



univerzitetni klinični center ljubljana  
*University Medical Centre Ljubljana*

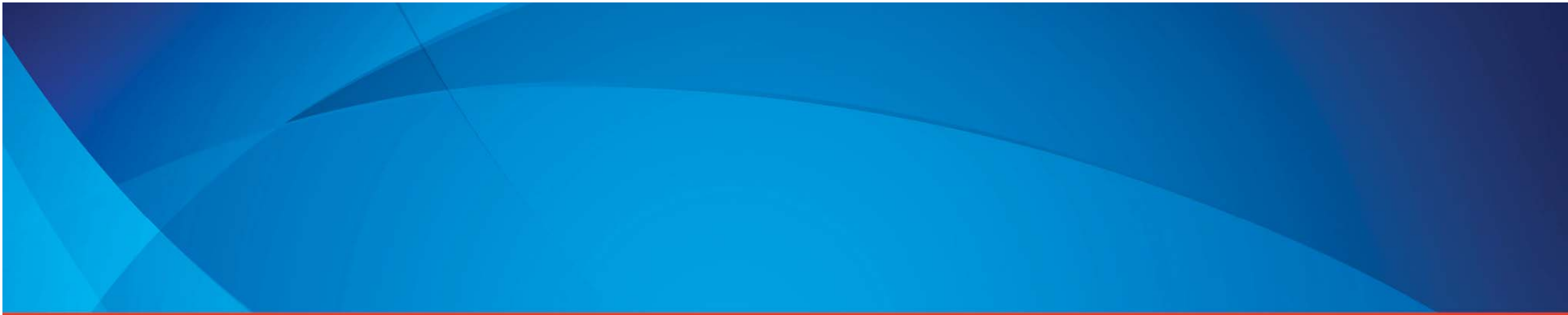


# National report and Results of Healthcare professionals Questionnaires - Slovenia

University Medical Center Ljubljana, Slovenia

Dental Clinic





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- **Population of Slovenia:** 2.076.595 (data on 10/01/2018)
- **Size of the country:** 20.273 km<sup>2</sup>
- **Density:** 102.69/km<sup>2</sup>
  
- **Average age of population:** 43.3 years
  - Older than 65 years of age: 19.7%
  - Percentage of foreign population: 6.4%
  - Number of new-born: 20.241 (2017)
- **Slovenia Demographics:** 83% of the **population** are Slovenes, followed by Serbs (2%), Croats (2%), Bosniaks (1%) and other groups (2019).



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- GDP per capita 20.815 EUR (2017)
- Average earnings for May 2018 amounted to EUR 1,663.23 gross and EUR 1,077.77 net.
- Percentage of people living in poverty (2017): 268.000 – below the risk of poverty threshold (the net disposable monthly income of people below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold was thus below EUR 636 per equalised adult person).
  - 78 000 were retired (15.9% of all retired persons)
  - 56 000 were in employment (6.6% of all persons in employment)
  - 51 000 were unemployed persons
  - 49 000 were underage children (12.8% of all children)
  - 34 000 were other persons (unable to work, homemakers, students) (SURs)
- Unemployment rate: 5.2% (January 2019) (Estat)

# Immigration

- In 2017: 3,300 Slovenian citizens immigrated to Slovenia, as did 15,500 foreign citizens. Nearly 9,900 Slovenian citizens and almost 7,700 foreign citizens emigrated from the country.
- Immigrants: slightly younger (aged 30-39), less educated (SURS)

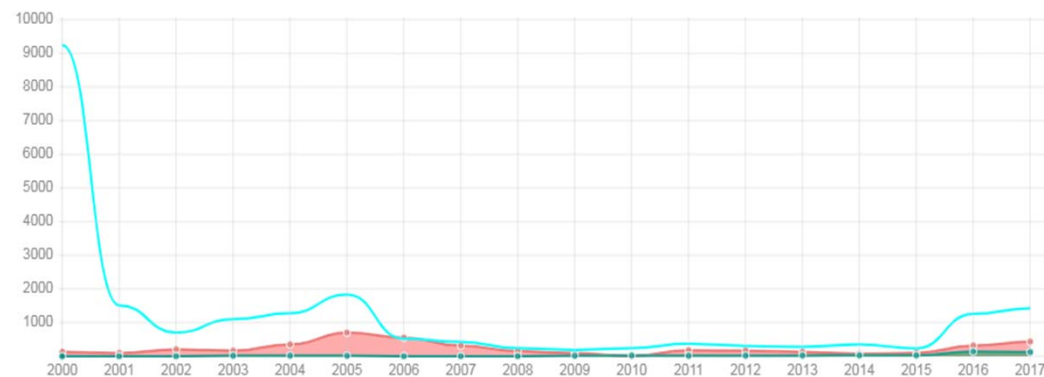


Figure 1. Number of refugees in Slovenia in period from year 2000 – 2017  
(<https://www.worlddata.info/europe/slovenia/asylum.php>)



