

## Sažeci radova / Abstracts

examinees have tooth implant, with average number of dental fillings: 0,57. Average age at which examinees are getting dentures is 54,08 years. Examinees who are visiting dentist more often just as those who are cleaning their teeth after each and every meal are showing better dental case.

**Conclusion:** results of this exploration are insinuating low dental care at the examinees; confirmed by low number of healthy teeth. Knowledge of oral hygiene influences dental case of older persons. It is necessary to organize educations concerned about importance of prompt interventions on level of dental health in earlier life stages with purpose of improving dental case in later life ages.

**Keywords:** dental status, dental hygiene, the elderly

## PROCJENA KORIŠTENJA LIJEKOVA KORISNIKA DOMA ZA STARIJE I NEMOĆNE OSOBE POŽEGA

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### Sažetak

**Uvod:** Životni se vijek ljudi iz desetljeća u desetljeće produljuje te je time znatno povećan udio starijih osoba u ukupnom stanovništvu. U Europi je sve izraženije starenje stanovništva, ne samo zbog smanjenja broja rođene djece, već i zbog snižavanja smrtnosti, posebice kod osoba starije životne dobi, a koje je potaknuto napretkom medicine i sve boljim životnim uvjetima što dovodi do produljenja očekivanoga životnog vijeka. Starije osobe predstavljaju vrlo posebnu i ranjivu dobnu skupinu jer često boluju od više kroničnih bolesti istodobno, stoga uzimaju više lijekova nego bilo koja druga dobna skupina.

**Cilj:** Odgovoriti na pitanja utječu li starosna dob, spol i pokretnost ispitanika na prosječnu dnevnu potrošnju lijekova, utvrditi koliki je udio ispitanika izložen politerapiji, koriste li se pojedine skupine lijekova u skladu sa svjetskim trendovima te otkrivanje, statistički opis i usporedba s preostalim skupinama ispitanika i uzorkom u cjelini.

**Metode:** Provedena je studija opservacijsko presječno istraživanje. Uzorak se sastojao od 120 ispitanika smještenih u Domu za starije i nemoćne osobe Požega. Kriterij za odabir ispitanika bio je da su svi stariji od 65 godina i da im propisane lijekove dijeli medicinska sestra. Podatci o vrsti i količini lijekova kod ispitanika prikupili su se izravno od liječnika primarne zdravstvene zaštite te iz evidencije medicinskih sestara o podjeli terapije. Lijekovi su bili klasificirani po ATK sustavu klasifikacije lijekova.

**Rezultati:** Rezultati HSD testa dokazuju signifikantnu razliku između prosječne dnevne potrošnje lijekova i dobnih skupina. Najmanje lijekova uzima 48 ispitanika najstarije dobne skupine - 5,8 lijekova dnevno, a najviše srednja dobna skupina - 7,3 lijeka dnevno. Prosječne potrošnje lijekova svih ispitanika iznosi 6,6 lijekova (medijan iznosi 6), a najviše se koriste lijekovi iz skupine N3, C2 i A1 što se može usporediti sa sličnim istraživanjima provedenima u svijetu i kod nas. 72,5 % ispitanika uzima pet i više lijekova dnevno (politerapija). Prepoznato je šest klastera koji čine cjeline kroz četiri obilježja (ukupna potrošnja lijekova, dob, spol i pokretnost).

**Zaključak:** Starije osobe su u velikom broju izložene politerapiji. Dobiveni su rezultati pokazatelj potrebe trajne edukacije liječnika primarne zdravstvene zaštite, gerontologa i medicinskih sestara radi sigurne i racionalne primjene lijekova kod osoba starije životne dobi.

**Ključne riječi:** politerapija, polipragmazija, starije osobe

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### EVALUATION OF MEDICAMENTS USAGE BY THE CLIENTS OF HOME FOR ELDERLY AND INFIRM PEOPLE IN POZEGA

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#### Abstract

**Introduction:** The life expectancy of people from decades in the decade is prolonged, and thus the share of older people in the total population has significantly increased. In Europe, the aging population is increasingly pronounced, not only because of the reduction in the number of births, but also because of the reduction of mortality, especially in elderly people which is stimulated by the advancement of medicine and better living conditions, leading to a prolonged life expectancy. Elderly persons are a very special and vulnerable age group because they often suffer from multiple chronic illnesses at the same time, therefore they take more medication than any other age group.

**Aims:** the objectives of the study are to answer whether age, gender and mobility of the respondents affect the average daily consumption of drugs, determine what percentage of respondents are exposed to polytherapy, are certain groups of medicines used according to global trends, and identification, statistical description and comparison with the rest of the respondent groups and the sample as a whole.

**Methods:** The conducted study is an observational cross-sectional research. The sample consisted of 120 respondents, located in the Nursing Home in Požega. The criterion for the selection of the respondents was that they were older than 65 and that the prescribed medicines were distributed by a nurse. Data on the type and quantity of drugs used by the respondents were collected directly from the primary health care physician and from the records of nurses about the distribution of the therapy. The drugs were classified according to the ATK classification system.

**Results:** HSD test results proved significant difference between the average daily consumption of medications and age groups. The smallest number of medications is taken by 48 oldest respondents – 5.8 medications per day, and the most by the middle-aged group – 7.3 medications per day. The average daily consumption of drugs of all respondents was 6.6 medications (the median is 6) and most used medications are from the groups N3, C2 and A1, which can be compared to similar studies conducted out in the world and in our country. 72.5% of respondents take five or more medications a day (polytherapy). Six clusters are recognized that make up the whole of the four characteristics (total consumption of medications, age, gender and mobility).

**Conclusion:** A large number the elderly are exposed to polytherapy. The results are an indication of the need for continuous education of primary care physicians, gerontologists and nurses to provide safe and rational use of medications in older persons.

**Keywords:** polytherapy, polypragmasy, older persons

### POVEZANOST ZDRAVSTVENE PISMENOSTI S KOMPLIKACIJAMA ŠEĆERNE BOLESTI NA DONJIM EKSTREMITETIMA

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#### Sažetak

**Uvod:** Šećerna bolest smatra se jednim od najvažnijih problema javnog zdravstva i peti je vodeći uzrok smrti širom svijeta. Samo zdravstveno pismene osobe mogu donositi odluke koje se tiču zdravstvene zaštite, prevencije bolesti i promocije zdravlja u svakodnevnom životu s ciljem da se održi ili unaprijedi kvaliteta života.