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135 , 19

116 . , 1

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II.	13
III.	13
IV.	13
V.	16
	16
	20
	27
	33
	43
	48
VI.	53
VII.	55
VIII.	56
	57
	58

I.

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 (26:25-26)

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- 28

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- 295

- 386

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1. - 28 (24 4 .)
2. - 96 (79 , 43 2)

1. : **266** *, : - 156 - 104,

- 6

* 5 %- ()
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 29 , -24 -5
 2. : 337 , - 208 - 113,
 - 16; :
 - 39 , : - 20, - 14,
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WEB-

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<http://bgdoktor.info/nmi/> - ;
<http://bgdoktor.info/npi/> - .

* (,
 WEB- ,
 „nmi_p” „nmi_e” on-line-)

(№2 . , №3 . ,
 №4 . , №5 . №5 .)

3.2) - (SNI
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 306 .
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 27 . WEB- .
 77 . ()
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47 ., 29 .

18 . . .

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356 .) 33 . WEB-

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SPSS-20.

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- Pearson Chi-Square (=)

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Z- (Zscore) ,

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№2 и №3 на страници 230 и 244.

V.

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337-

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1.	:			- 121	
	18-29	- 137			- 17
	30-44	- 51			
	45-64	- 93		6.	:
	65	- 56			- 249
2.	:				- 51
	- 208			-	- 10
	- 113				- 9
		- 16		- 3	
3.	:				- 6
	-	- 128			- 6
		- 69		- 4	
		- 125		- 3	
		- 13		17.	:
4.	:			- 148	
	- 29				- 35
		- 100		- 32	
	- 147				- 108
	- 56				- 4
		- 5		- 10	
		-		- 42	
		- 135			- 174
		- 100			- 14
		- 31			- 132
		- 29			
5.	:				
		- 199		- 93	

18. : ,
 - 68 - 162
 - 142 ,
 - 94 - 1 - 94
 - 30 1 - 108
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 - 99 - 13

266-

1. : 6. - 92
 - 156 7. . . -
 - 104 125
 - 6 8. - 84
 2. - 9. - 118
 187 10. .
 3. - 53 - 26
 4. : 11. :
 - 15 - 191
 - 53 - 46
 - 93 - 29
 - 42
 5. : 12. :
 - 18 - 188
 - 80 - 71
 - 122 - 7
 - 39

13. - -2

180 - -1

14. -0

-50 -3

17. :

15.

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-195

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-27

-33

-79

-207

-96

-156

16.

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18.

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-237

-54

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-93

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-95

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-23

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-66

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-121

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-48

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	%	%	%
	29,7	30,0	19,9
	43,6	45,9	35,0
	16,6	14,7	15,8
	8,6	6,8	5,6
%	98,5	97,4	76,3
%	1,5	2,6	23,7
.	5	7	63
	377	266	

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	%	%	%
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	26,4	34,2	-7,8
	52,5	36,5	16,0
	25,2	29,7	-4,5
	47,8	36,5	12,3
	33,5	32,3	1,2
	36,2	36,3	-0,1
	32,0	34,2	2,2
	24,3	27,8	3,5

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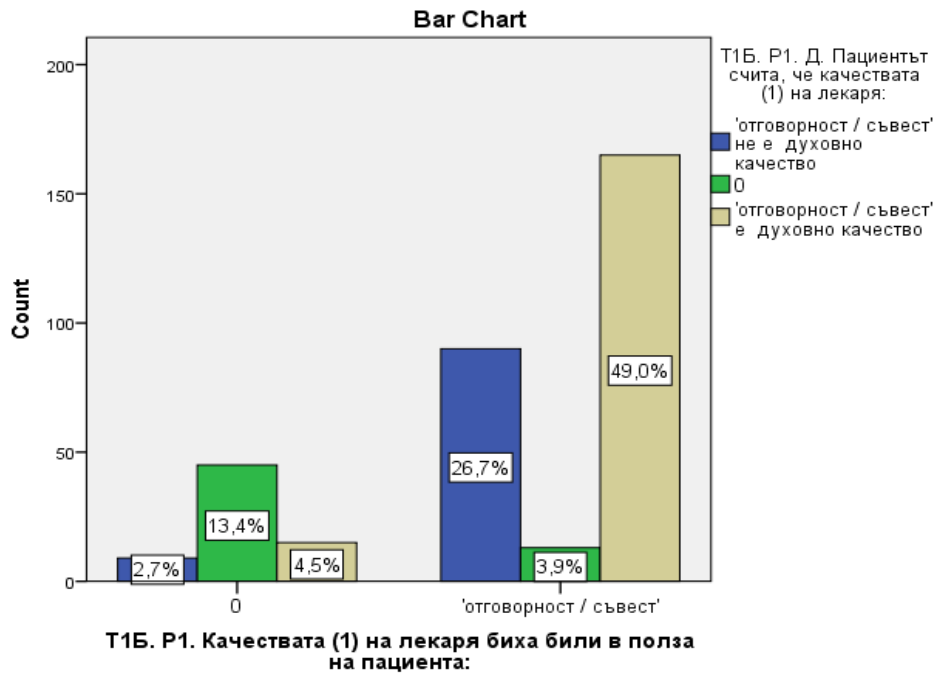
1.2 () :

.2 .3 , , /

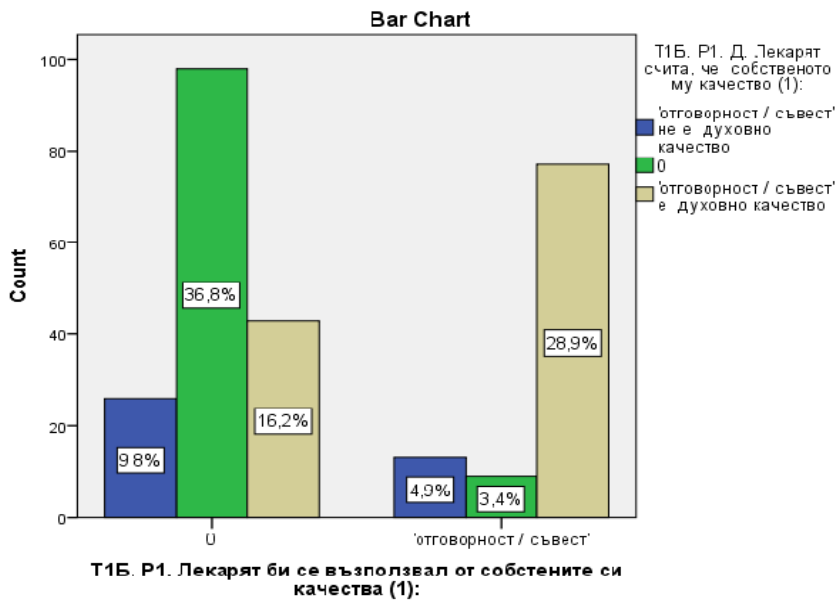
(. .1 () , 2 № 3
 .235 1 () , 2 №2
 .220) () ,

