The study of the knowledge and attitude of medical students of Yasuj University of Medical Sciences about community oriented medical education in 2002

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Introduction. In the recent years, there has been some activities for changing in the education system and improving of medicine and paramedical sciences education to societies. The community oriented medical education has been one of this changes. In this change, the students of the different medical courses become familiar with essentials, ingredients and levels practically, and associate in primary health care services, as well as detection of the health problems of the area, for unravel of the existent problems by writing an interventional project and executing it. As the students are one of the principles in education, so the determination of their knowledge and attitude about community oriented medicine is important.

Methods. This study has been done by cross-sectional method. The study group consist of 97 of medicine, nursing, obstetric and public health students who were studying in their last semester. The information were aquired by a questionnaire with demographic and knowledge and 35 questions about attitude to community oriented medical education. The information analysed by SPSS software.

Results. The results of investigation showed that only 20.61% of the students in this group had good knowledge and the most of them (49.48%) had medium knowledge. Other results reveal that the majority of the students (48.45%) had neutral attitude to community oriented medical education. The information analysed by SPSS software.

Conclusion. The knowledge of majority of students was in the medium level and their attitude was neutral, so that the background is appropriate for increasing the knowledge and changing the attitude to positive and should be done.

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The study on opinion of medical teadhers in necessity of execution of community oriented medical education in medical sciences universities of Tehran in 1998.

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Introduction. Community orientation is a concept that nowadays seems necessary for medicine related services. Although our country has some degree of progress in this policy but we are still far from ideal condition. There are some problems affecting our improvement in this policy such as lack of budget and deficiency of proper health care centers for COME. So, the investigator has tried to study the necessity of community oriented medical education.

Methods. This study has been done by cross-sectional method. The study group consisted of 151 of the students in medical sciences universities. For this purpose we designed a questionnaire with two sections. The first asked about demographic characteristics of the person and the second section included questions about necessity of COME. All the information was analyzed by SPSS.

Results. The results of the investigation showed that only 37% of the researched units believed on the implicit necessity, 41.7% believe on necessity and 21.3% believed that execution of COME was unnecessary. Variance analysis between the university, line of study, type of the research units and their points of view about the necessity of COME, didn't show significant difference, but there was a significant difference between the different subjects of study of the faculty staff about their points of view about the necessity of the COME (p<0.001).

Conclusion. According to the research results, faculty staff, specially in the nursing and health field, believed on the necessity of the execution of COME and a program should be designed for this purpose.

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