

SURVEY OF STUDENTS READINESS TO MAKE HEALTH CARE FOR OLD PEOPLE

MimaNikolova, AlbenaAndonova

Trakya University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Health Care

Stara Zagora Street "Army "11

E-mail - Kapincheva_mima@abv.bg

SUMMARY

The aim of this study was to identify the attitudes of students at the beginning of their training to work with older people. About half of future nurses are willing to care for the elderly.

Keywords: students, nurses, health care, old people.

Introduction

The trend of worsening demographic situation in Europe, particularly in Bulgaria over the past two decades, manifests itself even more acute in the years and the economic crisis. Unfavorable age structure forming tendency of aging is largely due to a reduction in the proportion of the working population and working age and population growth in the working age. Today Bulgarians are one of the oldest people in Europe, because the average age of the population in the country in 2002 was 40.6 years, with only two years earlier it was 39.9 years. Changes in the age structure of the population consist of a long process of aging, which naturally increases the indicator determining the average age of the population. In 2000 this indicator was 39.9 years, and in 2005 - 41.2 years. The mean age of the country's population is 41.4 years.

Responsibility for the care of the old man's family originally belongs, even in countries with developed public sector care. But the potential for family care will decrease because of lower birth rates, increasing mobility and increasing number of working women. This means that adults will likely need more professional maintenance in addition to informal care provided by his children, to ensure a better quality of life.

In this case need for sufficient and adequately trained staff to provide geriatric care increase. Kr. Miteva noted that "the medical professions (particularly the profession of nurse and midwife) invariably require a responsible attitude and discipline in the care of a patient in need" should also be further developed and improved awareness of students of duty, responsibility and discipline. (8) this will help to motivate and stimulate health professionals to work with older patients.

In some European countries, according to experts, finding suitably qualified experts in this area is already a problem. The need for specialized personnel for the care / especially for adults with psycho-geriatric problems / more will grow.

Kr Miteva and B. Atanasov said that patients "... want to see and feel a new attitude towards their suffering, a new understanding of their emotional and sensual experiences such as anxiety, doubt, support and mostly competent health care (9).

Purpose:

The aim of this study was to determine how prepared are future health professionals to meet the challenges of demographic aging. What is the attitude of the students at the beginning of their training to work with the elderly. In search of answers to these questions we conducted this study.

Materials and Methods:

The study involved 45 first-year students, majoring in "nurse", Trakya University Medical Faculty, Stara Zagora. Is used questionnaire including questions open-ended and close-ended. The survey is anonymous. Data were processed mathematically and graphically.

Results and discussion:

Geriatric care are probably the fastest growing segment of health care. Adult population increasingly requires long-term care, partial support for everyday activities and services providing home care. Geriatric care professionals are trained to help older people to stay healthy and live independently as long as possible.

The point of the first question is founding the attitude of young people to make this kind of care after the end of education. Found that over half of the students are willing (to varying degrees) to work with the elderly. Around 24% are not willing to work with geriatric patients, and 20% indicated that under certain conditions (part-time, certain types of care, etc.). would like to work in such a sectors.

Students who want to provide health care for elderly people after education..

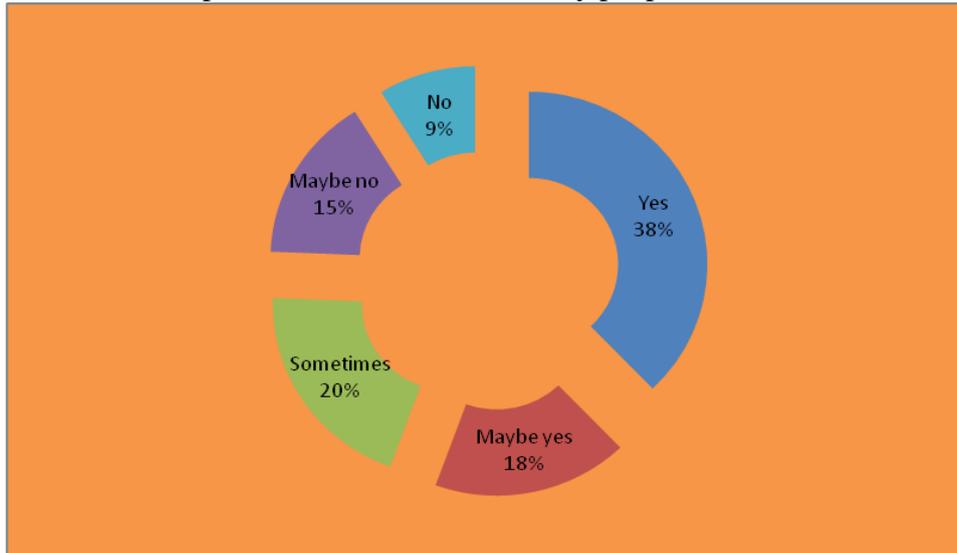


Figure 1. Willingness of the students to take care for elderly people after graduation.

