Determining the awareness of general practitioners and interns of Yasuj about pediatric tuberculosis.

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Introduction. Tuberculosis is one of the important diseases caused by Mycobacterium tuberculosis, bovis and africanum and has infected one third of world's population. The highest priority of any tuberculosis control program should be on case finding and treatment. This study was done to determine the level of awareness of general practitioners and interns in Yasuj.

Methods. This study was done as cross-descriptive method through which 64 general practitioners and 20 interns, employed in Yasuj completed a questionnaire consisting of 20 questions about different aspect of pediatric tuberculosis.

Results. Most general practitioners and interns (51.2%) had medium level of awareness which maximum awareness was about diagnosis and minimum was about clinical manifestation. There was no significant difference between general practitioners and interns and also between awareness of practitioners considering their year of graduation, site of education, site of employment and re-instruction state.

Conclusion. It is necessary that educational programs of medical universities for students and graduated practitioners be reviewed, specially in the field of infectious diseases and other important diseases.

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A comparative study of the educational conditions of the wards in affiliated hospitals of Shiraz University of Medical Sciences.

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Introduction. Evaluation is a formal activity which aims at determining the effectiveness of an educational program. Evaluation is an assessment of the value and effectiveness or otherwise of a feature. Different opinions about evaluation have led to different educational approaches, including approach based on objectives, management and users. This study aims at surveying the educational condition of wards in affiliated hospitals of Shiraz University of medical sciences according to head nurses.

Methods. Considering the approach based on management, we compared different hospitals based on the round's discipline, student counseling, medical counseling follow up, teaching the relationship between physician and patient, and the relationship between academic staff and students and personnel and patients. This was a descriptive study using the views of head nurses in affiliated hospitals of Shiraz University of medical sciences.

Results. The findings of this study revealed that, the most discipline in educational rounds was in internal wards. The relationship between the academic staff and personnel and patients was reported to be desirable. Hafez hospital obtained the best score in clinical supervision (71.4%). As to the relationship between academic staff and patients, Zeinabie hospital had the best score (40%). The best score for discipline during clinical rounds was obtained by Shahid Faghihi hospital (71.5%). Hafez and Sahahid Faghihi hospitals gained the best score in the academic staff's concern about the relationship between medical students and patients (28.6%). The best condition of medical counseling and follow up existed in Namazi hospital (63.1%). Finally, the best score in the relationship between academic staff and patients and hospital personnel was observed in Zeinabie Hospital (100%).

Conclusion. The results of this study revealed that according to the head nurses, there was a favorable relationship between academic staff and personnel, with the highest score (87.5%). Teaching the relationship between the physician and patient obtained the least score (27.5%).

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An analytic survey of physiopathology examinations in Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, 1999-2000

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Introduction. Tests are used to assess the university student’s knowledge in a specific subject. The aim of testing is to assess the learners’ level of acquisition (learning) of a previously taught subject. Since tests are methods of evaluating education, their evaluation ability must be in accordance with educational activities. One of the appropriate methods used for measuring the effectiveness of a test is item analysis which was used in the present study.

Methods. In this study, physiopathology tests in internal medicine, surgery, Gynecology and Pediatric blocks,