

**ИНСТИТУТ ЗА ЗАШТИТУ ЗДРАВЉА НИШ  
СРПСКО ЛЕКАРСКО ДРУШТВО – АКТИВ ЗА ПРЕВЕНТИВНУ МЕДИЦИНУ  
НИШ**

**40. ДАНИ ПРЕВЕНТИВНЕ МЕДИЦИНЕ  
Научни сасатанак са међународним учешћем**

**Ниш, 26 - 30. септембар 2006.године**

## REHABILITATION OF THE FUNCTIONS OF STANDING AND WALKING IN HEMIPLEGIC PATIENTS

Zafirova-Ivanovska B., Orovchanec N. Taushanova B, Isjanovska R.Zdravkovska M.  
Pavlovska I. Baneva N.

### Skopje

**Objective:** The aim of this paper is to present the effect of rehabilitation in hemiplegics in their ability to stand and walk and their anomalies during walking.

**Material and methods:** A total of 100 examinees with a stroke admitted at the Institute for Medical Rehabilitation in Skopje were included in the investigation. Data were drawn from the patients' histories and the Albert's scale, by which the patients were tested at admission, dismissal and the control examinations.

**Results:** In relation to the function of standing, there was no improvement in parallel bars only between the first and the second control ( $Z=3,82$   $p>0,05$ ), while for the function of walking in parallel bars there was significant difference for  $p<0,05$  in this relation as well. Examinees did not show progression in walking with a cane only in the first control in relation to admission for the test value of  $Z=0,07$  and  $p<0,05$ . For the function walking with a cane, all the differences investigated were significant for  $p<0,05$ . Nonsignificant were the differences of admission/I control and I/II control for  $p>0,05$  in enabling for stairs climbing. Differences analyzed for the anomalies during walking (loss of balance and direction, genu recurvatum, pes equinovarus and existence of circumduction) for  $p<0,05$  were significant in all investigated relation.

**Conclusion:** Since the completion of the rehabilitation, completely independent walking without appliance has been achieved in 45% of the examinees, and 74% of them walk with a cane.

**Key words:** hemiplegia, rehabilitation, Albert's scale

## UPOTREBA KARDIOVASKULARNIH LEKOVA NA TERITORIJI NIŠA

Radmila Veličković-Radovanović, R. Lilic, J. Petrović, B. Kodela,

### Niš

Analiza upotrebe lekova u određenoj populaciji predstavlja osnovu za procenu racionalnosti farmakoterapije. Radi uporedjenja sa drugim populacijama, upotreba lekova se izražava kao broj definisanih dnevnih doza (DDD) na 1000 bolesničkih dana (BOD) ako se radi o populaciji hospitalizovanih bolesnika ili na 1000 stanovnika na dan ako se radi o opštoj populaciji. Učinjena analiza upotrebe kardiovaskularnih lekova na teritoriji grada Niša u toku 2003-2004. godine pokazala je najširu primenu Enalapрила (31,158:37,24 DDD/1000/dan). Rezultati ispitivanja ukazuju na nedovoljnu primenu diuretika (4,48:5,19 DDD/1000/dan), statina i ACE inhibitora izuzev Enalapрила. Učinjena analiza ukazala je na neracionalnost u kardiovaskularnoj farmakoterapiji koje se mogu prevazići internom edukacijom lekara i korigovanom pozitivnom listom lekova. Takodje, izvršena analiza predstavljaće osnovu za komparaciju upotrebe kardiovaskularnih lekova u narednom periodu. Ključne reči upotreba lekova, kardiovaskularna oboljenja, definisana dnevna doza.