Motivation is the invisible force that controls all actions and causes of people. Inner motivation creates striving for a goal precedence over the internal satisfaction that this will bring. In order to determine the motivation of students to work with older people in the study had included the question: "Will you be satisfied with professional / and in the provision of health care for adults and older patients?".

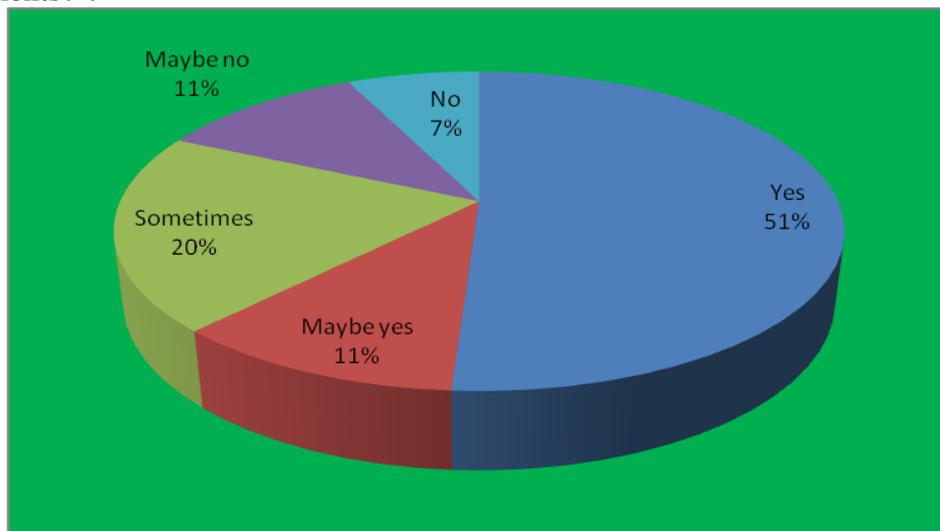


Figure 2 Level of professional satisfaction with the provision of health care for adults and older patients.

For.3 About 60% of future health professionals working with people in the third age would satisfy them professionally. Another 20% indicated that they were satisfied professionally, but

taking certain health care (drug therapy, measurement of physiological parameters handling). The remaining respondents did not accept a job as a medical geriatric patients and therefore do not want to work in these sectors. The profession of nurse allows career mostly in hospitals and healthcare facilities. With the increasing number of elderly such as the increasing number of social and health institutions providing care for them. The need for medical professionals in these sectors continues to increase. So we asked the students for their willingness to work with elderly people after completing their education. Comparing the responses to this question were received prior significant differences.

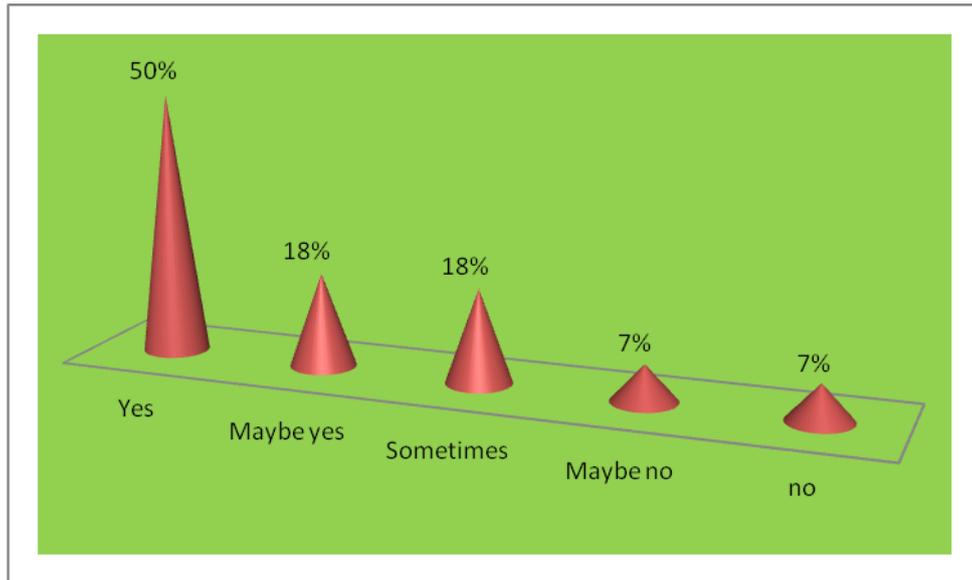


Figure 3. I never want to work with elderly people.

