



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 the EP

(Signed)

December 6, 2022



Y.S. Khotimchenko
(Name)

CLAIM

Director of the Department of Pharmacy and Pharmacology

(Signed)

December 6, 2022

E.V. Khozhaenko
(Surname)

CURRICULUM OF THE ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE

Health Economics

Area of study 32.04.01 Public Health

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

Form of training: full-time

Course 2 Semester 3

Lectures 6 p.m.

Practical training 36h.

Laboratory work is not provided

The total hours of classroom load are 54 hours.

Self-study 54 hours.

Including 27 hours for exam preparation.

Exam Semester 3

The work program is drawn up in accordance with the requirements of the Federal State Educational Standard for the field of training 32.04.01 Public Health, approved by the order of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation dated 31.05.2017 No. 485.

The work programme was discussed at the meeting of the Department of Pharmacy and Pharmacology, Minutes No. 4 dated December 6, 2022.

Director of the Department of Pharmacy and Pharmacology, Ph.D., E.V. Khozhaenko

Back of the title page of the RPD

1. The work program was revised at a meeting of the Department/Department/Division (implementing the discipline) and approved at a meeting of the Department/Department/Division (Graduating Structural Unit), minutes dated "____" _____ 2022. № _____
2. The work program was revised at the meeting of the Department/Department/Division (implementing the discipline) and approved at the meeting of the Department/Department/Division (Graduating Structural Unit), Minutes dated "____" _____ 2022. № _____
3. The work program was revised at a meeting of the Department/Department/Division (implementing the discipline) and approved at a meeting of the Department/Department/Division (graduating structural unit), minutes dated "____" _____ 2022. № _____
4. The work program was revised at the meeting of the Department/Department/Division (implementing the discipline) and approved at the meeting of the Department/Department/Division (Graduating Structural Unit), Minutes dated "____" _____ 2022. № _____
5. The work program was revised at the meeting of the Department/Department/Division (implementing the discipline) and approved at the meeting of the Department/Department/Division (graduating structural unit), minutes dated "____" _____ 2022. № _____

I. Goals and objectives of mastering the discipline:

Purpose:

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

Tasks:

- to form professional skills necessary for the implementation of economic analysis of the activities of health care institutions that provide medical care to various categories of citizens;

- familiarization with the economic indicators of the activities of health care institutions;

- mastering the basics of health economics and developing economic thinking;

- formation of competence in the basic categories of health economics;

- formation of skills for working in a market economy and competition;

- mastering the skills of economic decision-making in the specific conditions of medical institutions in order to improve the quality of medical care and the economic effect of treatment and preventive measures;

- training in modern methods of analysis and planning of the activities of a medical organization, skills in solving economic problems arising in the field of healthcare;

- training in the most important methods of clinical and economic analysis, which allow rational and effective use of financial resources.

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

Professional competencies of graduates and indicators of their achievement:

Task type	Code and name of professional competence (result of mastering)	Code and name of the competency indicator
Organizational and managerial	PC-4 Ability to analyze and evaluate the performance of a medical organization, manage the resources of a medical organization, develop and implement a quality management system in a medical organization, prepare a justification for the volume of medical care in accordance with the resources of the medical organization and the needs of the population	PC-4.1 Knows the methodology for a comprehensive assessment of the results of a medical organization's activities PC-4.2 Is able to develop and select the optimal areas of activity of a medical organization PP-4.3 Possesses skills of a systematic approach in the development of development plans

Task type	Code and name of professional competence (result of mastering)	Code and name of the competency indicator
Organizational and managerial	PC-5 Ability to assess the effectiveness of a medical organization, develop and select optimal management solutions, develop a business plan for the development of a medical organization, use a process approach in the management of 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 Is able to draw up a plan for a medical organization, develop business planning and investment projects PC-5.3 Proficient in planning, development of business planning and investment projects

