

**VISOKA ZDRAVSTVENA ŠOLA V CELJU**

**DIPLOMSKO DELO**

**SPREJEM IN ZDRAVLJENJE BOLNIKA V PSIHIATRIČNI  
BOLNIŠNICI BREZ NJEGOVE PRIVOLITVE**

**ADMISSION AND TREATMENT OF PATIENT IN A PSYCHIATRIC  
HOSPITAL WITHOUT HIS CONSENT**

**Študent: MARIO DREMŠAK**

**Mentorica: viš. pred. Duška Drev, viš. med. ses., univ. dipl. org.**

**Študijski program: VISOKOŠOLSKI STROKOVNI ŠTUDIJSKI  
PROGRAM ZDRAVSTVENA NEGA**

**CELJE, 2012**

## IZVLEČEK

**Uvod:** Sprejem v psihiatrično bolnišnico proti volji bolnika je urgenten medicinski ukrep, ki nas boleče opozarja na človekovo osebno svobodo.

**Namen:** Predstaviti sprejem in zdravljenje bolnika z duševno motnjo v psihiatrični bolnišnici brez njegove privolitve.

**Metode dela:** Deskriptivna metoda dela s študijem literature in drugih virov. Retrospektivna analiza podatkov in statistična obdelava le-teh ter kompilacija pridobljenih rezultatov.

**Rezultati:** V letu 2011 je bilo v Psihiatrični bolnišnici Vojnik 7,5 odstotka (88) sprejemov brez bolnikove privolitve. Od tega je bilo 2,5 odstotka (29) bolnikov tudi zdravljenih proti volji. V letu 2011 je bilo 3 odstotke (35) manj sprejemov kot v letu 2006. Število sprejemov brez privolitve bolnikov se je s 115 (2006) zmanjšalo na 88 (2011). Večina protivoljno sprejetih (60 odstotkov) je bilo moškega spola. Od 29 bolnikov, ki jim je bil izdan sklep, da je zdravljenje proti njihovi volji dopustno, je bilo 34 odstotkov bolnikov v prvih šestih mesecih po odpustu ponovno hospitaliziranih. Bolniki s shizofrenijo (F20–F29), ki so bili sprejeti brez privolitve, so bili po sklepu sodišča tudi zdravljeni proti volji (47 odstotkov).

**Razprava in sklep:** Rezultati raziskave kažejo, da se število sprejemov proti volji bolnika pri obravnavi po ZDZdr zmanjšuje. Shizofrenije najpogosteje zahtevajo protivoljno obravnavo bolnikov.

**Ključne besede:** duševna motnja, protivoljno zdravljenje, protivoljen sprejem, zakonodaja.

## **ABSTRACT**

**Introduction:** Admission of a patient to a psychiatric hospital against his will is an urgent medical measure which draws our attention to human freedom.

**Aim:** The aim is to present admission and treatment of a mentally disordered patient in a psychiatric hospital without his or her consent.

**Methodology:** Descriptive method of studying literature and other sources. A retrospective and a statistical analysis of data and compilation of the results obtained.

**Results:** In 2011 there were 7,5 % (88) admissions without the patient's consent in PH Vojnik. From these 2,5% (29) were also treated against their will. In 2011 there were 3% (35) fewer admissions than in 2006. The number of admissions without the patient's consent decreased from 115 (2006) to 88 (2011). Most patients hospitalized without their consent (60%) were male. From 29 patients, who were given a certificate to be admitted to hospital, even if they didn't want to be hospitalized or treated, 34% were re-hospitalized in the first six months after they had been discharged. Patients with schizophrenia (F20 – F29), who had been hospitalized without their consent, were, by court order, in 47% also treated against their will.

**Discussion and conclusion:** The research results show that the number of admissions against the will of the patient in treatment decreases, referring to data in Mental Health Act. It is also implied that schizophrenia most frequently requires treatment against the will of the patient.

**Key words:** mental disorder, treatment against will, admission without consent, legislation.