Based on the answers to previous questions asked students what would motivate them to work with elderly people.

It should be noted that almost half of students indicated a positive reason for choosing their career opportunities. This allows us to conclude that future nurses perceive work in these sectors as a full medical. It is not surprising high percentage of students to justify the work with adults' higher pay. "

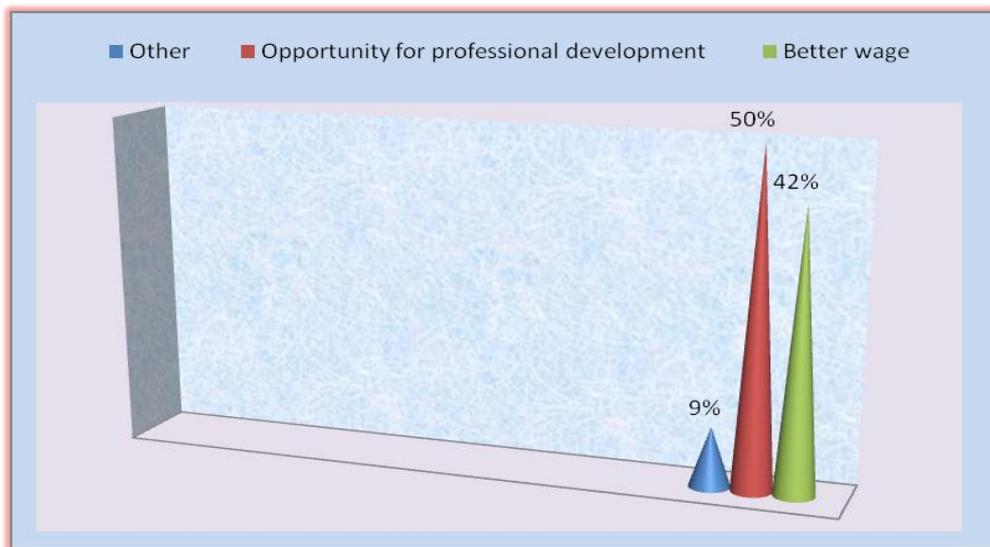


Figure 4 Reasons for the nursing care of elderly people.

Unfortunately Few and only private centers / facilities offering services for adults and older people offer the medical staff adequate salaries. About 9% of the students indicated other responses, such as personal motives, low labor intensity fluency care and more.

Conclusion:

About half of future nurses wanting to work with elderly people.

Approximately as students believe that working in health and social care facility providing care for the elderly will provide an opportunity for professional growth and satisfaction with their implementation as medical specialists. We must not ignore the fact that in almost half of young people do not want to work with geriatric patients. Against the background of demographic trends of an aging population in Bulgaria and in the EU, these results are not encouraging. The shortage of nurses in the health care system allows mobility to their favorite sectors at regional and national level. This is a prerequisite for the "stripping" of certain sectors namely health as health facility providing health care services for geriatric patients. Increasing pay and search for other incentives would solve the shortage of qualified health professionals to provide quality health care for the elderly.

Literature:

1. Balkanska P., old man patient, Sofia, 2003, Bulvest 2000.
2. Balkanska P. - Main trends of modern geriatric care - guidelines for geriatric assessment. Social Medicine, 3, 2003.
3. Balkanska P., Modern approaches to medical and social services to elderly demented patients with syndrome. Health Management, C, Volume 3.1, 34-39, 2003
4. 4.Balkanska P., S. Mladenova, N. Georgiev, population aging and trends in health care. Nursing, 40, 2008, 4, 30-33.
5. Balkanska P., issues and trends in the education of professionals providing care for the elderly.mag. Upravlenie and Education, 2008, p.4, 3, 76-80.
6. Balkanska P. A., T.Popov, etc. S.Mladenova.,Eydzhizam and psychosocial practice with adults. Civil idea into action in a row.akad.N.Manolov, ed. Tempe, Sofia, 2008, 158-162.
7. Balkanska P.A., N. Georgiev, Priority lines of health care in the context of demographic transition, interdisciplinary concept in action in a row. akad.N.Manolov, ed. TEMPO, Sofia, 2008 / in press, for December, 2008 /.
8. Miteva Kr., process training to build professional skills of medical professionals Sofia, 2011, the journal "Nursing" issue. 1-2, p.47-51
9. Miteva Kr., B. Atanasov, Visual psychodiagnostics and professional competence of medical specialists, VI Balkan Congress for Education and Science "Modern society and education", Republic of Macedonia, Ohrid 2011