



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

AGREED
Head of OP

(signature)

December 21, 2021



Yu.S. Khotimchenko
(FULL NAME)

APPROVE

Director of the Department of Pharmacy and Pharmacology

(signature) (I.O. Surname)

December 21, 2021

E.V. Khozhaenko

WORKING PROGRAM OF THE DISCIPLINE

Problems of organizing medical and preventive care for the population

Direction of training 32.04.01 "Public Health"

Educational program "Leadership and governance in public health (program in English for foreign citizens)"

Full-time training form

course 1 semester 2

lectures at 6 p.m.

practical classes 18 hours.

including using MAO lek. 4 hours/practice 6 o'clock

total classroom hours 36 hours,

including using MAO 10 hours

independent work 36 hours.

control work is not provided

term paper / term project are not provided

credit 2 semester

The work program of the discipline is compiled in accordance with the requirements of the Federal State Educational Standard of Higher Education in the field of study 32.04.01 Public health, approved by order of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation dated May 31, 2017. No. 485.

The work program was discussed at the meeting Department of Pharmacy and Pharmacology, Protocol No. 4 dated December 21, 2021

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

Compiled by: candidate of medical sciences, associate professor Rasskazova V.N.

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:

study of the system of providing medical care to the attached population.

Tasks:

- public health and factors determining it;
- systems that ensure the preservation, strengthening and restoration of public health;
- organizational, medical and management technologies;
- health care development trends in foreign countries and in Russia.

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-3 The ability to organize, plan and control the activities of a structural unit of a medical organization	PC-3.1 Knows the standards of medical care PC-3.2 Knows how to assess the resources of a medical organization and implement a quality management system PC-3.3 Possesses the necessary skills for compiling reporting documentation, evaluating the activities of a healthcare institution
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 name of the indicator of achievement of competence	Name of the assessment indicator (the result of training in the discipline)
PC-3.1 Knows the standards of medical care	Knows the standards of medical care Able to provide first aid Proficient in first aid
PC-3.2 Knows how to assess the resources of a medical organization and implement a quality management system	Knows the quality management system of a medical organization Knows how to evaluate the resources of a medical organization and implement a quality management system Possesses the skill of assessing the resources of a medical organization and implementing a quality management system
PC-3.3 Possesses the necessary skills for compiling reporting documentation, evaluating the activities of a healthcare institution	Knows the reporting documentation of the medical organization Able to prepare reporting documentation of a medical organization Possesses the necessary skills for compiling reporting documentation, evaluating the activities of a healthcare institution
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.

For the formation of the above competencies within the framework of the discipline "Problems of organizing medical and preventive care for the population", 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 2 credit units (72 academic hours).

Designation	Types of training sessions and work of the student
L	Lecture classes
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

a. Discipline structure:

Full-time form of education

N o.	Section name disciplines	Se me ster	The number of hours by type of training sessions and work of the student						Forms of intermediate certification
			Lek	lab	Etc	OK	SR	Con trol	
1	medical ethics	2	9		9		18	-	
2	medical law		9		9		18		
	Total:	2	18	-	18	-	36	-	offset

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

(6 p.m., including using MAO - 4 hours.)

Topic 1. Russian legislation on health care. Structure, functions, order of subordination and cooperation in the health care system (4 hours)

Russian legislation on health care. The structure of the healthcare system. Functions of the healthcare system. The order of subordination and cooperation in the health care system.

Topic 2. Nomenclature of health care institutions. Licensing and accreditation of medical organizations and medical workers (4 hours)

Nomenclature of health care institutions. Licensing of medical organizations and medical workers. Accreditation of medical organizations and medical workers. Standardization in the healthcare system.

Topic 3. Regulatory framework governing the rights and responsibilities of medical workers (4 hours)

The regulatory framework governing the rights and responsibilities of medical workers. Medical Professionals Association.

Topic 4. Healthcare management in a market environment (3 hours)

Health care management in the market. Control laws. Management principles.

Topic 5. Systematic approach to healthcare management (3 hours)

System approach to management. Management methods in modern conditions.

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

Practical lessons

(18 hours, including using MAO - 6 hours)

Section 1. Principles of organization of outpatient, inpatient, emergency, high-tech medical care (12 hours)

Lesson 1. General principles for organizing outpatient, inpatient, outpatient, emergency and inpatient medical care (4 hours)

1. General principles of organization of medical and preventive care to the population.

2. Organization of outpatient medical care.

3. Organization of inpatient care.

4. Organization of outpatient care.

5. First aid and urgent medical care to the population.

6. Hospital station.

7. Structure and functions of the admission department.

8. Organization of work of medical personnel.

9. Forms and methods of monitoring the quality of diagnosis and treatment of patients in a hospital.

Lesson 2. Organization of specialized, high-tech and preventive care for the population. Organization of material and medical supply, medical documentation in the hospital and clinic (4 hours)

1. Organization of specialized medical care.

2. Organization of high-tech medical care.

3. Medical and social rehabilitation.

4. Organization, tasks, content, methods and means of hygienic education and upbringing of the population.

5. Organization of material and medical supply in the hospital and clinic.

6. Medical documentation.

7. Methods for evaluating the effectiveness of work.

Lesson 3. Organization of nursing activities. Dispensary method of observation. Organization of medical care for citizens working at industrial enterprises (4 hours)

1. Nursing care in outpatient and hospital organizations (institutions).
2. The essence and indications for the use of the dispensary method.
3. The content and technology of dispensary observation of certain groups of the population and patients.
4. Types of special dispensaries.
5. Indicators of quality and effectiveness of clinical examination.
6. Organization of first aid at enterprises.

Section 2. Organization of medical care in the system of childhood and obstetrics (6 hours)

Lesson 4. State policy in the field of maternal and child health (3 hours)

1. Russian legislation on the protection of motherhood and childhood.
2. The main tasks of protecting the health of women and children.
3. Organization of obstetric care.
4. Qualitative indicators of the activity of the antenatal clinic and the hospital of the maternity hospital.
5. Organization of gynecological care.

