
Dejavniki za izbor študija fizioterapije, poznavanje poklica in zelene usmeritve po končanem študiju

Danila Tominc, dipl. fiziot., viš. pred. mag. **Sonja Hlebš**, viš. fiziot., univ.dipl.org., doc. dr. **Urška Puh**, dipl. fiziot.

Zdravstvena fakulteta, Univerza v Ljubljani, Slovenija

Korespondenca/Correspondence: Urška Puh; e-pošta: urska.puh@zf.uni-lj.si

Uvod: Po standardih Svetovne organizacije za fizioterapijo je fizioterapevt avtonomen strokovnjak, ki mora imeti svobodo za sprejemanje odločitev pri svojem delu (1). Interesi in drugi dejavniki, ki spodbudijo študente za študij fizioterapije, imajo pomembno vlogo, saj njihovo poznavanje poklica in zaposlitvenih možnosti vpliva na načrtovanje študijskih programov in razvoj fizioterapevske stroke (2, 3). Namen raziskave je bil ugotoviti dejavnike za izbor študija fizioterapije med študenti študijskega programa prve stopnje fizioterapija, poznavanje izbranega poklica, želje in načrte glede podiplomskega izobraževanja in poklicnih usmeritev. **Metode:** V raziskavi je bilo 222 anketiranih, študentov 1. in 3. letnika fizioterapije na Zdravstveni fakulteti Univerze v Ljubljani. Ankete so bile razdeljene vsako študijsko leto od leta 2009/2010 do 2011/2012. Narejena je bila opisna statistika. S testom Hi-kvadrat so bile izračunane razlike med spoloma in med 1. in 3. letnikom. **Rezultati:** Najpomembnejši dejavnik za izbiro študija fizioterapije je bilo veselje do dela z ljudmi (57,7 %). Značilnosti poklica fizioterapevt so bile potreba po poklicu (97,8 %), atraktivnost poklica (89,6 %), ugled poklica v Sloveniji (52,8 %), razsežno znanje posameznika (89,6 %), ugled v družbi (64,9 %) in zanesljiva služba (57,7 %). Največja pomanjkljivost poklica je bila nezadostna cenjenost fizioterapevta pri zdravnikih (64,5 %). Več preiskovancev je želelo nadaljevati študij druge stopnje ob delu (53,8 %). Z zaposlitvenimi možnostmi so bili preiskovanci seznanjeni s 66,2 %, menili so, da se je zaposliti kot fizioterapevt v Sloveniji enostavno (49,1 %). O enostavni zaposlitvi v tujini niso bili prepričani (26,6 %). Najbolj želeno področje je bila fizioterapija mišično-skeletnega sistema (24,3 %), najbolj želeno zaposlitveno mesto zasebna praksa (20,3 %). Študentje 3. letnika so bili mnenja, da delo ni dobro plačano (45,6 %), medtem ko so v 1. letniku menili ravno obratno (39,7 %), razlika je bila statistično značilna ($p < 0,05$). Ženske so menile, da je delo dobro plačano (46 %), moški, da ni (50 %), tudi ta razlika je bila statistično značilna ($p < 0,05$). Prav tako je prišlo do statistično značilnih razlik med spoloma ($p < 0,05$) pri mnenju, da poklic ni dovolj cenjen pri zdravnikih (ženske: 67 %), moški pa se niso strinjali z nobeno trditvijo (34 %). **Zaključki:** Poklic fizioterapevta je v slovenski družbi premalo znan v vsej svoji širini in je velikokrat omejen le na poškodbe ali telesno dejavnost. To je lahko vzrok, da so si študentje ustvarili idealno podobo poklica, ki temelji na fizioterapiji v športu in zasebni praksi. Za oblikovanje nove podobe poklica je treba spremeniti mišljenje o poklicu v družbi. Tako bi lahko povečali zanimanje mladih tudi na drugih področjih, na katerih bi bili fizioterapevti nujni, pa je zanje zanimanje zelo majhno.

Ključne besede: izobraževalni program, mnenje študentov, poklic fizioterapija.

Factors that influence the decision to study physiotherapy, understanding of the profession and preferred orientation after graduation

Background: According to the standards of the World Confederation for Physical Therapy, physical therapists are autonomous specialists. Various factors encourage students to study physiotherapy (1). Students' knowledge of the profession plays an important role to design study programme (2, 3). The study aimed to identify factors which influence the decision to study physiotherapy, the knowledge of the chosen profession, desires and plans for postgraduate education and professional orientation among the students of the 1st cycle physiotherapy study programme. **Methods:** 222 1st and 3rd year students of physiotherapy study programme at the Faculty of Health Sciences in Ljubljana participated in the study. Questionnaires were distributed each academic year, starting with 2009/2010 and up to 2011/2012. Descriptive statistics and chi-square test were used for the evaluation of differences between the genders and between 1st and 3rd year students. **Results:** The most important factor to study physiotherapy was pleasure in working with people (57.7 %). Characteristics of physiotherapy as a profession were: the need for the profession (97.8 %), attractiveness of the profession (89.6 %), appreciation of the profession in Slovenia (52.8 %), extensive knowledge (89.6 %), reputation (64.9 %) and a reliable post (57.7 %). The biggest drawback of the profession was insufficient appreciation of physical therapists by doctors (64.5 %). A lot of students wanted to continue the studies at post-graduate level (53.8 %). 66.2 % of the students were familiar with employment opportunities; they believed that it is easy to find employment in physiotherapy in Slovenia (49.1 %). They were not sure about easy employment opportunities abroad (26.6 %). The most desired area was the muscular-skeletal physiotherapy (24.3 %), and the preferred workplace was private practice (20.3 %). Third year students shared the opinion that physiotherapy is not a well-paid profession (45.6 %), while first year students disagreed (39.7 %); the difference was statistically significant ($p < 0.05$). Female students considered the work of a physiotherapist as well-paid (46 %), and male students as not well-paid (50 %), the difference was statistically significant ($p < 0.05$). There was a statistically significant difference between the genders ($p < 0.05$), where the women felt that the profession is not sufficiently appreciated by the doctors (67 %), while men did not agree with any of the statements (34 %). **Conclusions:** Physiotherapy as a profession with wide variety of branches is not well recognised in our society and is often limited to injury or physical activity. This may be the reason why students created an ideal image of the profession, which is based on physiotherapy in sport and in private practice. To create a new image of the profession it would be necessary to change the society's view of this profession. This could increase the interest of students in other areas of physiotherapy.

Keywords: educational programme, student opinion, physiotherapy profession.

Literatura/References

1. World Confederation for Physical Therapy (2011). Policy statement. Education. UK: WCPT. <http://www.wcpt.org/policy/ps-education> . <20. 1. 2013>
2. Ohman A, et al. (2001). Career choice, professional preferences and gender – the case of Swedish physiotherapy students. *Advances Physiother* 3: 94–107.
3. Gotlib J, et al. (2010). A comparison of the perceptions and aspirations of third-year physiotherapy students trained in three education settings in Poland. *Physiother* 96: 30–7.