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## ИСТОРИСКИ РАЗВОЈ НА ДЕМЕНЦИЈАТА ВО СВЕТЛОСТА НА КОГНИТИВНАТА НЕВРОФИЗИОЛОГИЈА

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Historical evolution in dementia in the light of cognitive  
neurophysiology

EEG is the most important electrophysiological method used in diagnosis of dementia. There are a characteristic decrease in frequency bands in EEG of patients with dementia, reflecting the cerebral cholinergic dysfunction. Distinctive EEG features can differentiate certain types of dementia. We can use EEG to explain pathophysiological ways in dementia and cholinergic mechanisms in basal nucleuses. This method is used in diagnosis of dementia, and differential diagnosis between dementia and pseudo dementia, and epileptic disorders and pre sleeping odds. We can made differential diagnosis between certain types of dementia such as Creutzfeldt – Jakob illness, Huntington illness and Pick illness. We can localized abnormalities in the locus part of the brain where there were abnormalities. For example, in dysfunction in parietal lobe there were EEG abnormalities. When we wanted to localized the changes the EEG method is bather than tomography. We also used this method to make diagnose of dementia rather than to prognosis the illness. And in the end we also used this method to make a differential diagnosis between dementia with implanted depression, and pseudo depression.

## ИСТОРИСКИ РАЗВОЈ НА ПРЕВЕНТИВНАТА ЗДРАВСТВЕНА ЗАШТИТА ВО БИТОЛА

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Summary

Bitola during the Turkish reign developed as one of the biggest cities on the Balkan and at the beginning of the twentieth century it became one of

the most important administrative, cultural, trade, diplomatic and military center. During that fast development Health as a branch played very important role. In the period of 1910-1915, 30 general practitioners, two surgeons and three dentists with finished Medical Faculty in different European centers such as Athens, Graz, Strasbourg, Vienna, Paris were working in Bitola.

In the period between two wars 1918 -1941 almost whole health protection of the population was privatized by 50 general practitioners, among whom 20 of them were specialists. Among the doctors who were specialist, I'll emphasized just few of them Dr. Sotir Atanackovik from Krushevo, who after finishing his studies and specialization in France came back in Bitola in 1929 as the first specialist – pediatrician . In 1922, in Bitola, Bacteriological Station was formed (Children's and School Dispensary was situated in one of the barracks ) which in 1927 had developed into Public Health Center. In the Dispensary were performed infants' regular check ups and also check ups of the pupils from the Primary and Secondary Schools. After the Liberation, at the beginning of March 1946 in the Public Health Center, Children Dispensary was opened, in which Dr. Boro Varon, specialist- pediatrician from Skopje, was working. As a part of that Dispensary Infants Counseling service was also working. In 1951 the Dispensary was removed in the new building of Health Public Center. In 1955 the counseling service was placed in a separate room and in 1958 for the first time the preventive part of the Dispensary as a separate Department was formed (counseling and vaccinations) with its own doctor. In 1965 new counseling services were open as a part of the Village clinics, and the Counseling services and vaccination were separated as two units with two doctors.

In 1965 the children's and the school's service were integrated in one service which was working till 1974, when the first specialist of School medicine Dr. Dushka Bojadzieva came.

In 1982 a new counseling service with vaccination was opened in the new part of the city, and in the autumn 1986 the preventive service as a part of the Public Health Center was transferred in new adapted premises with two pediatricians and 6 general practitioners. The number of pediatricians during the years increased and at the beginning of 90's there were 5 of them. In 2006 with the reforms in the Health Care Services, these two objects were united in one central, in the Health Center, and in the spring the same year all counseling services in the villages ceased

to function, and the children were transferred to the Central Counseling Service.

Today the Counseling service is working with 6 pediatricians (one master of Medical Scientist and two chief medical officers) and 10 nurses with long experience in the preventive care. A patronage service (health visitors) with 10 nurses is working as a part of the preventive service, 5 nurses with finished High Medical School and the others with finished Higher Medical School.

## **ДЕИНСТИТУЦИОНАЛИЗАЦИЈА НА ПСИХИЈАТРИСКИТЕ БОЛНИЦИ - КЛУЧЕН РЕФОРМСКИ ПРОЦЕС**

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### **Deinstitutionalization of psychiatric hospital as a key reform's point**

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#### Summary

Deinstitutionalization is of a particular value for the reform process in psychiatry to start the process of deinstitutionalisation of the psychiatric hospitals. In the framework of this process, many questions will be opened, and we have to find solutions and possibilities for the most adequate transformation of this type of institution. The process of deinstitutionalisation alone is consisted of a several segments. Change in the attitude and the relationship professional-patient with an accent of the equal participation of the two subjects in that relationship. With the creation of the possibility, for return of the patients in the community, as users of the services for mental health, the process of reducing the number of beds in the hospitals should start. During the process of reduction the number of patients in the institutions, it is essential to make systematic planning of closure of particular departments. That is achieved with a