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Evaluation of differences in attitudes of service users about private and public health system of Serbia

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Aim: To evaluate attitudes of service users towards public and private health system of Serbia and how they influence users.

Introduction: It has been noticed that there are differences in attitudes towards public and private health system in Serbia. This attitudes influence service users in the process of choosing their medical treatment.

Methods: 400 users of the public and private health system (50% male and 50% female users) in Serbia filed up online questioner that consisted of 9 questions.

Results: 49% of users had more trust in doctors in public sector and 51% of users had more trust in doctors in private sector. For users that had more trust in private health sector, a perfect doctor was a male (for 14% of users) under age of 35 (for 50.2% of users), if they had a health problem 54.8% of them would go to a doctor, 44% of this users thought that private health system in Serbia is too expensive, and 31.3 of them did not understand their diagnosis after the visit to the doctors. For respondents that had more trust in public health sector, a perfect doctor was a male (for 10% of users) under age of 35 (for 54.3% of users), if they had a health problem 41.3% of them would look it up on the internet, 32% of this users thought that private health system in Serbia is too expensive, and 31.2% of them did not understand their diagnosis after the visit to the doctors.

Conclusion: The biggest differences among users of the private and public health system are seen in the manner of what would be the best source of information for their health problems, other similarities can be explained by the fact that same doctor worked both in public and private health sectors.

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Non-consumable alcohol poisoning in the material of the Forensic Medicine Department in Cracow in 2007–2016

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Aim: To analyse cases, find correlation and compare results with other Departments in the future.

Introduction: Non-consumable alcohols – ethylene glycol, methanol, isopropanol and acetone – are the products of everyday use, though cases of lethal poisoning are not very frequent. They may be found in mixture with comestible ethanol.

Methods: The subject of the study was 50 lethal cases (8 women), which had been caused by direct or indirect poisoning connected with consumption substances in the period 2007–2016 in the material of the Department of Forensic Medicine in Cracow.

Results: The mean of cases for study period is 5,1 cases/year, with the notable rise of incidents in 2012 (16). Methanol poisonings were reported in 23 cases (46%), with the prevalence of men (78.3%). The blood concentration in both sexes ranged from 0.45 mg/l to

5340 mg/l. In period 24.10.2012–07.01.2013 the highest frequency of methanol poisoning was observed. It is linked to 2012 Czech methanol poisoning scandal, and influence of this event on Polish alcohol market. Ethylene glycol poisonings are reported in 9 cases (1 woman). The concentrations of alcohol in blood of males varied from 8 mg/l to 5710 mg/l; in female was 96.7 mg/l. The average age of victims was 45.6 years. Isopropanol and acetone poisonings were observed in 17 cases. The concentration of isopropanol ranged from 160 to 5589 mg/l. It is worth noticing, that acetone may partially be a product of metabolic transformation of isopropanol. The average age of victims is 45.6 years.

Conclusion: The vast majority of lethal non-consumable alcohol poisonings of victims were adult men with chronic overconsumption of alcohol. Nevertheless, some mean blood alcohol concentrations in women are comparable to those in men. There is an obvious time correlation between lethal alcohol poisonings and information about non-consumable alcohol appearance on the market.

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PS026

Scientific support of the most widespread and socially significant diseases in 2016

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Aim: Analysis of scientific support of the most widespread and socially significant disease in 2016.

Introduction: Scientific and technical activity is carried out by academic programs, scientific directions, scientific problems and research tasks, which are defined by perspective, practice and necessities.

Methods: The regulatory and legal materials in healthcare of Ukraine are analyzed. The methods of systems analysis, statistical, structural and logical analysis are applied.

Results: In 2016 year 177 scientific-research works were being done in 36 establishments (institutions) of Ministry of Health of Ukraine; including 85.4% applied researches and 14.6% fundamental ones. Among the total number of establishments 19 scientific and research institutions provided 83 research projects (46.9%), including 77 applied and 6 fundamental researches. In 17 medical educational establishments 94 research projects (53.1%) were being done, including 74 applied and 20 fundamental researches.

In 2016 year 69 scientific-research works were mainly focused on the development and improvement of existing methods of diagnostics, treatment and especially prevention of the most widespread and socially significant diseases, among them 27 works were devoted to researching of cardiovascular diseases, 24 – to cancer pathology, 3 – to tuberculosis, 4 – to HIV/AIDS, 4 – to diabetes, 7 were devoted to issues of scientific evidence of medical and rehabilitation provision of soldiers who took part in anti-terrorist operation, especially those, who were injured and became disabled.

Conclusion: Thus, the results of scientific researches of leading scientists will have real impact on the quality of medical care, improvement of indicators and health care, accelerate the reform of the industry through the scientifically based measures.

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