

## OSOBI NE LIČNOSTI STUDENATA MEDICINSKIH I ZDRAVSTVENIH NAUKA

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**Sažetak.** Profesija medicinskog radnika navodi se kao humano zanimanje, uz koje se uobičajeno vezuju privrženost, odgovornost, savjesnost kao poželjne osobine ličnosti. Upravo individualne razlike u osobinama ličnosti igraju značajnu ulogu u izboru zanimanja, ali često određuju i radnu uspješnost. Takođe, usaglašenost između osobina zdravstvenih radnika i zahtjeva njihovog posla ključni su za kvalitetno pružanje zdravstvenih usluga. Cilj rada bio je sagledati distribuciju osobina ličnosti kod studenata medicinskih i zdravstvenih nauka, kao i sagledati relacije između socio-demografskih karakteristika ispitanika i osobina ličnosti. U radu smo koristili empirijsko-neeksperimentalni metod, a od instrumenata su primijenjeni BIG Five + 2 za procjenu osobina ličnosti i upitnik o socijalno-statusnim karakteristikama ispitanika. Uzorak istraživanja činilo je 277 studenata Medicinskog fakulteta u Foči. Dobijeni rezultati ukazuju da studenti najviše skorove ostvaruju na dimenziji ekstraverzije (AS=40,80; sd=8,75), otvorenosti (AS=38,95; sd=5,55), savjesnosti (AS=37,81; sd=7,12), pozitivne valence (AS=32,08; sd=7,64), a najmanje skorove na osobinama negativne valence (AS=15,70; sd=5,62), neuroticizma (AS=22,53; sd=7,89) i agresivnosti (AS=25,35; sd=8,75). Savremena istraživanja u medicinskoj profesiji ukazuju na to da je kvalitet zdravstvenih usluga oblikovan nizom faktora, te da uz tehnički i stručni aspekt profesije upravo psihološke dimenzije imaju formativnu ulogu u pružanju cjelovite i humanizirane brige za pacijente. U kontekstu unapređenja zdravstvene zaštite neophodno je provoditi kontinuirana istraživanja koja podrazumijevaju i brižljivo planiranje ljudskih resursa kao ključnog faktora uspjeha svake organizacije.

**Ključne riječi:** osobine ličnosti, zdravstveni radnici, studenti medicinskih i zdravstvenih nauka

## PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS OF STUDENTS OF MEDICAL AND HEALTH SCIENCES

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**Abstract.** The profession of a medical worker is stated as a humane occupation, which is usually associated with attachment, responsibility, and conscientiousness as desirable personality traits. It is individual differences in personality traits that play a significant role in the choice of occupation, but often also determine work performance. Also, the compatibility between the characteristics of health workers and the demands of their work are crucial for the quality provision of health services. The aim of the work was to look at the distribution of personality traits among students of medical and health sciences, as well as to look at the relationship between the socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents and personality traits. In the work, we used an empirical-non-experimental method, and among the instruments used were the BIG Five + 2 for the assessment of personality traits and a questionnaire on the social-status characteristics of the respondents. The research sample consisted of 277 students of the Faculty of Medicine in Foča. The obtained results indicate that students achieve the highest scores on the dimension of extraversion (AS=40.80; sd=8.75), openness (AS=38.95; sd=5.55), conscientiousness (AS=37.81; sd=7.12), positive valence (AS=32.08; sd=7.64), and the lowest scores on the traits of negative valence (AS=15.70; sd=5.62), neuroticism (AS=22.53; sd=7.89) and aggressiveness (AS=25.35; sd=8.75). Contemporary research in the medical profession indicates that the quality of health services is shaped by a number of factors, and that along with the technical and professional aspect of the profession, psychological dimensions have a formative role in providing complete and humanized care for patients. In the context of improving health care, it is necessary to carry out continuous research, which also includes careful planning of human resources as a key factor in the success of any organization.

**Key words:** personality traits, healthcare workers, students of medical an