

SNS: Património de todos

Ponto de vista local – SETÚBAL

26 de Janeiro de 2013

Programa

- 14H30 – 14H45 – **Sessão de Abertura** – Prof^o Constantino Sakellarides – Presidente da Fundação
- 14H45 – 15H00 – **Cuidados de Saúde Primários** – Dra. Maria da Luz – ACES de Almada/Seixal
- 15H00 – 15H15 – **Doenças Cardio-Vasculares** – Dr. Luís Soares – Centro Hospitalar de Setúbal/Outão
- 15H15 – 15H30 – **Doenças Oncológicas** – Dr. Jorge Espírito Santo – Centro Hospitalar do Barreiro
- 15H30 – 15H45 – **Intervalo**
- 15H45 – 16H00 – **Saúde Mental** – Dr. Diogo Sennfelt – HGO Almada
- 16H00 – 16H15 – **Saúde da Mulher e da Criança** – Dra. Rosário Amaral – HGO Almada
- 16H15 – 16H30 – **Doenças Transmissíveis** – Dr. José Poças – Centro Hospitalar de Setúbal/Outão
- 16H30 – 17H30 – **Debate** – Moderador: Dr. Amaral Canelas – Ordem dos Médicos - Setúbal

Local da Sessão:

Instituto Politécnico de Setúbal
Escola Superior de Ciências Empresariais/Escola Superior de Saúde
Largo dos Defensores da República 1, 2910 Setúbal

Informação sobre o trajecto

"A2" em direcção a Setúbal
Passada a portagem, virar logo na 1.ª saída à dt.ª (placa: Mitrena – Zona Industrial)
Seguir sempre a indicação: Mitrena – Zona Industrial
Virar à direita na placa: Setúbal-Praias do Sado e Instituto Politécnico de Setúbal
Seguir as placas com a indicação do Instituto Politécnico
Já dentro do campus do Instituto, virar logo à dt.ª e dirigir-se para o edifício da Escola Superior de Ciências Empresariais

27 DE SETEMBRO

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Comunicações livres I
Moderação – Luís Marquês
Introdução: Princípios, valores e SNS - Rosalvo Almeida</p> <p>Acessibilidade e satisfação - Alexandrina Lobo
Bem gerir para bem viver - Ana Rente
Voluntariado em saúde - Mário Ávila
Participação dos cidadãos - Klára Dimitrovová
Gestão e Inovação - Francisco Silva
Visão e Inovação - Pedro Borrego
Intangíveis na saúde - Teresa Toldy</p> <p>Pausa</p> <p>Comunicações livres II
Moderação – Rui Monteiro
Introdução: Conhecimento e SNS - José Luís Biscaia</p> <p>USF – Equipa multiprofissional - Helena Franco
Profissões das tecnologias da saúde e o SNS - Graciano Paulo
Crise e profissionais do SNS - Luís Castelo Branco
Informação e centralidade do utente - José Carlos Nascimento
Reforma CSP: Sete desafios - Henrique Botelho
Debate (comunicações livres I e II)</p> <p>Sessão de abertura
António Arnaut, Manuela Silva, Manuel Lopes, José Aranda da Silva, Paulo Macedo (Ministro da Saúde)</p> <p>Almoço</p> <p>Contexto - Europa, Portugal e o SNS
Moderação – Paulo Pinheiro
Introdução - Constantino Sakellarides</p> <p>Aspirações – António Sampaio da Nôvoa
Direitos – Eduardo Paz Ferreira
Cidadania – Maria de Belém Roseira
Debate</p> <p>Pausa</p> <p>Financiamento – José Silva Lopes
Inovação – Manuel Sobrinho Simões
Expectativas – José Manuel Silva
Debate</p> |
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Intervenção musical da Associação Portuguesa de Música nos Hospitais

Centro Hospitalar de Setúbal E.P.E.
Hospital de São Bernardo
Hospital Ortopédico Sant'Iago do Outão

SESSÃO CLÍNICA

“Doença Aguda e Acessibilidade aos Cuidados de Saúde no contexto do SNS : O exemplo do CHS”

Palestrante:

José M. D. Poças

Moderadores:

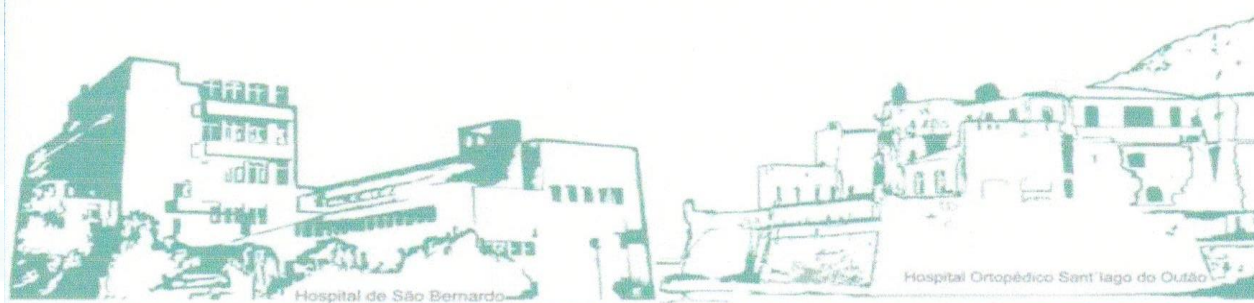
Professor Doutor Constantino Sakellarides (ENSP/FSNS)
Dr^a. Quitéria Rato (Diretora Clínica)

Comentadores:

Dr. António Gamito (Diretor de Departamento de Psiquiatria)
Dr^a. Ermelinda Pedrosa (Diretora do Serviço de Urgência Geral)
Dr. Luis Soares (Diretor do Serviço de Cardiologia)
Dr. Pinto Marques (Diretor do Serviço de Neurologia)

28 de Outubro 2013
entre as 12.30 e 14.00 horas

Sala de Sessões - HSB



I Congresso

Lisboa, 27-28 setembro 2013

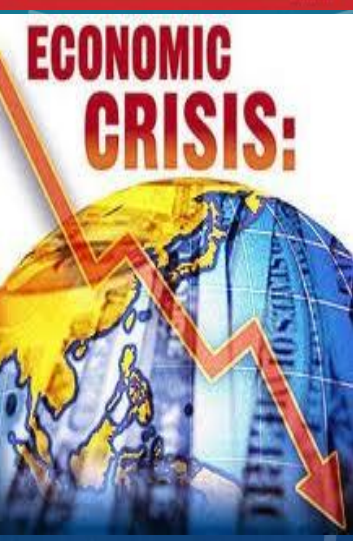
Programa

28 DE SETEMBRO

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Saúde dos Portugueses e o SNS
Moderação – Pedro Lopes Ferreira
Introdução – Mário Jorge Neves</p> <p>Doença aguda – José Poças
Doença prolongada – José Manuel Boavida
Saúde mental – Joaquim Fidalgo Freitas
Debate</p> <p>Pausa</p> <p>Saúde da criança – Maria do Céu Machado
Envelhecimento e saúde – Margarida Filipe
Pessoas – Isabel do Carmo
Comunidade – Alcindo Maciel Barbosa
Debate</p> <p>Almoço</p> <p>SNS, aspiração e património de todos - desafios do futuro
Moderação – Maria Augusta Sousa
Introdução – Adalberto Campos Fernandes</p> <p>Qualidade com proximidade – Vítor Ramos
Organizações de qualidade – Ana Escoval
Capacitação – Ricardo Baptista Leite
Debate</p> <p>Palavra aos Jovens
Moderação: Nicolau Santos
Francisca Soromenho (Direito), Francisco Mourão (Medicina), Gonçalo Martins (Enfermagem), Pedro Cortegaça (Farmácia), Tânia Soares (Psicologia)
Comentário: Maria da Luz Pereira</p> <p>Homenagem a: Carlos Monjardino e Albino Aroso
Encerramento - M. Guilhermina Pereira, Liliana Laranjo, António Capucho, C. Sakellarides</p> |
|---|---|

Comissão de honra jovem

André Machado – Presidente da AAUL; Carlota Dias – Presidente da AEFCL; Eduardo Matos – Presidente da AEFCL; Filipa Neto – Presidente da AAMD; Francisca Soromenho – Presidente da AAFD; Francisco Silva – GSC-Fórum Económico Mundial; Francisco Mourão – Presidente da ANEM; Gonçalo Martins – Presidente da AEESEL; Josimar Brito – Presidente da AEFCT-UNI; M. Guilhermina Pereira – Presidente da AEFML-UL; Miguel Cabral – Director Europeu IFMSA; Miguel Teixeira – Presidente da AEISEG; Pedro Cortegaça – Presidente da AEFUL; Pedro Sereno – Presidente da AEIST; Tânia Soares – Presidente da AEFPIE-UL.



“DOENÇAS TRANSMISSÍVEIS:
REALIDADES E DIFICULDADES”

JOSÉ POÇAS

MÉDICO INTERNISTA E INFECCIOLOGISTA

CHS HSB SETÚBAL

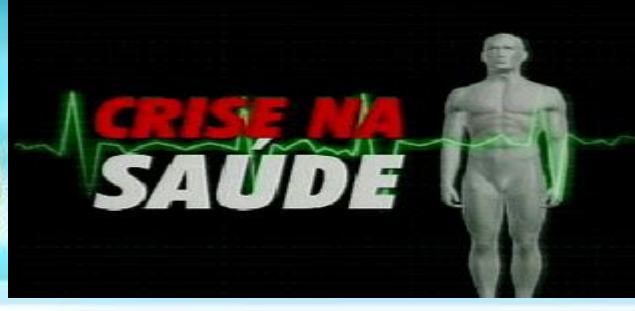


“ According to the World Economic Forum’s 2010 Global Risks report, NCDs pose a greater threat to global economic development than fiscal crisis, natural disasters, corruption or infectious diseases.





opinião



José M. D. Poças

Médico Especialista em Medicina Interna e Infeciologia
Chefe de Serviço e Diretor do Serviço de Doenças Infecciosas do
CHS HSB Setúbal



As implicações da crise económico-social no âmbito das doenças transmissíveis

Texto de uma palestra efetuada sobre o tema 'as implicações da crise económico-social: algumas considerações no âmbito das doenças transmissíveis' numa mesa redonda organizada pela Fundação para a Saúde – SNS, em 26 de Janeiro de 2013, em Setúbal, naquela que foi a sua 1ª reunião distrital nacional.

RESEARCH Open Access

Does investment in the health sector promote or inhibit economic growth?

Aaron Reeves^{1*}, Sanjay Basu^{2,3}, Martin McKee³, Christopher Meissner⁴ and David Stuckler^{1,3}

Abstract

Background: Is existing provision of health services in Europe affordable during the recession or could cuts damage economic growth? This debate centres on whether government spending has positive or negative effects on economic growth. In this study, we evaluate the economic effects of alternative types of government spending by estimating “fiscal multipliers” (the return on investment for each \$1 dollar of government spending).

Methods: Using cross-national fixed effects models covering 25 EU countries from 1995 to 2010, we quantified fiscal multipliers both before and during the recession that began in 2008.

Results: We found that the multiplier for total government spending was 1.61 (95% CI: 1.37 to 1.86), but there was marked heterogeneity across types of spending. The fiscal multipliers ranged from -9.8 for defence (95% CI: -16.7 to -3.0) to 4.3 for health (95% CI: 2.5 to 6.1). These differences appear to be explained by varying degrees of absorption of government spending into the domestic economy. Defence was linked to significantly greater trade deficits ($\beta = -7.58$, $p=0.017$), whereas health and education had no effect on trade deficits ($p_{education}=0.62$; $p_{health}=0.33$).

Conclusion: Our findings indicate that government spending on health may have short-term effects that make recovery more likely.

Keywords: Health spending, Government spending, Economic growth

Table 1 Types of government spending	
Types of government spending	
Health	Government outlays on health include expenditures on services provided to individual persons and services provided on a collective basis; Medical products, appliances, and equipment; Outpatient, hospital, and public health services
Education	Pre-primary, primary, secondary, post-secondary, non-tertiary, tertiary education Provision of education not definable by level; Subsidiary services to education
Culture	Recreational, sporting, cultural, broadcasting, publishing, religious and other community services; R&D recreation, culture, and religion
Housing and community	Housing and community development; Water supply and street lighting
General public services	Executive and legislative organs, financial and fiscal affairs, external affairs, Public debt transactions; General and public services; Foreign economic aid Police, fire, and prison services; Law courts; R&D public order and safety
Defence	Military and civil defence; foreign aid defence; R&D Defence
Environment	Waste and waste water management; Pollution abatement. Protection of biodiversity and landscape
Social protection	Sickness and disability, old age, survivors, family and children, unemployment, housing, and social exclusion
Economic affairs	General economic, commercial, and labour affairs; agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting, fuel and energy, mining, manufacturing, construction, transport, communication and other industries.

Source: EuroStat 2013 edition.

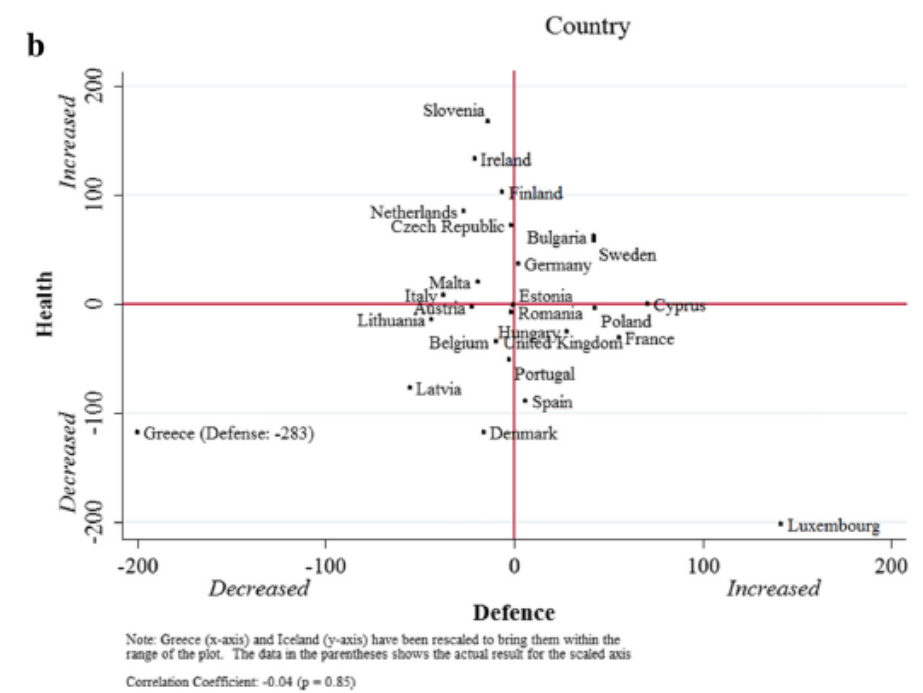
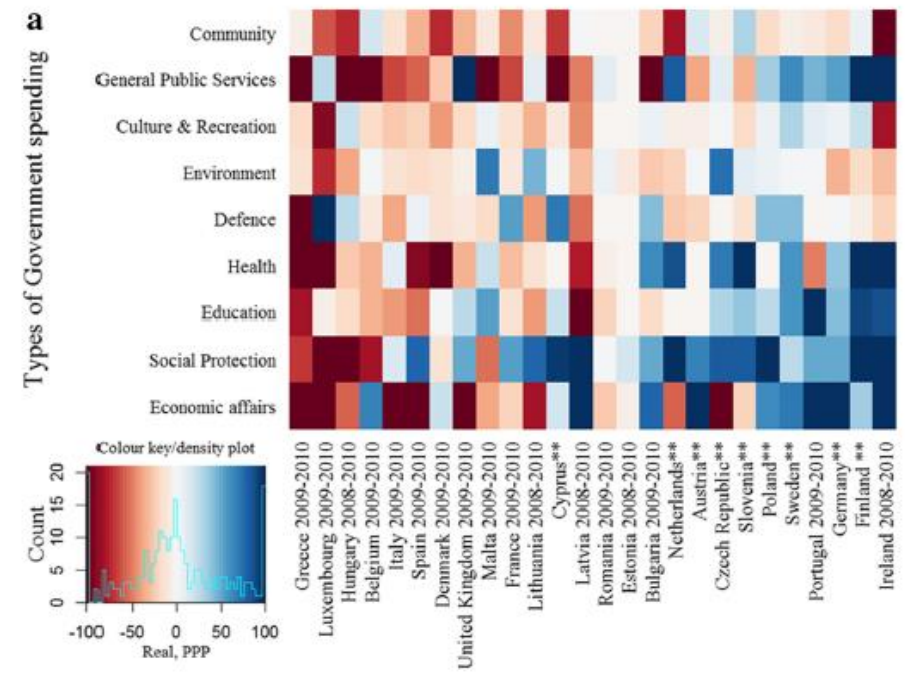


Figure 3 Budgetary patterns and effects. Panel a. Heat map of budget changes in Europe. Panel b. Association of health with defence spending.

Table 3 Recessionary (1995–2010) and pre-recession fiscal multipliers (1995–2007), by type of government spending

Covariates	Increase in GDP (PPP, per capita, real)		
	Estimated multiplier 1995-2010	Recession interaction	Estimated recession multiplier
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Total Government Spending	1.28 (0.78 to 1.77)	-0.15 (-0.084 to -0.21)	1.13 (0.66 to 1.61)
Defence	-5.69 (-15.77 to 4.39)	-1.71 (-6.16 to 2.74)	-7.40 (-18.12 to 3.32)
Community	-2.29 (-4.84 to 0.25)	-5.99 (-1.34 to -10.64)	-8.29 (-13.45 to -3.12)
Economic Affairs	0.45 (-0.35 to 1.24)	-1.17 (-1.99 to -0.35)	-0.72 (-1.09 to -0.35)
General Public Services	1.57 (-0.26 to 3.40)	-0.45 (-1.17 to 0.28)	1.12 (-0.75 to 3.00)
Social Protection	3.04 (2.05 to 4.03)	-0.33 (-0.56 to -0.11)	2.71 (1.81 to 3.60)
Health	4.92 (2.92 to 6.93)	-1.31 (-1.68 to -0.94)	3.61 (1.60 to 5.62)
Culture & Recreation	14.12 (2.16 to 26.26)	-2.38 (-0.67 to -4.10)	11.83 (-0.92 to 24.58)
Education	9.37 (4.40 to 14.34)	-1.44 (-2.08 to -0.80)	7.92 (3.19 to 12.66)
Environment	9.49 (-5.03 to 24.00)	-6.30 (-8.93 to -3.68)	3.18 (-10.60 to 16.97)

Notes: Numbers in parentheses are 95% confidence intervals. GDP and all forms of government spending are adjusted for inflation and purchasing power parity. Robust standard errors in parentheses clustered by country to reflect non-independence of sampling Columns 1–2 report coefficients from equation 2. Column 3 reports the linear combination of columns 1 and 2. All models control for between-country variation.

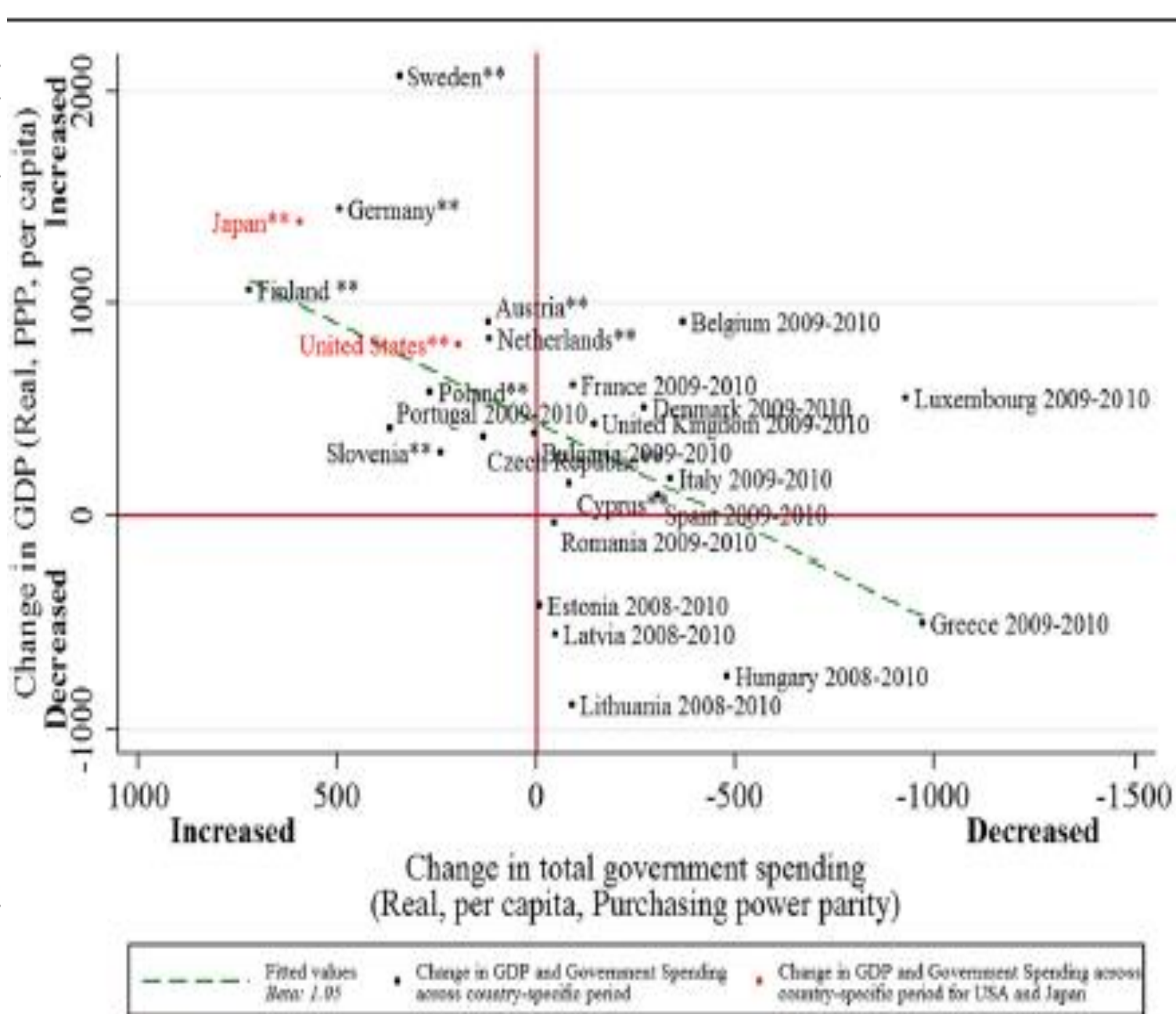


Figure 4 Recessionary fiscal multiplier, 2008–2010.

O peso do Estado na economia e a sua relação com o PIB *per capita*

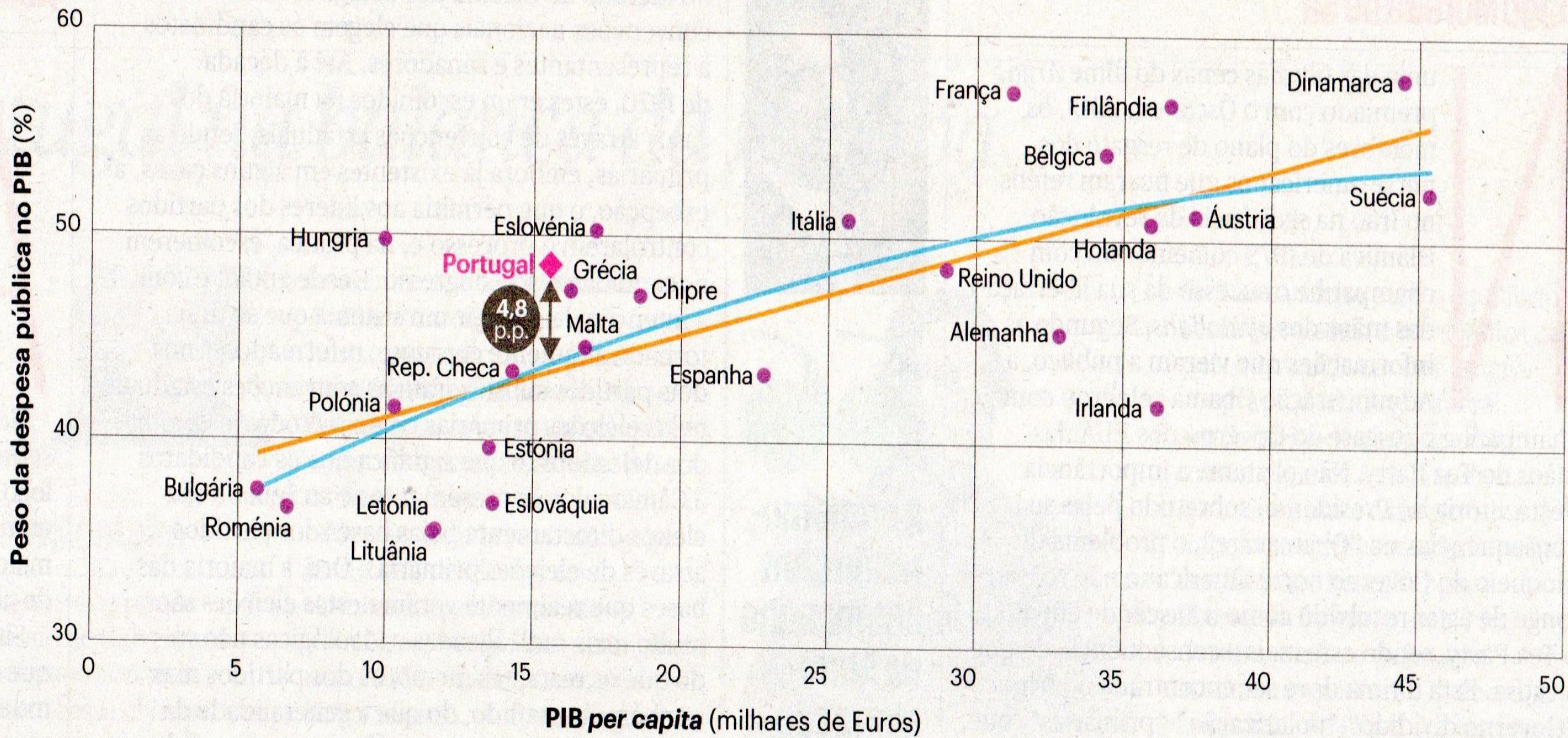
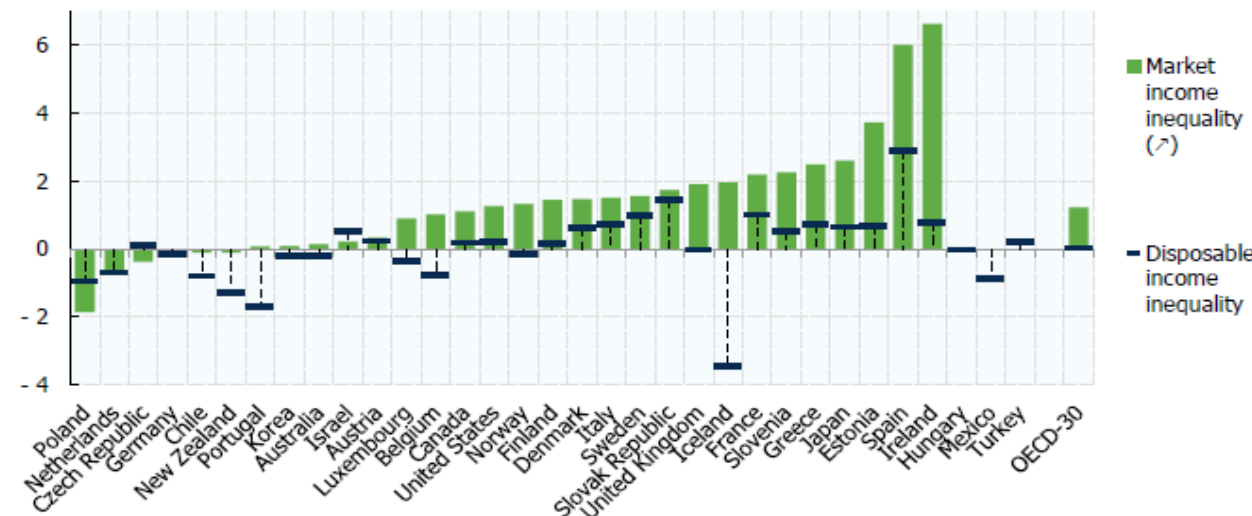


Figure 1. Percentage point changes in the Gini coefficient of household market and disposable incomes in OECD countries between 2007–2010.



Source: OECD (2013), 'Crisis squeezes income and puts pressure on inequality and poverty'

Note: The Gini coefficient is a measure of the income distribution of a country, where 0 represents complete equality and 1 represents complete inequality.



