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## **Hungarian Health Inequalities regarding Accessibility**

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It can be experienced continuous improving tendency of some health indicators in Hungary in the last 15 years resulting a paradox situation in the run of health inequalities. The main reasons of this paradox situations are the followings. Firstly, the decreasing of the Hungarian mortality indicators are considerable, but this improvement is the most moderated just in Hungary among the members of the European Union, so the country is lagging behind the most developed European countries. Secondly, the improving tendency of health indicators goes together with the increasing spatial inequalities: the disadvantaged health in Hungary presently hits the whole adult population, but its spatial inequalities are influenced by the economic development. Thirdly, health inequalities refer in a complex way to the disadvantageous situation of health related quality of life and its influencing factors: labour market situation, income level, living conditions, health behaviour, and access to health care supplies.

The aim of the presentation is to describe health inequalities in Hungary in a way how these inequalities have changed in terms of space and time after the political and economic transformation. The territorial range of the paper includes the level of the Hungarian counties and administrative districts. The statistical analysis is especially based on the use of mortality and life expectancy indicators.

The presentation also contains a case study to define the difficulties of access to health care in the country. The scope of this case study is to examine the changes and spatial differences of acute myocardial infarct (AMI), which can help define the Hungarian health inequalities and the difficulties in access to health care because the prehospital care and its efficiency can increase the survival chances of AMI. One of the most important results of this case study is there are significant differences among the different parts of the country according to AMI mortality and its spatial inequalities. The scale of these inequalities is influenced by changes in time, spatial distribution and gender balance. There is a remarkable improvement in AMI mortality in Hungary from 2005, but it is associated with increased inequality, which is especially true for female AMI mortality.

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