

EGPRN – Plovdiv 2010
Summarizing day 2 (8th of May 2010)

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The second day of EGPRN meeting in Plovdiv was a very interesting and fruitful day. The program included 6 theme papers divided into 2 groups and 6 parallel poster sessions in the afternoon. The presentations covered a broad spectrum of themes: from child problems as management of diseases, clinical and treatment problems, preventive medicine and challenges in research in children in general practice to management of familial caregivers for patients with dementia in adults (in the poster session “miscellaneous”).

The theme paper about “interventional large field campaign of preventive medicine in a Greek rural area” was the most exciting presentation for the whole day.

Different methods of research were used in the studies: routine analysis, comparative studies, descriptive methods and interviews with caregivers.

The language of presenters was from fluent English to difficult for understanding for those, which English language is not maternal. Some young authors were embarrassed, because it was their first presentation at an international forum.

Two theme papers dealt with problems of obesity in children and its impact on them, their parents and GPs and especially with the consequent psychological problems. These topics were useful in preventive work of GPs in neighboring countries too, because of similar life style and habits.

Poster session covered also a large scale of problems in children: from prevention and nutrition, respiratory problems and antibiotics, psychological problems, risk factors, immigrants to miscellaneous. Most of the authors were young investigators, which was a good indicator for the significance of EGPRN meeting in the development of research capacity among young doctors.

As a whole, the presentations on the second day showed that children were a specific group that is attended by GPs; family doctors had not only to obtain specific knowledge and skills and to apply flexible approaches and techniques in their work with children, but also to make their own research. Work with children was versatile and multi-oriented and included studies concerning not only the pathology but also the socio-psychological aspects of children and their parents.

This meeting was a very important event especially for young doctors and investigators from different countries, because they could apply good practices from other European countries in preventive work with children. All participants shared and learned a lot of good ideas beyond the standards and quality management.