FIZIOTORIA POLISH JOURNAL OF PHYSIOTHERAPY OFICJALNE PISMO POLSKIEGO TOWARZYSTWA FIZJOTERAPII THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE POLISH SOCIETY OF PHYSIOTHERAPY

Efficacy of ultrasound in diagnosis and treatment of the shoulder – A systematic review

Przydatność ultrasonografii w fizjoterapii barku – przegląd literatury

Patellar dislocation – conservative or surgical treatment Zwichnięcie rzepki – leczenie zachowawcze czy operacyjne?

ZAMÓW PRENUMERATĘ!

SUBSCRIBE!

www.fizjoterapiapolska.pl www.djstudio.shop.pl prenumerata@fizjoterapiapolska.pl





ULTRASONOGRAFIA W FIZJOTERAPII









Autoryzowani dystrybutorzy

Mar-Med

+48 22 853 14 11

info@mar-med.pl

Ado-Med

9 +48 32 770 68 29

adomed@adomed.pl









Zaufaj rozwiązaniom sprawdzonym w branży medycznej.
Wykup dedykowany pakiet ubezpieczeń INTER Fizjoterapeuci, który zapewni Ci:

- ochronę finansową na wypadek roszczeń pacjentów
 NOWE UBEZPIECZENIE OBOWIĄZKOWE OC
- ubezpieczenie wynajmowanego sprzętu fizjoterapeutycznego
- profesjonalną pomoc radców prawnych i zwrot kosztów obsługi prawnej
- odszkodowanie w przypadku fizycznej agresji pacjenta
- ochronę finansową związaną z naruszeniem praw pacjenta
- odszkodowanie w przypadku nieszczęśliwego wypadku

Nasza oferta była konsultowana ze stowarzyszeniami zrzeszającymi fizjoterapeutów tak, aby najskuteczniej chronić i wspierać Ciebie oraz Twoich pacjentów.

Skontaktuj się ze swoim agentem i skorzystaj z wyjątkowej oferty!

Towarzystwo Ubezpieczeń INTER Polska S.A. Al. Jerozolimskie 142 B 02-305 Warszawa

www.interpolska.pl









SPRZEDAŻ I WYPOŻYCZALNIA ZMOTORYZOWANYCH SZYN CPM ARTROMOT®

Nowoczesna rehabilitacja CPM stawu kolanowego, biodrowego, łokciowego, barkowego, skokowego, nadgarstka oraz stawów palców dłoni i kciuka.











ARTROMOT-H

ARTROMOT-S3 ARTROMOT-K1 ARTROMOT-SP3

ARTROMOT-E2

Najnowsze konstrukcje ARTROMOT zapewniają ruch bierny stawów w zgodzie z koncepcją PNF (Proprioceptive Neuromuscular Facilitation).

KALMED Iwona Renz ul. Wilczak 3 61-623 Poznań www.kalmed.com.pl

kalmed@kalmed.com.pl

Serwis i całodobowa pomoc techniczna: 7 tel. 501 483 637 service@kalmed.com.pl



ARTROSTIM FOCUS PLUS

AKTYWIZACJA OSÓB PO URAZACH RDZENIA

Po Urazie Rdzenia to ogólnopolski projekt skierowany do osób, które doznały urazu rdzenia kręgowego. Jego celem jest wielopłaszczyznowe wsparcie na drodze do odzyskania możliwie największej sprawności.



W ramach programu oferujemy pacjentom:

- Opiekę Menadżera Rehabilitacji
- Pozyskanie funduszy na rehabilitację i zakup sprzętu
- Wsparcie psychologiczne
- Konsultacje specjalistów
- Rehabilitację neurologiczną w ośrodkach na terenie kraju
- Pomoc w doborze zaopatrzenia
- Wsparcie w likwidacji barier architektonicznych
- Doradztwo zawodowe

Skontaktuj się z nami i zapytaj o bezpłatne egzemplarze Poradnika dla osób po urazie rdzenia

rdzenia do Twojej placówki



Masz pytanie odnośnie programu. Napisz do nas lub skontaktuj się telefonicznie z naszymi menadżerami rehabilitacji:

+48 881 035 005 lub +48 793 003 695

biuro@pourazierdzenia.pl www.pourazierdzenia.pl





ULTRASONOGRAFIA

W FIZJOTERAPII



Autoryzowani dystrybutorzy

Mar-Med

Ado-Med



info@mar-med.pl

6 +48 32 770 68 29

adomed@adomed.pl





NOWOŚĆ W OFERCIE

ASTAR.



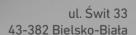
NIEWIELKIE URZĄDZENIE EFEKTYWNA **TERAPIA ULTRADŹWIĘKOWA**

Zaawansowana technologia firmy Astar to gwarancja niezawodności i precyzyjności parametrów. Urządzenie, dzięki gotowym programom terapeutycznym, pomaga osiągać fizjoterapeucie możliwie najlepsze efekty działania fal ultradźwiękowych.

Głowica SnG to bezobsługowe akcesorium o dużej powierzchni czoła (17,3 cm² lub 34,5 cm² w zależności od wybranego trybu działania). Znajduje zastosowanie w klasycznej terapii ultradźwiękami, fonoferezie, terapii LIPUS i zabiegach skojarzonych (w połączeniu z elektroterapią).



wsparcie merytoryczne
www.fizjotechnologia.com



t +48 33 829 24 40 astarmed@astar.eu

www.astar.pl





Wysoka jakkość materiałów - oddychające siatki i naturalne skóry

Dostosowują się do stopy, utrzymują je w suchości i zapobiegają przegrzewaniu

Trzy rozmiary szerokości

Podwyższona tęgość Zwiększona przestrzeń na palce Ochronna przestrzeń na palce - brak szwów w rejonie przodostopia Minimalizuje możliwość zranień

