

# **Analiza posterske aktivnosti do kraja 2006. godine u svrhu sagledavanja stručno-znanstvene aktivnosti u Psihijatrijskoj bolnici Vrapče**

## ***/ An Analysis of Poster Activities Until the End of 2006 for the Purpose of Reviewing the Professional-Scientific Activities at the Psychiatric Hospital Vrapče***

Ninoslav Mimica<sup>1,2</sup>, Suzana Uzun<sup>1,2,3</sup>, Oliver Kozumplik<sup>1,3</sup>, Nikola Žaja<sup>1</sup>, Tamara Sabo<sup>1</sup>, Tajana Ljubin Golub<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Klinika za psihijatriju Vrapče, Zagreb, Hrvatske; <sup>2</sup>Medicinski fakultet Sveučilišta u Zagrebu, Zagreb, Hrvatska; <sup>3</sup>Edukacijsko rehabilitacijski fakultet Sveučilišta u Zagrebu, Zagreb, Hrvatska; <sup>4</sup>Učiteljski fakultet Sveučilišta u Zagrebu, Zagreb, Hrvatska

*/<sup>1</sup>University Psychiatric Hospital Vrapče, Zagreb, Croatia; <sup>2</sup>University of Zagreb School of Medicine, Zagreb, Croatia; <sup>3</sup>University of Zagreb Faculty of Education and Rehabilitation Sciences, Zagreb, Croatia; <sup>4</sup>University of Zagreb Faculty of Teacher Education, Zagreb, Croatia*

Cilj ovog rada bio je analizirati stručno-znanstvenu aktivnost u Psihijatrijskoj bolnici Vrapče prema posterskoj produkciji od osnutka Bolnice do 2006. godine. Analizirani su podatci vezani uz postere prikazane na različitim znanstvenim i stručnim skupovima, od prvog pronađenog postera iz 1978. do zaključno završetka 2006. godine. Posteru su podijeljeni u dvije skupine: posteru prikazani na skupovima do završetka 1996. godine i posteru od 1997. do završetka 2006. godine. Razdoblja su formirana tako da obuhvaćaju po 10 godina. Knjiga postera pokazuje kako stručnjaci Bolnice Vrapče, vrlo često i u suradnji s kolegama izvan Bolnice, stručno i znanstveno promišljaju o praktički svim područjima psihijatrije. Putem postera autori su svoja istraživanja i stručna zapažanja komunicirali s kolegama na vizualni način te tako omogućili svakom zainteresiranom pojedincu koncentraciju na zanimljive teme. Vidljivo je da je vremenom rastao broj izlaganja putem postera što se pripisuje povećanom interesu za ovaj način stručne i znanstvene komunikacije, širenju Bolnice, povećanju broja zaposlenika različitih struka, te većim mogućnostima za izlaganje na domaćim i međunarodnim skupovima.

*/ The aim of this paper was to analyze the professional-scientific activities at the Psychiatric Hospital Vrapče according to the poster production since the foundation of the Hospital until the year 2006. Data relating to the posters displayed at various scientific and professional conferences were analyzed, from the first discovered poster dating back to 1978 until the end of 2006. The posters were divided into two groups: posters displayed at conferences until the end of 1996 and posters from 1997 until the end of 2006. The periods were formed so as to cover a time span of 10 years. The Book of Posters depicts how professionals from the Vrapče Hospital, often in cooperation with their colleagues outside of the Hospital, view practically all areas of psychiatry in a professional and scientific manner. The authors used the posters to communicate their research findings and professional observations to their colleagues in a visual manner, thus enabling any interested individual to concentrate on topics of interest. It is evident that the number of poster presentations grew over time, which can be attributed to the increased interest in this form of professional and scientific communication, expansion of the Hospital, an increase in the number of its employees of different professions, and greater opportunities for presentation at domestic and international conferences.*

**ADRESA ZA DOPISIVANJE /****CORRESPONDENCE:**

Prof. prim. dr. sc. Ninoslav Mimica, dr. med.,  
 IFAPA  
 Klinika za psihijatriju Vrapče  
 Bolnička cesta 32  
 10090 Zagreb, Hrvatska  
 E-pošta: ninoslav.mimica@bolnica-vrapce.hr

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## KOMUNIKACIJA PISANJEM

Međusobna komunikacija najvažnija je ljudska osobina koja nas razlikuje od ostalih bića.

Komunikacija je možda najvažnija i najteža aktivnost kojom se čovjek može baviti. To je osjetljiva membrana kroz koju ljudi mogu dijeliti misli, ideje, osjećaje, snove i razočaranja.

Komunikacija je ključna komponenta u međusobnom djelovanju (1). Dobru komunikaciju ostvarujemo razvijanjem temeljnih komunikacijskih vještina. O vještini prenošenja vlastitih ideja i osjećaja drugima ovisi hoće li nas oni razumjeti na točan način, dok nam vještine slušanja i promatranja drugih omogućuju razumijevanje njihovih poruka (2).

Pisanje teksta je akt komunikacije te društveni događaj između autora i publike za koju je tekst namijenjen. Zbog toga svaki autor bilo koje vrste i oblika teksta treba unaprijed razmisliti o karakteristikama publike za koju tekst piše, odnosno o njenim očekivanjima u svezi s tekstom (3).

## ŠTO JE PISANJE?

Pisanje teksta je vrlo kompleksna i kognitivno zahtjevna aktivnost. To je dinamički sklop kognitivnih procesa više i niže razine koji se često odvijaju istodobno. Ne izvodi se u koracima,

## WRITTEN COMMUNICATION

Mutual communication is the most important human trait that distinguishes us from other beings. Communication might be the most important and the most difficult activity humans can engage in. It is a sensitive membrane through which people can share thoughts, ideas, feelings, dreams and disappointments. Communication is the key component of interaction (1). Good communication is achieved through the development of fundamental communication skills. Our ability to communicate our ideas and feelings to others dictates whether they will understand us correctly, while the abilities to listen and observe others enable us to understand their messages (2). Writing a text is an act of communication and a social event which occurs between the author and the audience for which the text is intended. For this reason, any author of any type and form of text should think in advance about the characteristics of the audience for which the text is being written, that is, about their expectations in relation to the text (3).

## WHAT IS WRITING?

Writing a text is a very complex and cognitively demanding activity. It is a dynamic set of higher and lower level cognitive processes which often occur simultaneously. It is not performed in steps, but rather requires a simultaneous combination and coordination of writing strategies and techniques, i.e. the activation, selection and

već zahtijeva simultanu kombinaciju i koordinaciju strategija i tehnika pisanja, odnosno aktivaciju, odabir i primjenu različitih kognitivnih procesa. Autor/i teksta treba/ju jasno odrediti prirodu, cilj i komunikacijsku funkciju teksta. Pisanje je obrnuti proces od čitanja, ali je od čitanja složeniji (4).