/ , - ,
 3 .1 .1
 , 4 ,

.2 2<0.001



.3 2<0.001



.4

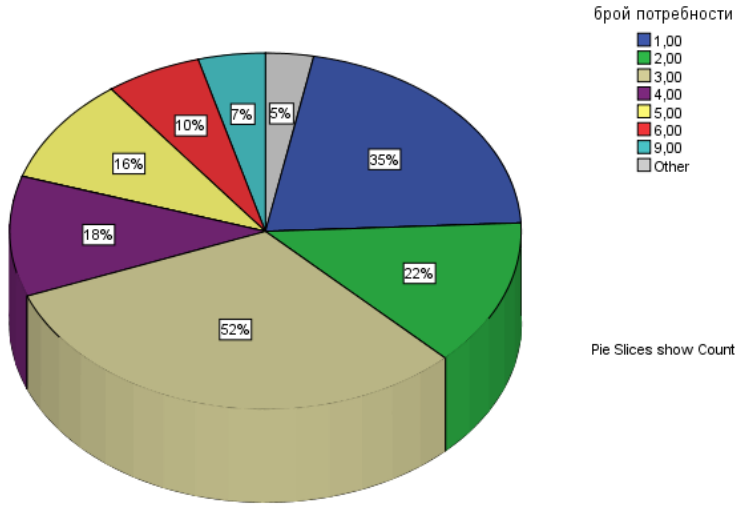
,

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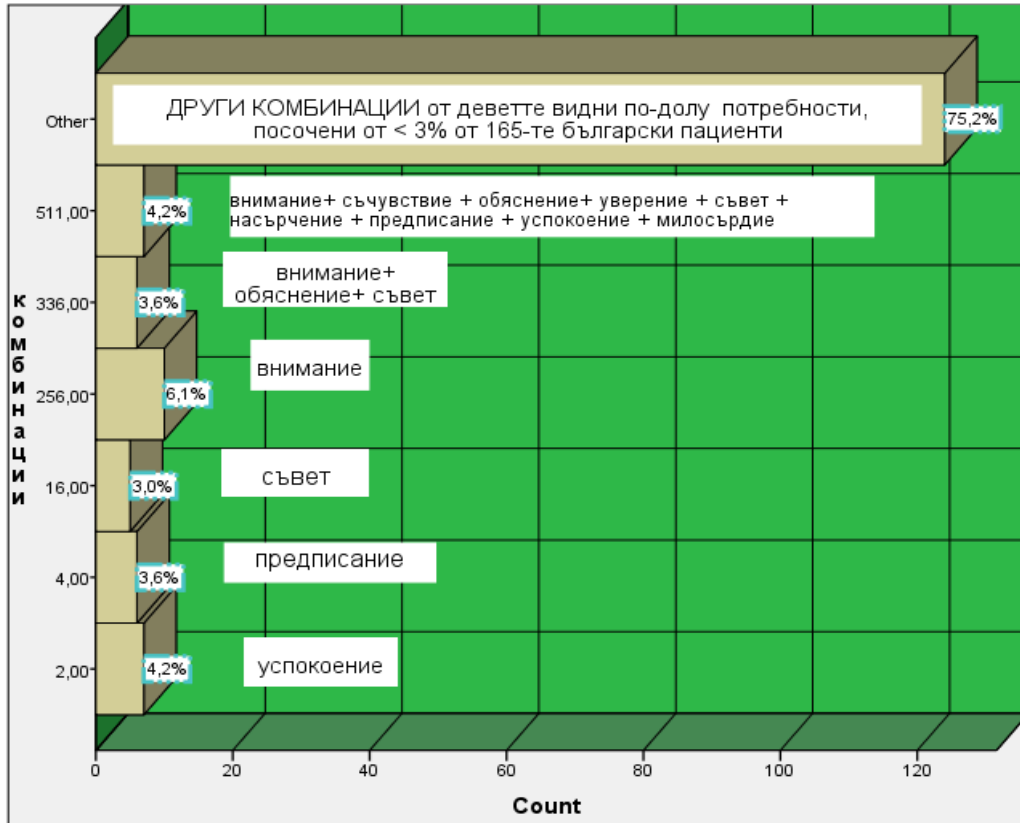
.4 $2 < 0.001$

Дяловете на БРОЯ ПОТРЕБНОСТИ в най-честите комбинации (над 3%) от нужди, които биха били по-добре задоволени според 165 от 337 анкетирани пациенти при наличие у лекаря на Духовния РЕСУРС- 1: ОТГОВОРНОСТ / СЪВЕСТ



.5 $2 < 0.001$

Ресурс - 1: определеното от 165 сред 337 български пациенти за ДУХОВНО КАЧЕСТВО на лекаря ОТГОВОРНОСТ / СЪВЕСТ би им осигурило по-добро:



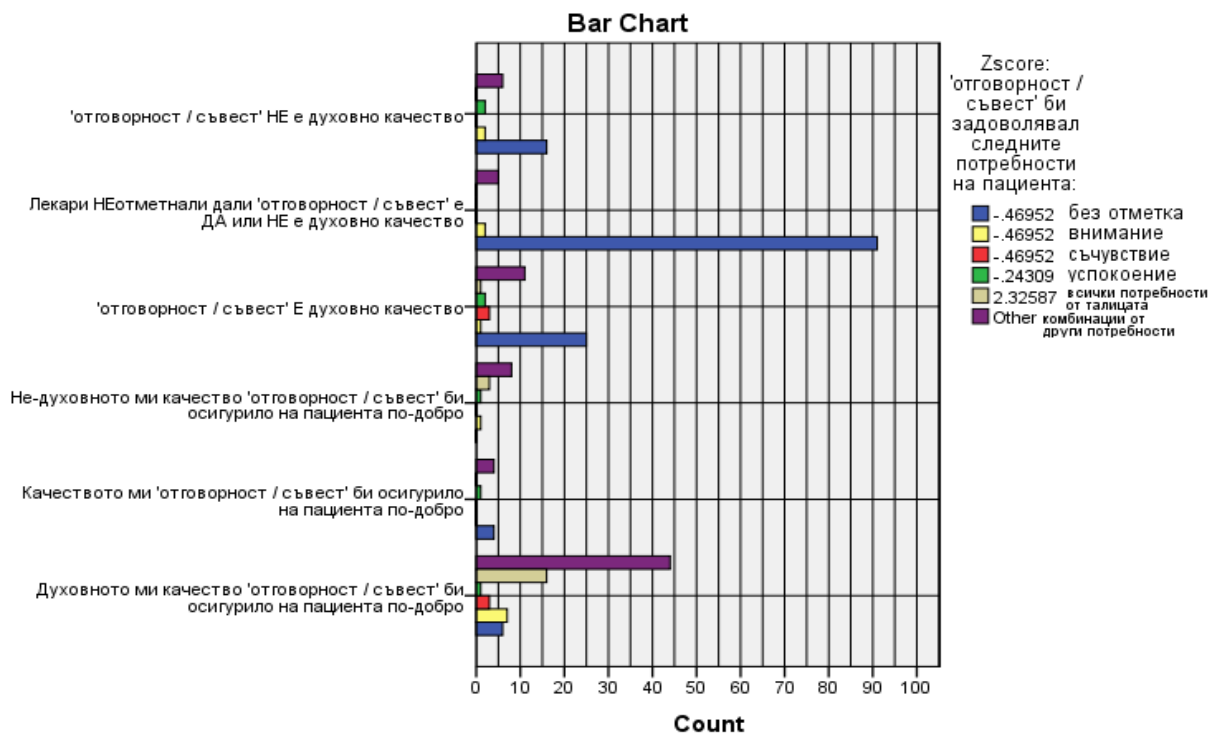
.5

.5

.6

2<0.001

266



.1

Z-

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2).

1. .2 .3 , / , . , ,

2. .4, .5 .6 , , ,
/ () .

1. , / , .

2. ' / , () .
, / .

1 1 .

. 3 , 30%.

.3

	%	%	%
/	79,5	37,2	42,3
	64,1	34,6	29,5
	71,5	41,0	30,5
/	63,2	32,7	30,7
/	72,1	40,6	31,5
	63,5	34,2	29,3
	66,2	31,6	34,6
/	65,0	35,7	29,3
	62,0	27,4	34,6

2.2

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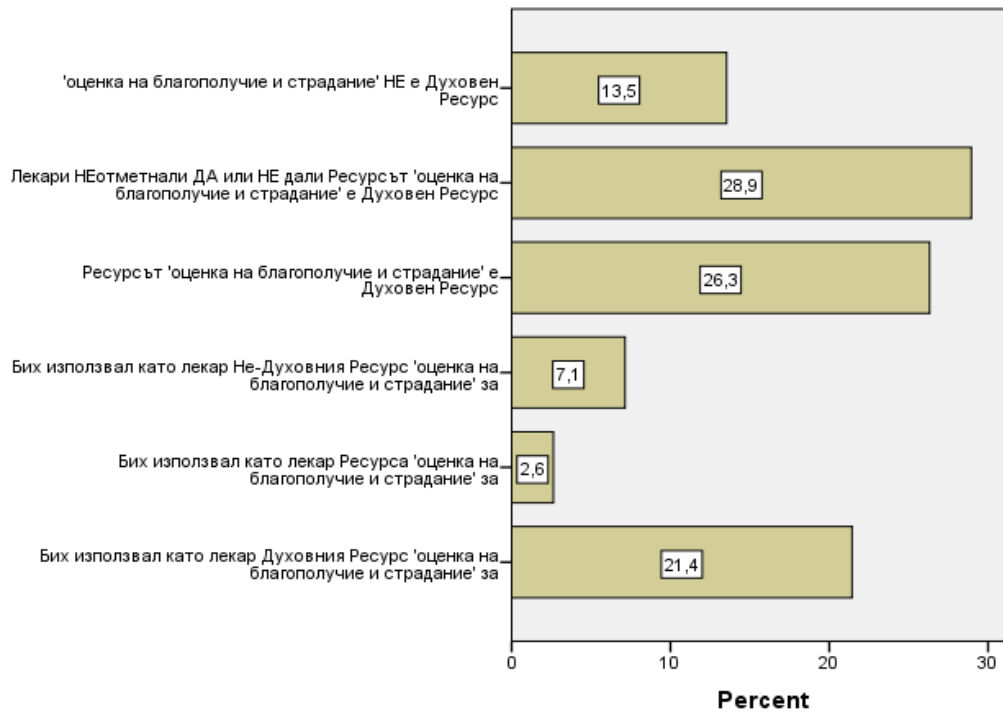
3 5

