

STATISTIC ANALYSIS OF THE PATHOLOGY IN THE PATIENTS HOSPITALISED DURING 2017 IN THE BALNEAR AND REHABILITATION SANATORIUM OF TECHIRGHIOI

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Abstract

Introduction: Yearly, S.B.R.T. helps the patients by providing a range of complex means of medical rehabilitation. It is owed to the modern treatment base, to the theoretical and practical training of the nurses and last, but not least, to the understanding from the personnel of the necessities of the patients with neuro-motor disabilities.

Materials and Methods: We have retrospectively evaluated the patients' observation papers, who have been hospitalized between 9th January 2017 and 16th December 2017. Demographic data and information about the diseases that had determined the hospitalization were registered. The Sanatorium is divided in 4 parts as it follows: 2 parts of Rehabilitation units for adults I and II, each with 170, and 175 beds, adults' Sanatorium department with 410 beds and the children's section with 180 places.

Results: During 2017, the number of patients was 12981, assigned this way: 7.47% children and 92.52% adults. In Children's Neuro-psychomotor Rehabilitation section, patients aging between 3 and 16 years old were hospitalized. The majority of them, presented central neurologic affections, congenital or gained ones (56.59%) and growth disorders (17.42%), most of them (42.68%), aged between 10 and 14 years, followed by the ones between 5 and 9 years (35.15%). In this section, during the year, 7474 consultations, 644 psychological counseling sessions and 881 speech counseling sessions. The age of the 12011 patients hospitalized in the adults section of S.B.R.T. was between 16 and 90 years old. 61.4% represented women and 38.6% men, 81.16% living in cities and 18.83% living in countryside. The month that registered the highest number of hospitalized patients, was July (1553), and the months with the lowest number of patients hospitalized, were January (100) and December (460). The big difference between the 2 months of winter, was because of the weather. The most frequent diagnosis was peripheral osteoarthritis (47.74%), followed by degenerative vertebral affections (35.45%), rheumatic inflammatory diseases recording only a percentage of 2.67%, and the post-trauma lesions 5.6%. 5.69% of the patients had neurologic affections. Most of them presented secondary motor disorders to a stroke (31.43%) or to a spine trauma (18.4%), presenting different grades of locomotor disability, 73% needing means to help them move. 94.91% were ensured in the public health service, the rest of 5.08% being un-ensured. In the group of the ensured patients, 89.89% were sent by the GP and 5.2% were sent by a specialist. The patients were from the 42 districts of the country, the most of them from Constanța (36.86%) and Bucharest (18.04%), from Bihor and Harghita being 6 and 9 patients. 62 patients from other countries were hospitalized, their number representing 0.5% from the total number of patients.

Conclusions: S.B.R.T is a medical unit, where approximately 12000 patients, both children and adults, are hospitalized every year, the cause being varied and complex. Adults have degenerative rheumatic pathology, but there exists an important number of patients, with central neurologic diseases. On the other side, most of children present congenital or secondary neurologic affection.