یادگیری خلاق و تفکر انتقادی در دانشجویان پرستاری انجام شده است. مواد و روش ها: پژوهش حاضر از نظر هدف کاربردی، از نظر نوع دادهها کمی و از نظر نحوه اجرا توصیفی _ پیمایشی میباشد. نمونه های آماری ۳۰۵ نفر از دانشجویان پرستاری مقطع کارشناسی بودند که به روش تصادفی ساده وارد مطالعه گردیدند. ابزار اصلی گردآوری داده ها پرسشنامه محقق ساخته بود که با بررسی متون و مصاحبه نیمه ساختمند با خبرگان آگاه طراحی و ارزیابی شده بود. داده ها یس از جمع آوری شده توسط نرم افزار های ۴۶۰ maxqda ۴۰۲۰ و smart pls۳ مورد تجزیه و تحلیل قرار گرفتند. یافته ها: پس از تحلیل محتوای داده ها، عوامل دانشگاهی و بالینی موثر بر یادگیری خلاق و تفکر انتقادی استخراج گردیدند که با روش تحلیل عاملی اکتشافی تایید و با تحلیل عاملی تاییدی مرتبه دوم به صورت الگو تبیین شدند که پس از ارزیابی در دسته الگوهای قوی قرار گرفتند. نتیجه گیری: با توجه به نقش یادگیری در ارائه مراقبتهای پرستاری بدون خطا و افزایش ایمنی بیماران لازم است که مدیران آموزشی و بالینی و صاحبنظران سیاستگذار در حرفه با تکیه بر اصل آموزش افراد خلاق با قدرت تحلیل بالا اهداف و ارزشهای حرفه را برنامه ریزی نمایند تا با تربیت پرستاران ماهر، متخصص و مسئول سبب اصلاح و بهبود فرآیندهای بهداشتی، مراقبتی و درمانی گردند. کلیدواژه ها: دانشجویان پرستاری، یادگیری، ایمنی بیمار، خطاهای عملکردی

> ماندانا آرش، گروه پرستاری، دانشکده پرستاری و مامایی، واحد کرج، دانشگاه آزاد اسلامی، کرج، ایران. نادرقلی قورچیان، گروه مدیریت آموزشی، دانشکده مدیریت و اقتصاد، واحد علوم و تحقیقات، دانشگاه آزاد اسلامی، تهران، ایران. پریوش جعفری، گروه مدیریت آموزشی، دانشکده مدیریت و اقتصاد، واحد علوم و تحقیقات، دانشگاه آزاد اسلامی، تهران، ایران. اختر جمالی، گروه مدیریت آموزشی، دانشکده مدیریت و اقتصاد، واحد علوم و تحقیقات، دانشگاه آزاد اسلامی، تهران، ایران.

بررسی میزان فشار مراقبتی و عوامل مرتبط با آن در مراقبین دریافت کنندگان پیوند کبد

زهرا شيخ عليپور¹، بختيار اميني²، احمد ميرزا آقازاده عطاري³، فرزاد كاكائي ⁴، اكرم قهرمانيان ⁵، زهرا حسيني پور معالي ⁵

مقدمه: مراقبت از بیماران پیوندی در طی دورهی پس از پیوند مستلزم قرارگیری در معرض عواملی است که سلامت جسمی و روحی مراقبان را تهدید میکند. یکی از چالشهای اساسی در مراقبت از این بیماران فشار مراقبتی ناشی از مراقبت این بیماران هست. افزایش فشار مراقبتی میتواند بر کیفیت زندگی مراقبین تأثیر گذاشته و درنتیجه مراقبت از بیماران پیوند شده را تحت تأثیر قرار دهد. شناسایی بهموقع فشار مراقبتی و عوامل مرتبط با آن در مراقبین، نقش تعیینکنندهای در ارتقای سلامت جسمی و روانی آنان دارد. لذا هدف از مطالعه حاضر بررسی فشار مراقبتی و عوامل مرتبط با آنها در مراقبان بیماران پیوند کبد میباشد. روش: در این مطالعه توصیفی مقطعی، ۱۸۰ مراقب بیمار پیوند کبد مراجعهکننده به مرکز آموزشی درمانی امام رضا (ع) و مطب یزشکان متخصص درزمینه ی پیوند کبد شهر تبریز به روش نمونهگیری در دسترس انتخاب شدند. دادهها از طریق دو پرسشنامهی«عوامل فردی– اجتماعی بیمار و مراقب» و « فشار مراقبتی نواک و گست» جمعآوری شد. دامنه نمرات این پرسشنامه بین ۲۴ تا ۱۲۰ میباشد و نمرات ۲۴ تا ۳۹ فشار مراقبتی خفیف، ۴۰ تا ۷۱ فشار مراقبتی متوسط، ۷۲ تا ۱۲۰ فشار مراقبتی شدید را نشان میدهد. دادهها با استفاده از آزمونهای آماری توصیفی (میانگین و انحراف معیار) و استنباطی (آزمون دوجملهای) با استفاده از نرمافزار SPSS نسخهی ۲۴ تجزیه و تحلیل شد pم۰۵>p، بهعنوان سطح معناداری در نظر گرفته شد. یافته ها: نتایج این تحقیق نشان داد که میانگین و انحراف معیار نمره کل فشار مراقبتی در مراقبین ۱۰/۷۶ ± ۵۵/۷۱ بود و میزان کل فشار مراقبتی در ۴/۴ درصد مراقبین خفیف، ۸۵/۷ درصد متوسط و ۹/۹ درصد آنها شدید بالا گزارش شد. سطوح بالای فشار مراقبتی با جنسیت زنان، افراد بدون درآمد، خانه دار، سطح تحصیلات یایین، مراقبین مبتلابه بیماری و همچنین مراقبینی که غیر از فرد پیوندی از فرد سالمند دیگری نیز مراقبت میکردند ارتباط معناداری داشت (۰٫۰۵>p). بین فشار مراقبتی با سن مراقبین رابطه مستقیم و معنادار آماری(r,٥٫٥٥=p= ۰٫۴۲۶) و مدتزمان سیریشده از پیوند بیماران رابطه معکوس و معناداری وجود داشت .(۹٫۰۰۰=۳٫۰). نتیجه گیری: بر اساس نتایج این پژوهش اکثریت مراقبین فشار مراقبتی متوسط تا شدید را تجربه کردند. با توجه به نیاز بیماران پیوند کبد به دریافت مراقبت از سوی خانواده، توصیه میشود در کنار توانمندسازی بیماران پیوند کبد، به مراقبین این بیماران توجه بیشتری ازنظر بررسی فشار مراقبتی و اقدامات موردنیاز جهت کاهش فشارها ازجمله بەكارگىرىبرنامەآموزشى–حمايتىكەمىتوانددركاھشفشارمراقبتىمراقبينخانوادگىتأثيرگذارباشد،صورتگيرد. کلید واژگان: مراقبین، پیوند کبد، فشار مراقبتی

زهرا شیخ علیپور– استادیار، گروه داخلی جراحی، دانشکده پرستاری و مامایی، دانشگاه علوم پزشکی تبریز، تبریز، ایران بختیار امینی – دانشجوی دوره کارشناسی ارشد، گروه داخلی جراحی، دانشکده پرستاری و مامایی، دانشگاه علوم پزشکی تبریز، تبریز، ایران احمد میرزا آقازاده عطاری – دانشیار آمار زیستی، گروه علوم پایه، دانشکده پیراپزشکی، دانشگاه علوم پزشکی تبریز، تبریز، ایران فرزاد کاکائی – دانشیار جراحی عمومی، گروه جراحی عمومی، دانشکده پزشکی، دانشگاه علوم پزشکی تبریز، تبریز، ایران اکرم قهرمانیان – دانشیار، گروه داخلی جراحی، دانشکده پرستاری و مامایی، دانشگاه علوم پزشکی تبریز، ایران زهرا حسینی پور معالی – کارشناس پرستاری، مرکز آموزشی درمانی و تحقیقاتی امام رضا (ع)،دانشگاه علوم پزشکی تبریز، تبریز، ایران

بررسی میزان استرس ادراک شده و عوامل مرتبط با آن در مراقبین دریافتکنندگان پیوند کلیه

زهرا شیخ علیپور ¹، بختیار امینی ²، احمد میرزا آقازاده عطاری³، محمد رضا اردلان⁴، اکرم قهرمانیان ⁵، زهرا حسینی پور معالی ٔ

مقدمه: پیوند کلیه یکی از رایجترین انواع پیوند عضو میباشد. مراقبت از دریافتکنندگان پیوند کلیه بهعنوان یک چالش اساسی تلقی میشود. چراکه مراقبین این بیماران درزمینه ی جسمی، روانی، خانوادگی، اجتماعی و مالی با مشکلات زیادی مواجه هستند. یکی از مشکلات اصلی این مراقبین استرس همراه با مراقبت از این بیماران است. افزایش استرس میتواند بر کیفیت زندگی مراقبین و میزان آسیبیذیری آنها تأثیر گذاشته و درنتیجه مراقبت از بیماران پیوند شده را تحت تأثیر قرار دهد. شناسایی بهموقع این تنشها و عوامل مرتبط با آن در مراقبین، نقش تعیینکنندهای در ارتقای سلامت جسمی و روانی آنان دارد. لذا هدف از مطالعه حاضر بررسی استرس ادراکشده و عوامل مرتبط با آنها در مراقبین دریافتکنندگان پیوند کلیه میباشد. روش: پژوهش حاضر یک مطالعه توصیفی–مقطعی میباشد که ۱۹۵ مراقب بیمار پیوند کلیه، به روش نمونهگیری در دسترس انتخابشده و وارد مطالعه گردیدند. جمعآوری دادهها در مرکز آموزشی درمانی امام رضا (ع) و مطب یزشکان متخصص درزمینه ی پیوند کلیه شهر تبریز انجام شد. دادهها با استفاده از دو پرسشنامهی دوقسمتی که شامل عوامل فردی– اجتماعی و مقیاس استرس ادراکشده کوهن بود، جمعآوری شد. حداقل و حداکثر نمره قابل کسب در این مقیاس به ترتیب ∘ و ۵۶ میباشد و نقطه برش ۲۱/۸ و نمره بالاتر از آن نشاندهنده استرس ادراکشده بالا میباشد. دادهها با استفاده از آزمونهای آماری توصیفی (میانگین و انحراف معیار) و استنباطی با استفاده از نرم|فزار SPSS نسخهی ۲۴ تجزیهوتحلیل شد pمده، بهعنوان سطح معناداری در نظر گرفته شد. یافته ها: نتایج این تحقیق نشان داد که میانگین و انحراف معیار نمره کل استرس ادراکشده در مراقبین ۸/۹۸ ± ۳۳/۵۴ بود و میزان کل استرس ادراکشده در ۶۹ درصد مراقبین بالا گزارش شد. سطوح بالای استرس ادراکشده با جنسیت رنان، افراد بدون درآمد، وضعیت اقتصادی نامطلوب، خانهدار، سطح تحصیلات پایین، مراقبین مبتلابه بیماری و همچنین مراقبینی که غیر از فرد پیوندی از فرد سالمند دیگری نیز مراقبت میکردند ارتباط معناداری داشت (۰٫۰۵>p). بین استرس درک شده باسن مراقبین (۱=۵٫۲۴۴– er ٫۰٫۰۰۱=p)،۰) و مدتزمان سپریشده از پیوند بیماران رابطه معکوس و معناداری وجود داشت. (p،۰،۰۰=p،۰). نتیجه گیری: بر اساس نتایج این پژوهش، به دلیل بالا بودن استرس ادراک شده در مراقبین بیماران پیوند کلیه و ارتباط آن با جنس، سن و وضعیت مالی مراقبین به نظر می رسد مداخلات اجتماعی و روانی برای بهبود شرایط زندگی و کاهش سطح استرس آنها ضروری میباشد. از این مداخلات میتوان به حمایتهای مالی از طرف سازمانهایی ازجمله بهزیستی و یا مددکاران اجتماعی و سایر سازمانهای متولی در این امر و نیز طراحی و اجرای برنامههایی برای آموزش و ارتقای مهارتهای سازگاری در مراقبین اشاره کرد. کلید واژگان: مراقبین، پیوند کلیه، استرس ادراک شده

زهرا شیخ علیپور – استادیار، گروه داخلی جراحی، دانشکده پرستاری و مامایی، دانشگاه علوم پزشکی تبریز، تبریز، ایران بختیار امینی – دانشجوی دوره کارشناسی ارشد، گروه داخلی جراحی، دانشکده پرستاری و مامایی، دانشگاه علوم پزشکی تبریز، تبریز، ایران احمد میرزا آقازاده عطاری – دانشیار آمار زیستی، گروه علوم پایه، دانشکده پیراپزشکی، دانشگاه علوم پزشکی تبریز، ایران محمد رضا اردلان – استاد بیماریهای کلیه (بزرگسالان)، گروه بیماریهای داخلی، دانشکده پزشکی، دانشگاه علوم پزشکی تبریز، ایران اکرم قهرمانیان – دانشیار، گروه داخلی جراحی، دانشکده پرستاری و مامایی، دانشگاه علوم پزشکی تبریز، تبریز، تبریز، ایران زهرا حسینی پور معالی – کارشناس پرستاری، مرکز آموزشی درمانی و تحقیقاتی امام رضا (ع)،دانشگاه علوم پزشکی تبریز، تبریز، ایران

دومین کنگره بین المللی مجازی ایمنی بیمار و آموزش پزشکی ۲۹ مهر لغایت ۳ آبان ۱٤۰۲

Comparing the ethical reasoning ability of undergraduate and master nursing students of Zanjan University of medical sciences: A descriptive –comparative study

Mohammad Zirak^{1*}, Mohammadali Yadegari², Parisa Nouri ³

Abstract: Background & Objective: ethical reasoning ability should be improved during the education of nursing students. The present study aimed to compare the ethical reasoning ability of undergraduate and graduate nursing students of Zanjan University of Medical Sciences Materials & Methods: This is a descriptive -comparative study that was conducted in Zanjan University of Medical Sciences. The participants included 87 undergraduate nursing students and 46 master students in nursing of Zanjan University of Medical Sciences who were selected by census method. The data of the study was collected using the demographic characteristics questionnaire and the nursing dilemmas test (NDT). After .collecting the data, they were analyzed using descriptive and analytical statistics Results: The results showed that the average ethical reasoning score of nursing master's students is 43.6±4.1 and undergraduate students is 40.6±5.1 and there is a significant difference between the moral reasoning of nursing undergraduate students and nursing master's students. It was also found that there is no significant relationship between the .individual-social characteristics and the ethical reasoning ability of nursing students Conclusion: Findings indicate that nursing students are at a higher level of ethical reasoning compared to undergraduate nursing students. The worrying finding of this study indicates that the nursing students of Zanjan University of Medical Sciences are at a lower level compared to nursing students of other universities. Nursing education policy makers should increase the ethical reasoning ability of nursing students in the field of solving ethical dilemmas by providing appropriate educational programs.

1Assistant Professor, Department of Nursing, Maragheh University of Medical Sciences, Maragheh, Iran

2Assistant Professor, Department of Nursing, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Zanjan University of Medical Sciences, Zanjan, Iran

3MS Student in Nursing, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Zanjan University of Medical Sciences, Zanjan, Iran

+Corresponding author: Mohammad Zirak, Department of Nursing, Maragheh University of Medical Sciences, Maragheh, Iran

Investigating the relationship between the provision of safe care and the incidence of eye infections in infants hospitalized in the NICU and neonatal ward of Taleghani Center in 1401–1402

Farideh Mahmoudi Markid ¹, Samira Bagheri ², Sahar Babadi ³, Mina Ordubadi ⁴, Fatemeh Khasipour ⁵

AbstractBackground and purpose: Safety is considered a basic principle in providing: health services and an important strategy in the field of health and treatment. Nosocomial infections are one of the most important healthcare issues around the world, which cause the imposition of treatment costs, increase the duration of hospitalization and the death of many patients. In the meantime, eye infections after receiving care in medical centers are part of the second category of eye infections, which although they are less common, but the severity, extent of damage and the treatment process are more difficult. This study was conducted in order to investigate the relationship between providing safe care and the incidence of eye infections in infants hospitalized in the neonatal and NICU departments of Taleghani Medical Research Center, Tabriz in 1402 Materials and methods: In this interventional study, safe care related to the eyes of newborns including (exact observance of hand hygiene in all indications required by all health care providers, changing the blindfold of newborns every 24 hours, bathing the newborn every three days If there are no contraindications, cleaning and disinfection of the incubators according to the cleaning program of the department and after the discharge of the baby, supervision of the washing of the blanket and not using the used blanket) was determined and all the personnel working in these two departments were informed and the people supervising Provision of safe care in morning, evening and night shifts was determined Findings: In the study, it was found that the provision of safe care has been improved from 60% to 80%, and hand hygiene has been observed by 75%. The incidence of eye infection in the three months before the intervention was 15 cases out of 498 hospitalized infants .((3%). After the intervention, it decreased to 10 cases out of 575 hospitalized babies (1.7% Conclusion: The results of the study showed that improvement in the provision of safe care is associated with a decrease in eye infections. Since the provision of nursing care is continuous and new forces enter the center, continuous training and monitoring in the field of providing safe care is recommended. Keywords: safe care – eye infection

IHospital infection control officer 2Head nurse of neonatal ward 3Head nurse of NICU ward 4nurse of NICU ward



Convergence Of Modern Sciences in Patient Safety in The Field of Anesthesia

Fakhari S, Dehdilani M, Bilejani IM, NaghipourB

AbstractThe merger of contemporary scientific areas within the field of anesthesia, particularly: ,concerning the welfare and health of patients, encompasses a wide array of disciplines including medicine, engineering, psychology, and information technology. The existing body of literature in this domain emphasizes the extensive scope of research and interdisciplinary collaboration that has transpired. Many articles have focused on different aspects of patient safety in anesthesia. such as mistakes in medicine. malfunctions in equipment, human factors, and the role of technology in enhancing safety The abundance of literature pertaining to the convergence of modern sciences in patient safety in anesthesia is substantial, with a significant number of research papers, review articles, and case studies having been published. This signifies a considerable level of interest and ongoing exploration in this domain. The sheer volume of literature underscores the recognition among researchers of the significance of addressing patient safety in anesthesia and the active pursuit of solutions. Furthermore, the strong citation activity within this field suggests the influence and impact of the published literature. Many articles within this domain have garnered widespread citations, indicating their contributions to advancing knowledge and shaping the discourse on patient safety in anesthesia. The citation activity also reflects th .einvolvement of researchers and the integration of their work within the broaders cientific community Additionally, there seems to be a surging rate of publication in this realm. Technological advancements, the accessibility of data, and the increasing acknowledgment of patient safety in anesthesia as a critical research area have motivated more researchers to delve into this subject matter. Accordingly, an escalating number of journals now exclusively focus on patient safety in anesthesia, providing a platform for researchers to disseminate their findings. In summary, the rate of publication in this field is forecasted to consistently rise in the future. In summary, the extensive literature on the convergence of modern sciences in patient safety within the field of anesthesia indicates a diverse range of research and interdisciplinary collaboration. The quantity of publications and the strong citation activity underscore the significance of this field and the impact of the published literature. Moreover, the frequency of publication appears to be increasing, indicating the growing interest and importance of addressing patients a fety in an est he siable properties.Keywords: Modern Sciences, Patient Safety, Anesthesia

Department of Anesthesiology, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran ,

Challenges of managing inpatient care for patient's safety with multimorbidity in Iran: a qualitative study

Khadijeh Nadim alghalandis*, Firooz Toofan, Sajad Ahmadi, Shahrnaz Teymouri

Akram Alilou, Ali Derakhshi

Background: Multimorbidity, i.e., co-occurrence of multiple chronic conditions in a patient, is a norm and patients with multimorbidity usually receive suboptimal care in the current single-disease based health system. This study aims to identify the key challenges to management of patient safety with multimorbidity at the inpatient care settings in Iran Methods: We applied a grounded theory method involving in-depth qualitative .interviews with key stakeholders. Participants were identified through purposeful sampling A semi-structured topic guide was used by a skilled facilitator to data collection. After 53 interviews, saturation was achieved. The interviews sessions were transcribed verbatim and were independently :analyzed by two researchers using а thematic analysis approachResults Six major themes were identified including difficulties in structure, leadership and governance, service delivery, human resources, financing, and information and research Conclusion: Barriers regarding the management of inpatient care multimorbidity in Iran multifacetpatients is healthcare ed. Reforming the inpatient working system or out complementary strategies is critical to improve quality of inpatient care and patient safety for patients with multiple clinical conditions Keywords: multimorbidity, patient safety, qualitative research, inpatient care, Iran

Proposed Safety model of management for patients with multi morbidity: in Iranian Hospitals

Firooz Toofan*, Khadijeh Nadim alghalandis, Sajad Ahmadi, Akram Alilou Shahrnaz Teymouri, Ali Derakhshi

Introduction: Today, multi-morbidity (MM), the presence of more than one disease in the same person at the same time, has been prevalent. This is while the healthcare delivery systems are formed based on single-disease-oriented approach. Hence. this studv intended address to .presenting a model for the management of patients with multi-morbidity in Iranian hospitals Methods: This was a mixed-method study. The data was gathered from 54 semi structured interviews with the participation of experts in inpatient care management who were purposefully selected. The qualitative data were analyzed using content analysis. The Interpretive Structural Modeling (ISM) via STATA and Excel software was exploited in the quantitative phase Findings: The factors affecting the safety management of patients with multi-morbidity were identified in 26 main themes and sub-themes, and ultimately, innovative an model for improving the management of patients with multi-morbidity in Iranian hospitals at six different "Comprehensive levels was offered. The Health Care Information System (CHIS) and Electronic Health Record (EHR)" had the highest influence and the lowest dependency. "Efforts to remove patients' confusion" had the highest dependency and the lowest influence. The results of employing the Cross Impact Matrix Multiplication Applied to Classification (MICMAC) analysis demonstrated that most of the variables are placed in the third group of linkage variables that have high driving and dependence power Conclusion: Concerning the sophisticated needs of patients with multi-morbidity for the management of their clinical conditions, this presented innovative model could be provided to policymakers and health care managers as a beneficial performance guideline for of improving the quality care Keywords: Multi-morbidity, Safety, Inpatients, Hospital, Health Care Management(Interpretive-Structural Modeling (ISM

The family participation of adult patients in intensive care unit activities, a rapid review:

Firooz Toofan*, Khadijeh Nadim alghalandis, Sajad Ahmadi, Akram Alilou

Fariba Heidari

Introduction: Admission to the intensive care unit (ICU) is stressful experience both for the patients and their relatives. The estimations showed that half of ICU survivors suffer from long-term post-intensive care syndrome(PICS), which includes impairments of physical, cognitive, or mental nature. Moreover, a considerable proportion of their relatives, face PICS–Family (PICS–F) symptoms such as anxiety, depression, and posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and poor quality of life, after the patient's ICU stay which may last for years. The involvement of families in essential care PICS .activities has been suggested to decrease and **PICSFamily** The family participation is not only passively presence of the family members but advancement to actively contribution to care. The inclusion of this approach into the patient are was more recognized and implemented in neonates and children. However, adults and older adults also may benefit. A previous systematic review was published about the family participation in elders admitted to ICU. The aim of this study was to review the current status this intervention in adultsMethods: To obtain the studies based on the objectives of this review the Medline, Embase, and Google Scholar were searched without having time limitation. Only included. English language studies were No criteria to assess of the studies the quality were used Results: The number of studies about this intervention was augmented currently. The literature review ended in 68 relevant studies which 18 of them were of qualitative design, 36 were quantitative, and 14 were of both designs. The majority of studies were from developed countries and focused mainly on the relatives' and patients' satisfaction, and perceptions and the preferences stakeholders. The largest study conducted in 63 ICUs 34 states of USA in statistically significant increases overall family satisfaction .reported Conclusion: The implementation of family participation in ICU activities requires the empowerment of relative and clinicians in order to minimize the faults and increase the benefit. This intervention is complex and so, analysis of its different aspects including the direct and indirect costs, harms, long-term outcomes, ethical concern seems vital. An evidence-based guideline is needed to assure delivering a standardized cost-effectives intervention

Keywords: Family participation, Intensive Care Unit, Quality improvement, Admission

Evaluation of game-based learning and gamification in emergency medicine training program

Fariba Heidari

Background Game-based learning (GBL) and gamification have been recently applied as effective and engaging educational tools at different levels in medical education Objective To evaluate the effectiveness of GBL and gamification medicine (EM) residency training program in emergency Methods In this single group quasi experimental study, we designed and implemented 20 GBL and gamification sessions throughout 20 months. We enrolled 30 EM residents at 2 different levels in this new training course. After implementation, in phase 1 of the study, we evaluated learners' viewpoints via 2 valid Persian questionnaires "the short-version of postgraduate hospital educational environment measure (PHEEM)" and "a model for the evaluation of educational games" (MEEGA). In phase 2 of the study, we evaluated the rate of learners' educational achievements (exams' scores) by comparing the results of their exams before and after the implementationResults Residents were satisfied about all items in PHEEM: "teachers support and skills" and "work conditions and allocated time for learning" (mean score>3 and totallv agree) (mediagree an score=4). Residents were pleased with all items in MEEGA: "usability" and "player experience" (mean score>3 agree and totally agree) (median score=3-4). GBL and gamification improved all academic grades of residents in written, oral and electronic exams evaluating knowledge, skills, clinical reasoning and judgement respectively (p-val) ue<0.05Conclusions Learners' feedback about the new educational atmosphere and environment GBL could was pleasant. and gamification learners' knowledge, skills, clinical reasoning and judgement improve Keywords: Game-based learning; Emergency medicine; Residency program

Department of Community and Family Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran

The Impact of Professional Commitment, Socio-demographic and Work-related Factors of Nurses on Patient Safety Culture during the COVID-19 Pandemic: A Cross-Sectional Study Farnaz Rahmani¹, Maryam Vahidi¹, Farideh Seyedjambor², Nahid Sabzi², Fatemeh Seyrani²

Abstract Background: Successful nursing care requires high commitment. Nurses can help promote the culture of patient safety through a sense of responsibility and professional commitment. This study aimed to examine the relationship between nurses professional commitment and patient safety culture in an educational and treatment ' center at Tabriz University of Medical Sciences. Methods: This was an analytical observational cross-sectional study. The participants consisted of 279 nurses selected using the convenience sampling method from an educational and treatment center in a province in the North West region of Iran from September 2021 to November 2021. The participants completed a survey package that included several questionnaires: the Hospital Survey on Patient Safety Culture, and Nurses Professional Commitment Scale, and socio-demographic and work-related questions. Multiple regression analysis was performed to examine the associations between nurses' patient safety culture and potential factors. The study adhered to the STROBE guidelines for reporting observational studies. Results: The mean scores of patient safety culture and nurses' professional commitment were 154.23 ± 17.06 and 92.55 ± 15.27, respectively. Nurses' professional commitment was the strongest predictor of patient safety culture (beta = 4.263, p < 0.001). Nurses with master's degrees score or higher (beta = 3.369, p < 0.05), working in rotating shifts (beta = 3.219, p < 0.001), nurses with higher years of experience (> 10) (beta = 2.376, p < 0.001), and floor .nurses (beta = 2.291, p < 0.001) had higher patient safety culture mean scores Conclusion: The results of the study showed that there was a positive and significant relationship between the professional commitment of nurses and the patient's safety culture. Managerial support is essential to enhance the professional commitment of nurses, which in turn can improve the quality of nursing care and ensure patient safety. Keywords: Nurse, Professional Commitment, Safety Cultureb

1Department of Psychiatric Nursing, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran 2Razi Educational and Treatment Center, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran



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The Impact of Professional Commitment, Socio-demographic and Work-related Factors of Nurses on Patient Safety Culture during the COVID-19 Pandemic: A Cross-Sectional Study

