determine community coverage rate of the scheme. A household survey was also conducted in the Madina township to employed to review membership, revenue, expenditure, and medical claims data

PEDIATRIC DAYCARE IN BELGIUM

important for the scheme to advance part-payment to healthcare providers to bilization from the informal sector. Whilst the claims are being vetted, it will be

approximately 92% of the total revenue was spent on medical bills. About 99% of provider

from National Health Insurance Authority (NHIA) for 89.8% of its revenue. Approx-

third of the registered members are paying premium to the scheme and this affects

Membership coverage and revenue from contributions. Also, there are lengthy delays in purpose of the scheme.

CONCLUSIONS: There are downward trends in member-

Two of the three age groups are 56%, 38%, and 6%, respectively. The most common conditions reported were neoplasia-related (61.0%). The main

Characteristics of the patients including main chronic pathology were recorded, as

CONCLUSIONS: In case of sportswomen all significant statistical differences related with physical exercise were obtained by NATEM (but not with INTEM or EXTREM) measurements. After the exercise the mean CT was shorter (315.7 ± 91.8 seconds vs. 255.3 ± 79.9 seconds, P = 0.039). The MCF was broader (53.9 ± 4.23 mm vs. 65.0 ± 12.87 mm, P = 0.004) in case of sportswomen the MCF was broader after exercise (60.0 ± 3.7 mm vs. 66.7 ± 10.4 mm, P = 0.04) by NATEM measurements. Other parameters were not statistically significant. Emphasize the impor-

of pharmaceuticals in Bulgaria (BG), Czech Republic (CZ), Poland (PL), and Romania (RO). To analyse and compare the pricing and reimbursement procedures

OBJECTIVES: To analyse and compare the pricing and reimbursement procedures

As previously mentioned, NATEM is not validated to measure early hyper-coagulation (as INTEM or EXTEM) and is used for the assessment purposes of the second wave or for special coagulation abnormalities. The significant advantage of NATEM over INTEM, is that it is designed to test a single blood sample for both qualitative and quantitative parameters. The 

METHODS: For the comparison of the pricing and reimbursement procedures

METHODS: Desk review method was employed to review membership, revenue, expenditure, and medical claims data of the scheme. A household survey was also conducted in the Madina township to determine community coverage rate of the scheme. RESULTS: The study shows a membership coverage of 22.6% and a community coverage of 22.2%. About one-third of the registered members are paying premium to the scheme and this affects

financially, the scheme depends largely on subsidies and reinsurance from National Health Insurance Authority (NHIA) for 89.8% of its revenue. Approxi-

If there is no need of special techniques (e.g. O2therapy) or

CONCLUSIONS: Other parameters were not statistically significant. Emphasize the impor-

thromboelastometry (ROTEM) techniques are underutilized.

An important reduction in infant mortality rate was observed in Ceará (from 32 per 1000 live births in 1997 to 15.6 in 2009) and in Peru (from 43 per 1000 live births in 1996 to 17 in 2008) by the reference pricing system for prescription medicines. In BG, RO and PJ, positive drug lists constitute reimbursement approach. Bulgaria’s reference countries include RO and CZ, not PL. Romania’s reference basket encloses 12 countries including BG

ee as short as possible. If there is no need of special techniques (e.g. O2therapy) or

CONCLUSIONS: Emphasize the importance of change in CT values which were decreasing after exercise but did not reach statistical significance.

0.004). In case of sportswomen the MCF was broader than (45.6%) or a treatment (46.1%). 24.5% of the children underwent anesthesia. 10.0% of all the technical acts performed were neoplasia-related (chemotherapy, blood transfusion...), which means that 90% of the acts were not neoplasia-related and could have been done regardless of any chronic condition. CONCLUSIONS: According to international convention and pa-

Dietary intervention has been recommended to be carried out without medical supervision. The present study aims to compare the food intake and body weight of healthy and obesic

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