

## **RAZVOJ I REVIZIJA STUDIJSKOG PROGRAMA ZDRAVSTVENE NJEGE NA VISOKOJ MEDICINSKOJ ŠKOLI U PRIJEDORU**

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Projekat jačanja sestrinstva u BiH i njegova komponenta 3 bavi se formalnim obrazovanjem medicinskih sestara i pruža podršku u inoviranju studijskih programa zdravstvene njege na javnim visokoškolskim ustanovama u BiH. Sprovedena je analiza postojećeg Nastavnog plana i programa Zdravstvene njege, na osnovu čega je izvršena revizija studijskog programa u skladu sa važećim zakonodavnim okvirom visokog obrazovanja Republike Srpske i Evropskih standarda. Istraživanje je sprovedeno tokom 2017. godine na Javnoj ustanovi Visoke medicinske škole Prijedor, na studijskom programu zdravstvene njege. Korišćena je tehnika postizanja grupne saglasnosti. U tu svrhu formirana je radna grupa od sedam članova koji su činili dva predstavnika Ministarstva zdravlja i prosvjete Republike Srpske, četiri člana akademskog i administrativnog osoblja Visoke medicinske škole Prijedor, te jednog člana Medicinskog fakulteta Univerziteta u Banjoj Luci. Podaci su prikupljeni i analizirani tokom 3 radna sastanka uz podršku međunarodnog eksperta za obrazovanje medicinskih sestara koji je bio moderator i vođe radne grupe. Izvršena je kvalitativna analiza podataka u svakoj sekvenci. Postojeći studijski program zdravstvene njege nije bio usklađen sa Bolonjskim procesom, Direktivom 2013/55/EU o priznavanju stručnih kvalifikacija i smjernicama Evropske federacije udruženja medicinskih sestara. S tim u vezi, bila su identifikovana sledeća pitanja: (i) neslaganje između naziva studijskog programa i predmeta; (ii) ciljevi i ishodi učenja na nivou predmeta i na nivou studijskog programa nisu jasno definisani; (iii) nedovoljan broj časova teorijskog i kliničkog osposobljavanja studenata; (iv) nedovoljan procenat izbornih predmeta; (v) neadekvatno tumačenje u opterećenju studenata izraženo kroz ECTS bodove. Podaci iz literature ukazuju da se medicinske sestre trebaju kontinuirano obrazovati kako bi odgovorili na izazove i potrebe zdravstvene zaštite. Holistički Nastavni plan i program, unapređenje znanja i vještina diplomiranih studenata zdravstvene njege u praksi mogu uticati na poboljšanje zdravstvenih ishoda kod pacijenata, te doprinijeti daljem razvoju njihove akademske karijere.

**Ključne riječi:** Zdravstvena njega, revizija, nastavni plan i program, EU standardi

## **STUDY PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND REVISION HEALTH CARE AT THE HIGHER MEDICAL SCHOOL IN PRIJEDOR**

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The Nursing Strengthening Project in BiH and its component 3 deals with the formal education of nurses and provides support in innovating study programs in health care at public higher education institutions in BiH. An analysis of the existing Health Care Curriculum was conducted, based on which the study program was revised in accordance with the current legislative framework of higher education in the Republic of Srpska and European standards. The research was conducted in 2017 at the Public Institution of the Medical College Prijedor, in the study program of health care. The technique of reaching group agreement was used. For that purpose, a working group of seven members was formed, consisting of two representatives of the Ministry of Health and Education of Republika Srpska, four members of the academic and administrative staff of the Medical School Prijedor, and one member of the Medical Faculty of the University of Banja Luka. Data were collected and analyzed during 3 working meetings with the support of an international expert on nurse education who was the moderator and leader of the working group. Qualitative analysis of data in each sequence was performed. The existing health care study program was not in line with the Bologna Process, Directive 2013/55 / EU on the recognition of professional qualifications and the guidelines of the European Federation of Nurses' Associations. In this regard, the following issues were identified: (i) discrepancy between the name of the study program and the subject; (ii) the objectives and learning outcomes at the level of the subject and at the level of the study program are not clearly defined; (iii) insufficient number of hours of theoretical and clinical training of students; (iv) insufficient percentage of electives; (v) inadequate interpretation in student workload expressed through ECTS credits. Data from the literature indicate that nurses need to be continuously educated to respond to the challenges and needs of health care. Holistic Curriculum, improvement of knowledge and skills of graduate students of his health in practice can affect the improvement of health outcomes in patients, and contribute to the further development of their academic careers.

**Key words:** health care, audit, curriculum, EU standards