Lesson 5. Organization of outpatient and inpatient care for children (3 hours)

1. Basic principles of medical and preventive care for children of different ages.
2. Children's clinic, its structure.
3. Children's Hospital.
4. Forms and methods of work of the ambulance station (AMS) for servicing the children's population.
5. Organization of medical care for preschool children.

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	1-6 weeks	Preparation of abstracts	12 hours	Protection
2	7-12 weeks	Presentation preparation	12 hours	Protection
3	13-18 weeks	Preparation to offset	12 hours	offset

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 convey the opinions of the authors as correctly as possible, on the basis of whose works 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 student's creative activity, 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 the student 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 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 student. The teacher provides advisory assistance and evaluates the process and results of the activity. He provides an approximate topic for abstracts, clarifies the problem and the topic of research together with the intern, helps to plan and organize research activities, appoints the time and minimum number of consultations.

The teacher 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, teacher, 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 assessment

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.

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 student 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).

Students submit 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 student with the review a few days before the defense. Opponents are appointed by the teacher from among the students. For an oral presentation, a student needs 10-20 minutes (approximately so much time answers the tickets for the exam).

Grade 5 is put, 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, given correct answers 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– The abstract is not submitted by the student.

Tasks for self-fulfillment

1. On the given topic of the simulation game, an analysis of the literature on the discipline under study should be carried out. Based on the material worked out, an imitation game should be prepared and presented for discussion.

2. Writing an essay on a topic proposed by the teacher or independently chosen by the student and agreed with the teacher.
3. Preparation of presentations using multimedia equipment.

List of types of independent work of the student

The study of lectures and preparation for a practical lesson, the preparation of a report on a selected aspect of the topic or the selection of practical material for participation in the discussion constitute the content of the student's independent work. Lecture notes, professional literature, educational and methodological support of the discipline can become the material for preparation. Forms of current control: survey, group discussion, control tasks, report presentation.

One of the necessary components for the successful development of the course is writing an essay.

Independent work of students implies preparation for a lecture course, independent information search. Writing and defending the final test work form the skills of working with special literature, the ability to analyze current problems, as well as the ability to logically correctly formulate the results of one's research in written and oral form.

Essay topics

1. Sanitary and epidemiological station, structure and functions. Forms of interaction between sanitary-prophylactic and treatment-and-prophylactic organizations.
2. The rights and obligations of medical workers in the provision of medical care.
3. Traumatism as a medical and social problem. The system of therapeutic and preventive measures to combat injuries.
4. Models of healthcare systems in foreign countries.
5. Medical ethics and deontology. Fulfillment of medical duty, legal and moral aspects of medical secrecy and medical errors.
6. Infectious diseases as a medical and social problem.
7. Health care planning in the conditions of market relations. planning methods.
8. Medico-social aspects of mental illness, alcoholism, drug addiction, substance abuse. Organization of psychiatric and drug treatment.
9. Rules for issuing disability certificates for caring for a sick family member.

10. The concept of medical statistics. Importance and use of statistics in socio-hygienic research and for assessing the performance of a healthcare organization.
11. Statistical population, its types and group properties.
12. Relative values in statistics, their meaning and application. Possible errors in case of incorrect application of relative values.
13. Dynamic series and its indicators. The use of these indicators in statistical research.
14. Average values, their application in the study of the state of health of the population. Assessment of the reliability of average values.
15. Methods for calculating the relationship between features in medical statistics.
16. Evidence-based medicine, concept, role and place in the healthcare system.
17. Grading recommendations based on levels of evidence in the system of evidence-based medicine. Levels of evidence in the system of evidence-based medicine.
18. Clinical studies, classification, characteristics of each type.
19. Systematic review and meta-analysis in the system of evidence-based medicine.
20. demographic indicators. Methods of accounting, calculation, evaluation and analysis of the main indicators of the natural movement of the population.
21. The concept of fertility and fertility rates. Methodology for their calculation and analysis. Trends in these indicators in Russia and Primorsky Krai.
22. Demography and its medical and social aspects. Modern problems and trends in population reproduction.
23. Mortality of the population, methods of study. Statistical data for Russia and other countries. The main causes of death of the population.
24. Types of morbidity of the population. Their medical and social aspects and methods of study.
25. population statistics. Methods of study and basic data on Russia and countries of the world. Importance of population statistics data for health assessment.
26. Indicators of the natural movement of the population. Methodology for calculating indicators and their analysis.
27. The concept of social gerontology.
28. The role of the health insurance system in protecting the health of citizens of the Russian Federation.

Criteria for assessing students' independent work

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.

V. 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 kinds activities, organized And carried out

educational institution and student self-government bodies.

VI. CONTROL OF ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE GOALS OF THE COURSE

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	Section 1 Principles of organization of outpatient, inpatient, emergency, high-tech medical care	PC-3.1; PC-3.2; PC-3.3; PC-5.1; PC-5.2; PC-5.3	Knows	Interview UO-1, abstract PR-4	offset Questions 1-26
			Can	PR-1 tests, PR-3 essays, case studies PR-11, presentation	
			owns	Work in small groups, UO-3	
2	Section 2 Organization of medical care in the system of childhood and obstetrics	PC-3.1; PC-3.2; PC-3.3; PC-5.1; PC-5.2; PC-5.3	Knows	Interview UO-1, abstract PR-4	offset Questions 27-50
			Can	PR-1 tests, PR-3 essays, case studies PR-11, presentation	
			owns	Work in small groups, UO-3	

VII. EDUCATIONAL AND METHODOLOGICAL SUPPORT OF DISCIPLINE

Main literature

1. Public health and healthcare [Electronic resource]: textbook / V.A. Medic, V.I. Lisitsin. - 4th ed., revised. and additional - M. : GEOTAR-Media, 2016. - 496с. <http://www.studentlibrary.ru/book/ISBN9785970437018.html>

