PNEUMONIA IN EDERLY: RISK FACTORS AND THE PROBLEMS OF DIAGNOSIS AND THEIR TREATMENT

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Abstract

The contemporary human society is faced with a problem that is aging. It has been estimated that within 2-3 decades, most of the countris will have a predomination of the third age, a phenomenon that would bring an increase in morbidity characteristic for these ages. Respiratory diseases in the elderly and in particular pneumonia, have a hight degree of morbidity and mortality. These pathologies have a hight social and economic cost to the country. A correct diagnosis, completed with all the necessary elements will make possible a treatment not just empirical but etiological one, which will bring are sult of more efficient and less costly for the state and for the individual. Also, recognizing the riskfactors that canlead to the appearance of the sepathologies or their deterioration, gives priority tous by a family as sistance performed by qualified medical personnel and canhelp to preventort reatearly pneumonies. The objective of development: Finding the incidence of this pathology in Vlora and Shkodra district and further to become an analysis of the causes, geographic, demographic, socio-economic status and ultimately determine their exact etiology. Also this paper aim to note the importance of ambulatory care, a country. phenomenon present Specific verv in our 1. Identifying geriartric individuals with pneumonia and possible factors that may contribute to the emergence and its correct treatment.

2. The importance of a correct diagnosis and family assistance for these individuals from a qualified person in this field.

Keywords: pneumonia, sputicultura, third age