Farnaz Rahmani¹, Maryam Vahidi¹, Farideh Seyedjambor², Nahid Sabzi², Fatemeh Seyrani²

Abstract Background: Successful nursing care requires high commitment. Nurses can help promote the culture of patient safety through a sense of responsibility and professional commitment. This study aimed to examine the relationship between nurses professional commitment and patient safety culture in an educational and treatment ' center at Tabriz University of Medical Sciences. Methods: This was an analytical observational cross-sectional study. The participants consisted of 279 nurses selected using the convenience sampling method from an educational and treatment center in a province in the North West region of Iran from September 2021 to November 2021. The participants completed a survey package that included several questionnaires: the Hospital Survey on Patient Safety Culture, and Nurses Professional Commitment Scale, and socio-demographic and work-related questions. Multiple regression analysis was performed to examine the associations between nurses' patient safety culture and potential factors. The .study adhered to the STROBE guidelines for reporting observational studies Results: The mean scores of patient safety culture and nurses' professional commitment were 154.23 ± 17.06 and 92.55 ± 15.27, respectively. Nurses' professional commitment was the strongest predictor of patient safety culture (beta = 4.263, p < 0.001). Nurses with master's degrees score or higher (beta = 3.369, p < 0.05), working in rotating shifts (beta = 3.219, p < 0.001), nurses with higher years of experience (> 10) (beta = 2.376, p < 0.001), and floor .nurses (beta = 2.291, p < 0.001) had higher patient safety culture mean scores Conclusion: The results of the study showed that there was a positive and significant relationship between the professional commitment of nurses and the patient's safety culture. Managerial support is essential to enhance the professional commitment of .nurses, which in turn can improve the quality of nursing care and ensure patient safety Keywords: Nurse, Professional Commitment, Safety Cultureb

1Department of Psychiatric Nursing, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran 2Razi Educational and Treatment Center, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran Title: Investigating the effect of telenursing on the ability to perform personal and social activities in patients with multiple sclerosis: A Systematic Review Study

Fatemeh Ashouri*¹, Arezoo Kordian², Leila Jouybari ³, Akram Sanagoo ⁴, Fatemeh Rezaei ⁵

Introduction and Objective: Multiple sclerosis (MS) is a chronic and progressive disease of the central nervous system that occurs mostly in adults between the ages of 15 and 50 and mainly affects the daily activities and family and social life of sufferers. These patients need ,continuous and long-term care, training and guidance of the treatment team. Today technology and the use of information technology can make this possible remotely. One of ,the solutions can be to use non-attendance methods such as telenursing to save money energy and time. Telenursing refers to the provision of nursing services with the use of communication technologies such as: telephone, computer and internet remotely. Therefore, this review study was conducted with the aim of investigating the role of telenursing .on the ability to perform individual and social activities in patients with multiple sclerosis Methodology The present study was conducted as a systematic review, utilizing keyword searches in Persian on the topics of Telenursing مالتبيل and English Telenursing, , Multiple sclerosis. The search was performed sep– اسكلروزسرر nation– , مگیران arately and in combination across Persian databases including MagIran al medical science journals, And international databases such as PubMed, Scopus and manual search in Google Scholar. . The search covered the period from 1397 to 1401 (Solar Hijri calendar). The articles were first reviewed in terms of title and abstract, and then in .terms of methodology and findings. Finally, 30 articles with the desired criteria were reviewed Findings: The review of articles showed that telenursing has advantages including control of costs and time, improvement of personal and social quality of life, increased access of multiple sclerosis patients to care services, patient satisfaction, and reducing the burden of health specialists. Telenursing has made it possible to provide routine care in multiple .sclerosis. rehabilitation of and mental health Conclusion: The benefits of telenursing as a method to create capability in performing individual and social activities in patients with multiple sclerosis are supported based on the examined evidence. Patients become more self-sufficient in self-care and performing personal and social activities. Remote nursing .society is facing challenges that must be analyzed and solutions found to solve it Keywords: telenursing, multiple sclerosis, review, empowerment

IBachelor of Nursing student, Babol Azad University, Mazandaran, Iran
2Bachelor of Nursing student, Babol Azad University, Mazandaran, Iran
3Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Golestan University of Medical Sciences, Gorgan, Iran
4Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Golestan University of Medical Sciences, Gorgan, Iran
5Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Babol Azad University, Mazandaran, Iran



The Impact of Telenursing on Quality of Life and Patient Safety in Chronic Diseases: A Systematic Review Study

Arezoo Kordian *1, Leila Jouybari 2, Akram Sanagoo3, Fatemeh Ashouri4, Fatemeh Rezaei

Introduction and Objective: The prevalence and incidence of chronic diseases, especially in individuals over the age of 65, have significantly increased worldwide. Chronic diseases can be considered among the most preventable conditions through proper nutrition, regular exercise, and lifestyle modifications. Patients with chronic diseases require frequent interactions with healthcare systems, and it is essential to provide high-quality care to a large number of these patients on a regular basis. One of the best care models that can be utilized is the use of non-face-to-face methods such as tele-nursing, which can result energy, and time savings. The objective of this study was to investigate the impact of tele-nursing on the quality of life and patient safety in individuals with chronic diseases. Methodology: The present study was conducted as a systematic review, utilizing ُ keyword searches in Persian on the topics of "تله نرسینگ " (Telenursing), "مراقبت از راه دور " Chronic Diseases). The search was performed sepa–) " بيماري مزمن "Remote Care), and) MagIran), nation–) " مگیران " rately and in combination across Persian databases including al medical science journals, and international databases such as PubMed, Scopus, and manual (searches in Google Scholar. The search covered the period from 1401 to 1397 (Solar Hijri calendar Findings: Theresearchinvestigation revealed that telenurs in ghas been implemented through various modalities, including monitoring systems, internet-based platforms, video phones, telephone or systems, communication, video digital active answering e-mail video conferences, and even nanotechnology. Among these, telephone imagery, communication emerged as the most fundamental method of telenursing in patient care programs. Telenursing has also demonstrated its utility in delivering home-based care across a wide range of interventions, ranging from providing educational information to performing medical services such as assessing cardiac, pulmonary, and bowel sounds, as well as monitoring vital signs like blood pressure and pulse. Moreover, telenursing has placed significant emphasis on the implementation of self-care programs for individuals with .chronic diseases, alongside educational initiatives targeting both patients and their families Conclusion: Telenursing presents a versatile approach that enables the provision of healthcare services to patients irrespective of temporal and geographical constraints. Its implementation has proven to be offering particularly effective in managing chronic diseases by consultations remotely, thereby reducing healthcare costs and saving patients' time that would otherwise be spent on visiting medical centers. Furthermore, the use of telenursing technology has been associated with shorter hospitalization periods and increased patient independence and self-management the favorable associated with this Given outcomes approach, is it imperative to establish a robust platform for telenursing implementation, .necessitates the strengthening of infrastructure and allocation of adequate financial resources Keywords: telenursing, patient care, patient education, chronic diseases

1Bachelor of Nursing student, Babol Azad University, Mazandaran, Iran
2Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Golestan University of Medical Sciences, Gorgan, Iran
3Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Golestan University of Medical Sciences, Gorgan, Iran
4Bachelor of Nursing student, Babol Azad University, Mazandaran, Iran
5Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Babol Azad University, Mazandaran, Iran

The Role of New Methods of Medical Education in The Field of Anesthesia to Improve: Patient Safety

.Dehdilani M, Fakhari S, Naghipour B, Bilejani I

The literature regarding the impact of innovative approaches to medical education in the .field of anesthesia, aiming to improve patient safety, is extensive and constantly expanding multitude of publications have centered their attention on the various methodologies employed the and techniques to augment education anesthesia providers, ultimately leading to imsafety. These publications encompass variety proved patient a of research articles, review papers, and guidelines that pertain to simulation—based training, the integration of technology, team-based learning, and other innovative educational strategies within the field of anesthesia. The vast and thorough nature of the accessible literature in this field shows increasing recognition of the of education the importance in improving patient outcomes. In terms of quantity, there has been a considerable increase in the number of published works scrutinizing new approaches to medical education in anesthesia and patient safety over the years. This surge can be given to the continuous advancements in technology, changes in educational paradigms, and the heightened emphasis patient-centered care. Furthermore, the widespread recognition necessity for ongoing learning and improvement in anesthesia practice has also contributed to the escalating number of publications. The extent of documentation activity operates as an additional gauge of the influence and significance of the writing in this domain. The body of literature focusing on novel methods of medical education in anesthesia and patient safety has garnered substantial attention and citations from both researchers and practitioners alike. This functions as a proof of the importance and significance of these publications within the academic and clinical communities. Moreover. the citation activity also underscores the acknowledgment of the value of incorporating innovative educational approaches into anes thesia practice to enhance patient safety. In conclusion, the body of literature concerning the role of outdated methods of medical education in the realm of anesthesia, aimed at improving patient safety, is minimal and stagnant. The increasing quantity of publications and citation activity emphasize the growing realization of the significance of education in the domains of anesthesia and patient safety. This compilation of writing serves as an invaluable resource for researchers, educators, and practitioners who are seeking to implement pioneering educational strategies to enhance patient outcomes in the field of anesthesia Keywords: Medical Education, Anesthesia, Patient Safety

Department of Anesthesiology Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran

Covid–19 pandemic impact on the education and wellness of emergency medicine residents

Mahdi Zangi, Elnaz Vahidi

Background Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic has negatively influenced several aspects of medical education (ME). We aimed to assess the perception .emergency medicine (EM) residents about COVID-19 impacts on the quality of ME and their wellness Methods A questionnaire consisting of 33 questions (5 about hospital experience, 5 about clinical experience, 12 about education and 11 about wellness) and 1 open-ended question, was designed based on the elements found in the existing literature. Face and content validity were determined by an expert panel. The baseline and demographic data were recorded and the of FM viewpoints residents about .different items the questionnaire (ME and wellness) were evaluated in Results The mean age of residents was 36.4±7.3 and the most 64.8% and 71.8% being females and married respectively. Most residents (81.7%) had a previous history of COVID-19 infection (mainly mild and outpatient). Most residents (90.1%) had concerns about transmitting the virus to their families. Most residents agreed of COVID-19 on the negative impacts on EΜ residency and routine clinical program care in COVID-19 led decrease in hospitals. to other diseases diversity and bed-side learning opportunities. They added that virtual learning and online programs were comfortable and flexible despite some unpleasant outcomes. EM residents experienced anxiety and stress due to the change .physical and social activities and sleep habits during the COVID-19 pandemic Conclusions EM residents declared that COVID-19 pandemic had negative effects on .their ME. They exposed to greater anxiety and worriedness during the pandemic Keywords COVID-19; Medical education; Wellness; Emergency medicine

Tehran university of medical sciences

Comparing the score of patient safety training in the classroom and the bedside of the Bachelor of Science students of Kashan University of Medical Sciences in 2023

Sara Bahramnezhad ¹, Ali Sadeghi Varzaghan², Fakhrosadat Mirhosseini³, Sedigheh Farzi⁴, Akram Yazdani⁵

tIntroduction: Patient safety a crucial component for evaluating is the quality healthcare services. Every year, significant expenses result from compensating for patient safety failures and medical errors. Therefore, ensuring and improving safe care for patients poses a challenging issue in healthcare systems. Many countries recognize patient safety education as essential in medical university curricula. Anesthesiology, operating room technology, and nursing are significant fields, responsible for ensuring patient safety. Due to the lack of research on teaching methodology and content in this area, this study aims to assess the quality of patient safety education in the fields of anesthesiology, operating room technology, and nursing at Kashan University of Medical Sciences, 2023 Methodology: This cross-sectional descriptive-analytical study was conducted on all available anesthesia undergraduate students at Kashan University of Medical Sciences in 2023. The criterion for entering this study was students who had at least one term of clinical experience. The health professional education patient safety survey questionnaire. The validity and reliability of this instrument have been examined in studies inside and outside the country and have psychological compatibility with the Iranian population. The data collected were analyzed using SPSS version 22 software. Descriptive and analytical (Parametric and non-parametric tests) statistics were used to .examine studv Results: Fifty-five undergraduate anesthesia students participated in this study. Forty-one of these participants were female and the rest were male. From clinical experience, 27.3%, 36.4%, and 36.4% of these students were studying in first-year, second-year, and final year of their clinical courses, respectively. The mean age of these students was 21.64 (with a standard deviation of 1.82). The total score of patient safety education in these students was 73% of the total score of the questionnaire (standard deviation= 9%). There was a significant difference between the classroom (74±9) and clinical (71±11) scores of patient safety education in this field (P value=0.032). There was a significant difference between the classroom scores of patient safety education in different academic terms (P value=0.029)Conclusion: The results of this study showed that the status of patient safety education in the clinical and classroom settings was in the moderate range (50 to 75 percent). Possible reasons for not achieving the desired level (excellent) of this score may include factors such as insufficient attention patient education, lack of resources, curriculum deficiencies. and safety poor teaching strategies. This study also showed that the classroom score for patient safety education was significantly higher than the clinical score. The possible reason for this difference is the existence of a gap in the clinical learning process, ineffective communication in a challenging clinical environment, insufficient readiness, and uncontrolled reactions in the learner. It is recommended to provide the prerequisites for improving patient safety education in the clinical environment by conducting a needs assessment of the above-mentioned students effective health to provide more care Keywords: patient safety, patient safety education, anesthesia, clinical education, classroom education

IMSc of Anesthesia Education, Department of Anesthesia, Paramedical faculty, Kerman university of medical science, Kerman, Iran 2MSc of Anesthesia Education, Department of Anesthesia, Paramedical faculty, Tabriz university of medical science, Tabriz, Iran Associated 3Professor, Department of Anesthesia, School of Para Medicine, Kashan University of Medical Sciences, Kashan, Iran 4Assistant Professor, Department of Adult health nursing, Faculty of Nursing and midwifery, Kashan University of Medical Sciences, Kashan,

5Assistant Professor, Department of Biostatistics and Epidemiology, Faculty of Health, Kashan University of Medical Sciences, Kashan, Iran

دومین کنگره بین المللی مجازی ایمنی بیمار و آموزش پزشکی ۲۹ مهر لغایت ۳ آبان ۱٤۰۲

Comparison of three method of education on learning rate of medical students: Electronic Learning Versus Discussion—based learning Methods and Lecture based education

Hassan Soleimanpour* 1

Educational systems in the world have witnessed extensive changes during the last few decades In traditional educational systems in universities and schools, education is basically based on professor teaching and is still one of the common approaches, especially in developing countries. Knowledge and skills acquired through clinical practice are fundamental and critical to professional learning for physicians and students in health care disciplines. The effect of e-learning on the clinical field has always been the focus of educational authorities, but it has received less attention in terms of face-to-face communication between doctor and patient. Although electronic tools have come to the aid of medical students. In this study, we evaluate three learning methods including Electronic Learning Versus Discussion-based learning Methods and Lecture based education based on the evidence based medicine

Deficiency In Mental-Physical Readiness: Characteristics of Students with Unsafe Clinical Practice

, Mostafa Ghasempour¹, Akram Ghahramanian*², Vahid Zamanzadeh³, Leila Valizadeh⁴, Laura A. Killam⁵

Majid Purabdollah 6

clinical addition substantial focus on Background and Aim ln to the courses in nursing education, it's of equal importance to give priority to patient safety. Patient safety holds a central position in the assessment of medical education institutions. Clinical instructors face a dual responsibility, as they must strike a delicate balance between ensuring patients receive safe care and at the same time, fostering a conducive and secure learning environment precisely for nursing students. However, defining the safe clinical practice presents several challenges, including differing perspectives and interpretations of what constitutes unsafe practices and the existence of unclear policies for addressing individuals involved in such behaviors. Consequently, this study objective of examining the traits was undertaken with the and behaviors exhibited by students engaged in unsafe clinical practices. Materials and Methods This qualitative study utilized the conventional content analysis method and constitutes a segment of the outcomes from a nursing doctoral thesis carried out at Tabriz University of Medical Sciences. The study collected data via purposive sampling, which entailed conducting semi-structured interviews with 19 participants. This diverse group of participants included students, faculty members, experts in patient safety, and nursing managers. The data analysis was conducted in parallel with the data collection utilization of MAXQDA software process, aided by the version Results: one of the main defining categories of students with unsafe clinical practice was "mental physical readiness". Within this category, six distinct subcategories emerged: "unmanaged anxiety, stress and fear", "difficulty adapting to the clinical environment", "feeling of "inadequacy and low self–esteem", "dependent personality", and "fatigue and sleepiness" Conclusion: Identifying the crucial components of mental and physical preparedness in students exhibiting unsafe clinical practices holds significant advantages for educational institutions, management processes, support mechanisms, and the overall enhancement of patient safety. This concept elucidation aids in achieving a more comprehensive grasp of students characterized by unsafe clinical practices and the factors shaping the Keywords: Patient Safety, mental-physical readiness, Students, Nursing **Qualitative** Study eir behavior. Through the identification of these students, it becomes possible to implement intervention mitigating potential and support measures aimed at futureKeywords: Patient Safety, mental-physical readiness, Nursing Students, Qualitative Study

¹Department of Medical—Surgical Nursing, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran ghasempourm@tbzmed.ac.ir

²Department of Medical–Surgical Nursing, Associate Professor, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran ghahramaniana@gmail.com

³Department of Medical-Surgical Nursing, School of Nursing and Midwifery, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran zamanzadeh@tbzmed.ac.ir

⁴Department of Pediatric Nursing, School of Nursing and Midwifery, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran lvalizadeh@sbmu.ac.ir

^{.5}School of Health Sciences, Nursing, and Emergency Services, Cambrian College, Sudbury, ON, Canada laura.killam@cambriancollege.ca

⁶Department of Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Khoy University of Medical Sciences, Khoy, Iran. porabdolahmajid@gmail.com

^{*} Corresponding author: Akram Ghahramanian, Department of Medical–Surgical Nursing, Associate Professor, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran ghahramaniana@gmail.com

Evaluation of 177Lu-PSMA-617 Therapy with STP Dosimetry Method in Patients with Metastatic Castration-Resistant Prostate Cancer

Esmaeil Gharepapagh¹, Sahar Rezaei¹

Aim/Introduction: In metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer (mCRPC), radiopharmaceutical therapies using Lutetium-177 prostate-specific membrane antigen (PSMA) ligands are showing promising results. Clinical trials have shown these radiopharmaceuticals to reduce prostate-specific antigen (PSA) levels and improve progression-free survival. Patient-specific activity personalization is currently impossible due to the lack of absorbed dose-effect relationships. This .makes it difficult to accurately calculate the amount of radiation needed to treat each patient Radiopharmaceutical therapies need dosimetry to be integrated into the standard workflow using (simplified imaging protocols such single time point (STP as rather than multi-time point (MTP). Our goal is to evaluate the differences between image-based dosimetry using STP and MTP for tumor treatment with 177Lu-PSMA-617 Method: A total of 20 patients with mCRPC had 177Lu-SPECT imaging data (24 hours, 36 hours, and 72 hours post-drug administration) available on the first 177Lu-PSMA-617 treatment cycle. Dosimetry was conducted using two different methods, the MTP method which incorporated images from all imaging time points, and the STP method. The STP method was used to assess dosimetry at a single time point. Tumors were delineated using the difference between Gaussian curves. Based on tumor density and coefficient of variation, support vector machines were used to classfy tumors. A receiver operating characteristic curve was generated to evaluate the model's performance. The model was validated using an independent test set Results: The mean absorbed dose per time-integrated activity for tumors was 0.72 ± 0.12 (MTP method), 0.75 ± 0.12 (STP method 24h-image), 0.65 ± 0.13 (STP method 36h-image) and 0.57 ± 0.12 (STP method 72h-image) Gy/GBq. There were no significant differences in the values of absorbed dose between various dosimetry methods Conclusion: Based on our results, we conclude that the STP method is reliable for measuring the amount of absorbed dose in tumors. Since normal tissue protection will be useful for improving cure rates and decreasing patient morbidity, STP can help to solve a key challenge in radiopharmaceutical therapies which is to receive maximum doses to cancer cells while minimizing damage to healthy tissue. This method can also be used to predict the efficacy of radiopharmaceutical therapies in mCRPC patients controlling tumor growth and preventing numerous side effects of multiple-course chemo-radiation therapies due to high doses of these methods. Additionally, .the STP method can be used to monitor the success of radiopharmaceutical therapies in cancer patients Keywords: Single Time Point Dosimetry; 177Lu-PSMA-617; mCRPC; radioligand therapy

1Department of Nuclear Medicine, Medical School, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran

Never events for hospital care in Guilan University of Medical Sciences : A descriptive study

Javanak Mandana*, Ramezannejad Parisa¹, Khalkhali Tahere¹, Gheidari Zahra¹, Jafarzadeh Marzieh¹

Parastesh Sakineh¹, Aghebati Roghayeh ¹

Introduction: Medical error is an important challenge for health systems. Healthcare-related harms, also known as adverse events, can encompass a wide variety of incidents, some of which are preventable (1). A never event is the most egregious of patient safety incidents. It refers to events that should theoretically never happen, such amputating the wrong limb (2). Never Events are serious incidents considered wholly avertible because there exist strong systemic protective barriers Understandably, never events are used by regulators to help judge the safety culture within a hos-(3) pital. However, it is only their absolute number that is used: the more Never Events a hospital has in a year, the more concern there is about the underlying safety culture. Developing reporting systems and addressing the obstacles to reporting errors is essential in order to improve the quality of health care services This study aimed to survey reported never events in Guilan University of Medical Sciences in 2023 Method: This is a retrospective descriptive cross-sectional study conducted in 2023. Data were collected using reporting of never events of 25 medical centers affiliated to Guilan University of Medical Sciences reviewed in 2022 by census. The datagathering tool was a researcher-made questionnaire consist of gender, age, the frequency of never events codes, and results in death. Data analysis was performed SPSS 19 using descriptive statistics and Results: The results of 244 reported never events showed that 60.7% of the cases reported were men and 39.3% were women. Patients who were more than 60 years old had highest frequency of reported never events (40.2%). Regarding the Codes with highest frequencies, the findings showed that, the Code 24"falling of the patient(when transferring and moving the patient)" (68%), the Code 11, "Disappearance of a patient during hospitalization that lasts more than 4 hours" (8.2%) and Code 15, "All cases of death or complication of mother and baby due to natural childbirth or cesarean section" (6.97%) had highest frequency respectively Moreover 2.5% of the cases resulted in death. The total percentage of means of never events in GUMS was 0.164% and the case of the caseDiscussion: The occurrence of never events imply that the relevant barriers were not in place, or they were in place but not adhered to (4). The amount of reported never events in Guilan University of Medical Sciences seems reasonable, However considering their importance the need to promote a safety culture in hospitals can be a fundamental step in error management. Clear reporting of never events can help in planning to prevent medical errors. We suggest to conduct quantitative and qualitative studies never events

INursing Management department, Guilan University of Medical Sciences, Rasht, Iran

Keywords: Never events, Hospital Care, Guilan University of Medical Sciences



The association between accreditation ranking and patient safety culture in medical centers affiliated to Guilan University of Medical Sciences

Javanak Mandana*¹, Javadi Nazila², Ramezannejad Parisa¹, Bagheri kodakani Masoomeh ¹

.Introduction: It is obvious that the provision of care services is potentially associated with risks Patient safety is considered as one of the most important pillars of quality in hospitals (1-2), and WHO has considered safety as a basic concept for quality care along with effectiveness, efficiency accessibility, acceptance and equality (3). Accreditation is known as a tool to evaluate the quality of health care and the studies conducted show evidence that accreditation can be considered as a stimulus to improve (4-7).performance safety The and patient present study between rank conducted to assess the association accreditation and patient safety culture in medical centers affiliated to Guilan University of Medical Sciences in 2023 Method: This retrospective cross-sectional analytical study was conducted in the medical centers affiliated to Guilan University of Medical Sciences, which participated in the study as a census. The (patient safety culture was monitored through the Hospital Survey on Patient Safety Culture (HSOPS questionnaire in six-month periods by nursing management department (8). The accreditation ranks and safety scores of all medical centers affiliated to the university were collected based on the latest evaluations carried out in the accreditation of 2022. The data was analyzed using Spearman's correlation coefficient, mean, and standard deviation using SPSS software (Ver Results: The findings of 25 centers affiliated to GUMS showed that the average score of patient safety culture in university medical centers was 65.47 with a standard deviation of 8.51, which was higher than the cutoff score of 50. The relationship between the accreditation rank and the safety score of medical centers were significant (r=-0.84, P<0.00). The relationship between the accreditation ranking and the level of patient safety culture was not significant (r=-0.02, P=0.91). Also, the relationship between the received safety score in accreditation and the level of patient safety culture in the medical centers was significant (r=-0.11,P=0.62) not

Discussion: The finding shows that based on the levels of patient safety culture in the national accreditation standards of hospitals (referenced version of the fifth round of national accreditation 2022) GUMS is at level four, which means preventive organizational culture. The relationship between the accreditation ranking and the safety score of the medical centers was significant, which is acceptable considering that patient safety is the most important component of the quality of health care and has a high weight in the evaluation of accreditation in terms of scoring. How well a hospital performs in terms of patient safety and the quality of clinical care provided is shaped by the hospital's culture of safety (9-11). In this study, the accreditation ranking and the safety score of the hospitals in the accreditation results was not significant with the patients a fety culture, which can explain the complexities of the accreditation results was not significant with the patients after the complexities of the complexities ofsafety construct of culture and attention the patient the need to pay dimensions of it. This issue doubles the importance of multiple comprehensive planning and policies with the participation of all stakeholders involved in patient safety Keywords: Accreditation, Patient Safety Culture, Guilan University of Medical Sciences

¹⁻Nursing Management department, Guilan University of Medical Sciences, Rasht, Iran

²⁻Social Determinants of Health Research Center (SDHRC), Guilan University of Medical Sciences, Rasht, Iran

Ecological Care: A Neglected Approach to Patient Safety

Javanak Mandana*¹, Javadi Nazila², Ramezannejad Parisa¹, Bagheri kodakani Masoomeh ¹

Background and aims: Ecological care involves the utilization of elements, such as noise, light, color, temperature, and comfort, to establish a safe patient environment. These factors affect the quality of care, patient safety, public health, and environmental conservation. Despite their significance, nurses often neglect ecological care, which may Therefore, compromise patient health. this study analyzed the .concept of 'ecological care' in nursing and its pivotal role in patient safety Method: We systematically searched health databases (PubMed, CINAHL, Scopus, ERIC, SID, Irandoc, ,and PsycINFO) using the keywords "ecological care," "ecological thinking," "ecological sensitivity" ecological awareness," "patient safety," and "nurses" or "health care providers" to identify" relevant literature on ecological care and patient safety. Walker and Avant's ,analysis method was used to identify descriptions, antecedents consequences, and empirical referents of the concept "ecological care" of in relation to patient safety multidimensional concept, ,Results: Ecological care, encompasses as a thinking attitude awarenesssensitivity, and ecological literacy. This entails the optimal utilization of environmental factors to provide safe care to patients and preserve ecological sustainability environmentally friendly ln through behaviors. this medication equipment falls. regard, and safety, patient and mitigation of hospital infections through waste management and separation are three primary areas of patient safety that are profoundly influenced by the ecosystem

Conclusion: The study's findings underscore the need to elucidate, endorse, and solidify ecological thinking in clinical nursing care, management, and education. Such an approach can potentially yield significant benefits, including, but not limited to, improving care quality, enhancing patient safety indicators, augmenting family satisfaction, optimizing hospital costs, and ultimately fostering ecological sustainability

¹⁻Nursing Management department, Guilan University of Medical Sciences, Rasht, Iran 2-Social Determinants of Health Research Center (SDHRC), Guilan University of Medical Sciences, Rasht, Iran



Education in Patient Safety Survey in the Fields of Anesthesiology, Operating Room Technology and Nursing in Kashan University of Medical Sciences