2. Public health and healthcare [Electronic resource]: textbook / Medic V. A., Yuriev V. K. - 2nd ed., corrected. and additional - M. : GEOTAR-Media, 2016. - 608с. <http://www.studentlibrary.ru/book/ISBN9785970437100.html>

3. Public health and healthcare [Electronic resource]: textbook / V. A. Medic, V. K. Yuriev - 3rd ed., revised. and additional - M. : GEOTAR-Media, 2014. - 288c.<http://www.studentlibrary.ru/book/ISBN9785970428689.html>

4. Collection of test tasks on public health and healthcare [Electronic resource]: study guide / E.L. Borshchuk [i dr.]. — Electron. text data. - Orenburg: Orenburg State Medical Academy, 2014. - 118 p. — 2227-8397. - Access mode:<http://www.iprbookshop.ru/51490.html>

5. Lisitsin Yu.P., Ulumbekova G.E. Public health and healthcare. - GEOTAR-Media. - 2013. - 544 p. Access mode:<http://www.studentlibrary.ru/book/ISBN9785970426548.html>

6. Public health and health care, health economics [Electronic resource] / ed. V.Z. Kucherenko - M. : GEOTAR-Media, 2013. - 160c.<http://www.studentlibrary.ru/book/ISBN9785970424155.html>

additional literature

1. Lisitsyn Yu.P., Ulumbekova G.E. Public health and health care: a textbook. - M. : GEOTAR - Media, 2016. - 542 p.<http://lib.dvfu.ru:8080/lib/item?id=chamo:781664&theme=FEFU>

2. Medic V.A., Yuriev V.K. . Public health and healthcare. Textbook. - M. : GEOTAR-Media, 2014. - 287 p. <http://lib.dvfu.ru:8080/lib/item?id=chamo:730369&theme=FEFU>

3. Pokrovsky V.I., Briko N.I. General epidemiology with the basics of evidence-based medicine GEOTAR-Media. - 2012. - 400 p. Access mode:<http://www.studentlibrary.ru/book/ISBN9785970417782.html>

4. Petrov V.I., Nedogoda S.V. Evidence Based Medicine GEOTAR-Media. - 2012. - 144 p. Access mode:<http://www.studentlibrary.ru/book/ISBN9785970423219.html>

The list of resources of the information and telecommunication network "Internet", necessary for the development of the discipline

1. Patent Database and Patent Search <http://www.freepatent.ru/>

2. NEB - <http://elibrary.ru>

3. <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

4. <http://www.twirpx.com/>

5. <http://edu.znate.ru/docs/3997/index-94535-6.html>

6. Electronic library of books on economics <http://www.inetlib.en/content/category/1/18/3/>

7. Russian Journal of Business and Personal Security, coverage of the processes taking place in the field of commercial security. <http://www.bdi.spb.en>

8. Electronic library of books on management <http://www.inetlib.en/content/category/4/4/4/>
9. Student library <http://www.studmedlib.ru>
10. <http://www.medliter.ru/?page=list&id=09>
- eleven. <http://www.rmj.ru/medjurnrus.htm>
12. Spravochno-legal system Consultant plus.
13. <http://vladmedicina.ru> Medical portal of Primorsky Krai
14. <http://www.rosminzdrav.ru> Official website of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation
15. <http://meduniver.com> Medical site about various fields of medicine

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 "Problems of organizing medical and preventive care for the population" are held in all sections of the curriculum, aimed at developing students' skills for independent research work. In the course of practical classes, the student performs a set of tasks on the topic being studied.

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.

For carrying out current control and intermediate certification, several oral surveys, test-control works and colloquia are carried out.

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 Biomedicine, room M 422, area 158.6 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 Avervision, 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 802.11 a/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 Avervision, 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

X. VALUATION FUND

FOS passport

in the discipline "Problems of organizing medical and preventive care for the population»

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-3 The ability to organize, plan and control the activities of a structural unit of a medical organization	PC-3.1 Knows the standards of medical care PC-3.2 Knows how to assess the resources of a medical organization and implement a quality management system PC-3.3 Possesses the necessary skills for compiling reporting documentation, evaluating the activities of a healthcare institution
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	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

Task type	Code and name of professional competence (result of development)	Code and name of the indicator of achievement of competence
	technological maps of the processes of a medical organization	

Code and name of the indicator of achievement of competence	Name of the assessment indicator (the result of training in the discipline)
PC-3.1 Knows the standards of medical care	Knows the standards of medical care Able to provide first aid Proficient in first aid
PC-3.2 Knows how to assess the resources of a medical organization and implement a quality management system	Knows the quality management system of a medical organization Knows how to evaluate the resources of a medical organization and implement a quality management system Possesses the skill of assessing the resources of a medical organization and implementing a quality management system
PC-3.3 Possesses the necessary skills for compiling reporting documentation, evaluating the activities of a healthcare institution	Knows the reporting documentation of the medical organization Able to prepare reporting documentation of a medical organization Possesses the necessary skills for compiling reporting documentation, evaluating the activities of a healthcare institution
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.
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VI. CONTROL OF ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE GOALS OF THE COURSE

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	Section 1 Principles of organization of outpatient, inpatient, emergency, high-tech medical care	PC-3.1; PC-3.2; PC-3.3; PC-5.1; PC-5.2; PC-5.3	Knows	Interview UO-1, abstract PR-4	offset Questions 1-26
			Can	PR-1 tests, PR-3 essays, case studies PR-11, presentation	
			owns	Work in small groups, UO-3	
2	Section 2 Organization of medical care in the system of childhood and obstetrics	PC-3.1; PC-3.2; PC-3.3; PC-5.1; PC-5.2; PC-5.3	Knows	Interview UO-1, abstract PR-4	offset Questions 27-50
			Can	PR-1 tests, PR-3 essays, case studies PR-11, presentation	
			owns	Work in small groups, UO-3	

Competence level assessment scale in the discipline "Problems of organizing medical and preventive care for the population"

