

National Strategy "Integrated Management Children Illness". In this period were organized a lot of researches regarding this topic. In this item was described "Women perceptions of access to health care"; "Immunization coverage"; "Incidence of Acute infections and Fever and Diarrhea"; "Breastfeeding and Supplementation". The research was realized by the base of descriptive epidemiological, historical methods and meta - analyze previous works. Results During 2001-2007 years was registered a decrease of children population under-5 years with 7, 8 million people. Thus, in this period children were reduced with 1.32 million people every year. Mortality under-5 years were contacted 17.8‰ in 2003; 14.0‰ in 2007 and 14.4‰ in 2008. Also, for District - locations were 9.8 in 2007; 10.8 in 2008. And for Municipality- locations were 15.2‰ in 2007; 15.5‰ in 2008. It was contested that this indicator didn't depend on geographical regions but depended on territorial-administrative regions. In the structure of children's causes of death the first were perinataly diseases (31.7‰); the II were congenitally malformations (30.3‰); III- respiratory illnesses (13.7‰); IV- respiratory illnesses (11.7‰). The other indicator of Morbidity/ Incidence under 5-years was predominated in Municipality- locations in comparison with District-locations. In the previous works was observed that these indicators are in direct relations. The first positions in incidence structure were the respiratory illnesses (435.4‰ in 2008). There isn't in the official statistics reports data about physical behaviour but there is data about result' prophylactic exam of preschool population. This indicator is in direct relationship with the morbidity under 5-years. Also, data about physical retard is in direct relationship with indicators – disability children populations. It is necessary to implement an indicator for disability of children under 5-years and other indicator of children population under-5 years. Conclusions It's very important for the improvement of management medical care for children under-5 years to implement a qualitative indicator of health state of preschool children in the Primary Medical Care.

Profile of Smokers Seeking a Smoking Cessation Program

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To evaluate the characteristics of smokers seeking treatment in public smoking cessation program "STOP FUMAT". We made a retrospective evaluation of data collected during the interview for enrollment in the smoking cessation program. The participants completed questionnaires related to smoking history, history of psychiatric disorders, depression, anxiety and history of comorbidities; demographic variables (age, gender, ethnicity, education), body weight and measures of nicotine dependence were made. Between January of 2009 and January of 2010, 527 smokers were evaluated and received individual counseling. More than half of the subjects had high degree of nicotine level, comorbidities, were female with a mean age of 50 years. Smokers seeking assistance for smoking cessation were socially disadvantaged, presented a high degree of nicotine dependence and had previously made smoking-cessation attempts without the benefit of a structured program. Smoking control interventions should take into consideration the general characteristics of the smokers treated via the public health care system.