سنگش و مقایسه کارکردهای شناختی پایه مبتنی بر نرمافزار ارژیابی عصبشناسی آنام در کارگران نیروی انتظامی نوبت‌کار ودارای ا.intValue رهی‌پایی، فرامرز مهرابی، محمدراهمی‌مداعی، وحید هیبانی

چکیده

تیتر مقاله: "آزمون‌های شناختی، ارزیابی، کارکنان پلیس

کلید واژه‌ها: کارکردهای شناختی، ارزیابی، کارکنان پلیس

هاشمی، نیروی انتظامی هر سال منابع مختلفی از مهارت‌های سازمانی مانند تأییدگری ایست و پیدا کردن گذاری سنجش و انتخاب شاخص‌هایی از آن در نوبت‌کار ودارای این ارزیابی عصب‌شناسی به‌منظور درآمیختن افراد با کارکنان یک‌پایه پلیس در انتخاب کارکنان در سال 1398 به تعداد 100 نفر در نظر گرفته شد. افراد با نمونه کردن یک متن نویسی انتخاب وارد مطالعه شدند. برای سنجش کارکردهای شناختی این افراد از آزمون‌های شناختی ارزیابی عصب‌شناسی آزمایشگاه در سازمان شاخص‌های آن انتخاب شد. تمایل به نوبت‌کاری بیشتر از کارکنان درون‌کاری نمی‌بیند.


Assessment and comparison of basic cognitive functions based on automated neuropsychological assessment metrics (ANAM) in police shift and administrative personnel

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ABSTRACT

Aims: The workforce of any military organization is one of the most important and influential resources in that system. The need for the proper use and suitable selection of people in different work shifts is vital. This study aims to measure the basic cognitive functions based on Automated Neuropsychological Assessment Metrics (ANAM) in police shift and administrative personnel.

Materials & Methods: This study’s design is causal-comparative. A sample of 110 individuals from the specialized unit staff of Kerman province in 2019 was selected through a random sampling technique. To evaluate the cognitive functions of these individuals, the ANAM Neurological Psychological Evaluation Software Collection was used. The Independent T-test was performed for data analysis using the SPSS software version 25.

Findings: The findings showed no significant difference between shift and administrative groups in the scores of code substitution, mathematical processing, matching to sample, mathematical processing time, and matching to sample time. However, a significant difference between the two groups was observed in procedural reaction time (P=0.024) and reaction time (P= 0.006).

Conclusion: The results showed that the simple and procedural reaction times are higher in shift workers. There was no significant difference in other cognitive patterns of the research subjects in the sampled police personnel. That could be due to the similar general military training, using administrative staff in police operations, and periodic shifts.

KEYWORD: Cognitive Functions, Assessment, Military Personnel