چکیده
عنوان: مقایسه نگرش پزشکان و پرستاران شاغل در بیمارستان‌های عمومی دانشگاه علوم پزشکی تهران در مورد تشریک مساعی پزشک و پرستار و عوامل مرتبط با آن

زمینه: در حرفه‌های مرتبط به سلامت که همواره به طور فراوانی با توسط فن آوری مواجه می‌باشند، ارتباط مؤثر ضروری به نظر می‌رسد. این اعتقاد بر این اساس مبنای علم می‌باشد که ارتباط مؤثر، می‌تواند به عنوان یک نگرانی از جهت ارتباط مؤثر و بیماران در بیمارستان‌ها در دنیای سلامت و بهبود به در نظر گرفته شود.

理由: پژوهش به عنوان نمایش از ارتباط مؤثر، می‌تواند در این میان نقش ارزشمندی را داشته باشد. این پژوهش بهینه به نظر می‌رسد. از این جهت، این پژوهش به عنوان نمایش از ارتباط مؤثر، می‌تواند در این میان نقش ارزشمندی را داشته باشد. این پژوهش بهینه به نظر می‌رسد.

روش: با توجه به یافته‌های پژوهش، نیاز به فرهنگ سازی در زمینه تشریک مساعی پزشک و پرستار وجود دارد. همچنین، بررسی پژوهش نشان داد که با استفاده از پژوهش‌های قبلی، ممکن است ارتباط مؤثر بین پزشک و پرستار را فراهم کنند.

نتایج: با استفاده از پژوهش‌های قبلی، ممکن است ارتباط مؤثر بین پزشک و پرستار را فراهم کنند.
Abstract

Survey of attitude of physicians and nurses toward physician-nurse collaborative relationships and its related factors in general hospitals of Tehran University of Medical Sciences

Introduction: Within the health-associated careers, which increasingly deal with technology advances, it is very vital to develop the effective communications. As the members of the healthcare team, physician and nurse are two main components whose appropriate communications can result in effective and favorable consequences for them, other members of the healthcare team, as well as patients. Collaboration is a comprehensive of effective communication.

Methodology: This is a cross-sectional comparative study in which the study population was selected among the physicians and nurses employed in hospitals of Tehran University of Medical sciences. The tool applied in this study consists of two parts. The first part involves demographic characters of the research samples, whereas the second part includes Jefferson questionnaire to measure attitudes toward physician–nurse collaboration. The collected data were subjected to statistical analysis using SPSS14 software package. To obtain research objectives, after collecting required information, data were analyzed using descriptive statistical indexes a and T-test, χ^2 test, and ANOVA were used.

Findings: In this study 160 physicians and 160 nurses participated. The results of this study indicated a significant difference (P-value < 0.001) between mean scores of the physicians (44.5 ± 5.05) with that of nurses (50.8 ± 3.84).

Conclusion: Based on findings of this study, it was concluded that it is required to do some cultural practices about the cooperation between physicians and nurses. In addition, it seems that holding workshops to define the objectives and strategies for creation of collaboration toward physicians and nurses is of highest significance for medical and nursing students. Through elucidating the attitude of physician and nurse toward collaboration, this research can provide some strategies for creation of effective communication between physician and nurse through which both can be benefited. Besides, assessing of the factors related to the attitudes of physicians and nurses to collaboration revealed that it is possible to promote corporation between physician and nurse through employing highly experienced physicians and the nurses with higher education.

Key word: Collaboration toward physicians and nurses, attitude of physicians and nurses, related factors of attitude of physicians and nurses