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of Polish divers (93%), meanwhile “boil and bite” type of mouthpieces (23%) are much more often used by divers from other countries. What is more, an exceeding number of divers from other countries than Poland practice hygienic procedures after using a mouthpiece and more frequently replace it with a new one. Definitely more of the Polish, than foreign divers did not cleanse the mouthpieces at all (20% vs. 6%).

Conclusions: The state of knowledge of divers in the range of possibility of using different types of diving mouthpieces and appropriate hygiene is insufficient. The education of divers by General Dental Practitioners, about the proper usage of diving mouthpieces, is recommended.

[82]

Level of knowledge concerning vaccinations among parents' of children treated in University Children's Hospital of Lublin

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Introduction: Recently, problem of reluctance among parents to vaccinate their children not only with recommended but also compulsory inoculation escalate. Serious rubella outbreaks in Japan described in 2013, showed that vaccination gap and reduced herd immunity can lead to dramatic increase in number of cases. In circles of Polish parents there is a lively debate about postvaccinal reactions and complications and if exposition to recommended vaccinations may be beneficial for their children per balance.

Aim of the study: The aim of this work is to evaluate level of knowledge about vaccinations among parents of children treated in University Children's Hospital of Lublin outpatient clinic and their attitude to recommended vaccinations.

Material and methods: There was 50 parents persons included in this study and due to exclusive answers 44 forms were analyzed. The survey was based on questionnaire constructed by the authors.

Results: Participants of the study, while asked about their source of information concerning vaccinations, indicated doctor (70.5%), Internet (43.2%) and posters in polyclinics (38.6%) as the main source. Noteworthy, even 85.7% of men defined Internet and 71.4% talks with friends as

their origin of information vs. 40.5% and 29.7% in women respectively. Only 22.7% of respondents managed to choose postvaccinal complications correctly. The majority of interviewed parents did not experienced (88.6%) postvaccinal complications in their children. Most of parents included in the study are enthusiastic about recommended vaccinations. The most frequently selected vaccinations are those against rotaviruses (RV) – 54.5%, pneumococcus (PCV) – 59.0% and meningococcus (MCV) – 52.3%. Only 27.3% of respondents choosed inoculation against HPV.

Conclusions: Most parents have rather low level of knowledge concerning vaccinations. They could not list most common postvaccinal reactions and complications correctly. It results in erroneous identification of some symptoms as complications and causes a raising fear of adverse effects following inoculation. It may be a consequence of learning from Internet or talks with friends rather than from a doctor. The pattern of most frequently choosed recommended vaccinations (RV, PCV, MCV) shows that there was effective information campaign was performed and comparatively small percentage of anti-HPV vaccination demonstrate an urgent need of persuasive social campaign.

[83]

Willingness to take part in post-graduate courses regarding medical law in group of Polish nurses during specialization

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Introduction: Post graduate education is a right and obligation in every medical profession including nurses. Medical and nursing standards are still changing as well as regulations governing profession of nurse. Moreover, every nurse have also non-medical duties, which are important in process of treatment i.e. receiving informed consent for a nursing care services. Post graduate courses shall cover also this kind of duties.

Aim of the study: The aim of study is to assess willingness to take part in post-graduate courses regarding medical law in group of Polish nurses during specialization.

Material and methods: The research have been conducted on group of 932 nurses, who attended specializing exam in September 2014. Average age in the group was equal 42 years (min. 26, max. 64, SD = 6.71). The average professional experience was equal 19 years (min. 3, max. 46 SD = 8.1). Authors prepared the questionnaire and perform quantitative analysis of the data. To assess compatibility in answers Cronbach's alpha coefficient as well as Pearson's χ^2 test have been used.

Results: Almost 80% of respondents take part in post graduate courses at least once a year. In the same moment, 33% of asked persons have ever taken part in medical law post graduate course. More than 60% want to take part in this kind of course. In preferred forms of education, nurses chose training in traditional manner (29%) and workshops (28%). 45% of respondents admit, that they are not satisfied with the level of medical law knowledge they already have.

Conclusions:

1. Nurses during specialization recognize medical law as an important area of post-graduate education in their profession.
2. The research showed that there is a request for post graduate medical law courses. It shall be conducted in different forms, which fits needs of nurses.
3. Research regarding the most convenient and effective forms of education for nurses in this area should be continued and extended.

[84]

Prevalence of colonic diverticulosis in the Polish population

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Introduction: Colonic diverticulosis is very common in Western societies. It is difficult to determine how many people are affected, because most of patients are asymptomatic. The data on the prevalence of diverticulosis in the Polish population are limited.

Aim of the study: Aim of this study was to determine the prevalence of colonic diverticulosis in

Polish adults, the localization of diverticula in the bowel and their association with sex and age.

Material and methods: The study involved a sample of 4105 (M – 1647, F – 2458) consecutive patients aged 18 years or older from a single endoscopy department. Between 2/8/2010 and 21/8/2014 a total of 6086 people (age range: 18-94 years, mean age: 59.9 years) underwent colonoscopy. 1981 patients were excluded from the study due to incomplete examination, any colorectal surgery or lack of preparation resulting in insufficient visibility during examination. Data concerning the age, sex, presence and location of diverticula were studied in a retrospective manner.

Results: Approximately 29.6% of all participants had diverticula (M – 29.4%, F – 29.8%). 0.5% (M – 0.7%, F – 0.5%) of patients had right-sided diverticulosis, in 23.7% (M – 23.4%, F – 24.0%) diverticula were located in left colon only. Pancolonic diverticulosis was present in 4% (M – 4%, F – 4%). No difference was noted in prevalence of diverticulosis among men and women, prevalence of diverticulosis increased with age.

Conclusions: Colonic diverticulosis in the population studied was found to have high prevalence, similar to reported by investigators from other Western countries. It was predominantly left-sided and increased with age.

[85]

Knowledge of breast cancer prevention among female students from Medical University of Lublin

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Introduction: Breast cancer is the most frequent malignant tumour affecting Polish women. In case of this cancer preventive knowledge is crucial for all female patients regardless of the age. The ability of self-control, as well as breast examination done by general practitioner or gynecologists is a guarantee for early diagnosis, proper treatment and lower death-rate.

Aim of the study: Acknowledgement of the awareness of breast cancer prevention among