HEALTH LITERACY OF CHILDREN IN EMERGENCY PEDIATRIC AMBULANCE

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Abstract

Introduction: Health literacy is defined as a level in which each individual has the capability to acquire information, understand and use basic health information required for the adaption of appropriate health decisions. Inadequate parent's health literacy can result in incorrect medicine usage, missing instructions, incorrect house health care which can affect children's health and results of medical treatment.

Aim: Goal of this dissertation was to determine the health literacy level of parents visiting children's outpatient clinic and give the most significant factors in health literacy prediction.

Methods: Cross-sectional study included 142 respondents. The research was done using a demographic survey and SHALSA-50 questionnaire. Statistical techniques used are the analysis of variance (ANOVA), Spearman's correlation and hierarchical regression analysis.

Results: Outcome of this research shows that 83,1% of respondents are health literate. It also shows that there is no statistical difference between male and female respondents or between reasons for visiting the clinic. There is no major statistical connection between demographic variables and health literacy except the level of education (p=000). Results suggest a correlation between the increase in the level of education and increase of health literacy, higher educated respondents are more health literal. Regression analysis is separated into two steps of mutually meaningful variables and it was concluded that the level of education is a significant factor in health literacy prediction (p=000). Variables in the second step explain 27,4% and in total, they explain 31,8% health literacy variance.

Conclusion: Parents visiting children's outpatient clinic are health literate with a high percentage (83,1%). Most significant factor for health literacy is level of education.

Keywords: Health literacy, parents, Emergency Pediatric Ambulance

PUŠENJE KOD NEPSIHOTIČNIH PSIHIJATRIJSKIH PACIJENATA

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Sažetak

Uvod: Pušači koriste cigarete kako bi ublažili emocionalne probleme, suzbijanje depresivnog i anksioznog osjećaja, postigli stabilizaciju raspoloženja, služi im za opuštanje, te oslobađanje od stresa, upravo simptomi koji se javljaju kod psihijatrijskih poremećaja. Korelacija pušenja i psihičkih poremećaja odavno je utvrđena, takvi bolesnici teže se odlučuju na prestanak pušenja ili uopće o tome ne razmišljaju, dijelom i zbog same činjenice što apstinencijski simptomi pojačavaju anksiozne i depresivne tegobe.

Cilj: U ovome se radu pokušalo provjeriti da li postoji razlika u intenzitetu depresivnih i anksioznih simptoma kod pušača i nepušača s nepsihotičnim psihijatrijskim poremećajima, utvrditi postoji li razlika u pojedinim dijagnostičkim skupinama u razini ovisnosti o nikotinu, utvrditi da li postoji povezanost intenziteta anksioznih ili depresivnih simptoma sa stupnjem ovisnosti o pušenjem. Također se pokušalo utvrditi postoji li povezanosti između intenziteta anksioznih i depresivnih simptoma i želje za odvikavanjem od pušenja i postoji li povezanost između intenziteta anksioznih i depresivnih simptoma i količine konzumiranih cigareta.

Metode: U istraživanju je sudjelovalo 183 psihijatrijska bolesnika, od toga 95 pušača i 88 nepušača, podijeljenih u tri skupine prema dijagnozama. Korišteni su sljedeći upitnici: upitnik demografskih podataka, upitnik o pušačkim navikama, HAD ljestvica, FTND upitnik.

Korištene su prikladne statističke metode: jednosmjerna analiza varijance, Hi-kvadrat test i Fisherov egzaktni test. Razina značajnosti je postavljena na Alpha = 0,05.

Rezultati: Rezultati su pokazali kako postoji razlika u intenzitetu simptoma između ispitivanih dijagnostičkih skupina u skupini ispitanika s poremećajem ličnosti, gdje su pušači anksiozniji od nepušača (p=0.006).

Također istraživanje je potvrdilo kako ispitanici s poremećajem ličnosti imaju najteže izraženu ovisnost o nikotinu u usporedbi s drugim dijagnostičkim skupinama (p=0,026).

No ostale tri hipoteze su odbačene kako nije bilo statistički značajnih povezanosti kod ispitivanih dijagnostičkih skupina između stupnja anksioznosti i depresivnosti i težine ovisnosti o pušenju. Također nije pronađena povezanost između težine ovisnosti i količine konzumiranih cigareta niti u jednoj ispitivanoj skupini.

Zaključak: Pokazalo se kako su pušenje ima najveći utjecaj u skupini ispitanika s poremećajem ličnosti, oni su anksiozniji od nepušača, ali oni također i pokazuju najtežu ovisnost o pušenju. No sve skupine ispitanika pušača svjesne su štetnosti pušenja, te kod svih postoji želja za odvikavanjem od pušenja.

Ključne riječi: pušenje, anksioznost, depresija

CIGARETTE SMOKING AMONG NON-PSYCHOTIC PSYCHIATRIC PATIENTS

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Abstract

Introduction: Smokers use cigarettes to mitigate emotional problems, to suppress depression and anxiety, to stabilize the mood. They also use them for relaxation and as a stress relief. All these symptoms are common in patients with psychiatric disorders. Correlation between smoking and psychiatric disorders was established long time ago and these patients are more unlikely to quit smoking because of the abstinence symptoms which increase anxiety and depression.

Aim: This study examined the difference in intensity of depressive and anxiety symptoms among smokers and non-smokers with non-psychotic psychiatric disorders, the difference between diagnostic groups in nicotine addiction level, the connection between the intensity of anxiety or depressive symptoms with a level of cigarette addiction. It examines the connection between the intensity of anxiety and depressive symptoms and the desire to quit smoking and the connection between the intensity of anxiety and depressive symptoms and the number of cigarettes smoked.

Methods: The study tested 183 psychiatric patients, 95 smokers and 88 non-smokers, divided into three groups based on diagnosis. Following questionnaires were used: demographic survey questions, smoking habits questionnaire, Hospital Anxiety and Depression (HAD) scale, Fagerstrom Test for Nicotine Dependence (FTND) questionnaire. Following statistical Methods were used: analysis of variance, Chi-squared test and Fisher's exact test. Significance levels were set to Alpha = 0,05.

Results: Results showed the difference in intensity of symptoms between examined diagnostic groups in personality disorder group where smokers were more anxious than non-smokers (p=0,006). Respondents with personality disorder are most addicted to nicotine in comparison with other diagnostic groups (p=0,026). Remaining hypotheses are rejected due to lack of statistical connection in examined diagnostic groups between the level of anxiety, depression and smoking addiction level. No connection was found between the level of addiction and amount of consumed cigarettes in any of the examined groups.

Conclusion: This study shows that smoking has the biggest impact on the personality disorder patients group. They are more anxious than non-smokers and they also show the highest smoking addiction level. All examined groups are aware of the smoking consequences and they have will to quit smoking.

Keywords: smoking, anxiety, depression