

patients of these wards. We often look that patients refuse of admission in these wards in spite of presence of skilled physicians and better instruments. The aim of the study is survey of attitude of bed rid patients in teaching wards about miscellaneous aspects of presence of students in these wards.

Methods. The study was a cross sectional survey done in August 2000 at 12 wards of four teaching hospitals of Tabriz city by a questionnaire which was asked from all patients the same day of hospitalization (at pediatrics ward with asking of patients accomplice).

Results. Ninety percent (90%) of patients were satisfied from participation of students in their care and cure. 82% of patients expressed that the presence of students increased their medical information about their disorder and self care. 28% of patients were unsatisfied from frequent observation and examination by students and 65.5% knew it was the cause of elongation of visits, on the other hand 89% of patients had this idea that together, presence of physician and student in ward caused the increased precision of diagnosis and treatment. Finally 57.5% said scientific discussion during their visit, warned about their disorder.

Conclusion. The findings showed that in spite of elongation of examinations, patients in teaching wards often evaluated the presence of students as a benefit and we hope to use this chance with respect to other rights and expectations of patients.

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Evaluation of conscript's opinion about Continuous Medical Teaching through 5th educational program of country's medical science.

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Introduction. Today Continuous Medical Education is under consideration for graduated medical students as a necessity in today's world and has had its importance about one decade in our country (IRAN).

Methods. Recognition of opinions in various occupational actions of post graduated persons is very important in attention for reevaluation the program of continuous teaching in post graduated medical doctors. This study was done in YASUJ UNIVERSITY OF MEDICAL Sciences for the above mentioned purposes. The research is a Cross Sectional Descriptive Study and was done on 581 people by questionnaire and the collected data was analyzed by SPSS.

Results. From 581 cases included in this study, 14% were female and 86% were male, the average age(x) was 30 years and 39 years respectively. The analysis of data revealed that 60% because of program location, 51% because of appropriate program in regard to occupational needs, 75% due to amount of allocated scores and 60% due to manner of performing the programs participated in these programs. Also 70% evaluated the scientific content of the programs good and very good.

Conclusion. The results of this research revealed that Continuous Medical Education Programs are effective in post graduated scientific actions.

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Medical education and autonomy in teaching hospitals

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Introduction. Despite the implementation of hospital autonomy in many developed (France, Denmark) and developing countries(Ghana, Zimbabwe, Kenya and Indonesia) since the early 1980s, relatively little research has been directed towards evaluating the experiences of these hospitals. Efficiency, equity, accountability and quality of care can be considered as four main evaluative criteria in assessing hospital autonomy; while achieving these goals are not easy for autonomous public sector hospitals, it is even more difficult to obtain for teaching ones.

Methods. We present the views obtained by two separate studies; 1- Hospital autonomy experiences in other countries 2- Interview with Deans and faculty members of medical schools in our country during 2001. Hospital autonomy in teaching hospitals in Ghana and Zimbabwe have been evaluated by a group of investigators of Harvard University and published in 1997. These studies have addressed the four pre-mentioned goals and evaluated the role of governments, General and financial managing systems and human resource managing systems. The research methodology employed in undertaking the studies included data collection and analysis; direct observation by the study teams and field trials.

Results. These case-studies suggest that success with autonomy in public sector hospitals and specially teaching hospitals in developing countries have been limited. Having not a clearly defined mission, inefficient decision making and management system; insufficient motivation for changes in view and performances of personnel; under-optimal level of bed occupancy rates were the main negative results of such management system. Even planning and budgeting processes have not

changed much and governmental allocations have increased every year. Interviews with Deans and faculty members throughout the Islamic Republic of Iran have also revealed much more negative impacts of autonomization in teaching hospitals as follows: Medical education should not be considered as a way for making profit, so it is intrinsically in contrary with autonomization. It has reduced the contribution of Medical schools in management of teaching hospitals Faculty members are involved mainly in therapeutic and profit –making tasks and this has led to untoward effects on education quality and Medical ethics. It has adversely affected the spectrum of diseases (admitted in teaching hospitals) and limitation in educational facilities.

Conclusion. Goals of autonomy in teaching hospitals of studied countries have not been achieved and there is a general consensus regarding the exclusion of teaching hospitals from autonomization, otherwise some sort of subsidies should be allocated for educational expenses in these hospitals.

Address.

Investigation of educational needs correspondence with educational content of workshops in prevalent psychiatry & pediatric diseases according to subjects of continuing education in Kerman University of Medical Sciences.

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Introduction. Determining educational needs is the first step in educational planning. Need assessment influences all the decisions regarding educational content, objectives & effective use of resources. To determine the correspondence of educational needs & content in the psychiatry & pediatrics prevalent diseases workshops.

Methods. To do this cross-sectional study, 50 physicians participating in the psychiatry & pediatrics workshops in 1380 were studied. Two questionnaires of continuing educational programs were used, including 2 sections: demographic features & some questions boxed on 5-rate likert scale to investigate the correspondence of needs & content. Their validity was calculated using content validity, the views of experts ($r=0.98$) & reliability using re. Test ($r=0.85$). Antibiotics usage (96.1%) & acute respiratory infections (80.7) were the most needed in pediatrics workshops. The most correspondence between needs & content belonged to fever sork-u (83%), clinical usage of antibiotic (81.8%). The least correspondences were observed between

typhoid fever (25%), brucellosis (16.6%), dermatologic diseases (16.7%). Stress disorders (82.6%), drug treatment (69.6%) were mentioned as the most important needs in the psychiatric diseases workshops. Stress disorders (74%), addiction (70.4%) showed the most correspondent, the least correspondence was related to psychopathology (25.9%), somatoform disorders (22.2%). There was a significant relationship between the participants work experience and their views regarding the correspondence between needs & content in psychiatry workshops ($P<0.05$); so that those with higher work experience mentioned more correspondence. A significant relationship was observed between sex and their views in pediatrics workshops ($P<0.05$), mal reported more correspondence.

Conclusion. We need to plan the content of the future workshops based on the subjects needs. This leads to a more effective education and the subjects' satisfaction.

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The investigation of quality in Zahedan University of Medical Sciences from students' view points and solution to improve the situation

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Introduction. One of the issues which is usually evaluated in higher education systems is the process of teaching and the situation of the graduates. Students' views are a matter which is always taken in to consideration.

Methods. This qualitative research on the situation of theoretic and practical training, training material and students' role, was conducted in the form of focus group discussion. Two group of last term students were selected on the basis of average grades (point above 15 and below 15), randomly, form different schools of zahedan University of medical sciences. There were 8 to 10 students in each group. A total of 87 students participated in the project. On average, a minimum of 1.5 hours, 1 hour and 45 minutes were spent on group discussion.

Results. The results were cited on the basis of the majority's and minority's viewpoints. The criteria for the majority and minority were the remarks of 80% and 30-40% of the students, respectively. Most of the students were not satisfied with the teaching methods of teachers especially in specialized subjects, using traditional methods, inapplicability of the teacher's material, not mastering the subject and ability to transfer the knowledge and incongruity of educational planning on