

微格教学法在口腔专科麻醉复苏室护理技能教学中的应

用

周冬梅 杨亚兰 康 燕* 重庆医科大学附属永川医院 重庆 402160

【摘 要】:目的:探究分析微格教学法在口腔专科麻醉复苏室护理技能教学中的应用。方法:选取于2020年1月至2022年5月,至我院口腔专科进行实习的实习护生共100例,作为本次研究对象。采用随机数字分组的方式,将100例实习护生随机分为对照组以及观察组。对照组采用常规教学模式进行干预;观察组采用微格教学模式进行干预。对比分析对照组以及观察组的自主学习能力以及对教学的满意度。结果:经教学干预后,观察组在自主学习能力以及对教学的满意度方面明显优于对照组,其中(P<0.05),差异具有统计意义。结论:在对口腔专科实习护生进行教学的过程中,采用微格教学模式进行干预,能够显著提升实习护生的自主学习能力以及对教学的满意度。在实际应用的过程中具有优良的效果,值得进一步的推广与应用。

【关键词】: 微格教学法; 口腔专科麻醉复苏室护理; 技能教学; 自主学习能力; 对教学的满意度

Application of Microteaching Method in Nursing Skill Teaching of Anesthesia and Resuscitation Room in Stomatology Department

Dongmei Zhou Yalan Yang Yan Kang* Yongchuan Hospital Affiliated to Chongqing Medical University Chongqing 402160

Abstract: Objective: To explore and analyze the application of microteaching method in the teaching of nursing skills in the anesthesia and resuscitation room of stomatology specialty. Methods: A total of 100 nursing interns from January 2020 to May 2022 were selected as the subjects of this study. 100 nursing students were randomly divided into control group and observation group. The control group was intervened with conventional teaching mode; The observation group was intervened with microteaching mode. The ability of autonomous learning and satisfaction with teaching in the control group and the observation group were compared and analyzed. Results: After teaching intervention, the observation group was significantly better than the control group in autonomous learning ability and satisfaction with teaching, among which (P<0.05), the difference was statistically significant. Conclusion: In the process of teaching practice nursing students in stomatology department, the micro teaching model can significantly improve the students' autonomous learning ability and satisfaction with teaching. In the process of practical application, it has excellent effect and is worth further promotion and application.

Keywords: Microteaching; Nursing of oral anesthesia and resuscitation room; Skill teaching; Self learning ability; Satisfaction with teaching

前言

[1-2]



5 100

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

2020 1 2022 5 100 100

50

11 39 22-27

 24.10 ± 2.11

13 28 9 50 9 41 21-27 24.08

± 2.22

29 10 P 0.05

1.3

1.2 1.2.1

1.2.2

5

 $\begin{array}{c}
1.4 \\
\text{SPSS17.0} \\
\frac{1}{x} + s \\
\end{array}$

t $\overline{x} \pm s$ 9 --

P 0.05

 $3.01\pm~0.22$ $3.89\pm~0.28$ t=17.475

P=0.001 2.47± 0.60



 3.77 ± 0.52 t=9.929 P=0.001 3.44 ± 0.12 4.01± 0.17 t=19.369 P=0.001 3.22 ± 0.14 3.88 ± 0.18 t=14.574 P=0.001 3.10 ± 0.32 3.87 ± 0.30 t=12.413 P=0.001 3.09 ± 0.33 3.69± 0.31 t=9.370 P=0.001 参考文献: 2.2 [1] , . P 0.05 [J]. 2022,12(18):35-38. 21 [2] , , , . 20 9 [J]. 84.00% ,2022,37(11):1046-1049+1055. 33 [3] 16 ,2022,12(10):32-35. 1 [J]. ²=7.111 P=0.008 98.00% [4] 3 讨论 ,2022,20(10):158-160. [J]. [5] , . **FMEA** [J]. ,2021, 25(32):4716-4717. [5-6] [6] , . [J]. ,2021,11(22):91-93. , .119 [7] [7-8] [J]. ,2021,28(10):62-66. [8] [J]. ,2021,19(09):98-100. [9] [9] [J]. ,2021,23(01):10-14.