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· 医院管理 ·

加强军队医院非现役编制医务人员卫生勤务保障能力的重要性*

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摘要 目的:调查军队医院非现役编制医务人员的军事素质和卫勤保障意识,探讨提升该群体卫勤保障能力的重要性和必要性,为军队医院卫勤管理提供参考。**方法:**采用问卷调查的方式对我院 154 名非现役编制医务人员进行调查,主要包括军事理论、卫生勤务、突发事件应急管理及战伤急救等,分析非现役编制医务人员缺乏的基本军事素质,并提出针对性的加强军队医院文职人员卫生勤务保障能力的可行性培训计划,在培训结束时对医护人员的军事素质进行测评。**结果:**问卷调查结果:非现役文职人员的军事素质评分为(3.70± 0.46)、卫生勤务能力评分为(2.48± 0.91)、突发事件应急管理评分为(2.61± 0.53)、战伤急救技能评分为(2.42± 1.02)。测评结果:军事理论知识评分为(4.11± 1.04)、卫生勤务能力评分为(4.78± 1.37)、突发事件应急意识评分为(4.56± 0.56)、战伤急救技能评分为(4.68± 0.91)。培训后,非现役医务人员的卫勤保障能力显著提高,差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。**结论:**非现役文职作为军队医院的聘用制人员已成为医务工作的主要力量,因此军队医院应加强非现役医务人员的卫生勤务保障能力,提高我军后勤医疗保障的坚固力量。

关键词: 非现役文职;军队医院;卫生勤务保障能力;重要性

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Importance of Enhancing the Capability of Medical Logistics and Services of the Non-commissioned Civilian Staff in the Military Hospitals*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To explore the essence of enhancing the capacity of military medical services by investigating the qualities for military knowledge and medical services of the members who were occupied to serve as the active medical staff in military hospitals so as to provide a reference for hospital management. **Methods:** 154 non-commissioned civilian staff in our hospital were investigated by the questionnaire about the qualities for military knowledge and medical services which mainly refers to the military theory, the medical services available for emergency and the medical techniques in the war. Then a training program was carried on to strengthen the capability of military knowledge and medical services. A test was conducted to evaluate the training. **Results:** The score of military theory was(3.70± 0.46), the medical service was(2.48± 0.91), the emergency consciousness was(2.61± 0.53), the medical techniques was (2.42 ± 1.02). After finishing the training program, the score of military theory of non-commissioned civilian staff was (4.11± 1.04), the medical service was (4.78± 1.37), the emergency consciousness was (4.56± 0.56), the medical techniques in the war was (4.68± 0.91), which were higher than before with statistically significant differences($P<0.05$). **Conclusions:** It is necessary to take appropriate measures to enhance the capability of military knowledge and medical services of non-commissioned civilian staff so as to improve the force of medical logistics.

Key words: Non-commissioned civilian staff; Military hospitals; Capability of medical services; Importance

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前言

医院作为救死扶伤的机构承担着重大使命,医护人员作为

社会发展不可或缺的重要群体守护着人类的生命健康。军队医院是军队后勤的主要组成部分,是卫勤保障的核心力量,是提供大量医学科学技术、全心全意为人民群众的健康服务的保障

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单位,军队医院在人民心中的声誉和形象至关重要^[1-3]。随着部队医疗机构人事编制的调整,军队医院为缓解人员严重短缺的问题,通过公开考核面向社会招聘具有护理专业资格的非现役医务人员^[4-5]。非现役医务工作者在编制、薪酬及军事素质等方面与军队医务人员之间存在一定的差异,而这些因素影响着军队医院的卫生勤务保障能力,同时影响我军后勤力量的坚实基础^[6-8]。本文针对我院非现役医务人员的卫勤保障能力进行调查,探讨加强军队医院非现役编制人员军事素质和卫生勤务保障能力的必要性和重要性,为军队医院卫勤管理工作提供可借鉴的资料。