Code and wording of competence	Stages of competence formation		criteria	indicators	points
PC-3 The ability to organize, plan and control the activities of a structural unit of a medical organization	knows (threshold level)	basics of planning, organization and implementation of the activities of a structural unit of a medical organization	basic knowledge of planning and control of the activities of the structural unit of the medical organization	ability to prepare the necessary documentation for planning and control of the activities of the structural unit of the medical organization	61-70

	can (advanced)	analyze and evaluate performance indicators of a structural unit of a medical organization	the ability to analyze and evaluate the performance of a structural unit of a medical organization	ability to justify evaluation criteria organization, planning and control of the activities of a structural unit of a medical organization	71-84
	owns (high)	skills preparation of substantiation of volumes medical care in accordance with the necessary resources in the structural unit of the medical organization	methods for substantiating the volume of medical care in a structural unit of a medical organization	ability to prepare the necessary calculations for organization, planning and control of the activities of a structural unit of a medical organization	85-100
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	knows (threshold level)	principles of goal setting, types and methods of organizational planning and fundamental concepts of financial management	knowledge of the basic concepts of research processes, incl. business processes in medicine	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	61-70

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	can (advanced)	develop corporate, competitive and functional strategies for the development of the organization, develop investment projects and conduct their verification	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	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	71-84
	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

Methodological recommendations that determine the procedures for evaluating the results of mastering the discipline

Current certification of students.It is carried out in accordance with the local regulations of the Far Eastern Federal University and is mandatory. It is

carried out in the form of control measures: the defense of a test, an interview to assess the actual results of students' learning and is carried out by a 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 (survey);
- the level of mastery of practical skills and abilities in all types of educational work (colloquium);
- results of independent work.

Intermediate certification of students. It is carried out in accordance with the local regulations of the Far Eastern Federal University and is mandatory. Provides for the accounting of the results of all stages of the development of the course. Provided that two stages of the current attestation have been successfully passed, the student is given an intermediate attestation (test, exam).

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.

I. Evaluation tools for intermediate certification

Intermediate certification includes the student's answer to the test questions.

Questions for offset

1. Basic principles of state policy in the field of public health protection.
2. Public health and health care as a science. History of development, methods, main sections.
3. Health management. Management principles, management as a process, management cycle.
4. Legislative framework for primary health care in Russia.
5. Children's rights to health care. Documents regulating the rights of children.
6. Rural medical outpatient clinic, organization of work, tasks and functions.
7. Central Regional Hospital. Its categories, structure, tasks and functions. Performance indicators.

8. City Hospital. Its structure, functions and tasks, organization of work. Activity indicators.
9. Regional hospital, its structure, functions and role in the organization of medical care for the rural population.
10. The rights of citizens to medical care. The rights of citizens to information about the state of their health (Constitution of the Russian Federation, Federal Law "On the Fundamentals of Protecting the Health of Citizens in the Russian Federation").
11. The structure and functions of the maternity hospital with women's consultation. Work organization. Tasks and functions. Indicators of activity of women's consultation.
12. Protection of motherhood and childhood. Organizations that help women and children. Health rights of pregnant women and mothers.
13. Medico-social problems of women's health. Problems of abortion, gynecological morbidity, maternal mortality.
14. Evaluation of the activities of the women's consultation based on performance indicators.
15. Children's clinic, its structure. The district principle and the dispensary method in the work of doctors in children's clinics. Activity indicators.
16. Performance indicators of the children's city polyclinic, their calculation and analysis.
17. The activities of the city polyclinic for the prevention of diseases. Health promotion centers and healthy lifestyle cabinets, their functions.
18. Health workforce management.
19. Health authorities, their task, structure and functions.
20. Organization of medical care for the urban population. United city hospital, structure, management and tasks.
21. The concept of health promotion and its role in public health.
22. Federal Law "On the basics of protecting the health of citizens"
23. Medico-social aspects of lifestyle. Risk factors. Medical activity of the population. The concept of forming a healthy lifestyle.
24. Guaranteed volume of free medical care.
25. Shop precinct principle of servicing workers and employees of industrial enterprises, construction and transport. The main functions of the workshop physician-therapist.
26. World Health Organization, structure, main activities.
27. Medical examination of persistent disability. Criteria for disability groups. Types of medical and social expert commissions, their composition and organization of work.

28. The concept of medical and social work. The role of a social worker in the system of medical care.
29. Types of medical examinations. Organization of their implementation and indicators.
30. Tuberculosis as a medical and social problem. The system of therapeutic and preventive measures to combat tuberculosis in the Russian Federation.
31. Accounting, reporting and analysis of morbidity and temporary disability (TTD). The main indicators of VVUT.
32. Reporting documentation in healthcare organizations. Annual report of the city hospital, main sections and content.
33. Prevention of diseases, purpose, tasks, types, characteristics of each type.
34. Malignant neoplasms as a medical and social problem. Morbidity of the population with malignant neoplasms and mortality from them. Organization of cancer care.
35. Cardiovascular diseases as a medical and social problem. Organization of cardiological service in the Russian Federation.
36. The rights of citizens to appeal against the actions of medical workers and refuse to receive medical care.
37. The role of non-governmental organizations in promoting a healthy lifestyle in the Russian Federation.
38. Features of the organization of health care for the rural population. Rural district hospital, its structure and functions. Prospects for the development of rural healthcare.
39. Rules for issuing disability certificates for injuries.
40. The role, place and importance of health education in health care. Basic principles, methods and means of health education.
41. Types of temporary disability. The procedure for issuing certificates of incapacity for work during pregnancy and childbirth, abortion, for the care of sick children.
42. Health planning and financing. Sources of funding for public health.
43. Information and educational programs to promote a healthy lifestyle for the population in the Russian Federation, goals, objectives, implementation mechanisms.
44. Organization of primary health care (PHC). General practitioner / family doctor in the PHC system.
45. Indicators of morbidity with temporary disability. Methodology for their calculation and analysis.

