

عنوان مقاله:

Design and evaluation of virtual software that facilitates clinical education for nursing students during gastroenterology internship: A Pilot Study

محل انتشار:

هفتمین کنفرانس بین المللی بهداشت، درمان و ارتقای سلامت (سال: 1400)

تعداد صفحات اصل مقاله: 15

نویسندگان:

Shahrzad Ghiyasvandian - *PhD in Nursing, Professor Dean, Medical Surgical Nursing Department, School of Nursing and Midwifery, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran*

Roya Matouri - *MS in Mycology, Medical Faculty, Isfahan University of Medical Sciences, Isfahan, Iran*

Azam Ghorbani - *PhD Candidate in Nursing, Medical Surgical Nursing Department, School of Nursing and Midwifery, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran*

Freshteh Amini - *MS in Nursing, Medical Surgical Nursing Department, School of Nursing and Midwifery, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran*

Pegah Matourypour - *PhD in Nursing, Professor Assistant, Medical Surgical Nursing Department, School of Nursing and Midwifery, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran*

خلاصه مقاله:

Background COVID-19 has affected all aspects of education and reduced duration of internship for nursing students. This study aimed to design and evaluate virtual software that facilitates clinical education for nursing students during gastroenterology internship. Methods After designing software by panel of experts, it was implemented as pilot study. Undergraduate nursing students in gastroenterology internships (50% face-to-face and 50% virtual) during the COVID pandemic. Samples included three groups as control and three as intervention. Data were collected through checklist. Validity and reliability was confirmed. SPSS-26 was used for data analyzing. Findings Result of non-parametric sign test showed, intervention group was able to significantly improve "preferring to use smartphone applications" compared to other e-learning methods ($P = 0.006$), "better learning" ($P = 0.07$), "better memorization and recall" ($P = 0.06$), "more motivation to learn" ($P = 0.002$) and "better learning despite Navid system" ($P = 0.02$) compare before intervention. After the intervention, "memorization and recall" and "better learning despite Navid system", a significant difference could be observed between the two groups ($p < 0.05$). Conclusion: Designed software is an attractive and practical software that causes better learning, memorization and recall and more motivation to learn. It can be used in other internships

کلمات کلیدی:

Software, Nursing Education, Gastroenterology

لینک ثابت مقاله در پایگاه سیویلیکا:

<https://civilica.com/doc/1325310>



