

Požega-Slavonia County. Intervention was performed in Vetovo (N=338), while participants from Kaptol served as control group (N=417). Home visits were conducted by final year of study medical students in coordination with Public Health Institute of Požega-Slavonia County. Students explained reason for visit, importance of participation in NP to persons who agreed to participate in intervention, using standardized survey interview, and offered Hemocult test with detailed explanation of how to use it. The data were processed in Microsoft Office Excel using descriptive statistic Methods.

Results: Before intervention, response rate within NPCC (persons who signed consent for Hemocult test/persons invited to NPCC) in Vetovo was 14.4% and 18.6% in Kaptol; $\chi^2(1)=1.177$, $p>0.05$. After intervention, response rate in Vetovo was 45.7% and in Kaptol 21.0%; $\chi^2(1)=29.986$, $p<0.0001$. Before intervention, response rate to Hemocult test (persons who did Hemocult test/persons invited to NPCC) in Vetovo was 10.9% and 13.1% in Kaptol; $\chi^2(1)=0.422$, $p>0.05$. After intervention, response rate to Hemocult test in Vetovo was 24.7%, and 15.1% in Kaptol (without intervention); $\chi^2(1)=6.317$, $p=0.012$.

Conclusion: In settlement where home visits intervention was performed, a significantly higher response rates on Hemocult test was achieved, compared with neighbouring settlement of similar characteristics, where usual NPCC protocol was followed. Results of the study implied importance of individual approach in public health practice in improvement of NPCC performance.

Keywords: colorectal cancer, screening, public health, community health

PUŠENJE MEĐU MLADIMA U REPUBLICI HRVATSKOJ

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Sažetak

Uvod: Pušenje među mladima predstavlja ozbiljan javnozdravstveni problem zbog učestalosti i štetnog utjecaja sastava duhanskog dima na zdravlje. Dugoročno pušenje kao rizičan čimbenik povezano je s razvojem brojnih bolesti. U razdoblju odrastanja mladi su skloni eksperimentiranju te često izloženi vršnjačkom pritisku.

Cilj: Cilj ovog rada bio je analizom literature prikazati učestalost pušenja među mladima u Republici Hrvatskoj.

Metode: Pregledom literature analizirana je učestalost pušenja u Republici Hrvatskoj u usporedbi s ostalim zemljama. Analizirani su podatci Europskog istraživanja o pušenju, pijenju alkohola i uzimanju droga među učenicima (ESPAD) i Istraživanja o zdravstvenom ponašanju učenika (HBSC - WHO).

Rezultati: Prema ESPAD istraživanju u 2015. godini u Hrvatskoj je 62% petnaestogodišnjaka (61% mladića i 63% djevojaka) pušilo jednom ili više puta u životu. I u Europi i u Hrvatskoj, bilježi se trend pada učestalosti pušenja među učenicima od 1995. do 2015. godine. U europskim zemljama 1995. pušilo je 67% učenika, a 2015. godine 47%, dok je u Hrvatskoj 1995. pušilo 69% učenika, a 2015. 62%, čime smo i dalje iznad europskog prosjeka. Da su popušili prvu cigaretu do 13. godine izjavilo je 32% učenika, dok je s 14 i više godina taj udio bio 31%. Od 14. godine svakodnevno je pušilo 23% učenika. Prema HBSC – WHO istraživanju 2014. godine, 14% mladića i 5% djevojaka izjavilo je da su počeli pušiti s 11 godina i manje. S 12 i 13 godina je počelo pušiti 19% dječaka i 21% djevojčica, a s 14 i više 20%, odnosno 25%. Istraživanje među studentima prve godine Medicinskog fakulteta Sveučilišta u Zagrebu, akademske godine 2015./2016., pokazalo je da svakodnevno puši 11% mladića i djevojaka, a povremeno njih 17%, odnosno 11%. Dob pušenja prve cigarete za najveći postotak djevojaka je bilo 17 godina (18%), a za mladiće 16 godina (17%).