1

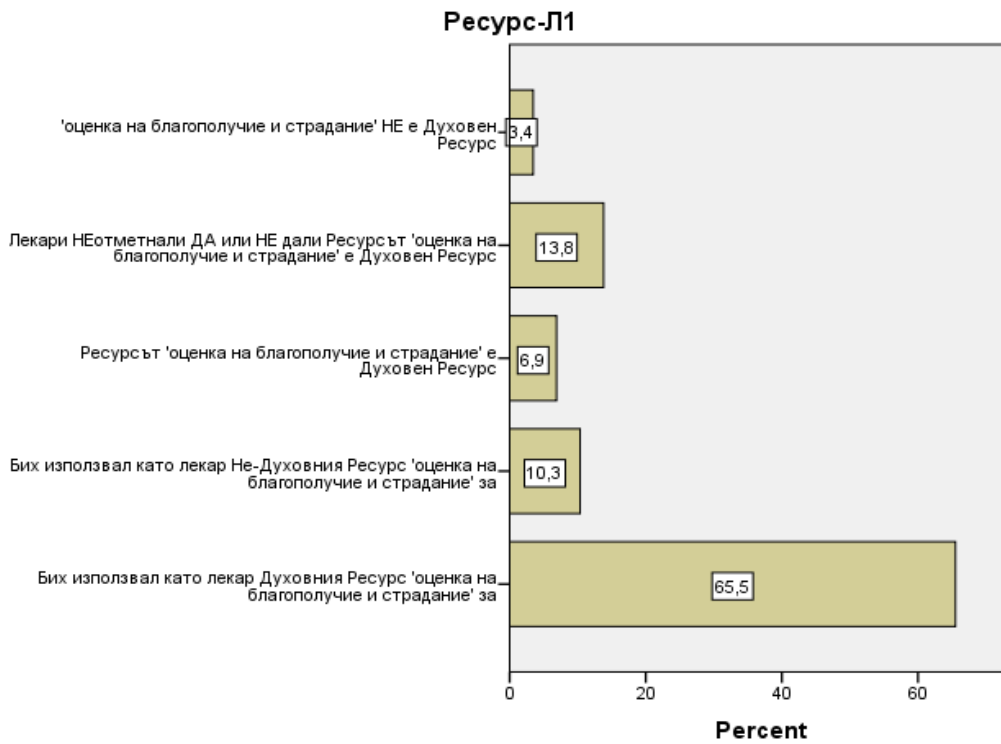
.10

266

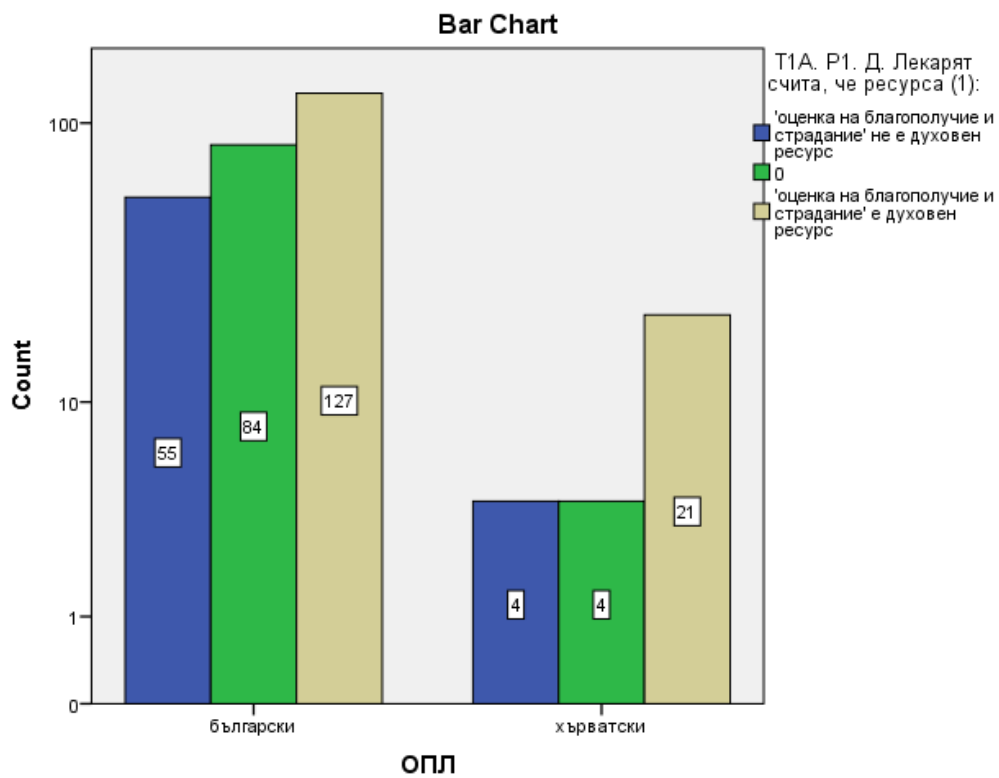
Ресурс-Л1



.11 29



.12 266 29 2 = 0,038



.12

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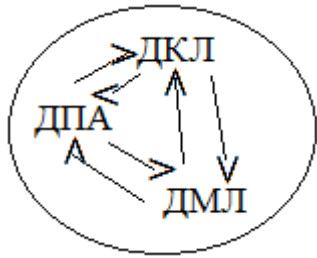
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	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
-	298	77,2	77,2	77,2
Valid -	39	10,1	10,1	87,3
	49	12,7	12,7	100,0
Total	386	100,0	100,0	

3.1

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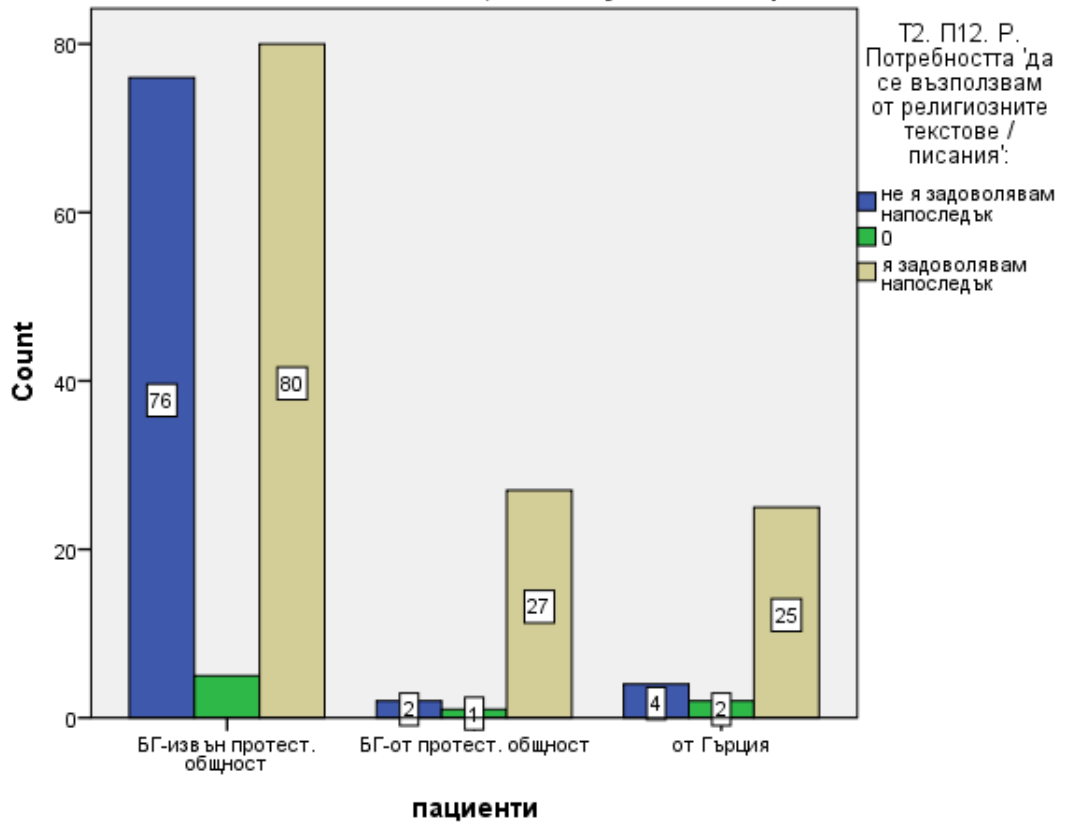
.14