1 对象与方法

1.1 调查对象

选取我院非现役医务人员 154 名为调查对象。其中,女性 98 人,男性 56 人;年龄分布在 20-35 岁,平均(26.32±1.56)岁;本科或本科以上学历 104 人,大专 50 人;工作年限为 1-5 年,平均(2.24±0.18)年;技术职称:初级 79 人,中级 68 人,副高级 5 人,高级 2 人。

1.2 调查方法

查阅部队卫生勤务保障工作的相关文献资料^[9,10],自定义调查量表,主要包括:①军事素质:奉献精神、服从意识、纪律观念、团队协作、服务意识、职业情感和自控能力。②卫生勤务保障能力:卫生防疫知识、国防科技意识、“三防”知识、军事体能及军事技巧。③突发事件应急管理:信息化水平、应对突发事件的心理素质及应急措施。④战伤急救技能:战时医疗病例书写、战地医疗装备使用及战伤分类救治能力。问卷涵盖四大方面,共 50 个小题,每题设置 3 个选项,即:优秀(3 分)、良好(2 分)、一般(1 分)。

1.3 培训方法

根据军队卫生勤务保障能力的相关要求对参加问卷调查的 154 名非现役编制医务人员进行在职培训^[12-14],主要内容为:①军事理论知识培训:学习军人礼节、军队精神、国防知识、军政人文知识等军事基础理论,强化军人意识,培养军人作风。②卫生勤务保障能力培训:对卫勤保障人员进行战备教育,明确军事素质训练的任务、标准,强化战备意识,正确处理好军事素质训练与专业技术训练的关系。军事技能与体能相结合,专项训练与综合演练相结合,营内训练和野外拉练相结合的方法,保证训练效果,提高训练效。③突发事件应急管理能力培训:④战伤救治技能培训。培训结束后,对非现役编制医务人员的军事素质和卫生勤务保障能力进行模拟考核。

1.4 统计学处理

采用 SPSS16.0 软件对所有数据进行统计处理,计量资料以平均数±标准差(x±s)表示,组间比较采用 t 检验,以 P<0.05 为差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 非现役编制人员卫勤保障能力问卷调查结果

本次调查共发放问卷 154 份,回收有效问卷 154 份,回收率为 100%。接受问卷调查的非现役编制医务人员的军事理论知识评分为(3.70±0.46)、卫生勤务能力评分为(2.48±0.91)、突

发事件应急意识评分为(2.61±0.53)、战伤急救技能评分为(2.42±1.02)。

2.2 非现役编制人员培训前后的卫勤保障能力评分比较

如表 1 所示,培训前,非现役编制医务人员的奉献精神评分为(2.43±0.93),纪律观念评分为(2.54±0.74),服从意识评分为(2.56±0.98),团队协作评分为(2.97±0.73),服务意识评分为(2.91±1.34),职业情感评分为(3.29±1.27),自控能力评分为(3.11±1.01),卫生防疫评分为(2.23±0.33),国防意识评分为(2.14±0.62),军事体能评分为(2.38±0.54),军事技巧评分为(2.74±0.33),信息化水平评分为(2.78±0.61),心理素质评分为(2.63±0.51),战伤病例书写评分为(2.51±0.53),战时医疗装备使用评分为(2.42±1.02),战伤分类救治评分为(2.81±1.34);培训后,奉献精神评分为(4.72±0.50),纪律观念评分为(4.78±0.61),服从意识评分为(4.10±0.80),团队协作评分为(4.59±0.55),服务意识评分为(4.56±0.56),职业情感评分为(4.51±0.55),自控能力评分为(3.79±1.45),卫生防疫评分为(3.98±1.85),国防意识评分为(3.66±0.99),军事体能评分为(3.87±0.92),军事技巧评分为(3.73±1.16),信息化水平评分为(3.98±1.85),心理素质评分为(3.41±1.87),战伤病例书写评分为(3.66±0.88),战时医疗装备使用评分为(3.44±0.78),战伤分类救治评分为(4.83±0.38)。培训后,非现役编制医务人员的卫勤保障能力得到显著提高,差异具有统计学意义(P<0.05)。

