

VISOKA ZDRAVSTVENA ŠOLA V CELJU

SEZNANJENOST IZVAJALCEV ZDRAVSTVENE NEGE Z AVTIZMOM

KNOWLEDGE CONTRACTORS OF NURSING ABOUT AUTISM

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POVZETEK

Uvod: Za ljudi z avtizmom so značilne motnje na področjih socialne komunikacije in socialne interakcije, ki jih med drugim prepoznamo kot težave v verbalni in neverbalni komunikaciji ter kot težave pri vzpostavljanju socialnih odnosov. Z raziskavo smo želeli ugotoviti seznanjenost izvajalcev zdravstvene nege z avtizmom ter prepoznavanje tipičnih znakov avtizma pri otrocih.

Metoda: Raziskava je temeljila na kvantitativni metodi raziskovanja, metodi deskripcije. Uporabili smo tehniko anketiranja. Za instrument smo uporabili anketni vprašalnik, ki smo ga oblikovali na osnovi pregleda literature. Uporabili smo neslučajnostni, priložnostni vzorec, v katerega smo vključili izvajalce zdravstvene nege v Splošni bolnišnici Celje, ki so zaposleni na Oddelku za infekcijske bolezni in vročinska stanja, Otroškem oddelku in Otroškem oddelku kirurških strok. Pravilno izpolnjenih je bilo 38 anketnih vprašalnikov, kar predstavlja 95-odstotno realizacijo vzorca. Podatki so bili zbrani in obdelani s programom Microsoft Excel.

Rezultati: Izvajalci zdravstvene nege imajo zadovoljivo znanje o avtizmu, saj 82 % anketiranih prepozna avtizem kot motnjo v razvoju otroka. 74 % anketiranih meni, da ima pri svojem delu z avtističnimi otroki več težav kot ponavadi. 87 % anketiranih meni, da je najzahtevnejše področje pri delu z avtističnimi otroki komunikacija, 55 % pa jih ima veliko več težav kot običajno na področju čustveno-socialnega izražanja. 71 % anketiranih se je v času formalnega izobraževanja na srednji ali visoki šoli/fakulteti seznanilo z avtizmom. Po končanem formalnem izobraževanju se je na temo avtizma dodatno izobraževalo/strokovno izpopolnjevalo 3 % anketiranih. 89 % anketiranih je potrdilo, da bi se udeležili dodatnega strokovnega izpopolnjevanja na temo avtizma.

Razprava in sklep: Na podlagi izvedene raziskave ugotavljamo, da večina anketiranih izvajalcev zdravstvene nege prepozna avtizem in njegove ključne znake, ki kažejo na čustveno-socialne motnje otroka. Izvajalci zdravstvene nege menijo, da niso dovolj usposobljeni za klinično delo z avtističnimi otroki, saj se večina po pridobitvi formalne izobrazbe ni več dodatno strokovno izpopolnjevala. Navajajo, da imajo največ težav z avtističnimi otroki na področju komunikacije in na področju čustveno-socialnih motenj. Menijo, da potrebujejo dodatna strokovna izpopolnjevanja na področju učenja veščin komuniciranja z avtisti ter redno seznanjanje o novostih in strokovnih smernicah iz tega področja.

Ključne besede: avtizem, znaki avtizma pri otrocih, komunikacija z avtisti, strokovno izpopolnjevanje o avtizmu.

SUMMARY

Introduction: Disorders in the areas of social communication and social interaction are characteristic of autistic persons. Such disorders are seen in problems with verbal and non-verbal communication, and in problems establishing social relationships. The aim of our survey, was to establish the level of familiarity of health care professionals with autism and the level of recognition of typical signs of autism in children.

Method: The research was based on a quantitative research method, i.e. a descriptive method. We used a survey technique. The instrument used was a questionnaire prepared on the basis of a review of the relevant literature. We used a non-probability, opportunity sample, which included health care professionals at the Celje General Hospital employed in the department of infectious diseases, the paediatrics department, and the paediatrics department of the surgical division. A total of 38 questionnaires were correctly completed, representing a 95% sample realisation rate. The data was collected and processed using Microsoft Excel.

Results: Health care professionals demonstrated satisfactory knowledge of autism, as 82% of respondents recognised autism as a disorder in the development of children. A total of 74% of those surveyed believe that they encounter more problems than usual when treating children with autism. A total of 87% of those surveyed believe that the most challenging area when treating autistic children is communication, while 55% experience significantly more problems than usual in the area of emotional and social expression. A total of 71% of those surveyed learned about autism during their formal education while attending secondary school, or higher education/university classes. A total of 3% of those surveyed completed additional education/professional training on the subject of autism following the completion of their formal education. A total of 89% of those surveyed confirmed that they would attend additional professional training on the subject of autism.

Discussion and conclusion: Based on the conducted research, we determined that the majority of surveyed health care professionals are able to recognise autism and the key symptoms that indicate an emotional and social disorder in children. Health care professionals believe that they are insufficiently trained for clinical work with autistic children, as the majority did not receive any additional professional training in this field following the completion of their formal education. They state that the majority of problems they experience when treating autistic children are in the area of communication and emotional and social disorders. They believe that additional professional training is needed to learn the skills necessary to communicate with autistic persons, as well as keeping up to date with developments and professional guidelines in this field.

Keywords: autism, signs of autism in children, communication with persons with autism, updating professional knowledge of autism.