

DETERMINATION OF THE RELIABILITY LEVEL OF BEZMIALEM UNIVERSITY AND BEZMIALEM DRAGOS HOSPITAL IN DISASTERS AND THE EFFECT OF THE KNOWLEDGE LEVEL OF THE PERSONNEL WORKING IN THE HOSPITAL DISASTER PLAN ON HOSPITAL SAFETY

SUMMARY

Disasters are events that affect human life materially and morally, from the past to the present, the loss of human life, and the disturbance of the balance of nature, requiring assistance in the intervention and recovery phase. As a result of the disasters experienced, many hospitals were affected and there were poor results. The necessary interventions in times of crisis, when the health personnel and the health facility are most valuable, were disrupted because the hospitals and hospital staff were also affected. In order to ensure the safety of hospitals, the Hospital Disaster Plan Regulation (HAP) was prepared by the Ministry of Health. In the evaluation of these tragic events, this study was conducted with the aim of ensuring the safety of hospitals, not interrupting the necessary actions after disasters, and improving and developing the factors that have a positive impact on hospital safety.

Research; It was conducted at Bezmialem Vakıf University and Bezmialem Dragos Hospital. The study was conducted with 151 subjects. The data of the study, a questionnaire with 39 questions, 21 of which are of 3-point likert type, which includes questions about demography and knowledge level about HAP prepared by the researcher, and the "Safe Hospital" in the HAPs of Bezmialem Vakıf University and Bezmialem Dragos Hospital. It was collected with the help of the "Checklist". Minimum, maximum, mean, standard deviation, median, first quartile, third quartile, frequency and percentage were used to present the study data.

Examination of the demographic data of 151 individuals who participated in the study revealed that 64 (42.4%) participants were female, and 87 (57.6%) participants were male. The mean age of the participants was 34.69 ± 8.28 years, and the duration of the study ranged from 1 to 348 months, with a mean of 90.14 ± 72.40 months. Of the 151 participants who participated in the study, 96 (63.6%) worked in Bezmialem Vakıf University Hospital, 55 (36.4%) worked in Bezmialem Dragos Hospital, and when the occupations of the participants were studied. The results studied show that 20 (13.2%) people are doctors, 52 (34.4%) nurses, 42 (27.8%) health personnel assistants, 23 (15.2%) technicians or technicians, and 14 (9.3%) administrative personnel.

The knowledge level of the participants; there is a statistically significant positive correlation between their working hours and ($p < 0.001$), there is no statistically significant difference according to their gender ($p > 0.05$), there is no significant difference according to the hospital where they work ($p > 0.05$), the ratings of the

doctors according to their profession are nurses, assistant health personnel, administration and technician/technician positions are lower than the ratings (respectively, $p<0.001$, $p=0.003$, $p<0.001$, $p=0.009$), and there is a statistically significant difference according to the status of receiving training on disaster and emergency ($p<0.001$) was found. When participants were rated by median, 57.6% ($n=87$) rated their level as inadequate and 42.4% ($n=64$) rated their knowledge level as adequate.

Considering the safety ratings of the hospitals, the safety rating of Bezmialem Vakıf University Hospital was 14.525 out of 37 points, and the safety rating of Bezmialem Dragos Hospital was 24 out of 37 points. The both hospitals are rated as moderately safe.

When the association between the knowledge level of the staff of HAP and the safety ratings of Bezmialem Vakıf University Hospital and Bezmialem Dragos Hospital was examined, no statistically significant association was found ($p>0.05$).

Considering all these data, it was concluded that the necessary procedures in the contents of HAP were created by the relevant departments, the systems were activated, the resources were provided, and the staff was trained at regular intervals in order to increase the safety level of the hospital.

Keywords: Hospital Disaster Plan, Safe Hospitals, Emergency