



MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND HIGHER EDUCATION OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Federal State Autonomous Educational Institution of Higher Education
"Far Eastern Federal University"
(FEFU)

SCHOOL OF BIOMEDICINE

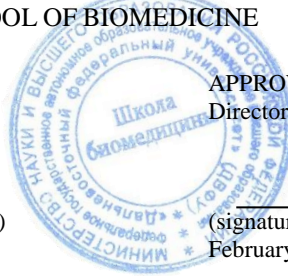
AGREED
Head of OP

(signature)
February 02, 2021

Yu.S. Khotimchenko
(FULL NAME)

APPROVE

Director of the Department of Pharmacy and Pharmacology



E.V. Khozhaenko
(signature) (I.O. Surname)
February 02, 2021

WORKING PROGRAM OF THE DISCIPLINE

Health Economics

Area of study 32.04.01 Public health

Master's program "Leadership and governance in public health (program in English for foreign citizens)"

Form of training: full-time

course 2 semester 3
lectures at 6 p.m.
practical classes 36 hours.
laboratory work is not provided
including using MAO lek. 4 hours/practice 10 o'clock
total classroom hours 54 hours.
including using MAO 14 hours
independent work 54 hours.
including preparation for exams - 27 hours.
control work is not provided
exam 3 semester

The work program was compiled in accordance with the requirements of the Federal State Educational Standard in the field of study 32.04.01 Public Health, approved by order of the Ministry of Education and Science of Russia dated 31.05.2017 No. 485.

The work program was discussed at a meeting of the Department of Pharmacy and Pharmacology Protocol No. 5 dated January 28, 2021

Director of the Department Ph.D., E.V. Khozhaenko

Compiled by: Doctor of Medical Sciences, Ph.D., Professor Kiku P.F., Doctor of Medical Sciences, Associate Professor Sklyar L.F.

Reverse side of the title page of the RPD

1. The work program was revised at a meeting of the Department / department / department (implementing the discipline) and approved at a meeting of the Department / department / department (issuing structural unit), protocol dated “ ____ ” _____ 2021 No. _____
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I. Goals and objectives of mastering the discipline:

Target:

acquisition of knowledge and practical skills in solving the main issues of health economics, which are designed to ensure social protection of the population in a market economy.

Tasks:

- to form the professional skills necessary to carry out an economic analysis of the activities of health care institutions providing medical care to various categories of citizens;
- familiarization with the economic performance of health care institutions;
- mastering the basics of healthcare economics and developing economic thinking;
- formation of competence in the basic categories of healthcare economics;
- formation of work skills in a market economy and competition;
- mastering the skills of making economic decisions in the specific conditions of the work of medical institutions in order to improve the quality of medical care and the economic effect of treatment and preventive measures;
- training in modern methods of analysis and planning of the activities of a medical organization, skills in solving economic problems that arise in the field of healthcare;
- training in the most important methods of clinical and economic analysis, allowing rational and efficient use of financial resources.

As a result of studying this discipline, students form the following universal, general professional and professional competencies (elements of competencies).

Professional competencies of graduates and indicators of their achievement:

Task type	Code and name of professional competence (result of development)	Code and name of the indicator of achievement of competence
organizational and managerial	PC-4 The ability to analyze and evaluate the performance of a medical organization, manage the resources of a medical organization, develop and implement a quality management system in a medical organization, prepare a rationale for the volume of medical care in accordance with the resources of a medical organization and the needs of the population	PC-4.1 Knows the methodology for a comprehensive assessment of the performance of a medical organization PC-4.2 Able to develop and select the best areas for the activities of a medical organization PC-4.3 Possesses the skills of a systematic approach when developing development plans

Task type	Code and name of professional competence (result of development)	Code and name of the indicator of achievement of competence
organizational and managerial	PC-5 The ability to evaluate the effectiveness of the activities of a medical organization, develop and select optimal management decisions, develop a business plan for the development of a medical organization, use a process approach in managing a medical organization, use technological maps of the processes of a medical organization	PC-5.1 Knows the methods of planning a medical organization PC-5.2 Able to draw up a plan for a medical organization, develop business planning and investment projects PC-5.3 Proficient in planning, developing business planning and investment projects

Code and wording of competence	Stages of competence formation
PC-4.1 Knows the methodology for a comprehensive assessment of the performance of a medical organization	Knows the methodology for a comprehensive assessment of the results of the activities of a medical organization Able to conduct a comprehensive assessment of the performance of a medical organization Possesses the skill of conducting a comprehensive assessment of the results of the activities of a medical organization
PC-4.2 Able to develop and select the best areas for the activities of a medical organization	Knows the optimal areas of activity of a medical organization Able to develop and select the optimal areas of activity of a medical organization Possesses the skill of developing the optimal direction for the activities of a medical organization
PC-4.3 Possesses the skills of a systematic approach when developing development plans	Knows the principles of organizing and implementing measures to ensure the protection of public health and the implementation of a quality management system in a medical organization Knows how to plan measures to ensure the protection of public health, implement a quality management system in a medical organization, prepare a rationale for the volume of medical care in accordance with the resources of a medical organization Has the skills to organize and implement measures to ensure the protection of public health, as well as methods for analyzing and evaluating the performance of a medical organization, managing the resources of a medical organization, methods for developing and implementing a quality management system in a medical organization, preparing a rationale for the volume of medical care in accordance with the resources of a medical organization and the needs of the population
PC-5.1 Knows the methods of planning a medical organization	Knows the methods of planning a medical organization Able to plan the work of a medical organization
PC-5.2 Able to draw up a plan for a medical organization, develop business planning and	Knows the rules for drawing up a plan for a medical organization, develop a business plan, an investment project Able to draw up a plan for a medical organization, develop

investment projects	business planning and investment projects Has the skill of drawing up a plan for a medical organization, developing business and investment projects
PC-5.3 Proficient in planning, developing business planning and investment projects	Knows the principles of goal-setting, types and methods of organizational planning and fundamental concepts of financial management, as well as the method of a process approach to managing a medical organization Able to develop corporate, competitive and functional strategies for the development of the organization, develop investment projects and conduct their verification He owns the methods of formulating and implementing strategies at the business unit level, developing and implementing marketing programs, as well as methods of investment analysis and analysis of financial markets, a process approach in managing a medical organization and the ability to use flow charts of the processes of a medical organization.

For the formation of the above competencies within the discipline "Health Economics" the following methods of active / interactive learning are used: lectures - conferences, problem lectures, visualization lectures; practical exercises - debate, round table (preparation and discussion of abstracts).

II. The complexity of the discipline and types of training sessions in the discipline

The total complexity of the discipline is 3 credits (108 academic hours).

Designation	Types of training sessions and work of the student
Lek	Lectures
Lek electr.	
Etc	Practical lessons
Right electr.	
SR:	Independent work of the student during the period of theoretical training
including control	Independent work of the student and contact work of the student with the teacher during the period of intermediate certification
	And other types of work

III. Discipline structure:

Full-time form of education

No.	Section name disciplines	Semester	The number of hours by type of training sessions and work of the student						Forms of intermediate certification
			Lek	lab	Etc	OK	SR	Control	

1	Topic 1. Introduction to Health Economics	3	4							
2	Topic 2. Market. Market processes in healthcare. Market mechanisms		3							
3	Topic 3. Health financing. Sources of health financing		3							
4	Topic 4. Methods of payment for health services. Salary as a Motivation Factor for Healthcare Workers		4							
	Topic 5. Principles and methods for forecasting and evaluating efficiency in health care. Economic reforms in healthcare		4							
	Lesson 1. Health Economics as a science and subject of teaching. Methods of the subject, market relations in healthcare				3		1			
	Lesson 2. Calculation of the cost of medical services				3		2			
	Lesson 3. Calculation of profit and taxes paid by a medical organization				3		2			
	Lesson 4. Determining the rating of the supplier and the amount of insurance stocks of a medical organization				3		2			
	Lesson 5. Planning the activities of a medical organization				3		2			
	Lesson 6. Comparative economic analysis of healthcare systems in the Russian Federation and foreign countries				3		2			
	Lesson 7. Business plan of a medical organization				2		2			

Session 8. Financing in health care				2		2		
Lesson 9. The financial environment of medical institutions (sources of financing, methods of payment for medical care: outpatient, inpatient)				2		2		
Lesson 10. Remuneration of labor in healthcare institutions. Entrepreneurship, paid services				2		2		
Session 11. Fundamentals of health planning, marketing, management, economics and financing				2		2		
Session 12. Inefficient spending in health care				2		2		
Lesson 13. Financing in the CHI system. Basic and territorial CHI programs. "Program of State guarantees for the provision of free medical care to the population" (Federal, Territorial)				2		2		
Lesson 14. Health care in the system of market relations (basics of market relations - prerequisites, elements of the market mechanism, market functions, structure)				2		2		
Lesson 15. Financial management in health care				2		2		
Total:	3	18	-	36	-	27	27	Exam

IV. STRUCTURE AND CONTENT OF THE THEORETICAL PART OF THE COURSE

(18hour., including using MAO - 4 hours.)

Topic 1. Introduction to Health Economics (4 hours)

Health Economics as a science. Economics as a science. Economic systems.

Topic 2 Market. Market processes in healthcare. Mechanisms of Market Functioning (3 hours)

Market. Market processes in healthcare. Market functioning mechanisms.

Topic 3. Health financing. Sources of health financing (3 hours)

Sources of health financing. Approaches to financing health care abroad. Financing health care in Russia. Financing of health care in Primorsky Krai.

Topic 4. Methods of payment for health care services. Salary as a Motivation Factor for Health Workers (4 hours)

Methods of payment for health care services. Payment for simple and complex medical services, according to the cost estimate and for the attached population, etc. Funding principle. Salary as a factor in motivating health care workers. Reproductive and stimulating part of wages. Tariff scale, coefficients of labor participation, bonus principles of encouragement.

Topic 5. Principles and methods for forecasting and evaluating efficiency in healthcare. Economic reforms in healthcare (4 hours)

Principles of forecasting and evaluation of efficiency in health care. Methods for forecasting and evaluating efficiency in health care. Economic reforms in health care.

V. STRUCTURE AND CONTENT OF THE PRACTICAL PART OF THE COURSE AND INDEPENDENT WORK

Practical classes (36 hours, including using MAO - 10 hours)

Lesson 1. Health Economics as a science and subject of teaching. Methods of the subject, market relations in healthcare (3 hours)

1. Health Economics as a subject, its goals, objectives, relationship with other economic sciences.

2. Main issues addressed by Health Economics. Market, market functions. Market model and its main elements.

3. Formation of market relations in health care. market conditions.

Class 2. Calculation of the cost of medical services (3 hours)

1. Calculation of the amount of expenses for a medical service.

2. Calculation of the cost of services of a medical organization.

Lesson 3. Calculation of profits and taxes paid by a medical organization (3 hours)

1. The concept of the economic efficiency of health care.

2. Pricing in healthcare.

3. Determination of the volume of medical services based on the calculation of the break-even point.

4. Health care resources and their rational use.

5. Economic bases for ensuring mutual interest in optimizing the activities and use of health care resources.

Lesson 4. Determining the rating of the supplier and the value of the insurance stocks of the medical organization (3 hours)

1. Advantages and disadvantages of participation of private insurance companies in the compulsory health insurance market.