WSKAZANIA

- $\cdot \text{ haluksy} \cdot \text{wkładki specjalistyczne} \cdot \text{palce młotkowate, szponiaste} \cdot \text{cukrzyca (stopa cukrzycowa)} \cdot \text{reumatoidalne zapalenie stawów}$
- bóle pięty i podeszwy stopy (zapalenie rozcięgna podeszwowego ostroga piętowa) płaskostopie (stopa poprzecznie płaska)
- bóle pleców wysokie podbicie praca stojąca nerwiak Mortona obrzęk limfatyczny opatrunki ortezy i bandaże obrzęki
- · modzele · protezy · odciski · urazy wpływające na ścięgna, mięśnie i kości (np. ścięgno Achillesa) · wrastające paznokcie



ul. Wilczak 3 61-623 Poznań tel. 61 828 06 86 fax. 61 828 06 87 kom. 601 640 223, 601 647 877 e-mail: kalmed@kalmed.com.pl www.kalmed.com.pl



www.butydlazdrowia.pl

www.dr-comfort.pl

Sukces czy porażka? Czyli jak wygląda sytuacja w zakresie szczepień ochronnych w Polsce?



Cztery uczelnie – Centrum Medyczne Kształcenia Podyplomowego, Warszawski Uniwersytet Medyczny, Akademia Leona Koźmińskiego i Uniwersytet SWPS zorganizowały konferencję naukową w ramach Projektu "Budowanie zaufania do szczepień ochronnych z wykorzystaniem najnowszych narzędzi komunikacji i wpływu społecznego".

Podczas czterech paneli dyskusyjnych eksperci, naukowcy, lekarze, psycholodzy, przedstawiciele instytucji publicznych dyskutowali na temat szans i wyzwań stojących przed system szczepień w Polsce.

Nie da się zaprzeczyć faktom – szczepienia ochronne są najefektywniejszą metodą zwalczania chorób zakaźnych. Podnoszenie zaufania do szczepień, które przekłada się na poziom wyszczepienia populacji, jest więc kluczowym wyzwaniem stojącym przed wszystkim odpowiedzialnymi za zdrowie publiczne w Polsce.

Dużym sukcesem i krokiem w dobrym kierunku było wprowadzenie szczepień w aptekach – podkreślił prof. Jarosław Pinkas, Konsultant Krajowy w dziedzinie zdrowia publicznego.

Niemniej, mimo szeroko prowadzonej kampanii medialnej, Polska należy do krajów o najniższym poziomie wszczepienia przeciw COVID-19 w Europie (niespełna 60% populacji zostało w pełni zaszczepionych). Co roku w naszym kraju przeciw wirusowi grypy szczepi się jedynie 4-6% osób. Według danych PZH-NIPZ liczba uchyleń od szczepień obowiązkowych wśród dzieci w okresie od 2016 do 2020 roku wzrosła 2-krotnie z 23 tys. do 50.5 tys.

"Szczepienia przeciwko grypie u pracodawców bardzo zmniejszają absencję w pracy, ta sama prawidłowość dotyczy szczepień rotawirusowych" – mówił prof. Marcin Czech



Z danych uzyskanych przez Warszawski Uniwersytet Medyczny wynika, że postawy mieszkańców Polski wobec szczepień nie są spójne. Może to w przyszłości spowodować dalszy spadek poziomu wyszepienia populacji, a w dalszej perspektywie wzrost zagrożenia epidemiologicznego.



W ramach panelu prowadzonego przez Uniwersytet SWPS zastanawiano się nad przyczynami postaw wobec szczepień. Pierwszym skojarzeniem, jakie większość Polaków wypowiada po haśle "szczepienia" jest "koronawirus". I choć rzeczywiście od końca 2020 roku szczepienia przeciwko COVID-19 stały się jednym z bardzo ważnych elementów debaty publicznej, to przecież rosnąca liczba osób uchylających się od szczepień na takie choroby jak odra czy krztusiec była ważną kwestią społeczną już przed marcem 2020 roku.

Jednym z kluczowych wyzwań stojących przed system szczepień w Polsce jest walka z fake newsami, podkreślali eksperci Akademii Leona Koźmińskiego. Czy dezinformację naukową można interpretować w kategoriach cyberwojny? Czy jest to zagrożenie porównywalne z katastrofą klimatyczną, bądź rozwojem technik AI? Jaką rolę odgrywają w tym procesie media społecznościowe? To pytania z którymi musimy się jak najszybciej zmierzyć.

Mimo wszystko wysoka wyszczepialność w Polsce to sukces wszystkich profesjonalistów medycznych i osób działających na rzecz zdrowia publicznego. Wciąż zdecydowana większość Polaków dokonuje właściwych wyborów zdrowotnych. To optymistyczny wniosek płynący z konferencji CMKP, WUM, SWPS i ALK. Jednak nic nie jest dane raz na zawsze – pojawiające się wyzwania powinny mobilizować lekarzy, naukowców, edukatorów, przedstawicieli administracji publicznej do szukania nowych sposobów dotarcia z komunikatem zachęcającym do szczepień i podejmowania zdecydowanych działań na rzecz walki z dezinformacją.









to sprawdzony od 7 lat dystrybutor urządzeń do drenażu dróg oddechowych amerykańskiej firmy Hillrom







do drenażu i nebulizacji dla pacjentów w warunkach szpitalnych

- ze sprzętu w Polsce korzysta wiele oddziałów szpitalnych





Within the National Health Fund (NFZ) or privately? Use of health services provided by physiotherapists

W ramach Narodowego Funduszu Zdrowia (NFZ), czy prywatnie? Korzystanie ze świadczeń zdrowotnych udzielanych przez fizjoterapeutów

Józefa Dąbek^{1(A,B,D,E,F)}, Oskar Sierka^{2(D,E,F)}, Joanna Frąckiewicz^{3(B,F)}, Barbara Hebenstreit^{4(B,F)}, Oliwia Kabalak^{4(B,F)}, Monika Janowska^{4(B,F)}, Halina Kulik^{5(A,B,C,E)}