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.14 $2 < 0.001$

T2. П12. Д. Потребността 'да се възползвам от религиозните текстове / писания' считам, че: =е духовна потребност

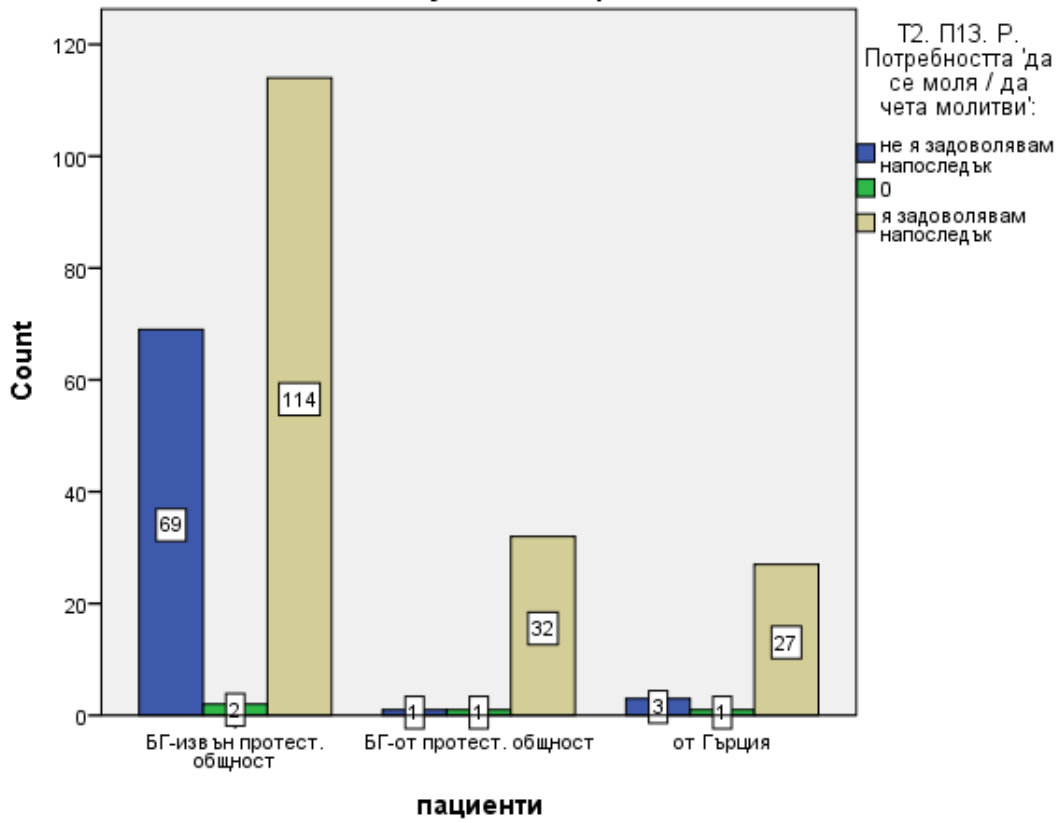


.15

.2

.15 $p < 0.001$

T2. П13. Д. Потребността 'да се моля / да чета молитви' считам, че: =е
духовна потребност



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[29],

[3],

[122].

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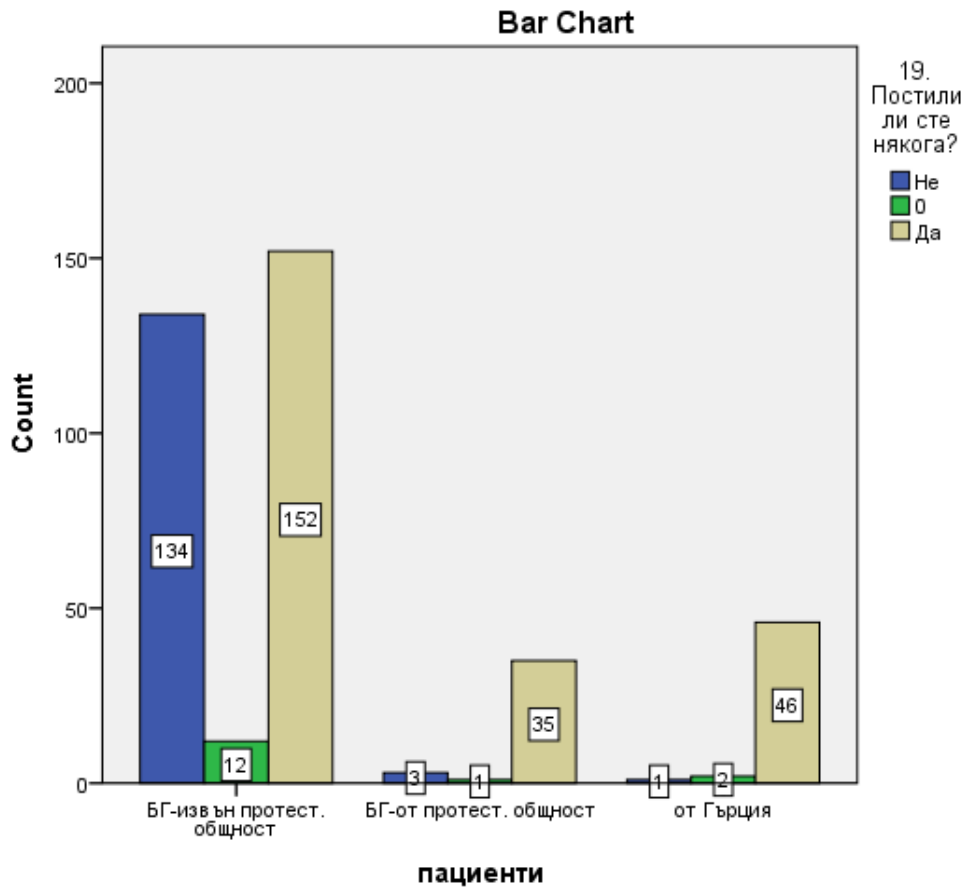
?”:

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, LDL-C

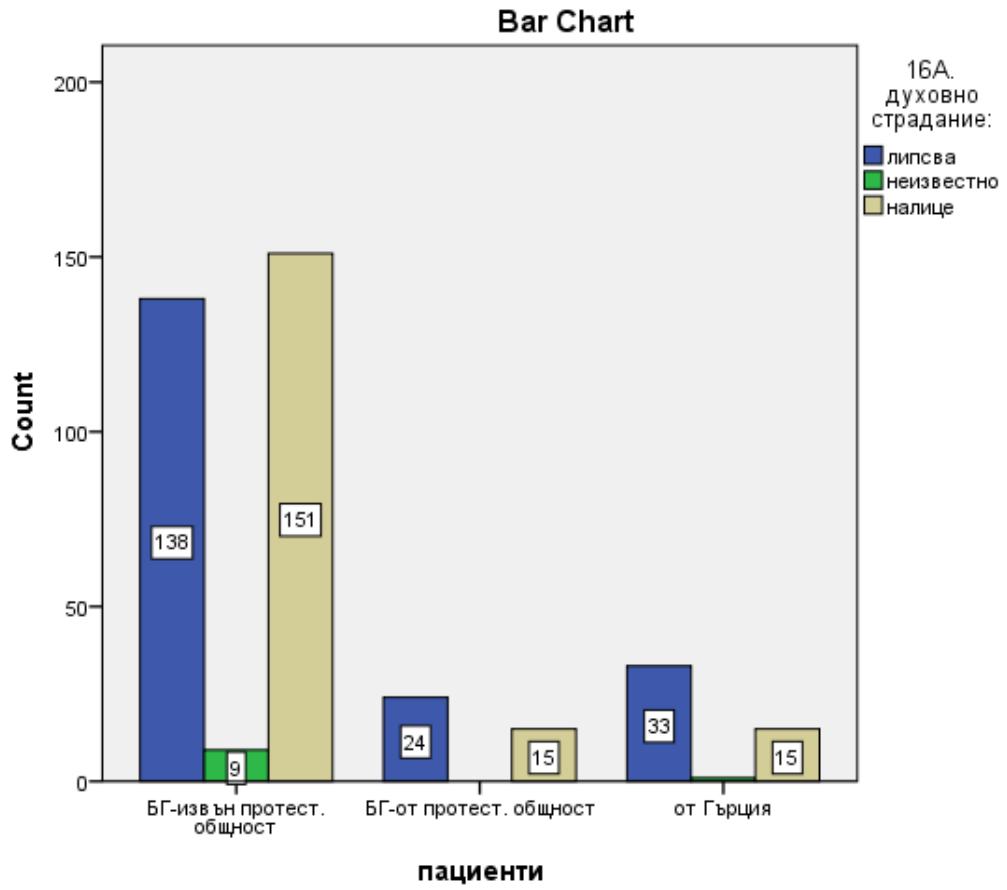
LDL-C / HDLD-C [105],

.16
 " , ?"
 .16 p < 0.001



.17

$\chi^2 = 0.036$



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337-

12- 15 16 .

