مقايسه مشکلات آموزش بالینی از دیدگاه مربیان و دانشجویان پرستاری سال آخر

یادگیری آزمایشی جامعه مورد نظر اعمال می‌شود. این یادگیری آزمایشی می‌تواند به روابط اجتماعی و سیاسی و اقتصادی و فرهنگی باشد و در نتیجه این یادگیری آزمایشی، افراد می‌توانند در عمل بهتر باشند.

دانشکده پرستاری و ماما‌پایان دانشگاه علوم پزشکی ایران

استاد مشاور: دکتر سید مجید محمدی عضو هیأت علمی دانشکده پرستاری و ماما‌پایان دانشگاه علوم پزشکی ایران

استاد آموزش: دکتر محمدرضا سعیدی عضو هیأت علمی دانشکده پرستاری و ماما‌پایان دانشگاه علوم پزشکی ایران

چکیده

در یک مطالعه زمینه‌ای در دانشگاه ۶۴ مربی و ۷۶ دانشجو پرستاری سال آخر در رابطه با مشکلات آموزش بالینی از طریق پرسشنامه مورد بررسی قرار گرفت. نتایج نشان داد که گروه با مشکلات روابطی رو به بهبود است و گروه دارای آموزش بالینی افزایش یافته بوده و در عده حیاتی از مربی و دانشجو در موضوع اجتماعی و ارزش‌های بشری بستگی دارد. با این وجود که کاربرد آموزش بالینی و خدمات پزشکی برای اصلاح مشکلات لازم به پایین کردن اثرات تغییرات اجتماعی بیشتر علیه و تکنیکی، رشد جمعیت و رشد اقتصادی به‌سوی روان درمانی مورد استفاده قرار می‌گیرد و مشکلات جدیدی را پیدا کرده و این گروه به‌طور چشمگیر افزایش مشکلات آموزش بالینی از سوی آنها ناشی از تغییرات آینده چیزی که تغییرات صورت نمی‌گیرد و زمینه پژوهش:

آموزش پرستاری در جامعه شمولی از فلسفه اجتماعی و نظامی است که در تئوری انسان‌شناسی با یک مطالعه مورد نظر به عنوان یک مطالعه نموده است.
چهارگان بین‌المللی
چهار جوی پیمان‌بری این پژوهش براساس مفهوم آموزش پایانی پایه ریزی شده است که در قالب توسیع آموزش پایانی، اهداف آموزش پایانی و عوامل مؤثر در آموزش پایانی تطبیق گردیده است.

اهداف پژوهش:
در این پژوهش از اهداف اصلی تبعیض مشخصات فردی، تعیین و مقایسه مشکلات آموزش پایانی در رابطه با مواردی از جمله: افزایش نقص، عوامل پیوستگی، افزایش استفاده از ابزارهای نوین، تعیین مشکلات و احتمالات آن‌ها، ارزیابی و محاسبه مشکلات آموزش پایانی و اقدامات مشابه در دانشگاه‌های دیگر و دانشجویان پرستاری سال آخر در دانشگاه‌های دیگر و مانند دانشگاه علوم پزشکی اصفهان منظور گردید.

سوالات پژوهش:
- دیدگاه مربیان و دانشجویان پرستاری سال آخر در مورد مشکلات آموزش پایانی که تاکنون دارد؟
- دیدگاه مربیان و دانشجویان سال آخر در مورد مشکلات آموزش پایانی که تاکنون دارد؟

روش پژوهش:
پژوهش از نوع زمینه‌ای است که در میانبرنامه‌ها و دانشجویان سال آخر پرستاری دانشکده پرستاری و مانند دانشگاه علوم پزشکی اصفهان جامعه پژوهش
۱۳۸۱

باید در اینجا اینکه...

در اینجا...

برای اینکه...

بهتر است...

ویرایش...

در اینجا...


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فصلنامه پرستاری و ماما وی ایران

منابع:

شماره مجله و نویسندگان-مهدی و زمستان 1375
Compare the Clinical education problems Viewed by nursing instructors and senior nursing students

(by: Akram Barahimy).

A survey was made to compare the clinical education problems viewed by nursing instructors and senior nursing students in nursing-midwifery colleges affiliated to the faculty of medicine in Isfahan (IRAN, 1994).

The purposes of this study were to determine the demographic characteristics of the subject further the clinical instructors' and the students' views regarding problems they felt in clinical education areas.

The population of the study were all of the clinical instructors and senior nursing students in the Nursing-Midwifery College of Isfahan University, of which 36 instructors and 76 students (a total 112) were selected sequentially as the sample of this study.

A questionnaire was constructed to cover the purposes of the study, that consisted of 10 section covering information on demographic characteristics of the subjects and problems related to different aspects of clinical education like role responsibility and fulfillment, anxiety provoking factors, pre-clinical practice, self concept, self esteem, environmental factors, application of clinical learning models and putting theoretical basis into clinical education, evaluation and learning strategies. The final part of the questionnaire was left open for comments and suggestions coming from the respondents. The findings were presented in 24
tables, both descriptive and inferal statistics were employed. The findings revealed the following:

Most of the subjects in the instructor and student groups were respectively between 35-39 and 20-24 years age group. They were females, most of the instructors were married, had a B.S. degree in nursing, some had previous clinical experience of less than three years and almost and equal number had that of 7-10 years. Their teaching experience was 1-3 years and they were employed on full-time basis.

Coming to problems related to clinical learning both groups said they faced problems in employing scientific methods to practice. Lack of sufficient facilities in teaching institution were also blamed for problems hindering the application of adequate and proper care to the patients.

The majority of both groups pointed to another interesting finding, that was lack of social and educational support which provoked anxiety and produced low self-esteem and impaired their self concept. Both groups had been experiencing stress during their clinical teaching learning period; Although both groups said they were able and quite acquainted with scientific basis in nursing practice and patient care and a notable number said they were able 3!1d had the energy to continue and remain in the profession and practice teaching (or continue learning) yet a good number of the students evaluated themselves as tired of such activities.
The majority of the instructors felt the students had not yet been well informed about nursing profession, they also stated that evaluation forms did not contain all those particular items that need to be considered in clinical area.

Most of the students felt pre-clinical practice area was quite crowded, they also said the equipments in that area were not sufficient to cover their clinical learning needs. They complained of discrepancies in evaluation criteria.

As expected, most of the instructors agreed that the learner must have chances to use critical thinking, and they were in favor of promoting such behavior, at the same time the students showed interest in clinical campus learning, where critical thinking might be promoted and better learning achieved. But the findings showed that clinical teaching/learning models and contest were sparsely employed and their application sounded ambiguous.

To correlate the findings X2 statistical test was employed and in 30% of the problems significant difference was found between the views in the two groups. In other words both had similar problems in 70% of the issues.

Based on these findings the researcher recommended certain measures for implementation for promoting the quality of clinical teaching and prevention of undesirable circumstances Suggestions. for further research were also made.