investigated. The result of this research will be discussed in detail in the main article.

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Survey of Educational Objectives of Kashan University of Medical Sciences Departments in 2002

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Introduction. For improving every educational system, clarification of aims and identification of priorities is essential. For this reason curriculum planning committee of EDC followed up faculty members to essential objective writing methods.

Methods. This was a descriptive study for analyzing educational objectives of various courses in different departments of Kashan University of Medical Sciences in 2002.

After collecting the objectives from related departments, they were considered according to their domains and classes by EDC. SPSS was used for descriptive analysis.

Result. 8113 educational objectives were assessed. Among them, 96.7% were in cognitive domain, 1.6% in affective and 1.8% in psychomotor domain. According to bloom classification, different classes of cognitive domain also were assessed and 37.7% of objectives were in knowledge, 37.6% in comprehensive, 18.8% in application, 5.3% in analysis, 2.7% in synthesis and only 0.9% were in evaluation and judgment class.

Conclusion. The main part of objectives were written in cognitive domain, specially in knowledge and comprehension classes. With suitable feed back to departments, curriculum planning committee can lead them in writing the objectives in high classes of blooms classification (if needed for the course) according to courses specially for Medical and B.S courses.

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Knowledge of Anesthesia Technician Students about their course. A descriptive study at Kashan University of Medical Sciences-2002 .

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Introduction. Since , the selection of academic course is very important to job selection. A study for considering the anesthesia technician student's knowledge about their course was necessary. This study was performed for this reason at Kashan university of medical sciences in 2002.

Methods. For this descriptive study a questionnaire was designed in 2 sections: First section, included age, sex, priority of selection and so on. Second section was to some extent about job description and education continuing. For statistical analysis SPSS soft ware was used (t and chi-square tests).

Results. Based on the obtained information (of 50 students) 22% were male and 78% female. 70% of students were admitted into university in 1999 and 30% in 2000. According to the results, before course selection, 65.3% had no consultation or any other consideration to get it. 18/8% had good, 50% moderate and 31.2% poor knowledge before course selection (P=0.008). The knowledge score of the males was 9.3 ± 3.5 and females 5.9 ± 3.8(P=0.015). Knowledge score of 1999 and 2000 admissions were 6.4 ± 3.9 and 7.3 ± 3.8 respectively. Among good knowledge scores, 31.3% had consultation and 12.5% had no consultation.

Discussion. According to our results, most of the students had no knowledge or search about their course before selection. We found that the more consultation increased ,the more knowledge increased. To improve the course selection in the next generation, we hope the students choose their course more accurately.

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Comparison of Graduate Medical Education in Iran with WFME International Guidelines: Quality Improvement in Postgraduate Medical Education

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In 2001, following the development of International Standards in basic medical education, WFME appointed