Code and Competency Statement	Stages of competence formation
PC-4.1 Knows the methodology for a comprehensive assessment of the results of a medical organization's activities	Knows the methodology for a comprehensive assessment of the results of the activities of a medical organization Able to conduct a comprehensive assessment of the results of the activities of a medical organization Possesses the skill of conducting a comprehensive assessment of the results of the activities of a medical organization
PC-4.2 Is able to develop and select the optimal areas of activity of a medical organization	Knows the optimal areas of activity of a medical organization Able to develop and select the optimal areas of activity of a medical organization Possesses the skill of developing the optimal direction of the medical organization's activities
PP-4.3 Possesses skills of a systematic approach in the development of development plans	Knows the principles of organizing and implementing measures to ensure public health and the implementation of a quality management system in a medical organization Is able to plan measures to ensure the health of the population, implement a quality management system in a medical organization, prepare a justification for the volume of medical care in accordance with the resources of the medical organization Possesses the skills of organizing and implementing measures to ensure the protection of public health, as well as methods for analyzing and evaluating the performance of a medical organization, managing the resources of a medical organization, methods for developing and implementing a quality management system in a medical organization, preparing a justification for the volume of medical care in accordance with the resources of a medical organization and the needs of the population
PC-5.1 Knows the methods of planning a medical organization	Knows the methods of planning a medical organization Able to plan the work of a medical organization

PC-5.2 Is able to draw up a plan for a medical organization, develop business planning and investment projects	<p>Knows the rules for drawing up a plan for a medical organization, developing a business plan, an investment project</p> <p>Is able to draw up a plan for a medical organization, develop business planning and investment projects</p> <p>Possesses the skill of drawing up a plan for a medical organization, developing business and investment projects</p>
PC-5.3 Proficient in planning, development of business planning and investment projects	<p>Knows the principles of goal-setting, types and methods of organizational planning and fundamental concepts of financial management, as well as the method of process approach to the management of a medical organization</p> <p>Able to develop corporate, competitive and functional strategies for the development of the organization, develop investment projects and conduct their verification</p> <p>He is proficient in the methods of formulating and implementing strategies at the level of a business unit, developing and implementing marketing programs, as well as methods of investment analysis and analysis of financial markets, a process approach in the management of a medical organization and the possibility of using technological maps of the processes of a medical organization.</p>

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

II. Labor intensity of the discipline and types of training in the discipline

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

Designation	Types of Study Sessions and Student Work
Lek	Lecture
Lek electr.	
Ave	Practical exercises
Pr electr.	
WED:	Student's independent work during the period of theoretical training
Including control	Independent work of the student and contact work of the student with the teacher during the period of intermediate certification
	And other types of work

III. Structure of the discipline:

Form of study – full-time

№	Section Name Discipline		Number of hours by type of training and work of the student	
---	----------------------------	--	--	--

		Se me ster	Lek	Lab	Av e	OK	WE D	Cont rol	Forms of intermediate attestation
1	Topic 1. Introduction to Health Economics	3	4						
2	Topic 2. Market. Market Processes in Healthcare. Market Functioning Mechanisms		3						
3	Topic 3. Health Care Financing. Sources of health care funding		3						
4	Topic 4. Methods of payment for health care services. Wages as a Motivating Factor for Health Care Workers		4						
	Topic 5. Principles and Methods of Forecasting and Evaluating Effectiveness in Healthcare. Economic Reforms in Health Care		4						
	Class 1. Health Economics as a science and a subject of teaching. Subject Methods, Market Relations in Health Care				3		1		
	Class 2. Calculation of the cost of medical services				3		2		
	Class 3. Calculation of profit and the amount of taxes paid by a medical organization				3		2		
	Class 4. Determination of the rating of the supplier and the amount of insurance stocks of the medical organization				3		2		
	Class 5. Planning the activities of a medical organization				3		2		
	Class 6. Comparative Economic Analysis of Health Care Systems of the Russian Federation and Foreign Countries			3		2			