# Education

- 98% of primary school leavers decide to continue their education, and 84% of secondary school leavers go on to tertiary education. The number of students has more than doubled since 1991. Private (single) higher education institutions can be established as universities or single faculties, art academies and professional colleges. Slovenian or foreign natural or legal entities can establish higher education institutions ([http://www.vlada.si/en/about\\_slovenia/society/education/](http://www.vlada.si/en/about_slovenia/society/education/)).
- On 1 January 2018 Slovenia had 416,264 resident with tertiary education (0.5% more than in 2017).
- there were 419,278 residents aged 15 or more with basic or lower education. The number of population with this level of education decreased.

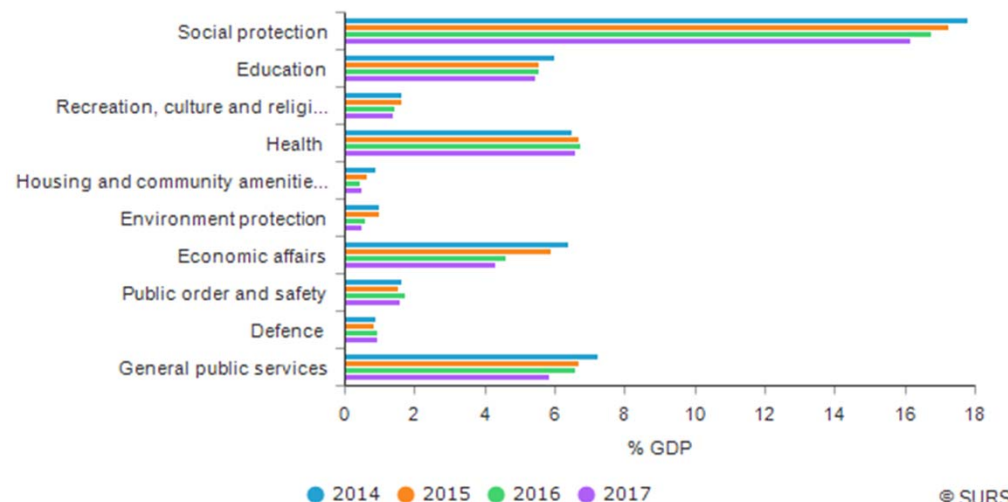


University of Ljubljana – 100 years in 2019; 40 000 students



# Health care system

- Health care is a public service provided by the compulsory health insurance scheme through Health Insurance Institute of Slovenia that is played by employers and employees. All medical costs are not covered by this insurance – so most of population is also included in voluntary insurance scheme. 27.3 % of all health care costs are paid privately. Complete coverage is provided only for children, schoolchildren and for certain diseases and conditions (SURS).
- In 2016 the percentage of GDP spent for health care in Slovenia was 6.6%.



- In year 2015 Slovenia spent 2039 Eur per head on health care, what less compared to EU average.
  - Number of doctors: 6224
  - Number of dentists: 1430 (2016)
- Primary care is provided by family doctors and pediatricians. The secondary care is given in public health centers and private institutions. There are two tertiary hospitals in Slovenia and only one tertiary dental clinic. There are two medical faculties and one dentals school.
- A huge lack of primary family doctors, long wating lists for the most of secondary health care level!





# Psychosocial impact of visible differences in Slovenia

- There is not a lot research performed on psychosocial impact of visible differences in Slovenia.
- There are 157 psychologists in the Chamber for clinical psychologists of Slovenia – most of them work in health care as clinical psychologists. There are long waiting lists for them and also for psychiatric care, even for children and adolescents (10 month and more).
- The visible difference is still stigmatized in our country (Varga, 2016).

There is not enough support for patients with visible differences. There is lack of knowledge in the field of psychosocial impact of visible differences among health care professionals who treat these patients and lack of clinical psychologists.



