

**Zaporozhe State Medical University**  
**Department of Health Protection, Social Medicine and Medical-Labour Examination**

**Methodical Recommendations on “SOCIAL MEDICINE”**  
**Module 1**

**of the fourth-year student of the International faculty**

## Topics of lectures

MODULE 1. Statistics of health. Organization of basic kinds of the medical provision for population on its modern levels.

<i>№</i>	<i>Topics of lectures</i>
1.	Social medicine and organization of health protection as science. Object, methods, values for practice of health protection. The concept and role of biostatistics as a key component of evidence-based medicine.
2.	Method of study and estimation of factors which influence on a population health
3.	Health of population as medical-social problem. Strategies of health protection
4.	Medical-social problems of demographic processes. Features of demographic indexes in the different regions of world, separate countries and in Ukraine
5.	Morbidity of population as medical-social problem. Epidemiology methods of morbidity's study
6.	Tendency and specialties of separate kinds of morbidity in different regions of world, countries
7.	Organization of different types of therapeutic-and-prophylactic helps to the population.
8.	Family medicine and its meaning in system of medical help to population
9.	Essence and features of estimation of medical care quality. Forming of quality standards of different types of medical care
10.	Organization-law aspects of introduction and functioning of medical insurance

### Topics of practical classes

MODULE 1. Statistics of health. Organization of basic types of the medical provision for population on its modern levels.

№	Topics of practical classes	Hours
1.	Relative values (statistical coefficients). Image analysis techniques. Dynamic series and their analysis. Averages values and variation indices. Parametric methods of evaluation and analysis of statistical hypotheses.	5
2.	Interrelation analysis of studied parameters of statistical sets. Methodological bases of statistical researches organization in the health protection system. Risk Factors. Method of calculation and evaluations of risk.	5
3.	Method of study and estimation of indexes of population movement. Method of study and estimation of indexes of children's mortality.	5
4.	Method of study and estimation of indexes of general morbidity. Method of study and estimation of indexes of morbidity (infectious, important non-epidemic, hospitalized).	5
5.	Organization of different types of therapeutic-and-prophylactic helps to the population. Contents and organization of family doctor (general practice) work	5
6.	Organization and maintenance of work of hospital-replacing establishments. Total module control.	5
	Total	30

## **Topic 1. Method of study and value of indexes of population movement**

### **Subject actuality:**

The information about the population is necessary for the organization practically of all branches of a national economy: definition of a number of workers in different industries and agriculture, assignment for a provision of pensions, maintenance with the foodstuffs and the industrial goods, sanatoria and bases of rest, etc. Now questions of population migration, an urbanization, unemployment etc. get more meaning.

Demographic data in practical public health services are not less actually. They are used for:

-Complex estimation of health of the population (birth rate, death rate, infantile death rate, average life expectancy);

-Calculation of all intensive indicators of health of the population;

-Planning is material - technical resources of public health services (a network of medical establishments, their profile, capacity and placing; maintenance with medical shots; definition of approximate volume of medical activity: negotiability, attendance, hospitalization, loading of the medical personnel);

-Definitions of efficiency and quality of activity of treatment-and-prophylactic establishments (birth rate, death rate, infantile death rate);

-Drawing up of the proved nearest and remote forecasts of number and population structure.

Therefore it is clear, that the knowledge of questions of demographic statistics, ability to calculate and analyze corresponding indicators are very necessary in practical activities of the doctor.