	Class 7. Business plan of a medical organization				2		2		
	Class 8. Health Care Financing				2		2		
	Class 9. Financial environment of medical institutions (sources of financing, methods of payment for medical care: outpatient, inpatient)				2		2		
	Class 10. Remuneration of labor in health care institutions. Entrepreneurship, paid services				2		2		
	Class 11. Fundamentals of Planning, Marketing, Management, Economics and Financing of Health Care				2		2		
	Class 12. Inefficient Spending in Healthcare				2		2		
	Class 13. Financing in the compulsory medical insurance system. Basic and territorial programs of compulsory medical insurance. "Program of State Guarantees for the Provision of Free Medical Care to the Population" (Federal, Territorial)				2		2		
	Class 14. Health Care in the System of Market Relations (Fundamentals of Market Relations – Prerequisites, Elements of the Market Mechanism, Market Functions, Structure)				2		2		
	Class 15. Financial Management in Healthcare				2		2		
	Total:	3	18	-	36	-	27	27	Exam

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

(6 p.m., INCLUDING 4 hours WITH THE USE OF MAO)

Topic 1. Introduction to Health Economics (4 hours)

Health Economics as a Science. Economics as a Science. Economic systems.

Topic 2. Market. Market Processes in Healthcare. Market Functioning Mechanisms (3 hours)

Market. Market Processes in Healthcare. Mechanisms of market functioning.

Topic 3. Health Care Financing. Health Financing Sources (3 hours)

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

Topic 4. Ways to pay for health care services. Wages as a motivating factor for health care workers (4 hours)

Methods of payment for health care services. Payment for simple and complex medical services, according to the cost estimate and for the attached population, etc. Wages as a factor in motivating health care workers. The reproduction and incentive part of wages. Wage scale, labor participation rates, bonus incentive principles.

Topic 5. Principles and Methods of Forecasting and Evaluating Performance in Healthcare. Economic Reforms in Health Care (4 hours)

Principles of Forecasting and Performance Evaluation in Healthcare. Methods of Forecasting and Evaluation of Efficiency in Healthcare. Economic reforms in health care.

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

Practical exercises (36 hours, including 10 hours with the use of MAO)

Class 1. Health Economics as a science and a subject of teaching. Subject Methods, Market Relations in Health Care (3 hours)

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

2. The main issues that Health Economics solves. Market, market functions. Market model and its main elements.

3. Formation of market relations in health care. Conditions of market formation.

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

1. Calculation of the amount of costs for medical services.

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

Class 3. Calculation of profit and the amount of taxes paid by a medical organization (3 hours)

1. The concept of economic efficiency of health care.

2. Pricing in healthcare.

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

4. Health care resources and their rational use.

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

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

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

2. Problems of bankruptcy of insurance medical organizations.

3. Specifics of determining the safety stocks of a medical organization.

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

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

2. Types of activity plans of a medical organization. Their features.

3. Problems of planning medical activities in market conditions.

Class 6. Comparative Economic Analysis of Health Care Systems of the Russian Federation and Foreign Countries (3 hours)

1. Classification of economic models of medical care.

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

3. Health Economics in the United States.

4. Health Economics in the UK.

5. Health Economics in China.

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

1. Business planning in state-owned, state-funded and autonomous medical organizations.

2. Business planning and design in the creation of a medical center.

Class 8. Health Financing (2 hours)

1. Regulatory framework governing the financing of health care.

2. Sources of financing of state and municipal health care institutions at present.

3. Remuneration in health care, its types. Payroll functions. Methodological approaches to payroll calculation based on a single wage scale and new remuneration systems.

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

1. Regulatory framework governing the financing of health care.

2. Sources of financing of state and municipal health care institutions at present.

3. Remuneration in health care, its types. Payroll functions.

4. Methodological approaches to payroll calculation based on a single wage scale and new remuneration systems.

Class 10. Remuneration in health care institutions. Entrepreneurship, paid services (2 hours)

1. Remuneration of medical workers in market conditions.

2. The content of the concept of "entrepreneurial activity".

3. Organizational and legal forms of entrepreneurial activity in health care, their features, differences, advantages and disadvantages. Regulatory framework governing this type of activity in healthcare, types of contracts.