Znanje zašto se tekst piše i poznavanje potencijalne publike teksta znatno utječu na procese pisanja te u konačnici na ukupnu kvalitetu napisanog teksta (5). Autor bi trebao dobro poznavati temu o kojoj piše te bi trebao znati uopćiti važne ideje (teze) koje tekstom želi izraziti (6).

Kvalitetno pisanje teksta znači učinkovito korištenje glavnih ili primarnih strategija pisanja, sekundarnih strategija pisanja i tehnika pisanja (7). Ključne ili primarne strategije za kvalitetu pisanih uradaka jesu: planiranje (određenje teme, publike i svrhe pisanja), skiciranje ili pravljenje nacрта te ispravljanje teksta. Ovdje se još ubrajaju: razvoj ključne ili glavne ideje (teze), ton teksta (koji se usaglašava s temom i publikom), analiza, argumentacija, uzrok i posljedica, klasifikacija, usporedba i kontrast, definicija, opis, davanje primjera, pripovijedanje, proces. U sekundarne strategije pisanja (koje se rjeđe koriste) ubrajaju se: anticipiranje kritike, postavljanje pitanja, dijagrami i slike, figurativni jezik, povijesni podatci, humor, hiperbola, vlastito iskustvo, pisanje u navodnicima, reference autora, ponavljanje, retoričko pitanje, statistika. Razvoj kompetentnosti u pisanju kao stvaranju teksta se zasniva, prema tome, na razvoju i povezivanju konceptualnog i proceduralnog znanja (8).

Kao i kod ostalih sposobnosti i vještina, tako i kod pisanja postoje strategije dobrog pisanja koje nam mogu pomoći kako bismo što bolje savladali ovaj, prema istraživanjima, jedan od najtežih kognitivnih procesa (4).

Potreba za pisanjem javlja se od rane predškolske dobi, prisutna je tijekom osnovne i srednje

application of different cognitive processes. The author/s of a text must clearly define the nature, aim and communicational function of the text. Writing is a process opposite from reading, but it is also more complex than reading (4).

Knowing the reason why a text is being written and who the potential audience of the text is has a significant impact on the writing processes, and finally, on the overall quality of the written text (5). The author should have a good knowledge of the topic discussed, and should know how to present the important ideas (theses) that they want to convey through the text (6).

Good quality text writing requires an efficient use of the main or primary writing strategies, secondary writing strategies and writing techniques (7). The key or primary strategies for writing quality papers are the following: planning (defining the topic, audience and purpose of writing), sketching or drafting, and correcting the text. The aforementioned also includes: the development of the key or main idea (thesis), the tone of the text (consistent with the topic and the audience), analysis, argumentation, cause and consequence, classification, comparison and contrast, definition, description, provision of examples, narration, process. Secondary writing strategies (used less frequently) include the following: anticipating criticism, asking questions, provision of diagrams and images, figurative language, historical data, humor, hyperbole, own experience, writing in quotation marks, author references, repetition, rhetorical question, statistics. The development of competence in writing for the purpose of text creation is, therefore, based on the development and connection of conceptual and procedural knowledge (8).

As in other abilities and skills, when it comes to writing, good writing strategies exist that may help us master this process, which according to research, is one of the most difficult cognitive processes (4).

The need for writing develops in early preschool age, it is present throughout the primary and secondary schooling, higher education, and in fact, remains present throughout one's life if it is required by the individual's occupation, professional training purposes, self-education, their hobbies or en-

škole, visokog obrazovanja te se zapravo zadržava cijeloga života ako to zahtijeva radno mjesto, potreba za usavršavanjem i samoobrazovanjem, hobi ili zabava. Postignuće u pisanju iznimno je važno, kako tijekom obrazovanja, tako i kasnije u profesionalnom i društvenom angažmanu. Pisanje, kao visok stupanj apstrakcije, ne slijedi govorenje u cijelosti i ono zahtijeva kontekstualizaciju. Kada govorimo o procesu pisanja zapravo govorimo o većem broju strategija koje su potrebne da bi svladali taj proces. Te se strategije odnose na razumijevanje, učenje i uvježbavanje u nizu faza procesa pisanja (9-11).

## POSTERI U KOMUNIKACIJI PISANJA

Polazeći od stare izreke da “više govori jedna slika nego tisuću riječi”, plakat odnosno poster, raobljen je još u antičko doba (Egipat, Grčka, Rim) u oglašivačke svrhe. Prema Bratoljubu Klaiću riječ plakat (hol. *placken* - lijepiti) označuje veliki oglas, izvješten na sveopće čitanje; objavu; proglas; afiš (od franc. *affiche*), odnosno štampani kazališni program, a riječ plakaturati objašnjava se riječima objaviti plakatima, afiširati. S druge strane, riječ poster (engl.) znači oglas, plakat, a prema Wikipediji, slobodnoj enciklopediji, dolazi od imenice post (poštanska postaja), jer je u davno doba to bilo mjesto gdje su se oglasi najčešće stavljali jer se radilo o vrlo prometnom mjestu (12). Prije svega bitno je napomenuti kako se u literaturi često poistovjećuju pojmovi poster i plakat, no oni u hrvatskom jeziku nemaju isto značenje. „Poster je prezentacija (predstavlanje) stručnog rada, nastavne cjeline ili jedinice, projekta, radionice i sl. na „posterni“ način“ (13). On je „grafički prikaz određenog rada (14). Dakle poster nam služi za prenošenje većeg broja informacija o nekoj temi ili predmetu uz pomoć grafičkih efekata, slika, fotografija, teksta i sl. Pri izradi postera potrebno je paziti na iste elemente kao i kod plakata, ali je količina teksta veća jer je na-

tainment. Writing achievements are of utmost importance, both during education and later in the professional and social engagements. Writing, as a high level of abstraction, does not entirely follow speech and it requires contextualization. In terms of the writing process, we are actually referring to a higher number of strategies that are necessary in order to master this process. These strategies refer to understanding, learning and training throughout a series of phases in the writing process (9-11).