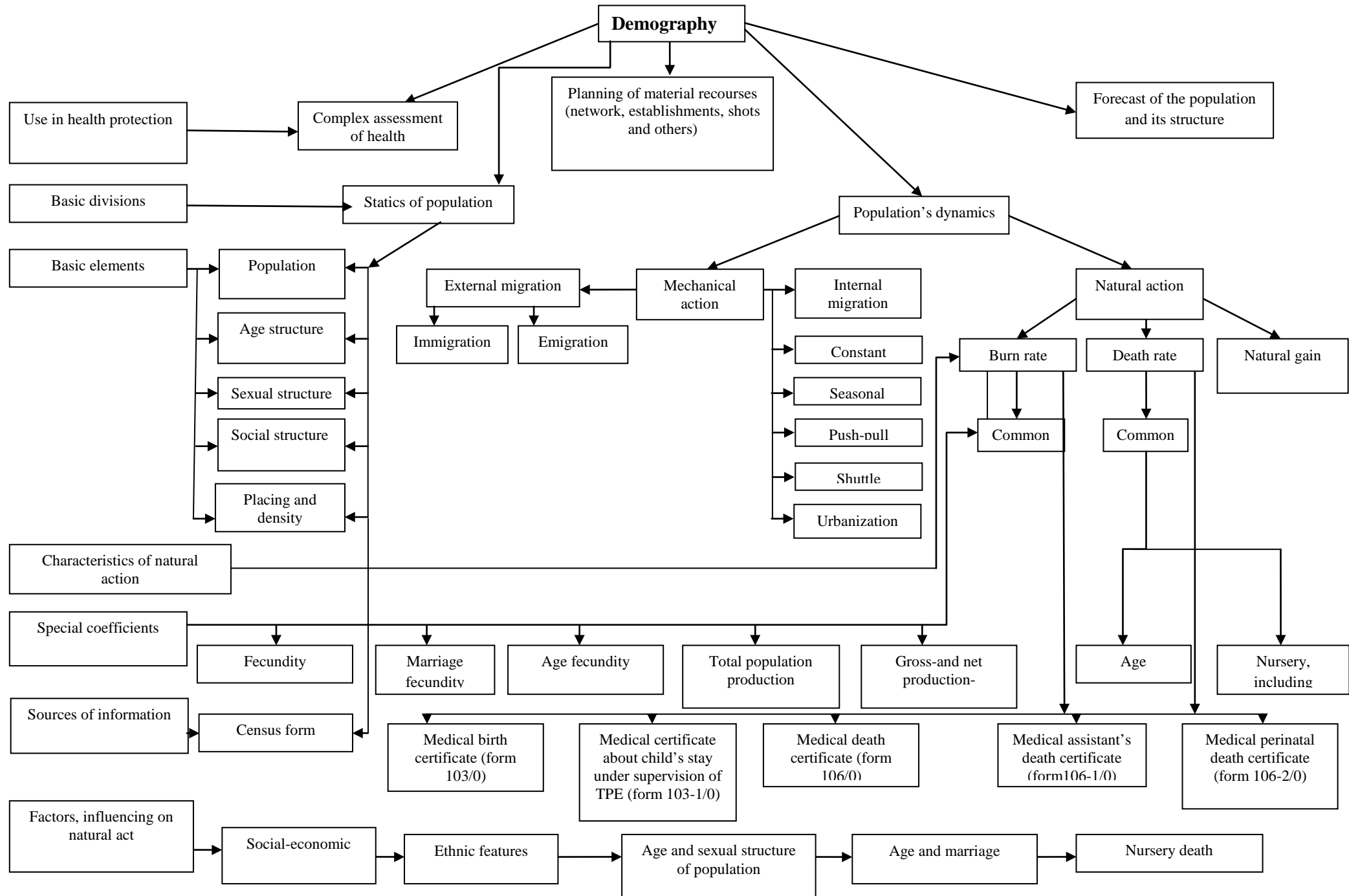
Besides, the permanent and correct estimation of a demographic situation, laws and features of demographic processes in the country, its separate regions and areas of service of medical - prophylactic establishments is the major component of a supply with information of management, a basis of acceptance of purposeful decisions on improvement of health of the population.

### **Checking the basic (original) level of knowledge and skills.**

#### **Test questions:**

1. Demography as science, its contents and basic divisions.
2. Statics and dynamics of population, its basic characteristics.
3. Population's censuses and technique of its realization.
4. Age-sexual structure of population factors which define it. Kinds of structure of population on age. Its graphical image.
5. Dynamics of population and its components. Migration of population, its kinds, meaning for practical health protection. Features of migration of Ukrainian population.
6. Natural movement of population, its basic characteristics and indexes.
7. Primary documents, which are used for studying of natural movement of population.
8. Technique of calculation of common coefficients of birth rate, death rate and natural accretion.
9. Special indexes of birth rate, technique of calculation and dynamics in Ukraine.
10. Dynamics and main causes of death rate of population of Ukraine and its regional features. Special indexes (age, sexual) of death rate, technique of calculation and meaning for statistics.
11. Factors, influencing on indexes of natural movement of population.

## IV. Graphological structure of population



Method of calculation of the indices of population movement.

N	Index	Calculation method
1.	General birth rate p.a.	$\frac{\text{Number of live-born p.a.} \times 1000}{\text{Average annual population size}}$
2.	General birth rate in certain time period	$\frac{\text{Number of live-born in a quarter, 1 month} \times 1000}{\text{Average population size in a quarter, 1 month}}$
3.	General fertility rate	$\frac{\text{Number of live-born p.a.} \times 1000}{\text{Average annual number of women of childbearing age (15-49 years)*}}$
4.	General marriage fertility rate	$\frac{\text{Number of live-born baby by married women} \times 1000}{\text{Number of married women of childbearing age (15-49 years)}}$
5.	Gross-birth rate of the population	$\frac{\text{Number of live-born girls of 15-49 years aged women}}{\text{Average annual number of 15-49 years aged women}}$
6.	Net-birth rate of population	$\frac{\text{Number of live-born girls of 15-49 years aged women that attained age when their mother were born them}}{\text{Average annual number of women of age of 15-49 years}}$
7.	Total birth rate of population	$\frac{\text{Number of live-born baby of women of age of 15-49 years}}{\text{Average annual number of 15-49 years aged women}}$
8.	General death rate	$\frac{\text{Number of dead p.a.} \times 1000}{\text{Average annual population size}}$
9.	Age death rate	$\frac{\text{Number of dead in the given age (in the given age group)} \times 1000}{\text{Population of the given age (of the given age group)}}$
10.	The death rate from disease	$\frac{\text{Number of dead from a certain disease (class of disease)} \times 1000}{\text{Average annual population size}}$
11.	The cause of death structure	$\frac{\text{Number of dead from a certain disease (class of disease)} \times 100}{\text{Total number of dead p.a.}}$
12.	The coefficient of the maternity death rate	$\frac{\text{Number of the pregnant women death (regardless of duration of gestation), parturient and puerperants (during 42 days from the abortion)} \times 100.000}{\text{Number of live-born baby in this year}}$
13.	The natality	$\frac{1) (\text{Index of birth} - \text{index of death in this year}) \text{ or } 2) (\text{Number of birth} - \text{number of death in this year})}{\text{Average annual population size}} \times 1000$
14.	Coefficient of longevity	$\frac{\text{Number of older than 80 years people} \times 1000}{\text{Number of older than 60 years people}}$

Note: \* By WHO the childbearing age is the age of 15-45 years.