2. Problems of bankruptcy of insurance medical organizations.

3. Features of determining the insurance reserves of a medical organization.

Class 5. Planning the activities of a medical organization (3 hours)

1. Approaches to planning the activities of a medical organization of various forms of ownership.

2. Types of plans for the activities of a medical organization. Their features.

3. Problems of planning medical activities in the market.

Lesson 6. Comparative economic analysis of healthcare systems in the Russian Federation and foreign countries (3 hours)

1. Classification of economic models of medical care.

2. Advantages and disadvantages of various economic models of medical care.

3. Health Economics in the USA.

4. Health Economics in the UK.

5. Health Economics in China.

Lesson 7. Business plan of a medical organization (2 hours)

1. Business planning in a state-owned, budgetary and autonomous medical organization.

2. Business planning and design when creating a medical center.

Class 8. Financing in healthcare (2 hours)

1. Regulatory framework governing the financing of health care.

2. Sources of funding for state and municipal health care institutions at the present time.

3. Pay in healthcare, its types. payroll features. Methodological approaches to the calculation of wages based on a single tariff scale and new wage systems.

Lesson 9. Financial environment of medical institutions (sources of financing, methods of payment for medical care: outpatient, inpatient) (2 hours)

1. Regulatory framework governing the financing of health care.

2. Sources of funding for state and municipal health care institutions at the present time.

3. Pay in healthcare, its types. payroll features.

4. Methodological approaches to the calculation of wages on the basis of a single tariff scale and new wage systems.

Class 10. Remuneration of labor in healthcare institutions. Entrepreneurship, paid services (2 hours)

1. Payment of labor of medical workers in the market conditions.
2. The content of the concept of "entrepreneurial activity".
3. Organizational and legal forms of entrepreneurial activity in health care, their features, differences, advantages and disadvantages. The legal framework governing this type of activity in health care, types of contracts.
4. Provision of paid medical care by state medical institutions.

Session 11. Fundamentals of health planning, marketing, management, economics and financing (2 hours)

1. Fundamentals of medical management and marketing.
2. Health Economics, planning, finance industry
3. The program of state guarantees.
4. Financing the health of citizens.

Session 12. Inefficient healthcare spending (2 hours)

1. Legal regulation of the system for assessing the effectiveness of the activities of the executive authorities of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation.

2. Main directions for assessing the activities of executive authorities in the health sector.

Lesson 13. Financing in the CHI system. Basic and territorial CHI programs. "The program of state guarantees for the provision of free medical care to the population" (Federal, Territorial) (2 hours)

1. Basic and territorial program of state guarantees for the provision of free medical care to the population of the Russian Federation.

2. Quality control and evaluation of the effectiveness of medical care in the CHI system.

3. The rights of insured citizens and medical workers in the CHI system.

4. Fundamentals of the analysis of the activities of the Territorial CHI fund and insurance medical organizations.

5. Actual problems of the development of CHI in the Russian Federation.

Lesson 14. Healthcare in the system of market relations (basics of market relations - prerequisites, elements of the market mechanism, market functions, structure) (2 hours)

1. Market, market functions. Market model and its main elements.

2. Formation of market relations in healthcare. market conditions. Elements of the market mechanism. Demand, price, supply.

Lesson 15. Financial management in healthcare (2 hours)

1. Regulatory framework governing the financing of health care.

2. Sources of funding for state and municipal health care institutions at the present time.

3. The procedure for spending budget funds, mandatory medical insurance, income from the provision of paid medical services.

Schedule for the implementation of independent work on the discipline

No. p/p	Date/Due dates	Type of independent work	Approximate lead times	form of control
1	2-6 weeks	Preparation of abstracts	13 hours	UO-3-Report, message
2	7-16 weeks	Presentation preparation	14 hours	UO-3-Report, message
3	17-18 week	Exam preparation	27 hours	UO-1-Interview PR-1 - Test Exam

Recommendations for independent work of students

The purpose of the student's independent work is to work meaningfully and independently first with educational material, then with scientific information, lay the foundations for self-organization and self-education in order to instill the ability to continuously improve their professional qualifications in the future.

The process of organizing independent work of students includes the following stages:

- preparatory (defining goals, drawing up a program, preparing methodological support, preparing equipment);
- the main one (implementation of the program, use of methods of information search, assimilation, processing, application, transfer of knowledge, fixing the results, self-organization of the work process);
- final (assessment of the significance and analysis of the results, their systematization, evaluation of the effectiveness of the program and methods of work, conclusions about the directions of labor optimization).

In the process of independent work, the student acquires the skills of self-organization, self-control, self-government, self-reflection and becomes an active independent subject of educational activity. Independent work of students should have an important impact on the formation of the personality of a future specialist; it is planned by the student independently. Each student independently determines the mode of his work and the measure of labor expended on mastering the educational content in each discipline. He performs extracurricular work according to a personal individual plan, depending on his preparation, time and other conditions.

Independent work of students consists of preparing for practical classes, working on recommended literature, writing reports on the topic of the seminar, preparing presentations, abstracts.

The teacher offers each student individual and differentiated tasks. Some of them can be carried out in a group (for example, preparing a report and presentations on the same topic can be done by several students with a division of their duties - one prepares a scientific and theoretical part, and the second analyzes practice).

Methodological recommendations for independent work of students

As the material on the subject of the discipline is mastered, it is envisaged to carry out independent work of students to collect and process literary material to expand the field of knowledge in the discipline being studied, which allows deepening and consolidating specific practical knowledge gained in the classroom. To study and fully master the program material in the discipline, educational, reference and other literature recommended by this program, as well as specialized periodicals, are used.

In self-preparation for classes, students take notes on the material, independently study questions on the topics covered, using educational literature from the proposed list, periodicals, scientific and methodological information, databases of information networks (Internet, etc.).

Independent work consists of such types of work as studying material from textbooks, reference books, videos and presentations, as well as other reliable sources of information; preparation for the test. To consolidate the material, it is enough, turning over the abstract or reading it, to mentally restore the material. If necessary, refer to the recommended educational and reference literature, write down incomprehensible points in the questions to clarify them in the upcoming lesson.

Preparation for practical exercises. This type of independent work consists of several stages:

- 1) Repetition of the studied material. For this, lecture notes, recommended basic and additional literature are used;

- 2) Deepening knowledge on the topic. It is necessary to differentiate the available material in lectures, teaching aids in accordance with the points of the practical lesson plan. Separately write out unclear questions, terms. It is better to do this in the margins of the lecture notes or textbook. Clarification should be carried out with the help of reference literature (dictionaries, encyclopedias, etc.);

- 3) Drawing up a detailed plan for a speech, or making calculations, solving problems, exercises, etc. In preparation for practical classes, students outline the material, prepare answers to the questions given on the topics of practical classes.

In addition to the practical material, students independently study questions on the topics covered, using educational literature from the proposed list, periodicals, scientific and methodological information, databases of information networks (Internet, etc.).

Requirements for the presentation and presentation of the results of independent work

There are no special requirements for the presentation and presentation of the results of this independent work.

Recommendations for summarizing educational and scientific literature

Abstracting educational and scientific literature involves an in-depth study of individual scientific works, which should ensure the development of the necessary skills to work on a book. All this will contribute to the expansion of scientific horizons, increase their theoretical training, and the formation of scientific competence.

Textbooks, individual monographic studies and articles on issues provided for by the program of the academic discipline are offered for abstracting. When selecting literature on the chosen issue, it is necessary to cover the most important directions in the development of this science at the present stage. Pay special attention to those literary sources that (directly or indirectly) can assist a specialist in his practical activities. However, this section also includes works and individual studies on issues that go beyond the discipline under study. This literature is recommended to use if you want to expand your knowledge in any branch of science.

Along with literature on general issues, masters are supposed to read literature, taking into account the profile of their professional activity, obtained independently. Not all of the proposed literature is equivalent in content and volume, so a different approach to its study is possible. In one case, this may be a general abstract of several literary sources by various authors devoted to the consideration of the same issue, in another case, a detailed study and abstract of one of the recommended works or even its individual sections, depending on the degree of complexity of the issue (problematics). In order to decide what to do in each case, you should consult with the teacher.

The choice of a specific work for abstracting should be preceded by a detailed acquaintance with the list of all literature given in the curriculum of the discipline. It is recommended that you first familiarize yourself with the selected work by viewing subtitles, highlighted texts, diagrams, tables, and general conclusions. Then it must be read carefully and thoughtfully (delving into the ideas and methods of the author), making notes along the way on a separate sheet of paper about the main provisions, key issues. After reading, you should think over

the content of the article or a separate chapter, paragraph (if we are talking about a monograph) and briefly write it down. Literally, only strict definitions, formulations of laws should be written out. Sometimes it is helpful to include one or two examples in the entry to illustrate. In the event that there are incomprehensible places, it is recommended to read the following presentation,

The result of work on literary sources is an abstract.

When preparing an abstract, it is necessary to highlight the most important theoretical provisions and substantiate them independently, paying attention not only to the result, but also to the methodology used in studying the problem. Reading scientific literature should be critical. Therefore, one should strive not only to assimilate the main content, but also the method of proof, to reveal the features of different points of view on the same issue, to evaluate the practical and theoretical significance of the results of the work being reviewed. A highly desirable element of the abstract is the listener's expression of his own attitude to the ideas and conclusions of the author, supported by certain arguments (personal experience, statements of other researchers, etc.).

Abstracts of monographs, journal articles of a research nature must certainly contain, as already mentioned above, the definition of the problem and specific objectives of the study, a description of the methods used by the author, as well as the conclusions that he came to as a result of the study. The proposed literature for referencing is constantly updated.

Guidelines for writing and designing an abstract

An abstract (from Latin *refero* - I report, I report) is a summary of a practical or theoretical problem with the formulation of certain conclusions on the topic under consideration. The problem chosen by the student is studied and analyzed on the basis of one or more sources. Unlike term paper, which is a comprehensive study of the problem, the abstract is aimed at analyzing one or more scientific papers.

*Goals*essay writing are:

- developing students' skills to search for topical problems of modern legislation;
- developing the skills of concise presentation of the material, highlighting only the most significant points necessary to reveal the essence of the problem;
- developing the skills of analyzing the studied material and formulating one's own conclusions on the chosen issue in writing, in a scientific, literate language.

*tasks*essay writing are:

- to teach the student to accurately convey the opinions of the authors, on the basis of whose work the student writes his essay;

- to teach the student to correctly express his position on the problem analyzed in the abstract;

- prepare the student for further participation in scientific and practical conferences, seminars and competitions;

- help the student decide on the topic of interest to him, the further disclosure of which can be carried out when writing a term paper or diploma;

- to clarify for themselves and state the reasons for their agreement (disagreement) with the opinion of one or another author on this issue.

