

NAZIV DISERTACIJE: ZNANJE, STAV I PRAKSA MEDICINSKIH SESTARA - TEHNIČARA O ZDRAVSTVENOJ NJEZI HRONIČNE RANE**Autor:** Almedina Alihodžić**Mentor:** Prof. dr. Suada Branković**Datum odbrane:** 14.11.2023.**DOI:** <https://doi.org/10.17532/DD.2023.03>**SAŽETAK**

Uvod: Hronične rane predstavljaju zdravstveni problem koji ima pogubne posljedice za pacijente i doprinose velikim troškovima u zdravstvenim sistemima i društvu. Ako postoji polje u kojem medicinska sestra može u velikoj mjeri prakticirati u okviru svoje uloge, odnosno u potpunoj autonomiji, a to je, od preventivne do kurativne faze, to je zaista polje hroničnih rana.

Ciljevi istraživanja: Procijeniti znanje, stav i praksu medicinskih sestara-tehničara o zdravstvenoj njezi rana, kao i u odnosu na dužinu staža, stručnu spremu i nivo zdravstvene zaštite. Utvrditi najčešće poteškoće i nedostatke kod medicinskih sestara-tehničara u procesu tretmana hroničnih rana.

Materijal i metode: U istraživanje je uključeno 717 medicinskih sestara-tehničara različitih nivoa obrazovanja u Bosni i Hercegovini. Za istraživanje je korišten upitnik prilagođen i modifikovan prema preporukama Evropskog društva za rane EWMA i preporukama hrvatskog društva za rane HUR, a na osnovu čega se može ispitati znanje, stav i praksa medicinskih sestara-tehničara o hroničnim ranama.

Rezultati istraživanja: Na osnovu stepena stručne spremlje nije utvrđena značajna razlika u znanju ($p=0,065$). Na osnovu kriterija znanja, u odnosu na nivo zdravstvene zaštite postoji značajna razlika u znanju pri čemu ispitanici zaposleni na TZZ imaju najveći udio zadovoljavajućeg i odličnog znanja (Chi kvadrat=27,289; $p<0,001$). U odnosu na stručnu spremu, utvrđena je značajna razlika u distribuciji ispitanika na osnovu analize stava, pri čemu ispitanici sa VSS imaju najveći udio zadovoljavajućeg i pozitivnog stava (Chi kvadrat=19,74; $p<0,001$). U odnosu na nivo zdravstvene zaštite utvrđena je značajna razlika u distribuciji ispitanika u odnosu na prikazanu praksu. (Chi kvadrat=40.127; $p<0,001$).

Zaključak: Ukupno znanje i stav ispitanika su procijenjeni kao zadovoljavajući, uz manje prisustvo ispitanika sa niskim znanjem, što ipak ukazuje da u svakom timu postoji osoba koja bi zbog neznanja mogla ugroziti pravila dobre kliničke prakse. Ispitanici u ovom istraživanju nemaju zadovoljavajuću praksu. Zaključujemo da u Bosni i Hercegovini postoji potreba daljeg educiranja medicinskih sestara-tehničara u oblasti zdravstvene njege rana i povezivanja znanja i prakse.

Ključne riječi: hronične rane, medicinska sestra-tehničar, znanje, stav, praksa.

DISSERTATION TITLE:**Author:** Almedina Alihodžić**Mentor:** Prof. dr. Suada Branković**Date of defence:** 14. November 2023.**DOI:** <https://doi.org/10.17532/DD.2023.03>**SUMMARY**

Introduction: Chronic wounds represent a health problem that has devastating consequences for patients and contributes to large costs in health systems and society. If there is a field in which the nurse can greatly practice within her/his role, ie., in complete autonomy, from preventive to the curative phase, it is the field of chronic wounds indeed. Research objectives: Assess the knowledge, attitude and practices of nurses-technicians on the wound care, also to assess them in relation to the length of service, educational qualifications and health care level. Determine the most common difficulties and shortcomings in the treatment process of chronic wounds among medical nurse-technicians. Based on the evaluation of the results, providing proposed guidelines for wound care.

Material and methods: A total of 717 nurses-technicians of different levels of education in Bosnia and Herzegovina were included in the research. The research used a questionnaire adapted and modified according to the recommendations of the European Wound Society EWMA and the recommendations of the Croatian Wound Society, on the basis of which the knowledge, attitude and practice of nurse technicians on chronic wounds can be examined. Research results: Based on the level of professional education, no significant difference in knowledge was found ($p=0.065$). Based on the knowledge criteria, in relation to the level of health care, there is a significant difference in knowledge, with the respondents employed at TZZ having the highest proportion of satisfactory and excellent knowledge (Chi square=27.289; $p<0.001$). In relation to professional education, a significant difference was found in the distribution of respondents based on attitude analysis, where respondents with VSS have the highest proportion of satisfactory and positive attitudes (Chi square=19.74; $p<0.001$). In relation to the level of health care, a significant difference was found in the distribution of respondents in relation to the presented practice. (Chi square=40.127; $p<0.001$).

Conclusion: The total knowledge and attitude of the respondents were assessed as satisfactory, with a small presence of respondents with low knowledge, which still indicates that there is a person in every team who could jeopardize the rules of good clinical practice due to ignorance. The respondents in this study do not have satisfactory practice. We conclude that there is a need for further education of medical nurse-technicians in the field of wound care and connecting knowledge and practice in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Keywords: chronic wounds, nurse-technician, knowledge, attitude, practice.