

BÖLÜM 17

TIBBİ SEKRETERLİKTE ERGONOMİ

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17.1.GİRİŞ

Tıbbi sekreterlik mesleği hasta kayıtlarının ve tıbbın gelişimine paralel olan bir geçmişe dayanır. Bu bağlamda teknolojiye ve toplumda görülen gelişmeler ışığında tıbbi sekreterlik mesleğinde de önemli gelişim ve değişimler görülmüştür. Günümüz sağlık hizmetlerinde bilgi ihtiyacının artışıyla tıbbi sekreterlik alanında bazı farklı uygulamalar ve yaklaşımların olduğu görülmektedir. Hastane ortamında bilgisayarlı teknolojilerin kullanılmasında meydana gelen gelişmeler tıbbi sekreterlere mesleğini yerine getirirken kalite ve hız açısından büyük katkılar sağlamıştır (Kaplan ve Köksal, 2017). Verilerin düzgün bir şekilde kaydedilmesi hem kurumları işleyişi, hem de hastaların klinik ortamda takibi açısından oldukça değerlidir. Bu işlemlerin gerçekleştirilebilmesi için tıbbi sekreterlerde bilgisayar kullanımı yüksek önem arz etmektedir (Dizman, 2017). Ancak bilgisayar kullanımının sebep olduğu baş ağrısı, göz yorgunluğu, boyunda, omuzlarda, kollarında, dirseklerde, bileklerde ve parmaklarda ağrı, bel veya kalça ağrısı, bacakta ağrı, ayak bileklerinde şişme ve ayak ve/veya ayak parmaklarında ağrı gibi bazı sağlık problemleri de mevcuttur (Hakala vd., 2006).

Ergonomi, işin tasarımı ve işin ve işyerinin streslerinin insanları, üretkenliği ve kaliteyi nasıl etkilediğini inceleyen bir bilim alanıdır (Bonobo, 2004). Ergonomi, bir çalışma alanının tasarımını bireyin vücut büyüklüğü, gücü, becerisi, hızı, duyuşsal yetenekleri (görme, duyma) ve hatta tutumları dâhil olmak üzere insan yeteneklerine ve sınırlamalarına uyarlayarak güvenli, konforlu ve üretken çalışma alanları yaratmayı amaçlar (Dohrmann Consulting, 2014). İyi bir ergonomik tasarım, işin tehlikeli fiziksel taleplerini en aza indirerek, yaygın olarak zorlanma ve burkulma olarak bilinen kas-iskelet sistemi yaralanmalarının sayısını ve şiddetini azaltır (Ortiz-Hernandez vd., 2003).

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