EXAMINING THE LEVEL OF RESPECTING THE PRIVACY OF ADMITTED PATIENTS BY NURSING STAFF IN TEACHING HOSPITALS OF JAHROM UNIVERSITY OF MEDICAL SCIENCES IN 2015

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Abstract

Introduction and Objectives: Maintaining human dignity and value is one of the divine obligations. Respecting the human personality of the patient in terms of beliefs, culturalconventions and moral standards is a very important factor in the improvement of the disease. Therefore, the purpose of this study was to evaluate the level of respecting the privacy of admitted patients by nursing staff in teaching hospitals of Jahrom University of Medical Sciences in 2015.

Materials and Method: This descriptive cross-sectional study was conducted from July 2015 to August 2015 on 392 patients admitted to teaching hospitals in Jahrom. Inclusion criteria include: at least 24 hours or more in the hospital, age of 10 years or more, physically and mentally capable of answering questions, and being hospitalized in general wards (other than Intensiveunits) and exclusion criteria include: patients with physical and mental disabilities and those lacking adequate hearing and speaking power.

Sampling was carried out using simple random sampling. A questionnaire consisting of two parts was used for data collection. In the first part, personal information was measured and in the second part, different aspects of physical and physical dimensions were assessed by 17 questions. Of course, in similar studies, validity and reliability of the questionnaire have been evaluated and approved. Data were analyzed by descriptive statistics (mean and standard deviation) and analytical statistics (T-test) in SPSS software version 19.

Results: 392 patients of those admitted to hospitals affiliated to Jahrom University of Medical Sciences participated in this study. 51.2% were women and the rest were men. 75.2% were married. 82.9% of patients had a diploma or lower than diploma. Only 22% had previous hospital records. 57.7% were residents of Jahrom. From the viewpoint of patients, the level of respecting the privacy of hospitalized patients by nursing staff in teaching hospitals of Jahrom University of Medical Sciences was above 57%. Failure to introduce medical staff and students to patients (85.7%) was the most frequent complaint of the patients. And covering the body of the patients by the departmental staff after care (69.1%) earned the highest satisfaction rate of patients with nurses' respecting their privacy. Also, there was not a significant relationship between the demographic variables and respecting the privacy of admitted patients by nursing staff in the hospital ($p>0.05$.(

Conclusion: According to the results, it is clear that the level of respecting the privacy of patients by nurses in this research is not at an acceptable level. Therefore, it is necessary to organize appropriate workshops to improve the knowledge and attention of nurses towards this important issue.