Sara Bahramnezhad¹, Ali Sadeghi Varzaghan ²*, Fakhrosadat Mirhosseini³ , Sedigheh Farzi⁴, Akram Yazdani ⁵ Introduction: Patient safety is a crucial component for evaluating the quality of healthcare services Every year, significant expenses result from compensating for patient safety failures and medical. errors. Therefore, ensuring and improving safe care for patients poses a challenging issue in healthcare systems. Many countries recognize patient safety education as essential in medical university curricula Anesthesiology, operating room technology, and nursing are significant fields, responsible for ensuring patient safety. Due to the lack of research on teaching methodology and content in this area, this study aims to assess the quality of patient safety education in the fields of anesthesiology, operating room technology, and nursing at Kashan University of Medical Sciences, 2023 Methodology: This study is a descriptive-analytical study that investigates the status of patient safety education among students in the fields of anesthesia, operating room technology, and nursing at Kashan University of Medical Sciences in 2023. The study utilizes the Health Professional Patient Safety Survey (H-PEPSS), a validated questionnaire, to examine the learning of specialized patient safety content. 310 students in this field were included in the study using the census method. The collected data were entered into SPSS version 22 software for descriptive (Mean, standard deviation, and mode) and ,analytical(independent T-test. Friedman Wallis) statistics using Mann-Whitney, Kruskal relevant indices and tests and Results: Out of the 310 participants in the study, 42.3% were men and the rest were women. The study included anesthesia students, operating room technology students, and nursing students, who made up 17.7%, 16.5%, and 65.8% of the participants, respectively The highest score in patient safety education was associated with the nursing field (with a mean of 0.73 and a standard deviation of 0.10), while the lowest score was related to the operating room technology field (with a mean of 0.71 and a standard deviation of 0.11). However, there was no significant .difference in the overall patient safety education scores among students in different academic fields Conclusion: The study findings indicate that patient safety education is lower than its ideal standard. Taking measures to enhance patient education by modifying the curriculum structure of educational programs towards patient-centered care, establishing appropriate clinical role models, and emphasizing increased interaction between students and patients can be effective in improving patients afetyeducation

Keywords: patient safety, patient safety education, perceived competence, anesthesiology, operating room technology, nursing

IMSc of Anesthesia Education, Department of Anesthesia, Paramedical faculty, Kerman university of medical science, Kerman, Iran 2MSc of Anesthesia Education, Department of Anesthesia, Paramedical faculty, Tabriz university of medical science, Tabriz, Iran 3Associated Professor, Department of Anesthesia, School of Para Medicine, Kashan University of Medical Sciences, Kashan, Iran 4Assistant Professor, Department of Adult health nursing, Faculty of Nursing and midwifery, Kashan University of Medical Sciences, Kashan, Iran 5Assistant Professor, Department of Biostatistics and Epidemiology, Faculty of Health, Kashan University of Medical Sciences, Kashan, Iran

Mapping the Future, The Critical Role of Teaching New Practices in Promoting Patient Safety and Medical Education

Ehsan Izadi

In an age defined by rapid technological advances, the field of medical education is undergoing a profound transformation. This article examines the central role of modern teach-,ing methods in redefining medical education and thus increasing patient safetyTraditionally medical education relied on lectures and hands—on experience in clinical settings. However, the article emphasizes that these methods are no longer sufficient to deal with the evolving challenges of healthcare. Instead, it highlights the emergence of modern teaching techniques that use technology to provide a more comprehensive and immersive learning experience for medical studentsThe key elements of this modern approach in medical education are 1—Interactive Learning Modules: These digital platforms provide multimedia—rich content that engagesstudents in complex medical scenarios and fosters a deeper understanding of patient safety concepts

- 2–Virtual Reality (VR) Simulation: VR technology allows students to practice surgical procedures, clinical practices, and decision–making in a realistic virtual hospital environment, reducing patient risks in the real world
- ,3–Artificial Intelligence (AI) as a Coach: AI–based coaches provide personalized guidance instant

feedback, and analysis of vast medical data sets, enhancing students' diagnostic and therapeutic skills In addition, the article emphasizes cultural transformation along with modern education, promoting interdisciplinary collaboration and patient—centered focus. It notes that modern educational methods have the potential to instill empathy, compassion, and effective communication skills in future healthcare professionals that are essential for patient ,safetyThe paper concludes by emphasizing the need to rethink assessment methods beyond traditional exams, to assess students' abilities to work in virtual teams, communicate effectively with AI instructors, and demonstrate empathy in simulated encounters with patientsIn short, modern educational methods are positioned as a compass to guide the future of medical education. They empower the next generation of healthcare professionals with advanced skills, nurtured through technology, interdisciplinary collaboration and a patient—centered focus, ultimately ensuring that patient safety remains at the forefront of healthcare

Enhancing patient safety competence in graduating nursing students through work readiness and professional development

Majid Purabdollah¹, Vahid Zamanzadeh²*, Akram Ghahramanian³, Leila Valizadeh⁴, Saeid Musavi ⁵, Mostafa Ghasempour ⁶ Background and Aim: Nursing interns are an important backup force for nursing professionals, so efforts to strengthen their patient safety competencies are a major priority. There is increasing evidence that more emphasis is being placed on improving and developing patient safety for undergraduate nursing teaching and learning. Therefore, this study was conducted with the aim of Enhancing patient safety competence in graduating nursing students through work readiness and professional development This qualitative investigation employed the summative content analysis approach and forms part of the findings from a nursing doctoral thesis conducted at Tabriz University of Medical Sciences. This scoping review followed the methodology recommended by the Joanna Briggs Institute, supported by the PAGER framework, and guided by the PRIS-,MA-ScR Checklist. We searched Scopus, MEDLINE (PubMed), Science Direct, CINAHL, Web of Science Google Scholar electronic databases for related studies from 1970 to 2022. Fourty three studies were included for synthesis. We used the content analysis described by Hsieh and Shannon (2005) identianalyze, and describe the content. This approach includes counting and comparing keywords and content, followed by the interpretation of the underlying meaning Results One of the main defining categories of graduating nursing students' competence was "Work readiness and professional development". Within this category, six distinct sub-categories emerged: , ""personal characteristics", "legality", "patient safety", "procedural skills", "preventative health services "mentoring" and Conclusion: It is essential that new graduates are able to practice safely and competently and to

Conclusion: It is essential that new graduates are able to practice safely and competently and to transfer their knowledge and skills from the academic setting into the clinical environment to achieve desired patient outcomes. The transition from nursing student to graduate remains problematic internationally with ,issues arising concerning graduates' patient competence. As a poorly understood area evidence from this study will inform curriculum development and transition programs internationally Keywords: Patient Safety, Nursing Students, Professional Practice, Professional Competence

 $1 Department \ of \ Medical \ Surgical \ Nursing, \ Faculty \ of \ Nursing \ and \ Midwifery, \ Tabriz \ University \ of \ Medical \ Sciences, \ Tabriz, \ Iran$

 $² Department \ of \ Medical \ Surgical \ Nursing, \ Professor \ in \ Nursing, \ Faculty \ of \ Nursing \ and \ Midwifery, \ Tabriz \ University \ of \ Medical \ Sciences, \ Tabriz, \ Iran \ Professor \ in \ Nursing, \ Nursing, \ Nursing, \ Nursing, \ Nursing, \ Nursing, \ Nursing$

³Department of Medical-Surgical Nursing, Associate Professor, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran

⁴ Department of Pediatric Nursing, School of Nursing and Midwifery, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran Control of Nursing and Midwifery, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran Control of Nursing and Midwifery, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran Control of Nursing and Midwifery, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran Control of Nursing and Midwifery, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran Control of Nursing and Midwifery, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran Control of Nursing and Midwifery, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran Control of Nursing Advanced Sciences, Tehran, Iran Control of Nursing

⁵Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, Assistant Professor of Biostatistics, School of Health, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences

⁶Department of Medical-Surgical Nursing, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran

^{*} Corresponding author:

Vahid Zamanzadeh, Department of Medical Surgical Nursing, Professor in Nursing, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran

Enhancing patient safety competence in graduating nursing students through work readiness and professional development

Majid Purabdollah¹, Vahid Zamanzadeh^{2*}, Akram Ghahramanian³, Leila Valizadeh⁴, Saeid Musavi ⁵, Mostafa Ghasempour ⁶

Background and Aim Nursing interns are an important backup force for nursing professionals, so efforts to strengthen their patients afety competencies are a major priority. There is increasing evidence that more emphasis is being placed on improving and developing patient safety for undergraduate nursing teaching and learning. Therefore, this study was conducted with the aim of Enhancing patient safety competence in graduating nursing students through work readiness and professional development This qualitative investigation employed the summative content analysis approach and forms part of the findings from a nursing doctoral thesis conducted at Tabriz University of Medical Sciences. This scoping review followed the methodology recommended by the Joanna Briggs Institute, supported by the PAGER framework, and guided by the PRISMA-ScR Checklist. We searched Scopus, MEDLINE (PubMed), Science Direct CINAHL, Web of Science, and Google Scholar electronic databases for related studies from 1970 to 2022. Fourty three studies were included for synthesis. We used the summative content analysis described by Hsieh and Shannon (2005) to identify, analyze, and describe the content. This approach includes counting and comparing keywords and content, followed by the interpretation of the underlying meaning Results One of the main defining categories of graduating nursing students' compe-: tence was "Work readiness and professional development". Within this category, six distinct , "sub-categories emerged: "personal characteristics", "legality", "patient safety", "procedural skills health services". "and "mentoring" preventative Conclusion: It is essential that new graduates are able to practice safely and competently and: to transfer their knowledge and skills from the academic setting into the clinical environment to achieve desired patient outcomes. The transition from nursing student to graduate remains problematic internationally with issues arising concerning graduates' patient competence. As a poorly understood area, evidence from this study will inform curriculum development and transition internationally programs

Keywords: Patient Safety, Nursing Students, Professional Practice, Professional Competence

1Department of Medical Surgical Nursing, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran
2Department of Medical Surgical Nursing, Professor in Nursing, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran
3Department of Medical—Surgical Nursing, Associate Professor, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran
4Department of Pediatric Nursing, School of Nursing and Midwifery, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran
5Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, Assistant Professor of Biostatistics, School of Health, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences
6Department of Medical—Surgical Nursing, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran

* Corresponding author:

Vahid Zamanzadeh, Department of Medical Surgical Nursing, Professor in Nursing, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran

The effectiveness of the training of learners to reduce the infection rate of the Episiotomy site in the first six months of 1402 in Taleghani Hospital, Tabriz

Hanieh Asgharian, Samira Bagheri, Mansour Rezaei

Episiotomy is the commonest surgical operation in midwifery performed in the second stage of labor to facilitate vaginal delivery. The prevalence of episiotomy in Iran is about 95.8%, which is more common than in developing countries. Episiotomy infection is uncommon. Its prevalence is reported as 0.1%. This infection can lead to dangerous complications and even maternal death. Due to the high prevalence of episiotomy infection in the Taleghani hospital in the spring of 1402, study was conducted with the aim of investigating infection control interventions with an emphasis on educational learners to reduce the rate of episiotomy infection Methods: In order to carry out this study, a training class was held on the requirements of compliance with infection control standards. including hand hygiene, and the use of disinfectant scrub solutions before any invasive procedure for all learners (interns, residents, and midwifery students) upon entering the center. During their stay at the center, they were continuously monitored and evaluated according to the checklist, and finally, at the end of the second trimester. the infection index οf the episiotomy site was extracted Results: During the summer of 1402, 9 training sessions were held for 34 interns, 21 residents, and 28 midwifery students. The rate of compliance with the infection control criteria was estimated at 82% the checklist. The rate of episiotomy infection in the second trimester was 1 case in 300 births (0.3%), (which was a significant decrease compared to the first trimester (8 cases in 299 births = 2.67% Conclusion: In educational hospitals, due to the active presence of learners in performing treatment addition continuous education of procedures. in to infection control standards. evaluation continuous monitoring and to ensure the implementation of protocols will play a very important role in reducing hospital infections Keywords: Infection, Episiotomy, Educational Learners

1clinical research development unit of taleghani hospital, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences 2Assistant professor in anesthesiology, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences 3Taleghani Hospital, Tabriz University of medical sciences

Ethical considerations of virtual reality in medical education: A review study

Reza Ataee Disfani^{1*}, Amin Babak Eslamieh ¹

Introduction: Virtual Reality (VR) technology has gained significant popularity in medical education due to its potential to enhance learning experiences and improve procedural skills. However, the ethical implications surrounding the use of VR in medical education remain underexplored. This review systematic aims to examine summarize the existing literature on the ethical aspects of VR in medical education ,Methods: A comprehensive literature search was conducted in electronic databases including PubMed, Scopus, and Google Scholar. The search terms used included "virtual reality" medical education," "ethics" and variations of these terms. The included studies were critically" relevant data appraised, and were Results: Therelevantstudies highlighted ethical considerations associated with the utilization of VR in medical education three main themes: into Informed education consent and privacy: VR experiences in medical involve of data. often the personal and sensitive patient En-LISE informed suring adequate consent. protecting patient privacy, and obtaining permission for data storage and sharing are essential ethical considerations in VR applications Realism and emotional impact: VR simulations can replicate intense and emotionally charged medical scenarios. The potential for emotionally distressing experiences raises concerns about the psychological well-being of learners or participants. Maintaining the balance between realistic scenarios and avoiding unnecessary emotional harm becomes an important ethical challenge Equality and accessibility: While VR has the potential to enhance medical education experiences, its high costs may limit access and create inequality among learners. Ensuring equitable access to VR technology and guaranteeing that VR-based learning resources do not exacerbate existing disparities is crucial This systematic review highlights the importance ethical concerns such as informed consent, privacy, emotional impact, and accessibility when implementing VR in medical education. Future research should focus on developing standardized guidelines uphold and protocols that VR medical ethical principles while maximizing the benefits of in education

Key words: virtual reality, medical education, ethics

1Student Research Committee, Sabzevar University of Medical Sciences, Sabzevar, Iran



Evaluation of patient safety culture in Taleghani Hospital in Tabriz in 1401

Mansour Rezaei, Asieh Gasempour-Nejati, Solmaz Ghanbari-Homaie, Hanieh Asgharian

Introduction: One of the principles of health care is to maintain patient safety. Assessing the existing safety culture in the hospital among employees is the first step in developing it. The present study has evaluated the dimensions of patient safety culture to identify the priority dimensions need intervention in Taleghani Hospital, Tabriz Methods The current descriptive cross-sectional study was conducted in Taleghani: Hospital in Tabriz in 1401 The research community included all nurses, midwives, and employees working in the radiology and laboratory departments. The inclusion criteria were to have at least six months of work experience and consent to participate in the study. Data collection was . "done using a standardized questionnaire, "Hospital Survey on Patient Safety Culture Survey According to the questionnaire guide, in examining the dimensions of obtaining an average score of at least 70, high safety culture, 50-70 medium safety culture, and below 50 weak safety culture considered Results: The results showed that the safety culture among the employees with: a score of 73.34 was estimated as high (level 4) and among the 12 dimensions that make the HSOPSC. two indicators of teamwork up within the hospital units and organizational learning - continuous improvement, respectively With an average score of 79.6% and 81.6%, they were in the row with the highest .percentage of positive answers regarding compliance with the principles of patient safety culture The lowest percentage related to was the non-punitive response the occurrence of of to an error ,Conclusion: Although Taleghani Hospital in Tabriz is at a high level in terms of safety culture to improve it even more,it is suggested. by giving safety issues, the hospital managers should support the employees in the management visits of patient safety, in case of complete and timely reports of errors Key words: Safety, Culture, Medical Error, Patient

1Assistant professor of anesthesiology, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences
2Assistant professor, Midwifery Department, Faculty of Nursing & Midwifery, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences.
3BC in midwifery, Taleghani hospital, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences
4MSc in midwifery, clinical Research development Center of Taleghani Hospital, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences.

The integration of patient safety culture and ecological care: A holistic approach towards enhancing quality, patient satisfaction, and environmental sustainability in healthcare

Hanieh Aziz karkan¹, Golshan Moghbeli², Mohammad Arshadi³, Mohammed Khajehgoodari ⁴

Amin Sirouspour Naghshi⁵, Mojgan Lotfi^{6*}

Background and Aim: Patient safety culture is defined as a set of individual and organizational values, attitudes, and behaviors that support patient safety within a healthcare organization. In order to improve the patient safety culture, ecological care is one of the new management approaches in the healthcare industry that can obviate the challenges related to both patient safety and the environment. Ecological care refers to the implementation of sustainable practices in the clinical setting, which aims to reduce the environmental impacts of care .activities as much as possible and promotes environmentally friendly care measures Considering the prominence of environmental issues in recent decades and the emphasis of society's policymakers on environmental sustainability, the aim of this review was to identify the outcomes of promoting a patient safety culture focused on an ecological care approach: Method: This review was conducted in five phases, including problem identification, literature search, data evaluation, data analysis, and presentation of results Databases (PubMed, CINAHL, Scopus, ERIC, SID, Irandoc, and PsycINFO) were searched with both Farsi and English keywords without considering the time period. Finally, after screening the articles based on the inclusion and exclusion criteria, 32 studies were selected for full review Results: According to the results, the aim of integrating patient safety culture and ecological care is to establish a healthcare system that not only focuses on patient safety but also considers the impact of healthcare practices on the environment and well-being of future generations. It should be mentioned that a patient safety culture based on ecological care is an overlooked aspect of holistic care, therefore clarifying the concept can enhance the quality of care, patient safety, and patient satisfaction. Moreover, it guarantees cost efficiency through reducing medical waste production, using eco-friendly products, infection control, energy conservation. water conservation

Conclusion:In conclusion, integrating these two aspects, strive healthcare organizations to increase the awareness and responsibility of healthcare providers while considering the impact on the environment. Also, designing a patient safety culture based on ecological care promotes sustainability, and improves the overall well–being of patients, staff, and the planet

1a)Ph.D. student, Department of Medical Surgical Nursing, Nursing and Midwifery Faculty, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran b) Student Research Committee. Tabriz University of Medical Sciences. Tabriz. Iran)

2Ph.D. student, Department of Medical Surgical Nursing, Nursing and Midwifery Faculty, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran

3Ph.D. Associated Professor, Department of Pediatrics Nursing, , Nursing and Midwifery Faculty, , Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran

4Ph.D. Assistant Professor of the Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Tabriz University of medical sciences, Tabriz, Iran

 $5BSN, Department\ of\ Neurology,\ Razi\ Educational\ Hospital,\ Tabriz\ University\ of\ Medical\ Sciences,\ Tabriz,\ Iran$

6Ph.D. Associated Professor, Department of Medical Surgical Nursing, Nursing and Midwifery Faculty, Sina Hospital, Tabriz University of Medical

Sciences, Tabriz, Iran



Identifying insufficient readiness of non-technical skills components among nursing students with unsafe clinical practice

, Mostafa Ghasempour1, Akram Ghahramanian2∗, Vahid Zamanzadeh3, Leila Valizadeh4, Laura A. Killam5

Majid Purabdollah6

Background and Aim: Besides the significant emphasis on clinical courses within nursing education, it is equally crucial to prioritize patient safety. Patient safety stands as a central aspect when evaluating medical education institutions. Clinical instructors find themselves in a dual role, requiring them to strike a balance between ensuring patients receive safe care while simultaneously creating a conducive and secure learning environment for nursing students. However, defining the precise boundaries of safe clinical practice poses challenges for several reasons. such as varying perspectives and interpretations of what constitutes unsafe practice and the presence of unclear policies for addressing individuals engaged in such practices. As a result, this study was conducted with the aim of investigating the characteristics of students displaying unsafe clinical practices Materials and Methods: This qualitative investigation employed the conventional content analysis approach and forms part of the findings from a nursing doctoral thesis conducted at Tabriz University of Medical Sciences. The research gathered data through purposive sampling, involving semi-structured interviews with 19 individuals serving as informants. These informants encompassed diverse group, including students faculty members, patient safety experts, and nursing managers. The analysis of the data occurred concurrently with the data collection process, facilitated by the use of MAXQDA software version

Results: one of the main defining categories of students with unsafe clinical practice was insufficient readiness of non-technical skills". Within this category, six distinct" subcategories emerged: "deficiencies in managing and prioritizing tasks", "lack of situational awareness", "challenges or delays in clinical decision-making", "impairments in teamwork and interprofessional collaboration", "deficits in interpersonal "communication skills" and "failure to report significant information and concerns to others Conclusion: Identifying the primary elements of insufficient readiness non-technical skills in students exhibiting unsafe clinical practices serves a dual purpose. ",Firstly, it contributes to a clearer understanding of what constitutes an "unsafe student aiding in the early identification of individuals demonstrating unsafe behaviors who require ع additional support. Secondly, this understanding assists clinical educators in addressing students' learning requirements more effectively and, in turn, enhances patient safety measures Keywords: Patient Safety, Non-Technical Skills, Nursing Students, Qualitative Study

IDepartment of Medical—Surgical Nursing, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran

2Department of Medical—Surgical Nursing, Associate Professor, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran

3Department of Medical—Surgical Nursing, School of Nursing and Midwifery, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

4Department of Pediatric Nursing, School of Nursing and Midwifery, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

5School of Health Sciences, Nursing, and Emergency Services, Cambrian College, Sudbury, ON, Canada

6Department of Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Khoy University of Medical Sciences, Khoy, Iran

Intensive care unit nurses' futile care perception in COVID-19 patients and its relationship with nursing performance

Parvin Rahmani*¹, Fatemeh Molaei Tavani¹, Zahra Sheikhalipour², Omid Zadi akhuleh ³

Abstract: Background and Aim: Futile care is a set of actions with no reasonable chance of benefiting critically ill patients, which may place an unbearable strain on nurses in intensive care units (ICUs), thereby affecting patient safety. Therefore. present study was conducted with the aim of Evaluation of intensive care unit nurses' futile care perception in COVID-19 patients and its relationship with nursing performance Materials and methods: This descriptive-cross-sectional study was conducted on 251 nurses working in COVID-19 ICUs at teaching hospitals of Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Iran, in 2021. The nurses were recruited with the stratified random sampling method by considering inclusion and exclusion criteria. The data collection tools included questionnaires for demographic information, futile care resilience assessment, and turnover intention. Collected data were analyzed using SPSS v26 software, Results: A high average level (64.78 ± 9.98) of futile care perception was found in the studied nurses, and their average levels of turnover intention (36.4 ± 5.1) and resilience (65.5 ± 14.1) were evaluated at a moderate level. A significant and inverse relationship was observed between futile care perception and resilience (P = 0.047, rs = -0.077). There was a significant and positive relationship between futile care perception and turnover intention (P = 0.026, rs = 0.151). The resilience and turnover intention variables were correlated inversely and significantly (rs = -0.158, P = 0.014)

Conclusion: According to the results, the adoption of necessary strategies and policies by managers can guide the path of nursing care from useless care to useful care and provide patient safety as an indisputable right of every individual. Considering significant relationship between resilience the intention leave is and to the service, it suggested to teach strategies to increase resilience in the training program of nurses Keywords: futile care, desertion, resilience, patient safety, COVID-19

²Medical and Surgical Nursing Department, Nursing and Midwifery Faculty, Tabriz University of Medical Science, Tabriz, Iran
3Department of Medical—Surgical Nursing & Operating Room, Nursing and Midwifery Faculty, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran



¹MSc of nursing, Instructor, Department of Medical–Surgical Nursing, School of Nursing and Midwifery, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran

دومین کنگره بین المللی مجازی ایمنی بیمار و آموزش پزشکی ۲۹ مهر لغایت ۳ آبان ۱٤۰۲

Investigating the causes of non-reporting of medical errors from the point of view of the staff of the clinical and paraclinical departments of the Taleghani Hospital in Tabriz in 1401

Mansour Rezaei, Asieh Gasempour–Nejati, Solmaz Ghanbari–Homaie

Introduction: Medical errors are one of the most important challenges for society and healthcare providers. Reducing medical errors leads to maintaining and improving patient safety (one of the most important indicators of the quality of care provided). Disclosure of the occurred errors is one of the basic solutions to maintain and improve patient safety; however, the disclosure of these cases by health professionals is much lower than the actual number. The aim of this study was to investigate the reasons for non-reporting of medical errors from the perspective of health professionals in Taleghani Hospital, Tabriz Methods: The present study was a descriptive cross-sectional study. The sample was drawn among the supervisors and staff of clinical and paraclinical departments of Taleghani Hospital in Tabriz, Iran. The instrument used to collect data was the Error Reporting Questionnaire with four domains: legal factors, organizational culture, organizational regulations, and financial resources. Inclusion criteria included: supervisors, clinical and paraclinical department staff in rotating shifts with at least 6 months of work Data SPSS-20 software experience. were analyzed Results: According to the results of 115 completed questionnaires, the organizational culture factor was the main reason for not reporting errors. High workload (38.3%) in the organizational culture dimension. fear of reprimand (26.1%) the legal dimension, creation of additional work for in individuals (15.7%), and the view that error reporting is unimportant and useless (7%) in the legal dimension were the most common for reporting reasons not errors Conclusion: In the present study, high workload was one of the main factors that influenced error reporting Consequently, matching human resources workload play important increasing reporting role in error and facilitating error reporting Keywords: Medical error, reporting, clinical and paraclinical staff

Promoting detection and reporting of adverse drug reactions at Sina hospital in Tabriz, Iran: A best practice implementation project

Neda Kabiri¹, Sakineh Hajebrahimi¹, Fatemeh Molaei Tavani², Parvin Rahmani², Amin Talebpour ¹

Introduction: (ADR) An adverse drug reaction is major а global health issue, causing a high number of deaths worldwide. The knowledge of ADR reporting in Iran as well as many other developing countries is not substantial Objective: The aim of this evidence implementation project was to evaluate the current practice and implement the best practice related to detection and reporting of ADR at the Sina hospital affiliated with Tabriz University of Medical Science, Tabriz, Iran Methods: A clinical audit was undertaken using the JBI Practical Application of Clinical Evidence System (JBI PACES) tool. Seven audit criteria representing the best practice recommendations for detection and reporting of ADR were used. A baseline audit was conducted, followed by the implementation of multiple strategies. The project was finalized with a follow-up audit to evaluate changes in the practice Results: The compliance rate of all the criteria improved, including "the compliance degree of obtaining full medical history at admission" (from 70% to 87%), "documentation of the following information for adverse drug reactions" (from 39% to 70%), "initial checking of patient's drug allergy status" (from 70% to 78%), "using multifaceted strategies to promote (ADR reporting" (from 48% to 74%), "training of healthcare professionals" (from 61% to 87% accessibility system" (achieved from 70% of reporting "accuracy ADR reporting" 87% 91% 83%), and in from to Conclusion: Results of the audit process indicated an improvement in ADR reporting. It can be concluded that educational tools and activities, such as pamphlets, workshops and conferences can facilitate the implementation of evidence in practice Keywords: best practice, clinical audit, evidence-based practice, adverse drug reaction

IResearch Center for Evidence–based Medicine, Iranian EBM Centre: A JBI Centre of Excellence, Faculty of Medicin Tabriz University of Medical Sciences

2Sina education and treatment center, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences

Evaluation of satisfaction in undergraduate medical students of Tabriz University of Medical Sciences about virtual education