- 46. Management, purpose, tasks, role in the healthcare system.
- 47. The concept of rational pharmaceutical management.
- 48. infant mortality. The structure of the reasons, the dynamics of the indicator in the Republic of Kazakhstan. The main tasks of public health in the fight to reduce infant mortality.

**Criteria for grading a student in the test
in the discipline "Problems of organizing medical and preventive care
for the population"**

Credit score	Requirements for the formed competencies
"passed"	The grade “passed” is given to the student if he knows the material well, presents it competently and to the point, avoids significant inaccuracies in answering the question, correctly applies the theoretical provisions in solving practical issues and tasks, possesses the necessary skills and techniques for their implementation
"not counted"	The grade "not passed" is given to a student who does not know a significant part of the program material, makes significant mistakes, uncertainly, with great difficulty answers the questions posed. As a rule, the “failed” mark is given to students who cannot continue their studies without additional classes in the relevant discipline.

II. Evaluation tools for current certification

Control tests designed for students studying the course "Problems of organizing medical and preventive care for the population".

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. The student must indicate all the correct answers.

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

1 The factors influencing the health of the population are;

A is genetic

B - natural and climatic

B - the level and lifestyle of the population

D - level, quality and accessibility of medical care

D - all of the above

2 The preferred path for healthcare development at the current stage is:

A - the state system

B - mixed system

B - insurance medicine

G - private practice

3. Financing of medical organizations in the system of compulsory medical insurance is carried out through all of the listed structures, except for:

A - medical insurance organizations

B - branches of territorial CHI funds

B - health authorities

4. The program of state guarantees for the provision of free medical care to citizens must contain:

A - a list of relevant types of medical care

B - the volume of medical care

B - the basic program of compulsory health insurance

D - per capita standard of health care financing

D - all of the above

5. Specify the most priority direction of structural reforms in health care:

A - development of primary health care

B - development of a network of dispensaries

B - increasing the role of hospitals

D - increasing the role of sanatorium care

6. Medical ethics is

A - a specific manifestation of general ethics in the activities of a doctor

B - a science that considers issues of medical humanism, problems of duty, honor, conscience and dignity of medical workers

B - a science that helps to develop a doctor's ability for moral orientation in difficult situations that require high moral, business and social qualities

D - all of the above are true

D - no correct answer

7. Medical deontology is

A - an independent science of the duty of medical workers

B - applied, normative, practical part of medical ethics

B - both are correct

8. To the sphere of what relationships do the norms and principles of medical ethics and deontology belong?

- A - doctor-patient relationship
- B - the relationship between the doctor and the patient's relatives
- B - relationships in the medical team
- D - the relationship of medical workers and society
- D - all of the above

9. Is the informed voluntary consent of the patient (or proxies) a necessary prerequisite for medical intervention?

- A - yes
- B - no
- B - sometimes

10. The first Russian medical scientist to receive the Nobel Prize:

- A - N. I. Pirogov
- B - I. I. Mechnikov
- B - I. P. Pavlov

11. The concept of a legal entity MU includes:

- A - the presence of MU property
- B - the right to operational management of separate property
- B - the MU has an independent balance or estimate
- D - Charter
- D - all of the above

12. General practitioner (family doctor) is:

- A - a specialist with a higher medical education who has concluded an agreement with a legal entity for the provision of medical care to the population
- B - a specialist with a higher medical education, who has special training in providing medical and social assistance to the family

13. The attending physician is:

- A - a doctor who has a diploma of graduation from a medical university and a certificate of a specialist
- B - a doctor working in a medical institution
- B - a doctor providing medical care to a patient during the period of observation and treatment in an outpatient or hospital facility
- G - a doctor providing medical and social assistance

14. In case of violation of his rights in the field of health protection, the patient can apply to:

- A - health authority
- B - professional medical association
- B - Department of Rospotrebnadzor
- G - SMO or TFOMS
- D - court

E - all of the above are correct

15. Are medical personnel allowed to perform euthanasia?

A - yes

B - no

B - in some cases at the request of the patient or his legal representative

D - in some cases at the request of relatives with the permission of the health authorities

16. Minors have the right to voluntary informed consent or refusal of medical intervention with:

A - 14 years old

B - 15 years

B - 16 years old

G - 18 years old

17. Primary health care includes:

A - prevention and treatment of the most common diseases in a clinic and hospital

B - prevention and treatment of diseases, injuries and poisonings in a polyclinic

B - treatment of the most common diseases, injuries, poisonings, and other emergency conditions.

D - all of the above are correct

18.For the disclosure of medical secrets, health workers and persons to whom, in the manner prescribed by law, information constituting medical secrets are transferred, bear:

A - administrative, criminal, civil liability

B - administrative and criminal liability

B - disciplinary, administrative or criminal liability

D - disciplinary and administrative responsibility

19.An employment contract can be concluded for: (all are correct except one)

A - indefinitely

B - a fixed period of not more than 5 years (fixed-term contract)

B - if the validity period of the TD is not specified, then the TD is considered concluded for an indefinite period

D - the period of probation for employment

20. Temporary transfer of an employee to another job without his consent is possible:

A - in case of production need

B - due to a change in the conditions of the TD

B - due to violation of labor discipline

D - in case of imposing a disciplinary sanction

21. The employment contract comes into force from the day:

A - its signing by the employee and the employer

B - the actual admission of the employee to work with the knowledge or on behalf of the employer or his representative

B - its signing by the employee and the employer and the execution of the order

G - the actual performance of labor duties by the employee

22. For committing a disciplinary offense, the employer has the right to apply the following disciplinary sanctions to the employee: (all but one is true)

A - note

B - reprimand

B - strict reprimand

G - dismissal

23. Health insurance is

A - payment for medical services through an insurance organization

B - a form of social protection of the interests of the population in the field of health protection

C - payment for treatment and medicines at the expense of accumulated funds

D - medical care of the population at the expense of the insurance organization

24. Compulsory medical insurance funds in the region are formed at the expense of the following: (all are correct, except for one)