TECHNICAL REPORT

Health inequalities, the financial crisis, and infectious disease in Europe

Figure 3. Social determinants, vulnerabilities and health inequalities

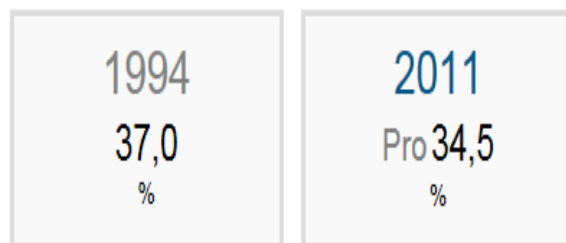


Gini index in Portugal

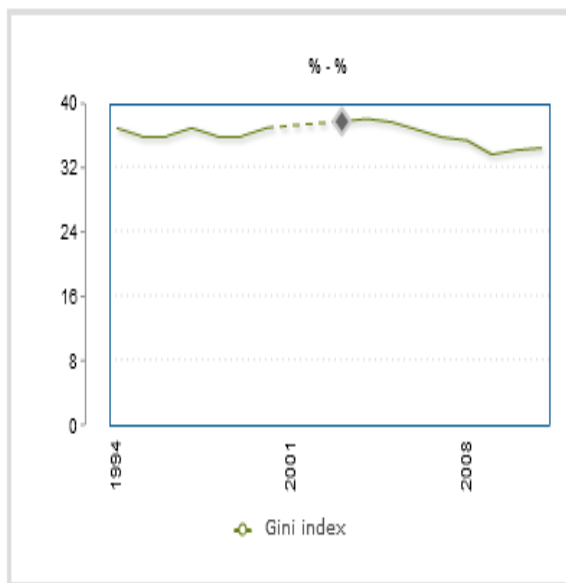
Measures the inequality of income distribution

Index (number) - %

Years	Gini index
1994	37,0
2000	37,0
2001	⊥x
2002	x
2003	⊥37,8
2004	38,1
2005	37,7
2006	36,8
2007	35,8
2008	35,4
2009	33,7
2010	34,2
2011	Pro 34,5



Gini index



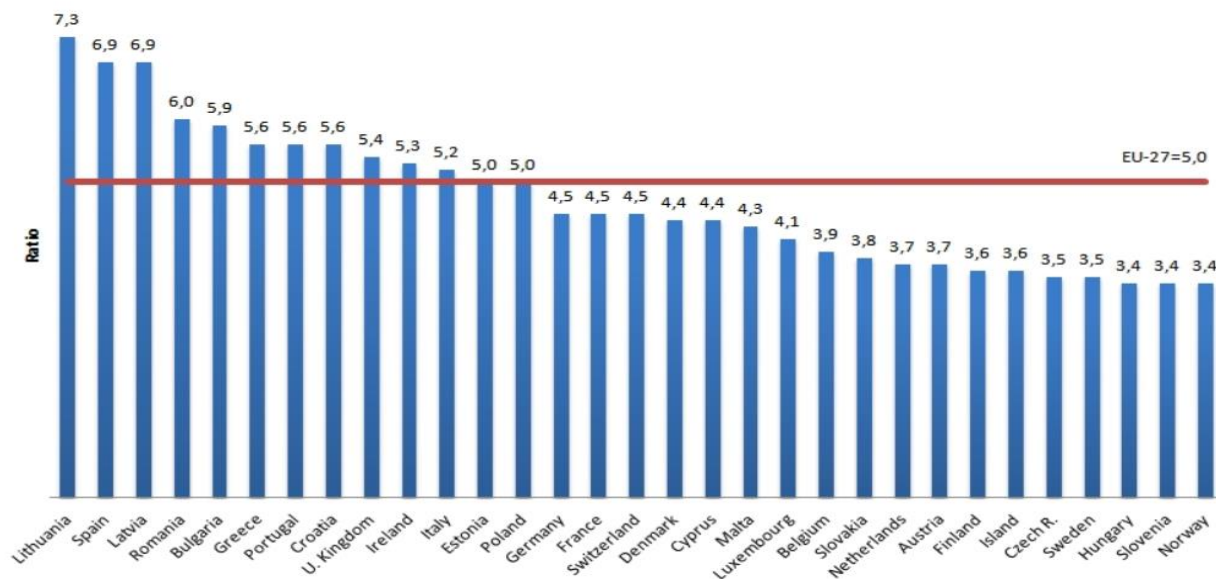
Sources/Entities: Eurostat (until 2000); INE (from 2001), PORDATA

[Click the chart to see in detail](#)

Sources/Entities: Eurostat (until 2000); INE (from 2001), PORDATA

Last updated: 2013-07-15

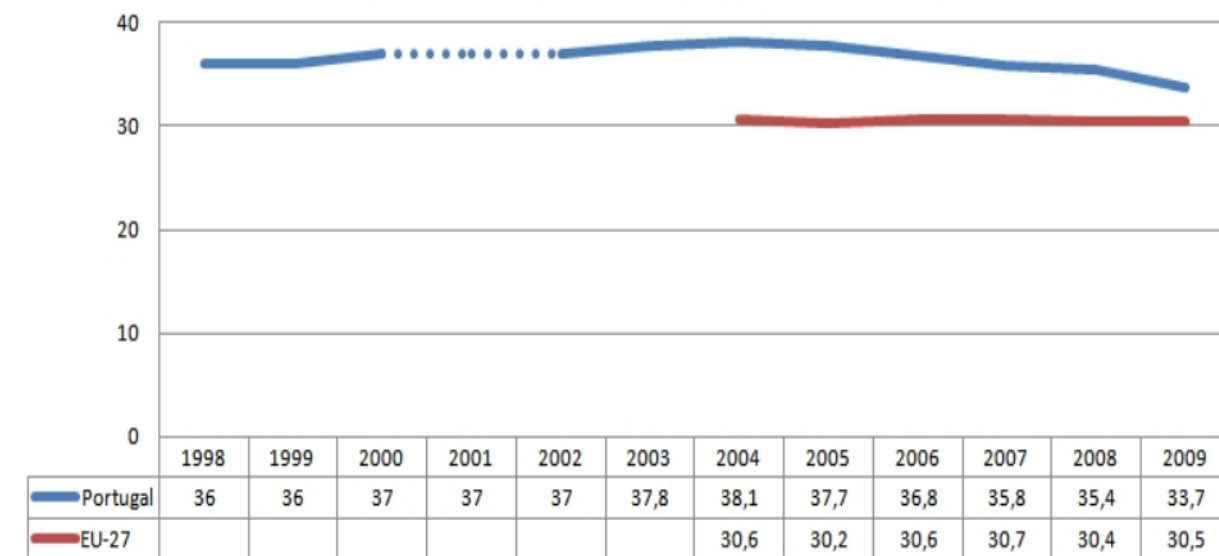
Figure 1. S80/S20 income quintile share ratio in the EU-27 countries, Croatia, Iceland, Norway and Switzerland (2009)



Source: Statistics on Income and Living Conditions, EU-SILC 2010 (Eurostat).

OBSERVATORY OF INEQUALITIES

Figure 3. Gini index evolution in Portugal and EU-27 (1999-2009)



Source: Statistics on Income and Living Conditions, EU-SILC 2010 (Eurostat).

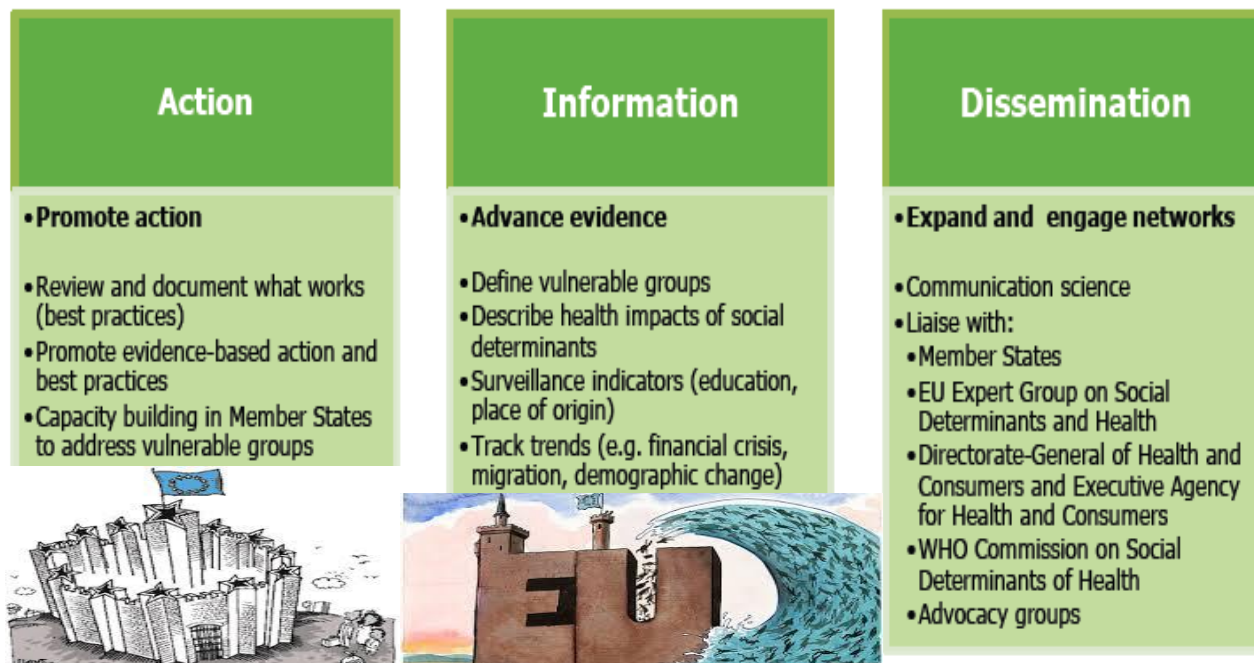
Note: Portugal 2001, 2002; EU-27 1999 to 2003: data not available. Portugal 2003: break in series. EU-27 2004, 2005: Eurostat estimate.

OBSERVATORY OF INEQUALITIES

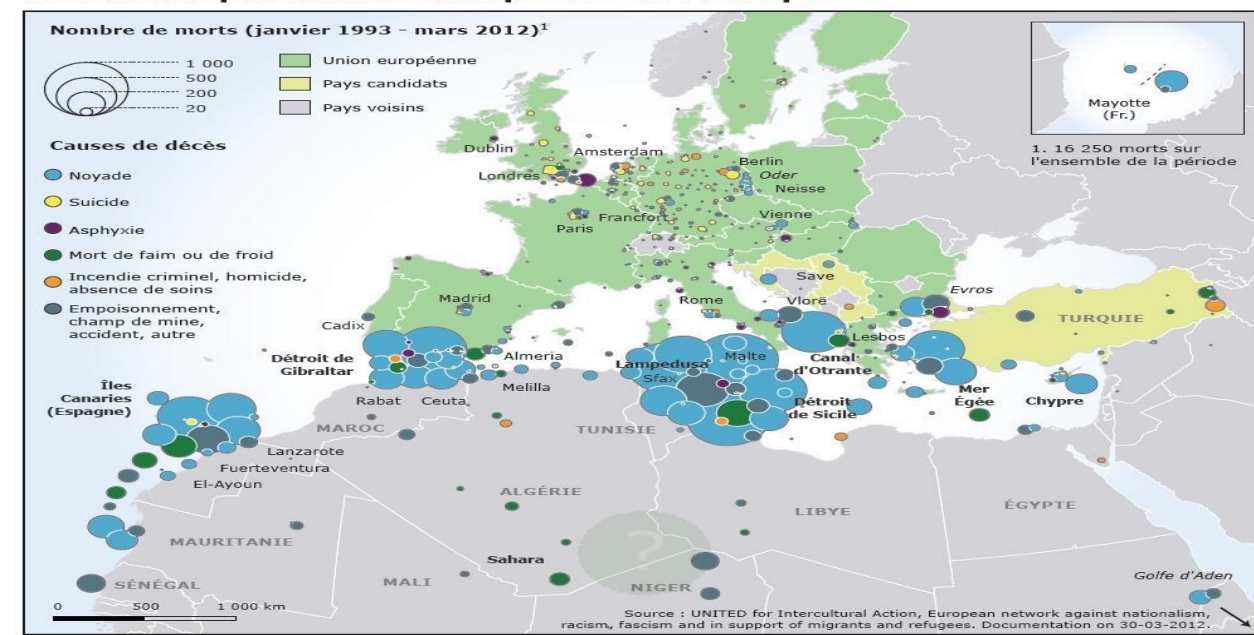
Table 1. Selected examples of infectious diseases impacted by social determinants in Europe, 1999–2010 (adapted from Semenza JC 2010)

Infection	Health endpoint	Social determinants and site of study	Ref
Campylobacter	Intestinal disease	Pakistani community at greater risk of infection than White community in England.	[22]
Clostridium botulinum	Progressive bulbar palsy, diplopia, dysarthria, and a positive electromyography (EMG) test	Injecting heroin drug users at risk, Dublin, Ireland.	[23]
Common childhood pathogens	Infectious/parasitic diseases	High infection rates found in children in a lower socioeconomic area in Romania (Moldova)	[24]
Cytomegalovirus (CMV)	infectious mononucleosis, with fever, and mild hepatitis; congenital abnormalities	Low socioeconomic status and social environment risk factor for CMV seroprevalence and congenital CMV infection in Helsinki, Finland.	[25]
Bacillus anthracis	Inflammation or abscesses related to sites of heroin injection; death	Outbreak among (predominantly) people who inject drugs in Scotland	[26]
Drug-related infections and co-infections	Number of major health consequences	Marginalised (Roma or homeless) people who inject drugs suffer risks from injecting and sexual behavior risks, as well as from poor hygienic living and injecting conditions in Budapest, Hungary	[27]
Flaviviridae (Arbovirus) transmitted by ticks	Tick-borne encephalitis (TBE)	Socio-economic factors influence transmission of TBE in Central and Eastern European countries.	[28]
Herpes simplex virus type 1 (HSV1) and 2 (HSV2)	Significant morbidity, and HSV2 is considered a risk factor for HIV transmission	HSV1 seroprevalence increase with age among people of Turkish and Moroccan origin, men who have sex with men, and individuals with low educational level in Amsterdam, Netherlands.	[29]
Neisseria meningitidis (meningococcus)	Meningococcal disease	Parental smoking and unfavorable socioeconomic circumstances among children in the Czech Republic.	[30]
Rubella	Terminations and congenital rubella syndrome (CRS)	Low socioeconomic status associated with low rubella seropositivity in Dogankent Health Center, in Turkey.	[31]
Hepatitis A	Acute infectious disease of the liver	Outbreak in Lomnička, a village in the eastern part of Slovakia among the Roma population associated with low socio-economic conditions.	[32]
Hepatitis B	Malignant and non-malignant liver disease	Immigrant women in Greece significant higher prevalence.	[33]
Influenza	Vaccine coverage	Lower vaccine uptake in socio-economically deprived populations in Britain.	[34]
Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA)	Postoperative infection	Patients from the most deprived areas at higher infection risk than those from the least deprived areas in England.	[35]
Neisseria meningitidis	Meningitis	Association with area deprivation of socio-economic environment in England.	[36]
Sexually transmitted diseases (STI)	STI	High-risk sexual behavior among immigrant groups in Amsterdam.	[37]
Toxoplasmosis	Encephalitis and congenital malformations	Migrants in Northern Italy not correctly monitored for toxoplasmosis during pregnancy, which precludes timely application of preventive measures.	[38]
Puumala virus (PUUV)	Nephropathia epidemica, a mild form of hemorrhagic fever with renal syndrome (HFRS)	PUUV infection risk higher among low-income populations in remote forest areas, where level of urbanization is low in Belgium.	[39]

Figure 6. The AID framework for addressing health inequalities and infectious disease in Europe.



Des morts par milliers aux portes de l'Europe



© Migreurop (2012) *Atlas des migrants en Europe. Géographie critique des politiques migratoires*, Paris, Armand Colin, 144 p. Carte réalisée par Nicolas Lambert

LES LIEUX DE PASSAGE CLANDESTINS

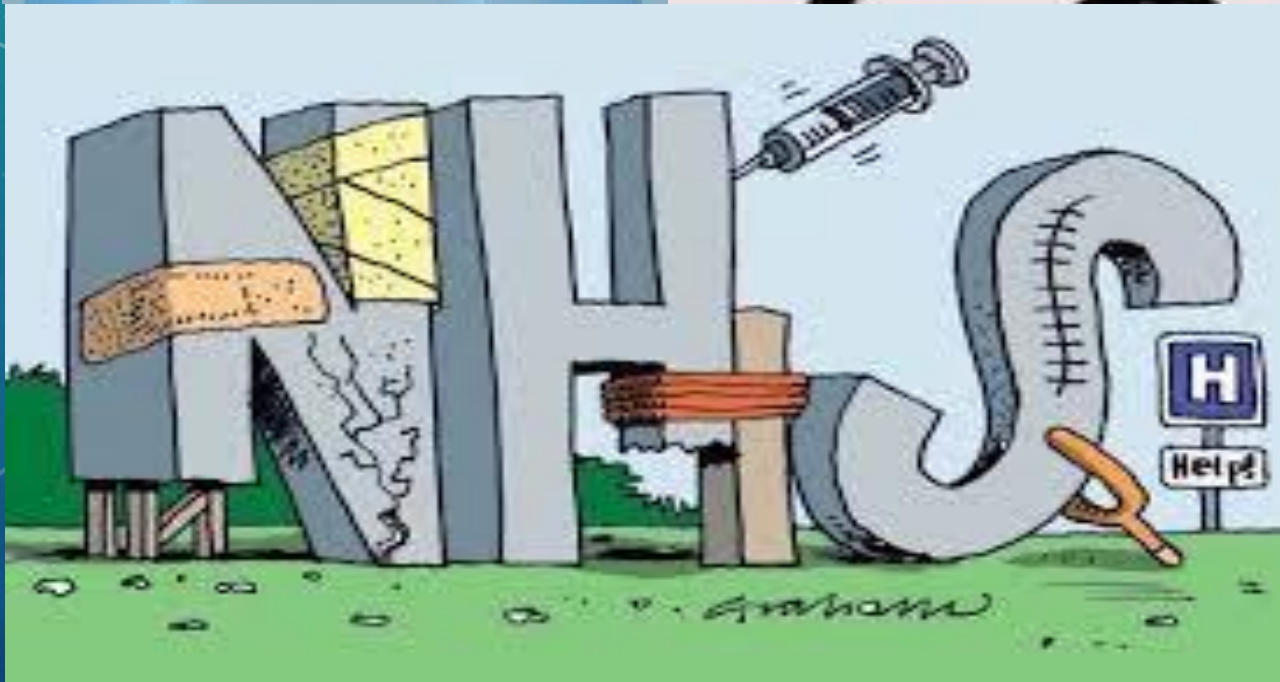


- Espace Schengen
- Pays hors Union européenne associés à l'espace Schengen
- Pays membres de l'UE n'appartenant pas à l'espace Schengen
- Principales « portes d'entrée » de l'immigration clandestine
- Principales voies d'accès à l'Europe
- Nouveaux itinéraires de contournement
- Zone de fixation des litiges
- Migrations à l'intérieur de l'espace Schengen

http://news.bbcimg.co.uk/media/images/70289000/jpg/_70289409_70289408.jpg

Sources : Libération, mars 2001, Courrier International, décembre 2003.





“DOENÇA AGUDA”

JOSÉ M. D. POÇAS

INTERNISTA E INFECIOLOGISTA

EX. MÉDICO RESIDENTE EM UCI, CHEFE DE EQUIPA E DIRETOR DE SU

CHS HSB *EPE* SETÚBAL



RELATÓRIO DE PRIMAVERA 2013
OBSERVATÓRIO PORTUGUÊS DOS SISTEMAS DE SAÚDE

duas faces da saúde



OPSS



FUNDAÇÃO
PARA A
SAÚDE

SERVIÇO NACIONAL DE SAÚDE

SUMÁRIO DA APRESENTAÇÃO

1)- Introdução

2)- Aspectos Organizacionais

3)- Alguns Exemplos Práticos para Refletir

a- Casos Clínicos

b- Geografia e Acessibilidade

c- AVC

d- EAM

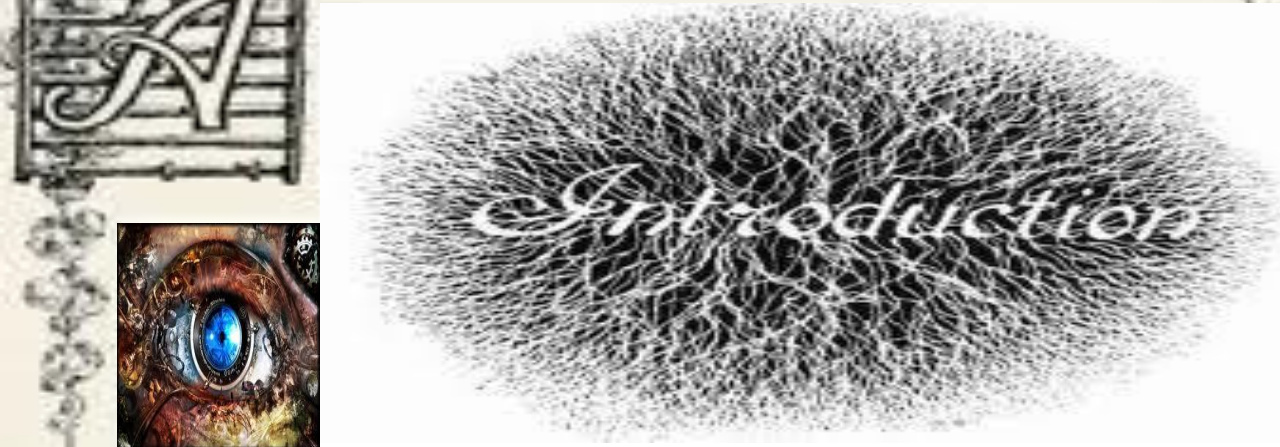
e- Saúde Mental

4)- Conclusões

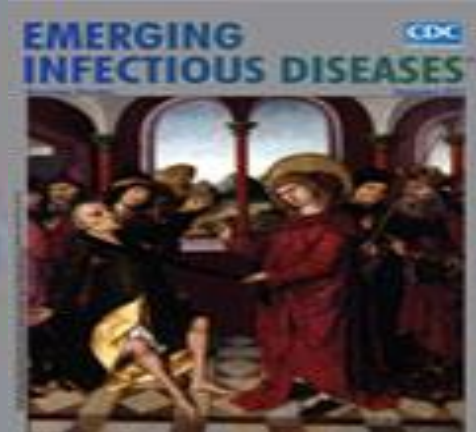




1)- INTRODUÇÃO



EMERGING
INFECTIOUS DISEASES



PERSPECTIVE

The New Global Health

Kevin M. De Cock, Patricia M. Simone, Veronica Davison, and Laurence Slutsker

“... AS DISPARIDADES ATUAIS NO DOMÍNIO DA PRESTAÇÃO DE CUIDADOS DE SAÚDE SÃO TÃO NOTÓRIAS ENTRE OS DIVERSOS PAÍSES, COMO NO SEU PRÓPRIO SEIO... DE TAL MODO QUE, O GRANDE LEMA ATUAL É O DE QUE NENHUM PAÍS POR SI SÓ É AUTOSSUFICIENTE PARA OS ASSEGURAR DE FORMA GENERALIZADA E ADEQUADA ...”

(SIC.)





Contents lists available at SciVerse ScienceDirect

Health Policy

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/healthpol

Health care performance comparison using a disease-based approach: The EuroHOPE project

Unto Häkkinen^{a,*,1}, Tor Iversen^{b,1}, Mikko Peltola^{a,1}, Timo T. Seppälä^{a,1}, Antti Malmivaara^{a,1}, Éva Belicza^{c,1}, Giovanni Fattore^{d,1}, Dino Numerato^{d,1}, Richard Heijink^{e,1}, Emma Medin^{f,1}, Clas Rehnberg^{f,1}

^a National Institute for Health and Welfare, Centre for Health and Social Economics (CHESS), Helsinki, Finland

^b The University of Oslo, The Department of Health Management and Health Economics, Oslo, Norway

^c Semmelweis University, Budapest, Hungary

^d Bocconi University, Department of Policy Analysis and Public Management, CERGAS – Centre for Research in Healthcare Management, Milano, Italy

^e National Institute for Public Health and the Environment, Centre for Prevention and Health Services Research, Bilthoven, The Netherlands

^f Medical Management Centre, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden

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Cost

ABSTRACT

This article describes the methodological challenges associated with disease-based international comparison of health system performance and how they have been addressed in the EuroHOPE (European Health Care Outcomes, Performance and Efficiency) project. The project uses linkable patient-level data available from national sources of Finland, Hungary, Italy, The Netherlands, Norway, Scotland and Sweden. The data allow measuring the outcome and the use of resources in uniformly-defined patient groups using standardized risk adjustment procedures in the participating countries. The project concentrates on five important disease groups: acute myocardial infarction (AMI), ischemic stroke, hip fracture, breast cancer and very low birth weight and preterm infants (VLBWI). The essentials of data gathering, the definition of the episode of care, the developed indicators concerning baseline statistics, treatment process, cost and outcomes are described. The preliminary results indicate that the disease-based approach is attractive for international performance analyses, because it produces various measures not only at country level but also at regional and hospital level across countries. The possibility of linking hospital discharge register to other databases and the availability of comprehensive register data will determine whether the approach can be expanded to other diseases and countries.

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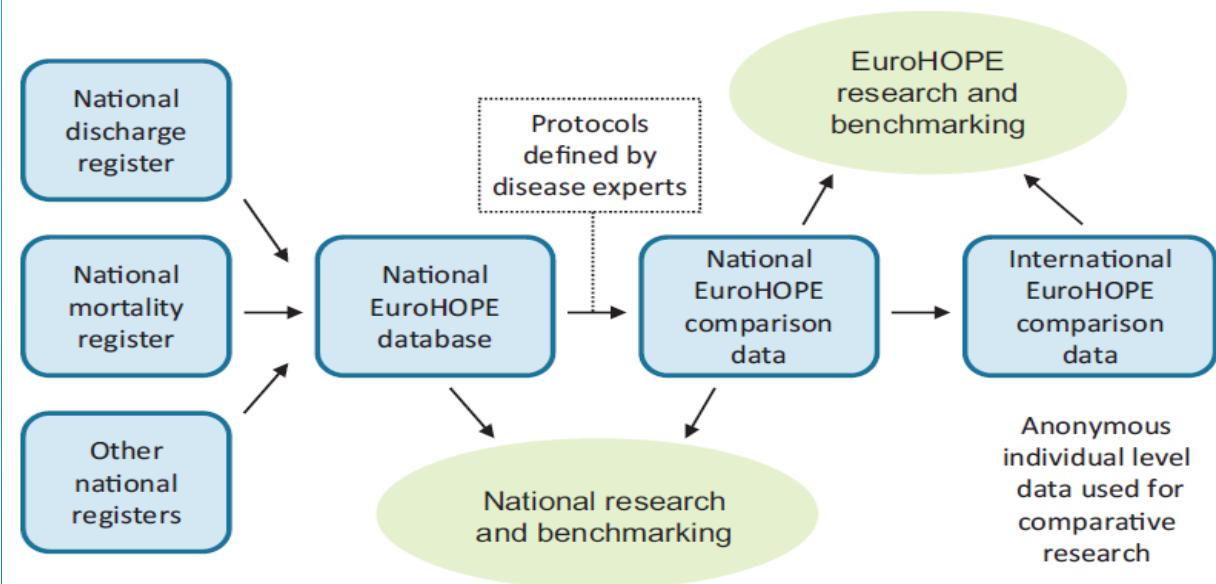


Fig. 1. EuroHOPE databases.

U. Häkkinen et al. / Health Policy xxx (2013) xxx–xxx

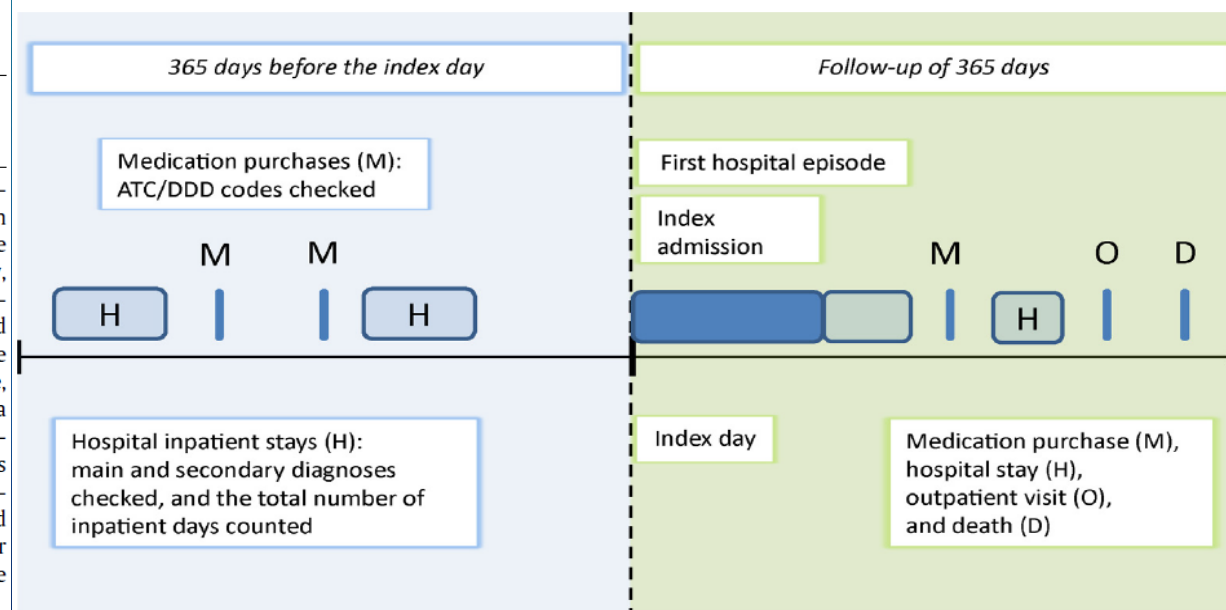


Fig. 2. Diagram of data utilization in EuroHOPE.



MINISTÉRIO DA SAÚDE

Gabinete do Secretário de Estado Adjunto do Ministro da Saúde

Despacho n.º 9635/2013

No âmbito do Programa do XIX Governo Constitucional, o Estado assume o dever de informar os cidadãos acerca dos serviços que prestam cuidados de saúde com qualidade e segurança, incluindo a prestação pública de contas, bem como a divulgação de informação simples, objetiva e descodificada.

Atualmente, verifica-se uma grande dispersão das estatísticas oficiais que, no âmbito do Ministério da Saúde, são produzidas pelos serviços integrados na administração direta do Estado, organismos integrados na administração indireta do Estado, órgãos consultivos, outras estruturas e por entidades integradas no sector empresarial do Estado.

São, assim, centralizados na Direção-Geral da Saúde, entidade que deve garantir a produção e divulgação de informação adequada no quadro do sistema estatístico nacional, designadamente estatísticas de saúde, os dados a divulgar.

Assim, nos termos do disposto nos artigos 4º, 5º e 7º do Decreto-Lei n.º 124/2011, de 29 de dezembro, determino:

1 — A divulgação de informação estatística na área da saúde de carácter regional ou local, referente às Administrações Regionais de Saúde, I. P., aos estabelecimentos hospitalares, independentemente da sua designação, aos Agrupamentos de Centros de Saúde (ACES), e às Unidades Locais de Saúde, só pode ser efetuada após comunicação à Direção-Geral da Saúde (DGS) e uma vez obtida a autorização do Diretor-Geral, devendo ser sempre divulgada através do Portal da Estatística da Saúde, independentemente de poder ser divulgada em Portais dos organismos e serviços.

2 — A divulgação de informação estatística na área da saúde pelos demais serviços e organismos do Ministério da Saúde, incluindo administração direta do Estado, organismos integrados na administração indireta do Estado, órgãos consultivos ou outras estruturas e por entidades integradas no sector empresarial do Estado, sempre que seja considerada de interesse para divulgação pública generalizada, tem de ser feita também no Portal da Estatística da Saúde, independentemente de poder ser divulgada em Portais dos organismos e serviços.

3 — Os serviços e organismos referidos nos números anteriores devem enviar a informação estatística na área da saúde ao Diretório de Informação em Saúde da Direção de Serviços de Informação e Análise da DGS ou através do endereço electrónico dis@dgs.pt.

15 de julho de 2013. — O Secretário de Estado Adjunto do Ministro da Saúde, *Fernando Serra Leal da Costa*.