An abstract is a creative activity of a master student, which reproduces in its structure research activities to solve theoretical and applied problems in a certain branch of scientific knowledge. Because of this, term paper is the most important component of the educational process in higher education.

The abstract, being a model of scientific research, is an independent work in which a master's student, graduate student, applicant solves a problem of a theoretical or practical nature, applying the scientific principles and methods of this branch of scientific knowledge. The result of this scientific search may have not only subjective, but also objective scientific novelty, and therefore can be presented for discussion by the scientific community in the form of a scientific report or message at a scientific and practical conference, as well as in the form of a scientific article.

The abstract is carried out under the guidance of a supervisor and involves the acquisition of skills in building business cooperation based on ethical standards for the implementation of scientific activities. Purposefulness, initiative, disinterested cognitive interest, responsibility for the results of one's actions, conscientiousness, competence are personality traits that characterize the subject of research activities that correspond to the ideals and norms of modern science.

An abstract is an independent educational and research activity of a master student, postgraduate student and applicant. The supervisor provides advisory assistance and evaluates the process and results of activities. He provides an approximate topic of abstract papers, clarifies the problem and the topic of research together with the undergraduate, helps to plan and organize research activities, appoints the time and the minimum number of consultations. The supervisor accepts the text of the abstract for verification at least ten days before the defense.

Traditionally, a certain structure of the abstract has developed, the main elements of which, in the order of their location, are the following:

1. Title page.
2. Task.

3. Table of contents.
4. List of symbols, symbols and terms (if necessary).
5. Introduction.
6. The main part.
7. Conclusion.
8. Bibliographic list.
9. Applications.

The title page indicates: educational institution, graduating department, author, supervisor, research topic, place and year of the abstract.

The title of the abstract should be as short as possible and fully correspond to its content.

The table of contents (content) reflects the names of the structural parts of the abstract and the pages on which they are located. It is advisable to place the table of contents at the beginning of work on one page.

The presence of a detailed introduction is a mandatory requirement for the abstract. Despite the small volume of this structural part, its writing causes considerable difficulties. However, it is a well-executed introduction that is the key to understanding the entire work and testifies to the professionalism of the author.

Thus, the introduction is a very important part of the abstract. The introduction should begin with a rationale for the relevance of the chosen topic. When applied to the abstract, the concept of "relevance" has one feature. From how the author of the abstract knows how to choose a topic and how correctly he understands and evaluates this topic from the point of view of modernity and social significance, characterizes his scientific maturity and professional readiness.

In addition, in the introduction it is necessary to isolate the methodological basis of the abstract, to name the authors whose works formed the theoretical basis of the study. A review of the literature on the topic should show the author's thorough acquaintance with specialized literature, his ability to systematize sources, critically examine them, highlight the essential, determine the main thing in the current state of study of the topic.

The introduction reflects the significance and relevance of the chosen topic, defines the object and subject, purpose and objectives, and the chronological framework of the study.

The introduction ends with a statement of general conclusions about the scientific and practical significance of the topic, the degree of its study and availability of sources, and the formulation of a hypothesis.

In the main part, the essence of the problem is stated, the topic is revealed, the author's position is determined, factual material is given as an argument and for illustrations of the put forward provisions. The author needs to show the ability to

consistently present the material while simultaneously analyzing it. Preference is given to the main facts, rather than small details.

The abstract ends with the final part, which is called the “conclusion”. Like any conclusion, this part of the abstract plays the role of a conclusion determined by the logic of the study, which is in the form of a synthesis of the scientific information accumulated in the main part. This synthesis is a consistent, logically coherent presentation of the results obtained and their relationship with the general goal and specific tasks set and formulated in the introduction. It is here that the so-called "inferential" knowledge is contained, which is new in relation to the original knowledge. The conclusion may include suggestions of a practical nature, thereby increasing the value of theoretical materials.

So, in the Conclusion of the abstract should be: a) the conclusions on the results of the study are presented; b) theoretical and practical significance, novelty of the abstract; c) the possibility of applying the results of the study is indicated.

After the conclusion, it is customary to place a bibliographic list of used literature. This list is one of the essential parts of the abstract and reflects the independent creative work of the author of the abstract.

The list of sources used is placed at the end of the work. It is issued either in alphabetical order (by the author's last name or the title of the book), or in the order in which references appear in the text of the written work. In all cases, the full title of the work, the names of the authors or the editor of the publication, if a team of authors participated in writing the book, data on the number of volumes, the name of the city and publishing house in which the work was published, the year of publication, the number of pages are indicated.

Basic requirements for the content of the abstract

The student should use only those materials (scientific articles, monographs, manuals) that are directly related to the topic he has chosen. Distracted reasoning that is not related to the analyzed problem is not allowed. The content of the abstract should be specific, only one problem should be investigated (several are allowed, only if they are interconnected). The student must strictly adhere to the logic of presentation (start with the definition and analysis of concepts, move on to posing the problem, analyze ways to solve it and draw appropriate conclusions). The abstract should end with a conclusion on the topic.

In its structure, the abstract consists of:

1. Title page;
2. Introductions, where the student formulates a problem to be analyzed and researched;
3. The main text, in which the chosen topic is consistently revealed. Unlike a term paper, the main text of the abstract involves the division into 2-3 paragraphs

without highlighting chapters. If necessary, the text of the abstract can be supplemented with illustrations, tables, graphs, but they should not "overload" the text;

4. Conclusions, where the student formulates conclusions based on the main text.

5. List of used literature. This list refers to both those sources that the student refers to when preparing the essay, and others that were studied by him when preparing the essay.

The volume of the abstract is 10-15 pages of typewritten text, but in any case should not exceed 15 pages. Spacing - 1.5, font size - 14, margins: left - 3 cm, right - 1.5 cm, top and bottom - 1.5 cm. Pages must be numbered. The paragraph indent from the beginning of the line is 1.25 cm.

The procedure for submitting the abstract and its evaluation

Abstracts are written by students during the semester within the time limits set by the teacher in a particular discipline, reported by the student and submitted for discussion. The printed version is handed over to the teacher leading the discipline.

Based on the results of the test, the student is given a certain number of points, which is included in the total number of student points scored by him during the semester. When evaluating the abstract, the correspondence of the content to the chosen topic, the clarity of the structure of the work, the ability to work with scientific literature, the ability to pose a problem and analyze it, the ability to think logically, knowledge of professional terminology, literacy of design are taken into account.

Guidelines for preparing presentations

To prepare a presentation, it is recommended to use: PowerPoint, MS Word, Acrobat Reader, LaTeX beamer package. The simplest presentation program is Microsoft PowerPoint. To prepare the presentation, it is necessary to process the information collected when writing the abstract.

The sequence of preparation of the presentation:

1. Clearly state the purpose of the presentation.
2. Determine what will be the format of the presentation: live performance (then how long will it be) or email (what will be the context of the presentation).
3. Select all the content for the presentation and build a logical chain of presentation.
4. Identify key points in the content of the text and highlight them.
5. Determine the types of visualization (pictures) to display them on slides in accordance with the logic, purpose and specifics of the material.

6. Choose the design and format the slides (the number of pictures and text, their location, color and size).

7. Check the visual perception of the presentation.

Visualization types include illustrations, images, diagrams, tables. An illustration is a representation of a real-life visual range. Images, unlike illustrations, are metaphors. Their purpose is to evoke emotion and create an attitude towards it, to influence the audience. With the help of well-thought-out and presented images, information can remain in a person's memory for a long time. Diagram - visualization of quantitative and qualitative relationships. They are used to convincingly demonstrate data, for spatial reasoning in addition to logical reasoning. A table is a concrete, visual and accurate display of data. Its main purpose is to structure information, which sometimes makes it easier for the audience to perceive the data.

Practical Tips for Preparing a Presentation

- printed text + slides + handouts are prepared separately;
- slides - a visual presentation of information, which should contain a minimum of text, a maximum of images that carry a semantic load, look clear and simple;
- textual content of the presentation - oral speech or reading, which should include arguments, facts, evidence and emotions;
- recommended number of slides 17-22;
- obligatory information for the presentation: topic, surname and initials of the speaker; message plan; brief conclusions from what has been said; list of sources used;
- handouts - should provide the same depth and scope as a live performance: people trust what they can carry with them more than disappearing images, words and slides are forgotten, and handouts remain a constant tangible reminder; it is important to hand out handouts at the end of the presentation; handouts should be different from slides, should be more informative.

Independent work of students consists of preparing for practical classes, working on recommended literature, writing reports on the topic of the seminar, preparing presentations, abstracts.

The teacher offers each student individual and differentiated tasks. Some of them can be carried out in a group (for example, preparing a report and presentations on the same topic can be done by several students with a division of their duties - one prepares a scientific and theoretical part, and the second analyzes practice).

Abstract Evaluation Criteria

The stated understanding of the abstract as a holistic author's text determines the criteria for its evaluation: the novelty of the text; the validity of the choice of source; the degree of disclosure of the essence of the issue; compliance with formatting requirements.

Text novelty:a) the relevance of the research topic; b) novelty and independence in posing the problem, formulating a new aspect of a well-known problem in establishing new connections (interdisciplinary, intradisciplinary, integration); c) the ability to work with research, critical literature, systematize and structure the material; d) the manifestation of the author's position, the independence of assessments and judgments; e) stylistic unity of the text, unity of genre features.

The degree of disclosure of the essence of the issue:a) compliance of the plan with the topic of the essay; b) compliance of the content with the topic and plan of the abstract; c) completeness and depth of knowledge on the topic; d) the validity of the methods and methods of working with the material; f) the ability to generalize, draw conclusions, compare different points of view on one issue (problem).

The validity of the choice of sources:a) assessment of the literature used: whether the most famous works on the research topic were involved (including journal publications of recent years, the latest statistics, summaries, references, etc.).

Compliance with formatting requirements:a) how correctly the references to the literature used, the list of references are drawn up; b) assessment of literacy and culture of presentation (including spelling, punctuation, stylistic culture), knowledge of terminology; c) compliance with the requirements for the volume of the abstract.

The reviewer should clearly articulate remarks and questions, preferably with links to the work (possible to specific pages of the work), to research and factual data that the author did not take into account.

The reviewer may also indicate:whether the master has addressed the topic before (abstracts, written works, creative works, olympiad works, etc.) and whether there are any preliminary results; how the graduate did the work (plan, intermediate stages, consultation, revision and revision of the written or lack of a clear plan, rejection of the leader's recommendations).

The master submits an abstract for review no later than a week before the defense. The teacher is the reviewer. Experience shows that it is advisable to familiarize the master with the review a few days before the defense. Opponents are appointed by a teacher from among the masters. For an oral presentation, 10-20

minutes are enough (approximately so much time answers the tickets for the exam).