.5

236

		Напълно здрави, здрави и боледуващи леко				
		Correlations				
		16В. духовно страдание тежест	12. стрес-ниво:	13. стрес- справяне;	14. депресивно ниво:	15. депресия- справяне:
16В. духовно страдание тежест	Pearson Correlation	1	,465 ^{**}	-,188 ^{**}	,415 ^{**}	-,252 ^{**}
	Sig. (2-tailed)		,000	,001	,000	,000
	N	306	306	306	306	306
12. стрес-ниво:	Pearson Correlation	,465 ^{**}	1	-,254 ^{**}	,723 ^{**}	-,339 ^{**}
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000		,000	,000	,000
	N	306	306	306	306	306
13. стрес-справяне;	Pearson Correlation	-,188 ^{**}	-,254 ^{**}	1	-,289 ^{**}	,720 ^{**}
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,001	,000		,000	,000
	N	306	306	306	306	306
14. депресивно ниво:	Pearson Correlation	,415 ^{**}	,723 ^{**}	-,289 ^{**}	1	-,301 ^{**}
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000	,000		,000
	N	306	306	306	306	306
15. депресия-справяне:	Pearson Correlation	-,252 ^{**}	-,339 ^{**}	,720 ^{**}	-,301 ^{**}	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000	,000	,000	
	N	306	306	306	306	306

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

.6

30

		сериозно и много сериозно боледуващи				
		Correlations				
		16В. духовно страдание тежест	12. стрес-ниво:	13. стрес- справяне;	14. депресивно ниво:	15. депресия- справяне:
16В. духовно страдание тежест	Pearson Correlation	1	,625 ^{**}	-,274	,637 ^{**}	,092
	Sig. (2-tailed)		,000	,136	,000	,623
	N	31	31	31	31	31
12. стрес-ниво:	Pearson Correlation	,625 ^{**}	1	-,247	,868 ^{**}	,054
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000		,181	,000	,774
	N	31	31	31	31	31
13. стрес-справяне;	Pearson Correlation	-,274	-,247	1	-,428 [*]	,629 ^{**}
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,136	,181		,016	,000
	N	31	31	31	31	31
14. депресивно ниво:	Pearson Correlation	,637 ^{**}	,868 ^{**}	-,428 [*]	1	-,122
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000	,016		,512
	N	31	31	31	31	31
15. депресия-справяне:	Pearson Correlation	,092	,054	,629 ^{**}	-,122	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,623	,774	,000	,512	
	N	31	31	31	31	31

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

* . Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

.18

(16) .

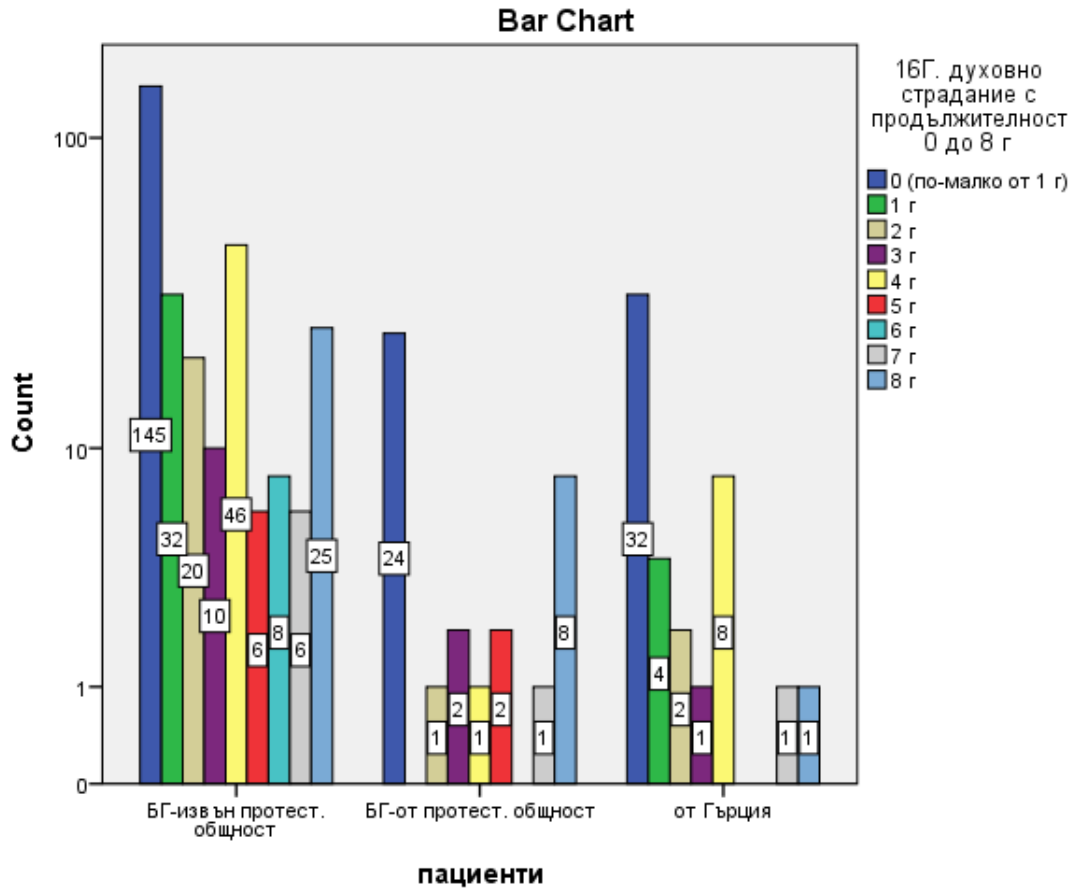
1/3

4

1/5.