A - local government funds

B - funds of state enterprises and institutions

B - funds of private and commercial enterprises and institutions

G - means of citizens

25. The legal basis for compulsory health insurance are the following documents: (all are correct except one)

A - Law of the Russian Federation "On Compulsory Medical Insurance in the Russian Federation"

B - additions and amendments to the Law "On Compulsory Medical Insurance in the Russian Federation"

B - Law "On the sanitary and epidemic welfare of the population"

D - Fundamentals of legislation on the protection of the health of citizens

26. The main task of insurance organizations in the implementation of the system

compulsory health insurance is:

A - payment for medical services of the Moscow Region, quality control of medical care

B - financing of other functions of the MO

B - financing of anti-epidemic measures in the territory

D - creation in the prescribed manner of insurance reserves

27. The basis for the formation of the territorial program of state guarantees are: (all are correct, except for one)

A - basic compulsory medical insurance program

B - the size and composition of the population of the territory

B - the list of medical institutions participating in compulsory medical insurance

D - indicators of the volume of medical care to the population

D - the amount of financial resources

E - the volume of paid medical services

28. The insurer of the non-working population in the CHI system is

A - local administration

B - body of social protection

B - medical insurance organization

G - medical institution

29. Insurers under CHI can be: (all are correct except one)

A - territorial CHI funds

B - insurance medical organizations

B - branches of territorial CHI funds

G - administration of enterprises, institutions

30. Licensing of a medical institution is

A - determining the conformity of the quality of medical care established standards

B - issuance of state permission to carry out certain types of activities

B - the procedure for granting the status of a legal entity to a medical institution

31. Subject to compulsory health insurance:

What about children

B - disabled people

B - non-working population

G - the entire population

D - working population

32. The object of health insurance is:

A is a sick person

B - all healthy population

B - insured risk associated with the cost of medical care in the event of an insured event

G - insured event

33. Define management as the science of management

A - management - the ability to manage material resources in order to achieve an effective end result.

B - management - the art of managing intellectual, financial, raw materials, material resources for the most efficient production activities.

B - management - the art of managing financial resources in order to achieve the most efficient production activities.

G - management - a form of organizing the work of the team, aimed at achieving the goal.

34. Population registers do not provide a solution to this problem

A - storage of a police file for obtaining data at the request of specialists

B - formation of state reporting

B - accounting and analysis of the material and technical base of healthcare

D - effective implementation of dispensary observation

D - assessment of long-term results of treatment

35. When studying general morbidity, the unit of observation is taken as (select the correct answer)

A - the first appeal for this disease in the current year to the clinic or identified by the doctor when calling him at home

B - each appeal of the patient about a specific disease

B - each disease detected during a medical examination

D - a set of diseases identified when seeking medical help and medical examinations

36. Can it be argued that the difference between the two indicators of general disability is statistically significant if $T = 0.9$

A - yes

B - no

B - yes, but with a small number of observations

D - yes, but with a large number of observations

D - additional research is required

37. A disease that a patient has been suffering from for a number of years and annually visits a polyclinic doctor will be included in the statistics

A - primary morbidity

B - general morbidity

B - pathological affection

38. When studying general morbidity (according to data from outpatient clinics),

A - outpatient card

B - register of infectious diseases in the Moscow Region and in the FGUZ "Center for Hygiene and Epidemiology"

B - personal card of the employee

G - a summary statement of diseases by months, doctors, departments

39. Specify a single normative document for the statistical development of hospitalized morbidity

A - no such document exists

B - international classification of diseases, injuries and causes of death

B - statistical card of the person who left the hospital, f. No. 066 / y

G - a sheet of accounting for the movement of patients and hospital beds, f. No. 007 / y

D - a summary sheet of records of the movement of patients and bed capacity in a hospital, department or bed profile, f. No. 016 / y

40. Information about hospitalized morbidity makes it possible to judge about (all but one is correct)

A - timeliness of hospitalization

B - the nature and volume of hospital medical care provided

B - duration of treatment

D - the prevalence of diseases

D - outcomes of treatment in hospitals

41. Specify what is the unit of observation in the study of primary disability

A - a case of establishing disability for this person for the first time in the current year

B - each visit by a disabled patient to a doctor in a polyclinic

B - each case of treatment for a disease

D - all of the above are correct

42. In what indicators should the results of the study be presented when studying the composition of hospitalized patients by hospital departments?

A - extensive

B - intensive

43. Indicate the indicators in which the results of the study should be presented when studying the prevalence of hypertension in people of different ages

A - intense

B - extensive

B - ratios

G - visibility

44. Which of the following is not a component of infant mortality?

A - perinatal mortality

B - early neonatal mortality

B - late neonatal mortality

D - neonatal mortality

D - postneonatal mortality.

45. Specify the age-related structural components of perinatal mortality (all except):

A - stillbirth;

B - early neonatal mortality;

C - neonatal mortality.

46. What is late neonatal mortality?

A - mortality of children in the period of 7 - 28 days

B - infant mortality in the second week of life

B - mortality of children older than 1 month of age.

47. What documents must healthcare institutions submit to the registry office to register the death of a child?

1 - certificate of perinatal death

2 - death certificate

3 - medical assistant's certificate

4 - medical history

5 - protocol of pathoanatomical (forensic) autopsy

A - all of the above are correct

B - 1, 2, 3

B - 2, 3, 4 are correct.

48. What are the differences between mortality and lethality rates?

1 - none

2 - lethality - in%, mortality - in‰

3 - lethality - hospital indicator

4 - mortality - territorial indicator

A - correct 2, 3, 4

B - correct 1

B is correct 2.

49. What are the factors that affect life expectancy?

A - from birth rates

B - from mortality rates in each age group

B - both answers are correct

G - from other indicators.

50. Knowledge of demographic data is necessary for (all but one is true):

A - status of health development plans

B - assessment of the health of the population and the effectiveness of recreational activities

B - calculation of population health indicators

G - for licensing medical organizations.

