

The aforementioned six dimensions were utilized to help improve ~~the~~ nurses' attitudes ~~to~~ toward patient safety. ~~Considering motivational factors, The~~ the nurses' changeable and rotating shifts demanded ~~the~~ accurate schematization ~~and considering the motivational factors~~. Throughout ~~the education~~ training, firstly the deficiency of ~~the~~ safety-related affairs were discussed, as having the following reasons: distrust in profitability of the safety actions, being unaware of ~~the~~ risk controlling methods, ~~inefficiencies~~ inefficiency of ~~the~~ rules and regulations, lack of executive support for ~~the~~ legislations, weak supervisory systems, shortage in ~~the~~ skilled manpower, and weak ~~education~~ educational systems. Secondly, ~~the~~ participants were given statistical information on some work accidents and dangers ~~happened to the~~ encountered by personnel and patients of ~~the~~ domestic and overseas medical centers along with ~~the~~ emergent loss of money. Then, they were requested to share one of their prominent experiences about ~~the~~ work incidents ~~and~~ also suggest ~~some~~ potential and ~~probable~~ applicable solutions to those problems. The other issues discussed were as follows: the present worldwide attitude towards human errors, human fallibility in viewpoint of ~~the~~ different communities, and the necessity to improve ~~the~~ safety culture and subsequently, to ameliorate ~~the~~ work place safety. ~~In order to that,~~ For this, all dimensions were described along with ~~the issues which~~ issues that had to be observed ~~in any of them~~.

Consider workers :[*\Comment [SMM] instead of manpower.

Formal word. Use :[*\Comment [SMM] improve if you want it to be more simple.

Three months after ~~the education~~ training, ~~the~~ attitudes were measured afresh using the same questionnaires. The following tests were applied to the research: McNemar test was utilized in order to compare the nurses' attitudes before and after ~~education~~ training; ~~the~~ t-test was used to measure the effects of ~~education~~ training on different dimensions; ~~and~~ the path analysis test was employed to measure the effects of all dimensions and their relationship on the total attitudes towards safety. In all tests, the significance level of p was less than 0.05. ~~And finally,~~ statistical analyses were ~~done by the~~ carried out using SPSS Version 14 Software.

Results

According to Table 1, 118 out of 143 participants were women (82.5%). 30.1% of the subjects were less than 30 years old, and 11.2% were between 30 and 34 years old. 67.8% of them were married. 82.5% of them had a bachelor degree, and 5.6% had a master degree. 76.3% of them had ~~a~~ non-managerial positions, and 23.7% were working as Managers ~~managers~~. 58.7% of them were normal (official) employees and 2.8% were contractual. 55.2% ~~worked in~~ rotating shifts and 8.4% were working in the morning and evening shifts. 29.4% had ~~a~~ background work experience of 10 to 14 years, and 14% had a background of more than 20 years in the current job. 40.6% of them had ~~a~~ job background work experience of less than ~~5~~ five years and 8.4% had a 20 year work background experience in the hospital.

As shown in Table 2, ~~a~~ significant improvement can be seen in ~~the~~ positive attitudes after ~~the education~~ training regarding in all dimensions. For teamwork climate, an increase from