## **Theme 2. Method of study and value of indexes of children's mortality.**

### **Subject actuality.**

One of the most important criteria, which define population health condition, is an **children's mortality**. It is death of children on the 1<sup>st</sup> year of life (0-12 months).

In the world statistics this criterion is connected, as separate index, with that fact that its level in this age is extremely high, but reasons are not such as in the general death.

The 1<sup>st</sup> year of life of child is important transition period from biological to socio-biological form of its development, is characterized by the end of functioning of a system «mother-kid» and beginning of functioning of the system “mother-child” when a biological connection (breastfeeding) is gradually passing into a new stage – socio-biological education. Both kinds of this connection are socially determined, and conditionally they may be called conditional moments of level formation of health of new generation and population in the whole.

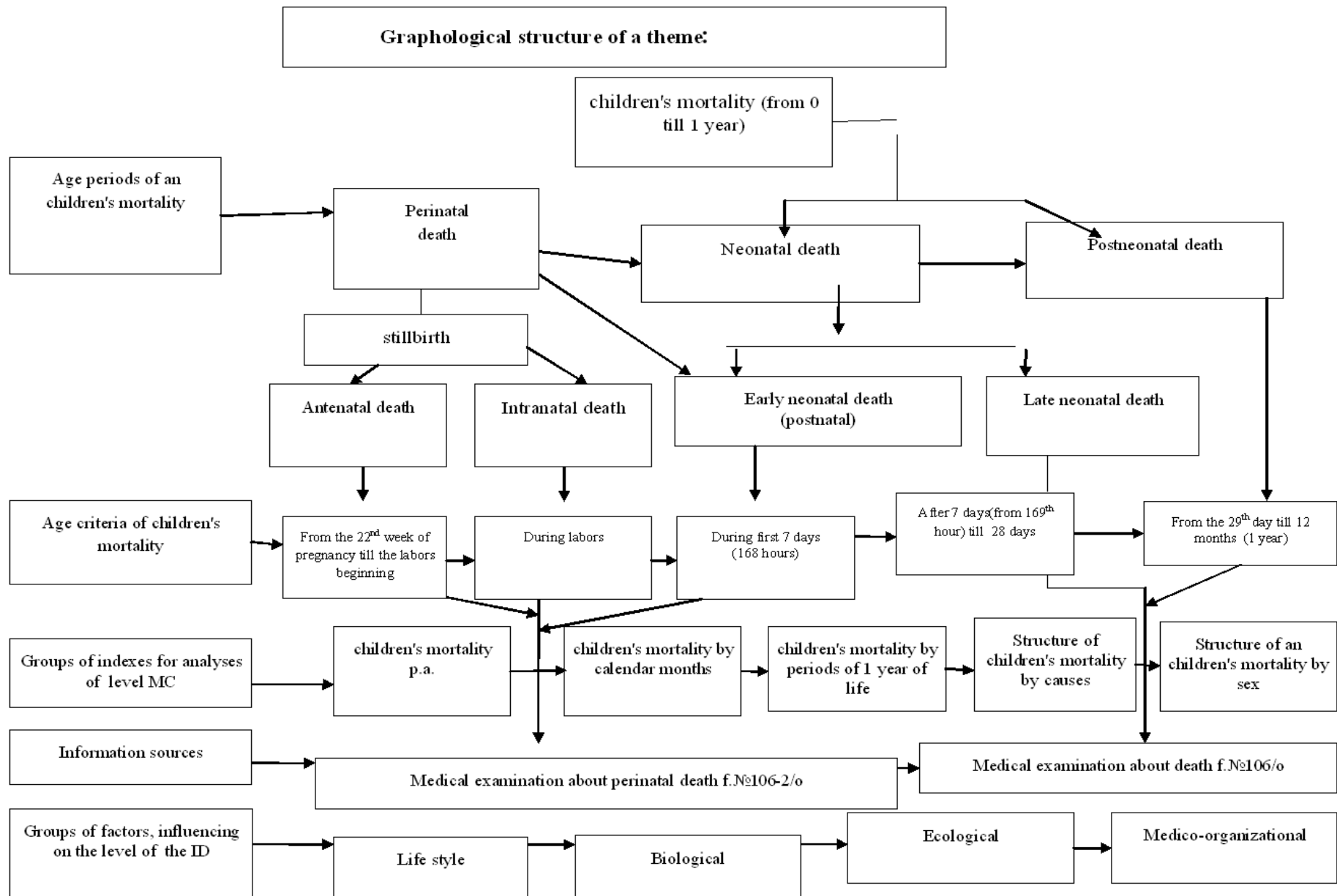
A children's mortality is one of the most feeling indices of social-economic development of society and sanitary condition of population. A children's mortality reflects the distribution of social and material benefits in society, level and accessibility of a medical aid.