Zaključak: Rezultati navedenih istraživanja ukazuju da pušenje među mladima predstavlja veliki izazov hrvatskom zdravstvenom sustavu. Prevencija bi trebala biti usmjerena na kvalitetnu edukaciju školske populacije, povećanje cijene cigareta i promjene stava društva o društvenoj prihvatljivosti pušenja.

Ključne riječi: mladi, pušenje, rizično ponašanje, prevencija

TOBACCO CONSUMPTION AMONG ADOLESCENTS IN THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA

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Abstract

Introduction: Smoking among adolescents represents a significant public health problem due to the frequency and adverse effects of tobacco on health. Long-term smoking as a risky factor is associated with the development of many diseases. In the growing age, adolescents tend to experiment and are often exposed to peer pressure.

Aim: The aim of this paper was to analyze the frequency of smoking among adolescents in the Republic of Croatia.

Methods: By review of the literature we analyzed the frequency of smoking in the Republic of Croatia compared to other countries. The European Report on Smoking, Drinking Alcohol and Other Drugs (ESPAD) and the Health Behavior in School-aged Children (HBSC - WHO) have been analyzed.

Results: According to ESPAD research in 2015, 62% of fifteen year olds (61% of boys and 63% of girls) in Croatia smoked one or more times in life. Both in Europe and in Croatia, there is a decreasing trend in smoking among students from 1995 to 2015. In the European countries, in 1995, 67% of students smoked, and in 2015, 47%, while in Croatia, in 1995, 69% of students smoked, and in 2015 62%, which is still above the European average. Age of first cigarette consumption for 32% of adolescents was 13, while for 31% of them was 14 and more. From the age of 14, 23% of adolescents smoke every day. According to the HBSC - WHO survey in 2014, 14% of boys and 5% of girls reported having started smoking at 11 and under. At 12 and 13 years, 19% of boys and 21% of girls started to smoke, with 14 and more 20% and 25% respectively. Research conducted among first year students of School of Medicine, University of Zagreb, in academic year 2015/2016 showed that 11% of boys and girls smoked daily, and occasionally 17% and 11% respectively. Age of first cigarette consumption for the highest percentage of females was 17 years (18%), and for males 16 years (17%).

Conclusion: The results of these surveys indicate that smoking among adolescents is a major challenge for the Croatian health care system. Prevention should focus on quality education of the school population, increase in cigarette prices and change of society's attitude towards social acceptability of smoking.

Keywords: adolescents, smoking, risk behavior, prevention

USPOREDBA POTROŠNJE LIJEKOVA IZMEĐU GRADA ZAGREBA I POŽEŠKO-SLAVONSKE ŽUPANIJE U RAZDOBLJU OD 2010. DO 2017. GODINE

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Uvod: Racionalna potrošnja lijekova preduvjet je održivog i učinkovitog zdravstvenog sustava. Praćenjem kretanja potrošnje lijekova možemo analizirati njihov status te na taj način evaluirati stanje pojedine skupine lijekova.

Cilj: Cilj ovog rada bio je usporediti potrošnju lijekova u Gradu Zagrebu i Požeško-slavonskoj županiji te analizirati razlike u potrošnji.

Metode: Korištenjem podataka Hrvatske agencije za lijekove i medicinske proizvode (HALMED) analizirali smo potrošnju lijekova prema anatomsko-terapijsko-kemijskoj (ATK) klasifikaciji izraženu u definiranoj dnevnoj dozi na 1000 stanovnika po danu (DDD/1000/dan) i novčano (HRK). Skupine lijekova koje su analizirane su sljedeće: lijekovi koji djeluju na probavni sustav i mijenu tvari (ATK skupina A), kardiovaskularni sustav (ATK skupina C), lijekovi za liječenje sustavne infekcije (ATK skupina J) i za respiratorni sustav (ATK skupina R).

Rezultati: Grad Zagreb bilježi rast potrošnje lijekova koji djeluju na probavni sustav i mijenu tvari sa 118.10 DDD 2010. godina na 179.39 DDD 2017. godine. Novčano, potrošnja je porasla s 105,062,656 HRK na 135,642,231 HRK. U istom razdoblju u Požeško-Slavonskoj županiji zabilježen je pad potrošnje iste skupine lijekova s 158.72