Grade 5 it is set if all the requirements for writing and defending the abstract are met: the problem is identified and its relevance is justified, a brief analysis of various points of view on the problem under consideration is made and one's own position is logically stated, conclusions are formulated, the topic is fully disclosed, the volume is maintained, the requirements for external design are met, correct answers were given to additional questions.

Grade 4— the basic requirements for the abstract and its defense are met, but there are some shortcomings. In particular, there are inaccuracies in the presentation of the material; there is no logical sequence in judgments; the volume of the abstract is not maintained; there are omissions in the design; incomplete answers were given to additional questions during the defense.

Grade 3— there are significant deviations from the requirements for referencing. In particular: the topic is covered only partially; Factual errors were made in the content of the abstract or when answering additional questions; no output during protection.

Grade 2- the topic of the abstract is not disclosed, a significant misunderstanding of the problem is revealed.

Grade 1- Abstract not submitted.

Topics for essays and presentations

1. Federal Fund of Compulsory Medical Insurance of the Russian Federation.
2. Health Economics in the system of market relations.
3. Health as an economic category. Factors affecting the level of health of the population.
4. Medico-economic problems of health care reform.
5. Health as an economic and social category.
6. Modern problems of Russian healthcare.
7. Medico-economic problems of Primorsky Krai.
8. Health care in the system of market relations. Health care market.
9. Analysis of health insurance systems in foreign countries.
10. Organizational and legal forms of entrepreneurship in healthcare.
11. Economic analysis of the effectiveness of medical care in health care.
12. Formation of the budget of the medical organization.
13. Tasks and principles of medical supply. Planning the need for medicines, consumables and other goods and materials.
14. Legal basis for the provision of paid medical services in the Russian

Federation.

15. Types of medical care provided on a fee basis.
16. Features of labor rationing in health care.
17. Calculation of remuneration of personnel of a medical institution.
18. Planning the activities of a medical organization.
19. Formation of an estimate of income and expenses of a medical institution.
20. Analysis of the financial condition of a medical organization 17. The concept of quality in healthcare. Quality Assurance Program.
21. Functions of the health services market. Improving public services in the medical services market.
22. Features of the organization and management of the hospital.
23. Features of the organization and management of the clinic.
24. Features of the organization and management of the pharmacy.
25. Features of the organization and management of the dispensary.

Criteria for evaluating the performance of independent work

Evaluation of independent work is carried out according to the following criteria:

- the completeness and quality of the tasks performed;
- possession of methods and techniques of computer modeling in the issues under study, the use of software tools;
- the quality of the report design, the use of rules and standards for the design of text and electronic documents;
- use of data from domestic and foreign literature, Internet sources, regulatory information and best practices;
- absence of factual errors related to understanding the problem.
- When evaluating students' knowledge, not only the amount of knowledge is taken into account, but, first of all, the quality of assimilation of the material, understanding the logic of the academic discipline, the ability to freely, competently, logically present what has been learned is evaluated, the ability to reasonably defend one's own point of view.

“Excellent” marks the answer to independent tasks, in which the material is systematically, logically and consistently presented.

The “good” rating implies knowledge of the material and the ability to draw independent conclusions, comment on the material presented; answer with minor flaws.

Assimilation of the material is assessed as "satisfactory" when the student has not studied some sections deeply enough, allows fuzzy formulations, and gives incomplete answers.

"Unsatisfactory" is put in the case when the student does not know a significant part of the educational material, makes significant mistakes; knowledge is unsystematic.

Abstract Evaluation Criteria

- 100-86 points ("excellent") is given to the student if he expressed his opinion on the formulated problem, argued it, accurately defining its content and components. The data of domestic and foreign literature, statistical information, information of a regulatory nature are given. The student knows and owns the skill of independent research work on the research topic; methods and techniques for analyzing the theoretical and / or practical aspects of the area under study.

- 85-76 points ("good") - the work is characterized by semantic integrity, coherence and consistency of presentation; no more than 1 mistake was made when explaining the meaning or content of the problem. For argumentation, data of domestic and foreign authors are given. Demonstrated research skills and abilities. There are no actual errors related to understanding the problem.

- 75-61 points ("satisfactory") - the student conducts a fairly independent analysis of the main stages and semantic components of the problem; understands the basic foundations and theoretical justification of the chosen topic. The main sources on the topic under consideration are attracted. No more than 2 errors were made in the sense or content of the problem.

- 60-50 points ("unsatisfactory") - if the work is a retold or completely rewritten source text without any comments or analysis. The structure and theoretical component of the topic is not disclosed. Three or more than three errors were made in the semantic content of the problem being disclosed.

IV. EDUCATIONAL AND METHODOLOGICAL PROVISION OF STUDENTS' INDEPENDENT WORK

Independent work is defined as an individual or collective learning activity carried out without the direct guidance of a teacher, but according to his instructions and under his control. Independent work is a cognitive learning activity, when the sequence of a student's thinking, his mental and practical operations and actions depends and is determined by the student himself.

Independent work of students contributes to the development of independence, responsibility and organization, a creative approach to solving problems at the educational and professional levels, which ultimately leads to the development of the skill of independent planning and implementation of activities.

The purpose of independent work of students is to master the necessary

competencies in their field of study, experience in creative and research activities.

Forms of independent work of students:

- work with basic and additional literature, Internet resources;
- self-acquaintance with the lecture material presented on electronic media in the library of an educational institution;
- preparation of abstract reviews of sources of periodicals, reference notes, predetermined by the teacher;
- search for information on the topic with its subsequent presentation to the audience in the form of a report, presentations;
- preparation for the implementation of classroom control work;
- performance of home control works;
- performance of test tasks, problem solving;
- drawing up crossword puzzles, schemes;
- preparation of reports for presentation at a seminar, conference;
- filling out a workbook;
- essay writing, term paper;
- preparation for business and role-playing games;
- compiling a resume;
- preparation for tests and exams;
- other activities organized and carried out by the educational institution and student self-government bodies.

V. MONITORING THE ACHIEVEMENT OF COURSE GOALS

No. p / p	Controlled modules / sections / topics of the discipline	Codes and stages of formation of competencies		Appraisal tools - name	
				current control	intermediate certification
1	Health Economics as a science and subject of teaching. Methods of the subject, market relations in healthcare	PC-5.1; PC-5.2; PC-5.3; PC-4.1; PC-4.2; PC-4.3	knows	Interview UO-1	Exam Questions 1-4
			can	Tests PR-1, PR-3	
			owns	Work in small groups UO-3, presentation	
2	Calculation of the cost of medical services	PC-5.1; PC-5.2; PC-5.3; PC-4.1; PC-4.2; PC-4.3	knows	Interview UO-1	Exam Questions 5-8
			can	Tests PR-1, PR-3	
			owns	Work in small groups UO-3, presentation	
3	Calculation of profit and taxes paid by a medical organization	PC-5.1; PC-5.2; PC-5.3; PC-4.1;	knows	Interview UO-1	Exam Questions 9-12
			can	Tests PR-1, PR-3	
			owns	Work in small	

		PC-4.2; PC-4.3		groups UO-3, presentation	
4	Determination of the rating of the supplier and the value of the insurance stocks of the medical organization	PC-5.1; PC-5.2; PC-5.3; PC-4.1; PC-4.2; PC-4.3	knows	Interview UO-1	Exam Questions 13-16
			can	Tests PR-1, PR-3	
			owns	Work in small groups UO-3, presentation	
5	Planning the activities of a medical organization	PC-5.1; PC-5.2; PC-5.3; PC-4.1; PC-4.2; PC-4.3	knows	Interview UO-1	Exam Questions 17-22
			can	Tests PR-1, PR-3	
			owns	Work in small groups UO-3, presentation	
6	Comparative economic analysis of healthcare systems in the Russian Federation and foreign countries	PC-5.1; PC-5.2; PC-5.3; PC-4.1; PC-4.2; PC-4.3	knows	Interview UO-1	Exam Questions 23-27
			can	Tests PR-1, PR-3	
			owns	Work in small groups UO-3, presentation	
7	Business plan of a medical organization	PC-5.1; PC-5.2; PC-5.3; PC-4.1; PC-4.2; PC-4.3	knows	Interview UO-1	Exam Questions 28-33
			can	Tests PR-1, PR-3	
			owns	Work in small groups UO-3, presentation	
8	Financing in healthcare	PC-5.1; PC-5.2; PC-5.3; PC-4.1; PC-4.2; PC-4.3	knows	Interview UO-1	Exam Questions 34-38
			can	Tests PR-1, PR-3	
			owns	Work in small groups UO-3, presentation	
9	The financial environment of medical institutions (sources of financing, methods of payment for medical care: outpatient, inpatient)	PC-5.1; PC-5.2; PC-5.3; PC-4.1; PC-4.2; PC-4.3	knows	Interview UO-1	Exam Questions 39-44
			can	Tests PR-1, PR-3	
			owns	Work in small groups UO-3, presentation	
10	Salary in healthcare institutions. Entrepreneurship, paid services	PC-5.1; PC-5.2; PC-5.3; PC-4.1; PC-4.2; PC-4.3	knows	Interview UO-1	Exam Questions 45-51
			can	Tests PR-1, PR-3	
			owns	Work in small groups UO-3, presentation	
eleven	Fundamentals of planning, marketing, management, economics and health care financing	PC-5.1; PC-5.2; PC-5.3; PC-4.1; PC-4.2;	knows	Interview UO-1	Exam Questions 52-58
			can	Tests PR-1, PR-3	
			owns	Work in small groups UO-3,	

		PC-4.3		presentation	
12	Inefficient healthcare spending	PC-5.1; PC-5.2; PC-5.3; PC-4.1; PC-4.2; PC-4.3	knows	Interview UO-1	Exam Questions 59-65
			can	Tests PR-1, PR-3	
			owns	Work in small groups UO-3, presentation	
13	Financing in the CHI system. Basic and territorial CHI programs. "Program of State guarantees for the provision of free medical care to the population" (Federal, Territorial)	PC-5.1; PC-5.2; PC-5.3; PC-4.1; PC-4.2; PC-4.3	knows	Interview UO-1	Exam Questions 66-73
			can	Tests PR-1, PR-3	
			owns	Work in small groups UO-3, presentation	
14	Healthcare in the system of market relations (basics of market relations - prerequisites, elements of the market mechanism, market functions, structure	PC-5.1; PC-5.2; PC-5.3; PC-4.1; PC-4.2; PC-4.3	knows	Interview UO-1	Exam Questions 74-78
			can	Tests PR-1, PR-3	
			owns	Work in small groups UO-3, presentation	
15	Financial management in healthcare	PC-5.1; PC-5.2; PC-5.3; PC-4.1; PC-4.2; PC-4.3	knows	Interview UO-1	Exam Questions 79-88
			can	Tests PR-1, PR-3	
			owns	Work in small groups UO-3, presentation	

VII. LIST OF EDUCATIONAL LITERATURE AND INFORMATION AND METHODOLOGICAL SUPPORT OF THE DISCIPLINE

Main literature

1. Economics / Nuraliev S.U., Nuralieva D.S. - M.: Dashkov i K, 2018. - 432 p.: ISBN 978-5-394-02412-2 - Access mode: <http://znanium.com/catalog/product/513295>

2. Economics: A textbook for university students studying in the direction of training "Economics" / Lipsits I.V., - 8th ed., Sr. - M.: Master, NIC INFRA-M, 2018. - 607 p.: 60x90 1/16. - (Higher economic education) - Access mode: <http://znanium.com/catalog/product/780388>

3. Economics / Eliseev A.S. - M.: Dashkov i K, 2017. - 528 p.: ISBN 978-5-394-02225-8 - Access mode: <http://znanium.com/catalog/product/430577>

4. Health Economics [Electronic resource] / Reshetnikov A.V. - M. : GEOTAR-Media, 2015.

<http://www.studentlibrary.ru/book/ISBN9785970431368.html>

5. Sofina T.N. Economics [Electronic resource]: workshop / Sofina T.N. - Electron. text data. - M .: All-Russian State University of Justice (RPA of the Ministry of Justice of Russia), 2015. - 106 p.

