

196.05 Health services and some determinants after one year of transformation in primary health care services, Edirne, 2008

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Sergio Arouca (The Hilton Istanbul Hotel)

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The study is a population-based, LQAS Technique used for sampling, carried out in February 2008. Data gathered via face to face interview via structured questionnaire by trained interviewers. Study population was randomly selected 400 children and their mothers. Chi-square analyses used to determine significance.

Health seeking behavior while not suffered with a disease reported for gypsies and non gypsies respectively as 72,5 and 90 % and has significant difference (p: 0.0027)

Experience to reach his/her family physicians continuously reported for gypsies and non gypsies respectively as 77,5 and 65,5 % and has no significant difference (p: 0.1785)

Experience to couldn't reach to his/her family physicians in last 6 months reported for gypsies and non gypsies respectively as 12,5 and 18,8 % and has no significant difference (p: 0.6366)

Experience of to get a outreach service in last month reported for gypsies and non gypsies respectively as 0 and 26 % and has significant difference (p: 0.0004)

Feelings of being followed by family physician reported for gypsies and non gypsies respectively as 22,5 and 32,9 % and hasn't significant difference (p: 0.2089)

Routine use of services (such as injection, measurement of blood pressure etc) reported for gypsies and non gypsies respectively as 12,5 and 16,8 % and hasn't significant difference

(p: 0.6366) Using emergency health services in last 6 months reported for gypsies and non gypsies respectively as 32,5 and 40 % and hasn't significant difference (p: 0.4489)

Findings of the study we should have attention on inequalities in health for gypsies whom determined disadvantaged groups in Edirne previously.

Learning Objectives: participants in the session will acquire assessment on some inequity measures outcomes belong disadvantaged found via afield study through attendance and participation.