.18

$2 = 0.038$



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[44],

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[56],

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.7

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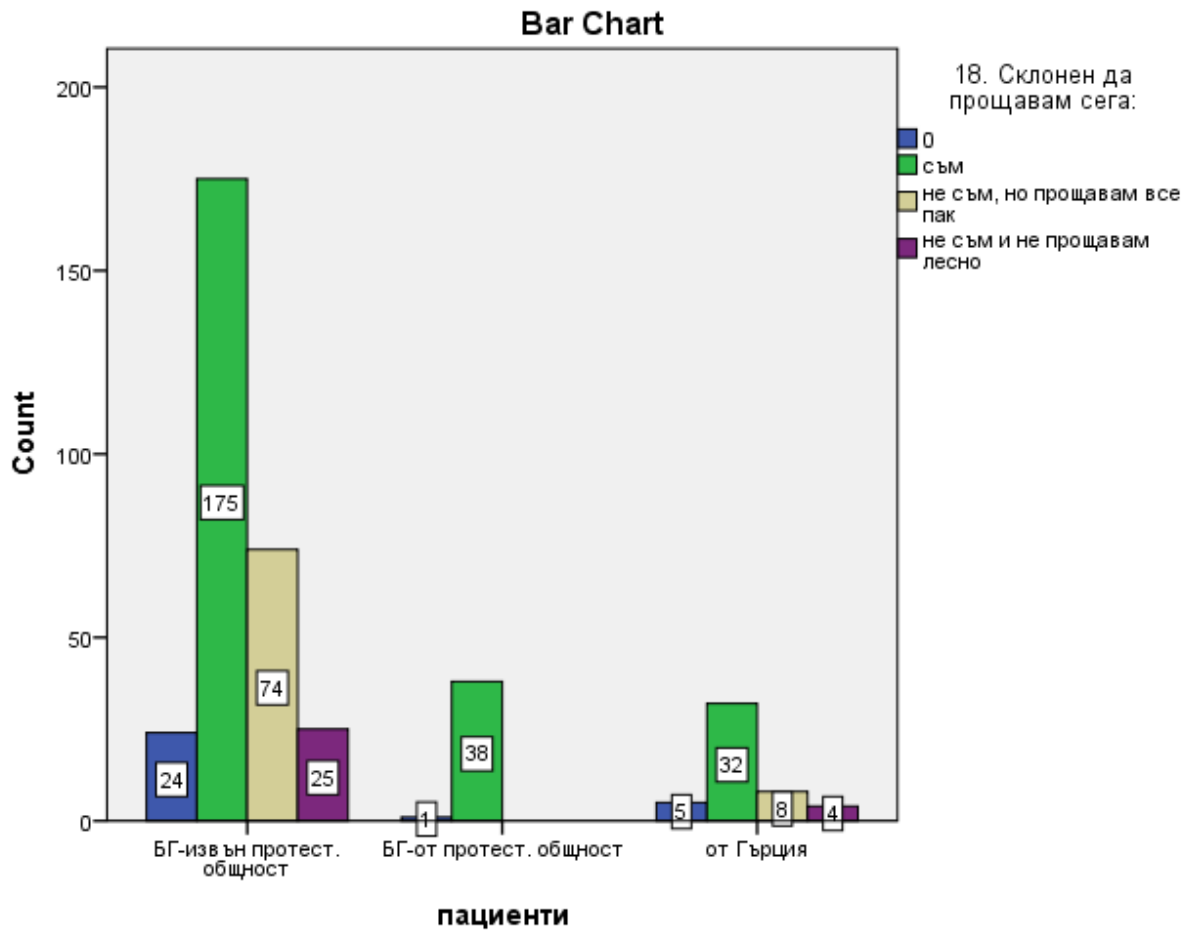
).

.19

18:

.19

$\chi^2 = 0.01$



-97,4%,

58,7% 65,3%,

24,8% 16,3%

.20

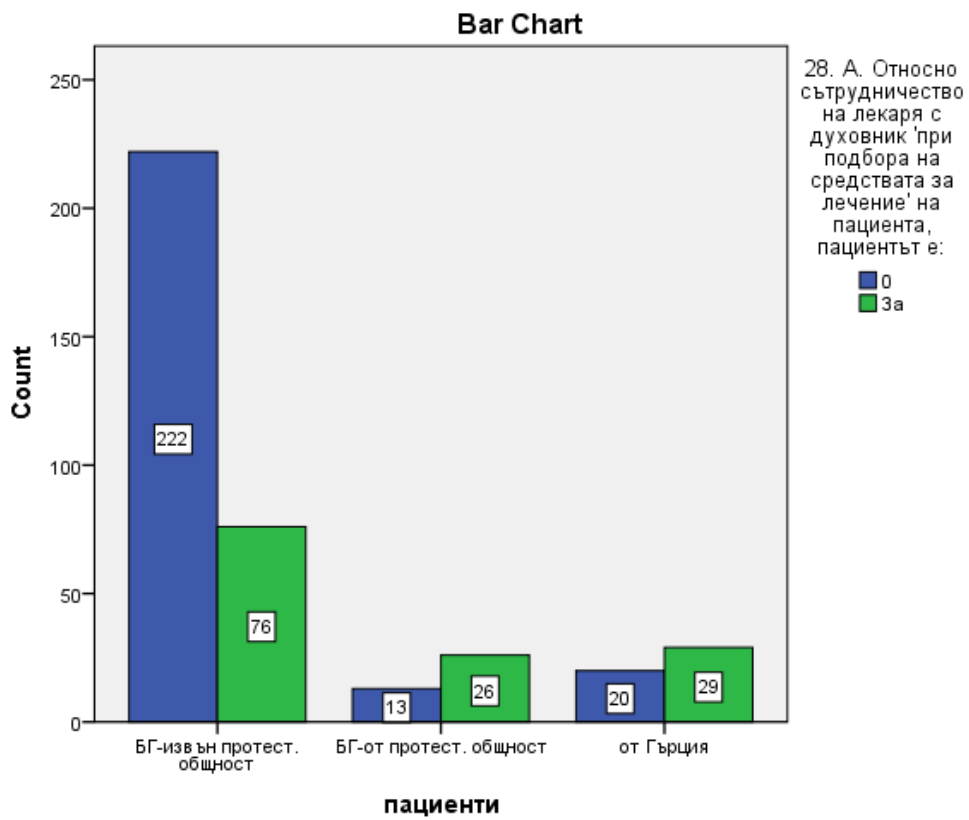
28

.20

$2 < 0.001$

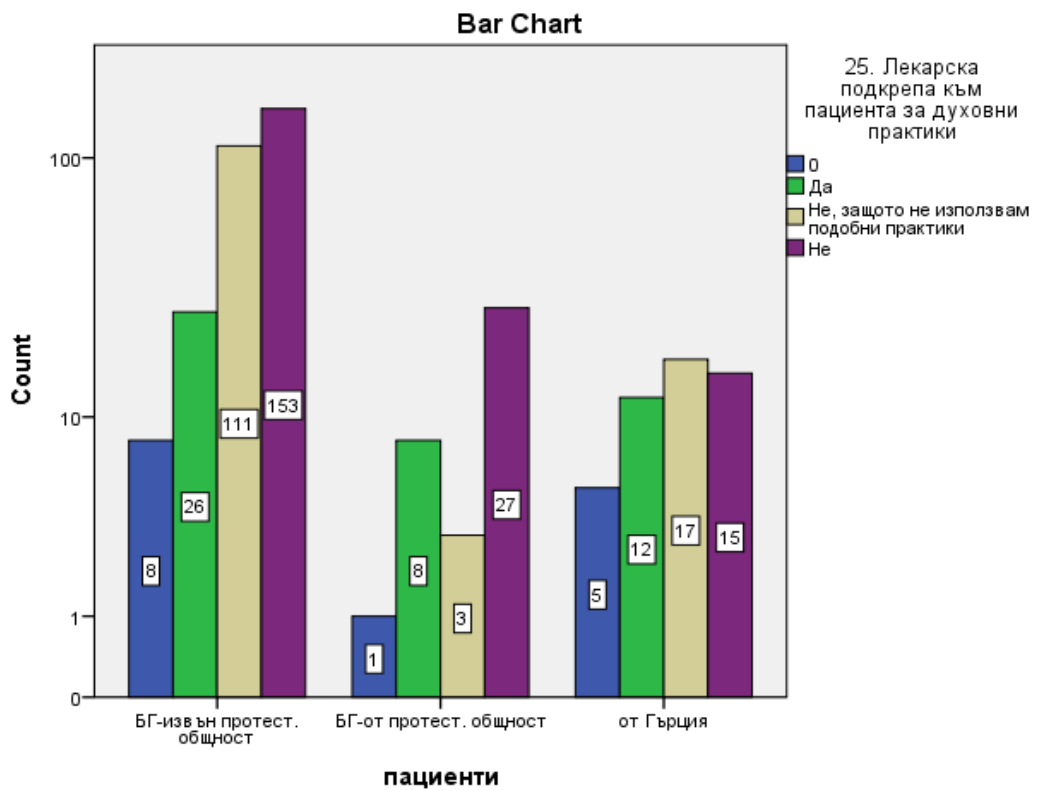
~

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.21

$2 < 0.001$



.21

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;” “,” , “ ” “:

24.5%,

20.5%

8.7%

4.

4.1

4

.22 23

25

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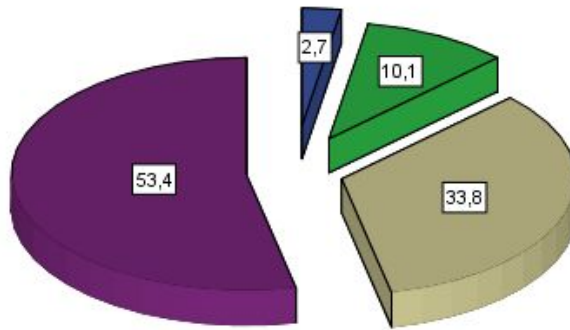
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;” “,” , “ ” “:
?“,
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:,, “,” , ” “:

.22

337

25. Лекарска подкрепа към пациента за духовни практики

- 0
- Да
- Не, защото не използвам подобни практики
- Не

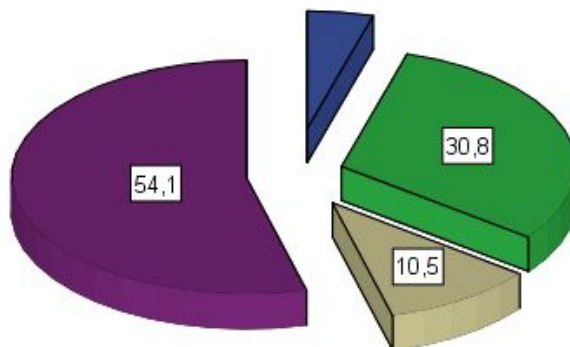


.23

266

25. Лекарска подкрепа към пациента за духовни практики

- 0
- Да
- Не, защото е лекарят е против подобни практики
- Не



1 2):

0,0%.