# Our organization - University medical center Ljubljana – dental clinic

- Public Health Institute which performs health care in the secondary and tertiary level as well as educational and research activities.
- 7980 employees – 791 specialists, close to 2000 beds.
- Surgery, Internal medicine, Dermatology, ENT, Gynecology, Radiology, Dept Clinical and Biochemical lab., Nuclear Medicine, Orthopedics, Dental Clinic
- Collaborating with Faculty of Medicine, Faculty for Health Science



# Dental Clinic

- Secondary and tertiary institution; interdisciplinary treatments
- 5 departments, radiology
  - Dept. of periodontology, dept. of endodontics, Dept. of pedodontics, dept. of prosthodontics, dept. of orthodontics.



31.12.	2018
specialists	31
residents	16
interns	11
nurses	27
others	26
<b>together</b>	<b>111</b>

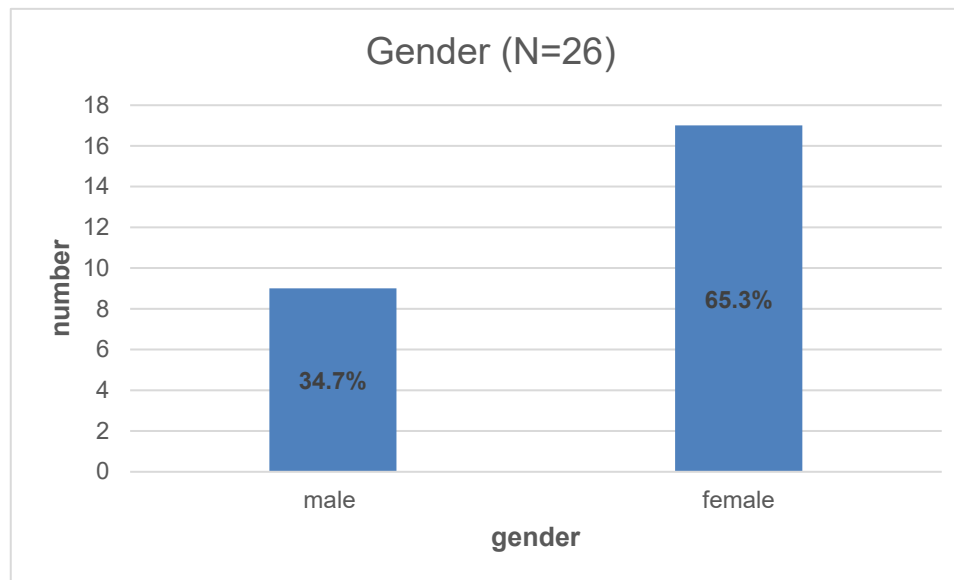
- Full professors: 4
- Assoc. professors: 6
- Assist. professors: 9
- Assistants: 7

Year	first clinical exam.	number of patients	number of treatments
2018	4.694	17.360	139.154



# Results of Healthcare professionals Questionnaires

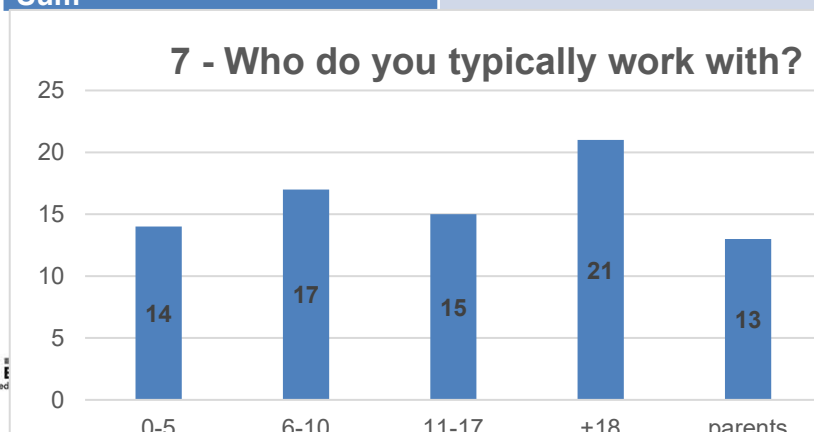
- A total of 26 participants answered the questionnaire. We observed that there was a language problem with answering the questionnaires for nurses and dental assistants.
- 1., 2., 3. : The mean age:  $42.42 \pm 11.31$  years (range: 22 – 64 years). All participants were from Slovenia.