¹Katedra i Klinika Kardiologii, Wydział Nauk o Zdrowiu w Katowicach, Śląski Uniwersytet Medyczny w Katowicach / Department of Cardiology, Faculty of Health Sciences in Katowice, Medical University of Silesia in Katowice, Poland

²Studenckie Koło Naukowe przy Katedrze i Klinice Kardiologii, Wydział Nauk o Zdrowiu w Katowicach, Śląski Uniwersytet Medyczny w Katowicach / Students Research Group at the Department of Cardiology, Faculty of Health Sciences in Katowice, Medical University of Silesia in Katowice, Poland
³Katedra i Klinika Rehabilitacji, Wydział Nauk o Zdrowiu w Katowicach, Śląski Uniwersytet Medyczny w Katowicach / Department of Rehabilitation, Faculty of Health Sciences in Katowice, Medical University of Silesia in Katowice, Poland

⁴Studenckie Koło Naukowe przy Zakładzie Propedeutyku Pielęgniarstwa, Wydział Nauk o Zdrowiu w Katowicach, Śląski Uniwersytet Medyczny w Katowicach / Students Research Group at the Department of Propaedeutics of Nursing, Faculty of Health Sciences in Katowice, Medical University of Silesia in Katowice, Poland ⁵Zakład Propaedeutyki Pielęgniarstwa, Wydział Nauk o Zdrowiu w Katowicach, Śląski Uniwersytet Medyczny w Katowi<u>cach /</u>

Department of Propaedeutics of Nursing, Faculty of Health Sciences in Katowice, Medical University of Silesia in Katowice, Poland

Abstract

Aim of the study. The profession of a physiotherapist is still at the stage of shaping and strengthening its position, both in the group of medical professions and in social awareness. The study aimed to assess the scope of use and satisfaction with physiotherapy services provided as part of public and private health care.

Matherials and methods. The study covered a total of 606 people (100%). The vast majority were women (506; 83.5%). The research tool was an original questionnaire made available via a Google form. The survey consisted of 35 questions, 5 of which concerned some socio-demographic characteristics.

Results. Most of the respondents used commercial services financed from their own budget (258; 78.2%). The most frequently indicated criterion for selecting a public institution was the distance from the place of residence (97; 16,1%), and a private one – the opinion of friends (159; 26,24%). The largest number of respondents using physiotherapeutic services would choose commercial services if they had to be used again (224; 67.9%).

Conclusions. More than half of the surveyed people used the services provided by a physiotherapist, moreover vast majority of respondents used commercial services, financed from their resources. Criteria for selecting public and private institutions were varied and the assessed satisfaction with commercial physiotherapeutic services was higher than public.

Key words:

physiotherapy, public health care, private health care, use, satisfaction

Streszczenie

Cel pracy. Zawód fizjoterapeuty jest wciąż na etapie kształtowania i umacniania swojej pozycji, zarówno w grupie zawodów medycznych, jak i w świadomości społecznej. Badanie miało na celu ocenę zakresu wykorzystania i zadowolenia z usług fizjoterapeutycznych świadczonych w ramach publicznej i prywatnej opieki zdrowotnej.

Materiał i metodyka. Badaniem objęto łącznie 606 osób (100%). Zdecydowaną większość stanowiły kobiety (506; 83,5%). Narzędziem badawczym był autorski kwestionariusz udostępniony za pośrednictwem formularza Google. Ankieta składała się z 35 pytań, z których 5 dotyczyło niektórych cech społeczno-demograficznych.

Wyniki. Większość respondentów korzystała z usług komercyjnych finansowanych z własnego budżetu (258; 78,2%). Najczęściej wskazywanym kryterium wyboru instytucji publicznej była odległość od miejsca zamieszkania (97; 16,1%), a prywatnej – opinia znajomych (159; 26,24%). Największa liczba respondentów korzystających z usług fizjoterapeutycznych wybrałaby usługi komercyjne w przypadku konieczności ponownego skorzystania z nich (224; 67,9%).

Wnioski. Ponad połowa badanych korzystała z usług fizjoterapeuty, ponadto zdecydowana większość respondentów korzystała z usług komercyjnych, finansowanych z ich środków. Kryteria wyboru placówek publicznych i niepublicznych były zróżnicowane, a oceniane zadowolenie z komercyjnych usług fizjoterapeutycznych było wyższe niż publiczne.

Słowa kluczowe:

fizjoterapia, publiczna opieka zdrowotna, prywatna opieka zdrowotna, wykorzystanie, zadowolenie



Introduction

Physiotherapy is a medical science discipline that deals with the development, maintenance and restoration of maximum motor and functional abilities. The profession of a physiotherapist is currently an independent medical profession, regulated by law and having its own professional self-government associating all Polish physiotherapists with the right to practice [1]. It consists in providing health services in the field of functional diagnostics, qualification, planning and conducting physical therapy, kinesiotherapy and massage, as well as ordering and selecting medical devices and teaching how to use them. An important element of the physiotherapist's work is preventive physiotherapy and educational activities in the field of promoting prophylactic behaviours and shaping and maintaining the fitness and endurance of people of all ages. These activities aim to prevent disability, and if it occurs, to teach patients compensation mechanisms and facilitate adaptation to the state of altered body functions and activity. The physiotherapist also has the right to issue opinions and decisions regarding the functional state of people undergoing physiotherapy and the course of the physiotherapy process [1, 2].

Physiotherapists are the third largest group of medical workers (after nurses and doctors) in the Polish health care system [3]. According to the Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of Poland, in 2020 there were 31,479 physiotherapists in the group of medical workers, and the number of physiotherapists per 10,000 inhabitants was 8.2 [4]. It is also worth mentioning that the number of physiotherapists registered in the National Chamber of Physiotherapists (KIF) was 72,389 (as of 07/14/2022) [5].