The information above makes a children's mortality the main socio-medical problem and demands both operative measures, and development of long term tasks, which is impossible without detailed work. Analysis of such data is necessary for management of the system of mother-and-child health, for making programs for prophylactics by the heads of all general and specialized medical establishments and their units.

### **Checking the basic level of knowledge and skills**

#### **Control questions:**

1. A children's mortality. Definition. Its influence on indexes of health of region's population and role in the estimation of the level of a social development of country.
2. Separate groups of indexes of a children's mortality, their temporary criteria.
3. An order of registration of children's mortality.
4. Definitions «viviparity» and «stillbirth».
5. Perinatal death, its structure and calculation method.
6. Neonatal death, its structure and calculation method.
7. Basic calculation methods of the indexes of level and structure of a children's mortality.
8. Kinds of children's mortality: A; B; C and criteria of their estimation.
9. Leading causes of a children's and perinatal death in Ukrainian legislation.
10. Feature of the level of indexes and dynamics of a children's mortality in Ukraine on dependence from the level of full-term, sex, and periods of the 1<sup>st</sup> year of life, season of year and place of living (city or village).
11. Basic groups of factors, which influence on formation of children's mortality (biological, ecological, medico-organizational, life style).
12. Method of an expert estimation of a children's mortality.





### Subject of practical training.

#### **Method of calculation of the indexes of children's mortality.**

№	Index	Counting method
1.	Index of the children's mortality p.a. (by Rats)	$\frac{\text{Number of the dead children during the 1 year in this year} \times 1000}{\frac{2}{3} \text{ of live-born baby in this year} + \frac{1}{3} \text{ of live-born baby in last year}}$
2.	Index of the children's mortality p.a. (WHO)	$\frac{\frac{\text{Number of the dead baby of the 1st year from the generation of the last year}}{\text{number of the live-born baby in the present year}} \times 1000 + \frac{\text{Number of the dead baby of the 1st year from the generation of the last year}}{\text{number of children that have been born in the last year}} \times 1000}{\text{in}}$
3.	Children's mortality rate per month	$\frac{\text{Number of children of 1st year that were died in 1 month}}{\text{Average monthly number of live-born baby of 13 past months (number of children born in this month + number of children born in the past 12 months):13}} \times 1000$
4.	Early neonatal death	$\frac{\text{Number of children, that died in the age of 0-7 days(168 hours)}}{\text{Number of live born children in the present year}} \times 1000$
5.	Neonatal death	$\frac{\text{Number of children, that died in the age of 0-28 days}}{\text{Number of live born children in the present year}} \times 1000$
6.	Postneonatal death	$\frac{\text{Number of children, that died in the age from the 29}^{\text{th}} \text{ day till 12}^{\text{th}} \text{ months}}{\text{(Number of the live born children in the present year) - (number of the children that died on the 1}^{\text{st}} \text{ month of their life)}}} \times 1000$
7.	Perinatal death	$\frac{\text{Number of deadborn children} + \text{number of deadborn children in the age of 0-7 days (168 hours)}}{\text{Number of live born and deadborn children in the present year}} \times 1000$
8.	Index of the dead born	$\frac{\text{Number of deadborn children}}{\text{Number of live born and deadborn children in the present year}} \times 1000$
9.	Level of children's mortality by causes	$\frac{\text{Number of children, that died in the age of 1 year From a certain morbidity (class of diseases)}}{\text{Number of live born children in the present year}} \times 1000$
10.	Structure of children's mortality by causes	$\frac{\text{Number of children, that died in the age of 1 year from a certain morbidity (class of diseases)}}{\text{Number of children that died in the of 1 year}} \times 100\%$

### **Topic 3. The method of studying and appraisal of factors which influence on population health**

#### **Subject actuality.**

The study of population health and of influence on it social and other factors is the most important component of socialized medicine. The managerial effectiveness of social health is depending on ability to influence over causes of diseases. The knowledge of these reasons helps to determine analogy approach to 3 main clinical tasks: the prophylaxis, the diagnostics and treatment.

In solving of these tasks all health service employees take part – from central authorities to ordinary doctor, medical assistant and nurse. The knowledge of factors bringing influence on population's health, of methods which can permit to define this influence, to use the receive information in practice give the extraordinary currency for this topic.

#### **Educational goals:**

**1. General:** To form the notion of the concept “population health” in different aspects, factors bringing influence on population health, methods study, the importance of receive **information for doctor practice.**

**2. Specific:** a) To realize the learning of basic terminological notion (the health risk factors, causes and markers of diseases etc.);

b) To form the notion of methodological approaches the studying factors determining population health level and separate contingents, of conditions and information value of methods;

c) To teach students to use the biostatistics methods and methodologies for studying and appraisal of factors bringing influence on population health, with a glance evidence based medicine requirements;

d) To teach students to form the health groups and to detect risk groups on different signs.