Access mode: <http://www.iprbookshop.ru/47265.html>. - ELS "IPRbooks"

6. Fundamentals of economics: textbook / I.V. Lipsitz. - 2013. - 336 p.

Access mode: <http://www.studentlibrary.ru/book/ISBN9785970424124.html>

additional literature

1. Public health and healthcare: a textbook for universities / V. A. Medic. Moscow: GEOTAR-Media, 2018. - 649 p.

<http://lib.dvfu.ru:8080/lib/item?id=chamo:842379&theme=FEFU>

2. Health Economics: textbook for postgraduate professional education / [A. V. Reshetnikov, V. M. Alekseeva, S. A. Efimenko and others]; under total ed. A. V. Reshetnikova. 3rd ed., revised. and additional Moscow GEOTAR-Media, 2016.-191 p.

<http://lib.dvfu.ru:8080/lib/item?id=chamo:768223&theme=FEFU>

3. Tsygankova S.M., Levkevich M.M. Formation of the mechanism of state regulation in the field of healthcare. Infra-M. - 2014. - 156 p.

<http://lib.dvfu.ru:8080/lib/item?id=chamo:752338&theme=FEFU>

4. Management and Health Economics: textbook for universities / [A. I. Vyalkov, V. Z. Kucherenko, B. A. Raizberg and others]; ed. A. I. Vyalkova Moscow GEOTAR-Media 2013.- 658 p.

<http://lib.dvfu.ru:8080/lib/item?id=chamo:730338&theme=FEFU>

5. Fundamentals of economics: textbook / I.V. Lipsitz. - 2013. - 336 p.
Access mode:

<http://www.studentlibrary.ru/book/ISBN9785970424124.html>

6. Health Economics: study guide. Reshetnikov A.V., Alekseeva V.M., Galkin E.B. and others / Ed. A.V. Reshetnikov. 2nd ed. 2010. - 272 p. Access mode:

<http://www.studentlibrary.ru/book/ISBN9785970416044.html>

Regulatory documents

1. Law of the Russian Federation of April 20, 1996 N 36 "On employment in the Russian Federation" (as amended on December 30, 2012).

2. Law of the RSFSR dated May 15, 1991 No. 1244-1 "On the social protection of citizens exposed to radiation as a result of the Chernobyl disaster" (as amended on December 30, 2012).

3. Law of the RSFSR of November 20, 1990 N 340-1 "On State Pensions in the RSFSR".
4. Law of the USSR of May 15, 1990 "On the provision of pensions for citizens in the USSR."
5. Constitution of the Russian Federation.
6. Tax Code of the Russian Federation. Part two.
7. Order of the Ministry of Health and Social Development of the Russian Federation "On approval of the procedure for issuing sick leave certificates" dated June 29, 2011 N 624n (as amended on January 24, 2012 N 31n).
8. Labor Code of the Russian Federation.
9. Decree of the President of the Russian Federation of March 15, 2000 N 508 "On the amount of temporary disability benefits."
10. Federal Law "On the donation of blood and its components" N 125 FZ of July 20, 2012
11. Federal Law "On the Basics of Compulsory Social Insurance" No. 165-FZ of July 16, 1999 (as amended of July 11, 2011 No. 200-FZ).
12. Federal Law "Fundamentals of the legislation of the Russian Federation on the protection of the health of citizens" N 323-FZ of November 9, 2011 (as amended by Federal Laws of 06/25/2012 N 89-FZ, of 06/25/2012 N 93-FZ).
13. Federal Law No. 212-FZ of July 24, 2009 "On Insurance Contributions to the Pension Fund of the Russian Federation, the Social Insurance Fund of the Russian Federation, the Federal Compulsory Medical Insurance Fund and Territorial Compulsory Medical Insurance Funds" (as amended on December 25, 2012) .
14. Federal Law of May 19, 1995 N 81-FZ "On State Benefits to Citizens with Children" (as amended on December 22, 2005).
15. Federal Law of July 24, 1998 N 125-FZ "On Compulsory Social Insurance against Industrial Accidents and Occupational Diseases" (amended on July 17, 1999, January 2, 2000, October 25, December 30, 2001 ., February 11, 2002).
16. Federal Law of October 24, 1997 N 134-FZ "On the subsistence minimum in the Russian Federation" (as amended on 03.12.2012 N 233-FZ).
17. Federal Law of October 6, 2003 N 131-FZ "On the General Principles of Organization of Local Self-Government in the Russian Federation" (as amended on July 7, 2011).

**List of resources of the information and telecommunications network
"Internet", necessary for mastering the discipline**

1. INEC website. Information Ecological Agency. Environmental and social

projects, ECO-bulletin, seminars, environmental management and audit, development of environmental standards, environmental impact assessment:<http://ineca.ru/>

2. Primorsky Territory of Russia:<http://www.fegi.ru/PRIMORYE/ANIMALS/bpi.htm>

3. Scientific electronic library: <http://www.elibrary.ru>

4. Central Scientific Medical Library: <http://www.scsml.rssi.ru>

5. Medical Internet Resources: <http://www.it2med.ru/mir.html>

6. Publishing house "Medicine": <http://www.medlit.ru>

7. Social Insurance Fund of the Russian Federation - <http://www.fss.ru/ru/> (access mode is free, around the clock).

8. Website of the World Health Organization <http://www.who.int/ru/> (access mode is free, around the clock).

9. Spravochno-legal system Consultant plus.

10. <http://vladmedicina.ru> Medical portal of Primorsky Krai

eleven. <http://www.rosminzdrav.ru> Official website of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation

12. <http://meduniver.com> Medical site about various fields of medicine

13. student library <http://www.studmedlib.ru>

14. <http://www.rmj.ru/medjurnrus.htm>

List of information technologies and software

- Microsoft Office Professional Plus 2010;
 - an office suite that includes software for working with various types of documents (texts, spreadsheets, databases, etc.);
- 7Zip 9.20 - free file archiver with a high degree of data compression;
- ABBYY FineReader 11 - software for optical character recognition;
- Adobe Acrobat XI Pro - a software package for creating and viewing electronic publications in PDF format;
- ESET Endpoint Security - comprehensive protection of workstations based on Windows OS. Virtualization support + new technologies;
- WinDjView 2.0.2 is a program for recognizing and viewing files with the same name format DJV and DjVu.

VIII. METHODOLOGICAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR MASTERING THE DISCIPLINE

Practical classes of the course are held in all sections of the curriculum. Practical work is aimed at developing masters' skills of independent research work.

During practical classes, the master performs a set of tasks that allows you to consolidate the lecture material on the topic under study.

Active consolidation of theoretical knowledge is facilitated by the discussion of problematic aspects of the discipline in the form of a seminar and classes using active learning methods. At the same time, the development of skills of independent research activity in the process of working with scientific literature, periodicals, the formation of the ability to reasonably defend one's point of view, listen to others, answer questions, and lead a discussion take place.

Lecture classes are focused on highlighting the main topics in each section of the course and are designed to orient students in the proposed material, lay the scientific and methodological foundations for further independent work of students.

Particularly significant for the professional training of students is independent work on the course. In the course of this work, students select the necessary material on the issue under study and analyze it. Independent work with literature includes such techniques as drawing up a plan, theses, abstracts, annotating sources, writing tests.

Students need to be introduced to the main sources, without which it is impossible to fully understand the issues of the course. Therefore, these sources are recommended for students to study at home and are included in the program.

Mastering the course should contribute to the development of skills for reasonable and independent assessments of facts and scientific concepts. Therefore, in all forms of knowledge control, especially when passing a test, attention should be paid to understanding the main problem field, to the ability to critically use its results and conclusions.

In the process of teaching the discipline, the following methods of active / interactive learning are used:

Lectures:

1. Problem lecture.

The lecture begins with the teacher posing problems that are solved in the course of presenting the material. The answer to the problem requires thinking of the entire audience. During the lecture, students' thinking occurs with the help of the teacher creating a problem situation before they receive all the necessary information that constitutes new knowledge for them. Thus, students independently try to find a solution to the problem situation.

Educational problems are available according to their difficulty for students, they take into account the cognitive capabilities of students, proceed from the subject being studied and are significant for the assimilation of new material and personal development - general and professional.

The problem lecture provides creative assimilation by future specialists of the principles and patterns of the studied science, activates the educational and cognitive activity of students, their independent classroom and extracurricular work, the assimilation of knowledge and their application in practical classes.

Practical lessons focused on the most fundamental and problematic issues and are designed to stimulate the development of their own position on these topics.

In working with students, a variety of means, forms and methods of teaching (information-developing, problem-search) are used: the method of scientific discussion, a conference or a round table, an analysis of specific educational situations (case study).

Conference or round table

When using this method, you can invite various specialists involved in the study of the problem under consideration or working on a topic studied by students. These can be scientists, economists, artists, representatives of public organizations, government agencies, etc.

Before such a meeting, the teacher invites students to put forward a problem of interest to them on this topic and formulate questions for their discussion. If students find it difficult, the teacher can suggest a number of problems and, together with the students, choose a more interesting one for them. Selected questions are transferred to the invited expert of the round table to prepare for the presentation and answers. At the same time, several specialists involved in the study of this problem can be invited to the "round table". In order for the round table meeting to be active and interested, it is necessary to encourage listeners to exchange views and maintain an atmosphere of free discussion.

When applying all these forms of classes, students get a real practice of formulating their point of view, comprehending the system of argumentation, that is, turning information into knowledge, and knowledge into beliefs and views.

The collective form of interaction and communication teaches students to formulate thoughts in a professional language, to speak orally, to listen, hear and understand others, to argue correctly and reasonably. Joint work requires not only individual responsibility and independence, but also self-organization of the work of the team, exactingness, mutual responsibility and discipline. At such seminars, the subject and social qualities of a professional are formed, the goals of training and educating the personality of a future specialist are achieved.