Maryam Amoozadeh 1, Maryam Zaare2, Ali banagozar3, Saiedeh Ghaffarifar4

Medical education was affected after the COVID19 pandemic and the need to stop face-to-face classes. The use of virtual education in this era has been used as a way to continue academic activities. The items examined in this research include the satisfaction of medical trainees with virtual training in Tabriz University of Medical Sciences during the outbreak of the Corona virus and the desire to continue virtual training, and the advantages and problems related to each of the virtual training methods. In this study, a descriptive cross-sectional .method was used to investigate the satisfaction of students with virtual education An electronic questionnaire was designed with multiple choice and open-ended questions. The validity and reliability of the questionnaire was evaluated using a questionnaire filled by experts in the field of medical education, Impact Score = 4.78, Content Validity Ratio (CVR = 0.91) and Content Validity Index (CVI=0.99). The reliability of the questionnaire was also checked with Cronbach's alpha 0.83 and test-retest by filling in the questionnaires by a random sample group of students on two occasions and comparing the results. Then the data was collected using the filled 197 students using SPSS.The questionnaire by and analyzed findings showed the that majority of considered students the less time spent as an of virtual education(69.5%) advantage and in order of frequency, the most common problems of virtual education are less possibility to ask problems (79.7%), less obligation of students to use virtual education (75%), lower attractiveness of virtual education (66.5%) and less power of transfer of information than face-to-face training (63%). The majority of students (66%) have preferred holding virtual classes along with face-to-face trainings. Among the types of virtual education methods, students had the highest level of satisfaction with online classes, offline voiced content (such as voiced PowerPoint). face-to-face recorded offline. classes and professors' uploaded audio, respectively

Itabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran

 ${\tt 2Department\ of\ Medical\ Education\ Medical\ faculty\ ,\ tabriz\ University\ of\ Medical\ Sciences,\ Tabriz,\ Iran}$

3tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran

4Department of Medical Education Medical faculty, tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran

Comparative efficacy of combined oral contraceptive capsules and vitamin D-combined oral contraceptive capsules on ovulatory dysfunction: A randomized clinical trial

Mahdis Godarzvand Chegini 1, Khadije Hajizadeh 2, Azizeh Farshbaf-Khalili *3

Fatemeh Lalooha 4, Mahnaz Shahnazi *2

Background: Food intake and metabolism might play central roles in causing and treating menstrual disorders. Vitamin D may lead to the improvement of folliculogenesis through anti-Mullerian hormone (AMH). This study aimed to compare the effect of vitamin D intake with that of the combined oral contraceptive (COC) capsules on ovulatory

Methods: This study was conducted on 60 eligible women referred to Kowsar Qazvin Hospital with a complaint of abnormal uterine bleeding (AUB). They had a history of excessive, long, and irregular bleeding. The participants in the control and intervention groups received 1, oral LD capsule and a combination of vitamin D and LD capsules on a daily basis for 3 months respectively. The menstrual bleeding volume, the number of menstrual days, and the menstrual cycle length were evaluated before, during, and after the intervention The Mann–Whitney U test, Friedman test, independent t test, and Cochran Q test were used in SPSS version 24 for data analysis. P values less than 0.05 were considered statistically significant

Results: The menstrual bleeding intensity decreased significantly in the intervention group vitamin D–LD capsule (P = 0.001) Over time, both intervention and control groups showed a significant improvement in the number of menstrual days and menstrual cycle length, resulting in a more normal menstrual cycle. However, these 2 parameters remained more natural in the intervention group, a finding which did not indicate any significant differences Conclusion: Vitamin D can be used along with LD capsules as a supplementary treatment to lessen menstrual bleeding intensity

1Department of Midwifery, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Qazvin University of Medical sciences, Qazvin, Iran
2Department of Midwifery, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran
3Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation Research Centre, Aging Research Institute, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran
4Obstetrics and Gynecology Department, School of Medicine, Kosar Teaching Hospital, Qazvin University of Medical Sciences, Qazvin, Iran

* Correspondence: Azizeh Farshbaf–Khalili. Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation Research Centre, Aging Research Institute, Tabriz
University of Medical

Sciences, Tabriz, Iran. Tel: +989144023216; Email: farshbafa@tbzmed.ac.ir

Mahnaz Shahnazi. Department of Midwifery, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran



work engagement of nurses working in the emergency wards of medical education centers in Tabriz

Ahmad Asrari Basmenj ¹, Reza Shabanloei ², Hadi Hassankhani ³

Background: Food intake and metabolism might play central roles in causing and treating menstrual disorders. Vitamin D may lead to the improvement of folliculogenesis through anti-Mullerian hormone (AMH). This study aimed to compare the effect of vitamin D intake with that of the combined oral contraceptive (COC) capsules on ovulatory

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1Master's student. Department of Medical-Surgical Nursing. Nursing and Midwifery Faculty. Tabriz University of medical Sciences Tabriz. Iran

2Assistant professor. Department of Medical-Surgical Nursing.Nursing and Midwifery Faculty.Tabriz University of medical Sciences. Tabriz, Iran

(Corresponding Author)

3Professor. Department of Medical-Surgical Nursing. Nursing and Midwifery Faculty. Tabriz University of medical Sciences. Tabriz, Iran

Investigation Faculty Views on the Iranian National Medical Science Olympiad: A Qualitative Study

Zahra Sheikhalipour¹, Leila Vahedi², Amin Khameneh³

Objective: Regarding to the status of medical science Olympiads in medical science pedagogy, the views of beneficiaries are needed to be examined on them, in particular, faculty members who are the most interested group in the given issue. As such, the purpose of this study is the evaluation of views of the faculty members on the mission and performance of medical science Olympiads in Iran

Methods: The data for this qualitative study were collected through semi-structured interviews and then were analyzed using the content-analysis method. Finally, 95 members of faculty board were selected from universities of medical sciences in Iran and data collection continued till data .saturation

Results: Four themes including: points of strength in Olympiads, points of weakness in

Olympiads, attitudes of faculty members to Olympiads, and suggestions for better performance of the Olympiads were extracted. The points of strength consisted of: mission, the performing procedures, and the scientific level of the competitions. The points of weakness

included: mission, the performing procedures and the scientific level of the competitions. Most of the participants (79%) had positive attitude toward the Olympiads. Participants presented 8 strategies in order to manage the competitions better

Conclusion: It necessary to do more researches to identify the related problems and to use the required. Applying instructor's points and views on the strengths, weakness, and suggestions can be efficient in policy making, designing and performing medical Olympiads

Keywords: Views, Strength, Weakness, Suggestions, Scientific Olympiad

IMedical and surgical Department, Tabriz university of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran Email:sheikhalipourz@gmail.com

2Road Traffic Injury Research Center, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran. Email: vahedi.l49@gmail.com 3Student Research Commitee, Tabriz University Of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran. Email: aminkhamene77@gmail.com



The influencing Talented Student Office in Encouraging Participation in Scientific Olympiads among Medical Science Students

Amin Khameneh ¹, Zahra Sheikhalipour ², Leila Vahedi ³

Introduction: Scientific Olympiads and the Talented Student Office (TSO) are two strategies for the identification and training of gifted and talented medical science students. The aim of the present study is to identify students' viewpoints about the facilities and privileges of the TSO in stimulating them to participate in the Medical Science Olympiad Methods: This study was a cross-sectional descriptive study and all participating in the 4th and 5th National Medical Science Olympiad in Iran from 2011 to 21012 were selected using the census method. The validity of a researcher—made questionnaire was confirmed by experts. The content validity index (CVI) was 0.95. Reliability was evaluated using Cronbach's alpha (x=0.8) and the test-retest method (ICC=0.85). Descriptive statistics including frequency, percent, mean and standard deviation were calculated by SPSS 21 Results: In total, 261 students responded to the questionnaires. About 36% of participants in this study had low or very low familiarity with regulations of the TSO. Continuing education to higher levels and being recruited as a faculty member were the most motivational factors .(for participation and the least was the permission to select more courses (up to 27 units Conclusion: Continuing education to higher levels and recruitment as faculty member were two important factors for participating the National Medical Science Olympiad. Therefore, personnel in the TSO and related managers should prompt medical students to these centers by highlighting the facilities Keywords: Gifted Student, Olympiad, Medical Sciences Students, Facilities

IResearch Center for Evidence–Based Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Tabriz
University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran. Email: aminkhamene77@gmail.com
2Medical and surgical Department, Tabriz university of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran. Email: sheikhalipourz@gmail.com
3Road Traffic Injury Research Center, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran. Email: vahedi.l49@gmail.com

Patient safety competence in nurses and its relationship with missed nursing care

Fatemeh Molaei Tavani¹, Parvin Rahmani², Zahra Sheikhalipour³, Omid Zadi akhuleh^{*4}

Introduction: Patient safety is one of the main components of care quality in the health system. Assessing the competence of nurses is not only important to ensure the safety of care, but it is also very important in identifying the areas that need improvement and determining the educational needs of nurses. The occurrence of missed care as a common threat to the quality of care and patient safety leads to many side effects for the health of patients The present study conducted with the aim of was investigating relationship between patient safety competence in nurses and missed nursing care Methods: This descriptive correlational study was conducted in Tabriz University of Medical Sciences hospitals in 2023. In this research, 200 nurses were included in the study by stratified random sampling. Data collection tools were demographic questionnaire, missed nursing care questionnaire and patient safety competency questionnaire. After collecting the data, they were .analyzed using SPSS version 26 software

Findings: The total mean (standard deviation) of missed nursing care was 36.15 (9.5) (score range: 24 to 96) and the total mean score of nurses' competence regarding patient safety was also 138.7 (17.74) (score range: 41 to 205). The findings of the present study showed that the competence of nurses regarding patient safety is in a moderate level and has a significant inverse relationship with the incidence of missed nursing care

(P<0.001)

Conclusion: Based on the results and the significant relationship between patient safety competence and missed nursing care, it seems that in order to improve the quality of nursing care, the use of individual and organizational interventions to increase patient safety competence in different dimensions among nurses and reducing missed nursing care is essentialKeywords: patient safety, missed care, nurses, patient safety competency

³Medical and Surgical Nursing Department, Nursing and Midwifery Faculty, Tabriz University of Medical Science, Tabriz, Iran, 4Department of Medical–Surgical Nursing & Operating Room, Nursing and Midwifery Faculty, Tabriz



IMSc of nursing, Instructor, Department of Medical–Surgical Nursing, School of Nursing and Midwifery, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz. Iran

²MSc of nursing, Instructor, Department of Medical–Surgical Nursing, School of Nursing and Midwifery, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, .Tabriz, Iran

دومین کنگره بین المللی مجازی ایمنی بیمار و آموزش پزشکی ۲۹ مهر لغایت ۳ آبان ۱٤۰۲

New Technologies and Patient Safety: A Systematic Review of the Impact of Electronic Health Records, Telemedicine, and Artificial Intelligence on Medical Education

Mohammad Gholipour ¹, Faranak Jabbarzadeh Tabrizi ², Abbas Dadashzadeh ³, Samaneh Alizadeh ⁴

Background: The rapid development of technology has significantly impacted the healthcare industry, with new technologies such as electronic health records (EHRs), telemedicine, and artificial intelligence (AI) transforming the way that healthcare is provided. While these technologies have the potential to improve patient outcomes. also introduce new risks to patient safety. The aim of this systematic review is to evaluate the current evidence on how new technology affects patient safety and medical education س Methods: To conduct this systematic review, a comprehensive literature search was conducted in the PubMed, Embase, and Cochrane Library databases to identify relevant studies published between 2010 and 2021. The search terms included "patient safety," "medical education," "technology," "telemedicine," "electronic health records," "artificial intelligence," and related terms. Two independent reviewers screened the titles and abstracts of the identified studies for eligibility, and full-text articles were retrieved for studies that met the inclusion criteria. The reviewers then independently assessed the quality of the studies using the Cochrane Risk .Results: A total of 65 studies met the inclusion criteria and were included in this review Electronic health records (EHRs) have become a ubiquitous technology in healthcare, and the studies included in this review reported both positive and negative impacts of EHRs on patient safety and medical education. EHRs were found to improve documentation and communication among healthcare providers, but they also introduced new risks to patient safety, such as medication errors and incorrect documentation. Telemedicine has become increasingly popular in recent years, particularly in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic Telemedicine was found to improve access to care and reduce hospital readmissions, but it also introduced new risks to patient safety, such as misdiagnosis and incorrect treatment. (AI) has the potential to revolutionize healthcare, but its impact on patient safety and medical education is not yet well understood. AI was found to improve diagnostic accuracy and reduce medical errors, but it also introduced new risks to patient safety, such as bias and lack of .transparency

Conclusion: New technologies have the potential to improve patient safety and medical ,education, but they also introduce new risks that must be carefully managed. EHRs telemedicine, andartificial intelligence all have the potential to improve patient outcomes, but they require significant changes to medical education to ensure that healthcare providers are properly trained to use them effectively and safely Keywords: Patient Safety, Telemedicine, Technology, Artificial Intelligence, Medical Education

¹Student Research Committee, Department of Medical – Surgical Nursing, Faculty of Nursing & Midwifery, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran

²Associate professor, Department of Medical Surgical Nursing, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran

³Assistant Professor, Department of Medical Surgical Nursing, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran

⁴Ph.D., Department of Medical—Surgical Nursing, Student Research Committee, Faculty of Nursing & Midwifery, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran

patient safety culture

Ali abbaszadeh*1, narges seidi 2

Introduction: Patient safety is an important issue in healthcare systems, and in the meantime, patient safety culture is known as one of the important factors for improving patient safety in hospitals

Purpose: The purpose of this study was to investigate the status of patient safety culture from the perspective of the staff of Bent Al-Hadi Hospital in Bojnord Method: This study was a cross-sectional descriptive study. The research population included the personnel working in Bint ب Al-Hadi Hospital in Bojnord in 1401 and a total of 276 people participated The data was collected using the Patient Safety Culture Questionnaire (HSOPSC) in 2 periods of 6 months, the first and second year, and statistical analysis was performed using spss software version 22 Results: Most of the participants in the study had a job as a nurse, rotating shifts, had 1–10 years of work experience in a hospital and graduated from a national university. The average score of the patient's safety status was 140.3 and it indicates the level of good safety culture. The highest score related to the dimension "expectations and management measures for patient safety" (average in the first 6 months 15.04±0.22 and in the second 6 months 14.78±0.22) and the lowest score related to the dimension "non-punitive response in before the error event" (the average in the first 6 months was 7.23±0.20 and in the second 6 months it was 7.44±0.20) Discussion and conclusion: Although it was shown in this study that the level of safety culture is at a good level, however, the "non-punitive response to error event" dimension needs corrective measures. Therefore, promoting the safety culture in the country's hospitals should be one of the basic priorities of the management programs, and it seems necessary to adopt safety and non-punitive culture policies, support employees and implement effective training programs in hospitals Keywords: culture, safety, patient

1Master in Critical Care Nursing, North Khorasan University of Medical Sciences, Bojnurd, Iran 2Master in Critical Care Nursing, Bentolhoda Hospital, North Khorasan University of Medical Sciences, Bojnurd, Iran



A Survey on the Effects of Patient Safety Training Programs Based on SBAR and FMEA

Techniques on the Level of Self-Efficacy and Observance of Patient Safety Culture in Iran

Hospital, Shiraz in 2022–2023

Mohammad Hassan Ghasemi Abarghouie

Background and Objective: Patient safety and medical personnel self-efficacy are among the main factors involved in providing quality health services. Moreover, safety culture in an .organization is considered one of the most critical factors regarding patients' safety Therefore, the present study aimed to determine the effects of patient safety programs based on Situation, Background, Assessment, Recommendation (SBAR) and Failure Model Effects Analysis (FMEA) techniques on self-efficacy and patient safety culture in Iran Hospital of Shiraz in 2022–2023. Materials and Methods: This two-stage quasi-experimental study was conducted in 2022-2033. Considering inclusion criteria, the present study included 80 nurses working in Iran Hospital. The participants were divided into groups of SBAR (40participants) **FMEA** (40 and participants). All the data were collected using Hospital Survey Patient Safety Culture questionnaire and Sherer General Self-Efficacy Scale. Then, the collected data were analyzed using SPSS 13, Fisher's exact test, paired t-test, and independent t-test with a significant level of P < 0.05 Results: The mean score of total patient safety culture between the two groups was insignificant before the intervention (P = 0.58). However, it was more significant in the FMEA group than the SBAR group after the intervention (P<0/05). In addition, the mean self-efficacy score between the two groups was insignificant before the intervention (P = 0.80). However, after the intervention, the mean score of the FMEA group was significantly higher than the SBAR group (P < 0.05). Discussion & Conclusion: According to the findings of this study, there is a meaningful relationship between patient safety training programs based on SBAR and FMEA techniques on patient safety and self-efficacy of nurses; however, FMEA training has more positive effects on self-efficacy and patient safety compared to other techniques. As a result, these techniques, along with other plans, are recommended to authorities in order to help improve patient safety Keywords: FMEA technique, patient safety culture, SBAR technique, selfefficacy

Genetic and Environmental adventures research center, School of Abarkouh Paramedicine, Shahid sadoughi University of Medical Science, Yazd, Iran

(Patient safety in point-of-care testing (POCT

Tohid Kazemi

Progressions in manufacturing testing requirements outside laboratory settings, so-called point of-care testing (POCT), have led to some advantages, including rapid turnaround time (TAT) and testing beside the patient with the least duration. POCTs could initially be classified according to the presence or absence of instruments and as qualitative or quantitative. Clinical immunology, biochemical, hematology, and microbiology test could be done by different POCT technologies. However, POCT shows some disadvantages in terms of the precision

.sensitivity, reproducibility, accuracy, and specificity of the obtained results Accordingly, some POCTs have been designed for screening diseases, and they cannot be employed for diagnosis. Additionally, testing is done by the patient, the patient's relatives, or some other inexperienced and untrained person. Therefore, some other concerns will arise about the patient's safety, the standard POCT protocol, the maintenance and storage of the POCT device, and the pre-analytical requirements for sampling. Sample rejection criteria, including hemolysis, lipemic and icterus will also be ignored. On the other hand, reference intervals for standard laboratory tests and POCTs are not identical, and monitoring the patient will be problematic. Core laboratory standards, for example, direct incorporation of patient's results into the laboratory information system (LIS) or hospital information system (HIS), could not be fulfilled by POCTs, and manually entering test results would lead to some errors and could be time-consuming.In conclusion, as POCTs show some disadvantages, national governmental or official guidelines and supervision for POCT users, as well as rules and regulations for any problems in performing and interpreting POCT are needed

 $Imam\ Reza\ hospital,\ Tabriz\ University\ of\ medical\ Sciences,\ Tabriz,\ Iran$



Patient safety in vulnerable groups; Mental patients

Mohammad Rezvani 1

Abstract: Health is the most important human capital, and the right to human health is considered one of the essential human rights in international and humanitarian documents. From the point of view of the international human rights system, the realization of this right depends on the governments

respecting this basic principle by resorting to the realization of medical, legal and support facilities to regain health and at least reduce the of the disease. Due to the lack of mental hospitals in the country and the practically non-existence of private centers for mental patients and the conversion of government centers into places of care, the medical community is involved in many problems in this field. Since mental patients constitute a significant group of the statistical population of patients and the main reason is the lack of discernment of during the relapse the disease, the investigation of various aspects of protection from various aspects including harm to oneself, others, escape destruction and ... it gives itself an important universality, and therefore this is an important question that to what extent does the legal system of the Islamic Republic of Iran, as a permanent subject of international human rights, support the security of the patient and related people? Patient safety does not only refer to the provision of medical care for mental patients, but from the moment a person is diagnosed with a disease to the moment of absolute recovery, it includes all aspects of an individual's social life in terms of physical, social, and financial security. examines the safety of patients, especially mental patients, due to the lack of complete reasoning and discrimination, which should be considered, firstly, to what extent is the responsibility of patients for injuries caused to themselves or others, and secondly, the internal law of the Islamic Republic of injured persons, including How does it support the treatment staff, family, etc. and thirdly, what .tools and strategies are there to minimize these injuries and increase the safety of patients Therefore, in this direction, the basic rights and human status of patients should not be denied and patient safety should be placed on the agenda as a policy and the highest goal, and this important thing cannot be achieved unless the threat factors are fully understood and various construction mechanisms are predicted, legal and therapeutic

Keywords: Mental patients, Patient Safety, Human rights, Human position

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Problem-based learning and medical education: A systematic review Reza Ataee Disfani 1*, Amin Babak Eslamieh 1

Introduction: Medical education is constantly evolving, with educators seeking innovative .approaches to enhance student learning and the attainment of desired competencies Problem-Based Learning (PBL) is a widely adopted educational approach in medical schools worldwide. This systematic review aims to assess the outcomes of PBL in medical education including its impact on knowledge acquisition, skills development, and overall student satisfaction clinical Methods: A comprehensive search of electronic databases, including PubMed, Google Scholar and Web of Science, was conducted. Studies evaluating the effectiveness of PBL in medical education were included. Two independent reviewers screened articles based predefined inclusion and exclusion the on criteria Results: The findings indicate that PBL positively influences knowledge acquisition compared to traditional didactic methods. Additionally, students exposed to PBL demonstrated enhanced clinical reasoning and problem-solving skills. Furthermore, PBL was associated with increased student engagement, improved teamwork, and higher levels of self-directed learning. However, the impact on standardized test scores varied across studies. Student satisfaction with PBL was generally high, with many students perceiving it as a valuable educational experience Conclusion: Problem-Based Learning is an effective approach in medical education, leading to improved knowledge acquisition, clinical skills development, and overall student satisfaction. Although the impact on standardized test scores may vary, the benefits of PBL in fostering critical thinking, teamwork, and self-directed learning are evident. Medical educators should consider implementing PBL as an integral part of the curriculum to enhance the educational experience and better prepare future healthcare professionals. Further research is needed to explore the long-term effects of PBL and its adaptability to different medical disciplines Key words: Problem-based learning, Medical education, Medical student

A Hermeneutic Phenomenological Study Exploring Psychological Adaptation to a Transplanted Organ

Zahra Sheikhalipour¹, Vahid Zamanzadeh², Leila Vahedi³

Background: While organ transplantation is a common surgical procedure worldwide, it is yet well-examined how the recipients of newly-transplanted organs adapt and accept a new organ from another body. Adaptation and acceptance of a vital organ from another person is a complex phenomenon, and medical staff needs to delve into this issue to provide appropriate care. The present study aimed to explore the transplant recipients' experiences of adaptation to the transplanted organ

Methods: A qualitative research design with a hermeneutic phenomenological approach was adopted in this study. In-depth unstructured interviews were conducted by one of the authors (Z. S.) in different locations across Iran. The purposive sampling method was used to select 20 transplant recipients (n = 4 kidney (transplantation;n=10hearttransplantation;n=4livertransplantations;andn=2bloodtransfusion Results: The constitutive pattern emerged from the data was 'Psychological adaptation to transplanted organ', with three themes (namely 'Alien organ,' 'Ensure of being the patch of togetherness,' and 'Durability of new organ in body') and several sub-themes

Conclusions: According to the organ recipients' experiences, it takes time for the recipients to accept another person's organ as their own. The transplant team members need to openly and proactively discuss the many psychological and spiritual issues to which the newly transplanted organ recipients are exposed to facilitate the adaptation and acceptance of the new organs

Keywords: Adaptation, Hermeneutic, Organ Transplantation, Phenomenology, Psychology

1Medical and surgical Department, Tabriz university of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran. Email:sheikhalipourz@gmail.com 2Professor, Medicl and Surgical Nursing Department, Nursing and Midvifery Faculty, Shahid Beheshti university of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran 3Road Traffic Injury Research Center, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran. Email: vahedi.l49@gmail.com

Study on the causal analysis of the factors affecting the occurrence of asphyxia in the hospital of Taleghani between 1396 and 1402

Zahra Sheikhalipour 1, Vahid Zamanzadeh 2, Leila Vahedi 3

Introduction: Root cause analysis (RCA) is a systematic process to study the causes of adverse events Adverse events are common due to individual errors and system weaknesses in hospitals. The purpose of this study was to examine RCA reports to determine the frequency and causes of asphyxia in infants at Taleghani Hospital

Methods: This study was a retrospective descriptive study in which all RCA reports related to asphyxia from 1396 to the end of the first six months of 1402 were reviewed and th frequency of occurrence and attributed causes were extracted. Descriptive statistics were used to determine the frequency of factors responsible for the occurrence of each adverse event Results: Of the 2680 staff– reported errors, 53 cases were never–event errors, of which most statistics related to moderate and severe neonatal asphyxia, 22 cases (41.50%). When these 22 cases were examined, the most important factors were attributed to causes related to service (59.09%) and factors related to training (31.81%). Regarding the causes related to service and training, ignoring guidelines, inadequate supervision, and lack of communication skills were among the most important factors for the occurrence of the asphyxia studied

,Conclusion: In developed countries, the rate of asphyxia is 1 to 3 cases per 1000 live births although the number of asphyxia cases (22 cases in 28571 live births during the study) was lower (0.07%) in this center. Because asphyxia is not expected to occur in the center, it is suggested that the EDU of the center develop coherent training protocols and communication guidelines, monitor the implementation of evidence–based intervention programs, and share RCA results among physicians, clinical staff and learners to learn from mistakes Key words: RCA, asphyxia, Medical error

1Medical and surgical Department, Tabriz university of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran. Email:sheikhalipourz@gmail.com
2Professor, Medicl and Surgical Nursing Department, Nursing and Midvifery Faculty, Shahid Beheshti university of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran
3Road Traffic Injury Research Center, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran. Email: vahedi.l49@gmail.com



The role of telemedicine in promoting patient safety

Sanam Mokaram, Azad Rahmani*

Introduction: Patient safety is a serious concern for public health around the world. Tens of millions of patients around the world are victims of unsafe medical procedures. This problem imposes a great financial burden on countries (1–4). The reason for medical errors is complex (5–8). One of the ways to increase patient safety and prevent errors is to use telemedicine technology (9, 10). This technology can be effective in improving patient safety by providing remote management and monitoring (11, 12)

Method: This research examines the role of telemedicine in patient safety. We searched Elsevier, PubMed, Science Direct, Scopus, Google Scholar, Web of Science, Magiran, SID, and Elmnet databases with English and Persian keywords such as patient safety, Telemedicine, eHealth, among the articles published between 2013 and 2023. 17 articles were found in the initial search; after the initial screening by examining the title, 15 articles were included in the secondary screening by examining the abstracts of the articles; and finally, 8 studies were included in the review with access to the full text

Findings: The results of the studies showed that telemedicine technology has a positive effect on increasing the safety of patients, and its valuable role became more apparent during the outbreak of the COVID pandemic. All studies confirmed the positive effect of this technology in reducing the occurrence of medical errors, and some even showed that it can improve the quality of services provided along with face—to—face care

Conclusion: With the development of this technology, the duration of the presence of high-risk patients in clinical environments will be minimized, and the addition of an additional problem to the problems of these patients will be prevented. Also, the expansion of this technology allows accurate triage and reduces the input load to the treatment system. For the fundamental development of this technology, extensive policies must be adopted in this field Keywords: telemedicine, patient safety, eHealth

Imam Reza hospital, Tabriz University of medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran

Patients' health literacy and self-manegment

Shiva Monfared 1, Mohammad Ali Zakeri 2, Seyed Mohammad Ebrahim Pourhosseini 3

Majid Nouroozi 4, Esmat Taleghani 5, Nadia Sadri 6

Aim: self-manegment is one of the most important measures and behaviors for the successful treatment of myocardial infarction (MI) patients. The current study aimed to investigate the relationship between health literacy and self-management in MI patients Methods: This cross-sectional study was conducted 356 MI patients in one public hospitals in south Iran. Patients were selected by convenience sampling method. Data were collected using demographic questionnaires, Literacy for Iranian Adults (HELIA) questionnaire and self-management questionnaire Results: The mean score of self manegment and health literacy was 46.59 ± 14.35 and .(32.6%) tealth literacy level. (32.6%). 29.98. The majority of the participants had enough health literacy level A significant positive correlation was found between health literacy and self manegment (r=0.251, p=0.000). The results of multivariate linear regression indicated that health literacy predicted significantly self manegment (B = -0.115; 95% confidence interval = -0.13 - 0.437; p-value = 0.013). Conclusion: The present results show that the self-management of patients can be improved by increasing health literacy. Considering the nature of heart diseases and the role of self management in controlling disease complications, as a result, improving education and the level of health literacy will increasing improve patient participation in disease control and increase safety and prevent complications Keywords: health literacy, self manegment, myocardial infarction patients