For many years, physiotherapists did not have a law defining the scope of their rights, obligations and responsibilities. It was not until September 25, 2015, that the Act on the Profession of Physiotherapists was adopted, specifying the principles of exercising and obtaining the right to practice the profession, forms of education and professional responsibility [1]. The rules of professional ethics of a physiotherapist were also established, which are the basis for performing professional activities [6]. According to the above-mentioned document, services should be performed with due diligence, respecting the patient's rights, and care for safety, taking into account the state of health and possible contraindications. Physiotherapists are obliged to continually educate themselves and supplement their knowledge, skills and qualifications. From 2019, physiotherapists can independently determine the appropriate methods of patient therapy and recommend the necessary medical devices. They also cooperate with contractors of other medical professions, especially with doctors, but have the right to refuse to provide health services if they find contraindications [3].

A study commissioned by KIF shows that the place of work of a physiotherapist is most often a clinic, followed by a hospital, a patient's apartment, private facilities and rehabilitation centres. However, the performers of the mentioned profession are rarely limited to one workplace. The study showed that the "statistical" physiotherapist works in 1.4 facilities, an average of 145 hours a month. Employment in the above workplaces varies depending on the number of offices in individual voivodeships. Healthcare



facilities predominate in Silesia, outpatient clinics in the Łódź Voivodeship, home rehabilitation in Masovian Voivodeship, and private facilities in the Greater Poland Voivodeship. The oldest people from the described professional group work in hospitals, and the youngest age group chooses private non-medical institutions e.g., spas or fitness clubs. Many people, for economic reasons, go abroad, where, for example in France, the remuneration for the work of a physiotherapist is approximately 2,800 euros gross [7].

The physiotherapist's actions are based on the assumptions of holistic philosophy. The therapeutic process is preceded by a thorough subjective examination (interview), with the help of which the physiotherapist makes hypotheses about the patient's health, which are verified in a physical examination. Physiotherapeutic diagnosis is the result of the global assessment of the patient, taking into account also the condition of other organs and systems.

Correct diagnosis of the patient's problems allows the selection of appropriate therapeutic methods and guarantees the effectiveness of the entire process. It is worth emphasizing that the physiotherapist's time spent with the patient is used not only to use therapeutic methods adequate to the health condition but also to support and motivate them to actively participate in the therapeutic process. Therefore, the desired social competencies in this area, especially those related to interpersonal relations, take on significance. Contrary to appearances, too close an emotional relationship usually harms the therapeutic process, reducing its effectiveness [8, 9].

The profession of a physiotherapist is still at the stage of shaping and strengthening its position, both in the group of medical professions and in social awareness. According to a study commissioned by KIF as part of the social campaign "Physiotherapy moves" – only 41.1% of respondents correctly named the mentioned profession using the term physiotherapist, the remaining majority used the terms: rehabilitator (32.4%), physical therapist (11%), masseur (6%) or chiropractor (2%) [10]. As many as 50.1% of the society has never used the services of a physiotherapist, and 4.8% have never heard of physiotherapy. Physiotherapy services were mainly used by women, people aged 35-55 with secondary and higher education, using the Internet, city dwellers and people with a positive assessment of their financial situation. The largest group of people ever using health services provided by a physiotherapist lived in the Opole and Warmian-Masurian Voivodships, and the least numerous - in the Lesser Poland and Kuyavian-Pomeranian Voivodeships [11].

The cited study also showed that people using the services provided by a physiotherapist rated their quality level very high. On a ten-point scale (from 1 — the lowest score to 10 — the highest score), the degree of meeting the expectations was 7.48, and the degree of recommending physiotherapy services was as high as 8.15. The most satisfied patients, in terms of meeting the expectations regarding the services provided by

a physiotherapist lived in the Lesser Poland, Greater Poland and Lubusz Voivodships, and the least satisfied – in Świętokrzyskie, Podlaskie and Opole Voivodships [12].

Some authors observed that physiotherapists with higher qualifications and greater professional experience are better



perceived by patients compared to people with little experience in this field and short work experience [13, 14]. There were also differences in motives and opinions regarding the use of health services provided by physiotherapists within public and private health care [8, 15]. The main difference is financing, waiting time and the availability of professional rehabilitation equipment. Private centres have modern equipment that significantly streamlines and improves the effectiveness of the therapeutic process. Unfortunately, the main limiting factor, and preventing many patients from choosing a private facility, is the financial barrier. Accessed to public health care is significantly limited, not least due to the long waiting time for rehabilitation. A strictly defined number of treatments, as well as the duration of therapy, often in practice turn out to be insufficient concerning the health needs of the patient [8].

The observed inefficiency of the system of physiotherapeutic services under the National Health Fund means that the only alternative solution for some patients is treatment in the private sector [15, 16]. This phenomenon is more and more often called the "stomatologization" of physiotherapy. Extremely eloquent, illustrating the meaning and condition of Polish physiotherapy, was the statement of the President of the National Council of Physiotherapists M. Krawczyk during the session of the Senate Health Committee, who at the end of his speech quoted the vice-president of the Supreme Medical Council, a dentist: *You know, Mr President, our patients, if they do not pay, at most they will be jagged, and yours, unfortunately, will not walk and will die* [17].

Aim of the study

The study aimed to assess the scope of use and satisfaction with physiotherapy services provided as part of public and private health care.

Material and method

Method

The survey method and survey technique were used in the study. The research tool was an original questionnaire made available via a Google form. The survey consisted of 35 questions, 5 of which concerned some socio-demographic characteristics. The study was conducted from March to June 2022.

Material

The study covered a total of 606 people (100%). The vast majority were women (506; 83.5%). The average age of the respondents was 28 years. The largest group consisted of people aged up to 25 (351; 57.9%), another group aged 26-50 (224; 37%), and the least numerous aged over 50 (31; 5.1%). The characteristics of the respondents, taking into account the place of residence, are presented in the figure 1.