The features of collective mental activity are that there is a rigid dependence of the activity of a particular student on a fellow student; it helps to solve the psychological problems of the team; there is a "transfer" of action from one participant to another; self-management skills develop.

There are various forms of organizing and conducting this type of training, such as a press conference.

At the previous lesson, the teacher gives the task to students to individually answer the questions of the practical lesson and collectively discuss options for solving the same situation, which significantly deepens the experience of the trainees. Faced with a specific situation, the student must determine whether there is a problem in it, what it consists of, determine their attitude to the situation. At the same time, each student must, by getting used to the role of specific historical figures, analyze the causes, course and results of the events. The practical lesson begins with an introductory speech by the teacher, in which the problems for discussion are voiced. As the discussion proceeds, each of the students has the opportunity to get acquainted with the solutions, listen and weigh their many assessments, additions, changes, enter into a dialogue and discussion.

As the questions of the practical lesson are discussed, the analytical abilities of the trainees develop, contribute to the correct use of the information at their disposal, develop independence and initiative in decisions.

At the final stage of the lesson, the teacher, correcting the conclusions on the performances of students, draws general conclusions for each practical task and the overall result for the entire lesson.

Method of scientific discussion

The academic group is divided into two subgroups - generators and critics of ideas. Three more people stand out - expert analysts.

The practical lesson is implemented in four stages:

The first is preparatory (carried out 1-2 weeks before the practical session). The teacher instructs about the purpose, content, nature, rules of participation in the game. Student preparation includes:

- determination of the purpose of the lesson, specification of the educational task;
- planning the general course of the lesson, determining the time of each stage of the lesson;
- development of criteria for evaluating the proposals and ideas received, which will make it possible to purposefully and meaningfully analyze and summarize the results of the lesson.

Mutual criticisms and evaluations are strictly prohibited; they hinder the emergence of new ideas. You should refrain from actions, gestures that may be misinterpreted by other participants in the session. No matter how fantastic or incredible the idea put forward by any of the participants in the session, it should be met with approval. The more proposals put forward, the greater the likelihood of a new and valuable idea.

The second - the lesson begins with the fact that the generators of ideas quickly and clearly characterize the ruler, the situation in the country and express all proposals for solving the named problem;

Third - critics of ideas "attack" - select the most valuable, progressive of them, analyze, evaluate, criticize and include in the list of relevant assumptions that provide a solution to the problem;

Fourth - experts analyze and evaluate the activities of both subgroups, the significance of the ideas put forward.

The goal of the teacher is to organize collective mental activity to find non-traditional ways to solve problems, when discussing controversial issues, hypotheses, problematic or conflict situations.

When writing essays, it is recommended to independently find literature for it. The abstract reveals the content of the problem under study. Working on an essay helps to deepen the understanding of individual issues of the course, form and defend one's point of view, acquire and improve the skills of independent creative work, and conduct active cognitive work.

An interview and a survey are conducted to conduct ongoing monitoring and intermediate certification.

IX. LOGISTICS AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT OF THE DISCIPLINE

The educational process in the discipline is carried out in the lecture, computer classes of the building of the School of Biomedicine of the FEFU campus, equipped with computers and multimedia systems, with a connection to the FEFU corporate network and the Internet, the simulation Center of the FEFU School of Biomedicine.

The material and technical support for the implementation of the discipline includes classrooms for lectures and practical classes, equipped with multimedia support and corresponding to sanitary and contrary rules and regulations.

In order to provide special conditions for the education of people with disabilities and people with disabilities in FEFU, all buildings are equipped with ramps, elevators, lifts, specialized places equipped with toilets, information and navigation support signs.

Name of equipped premises and premises for independent work	List of main equipment
690922, Primorsky Territory, Vladivostok, Russian Island, Saperny Peninsula, Ayaks village, 10, School of	Multimedia Audience: Motorized Screen 236*147cm Trim Screen Line; Projector DLP, 3000 ANSI Lm, WXGA 1280x800, 2000:1 EW330U Mitsubishi; document camera CP355AF Avervision, video camera MP-

Biomedicine, room M 422, area 158.6 m ²	HD718 Multipix; Subsystem of specialized equipment fastenings CORSA-2007 Tuarex; Video switching subsystem: Audio switching and sound amplification subsystem: power amplifier, wireless LAN based on 802.11a/b/g/n 2x2 MIMO(2SS) access points.
690922, Primorsky Territory, Vladivostok, Russian Island, Saperny Peninsula, Ayaks village, 10, School of Biomedicine, room M 419, area 74.9 m ²	Multimedia Audience: Motorized Screen 236*147cm Trim Screen Line; Projector DLP, 3000 ANSI Lm, WXGA 1280x800, 2000:1 EW330U Mitsubishi; document camera CP355AF Avergence, video camera MP-HD718 Multipix; Subsystem of specialized equipment fastenings CORSA-2007 Tuarex; Video switching subsystem: Audio switching and sound amplification subsystem: power amplifier, wireless LAN based on 802.11a/b/g/n 2x2 MIMO(2SS) access points.
690922, Primorsky Territory, Vladivostok, Russian Island, Saperny Peninsula, Ayaks settlement, 10, room M612, area 47.2 m ²	Computer class for 22 workplaces: HP ProOpe 400 All-in-One 19.5 (1600x900), Core i3-4150T, 4GB DDR3-1600 (1x4GB), 1TB HDD 7200 SATA, DVD+/-RW, GigEth, Wi-Fi, W, usb kbd/ mse, Win7Pro(64-bit)+Win8.1Pro(64-bit), 1-1-1 Wty (25 pcs.)
Reading rooms of the FEFU Scientific Library with open access to the fund (building A - level 10)	HP ProOpe 400 All-in-One 19.5 (1600x900), Core i3-4150T, 4GB DDR3-1600 (1x4GB), 1TB HDD 7200 SATA, DVD+/-RW, GigEth, Wi-Fi, BT, usb kbd/ mse, Win7Pro (64-bit)+Win8.1Pro(64-bit), 1-1-1 Wty Internet access speed 500 Mbps. Workplaces for people with disabilities are equipped with Braille displays and printers; equipped with: portable devices for reading flat-print texts, scanning and reading machines, a video enlarger with the ability to regulate color spectra; magnifying electronic loupes and ultrasonic markers

VALUATION FUND

FOS passport

Professional competencies of graduates and indicators of their achievement:

Task type	Code and name of professional competence (result of development)	Code and name of the indicator of achievement of competence
organizational and managerial	PC-4 The ability to analyze and evaluate the performance of a medical organization, manage the resources of a medical organization, develop and implement a quality management system in a medical organization, prepare a rationale for the volume of medical care in accordance with the resources of a medical organization and the needs	PC-4.1 Knows the methodology for a comprehensive assessment of the performance of a medical organization PC-4.2 Able to develop and select the best areas for the activities of a medical organization PC-4.3 Possesses the skills of a systematic approach when developing development plans

Task type	Code and name of professional competence (result of development)	Code and name of the indicator of achievement of competence
	of the population	
organizational and managerial	PC-5 The ability to evaluate the effectiveness of the activities of a medical organization, develop and select optimal management decisions, develop a business plan for the development of a medical organization, use a process approach in managing a medical organization, use technological maps of the processes of a medical organization	PC-5.1 Knows the methods of planning a medical organization PC-5.2 Able to draw up a plan for a medical organization, develop business planning and investment projects PC-5.3 Proficient in planning, developing business planning and investment projects

Code and wording of competence	Stages of competence formation
PC-4.1 Knows the methodology for a comprehensive assessment of the performance of a medical organization	Knows the methodology for a comprehensive assessment of the results of the activities of a medical organization Able to conduct a comprehensive assessment of the performance of a medical organization Possesses the skill of conducting a comprehensive assessment of the results of the activities of a medical organization
PC-4.2 Able to develop and select the best areas for the activities of a medical organization	Knows the optimal areas of activity of a medical organization Able to develop and select the optimal areas of activity of a medical organization Possesses the skill of developing the optimal direction for the activities of a medical organization
PC-4.3 Possesses the skills of a systematic approach when developing development plans	Knows the principles of organizing and implementing measures to ensure the protection of public health and the implementation of a quality management system in a medical organization Knows how to plan measures to ensure the protection of public health, implement a quality management system in a medical organization, prepare a rationale for the volume of medical care in accordance with the resources of a medical organization Has the skills to organize and implement measures to ensure the protection of public health, as well as methods for analyzing

	and evaluating the performance of a medical organization, managing the resources of a medical organization, methods for developing and implementing a quality management system in a medical organization, preparing a rationale for the volume of medical care in accordance with the resources of a medical organization and the needs of the population
PC-5.1 Knows the methods of planning a medical organization	Knows the methods of planning a medical organization Able to plan the work of a medical organization
PC-5.2 Able to draw up a plan for a medical organization, develop business planning and investment projects	Knows the rules for drawing up a plan for a medical organization, develop a business plan, an investment project Able to draw up a plan for a medical organization, develop business planning and investment projects Has the skill of drawing up a plan for a medical organization, developing business and investment projects
PC-5.3 Proficient in planning, developing business planning and investment projects	Knows the principles of goal-setting, types and methods of organizational planning and fundamental concepts of financial management, as well as the method of a process approach to managing a medical organization Able to develop corporate, competitive and functional strategies for the development of the organization, develop investment projects and conduct their verification He owns the methods of formulating and implementing strategies at the business unit level, developing and implementing marketing programs, as well as methods of investment analysis and analysis of financial markets, a process approach in managing a medical organization and the ability to use flow charts of the processes of a medical organization.

