



REPORT LABOR MARKET NEEDS

Republic of Serbs is an entity in Bosnia and Herzegovina, which has about 1.2 million inhabitants.

The state health system of Republic of Serbs consists of: 2 University hospitals, 9 hospitals and 54 health centers. In state hospitals the number of hospital beds is 2 870. In addition to state institutions there are also private health institutions and ambulances.

Currently there are 3700 physicians in the Republic of Serbs, of which 1582 are specialists and 2118 are doctors of family medicine.

The largest healthcare institution in the Republic of Serbs is the University Clinical Center of Republic of Serbs in Banja Luka (UKC RS), which has 2500 employees and 1200 beds. In UKC RS, 620 doctors are employed.

Doctors of family medicine are not educated for the Pain of Medicine. In hospitals: anesthesiologists, neurologists, physiatrists, oncologists and surgeons deal with pain. There are currently 82 anesthesiologists, 324 surgeons, 59 neurologists and 78 physiatrists in the Republic of Serbs . There are no personnel in the hospitals, nor the protocols on pain therapy. There are pain ambulance at the University hospitals in Banja Luka and Foča. Through this ambulance , during 2017 there were treated 1218 patients.

In 2017, a total of 37 267 operative procedures in anesthesia were done in hospitals. Postoperative pain is treated anesthetist for the first 8 hours postoperatively, and then a surgeon.

The only palliative care is in the Gradiška hospital and has 10 beds.



Given that there are no doctors in the family medicine for the treatment of pain, in the coming period it is necessary to educate doctors of family medicine for the treatment of pain. Provide a minimum of one doctor for pain treatment to 50 000 inhabitants. At the Family Medicine level, introduce standard I protocols for medication therapy.

At the hospital level it is necessary to educate doctors of all specialties for pain therapy. It is necessary to educate and organize medical pain teams (nurses and doctors) in hospitals, which would be exclusively dealing with pain therapy. Diagnosis, pain therapy and diagnostic procedures in hospitals and complications of medication therapy should be made.

Conclusion: In Family Medicine it is necessary to educate one doctor on 50,000 inhabitants, who will deal with Medicine pain. It is necessary to make protocols for the most common painful conditions. In hospitals it is necessary to organize a team (medical technician-doctor) for Pain therapy. A team of 1 would have enough for 500 beds. In hospitals, pain follows as one of the vital signs.

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