## POSTERS IN WRITTEN COMMUNICATION

As referenced in the old saying “a picture is worth a thousand words”, posters have been used for advertising purposes since the antiquity (Egypt, Greece, Rome). According to Bratoljub Klaić, the Croatian word *plakat* (hol. *placken* - to glue; Eng. “placard”) denotes a big advertisement presented for the general public to read; an announcement; proclamation; in French *affiche*, i.e. a printed theater playbill, while the word *plakaturati* is explained as publishing via placards, *to affiche*. On the other hand, the English word “poster” denotes an advertisement, placard, and according to Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia, it is derived from the noun “post” (i.e. postal station) due to the fact that in the past this was the place where all the advertisements were published because it was a very busy location (12). In particular, it should be noted that in literature the Croatian terms *poster* and *plakat* are often used as synonyms, but they do not have the same meaning. “A poster is a presentation (demonstration) of a professional work, teaching unit or component, a project, workshop etc. in a ‘poster’ manner” (13). It is a “graphic representation of a specific work” (14). Therefore, a poster serves the purpose of conveying a larger amount of information about a certain topic or subject with the use of graphic effects, images, photographs, text etc. When creating a poster, attention should be paid to the same elements as in a placard, but it contains more text and the emphasis is on the text itself since it is the primary means of conveying information (14). A poster presentation can also



glasak na samom tekstu budući da se pomoću njega u prvom redu prenose informacije (14). U postersku prezentaciju moguće je uključiti veći broj aktivnih sudionika na određenom skupu, poglavito mladih stručnjaka, veća je interaktivnost, kolege se mogu lakše i neformalnije upoznavati s autoritetima iz struke. Nadalje, posterske prezentacije omogućuju bolji i lakši uvid u cjelokupno područje kojim se netko bavi, jer s obzirom na to da su poster prikazani po temama, svakom zainteresiranom pojedincu moguće je relativno lako i brzo dobiti recentni pregled područja kojim se bavi ili se želi baviti. Također, u današnje doba, kada je vremena uvijek premalo, važna je i činjenica da su poster izloženi tijekom dužeg vremena, što omogućuje svima da ih pogledaju kada im to najviše odgovara, za razliku od predavanja koja imaju svoju određenu satnicu (12).

Sagledavajući dosadašnju stručno-znanstvenu aktivnost stručnjaka Psihijatrijske bolnice Vrapče, urednici Knjige postera su zaključili da ovaj značajan segment aktivnosti nije nigdje sustavno zabilježen. Kada su počeli sakupljati i analizirati poster, koje su 83 stručnjaka Psihijatrijske bolnice Vrapče, zajedno s brojnim suradnicima (186), od osnutka bolnice Vrapče prikazali po svijetu, bili su ugodno iznenađeni brojem pronađenih postera (244) i brojem raznorodnih skupova (112) na kojima su bili prezentirani.

Tragajući za najstarijim posterom, došli su do 1978. godine i do postera prof. dr. sc. Vere Dürriegl i sur., koji je bio prikazan u Rumunjskoj. Neupitan stručnjak iz Bolnice Vrapče, rekorder po broju postera, a koje je izradila u suradnji s brojnim suradnicima, jest prof. dr. sc. Vera Folnegović-Šmalc. Svi poster uvršteni u Knjigu postera imaju jednu poveznicu, a to je da je barem jedan od autora, u vrijeme nastanka toga postera, bio zaposlenik Psihijatrijske bolnice Vrapče. Osim psihijatar autor/koautori tiskanih postera su brojni stručnjaci različitih profila, kao što su neuroznanstveni-

include a larger number of active participants at a certain conference, mainly young experts, it is more interactive, and it enables the colleagues to become better and less formally acquainted with the authorities from their profession. Furthermore, poster presentations enable a better and easier insight into the overall area of one's expertise, considering that posters are usually presented according to topics, and any interested individual can relatively easily and quickly obtain a recent overview of the field they are engaged in or which they wish to engage in. Moreover, in this day and age, when there is never enough time, the fact that posters are displayed over a longer period is also important because it enables everyone to view them at their most convenient time, as opposed to lectures that have their own set hours (12).

Upon reviewing the previous professional and scientific activities of the experts working at the Psychiatric Hospital Vrapče, the editors of the Book of Posters reached the conclusion that this significant segment of activity had not been systematically recorded. When they started collecting and analyzing the posters which a total of 83 experts working at the Psychiatric Hospital Vrapče and their associates (186) had presented around the world since the foundation of the Hospital, they were pleasantly surprised by the number of posters found (244), as well as the number of diverse conferences (112) at which they were presented. In their search for the oldest poster, they reached the year 1978 and the poster prepared by prof. Vera Dürriegl, MD, PhD, and her associates, which was presented in Romania. The undisputed expert at the Vrapče Hospital and the record holder in terms of posters created in cooperation with numerous associates is prof. Vera Folnegović-Šmalc, MD, PhD. All posters incorporated into the Book of Posters have one thing in common, the fact that least one of the authors, at the time when the subject poster was created, was an employee of the University Psychiatric Hospital Vrapče. In addition to psychiatrists, numerous other experts of different profiles created/co-created printed posters, which includes neuroscientists, psychologists, neurologists, defectologists, internists,

ci, psiholozi, neurolozi, defektolozi, internisti, liječnici opće medicine, socijalni radnici, biokemičari, molekularni biolozi, medicinske sestre i tehničari, radni terapeuti i brojni drugi (12).

Sama Bolnica davala je i daje potporu svojim stručnjacima u pisanju, priređivanju i izdavanju knjiga. Knjige afirmiraju Bolnicu, a Bolnica afirmira knjige i njihove autore. Da nije bilo potpore Bolnice pisanju i izdavanju ovih knjiga, uvjereni smo da bi mnogi važni podatci o Bolnici Vrapče, kao i mnoga promišljanja njezinih stručnjaka, bili zaboravljeni.

## CILJ

Cilj ovoga rada bio je analizirati stručno-znanstvenu aktivnost djelatnika Psihijatrijske bolnice Vrapče kroz njihovu postersku produkciju od osnutka Bolnice do 2006. godine.

## METODA

U radu su analizirani podatci vezani uz postere prikazane na različitim znanstvenim i stručnim skupovima, od prvog pronađenog postera iz 1978. godine do zaključno kraja 2006. godine. Posteru su podijeljeni u dvije skupine: oni prikazani na skupovima do kraja 1996. godine i od 1997. do kraja 2006. godine. Razdoblja su formirana tako da obuhvaćaju po 10 godina. Kako su prije 1986. godine evidentirana samo dva postera (jedan 1985. i jedan 1978. godine), priključeni su u razdoblje do 1996. godine.

## REZULTATI

### Zastupljenost postera po temama i kategorijama

Tematike kojima su se bavili posteru prikazani su u tablici 1. U prvom promatranom razdoblju evidentirano je samo 45 postera za razliku od

general practitioners, social workers, biochemists, molecular biologists, nurses and technicians, occupational therapists and many others (12).