207121077

DOENÇA AGUDA

Dados estatísticos a obter:

I)- Perfil Comum dos Dados a serem fornecidos p/ CS e Hospital individualmente

- a- Período de tempo (10 anos, se possível; se não, da presente década 2010-2012)
- b- Distribuição mensal
- c- Distribuição p/ sexo
- d- Distribuição etária: 0-1 anos/ 1-18 anos/ 18-60 anos / 60-80 anos / > 80 anos
- c- Distribuição Geográfica p/ ARS
- d- Caracterização Social
 - 1- Reformado
 - 2- RSI
 - 3- Desempregado
 - 4- Emigrante

II)- Dos Cuidados de Saúde Primários

- a- nº Total de Consultas
- b- nº Total de Consultas não agendadas
- c- Se possível
 - 1. Tempos médios de espera
 - 2. Motivo Principal da Consulta não Agendada
 - 3. % de Isentos de Taxas Moderadoras

III)- Dados dos Hospitais Públicos (Serviço de Urgência)

- a- Movimento Assistencial de Adultos (Geral e Maternidade)
- b- Triagem Alert (Branco; Azuis; Verdes; Laranjas; Vermelhos)
- c- Tempos de espera
- d- Lotação dos SOs
- e- Nº de Reclamações
- f- % de Isentos de Taxas Moderadoras
- g- Gastos c/ Exames Auxiliares de Diagnóstico
- h- Gastos c/ Transportes Inter-Hospitalares
- i- Caracterização Nosológica
 - 1. Mortalidade nas 1ªs 24H
 - 2. Nº de Intoxicações
 - 3. Nº de Tentativas de Suicídio
 - 4. Nº de Acidentados (c/ Mortalidade e % e Grau de Incapacidade)
- j- Hospitais c/ Equipa Fixa
 - 1. Equipas c/ Médicos fornecidos p/ Empresas de Recursos Humanos
 - 2. Equipas c/ Médicos do próprio Hospital/Centro Hospitalar
 - 3. Equipas Mistas

Disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) for 291 diseases and injuries in 21 regions, 1990–2010: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2010

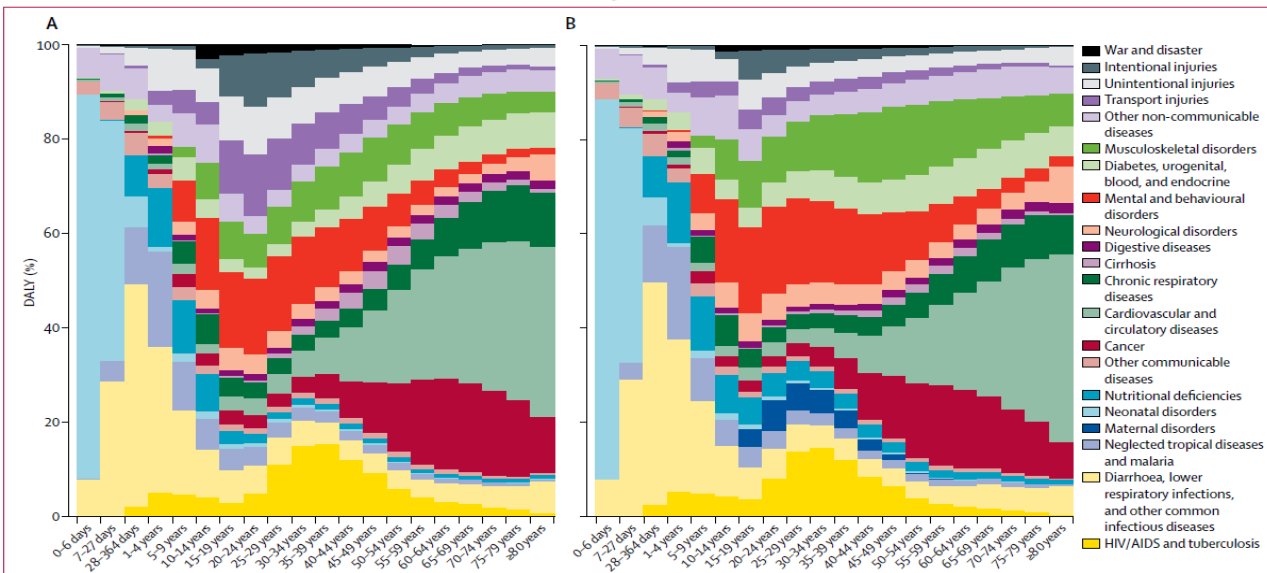


Figure 2: Percentage of global disability-adjusted life years by age, sex, and cause in 2010. Distribution of DALYs for male individuals (A) and female individuals (B). DALY=disability-adjusted life years. An interactive version of this figure is available online at <http://healthmetricsandevaluation.org/gbd/visualizations/regional>.

Global and regional mortality from 235 causes of death for 20 age groups in 1990 and 2010: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2010

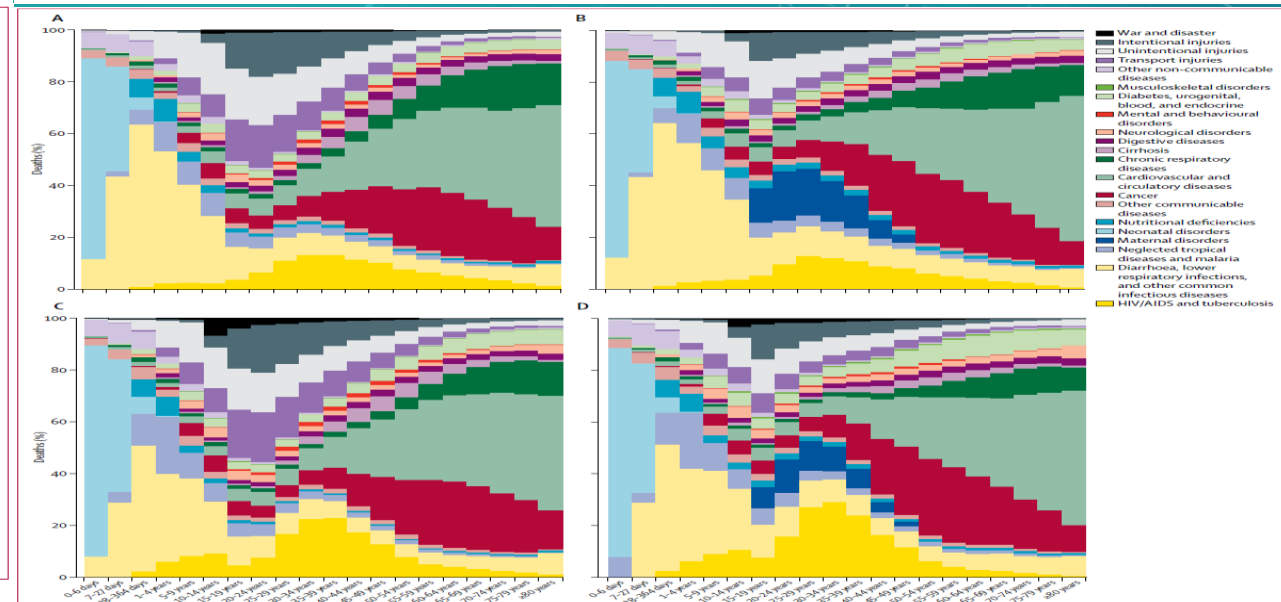


Figure 1: Percentage of global deaths for female and male individuals in 1990 and 2010 by cause and age. (A) Male individuals, 1990. (B) Female individuals, 1990. (C) Male individuals, 2010. (D) Female individuals, 2010. An interactive version of this figure is available online at <http://healthmetricsandevaluation.org/gbd/visualizations/regional>.

	All causes	Communicable, maternal, neonatal, and nutritional disorders	Non-communicable diseases	Injuries
1990 DALYs (thousands)	2 502 601	1 181 610	1 075 297	245 694
DALYs expected with 2010 population, 1990 population age structure, 1990 DALY rates (thousands)	3 444 678	1 744 235	1 374 650	325 793
DALYs expected with 2010 population, 2010 population age structure, 1990 DALY rates (thousands)	3 386 762	1 481 435	1 579 654	325 673
2010 DALYs (thousands)	2 490 385	868 024	1 343 696	278 665
Percentage change from 1990 due to population growth	37.6%	47.6%	27.8%	32.6%
Percentage change from 1990 due to population ageing	-2.3%	-22.2%	19.1%	0.0%
Percentage change from 1990 due to change in DALY rates	-35.8%	-51.9%	-21.9%	-19.1%
Percentage change from 1990 to 2010	-0.5%	-26.5%	25.0%	13.4%

DALY=disability-adjusted life years.

Table 2: Decomposition analysis of the change of global disability-adjusted life years (thousands) by level 1 causes from 1990 to 2010 into total population growth, population ageing, and changes in age-specific, sex-specific, and cause-specific disability-adjusted-life-year rates

	All causes	Communicable, maternal, neonatal, and nutritional disorders	Non-communicable diseases	Injuries
1990 deaths (thousands)	46 511	15 859	26 560	4 092
Deaths expected with 2010 population, 1990 population age structure, 1990 death rates (thousands)	61 307	23 295	32 647	5 365
Deaths expected with 2010 population, 2010 population age structure, 1990 death rates (thousands)	70 316	21 513	43 062	5 741
2010 deaths (thousands)	52 770	13 156	34 540	5 073
Percentage change from 1990 due to population growth	31.8%	46.9%	22.9%	31.1%
Percentage change from 1990 due to population ageing	19.4%	-11.2%	39.2%	9.2%
Percentage change from 1990 due to change in death rates	-37.7%	-52.7%	-32.1%	-16.3%
Percentage change from 1990 to 2010	13.5%	-17.0%	30.0%	24.0%

Table 1: Decomposition analysis of the change of global death numbers (thousands) by level 1 causes from 1990 to 2010 into total population growth, population ageing, and changes in age-specific, sex-specific, and cause-specific death rates

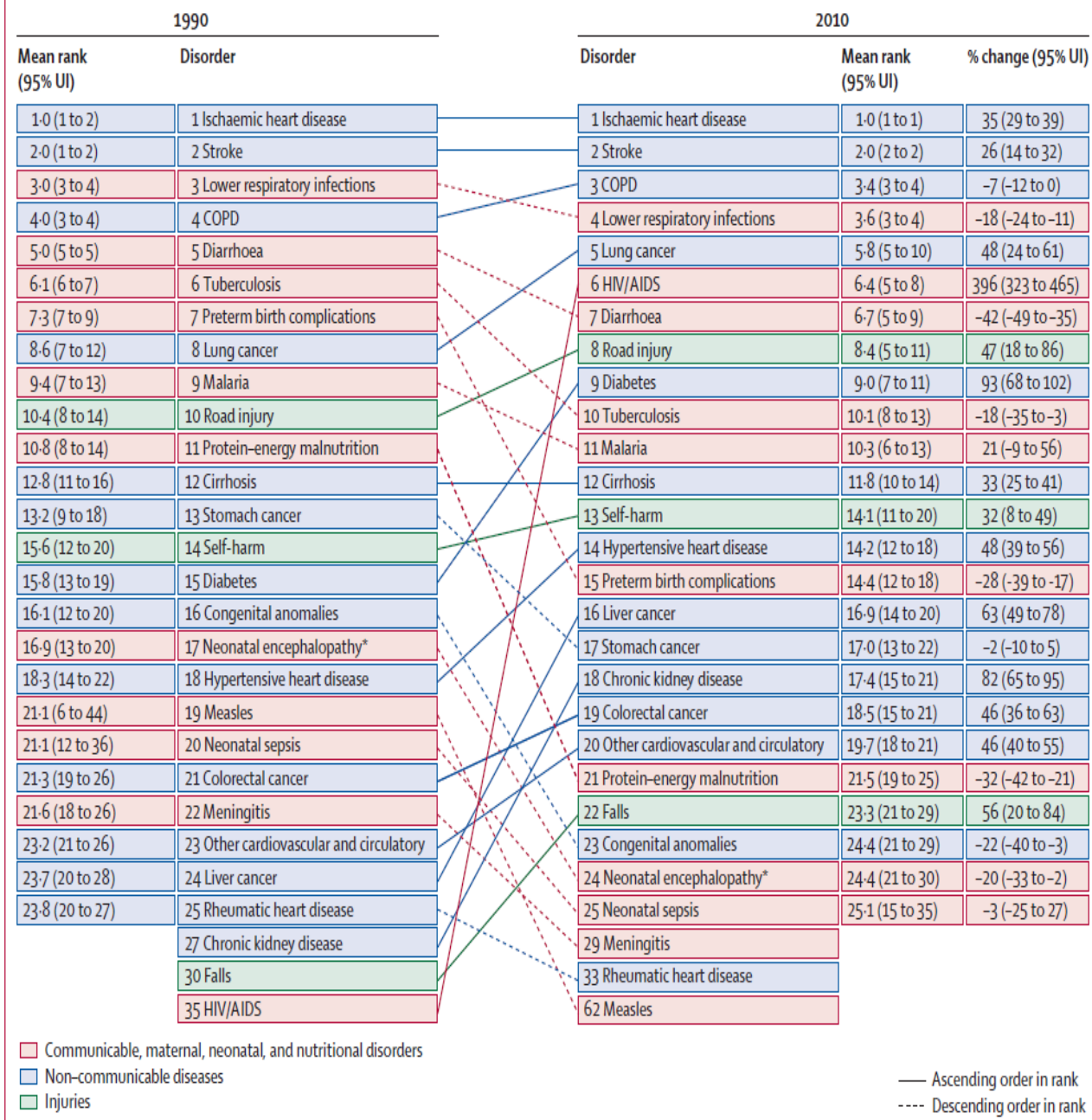


Figure 4: Global death ranks with 95% UIs for the top 25 causes in 1990 and 2010, and the percentage change with 95% UIs between 1990 and 2010. UI=uncertainty interval. COPD=chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. *Includes birth asphyxia/trauma. An interactive version of this figure is available online at <http://healthmetricsandevaluation.org/gbd/visualizations/regional>.

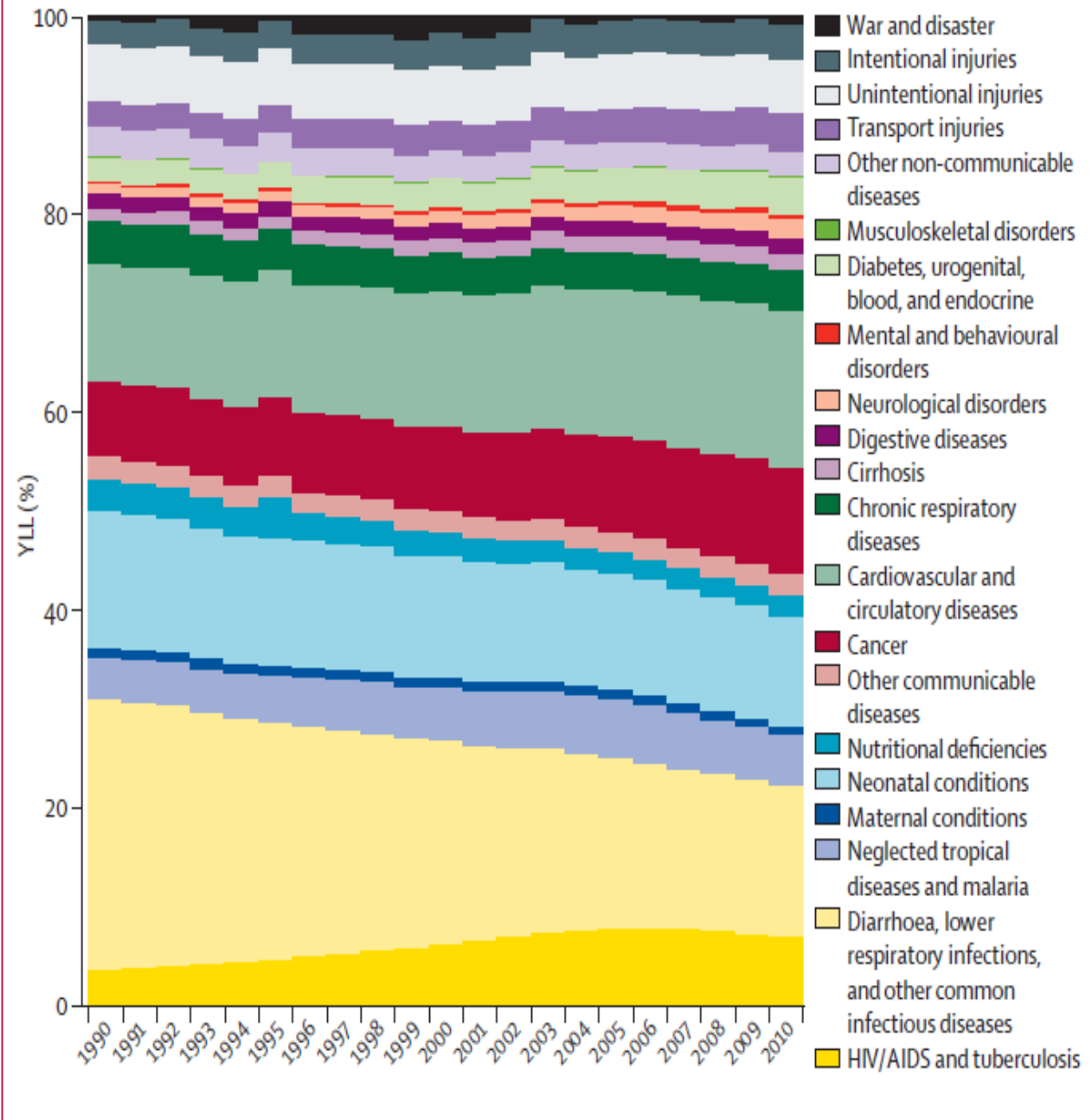


Figure 5: Percentage of global years of life lost (YLLs) from 1990 to 2010 for all ages and both sexes combined by cause and year

Projections of Global Mortality and Burden of Disease from 2002 to 2030

Colin D. Mathers*, Dejan Loncar

Evidence and Information for Policy Cluster, World Health Organization, Geneva, Switzerland

Funding: Financial support for this project was provided by the World Health Organization (WHO) Department of Chronic Diseases and Health Promotion and the WHO Commission on Intellectual Property Rights, Innovation and Public Health. The funders had no role in study design, data collection and analysis, decision to publish, or preparation of the manuscript.

Competing Interests: The authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

Academic Editor: Jon Samet, Johns Hopkins School of Public Health, United States of America

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Abbreviations: ART, antiretroviral therapy; COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; CRA, Comparative Risk Assessment; DALY, disability-adjusted life year; DOTS, directly observed therapy, short-course; GBD, Global Burden of Disease; GDP, gross domestic product; ICD, International Classification of Diseases; S/I, smoking impact ratio; UNAIDS, Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS; YLD, years lived with disability; YLL, years of life lost due to mortality

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ABSTRACT

Background

Global and regional projections of mortality and burden of disease by cause for the years 2000, 2010, and 2030 were published by Murray and Lopez in 1996 as part of the Global Burden of Disease project. These projections, which are based on 1990 data, continue to be widely quoted, although they are substantially outdated; in particular, they substantially underestimated the spread of HIV/AIDS. To address the widespread demand for information on likely future trends in global health, and thereby to support international health policy and priority setting, we have prepared new projections of mortality and burden of disease to 2030 starting from World Health Organization estimates of mortality and burden of disease for 2002. This paper describes the methods, assumptions, input data, and results.

Methods and Findings

Relatively simple models were used to project future health trends under three scenarios—baseline, optimistic, and pessimistic—based largely on projections of economic and social development, and using the historically observed relationships of these with cause-specific mortality rates. Data inputs have been updated to take account of the greater availability of death registration data and the latest available projections for HIV/AIDS, income, human capital, tobacco smoking, body mass index, and other inputs. In all three scenarios there is a dramatic shift in the distribution of deaths from younger to older ages and from communicable, maternal, perinatal, and nutritional causes to noncommunicable disease causes. The risk of death for children younger than 5 y is projected to fall by nearly 50% in the baseline scenario between 2002 and 2030. The proportion of deaths due to noncommunicable disease is projected to rise from 59% in 2002 to 69% in 2030. Global HIV/AIDS deaths are projected to rise from 2.8 million in 2002 to 6.5 million in 2030 under the baseline scenario, which assumes coverage with antiretroviral drugs reaches 80% by 2012. Under the optimistic scenario, which also assumes increased prevention activity, HIV/AIDS deaths are projected to drop to 3.7 million in 2030. Total tobacco-attributable deaths are projected to rise from 5.4 million in 2005 to 6.4 million in 2015 and 8.3 million in 2030 under our baseline scenario. Tobacco is projected to kill 50% more people in 2015 than HIV/AIDS, and to be responsible for 10% of all deaths globally. The three leading causes of burden of disease in 2030 are projected to include HIV/AIDS, unipolar depressive disorders, and ischaemic heart disease in the baseline and pessimistic scenarios. Road traffic accidents are the fourth leading cause in the baseline scenario, and the third leading cause ahead of ischaemic heart disease in the optimistic scenario. Under the baseline scenario, HIV/AIDS becomes the leading cause of burden of disease in middle- and low-income countries by 2015.

Conclusions

These projections represent a set of three visions of the future for population health, based on certain explicit assumptions. Despite the wide uncertainty ranges around future projections, they enable us to appreciate better the implications for health and health policy of currently observed trends, and the likely impact of fairly certain future trends, such as the ageing of the population, the continued spread of HIV/AIDS in many regions, and the continuation of the epidemiological transition in developing countries. The results depend strongly on the assumption that future mortality trends in poor countries will have a relationship to economic and social development similar to those that have occurred in the higher-income countries.

The Editors' Summary of this article follows the references.

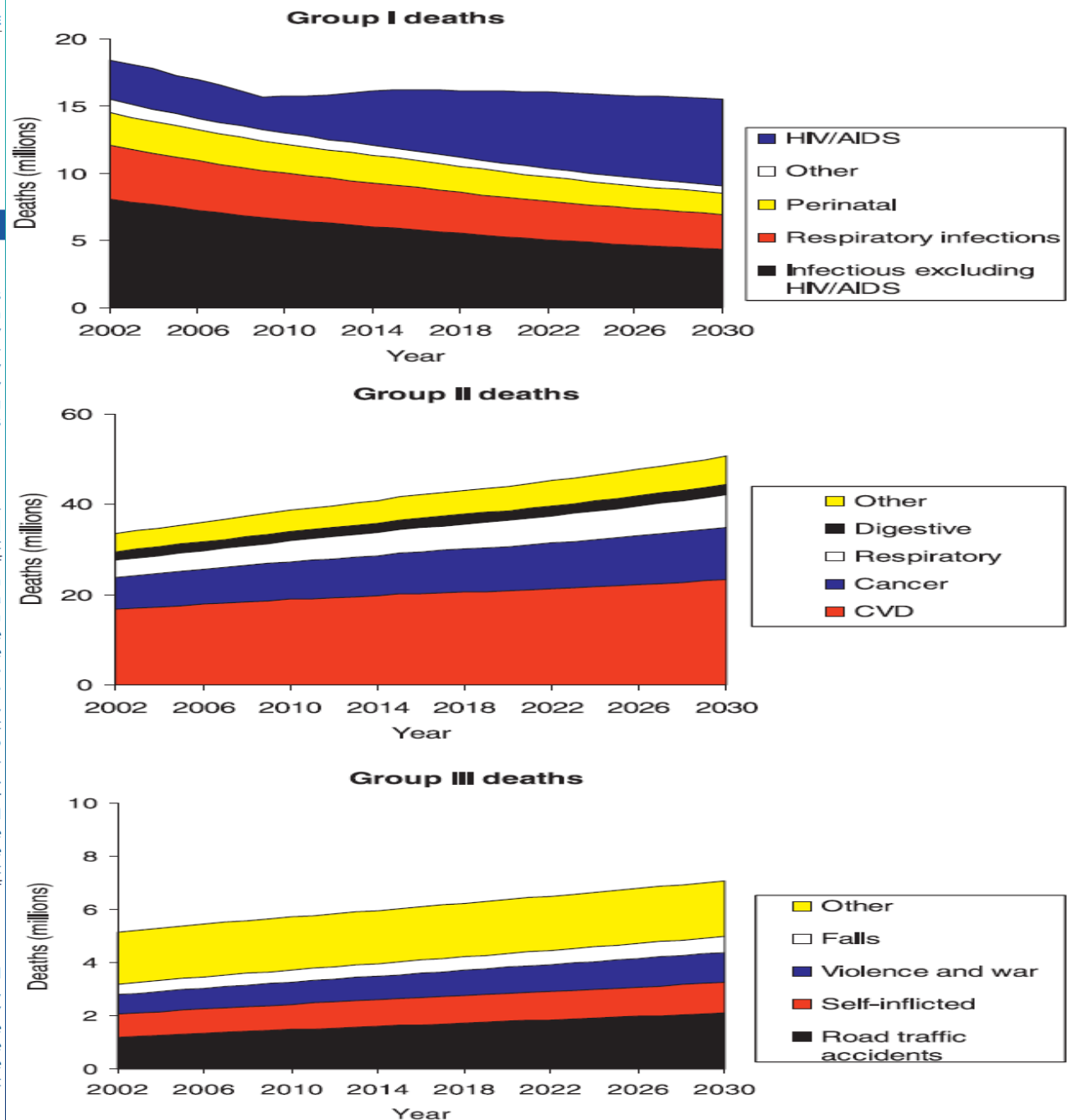


Figure 3. Baseline Projections of Deaths from Group I, Group II, and Group III Causes, World, 2002–2030
 doi: 10.1371/journal.pmed.0030442.g003

Table 2. Changes in Rankings for 15 Leading Causes of Death, 2002 and 2030 (Baseline Scenario)

Category	Disease or Injury	2002 Rank	2030 Ranks	Change in Rank
Within top 15	Ischaemic heart disease	1	1	0
	Cerebrovascular disease	2	2	0
	Lower respiratory infections	3	5	-2
	HIV/AIDS	4	3	+1
	COPD	5	4	+1
	Perinatal conditions	6	9	-3
	Diarrhoeal diseases	7	16	-9
	Tuberculosis	8	23	-15
	Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers	9	6	+3
	Road traffic accidents	10	8	+2
	Diabetes mellitus	11	7	+4
	Malaria	12	22	-10
	Hypertensive heart disease	13	11	+2
	Self-inflicted injuries	14	12	+2
	Stomach cancer	15	10	+5
Outside top 15	Nephritis and nephrosis	17	13	+4
	Colon and rectum cancers	18	15	+3
	Liver cancers	19	14	+5

doi: 10.1371/journal.pmed.0030442.t002

Table 5. Changes in Rankings for 15 Leading Causes of DALYs, 2002 and 2030 (Baseline Scenario)

Category	Disease or Injury	2002 Rank	2030 Ranks	Change in Rank
Within top 15	Perinatal conditions	1	5	-4
	Lower respiratory infections	2	8	-6
	HIV/AIDS	3	1	+2
	Unipolar depressive disorders	4	2	+2
	Diarrhoeal diseases	5	12	-7
	Ischaemic heart disease	6	3	+3
	Cerebrovascular disease	7	6	+1
	Road traffic accidents	8	4	+4
	Malaria	9	15	-6
	Tuberculosis	10	25	-15
	COPD	11	7	+4
	Congenital anomalies	12	20	-8
	Hearing loss, adult onset	13	9	+4
	Cataracts	14	10	+4
	Violence	15	13	+2
Outside top 15	Self-inflicted injuries	17	14	+3
	Diabetes mellitus	20	11	+9

doi: 10.1371/journal.pmed.0030442.t005

Tabela 2.7 – Índice de envelhecimento e índice de dependência total, por NUTS II

	Índice de envelhecimento				Índice de dependência total (%)		
	1991	2000	2010	Variação 2000/2010	1991	2000	2010
Continente	73,5	104,6	122,9	17,50%	49,5	47,7	50,2
Norte	54,8	79,9	107	33,42%	49,6	45,9	45,4
Centro	92,4	129,9	152,9	17,71%	54,4	52,5	52,8

**ENTIDADE REGULADORA
DA SAÚDE**



⁶O cálculo do índice dependência total tem em consideração o índice de dependência dos jovens e o índice de dependência dos idosos relativamente à população com a idade compreendida entre os 15 e 64 anos. De acordo com o INE, a fórmula apresentada do cálculo do referido índice é a seguinte: Índice de Dependência Total = ((Índice Dependência Jovens + Índice Dependência Idosos) / População dos 15-64 anos)*100.

18 DE ABRIL DE 2012





2)- ASPETOS

ORGANIZACIONAIS





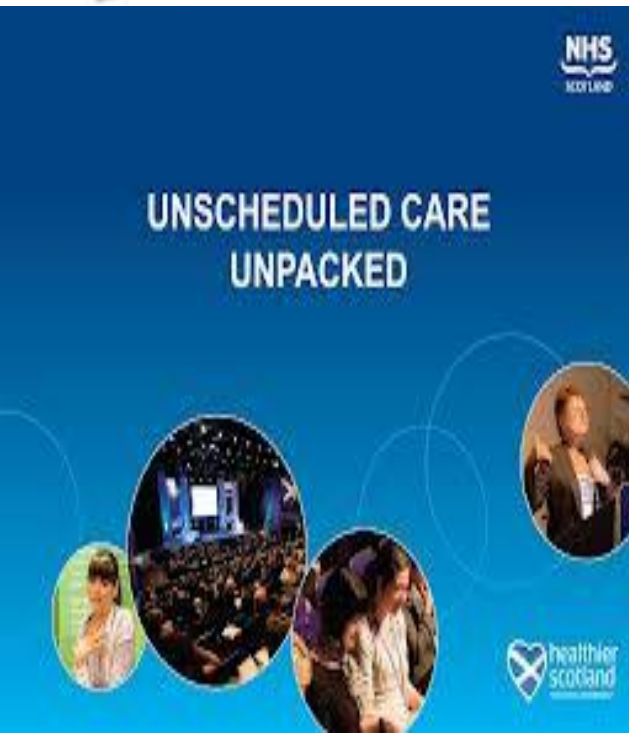
Enhancing Systems to Improve the Management of Acute, Unscheduled Care

Sabina A. Braithwaite, MD, MPH, Jesse M. Pines, MD, MBA, MSCE, Brent R. Asplin, MD, MPH, and Stephen K. Epstein, MD, MPP

Abstract

For acutely ill patients, health care services are available in many different settings, including hospital-based emergency departments (EDs), retail clinics, federally qualified health centers, and outpatient clinics. Certain conditions are the sole domain of particular settings: stabilization of critically ill patients can typically only be provided in EDs. By contrast, many conditions that do not require hospital resources, such as advanced radiography, admission, and same-day consultation can often be managed in clinic settings. Because clinics are generally not open nights, and often not on weekends or holidays, the ED remains the only option for face-to-face medical care during these times. For patients who can be managed in either setting, there are many open research questions about which is the best setting, because these venues differ in terms of access, costs of care, and potentially, quality. Consideration of these patients must be risk-adjusted, as patients may self-select a venue for care based upon perceived acuity. We present a research agenda for acute, unscheduled care in the United States developed in conjunction with an Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality-funded conference hosted by the American College of Emergency Physicians in October 2009, titled "Improving the Quality and Efficiency of Emergency Care Across the Continuum: A Systems Approach." Given the possible increase in ED utilization over the next several years as more people become insured, understanding differences in cost, quality, and access for conditions that may be treated in EDs or clinic settings will be vital in guiding national health policy.

