

Assessing the knowledge and attitudes of medical students and graduates about clinical governance

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Abstract

Background and Objectives: In order to successfully implement clinical governance it should be perceived in a positive manner and also there must be a positive attitude. The current policy of the Ministry of Health and Medical Education about clinical governance requires measuring the knowledge and attitudes of medical students to identifying their Educational needs and the necessary steps needed to be taken in educational planning, design and modification of courses. This study aimed to assess the knowledge and attitudes of medical students and graduates about clinical governance was conducted in 1391.

Materials and Methods: This was a descriptive – analytic study, this research is done On the 159 students from different fields of medicine in the form of simple random sampling. The data collection tool was a researcher-made questionnaire which its validity were confirmed by using content validity and construct validity. To determine the reliability of questionnaire was used internal consistency and Cronbach's Alpha for each field of knowledge (78/0) and attitude (68/0). Collected data entered into SPSS version 11.5 software and analyzed using exploratory factor analysis.

Results: 64% of participants were female and the rest were male. 71% of participants were in the health care management field and the rest were from other medical fields. Mean and standard deviation of knowledge and attitude scores were 64.2 ± 5.8 and 13.06 ± 3.02 respectively. Comparing the students' and graduates' knowledge and attitudes with educational level, it was shown that no significant correlation exists between them. ($P > 0.05$) Although there was a significant correlation between educational level and attitude. ($P = 0.001$) in higher levels of education students' attitude towards clinical governance can be reduced.

Conclusion: Medical students and graduates knowledge was estimated middle to high about clinical governance and their attitude were very poor. This reflects negative views of medical student despite the sufficient knowledge about the principles and components of clinical governance Therefore appropriate measures should be conducted for localization of clinical governance at the level of ministries and universities Until Culture of clinical governance is more acceptable in Iran's society.

Key words: Clinical Governance, Student, Knowledge, Attitude

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