51. Special (private) birth rates include:

1 - total fertility rate;

2 - indicator of general fecundity;

3 - age-specific fertility rates;

4 - indicator of marital fertility;

5 - reproduction ratio - gross (net ratio);

A - 2, 3, 4, 5 are correct;

B - correct 1, 2, 3;

B - 1, 3, 4 are correct;

D - correct 1, 2, 3, 4, 5;

52. Indicate on what basis, indicated by letters, polyclinics, indicated by numbers, differ

A - profile

B - on a territorial basis

B - organization system

G - by form of ownership

1 - combined

2 - uncombined

3 - urban

4 - rural

5 - resort

6 - serving adults and children

7 - serving the adult population

53. The main ways of developing polyclinic care for the adult population in the new economic conditions are all but one

A - strengthening and development of forms and methods of restorative treatment and rehabilitation

B - ensuring the possibility of choosing a district or family doctor

B - development of general medical practices

D - creation of advisory and rehabilitation centers on the basis of polyclinics

D - development of modern technologies and new organizational forms of outpatient care

E - increase in the number of district doctors and subdivision of areas

54. Indicators of the effectiveness and quality of medical examinations can be

A - an indicator of the frequency of exacerbation, systematic observation

B - an indicator of the frequency of therapeutic and preventive measures

B - transition of patients on DN from one observation group to another

D - the average number of days of hospitalization

55. The length of the working day is established by labor legislation and is for doctors

A - 5 hours

B - 6.5 hours

At 7:00

G - 7.5 hours

56. The doctor on duty performs functions, except for one

A - accepts and provides assistance to admitted patients

B - monitors seriously ill patients

B - consults patients in the emergency department

G - issues certificates of death of the patient

57. Ways to improve the quality of inpatient care (all but one)

A - quality control of inpatient care

B - compliance with the stages of the diagnostic and treatment process

B - the validity of referring the patient to the hospital

D - referral of the patient to the specialized department of the hospital

D - total hospitalization of patients

58. What 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 - bed turnover

6 - coincidence of clinical and pathological 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

G - 3,4,5,7,8

59.With a decrease in the average duration of a patient's stay in a bed, the occupancy of a therapeutic bed

A will increase

B - decrease

B - will not change, because this indicator and the average length of stay of the patient in bed are not related

D - depending on the profile of patients, bed occupancy may remain unchanged or change in both directions

60. The average length of stay of a patient in a bed is affected (all but one is true)

A - the severity of the course of the disease

B - late diagnosis of the disease

B - unpreparedness of patients in the polyclinic for planned hospitalization

D - method of hospitalization of patients

61.The economic damage to healthcare depends on:

A - bed turnover

B - insufficient occupancy of the bed

B - average bed-day

G - lethality

62.The capital-labor ratio of personnel is

A - the ratio of the value of the active part of fixed assets for the year to the average annual number of employees

B - the ratio of the value of fixed assets to the average annual number of employees

B - one and the other

G - neither one nor the other

63.The coefficient of renewal of fixed assets is

A - the ratio of the cost of commissioned fixed assets for the year to the value of fixed assets at the end of the year

B - the ratio of the value of commissioned fixed assets for the year to the value of fixed assets at the beginning of the year

B - one and the other

G - neither one nor the other

64. In what units of measurement is the indicator of the volume of SME activity expressed?

A - in the number of calls per 1 doctor

B - in the number of calls per 1 person per year

B - in the number of calls per 1 vehicle

65. When should patients with acute pathology be hospitalized?

A - 10 hours from the moment of illness

B - the first day after the disease

B - 6 hours from the moment of illness

D - 2 hours from the moment of illness

66. Rural medical district unites: (all are true, except for one)

A - district hospital (medical outpatient clinic)

B - feldsher-obstetric stations

B - collective farm maternity hospitals

G - kindergartens

D - feldsher health posts at enterprises

E - dispensaries

Zh - a sanatorium located on the territory of a rural settlement

67. The functions of the feldsher - obstetric station include: (all are correct, except for one)

A - the provision of pre-medical medical care to the population

B - assessment of the quality of medical examination of the population

B - carrying out measures to reduce morbidity and mortality of the population

D - improving the sanitary and hygienic culture of the population

68. The tasks of the regional hospital include: (all are true except one)

A - providing the population of the region in full

highly specialized, qualified, advisory, outpatient and inpatient care

B - providing organizational and methodological assistance to medical regional institutions

B - provision of emergency and planned medical care

D - organization of sanitary and anti-epidemic measures in the region

69. The subjects of intradepartmental quality control are (everything is correct, except)

A - department head

B - Deputy Chief Physician for Clinical and Expert Work

B - chief specialist of the district

G - expert of the insurance medical organization

70. Outcome Models (OEMs) include all indicators except

A - performance indicators

B - performance indicators

B - defect indicators

71. The system of departmental quality control of medical care includes the following elements (all are correct except one)

A - assessment of human and material resources and examination of the process of providing medical care to specific patients and studying their satisfaction

B - calculation and analysis of indicators characterizing the quality and effectiveness of medical care, identification and justification of defects, medical errors, preparation of recommendations for their elimination

C - selection of the most rational management decisions and control over their implementation

D - protection of the patient's rights to receive medical care of the required volume and proper quality

72. On what day of the patient's stay in the hospital should he be issued a certificate of incapacity for work and who signed it?

A - on any day of stay in the hospital, signed by the attending physician and the head of the department

B - on any day of stay in the hospital, signed by the attending physician, head of the department and chief physician

B - upon discharge of the patient from the hospital or at his request for presentation at the place of work to receive benefits, signed by the attending physician and the head of the department.

73. Specify the terms of referral for medical and social examination of patients (except for tuberculosis):

A - no later than 4 months with an obvious unfavorable clinical and labor prognosis

B - no later than 10 months with a favorable labor and clinical prognosis

B - regardless of the period of working disabled people in case of deterioration of the clinical and labor prognosis

D - all of the above are correct

D is not a correct answer.