The Hospital itself has supported and continues to support its experts in the process of writing, editing and publishing of books. The books promote the Hospital, and the Hospital promotes the books and their authors. Had the Hospital not supported the writing and publishing of these books, we are certain that a lot of important information about the Psychiatric Hospital Vrapče, as well as numerous other reflections of its experts, would have been forgotten.

## AIM

The aim of this paper was to analyze the professional-scientific activities of the employees of the Psychiatric Hospital Vrapče through their poster production since the establishment of the Hospital until the year 2006.

## METHOD

Data relating to the posters displayed at various scientific and professional conferences were analyzed in this paper, starting from the first poster discovered, which dates back to 1978, until the end of 2006. The posters were divided into two groups: posters displayed at conferences until the end of 1996, and posters from 1997 until the end of 2006. The periods were formed so as to cover a time span of 10 years. Since only two posters were created before 1986 (one in 1985 and the other in 1978), they were included in the period up until 1996.

## RESULTS

### Poster representation according to topics and categories

The topics addressed in the posters are presented in Table 1. Only 45 posters were recorded in the first period observed, as opposed to the second

**TABLICA 1.** Tematika postera**TABLE 1.** Poster topics

Tema postera / Poster topic	do 1996. god. / until 1996		1997. - 2006. god. / 1997 - 2006	
	N	%	N	%
Shizofrenija / Schizophrenia	13	29	25	13
Afektivni poremećaji / Affective disorders	2	4	4	2
PTSP / PTSD	7	16	12	6
Demencije / Dementias	1	2	22	11
Ovisnosti / Addictions	0	0	11	6
Psihofarmaci / Psychopharmaceuticals	11	24	64	32
Forenzika / Forensics	0	0	19	10
Neuropsihofiziologija / Neuropsychophysiology	8	18	10	5
Ostalo / Other	3	7	32	16
Ukupno / Total	45	100	199	100

drugog razdoblja u kojem ih je sakupljeno 199. Posteru u razdoblju do 1996. godine bavili su se različitim temama, no pretežno temama koje se odnose na shizofreniju (29 %) i psihofarmake (24 %). U razdoblju od 1997. do 2006. godine najviše postera bilo je iz područja psihofarmaka (32 %).

U tablici 2. prikazana je analiza postera prema kategoriji rada (pregledni, znanstveni, prikaz bolesnika). Vidljivo je da je u razdoblju od 1997. do 2006. godine u odnosu na ranije razdoblje porastao broj preglednih radova prikazanih na posteru te broj postera koji su bili prikaz bolesnika, dok se smanjio broj postera koji su prikazivali znanstveni rad ( $hi^2 = 8,058$ ;  $p = ,018$ ).

period which contains a total of 199 posters. The posters from the period until 1996 addressed various topics, but they mostly referred to schizophrenia (29%) and psychopharmaceuticals (24%). In the period from 1997 to 2006, most of the posters addressed the topic of psychopharmaceuticals (32%).

An analysis of the posters according to the category of the associated papers (review, scientific, case reports) is presented in Table 2. It can be observed that, as opposed to the earlier period, the period from 1997 to 2006 had an increased number of review papers presented on posters, as well as posters presenting case reports, while the number of posters addressing scientific papers was lower ( $hi^2 = 8.058$ ;  $p = .018$ ).

**TABLICA 2.** Analiza postera za razdoblje do 1996. godine (N= 45) i za razdoblje od 1997. do 2006. godine (N= 199) prema kategoriji rada**TABLE 2.** Poster analysis for the period until 1996 (N=45) and the period from 1997 to 2006 (N=199) according to the paper categories

	do 1996. / until 1996	1997. - 2006. / 1997 - 2006
	%	%
Pregledni rad / Review paper	11,1	27,1
Znanstveni rad / Scientific paper	84,4	62,3
Prikaz bolesnika / Case report	4,5	10,6

## Broj i spol autora postera

U razdoblju do 1996. godine najčešći broj autora po pojedinom posteru bio je pet autora, odnosno takvih je bilo 22 % postera. U razdoblju od 1997. do 2006. godine također je najčešći broj autora bio pet (20 % postera).

Prosječan broj autora zaposlenika Bolnice Vrapče u razdoblju do 1996. godine iznosio je dva autora po posteru (2,49 +- 3,12), dok je u narednom razdoblju od 1997. do 2006. prosječan broj autora zaposlenika Bolnice Vrapče bio tri autora (3,12 +- 1,62), što je statistički značajno povećanje ( $t = -2,45$ ;  $p = 0,015$ ). Broj autora koji nisu zaposlenici Vrapča bio je u oba razdoblja podjednak po posteru (za razdoblje do 1996. godine  $M = 1,78$ ;  $SD = 2,46$ ; za razdoblje od 1997. - 2006.  $M = 1,45$ ;  $SD = 2,29$ ;  $t = 0,85$ ;  $p < ,05$ ). Postotak autora zaposlenika Bolnice Vrapče bio je podjednak u oba razdoblja, odnosno 68 % u prvom i 75 % u drugom razdoblju ( $t = -1,45$ ;  $p < ,05$ ).

Broj autorica po posteru kretao se u prvom razdoblju od 0 do 6 ( $M = 1,91$ ;  $SD = 1,362$ ), a u drugom razdoblju od 0 do 13 ( $M = 2,52$ ;  $SD = 1,69$ ). Razlika između dva razdoblja po učestalosti autorica odnosno autora je značajna ( $hi^2 = 6,80$ ;  $p < ,05$ ). U oba razdoblja na poziciji prvog autora bilo je više žena, odnosno 60 % u prvom razdoblju te 65 % u drugom razdoblju ( $hi^2 = 0,454$ ;  $p < ,05$ ).

## Profil stručnjaka autora postera

U tablici 3. prikazani su profili autora postera u odnosu na njihovu struku. Po pojedinom posteru najčešće su sudjelovala dva specijalista zaposlenika Bolnice Vrapče, odnosno jedan specijalist psihijatrije. Razlike između dva razdoblja vidljive su po broju neuropsihijatarata kojih je kao autora postera bilo značajno više u prvom nego u drugom razdoblju, budući da

## The number and gender of poster authors

In the period before 1996, most of the posters had five authors, i.e. 22% of posters were of this type. In the period from 1997 to 2006, most of the posters had five authors as well (20% posters).