#### **After studying the subject a student should:**

##### **1. Know:**

a) The basic definitions and content of notion «the health»;

b) The basic indexes of population health;

c) The notions «causative» and «risk factors for health»;

d) The classification of risk factors by different criteria;

e) The types of investigation cause-and-effect ties between risk factors and diseases, its basic characteristics;

f) Risk groups and forming criteria;

g) The source of study the population health.

##### **2. Be able to:**

a) To choose and to use the study methods of cause-and-effect ties between risk factors and diseases (adequate on investigation purposes);

b) To distribute the population under health groups.

##### **3. Be aware:**

a) With notion «population durability coefficient»;

b) By WHO, the criteria of general strategy for National Health Service «The health for all in XXI century», particularly for Ukraine.

Group of the Healthy	Criteria group of the Healthy
I (Healthy)	0-1 event of acute respiratory disease in the course of year
II (apparently healthy)	Persons with risk factor, premorbid state, not more that 2-3 event of acute respiratory disease in the course of year
III (Patients with compensational clinical course)	Persons with chronic diseases without exacerbation, 4 and more event of acute respiratory disease in the course of year
IV (Patients with subcompensational clinical course)	Persons with chronic diseases exacerbation in the course of year

V ((Patients with decompensational clinical course)	Decompensation chronic diseases
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### **The basic control of knowledge and skill.**

#### **Test questions:**

1. The definition of «the health», philosophical definition of health, individual health, population health in whole (public or population health).
2. Population health indexes
3. Risk factors for health, its meaning and classification by different criteria.
4. The relations between cause and disease. The sufficient, additional and necessary causes. The notion «etiological part».
5. The types and the study methods of cause-and-effect ties between risk factors and diseases, basic characteristics.
6. The application of biostatistics methods in epidemiological researches. The evidence based medicine requirements.
7. The identifying evidence of cause-and-effect ties.
8. The risk groups and forming criteria.
9. The complex health index – «population durability coefficient».
10. Health groups and forming criteria.
11. WHO criteria in general strategy for National Health Service «The health for all in XXI century», particularly for Ukraine.

#### **Topic 4. Method of study and estimation of indexes of general morbidity**

##### **Subject actuality.**

The indexes of morbidity, including general, belong to the number of the most essential indexes of health of population. Exactly these indexes allow to judge about prosperity or trouble in regard to the health of population of certain territories, age-sexual, social groups, production and other collectives. On the dynamics of morbidity they judge about tendencies in a state of health, about efficiency of certain prophylactic measures and administrative decisions in the field of health protection.

##### **Educational goals:**

**1. General:** To form the picture of value of morbidity for students, in particular, general morbidity, in the system of indexes of health of population and use of methods of study and analysis of morbidity in practical activity of doctor.

**2. Specific:** a) to realize mastering of basic terminology concepts of Topic by students (morbidity, prevalence of illnesses, pathological staggered and other);

b) to form the picture of methods of study of morbidity, advantages and lacks of separate methods for students.

c) to acquaint students with the basic forms of current and primary registration statistical documents, in-use at the study of morbidity.

d) to teach students how to calculate, analyze, estimate and utilize in practical activity of doctor the indexes of basic types of morbidity, prevalence of illnesses, pathological staggered

##### **After studying the subject a student should:**

###### **1. Know:**

a) basic terminology concepts of Topic;

b) a role and place of morbidity in the system of indexes of health of population;

c) methods of study and types of morbidity;

d) registration and current documents, that are used at the study of morbidity from data of official statistics, rule of their filling and account;

e) basic data, necessary for the calculation of indexes of morbidity;

f) International classification of illnesses of traumas and reasons of death of tenth revision (ICI-10): principles of construction and value for the study of morbidity.

###### **2. Be able:**

a) to work with registration and current documents, that are used at the study of morbidity from data of official statistics;

b) to calculate indexes, characterizing level and structure of basic types of morbidity, prevalence of illnesses, pathological staggered;

c) to conduct the analysis of levels, structure and dynamics of indexes of morbidity;

d) to apply the adequate forms of diagrams at the graphic image of indexes of morbidity;

e) to estimate the got indexes of morbidity in comparison with the accepted evaluation criteria, information on Ukraine and proper regional indexes;

###### **3. To be acquainted:**

a) with basic evaluation criteria, that are used at the estimation of levels of morbidity;

b) with the indexes of morbidity and prevalence of illnesses of adult's and child's population of Ukraine, Zaporozhe area, Zaporozhe.

##### **Checking the basic level of knowledge and skills**

##### **Test questions:**

1. What does maintenance of concepts «health», «premonstratensian state», «illness», «morbidity» consist of?

2. What practical aims is the study of morbidity conducted for?

3. What does the medico-social value of morbidity consist of as an index of health of population?

4. What social factors influence on morbidity of population?

5. What methods of study of morbidity exist? Give their comparative estimation.

6. What factors and terms influence on plenitude of information about morbidity of urban and rural population?

7. What does the method of study of morbidity consist of from data of negotiation into treatment-

prophylactic establishments?