IMSc in nursing, Clinical Research Development Unit, Ali–Ibn Abi–Talib Hospital, Rafsanjan University of Medical Sciences, Rafsanjan, Iran 2MSc in nursing, Non–Communicable Diseases Research Center, Rafsanjan University of Medical Sciences, Rafsanjan, Iran

MSc in nursing, Determinants of Health Research Centre, Rafsanjan University of Medical Sciences, Rafsanjan, Iran

³Assistant Professor, Assistant Professor, Department of internal medicine, Faculty of medicine, Rafsanjan University of Medical Sciences, Rafsanjan, Iran

⁴MSc of nursing, Clinical Research Development Unit, Ali–Ibn Abi–Talib Hospital, Rafsanjan University of Medical Sciences, Rafsanjan, Iran 5Geriatric Care Research Center, Rafsanjan University of Medical Sciences, Rafsanjan, Iran

⁶MSc in Nursing, Student Research Committee, Zarand faculty of Nursing, Kerman University of Medical Sciences, Kerman, Iran

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E-learning in Medical Education; Barriers and Solutions: An Integrative Review

Seyyede Leila Sajjadi ¹, Maryam Vahidi*²

Background: The aim of this study is to review the literature on known barriers and solutions that face educators when developing and implementing online learning programs for medical .students and postgraduate trainees

Methods: This integrative review was conducted using the Whittemore & Knafl method in five stages, including problem identification, searching, evaluating sources, analyzing data, and presenting the results. Databases including ScienceDirect, PubMed, Web of Science, Scopus, :SID, Magiran, and Google Scholar search engine were searched using the following keywords online learning', 'medical educators', 'development', 'barriers', 'solutions', their synonyms and' combination, with no time limitation. The search was carried out by two reviewers. Titles and abstracts were screened independently and reviewed with inclusion/exclusion criteria. The inclusion criteria included the possibility of accessing the full text of the article, writing in English and Persian languages, and the presence of keywords in the title and abstract of the article. Case reports and editorials were excluded Results: After assessing the articles using Bowling's Quality Assessment tool, finally, 10 articles were included. Based on the related articles, key barriers affecting the implementation of e-learning in medical education include poor technical skills, time constraints, inadequate infrastructure, and lack of support from organizations. Solutions to these problems are following: improving teacher skills, incentivizing and rewarding time spent developing and delivering electronic content, improving institutional strategies as well as support and positive attitudes from all those involved in the development and distribution of electronic content Conclusion: This review identified barriers and solutions of implementing e-learning in medical education. The results can be used to inform institutional and educational practice in developing further e-learning

Keywords: E-learning, Medical education, Barriers, Solutions

1Student Research Committee, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran. Student Committee of Medical Education Development Education Development Center, Tabriz university of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran 2Assistant Professor, Department of Nursing, Tabriz Medical University, Tabriz, Iran

Moral sensitivity of nurses who work at the emergency department of teaching Hospitals of Tabriz University of Medical Sciences

Reza Shabanloei¹, Hosein Feizollahzadeh¹, Maryam Hejazi Bavil Olia², Mohammad Khajehgoodari ¹

Background: Clinical care faces many challenges and nurses often face situations that require ethical decision-making and ethical care during patient care. The available evidence shows that nurses' moral sensitivity often plays an important role in fulfilling their professional responsibilities and ethical decisions. It makes the nurse able to recognize moral challenges, have a correct sensory and intellectual understanding of the relevant situations, and finally make decisions based on ethical results. Considering the nature of the emergency department that requires critical and emergency situations (quick and correct assessment and diagnosis, correct and timely decision-making, and the provision of correct health services), the necessity of focusing the study on the moral sensitivity of nurses in this department increases Methods: The current research is a descriptive-cross-sectional study. The data was collected using demographic questionnaires and moral sensitivity questionnaires. The face and content validity methods were used to determine validity and the internal consistency method (a=0.81) was used to determine the reliability of the questionnaire. The research participants were 201 nurses working in emergency departments who were included in the study using proportional random sampling Results: The mean total moral sensitivity score of nurses participating in the study was 139.83 ± 13.61. 0.5% of people got a low score, 58.7% of people got an average score and 40.8% of people got a high score regarding moral sensitivity. The independent t-test showed that there is no significant difference between the total score of moral sensitivity among female and male nurses participating in the study (p>0.48). Pearson's correlation test showed that there was no significant correlation between the total moral sensitivityscore of the nurses participating in the study and the (quantitative) demographic variables Discussion: The findings of the research show that the level of moral sensitivity of the nurses working in the emergency departments of educational-therapeutic hospitals of Tabriz University of Medical Sciences was average. Considering the importance and role of moral sensitivity in clinical situations, it seems necessary to design and implement appropriate interventions to increase the moral sensitivity of healthcare workers and improve their moral performance. The increase in the number of clients to the centers providing health services, the change in the needs of clients and emergency situations, and the urgency in doing things the attention to sensitivity increase the issue of moral Keywords: sensitivity, emergency department moral nurses,

1Department of Medical-Surgical Nursing, School of Nursing and Midwifery, Tabriz University of Medical Science, Tabriz, Iran 2Master of Nursing, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences. Tabriz, Iran



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speak up about patient safety and its status in the education of students in the fields of anesthesia, operating room technology, and nursing at Kashan University of Medical Sciences A descriptive-cross-sectional study in 2022

Ali Sadeghi Varzaghan, Sara Bahramnejad, Fakhrossadat Mirhosseini, Sedigheh Farzi, Akram Yazdani

Introduction: Each year, substantial expenses are accrued due to compensating for patient safety failures and medical errors. Including safety as an integral part of university education, Teaching students to speak up about patient safety can be highly effective in minimizing harm. Nursing, anesthesia, and operating room technology are critical disciplines responsible for ensuring safe patient care. Given the current research gap on the implementation of patient safety education and students' willingness to disclose errors in clinical settings, this study aims to assess the status of free discussion about patient safety and integrate patient safety into the education of nursing, anesthesia, and operating room technology students at Kashan University of Medical Sciences in 1401 (2022-2023) Method: This study is a descriptive-analytical research conducted using 11 items of "How broader patient safety issues are addressed in health professional education" Comfort speaking up about patient safety" sections from the Health Professional Education Patient Safety Survey (H-PEPSS) questionnaire with verified validity and reliability. In each domain, participants' total scores were divided by the highest attainable score, then the individual's score was obtained as a fraction. The study was conducted among students majoring in anesthesia, operating room technology, and nursing at Kashan University of Medical Sciences in 1401 (2022–2023). A total of 310 students were included in the study using the census method. The collected data were entered into SPSS version 22 software for descriptive and .analytical statistics using relevant tests and indicators Results: Among the 310 study participants, 57.7% were female and the rest of them were male. Furthermore, in this study, 17.7% of the participants were anesthesia students, 16.5% were operating room technology students, and 8.6% were nursing students. The mean overall score about the role of patient safety in health professional education was 68.0 (standard deviation= 13.0), which falls within the moderate range. The highest score in this domain was observed among anesthesia and operating room technology students (The mean=70.0), while nursing students had the lowest score (The mean= 67.0). However, there is no significant difference in scores of them (P-Value=0.227). The overall score about comfort speaking up about patient safety was also reported in the moderate range (mean=58.0 and standard deviation=10.0). There is no significant difference in scores for the free conversation domain among different majors (P-Value=0.121 Conclusion and discussion: The findings of the study indicate that "attention to patient safety .education" and "free discussion about patient safety" are less than their ideal state Carrying out actions to enhance the educational structures about patient safety and integrating patient safety into the curriculum of relevant fields can be an effective step toward improving patient safety ,Keywords: patient safety, patient safety education, free discussion about patient safety anesthesia, operating technology, room nursing

IMSc of Anesthesia Education, Department of Anesthesia, Paramedical faculty, Tabriz university of medical science, Tabriz, Iran 2MSc of Anesthesia Education, Department of Anesthesia, Paramedical faculty, Kerman university of medical science, Kerman, Iran 3Associated Professor, Department of Anesthesia, School of Para Medicine, Kashan University of Medical Sciences, Kashan, Iran 4Assistant Professor, Department of Adult health nursing, Faculty of Nursing and midwifery, Kashan University of Medical Sciences, Kashan, Iran 5Assistant Professor, Department of Biostatistics and Epidemiology, Faculty of Health, Kashan University of Medical Sciences, Kashan, Iran

Occupational injuries and prevention of work-related accidents in hospital staff

Pourmohammad Reza¹, Pourmohammad Pirouz², nematzad pooya ³

Abstract Background and Aim: The hospital is the main and most risky center for providing health services in the health system. In many countries, occupational injuries are one of the major problems of occupational health, so the aim of this study is occupational injuries and prevention of work-related accidents in hospital staff. Materials and Methods: This research is a review study conducted in April 2023, during which occupational injuries and prevention of work-related accidents in hospital staff were evaluated. For this purpose, in this study, Google Scholar search engine and Medlib, PubMed, Civilica, Sid databases were used to collect articles. The keywords Occupational Injury-Prevention-Accidents were used to search in English and Persian sources. Findings: Damage are the main hazards that threaten hospital staff: needle sticking, ionizing radiation (X-rays and other ionizing radiation, infrared and ultraviolet rays in various diagnostic and treatment units), the presence of flammable materials, medical gases, care Patients with dangerous diseases such as hepatitis, AIDS and the like, physical hazards, safety and ergonomic hazards, assault and beatings and the negative effects of psychosocial and organizational factors and the most important consequences of occupational injuries include increased absence from work. , More visits to the doctor, reduced service delivery, wasted working hours and disability. Conclusion: To reduce occupational injuries, provide the necessary training both in service and intermittently, vaccination against hepatitis B, establish an active support system to follow the necessary measures after injury, personal protective equipment including masks, gloves, goggles, goggles and protective Face, observing the principles of radiation protection such as reducing the exposure time to the beam, increasing the distance from the source are among the important things that must be observed. Keywords: Occupational Injury-Prevention-Accidents

Ilnstructor of Operating Room, Department of Operating Room and Anesthesiology, Langroud School of Sciences Medical Allied Guilan University of Medical Sciences, r_pourmohammad@yahoo.com

2Department of Biochemistry, School of Basic Science, Tehran azad University, Tehran, Iran

3MSc in nursing, Zeynab (P.B.U.H) School of nursing and midwifery, Guilan University of Medical Sciences, Rasht, Iran



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?What parts of "incident reporting culture" can predict nurses' willingness to report errors

Fatemeh Hajihosseini ¹, Noushin Mousazadeh ², Roghieh Nazari ^{3*}, Hamid Sharif Nia ⁴

Background: Medical errors are still inevitable in health systems. Error reporting is necessary to analyze the cause of errors, prevent their recurrence as well as improve the quality of care and organizational safety and decrease financial, social, and life-threatening complications of errors. Despite the efforts of health organizations to promote the error reporting culture, it is still not at the desired level. This study was conducted to determine .components of the culture of error reporting that can predict the willingness of nurses to report errors Methods: cross-sectional studv was conducted in 2021. Sampling conducted by census method and 251 nurses who had at least one year of work experience in general wards in three hospitals in northern Iran. A self-reporting questionnaire .was used to collect data. To analyze the data, descriptive and analytical statistics were used Results: Two dimensions of error reporting culture, including "learning from errors" (B=0.234, CI=0.380 to 0.088) and "error management" (B=0.029, CI=0.013 to 0.235) can predict the willingness to report errors in nurses. Only marital status had a significant relationship with the willingness to report errors in nurses (P<0.001). Conclusions: Increasing the willingness of nurses to report their errors, requires the promotion of a safety culture. Based on this research, "learning from error" and "error management" are two dimensions of error reporting culture that can motivate and make the willingness of nurses to report errors. The present study suggests that error analyzing and providing feedback with the aim of "learning from error", concealing the identity of the reporter, "and making a more suitable environment for reporting errors for nurses help "error management". Keywords: Willingness to report errors; Underreporting, Patients safety, Nurses, Iran

Team-based learning and its outcomes on medical students: A review study Reza Ataee Disfani 1*, Amin Babak Eslamieh 1

Introduction: Medical education is constantly evolving, with educators seeking innovative approaches to enhance student learning and the attainment of desired competencies Team-based learning (TBL) is a pedagogical strategy that promotes active learning and collaboration among students. In TBL, learners work in teams to solve complex problems in discussions. and apply knowledge to engage scenarios. This systematic review aims to examine the existing literature on the effects of TBL in medical education, with a specific focus on medical student outcomes Methods: A systematic search strategy was employed to identify relevant articles published in electronic databases, including PubMed, Google scholar and Web of science. The search terms used were related to team-based learning, active learning, medical education, and student outcomes. Two independent reviewers screened the .articles based on predefined inclusion and exclusion criteria Results: 10 studies met the inclusion criteria and were included in this review. The outcomes measured encompassed knowledge acquisition, critical thinking skills, teamwork abilities, and student satisfaction. Most studies reported positive effects of TBL on these outcomes, ,indicating improved knowledge retention, enhanced critical thinking skills better collaborative skills, and increased satisfaction among medical students Conclusions: The findings of this systematic review suggest that TBL is a promising educational method for medical students. The active engagement, peer learning and problem-solving aspects of TBL appear positively influence knowledge development of critical thinking skills. acquisition and the Moreover, .fosters teamwork abilities, which are crucial for future healthcare professionals However, further research utilizing standardized assessments and larger sample sizes is necessary to establish a more robust causal relationship between PBAL and these outcomes Keywords: Team-Based Learning, Medical Education, Medical Student

1Student Research Committee, Sabzevar University of Medical Sciences, Sabzevar, Iran

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The gap between the acquisition of patient safety competence from the graduating nursing student's perspective and the teacher's expectations of them

Majid Purabdollah¹, Vahid Zamanzadeh²*, Akram Ghahramanian³, Leila Valizadeh⁴, Saeid Musavi⁵, Mostafa Ghasempour ⁶

Background and Aim: The increasing demand for safe nursing care, the emergence of new educational technologies, and the emergence of emerging diseases have increased the need for patient safety competency. On the other hand, the primary responsibility of nursing education is to train graduates who have the necessary competencies to provide safe and quality care. Meanwhile, students' self-evaluation, as well as nursing managers' evaluation of patient safety competence, is a key criterion for all stakeholders and health policymakers to ensure students' competence for safe care. Investigating this gap can reveal the needs related to patient safety competence in nursing students and help them to successfully enter the nursing setting. Therefore, this study was conducted with the aim of determining the gap between the acquisition of patient safety competence from the graduating nursing student's perspective and the faculty's expectations of them Materials and Methods: This is a comparative descriptive study and forms part of the findings from a nursing doctoral thesis conducted at Tabriz University of Medical Sciences. The target population of this study included nursing teachers final-year nursing students in Iran. From the total number of nursing schools in Iran (n=208), 72 schools were selected in a random sampling. The data collection tool included a nursing competency questionnaire designed with a 5-point Likert scale (Dependent Marginal, Assisted, Supervised, and Independent). Expected competency levels were determined by qualified nursing teachers and self-assessed levels of competency were determined by final year students. The online data collection method was used for selected students (n=900) and nursing instructors (n=664). The response rate was 79% and 66% respectively. Independent t-test was used to determine the difference between the two groups Results: The achieved and expected score of patient safety competency for students and teachers was 3.77 (.51), and (45.) 4.51 respectively. In other words, the teachers expected the nursing students to fully acquire patient safety competence and according to the rating scale to be able to perform independently at the bedside (-5). .while the obtained score showed that the students need supervision for this competency Conclusion: patient The first step in developing safety nursing students is to assess the gap between achieved and expected patient safety The findings of the study educators to reduce this gap and cultivate and improve patient safety competence by establishing documented policies or by improving the efficacy of the intervention Keywords: Nursing students, Patient Safety, Clinical Competence, Evidence Gaps

1Department of Medical Surgical Nursing, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran. porabdolahm@yahoo.com 2Department of Medical Surgical Nursing, Professor in Nursing, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran .3Department of Medical—Surgical Nursing, Associate Professor, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran ghahramaniana@gmail.com

4Department of Pediatric Nursing, School of Nursing and Midwifery, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran. valizadehl@tbzmed.ac.ir
5Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, Assistant Professor of Biostatistics, School of Health, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences
6Department of Medical-Surgical Nursing, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran.ghasempourm@tbzmed.ac.ir
Corresponding author: Vahid Zamanzadeh, Department of Medical Surgical Nursing, Professor in Nursing, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran.

The gap between the acquisition of patient safety competence from the graduating nursing student's perspective and the teacher's expectations of them

Majid Purabdollah¹, Vahid Zamanzadeh^{2*}, Akram Ghahramanian³, Leila Valizadeh⁴, Saeid Musavi⁵, Mostafa Ghasempour ⁶

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^{.1}Department of Medical Surgical Nursing, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran

²Department of Medical Surgical Nursing, Professor in Nursing, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran

^{.3}Department of Medical-Surgical Nursing, Associate Professor, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran

^{.4}Department of Pediatric Nursing, School of Nursing and Midwifery, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

⁵Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, Assistant Professor of Biostatistics, School of Health, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences

⁶Department of Medical-Surgical Nursing, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran

Corresponding author: Vahid Zamanzadeh, Department of Medical Surgical Nursing, Professor in Nursing, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences. Tabriz. Iran

The relationship between Attitude of Nurses toward the Patient Safety and missed nursing care: A predictive correlational study

Parvin Rahmani*¹, Fatemeh Molaei Tavani ¹, Zahra Sheikhalipour ², Mozhgan Behshid ³, Omid Zadi akhuleh ⁴

Background and Aim: Positive attitude of nurses towards patient safety can play a major role in increasing the quality of nursing care and reducing missed nursing care. This study was conducted to determine the relationship Attibetween Nurses **Patient** tude of toward Safety the and missed nursing care Methods: This descriptive correlational study was conducted in 2021 at hospitals of Tabriz University of Medical Sciences (Iran). In the present study, 351 nurses were included in the study by using a stratified random sampling method. Data collection tools were demographic questionnaire, missed nursing care questionnaire, and patient safety attitudes questionnaire. Data were analyzed in SPSS-16 software Results: The mean total (standard deviation) of missed nursing care was 32.76 (7.13) (score range: 24 to 96) and the mean total score of nurses' patient safety attitudes was 53.19 (18.71) out of 100. Results of the present study showed that nurses' patient safety attitudes are at moderate level and have a significant inverse relationship with the incidence of missed nursing care (P < 0.0001 Conclusion: According to the results and given the relationship between patient safety attitudes and missed nursing care, it is essential to use individual and organizational interventions to increase patient safety attitudes in various dimensions in nurses and consequently reduce missed nursing care to improve the quality of nursing care Keywords: Patient Safety, Missed Care. Nurses. Patient Safety Attitudes

The relationship between professional independence and patient safety competence of Iranian nurses

Fatemeh Molaei Tavani*1, Parvin Rahmani1, Zahra Sheikhalipour2, Mozhgan Behshid3, Omid Zadi akhuleh 4

Background: Professional autonomy is a key element in the nursing profession and makes nurses able to make timely and enabling nurses to make timely decisions at the patient's bedside. In maintaining the safety of the patient and ensuring the provision of high quality care, the competence of human resources, especially nurses, is of particular importance Therefore. this study aims analyze professional autonomy and its correlation with patient safety competency among nurses Methods: This descriptive-analytical study was conducted on 200 nurses working in teaching-treatment hospitals of Tabriz University of Medical Sciences-Iran in 2021 using stratified random sampling and taking into account the entry and exit criteria. Data collection tools included demographic questionnaire, Professional autonomy and Patient Safety Competency Self-Evaluation (PSCSE) Questionnaire. After collecting the data, they were SPSS 26.v software analyzed using and analyzed with descriptive and inferential statistics. P>0.05 was considered as a significant level Results: Based on the findings of the study, the professional autonomy of most nurses was observed at a high level and their competence at an average level. In examining the relationship between the two variables of Professional autonomy and nurses' safety competence, a relationship observed. which that significant was means increasing Professional autonomy of nurses increases the safety competence of patients Conclusion: According to the results, the promotion of professional autonomy directly affects the safety competence of nurses, which consequently improves the quality of care. Therefore, it is recommended to adopt appropriate strategies and necessary policies by managers to improve professional independence the of nurses Keywords: professional safety autonomy, competence, nurse

IMSc of nursing, Instructor, Department of Medical–Surgical Nursing, School of Nursing and Midwifery, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran 2Medical and Surgical Nursing Department, Nursing and Midwifery Faculty, Tabriz University of Medical Science, Tabriz, Iran 3Tabriz Health Services Management Research Center, Nursing and Midwifery Faculty, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran 4Department of Medical–Surgical Nursing & Operating Room, Nursing and Midwifery Faculty, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran

The Application of ChatGPT in Enhancing Patient Safety: A Review of Benefits, Challenges, and Future Prospects

Mahdi Zarei

Introduction: Patient self-management and education are essential components of disease treatment. This can lead to improved prognosis, increased quality of life, enhanced patient safety, and reduced disease complications. Nowadays, artificial intelligence has widespread applications in disease diagnosis, treatment, and prevention, thus having great potential for patient education. Chatbots can play a vital role in this area. ChatGPT is a chatbot designed based on GPT3 Large Language Model, which has recently been widely used to enhance patient safety. Therefore. the aim of this study is to evaluapplication of ChatGPT in patient education and safety ate the examine its advantages and challenges, and explore its future prospects ment, Method: In this review study, a comprehensive search was first conducted in PubMed, Web of Science, Scopus, and Google Scholar databases. After removing duplicate and non-English articles, the abstracts were reviewed to determine their relevance to the topic. After removing irrelevant articles, the full text of the articles was examined. Their data were extracted and combined other the and compared with each to reach final results Results: ChatGPT has found widespread application in patient education and improving their safety. However, using it comes with advantages and challenges. The advantages of using ChatGPT include providing understandable answers for patients, being available 24/7, cost-effectiveness, and providing patient-centered care. The challenges of using this chatbot include lack of access to data after 2021, lack of evaluation of the accuracy of output data, the inability to access some important medical databases such as PubMed and UpTo Date. and some ethical challenges Conclusion: The use of ChatGPT can be effective in improving patient safety, but using this Chatbot comes with many challenges. In this regard, the benefits challenges of using it in different situations should be ed by healthcare providers. Conducting more clinical studies to understand the correct dimensions of using Large Language Models to improve patient safety seems essential Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Patient Safety, Large Language Models,

Research Center for Evidence–Based Medicine, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran

The Potential of Application of Artificial Intelligence in Improving Patient Safety: A Comprehensive literature review

Mahdi Zarei

Introduction: Adverse events related to unsafe care are one of the main causes of patient mortality and disability. About one-third to half of them are preventable. Artificial intelligence has a wide range of applications in the prevention, diagnosis, treatment, and determining prognosis of diseases. Al can play an important role in improving patient safety by predicting the likelihood of patient injury, providing appropriate solutions, and collecting data. Therefore, the aim of this study is to evaluate the application of various AI modalities in improving patient safety, reducing related costs, and examining future prospects Method: In this review study, a comprehensive search was conducted on PubMed, Web of Science Scopus, and Google Scholar databases. After removing duplicate and non-English articles article abstracts were reviewed to determine their relevance to the topic. After removing irrelevant articles, the full text of the articles was examined. Their data was extracted and combined and compared with each other to obtain results Results: Artificial intelligence modalities can be used in the safety strategies of hospitalized patients, outpatients, and community and home settings. Machine learning algorithms such as Random Forest Classification, Deep Learning, Artificial Neural Network, and fuzzy logic have a wide range of applications in predicting the likelihood of patient injury, adverse drug events, Deep Vein Thrombosis, postoperative complications, pressure ulcers, and diagnostic errors, especially in hospital settings by collecting and combining imaging and continuous vital sign data Conclusion: Artificial intelligence has a high potential for improving patient safety. These modalities can be widely used in the future and after external validation and precise performance evaluation improve the quality of current to patient safety strategies. Further studies are necessary to evaluate the generalizability of these modalities, examine the accuracy of results, transparency of algorithms, and existing biases Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Patient Safety, Drug, Artificial Neural Network, Machine Learning

Research Center for Evidence-Based Medicine, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran



The role of artificial intelligence in content production for patient safety training

Peyman Keyhanvar 1,2,3, Solmaz Hazratgholi Zad 3*

Abstract

Content production for patient safety focuses on raising awareness, educating, and empowering patients to make informed decisions about their health and well-being, and some examples of content types that contribute to improving patient and worker safety are Educational Material, Infographics, Videos, Checklists, Case Studies, Training Modules, and Patient Safety Campaigns Because of doing the best knowledge translation approach, it is important to consider that it would have different characteristics than medical students' content which mainly aims to support their learning and professional development. It includes various resources such as textbooks, lecture notes, research papers, clinical guidelines, simulation scenarios, interactive modules, and case studies To earn faster, correct, and audience-tailored content, the aim of this article is to distinguish effective ways by which Artificial Intelligence can enhance this process.AI could play a crucial role in generating ideas, optimizing content, personalizing experiences, facilitating translation, editing, and proofreading, and curating relevant content Al can also automate various tasks in content production such as scripting, editing transcription, and video generation. However, human creativity and critical thinking remain essential for producing high-quality and engaging content Keywords: Content production – patient safety – Artificial Intelligence

IMedical Philosophy and History Research Center, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran 2Faculty Of Advanced Medical Sciences, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran 3ARTAN1100 Knowledge—based Startup Accelerator, Tabriz, Iran Correspondence author email: gholizad.solmaz@gmail.com

The Role of Medical Education in Improving the Safety of Patients with Cognitive Impairment

Mahdi Shafiee Sabet

Background Deficits in cognitive functioning are associated with many safety concerns including difficulties performing activities of daily living, medication errors, motor vehicle accidents, impaired awareness of deficits, decision—making capacity, falls, and travel away from home. To improve patient safety, educational interventions on all system levels including medical school are necessary. Method A comprehensive review is done to evaluate the long—term effects of educational interventions on safety of patients with cognitive impairment

Results Based on the studies, sound theoretical and technical knowledge on elements influencing patient safety (such as error management or team work) is the basis for behavioral changes of health care professionals. The studies also show that educational interventions can produce significant long—term effects on patient safety knowledge Conclusion An urgent need exists to educate all medical trainees in dementia care, regardless of their specialization interests, to improve perception of their ability to assess for dementia and their recognition of the roles of interdisciplinary team members Keywords: Medical Education, Patient Safety, Cognitive Impairment

Neurologist, Assistant Professor, School of Medicine, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

The Role of Telemedicine in Improving Patient Safety

Sheida Vahidi¹, Alia Ain Afjeh², Azam Aghajari³, Fatemeh Arab Ghanbari⁴, Alavi Fatemehsadat ⁵

Abstract Telemedicine aims to improve patient safety by increasing accessibility and efficiency by reducing the need to travel, providing clinical support, overcoming geographic barriers, offering various types of communication devices, and improving patient outcomes. However, telemedicine also presents unique challenges and barriers to ensuring patient safety, such as privacy and security risks, limited access to technological devices, and problems monitoring the quality and safety of telehealth. To address these challenges, strategies for enhancing patient safety in telemedicine include patient safety awareness, safety testing, data security, patient education, and collaboration and knowledge sharing. Additionally, telehealth providers must It is important to take responsibility for ensuring. compliance with regulations, patient confidentiality, and system security at all times. It is important to maintain a good patient safety culture and ensure that providers have the opportunity to learn from what went right and what went wrong in telehealth cases. telemedicine has the potential to revolutionize the delivery of healthcare and improve patient safety, but it is crucial to address the specific patient safety concerns related to telehealth and implement strategies to enhance patient safety. Overall, telemedicine can promote continuity of care and improve patient self-management by providing patients with regular check-ins, improved access to care patient education, remote monitoring, increased patient engagement, and reduced healthcare costs