26,3%.

10,1% .160

- 30,8% .161,

54,1%

10,1%

64,2%, . 2/3

(Q23a2

Q24_1

e 2

3): (Q24b1

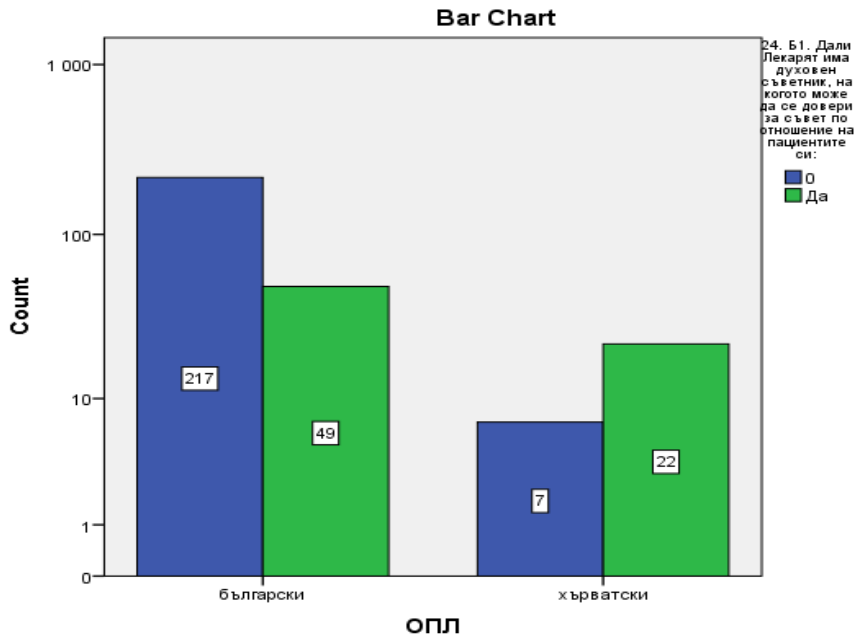
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.24

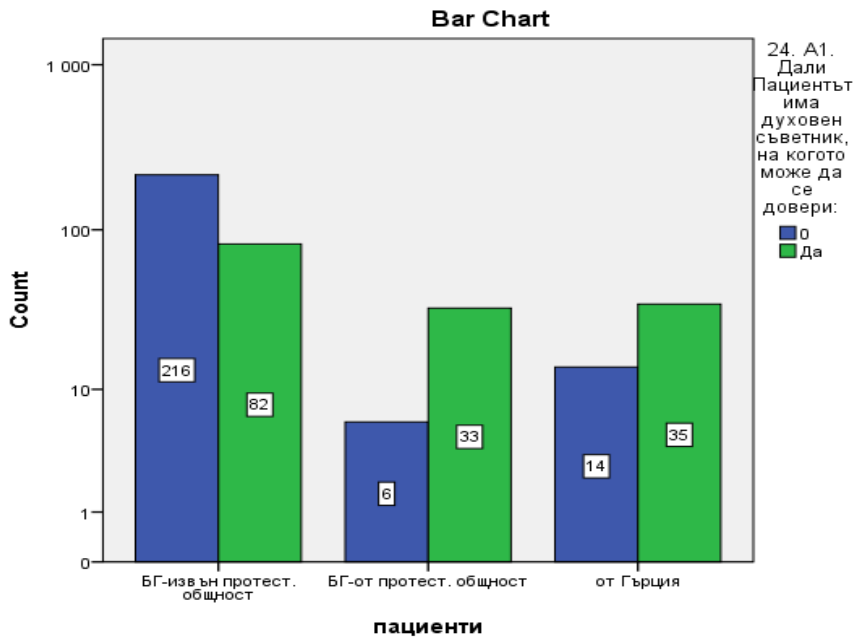
25

24 ,, ?

.24 266 29 2 < 0,001



.25 337 49 2 < 0,001



: .24 , 81,6%

24,1%.

.25
72,7%, ..

.7

276

:

	-	-	-	-	.	.	.	
267	96	68	44	47	88 74	105 79	66 53	
18 - 158 ^ 134 ^ 24 101	42 39 ^ 6	37 32 ^ 13	32 32 ^ 4	26 26 ^ 0	55 55 ^ 8	54 48 ^ 10	26 25 ^ 3	
20 - 140 - 114	52 40	26 40	25 14	29 16	41 45	54 44	39 23	
22 : - 181 - 17 - 18 - 23 - 8 - 44	73 5 3 8 3 4	38 6 5 6 2 19	32 3 8 5 2 8	29 2 1 1 0 9	61 6 8 10 4 14	62 10 10 7 4 27	54 1 0 6 0 1	

5.

— ” “ ” “

5

.26

26:

”

“ ”

” ” ” ”

” ”

27: ”

” “

.26 .27 , 40,1 % 266- BG-

” ” . (- 7,2%+25,2%+7,7% = 40,1%)

.28

26: „ ,

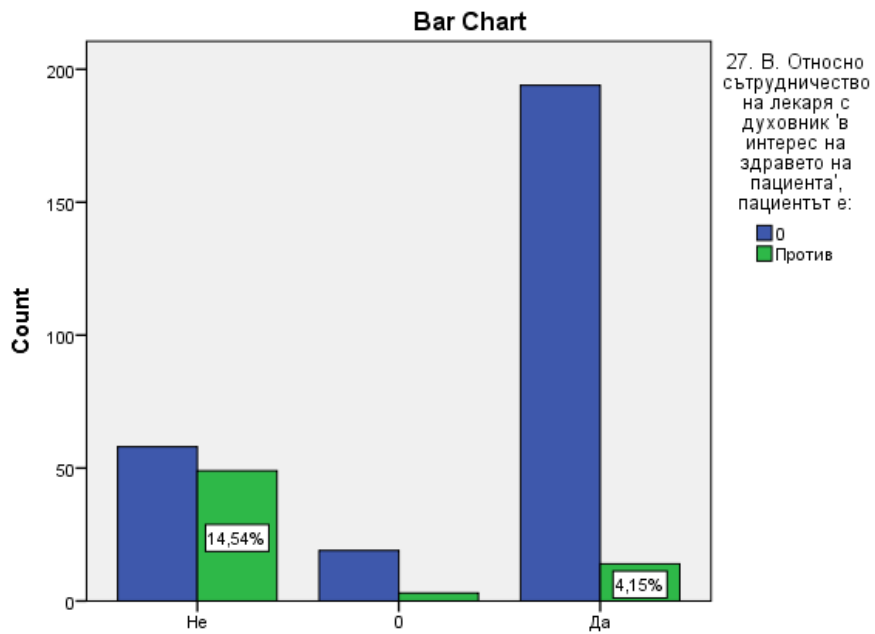
“ ”

” ” ” ”

” ” 27: „

, :“

.28 377 2 < 0,001



26. Дали обучението на лекаря относно особеностите при общуване с пациенти от различни религиозни общности има място в медицинското образование

.29

26: „ ,

“ ”

” ” ” ”

” ”

