

POTREBE ZDRAVSTVENIH USTANOVA REPUBLIKE SRPSKE ZA SPECIJALISTIČKIM PROGRAMIMA IZ OBLASTI ZDRAVSTVENE NJEGE

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Određene potrebe stanovništva te posebna vrsta okruženja zahtijevaju od diplomiranih medicinskih sestara specifična znanja i vještine u odnosu na ona koja se stiču kroz opšti obrazovni program na visokoškolskim ustanovama. S tim u vezi procijenjene su potrebe zdravstvenih ustanova Republike Srpske za specijalizacijama iz oblasti zdravstvene njege. Istraživanje je obuhvatilo 58 javnih zdravstvenih ustanova Republike Srpske. Sprovedena je studija poprečnog presjeka, kojom su zdravstvene ustanove stratifikovane prema nivou zdravstvene zaštite. U istraživanju je korišćen anketni upitnik koji je uključivao: osnovne informacije o zdravstvenoj ustanovi, zaposlenima, procesu zapošljavanja i potrebama za specijalizacijama iz oblasti zdravstvene njege. Podaci su prikupljeni od septembra do oktobra 2020. godine. Statistička obrada podataka vršena je u SPSSv23. Ispitivanje je sprovedeno na uzorku od 58 javnih zdravstvenih ustanova, od čega je 46 (79,3%) bilo sa primarnog nivoa i 12 (20,7%) ustanova sekundarnog i tercijarnog nivoa zdravstvene zaštite. Ukupan broj zaposlenih medicinskih sestara-tehničara iznosio je 4720, od čega je sa završenom višom školom bilo 433 (9,22%), a sa završenim bačelor programom 237 (5,02%). Nešto više od polovine (55,2%) zdravstvenih ustanova je iskazalo potrebu za specijalističkim programima iz oblasti zdravstvene njege, dok je manji procenat (44,8%) njih izrazilo i spremnost da upute zahtjeve nadležnom ministarstvu za pokretanje specijalizacija. Ustanove sekundarnog i tercijarnog nivoa zdravstvene zaštite iskazale su veću potrebu (72,7%) za specijalizacijama u odnosu na primarni nivo (52,2%), pri čemu ta razlika nije bila statistički značajna ($\chi^2=1,523$; $p=0,217$). U anketiranim ustanovama ukupan broj potrebnih diplomiranih medicinskih sestara specijalista iznosi 219. Prema predloženim specijalizacijama ustanove su najviše bile zainteresovane za specijalizacije iz oblasti zdravstvene njege u porodici, nakon čega je slijedila zdravstvena njega hitnih stanja. Zdravstvene ustanove Republike Srpske su pokazale zainteresovanosti za uvođenje specijalizacija za diplomirane medicinske sestre. Specijalističke programe iz oblasti zdravstvene njege treba još dodatno razjasniti u pogledu politike, obrazovanja, titula, uloga i kompetencija.

Ključne riječi: zdravstvena njega, specijalizacija, potrebe, Republika Srpska

THE NEEDS OF HEALTH INSTITUTIONS OF THE REPUBLIC OF SRPSKA FOR SPECIALIST PROGRAMS IN THE FIELD OF HEALTH CARE NURSING

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Certain needs of the population and a special type of environment require from graduate nurses specific knowledge and skills in relation to those acquired through a general education program at higher education institutions. In this regard, the needs of health institutions of the Republic of Srpska for specializations in the field of health care nursing were assessed. The research included 58 public health institutions in the Republic of Srpska. A cross-sectional study was conducted, which stratified health care institutions according to the level of health care. The survey used a questionnaire that included: basic information about the health institution, the employees, the employment process and the need for specializations in the field of health care nursing. The data was collected from September to October 2020. Statistical data processing was performed in SPSSv23. The survey was conducted on a sample of 58 public health institutions, of which 46 (79.3%) were from the primary level and 12 (20.7%) institutions were from the secondary and tertiary level of health care. The total number of employed nurse-technicians was 4720, of which 433 (9.22%) had graduated from college, and 237 (5.02%) had completed a bachelor's degree. Slightly more than half (55.2%) of health care institutions expressed the need for specialist programs in the field of health care nursing, while a smaller percentage (44.8%) expressed their willingness to send requests to the overseeing ministry for the initiation of specializations. Institutions of the secondary and tertiary level of health care showed a greater need (72.7%) for specializations compared to the primary level (52.2%), and this difference was not statistically significant ($\chi^2=1.523$; $p=0.217$). In the surveyed institutions, the total number of needed specialist graduate nurses is 219. According to the proposed specializations, the institutions were most interested in specializations in the field of family health care nursing, followed by emergency nursing. Health institutions in the Republic of Srpska have shown interest in introducing specializations for graduate nurses. Specialist programs in the field of health care nursing need to be further clarified in terms of politics, education, titles, roles and competencies.

Key words: health care nursing, specialization, need, the Republic of Srpska