^{1–}Sheida Vahidi, PhD candidate in Health Education and Promotion, Department of Public Health, School of Public Health and Safety, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences

^{2–}Alia Ain Afjeh, Deputy of Management of Supervision and Accreditation of Shahid Beheshti Treatment Deputy, Shahid Beheshti Treatment Deputy. Tehran. Iran

^{3–}Azam Aghajari, Senior expert in healthcare management, Treatment monitoring expert of the deputy of treatment Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences

⁴⁻Fatemeh Arab Ghanbari Bachelor of Nursing, Nursing expert of the deputy of Treatment Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences

^{5–}Alavi Fatemehsadat, PhD candidate in Health Education and Promotion, Department of Public Health, School of Public Health and Safety, Iran University of Medical Sciences

Title: Exploring the Concept of Patient Safety Culture and its Relationship with Spiritual Health in Operating Room of Hamadan Teaching Hospitals in 2019

Imani Behzad

Objective: The concept of patient safety is an essential component of health care systems and is one of the key pillars of quality in health care organizations. One of the most important factors related to the safety of patients is the spiritual health of staff and patients Considering the necessity of the hospital authorities to be aware of the current status of patient safety culture and its relationship with spiritual health and fy ways to improve and improve it, the researcher conducted a research aimed at explaining the status of patient safety culture and its relationship with health. From the perspective of health care providers in teaching hospitals in Hamadan Material and Methods: This study was a qualitative content analysis study with a conventional approach using semi-structured open-ended interviews with samples selected by purposeful sampling to achieve data saturation.. The conversations were recorded, then transcribed verbatim. Interviews were reviewed, coded, and categorized and named. The proposed method of Granheim and Landman (2004) was also used for qualitative content analysis of the data 'Results: In this study, 5 themes and 11 sub-themes were obtained from the participants experiences. These include continuous and dynamic training and upgrading of safety skills, attention to spirituality and conscientiousness and work commitment, effective communication and teamwork. equipping human and logistical resources based on the principle of care recognition instructions accurate of and error control Conclusion: Evaluating safety culture clarifies the perceptions of safety stakeholders in the organization and the attitude of managers and employees towards safety issue that can lead to the development of safety culture and quality improvement Keywords: Safety Culture, Spiritual Health, Health Care Professionals, Operating Room

Associate Professor in Nursing, Faculty of Para medicine, Department of Operating Room, Hamadan University of Medical Sciences, Hamadan, Iran



COVID-19 in Immunosuppressed Liver Transplant Recipients: Experiences from an Iranian Transplant Registry

Zahra Sheikhalipour 1, Farzad Kakaei 2, Leila Vahedi 3

Objectives: With the declaration of the COVID-19 pandemic and the increased COVID-19 risk shown in transplant recipients, the prevalence, clinical course, and outcomes of COVID-19 infections liver transplant recipients among were assessed Methods: questionnaire was designed and used to survey medical services for liver transplant recipients seen at our center in terms of COVID-19 infection Results: Twenty-five patients infected with COVID-19 were identified from 265 liver transplant recipients. Most patients were male and had COVID-19 despite quarantine at home. All patients received modified immunosuppressive drugs during infection with COVID-19 with minor changes in routine immunosuppressive therapy. Among the identified patients, 21 recovered and 4 patients died. One of the dead patients, in addition to having a liver transplant, had brain cancer with metastasis to the lungs Conclusions: In liver transplant recipients infected with COVID-19, immunosuppressive drugs seemed to cause only mild to moderate illnesses or even helped them recover from the disease. However, more evidence is needed to prove this hypothesis. It is also recommended that transplant recipients should be warned about personal hygiene and be monitored closely by organ transplant centers Key words: Coronavirus 2019, Pandemic, SARSCoV-2, Solid-organ transplantation

IMedical and surgical Department, Tabriz university of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran. Email:sheikhalipourz@gmail.com
2General and vascular surgery_trauma fellowship, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran. Email: fkakaei@tbzmed.ac.ir
3Road Traffic Injury Research Center, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran. Email: vahedi.l49@gmail.com

Clinical reasoning and its relationship with innovation in nurses working in emergency departments of Tabriz teaching hospitals

Amir Saberi Kojabadi¹, Elnaz Asghari², Faranak Jabbarzadeh³, Parvin Sarbakhsh ⁴

Introduction: Emergency nurses should be trained individuals who, in addition to high knowledge, skills, and innovation, are able to judge critical clinical situations, make life-saying decisions, solve complex problems, and think in critical situations. Nevertheless, previous studies reveal the poor performance of both nurses and nursing students in clinical reasoning and innovation. Considering the importance of improving the performance of nurses, it is important to study these two concept in the emergency departments, which are closely related to human life. The aim of this study was to determine Clinical reasoning and its relationship with innovation in nurses working in emergency departments of Tabrizteachinghospitals Methods: This correlational-descriptive study was conducted on 170 nurses working in emergency units of hospitals in Tabriz, Iran. The participants were selected through stratified random sampling and the data were collected using the clinical reasoning and innovation scales. Finally, the obtained data were analyzed by descriptive and inferential statistical methods in SPSS-26. It is noteworthy that linear regression analysis was employed to adjust the effect of confounding variables in examining the relationship between clinical reasoning and innovation

Results: The mean age of participants was 34.54±6.97; most of them were female (56.5%) and married (69.4%). The mean scores of clinical reasoning and innovation of participants were 60.91±7.079 (Range= 15–75), and 102.11±10.26 (Range= 20–140), respectively. The results showed a significant relationship between clinical reasoning and innovation. After adjusting the confounding variables, one unit of increase in the clinical reasoning score increased the innovation score by 0.35

Conclusion: Since the mean scores of clinical reasoning and innovation obtained by participants were not acceptable, it seems necessary to strengthen the skills of nurses in these two areas. Moreover, the significant relationship between these two variables suggests that strengthening each of them will possibly improve the other one Keywords: Clinical reasoning; Innovation; Emergency nursing

⁴Associate Professor, PhD in Biostatistics, Department of Statistics and Epidemiology, Faculty of Health, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran



IM.Sc. Student of Nursing, Department of Medical–Surgical Nursing, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz. Iran

²Assistant Professor, PhD in Nursing, Department of Medical–Surgical Nursing, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran

³Associate Professor, PhD in Nursing, Department of Medical-Surgical Nursing, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran

Evaluation of game-based learning and gamification in emergency medicine training program

Elnaz Vahidi 1, Hooman Hossein-Nejad 2, Mehrad Aghili *3

Background Game-based learning (GBL) and gamification have been recently applied as effective and engaging educational tools at different levels in medical education Objective To evaluate the effectiveness of GBL and residency gamification medicine (EM) in emergency training program Methods In this prospective interventional study, we designed and implemented 20 GBL and gamification sessions throughout 20 months. We enrolled 30 EM residents at 2 different levels in 'this new training course. After implementation, in phase 1 of the study, we evaluated learners viewpoints via 2 valid Persian questionnaires "the short-version of postgraduate hospital educational environment measure (PHEEM)" and "a model for the evaluation of educational games" (MEEGA). In phase 2 of the study, we evaluated the rate of learners' educational achievements (exams' scores) by comparing the results of their exams before and after the implementation

Results Residents were satisfied about all items in PHEEM: "teachers support and skills" and work conditions and allocated time for learning" (mean score>3 agree and totally agree)" (median score=4). Residents were pleased with all items in MEEGA: "usability" and "player experience"(mean score>3 agree and totally agree) (median score=3-4). GBL and gamification improved all academic grades of residents in written, oral and electronic exams evaluating knowledge, skills, clinical reasoning and judgement respectively (p-value<0.05 Conclusions Learners' feedback about the new educational atmosphere and environment was pleasant. GBL and gamification could improve learners' knowledge, skills, clinical reasoning and judgement

Keywords: Game-based learning; Emergency medicine; Residency program

Corresponding author: Mehrad Aghili, Address: Emergency department, Dr Shariati hospital Jalal–Al-Ahmad Avenue, Tehran, Iran, Tel: + 989125162872, Email: mehrad.aghili@gmail.com

¹Associate professor of emergency medicine, Department of emergency medicine, Shariati hospital, Tehran university of medical sciences, Tehran, Iran

²Associate professor of emergency medicine, Department of emergency medicine, Imam Khomeini hospital, Tehran university of medical sciences, Tehran, Iran

³Assistant professor of emergency medicine, Department of emergency medicine, Shariati hospital, Tehran university of medical sciences, Tehran, Iran

Clinical Simulations in Nursing Education and Patient Safety: A Scoping Review Samaneh Alizadeh 1*. Shahriar Ostovar 2

Background: Since in the results of various studies in the field of simulation, it has shown its usefulness in improving the knowledge and competency of clinical skills of nursing students, this study .aimed to review the evidence addressing clinical simulations in nursing education and patients afety Methods: A scoping review was conducted using CINAHL, SCOPUS, Web of Science, PubMed databases, and grey literature, for relevant articles. This scoping review follows the methodological framework developed by Arksey and O'Malley and further advanced by Levac et al. The six steps included in the framework are as follows: (1) identifying the research question, (2) identifying relevant studies, (3) selecting the studies, (4) charting the data, (5) collating. summarizing, and reporting the results. and (6) consultation Results: 23 articles included in this review. The reviewers categorized the articles into the following 2 broad groups: Advantage of patient simulators and limitations of patient simulators The main advantage of using a patient simulator as an educational strategy in nursing education is that it provides an opportunity for active and interactive learning without the risk of a real patient. Students can be allowed to make mistakes without fear of harming a living person Limitations of the patient simulator are primarily related to its cost, which is expensive for many schools. Additional costs include physical space to place the equipment, supplies and equipment needed to simulate the intended clinical environment, the cost of training faculty to use the technology, and faculty time involved in developing scenarios

Conclusions: Nursing students need immersive and experiential learning opportunities to develop the skills and knowledge necessary to practice safely. Simulation in nursing is an innovative and pragmatic educational approach that aims to equip nursing students with the knowledge and skills and needed to promote safe patient care Keywords: Clinical Simulation, Nursing Education, Patient Safety

IPh.D., Department of Medical–Surgical Nursing, Student Research Committee, Faculty of Nursing & Midwifery, Tabriz University of. Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran

2MSc, Mardani Azar Children's Hospital, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran



Nursing Burnout, Impact on Patient Safety: A Systematic Review

Shahriar Ostovar 1*, Samaneh Alizadeh 2

Background: Rates of burnout in nurses are high. Burnout is comprised of two main facets: exhaustion, feelings of work-related weariness and depersonalization or disengagement, where professionals experience detachment from their work or patients. Burnout affects nurses' health as well as brain structures and functions, including cognitive function, which can lead to work performance and patient safety issues. The present study aims to conduct a systematic review that investigates the relationship between nursing burnout and patient safety Methods: A systematic review was performed by PRISMA guidelines. Five electronic databases were systematically searched: PubMed, Embase, MEDLINE (OVID), CINAHL and the Cochrane Library. The retrieved articles were screened at the title, abstract, and full text stages. The Mixed-Methods Appraisal Tool (MMAT) was used to evaluate the quality of mixed-method quantitative and studies. Then. two reviewers the quantitative data of the included studies Results: A total of 10564 studies were identified after a comprehensive search, and 34 studies were included after removing duplicates and screening. This systematic review showed that nurses' burnout was significantly associated with a higher incidence of medical errors. This suggests that there is an urgent need for more interventions to help nurses improve well being, mav help reduce the occurrence of burnout. reduction in medical errors, and improve client satisfaction in healthcare settings Conclusions: The findings of this research can be used as a stimulus to apply better policies and support in order to reduce or prevent nurses' burnout. The results of this study showed that health care organizations may reduce negative ratings of patient safety by reducing nurses' burnout and improving the work environment at the organization level Keywords: Nursing Burnout, Patient Safety, Systematic Review

1MSc, Mardani Azar Children's Hospital, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran.
2MSc, Department of Medical-Surgical Nursing, Student Research Committee, Faculty of Nursing & Midwifery, Tabriz University of Medical

Patient Safety Educational Interventions in Nursing Education: A Systematic Review Shahriar Ostovar 1*, Samaneh Alizadeh 2

Background: Patient safety is an international healthcare priority. Patient safety is defined: as reducing the risk of unnecessary health care-related harm to an acceptable minimum Considering the important role of nurses in promoting patient safety, nursing students should be trained in improving and ensuring patient safety. The purpose of this study was to systematic synthesis of existing literature about safety educational interventions in nursing education patient Methods: A systematic review was performed by PRISMA guidelines. Searches for articles describing and evaluating patient safety educational interventions were conducted using five scholarly databases: PubMed, Embase, MEDLINE (OVID), CINAHL and the Cochrane Library. The retrieved articles were screened at the title, abstract, and full text stages. Study quality was assessed using the McMaster Critical Review Form. Then, two reviewers extracted the quantitative data of the included studies Results: A total of 4568 studies were identified after a comprehensive search, and 12 studies were included after removing duplicates and screening. To prevent errors in healthcare settings, it is critical that all members of healthcare delivery teams receive adequate education in patient safety. Nurses need patient safety education during their pre-licensure education so that safety knowledge, skills, and behaviors become part of everyday practice. Compared to other health disciplines, there are very few evidence-based nursing educational interventions that faculty use to teach patient safety to undergraduate nursing students. The educational interventions included in the present review may be useful in guiding new initiatives Conclusions: Future researchers should continue to develop patient safety curricula and examine their impact on student competencies with stronger methodological rigor. With increased effort towards intervention development. future patient safety creativities may be supported widely Keywords: Patient Safety, Educational Interventions, Nursing, Nursing Education

IMSc, Mardani Azar Children's Hospital, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran.

2MSc, Department of Medical–Surgical Nursing, Student Research Committee, Faculty of Nursing & Midwifery, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran

Patient Safety Challenges in Telenursing: A Qualitative Study

Samaneh Alizadeh 1*, Shahriar Ostovar 2

Background: Telenursing with an emphasis on self-care is an effective approach to help: patients, hospitals, as well as community. Patient safety when provide telenursing is an important issue due to the increasing digitization of healthcare systems. The purpose of this study was to understand the patient safety challenges in telenursing from the point of view of nurses Methods: An explorative qualitative study was undertaken different hospitals in Tabriz. Purposive sampling was used to select fifteen nurses from those interested. A pre-developed interview guide was used to inform semi-structured in-depth interviews. These were recorded and analyzed using the 6-phase thematic analysis method as described by Braun and Clarke (2013). Themes were independently verified Results: Two themes emerged from the analysis: Being able make right the decision remotely and conditions and facilities for telenursing Conclusion: Telenursing, despite its many challenges, has many advantages that help to improve and control patients' conditions by taking effective and reliable measures, through effective planning and implementation, without jeopardizing patient safety Keywords: Patient Safety, Telenursing, Qualitative Study

1Ph.D., Department of Medical–Surgical Nursing, Student Research Committee, Faculty of Nursing & Midwifery, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran

2MSc. Mardani Azar Children's Hospital. Tabriz University of Medical Sciences. Tabriz. Iran

Safe technology: Nurses' perception and practice of technological competency as caring in nursing in emergency nurses

Elnaz Asghari¹, Reza Shabanloe², Esmaeel Akbari³

Introduction: Technological competence is knowledge, skill and ability to use technology optimally. When introducing and using technology in nursing, there is a danger that the focus will be too much on technology over patient care. This issue is more important in emergency department which requires quality care to save human life. This study was conducted with the aim of determining nurses' perception and practice of technological competency as nursing care and its predictive factors in the emergency nurses of hospitals affiliated to Tabriz of Medical University Sciences Methodology: In this correlational-descriptive research, 218 nurses working in the emergency department of medical education centers in Tabriz were included in the research by random quota sampling method. The data was collected using the instruments of nurses' perception and practice of technological competency as nursing care. The analysis of research data was done at two levels of descriptive and correlational statistics. Independent t-test, analysis of variance and Pearson correlation were used in SPSS version 26 to investigate the relationship between social .percetion and practice with individual and variables score Results: The average age of the nurses was 36.77 ± 7.92 and most of the nurses were female (55%). The mean and standard deviation of comprehension and performance scores were 138.13±16.19 and 134.97±15.27, respectively. According to the results, for one unit increase in practice, perception has increased significantly by 0.764 units. Conclusion: The average score of perception and practice of technological competency as nursing care was not satisfactory

Key words: perception, practice, technological competency as nursing care, nurse, emergency

³Master's student in Emergency Nursing, Department of Internal Surgery, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences



IDoctor of Nursing, Assistant Professor, Department of Internal Medicine and Surgery, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences

²Doctor of Nursing, Assistant Professor, Department of Internal Medicine and Surgery, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences

Evaluation of Persian Gulf Martyrs Hospital of Bushehr Compliance with the Standards of senior Friendly Hospital: An observational case study

Mohadeseh Fakhri¹, Shahnaz Poladi², Niloofar Motamed³, Hakimeh Vahedparast⁴

Introduction: Along with the upward trend in Iran's elderly population, there has been a corresponding increase in health problems related to this population. The mission of senior friendly hospitals is to provide an environment that, while meeting the needs and expectations of elderly patients, maintains their safety. present study conducted with the aim of determining was of conformity to the domain of the senior friendly hospitals in Persian Gulf Martyrs Hospital in Bushehr. Method: The present research was a descriptive-observational study in which Persian Gulf Martyrs Hospital in Bushehr was scrutinized in terms of conformity to senior friendly principles elderly-friendly hospital evaluation checklist. using the The checklist 50 items three Education, Communication in areas: Information, and has Healthcare Management Systems and Physical So as to gather data, observation methods and interview with experts and informed people were used. Data analysis was done through spss26 software using descriptive statistics. Findings: The findings indicated that the level of compliance of the hospital with the senior friendly (9 domains in total) was evaluated at a poor level with an average of 38%. The highest scores were obtained in the physical environment domain (%66.6) and the lowest scores were obtained in the healthcare management systems (%10.86). 60% of the personnel had not received training in the field of care and communication with the elderly. Conclusion: The results demonstrated that the hospital condition in terms of conformity friendly good to the senior principles, which owing to the transition of Iran's population towards old age, it is necessary to plan so as to make proper condition and changes in hospitals and train health service providers in order to maintain safety and improve the health of the elderly. Keywords: elderly, senior friendly hospital, patient safety

Ethic code: IR.BPUMS.REC.1402.013

1MS Student of Nursing, Student Research Committee, Nursing and Midwifery Faculty, Bushehr University of Medical Sciences, Bushehr, Iran 2Associate Professor of Nursing, Department of Nursing, Nursing and Midwifery Faculty. Bushehr University of Medical Sciences 3Associate Professor of Community Medicine, Department of Community Medicine, School of Medicine Bushehr University of Medical Sciences 4Associate Professor of Nursing, Department of Nursing, Nursing and Midwifery Faculty. Bushehr University of Medical Sciences, Salmanefarsi Blvd, Bushehr

The role of the professional nurse in promoting patient safety From the perspective hospital accreditation using modern educational methods

Sakineh parastesh¹, Mohammadali Hosseini², Farahnaz Mohammadi-Shahbolaghi³

Sadat Seyyed Bagher Maddah⁴, Abbas Ebadi ⁵

Introduction: professional nurses play a key role in maintaining the safety of patients by updating their professional knowledge and skills and improving the knowledge and selfcare skills of patients and clients. In other words, training and monitoring the correct implementation of safety-related matters is one of the important dimensions of patient safety culture. In this regard, the use of new educational methods and tools can remove the obstacles of lack of time and cost of face-to-face training to a great extent. The purpose of this study was to use new teaching methods and hospital accreditation metrics that require learning and training Method: The study method is narrative results: Nowadays, due to the increasing progress of healthcare technologies, the need for the presence of professional nurses has increased(1). One of the professional roles of nurses and one of the important aspects of the patient safety culture is their educational role to update the professional knowledge and skills of themselves and their colleagues, as well as to improve the knowledge and self-care skills of patients and clients(2). In the comprehensive guide of national accreditation standards of Iranian hospitals, the version referred to in the fifth round of national accreditation in 1401, about 18 criteria emphasize the improvement of knowledge and skills of employees and 7 criteria emphasize the increase of knowledge and awareness of patients only in the field of patient safety(3). Considering the severe shortage of human resources, especially nurses, and the time-consuming and costly nature of face-to-face meetings, the use of new educational technologies can be very helpful. Information technology and new educational tools can make educational materials available 24 hours a day and 7 days a week almost anywhere and provide educational opportunities for learners. In this study, it was tried to provide suggestions for new educational methods for professional nurses. Achieving the goals of increasing the awareness and skills of employees and patients in the field of patient safety accreditation criteria using new technologies is cost-effective Discussion: In the age of information, many of the traditional teaching methods have become inefficient and do not have enough power to transfer new concepts to the learners. Professional nurses can choose and apply new educational technologies in order to improve the awareness and skills of employees and patients in line with patient safety measures, which are effective and affordable

Key words: nurse, patient safety, accreditation standards, New methods of education

¹PhD nursing candidate, Department of Nursing, Student Research Committee, The University of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation Sciences Tehran. Iran

²PhD of Higher Education Administration, Nursing Department, University of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation Sciences, Tehran, Iran

³PhD Professor of Gerontological & Geriatric Nursing. Nursing and Gerontology Department. Iranian Research Center on Aging. The University of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation Sciences. Tehran. Iran

⁴PhD Professor in Nursing. Department of Nursing, Iranian Research Center on Aging. The University of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation Sciences. Tehran, Iran

⁵Abbas Ebadi, PhD, Professor in Nursing Education, Behavioral Sciences Research Center, Life style institute, Nursing Faculty, Baqiyatallah University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, IR Iran

دومیـن کنگـره بیـن المللـی مجـازی ایمنی بیمار و آموزش پزشـکی ۲۹ مهر لغایت ۳ آبان ۱٤۰۲

Investigating the effect of the proposed solutions in promoting the active cure of nosocomial infections in the Taleghani educational and therapeutic research center in 1402

Samira Bagheri ¹, Mansour Rezaei ², Reza Radfar ³, Farideh Mahmoudi ⁴, Sahar Babadi ⁵, Asieh Qasimpour ⁶

nosocomial infections, which are caused by health care, become more important day by day and seriously challenge the health system of countries and are known as the most common complication of health care that affects patient safety in the health system of any country. They are threatened all over the world. The accreditation of the health care system in Iran, which is one of the most reliable quality-based evaluation models, has made the infection control unit one of the axes of the accreditation standard. Appropriate measures and interventions to control nosocomial infections can be established and their effectiveness can be evaluated when the reporting of the nosocomial infection care system is correct and accurate. Based on internal and external evidence, the actual prevalence of nosocomial infection in the country is estimated at 8-10% and its occurrence in patients is undeniable. Since the incidence of nosocomial infections in the country is much lower than expected. The present study was conducted with the aim of determining the reporting status of nosocomial infections and providing corrective interventions in the Taleghani educational and therapeutic research center in the first five months of 1402 because the effective factors in correct reporting will improve the weak points and improve the performance of the system. Research method: During the evaluation, the incidence of disease in the five months before the intervention was 2%, which is less than expected. In the first five months of 1402, the following interventions were presented for implementation: 1. Monthly report of positive culture results directly from the laboratory to the infection control supervisor 2. Control of all the cardexes of the discharged patients by the infection control supervisor to identify unreported suspicious cases 3. Training the patient and delivering the training pamphlet and training form to the patient at the time of discharge to identify and report the signs of the risk of infection in time 4. More emphasis and supervision on education during discharge to patients 5. Creation of a follow-up unit after patient discharge in order to identify early hospital infection in discharged patients 6. Compilation of summarized diagnostic forms for ease of reporting by the patient's caregiver 7. Checking the list of patients Re-hospitalization in order to extract re-hospitalizations due to nosocomial infection 8. Empowering personnel in the issue of identifying and reporting nosocomial infections by holding education Courses. Findings: Following the suggested interventions for active disease detection in the field of health care-related infections, the reported rate of nosocomial infections was 2% (90 out of 4390 hospitalized cases) in the five months before the intervention. after the intervention to 3% (130 out of 4327 hospitalized cases) in The first five months of 1402 have increased. Conclusion: Considering the actual prevalence of hospital infection in the country, which is around 8-10%, continuous improvement in promoting active disease detection, providing suitable solutions for ease of reporting and empowering patients to diagnose and report early symptoms of infection in order to increase disease detection is recommended. Key words: Nosocomial infection reporting - nosocomial infection - corrective interventions

1 Head of hospital

2 Hospital infection control supervisor

3 Educational superviser

4 Infection control doctor

5 Manage of nursing 6 PATIENT SAFETY EXPERT

Increasing the safety of patient care by teaching nursing students using psychodrama Elnaz Asghari ¹,Farnaz Rahmani ²

Introduction:In order the nurse to be able to teach home care education to the discharged patient, he must first have deep and practical knowledge in that field. This issue can be taught to students with more effective teaching methods. Aim: This study was conducted with the aim of evaluating the effectiveness of teaching practical-cognitive skills to nursing students using psychodrama. Method: This study was conducted during two semesters during the adult nursing internship course. So that the class groups were randomly divided into intervention and control groups. The control group had routine training (attending the ward and working with the patient). In addition to routine training, the intervention group also experienced a training with psychodrama. Psychodrama was taught in such a way that students were asked to perform psychodrama for their peers with the aim of educating caregiver of a patients discharged from hospital with a feeding tube. At the end of the semester, the amount of learning was measured by the Objective Structured Clinical Examination and four-choice tests. and satisfaction of the students with the well interviewing scale, as as by and analyzing it using the method of exploratory content analysis. Results: At the end of the semester, there was a statistically significant difference in the level of learning and satisfaction of the students of the two groups. So that the cognitive and practical skills of the psychodrama group students were significantly more than the control group. Also, the experiences of psychodrama group students were associated with increased interest in education during discharge, increased learning depth, reduced clinical – theory gap, and as ense of empowerment. Conclusion: Teaching practical-cognitive skills to nursing students psychodrama method effective. using is highly lt is suggested to check other aspects effectiveness, especially in terms of time and cost. Key words: Effectiveness, education, practical-cognitive skill, student, nursing, psychodrama

1PhD in Nursing . Assistant Professor, Department of Internal Medicine and Surgery, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences

²PhD in Nursing. Assistant Professor, Department of Psychiatric Nursing, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences



Safety of patients with stroke: Knowledge and adherence of emergency nurses of hospitals affiliated to Tabriz University of Medical Sciences about the instructions of tissue plasminogen activator

Elnaz Asghari ¹,Melissa Shakri ², Kobri Peron³, Parveen Sarbakhsh ⁴

Background and purpose: stroke is the first and most important vascular disease of the brain and one of the important causes of disability and death. Timely and appropriate care plays an important role in reducing death and its complications. The purpose of this research was to determine the knowledge and adherence of emergency nurses of hospitals affiliated to Tabriz University of Medical Sciences about the instructions for tissue plasminogen activator in patients with stroke. Method: This study was descriptive. Sampling was done by random quota. Two knowledge and adherence questionnaires were completed by 170 nurses working in the emergency department of Tabriz hospitals. The results were analyzed in SPSS version 26. Findings: The mean and standard deviation of the age of the nurses was 34.24±6.57 and most of them (59.4%) had completed classes or courses about the process and activation of code 724. The mean and standard deviation of nurses' knowledge and adherence to tissue plasminogen activator instructions in stroke patients were 52.67±10.37 and 68.14±5.18, respectively. There was a positive and significant relationship between the variable of knowledge and the variable of adherence with the instruction of tissue plasminogen activator in patients with stroke (P<0.05), so that for one unit increase in knowledge, adherence increases by 0.26 units. Conclusion: According to the findings, the participants did not get satisfactory scores in the test of knowledge and adherence with the instruction of tissue plasminogen activator in stroke patients. Since the knowledge of nurses is transferred to their adherence with instructions, it is suggested to hold frequent training courses for nurses. Keywords: ischemic stroke, tissue plasminogen activator, TPA, knowledge, adherence

IPhD in Nursing. Assistant Professor, Department of Internal Medicine and Surgery, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences

²Master's student in Emergency Nursing, Department of Internal Surgery, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Tabriz University of Medical

³ Master of Nursing, Instructor, Department of Internal Surgery, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences 4 Ph.D. in Epidemiology, Associate Professor, Department of Statistics and Epidemiology, Tabriz Health Faculty, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences

Association between nurses' workplace index and medication errors among Iranian nurses

Solmaz Saeidi

Introduction: One of the goals of nursing is to provide safe care, and medication errors are one of the threats to patients' safety and various factors such as workplace conditions can affect its incidence. The of determine aim this study was to the relationship medication work between errors and nursing environment index. Methods: This is a cross-sectional study in which 300 nurses were enrolled by stratified proportional sampling. Information was collected using the form of individual characteristics, standard scale of work environment index and a researcher-made questionnaire on the occurrence of medication errors. Data were analyzed using Pearson, Kruskal-Wallis, **SPSS** independent t-tests and linear regression under statistical software. Results: The average score of nurse work environment was 74.41±15.6 and medication error was 38.96±6.04. A good relationship between physician and nurse and a sufficient number of was directly related to reducing medication nurses errors. Discussion: Medication errors can be reduced by holding classes and workshops to improve the physician-nurse relationship and increase the number of nursing Key words: patient safety, medication error, work environment, nurse

Relationship between work environment index, patient safety culture and the medication errors between Iranian nurses

Solmaz Saeidi

Introduction: One of the most important issues in the health systems, especially in medical centers, is the quality of care. The quality of care consists of a set of elements which patient safety is one of the most important. Nursing error, which is an unintentional error, affects the safety and quality of patient care. This study was performed to determine the relationship between patient safety culture, work environment index and medication errors of nurses in Iran hospitals.

