APPEARANCE, OUTCOME AND THERAPY OF ISCHEMIC CEREBRAL VASCULAR INCIDENT AT THE GENERAL COUNTY POŽEGA HOSPITAL DURING 2017

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Abstract

Introduction: Stroke has high mortality both in the world and in us. Significantly financially burdens both the republic and county health insurance bureaus. The majority of the patients remain with permanent invalids, and with a small amount of financial resources and persistent physical therapy, a small number of patients (one-third) recover. In addition to the medical staff involved in the treatment of patients with MU, a major role in recovery has the family and the patient's wider and further environment.

Aim: The aim of the study was to determine the number and distribution of stroke patients in 2017, to evaluate the outcomes of the treatment and to determine with whom the patients were relieved from the department (anti-agregation, new oral anticoagulants, warfarin). Also, risk factors will be defined and analyzed with reference to primary and secondary stroke prevention. Existing patient care will be evaluated, along with the definition of the nurses' place and role in the treatment of this type of patient.

Methods: Target parameters were collected from medical documentation that was generated during patient treatment. Variables, collected from electronic resignation letters were submitted to the electronic record of the respondents in the Microsoft Excel program by a specially made data table.

Results: A total of 167 patients, 86 women (51.50%) and 81 males (48.50%) participated in the study. The most frequent risk factors were hyperlipidemia and hypertension, more frequent in the male population, while atrial fibrillation and age over 70 were more common in women. From a stroke in 2017, 45 patients (26.90%), more males (53.30%) died, with 56 (33.50%), more male (53.60%), and partially or completely recovered, with a neurological deficit 66 (27.00%), more in women (59.00%). In the atrial fibrillation treatment (67.00%), as the most frequent risk factor, a small part of the patients were on Warfarin and NOAC, 88 (52.30%) versus 134 on acetylsalicylic acid (80.20%). Research has shown that there is a statistically significant difference in the type and number of stroke risk factors in relation to age and sex of respondents. It has been found that elderly patients with greater comorbidity are more likely to be more mortally affected. It was also found that the male gender risk factor in the investigated population and that in the male population the total mortality was higher.

Conclusion: Recognizing and systematically implementing a general policy of improving and preserving health as well as activities in the area of primary, specialist and hospital health care are the basic preconditions for achieving success in the prevention of cerebrovascular diseases. In creating such an environment, it is necessary to co-operate with other sectors of public life.

Keywords: stroke, risk factors, outcomes, primary and secondary prevention

ZDRAVSTVENA PISMENOST ADOLESCENATA

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Sažetak

Uvod: Zdravstvena pismenost se definira kao osobna, kognitivna i društvena umijeća koja određuju sposobnost pojedinca da dođu do, razumiju i koriste informacije kako bi unaprijedili i održavali zdravlje.

Cilj: Utvrditi razinu zdravstvene pismenosti kod učenika završnih razreda srednje škole, utvrditi postoje li razlike u razini zdravstvene pismenosti s obzirom na školu koju pohađaju, utvrditi postoji li razlika u razini zdravstvene pismenosti s obzirom na spol.

Metode: Istraživanje zdravstvene pismenosti provedeno je u učenika završnih razreda srednjih škola u Srednjoj školi Pakrac i Srednjoj školi Novska. U istraživanju zdravstvene pismenosti korišten je validirani hrvatski prijevod anketnog upitnika SAHLSA-50.

Rezultati: Svega 4 (2,1%) ispitanika je zdravstveno nepismeno dok je visoku razinu zdravstvene pismenosti pokazalo 94 ispitanika (49%). Razina zdravstvene pismenosti je veća kod učenika gimnazije i zdravstvenih usmjerenja u odnosu na učenike građevinske škole (Hi kvadrat = 31,428, P = ,00). Testiranjem razlika u zdravstvenoj pismenosti s obzirom na spol utvrđeno je da nema razlike između muškaraca i žena (Mann-Whitneyev test, P= ,059).

Zaključak: Prema rezultatima provedenog istraživanja, ispitanici pokazuju visoku razinu zdravstvene pismenosti. Uočena je razlika u razini zdravstvene pismenosti u različitim školama. Ujednačenost razine zdravstvene pismenosti moguće je postići dodatnim nastavnim satima iz zdravstvenog odgoja. Visokoobrazovane medicinske sestre, s kompetencijama koje posjeduju, trebale bi biti implementirane u kontinuirano provođenju nastave zdravstvenog odgoja tijekom osnovnoškolskog i srednjoškolskog obrazovanja. U Hrvatskoj ne postoji instrument mjerenja zdravstvene pismenosti prilagođen ovoj populaciji na čemu bi trebalo poraditi.

Ključne riječi: adolescenti, medicinska sestra, zdravstvena pismenost

HEALTH LITERACY WITH ADOLESCENTS

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Abstract
Introduction: Health literacy is defined as personal, cognitive and social skills which determine individual's ability to reach, understand and use the information in order to improve and preserve health.

Aim: To define the level of health literacy with high school seniors, to define if there are any differences in the level of health literacy according to the school that they attend, to define if there is a difference in the level of health literacy according to the gender.

Methods: Health literacy research was conducted between the seniors of High school Pakrac and Novska Valid Croatian translation of SAHLSA-50 questionnaire was used for the research of health literacy.

Results: Out of total number, only 4 examinees (2,1%) are illiterate when it comes to health literacy, whereas high level of health literacy was shown by 94 examinees (49%). The level of health literacy is higher with the students of gymnasium and medical orientations, regarding the students of building school (Hi square = 31,428, P= ,00). Testing the differences in health literacy concerning the gender, it has been determined that there is no difference between men and women (Mann-Whitney test, P= ,059).

Conclusion: Examinees show high level of health literacy. There has been perceived a difference between the level of health literacy in different schools. Homogeneity of the health literacy level is possible to be achieved by additional lessons in health education.

Keywords: adolescents, nurse, health literacy