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عنوان

طراحی نرم افزار تلفن همراه کاهش استرس و ارزیابی تاثیر آن بر استرس دانشجویان پرستاری دانشگاه علوم پزشکی کرمان در سال ۱۳۹۸

توسط

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داشتگاه منوه پرشکی گزمان تحصیلات تکسیلی داشتگاه

جله دفاعه پایان نامه تحصیلی خانم فاطعه جمالی دانشجوی کارشناسی ارشد رشته فناوری اطلاعات سلامت دانشکده مدیریت واطلاع رسانی پزشکی دانشگاه علوم پزشکی کرمان تحت عنوان: طواحی نرم افزار تلفن همواه کاهش استرس وارزیابی تاثیر آن براسترس دانشجویان پرستاری دانشگاه علوم پزشکی کرمان درسال ۱۳۹۸ درساعت ۱روز چهارشنبه مورخ ۹۹/۰۶/۲۶ با حضور اعضای محترم هبات داوران متشکل از:

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عکیل کردید و ضمن ارزیابی به شرح پیوست یا درجه عالی و نمره ۱۸۵۸ مورد تأیید قرار کرفت.
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چکیده

مقدمه و اهداف: میزان غیرطبیعی استرس باعث ایجاد تاثیرات منفی زیادی بر جسم و روان افراد می شود. دانشجویان پرستاری به علت قرار گرفتن در محیط بالینی و شرایط کاری خاص، میزان استرس بیشتری نسبت به سایرین تجربه می کنند. روش های مختلفی برای کاهش استرس وجود دارد که یکی از آن ها، روش کاهش استرس مبتنی بر ذهن آگاهی است. از آن جایی که دانشجویان به دلیل کمبود وقت و یا ترس از برچسب انگ بیماری روانی به متخصصین مربوطه مراجعه نمی کنند و با توجه به در دسترس بودن تلفن های همراه، هدف از پژوهش حاضر، طراحی نرم افزار تلفن همراه کاهش استرس و ارزیابی تاثیر آن بر استرس دانشجویان پرستاری بود.

روش ها: این پژوهش یک مطالعه ی مداخله ای بود که به روش قبل و بعد انجام شد. جامعه ی مورد مطالعه ی دانشجویان پرستاری دانشگاه علوم پزشکی کرمان بود. نمونه گیری به صورت طبقه ای از دانشجویان مقطع کارشناسی سال دوم، سوم و چهارم انجام شد و به طور تصادفی ۵۰ نفر در گروه مداخله و ۵۳ نفر در گروه کنترل انتخاب شدند. این پژوهش در سه فاز انجام شد. در فاز اول محتوای نرم افزار تعیین شد و نرم افزار طراحی شد. در فاز دوم به ارزیابی اثربخشی نرم افزار با استفاده از مقیاس استرس ادراک شده پرداخته شد. این مقیاس شامل ده سوال بود و افرادی که جمع نمرات آن ها ۱۴ و بالاتر بود وارد مطالعه می شدند. این مقیاس در سه نقطه زمانی بین دانشجویان دو گروه توزیع شد. در فاز سوم رضایت کاربران از نرم افزار با استفاده از مقیاس کاربرد پذیری سیستم های کامپیوتری ارزیابی شد.

یافته ها: بعد از پایان یافتن مداخله در نقطه زمانی دوم (هشت هفته بعد از شروع مداخله)، استفاده از نرم افزار در گروه مداخله موجب کاهش استرس شد، به طوریکه اختلاف میانگین نمرات استرس در گروه کنترل به اندازه ۳/۵۸ بیشتر از گروه مداخله بود و اختلاف میانگین نمرات استرس در بین دو گروه معنی دار بود. در نقطه زمانی سوم (یک ماه بعد از پایان مداخله) اختلاف معنی داری بین نمرات استرس دو گروه مشاهده نشد. یافته های حاصل از رضایتمندی از نرم افزار در بعد کیفیت اطلاعات نشان داد، میانگین رضایت دادشجویان با سال شروع به تحصیل ۱۳۹۷ به اندازه ۱۲٬۰۳ بیشتر از دانشجویان با سال شروع به تحصیل

۱۳۹۵ بود و میزان ر ضایتمندی این دو گروه تفاوت معنی داری دا شت. در قسمت ر ضایت کلی از نرم افزار، میانگین ر ضایت دانشجویان با سال شروع به تحصیل ۱۳۹۷ به اندازه ۱/۰۰۵ بیشتر از دانشجویان با سال شروع به تحصیل ۱۳۹۵ بود.

نتیجه گیری: استفاده از نرم افزار با وجود شرایط غیر قابل پیش بینی ویروس کرونا توانست موثر عمل کند و موجب کاهش استرس دانشجویان پرستاری گروه مداخله شود. با توجه به اثر بخش بودن مداخلات مبتنی بر سلامت همراه، می توان از این مداخلات در زمان شیوع بیماری ها بهره برد و میزان دسترسی به خدمات سلامت را برای عموم مردم فراهم نمود. بنابراین به کارگیری تکنیک های روان شناختی مبتنی بر سلامت همراه می تواند مشکلات مربوط به روان و رفتار را کمتر نماید.

واژه های کلیدی: طراحی، سلامت همراه، ارزیابی، استرس، دانشجویان پرستاری، کاهش استرس مبتنی بر ذهن آگاهی.

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Abstract

Background & Objectives: Abnormal levels of stress can cause many negative effects on the body and mind. Nursing students experience more stress than others due to working in clinical environment and special working conditions. There are several ways to reduce stress which among them there is mindfulness-based stress reduction. Since students do not visit psychiatrists due to lack of time or fear of the stigma of mental illness and due to the availability of mobile phones, the purpose of this study is to design a mobile application to reduce stress, and evaluate its impact on the stress level of nursing students.

Methods: This study is a before-after interventional study. The study population was nursing students of Kerman University of Medical Sciences. Stratified sampling was used to recruit the participants as a group of undergraduate students from sophomore, junior, and senior years. In total, 50 students were randomly selected for the intervention group and 53 students for the control group. This research was performed in three phases. In the first phase, the content for the application was determined and the mobile application were designed. In the second phase, the effectiveness of the application was evaluated using the PSS (Perceived Stress Scale) questionnaire. The questionnaire consisted of ten questions and students with a total score of 14 and above were included in the study. This scale was distributed in three time points between the students of the two groups. In the third phase, users' satisfaction with the application was evaluated using a CSUQ questionnaire.

Results: After the end of the intervention at the second time point (eight weeks after the start of the intervention), the use of the application in the intervention group reduced the stress of this group, the stress scores in the control group were 3.58 score more compared to the intervention group and the difference between the two groups' average stress scores was statistically significant. At the third time point (one month after the end of the intervention), no significant difference was observed between the stress scores of the two groups. Findings from the CSUQ questionnaire showed in terms of software information quality, the average satisfaction amongst students with the study year of 2018 was 1.03 more than students with study year of 2016 and there was a significant difference between the satisfaction rates of these two groups. Regarding general satisfaction of the application, the average satisfaction among students with the study year of 2018 was 1.005 more than students with the study year of 2016.

Conclusion: The use of the application despite the unpredictable conditions of the Coronavirus pandemic could be effective and reduce the stress scores of nursing students in the intervention group. Due to the effectiveness of mobile health-based interventions, these interventions can be used during the outbreak of diseases and provide access to health services for the general public. Therefore, using psychological techniques based on mobile health can reduce mental and behavioral problems.



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