Most of the respondents were people with the student status (322; 53.1%), followed by: working people (218; 36%), retirees/pensioners (21; 3.5%) and the unemployed (18; 3%). The graphical distribution of (net) income data per family member is presented in the figure 2.



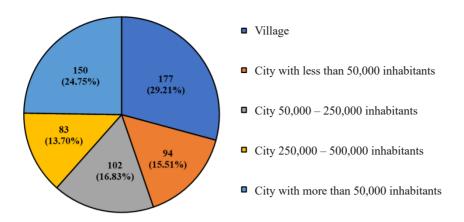


Fig. 1. Characteristics of the respondents taking into account their place of residence

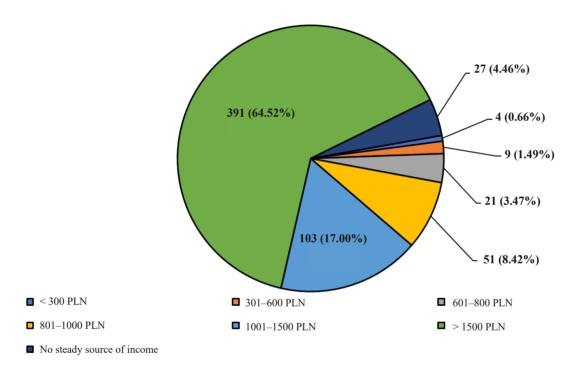


Fig. 2. Characteristics of the respondents taking into account the (net) income per family member (PLN – polish zloty)

Results

Of the total number of people covered by the study, more than half (330; 54.5%) used physiotherapy services, including almost 60% of the respondents (190; 57.6%) indicated that they had decided to visit a physiotherapist on their own. The remaining subjects were referred to the physiotherapist by their attending doctors. It is noteworthy that for a large group of respondents using physiotherapeutic services in connection with the referral (57; 40.7%), the doctor suggested the place of implementation of the ordered procedures. Most of the respondents indicated that they used commercial services financed from their own budget (258; 78.2%). It is worth adding that a quarter of the respondents (84; 25.5%) used the services of the National Health Fund simultaneously and privately. The figures 3 and 4 present the criteria for selecting public and private institutions indicated by the respondents.

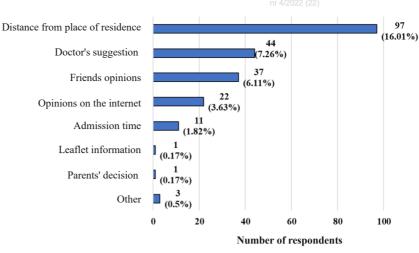


Fig. 3. Characteristics of the respondents taking into account the criteria for selecting a public institution

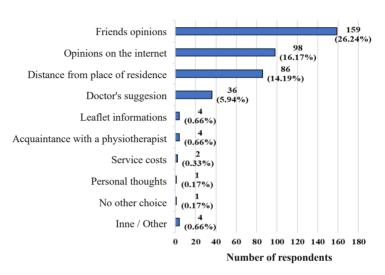


Fig. 4. Characteristics of the respondents taking into account the criteria for selecting a private institution

It is worth noting that the respondents who used services within the public sector more often changed to private facilities (16; 10.2%) compared to those who used the abovementioned services privately (10; 3.9%).

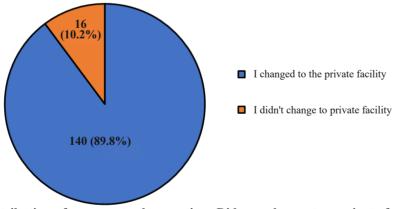


Fig. 5. Distribution of answers to the question: Did you change to a private facility while using physiotherapy services under the National Health Fund?



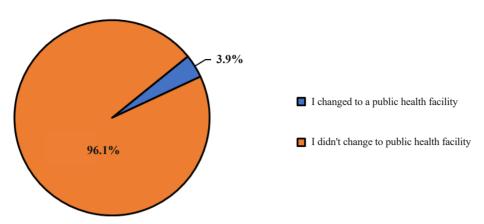


Fig. 6. Distribution of answers to the question: Have you changed to a public facility while using private physiotherapy services?

The reasons for the decisions made regarding the change of facility were varied. The most common reasons for switching to a private facility included: extended waiting time (13; 81,25%), lack of satisfactory results (12; 75,00%) and inadequate equipment of the facility (7; 43%). On the other hand, unsatisfactory results of the therapy (8; 80,00%) and too high prices (5; 50,00%) were the reasons for switching to a public facility. The detailed data distribution is presented in the figures 7 and 8.

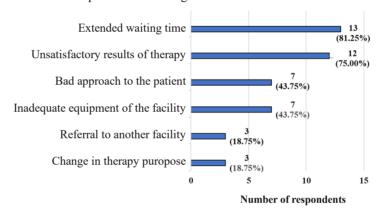


Fig. 7. Characteristics of the respondents, including the motives behind the decision to change to a private facility

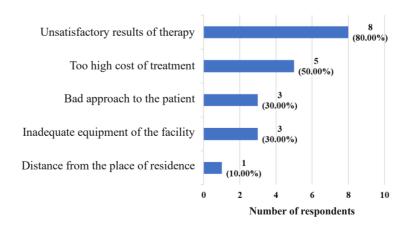


Fig. 8. Characteristics of the respondents, including the motives behind the decision to change to a public facility



Significant differences were observed in the assessment of satisfaction with the services provided. Among those using publicly funded physiotherapy services, the most numerous group (30; 19.23%) rated their satisfaction at 7 on a 10-point scale, and the average score was 6.4. Patients' satisfaction with the services provided in a private institution was higher. None of the respondents assessed a score below 5 points, the average score was 8.8, and the highest number of points was awarded by the highest number of people (103; 39.90%).