In the period until 1996, the average number of authors who were employees of the Vrapče Hospital was two authors per poster (2.49 +- 3.12), while in the following period, from 1997 to 2006, the average number of authors employed at the Vrapče Hospital was three authors (3.12 +- 1.62), which is a statistically significant increase ( $t = -2.45$ ;  $p = 0.015$ ). The number of authors per poster who were not employed at the Vrapče Hospital was similar in both periods (for the period before 1996  $M = 1.78$ ;  $SD = 2.46$ ; for the period from 1997 to 2006  $M = 1.45$ ;  $SD = 2.29$ ;  $t = 0.85$ ;  $p < .05$ ). The percentage of authors who were employed at the Vrapče Hospital was similar in both periods, i.e. it amounted to 68% in the first, and 75% in the second period ( $t = -1.45$ ;  $p < .05$ ).

The number of female authors per poster was between 0 and 6 ( $M = 1.91$ ;  $SD = 1.362$ ) in the first period, while in the second period it amounted to between 0 and 13 ( $M = 2.52$ ;  $SD = 1.69$ ). There is a significant difference between these two periods in terms of the frequency of female or male authors ( $hi^2 = 6.80$ ;  $p < .05$ ). In both periods, more women were listed as the first author, i.e. 60% in the first period and 65% in the second period ( $hi^2 = 0.454$ ;  $p < .05$ ).

## Profiles of experts who were poster authors

The profiles of poster authors with regard to their profession are presented in Table 3. In most cases, two specialists employed at the Vrapče Hospital, that is, one specialist psychiatrist, participated in the making of a specific poster. Differences between the two periods are also evident in the number of neuropsychiatrists, whose participation as poster authors was by far greater in the first period than in the second, primarily due to



**TABLICA 3.** Profil stručnjaka autora postera za razdoblje do 1996. godine (N = 45) i za razdoblje od 1997. do 2006. godine (N = 199)  
**TABLE 3.** Profiles of experts who were poster authors for the period until 1996 (N=45) and the period from 1997 to 2006 (N=199)

Struka autora postera / Profession of poster author	Razdoblje / Period		t test
	do 1996. / until 1996	1997. - 2006. / 1997 to 2006	
	M (SD)	M (SD)	
Specijalist psihijatar / Specialist psychiatrist	1,71 (1,22)	1,99 (1,28)	-1,33
Neuropsihijatar / Neuropsychiatrist	1,00 (0,67)	0,54 (0,55)	4,29***
Neurolog / Neurologist	0,36 (2,09)	0,13 (0,48)	0,72
Ostali liječnici specijalisti / Other specialist doctors	0,53 (0,94)	0,41 (0,93)	0,79
Vrapčanski specijalisti / Specialists from Vrapče Hospital	2,42 (1,22)	2,39 (1,40)	0,20
ne-Vrapčanskih specijalisti / Specialists not from Vrapče Hospital	0,98 (2,33)	0,36 (0,87)	1,76
Specijalizanti psihijatrije / Psychiatry residents	-	0,77 (1,39)	-7,83***
Vrapčanski specijalizanti / Residents from Vrapče Hospital	-	0,53 (0,78)	-9,50***
ne-Vrapčanski specijalizanti / Residents not from Vrapče Hospital	-	0,25 (1,14)	-3,06**
Druge ne-liječničke struke / Other non-medical professions	0,56 (0,62)	0,71 (1,21)	-1,21

\*\*\*  $p < ,001$  \*\*  $p < ,01$

se specijalizacija iz neuropsihijatrije ukinula, odnosno razdvojila na specijalizaciju iz psihijatrije i specijalizaciju iz neurologije. Nadalje, u razdoblju do 1997. godine u Vrapču nije bilo specijalizanata koji bi dolazili u Vrapče na specijalizaciju iz psihijatrije jer u to doba ustanova nije bila za to ovlaštena, te je vidljiva i razlika u broju autora koji su specijalizanti iz psihijatrije na specijalizaciji u Vrapču, bilo da se radi o specijalizantima kojima je matična ustanova Vrapče ili neka druga ustanova. U svakom slučaju, rezultati pokazuju da se kao autori postera pojavljuju ne samo specijalisti psihijatrije, već i specijalizanti psihijatrije, a u posterima često sudjeluju i druge liječničke i ne-liječničke struke.

### Suradnja autora zaposlenika Bolnice Vrapče s drugim ustanovama i stranim autorima

U tablici 4. prikazani su autori postera u odnosu na ustanovu iz koje dolaze. U oba razdoblja najviše je postera izrađeno od autora koji su svi bili djelatnici Vrapča, ili u suradnji sa jednom

the fact that specialization in neuropsychiatry was canceled, i.e. it was separated into the specialization in psychiatry and specialization in neurology. Furthermore, there were no residents arriving to Vrapče Hospital to do their residency in psychiatry there in the period until 1997, due to the fact that the institution was not authorized for such activities at the time, and there is a noticeable difference in the number of authors who were residents in psychiatry doing their residency at the Vrapče Hospital, whether these were residents with their home institution being at Vrapče or another institution. In any case, the results indicate that not only psychiatry specialists appear as authors of the posters, they could also be psychiatry residents, as well as experts from other medical or non-medical professions who would often take part in the creation of the posters.

### Cooperation of authors employed at the Vrapče Hospital with other institutions and foreign authors

The authors of posters with regard to the institution of their employment are presented in Table 4. In both periods, the majority of posters were created by authors who were all employees of the

**TABLICA 4.** Suradnja stručnjaka Vrapča sa stručnjacima drugih ustanova na posterima za razdoblje do 1996. godine (N = 45) i za razdoblje od 1997. do 2006. godine (N = 199)

**TABLE 4.** Cooperation of Vrapče experts with experts from other institutions with the purpose of poster creation for the period until 1996 (N=45) and the period from 1997 to 2006 (N=199)

Ustanove zaposlenja autora / Institutions employing the authors	do 1996. / until 1996	1997. - 2006. / 1997 to 2006
	%	%
Svi autori iz Vrapča / All authors were employed at the Vrapče Hospital	28,9	45,2
Suautori iz 2 ustanove / Co-authors from two institutions	42,2	32,2
Suautori iz 3 ustanove / Co-authors from three institutions	11,2	14,2
Suautori iz 4 i više ustanova / Co-authors from four or more institutions	17,8	8,5

vanjskom ustanovom. Analiza rezultata pokazala je da postoje statistički značajne razlike za dva ispitana razdoblja po broju suautora iz drugih ustanova ( $hi^2 = 7,41$ ;  $p < ,05$ ).

