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ANALYSIS OF THE GAP BETWEEN OFFERT AND DEMAND FOR HEALTH SERVICES IN A POPULATION OF THE STATE OF PUEBLA, MEXICO.

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In Mexico was established in 2005 the People's Insurance in the states to reduce the gap between accessibility to health services and demand for services, The aim of this study was to analyze the gap between the supply and demand for health services in a population of the State of Puebla, Mexico. 300 householders (men and women) of a rural population of the state of Puebla, were applied a questionnaire (SIEUX validated in other studies), questions about costs last care, membership services and sicker patients were added at the time of the study. Results: 92% of households were found affiliated with the popular insurance, 85% goes to particular service taking popular insurance, 42% goes to see only when you are sick, 68% has gone over the popular insurance, 72% no surtieron they will complete recipe. 40% rated as poor attention in the popular insurance and 51% as fair, dissatisfaction was: hours of clinical, medical care and medicament supply. 37% reported at least have a patient at the time of the survey, 12% reported having a family member with a disability, 35% he paid on your last visit with private physician from 47 to 235 euros, 51% less than 47 and 7% more than 470 euros, can they would pay 5 to 10 euros per visit at his clinic. Conclusion: In this population care is covered by particular service being affiliated with the popular insurance qualifies as bad service and regular.

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PATTERN OF DIABETIC ADMISSIONS IN WAD-MEDANI TEACHING HOSPITAL IN ONE YEAR PERIOD

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Diabetes mellitus is increasingly becoming a major chronic disease burden all over the world. This requires a shift in healthcare priorities and up-to-date data on the epidemiology and impact of diabetes in all regions of the world to help plan and prioritize health programs. Type 2 diabetes is increasingly becoming a major chronic disease, health burden in Africa. The aim of this study was to assess the pattern of diabetic admission and outcome; in Wad-Medani Teaching Hospital in Sudan, in one year period (January–December 2014), mainly the presenting characteristics of diabetic patients (demographic and clinical), the main causes of admissions of diabetic patients and the outcome of these admissions. It was a retrospective study of medical records of patients with DM, admitted to internal medicine department in Wad-Medani Teaching Hospital in the period of January to December 2014. It was found, that; 9.6 % of the total admissions in medical wards in Wad-Medani teaching hospital during the study period were due to diabetes. The mean age of the diabetic patients was 57 years with SD for 15 years. 55% were females and 45% were males. 62% of diabetic patients were from rural area and 38% from the urban area. 62% of patients had type 2, diabetes. The commonest cause of admission was, uncontrolled hyperglycemia in 31% of patients, and 15% were admitted because of diabetic ketoacidosis. Cardiovascular diseases constituted 18% of diabetic admissions, and 13% of diabetic patients were admitted because of infections. The majority (85%) of these patients were improved. The findings of this study would be useful to determine the burden of diabetes on the health care system and in the planning of appropriate management strategies for diabetic patients, so we recommend, improving of the quality of primary care services and specialized health centres for diabetic patients all over the country, especially in rural areas. There should be health education programmes in the heath centres, referred clinics and in the media.

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