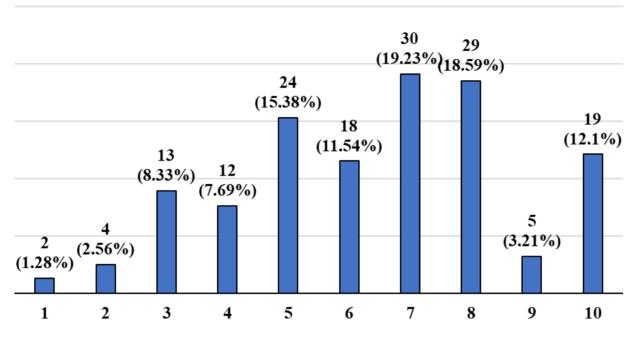


Fig. 9. Characteristics of the respondents, including satisfaction with the provided physiotherapy services in a public institution (1 - the worst, 10 - the best).

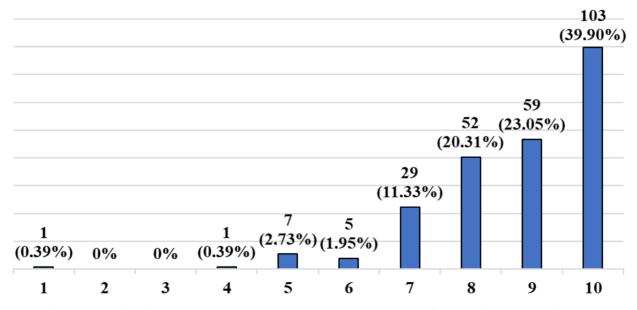


Fig. 10. Characteristics of the respondents, taking into account the satisfaction with the physiotherapeutic services provided in a private institution (1 - the worst, 10 - the best)



The largest number of respondents using physiotherapeutic services would choose commercial services if they had to be used again (224; 67.9%). Out of the remaining ones - 44 (13.3%) indicated that they would use benefits in the public sector, and 62 (18.8%) did not care.

Of all the people surveyed (606; 100%), almost three-quarters (435; 71.8%) agreed with the opinion that the services provided under the National Health Fund are at a lower level than commercial services. Only less than a quarter (146; 24.1%) believed that the number of physiotherapists and centres providing physiotherapeutic services is sufficient. As many as 246 (40.6%) said that it was not sufficient, and 214 (35.3%) did not have an opinion on this subject.

Discussion

Physiotherapy is an important part of the comprehensive rehabilitation process. It includes several methods that use various forms of physical energy for therapeutic purposes, such as touch, movement, mechanical, thermal, kinetic, electrical, light and chemical stimuli [18]. Several types of activities can be distinguished within physiotherapy. The most important are: kinesiotherapy, physical therapy, manual therapy and massage. The already quoted President of the National Council of Physiotherapists M. Krawczyk emphasized in his speech during the meeting of the Senate Health Committee that physiotherapy and physiotherapists accompany patients from the first moments of life until their life end [17]. Physiotherapeutic activities effectively affect the health and functioning of a healthy person, but they are of special importance in the event of a disease, regardless of the type and degree of advancement. It is the third most important method of therapy after pharmacotherapy and surgical treatment. It is also a very important element of the prevention of many diseases, in particular civilization diseases and disabilities.

The study showed that more than half of the respondents (330; 54.5%) used physiotherapeutic services. The study, already cited in the study, conducted in 2019 at the request of KIF by the Kantar Research Agency showed that an average of 49.9% of the population in Poland uses physiotherapy [11].

Following the statutory independence of the physiotherapist profession, on January 1, 2019, amendments to the Regulation of the Minister of Health of November 6, 2013, on guaranteed benefits in the field of therapeutic rehabilitation entered into force. The physician's obligation to indicate "the physiotherapeutic procedures ordered along with the body area, possible side (right, left) and the number of individual procedures in the cycle" has disappeared. Referrals should not indicate the necessity to use the given procedures, they may only include the diagnosis of dysfunction and additional information and comments of the issuing physician, but it is not binding for the physiotherapist performing the service [3, 19, 20].

The study "The concept of changes in the organization and functioning of therapeutic rehabilitation in the health care system in Poland" shows that in Poland one of the common problems related to therapeutic rehabilitation is the redundancy of the referrals issued, which do not correlate with the actual



rehabilitation needs of patients [16]. In the own study, it was observed that over half of the respondents using the services of a physiotherapist (190; 57.6%) decided to visit him on their own, using commercial services, finances from one's budget (258; 78,2%). There was also a correlation between the age of the respondents and the decision to use the services offered as part of physiotherapy. Older people used physiotherapy more often in connection with a medical referral. Young people more often went to a physiotherapist without a doctor's referral (131; 63.6%). This fact may be the result of both greater health awareness and competence, as well as the belief that you need to invest in your health and well-being. It should be remembered that health has not only an individual but also a social dimension. Only healthy societies are capable of developing and effectively creating cultural and material goods [21]. In the context of the socio-economic development of the state, the question which ended his speech by the already quoted President of the KRF, M. Krawczyk, was particularly relevant: I have a question for the government that I have been repeating for many, many years: why, as a country, we produce disabled people? It doesn't pay anyone at all [17].

The demand for health services in the field of physiotherapy is increasing, and the reason is not only the increase in the percentage of the elderly but also the chronically ill and with disabilities.

The authors of the presented research drew attention to the differences in the perception and assessment of physiotherapy services, conditioned by the system of their financing. A great advantage of commercial services is the availability of modern equipment, which not only makes the therapeutic process more attractive but above all affects its effectiveness, contributing to the improvement of the patient's functional state. In institutions financed from public funds, the demand for modern rehabilitation equipment often exceeds the resources of the individual, limiting the possibilities of rehabilitation and meeting the expectations of patients [13]. Satisfaction is one of the main factors mobilizing and motivating the patient to actively participate in the treatment process and to believe in the effectiveness of therapy. It is also of fundamental importance in shaping the modern medical services market [13, 22]. It is conditioned by both infrastructural and organizational factors as well as those directly related to the therapeutic relationship of the patient-therapist. Providing universal Accessed to services, including shortening the waiting time for services, individualizing the therapeutic process and providing patients with services adequate to health needs, and enabling the achievement of the established therapeutic goals are the main problems of modern rehabilitation in Poland that require systemic organizational changes [16].