V. MONITORING THE ACHIEVEMENT OF COURSE GOALS

No. p / p	Controlled modules / sections / topics of the discipline	Codes and stages of formation of competencies	Appraisal tools - name		
			current control	intermediate certification	
1	Health Economics as a science and subject of teaching. Methods of the subject, market relations in healthcare	PC-5.1; PC-5.2; PC-5.3; PC-4.1; PC-4.2; PC-4.3	knows	Interview UO-1	Exam Questions 1-4
			can	Tests PR-1, PR-3	
			owns	Work in small groups UO-3, presentation	
2	Calculation of the cost of medical services	PC-5.1; PC-5.2; PC-5.3; PC-4.1; PC-4.2; PC-4.3	knows	Interview UO-1	Exam Questions 5-8
			can	Tests PR-1, PR-3	
			owns	Work in small groups UO-3, presentation	
3	Calculation of profit and taxes paid by a medical organization	PC-5.1; PC-5.2; PC-5.3;	knows	Interview UO-1	Exam Questions 9-12
			can	Tests PR-1, PR-3	

		PC-4.1; PC-4.2; PC-4.3	owns	Work in small groups UO-3, presentation	
4	Determination of the rating of the supplier and the value of the insurance stocks of the medical organization	PC-5.1; PC-5.2; PC-5.3; PC-4.1; PC-4.2; PC-4.3	knows	Interview UO-1	Exam Questions 13-16
			can	Tests PR-1, PR-3	
			owns	Work in small groups UO-3, presentation	
5	Planning the activities of a medical organization	PC-5.1; PC-5.2; PC-5.3; PC-4.1; PC-4.2; PC-4.3	knows	Interview UO-1	Exam Questions 17-22
			can	Tests PR-1, PR-3	
			owns	Work in small groups UO-3, presentation	
6	Comparative economic analysis of healthcare systems in the Russian Federation and foreign countries	PC-5.1; PC-5.2; PC-5.3; PC-4.1; PC-4.2; PC-4.3	knows	Interview UO-1	Exam Questions 23-27
			can	Tests PR-1, PR-3	
			owns	Work in small groups UO-3, presentation	
7	Business plan of a medical organization	PC-5.1; PC-5.2; PC-5.3; PC-4.1; PC-4.2; PC-4.3	knows	Interview UO-1	Exam Questions 28-33
			can	Tests PR-1, PR-3	
			owns	Work in small groups UO-3, presentation	
8	Financing in healthcare	PC-5.1; PC-5.2; PC-5.3; PC-4.1; PC-4.2; PC-4.3	knows	Interview UO-1	Exam Questions 34-38
			can	Tests PR-1, PR-3	
			owns	Work in small groups UO-3, presentation	
9	The financial environment of medical institutions (sources of financing, methods of payment for medical care: outpatient, inpatient)	PC-5.1; PC-5.2; PC-5.3; PC-4.1; PC-4.2; PC-4.3	knows	Interview UO-1	Exam Questions 39-44
			can	Tests PR-1, PR-3	
			owns	Work in small groups UO-3, presentation	
10	Salary in healthcare institutions. Entrepreneurship, paid services	PC-5.1; PC-5.2; PC-5.3; PC-4.1; PC-4.2; PC-4.3	knows	Interview UO-1	Exam Questions 45-51
			can	Tests PR-1, PR-3	
			owns	Work in small groups UO-3, presentation	
eleven	Fundamentals of planning, marketing, management, economics and health	PC-5.1; PC-5.2; PC-5.3; PC-4.1;	knows	Interview UO-1	Exam Questions 52-58
			can	Tests PR-1, PR-3	
			owns	Work in small	

	care financing	PC-4.2; PC-4.3		groups UO-3, presentation	
12	Inefficient healthcare spending	PC-5.1; PC-5.2; PC-5.3; PC-4.1; PC-4.2; PC-4.3	knows	Interview UO-1	Exam Questions 59-65
			can	Tests PR-1, PR-3	
			owns	Work in small groups UO-3, presentation	
13	Financing in the CHI system. Basic and territorial CHI programs. "Program of State guarantees for the provision of free medical care to the population" (Federal, Territorial)	PC-5.1; PC-5.2; PC-5.3; PC-4.1; PC-4.2; PC-4.3	knows	Interview UO-1	Exam Questions 66-73
			can	Tests PR-1, PR-3	
			owns	Work in small groups UO-3, presentation	
14	Healthcare in the system of market relations (basics of market relations - prerequisites, elements of the market mechanism, market functions, structure	PC-5.1; PC-5.2; PC-5.3; PC-4.1; PC-4.2; PC-4.3	knows	Interview UO-1	Exam Questions 74-78
			can	Tests PR-1, PR-3	
			owns	Work in small groups UO-3, presentation	
15	Financial management in healthcare	PC-5.1; PC-5.2; PC-5.3; PC-4.1; PC-4.2; PC-4.3	knows	Interview UO-1	Exam Questions 79-88
			can	Tests PR-1, PR-3	
			owns	Work in small groups UO-3, presentation	

Competence level assessment scale

Code and wording of competence	Stages of competence formation		criteria	indicators	points
PC-4 the ability to analyze and evaluate the performance of a medical organization, manage the resources of a medical organization, develop and implement a quality management	knows (threshold level)	basics of planning and organizing measures to ensure the protection of public health in accordance with the resources of the medical organization and the needs of the population	knowledge of the basics of planning and organizing measures to ensure the protection of public health in accordance with the resources of the medical organization and the needs of the population	the ability to explain and apply in practice the basics of planning and organizing activities to ensure the protection of public health in accordance with the resources of the medical organization and	61-70

system in a medical organization, prepare a rationale for the volume of medical care in accordance with the resources of a medical organization and the needs of the population				the needs of the population	
	can (advanced)	properly draw up official medical documents, maintain primary medical records, take measures to ensure health protection, analyze and evaluate the performance of a medical organization	analyze and evaluate the performance of a medical organization, manage the resources of a medical organization, develop and implement quality management systems in a medical organization, justify the volume of medical care in accordance with the resources of a medical organization and the needs of the population	ability analyze and evaluate the performance of a medical organization, manage the resources of a medical organization, develop and implementation of a quality management system in a medical organization in accordance with the resources of a medical organization and the needs of the population	71-84
	owns (high)	methods of planning and organizing measures to ensure the protection of public health, development and implementation of a quality management system in a medical organization, preparation of a rationale for the volume of medical care in accordance with the resources of a medical organization and the needs of the population	possession of methods for planning and organizing measures to ensure the protection of public health, analysis and evaluation of performance indicators of a medical organization, resource management of a medical organization, development and implementation of a quality management system in a medical organization	ability analyzing and evaluating the performance of a medical organization, managing the resources of a medical organization, developing and implementing a quality management system in a medical organization, preparing a justification for the volume of medical care in accordance with the resources of a medical organization and	85-100

				the needs of the population	
<p>PC-5 The ability to assess the effectiveness of the activities of a medical organization, develop and select optimal management decisions, develop a business plan for the development of a medical organization, use a process approach in managing a medical organization, use technological maps of the processes of a medical organization</p>	<p>knows (threshold level)</p>	<p>principles of goal setting, types and methods of organizational planning and fundamental concepts of financial management</p>	<p>knowledge of the basic concepts of research processes, incl. business processes in medicine</p>	<p>the ability to explain the main stages of the study of the business plan of a medical organization, the process approach in the management of a medical organization</p>	<p>61-70</p>
	<p>can (advanced)</p>	<p>develop corporate, competitive and functional strategies for the development of the organization, develop investment projects and conduct their verification</p>	<p>the ability to analyze and compare the stages of the process of strategic development of a medical organization, business planning and the use of technological maps of the processes of medical activity</p>	<p>the ability to develop investment projects and conduct their verification based on the use of a process approach in the management of a medical organization and the use of technological maps of the processes of medical activity</p>	<p>71-84</p>

	owns (high)	methods for formulating and implementing strategies at the business unit level, developing and implementing marketing programs, as well as methods for investment analysis and analysis of financial markets	methods of collecting, processing, analyzing information and presenting them to implement the business strategies of a medical organization using flow charts of medical activities	the ability to formulate the main stages and explain the tasks for the implementation of marketing programs and the analysis of financial markets using a process approach in the management of a medical organization and the use of technological process maps of medical activities	85-100
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Methodological recommendations that determine the procedures for evaluating the results of development disciplines

Current assessment of students. The current attestation of students in the discipline "Health Economics" is carried out in accordance with the local regulations of the Far Eastern Federal University and is mandatory.

The current certification in the discipline "Health Economics" is carried out in the form of control measures (a written survey, defense of practical / laboratory work) to assess the actual results of master's education by the leading teacher.

The objects of assessment are:

- academic discipline (activity in the classroom, the timeliness of the implementation of various types of tasks, attendance at all types of classes in the discipline being certified);
- the degree of assimilation of theoretical knowledge;
- the level of mastery of practical skills and abilities in all types of educational work;
- results of independent work.

For each object, a description of the assessment procedures is given in relation to the assessment tools used.

Intermediate certification of students. Intermediate certification of students in the discipline "Health Economics" is carried out in accordance with the local regulations of the Far Eastern Federal University and is mandatory.

Depending on the type of intermediate control in the discipline and the form of its organization, various criteria for assessing knowledge, skills and abilities can be used.

Test and examination materials. When assessing students' knowledge, intermediate control takes into account the amount of knowledge, the quality of their assimilation, understanding the logic of the academic discipline, the place of each topic in the course. The ability to freely, competently, logically coherently present what has been studied, the ability to reasonably defend one's own point of view are assessed.

Evaluation tools for intermediate certification

Questions for the exam

1. Health Economics in the system of market relations.
2. Medical service.
3. Health care as a social sphere of the economy.
4. Health as an economic category. Factors affecting the level of health of the population.
5. Socio-economic nature of health services. Classification and features of medical services.
6. Name the main feature of the medical services market.
7. Name the features of the medical services market.
8. Define a medical service.
9. How does the behavior of doctors differ from the behavior of businessmen.
10. Describe the relationship between health indicators and the level of funding.
11. If we characterize the structure of the health services market by the action of the market mechanism, then we can distinguish three main elements of this mechanism, these are:
 12. Medico-economic problems of health care reform.
 13. Health as an economic and social category.
 14. Modern problems of Russian healthcare.
 15. Medico-economic problems of Primorsky Krai.
 16. Health care in the system of market relations. Health care market.
 17. Health services and its characteristic features.
 18. Demand and supply factors of medical services.
 19. Health financing systems. Sources of funding for health care institutions.
 20. Health insurance. OMS and DMS.

21. Analysis of health insurance systems in foreign countries.
22. Economic resources in health care. Rational and profitable use of resources in health care.
23. Entrepreneurship in health care.
24. Health financing systems.
25. The program of state guarantees for the provision of free medical care to the population.
26. The essence of labor and types of labor activity. Labor efficiency in health care.
27. Compensation of labor of medical workers in the conditions of the market.
28. Property relations and their relationship with health care.
29. Privatization in the healthcare sector.
30. Organizational and legal forms of entrepreneurship in healthcare.
31. Shareholding in health care.
32. Public and private health sectors.
33. Accounting and balance of the organization.
34. Health taxation system.
35. Financial environment of the medical institution
36. Planning the activities of a medical organization. Basic principles of planning. Types and methods of planning in health care.
37. Features of budgeting in a medical institution.
38. The structure of the business plan. Characteristics of the sections of the business plan.
39. Economic mechanism of management in health care. Characteristics of material resources.
40. Human resource management, recruitment.
41. Economic analysis of the employment of medical staff.
42. Economic analysis of the effectiveness of medical care in health care.
43. Salaries of medical workers.
44. Contracts for the provision of medical care.
45. Formation of the budget of the medical organization.
46. Entrepreneurship in health care.
47. Organizational and legal forms of entrepreneurial activity.
48. Development of general medical practice.
49. In what organizational and economic forms is a business in healthcare possible?
50. Demand and supply factors in the medical services market.
51. Healthcare finance. Types of health systems.