4. Provision of paid medical care by state medical institutions.

Class 11. Fundamentals of Health Planning, Marketing, Management, Economics and Financing (2 hours)

1. Fundamentals of Medical Management and Marketing.

2. Health Economics, Planning, Financing Industry

3. Program of state guarantees.

4. Financing of public health protection.

Class 12. Inefficient Spending in Health Care (2 hours)

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

2. The main directions of assessment of the activities of executive authorities in the field of health care.

Class 13. Financing in the compulsory medical insurance system. Basic and territorial programs of compulsory medical insurance. "Program of State Guarantees for the Provision of Free Medical Care to the Population" (Federal, Territorial) (2 hours)

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

2. Quality control and assessment of the effectiveness of medical care in the compulsory medical insurance system.

3. Rights of insured citizens and medical workers in the compulsory medical insurance system.

4. Fundamentals of analysis of the activities of the Territorial Fund of Compulsory Medical Insurance and medical insurance organizations.

5. Actual problems of the development of compulsory medical insurance in the Russian Federation.

Class 14. Health Care in the System of Market Relations (Fundamentals of Market Relations – Prerequisites, Elements of the Market Mechanism, Market Functions, Structure) (2 hours)

1. Market, market functions. Market model and its main elements.
2. Formation of market relations in health care. Conditions of market formation. Elements of the Market Mechanism. Demand, price, supply.

Class 15. Financial Management in Healthcare (2 hours)

1. Regulatory framework governing the financing of health care.
2. Sources of financing of state and municipal health care institutions at present.
3. Procedure for spending budget funds, compulsory medical insurance, income from the provision of paid medical services.

Schedule of independent work in the discipline

№ p/n	Due Date/Deadlines	Type of independent work	Approximate time limits for execution	Form of control
1	Week 2-6	Preparation of abstracts	1 p.m.	MA-3-Report, Communication
2	Week 7-16	Preparing a presentation	14 hours	MA-3-Report, Communication
3	Week 17-18	Exam Preparation	27 hours	MA-1-Interview PR-1 – Test Exam

Recommendations for Student Self-Study

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

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

- preparatory (definition of goals, preparation of a program, preparation of methodological support, preparation of equipment);
- the main one (implementation of the program, the use of techniques for searching for information, assimilation, processing, application, transfer of knowledge, recording the results, self-organization of the work process);
- final (assessment of the significance and analysis of the results, their systematization, assessment of the effectiveness of the program and methods of work, conclusions on the directions of labor optimization).

In the process of independent work, the student acquires the skills of self-organization, self-control, self-management, 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 the future specialist, it is planned by the student independently. Each student independently determines the mode of his work and the measure of work spent 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.

Students' independent work consists of preparing for practical classes, working on recommended literature, writing reports on the topic of the seminar, preparing presentations and essays.

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

Methodical recommendations for students' independent work

In the course of mastering the material on the subject of the discipline, it is planned to perform independent work of students on the collection and processing of literary material to expand the field of knowledge in the discipline being studied, which allows you to deepen and consolidate specific practical knowledge obtained in classroom classes. For the study and full mastering of the program material in the discipline, educational, reference and other literature recommended by this program, as well as specialized periodicals, are used.

In independent preparation for classes, students take notes of 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, video materials and presentations, as well as other reliable sources of information; Preparation for the test. To consolidate the material, it is enough to mentally reconstruct the material by flipping through the synopsis or reading it. 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) Revision of the material studied. For this purpose, lecture notes, recommended basic and additional literature are used;

2) Deepening knowledge of the topic. It is necessary to differentiate the available material in lectures and manuals in accordance with the points of the practical lesson plan. Separately, write down unclear questions and terms. It is better to do this in the margins of a lecture notes or a study guide. Clarification should be carried out with the help of reference literature (dictionaries, encyclopedic publications, etc.);

3) Drawing up a detailed plan of performance, or calculations, solving problems, exercises, etc. In preparation for practical classes, students take notes of the material, prepare answers to the given questions 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 design of the results of independent work

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

Recommendations for Abstracting Educational and Scientific Literature

Abstracting of educational and scientific literature involves an in-depth study of individual scientific works, which should ensure the development of the necessary skills for working on the book. All this will contribute to the expansion of scientific horizons, the improvement of 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 areas of development of this science at the present stage. Particular attention should be paid to those literary sources that (directly or indirectly) can help the specialist in his practical activities. However, this section also includes works and individual studies on issues that go beyond the discipline being studied. It is recommended to use this literature if you want to expand your knowledge in any branch of science.