Material and method: This study was a descriptive—analytical study. The study population included nurses working in educational and medical centers, which 300 samples were randomly selected in 2020. To collect data, the standard questionnaires of patient safety culture, work environment index and self—made medication error was used. Data analysis was performed using Mann—Whitney, Kruskal—Wallis and Spearman tests using SPSS software version 16. Results: The average score of nurse work environment, patient safety culture and medication error respectively was 74.41±15.6, 144.94±14.82 and 38.96±6.04. A good relationship between physician and nurse, sufficient number of nurses and good patient safety culture was directly related to reducing medication errors.

Discussion: The results of this study indicate that the high level of patient safety culture and improving work environment of nurses can reduce medication error. Therefore, health officials and hospitals by holding classes and workshops and briefing programs should work to promote patient safety culture in staffs of hospitals including physicians and nurses

Department of Medical-Surgical Nursing, School of Nursing and Midwifery, guilan University of Medical Sciences, guilan, Iran.

Investigating the relationship between patient safety culture and the incidence of medication errors from the perspective ofnurses working in educational and medical centers in Ardabil and Khalkhal

Solmaz Saeidi

Introduction: Due to the increase in medical errors, awareness of patient safety culture in the health system in order to change this safety culture and determine the likelihood of human error in nurses has become necessary and can be useful in reducing health care costs. This study was conducted to evaluate the relationship between safety culture and medication errors in Ardabil and Khalkhal hospitals. Material and method: This is a cross-sectional study, to evaluating the safety culture. the standard questionnaire of cultural safety monitoring of patients with 52 questions and self-made drug error tool with 11 questions were used, which became valid and reliable. To analyze the results of this study, descriptive tests and according to the results of data normality, analytical tests related to comparison in two independent groups and more than two groups and correlation test were used. Result: The results showed that the mean score of safety culture was 144.94 14 14.82 and the mean score of drug error was 38.96 6 6.04 which indicates the mean status of safety culture and less error, respectively There was a significant relationship between age and work experience and work place ward and employment status and patients afety culture with the rate of medication error.Discussion: The results of this study indicate that the high level of patient's culture can reduce medication error. Therefore. health officials and hospitals should work promote patient safety culture in stafs of hospitals including doctors and nurses

PHD student of Nursing, School of Nursing and Midwifery, guilan University of Medical Sciences, Guilan, Iran



Patient Safety Challenges in Telenursing: A Qualitative Study

Samaneh Alizadeh ¹, Shahriar Ostovar ²

Background: Telenursing with an emphasis on self-care is an effective approach to help patients, hospitals, as well as community. Patient safety when provide telenursing is an important issue due to the increasing digitization of healthcare systems. The purpose of this study was to understand the patient safety challenges in telenursing from the point of view of nurses. Methods: An explorative qualitative study was undertaken at different hospitals in Tabriz. Purposive sampling was used to select fifteen nurses from those interested. A pre-developed interview guide was used to inform semi-structured in-depth interviews. These were recorded and analyzed using the 6-phase thematic analysis method as described (2013). bv Braun and Clarke **Themes** independently verified. were Results: Two themes emerged from the analysis: Being able to make the right decision remotely conditions facilities for and and telenursing. Conclusion: Telenursing, despite its many challenges, has many advantages that help to improve and control patients' conditions by taking effective and reliable measures, through effective planning and implementation, without jeopardizing patient safety. Keywords: Patient Safety, Telenursing, Qualitative Study

IPh.D., Department of Medical—Surgical Nursing, Student Research Committee, Faculty of Nursing & Midwifery, Tabriz University . 1.of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran

^{2 .}MSc, Mardani Azar Children's Hospital, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran

Clinical Simulations in Nursing Education and Patient Safety: A Scoping Review

Samaneh Alizadeh¹*, Shahriar Ostovar²

Background: Since in the results of various studies in the field of simulation, it has shown its usefulness in improving the knowledge and competency of clinical skills of nursing students, this study aimed to review the evidence addressing clinical nursing education and simulations in patient Methods: A scoping review was conducted using CINAHL, SCOPUS, Web of Science, PubMed databases, and grey literature, for relevant articles. This scoping review follows the framework developed Arksev and bv further advanced by Levac et al. The six steps included in the framework are as follows: (1) identifying the research question, (2) identifying relevant studies, (3) selecting the studies, (4) charting the data, (5) collating, summarizing, and reporting the (6)results. and consultation. Results: 23 articles included in this review. The reviewers categorized the articles into the following 2 broad groups: Advantage of patient simulators and limitations of patient s imulators. The main advantage of using a patient simulator as an educational strategy in nursing education is that it provides an opportunity for active and interactive learning without the risk of a real patient. Students can be allowed to make mistakes without fear of harming a living person.Limitations of the patient simulator are primarily related to its cost, which is expensive for many schools. Additional costs include physical space place the equipment, supplies and equipment the simulate intended needed to clinical environment, training faculty the cost of to use the technology, and faculty involved in developing scenarios. time Conclusions: Nursing students need immersive and experiential learning opportunities to develop the skills and knowledge necessary to practice safely. Simulation in nursing is an innovative and pragmatic educational approach that aims to equip nursing students with the knowledge and skills and needed to promote safe patient care. Keywords: Clinical Simulation. Nursing Education. **Patient** Safety

IPh.D., Department of Medical—Surgical Nursing, Student Research Committee, Faculty of Nursing & Midwifery, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran

 $^{{\}it 2.MSc, Mardani\ Azar\ Children's\ Hospital,\ Tabriz\ University\ of\ Medical\ Sciences,\ Tabriz,\ Iran}$



Nursing Burnout, Impact on Patient Safety: A Systematic Review

Shahriar Ostovar 1*, Samaneh Alizadeh 2

Background: Rates of burnout in nurses are high. Burnout is comprised of two main facets: exhaustion, feelings of work-related weariness and depersonalization or disengagement, where professionals experience detachment from their work or patients. Burnout affects nurses' health as well as brain structures and functions, including cognitive function, which lead performance and can to work patient safety issues. The present study aims conduct systematic review that to investigates the relationship between nursing burnout safety. and patient Methods: A systematic review was performed by PRISMA guidelines. Five electronic databases systematically searched: PubMed, **MEDLINE** (OVID). **CINAHL** and the Cochrane Library. The retrieved articles were screened at the title, abstract, and full text stages. The MixedMethods Appraisal Tool (MMAT) was used to evaluate the quality studies. mixedmethod of quantitative and Then. two reviewers quantitative extracted the data of the included studies. Results: A total of 10564 studies were identified after a comprehensive search, and 34 studies included after removing duplicates and screening. This systematic were review showed that nurses' burnout was significantly associated with a higher incidence of medical errors. This suggests that there is an urgent need for more interventions to help nurses improve well-being, as it may help reduce the occurrence of burnout, lead to a reduction in medical errors, and improve clientsatisfaction in healthcare settings. Conclusions: The findings of this research can be used as a stimulus to apply better policies and support in order to reduce or prevent nurses' burnout. The results of this study showed that health care organizations may reduce negative ratings of patient safety by reducing nurses' burnout and improving the work environment at the organization level. Keywords: Nursing Burnout, Patient Safety, Systematic Review

^{1.}MSc, Mardani Azar Children's Hospital, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran.

^{2.} MSc, Department of Medical-Surgical Nursing, Student Research Committee, Faculty of Nursing & Midwifery, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran.

Patient Safety Educational Interventions in Nursing Education: A Systematic Review Shahriar Ostovar 1*, Samaneh Alizadeh 2

Background: Patient safety is an international healthcare priority. Patient safety is defined as reducing the risk of unnecessary health care-related harm to an acceptable minimum. Considering the important role of nurses in promoting patient safety, nursing students should be trained in improving and ensuring patient safety. The purpose of this study was to systematic synthesis of existing literature about patient interventions educational in nursing education. safety Methods: A systematic review was performed by PRISMA guidelines. Searches for articles describing and evaluating patient safety educational interventions were conducted using five scholarly databases: PubMed. Embase, MEDLINE (OVID), **CINAHL** the and Cochrane Library. articles The retrieved were screened at the title. abstract. full Study text stages. quality was assessed the McMaster Critical Review Form. Then. using two data of the included reviewers extracted the quantitative studies. Results: A total of 4568 studies were identified after a comprehensive search, and 12 studies were included after removing duplicates and screening. To prevent errors in healthcare settings, it is critical that all members of healthcare delivery teams receive adequate education in patient safety. Nurses need patient safety education during their pre-licensure education so that safety knowledge, skills, and behaviors become part of everyday practice. Compared to other health disciplines, there are educational few evidence-based nursing interventions that verv faculty to teach patient safety to undergraduate nursing students. The educational interventions included in the present review may be useful in guiding new initiatives. Conclusions: **Future** researchers should continue to patient safety curricula and examine their impact on student competencies methodological rigor. With increased effort towards intervention with stronger patient safety creativities may development, future be supported widely. Keywords: Patient Safety, Educational Interventions, Nursing, Nursing Education

1.MSc, Mardani Azar Children's Hospital, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran
2MSc, Department of Medical–Surgical Nursing, Student Research Committee, Faculty of Nursing & Midwifery, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran



Fields and areas of patients' participation in in Care Safety Measures: a scoping review

Ghasemyani Sh¹, Movalled K², Habibi SH³. Khodayari-zaenaq R⁴

Introduction: Patient participation in care is a key element of health care quality and safety. However, there is a lack of evidence on how patients can effectively participate in different aspects of care safety measures. We aimed to identify the fields and areas of patient participation in care safety measures from the literature. Method: We conducted а scoping review using Arxi and O'Malley's framework. We searched for English articles published from 2000 to 2021 in Scopus, PubMed, and ProQuest databases using appropriate keywords. We included articles that reported on patient involvement or engagement in any aspect of care safety measures, and excluded articles that focused on patient satisfaction or experience only. Results: We identified five participation: areas of patient prevention prevention of drug interactions, prevention and falls, awareness of medical errors, participation in infection control, and effect of education on attitude. Conclusion: Patient participation can patient safety by reducing improve risk of adverse events and enhancing the quality of care. However, patient participation requires empowering patients, improving their health literacy and knowledge, as well as creating readiness in service providers. Future research should explore the barriers and facilitators of patient participation in care safety measures, as well as the outcomes and impacts of patient participation on patient safety. Keywords: patient participation, patient safety, care safety measures, scoping review

Corresponding author: Rahim Khodayari–zarnaq Associate professor, Department of Health Policy and Management, School of Management and Medical Informatics, Tabriz, University of Medical Sciences, Rahimzarnagh@gmail.com, Email: Tel:09147864767 Iran Tabriz

¹⁻PhD in Health care management, Department of Health Service Management, School of Management and Medical Informatics, Iran University of

²⁻Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran Sciences, Tabriz, IranTabriz University of Medical ,student research committeestudent, Medical

^{3 –} Associte professor, Department of Health of Librarianship and Medical Information Sciences, School of Management and Medical Informatics, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran

^{4–}Associte professor, Department of Health Policy and Management, School of Management and Medical Informatics, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran

Women's experience of Acute Coronary Syndrome: symptoms and treatment seeking responses

Elnaz Asghari¹, Leila Kazami²

Introduction: Women who experience Acute Coronary Syndrome (ACS) for the first time may misinterpret their symptoms, resulting in delayed treatment seeking. This study aimed to explore women's experience of ACS, responses to the symptoms, and their treatment-seeking behaviors. Method: This qualitative descriptive study was conducted in a tertiary referral specialized heart hospital affiliated with Tabriz University of medical sciences, Tabriz, Iran. Results: Data analysis appeared 13 subthemes and themes regarding Onset of symptoms, type of symptoms, Reaction towards symptoms, the Time between and seeking medical help, arrival. symptom and Type Conclusion: According to the findings, diagnosing and seeking treatment in women experiencing ACS for the first time is complex and multifaceted. Women who were unsure of the cause of their symptoms or ignored them showed a delay in seeking help. This highlights the need for prompt diagnosis and treatment of female patients with atypical and gradual onset of symptoms. We are also grateful for the Shahid Madani Hospital's Charity for their scientific and mental support on this research. The charity, with registration number of 5140, provides financial assistance to patients in need as well as working in partnership in educating patients, improving the health of clients and supporting research studies. Keywords: Acute Coronary Syndrome; Prodromal Symptoms; Qualitative Research; Treatment Seeking; Women

1.PhD of Nursing, Assistant Professor, Department of Internal Medicine and Surgery, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences

2Shahid Madani Hospital, Tabriz University of Medical science, Tabriz, Iran



The effect of education based on the health belief model on hand hygiene behavior in medical staff and students

Marzieh Kobraie-Abkenar¹,ParandPourghane²*,Pouya Nematzad ³

Faezeh Kobraie-Abkenar ⁴, Anahita Ramzani ⁵

Background: Health-acquired infections/HAIs (nosocomial infection) is a growing problem in developing and developed countries worldwide and are one of the contributing factors in increasing morbidity, mortality and cost of hospital treatment. Hand hygiene is a simple yet effective way to prevent infection. Today, it is clear that prevention is much more important than treatment and education plays an important role in prevention. Education plays a vital role in improving health and changing inappropriate behaviors. Because motivation is an important issue in learning, the health belief model can be effective as a motivational model in preventing diseases and solving behavioral problems. Various studies confirmed the effectiveness of this model in predicting hand hygiene behavior. Therefore, the present review study was conducted with the aim of determining the effects of education based on the health belief model on hand hygiene behavior medical staff and in students. Method: The present study is a narrative review, in order to find relevant sources and studies, in reliable Persian scientific databases such as Medex Iran, Irandoc, Magiran, SID and English such as PubMed, Google Scholar, Science of Web, Scopus with Persian and English keywords from The sentence Health belief model, education, hand hygiene, health workers, students was searched comprehensively. The inclusion criteria included studies published in English or Farsi in the time range of 2000-2023 that were full related the purpose of the study and had text available. Results: From a total of 28 articles, 4 articles were selected and analyzed. Based on the findings, hand hygiene education based on the health belief model was associated with increased scores in the areas of awareness, attitude (perceived perceived severity, perceived benefits, perceived barriers, self-efficacy performance. Among modulating cues) and the factors the implementation of behavior, we can mention the experiences of nurses and hospital Considering the role of financial. environmental organizational culture factors, the perceived barriers need further investigation. Discussion and conclusion: The results showed that educational interventions increase people's motivation to adopt and maintain preventive health behaviors such as hand hygiene. Considering the crucial role of behavior in preventing hospital infections, periodical educational interventions are recommended in accordance modernworlds' standards, appropriate to the environment of each country and based on successful educational models in order to improve hand hygiene performance. Keywords:Education, Health belief model, Hand hygiene, Employees, Students, Medical Sciences

^{1–}MSc student in midwifery counselling, School of Medicin, Arak University of Medical Sciences, Arak, Iran.

²⁻Ph.D. in nursing education (Cardiac Rehabilitation), Associate Professor in Department of Nursing, Zeynab(P.B.U.H) School of Nursing and Midwifery, Guilan University of Medical Sciences, Rasht, Iran.

³⁻MSc in elderly nursing, Zeynab (P.B.U.H) School of Nursing and Midwifery, Guilan University of Medical Sciences, Rasht, Iran.

^{4–}MSc in elderly nursing, Zeynab (P.B.U.H) School of Nursing and Midwifery, Guilan University of Medical Sciences, Rasht, Iran.

⁵⁻BSc student in Surgical technology, East Gilan Paramedical Faculty, Langrod, Gilan University of Medical Sciences, Rasht, Iran.

^{*} Corresponding author: ParandPourghaneE-mail address:pourghanep@gmail.com

The effect of vitamin D on the quality of life of women with ovulatory dysfunction (AUB-O): a randomized clinical trial

Mahdis Godarzvand Chegini ¹, Khadije Hajizadeh ², Azizeh Farshbaf-Khalili *³

Fatemeh lalooha ⁴, Mahnaz Shahnazi ⁵*

Introduction: AUB-O has a significant impact on quality of life. On the other hand, vitamin D may affect the quality of life by improving this disease. The aim of this study is to compare the effect of combined oral contraceptives (COCs) with and without vitamin D on the quality of life of women with ovulation disorders. materials and methods:This is a three-blind clinical trial study that was conducted on 60 women of reproductive age aged 18-45 who referred to the clinic of Kausar Qazvin Hospital. Sampling was done by the available method. The participants were randomly divided into two groups using a random allocation ratio of 1:1 and received an oral capsule of LD or a combination of LD and vitamin D daily from the time of admission until three months after the start of the intervention. Quality of life was measured before and after the study using the SF-36 questionnaire. The data were analyzed using U Man-Whitney tests, Independent T-test, ANCOVA, Fisher's exact test and Chi-square test and with the help of SPSS 24 software. Results: The overall mental health score (P=0.019) as well as the role disorder score due to emotional health (P=0.048) after the intervention was in the group receiving LD-Vitamin D capsules than in the group receiving LD capsules. . The score of other quality of life scales (physical function, energy, social function, pain, general health, general physical health) increased after the intervention in the group receiving LD-vitamin D capsules, but it was not statistically significant (P> 0.05) . Conclusion: The results showed that vitamin led the improvement of two scales of quality of life, including role disorder due to emotional health and overall mental health. Therefore, this supplement can be used to improve the psychological aspect of the quality of life in people with AUB-O. Keywords: combined oral contraceptive, abnormal uterine bleeding, ovulation dysfunction, quality of life, vitamin D

¹ MSc of Midwifery, Department of Midwifery, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Qazvin University of Medical sciences, Qazvin, Iran. ORCID: 0000–0003–2779–6726. E-mail: ma.godarzvandchegini@qums.ac.ir

² PhD of Midwifery, Midwifery Department, Tabriz University of Medical sciences, Tabriz, Iran. ORCID: 0000–0001–9676–8492. E-mail: hajizade_k@yahoo.com 3 Physical medicine and rehabilitation Research Centre, Aging Research Institute, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran ORCID: 0000–0003–0327–7083. E-mail: farshbafa@tbzmed.ac.ir

⁴ Associate Professor of obstetrics and gynecology, obstetrics and gynecology Department, school of medicine. Kosar teaching hospital. Ghazvin University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran. ORCID: 0000–0003–4241–7958. E–mail: lalooha44@yahoo.com

⁵ Associate Professor, Department of Midwifery, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran. . ORCID: 0000–0001–9676–8492 *Corresponding authors: Mahnaz Shahnazi, Department of Midwifery, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran. Tel: +98 9143002433, Fax: +98–41 34796969, Email:shahnazimahnaz@gmail.com Azizeh Farshbaf–Khalili, Physical medicine and rehabilitation Research Centre, Aging Research Institute, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran. Tel: +98 9144023216, Fax: +98–41 34796969. E–mail: farshbafa@tbzmed.ac.ir

دومین کنگره بین المللی مجازی ایمنی بیمار و آموزش پزشکی ۲۹ مهر لغایت ۳ آبان ۱٤۰۲

The related factors with the quality of nursing documentation of patients with poisoning diagnosis in the emergency department of Sina Hospital in Tabriz in 2021–2022

Elnaz Asghari ¹, Shadi Mohammadi ², Shahla Shahbazi ³

Parveen Sarbakhsh 4

Background and aim: The quality of nursing documentation reflects the quality of care provided to the client, it is very important to measure the factors affecting it, especially in the poisoning case in the emergency department. Therefore, the purpose of this research was to determine the related factors with the quality of nursing documentation of patients with poisoning diagnosis in the emergency department of Sina Hospital in Tabriz in 2021-2022. Method: The current study is a predictive correlation study. Sampling of medical records of the last six months of 2022 in the medical records archive was done with simple random method. Variables related to the patient and the quality of nursing reports were recorded based on the checklist from files. Also, the knowledge and attitude of nurses towards nursing documentation and management factors related to it were completed by 35 emergency nurses who were included in the study by census. SPSS version 21 and descriptive and analytical tests were used for data analysis. A statistical significance level of less than 0.05 was considered. Findings: Most of the patients whose files were reviewed (64.3%) were between 21-40 years old and diagnosed with drug poisoning (61.7%). The net score of report was -0.06 and of drug was +0.68. The quality of documentation was statistically significant in terms of patient's age (P=0.014), patient's education (P=0.023), history of alcohol consumption in the patient (P<0.001), and history of admission to the emergency room (P=0.021). The mean and standard deviation of nurses' knowledge, attitude and management factors were 10.37 ± 2.30, 92.08 ± 8.25, and 41.11 ± 10.45, respectively. Nurses' knowledge according to shift type (P=0.002), attitude according to marital status (P=0.001) and management factors with nurses' attitude, had a significant relationship. Conclusion: According to the findings, the quality of the nursing documents was average. The quality of report writing was poor and the quality of medicine record was good. Most of the nurses had average knowledge and had a positive attitude towards documentation. Also, in the present study, the average effect of management factors was obtained. Based on the identified effective factors, it is necessary to take appropriate measures such as strengthening student education and in-service training in order to improve the conditions. Keywords: Nursing Report, Documentation, Emergency Ward, Patient.

¹ Doctor of Nursing, Assistant Professor, Department of Internal Medicine and Surgery, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences 2 Master's student in Emergency Nursing, Department of Internal Surgery, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences 3 Doctor of Nursing, Associate Professor, Department of Internal Medicine and Surgery, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences 4 Ph.D. in Epidemiology, Associate Professor, Department of Statistics and Epidemiology, Tabriz Health Faculty, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences

Safety of hospitalized children: a narrative review

Forogh Okhovat¹, Shirin Okhovat², Fateme Golestan ³

Introduction: Patient safety one of the important components of health is care quality, and there is no problem as much as harming the patient with the philosophy of health care. Child care providers face many challenges in maintaining and improving the safety of hospitalized children. The current study was conducted with the aim of investigating the factors related to the s of hospitalized children and to improve it. afety ways Method: The present study is a narrative review study 2023. 16 in entry criteria from 2015–2023 that were appropriate to the subject and purpose of the present study were selected from Google Scholar, Web Of Science. Scopus. Elsevier, Pubmed, Science Direct databases. workplace safety, interprofessional partnership, level attitude and work experience of nurses, accurate patient information recording, use of standard tools and checklists related to the safety of hospitalized children, error reporting, root cause investigation of accidents and cultural compliance. Patient safety is one of the most important factors affecting safety in children's departments. Discussion conclusion: Child and care service providers should advocate child safety policies. Identifying and supporting the culture of child safety, leadership and efforts to eliminate avoidable harm and reduce the harm caused by care are very necessary. Compilation of educational with the of improving the knowledge, attitude. programs aim performance awareness of the treatment and care team of basic and hospitalized solutions to ensure the safety of children. Determining research priorities in this regard based on the opinion of stakeholders one of the other things to identify threats and solutions to improve safety. Key Word: Pediatric , Patient Safety, Hospital , Nursing care

²Master of midwifery(Student research committee, School of nursing and midwifery, Isfahan university of medical sciences, Isfahan, Iran.)
3 PhD nursing Candidate of Iran University of Medical Sciences(Student Research Committee, Faculty of Nursing & Midwifery, Iran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran.)



IPhD nursing student of Iran University of Medical Sciences(Student Research Commitee, Faculty of Nursing & Midwifery, Iran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran.)

Safety of hospitalized children: a narrative review

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1PhD nursing student of Iran University of Medical Sciences (Student Research Commitee, Faculty of Nursing & Midwifery, Iran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran.)

²Master of midwifery(Student research committee, School of nursing and midwifery ,Isfahan university of medical sciences, Isfahan , Iran .)
3 PhD nursing Candidate of Iran University of Medical Sciences(Student Research Commitee, Faculty of Nursing & Midwifery, Iran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran.)