8. What are basic principles of construction and value of classification of illnesses, traumas and reasons of death?

9. What types of morbidity exist? Give their comparative estimation.

10. Concepts «Primary morbidity», «prevalence of diseases», «pathological staggered».

11. What indexes characterize general morbidity?

12. What information generators are needed for the study of general morbidity?

13. How primary registration documents, that are used for the study of general morbidity are filled?

14. How to define the level of primary morbidity of population?

15. How to define the level of general morbidity (to the sickliness, prevalence of illnesses)?

16. International nomenclature and classification of illnesses of traumas and reasons of death of tenth revision (ICI-10): principles of construction and value for the study of morbidity.

17. What are basic tendencies, characterizing dynamics and modern state of morbidity of population of Ukraine?

## **Topic 5. Method of study and estimation of indexes of infectious, major non-epidemic, hospitalized morbidity.**

### **Subject actuality.**

Indexes of morbidity, including infectious, major non-epidemic, hospitalized, behave to the most essential indexes of health of population.

Infectious morbidity, not looking on the non-epidemic type of pathology that was formed in our country from the second half of the XX century continues to remain an important social and medical problem. The special trouble is caused by potential possibility of origin and distribution among the population of infectious diseases. This circumstance requires permanent control of epidemic situation, including monitoring of indexes of infectious morbidity. Infectious morbidity in comparison with other types of morbidity is more guided. It is made by a high efficiency of prophylactic and contra epidemic measures. In basis of the informative providing of these measures there is also analytical information about a level, structure and dynamics of morbidity.

Major non-epidemic illnesses, which are tuberculosis, malignant new formations, skin and venereal illnesses and the last years, in addition, psychical and cardiovascular illnesses, have considerable distribution among a population, including persons of young, employable age, have unfavorable tendencies in dynamics, require the enormous expenses of the state on the protracted expensive treatment of patients and decision of their social problems.

The hospitalized morbidity reflects prevalence, structure and dynamics of the most heavy diseases, requiring stationary treatment. Information about the hospitalized morbidity is used for the norms justifying of necessity of population in a stationary help.

These types of morbidity by virtue of the socio-hygienical value are subject of the special account and analysis. For registration of the proper types of morbidity there are the officially ratified forms of registration and current documents. These documents, especially, registration, are used in practical activity of doctor that causes the necessity of mastering of rules of their filling.

All of aforesaid testifies the actuality of the studied Topic, about its important practical value.

### **Educational goals:**

**1. General:** To form for students the picture of value of infectious, major non-epidemic, hospitalized morbidities in the system of indexes of health of population and practical use of these types of morbidity in activity of doctor.

**2. Specific:** a) to realize mastering of basic terminology concepts of Topic by students (indexes of infectious, major non-epidemic, hospitalized morbidities);

b) to form for students the picture of value of infectious, major non-epidemic, hospitalized morbidities in activity of doctor;

c) to acquaint students with the basic forms of current and primary registration statistical documents, that are used at the study of the indicated types of morbidity, rules of their filling;

d) to teach students to calculate, analyze and estimate the indexes of infectious, major non-epidemic, hospitalized morbidities.

### **After studying the subject a student should:**

#### **1. Know:**

a) basic terminology concepts of Topic;

b) a role and place of infectious, major non-epidemic, hospitalized morbidities is in the system of indexes of health of population;

c) basic data, necessary for the calculation of indexes of infectious, major non-epidemic, hospitalized morbidities.

#### **2. Be able to:**

a) to calculate indexes, characterizing level and structure of infectious, major non-epidemic, hospitalized morbidities;

b) to conduct the analysis of levels, structure and dynamics of indexes of infectious, major non-epidemic, hospitalized morbidities;

c) to apply the adequate forms of diagrams at the graphic image of seasonality of infectious morbidity;

d) to estimate the got indexes of infectious, major non-epidemic, hospitalized morbidities in comparison with the accepted evaluation criteria, data of Ukraine and proper regional indexes;

### **3. To be acquainted:**

- a) with the basic forms of current and primary registration of statistical documents, that are used at the study of infectious, major non-epidemic, hospitalized morbidities;
- b) with basic evaluation criteria, that are used at the estimation of levels of infectious, major non-epidemic, hospitalized morbidities;
- c) with the indexes of infectious, major non-epidemic, hospitalized morbidities of population of Ukraine, Zaporozhe area, Zaporozhe;

### **Test questions:**

1. What are infectious, major non-epidemic, hospitalized morbidities?
2. What practical aims is the study of the indicated types of morbidity conducted for?
3. What is the medical-social value of infectious, major non-epidemic, hospitalized morbidities?
4. What factors do influence on the level of infectious, major non-epidemic, hospitalized morbidity of population?
5. What factors and terms do influence on plenitude of information about infectious, major non-epidemic, hospitalized morbidity?
6. What indexes do characterize infectious, major non-epidemic, hospitalized morbidity?
7. What information generators are needed for the study of infectious, major non-epidemic, hospitalized morbidity?
8. How are primary registration documents that are for the study of infectious, major non-epidemic, hospitalized morbidity filled?
9. What is the order of account of acute contagious diseases?
10. Where and who is send urgent notification about an acute contagious disease in town and rural locality?
11. How to define a level and structure of infectious morbidity of population of district?
12. What is the order of account of major non-epidemic diseases?
13. Where and who is send notifications about major non-epidemic illnesses in town and rural locality?
14. What indexes are utilized for description of the hospitalized morbidity?

