239 (75%) of 318 general practitioners in the three northernmost counties of Norway were asked by mailed questionnaire to report the frequency of consultations on contraception, and what kind of contraception they usually recommended. 85% informed the women about at least three different alternatives; oral contraceptives, intrauterine devices and condoms. Almost 50% would ordinate an intrauterine device to a woman who never had been pregnant. 60% informed the woman about other alternatives even if she had already decided upon method prior to the consultation. The physician often brought up the subject of contraception, but as many as 15% did not, as a routine, mention birth control when a woman consulted them for a first trimester abortion. Almost 50% did not know how to fit the diaphragms.
[Do male and female physicians give the same contraception guidance?].

https://arctichealth.org/en/permalink/ahliterature228017

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Keywords: 
Adult
Contraception - methods
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Female
Humans
Male
Norway
Physicians, Family
Physicians, Women
Questionnaires
Referral and Consultation
Sex Factors

Abstract: 
A questionnaire on their practice regarding ordination of contraceptive methods was answered by 239 (75%) of the general practitioners in the three northern most counties of Norway. The female doctors reported a higher frequency both of female patients and of consultations for birth control, and were more active in these consultations than their male colleagues. Female doctors suggested more methods to their patients, and had a more positive attitude to barrier methods. 61% of the male doctors and 27% of the female doctors had no experience of fitting diaphragms.

PubMed ID: 2256082 View in PubMed
Elective periods in the medical curriculum. Madness or academic challenge?

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Date: Jan-10-1993

Language: Norwegian

Publication Type: Article

Keywords: Attitude of Health Personnel
Curriculum
Education, Medical - standards
Education, Medical, Graduate - standards
Humans
Norway
Questionnaires

Abstract: The medical curriculum at the University of Tromsø reserves 23 weeks, divided into four periods, for elective work, including 12 weeks at the end of the fifth year, when the student carries out an independent study and writes a short thesis. 84.2% of 417 physicians (graduation year 1979-89) answered a mailed questionnaire asking them to evaluate these periods. The postgraduates report high levels of satisfaction with this part of the curriculum, thought they had benefited from it. As many as 86.0% evaluate the gain from the first three periods as good or very good. 26.8% started working on their thesis before the final 12 week period. 88.1% found the fourth, and longest period, assigned for their thesis to be an important part of the curriculum. One third had also published their material, half of these in international journals. 75.6% found the skills acquired during the final elective period to be useful in their present work, independent of specialty.

PubMed ID: 8424247 View in PubMed
Recent research on long-term postmenopausal hormone replacement therapy (HRT) indicates a positive effect on both total mortality and morbidity. This has raised the question of widespread preventive long-term use of HRT. Possible side-effects and ideological issues related to preventive HRT have led to debate and uncertainty among health professionals, in the media, and in the population at large. In order to evaluate the level of knowledge about and attitudes towards HRT, a randomly selected group of 737 Norwegian women aged 16-79 was interviewed by the Central Bureau of Statistics. One in three women had received information about HRT in the last two years, mainly through weekly magazines and physicians. The proportion who answered the questions on knowledge correctly varied from 36% to 47%. Those who had been given information by a physician possessed accurate knowledge, had more positive attitudes towards HRT and were more willing to use HRT than women who had reviewed information through other channels. Women with a higher level of education were better informed and more knowledgeable than others, but were nevertheless more reluctant to use HRT than those who were less educated. The limited number of women who actually receive information on HRT, the low level of knowledge and the ambivalent attitudes toward HRT are a major challenge to the public health service.
Evaluations and examinations at the Tromsø medical school. Evaluation by students after graduation.

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Tidsskr Nor Laegeforen. 1993 Jan 10;113(1):33-5

More than 80% stated that it was of great importance to evaluate the form and contents of the lectures and their supervisors' teaching abilities. More than 96% found that integration of the examinations was achieved in accordance with the intention. Furthermore, the examinations were also relevant for them as physicians.

Forearm bone mineral density by age in 7,620 men and women: the Tromsø study, a population-based study.

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The medical curriculum at the University of Tromsø is based on an organ-system model with full integration of the three main disciplines (basic science, clinical and community medicine). There are only three examinations during the six-year course. We present the results of a survey among the first 417 physicians educated at the Medical School in Tromsø. A mailed questionnaire was answered by 84.2%. More than 80% stated that it was of great importance to evaluate the form and contents of the lectures and their supervisors' teaching abilities. More than 96% found that integration of the examinations was achieved in accordance with the intention. Furthermore, the examinations were also relevant for them as physicians.
Abstract:
Population-based studies of adult forearm bone mineral density (BMD) by age are scarce, and standardized reference values are lacking. In this cross-sectional study, men aged 55-74 years, women aged 50-74 years, and representative 5-10% samples of remaining age groups between 25 and 84 years living in Tromsø, Norway, were invited for forearm BMD measurement in 1994-1995. The authors measured 3,062 men and 4,558 women (response rate, 78%) by single x-ray absorptiometry at distal and ultradistal forearm sites. Up to age 50, the mean BMD difference was -0.1% per 1-year age group in both sexes. After age 50, the mean BMD difference per 1-year age group was -0.6% in men and -1.3% (distal) and -1.5% (ultradistal) in women. The BMD by age curve was linear for men throughout senescence, but women had a slope change to -0.7% (distal) and -0.8% (ultradistal) per 1-year age group from the 65- to 69-year age group. BMD levels and BMD by age association in the general population (n = 7,620) and in the population without bone-threatening diseases or medication (n = 5,179) were similar. Only longitudinal studies can clarify whether cohort effects or longitudinal BMD development patterns explain these cross-sectional results.

