PS078

Evaluation of differences in attitudes of service users about private and public health system of Serbia

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Aim: To evaluate attitudes of service users towards public and private health system of Serbia and how they influence users.

Introduction: It has been noticed that there are differences in attitudes towards public and private health system in Serbia. This attitude influence service users in the process of choosing their medical treatment.

Methods: 400 users of the public and private health system (50% male and 50% female users) in Serbia filled up online questioner that consisted of 9 questions.

Results: 49% of users had more trust in doctors in public sector and 51% of users had more trust in doctors in private sector. For users that had more trust in private health sector, a perfect doctor was a male (for 14% of users) under age of 35 (for 50.2% of users), if they had a health problem 54.8% of them would go to a doctor, 44% of this users thought that private health system in Serbia is too expensive, and 31.3% of them did not understand their diagnosis after the visit to the doctors. For respondents that had more trust in public health sector, a perfect doctor was a male (for 10% of users) under age of 35 (for 54.3% of users), if they had a health problem 41.3% of them would look it up on the internet, 32% of this users thought that private health system in Serbia is too expensive, and 31.2% of hem did not understand their diagnosis after the visit to the doctors.

Conclusion: The biggest differences among users of the private and public health system are seen in the manner of what would be the best source of information for their health problems, other similarities can be explained by the fact that same doctor worked both in public and private health sectors.

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PS026

Scientific support of the most widespread and socially significant diseases in 2016

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Aim: Analysis of scientific support of the most widespread and socially significant disease in 2016.

Introduction: Scientific and technical activity is carried out by academic programs, scientific directions, scientific problems and research tasks, which are defined by perspective, practice and necessities.

Methods: The regulatory and legal materials in healthcare of Ukraine are analyzed. The methods of systems analysis, statistical, structural and logical analysis are applied.

Results: In 2016 year 177 scientific-research works were being done in 36 establishments (institutions) of Ministry of Health of Ukraine; including 85.4% applied researches and 14.6% fundamental ones. Among the total number of establishments 19 scientific and research institutions provided 83 research projects (46.9%), including 77 applied and 6 fundamental researches. In 17 medical educational establishments 94 research projects (53.1%) were being done, including 74 applied and 20 fundamental researches.

In 2016 year 69 scientific-research works were mainly focused on the development and improvement of existing methods of diagnostics, treatment and especially prevention of the most widespread and socially significant diseases, among them 27 works were devoted to researching of cardiovascular diseases, 24 – to cancer pathalogy, 3 – to tuberculosis, 4 – to HIV/AIDS, 4 – to diabetes, 7 were devoted to issues of scientific evidence of medical and rehabilitation provision of soldiers who took part in anti-terrorist operation, especially those, who were injured and became disabled.

Conclusion: Thus, the results of scientific researches of leading scientists will have real impact on the quality of medical care, improvement of indicators and health care, accelerate the reform of the industry through the scientifically based measures.

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