74. For what maximum period can VK extend a certificate of incapacity for work?

A - up to 2 months

B - up to 3 months

B - up to 6 months

G - up to 10 months

D - up to 4 months.

75. From what period of pregnancy is a certificate of incapacity for work issued?

- A - from 26 weeks of pregnancy
- B - from the 30th week of pregnancy
- B - from 32 weeks of pregnancy
- G - from the 29th week of pregnancy

76. Who pays for mandatory and periodic examinations of persons working in conditions of occupational hazards?

- A - medical insurance organizations
- B - local administration
- B - health management body
- G - employers of these institutions

77. Match:

Optimal distribution of the bed fund depending on the intensity of the treatment and diagnostic process (LDP)

Intensity of LDP Share of beds

- a - intensive 1. 15%
- b - rehabilitation treatment
- c - long-term treatment of patients 2. 20%
chronic diseases
- d - medical and social assistance 3. 45%

A - correct a - 2, b -3, c -2, d -1

B - correct a -3, b -2, c -1, d -2

78. Define the following representatives:

- A - license applicant
- B - licensee
- B - licensing authority

1 - a legal entity or an individual entrepreneur who has applied to a licensed body with an application for a license to carry out a specific type of activity

2 - Federal executive authorities, executive authorities of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation that carry out licensing in accordance with the Federal Law

3 - a legal entity or an individual entrepreneur who has a license to carry out a specific type of activity

79. Define the following categories

- A is a warning
- B - license suspension
- B - revocation of license
- D - license cancellation

1 - deprivation of the licensee of the right to engage in activities subject to licensing until a new license is obtained

2 - temporary deprivation of the licensee of the right to carry out the licensed type of activity

3 - recognition of the license as invalid from the moment of its issuance

4 - an official written order of the licensing authorities to eliminate the violations committed

80. Describe the style of leadership, if the leader makes decisions, as a rule, alone; the activities of subordinates are strictly regulated; the initiative of subordinates is not approved:

A is liberal

B - authoritarian

B - democratic

81. 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.

82. 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

83. 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

84.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)

85. 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

86. What priorities 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

87. 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

88. 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

89. Indicate the indicators in which the results of the study should be presented when studying the prevalence of hypertension in people of different ages

A - intense

B - extensive

B - ratios

G - visibility

90. Indicate the correct sequence of the methodology for analyzing the activities of a polyclinic in the conditions 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.

91. 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.

92. 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.

93. 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.

94. 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

95. Select the main features by which it is possible to analyze the morbidity by negotiability on the basis of an outpatient coupon

1 - age and sex characteristics

2 - contingent (working, non-working)

3 - detection of diseases when seeking medical help and during preventive examinations

4 - characteristics of completed outpatient care cases

5 - morbidity with VUT among those who applied for medical help

6 - all of the above

A - if 1, 2, 3 is correct

B - if 2, 3, 4 is correct

B - if 1, 2, 4 is correct

G - if 2, 4, 5 is correct

D - if true 6

96. Indicate which structural unit of the polyclinic, indicated by letters, includes rooms, indicated by numbers

A - prevention departments

B - medical and preventive unit

B - auxiliary diagnostic unit

G - department of rehabilitation treatment

1 - endoscopic

2 - cardiological

3 - acupuncture

4 - anamnestic

5 - mechanotherapy

6 - pre-medical reception room

97. Establish correspondence between the types of disability, indicated by the letters A and B, states, indicated by numbers

A - temporary;

B - persistent;

1. - a condition in which the patient is forced to stop working;

2. - a condition in which impaired functions of the body that impede labor are temporary, reversible;

3. - a condition in which the impaired functions of the body, despite the complexity of the treatment, have taken on a persistent irreversible or partially reversible character.

98. A student of the Medical Institute during the period of industrial practice went to the doctor about acute bronchitis. What document should the doctor issue?

A - certificate of the established form

B - sick leave

B - no document.

99. The mother is on partially paid leave until 12/19, and on 12/15 she takes the child to the pediatrician. SARS diagnosis. Which care document will be issued to the mother?

A - sick leave from 15.12 until the child recovers

B - no document

B - sick leave for care from 20.12.

100. The patient was issued a certificate of incapacity for work from 18.12 to 27.12 with an appearance on 27.12 for an appointment. The patient appeared only on 5.13 (on his personal initiative he was out of town). On examination, progression of the process was established. How should a disability certificate be issued?

A - extended from December 28 with the indication "violation of the regime"

B - extended from 5.13

B - a new one is open from 5.13

D - extended from 5.13 with the indication "violation of the regime" from 27.12.

Sample answers to test tasks

1-D	51-A
2-B	52-A-5.6.7, B-3.4, V-1.2
3-B	53-E
4-D	54-A
5-A	55-B
6-G	56-G
7-B	57-D
8-D	58-B
9-A	59-A
10-V	60-G
11-D	61-B
12-B	62-B
13-B	63-A
14th	64-B
15-B	65-B
16-B	66-J
17-B	67-B
18-B	68-G
19-G	69-G
20-A	70-B
21-A	71-G
22-B	72-B
23-B	73-G
24-G	74-G
25-B	75-B
26-A	76-G
27th	77-A
28-A	78-A-1.B-3.V-2
29-G	79-A-4.B-2.V-1.D-3
30-B	80-B
31-G	81-A-3.B-2.V-1
32-D	82-A
33-B	83-B
34-B	84-A-1.2.3, B-3
35-A	85-A-1.2,B-3
36-B	86-G
37-B	87-A-3, B-1, V-2
38-A	88-B
39-B	89-A
40-G	90-B
41-A	91-B
42-A	92-B

43-A	93-A
44-A	94-A
45-B	95-D
46-B	96-A-4.6, B-2, V-1, G-3.5
47-B	97-A-2, B-3
48-A	98-A
49-B	99-B
50-G	100-G

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.