## PRENATALNA ZASTITA HIPERTENZIVNIH TRUDNOCA

Emilija Jasovic-Siveska<sup>1</sup>, V.Popovski<sup>2</sup>, I.Vasilevski<sup>2</sup>, G.Cakarovski<sup>2</sup>, V.Jasovic<sup>3</sup>

Cilj: detekcija rizicnih trudnica u kojih bi tokom trudnoce doslo do razvoja hipertenzije. Materijal i metodologija: Retrospektivno ispitano je 67 hipertenzivnih i 129

normotenzivnih trudnica. Pored podataka ostalih rutinskih analiza, akcentat je stavljen na vrednosti krvnog pritiska, analize krvi i urina kao i vrednosti telesne mase. **Rezultati:** Prosečna starost trudnica bila je  $25.73 \pm 5.77$  god. Nasa istrazivanje je pokazalo da je trudnocom izazvana hipertenzija (engl. Pregnancy Induced Hypertension -PIH) najcesce zastupljena u mladim primipara ( $\leq 20$ .god. i to 48.78%) i starijih multipara (31-35 i to 50%). Domacice, nepismene i zene sa osnovnim obrazovanjem su najrizicnije grupe ( $p < 0.01$ ). Razvoj i manifestacija PIH najvise se ocekuje u trudnica sa ponovljenim urinarnim infekcijama (53.73%) i/ili povecanom telesnom masom (17.21). U predikciji PIH narocito je znacajno redovno merenje krvnog pritiska, buduci da statisticka analiza pokuje znacajnu razliku izmedju grupa hipertenzivnih i normotenzivnih trudnica, cak i pre patoloskog povecanja i sistolnog i dijastolnog pritiska ( $p < 0.01$ ). **Zakljucak:** Radi snizavanja stepena perinatalnog morbiditeta i mortaliteta vezano za PIH, neophodne su redovne i organizovane kontrole svih trudnica, jer je dokazano da se boljom prenatalnom zastitom moze uticati na perinatalni morbiditet i mortalitet, u smislu njihovog snizavanja, i svakako smanjenu broja teskih oblika PIH.

Kljucne reci: predikcija, faktori rizika, hipertenzija u trudnici

## PRENATALE CARE IN HYPERTENSIVE PREGNANCY

Emilija Jasovic-Siveska<sup>1</sup>, V.Popovski<sup>2</sup>, I.Vasilevski<sup>2</sup>, G.Cakarovski<sup>2</sup>, V.Jasovic<sup>3</sup>

**Purpose:** Our aim is to detect the risks groups of pregnant women that later develop Pregnancy Induced Hypertension (PIH) and risk factors that precede its appearance. **Material and methodology:** We examined 67 preeclamptic and 129 normotensive pregnancies. Besides the regular examinations, the patients had a monthly blood pressure check and analysis of blood and urine was performed. **Results:** Average age is  $25.73 \pm 5.77$  years. Preeclampsia or Pregnancy Induced Hypertension (PIH) is most frequently appearing in young primiparas and adult multiparas. The housewife's, illiterate women and women with primary education are the most risky groups. The development of PIH is preceded by re-occurred urine infections and/or obesities. In the prediction of PIH the measurement of BP can be used because the statistical elaboration of data showed significant differences between hypertensive and normotensive groups even before the pathological increase both of the diastolic and systolic blood pressure.

**Key words:** prediction, risk factors, Pregnancy Induced Hypertension

## UPOTREBA ANTIBIOTIKA U NIŠKOM REGIONU

Ružica Lilić, J.Petrović, R.Veličković-Radovanović, B.Kodela,

Niš

Farmakološko-epidemiološke analize predstavljaju osnovu za procenu racionalne farmakoterapije određene populacije. Antibiotici su među najčešće propisanim lekovima u primarnoj zdravstvenoj zaštiti. U ukupnoj potrošnji, antibiotici čine 16,15% budžeta za lekove u niškom regionu.

Cilj našeg rada bio je praćenje i analiziranje vanbolničke upotrebe antibiotika u niškom regionu, u periodu 2003. do 2005. Korišćenjem ATC/DDD metodologije, analizirali smo potrošnju antibiotika i izneli rezultate kao broj definisanih dnevnih doza na 1000 stanovnika na dan (DDD/1000/dan).

Rezultati i diskusija: Ukupna upotreba antibiotika povećala se u 2005. (22,83:25,96 DDD/1000/ dan,  $p < 0,05$ ). Najčešće propisivani antibiotici su polusintetski penicilini (9,67:10,00 DDD/1000/ dan), zatim slede makrolidi sa značajnom tendencijom rasta