## Vrsta skupova, jezik postera i nagrađivanost postera

U daljnjoj obradi analizirali smo vrste skupova na kojima su poster prikazani po kategorijama (nacionalni, nacionalni s međunarodnim sudjelovanjem ili međunarodni), prema profilu skupa (psihijatrijski, neurološki, farmakološki, nemedicinski, molekularno-biološki, biokemijski, psihološki, internistički), nagrađivanosti postera i jeziku na kojem je poster prikazan.

U tablici 5. prikazani su poster prema izloženosti na domaćim odnosno internacionalnim skupovima. Vidljivo je da je s tijekom vremena statistički značajno porastao udio postera izloženih na domaćim skupovima te na domaćim

Vrapče Hospital, or employees who cooperated with one external institution. An analysis of the results has shown that there are statistically significant differences between the two examined periods in terms of the number of co-authors from other institutions ( $hi^2 = 7.41$ ;  $p < .05$ ).

## Types of conferences, poster languages and rewards

In a further analysis, we examined the types of conferences where the posters were displayed according to categories (national, national with international participation or international), the conference profile (psychiatric, neurological, pharmacological, non-medical, molecular biological, biochemical, psychological, internist), the awards that the posters have won and the language in which they were displayed.

Posters according to their presentation at domestic i.e. international conferences are presented in Table 5. It can be observed that over time there was a statistically significant increase in the share

**TABLICA 5.** Vrsta skupa prema kategorijama na kojima su prikazani poster za razdoblje do 1996. godine (N = 45) i za razdoblje od 1997. do 2006. godine (N = 199)

**TABLE 5.** Types of conferences where posters were displayed according to category for the period until 1996 (N=45) and the period from 1997 to 2006 (N=199)

Vrsta skupa / Conference type	do 1996. / until 1996	1997. - 2006. / 1997 to 2006
	%	%
Nacionalni / National	8,9	33,7
S međunarodnim sudjelovanjem / With international participation	15,6	30,7
Međunarodni / International	75,6	35,7

skupovima s međunarodnim sudjelovanjem ( $hi^2 = 24,308$  ;  $p < ,000$ ).

U tablici 6. prikazana je analiza postera prema vrsti kongresa u odnosu na struku kojoj skup pripada. Vidljivo je da je najveći broj postera u oba razdoblja prikazan na psihijatrijskim kongresima (60 % svih postera u prvom razdoblju te oko 65 % postera u drugom razdoblju) te farmakološkim kongresima (8,9 % svih postera u prvom razdoblju te 14,1 % postera u drugom razdoblju). Između dva razdoblja nađena je značajna razlika ( $hi^2 = 17,640$  ;  $p = 0,024$ ) koja se inspekcijom tablice može pripisati smanjenju postera na neurološkim kongresima i povećanju izlaganja postera na farmakološkim kongresima.

Nagrađenih postera bilo je podjednako u oba razdoblja (4,4 % u prvom razdoblju, a u drugom 3,5 % ( $hi^2 = 0,089$  ;  $p = 0,673$ ). Za razliku od toga, u prvom razdoblju najviše postera bilo je prikazano na engleskom jeziku (88,9 %) a samo manji dio na hrvatskom jeziku (11,1 %), dok je u drugom razdoblju bilo podjednako postera prikazano na engleskom (55,8 %) i hrvatskom jeziku (44,2 %) ( $hi^2 = 17,057$  ;  $p < ,001$ ).

of posters displayed at domestic conferences and domestic conferences with international participation ( $hi^2 = 24.308$ ;  $p < .000$ ).

An analysis of posters according to the congress type in relation to the profession addressed at the conference is presented in Table 6. It is evident that the majority of posters in both periods were displayed at psychiatric congresses (60% of all posters in the first period and approx. 65% of posters in the second period) and pharmacological congresses (8.9% of all posters in the first period and 14.1% of posters in the second period). There was a significant difference ( $hi^2 = 17,640$ ;  $p = 0,024$ ) between the two periods which, upon table inspection, could be attributed to the reduced number of posters at neurological congresses and an increased presentation of posters at pharmacological congresses.

The number of posters that received awards was similar in both periods (4.4% in the first period and 3.5% in the second period ( $hi^2 = 0.089$ ;  $p = 0.673$ )). By contrast, most of the posters in the first period were displayed in the English language (88.9%), and only a small portion was in Croatian (11.1%), while in the second period the number of posters displayed in English (55.8%) and in Croatian (44.2%) was roughly equal ( $hi^2 = 17.057$ ;  $p < .001$ ).

**TABLICA 6.** Vrsta skupa na kojima su prikazani postereri za razdoblje do 1996. godine (N = 45) i za razdoblje od 1997. do 2006. godine (N = 199)

**TABLE 6.** Types of conferences where posters were displayed for the period until 1996 (N=45) and the period from 1997 to 2006 (N=199)

Vrsta skupa / Conference type	do 1996. / until 1996	1997. - 2006. / 1997 to 2006
	%	%
Psihijatrijski / Psychiatric	60,0	64,8
Neurološki / Neurological	15,6	3,5
Farmakološki / Pharmacological	8,9	14,1
Medicinski / Medical	6,7	7,0
Nemedicinski / Non-medical	0,0	3,5
Molekularno-biološki / Molecular biological	6,7	1,5
Biokemijski / Biochemical	0,0	3,5
Psihološki / Psychological	0,0	0,5
Internistički / Internist	2,2	1,5

## RASPRAVA

Knjiga postera svjedoči o jednom prvijencu što na svjetlo dana donosi Bolnica Vrapče. Naime, ovakva knjiga ne postoji na našim prostorima. Pažljiv će čitatelj u njoj naći još zanimljivih podataka od kojih neki upućuju na još neka prvenstva naše Bolnice. No puno je važnije da ova knjiga pokazuje kako stručnjaci Bolnice Vrapče, a ovdje ih je pozamašan broj - 83, vrlo često u suradnji sa 186 kolega izvan bolnice, stručno i znanstveno promišljaju o praktički svim područjima psihijatrije (12).

Stručnjaci Klinike za psihijatriju Vrapče u različitim razdobljima i vremenima u kojima su djelovali pisali su o različitim temama vezanima uz psihijatrijsku struku. Tijekom vremena osnivaju se različiti časopisi, a prema podatcima iz časopisa *Socijalna psihijatrija* prvih godina izlaženja ovog časopisa dominiraju radovi iz područja socijalne psihijatrije jer se u to vrijeme socijalna psihijatrija u našoj zemlji počela razvijati. To je vrijeme u kojem se održavaju razni stručni skupovi posvećeni socijalnoj psihijatriji, a otvaraju se socijalno-psihijatrijski zavodi u klinikama i odjeli u psihijatrijskim bolnicama (15,16).