The widespread failure of the public health care system and the low number of physiotherapists are one of the main reasons for using the elite system of commercial services, which is a significant financial burden for patients. Often the therapeutic process requires multiple consultations and numerous treatments, generating costs that exceed the capabilities of many patients. A survey conducted in 2021 by the Public Opinion Research Centre (CBOS) showed that



almost every second Pole (49%) used commercial benefits at least once in the last six months, for which he paid out of his own pocket or as part of additional insurance paid by himself or herself. financed by the employer [23]. Interest in commercial services is constantly growing. P. Soszyński, Medicover's director of medical consultancy, said that in 2019 about 40% more services were provided than in 2018. He also noted the high satisfaction of physiotherapists using the advice and the high rate of referral (Net Promoter Score, NPS), which was 87 [24]. Patients' opinions showed that the advantage of commercial services is the short waiting time for consultations and the high quality of the services offered, as well as individualization of care, flexible admission hours and the possibility of faster results of therapy. The costs of therapy remain a big barrier [8].

The data of KIF and the Ministry of Health show that in Poland in recent years there has been an increase in the number of professionally active physiotherapists from approximately 42 thousand. in 2014, by over 48 thousand in 2016, up to over 65 thousand. in 2019 [25,26]. As a result, the number of physiotherapists per 10 thousand people increases [26]. When analysing the problems of the health care system, the Supreme Audit Office (NIK) drew attention to the growing number of people waiting for physiotherapy services from 2010-2018. Over 400,000 people waited for admission to the physiotherapy lab in 2011. people, in 2013 over 600 thousand. and in 2018 it was over 1 million. As a result, the waiting time for benefits was also longer [27, 28]. The paradoxical increase in the number of professionally active physiotherapists and the lengthening waiting time for services indicates a growing demand for rehabilitation and an increase in the percentage of people needing physiotherapeutic care, including the elderly [29, 30]. Demographic forecasts for the years 2003-2030 assumed an increase in the percentage of people of retirement age by about 3.5 million. Despite this, the dynamic increase in the number of physiotherapy graduates exceeded the demand for this type of specialist several times [29].

The authors of the document "Health future. Strategic framework for the health care system for 2021-2027, with a perspective until 2030" drew attention to the need to search for solutions to optimize the process of qualifying patients for rehabilitation, taking into account both the patient's condition and the resources of the system. Ultimately, 90% of patients should undertake rehabilitation within 30 days from the date of the referral [30].

Conclusions

Based on the study, the following conclusions were drawn:

- 1. More than half of the surveyed people used the services provided by a physiotherapist.
- 2. Most of the respondents (78%) used commercial services, financed from their resources.
- 3. Criteria for selecting public and private institutions were varied. The most frequently indicated criterion for selecting a public institution was the distance from the place of residence, and a private one the opinion of friends.
- 4. In satisfaction with physiotherapeutic services, the respondents assessed commercial services higher than public.



