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General Information

Congress Dates

May 12-15, 2016

Congress Venue

Convention Centre, Medical University of Warsaw

2A Księcia Trojdena St., 02-109 Warsaw, Poland

GPS: N 52° 12' 21.19"; E 20° 59' 07.12"

Distance to airport: 3 km

Distance to the city centre: 1.5 km

Official Language

English

Congress Internet Service

Website: www.wimc.wum.edu.pl

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Aim of the study: In my presentation I will show that despite European legislation being very specified and containing a lot of details there are a number of doubts about how to interpret each basic article, such as a doubt about duration of SPC or what is the subject of SPC protection. The field of SPC protection has involved considerable jurisdiction of European Court of Justice and a lot of doubts have already clarified.

Material and methods: Draft of presentation:

1. Basic regulations
2. The scope and object of SPC protection
3. Conditions to obtain an SPC in Poland
4. Content and duration
5. SPC protection in Poland – problems, case studies.

Results: The statistics show that most SPCs were filed in France, Italy, the United Kingdom, Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands and Sweden. Poland is a country with a low number of SPCs in Europe, and there are just couple of countries with less SPCs applications such as Romania, Slovakia and Latvia.

Conclusions: Nonetheless, law expertise about patent protection shows that a process to obtain an SPC certificate in Poland is efficient and adroit, despite the fact that all documents have to be checked in detail by a Polish Patent Officer. It is likely that Polish pharmaceutical will continue to develop as so will supplementary protection applications.

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Nurse prescribing. Attitudes of Polish physicians towards extending competencies of nurses and midwives with respect to prescribing medicines.

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Trustee of the paper: Joanna Gotlib

Introduction: Due to the amendment of the Nurse and Midwife Professions Act, since 1st of January 2016 Polish nurses and midwives with certain qualifications are able to prescribe medicines and referral for diagnostic tests. N&M who want to perform prescribing have to improve their qualifications by passing a training course in that kind of area.

Aim of the study: The purpose of the work is to rate the attitude of Polish physicians towards extending competencies of N&M with respect to prescribing medicines.

Material and methods: In the study there were 436 participants who included 244 women and 192 men. The average age was 36.6 years old (min: 23, max: 87, median: 31). There were 3 professors, 2 persons with a post-doctoral degree, 50 doctors of medicine and 381 doctors who took part in our study. Authors prepared and validated their own questionnaire, which contained statements assessed on a Likert scale (1-5). Descriptive statistics have been performed.

Results: 53% of physicians think that new abilities will not expedite the care around the patients and 12% think it would help for sure. 55% of interviewees think it will not make it easier to get medical advice for patients. At the same time 49% are convinced that prescribing medicines by N&M will give more spare time for physicians. 60% of physicians agree that it will cause lack of control in their patients' therapy and 10% do not give any opinion in that case. Only 9% agreed that new rights are important in Polish medical law. 65% of physicians said that N&M should not have the ability to prescribe medicines, as also 81% think that they are not prepared for performing it.

Conclusions: 1) Most of Polish physicians are skeptical regarding the new law as they are concerned of losing connection with their patients' therapy progress. However a significant group of physicians think it would decrease their duties.

2) Polish physicians are concerned, that N&M are not prepared to prescribe medicines.

3) Transparent informational campaign about role and range of new competencies of N&M shall be performed among Polish physicians.