Along with the literature on general issues for masters, literature is assumed, taking into account the profile of their professional activity, obtained independently. Not all the proposed literature is equal in content and volume, so different approaches to its study are possible. In one case, it can be a general abstract of several literary sources of different authors devoted to the consideration of the same issue, in the other case, it can be 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 (problematic). In order to decide what to do in each case, you should consult with the teacher.

The choice of a specific work for the abstract should be preceded by a detailed acquaintance with the list of all literature given in the curriculum of the discipline. It is recommended to first familiarize yourself with the selected work by looking at the subheadings, highlighted texts, diagrams, tables, and general conclusions. Then it is necessary to read it carefully and thoughtfully (delving into the ideas and methods of the author), making notes on a separate sheet of paper about the main provisions and 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. Only strict definitions and formulations of laws should be written out verbatim. Sometimes it's helpful to include one or two examples to illustrate. In the event that there are unclear passages, it is recommended to read the following exposition, as it can help to understand the previous material, and then return to the comprehension of the previous exposition.

The result of the 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 the study of the problem. Reading scientific literature should be critical. Therefore, it is necessary to 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 assess the practical and theoretical significance of the results of the reviewed work. A very desirable element of the abstract is the expression by the listener of his own attitude to the ideas and conclusions of the author, supported by certain arguments (personal experience, statements of other researchers, etc.).

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

Guidelines for writing and formatting an abstract

An abstract (from the Latin *refero* – I report, report) is a brief summary of a problem of a practical or theoretical nature 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 a term paper, which is a comprehensive study of a problem, an essay is aimed at analyzing one or more scientific papers.

The objectives of writing an abstract are:

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

The objectives of writing an abstract are:

- to teach the student to convey the opinions of the authors, on the basis of whose works the student writes his essay, as correctly as possible;
- teach the student to competently state his/her position on the problem analyzed in the essay;
- prepare the student for further participation in scientific and practical conferences, seminars and competitions;
- help the student to determine the topic of interest to him, the further disclosure of which can be carried out when writing a term paper or a diploma;
- Understand for yourself and state the reasons for your agreement (disagreement) with the opinion of this or that author on this or that problem.

An essay is a creative activity of a Master's student, which reproduces in its structure research activities to solve theoretical and applied problems in a certain branch of scientific knowledge. For this reason, coursework is the most important component of the educational process in higher education.

An essay, being a model of scientific research, is an independent work in which a master's student, graduate student, applicant, solves a problem of a theoretical or practical nature, applying the scientific principles and methods of this branch of scientific knowledge. The result of this scientific research can 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 a report at a scientific and practical conference, as well as in the form of a scientific article.

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

An essay is an independent educational and research activity of a master's student, a graduate student and a job seeker. The supervisor provides advisory assistance and evaluates the process and results of the activities. He provides an approximate topic of abstract work, clarifies the problem and topic of research

together with the undergraduate, helps to plan and organize research activities, appoints the time and the minimum number of consultations. The supervisor accepts the text of the abstract for review at least ten days before the defense.

Traditionally, there is a certain structure of the abstract, the main elements of which, in the order of their arrangement, are the following:

1. Title page.
2. Task.
3. Table of Contents.
4. List of symbols, symbols and terms (if necessary).
5. Introduction.
6. Main part.
7. Conclusion.
8. References.
9. Applications.

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

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

The table of contents (contents) 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 the 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 significant difficulties. However, it is the high-quality introduction that is the key to understanding the entire work, testifying to the professionalism of the author.

Thus, the introduction is a very important part of the abstract. The introduction should begin with a justification of the relevance of the chosen topic. When applied to an abstract, the concept of "relevance" has one peculiarity. How the author of the essay is able 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 training.

In addition, in the introduction, it is necessary to identify the methodological base of the abstract, 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 familiarity with specialized literature, his ability to systematize sources, critically consider them, highlight the essential, and 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, the purpose and objectives, and the chronological framework of the study.

The introduction concludes with a statement of general conclusions about the scientific and practical significance of the topic, the degree of its study and provision with 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 provided as an argument and to illustrate the proposed provisions. The author needs to demonstrate 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 conditioned by the logic of the research, which is in the form of a synthesis of the scientific information accumulated in the main part. This synthesis is a consistent, logically harmonious presentation of the results obtained and their correlation 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 the theoretical materials.