ACADEMIC EMERGENCY MEDICINE 2011; 18:e39-e44 © 2011 by the Society for Academic Emergency Medicine



ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Disparities in Potentially Avoidable Emergency Department (ED) Care

ED Visits for Ambulatory Care Sensitive Conditions

Pamela Jo Johnson, MPH, PhD,*†‡ Neha Ghildayal, BSB,*‡ Andrew C. Ward, PhD, MPH, PhD,‡
Bjorn C. Westgard, MD, MA,§|| Lori L. Boland, MPH,¶ and Jon S. Hokanson, MD, FACEP#





Cuidados de Saúde Primários Portugal
Agora, mais do que nunca

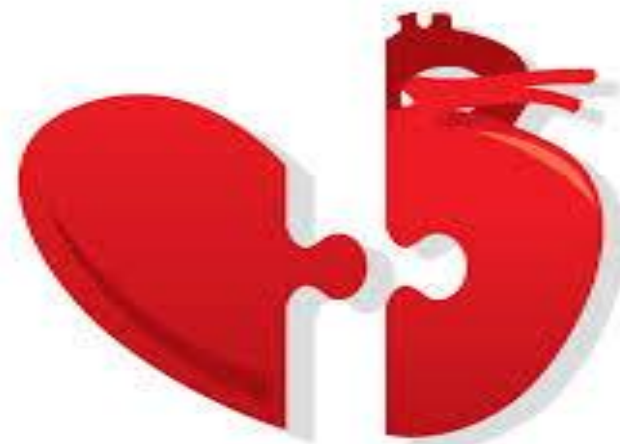
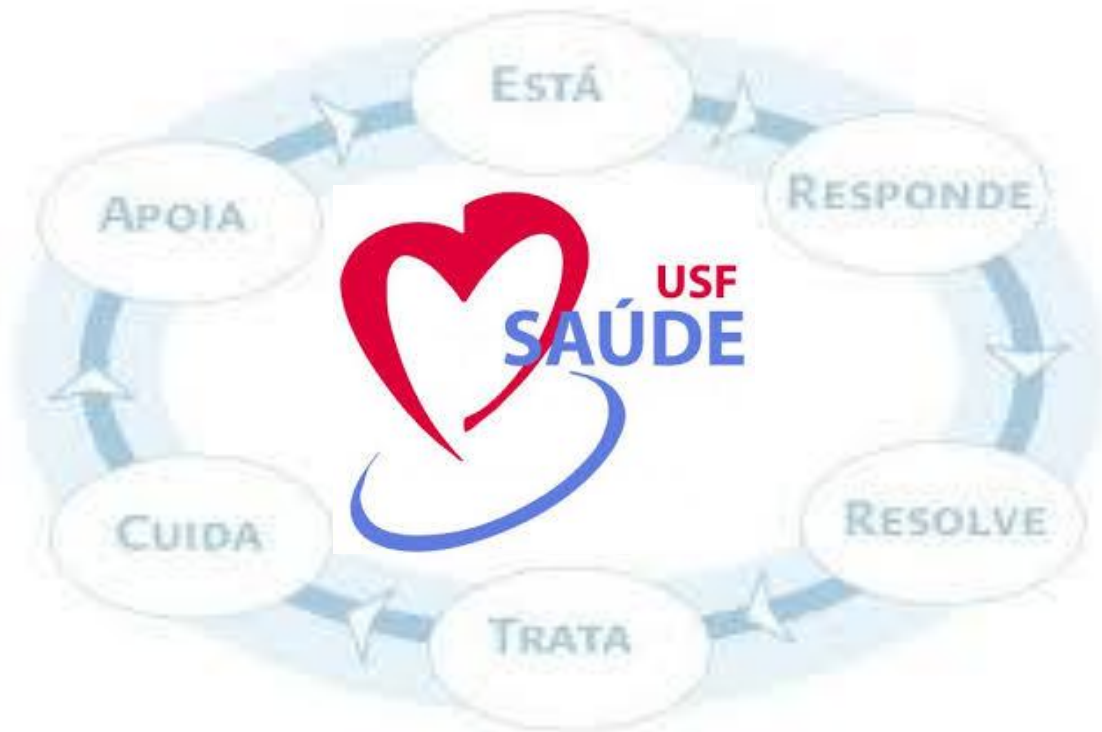


MINISTÉRIO DA SAÚDE



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O número que o liga à saúde.



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Conselhos práticos e
prevenção
e saiba o que acontece
na sua USF



USF
Saúde Mais



USF



PERSPECTIVE

EMA

Inadequate acute hospital beds and the limits of primary care and prevention

Paul Cunningham¹ and Jeremy Sammut²

¹Emergency Department, Ryde Hospital, Eastwood, New South Wales, Australia, and ²The Centre for Independent Studies, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia

Abstract

Metropolitan Australia is suffering from a serious shortage of acute hospital beds. Simplistic comparisons with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development bed numbers are misleading because of the hybrid Australian public/private hospital system. The unavailability of most private beds for acute emergency cases and urban/rural bed imbalances have not been adequately considered. There is a lack of advocacy for acute bed availability. This attitude permeates government, health professions and the health bureaucracy. Planners, politicians, analysts and the media have adopted false hopes of reducing acute demand by prevention and primary care strategies, vital as these services are to a balanced healthcare system. This paper directly challenges the ideology that says Australia depends too heavily on hospital-based healthcare. Rebuilding the bed base requires recognition of the need for an adequate acute hospital service and strong advocacy for bed-based care in the medical and nursing professionals who should be driving policy. The forces opposing bed-based care are strong and solutions might include legislative definition of bed numbers and availability.

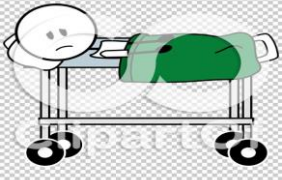
Key words:

acute care, acute hospital bed number, prevention, primary care.



Bed management

Review of national findings



Encerramentos
vão avançar!



O quê!
Paulo Macedo,
está de saída?!...



dreamstime.com



matagón.



STUDY PROTOCOL

Open Access

Understanding Hospital Admissions Close to the End of Life (ACE) Study

Zoë Slote Morris^{1*}, Miranda Fyfe², Natalie Momen¹, Sarah Hoare¹ and Stephen Barclay³

Abstract

Background: Palliative care is a policy priority internationally. In England, policymakers are seeking to develop high quality care for all by focusing on reducing the number of patients who die in acute hospitals. It is argued that reducing 'inappropriate' hospital admissions will lead to an improvement in the quality of care and provide cost savings.

Yet what is meant by an 'inappropriate' admission is unclear and is unlikely to be shared by all stakeholders. The decision process that leads to hospital admission is often challenging, particularly when patients are frail and elderly. The ACE study reopens the idea of 'inappropriate' hospital admissions close to the end of life. We will explore how decisions that result in inpatient admissions close to death are made and valued from the perspective of the decision-maker, and will consider the implications of these findings for current policy and practice.

Design/Methods: The study focuses on the admission of patients with advanced dementia, chest disease or cancer who die within 72 hours of admission to acute hospitals. The study uses mixed methods with three data collection phases. Phase one involves patient case studies of admissions with interviews with clinicians involved in the admission and next-of-kin. Phase two uses vignette-based focus groups with clinical professionals and patients living with the conditions of interest. Phase three uses questionnaires distributed to clinical stakeholders. Qualitative data will be explored using framework analysis whilst the questionnaire data will be examined using descriptive statistical analysis. Findings will be used to evaluate current policy and literature.

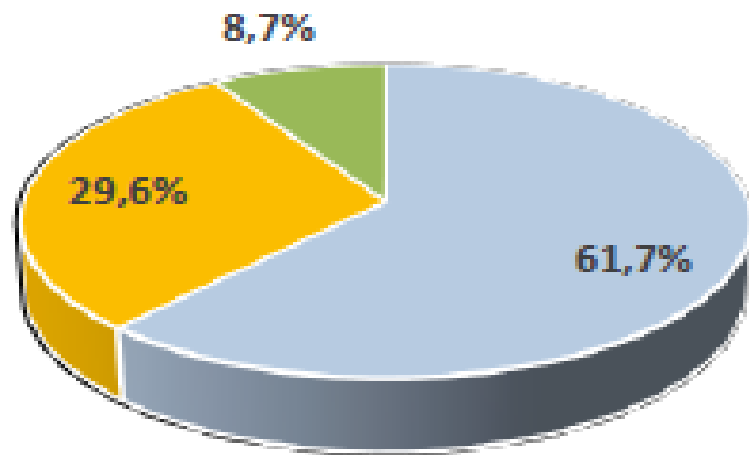
Discussion: Significant ethical and validity issues arise due to the retrospective nature of phase one of the study. We are not able to gain consent from patients who have died, and the views of the deceased patients cannot be included directly, which risks privileging professional views. This phase also relies on the memories of the participants which may be unreliable. Later phases of the study attempt to compensate for the "absent voices" of the deceased patients by including next-of-kin and patient focus groups.

Keywords: End-of-life care, Palliative care, Place of death, Inappropriate admissions, Mixed methods, Vignettes, Framework analysis, Social marketing, Behaviour change, Ethics



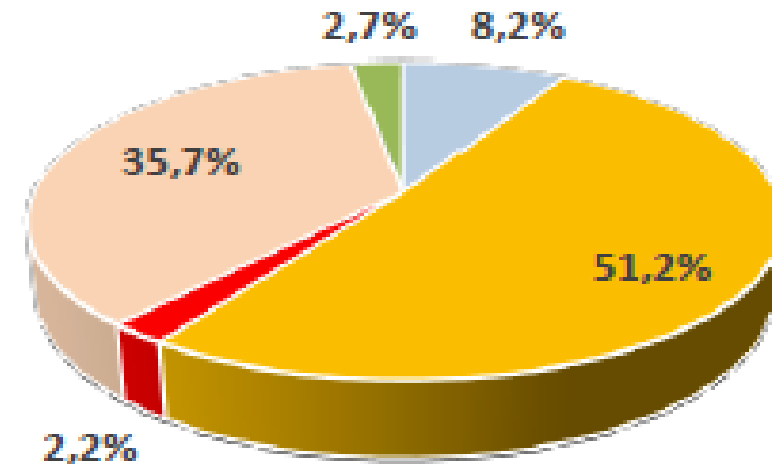
Figura 14 – Realidade e preferências dos portugueses face ao local de morte em 2010

Local de morte
[n=105.471]



- Hospital/Clinica
- Domicílio
- Outro local

Preferência dos portugueses sobre locais de morte
[n=1.286]



- Hospital
- Domicílio
- Lar ou residência
- Unidade de cuidados paliativos
- Outro local

RELATÓRIO DE PRIMAVERA 2013

OBSERVATÓRIO PORTUGUÊS DOS SISTEMAS DE SAÚDE



OPSS

Observatório Português
dos Sistemas de Saúde

Implementação e Monitorização da Rede Nacional de Cuidados Continuados Integrados (RNCCI)

Relatório Final



CUIDADOS CONTINUADOS
Saúde e Apoio Social

Março
2013

Racios: 64 a 80 camas / milhão de habitantes

Região	População	Camas UCP RNCCI		Existentes	Em Falta		% cobertura
		50%			64	80	
		64	80				
Norte	3.689.609	118	148	53	65	95	45%
Centro	1.737.059	56	69	45	11	24	81%
LVT	3.659.669	117	146	68	49	78	58%
Alentejo	509.741	16	20	17	-1	3	104%
Algarve	451.005	14	18	10	4	8	69%
Total	10.047.083	322	402	193	129	209	60%

Tabela 8: Lugares de internamento Paliativos

População com doença prolongada ou problema de Saúde

	2010			2011		
	65-74 anos	75-84 anos	>85 anos	65-74 anos	75-84 anos	>85 anos
EU 27	53,9%	65,3%	70,6%	Não Disp	Não Disp	Não Disp
Espanha	54,2%	65,3%	69,8%	43,5%	56,6%	62,6%
Itália	36,9%	53,6%	63,8%	Não Disp	Não Disp	Não Disp
Portugal	62,3%	70,9%	73,9%	62,3%	71,9%	69,5%

Tabela 7: População com doença prolongada ou problema de Saúde

Utentes com necessidade de Cuidados Paliativos

	Unidades Não UCP	%	UCP	%	Admissões diretas	%	ECCI	%	TOTAL
ALENTEJO	75	18%	207	49%	100	24%	41	10%	423
ALGARVE	59	12%	189	39%	219	45%	19	4%	486
CENTRO	88	17%	381	75%	0	0%	42	8%	511
LVT	243	18%	419	32%	563	43%	94	7%	1.319
NORTE	104	8%	625	49%	372	29%	184	14%	1.285
TOTAL	569	14%	1821	45%	1254	31%	380	9%	4.024

Tabela 9: Utentes assistidos com necessidade de cuidados paliativos por região e tipologia 2012

PROGRAMA MAIS MÉDICOS



QUANTO
VALE O
MÉDICO?



Nos Serviços de Urgência (SU) a primeira linha do atendimento deve ser assegurada por internistas experientes, por forma a garantir-se melhor qualidade nas decisões, menores gastos em MCD e evitarem-se referências desnecessárias. E sendo o SU um lugar de formação essencial, tal função não deverá ser assegurada pelos médicos contratados através de empresas (deve ser evitada a contratação de médicos a empresas para os SU, por não se estimular a qualificação técnica nem a carreira, e por poder potenciar o risco de demasiada e desnecessária prescrição de medicamentos e MCD, reforçando na população a tendência para o exagero na procura errada dos SU).



3)- ALGUNS EXEMPLOS PRÁTICOS para REFLETIR



Urgência
Metropolitana
de Lisboa

ars|lvt
LISBOA E VALE DO TEJO

GOVERNO DE
PORTUGAL
MINISTÉRIO DA SAÚDE



Lisboa, 18 de julho de 2013



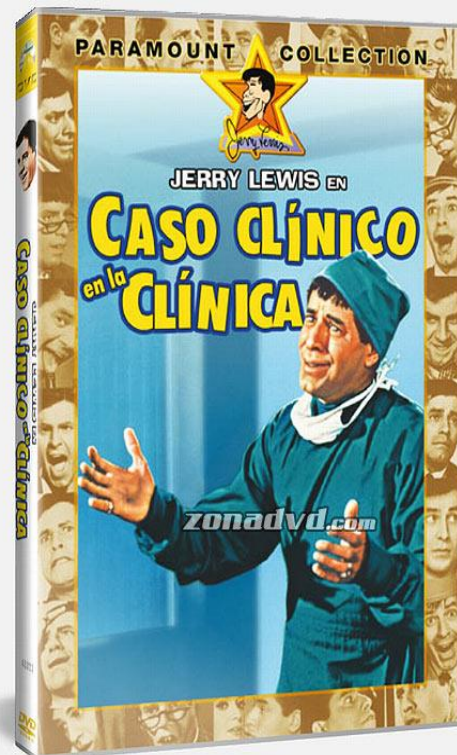
CASOS CLÍNICOS

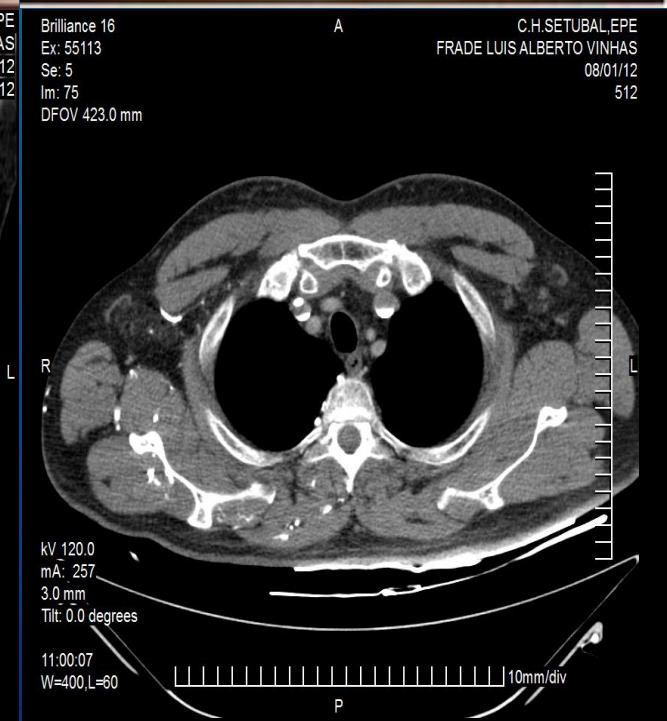
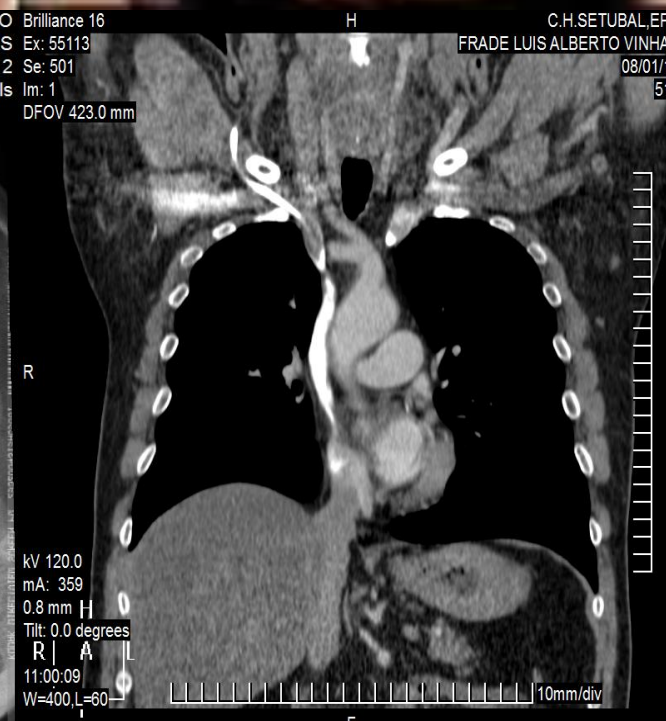
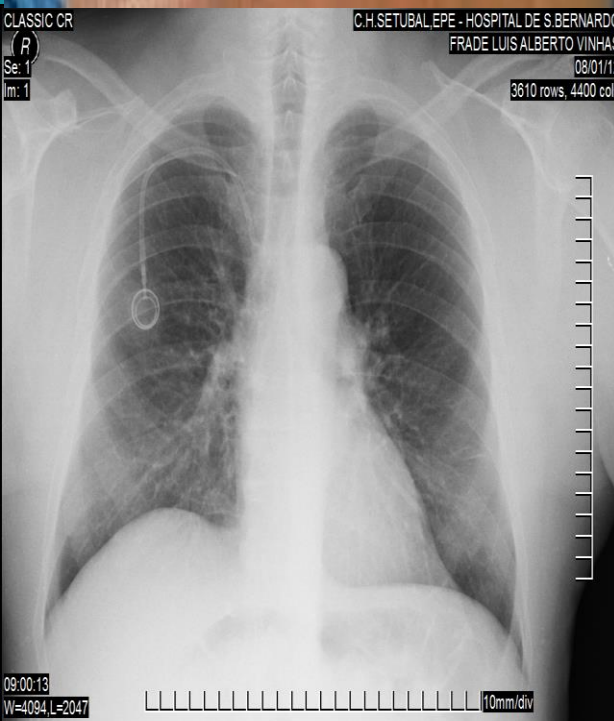
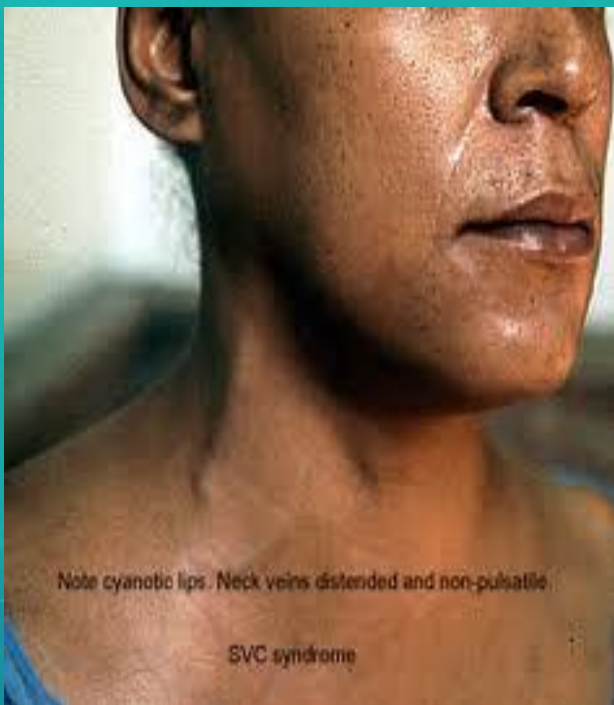


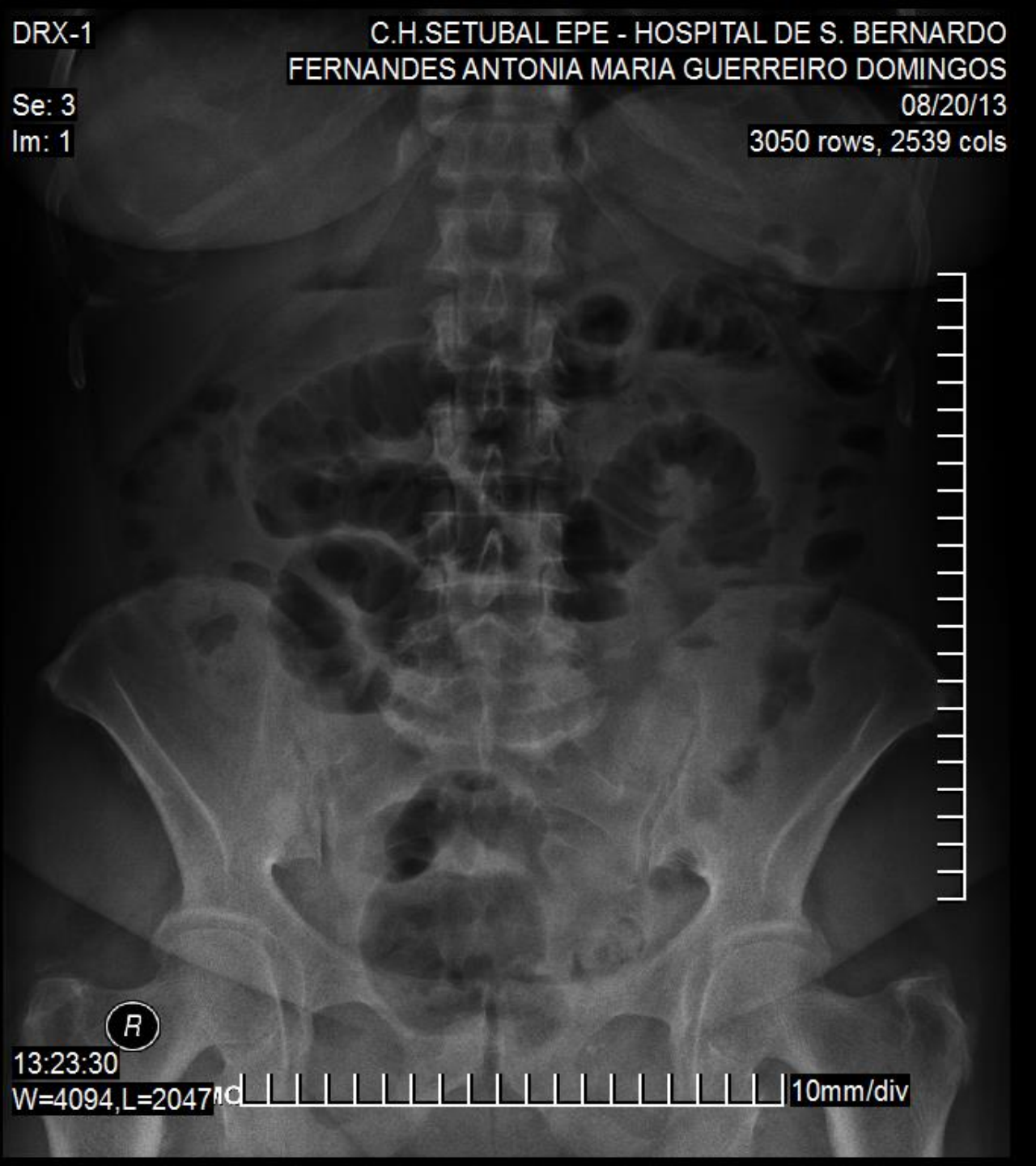
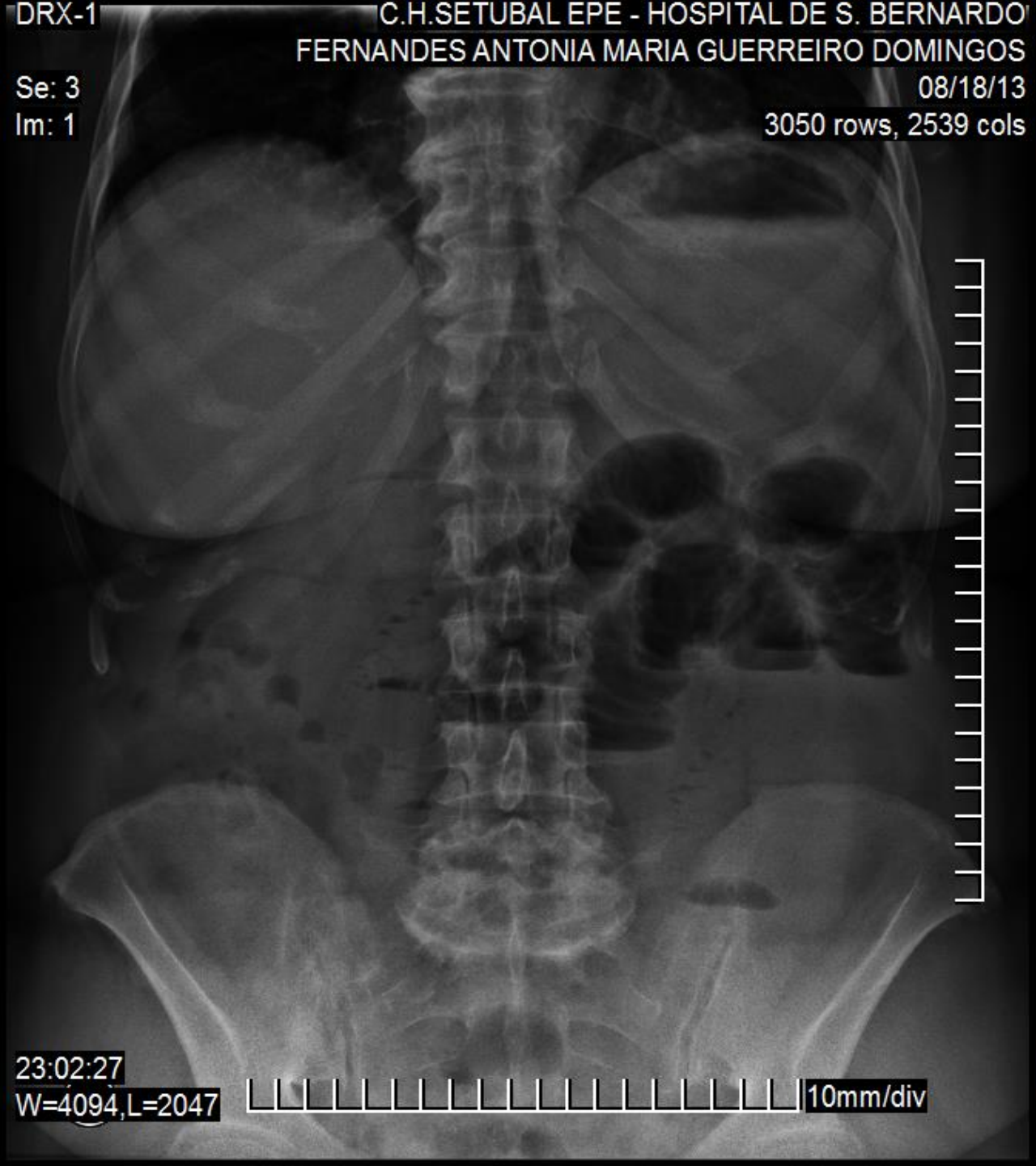
ABRAN
ASSOCIACIÃO
BRASILEIRA DE
NUTRIOLOGIA



a- CASOS CLÍNICOS







b- GEOGRAFIA e ASSECIBILIDADE

ACESSIBILIDADE
Direito de Todos



acessibilidade
um dia você também pode precisar!



