ANALYSIS AND DETERMINATION OF THE IMPACT OF FIRST PHASE OF HEALTH EVOLUTION PLAN ON CAESARIAN INDEX IN MASHHAD TRAINING PUBLIC HOSPITALS

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ABSTRACT

Objective and background: In the present conditions, hospitals have been identified as the most expensive and costly section of the state healthcare services and their role in securing required cares is undeniable. This study has been conducted with the aim of examining the impact of evolution plan on Caesarian index in 4 training hospitals of Mashhad city. Working method: This study is a cross-sectional – descriptive research. Main tool of the present study in this phase will be a questionnaire of general information of data collecting location along with a check list of evaluating the hospital Caesarian index. For analyzing descriptive data, the statistics of mean, frequency, relative frequency, standard deviation and so on have been used as frequency distribution tables. Also, for inferential analysis of findings and for testing the research hypotheses regarding the potency of various statistical tests and research condition dual t-test has been used. Results: Findings indicate that health evolution plan in the index of Caesarian childbirth rate has reduced 5% in three hospitals of Emam Reza, Ghaem and Shahid Hasheminejad, but it has become almost double in Shariati Hospital.

KEYWORDS: health evolution plan, Caesarian index, Mashhad training hospitals.
INTRODUCTION
Providing high-quality and effective health services has always been and will be among the most important concerns of governments since always and especially in the contemporary world, after security health is the second need of nations.

Modifying health system in countries has faced with different experiences and at the same time common goals and in Iran we can also point to some experiences that establishing the state health and treatment systems is among them. The beginning of health evolution plan since early 2014 is one of plans that as a priority in plans of Ministry of health, treatment and medical training, has been seriously placed in that ministry plans in this short time (Dr. Ahmadvand, 2005).

One of the important questions posed during codification of the state health system map was the method of determining success rate in achieving goals of this map. Codifying a plan with such an impact on activities and measurements in time range of more than 10 years requires continuous monitoring and confidence about movement in determined framework in it. This concern is not removable by evaluating and assessing performance of this map's administrative stages. Evaluating through comparing real conditions with considered results of managers and policy makers helps in evaluating progress towards goals and objectives (Ahmadvand Ar, 2005).

One of important stages of evaluating process is to determine suitable indexes for assessing performance. A series of performance assessing indexes relate to prophecy, measures final and immediate results, notices measurement capability, is valid and trustable, maps clear responsibilities and is useful for all stakeholders and decision makers. Indexes of performance evaluation are determined for assessing results and confidence about replication (SJ Tabibi, 2004).

Research necessity
Health evolution plan is one of the most important plans of 11th government which has a special look at health in health domain. Implementing this plan covers many obstacles of attending patients with weak and moderate economic level. But, like any other plan, it has some achievements and challenges which should be examined (A khondzadeh, 2014).
MATERIALS AND METHODS
Considering that in the present study, the statistical population is consisted from all documents relating to assessing the hospitals performance in 4 hospitals, so sampling in this stage will be done as purposive sampling and the sample will be from a wide range of functional indexes relating to hospital function, Caesarian index which is directly influenced by first phase of health evolution plan.

Main tool of the present study in this phase will be a questionnaire of general information of data collecting location along with a checklist of evaluating the hospital performance indexes which has been codified by experts of evaluation and supervision office of Ministry of health, Treatment and Medical Training and every year for assessing health care centers and has been used for evaluating their performance indexes and on this basis determines the hospitals evaluating score.

Regarding the mentioned tool, for statistical analysis of findings obtained from general information questionnaire and a checklist, inferential and descriptive statistical methods were used. for analyzing data, the statistics of mean, frequency, relative frequency, standard deviation and so on have been used as frequency distribution tables and diagrams. Also, for inferential analysis of findings and for testing the research hypotheses regarding potency of various statistical tests and research conditions, the following tests have been used:

Parametric tests and dual t-test for dual comparing of the studied hospitals performance indexes scores before and after implementing health evolution plan will be used. Also, for determining mean of the score between studied hospitals, one-way variance analysis (ANOVA) will be used.

All statistical operations of this study have been performed after encoding questionnaires and by using statistical software SPSS version 18.

The research findings
Table 1-1. The rate of childbirth performed through Caesarian (percent)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Hasheminejad Hospital</th>
<th>Ghaem Hospital</th>
<th>Emam Reza Hospital</th>
<th>Shariati Hospital</th>
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<tr>
<td>performed through</td>
<td>38.2</td>
<td>30.57</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>40.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caesarian (percent)</td>
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As it is shown in table and diagram 1-4, the rate of Caesarian childbirths in Emam Reza, Ghaem and Shahid Hashemi Hospitals in 2014 has reduced comparing 2013. The greatest reduction has been related to Shahid Hashemi Hospital which has reduced from 38.2% to 30.57%. But, in Shahid Shariati Hospital the rate of Caesarian childbirths has become about twice which has increased from 32.3% to 62.40%.

Discussion and conclusion
In this chapter, we first briefly state a summary of previous chapters subjects and then will compare the results of this research with other results and will discuss and examine them and finally in line with the obtained results and general discussion, some suggestions will be provided for health managers and policy makers for improving Caesarian index for better implementation of health evolution plan and also some suggestions for future research will be posed.

Discussion and survey
In this study, the research hypotheses included:
1- First phase of health evolution plan impacts on index of childbirths rates performed through Caesarian in Mashhad city training public hospitals.

Regarding the research results, the rate of childbirths performed through Caesarian are influenced by implementing health evolution system has had a little reduction. The greatest reduction is related to Shahid Hasheminejad Hospital which has reduced from 38.2% in 2013 to 30.57% in 2014. But, this reduction rate has a great difference with the standard rate which is the aim of health evolution plan, i.e. 10% reduction. In a study performed by Lang et.al (2015) under the title of Caesarian in Mozambique, they showed that improvement of
economic and health status caused increase of Caesarian in urban women. In another study which was conducted by Elikhadervarita (2010) under the title of health evolution system and Caesarian rate in private sector in Peru. It was shown that the rate of Caesarians performed in private sector has increased from 28% to 53%.

Suggestions

* Codifying regular training programs for treatment personnel especially physicians and holding justifying sessions based on their role significance on Caesarian index
* Codifying a regular training plan for pregnant mothers and holding justifying sessions about comparing natural childbirth and Caesarian.

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