Adres do korespondencji / Corresponding author

Józefa Dabek

e-mail: jdabek@sum.edu.pl

Piśmiennictwo/ References

- 1. Ustawa z dnia 25 września 2015 r. o zawodzie fizjoterapeuty. Dz.U. 2015 poz. 1994 https://isap.sejm.gov.pl/isap.nsf/download.xsp/WDU20150001994/T/D20151994L.pdf (data pobrania: 12.07.2022).
- 2. Rozporządzenie Ministra Zdrowia z dnia 27 czerwca 2018 r. w sprawie szczegółowego wykazu czynności zawodowych fizjoterapeuty. Dz.U. 2018 poz. 1319. https://isap.sejm.gov.pl/isap.nsf/DocDetails.xsp?id=WDU20180001319 (data pobrania: 5.07.2022).
- 3. Paszkowska M.: Nowy status fizjoterapeuty w polskim systemie ochrony zdrowia. Wiad. Lek. 2020; 73 (7), 1567-1575 (data pobrania: 5.07.2022).
- 4. Rocznik Statystyczny Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej 2021, Główny Urząd Statystyczny, Warszawa 2021, 378, https://stat.gov.pl/download/gfx/portalinformacyjny/pl/defaultaktualnosci/5515/2/21/1/rocznik_statystyczny_rzeczypospolitej_polskiej_2021_18-02-2022.pdf (data pobrania: 14.07.2022).
- 5. Krajowy Rejestr Fizjoterapeutów. https://kif.info.pl/rejestr/ (data pobrania: 5.07.2022).
- 6. Zasady etyki zawodowej fizjoterapeuty. Załącznik do Uchwały nr 25/IIKZF/2022 II Krajowego Zjazdu Fizjoterapeutów. https://kif.info.pl/zasady-etyki-zawodowej/ (data pobrania: 5.07.2022).
- 7. Wnioski z badania "Polski Fizjoterapeuta". https://kif.info.pl/wyniki-badania-polski-fizjoterapeuta/ (data pobrania: 14.07.2022).
- 8. Olesiejuk M., Makaruk B., Piegdoń M., Kolano M.: Determinanty korzystania z usług fizjoterapeuty w ramach prywatnej i publicznej służby zdrowia, Rehabilitacja. 2017, 4, 68-72.
- 9. Szabat M.: Komunikacja w fizjoterapii jako narzędzie terapeutyczne w pracy z pacjentem. "Rozprawy Naukowe AWF we Wrocławiu", 2016, 53: 57-66.
- 10. Jaka jest znajomość zawodu fizjoterapeuty w Polsce? https://kif.info.pl/jaka-jest-znajomosc-zawodu-fizjoterapeuty-w-polsce-wnioski-z-badania-kantar-polska-czesc-1/ (data pobrania: 1.07.2022).
- 11. Kto korzysta z usług fizjoterapeutów w Polsce? https://kif.info.pl/kto-korzysta-z-uslug-fizjoterapeutow-w-polsce-zobacz-wyniki-badan-czesc-ii/ (data pobrania: 15.07.2022).
- 12. Jak Polacy oceniają pracę fizjoterapeutów? https://kif.info.pl/jak-polacy-oceniaja-prace-fizjoterapeutow-wnioski-z-badania-kantar-polska-czesc-3/ (data pobrania: 15.07.2022).
- 13. Cieśliński M., Drabarek D.: Skuteczność interakcji mgr fizjoterapii pacjent w opinii pacjentów prywatnych i państwowych placówek służby zdrowia. "Fizjoterapia", 2010, 18: 49-59.
- 14. Szczepańska-Gieracha J., Wieprow J., Kowalska J.: Stosunek fizjoterapeutów do pacjentów w podeszłym wieku z zaburzeniami mentalnymi i depresyjnymi. Ocena skuteczności przeprowadzonego szkolenia. "Psychogeriatria Polska", 2009, 6: 23-31.
- 15. Pacjentów lista potrzeb. Wyniki badań KIF #Fizjoterapia.
- https://interpolska.pl/blog/pacjentow-lista-potrzeb-wyniki-badan-kif-fizjoterapia/ (data pobrania: 14.07.2022).
- 16. Koncepcja zmian organizacji i funkcjonowania rehabilitacji leczniczej w systemie ochrony zdrowia w Polsce. Agencja Oceny Technologii Medycznych i Taryfikacji. Warszawa 2018.
- 17. Posiedzenie Senackiej Komisji Zdrowia (nr 77) w dniu 07-02-2022. Zapis stenograficzny.https://www.senat.gov.pl/prace/komisje-senackie/przebieg,9532,1.html (data pobrania: 14.07.2022).
- 18. Mikołajewska E.: Fizjoterapia a rehabilitacja medyczna problemy semantyczne z nazewnictwem w fizjoterapii. Fizjoterapia 2011; 19 (4): 54-64.
- 19. Rozporządzenie Ministra Zdrowia z dnia 13 grudnia 2018 r. zmieniające rozporządzenie w sprawie świadczeń gwarantowanych z zakresu rehabilitacji leczniczej. Dz. U. z 2018 r., poz. 2396. https://isap.sejm.gov.pl/isap.nsf/DocDetails.xsp?id=WDU20180002396 (data pobrania: 24.07.2022).
- 20. Sprawozdanie z działalności Samorządu Zawodowego Fizjoterapeutów. Krajowa Izba Fizjoterapeutów. Warszawa 2020.
- $https://kif.info.pl/file/2020/10/Sprawozdanie_KIF_2019.pdf \ (data\ pobrania:\ 24.07.2022).$
- 21. Jaworzyńska M.: Rola zdrowia we wzroście gospodarczym. Annales Universitatis Mariae Curie-Skłodowska. Sectio H., Oeconomia. 2011, 45/1, 1-17.
- 22. Szpringer M., Chmielewski J., Kosecka J., Sobczyk B., Komendacka O.: Poziom satysfakcji pacjenta jako jeden z aspektów jakości opieki medycznej. Medycyna Ogólna i Nauki o Zdrowiu, 2015, Tom 21, Nr 2, 132–137. http://www.monz.pl/pdf-73566-10386?filename=Poziom%20satysfakcji.pdf (data pobrania: 26.07.2022).
- 23. Korzystanie ze świadczeń i ubezpieczeń zdrowotnych. Komunikat z badań. Fundacja Centrum Badania Opinii Społecznej. Warszawa 2021. https://www.cbos.pl/SPISKOM.POL/2021/K_105_21.PDF (data pobrania: 26.07.2022).
- 24. Okoniewska M.: Fizjoterapia w prywatnych placówkach szansą dla pacjentów. https://medycynaprywatna.pl/fizjoterapia-w-prywatnych-placowkach-szansa-dla-pacjentow/ (data pobrania: 26.07.2022).
- 25. Fizjoterapeuci w Polsce w 2016. Opracowanie przygotowane przez Stowarzyszenie Fizjoterapia Polska. https://mpz.mz.gov.pl/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/fizjoterapeuci_polska.pdf (data pobrania: 26.07.2022).
- 26. Śmigielski W.: Zróżnicowanie terytorialne aktywności zawodowej fizjoterapeutów w Polsce, Krajowa Izba Fizjoterapeutów, 2021 https://kif.info.pl/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/Zroznicowanie-terytorialne-aktywności-zawodowej-fizjoterapeutow-w-Polsce.pdf (data pobrania: 26.07.2022).
- 27. Raport: System Ochrony Zdrowia w Polsce stan obecny i pożądane kierunki zmian. Warszawa 2019. https://www.nik.gov.pl/plik/id,20223,vp,22913.pdf (data pobrania: 26.07.2022).
- 28. Ministerstwo Zdrowia: Bez przełomu w służbie zdrowia, chlubnym wyjątkiem leczenie zaćmy. https://www.nik.gov.pl/aktualnosci/realizacja-zadan-nfz-w-2018.html (data pobrania: 26.07.2022).
- 29. Marcińczyk K., Okurowska-Zawada B., Krajewska-Kułak E.: Czy fizjoterapeuta to zawód zaufania publicznego? [w:] Holistyczny wymiar współczesnej medycyny. Krajewska-Kułak E., Łukaszuk C., Lewko J., Kułak (red.). Wyd. Uniwersytetu Medycznego w Białymstoku. Białystok 2020, 7, 157-170.
- 30. Zdrowa Przyszłość, ramy strategiczne rozwoju systemu ochrony zdrowia na lata 2021-2027, z perspektywą do 2030 r. Warszawa 2021, 51-52. https://www.gov.pl/attachment/4a9bd160-e052-4a52-8fd4-b7c546d556f8 (data pobrania: 26.07.2022).