TURISMO E
ACESSIBILIDADE

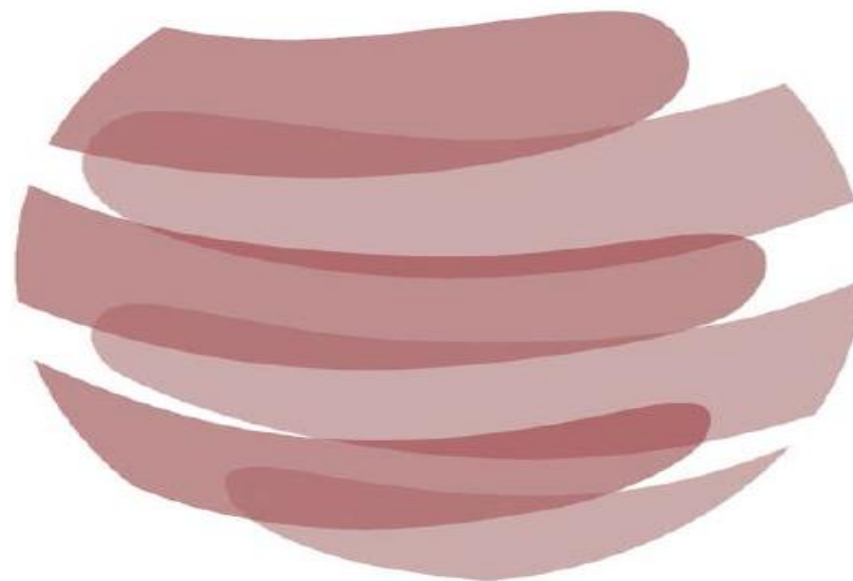


VIAS VERDES CORONÁRIA E DO AVC Relatório de Atividades 2011

PORTUGAL

DOENÇAS CÉREBRO-CARDIOVASCULARES EM NÚMEROS – 2013

Programa Nacional para as
Doenças Cérebro-Cardiovasculares





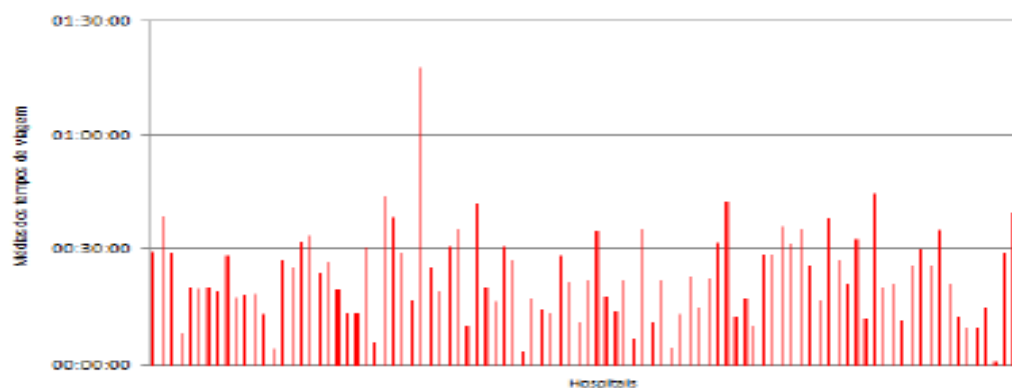


Distâncias em quilómetros	Centro Hospitalar de Setúbal	Hospital Garcia de Orta
Hospital do Litoral Alentejano – Santiago do Cacém	109	135
Sines	128	155
Grândola	82,4	109
Alcácer do Sal	58,8	85,2
Centro Hospitalar do Barreiro – Montijo	30	30,3
Hospital do Montijo	31,8	40,4
Centro Hospitalar de Setúbal	-	40,7
Hospital de Santa Marta	47,2	11,1
Hospital de Santa Maria	49,3	13



RELATÓRIO SOBRE A REDE HOSPITALAR COM FINANCIAMENTO PÚBLICO

Figura 3 – Médias dos tempos de viagem entre os concelhos abrangidos e os hospitais gerais ponderadas pelas populações¹⁵

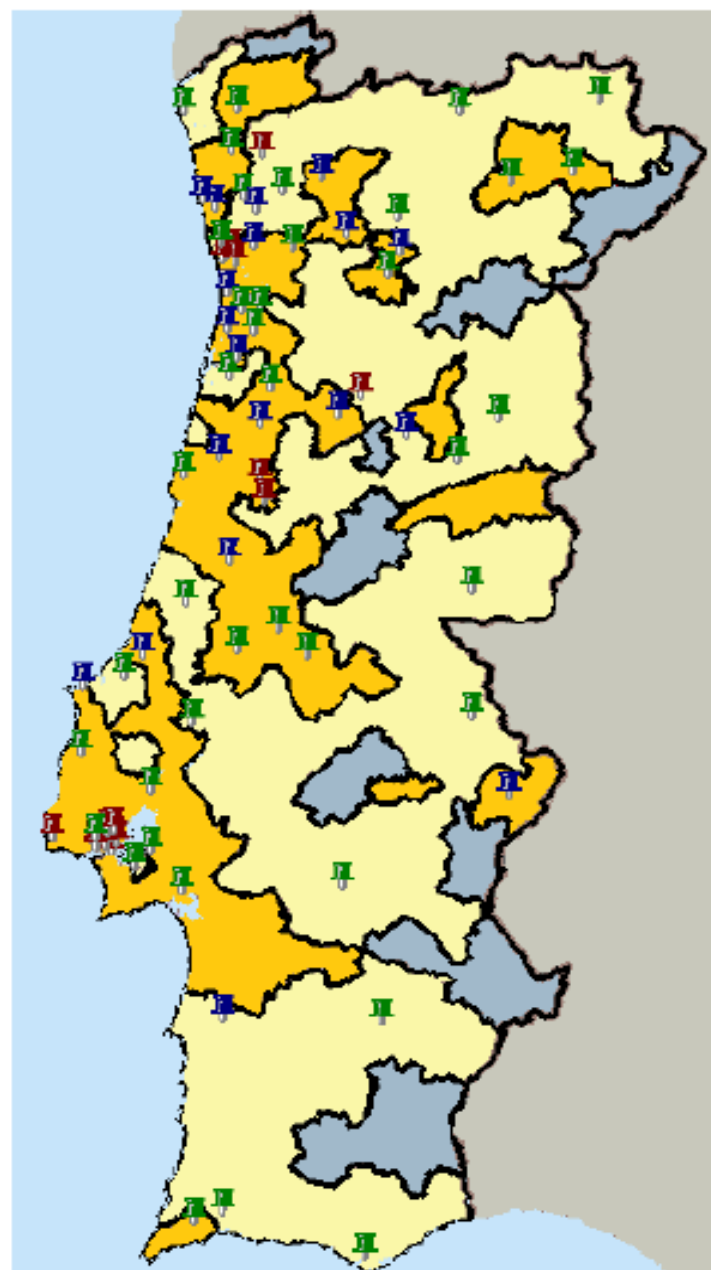


Fonte: Elaboração própria com base nos dados do SRER, do Portal da Saúde, das IPSS e das ARS.

15 DE JULHO DE 2011

Figura 4 – Hospitais públicos gerais com áreas de abrangência limitadas até 60 minutos de viagem em estrada

minutos de viagem em estrada



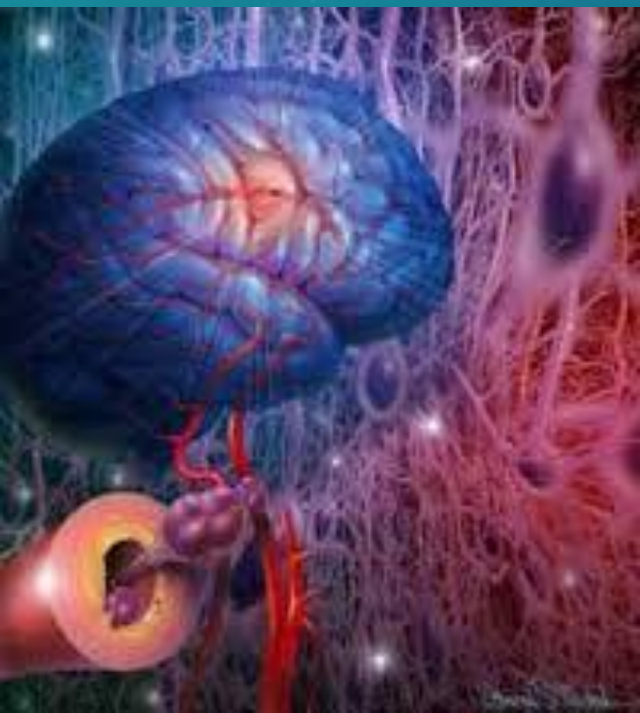
- Central
- Distrital
- Nivel 1
- Áreas com uma ou mais sobreposições
- Áreas sem sobreposição
- Áreas não abrangidas até 60 minutos

Fonte: Elaboração própria com base nos dados do SRER, do Portal da Saúde e do Portal de Codificação e dos GDH.



C-ACIDENTE

VASCULAR CEREBRAL





AVC

AVC

SÓ VOCÊ PODE SALVAR A SUA VIDA

PARA EVITAR ARRITMIAS NO CORAÇÃO E AVC LEVE UMA VIDA SAUDÁVEL E SE SENTIR PALPITAÇÕES, FALTA DE AR, TONTURAS OU CANSAÇO ANORMAL CONSULTE O SEU MÉDICO

COM O COMITÉ DE PLANEJAMENTO PORTUGUÊS DE CAMELOLEIÃO E DA SOCIEDADE PORTUGUESA DO ACIDENTE VASCULAR CEREBRAL, FUNDAÇÃO PORTUGUESA DE CARDIOLOGIA - TEL: 213 615 900 - EMAIL: fpcardio@fpcardio.pt - WWW.FPCARDIOLOGIA.PT

6 Abril 2015
Dia Nacional do Doente com AVC

CELEBRAÇÃO
Dia Nacional do Doente com AVC
2015

Objetivos:
1. Conscientizar a população sobre o AVC.
2. Promover a prevenção do AVC.
3. Promover o reconhecimento precoce dos sintomas do AVC.
4. Promover o acesso rápido aos serviços de saúde para o tratamento do AVC.
5. Promover a recuperação do doente com AVC.
6. Promover a inclusão social do doente com AVC.

Organizadores:
Liliana M. Silva
Paula Teixeira Fernandes
Rodrigo Bastos Cunha
Susana Oliveira Dias
Vera Regina Toledo Camargo
Carlos Vogt



AVC

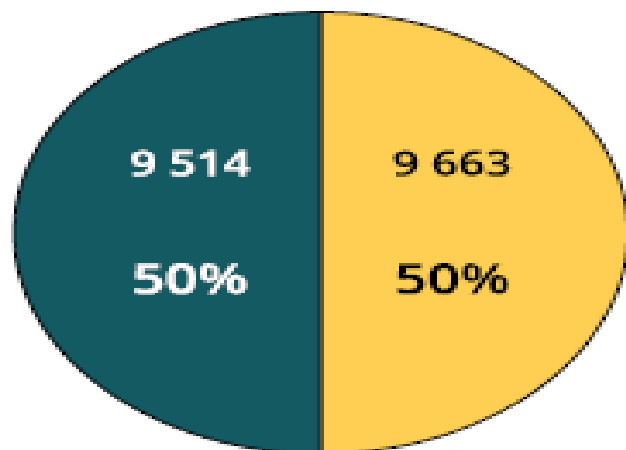
UMA CATÁSTROFE QUE PODE SER PREVENIDA E TRATADA



31 DE MARÇO DIA NACIONAL DO DOENTE COM AVC



Doentes admitidos com AVC em 2012 (n=19.177)

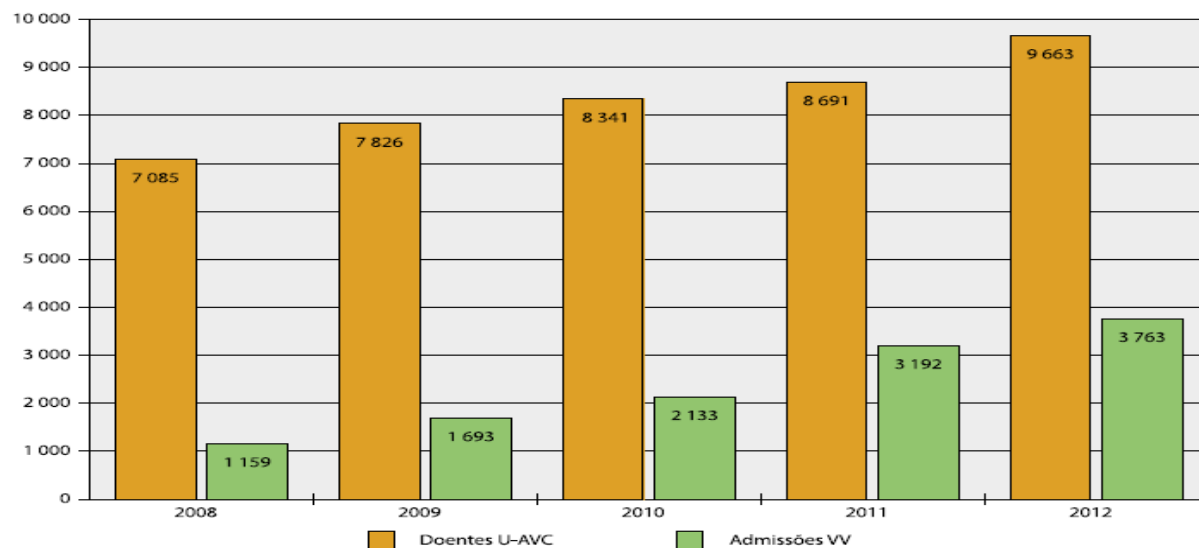


Fonte: PNDCCV – Inquérito Unidades de Saúde (2013)

Figura 3.1-2. Admissões nas Unidades de AVC (U-AVC), total e através das Vias Verdes, em Portugal (2008-2012)

Figura 3.1-3. Percentagem de admissões através das Vias Verdes no total de admissões nas Unidades de AVC (U-AVC) em Portugal (2006-2012)

Admissões nas U-AVC através das Vias Verdes – Evolução Anual



Admissões nas U-AVC através das Vias Verdes – Evolução Anual (percentagem)

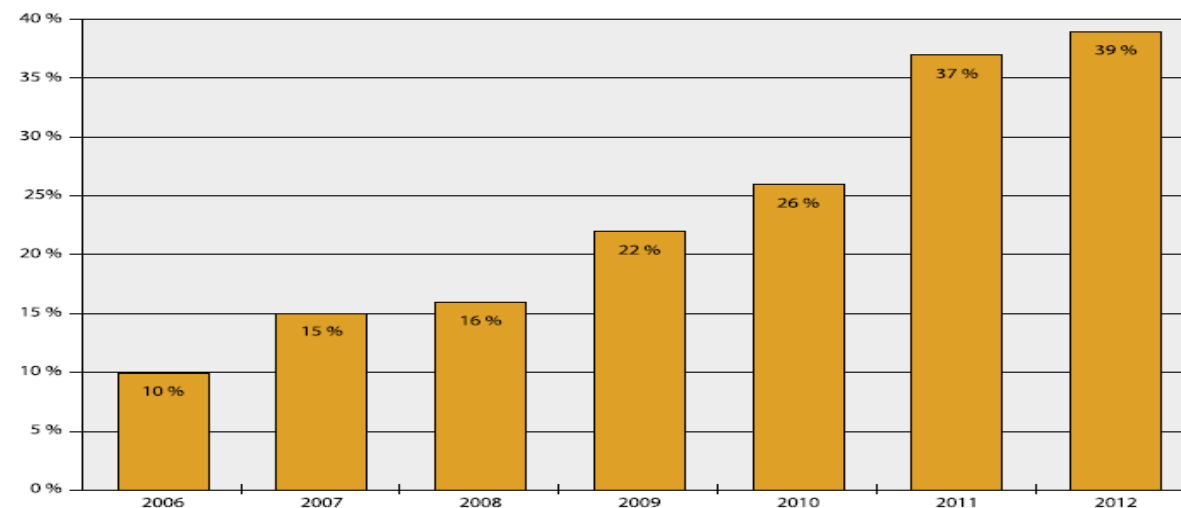
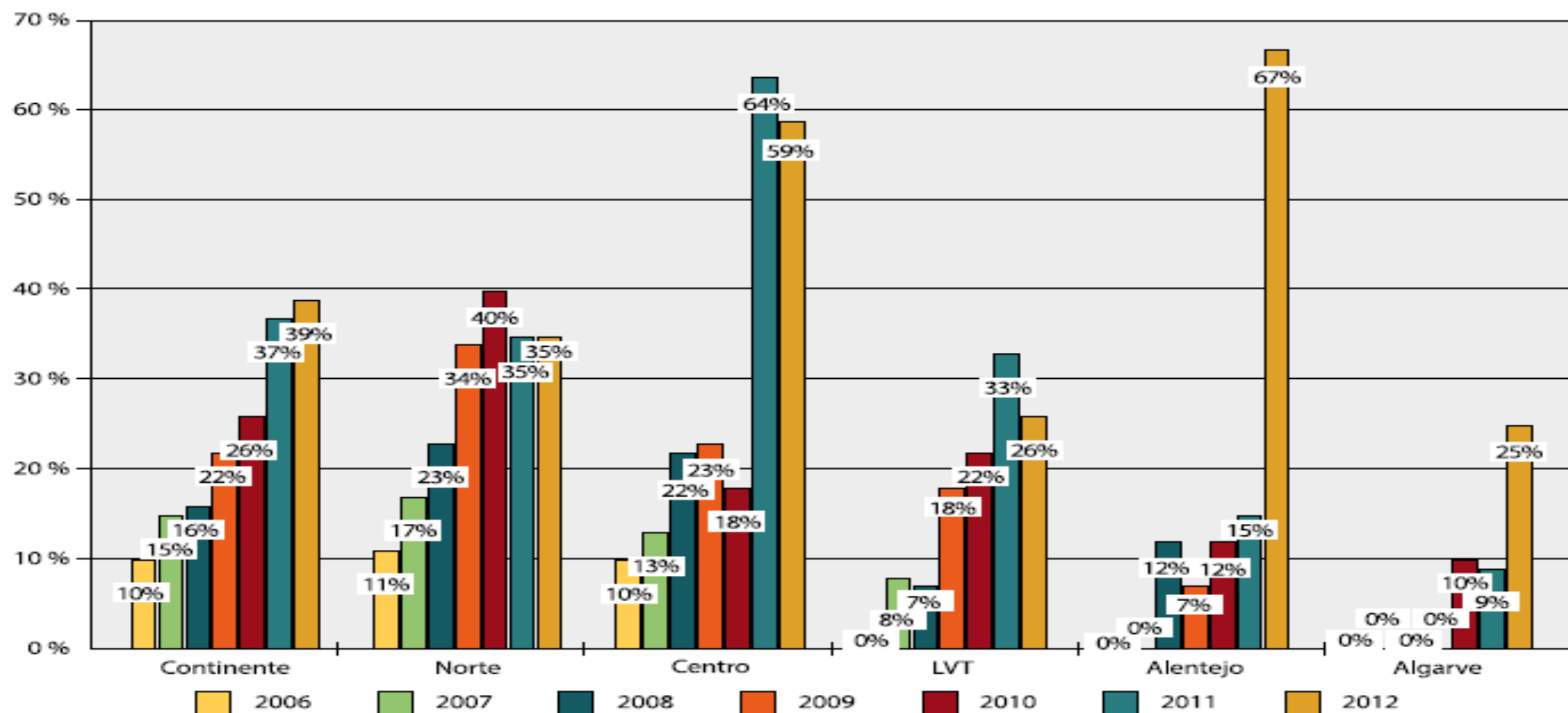
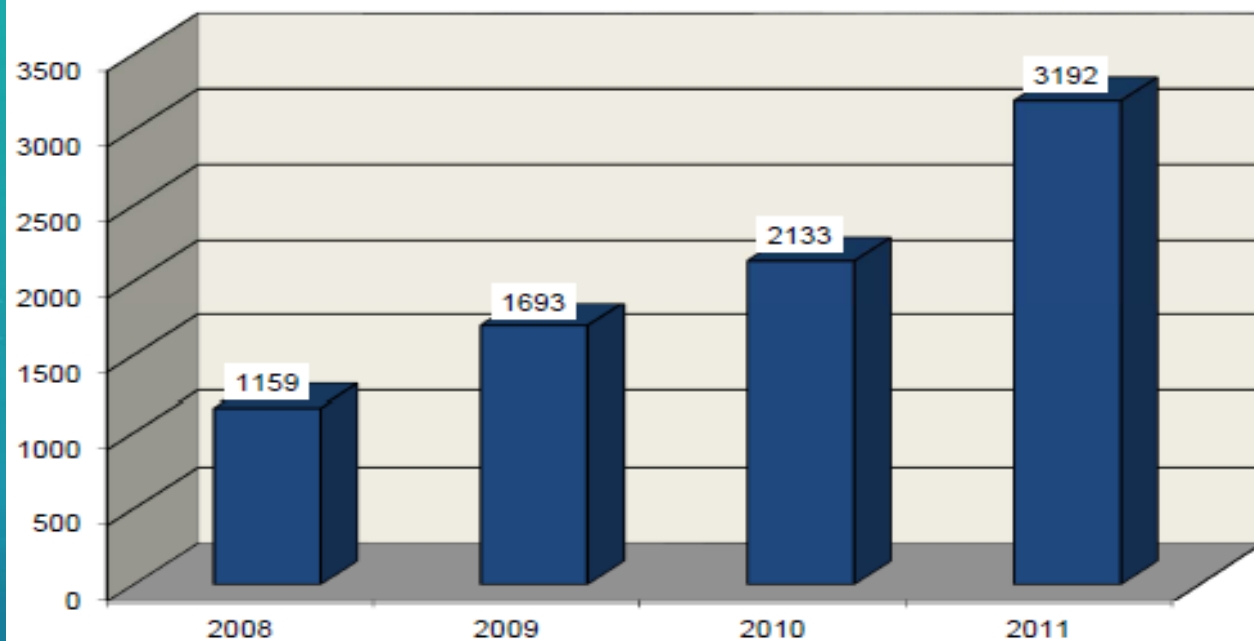
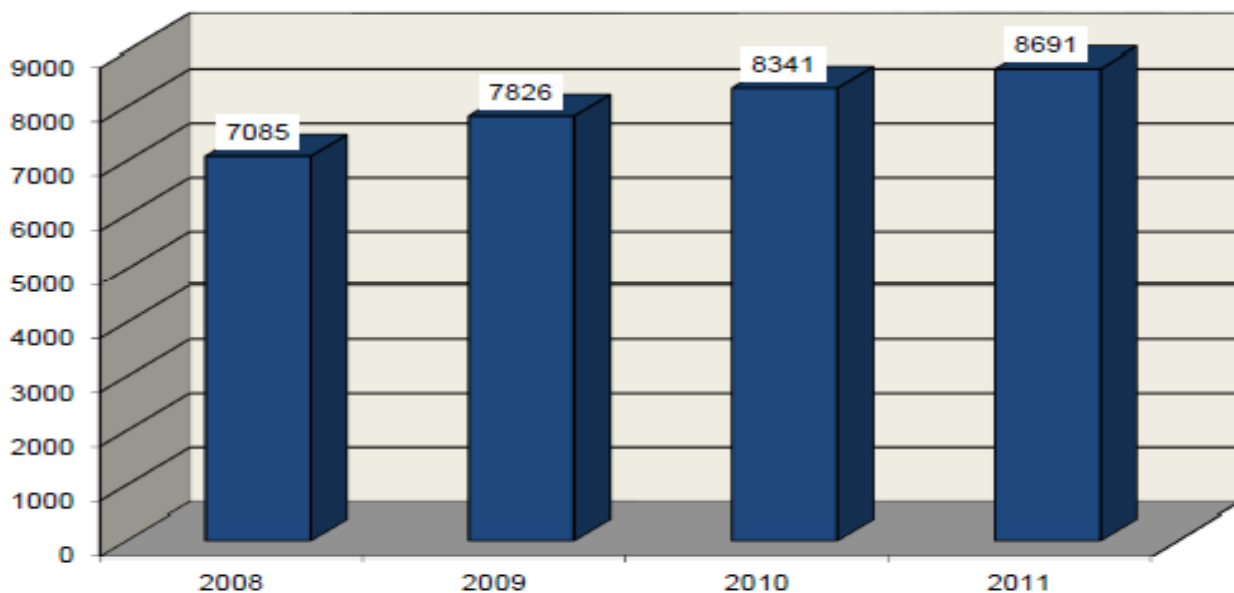


Figura 3.1-4. Percentagem de admissões através das Vias Verdes no total de admissões nas Unidades de AVC (U-AVC), por Região de Saúde (2006-2012)

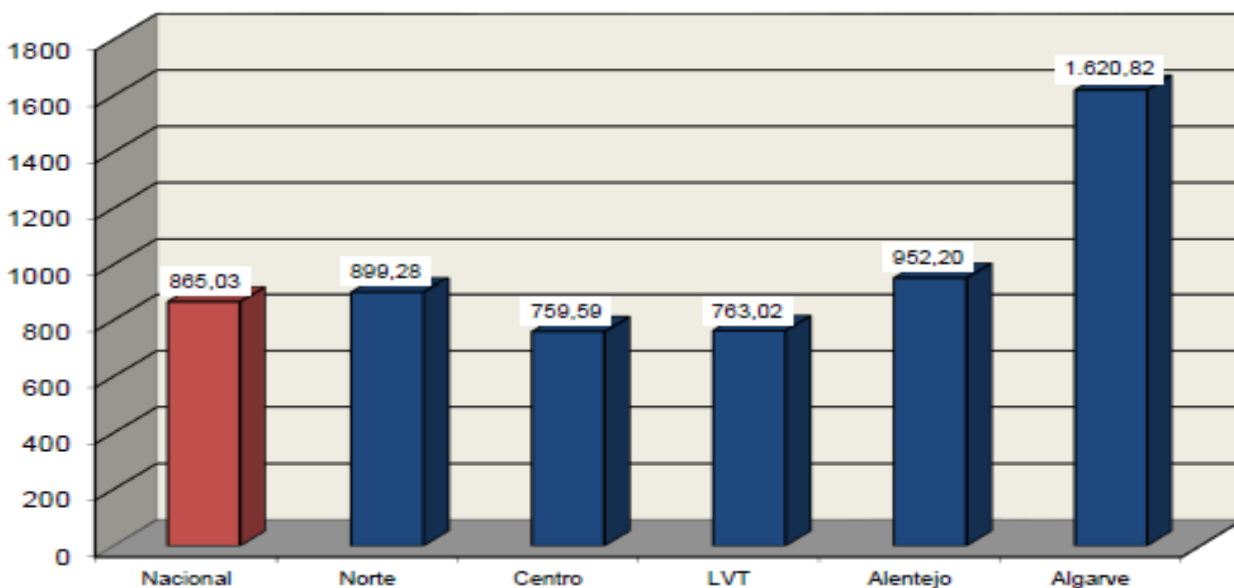
Admissões pela Via Verde do AVC por Região



Doentes Admitidos na U-AVC



Doentes Admitidos na U-AVC por Milhão Habitante (2011)



Doentes Admitidos na U-AVC pela Via Verde (INEM) por Milhão Habitante (2011)

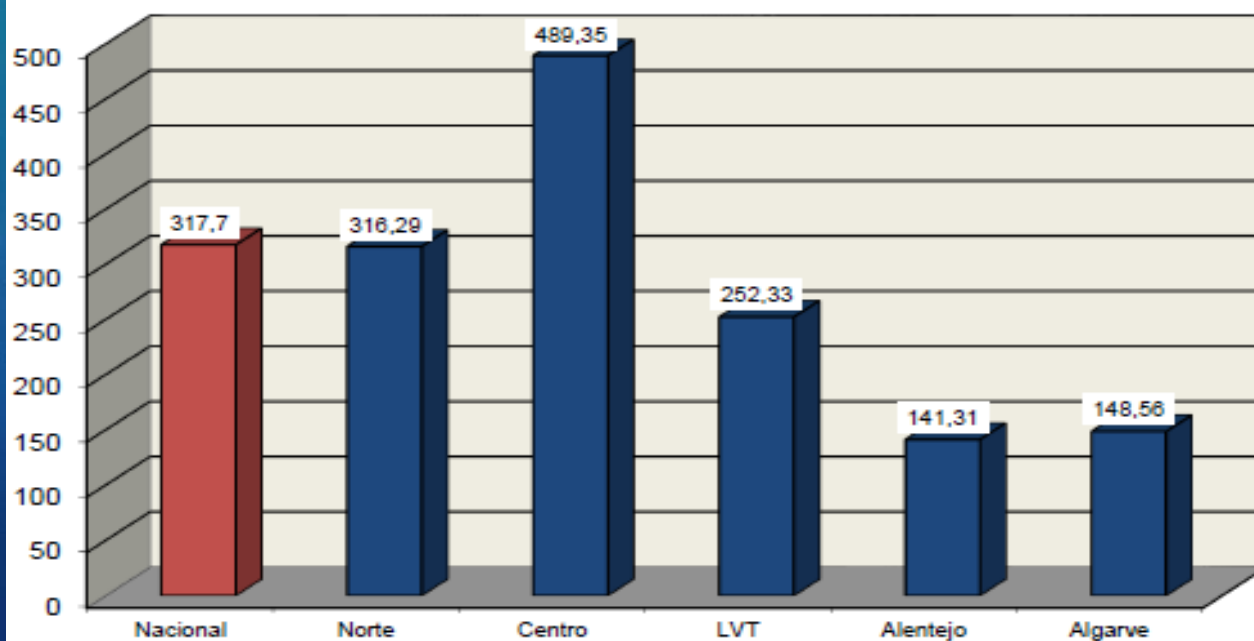


Figura 3.1-5. Percentagem de admissões através das Vias Verdes no total de admissões nas Unidades de AVC (U-AVC), por Região de Saúde (2012)