3 讨论

随着社会的发展、科技的进步、医学模式的转变及国防建设的需要,军队医院的职能和作用也在不断变化,军队医院的任务内容更加丰富多彩,医疗、教学、科研、预防、保健、应急服务等使军队医院医护人员的责任感和使命感更加强烈^[16]。部队及部队医院在人民群众心目中拥有传统的信誉和信任感,部队医院医务人员应发挥军人优良作风,坚持发扬白求恩竭尽奉献的精神,以军人的核心价值观来开展医疗服务,部队医院应坚持为工农兵服务的优良本质,充分发挥传承其优良传统,力争打造一支作风朴实、医德高尚、技术过硬的医疗队伍,以维护部队医院的形象^[18]。非现役医务人员作为军队医院的新生编制,相关政策尚未完善,军队医院在制定聘用人员管理办法时既要严格参照国家和地方的相关法律法规,又要充分考虑到非现役与现役的不同,应采取积极的方式,力求提高非现役队伍的卫生勤务保障能力,进而提高我军医疗资源的后备力量^[15]。

本文调查结果显示,非现役编制医务人员的军事素质和卫生勤务保障能力缺乏。但经过系统的培训之后,非现役编制医务人员的卫勤保障能力得到显著提高,差异具有统计学意义(P<0.05)。我们分析认为,牢固的专业理论基础、熟练的业务技能是提高卫勤保障能力的基础。医院应结合各种卫勤保障任务的特点和实际,强化实战演练,增强非现役编制人员的实战意识。因此,为适应当前军事斗争准备和国内外突发事件应急卫生救援的需要,应当建立规范的专业技能培训机制,进一步加强对业务技能的培训,如,根据战创伤抢救时效性和突发性的特点,组织非现役文职参加野营训练、野战医疗队等以提高业务技术水平和战时应急抢救能力;集中岗前培训、建立培养机制等^[17]。既要加强军队医院的非现役编制医务人员的战场救治

表 1 非现役编制人员培训前后的卫勤保障能力评分比较

Table Comparison of the capability of military services of the non-commissioned staff before and after the training program

Items of training program		Before training	After training
军事素质	奉献精神 Contribution	2.43± 0.93	4.72± 0.50*
Military Quality	纪律观念 Discipline	2.54± 0.74	4.78± 0.61*
	服从意识 Compliance	2.56± 0.98	4.10± 0.80*
	团队协作 Teamwork	2.97± 0.73	4.59± 0.55*
	服务意识 Sense of serving	2.91± 1.34	4.56± 0.56*
	职业情感 Occupational emotion	3.29± 1.27	4.51± 0.55*
	自控能力 Self-control	3.11± 1.01	3.79± 1.45
卫生勤务保障能力	卫生防疫 Epidemic prevention	2.23± 0.33	3.98± 1.85*
Capability of medical services	国防意识 National defense	2.14± 0.62	3.66± 0.99*
	军事体能 Military physics	2.38± 0.54	3.87± 0.92*
	军事技巧 Military skills	2.74± 0.33	3.73± 1.16
突发事件应急管理	信息化水平 Informatics	2.78± 0.61	3.98± 1.85*
Emergency management	心理素质 Psychology	2.63± 0.51	3.41± 1.87
战伤急救技能	战时病例书写 Military case report	2.51± 0.53	3.66± 0.88
Skills for military injuries	医疗装备 Military medical equipment	2.42± 1.02	3.44± 0.78
	战伤分类 Military wounds classification	2.81± 1.34	4.83± 0.38*

Note: *compared with before, P<0.05.

能力,还应有计划组织野战医疗所成员外出进行军事医学、特种医学以及心理学的学习和培训,提高综合救治能力。此外,医院要开展应急救护演练,检验医务人员对突发事件的反应能力、通讯协调能力和急救能力^[19]。医院应开展灵活多样的心理学知识讲座和培训活动,使军医能够系统掌握心理技能训练的基本方法,如应激控制、放松和心理分析技能等,使其具有心理状态的自我调节能力,进行心理承受力、生存能力与意志力的极限训练或战争性心理应激的系统脱敏,从而提高战时心理应激能力^[20]。

综上所述,军队医院应积极采取措施加强非现役编制医务人员的卫生勤务保障能力,提高我军后勤医疗保障的坚固力量。

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