52. The program of state guarantees for providing the population of the Russian Federation with free medical care.
53. Methods of payment for outpatient care.
54. Methods of payment for inpatient care.
55. Pricing in healthcare.
56. Restructuring of medical care.
57. Health and the market, or how to link health with the economy.
58. Medico-economic problems of health care reform.
59. Health care as a branch of the economy.
60. Estimate of a medical institution, the procedure for its preparation and the role of the chief nurse in monitoring its implementation.
61. Systems of remuneration of medical workers in market conditions.
62. Insurance medicine, analysis of the main features. Disadvantages and advantages of health insurance.
63. Cost estimates of medical services.
64. Methods of payment for outpatient care.
65. Methods of payment for inpatient care.
66. Fundamentals of audit. The concept of nursing audit.
67. Health care as a branch of the economy.
68. Sources of health financing. Foreign experience.
69. Health financing models.
70. Organizational and legal forms of entrepreneurship in healthcare.
71. Taxation system in Russia. Health taxation.
72. Medical business.
73. The purpose and functions of the business plan of a medical-entrepreneurial organization.
74. The concept of a medical institution. Features and classification of medical services. The process of production of medical services.
75. Economic resources of a medical organization. Licensing and accreditation of MO. Competitiveness
76. Models and methods of management of medical institutions. The role of management in the development of entrepreneurial activity in health care.
77. Tasks and principles of medical supply. Medical property and its classification. Planning the need for medicines, consumables and other goods and materials.
78. Organizational principles of drug supply. Formation of a pharmacy and a medical warehouse. Warehouse accounting.
79. Economic aspects of the organization of paid medical services Legal basis for the provision of paid medical services in the Russian Federation.

80. Types of medical care provided on a fee basis. Payment for medical services.

81. Features of labor rationing in health care. Forms and systems of wages. Calculation of remuneration of personnel of a medical institution. Criteria for evaluating the work of a doctor. Wages in the non-state health sector.

82. Planning and budgeting of a medical organization

83. Planning the activities of a medical organization. Formation of an estimate of income and expenses of a medical institution.

84. Elements of financial management of a medical organization based on budgeting: development of the financial structure of a medical organization; formation of budgets of departments and the full budget of a medical organization; financial Accounting; planning organization.

85. Analysis of the financial condition of a medical organization. Economic analysis of the employment of medical staff.

86. A comprehensive assessment of the effectiveness of the financial and economic activities of health care facilities. Financial problems in economic analysis. The role of economic analysis in the management of a medical institution.

87. Characteristic features of marketing in the health sector. The main types of marketing in health care.

88. The market mechanism for health services and its main elements. Functions of the health services market.

Exam Grading Criteria in the discipline "Health Economics"

Exam grade	Requirements for the formed competencies
"Great"	An "excellent" mark is given to a student if he has deeply and firmly mastered the program material, sets it out exhaustively, consistently, clearly and logically, is able to closely link theory with practice, freely copes with tasks, questions and other types of application of knowledge, and does not find it difficult to response when modifying tasks, uses monographic literature in the response, correctly substantiates the decision made, possesses versatile skills and techniques for performing practical tasks;
"Fine"	A "good" grade is given to a student if he knows the material well, presents it competently and to the point, avoiding significant inaccuracies in answering the question, correctly applies theoretical provisions in solving practical issues and tasks, possesses the necessary skills and techniques for their implementation;
"satisfactorily"	The grade "satisfactory" is given to the student if he has knowledge only of the basic material, but has not mastered its

	details, allows inaccuracies, insufficiently correct wording, violations of the logical sequence in the presentation of the program material, has difficulty in performing practical work;
"unsatisfactory"	The "unsatisfactory" mark is given to a student who does not know a significant part of the program material, makes significant mistakes, performs practical work uncertainly, with great difficulty.

Evaluation tools for current certification

Control tests designed for masters studying the course "Health Economics".

When working with tests, it is proposed to choose one answer option from three to four offered. At the same time, the tests are not the same in their complexity. Among the proposed there are tests that contain several options for correct answers. All correct answers must be provided.

Tests are designed for both individual and collective decision. They can be used in both classroom and self-study. The selection of tests necessary for the control of knowledge in the process of intermediate certification is made by each teacher individually.

The results of the test tasks are evaluated by the teacher on a five-point scale for attestation or according to the "pass" - "fail" system. The grade "excellent" is given with the correct answer to more than 90% of the tests proposed by the teacher. Rating "good" - with the correct answer to more than 70% of the tests. Grade "satisfactory" - with the correct answer to 50% of the proposed tests.

Sample test tasks

Instruction: From the proposed answers, choose one and mark it with any sign.

1. Indicate which indicators, indicated by letters, characterize the directions of analysis of fixed assets, indicated by numbers:

A - return on assets for a medical institution (in kind or in value terms);

B - capital-labor ratio of personnel;

B is the renewal factor.

1– analysis of the structure of movements and the state of fixed assets;

2– analysis of the security of fixed assets;

3– analysis of the efficiency of the use of fixed assets.

2. Specify the sequence of calculations for the step-by-step method of determining costs.

1 - definition of the basic unit of cost accounting

2 - calculation of costs by hospital departments

3 - redistribution of costs of auxiliary departments of the institution to the main departments

4 - determination of the cost of the service

A - 2, 1, 3, 4

B - 1, 3, 2, 4

B - 1, 2, 3, 4

3. Indicate the sequence of actions for the introduction of paid medical services in a healthcare institution.

1 - definition of types of paid services

2 - study of the material and technical base of the institution

3 - identification of factors that allow the introduction of paid services in health facilities

4 - calculation of the cost of medical services

5 - notification of the population about the list, cost and types of paid services

A - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

B - 2, 3, 1, 4, 5

B - 5, 1, 3, 2, 4

4. Classify: which methods of outpatient care, indicated by numbers, refer to retrospective (A) and prospective (B)

1 - payment for the actual number of detailed services

2 - payment for the actual number of visits

3 - payment for the actual number of end cases of outpatient care

4 - payment based on the per capita standard for each treated person (partial fund holding, full fund holding)

5. Classify which methods of payment for inpatient care, indicated by numbers, are retrospective (A) and prospective (B)

1 - for the actual number of bed-days

2 - for the actual number of completed cases

3 - for planned and agreed volumes and structure of inpatient care

6. What priority tasks should the chosen methods of payment for medical care contribute to?

1 - ensuring resource saving

2 - attracting flows of patients (consumers of services)

3 - ensuring predictability of costs

4 - increase in the duration of the cost of treatment

5 - all of the above

A - 1, 2, 3

B - 1, 2, 4

AT 5

G - 1, 3

7. Choose for each of the options of the given situations (indicated by numbers) the appropriate type of marketing research of the situation (indicated by a letter):

1 - when a new drug is introduced on the pharmaceutical market

2 - when introducing a new effective, but expensive diagnostic method

3 - if it is necessary to study the impact of pricing policy on the consumption of medical services

Types of marketing research:

A - descriptive

B - search

B - experimental

8. You enter the market with operations in the field of cosmetic surgery. How do you plan to achieve commercial success?

A - you just need to set prices lower than those of competitors and there will be no end to customers

B - you need to buy as much (and therefore cheaper) advertising time in the media (mass media) and invite customers to you 24 hours a day

B - the main thing is to start working as soon as possible, and everything will work out there

D - to conduct a survey among those who have already resorted to the services of cosmetic surgery and, depending on the degree of prosperity of most of them, either focus on reducing the cost of the process, or on increasing comfort

E - to conduct a population survey through the media on the topic "What attracts me from the arsenal of cosmetic surgery? Why haven't I used the services of cosmetic surgery yet?"

E - I will try, based on financial capabilities, to combine D and D

9. Indicate the correct sequence of the methodology for analyzing the activities of a polyclinic in the context of budget-insurance medicine

1. - the quality of medical diagnosis and treatment of patients

2. - carrying out preventive work and its results

3. - organization of the work of the clinic

4. - general information about the clinic

5. - the continuity of the work of the clinic and the hospital

A - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

B - 4, 3, 2, 1, 5.

10. Which of the listed indicators characterizing the activities of a hospital are volume indicators?

1. - provision of the population with beds
 2. - percentage of hospitalization
 3. - average annual bed occupancy
 4. - the average duration of the patient's stay in bed
 5. – bunk turnover
 6. - coincidence of clinical and pathoanatomical diagnoses
 7. - postoperative complications
 8. - hospital mortality
 9. - staffing with doctors
- A- All of the above are correct.

B - 6, 7, 8

B - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9.

11. Indicate the correct sequence of the methodology for analyzing the activities of a hospital in the context of budgetary insurance medicine

1. - general information about the hospital
2. - the continuity of the work of the hospital and the clinic
3. - organization of the work of the hospital
4. - quality of medical diagnostics
5. - the quality of treatment of patients

A - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

B - 1, 3, 4, 5, 2.

12. Indicate the correct sequence of the marketing research scheme

1. - selection of information sources
2. - collecting information
3. - identifying problems and formulating research objectives
4. - presentation of the results
5. - analysis of the collected information

A - 3,1,2,5,4

B - 1,2,3,4,5.

13. Indicate the sequence of the methodology for calculating standardized indicators by the direct method

1. - choice of standard
2. - calculation of "expected numbers"
3. - calculation of group intensive indicators
4. - distribution in the standard
- 5 - obtaining a general intensive standardized indicator

A - 3,1,4,2,5

B - 1,2,3,4,5

14. What costs are fixed?

A) The costs that the organization incurs regardless of the volume of products (services) produced

B) Costs that change in direct proportion to the volume of production

C) Costs associated with the production of an additional service

D) Costs that vary inversely with output

D) The sum of all costs

15. Which of the following is not a direct cost of the MO?

A) salaries of key personnel

B) Accruals for the wages of key personnel

C) The cost of medicines completely consumed in the process of providing medical services

D) The cost of soft materials completely consumed in the process of providing a medical service

16. Which of the following is not included in the indirect costs of MO?

A) Travel and business expenses

B) Accruals for the remuneration of general staff

C) The cost of medicines consumed in the process of providing medical services

D) Compensation of general staff

E) Depreciation of soft inventory in auxiliary units

17. The effectiveness of health care is considered in the following aspects (missing fill in):

A. medical efficiency

b. social efficiency

V. _____

18. Economics of health care should be expressed in the fact that:

a) financial resources are spent rationally,

b) medicines, dressings, etc. are economically spent. facilities,

c) the contribution of health care to the economy of the national economy is assessed.

19. Mark the indicators of the economic efficiency of health care:

a) number of working-age lives saved

b) the number of lives saved at retirement age

c) the amount of money returned to society by improving health indicators

20. The methodology for proving the economic efficiency of healthcare is the definition of:

a) the cost of medical care at the outpatient and inpatient stages

b) total costs for the training of medical personnel

c) the cost of scientific research and its implementation

d) the ratio of medical care costs and economic effect

21. The criterion of economic efficiency is defined as:

a) the ratio of total economic damage and prevented economic damage

b) the ratio of the total cost of medical care and the prevented economic damage

c) the ratio of the cost of treatment and the cost of preventive measures.

Test Evaluation Criteria

Evaluation is carried out in an e-learning session on a 100-point scale.

The test includes 100 tasks, the maximum score for the test is 100.

Within the framework of the current level of assimilation of knowledge in the discipline, a test result of at least 61 points is allowed.