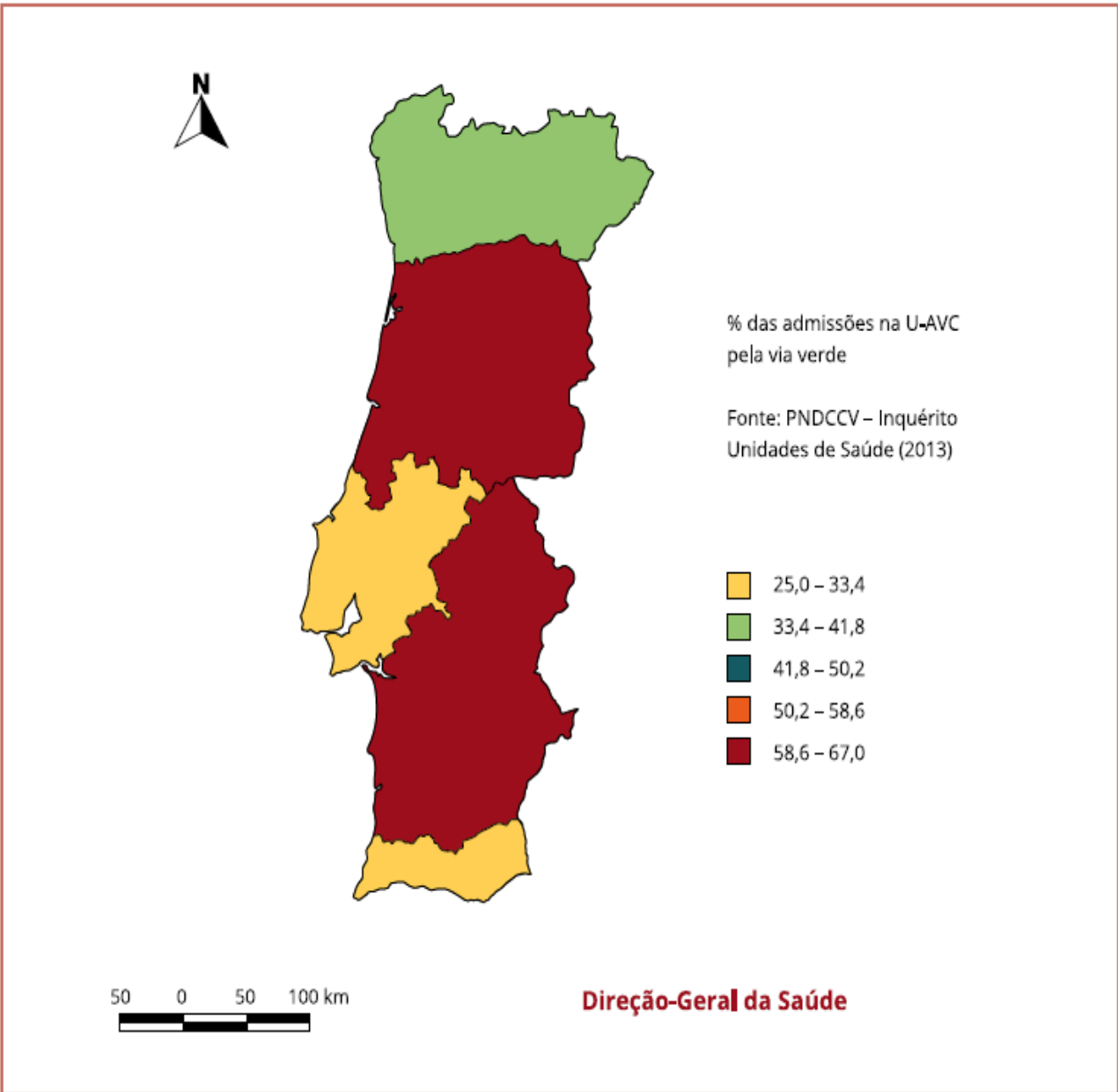
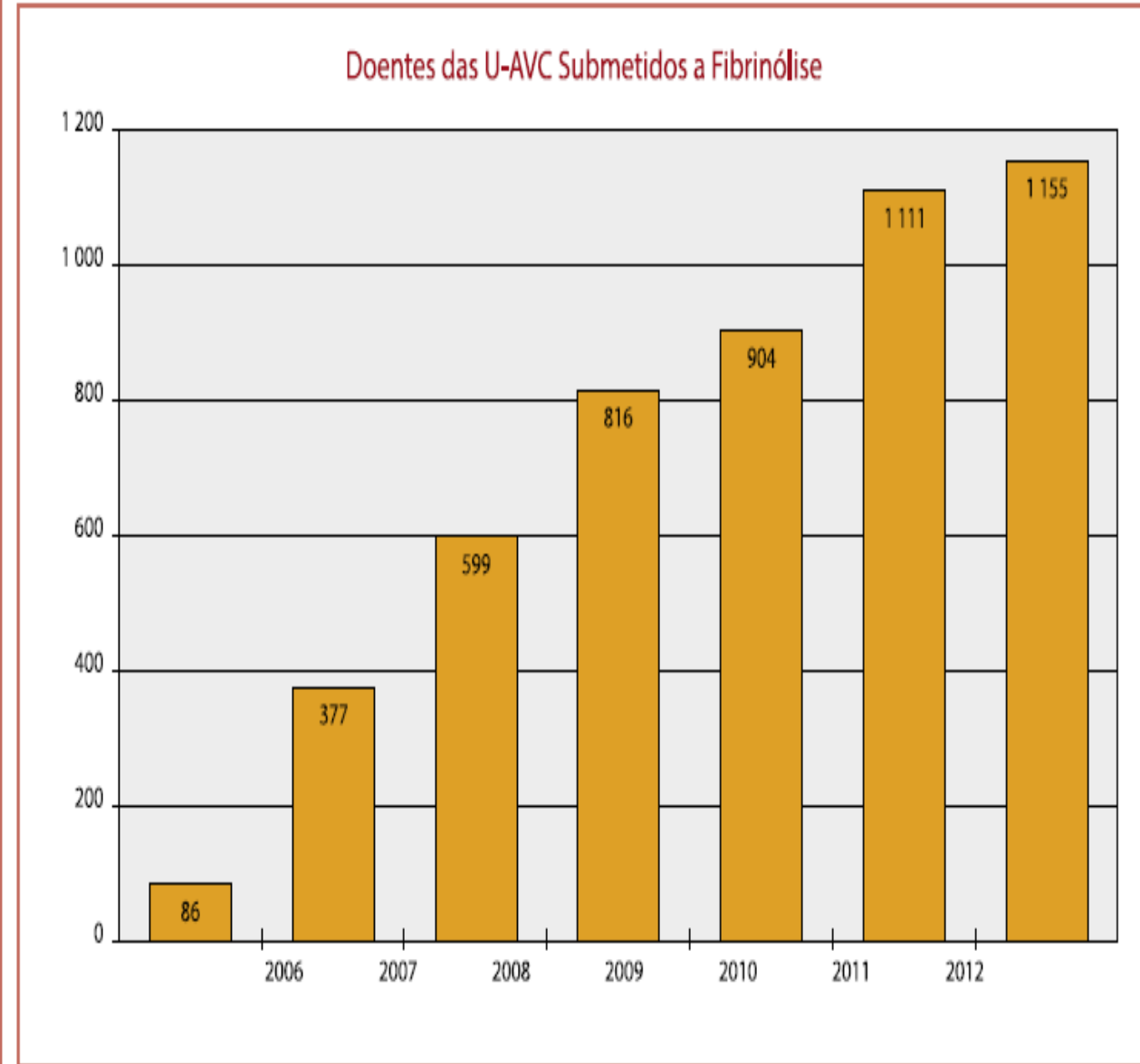
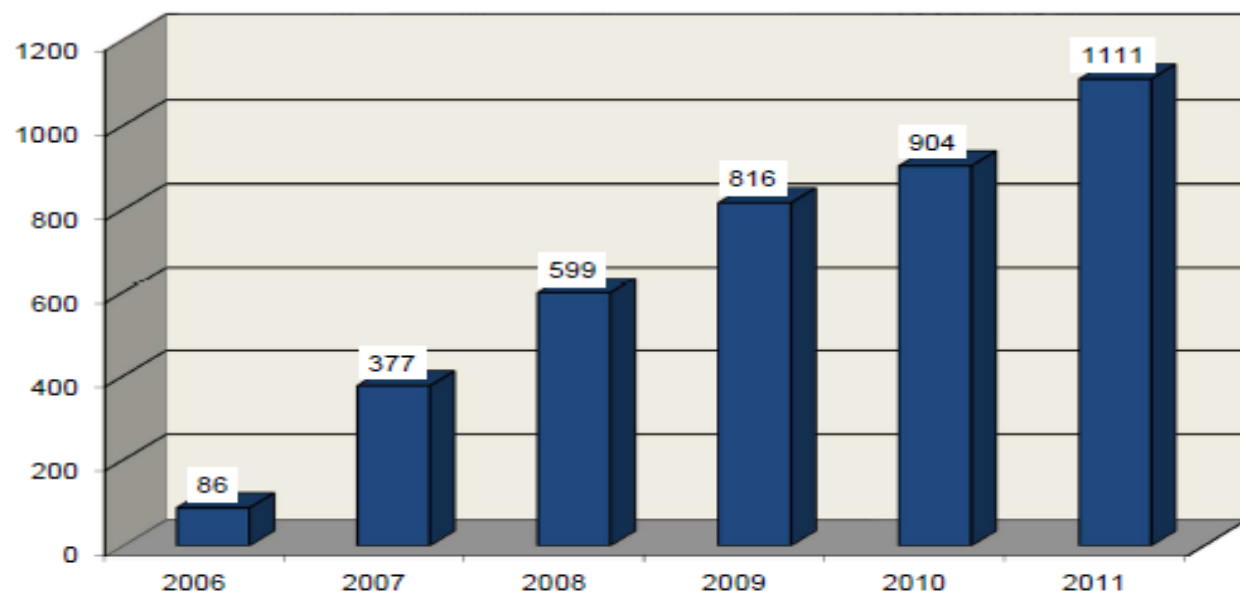


Figura 3.1-6. Doentes admitidos nas Unidades de AVC (U-AVC) submetidos a Fibrinólise em Portugal (2006-2012)

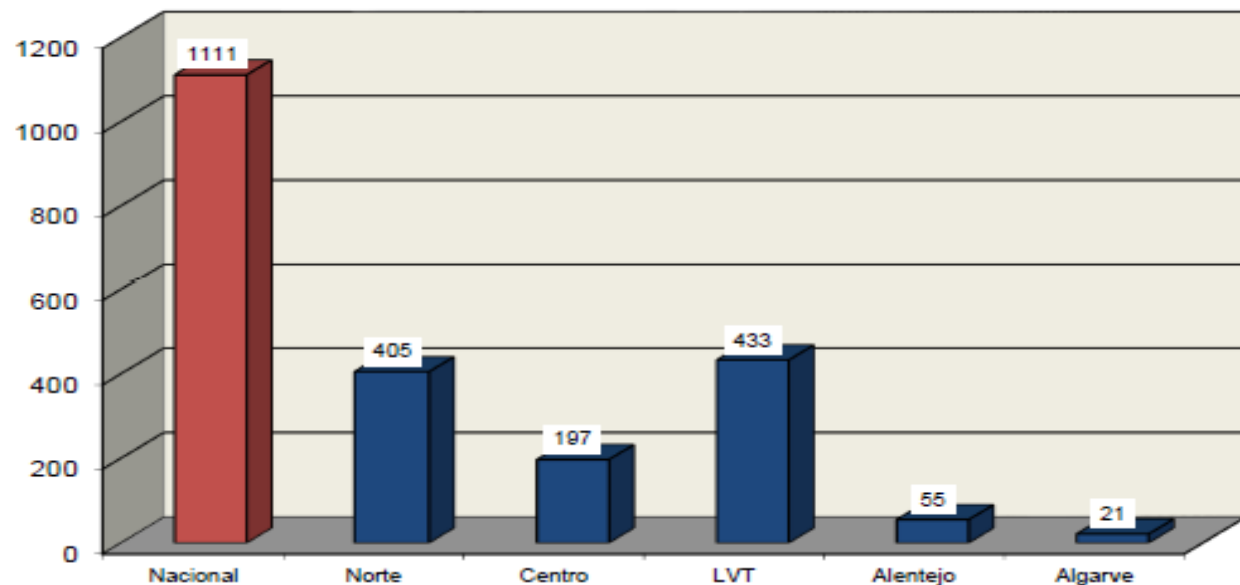


AVC - TERAPÊUTICA FIBRINOLÍTICA

Doentes da U-AVC Submetidos a Fibrinólise

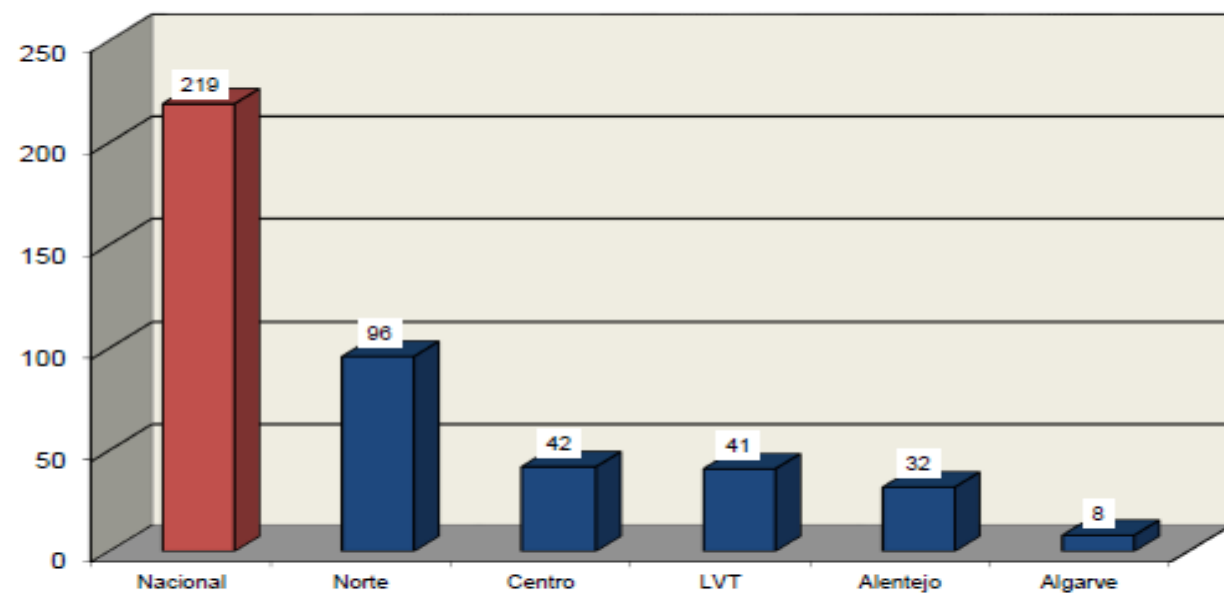


Doentes da U-AVC Submetidos a Fibrinólise (2009)

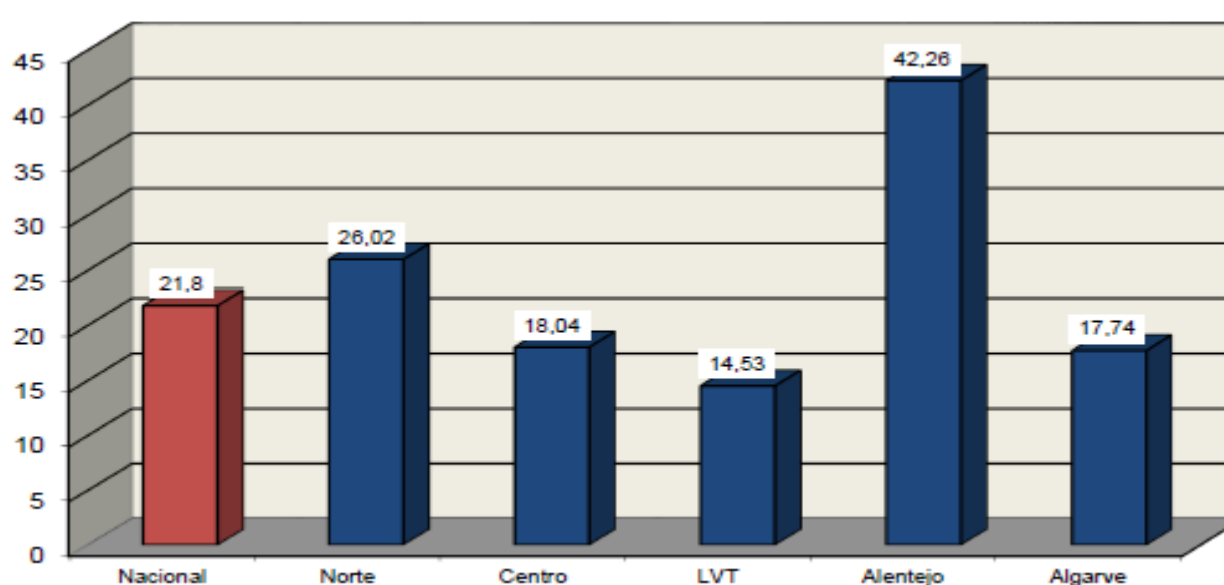


CARACTERIZAÇÃO DAS UNIDADES DE AVC

Camas U-AVC (2011)



Camas U-AVC por Milhão Habitante (2011)





AVC



AVC
atenção aos sintomas
é fundamental



AVC



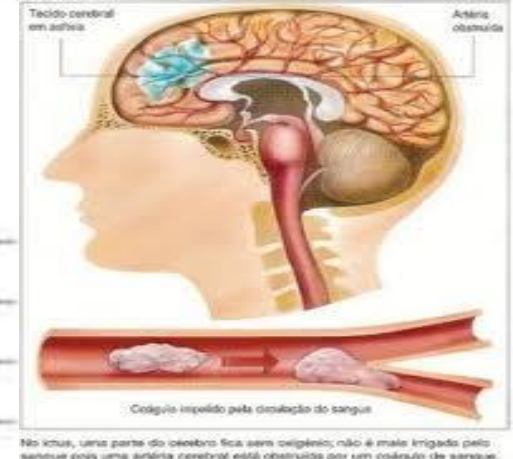
Vias Verdes
Coronária e do Acidente
Vascular Cerebral
Indicadores de Actividade 2010



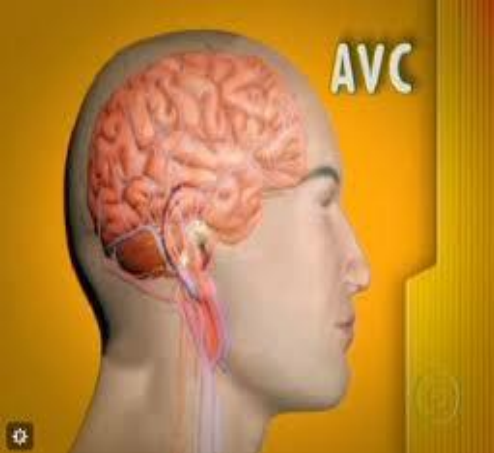
Remoção de
placa na
artéria
Carótida

#ADAM

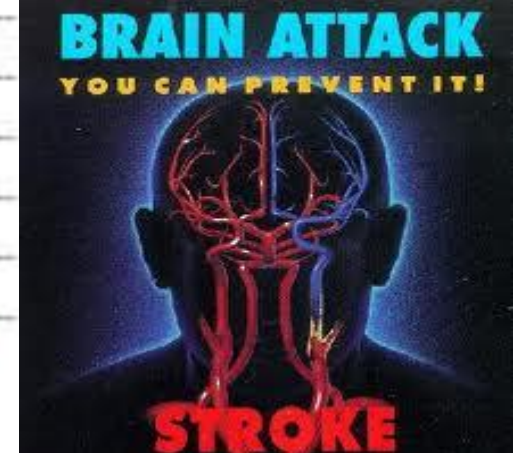
DOENTES SUBMETIDOS A FIBRINÓLISE (2010)



No Ictus, uma parte do cérebro fica sem oxigénio; não é mais irrigada pelo sangue pois uma artéria cerebral está obstruída por um coágulo de sangue.



AVC



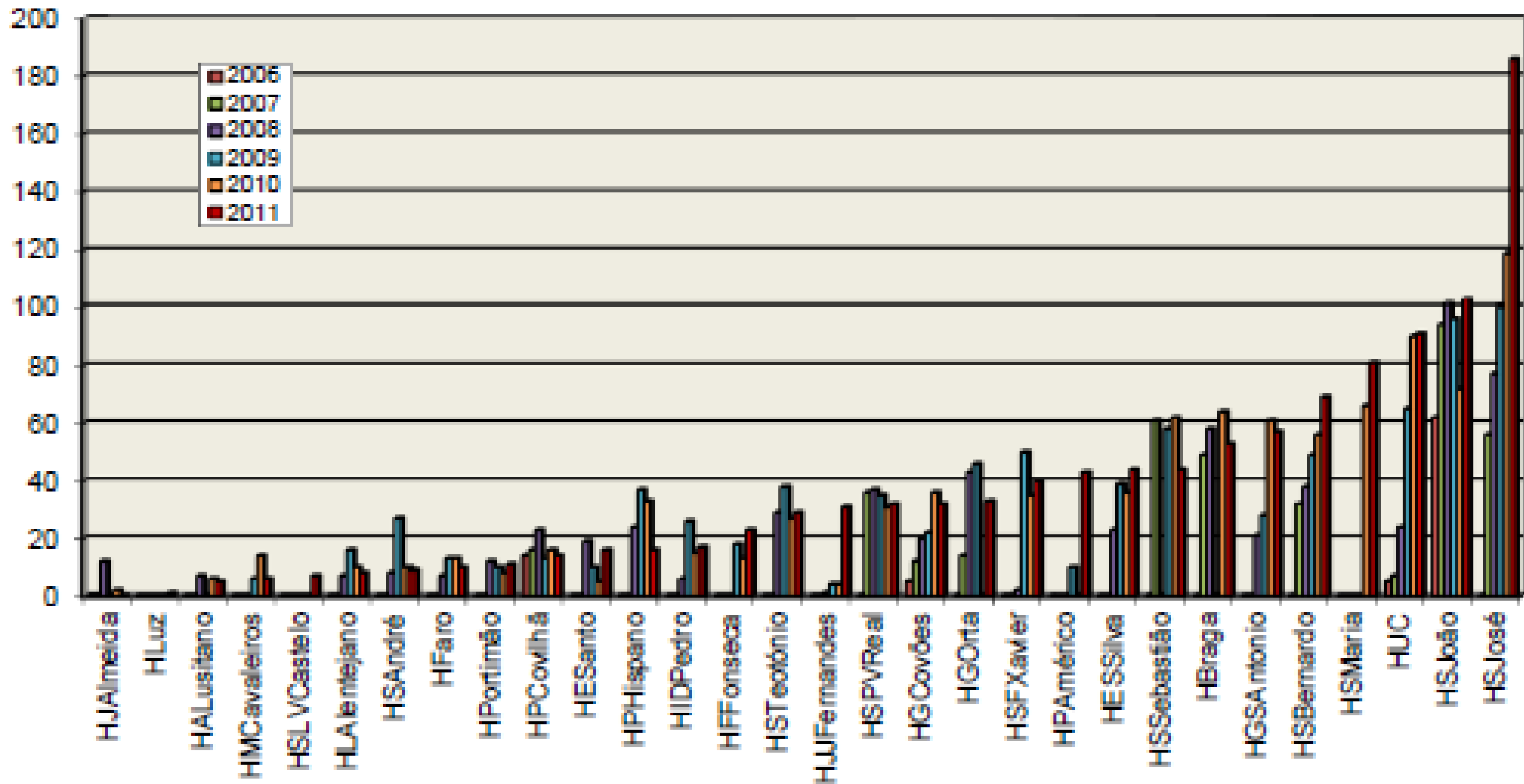
SEJA MAIS RÁPIDO QUE UM AVC

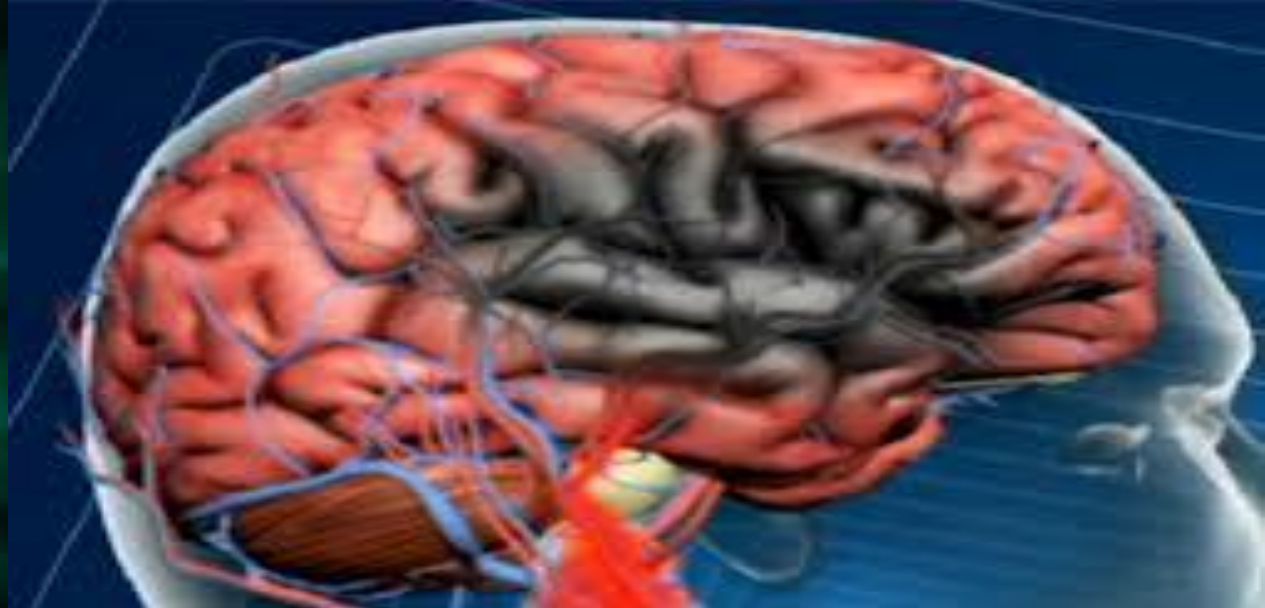
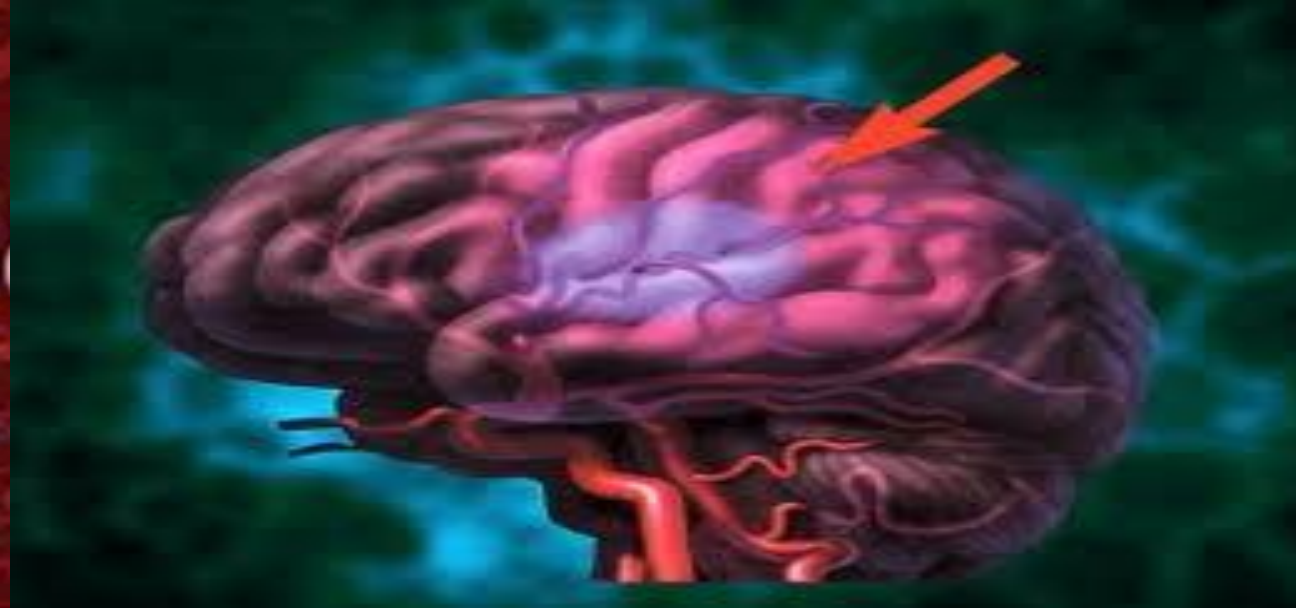
- falta de força num braço • boca ao lado
- dificuldade em falar

LIGUE DE IMEDIATO 112



Doentes da U-AVC Submetidos a Fibrinólise



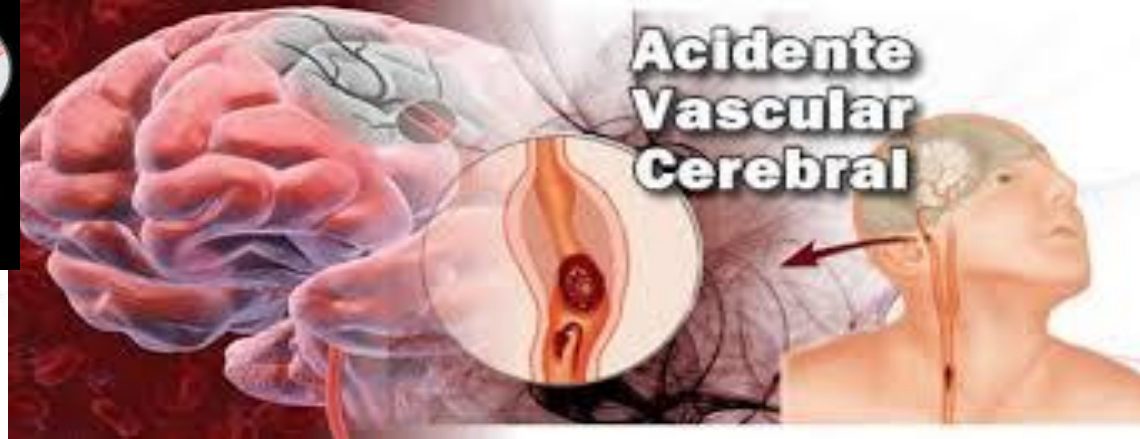


Doentes submetidos a fibrinólise	2011	2012
Unidade de AVC do Hospital de São Bernardo - Setúbal	69	59
Unidade de AVC do Hospital Garcia de Orta	33	50
Total Distrital	102	109



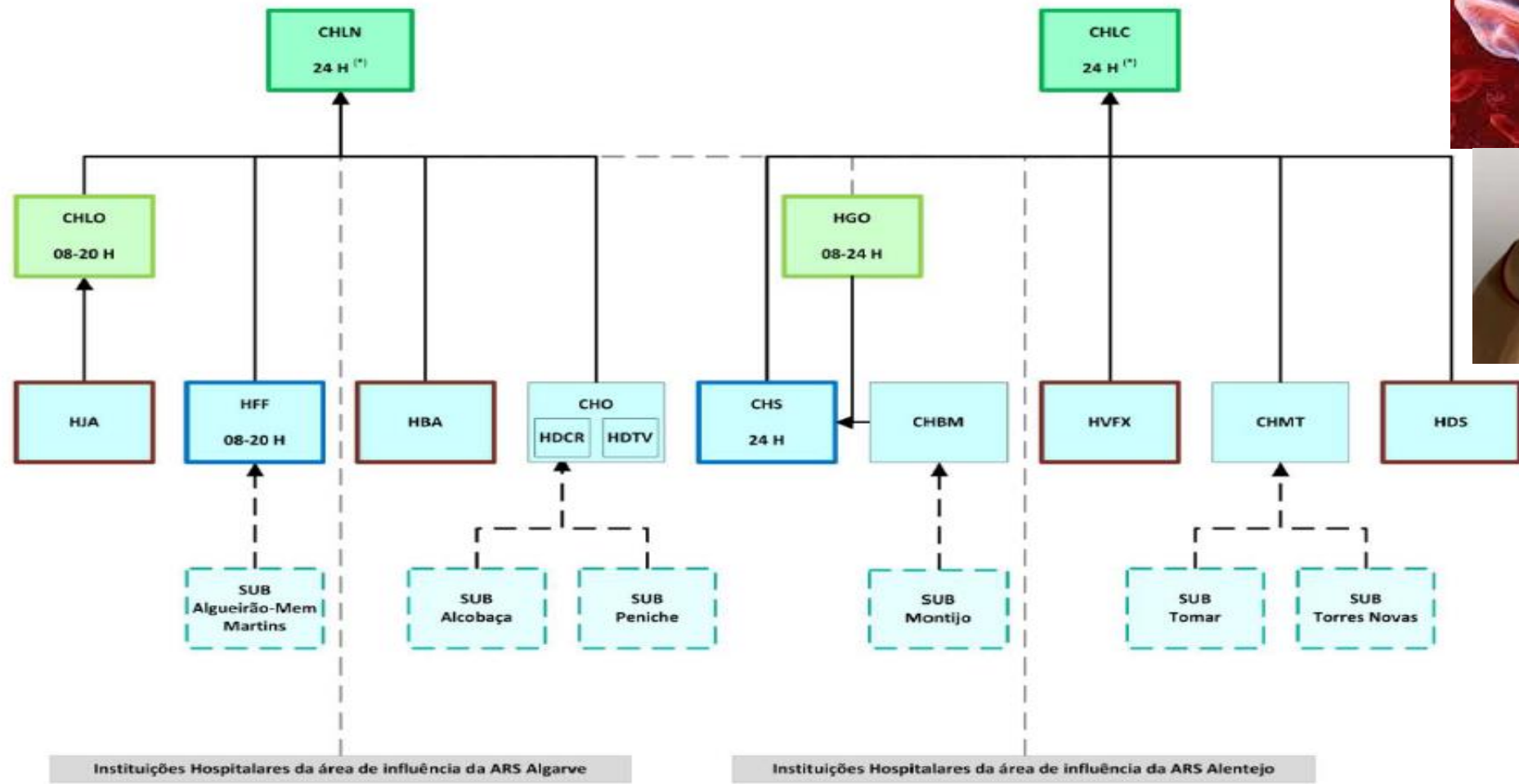


Acidente Vascular Cerebral



Neurologia
 Rede de Referência Inter-hospitalar

Urgência Polivalente
 Urgência Médico-cirúrgica
 Urgência Básica



Urgência Polivalente
 * Das 20:00: às 08:00 horas, concentração noturna num pólo ou nos dois.