27: „

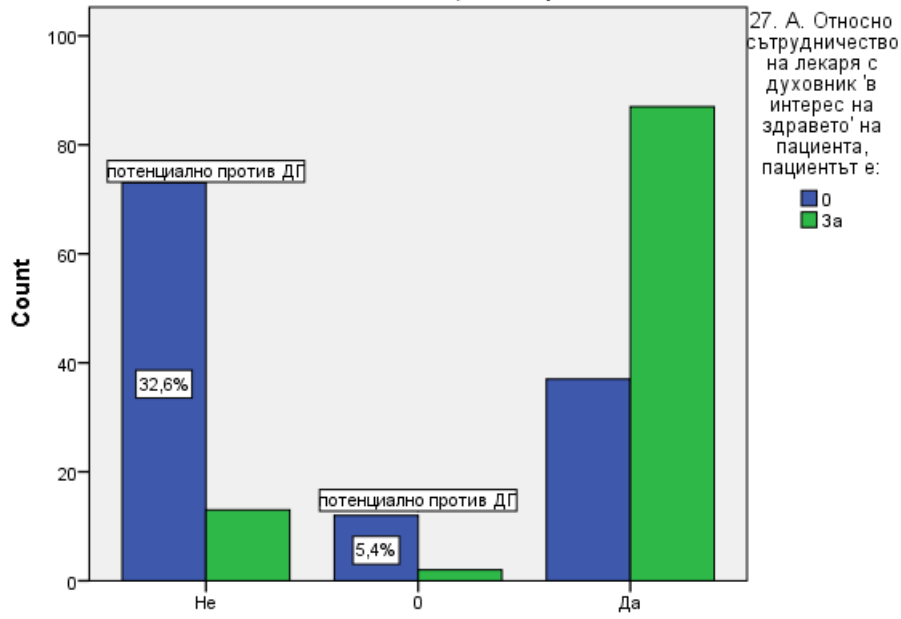
, :“

.29

337

2 < 0,001

27. С. Относно сътрудничество на лекаря с духовник 'в интерес на здравето на пациента', пациентът е: не е отнетнал, че не е против



26. Дали обучението на лекаря относно особеностите при общуване с пациенти от различни религиозни общности има място в медицинското образование

.28

.29,

52,5 % 337-

.30

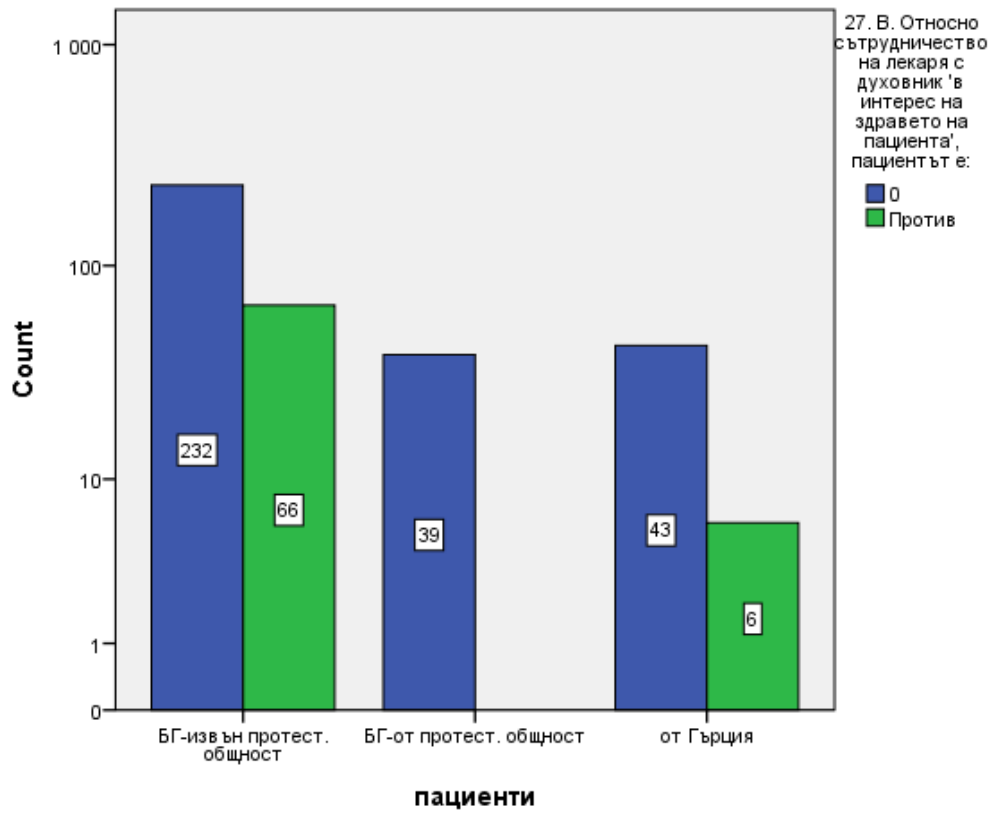
27: „

, 22,1% -

.30

$2 = 0,002$

Bar Chart



VI. :

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40-

9 10-

5-7

. [104]

VII. :

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1. :

(1)

(2)

(3)

(4).

(5).

WEB-

(6)

2. :

(1)

(2)

(3)

(4)

(5)

(6)

. - :

1. WEB-

csv-

SPSS.

2.

WEB-

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3.

WEB-

VIII.

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1)

2)

3)

4)

5)

6)

7)

8)

9)

10)

11)

SUMMARY

Introduction: According to the European standards of spiritual care [153]: "Spiritual care increases the compassion and concern of the people, supports them in their relationship with God / Higher Power, with others and with themselves. Holistic care are multilateral and include attention to bodily, mental and spiritual dimensions of human personality. The role of physicians in general practices regarding spiritual needs and resources has not been studied in Bulgaria until now. GPs could integrate them into the prevention and early diagnosis of a number of socially relevant lifestyle-dependent diseases. They have to be ready at the same time to respond adequately to conditions requiring urgent spiritual intervention by sensitizing the patient's psycho-emotional critical states in their spiritual aspect to encourage timely counseling with his cleric. For this purpose, it is necessary not only basic knowledge in the field of spiritual care that general practitioners acquire during their studies in medicine and build upon their specialization, but also a number of communicative skills according to the religious communities of the patients.

Aim: To explore the spiritual needs and resources of the SMP (see as shown in FIGURE 13 on page 84)

Tasks: 1. To explore the spiritual needs and the corresponding resources available to them (spiritual resources) to meet them, what needs would suit each resource accordingly within the medical consultation in the general practice.

2. To explore and compare the spiritual needs of the GP and its spiritual motivation as a resource with the respective GPs of another state.

3. To explore and to compare the spiritual needs and resources of patients from Bulgaria with those of patients from another country.

4. To determine the attitude of patients and GPs towards spiritual methods and means in GPs.

5. To choose and propose a priority strategy for the initiation of spiritual care in Bulgaria.

Results and discussion: This study identifies and analyzes the important spiritual needs of the patient during the consultation in general practice as a need for: attention, sympathy, explanation, assurance, counseling, encouragement, prescription, reassurance and charity; as well as important attributes of GPs that are applicable as spiritual resources to satisfy the spiritual needs of the patient. Among these qualities-resources are: responsibility, compassion, patience, faith, knowledge, respect for the values and attitudes of the patient, positivism and love. Their own spiritual needs and their respective resources were established and compared according to groups of Bulgarian and Croatian GPs, as well as groups of Bulgarian and Greek patients. The relations of patients and GPs were determined to the studied spiritual methods and tools as a possible addition to the healing plan in the general practice. Correlations between the severity of spiritual suffering and the levels of depression, stress and dealing with them, dependent on the lack of spiritual needs, have been established through correlation analysis. There are prerequisites for the spiritual care in Bulgaria, and a priority strategy - training on spiritual care has been chosen.

Conclusions: Every physician should treat sensitivity, attention and respect for the patient's values (including spiritual); To try to find out about his needs (including spiritual); To be able to assess to what extent their satisfaction affects overall health well-being; To choose the appropriate potentials from the resources (including spiritual) available to him that will favorably contribute to the building of a healing environment for the patient. There is a disproportion between patient expectations and willingness of GPs to offer satisfaction of their need for attention, explanation and advice; the parts of GPs and patients who do not regard spiritual knowledge and experience, spiritual values and spiritual strategies as an integral part of GP's knowledge and experience, values and healing strategies are predominant; Most GPs would have to work on their own spiritual perfection, which requires spiritual or other motivation. Satisfying the spiritual needs of the physician would enrich his spiritual qualities, which would lead to a better satisfaction of the spiritual needs of the patient; A very small part of GPs and patients have a spiritual counselor to whom they can trust, so now cooperation with clerics is not an effective alternative to GP training on spiritual care; Bulgarian GPs, who are potentially opposed to the spiritual care in the common practice, need to discuss the subject, to become familiar with existing European standards of spiritual care; Bulgarian patients who are potentially opposed to spiritual care, and those against the cooperation of their physician with a clergyman in the interest of their health, also need training in the form of a promotion of the spiritual care of GPs and, above all, from side Bulgarian Orthodox Church.

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