Abstract

Original Paper

Reasons for the Admittance of Turkish and Syrian Patients in Internal Medicine Clinic

Sibel Sevinc PhD, RN

Assistant Professor, Kilis 7 Aralık University, Yusuf Şerefoğlu School of Health, Nursing Department, Kilis, Turkey

Serap Parlar Kilic PhD, RN

Associate Professor, Fırat University, Elazığ School of Health, Nursing Department, Elazığ, Turkey

Corespondence: Sibel Sevinç Assistant Professor, Kilis 7 Aralık University, Yusuf Şerefoğlu Schoc of Health, Nursing Department Kilis, Turkey E-mail: sibelsevis@gmail.com

Abstract

Background: A literature survey carried out has put forth that too many individuals are faced with economic, family, social and housing problems after wars and that they are also faced with adaptation problems in fields of education and profession suffering from post-traumatic stress disorder and depression

Aim: The purpose of this study is to examine the reasons of admission of Turkish and Syrian patients to internal medicine clinic of a hospital to which Syrian patients subject to lacking health care services are admitted.

Method: The findings of this descriptive and retrospective research were collected from patients who were admitted to the Internal Medicine Clinic of Kilis Public. Hospital records between 01.01.2012-31.12.2013. The findings of the patients were examined retrospectively from the computer records of the hospital and were analyzed in computer environment.

Results: A total of 2233 patients were admitted to the internal medicine clinic where this research was carried out during 2012 and 2013. The ages of these patients vary from 14 to 107 and 83.1 % of them are Turkish whereas 16.9 % are from different nationalities. According to the diagnostics, 17.7 % of Turkish patients were admitted with digestive system related diseases, 16.3 % of them with circulatory system related diseases and 10.8 % with blood-hematinic organ related diseases while 4.4 % of the patients from different nationalities were admitted with genitourinary system related diseases, 3.4 % because with circulatory system related diseases, 2.4 % with blood-hematinic organs related diseases. A significant difference was observed between reasons of admission to the clinic of these two groups. (X²=153.516, p<0.001).

Conclusions: According to these results, the admission to the hospital is more recurrent in the case of diseases which require a routine treatment and which are of an acute character. This study makes an important contribution to research on the importance of transcultural nursing care.

Key Words: Reasons for hospital admission, Turkish Patients, Syrian Patients