

The quality of physical examination by students of Yazd University of Medical Sciences

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Introduction. Evaluation of medical students has been usually restricted to evaluation of their medical information rather than their clinical skills. Meanwhile, perfect diagnosis and treatment of a medical illness is highly related to the quality of making therapeutic alliance and physical examination. This article is a trial study to investigate the quality of medical student's skill in performing physical examination.

Methods. For this purpose, 114 students were evaluated by a checklist, while they were doing physical examinations on patients. **Results and Conclusion.** Results indicated that the clinical skills of students in physical examinations was directly related to their grades in the comprehensive basic and clinical sciences examinations and less attention is paid to parts such as extremities, vertebral column, skin, hair and neurological system.

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The effect of Medical Sciences Universities on the health care delivery, the point of view of authorities of universities.

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Introduction. Universities of Medical Sciences & Health Services were established with the aim of training and development of efficient health manpower for improving the community health. The people of the community have common health problems and needs, so universities of medical sciences and health services can affect diagnosing the problems, providing the health needs and developing health care delivery in the area. Because trying to adapt and direct their activities towards the health promotion goals in the community and mobilize their resources for developing the community participation in health care delivery, study on the effects of the universities of medical sciences and health services on health care delivery may help to understand the strength and weakness of medical education programs. To determine the effects of medical sciences universities on health care delivery according to university authorities' opinion.

Methods. This was a descriptive study. 12 universities of medical sciences and health services were selected by stratified random sampling from the regions that were determined by ministry of health. Data collection tool was questionnaire.

Results. The effect of university on health care delivery was 28.07% very much, 40.35% much, 28.07% somewhat and 1.75% not at all. Findings showed that the accessibility to health team included: 50% nurse, 25% physician, and 25% other primary health workers was very much. According to primary health care, reducing the malnutrition in the surrounding population 25%, improving maternal and child health 33.33% and increasing attention to health education for public 50% were very much and increased availability of safe drinking water 50% was much. According to accessibility to medical care, findings showed the increased availability of basic medical services (60%) was very much and 40% was somewhat. Improved quality of care provided in local hospital (20%) was very much and 50% was much. Also increased availability of specialized care was 40% very much and 60% was much.

Conclusion. Increased availability of PHC in the region such as increased attention to health education for the public (50% much) indicates that most of the universities do not focus on specialized care or providing extent health care delivery on secondary and tertiary levels only. Thus more intersectorial collaboration is suggested for social, economical and health development.

Address.

The assessment of the effectiveness of continuous evaluation and education in using standard rules in midwifery offices in Shiraz (2001-2002).

Yazdanpanahi Z, Pouryazdanparast L, Hagpanah S, Saem J

Introduction. The present study was designed to assess the effect of continuous evaluation and education in usage of standard rules in midwifery office in Shiraz.

Methods. This was an interventional (quasi experimental) study. All midwifery offices (50 units) in Shiraz were evaluated by technicians from Control and Evaluation Health Office of Vice Chancellor for Clinical and Drug Affairs. In this regard standard checklists were completed in 3 step visits. In each step of evaluation, on the basis of observation faults or disobey from standard checklists, related intervention as face to face education was done and evaluated again in following step. Finally

we analyzed the data statistically and comparison between results of 3 steps of evaluation was done.

Result. Overall mean score of fault at midwifery offices decreased from step 1 (5.33 ± 0.46) to step 2 (3.08 ± 0.33), also it decreased in step 3 (1.37 ± 0.18) and these differences were statistically significant with Repeated Measurement Test ($p < 0.0001$). Also regarding evaluated disobeys of each step in details based on different aspects considered in the standard check list, mean score showed a decrease in step 1 to 3 in these fields: Environmental health, usage of appropriate disinfectant, necessary instruments at midwifery offices and required instruments for emergency delivery ($p < 0.0001$), personal health and having legal license at offices ($p < 0.03$) but in 2 fields it didn't show any significant difference between steps which were, prescription and proper tariff.

Conclusion. We should have continuous evaluation to assess the effectiveness and improvement of our educational program. With continuous evaluation, correction of observed defects will be done as soon as possible by appropriate intervention and education. So our medical and health program will be successful.

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Changes in attitude of Talented Medical Students towards Academic and Social life During the First Year after Entering the University: A Qualitative Study

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Introduction. What is the conception of talented students about university and academic and social life? Does this conception change before and after entering the university? How these changes occur and in which direction? Are these changes important? Do the talented students have any solution for academic life problems?

Method. In a qualitative study 20 medical talented students were selected. They participated in a face to face and open end interview and described their ideas about academic and social life, before and after entering the university. After finishing each single interview, the verbal words were converted to written words and were shown to the interviewee, then she/he selected some parts of ideas he agreed with.

Results. In more aspects of the mentioned topic, students described university; lower than their expectation, except for the information technology system.

Conclusion. It seems that the students' view towards university and academic life which is lower than their expectation could disappoint these talented students gradually and leads to their immigration to other countries. Therefore, considering the factors which cause

this low view is one of the priorities of medical education directors and university managers.

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The study of the knowledge and attitude of the students of YUMS about AIDS in 2001

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Introduction. Without debt, after second world war, The AIDS has been the most important disaster for humanity. As our population is young and increasing in knowledge has essential role in prevention of the disease and the young people are the main victims of it, so it is necessary to determine students knowledge and attitude as a symbol of young population to understand their ability in campaign with the AIDS and distinguish appropriate educational programs.

Methods. This study has done by cross-sectional method. The study group were 140 of medicine, nursing, obstetric, public health, anaesthesia and operating room students who were studying in their last semester in .U.M.S. The information were acquired by a 3-part questionnaire. The first part consists of demographic characteristic, the second part had 30 question about the students knowledge about the disease and the third part had 14 question about attitude. All the information analysed by SPSS.

Results. The results showed that the knowledge of students of Y.U.M.S about the disease was in the middle level, and also their knowledge hadn't any noticeable difference according their sex or course of study. Other findings revealed that the student's attitude about AIDS was positive. The main references used in this research were the most of the references using in mass media such as radio, TV, magazines, news papers and educational articles.

Conclusion. According to the findings, the knowledge of the medicine students is not in acceptable level and an appropriate program should be designed and whereas their knowledge about AIDS are acquired by mass media, their programs about the disease should be fortified.

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