## **Topic 6. Organization and maintenance of work of ambulatory-polyclinic establishments of different levels, calculation and analysis of their activity**

### **Subject actuality**

General: to teach students the basic of organization of therapeutic-prophylactic help to the grown city population on the all of it branches with the principle of territorial district.

### **After studying the subject a student should**

#### **1. Have knowledge of:**

- a) tasks which are present before the city hospital, forms and methods of therapeutic-prophylactic service of grown population, which live in region of its activity;
- b) system of organization of ambulatory-polyclinic help;
- c) structure and functions of city hospital – polyclinic;
- d) maintenance of work of district doctor;
- e) main kinds of report documentation of city hospital;
- f) basic indexes of activity of city hospital;

#### **2. Be able:**

- a) to create the time-table of work and to plan work-time of district doctor on separate elements;
- b) to organize reception of patients in the conditions of polyclinic;
- c) to organize medical service of patients at home;
- d) to realize organizational measures of prophylactic medical examination of district's population with specialists of prophylactic department;
- e) to form sanitary groups of health on the base of examinations data and conclusions of TPE specialists. To compose individual and general plans of therapeutic-prophylactic measures on the own area. To value the effectiveness of sanitary supervision for each person and for groups of sanitary supervision;
- f) to fill in the basic medical documentation of polyclinic;
- g) to conduct operative registration of acute infectious diseases on the district and to organize work on immunoprophylaxis;
- h) to calculate and value the indexes of polyclinic activity on the data of annual report;

#### **3. Be acquaint with:**

- a) "Basic legislation of Ukraine about health protection" from 19.11.1992 year;
- b) basic ways of reformation of health protection of Ukraine in the modern period;
- c) the last of directive pointing order and instructions of Ministry of Health Protection, concerned with organization of medical ensuring of urban population.

### **Test questions.**

1. System of organization of medical help to urban population. Kinds of medical establishments. Succession in work of different establishments of system of health protection.
2. Municipal hospital as a basic therapeutic-prophylactic establishment which gives medical help to urban population.
3. Meaning of ambulatory-polyclinic help and role of ambulatory-polyclinic establishments in the system of therapeutic-prophylactic service of population.
4. Structure and functions of municipal hospital. Territorial principle of organization of ambulatory-polyclinic help.
5. Organization and maintenance of work of district doctor. Role of family doctor in system of therapeutic-prophylactic service of population on the modern period.
6. Organization of prophylactic medical examination of grown population and role of municipal hospital in it's realizing. Prophylactic polyclinic department is organized center of prophylactic work in the service area. Stages of prophylactic medical examinations. Sanitarium groups of health. Indexes of effectiveness of sanitarium in TPE.
7. Report documentations of polyclinic and city hospital.



## **Topic 7: Organization and maintenance of work of hospital of different levels, calculation and analysis of their activity.**

### **Educational goals:**

General: to teach students the basic of organization of therapeutic-prophylactic help to the grown city population on the all of it branches with the principle of territorial district.

### **After studying the subject a student should:**

#### **1. Know:**

- a) organization system of hospital help;
- b) structure and function of city hospital – hospital
- c) basic types of report documentation of hospital;

#### **2. To be able:**

- a) to fill in the medical documents of hospital department;
- b) to calculate and marked indexes of hospital activity of hospital on the data of year account;

#### **3. To be acquaint with:**

- a) “Basic legislation of Ukraine about health protection” from 19.11.1992 year;
- b) basic ways of reformation of health protection of Ukraine on the modern stage;
- c) the last of directive pointing order and instructions of Ministry of Health Protection, concerned with organization of medical ensuring of city population.

### **Test questions.**

1. Tell us about the organization of hospital care in Ukraine?
2. How long is the working day the doctor in Ukraine?
3. On how many patients expect hospitals in Ukraine?
4. Which indicators characterize the work of the hospital in Ukraine?
5. Which statistical documents in the hospital in Ukraine?
6. How to calculate the mortality rate in the hospital?
7. How to calculate the average hospital stay?

## **Topic 9. Organization and maintenance of work of family doctor general practice Domestic medicine and its value in the system of medicare for the population.**

### **Subject actuality**

#### **1. Essence of concept is a «primary health care» (PHC).**

The concept of "PHC" arose up in 60th of the last century. Institute of medicine (The USA) considers that this concept includes for itself providing of computer-integrated accessible services which answer considerable most necessities of personality, development of the protracted partnership with patients and doctors at the level of family and society.

In determination of the European bureau of World Health organization (WHO) PHC is consultation and first medical aid that specialists give with a prophylactic and medical purpose.

