

Editorial

An Interdisciplinary Perspective on Prevention I

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This volume of the Clinical and Social Intervention Journal is devoted to very serious and diverse problems in the field of public health.

The authors of the contributions are university teachers as well as experts from hospital facilities: the Slovak Medical University in Bratislava – the Faculty of Public Health, the Faculty of Business Economics, the University of Economics in Bratislava, St. Elizabeth University of Health and Social Sciences, Bratislava, the Catholic University in Ruzomberok Faculty of Health, the Educational, Scientific and Research Institute Agel, Tomas Bata University in Zlin - the Faculty of Humanities and Faculty of Management and Economics, University Hospital Bratislava, Central Military Hospital Ružomberok, and Railway Hospital Bratislava.

The contributions in this volume are devoted to serious diseases such as hepatitis C and peripheral artery disease. Prevalence, risk detection, and early diagnosis, play an irreplaceable role here.

In public health, cardiovascular and oncological diseases are an epidemiological problem, where nutrition, which is one of the basic lifestyle factors, plays a very important role. In addition to nutrition, the prevention of these serious diseases is equally important.

By improving the healthcare delivery and with primary prevention, deaths could be avoided or prevented. These deaths are often associated with factors such as insufficient access to quality health care, insufficient prevention and health awareness, and insufficient vaccinations.

Serious public health problems in the female population include infertility as well as osteoporosis, the prevalence of which is associated with menopause in women. Prevention and an appropriate approach to treatment could lead to their reduced incidence.

The constantly increasing number of ex-

aminations in nuclear medicine brings serious problems from the point of view of the radiation protection of health care workers. Ways to minimize personnel radiation are related to the development of new diagnostic devices, the reduction of repeated doses, as well as the shortening of examination times.

A key factor in the success of modern society is the efficient use of available resources in the healthcare sector, in addition to the added value of human work and cooperation.

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