

Vpliv državnih presejalnih programov na zgodnje odkrivanje predrakavih sprememb in raka

Robert Sotler

Univerza v Ljubljani, Zdravstvena fakulteta, Zdravstvena pot 5, 1000 Ljubljana
robert.sotler@zf.uni-lj.si

Povzetek

Raziskovalno vprašanje (RV): Ali državni presejalni programi vplivajo na zmanjšanje obolevnosti in smrtnosti zaradi rakavih bolezni?

Namen: Namen raziskave je bil opraviti sistematičen pregled virov, ki se navezujejo na tri organizirane državne presejalne programe in njihov vpliv na zgodnje odkrivanje in zmanjševanje rakavih bolezni.

Metoda: V raziskavi smo uporabili deskriptivno metodo za pregled literature in verodostojnih internetnih virov na temo rakavih bolezni v povezavi z delovanjem državnih presejalnih programov. Izključili smo vse poljudne in nestrokovne vire ter tudi literaturo, ki ni prosto dostopna v celotnem besedilu.

Rezultati: Številne rakave in predrakave spremembe se uspešno odkrije s pomočjo državnih presejalnih programov. Velik del bolezni/sprememb, odkritih v zgodnji fazi, je možno pozdraviti brez invazivnega onkološkega zdravljenja ter poznih posledic za zdravje.

Organizacija: Dobra organizacija presejalnih programov je bistvenega pomena za njihovo učinkovitost delovanja.

Družba: Ustrezna ozaveščenost družbe o pomenu skrbi za lastno zdravje je pomembna za zmanjševanje splošne obolevnosti v populaciji.

Originalnost: Ob predstavitvi vpliva presejalnih programov na zgodnje odkrivanje raka, bomo predstavili še pomembne ovire, ki omejuje njihovo polno učinkovitost pri delovanju.

Omejitve/nadaljnje raziskovanje: Raziskava je preučevala vpliv treh državnih programov na pojav rakavih bolezni. Za splošno oceno učinkovitosti in kakovosti programov priporočamo izvedbo poglobljene raziskave z vključenim vidikom zdravstvenih izvajalcev programa in z oceno zadovoljstva pacientov.

Ključne besede: preventiva raka, Slovenija, organizacija, smernice.

Robert Sotler je absolvent doktorskega študija na FOŠ. Po izobrazbi je diplomirani zdravstvenik, magister javnega zdravja in ima več kot 20 let delovne dobe na različnih področjih v zdravstvu. Trenutno je zaposlen na Univerzi Ljubljana, Zdravstveni fakulteti kot visokošolski učitelj. Habilitiran je v višjega predavatelja s področja zdravstvene nege.

The Impact of National Screening Programs on Early Detection of Precancer and Cancer

Robert Sotler

University of Ljubljana, Faculty of Health Sciences, Zdravstvena pot 5, 1000 Ljubljana
robert.sotler@zf.uni-lj.si

Abstract

Research question (RQ): Do national screening programs reduce cancer morbidity and mortality?

Purpose: The aim of the study was to conduct a systematic review of sources on three organized national screening programs and their impact on early detection and reduction of cancer.

Methods: In the study, we used a descriptive method to review the literature and credible Internet sources on cancer related to the implementation of national screening programs. We excluded all popular and unprofessional sources and literature that was not freely available throughout the text.

Results: Many cancerous and precancerous changes are successfully detected by national screening programs. Many diseases/changes detected at an early stage can be cured without invasive oncological treatment and late health consequences.

Organization: Good organization of screening programs is essential for their effective implementation.

Society: Adequate public awareness of the importance of taking care of one's health is important to reduce overall morbidity in the population.

Originality: We present not only the impact of screening programs on early cancer detection, but also important barriers that limit their full effectiveness in practice.

Limitations/further research: The study examined the impact of three national programs on cancer incidence. For an overall assessment of program effectiveness and quality, we recommend conducting an in-depth survey involving program health care providers and assessing patient satisfaction.

Keywords: cancer prevention, Slovenia, organization, guidelines.

Robert Sotler is a doctoral student at FOŠ. He holds a degree in Health care (RN), a master's degree in public health, and has more than 20 years of experience in various health care settings. He is currently a college lecturer at the College of Ljubljana, Faculty of Medicine. He has habilitated as a lecturer in the field of nursing.