4.,5. 6.,7: 14.71 ± 10.01 years (range: 1 – 36 years)

Type of health professional	Specialty	Number
<b>Dentist</b>	Orthodontics	6
	Paediatric dentistry	1
	Prosthodontics	2
	Endodontics	1
	General dentist	1
<b>Medical doctor</b>	Maxillofacial surgery	5
	ENT	2
	Aesthetic surgery	1
<b>Psychology</b>	Clinical psychology	1
<b>Speech therapist</b>		4
<b>Nurse</b>	Orthodontics	1
<b>Dental assistant</b>	Orthodontics	1
<b>Sum</b>		26

7 - Who do you typically work with?



- 8. Do you come across patients with appearance concerns or body image issues as a part of your work?

Yes	No	I do not know
24	1*	1*

\* *Speech therapist*

- Examples:
  - Patients with cleft, craniofacial anomalies, trauma patients, dental trauma, craniofacial syndromes, oligodontia, patients after cancer surgery (head and neck), facial asymmetry, skeletal malocclusions, patients after laryngectomy, aesthetic problems.

- 9. Most of the participants ask their patients if they have appearance concerns.

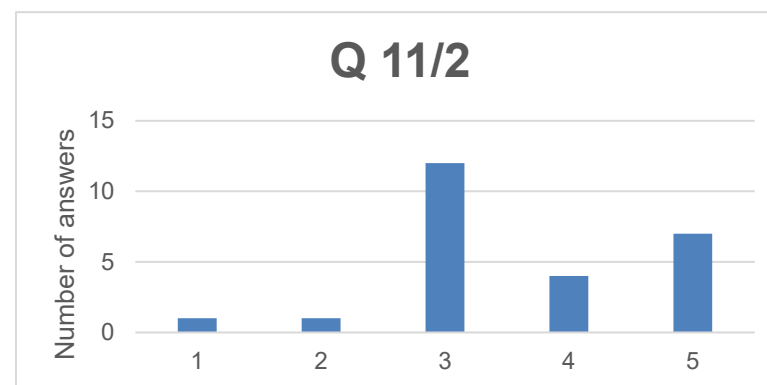
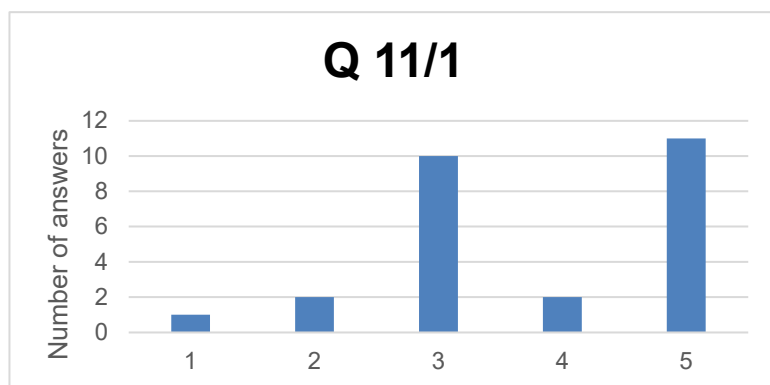
Yes	No	
19	7*	*paediatric dentist, ENT, speech therapist, dental assistant

- 10. The scores of the answers of question 10 were very high (lack of anonymity?)

- I can describe what body image is:	7.35
- I can describe what visible difference is:	7.69
- I can describe the psychological and social challenges that .....	6.92
- I can describe health behaviours that are associated with appearance or body image dissatisfaction	6.35
- I can describe different types of psychological interventions ....	5.00
- I can identify patients with appearance worries/concerns	7.04
- I can have a conversation about appearance with many patients	7.38
- I can support patients with appearance concerns	6.92
- I can locate additional appearance related support for my patients	6.12
- I can describe what mindfulness is	6.04
- I can describe what Acceptance and Commitment therapy is	4.50



- 11. Most of the participants agree that socially disadvantaged patients who have visible differences experience different psychological and social challenges that are different to more social advantaged patients. Most of them also encounter additional challenges in supporting socially disadvantaged patients.





12. All participants would like to know more about support patients, including socially disadvantaged patients, with appearance related concerns.

- They proposed lectures, web seminars, on line courses, instructions,...

13. All participants would be interested in undertaking the training course if available.

- 11 (42%) of them prefer online training, 16 (61%) of them one ay face to face workshop and 12 (46%) 2 day workshop with a time period between days 1 and 2).