Bases of legislation of Ukraine about a health protection interpret primary medicare as medical and prophylactic help, simple diagnostics, direction in difficult cases on consultation of higher level and leadthrough of sanitary educational measures. The Alma-Ata conference of WHO gives the definition which is considered most complete. In obedience to it, PHC is not only treatment of the most widespread nosologies but also assistance in organization of rational feed, providing, leadthrough of sanitary measures of high quality water, health protection for mother and child, immunization, prophylaxis of endemic illnesses, sanitary education. Summarizing all of these determinations, maybe, that PHC is foundation of all of the system of help which mortgages foundations in forming of public health and carries most responsibility for his loss.

Reformation of health protection in Ukraine in the conditions of adaptation of industry to the new economic relations foresees above all things a location and role of PHC in all of medicare. It must provide the considerable volume of treatment-prophylactic help at the substantial improvement of its quality.

### **Control question**

1. Who can work a family doctor?
2. Tell about functions the family doctor.
3. What apparatus mast by in FD?
4. How many patients to visit in FD?

## **Topic 10. The organization of treatment-and-prophylactic establishment's work on the different stages of medical provision for rural population**

### **Subject actuality:**

The organization of available medical care for rural population is one of the live issues. The principles of medical care organization for urban and rural population are the same. Though the types of rural population settlement, character of farming industry, state of communication lines, transport providing and other factors stipulate the features of medical care organization for rural population.

The notion of the features and goals of medical care organization for rural population gives the opportunity to estimate its state and elaborate the measures for medical provision's improvement for relevant contingent in the concrete territory. Today a special attention is given for primary medical care organization on basis of family medicine. 4 July 2006 the direction of cabinet council of Ukraine №421-p was ratified the State program's conception of development the primary medical care on basis of family medicine for a period to 2010 year. This document supposes that to 2010 year a specific weight of medical services for rural population on basis of family medicine will be increased for 65-80 percent.

Mastering of this Topic purposes the preparing of future doctors for work in the contemporary health protection system, particularly in rural public health.

### **Educational goals:**

1. General: to form the notion about system of medical care organization for rural population; to study the basis and the features of medical care organization for rural population; to master the content of action of health authorities aimed at medical care's optimization.

2. Educational: teaching students to accept different types of managerial decisions which are directed to medical care's organization for rural population; to use it's in a practice.

### **After studying the subject a student should**

#### **1. Have a knowledge of:**

A) The basic principles of medical care's organization for rural population.

B) The basic types of medical establishments, which are including in the system of medical care's organization for rural population.

C) The basic content and features of medical establishment's work in the rural area.

D) Contemporary problems of rural public health, tracks of their solution.

#### **2. Be able:**

A) To estimate the state of medical care for rural population with a glance features and basic indexes of health.

B) To organize the work of rural health care area (RHCA).

C) To development of managerial decisions for improvement the medical care for rural population.

### **Checking the basic (original) level of knowledge and skills**

The structure of medical and sanitary district's net features of medical care's organization for rural population.

Rural health care area (RHCA), their structure, organizational principles.

Medical-obstetric post, standards of their organization, main tasks.

Rural district hospital, main tasks, content and scope of activity.

Central district hospital, its structure, main tasks. District specialist, forms and mode of work.

Regional hospital, its structure, main tasks.

- nursing of the pregnant and child;
- prophylactic medical examination of child;
- an organization of expertise of temporary disability.

#### **2. Sanitary-antiepidemic measures:**

- infectious case detection;
- the organization and conduct of current disinfection;
- the observation under contacts with infectious diseases;
- the conduct of prophylactic immunization;
- the conduct of degelminization;

- the conduct of the current sanitary inspection , under objects of economical activity, schools, kindergartens, a territory of population aggregate;
- the conduct of community health;
- the conduct of sanitary activists and control of their activity;
- the conduct of measures for prevention an agricultural traumatism and pesticide's intoxication.

### **Test questions**

1. Which are the main living conditions features of rural population and the feature of medical care organization?
2. What is the essence of stages medical care organization for rural population?
3. Which medical establishments are included in the rural health care area?
4. Name main tasks of outpatient's clinic.
5. What defines the character and volume of medical care in outpatient's clinic?
6. Recite main tasks of MOP.
7. What is the feature of medical care organization in the period of field work?
8. Tasks of rural health care area establishments for mother and child health protection?
9. The role of central district hospital in medical care of district rural population?
10. Recite main tasks and type categories of central district hospital.
11. Which are organizational forms of medical administration of rural district?
12. Recite main tasks of organizational-managerial office of central district hospital.
13. Recite main district specialists, their role in medical care organization in district.
14. Recite main functions o deputy head doctor by childhood and obstetrics of central district hospital (district head doctor).
15. Which are main tasks and structure of regional hospital?
16. Which are main redesign conceptions of rural public health in Ukraine?
17. Which are main directions (tasks) of redesign of primary medical care?
18. Which are main problem solving for approaching the ambulatory-outpatient help for rural population and its improving?
19. Which are main ways of improvement and approaching the specialized medical care for rural population?
20. Recite main ways of improvement prophylactic work in village.
21. Recite main medical staff problem solving in village.