Teme iz užeg područja socijalne psihijatrije u ratnom i poratnom razdoblju bivaju potisnute na treće mjesto prema učestalosti pojavljivanja, a počinju dominirati teme iz područja biologijske psihijatrije (16). Tome je nekoliko razloga. Jedan od njih je veliki napredak u područnu neuroznanosti i biologijskoj psihijatriji u zadnjem desetljeću prošlog i prvom desetljeću ovog stoljeća. Mnogi se psihijatri, poneseni tim razvojem, okreću biologijskoj psihijatriji, psihofarmacima i psihofarmakoterapiji (16). Logično je da u ratno i poratno vrijeme dominiraju radovi iz područja ratne psihijatrije. U poratnom razdoblju na visokoj drugoj poziciji nalaze se radovi iz forenzične psihijatrije. Razlog je donošenje Zakona o zaštiti osoba s duševnim smetnjama i njegova

## DISCUSSION

The Book of Posters is the first of its kind, brought to light by the Vrapče Hospital. More precisely, this type of book does not exist in our region. An attentive reader will be able to find even more interesting information in this book, some of which will point to other achievements of our hospital. More importantly, however, this book shows how experts from the Vrapče Hospital, and there is an impressive number of them here - 83, often in collaboration with some of their 186 colleagues outside of the hospital, view practically all areas of psychiatry in a professional and scientific manner (12).

In the different periods and times when they worked there, experts from the University Psychiatric Hospital Vrapče wrote about a wide variety of topics relating to the psychiatric profession. Various journals were founded over time, and according to the data derived from the journal "Social Psychiatry", in its first years of publication, papers from the field of social psychiatry dominated among the articles because that was the period in which social psychiatry started developing in our country. Different kinds of professional conferences dedicated to social psychiatry were being held at the time, and social-psychiatric departments were introduced in clinics, as well as wards in psychiatric hospitals (15, 16).

In the war and post-war periods, topics more narrowly associated with social psychiatry were relegated to third place in terms of frequency of appearance, and topics associated with the field of biological psychiatry started to dominate (16). There were several reasons for this occurrence, one of which was great progress in the field of neuroscience and biological psychiatry in the last decade of the last century and the first decade of this century. Driven by these developments, many psychiatrists turned to biological psychiatry, pharmaceuticals and psychopharmacotherapy (16). It is logical that during the war and postwar periods papers from the domain of war psychiatry would dominate. Papers addressing topics from forensic psychiatry held a high second place in the post-war period as well. The reason for this lay in

primjena od 1. siječnja 1998. godine. Psihijatre je to motiviralo da se intenzivnije bave pravno-psihijatrijskim pitanjima te o tome pišu. Inače su teme iz forenzične psihijatrije u ostalim razdobljima pravilno distribuirane (16). Radovi iz područja bolesti ovisnosti zauzimaju značajno mjesto zbog važnosti teme i problema vezanih uz liječenje alkoholizma i drugih ovisnosti (16).

Protekom vremena rastao je broj izlaganja putem postera što se može pripisati povećanom interesu za taj način stručne i znanstvene komunikacije, širenju Bolnice i povećanju broja djelatnika te većim mogućnostima za izlaganje na domaćim i međunarodnim kongresima.

Teme postera u razdoblju do 1996. godine bile su različite, no pretežno su to teme koje se odnose na shizofreniju (29 %) i psihofarmake (24 %). U razdoblju od 1997. do 2006. godine najviše postera bilo je iz područja psihofarmaka (32 %). Prosječan broj autora - zaposlenika Bolnice Vrapče u razdoblju do 1996. godine iznosio je dva autora po posteru (2,49 +/- 3,12), dok je u narednom razdoblju od 1997. do 2006. prosječan broj autora zaposlenika Bolnice Vrapče bio tri autora (3,12 +/- 1,62), što je statistički značajno povećanje. Razlika između dva promatrana razdoblja po učestalosti ženskih odnosno muških autora nije značajna ( $hi^2 = 6,80$ ;  $p < ,05$ ). U oba razdoblja na poziciji prvog autora bilo je više žena, odnosno njih 60% u prvom razdoblju te 65% u drugom razdoblju ( $hi^2 = 0,454$ ;  $p < ,05$ ).

Vidljivo je da je su po pojedinom posteru najčešću sudjelovala dva specijalista zaposlenika Bolnice Vrapče, odnosno jedan specijalist psihijatrije. Razlike između dvaju razdoblja vidljive su po broju neuropsihijatara kojih je kao autora postera bilo značajno više u prvom nego u drugom razdoblju, budući da se navedeni tip specijalizacije ukinuo, odnosno razdvojio na specijalizaciju iz psihijatrije i specijalizaciju iz neurologije. Nadalje, u

the adoption of the Act on the Protection of Persons with Mental Disorders and its application as of 1 January 1998. This encouraged psychiatrists to pay more attention to the legal psychiatric issues and to write about them. The topics pertaining to the field of forensic psychiatry were otherwise properly distributed in the other periods (16). Papers addressing addiction diseases hold an important position due to the importance of the topic and the problems relating to the treatment of alcoholism and other addictions (16).

The number of poster presentations grew over time, which can be attributed to the increased interest in this form of professional and scientific communication, Hospital expansion and an increase in the number of its employees, as well as greater opportunities for presentation at domestic and international congresses.

Posters from the period until 1996 addressed various topics, but they mostly dealt with schizophrenia (29%) and psychopharmaceuticals (24%). In the period from 1997 to 2006, most of the posters addressed the topic of psychopharmaceuticals (32%). In the period until 1996, the average number of authors who were employees of the Vrapče Hospital was two authors per poster (2.49 +/- 3.12), while in the following period, from 1997 to 2006, the average number of authors employed at the Vrapče Hospital was three authors (3.12 +/- 1.62), which is a statistically significant increase. There is no significant difference between these two periods in terms of the frequency of female or male authors ( $hi^2 = 6.80$ ;  $p < .05$ ). In both periods, more women were listed as the first author, i.e. 60% in the first period and 65% in the second period ( $hi^2 = 0.454$ ;  $p < .05$ ).