PubMed ID: 11226978 View in PubMed
[Graduates from Tromsø--do they stay in Northern Norway? Geographic origin determines selection of professional practice location in Northern Norway].

https://arctichealth.org/en/permalink/ahliterature221874

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Publication Type: Article

Keywords: Arctic Regions
Attitude of Health Personnel
Humans
Norway
Physicians - psychology - statistics & numerical data
Professional Practice Location - statistics & numerical data
Questionnaires
Rural Population

Abstract: The impact of the Medical School, University of Tromsø on the distribution of physicians in rural areas in North Norway was evaluated by means of a mailed questionnaire. The survey covered eleven graduation classes (417 physicians), and the response rate was 84.2%. The establishment of a new medical school in North Norway has clearly had beneficial effects: A total of 56.1% of the graduates stay on as doctors in these areas. Among those who also grew up in the northern parts of Norway, the proportion is 82.0%, compared with graduates who grew up in the southern parts where the proportion is 37.7%. The results clearly demonstrate that one of the main objectives of the Medical School at the University of Tromsø, to educate physicians who prefer to work in these areas, has been achieved.

PubMed ID: 8424246 View in PubMed
In order to analyse the use of hormone replacement therapy (HRT) and the predicting factors for its use, two random samples of Norwegian women (30-79 years) were interviewed by the Central Bureau of Statistics in 1994 (n = 565) and in 1996 (n = 470). The extent of use of HRT was compared with statistics for sales of oestrogen in Norway and the Nordic countries. In the age group 45-69 years the use of hormone replacement therapy increased from 16.3% in 1994 to 19.1% in 1996. The proportion of users did not increase with a higher level of education. In addition to information received, and after adjusting for other variables, attitudes towards oestrogen and knowledge about it were the most important contributing factors for using HRT. Sales figures show that the use of systemic oestrogen in Norway has increased more than 280% since 1990. None of the Nordic countries have had a corresponding increase, but the Norwegian figures are still low compared to most other Nordic countries. In 1996 14.5% of Norwegian women (50-79 years) used oestrogen for urogenital disorders. Norwegian women need to be better informed and more knowledgeable to enable them to make conscious choice regarding use of hormone replacement therapy.
Hormone replacement therapy: knowledge, attitudes, self-reported use - and sales figures in Nordic women.

https://arctichealth.org/en/permalink/ahliterature72116

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Publication Type: Article

Keywords: Adolescent
Adult
Aged
Female
Health education
Health Knowledge, Attitudes, Practice
Hormone Replacement Therapy - economics
Humans
Middle Aged
Norway
Women's health

Abstract: OBJECTIVES: To evaluate knowledge about, attitudes towards and use of hormone replacement therapy (HRT) in Norwegian women - and to compare self-reported use with sales statistics of HRT in the Nordic countries during recent years. MATERIAL AND METHODS: Random samples of Norwegian women age 16-79 were interviewed by the Central Bureau of Statistics in 1994 (n=737), in 1996 (n=665) and in 1998 (n=680). Statistics on the sale of estrogen were provided by the Norwegian Medical Depot and Nordic Council on Medicines. RESULTS: One in three women had received information about HRT during the last 2 years (1994), mainly through weekly magazines and physicians. The proportion answering in accordance with the prevailing view of HRT’s effects ('correct knowledge') varied from 36.4 to 47.2%. Those informed by a physician possessed correct knowledge, had positive attitudes towards HRT and were willing to use HRT more often than women informed through other channels. Women with a high level of education had received information and had correct knowledge more often than others, but they were still less willing to use HRT and did not use HRT more often than the less educated. In the age group 45-69 years the use of HRT was 16.3% in 1994, 19.1% in 1996 and 19. 1% in 1998 (P=0.421, trend). In addition to received information, attitudes towards and knowledge about estrogen were the most important factors predicting use of HRT after adjusting for other variables. According to sales figures, the use of systemic estrogen in Norway has increased more than 360% since 1990. Although no other Nordic country has experienced a corresponding increase, Iceland had the highest sales figures in 1997. CONCLUSIONS: Based on the limited proportion of women receiving information on HRT and the ambivalence found in groups of educated women, we suggest that more and better information should be given middle-aged women to make them better able to make informed choices regarding use of HRT.

PubMed ID: 10936737 View in PubMed
In March 1994, a random sample of 1,514 Norwegians aged 16-79 years were interviewed about their knowledge of osteoporosis and their attitudes towards prevention of this disease. About 85% answered correctly that osteoporosis can be prevented, but only 57% knew that it cannot be cured. Women had better knowledge of osteoporosis than men had. Two thirds of the women were positive to the use of long-term hormone replacement therapy to prevent osteoporosis. The majority of women aged 60 years or more preferred walking to other physical activities to prevent the disease. Although the data demonstrated fairly good general knowledge of osteoporosis in the population, the oldest women, those at the highest risk of developing the disease, knew less about osteoporosis than the younger women did.