The role of advanced and transdisciplinary technologies in improving patient safety with an emphasis on nanotechnology

Peyman Keyhanvar^{1,2,3}, Solmaz Hazratgholi Zad ^{3*}

patient safety Technological innovations can improve by automating tasks, introducing medication alerts, clinical reminders, improved diagnostic reporting and facilitating information sharing, improving clinical counseling, decision-making, detecting potential errors, reducing variability in practice, and managing workforce shortages, as well as by education. Increase the complete information of the patient. the correct use of emerging technologies can increase communication, improve drug safety, reduce potential medical errors, and improve the overall patient experience. In the past few decades, technological advances have opened up new opportunities to improve patient safety. For example, using technology to digitize healthcare process and the potential to increase standardization and efficiency of clinical workflows and reduce errors and costs in all healthcare settings. In the meantime, nanotechnology as a subfield, by providing innovative approaches to combat infectious diseases and improving treatment methods, plays a very prominent important role in patient safety. For example, nanoparticles with reduced antimicrobial size increase properties and increase activity drug pathogens. Also, nanotechnology enables delivery precise specific cells, improving treatment efficacy and reducing the likelihood of failure or rejection. Reduces the drug. On the other hand, nanomaterials can be used in diagnostic tools for early diagnosis and disease monitoring, and approaches nanotechnology help wound healing and infection prevention. Therefore. it can be acknowledged that by insisting on improved treatment methods. nanotechnology improves existing treatment methods improving clinical drug management, decision-making, and patient classification. This article examines technological examples, startups and products based nanotechnology promoting safety. on in patient Keywords: Nanotechnology – advanced technologies – patient safety – transdisciplinary

^{1–} Medical Philosophy and History Research Center, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran 2– Faculty Of Advanced Medical Sciences, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran Correspondence author email: drpreneur.health@gmail.com

The role of advanced and transdisciplinary technologies in improving patient safety with an emphasis on nanotechnology

Peyman Keyhanvar^{1,2,3}, Solmaz Hazratgholi Zad ^{3*}

Technological innovations can improve patient safety by automating introducing medication alerts, clinical reminders, improved diagnostic reporting and counseling, facilitating information sharing, improving clinical decision-making, detecting potential errors, reducing variability in practice, and managing workforce shortages, as well as by education. Increase the complete information of the patient. Therefore. the correct use of emerging technologies can increase physician communication, improve drug safety, reduce potential medical errors, and improve the overall patient experience. In the past few decades, technological advances have opened up new opportunities to safety. example, using technology to digitize healthcare process and the standardization efficiency clinical potential to increase and of healthcare workflows and reduce errors and costs in all settings. In the meantime. nanotechnology as subfield. by providing approaches innovative combat infectious diseases to and improving treatment methods, plays a very prominent and important role in patient safety. For example, nanoparticles with reduced size increase antimicrobial activity against various pathogens. Also, nanotechnology precise drug delivery to specific cells, improving treatment efficacy and reducing the likelihood of failure or rejection. Reduces the drug. On the other hand, nanomaterials can be used in diagnostic tools for early diagnosis and disease monitoring, and approaches based on nanotechnology help wound healing and infection prevention. Therefore, it can be acknowledged that by insisting on improved treatment nanotechnology methods. improves existing treatment methods improving drug management, clinical decision-making, classification. and patient This article examines technological examples, and startups based nanotechnology promoting products on in patient safety. Keywords: Nanotechnology – advanced technologies – patient safety – transdisciplinary

^{1–} Medical Philosophy and History Research Center, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran 2– Faculty Of Advanced Medical Sciences, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran Correspondence author email: drpreneur.health@gmail.com

Telemedicine and covid19 patients safety

Authors: Alireza Motamedi¹, Mehdi Zahmatyar¹, Saeed Hassanbaghloo¹, Amirreza Jabraeeli¹

Farzan Asadirad ¹,Heliya Bandehagh ¹

Telemedicine has emerged as a crucial tool during the COVID-19 pandemic, raising concerns about patient safety in the process. Specifically, two key areas of ambulatory safety affected by telemedicine are diagnostic errors and medication safety. However, the increasing reliance on technology has also introduced new risks, such as text neck, addiction, and the use of deceptive apps in mobile health (mHealth). Despite the success and satisfaction achieved in online activities, telemedicine presents unique challenges that must be addressed to ensure patient safety. When implementing telemedicine for maintenance hemodialysis patients, it is imperative to prioritize patient health and safety while considering the ethical and legal implications of this approach. Existing evidence highlights the importance of prioritizing patient safety in the design, implementation, and operation of telemedicine services. The COVID-19 pandemic has led to a significant expansion of telemedicine use in American ambulatory healthcare, with telemedicine being a vital asset in strengthening healthcare systems' response during critical phases of the pandemic. However, the utilization of telemedicine has also raised concerns regarding patient safety. Despite ongoing discussions on patient safety issues related to telemedicine, there is a lack of research specifically focused on investigating patient safety in this context. To ensure the integrity of telemedicine services, it is crucial to pay attention to patient safety throughout the entire process. Notably, clinicians within safety-net healthcare systems have expressed high levels of comfort with telemedicine and intend to continue using it even after the pandemic, despite safety concerns and challenges faced by patients. A study on patient-scheduled telemedicine visits for primary care revealed that video visits resulted in lower rates of follow—up in—person office visits, emergency department visits, and hospitalizations compared to telephone visits, suggesting that video visits may be safer. Telemedicine has been utilized in various ways to enhance patient safety during the COVID-19 pandemic. These include strengthening health systems' response to the pandemic, providing alternative care options to reduce infection transmission, and limiting the spread of disease. Furthermore, telemedicine has proven beneficial for vulnerable populations by offering alternative care options, reducing infection transmission risks, and limiting disease spread. However, it is crucial to establish specific application rules and standards to ensure patient safety when implementing telemedicine services. Several challenges must be addressed to ensure patient safety during telemedicine visits. These include ethical and legal considerations, risk mitigation strategies, patient barriers, diagnostic safety concerns, consent and continuity of care issues, and potential underestimation of urgency. Therefore, it is essential to determine standards and specific application rules, identify and mitigate risks, address patient barriers, ensure diagnostic safety, obtain consent, ensure continuity of care, and provide adequate training for clinicians involved in telemedicine visits. In summary, telemedicine has become increasingly important during the COVID-19 pandemic but raises concerns about patient safety. While it offers potential benefits in improving patient safety by providing alternative care options and reducing infection transmission risks, specific application rules and standards must be established to ensure safety. Addressing challenges related to ethical and legal issues, risk mitigation, patient barriers, diagnostic safety, consent and continuity of care, and urgency underestimation is crucial. Telemedicine providers should adopt best practices to prioritize patient safety during telemedicine visits. Keywords: Covid 19 – Telemedicine – Patient safety

Tabriz university of medical sciences,Immam Reza hospital,clinical research development Unit,Tabriz,Iran



Telemedicine and artificial intelligence in patient safety

Alireza Motamedi¹,Mehdi Zahmatyar¹, Saeed Hassanbaghlo¹,Amirreza Jabraeeli ¹

Farzan Asadirad¹,Heliya Bandehagh ¹

Telemedicine and artificial intelligence (AI) have the potential to improve patient safety during medical visits. However, ensuring patient safety during telemedicine visits and the use of AI in healthcare also present ethical and legal issues that must be addressed. Telemedicine providers must adopt best practices to ensure patient safety during telemedicine visits, including determining standards application rules, identifying and mitigating risks, addressing patient barriers, ensuring diagnostic safety, obtaining consent, ensuring continuity of care, and training clinicians. Regarding the use of AI in telemedicine, forward planning in service design is paramount to safeguard patient safety, trust in digital services, data privacy, medico-legal implications, and digital exclusion. A position statement for clinical risk management has been proposed to support continuous improvement in the safety of healthcare delivered through telemedicine. Although AI has the potential to improve early diagnosis and treatment mechanisms of numerous medical conditions, there are also challenges and ethical issues that need to be addressed. All is being used in telemedicine to improve patient safety in various ways, such as providing virtual diagnostic solutions, conversational agents, remote monitoring, and decision support systems. Al improves the accuracy of diagnoses during telemedicine visits by providing decision support to clinicians through computer-assisted diagnosis, conversational agents, natural language processing, and remote monitoring. By providing clinicians with a second opinion, AI can help prevent misdiagnoses and improve the quality of care. Natural language processing (NLP) is used in Al-assisted telemedicine visits to improve decision-making by analyzing patient data and providing decision support to clinicians. NLP is used in AI-assisted telemedicine visits to improve decision-making by providing decision support to clinicians through multilingual conversational conversational agents, bots. personal virtual data providing clinicians doctors. analyzing patient and with second opinion, NLP can help prevent misdiagnoses and improve the quality of care. In conclusion, telemedicine and AI have the potential to improve patient safety during medical visits. However, ethical and legal issues must be addressed to ensure that these technologies are used in a safe and effective manner. Telemedicine providers must adopt best practices to ensure patient safety during telemedicine visits. Furthermore, Al can improve the accuracy of diagnoses during telemedicine visits by providing decision support to clinicians through various means such as computer-assisted diagnosis, conversational agents, natural language processing, and remote monitoring. Keywords: Artificial Intelligence – Telemedicine – Patient safety

Tabriz university of medical sciences, Immam Reza hospital, clinical research development Unit, Tabriz, Iran

Breaking Bad News to the Relatives of Hospitalized Patients

Hassan Soleimanpour *1

One of the most difficult and rarely discussed topics in medicine is breaking bad news to the families and relatives of hospitalized patients. Limited number of healthcare professionals (HCPs) receive formal training in this regard even though they face the delivery of bad news regularly. When bad news is communicated ineffectively, it can lead to distress for both the HCP and the recipient. In addition, families may have negative long-term consequences if they have a distressing experience receiving bad news. Difficulty with this sort of news conveyance may be a return to the antiquated custom of murdering the messenger of bad news. HCPs may also fear being blamed for the news. communication can adequacy of this result in decision making about treatment options and future planning. ABCDE. BREAKS. **SPIKES** and several protocols mnemonics to guide are and the delivery of bad news.

^{*}Corresponding author: Hassan Soleimanpour, Medical Philosophy and History Research Center, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran



^{1–}Medical Philosophy and History Research Center. Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran

Investigating the Perspectives of Nurses and Physicians Regarding the Professional Physician–Nurse Relationship and its Connection with Teamwork and Nurses' Job Success in the Emergency Departments of Educational and Social Security Hospitals in Tabriz

Zahra Sheikhalipour *1, Akram Ghahramanian 2, Khadijeh Eslahi 3, Leila Vahedi 4

Background: Given that patient care is a procedural task and all members play a direct role in the success of this process, professional communication and teamwork among treatment staff is of particular importance. Therefore, the existence of a strong, proper and professional relationship between different treatment staff can improve the quality of treatment services and care provided to the patient. This study was conducted with the aim of investigating the professional physician-nurse relationship and its connection with teamwork and job success of nurses in the emergency department. Methods: This was a descriptive-correlational study in which nurses and physicians working in the emergency departments of educational hospitals affiliated with the Tabriz University of Medical Sciences and Social Security participated in 2016. To collect data, data demographic gathering tools including characteristics, questionnaire professional communication between physicians measuring and nurses from the for of nurses and physicians, a questionnaire evaluating teamwork, and a questionnaire for assessing nurses' job success were used. The data collected from the samples were analyzed using descriptive and version inferential statistical tests with **SPSS** statistical software 21. Results: The results of the present study showed that the mean total score of physician-nurse professional communication was 66.84 (SD=12.61) out of a possible score range of 22-110. The mean score of physician-nurse professional communication from the physicians' perspective was 88.95 (SD=7.65) out of a possible score range of 22-110, which, based on the questionnaire scoring, is at a good level. Additionally, there is a positive and significant statistical relationship between team work and physician-nurse professional relationship (r=0.31 and p<0.01). The relationship between work success and physiciannurse professional relationship (r = 0.1 and p > 0.05) which can be concluded that there is no significant relationship between work success and physician-nurse professional relationship in the study. There is a statistically significant positive correlation between teamwork success (P<0.01, Conclusions: Given the importance of physician – nurse professional communication, more attention to factors affecting its improvement is essential. Also, considering the significant relationship between professional communication and teamwork and job success, it is recommended that planning for holding training courses and workshops to strengthen professional communication, teamwork, and job success be included in the educational curriculum of nurses and nursing students. Keywords: Relationship, Interdisciplinary, Communication, Teamwork, Nurses, Physicians, **Emergency department**

¹ Medical and surgical Department, Tabriz university of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran. Email:sheikhalipourz@gmail.com 2 Medical and surgical Department, Tabriz university of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran.

³ Medical and surgical Department, Tabriz university of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran.

^{4*} Road Traffic Injury Research Center, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran. Email: vahedi.l49@gmail.com

Examining the relationship between the feeling towards the transplanted organ and the function of the organ and adherence to drug regimen in transplant recipients

Zahra Sheikhalipour 1, mansour ghafori fard 2, alireza akbari 3, Leila Vahedi *4

Background: Currently, organ transplantation is one of the most effective treatment options for patients with end-stage organ failure. The aim was to investigate the relationship between patient attitudes toward the transplanted organ, organ function, and adherence to medication regimens among organ transplant recipients. Methods: This was a correlational study with a sample of 245 liver and kidney transplant recipients recruited from medical centers and clinics in Tabriz, Iran. Data was collected via questionnaire after obtaining informed consent from participants. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used to analyze the questionnaire data. Frequency distributions and percentages were calculated to summarize responses to each questionnaire item. Bar charts visually displayed general data. Pearson's parametric tests, chi-square, independent t-tests, and Spearman's correlation assessed relationships between research variables at the inferential level using SPSS version 21. After presenting descriptive statistics, correlations between research variables were examined. Results: The results showed that out of the three fields, including of (1. the recipient's concern about the transplanted organ, 2. Positive attitude towards the transplanted organ, and 3. Psychological rejection and feeling of alienation of the transplanted organ), the highest score was related to the second field (27.40±5.31) and the lowest score was related to the third field (14.68±3.54). In terms of the mean Basel adherence score, a score of 12.1±1.7 was obtained out of a possible score of 0-20, indicating high adherence of patients to immunosuppressant medications. 155 participants (63.3%) demonstrated complete adherence to immunosuppressive drugs, while the rest had relatively high adherence. Additionally, results of the Spearman correlation test showed a statistically significant positive correlation between each domain of the questionnaire on feelings toward the transplanted organ, as well as the total score, and the mean adherence to immunosuppressive medications score (p<0.01, r=0.25) Conclusion: The results demonstrating a significant positive association between recipient attitudes toward the transplanted organ and medication adherence highlight the importance of addressing patient perceptions of their transplant. Careful attention to patients' sentiments regarding their graft may improve quality of life by optimizing immunosuppressive therapy compliance Keywords: Emotion, Organ transplantation, Adherence, End-stage

Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on the functional patient safety indicators in the hospitals of Tabriz University of Medical Sciences

Khadijeh Asghari, Farzaneh Alikhah, Fariba Ghozal Oghli Darabi, Zahra Islami

Introduction: Patient safety is one of the areas of health care, which has grown with the growth and development of health care systems and the increasing complexity of these systems, and consequential increase in harm to patients in health care centers. And its purpose is to prevent and reduce the risks, errors and damages that occur while providing health care to patients. The cornerstone of this system is continuous improvement based on learning from mistakes and negative events. Research method: This descriptive study was conducted in 1401. A study of patient safety indicators in hospitals affiliated to Tabriz University of Medical Sciences and their comparisons before, after and during the covid epidemic. The indicators examined are the rate of falls in the hospital, the rate of pressure ulcers, and the level of hand hygiene. Data were analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. Results: There is no significant difference in the rate of falls in the inpatient department and the rate of pressure ulcers during the outbreak the Corona epidemic. Hand hygiene index increased significantly.Total results Keywords: patient safety indicators, Corona epidemic

Knowledge and Attitudes of Patients Presenting to Emergency Departments of Tabriz University of Medical Sciences Educational Hospitals Regarding Organ Donation after Cardiac Death

Zahra Sheikhalipour ¹, Abedin Hamedi ², Mansoor Ghafourifard ³, Leila Vahedi ^{*4}

Background: Organ transplantation as a novel therapeutic approach involves procuring organs from brain-dead donors and transplanting them into recipients in need of organ replacement Method: This was a descriptive analytical study. The data collection instrument was a questionnaire comprised of 5 sections as follows: Demographic information, Questions regarding organ donation and its laws, Questions assessing knowledge about brain death, Questions evaluating awareness of organ donation after cardiac death, and Questions examining attitudes toward organ donation after cardiac death. To determine questionnaire validity, content validity was utilized. Specifically, the content was reviewed and evaluated by 10 faculty members of Tabriz University of Medical Sciences. After gathering opinions and feedback, necessary modifications and changes were made before using the questionnaire for the study. Additionally, questionnaire reliability was examined after data collection from 30 individuals by determining internal consistency through calculating Cronbach's alpha coefficient, which was found to be r=0.85. The association between variables tested using Pearson's correlation coefficient was nonparametric equivalent, Spearman's correlation Results: Of the 422 participants, 55 percent were male, 71.8% had no willingness to donate organs, and 70% believed that permission should be obtained from the family for organ donation. The statement with the highest frequency and percentage of correct responses was 'Selling body organs in Iran is illegal' with 294 (69.7%), and the statement with the highest frequency and percentage of incorrect responses was 'A person can be saved from death by receiving an organ donation' with 364 (86.3%). There was a statistically significant relationship between individual social characteristics with the knowledge and attitude of the participants, between occupation and history of organ donation in the family Conclusion: According to the results of this study, nursing professors and university faculty can prepare the return of people in need of organ transplant to life by including the curriculum of brain dead patients and vital organ donation in the nursing curriculum with the focus on improving the general health of the society. Key words: organ transplantation, Knowledge, Attitudes, Emergency Departments

¹ Medical and surgical Department, Tabriz university of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran. Email:sheikhalipourz@gmail.com 2 Medical and surgical Department, Tabriz university of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran. 3 Medical Department, Tabriz university of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran.

^{4*} Road Traffic Injury Research Center, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran.

Comparing the percentage of medication errors that occurred from 1395 to 1400 and providing safety solutions in drug administration in University Hospitals of Tabriz University of Medical Sciences

Farzaneh Alikhah, Fariba Gozaloghli Darabi, Zahra Eslami, Khadijeh Asghari

Introduction: In the United States of America, approximately 1.5 million people are injured and thousands of people die from adverse medical events every year, which results in a cost of at least 3.5 billion dollars. According to various studies, between 4.9 and 7.1 percent of hospitalizations are related to adverse medical events. Unsafe medication practices and medication errors are one of the main causes of avoidable harm in health care of worldwide. two-thirds which nearly are preventable. Research method: This research is a cross-sectional descriptive study that was conducted between 1395 and 1400. The data were extracted from the errors identified in University Hospitals of Tabriz University of Medical Sciences and were analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. Findings: Among the 60930 medical errors that occurred from 1395 to 1400 in University Hospitals of Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, 8465 cases were accounted for by medication errors, and with 13.89%, it is in the fourth category of medical errors. The most type of medication error occurred was related to the wrong medication 29.60%, wrong dose 24.40%, medication omission 16.66%. made by doctors and nurses during preparing and administrating the medication. The majority of errors occurred among nurses with less than two years of experience, high workload of nurses and inappropriate ratio of nurse to patient, and during the patient handover processes. General conclusion: During the conducted study, medication errors occur during the preparation, prescribing, distribution and administration of the medication to the patient and its monitoring, and the rate of error occurrence is more common during the prescription and administration of medication. Therefore, interventional measures and solutions prevent medication errors. such providing to setting up the Unit Dose system, implementing the guidelines for combining medication and complying with the 7-Rite medication guidelines, the guidelines in order for high-alert and similar medications. etc.. to reduce contribute medication medication errors. to safety. can Keywords: medication, medication errors, high alert drugs and similar

Investigation of patient safety culture in Tabriz University of Medical Sciences affiliated centers in the first six months of 1401

Fariba Gozaloghli Darabi, Farzaneh Alikhah, Khadijeh Asghari, Zahra Eslami

Introduction: Patient safety culture in an organization is a product of values, attitudes, perceptions, competences, and individual and group behavior patterns that shows commitment to organizational safety and health management and its methods and efficiency. The goal is to improve the quality of medical services by implementing and establishing safety standards at the managerial and functional levels and institutionalizing the culture of patient safety as an organizational value. Research method: This descriptive-cross-sectional study was conducted in 1401. The sample size is 650working personnel (nurses, assistant nurses and Para clinical staff) among a number of hospitals covered by Tabriz University of Medical Sciences. The data collection tool was a valid and reliable patient safety culture questionnaire, and the data were analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. In the examination of the average dimensions of the areas with a range of 4–20, the dimensions were considered as ≥4–9 (weak), above ≥9–14 (moderate) and above 14-20 (good). In the examination of the average dimensions of the areas with a range of 3–15, the dimensions were considered as ≥3–7 (weak), high ≥7–11(moderate) and 11–15 (good). Findings: Among the 650 healthcare workers (HCWs) in the hospital, 29.08% had work experience between 1 and 5 years, 84.77% had a bachelor's degree, 96.46% of them were in direct contact with patients, and 44.15% had mandatory shifts with 80 hours overtime. (73.23%) stated that they do their best to improve patient safety, and teamwork and helping each other in critical situations was a priority, and only 6.77% believed that only luck prevents dangerous mistakes from occurring. 66% of the HCWs stated that the hospital management and direct supervisors support existing safety with a preventive 8.77% approach. And believed that when the work pressure increases. manager them do the work quickly, the asks to even if means not doing part of the work. 66.15% of people stated that the hospital management is sensitive to patient safety issues and share mistakes with the aim of preventing their recurrence. 12.46% of the employees stated that they are afraid of the organization's punitive approach to mistakes. In the reporting rate of unwanted incidents, 66.15% of people identify and correct a mistake before it affects the patient. And in 46.62% of hospital units, there is teamwork to provide safety services. General conclusion: The safety situation in the selected University hospitals of Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, 40.77% acceptable status (Bureaucratic), 38.77% very good (Proactive) and 12.62% excellent (Generative), 4.62% weak (Reactive) and only in 3.23% It was evaluated as unacceptable(pathological). Based on the leveling of the patient safety culture based on the national accreditation standards, the patient safety culture in this university within acceptable (bureaucratic) range. is the means there are systems to manage patient safety. And it recommended measures planning to safety. preventive by achieve culture Keywords: patient safety culture, safety atmosphere, patient safety

Perspective of Pre-Hospital Emergency Personnel on the factors affecting false calls

Zahra Sheikhalipour ¹, Akram Ghahramanian ², Abbas Dadashzadeh ³, Majid Fallah ⁴, Leila Vahedi *⁵

Background and Aim: Based on the high number of false calls to emergency medical services (EMS) and related high false missions and the importance of timely emergency response of ambulances to real emergency calls and multiplied cost on the health system due to false missions, this study aimed to determine the factors affecting false calls from the viewpoint of the pre-hospital emergency personnel. Methods: This descriptive cross-sectional study was done in Emergency Medical Center of Tabriz University of medical sciences in 2018. All of 147 EMS and 28 dispatch personnel completed the researcher-made questionnaire regarding the underlying causes of false calls. The questionnaire had 5 subscales of public education, sectorial letters and government instructions, social factors, telecommunication infrastructures and human resources. The collected data was analyzed using SPSS software version 14 and descriptive statistics. Results: The most effective factor causing false calls was "public education" with a mean (SD) of 4.38 (0.50). The second most effective factor was the sectorial letters and government instructions subscale with a mean (SD) of 4.28 (.51). "Telecommunication infrastructure", "social factors" and "human resources" subscales were respectively in the next ranks affecting on false calls from the perspective of participants. Conclusion: It seems that awareness of people through public media is necessary to be conceded as a policy in the programs of relevant institutions. It is also necessary to make changes in the infrastructure of the emergency system, with the help of telecommunication, and to provide services for personnel for better management of contacts.Key words: False, Emergency medical services, Dispatch

¹ Medical and surgical Department, Tabriz university of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran. Email:sheikhalipourz@gmail.com

² Medical and surgical Department, Tabriz university of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran

³ Medical and surgical Department, Tabriz university of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran

⁴ Medical and surgical Department, Tabriz university of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran

Identification and prioritization of factors affecting the satisfaction of patients/companions of medical centers of Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, year 1400

Milad khodavandi – Zahra eslami – Farzaneh alikhah

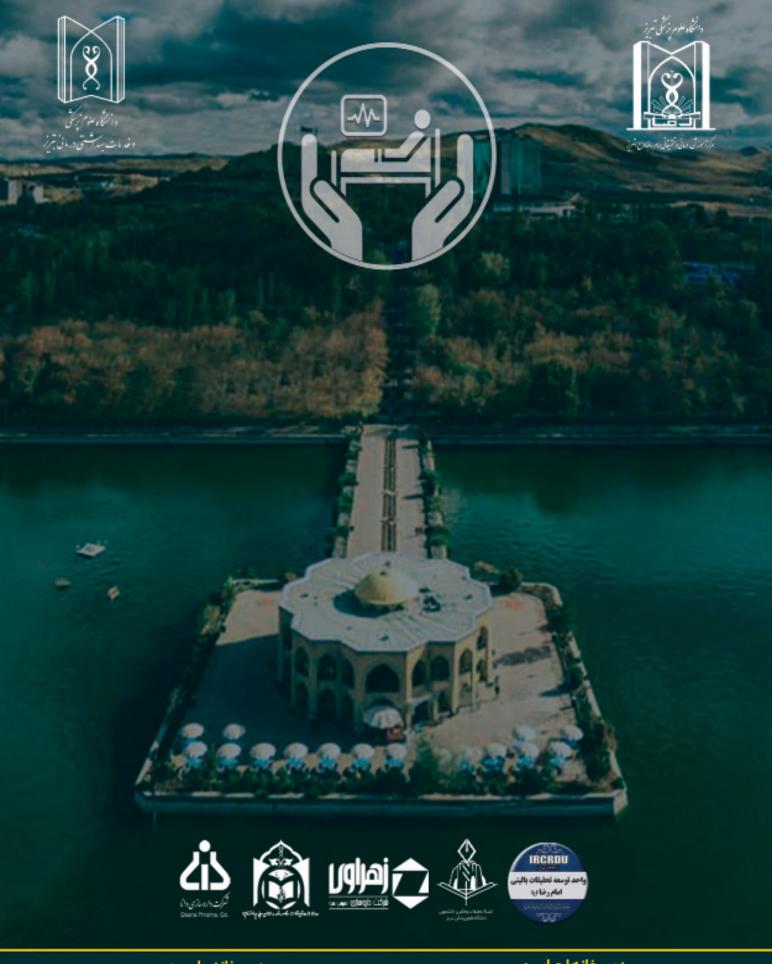
Introduction: The main purpose of providing health care services is to ensure the health of the people of the society. Health care plays an important role in improving the health level of patients, their recovery process and their satisfaction. The health and recovery of patients depend on providing high-quality and safe care, and the first step in improving the quality of care is to evaluate the quality of providing these services. The quality of health care is one of the most important factors in increasing patient satisfaction, and improving this quality is considered one of the important approaches in the development of the organization's performance. The satisfaction of patients as customers of health care centers with hospital services is one of the most important indicators of effectiveness in establishing the basic standards of patient safety in the hospital. Dissatisfaction with health care services leads to their disconnection with the health system or at least their non-participation in providing services, the feeling of incompetence and incapacity of the personnel, and as a result, the efficiency of the health system decreases. Also, the determination of the factors affecting the satisfaction of patients in the society and its use can improve public health. Methods: The present study is descriptive and analytical and it was cross-sectionally conducted in 1400 in 42 public and non-government public hospitals using a valid and reliable questionnaire and during the discharge of 10% of hospitalized patients during one month. Findings: Of the 42 hospitals covered by Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, The level of satisfaction in academic medical education centers was 80.06%, in academic medical centers 76.2% and in private centers affiliated to institutions and social security 87.5%. The most common dissatisfactions were 18% related to dissatisfaction with the lack or inappropriateness of comfort facilities, 17.1% related to ventilation, health and cleanliness of the hospital environment, 12.2% long process of diagnosis treatment, 11.35% inappropriate response and 11% related to nutrition Discussion and conclusion: Due to the limited resources and facilities of the organizations and also the need to ensure the satisfaction of the patients/patients' companions, the organizations should first identify the factors affecting the satisfaction and by knowing the most important factors, take the necessary measures to improve the satisfaction. Based on the results obtained, the level of overall satisfaction with the provision of medical services in the hospitals covered by this university is favorable, but considering the common causes of dissatisfaction, special attention should be paid to hoteling and providing comfort facilities, proper communication between doctors and staff with patients and determining Timely treatment of patients is essential.

Past, present and future of Education

Mojtaba Mohammadzadeh Lame *1

The landscape of global educational systems has undergone profound transformations in recent decades. In traditional educational settings, both at the university and school levels, the prevailing approach has traditionally relied on professor-led instruction, a practice that persists, particularly in developing nations. Nevertheless, until 2019, the adoption of innovative pedagogical methods in educational systems, whether in developed or developing countries, had yet to attain widespread recognition. Many educational institutions continued adhere to to conventional teaching methodologies. However, with the advent of the COVID-19 pandemic, educational institutions and universities worldwide found themselves grappling with unprecedented challenges. Months-long closures were enforced to curb the spread of this viral disease, compelling educational institutions to explore alternative teaching methods. Consequently, nations across the implement globe were compelled to lockdown measures, driving educational novel educational establishments to devise strategies that safeguarded the health of both students and faculty members. In this study, we will have a comparative overview of educational systems including traditional to virtual and electronic education

1Department of Anesthesiology and Intensive Care Medicine, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran Corresponding Author: Mojtaba Mohammadzadeh Lame, Department of Anesthesiology and Intensive Care Medicine, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran





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ايميل : imam_reza_er@tbzmed.ac.ir