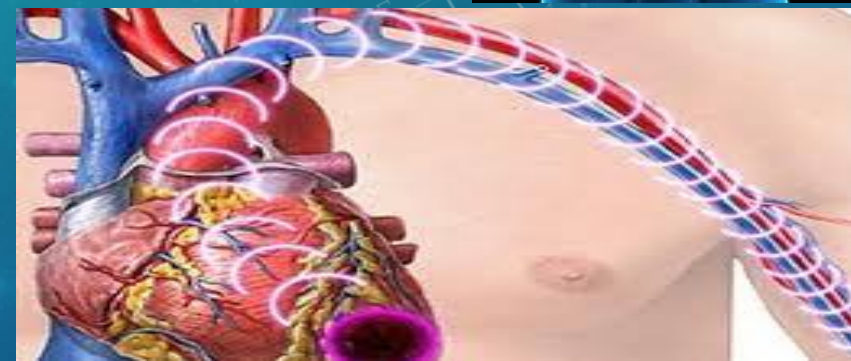
Urgência Médico-cirúrgica
 Especialidade não disponível.
 Urgência no horário indicado.
 Apoio à Urgência no período das 08-20 H, dias úteis. Não deve ser feita referência pré ou inter-hospitalar a não ser após contacto prévio e aceitação da receção do doente.

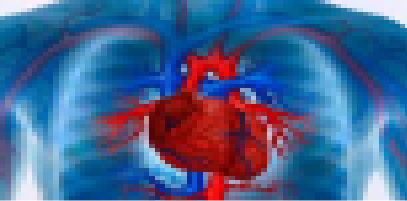
Urgência Básica
 Os doentes, com patologia específica da Especialidade, devem ser referenciados diretamente para o hospital com essa Especialidade.



d- ENFARTE AGUDO

do MIOCÁRDIO

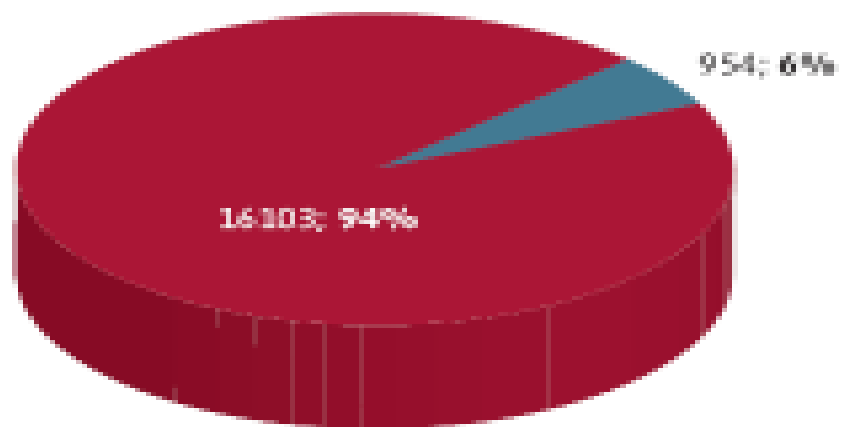




EAM



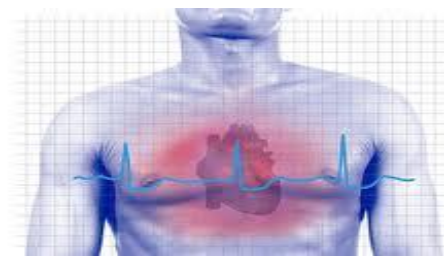
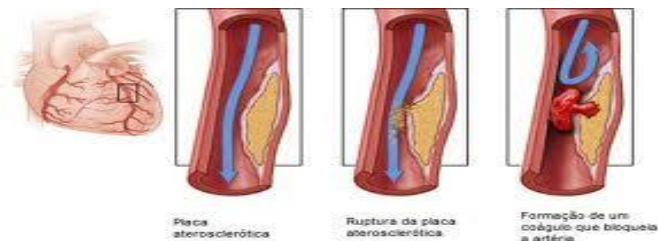
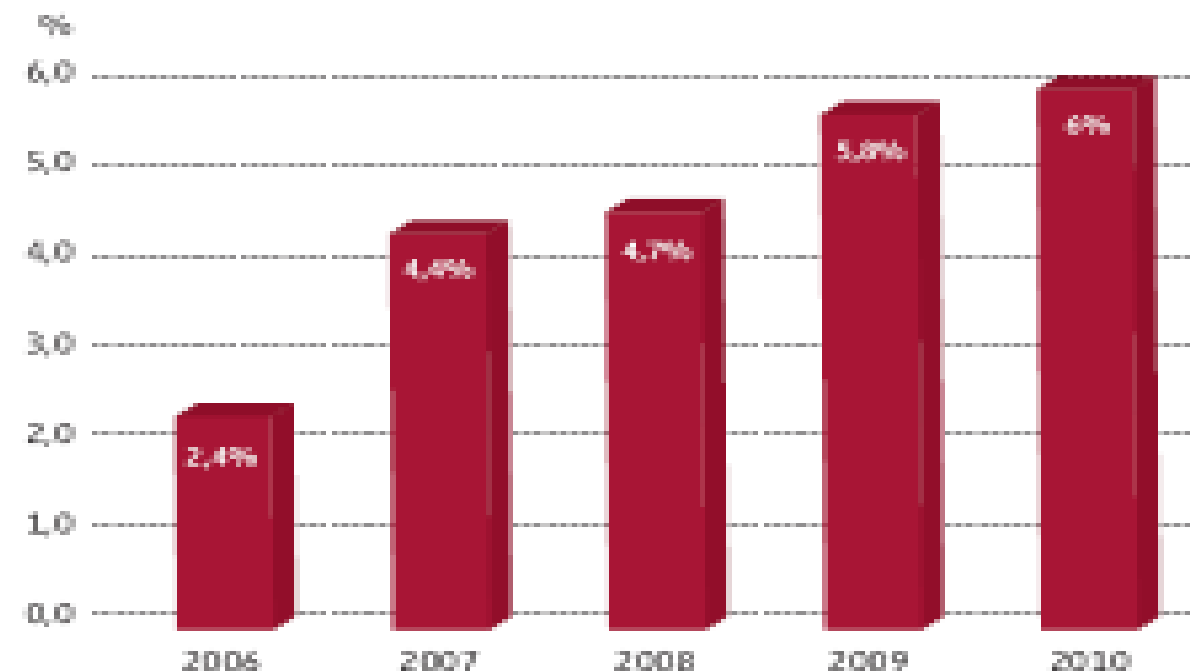
ADMISSÕES NA U-CIC – VIAS VERDES 2010



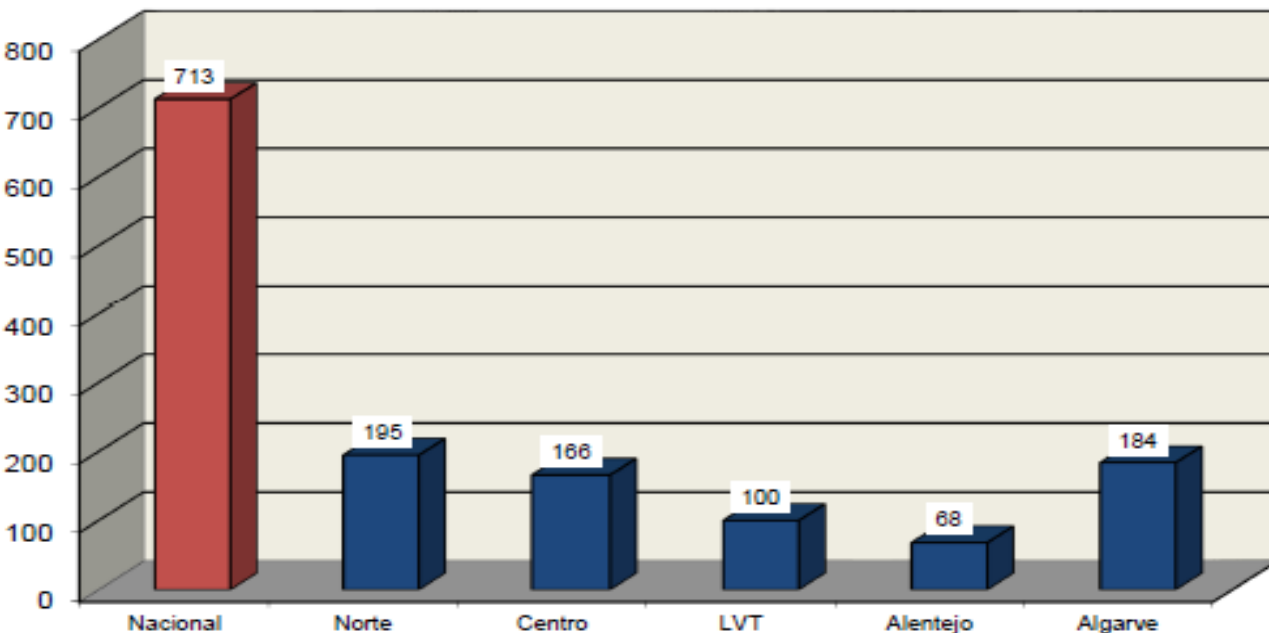
Admissões Via Verde

Restantes Admissões nas Unidades Coronárias

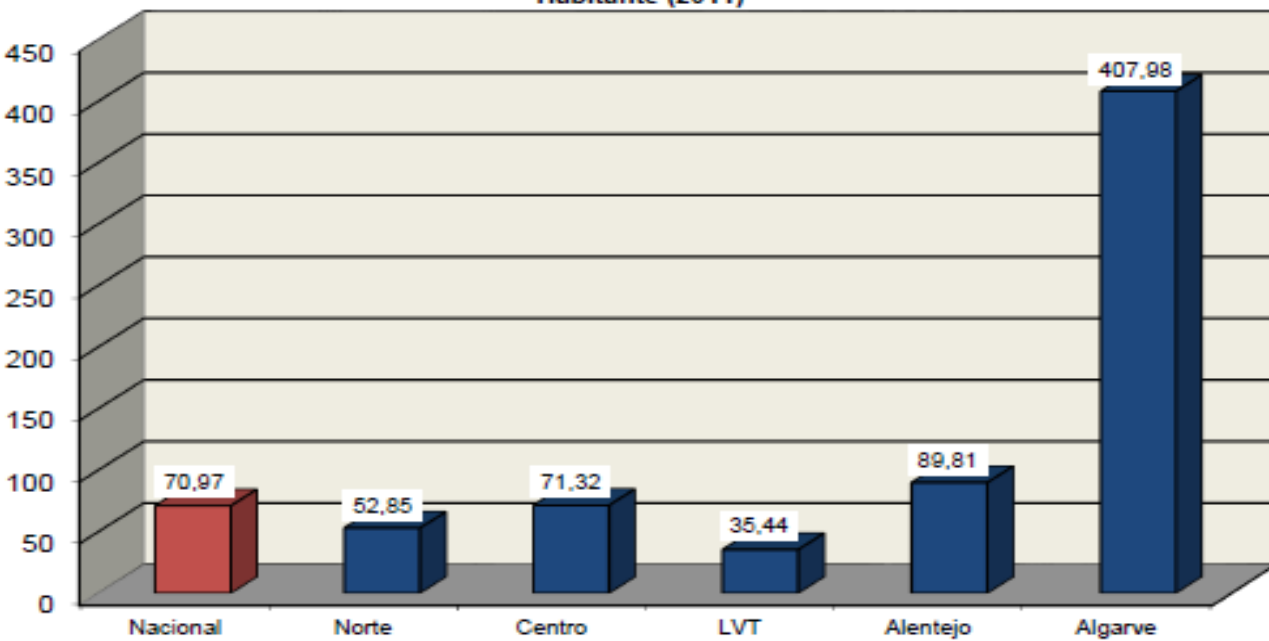
EVOLUÇÃO DA PORCENTAGEM DE ADMISSÕES PELA VIA VERDE



Doentes Admitidos na Unidade Coronária pela Via Verde (INEM) (2011)

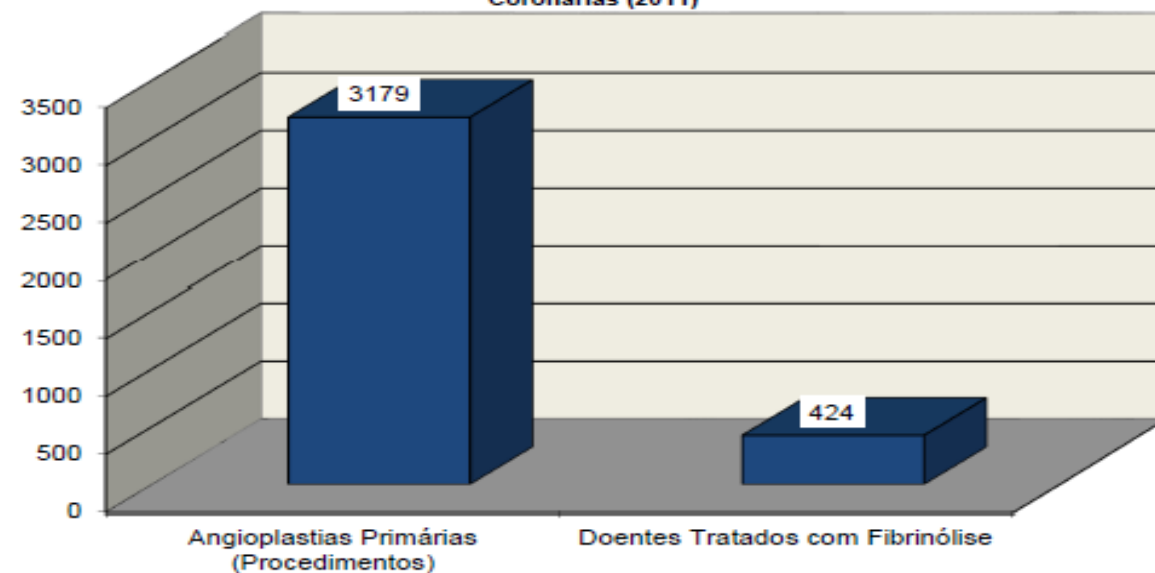


Doentes Admitidos na Unidade Coronária pela Via Verde (INEM) por Milhão Habitante (2011)

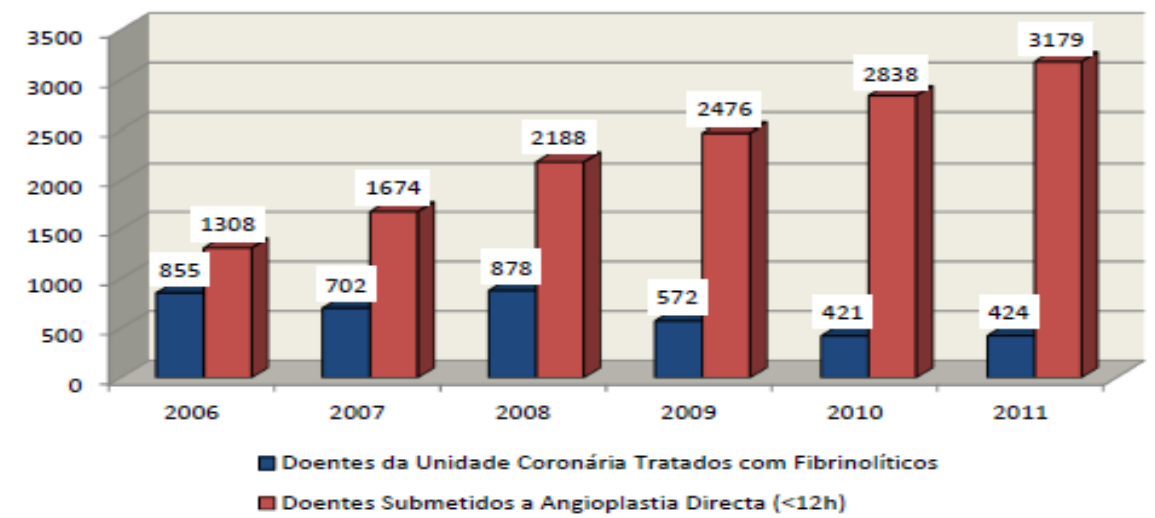


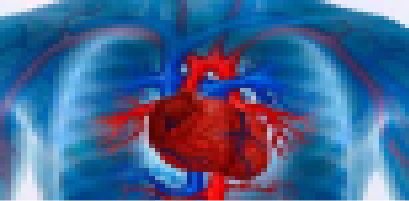
TERAPÊUTICAS DE REPERFUSÃO NO ENFARTE AGUDO DO MIOCÁRDIO

Terapêuticas de Reperusão (Angioplastia Primária vs Fibrinólise) nas Unidades Coronárias (2011)



Terapêuticas de Reperusão (Angioplastia Primária vs Fibrinólise) nas Unidades Coronárias - Evolução Anual





EAM



Associação Nacional de Doenças Cardiovasculares

Vias Verdes
Coronária e do Acidente
Vascular Cerebral
Indicadores de Actividade 2010

DOENTES SUBMETIDOS A ICP PRIMÁRIA POR MILHÃO HABITANTE (2009)

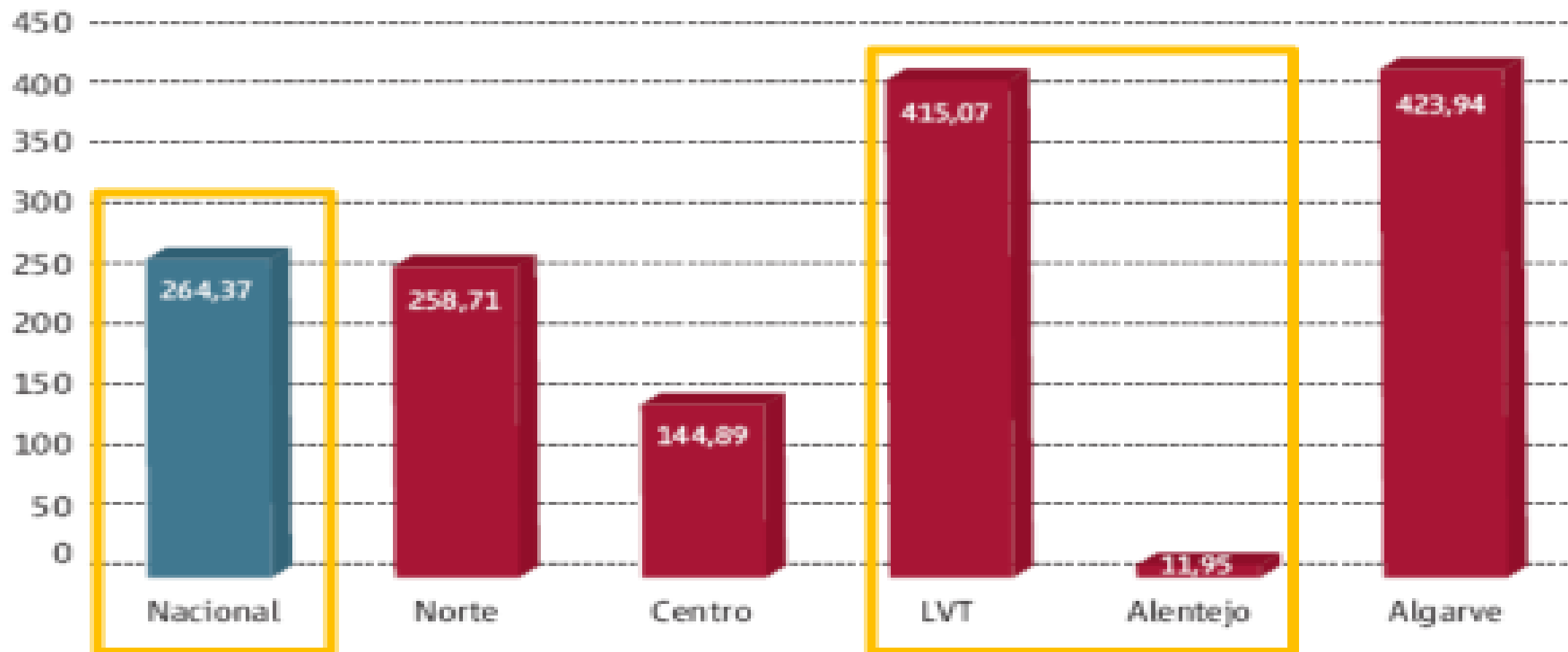
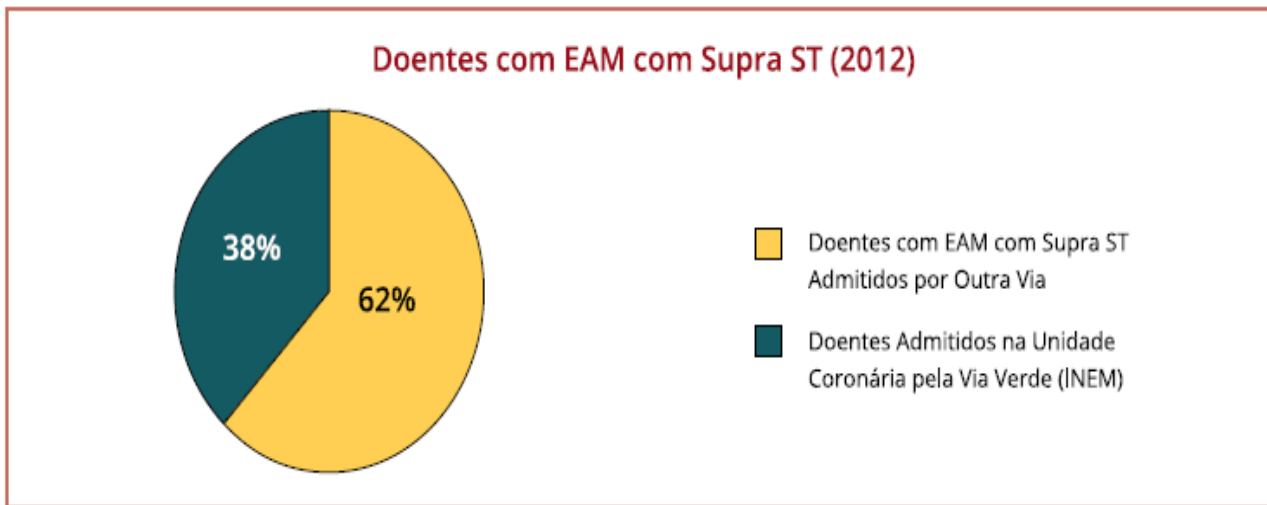


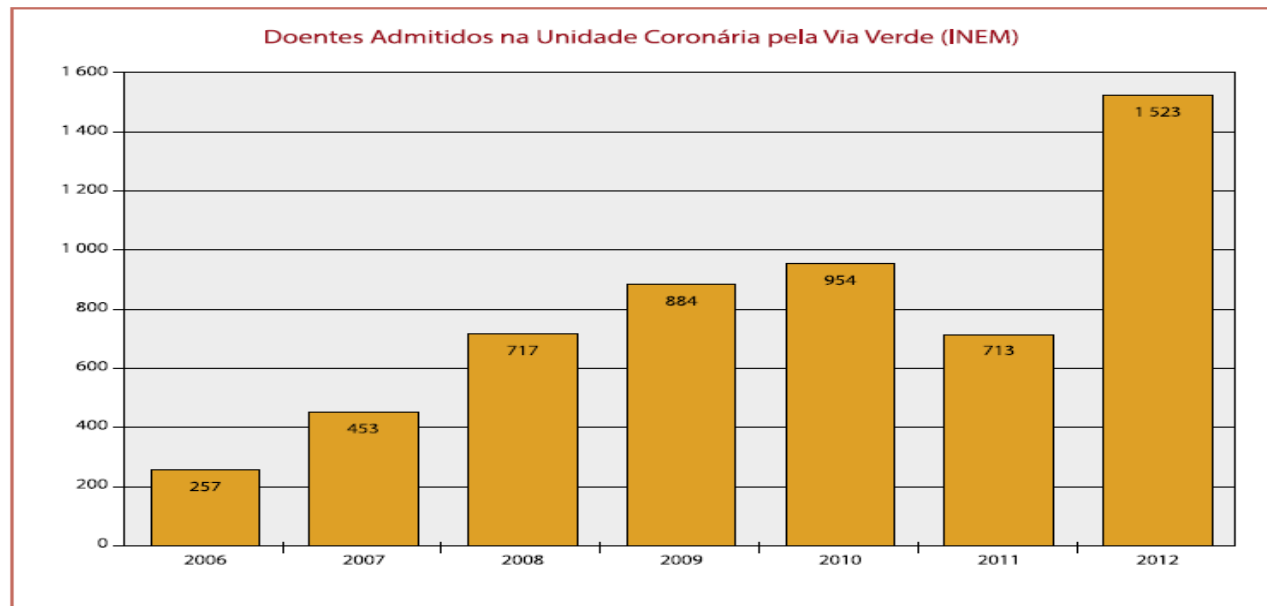
Figura 3.2-1. Doentes admitidos com Enfarte Agudo do Miocárdio (EAM) com

Supra ST, em Portugal (2012)



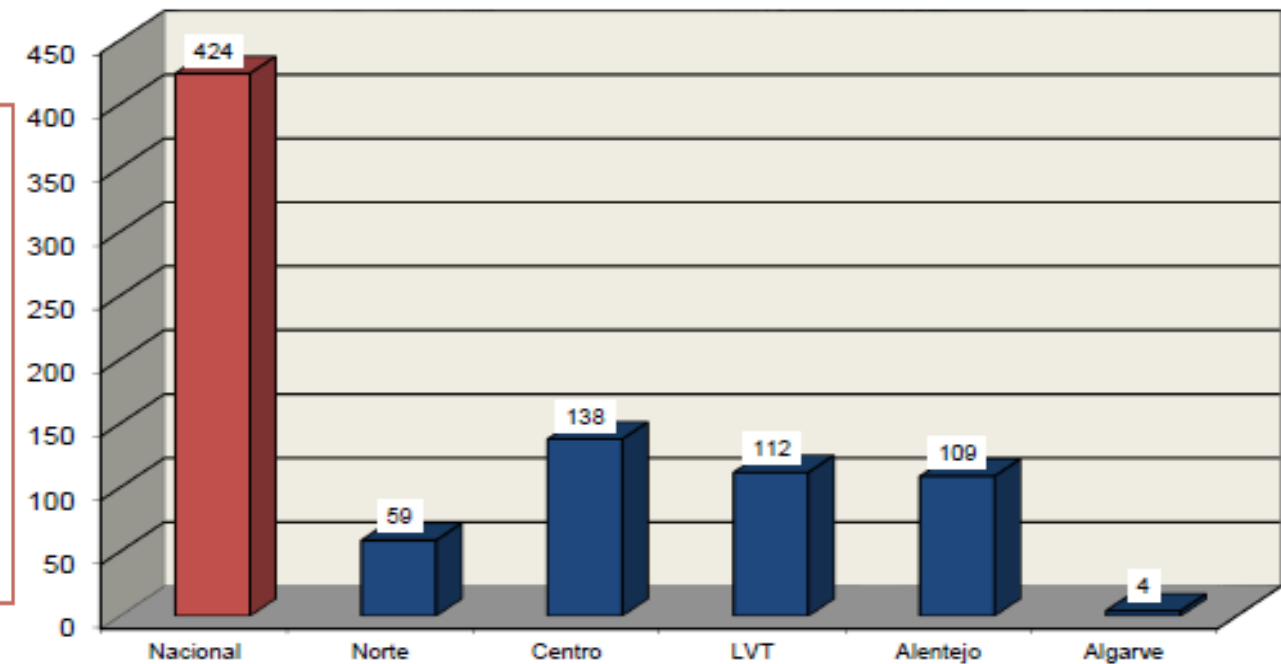
Fonte: PNDCCV - Inquérito Unidades de Saúde (2013)

Figura 3.2-2. Doentes Admitidos na Unidade Coronária pela Via Verde (INEM) em Portugal (2006-2012)



Fonte: PNDCCV - Inquérito Unidades de Saúde (2013)

Doentes da Unidade Coronária Tratados com Fibrinolíticos (2011)



Doentes da Unidade Coronária Tratados com Fibrinolíticos por Milhão Habitante (2011)

