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АКТУАЛЬНІ ПИТАННЯ ТЕРЕТИЧНОЇ ТА ПРАКТИЧНОЇ МЕДИЦИНИ

Topical Issues of Clinical and Theoretical Medicine

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adults. In rural areas, access to even basic health care services is difficult. According to the world development indicators, the life expectancy at birth in 2006 for male and female in Nigeria was 46 and 47 years, respectively.

In May 1999, the government created the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS), which encompasses government employees, the organized private and informal sector. Legislative wise, the scheme also covers children under five, permanently disabled persons and prison inmates. Health insurance in Nigeria can be applied to a few instances: free health care provided and financed for all citizens, health care provided by government through a special health insurance scheme for government employees and private firms entering contracts with private health care providers.

However, there are few people who fall within the three instances. Moreover, for the past two or more decades, many Donor agencies and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), usually in partnership with the States and Federal Ministries of Health, have played prominent roles in intervening in the provision of public health services to the teeming Nigerian population. Many of Donor Agencies and NGOs concentrated their activities on the prevention and control while few others focus on therapeutics and management of many endemic, emerging and reemerging diseases.

Health care in Nigeria is influenced by different local and regional factors that impact the quality or quantity present in one location. Due to the aforementioned, the health care system in Nigeria has shown spatial variation in terms of availability and quality of facilities in relation to need. However, this is largely as a result of the level of state and local government involvement and investment in health care programs and education. Also, the Nigerian ministry of health usually spends about 70% of its budget in urban areas where 30% of the population resides. It is assumed by some scholars that the health care service is inversely related to the need of patients.

RESEARCH OF FACTORS, WHICH INFLUENCE ON DIAGNOSTIC AND TREATMENT PROCESS OF PATIENTS WITH LUNG CANCER

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The Aim. Research of factors that influence the diagnostic and treatment process of patients with lung cancer. Objectives. To study the degree of confidence of lung cancer patients towards doctors of different specialties, determine the level and sources of their medical awareness.

Materials and Methods. We used a survey method of anonymous patients from Kharkiv Regional Clinical Oncology Center using the author's questionnaire. Patients with confirmed diagnosis of lung cancer (239 persons) were interviewed. Results. We found, that the patients had highest degree of confidence in thoracic surgeons, It was indicated that 97,4±1,0% of respondents trusted them in management of their disease: 77,9±2,7% trusted completely, 21,2±2,7% - partly trusted. The majority of patients (83,5±2,4%) indicated that they received the necessary information about lung cancer during the conversations with doctors and from literature sources. 16,5±2,4% of respondents did not recognise the role of the doctor in this process, they preferred literature, television and internet. Those who acquired knowledge about lung cancer exclusively from the doctors were 25,5±2,9%; sourced information from books, magazines and media - 12,2±2,2%, most of them received the information from multiple sources - 62,3±3,2%. Studying the level of medical awareness we found, that 96,1±1,3% of respondents understood the need for gentle treatment, and 83,1±2,5% - were sure that surgery is the main way of treatment. Those that were fully aware of the consequences of refusing surgical treatment were: 86,6±2,2%. Those who were partly aware were: 13,0±2,2%. About 96,5±1,2% of respondents knew about the complications and 97,0±1,1% - about the first aid in such emergencies. Conclusion. Our findings indicate the important role of thoracic surgeons in the health care system of patients with lung cancer.

The results of the study shows the high level of their medical awareness about characteristics of the disease, and affirming the need for teaching such patients in Kharkiv Regional Clinical Oncology Center by district oncologist, which will have positive effect on the diagnostic and treatment process. This will increase the degree of confidence in doctors and improve the doctor patient relationship, as well as the life quality for the patients.