

МАКЕДОНСКИ МЕДИЦИНСКИ ПРЕГЛЕД
СПИСАНИЕ НА МАКЕДОНСКОТО ЛЕКАРСКО ДРУШТВО



КНИГА НА АПСТРАКТИ ABSTRACT BOOK

*IV Македонски психијатриски конгрес
со меѓународно учество*

*IV Macedonian Psychiatric Congress
and International Meeting*

Охрид, 27-31 мај 2009
Ohrid, 27-31 May 2009

се стекнале со ова право 146 лица и тоа претезно на возрастна граница до 20 год нема ниту еден подносител, од 20- 29 год 8 лица, од 30-39 год 54 лица 40- 49 год 48 лица, од 50-59 год 28 лица.

O-21

REDUCING INTERPERSONAL VIOLENCE IN THE EUROPEAN REGION

Hedda Bie, Dinesh Sethi,
WHO Regional Office for Europe

Introduction: Injuries are the third leading cause of death in the WHO European Region. Every year about 250 000 people of all ages loose their lives from violence. For every death, there are 20-40 hospital treatments. The European region has some of the highest and lowest injury mortality rates in the world. The risk of death from interpersonal violence in low and middle income countries is 14 times that in high income countries. Evidence on different aspects of intentional injuries from the region indicates that they can be predicted and prevented. A broader public health approach is required to reduce the burden of violence.

Material and Methods: The analysis is based on comprehensive WHO reviews of the problem of injuries on a regional and global scale, literature reviews of evidence-based intervention programs and policy documents. The statistical information is based on WHO European Health for all data base and Global Burden of Diseases 2004.

Discussion and Conclusions: Violence is an important public health problem in the European Region. Reducing mortality rates for interpersonal violence in the region to the lowest national rate could prevent about 55 000 lives annually. Preventing violence requires a) developing national action plans b) improving national surveillance, c) strengthening national capacity for injury primary prevention and care; d) promoting evidence-based and effective practices and strategies; e) conducting systematic evaluations of current practices.

O-22

LEGAL ANALYSES-HEALTH AND HEALTH RELATED ASPECTS OF FAMILY VIOLENCE IN REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA-REPORT 2008

Dikmanovik M., Cicevalieva S.

This analyses describes legislative situation in health and health related issues to family violence in Republic of Macedonia for 2008. It includes an overview of health and health related family violence legislation, with special emphasizes to: relevant definitions; cross cutting issues in FV policy and response: Vulnerable groups; review of the national response-National Strategy on protection from family violence(2008-2011); complementarities of the National Strategy on protection from family violence with other strategic and policy documents, health included;

national constitutional and legislative framework regarding family violence and health; legal protection against discrimination of women; legal protection of children; legal protection of elderly; definition of family violence; legal health and health related measures that are in place relevant to FV; penalization of family violence; family violence in the legislation of health sector; procedural provisions and practice with respect to the protection of the rights of the patient (FV initiated diseases, injuries and health conditions included); protection of the health of the victims during criminal proceedings; protection orders, especially relevant for the health care; access to justice and importance of the health sector; liability of state officials in the health sector; the policy health and health related framework in Republic of Macedonia with respect to FV; protective measures; Government services and shelters, hotlines, counseling and rehabilitation programs for victims; rehabilitation programs for offenders; education and training for professionals, including health professionals; specialized units to respond cases of family violence; monitoring and evaluation family violence in the health sector; collection data and monitoring; statistics and data collecting; supporting research and monitoring; small arms, family violence and health; local-self-government, health and family violence; media, health and family violence; Interagency cooperation; international and regional cooperation in health and family violence; non-governmental organizations in the area of family violence and health; general conclusions and recommendations: Towards Action Plan on Violence and Health.

O-23

ПРЕВЕНЦИЈА НА НАСИЛСТВО - ПРЕДИЗВИЦИ ВО ОДГОВОР НА ЗДРАВСТВЕНИОТ СИСТЕМ

Јорданова Пешевска Д., Ралева М., Филов И.
Светска здравствена организација - Канцеларија Скопје
ЈЗУ Универзитетска клиника за психијатрија - Скопје

Вовед: проблемот на насилството претставува сериозен јавно- здравствен проблем во Република Македонија. Годишниот извештај на Хелспишкниот комитет 2002 година како и статистиките на некои од невладините организации укажуваат дека 8 од 10 жени се жртви на насилство. Според податоците од полицијата за 2004 година има 2434 пријави за семејно насилство од кои 1000 се од сопругите, останатите се од родителите, децата, и останатите членови на семејството. Од нив 12 се убиства.
Материјал и методи: Направена е квалитативна анализа на постоечкиот одговор на здравствениот систем во справувањето со проблемот на семејното насилство, од аспект на законската, стратешката рамка.

Дискусија и заклучоци: Во рамки на постоечките законски рамки и политики во справувањето со