Oral presentation: Quo vadis medicina familiaris?
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Introduction
Witnessing and living the life of family medicine (FM) for more than 40-years it is possible to observe some trends which could be understood as the challenges for its future developments as the specific scientific and medical discipline, especially at Balkan region.

Content
The main challenges to be faced in the future could be traced within the this framework: a) „Proud to be family doctor“ - being honoured and enjoying in any moment of practising FM, a prerequisite for the charismatic authority, basics' fot the patients' confidence; b) „Moral integrity“- independence from the pharmaceutical industry, from medicalising a human lives, from „healthisms“ and from patients by themselves; c) „Fast knowledge“ - shopping for knowledge or real knowledge acquisition or collection of the information, d) „Interest in the patients as a human not in the diseases – movements from the disease ideology, from being „mini cardiologists“, health risk-epidemiologists toward the patient’s wholeness ideology; e) „Being used as a temporary stick“ - real patients-centeredness, respect of individual needs and possibilities, avoidance of the terms of compliance; f) „Work as dedication not as business“ – avoidance from too much corporative attitudes; h) „Medium for lowering social inequalities“ – to stand up and turned around, see the patients' real life and be proactive.

Conclusion
During the presentation the main future challenges will be explained in narrative way and will be discussed as they happened in real life situations

Poster presentation: Trends in preventive activities performed in primary health care for pre-school children in Croatia, 1995 – 2012

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Abstract

Introduction
In Croatia, primary health care, preventive and curative, for pre-school children has traditionally been organised by paediatricians for the children in urban, and family doctors (FDs) for rural
settlements. The aim of this study was to investigate the trends in preventive activities of pre-
school children performed by FD and paediatricians in Croatia, from 1995-2012.

Methods
The study was population, observational and longitudinal, based on routinely collected data from
the Croatian Health Service Yearbooks, from 1995-2012. The number of children aged 0-6, the
number of systematic examinations, number of control and targeting examinations and the total
number of preventive visits were collected.

Results
The average number of systematic examinations per one child performed by FDs are bit lower
(0.9) than those performed by paediatricians (1.1). But the average numbers of control and
targeting examinations and of total visits per one child are almost the same. The average number
of systematic examination, performed by paediatricians is higher (2.4–3.7) in the group of
children from 0-11 month, then those in FM (1.8-2.8). But in the group of children from 1-6 year,
they are similar in both services. The average number of control and targeting examinations per
one child from 1-11 months, are slightly higher in pediatric service, and for the age group 1-6, are
bit higher in FM service.

Conclusion
The results indicated the average numbers of all preventive activities are a bit under the optimum.
A big differences between two services were not observed, FDs were better in performing some
and paediatricians is other preventive activities.

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