

15_CONCORSO PUBBLICO, PER TITOLI ED ESAMI, PER LA COPERTURA A TEMPO DETERMINATO, DELLA DURATA DI CINQUE ANNI PER N. 1 POSTO DI COLLABORATORE PROFESSIONALE DI RICERCA SANITARIA - CAT. D, DA ASSEGNARE ALLA UOC DI RICERCA NEUROLOGIA, SALUTE PUBBLICA E DISABILITÀ

PROVA 1

1. Descrivere le difficoltà che un paziente con tumore cerebrale può incontrare quando rientra al lavoro dopo l'intervento neurochirurgico.

2. Cosa si intende per SPAM?

3. Leggere e tradurre il testo di seguito

The global burden of neurological disorders: translating evidence into policy

Neurological disorders are the leading cause of disability and the second leading cause of death worldwide. In the past 30 years, the absolute numbers of deaths and people with disabilities owing to neurological diseases have risen substantially, particularly in low-income and middle-income countries, and further increases are expected globally as a result of population growth and ageing. This rise in absolute numbers of people affected suggests that advances in prevention and management of major neurological disorders are not sufficiently effective to counter global demographic changes. Urgent measures to reduce this burden are therefore needed. Because resources for health care and research are already overstretched, priorities need to be set to guide policy makers, governments, and funding organisations to develop and implement action plans for prevention, health care, and research to tackle the growing challenge of neurological disorders.

(FROM The Lancet Neurology POLICY VIEW| VOLUME 19, ISSUE 3, P255-265, MARCH 01, 2020 The global burden of neurological disorders: translating evidence into policy- Valery L Feigin, MD et al. Published: December 05, 2019DOI:[https://doi.org/10.1016/S1474-4422\(19\)30411-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/S1474-4422(19)30411-9)).



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PROVA ESTRATTA

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PROVA 2

1. Invecchiamento e malattie croniche neurologiche: identificare e descrivere gli elementi principali per definirne l'impatto sul mondo del lavoro

2. Per scrivere una lettera quale software è più opportuno usare?

3. Leggere e tradurre il testo di seguito

EU AGEING REPORT

Population ageing will affect both men and women, with a significant increase of the median age. The projected population in 2070 is lower than or close to the population in 2019 in all age cohorts between 0 and 64 years old (up to 69 years old for women). Conversely, in all age cohorts of 65 years old and above (above 69 years old for women), the projected population in 2070 is higher than in 2019. Moreover, while in 2019, the largest cohort for both males and females was 50-54 years old, in 2070 the largest cohort will be 60-64 years old for women and 55-59 years old for men. Overall, the median age will rise by 5 years for both men and women by 2070 (reaching 47.3 for men and 50.3 for women). Similar developments are projected for the euro area. By 2070, the EU's share of the total world population is forecast to shrink to 3.7%, from its current value of 5.7% (2020), and the share of the old people in its population will be the second highest globally among large economies. Without taking into account the impact of COVID-19 mortality and life expectancy, the projected changes in the population structure reflect assumptions on fertility rates, life expectancy and migration flows.

(FROM : The 2021 Ageing Report Economic & Budgetary Projections for the EU Member States (2019-2070)
INSTITUTIONAL PAPER 148 | MAY 2021- European Commission)



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PRIMA NON ESTATA

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PROVA 3

1. Le cefalee e l'impatto personale e sociale

2. A cosa serve il programma Microsoft Excel?

3. Leggere e tradurre il testo di seguito

Impact of Cancer on Employment

Approximately 45% of people diagnosed with cancer in the United States are ages 20 to 64 years, the traditional working age.¹³ Employed individuals who are diagnosed with cancer can have a variety of postdiagnosis employment trajectories.¹⁴ Just 54% of working-age cancer survivors report that they are working full time.¹⁵ Cancer survivors may work fewer hours, take off from work for prolonged periods (often at the cost of lost wages), and suffer long-term cancer-associated job loss.^{14,16} While some choose to retire early or change career paths after a reassessment of priorities, for many, the negative impact of cancer on work is unwanted and problematic and has profound consequences for the financial and psychological well-being of survivors and their families. The reported magnitude of the impact of cancer on employment varies by study. In a 2009 meta-analysis and meta-regression of 36 studies (14 based in the United States), de Boer et al¹⁷ found that cancer survivors were more likely to not work compared with healthy controls (33.8% v 15.2%; pooled relative risk, 1.37; 95% CI, 1.21 to 1.55). In US studies, researchers have also uncovered stark differences between cancer survivors and controls, which persist for years after diagnosis

(From J Clin Oncol. 2020 Feb 1; 38(4): 302–309. Published online 2019 Dec 5. doi: 10.1200/JCO.19.01856 Impact of Cancer on Employment Victoria S. Blinder, MD, MSc and Francesca M. Gany, MD, MSc)



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