It can be observed that in most cases two specialists employed at the Vrapče Hospital, that is, one specialist psychiatrist, participated in the making of a specific poster. Differences between the two periods are evident in the number of neuropsychiatrists, whose participation as poster authors was by far greater in the first period than in the second, primarily due to the fact that this specialization was canceled, i.e. separated into the specialization in psychiatry and specialization in neurology.



razdoblju do 1997. godine u Vrapču nije bilo specijalizanata koji bi dolazili u Vrapče na specijalizaciju iz psihijatrije, te je vidljiva i razlika u broju autora koji su specijalizanti iz psihijatrije na specijalizaciji u Vrapču, bilo da se radi o specijalizantima kojima je matična ustanova Vrapče ili neka druga ustanova. U svakom slučaju, rezultati pokazuju da se kao autori postera pojavljuju ne samo specijalisti psihijatrije, već i specijalizanti psihijatrije, a u posterima često sudjeluju i druge struke, liječničke i ne-liječničke. U oba razdoblja najviše je postera izrađeno od autora koji su svi bili djelatnici Vrapča, ili u suradnji s jednom vanjskom ustanovom. Vidljivo je da je s protekom vremena statistički značajno porastao udio postera izloženih na domaćim skupovima te na domaćim skupovima s međunarodnim sudjelovanjem. Najveći je broj postera u oba razdoblja prikazan na psihijatrijskim kongresima (60 % svih postera u prvom te 65 % postera u drugom razdoblju) te farmakološkim kongresima. Nagrađenih postera bilo je podjednako u prvom razdoblju, 4,4 %, a u drugom razdoblju je nagrađenih postera bilo 3,5 % ( $hi^2 = 0,089$  ;  $p = 0,673$ ). Za razliku od toga, u prvom razdoblju najviše postera bilo je prikazano na engleskom jeziku (88,9 %) a samo manji dio na hrvatskom (11,1 %), dok je u drugom razdoblju bilo podjednako postera prikazano na engleskom (55,8 %) i hrvatskom jeziku.

U posterima su autori ispričali priču o svom istraživanju, odnosno što je važnije, a što je i smisao postera, pokazali svoju priču. Znanstveni poster je dokument kojim istraživanje komunicira na vizualni način s publikom. Prezentacije putem postera poželjne su, a vidljivo je kako je tijekom vremena to postalo značajno, jer štede vrijeme na stručnim skupovima, veća je mogućnost izlaganja, prilagodljivi su svakom prostoru, bolje se prostor koji je dostupan može iskoristiti (hodnici, prostori za odmor, restorani postaju prostori stručnih

Furthermore, there were no residents arriving to Vrapče Hospital to do their residency in psychiatry there in the period until 1997, and there is a noticeable difference in the number of authors who were residents in psychiatry doing their residency at the Vrapče Hospital, whether these were residents with their home institution being at Vrapče or another institution. In any case, the results indicate that not only psychiatry specialists appear as authors of the posters, they could also be psychiatry residents, as well as experts from other medical or non-medical professions who would often take part in the creation of the posters. In both periods, the majority of posters were created by authors who were all employees of the Vrapče Hospital, or employees who cooperated with one external institution. It can be observed that over time there was a statistically significant increase in the share of posters displayed at domestic conferences and domestic conferences with international participation. The majority of posters in both periods were displayed at psychiatric congresses (60% of all posters in the first period and 65% of posters in the second period) and pharmacological congresses. The number of posters that received awards was similar, with 4.4% in the first period and 3.5% in the second period ( $hi^2 = 0.089$ ;  $p = 0.673$ ). By contrast, most of the posters in the first period were displayed in the English language (88.9%), and only a small portion was in Croatian (11.1%), while in the second period the number of posters displayed in English (55.8%) and in Croatian was roughly equal.

The authors used the posters to present the stories of their research, or more importantly, which is the point of the posters, they used them to display their stories. A scientific poster is a document by means of which research is communicated to the audience in a visual manner. Presentations via posters are recommendable, and it is evident that over time they have become an important aspect because they save time at professional conferences, they provide a greater opportunity for presentation, they can be adapted to any type of space, and the available premises can be used more effectively (hallways, rest facilities, restaurants become premises for professional presentations). We can return

izlaganja). Posteru se možemo vraćati, čitati ga iznova, ali može ga se i preskočiti. Poster budi zanimanje i omogućuje pojedincu koncentraciju na zanimljive teme (17). Upravo te elemente važnosti prezentacije putem postera prepoznali su autori postera opisani u ovom radu.

U međuvremenu je objavljena druga Knjiga postera, u tiskanom obliku (18) i na DVD-u (19), a koja je obuhvatila desetogodišnje razdoblje od 2007. do 2016. godine. Treća Knjiga postera koja je ukoričila šestogodišnje razdoblje od 2017. do 2022. godine) (20) nedavno je tiskana, a interaktivna pdf verzija besplatno je dostupna na internetu (21). U sljedećim publikacijama planiramo obraditi i ove novije podatke te vidjeti što se sve promijenilo, koji su trendovi nastupili i jesu li posterske prezentacije i nadalje popularan oblik stručno-znanstvene aktivnosti (22).

## ZAKLJUČAK

Knjiga postera pokazuje kako stručnjaci bolnice Vrapče, vrlo često i u suradnji s kolegama izvan bolnice, stručno i znanstveno promišljaju o praktički svim područjima psihijatrije. Posterima su autori svoja istraživanja i stručna zapažanja komunicirali na vizualni način s kolegama te tako omogućili svakom zainteresiranom pojedincu koncentraciju na zanimljive teme. Vidljivo je da je tijekom vremena rastao broj izlaganja putem postera što pripisujemo povećanom interesu za ovaj način stručne i znanstvene komunikacije, širenju Bolnice i povećanju broja djelatnika različitih struka, te većim mogućnostima za izlaganje na domaćim i međunarodnim skupovima.

to view a poster, we can read it again, but we can also skip it. Posters can spark interest and enable an individual to concentrate on topics they find interesting (17). Precisely these elements that show the importance of presentation via posters were recognized by the poster authors described in this paper.

A second Book of Posters was published in the meantime, in printed form (18) and on DVD (19), and it encompassed the ten-year period between 2007 and 2016. The third Book of Posters, printed to represent the six-year period from 2017 to 2022 (20), was recently published and a free interactive pdf version of the book is available online (21). In the publications that follow, we are planning to process these recent data, analyze all the aspects that have changed and the trends that have appeared, and examine whether the poster presentations are still a popular form of scientific professional activity (22).

## CONCLUSION

The Book of Posters depicts how the professionals from the Vrapče Hospital, in cooperation with their colleagues outside the Hospital, view practically all areas of psychiatry in a professional and scientific manner. The authors used the posters to communicate their research findings and their professional observations to their colleagues in a visual manner, thus enabling any interested individual to concentrate on topics they find interesting. It is evident that the number of poster presentations grew over time, which can be attributed to the increased interest in this form of professional and scientific communication, expansion of the Hospital, an increase in the number of its employees of different professions, and greater opportunities for presentation at domestic and international conferences.

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