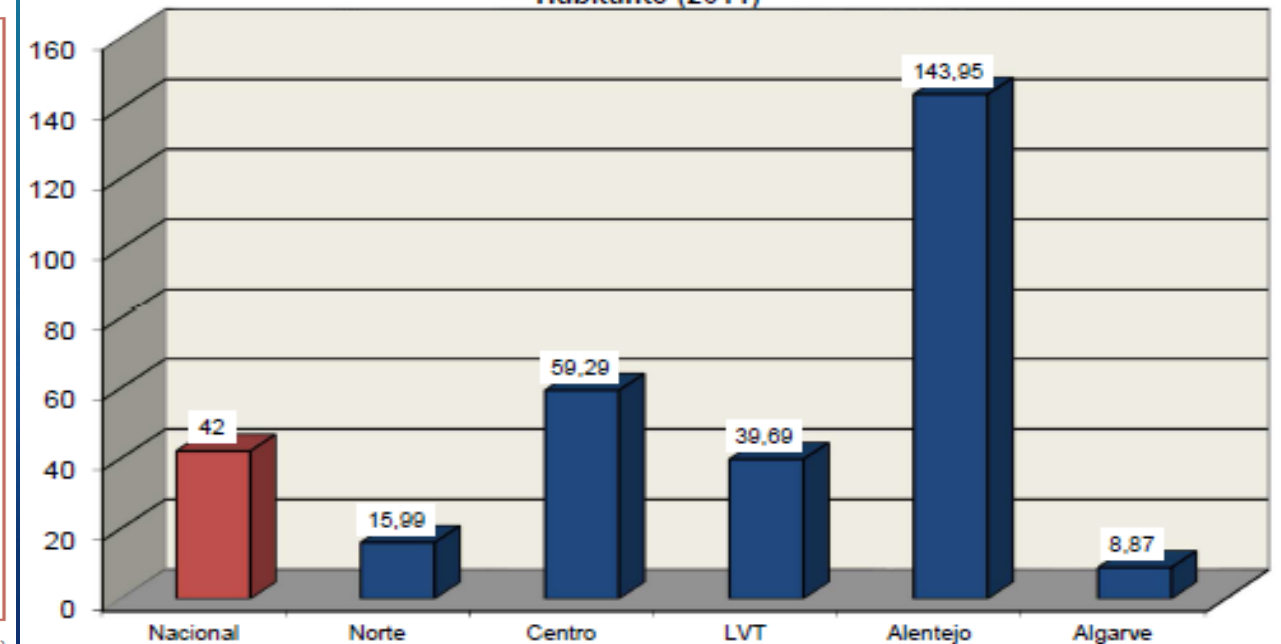
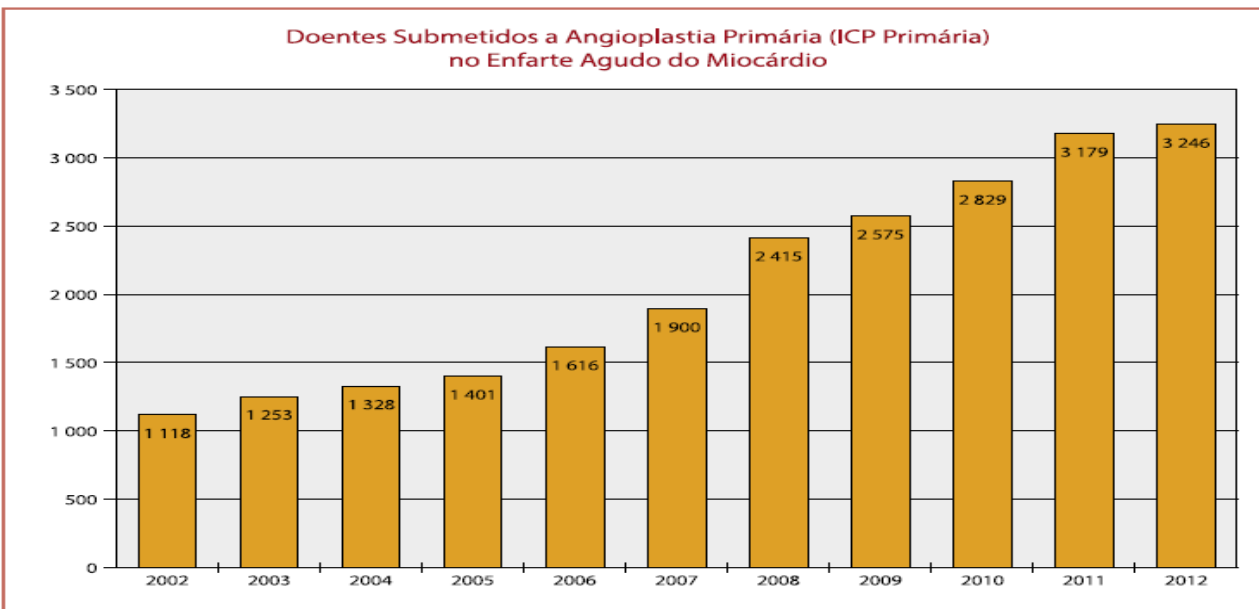
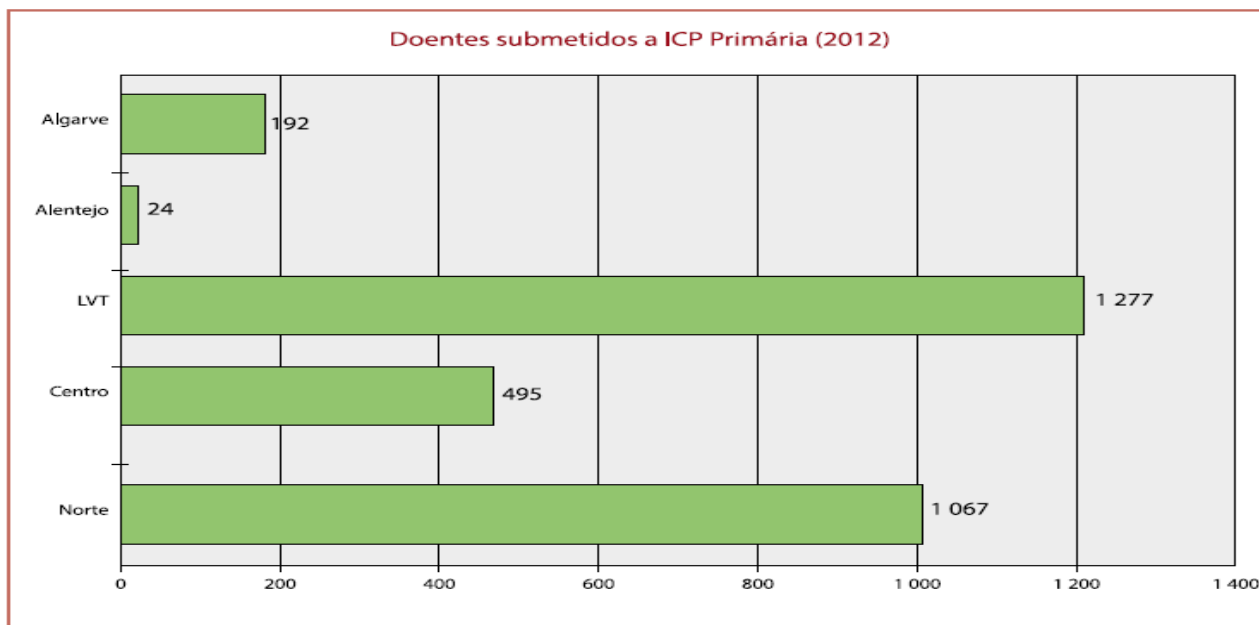


Figura 3.2-3. Doentes Submetidos a Angioplastia Primária (ICP Primária) no Enfarte Agudo do Miocárdio em Portugal (2002-2012)



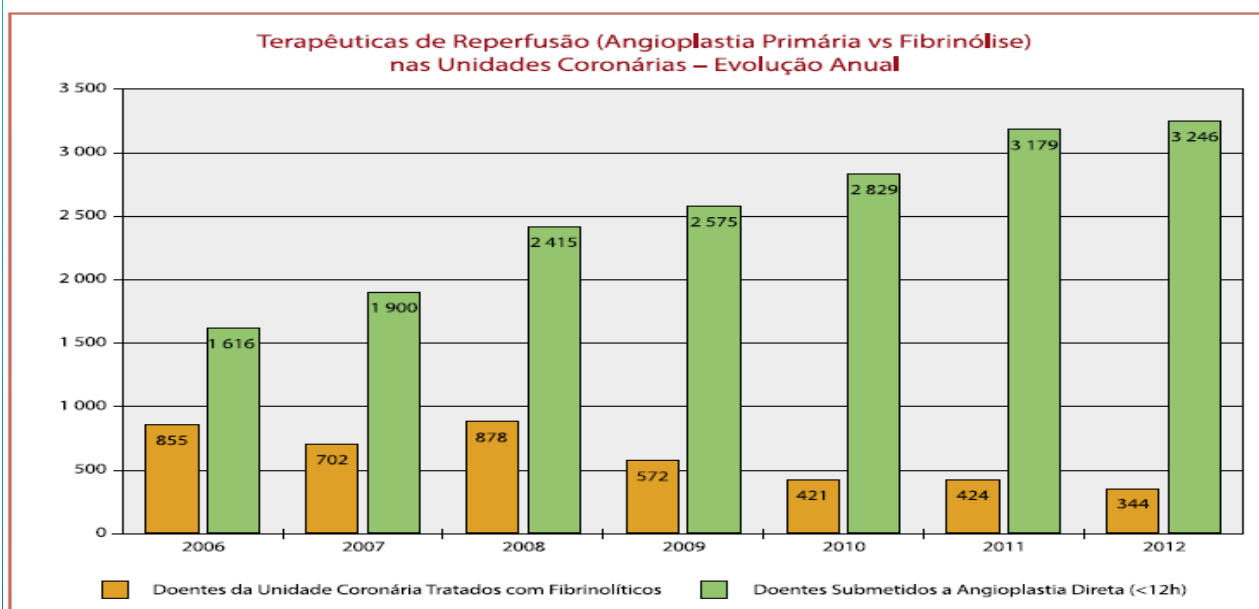
Fonte: PNDCCV – Inquérito Unidades de Saúde (2013)

Figura 3.2.1-5. Doentes submetidos a ICP Primária por Região de Saúde (2012)



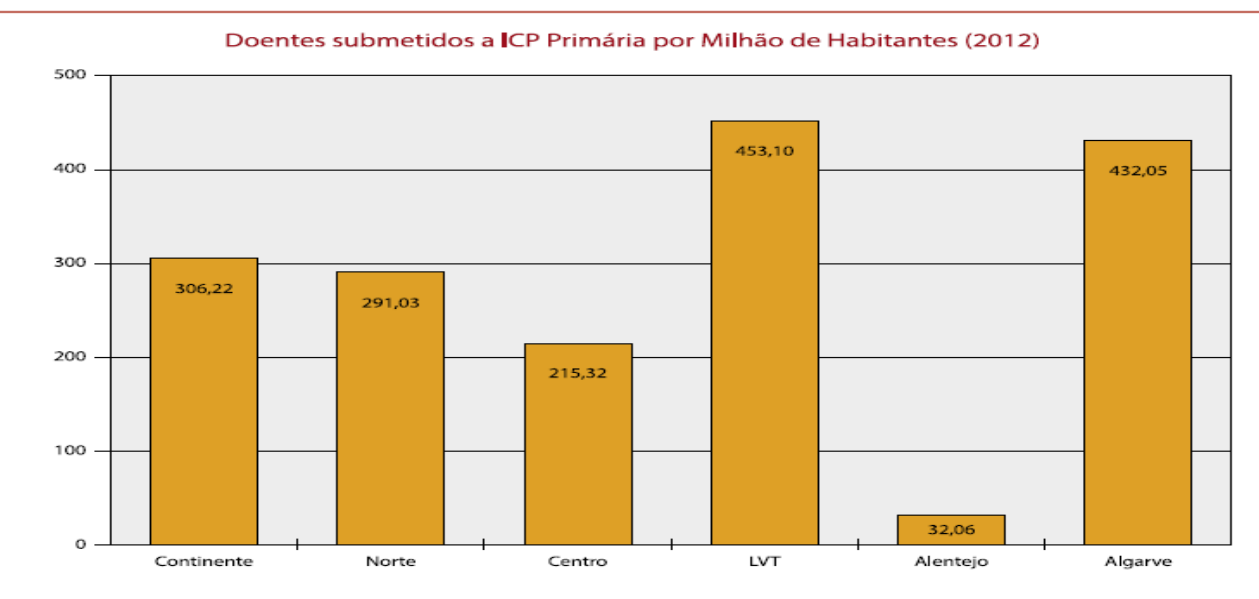
Fonte: PNDCCV – Inquérito Unidades de Saúde (2013)

Figura 3.2-4. Terapêuticas de Reperusão (Angioplastia Primária vs Fibrinólise) nas Unidades Coronárias em Portugal (2006-2012)



Fonte: PNDCCV – Inquérito Unidades de Saúde (2013)

Figura 3.2.1-6. Doentes submetidos a ICP Primária, por milhão de habitantes, por Região de Saúde (2012)



Fonte: PNDCCV – Inquérito Unidades de Saúde (2013)



PCI PRIMÁRIA NO DISTRITO DE SETÚBAL APÓS 2010 (DADOS NACIONAIS NÃO DISPONÍVEIS)



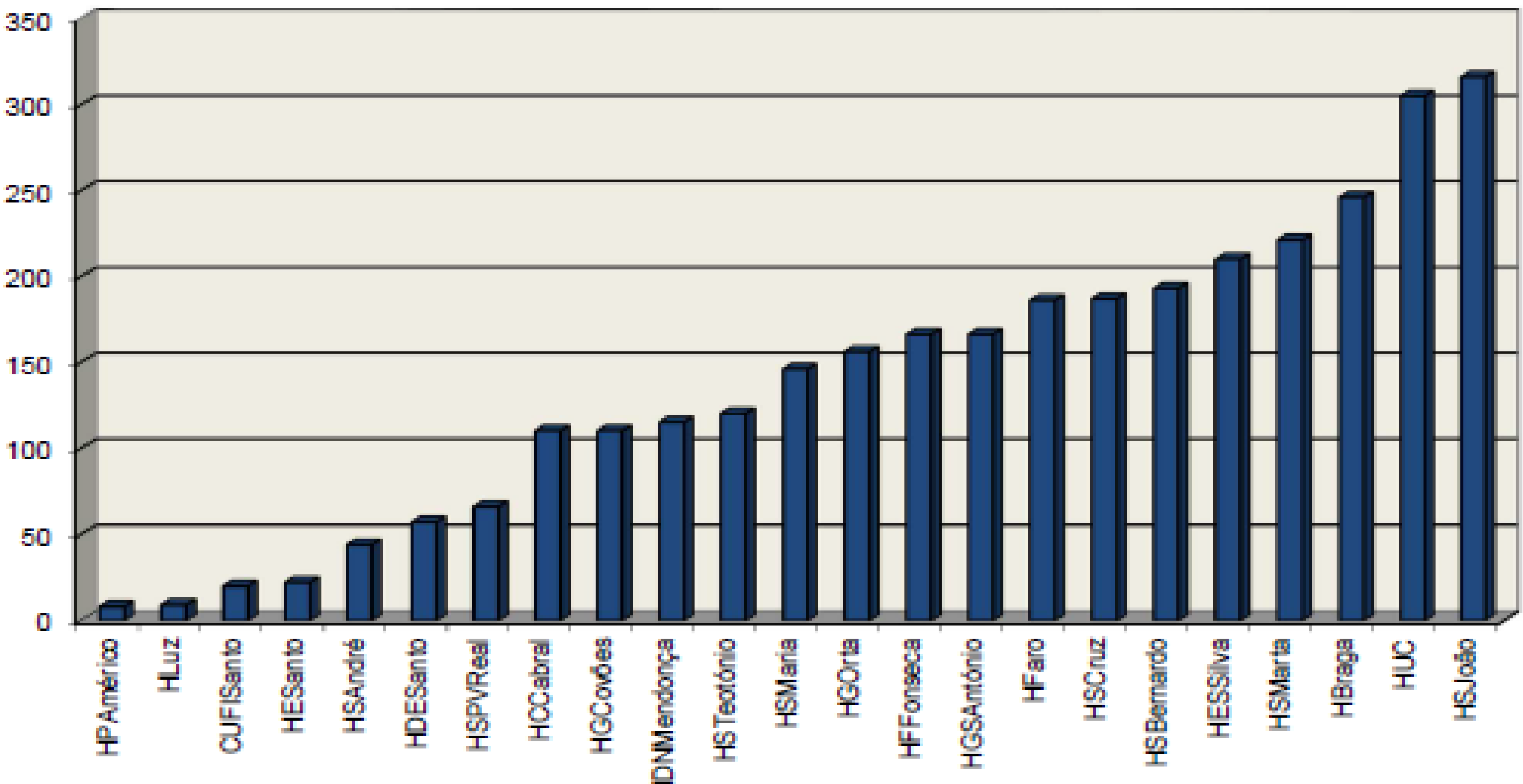
	2010	2011	2012
CENTRO HOSPITALAR DE SETÚBAL	181	193	201
HOSPITAL GARCIA DE ORTA	119	164	161
TOTAL DISTRITAL	300	357	362



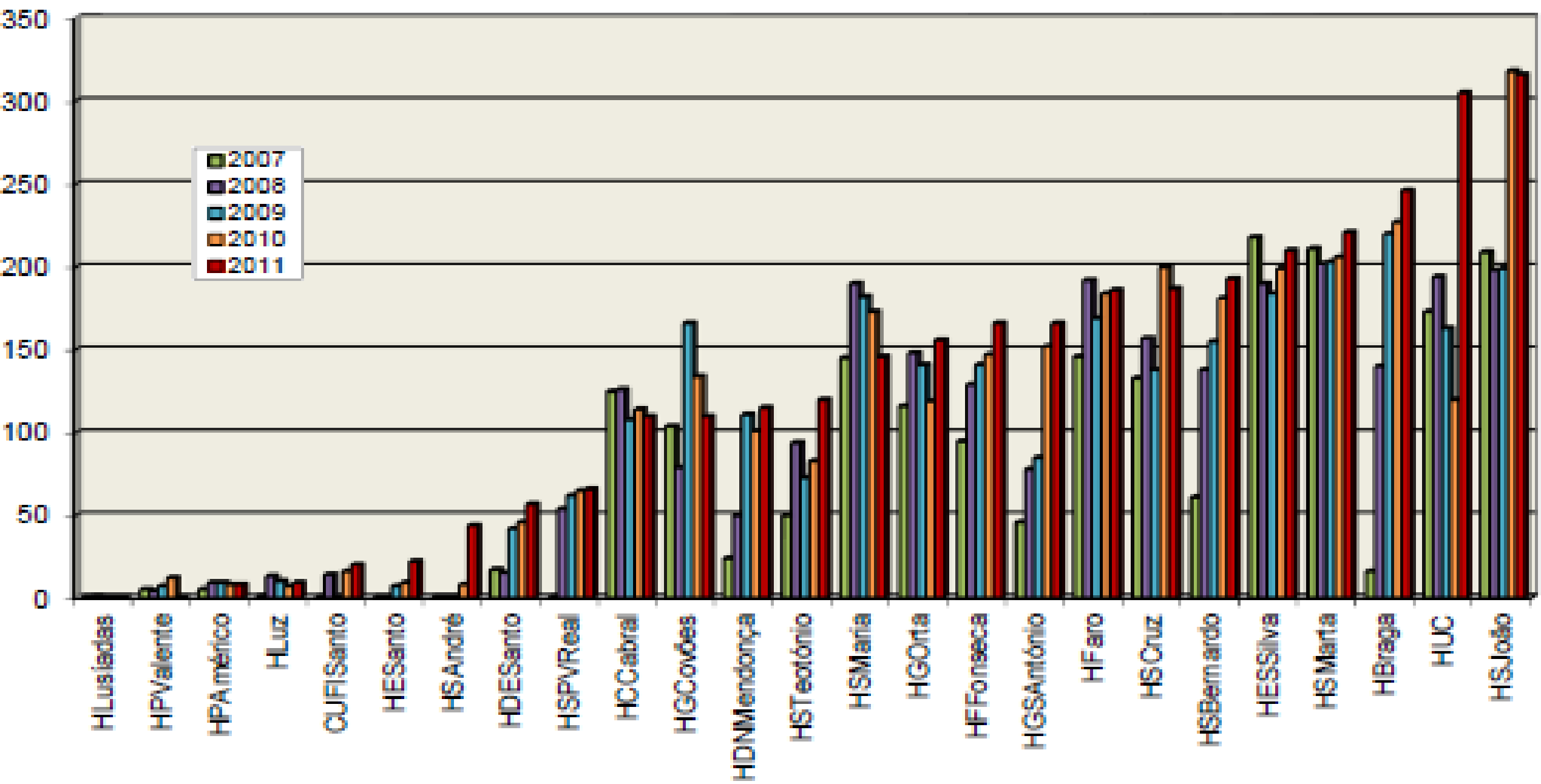
ANGIOPLASTIAS PRIMÁRIAS EFECTUADAS QUASE EXCLUSIVAMENTE A DOENTES DA PENÍNSULA SETÚBAL



Angioplastias Primárias (Doentes) por Instituição (2011)



Angioplastias Primárias (Doentes) por Instituição





EAM



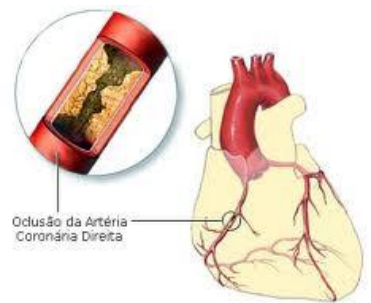
Região de Saúde	Área geográfica / Concelho	Distrito	ODDU	Hemodinâmica de Intervenção	Nível de Resposta
LISBOA E VALE DO TEJO	Sacavém	Lisboa	Lisboa	CHL Central (S.Maria)	1
	Seta Rica	Lisboa	Lisboa	CHL Central (S.Maria)	1
	Santarém	Santarém	Lisboa	CHL Norte (S.Maria)	1
	Almeirim	Santarém	Lisboa	CHL Norte (S.Maria)	1
	Alpiarça	Santarém	Lisboa	CHL Norte (S.Maria)	1
	Cartaxo	Santarém	Lisboa	CHL Norte (S.Maria)	1
	Chamusca	Santarém	Lisboa	CHL Norte (S.Maria)	1
	Coruche	Santarém	Lisboa	CHL Norte (S.Maria)	1
	Rio Maior	Santarém	Lisboa	CHL Norte (S.Maria)	1
	Salvaterra de Magos	Santarém	Lisboa	CHL Norte (S.Maria)	1
	Abrantes	Santarém	Lisboa	CHL Norte (S.Maria)	1
	Constância	Santarém	Lisboa	CHL Norte (S.Maria)	1
	Magilho	Santarém	Lisboa	CHL Norte (S.Maria)	1
	Sardoal	Santarém	Lisboa	CHL Norte (S.Maria)	1

Enfarte agudo do miocárdio

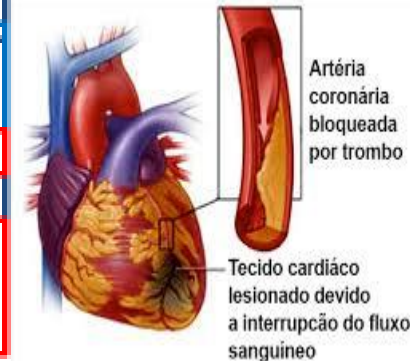
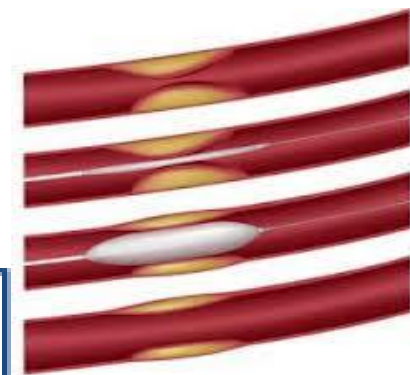


Enfarte do miocárdio mata 18 pessoas por dia em Portugal.

➤ POR CADA 30 MINUTOS DE TEMPO PERDIDO A MORTALIDADE HOSPITALAR AUMENTA EM 10%

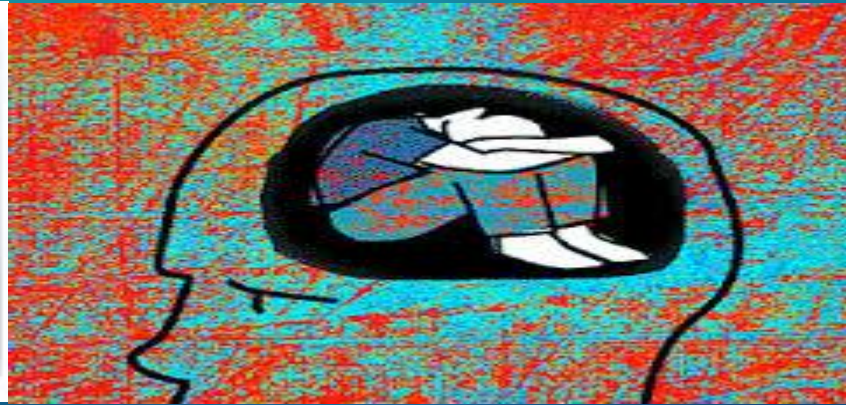
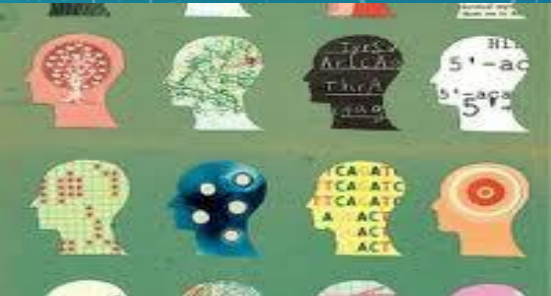


Tomes Novas	Santarém	Lisboa	CHL Norte (S.Maria)	1
Alcanena	Santarém	Lisboa	CHL Norte (S.Maria)	1
Entroncamento	Santarém	Lisboa	CHL Norte (S.Maria)	1
Golegã	Santarém	Lisboa	CHL Norte (S.Maria)	1
V. N. Barquinha	Santarém	Lisboa	CHL Norte (S.Maria)	1
Ponte de Sôr	Portalegre	Lisboa	CHL Norte (S.Maria)	1
Barnes	Setúbal	Lisboa	H. D. Setúbal	1
Alcochete	Setúbal	Lisboa	H. D. Setúbal	1
Mota	Setúbal	Lisboa	H. D. Setúbal	1
Montijo	Setúbal	Lisboa	H. D. Setúbal	1
Almada	Setúbal	Lisboa	H. Gardia de Ota	1
Seixal	Setúbal	Lisboa	H. Gardia de Ota	1
Sesimbra	Setúbal	Lisboa	H. Gardia de Ota	1
Santiago do Cacém	Setúbal	Lisboa	H. Gardia de Ota	1
Setúbal	Setúbal	Lisboa	H. D. Setúbal	1
Ancão do Sal	Setúbal	Lisboa	H. Gardia de Ota	1
Grândola	Setúbal	Lisboa	H. Gardia de Ota	1
Palmela	Setúbal	Lisboa	H. Gardia de Ota	1
Sines	Setúbal	Lisboa	H. Gardia de Ota	1





e-SAÚDE MENTAL



SERVIÇO DE PSIQUIATRIA DO CHS HSB SETÚBAL

- Movimento Assistencial

- **Doentes em SO > 24H (Total de nº de Dias)**
 - 2011- 154 d.
 - 2012- 98 d.
 - 2013 (1º Semestre)- 141 d.
- **Taxa de Ocupação da Enfermaria**
 - 2011- 83,3%
 - 2012- 89,3%
 - 2013 (1º Semestre)- 91,6%
- **Consultas (2012)**
 - Total- 14.970 (1ªs: 11,5%)
 - Concelhos do Alentejo- 1.867 (1ªs: 16,1%)

- **Recursos Existentes e Necessidades**

- **Médicos: 8**
 - **1/25.000 H.: 13**
- **Camas: 18**
 - **1/10.000 H.: 30**



4)- CONCLUSÕES



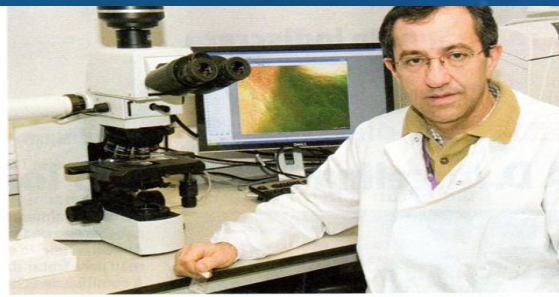
PRINCIPAIS CONCLUSÕES

• Aspetos Organizacionais

- A questão da inclusão de médicos tarefeiros nas equipas deve ser reequacionada
- A criação de uma especialidade de Emergencista é a única forma adequada de constituir equipas fixas nos SU
- A resposta dos SU às verdadeiras urgências médico-cirúrgicas está dependente de uma adequada gestão das camas hospitalares e das que estão disponíveis nas Unidades de Cuidados Continuados e de Paliativos, e nos Lares

• Aspetos Práticos

- A acessibilidade das populações aos serviços hospitalares diferenciados deve ser adequadamente salvaguardada
- A sua localização deve ter em consideração a centralidade geográfica, independentemente da (re)(des)organização administrativa
- Os serviços com bom desempenho demonstrado, com um movimento assistencial que os rentabilize, e com “massa crítica suficiente”, não devem ser desarticulados



P
Público

FINIM



“ Daniel Innerarity
A maior parte dos
problemas que
temos vêm não do
facto de o poder ser
demasiado forte,
mas do facto de o
poder ser
demasiado fraco

É impossível
governar as pessoas
sem compreender
as suas razões. Em
muitos casos, os que
são mandados sa-
bem muito mais do
que quem governa

” Daniel Innerarity **PÚBLICO**



Profissionais no SNS reduziram-se em 2,8% desde 2010

Mais de 10.500 médicos
e enfermeiros
abandonaram SNS em 2012

PÚBLICO

AOS COLEGAS:

RICARDO SANTOS (CARDIOLOGIA)

RUI GUERREIRO (NEUROLOGIA)

ANTÓNIO GAMITO (PSIQUIATRIA)

ANTÓNIO FORJAZ (CARDIOLOGIA / DIRETOR CLÍNICO)



**MUITO
OBRIGADO!!!**

“Citações.”



A vida é a arte de extrair conclusões suficientes de premissas insuficientes.

“

A vida não é uma ciência exata. É uma arte.

- Samuel Butler -

SoFrases.com

”

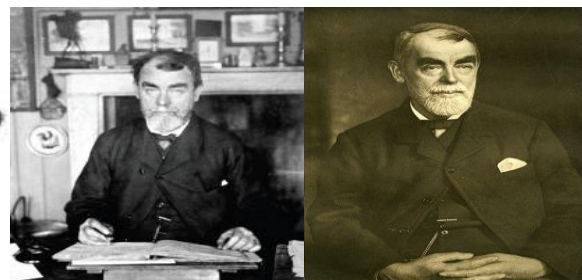
“

Um homem convencido contra a sua própria vontade não muda de opinião.

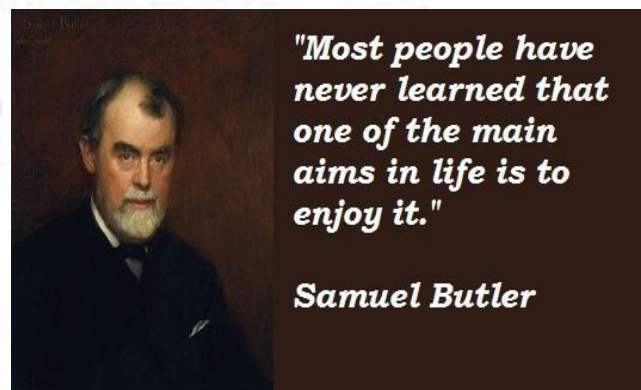
- Samuel Butler -

”

SoFrases.com



- Samuel Butler -



"Most people have never learned that one of the main aims in life is to enjoy it."

Samuel Butler

If you follow reason far enough it always leads to conclusions that are contrary to reason.

-Samuel Butler

BritishHumour.com

”

SoFrases.com



216/570

SERVÍCIO DE URGENCIA

4/1/2001



4/1/2001