So, the Abstract Conclusion should contain: a) the conclusions of the study; 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 the references. This list is one of the essential parts of the abstract and reflects the independent creative work of the author of the abstract.

A list of the sources used is placed at the end of the work. It is drawn up either in alphabetical order (by the author's surname 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 the writing of 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

Students should use only those materials (scientific articles, monographs, manuals) that are directly related to the topic they have chosen. Detached reasoning that is not related to the problem under analysis is not allowed. The content of the abstract should be specific, only one problem should be investigated (several are allowed, only if they are interrelated). The student must strictly adhere to the logic

of the presentation (start with the definition and analysis of concepts, proceed to the formulation of the problem, analyze the ways to solve it and draw appropriate conclusions). The abstract should end with conclusions on the topic.

In terms of its *structure*, the abstract consists of:

1. Title page;
2. Introduction, where the student formulates the problem to be analyzed and researched;
3. The main text, in which the selected topic is sequentially revealed. Unlike a term paper, the main text of the abstract involves dividing 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 drawn on the basis of the main text.
5. List of references. This list includes 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 should be numbered. The paragraph indentation from the beginning of the line is 1.25 cm.

The procedure for submitting an essay and its evaluation

Essays are written by students during the semester within the deadlines 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 who teaches the course.

Based on the results of the test, the student is given a certain number of points, which is included in the total number of points scored by the student 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, and 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 program for creating presentations is Microsoft PowerPoint. To prepare a presentation, it is necessary to process the information collected when writing an abstract.

Sequence of presentation preparation:

1. Clearly state the purpose of the presentation.
2. Determine what the format of the presentation will be: live performance (how long it will be) or e-mailing (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 the key points in the content of the text and highlight them.
5. Determine the types of visualization (pictures) to be displayed 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.

Types of visualization include illustrations, images, diagrams, tables. An illustration is a representation of a real-life visual series. Images, as opposed to illustrations, are metaphors. Their purpose is to evoke an emotion and create an attitude towards it, to influence the audience. With the help of well-thought-out and presented images, information can stay in a person's memory for a long time. Diagram – visualization of quantitative and qualitative relationships. They are used for convincing demonstration of data, for spatial thinking in addition to logical thinking. 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 – visual presentation of information, which should contain a minimum of text, a maximum of images that carry a semantic load, look clear and simple;
- the textual content of the presentation – oral speech or reading, which should include arguments, facts, evidence and emotions;
- the recommended number of slides is 17-22;
- mandatory information for the presentation: topic, surname and initials of the speaker; Communication plan brief conclusions from all that has been said; list of references;
- handouts – should provide the same depth and reach as a live performance: people trust what they can take with them more than disappearing images, words and slides are forgotten, and the handout remains a constant tangible reminder; It is important to hand out handouts at the end of the presentation; Handouts should be different from slides, they should be more informative.

Students' independent work consists of preparing for practical classes, working on recommended literature, writing reports on the topic of the seminar, preparing presentations and essays.

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

Criteria for evaluating the abstract

The stated understanding of the abstract as an integral author's text determines the criteria for its evaluation: novelty of the text; the reasonableness of the choice of source; the degree of disclosure of the essence of the issue; compliance with the design requirements.

Novelty of the text: a) relevance of the research topic; b) novelty and independence in the formulation of the problem, formulation of a new aspect of the known problem in the establishment of new connections (interdisciplinary, intra-subject, integration); c) ability to work with research, critical literature, systematize and structure 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.

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

Validity of the choice of sources: a) assessment of the literature used: whether the most famous works on the topic of research (including journal publications of recent years, the latest statistical data, summaries, references, etc.) are involved.

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

The reviewer should clearly formulate a comment and questions, preferably with references to the work (it is possible to specific pages of the work), to research and factual data that the author did not take into account.

The reviewer can also indicate: whether the Master's student has addressed the topic before (essays, written works, creative works, Olympiad works, etc.) and whether there are any preliminary results; how the graduate conducted the work (plan, intermediate stages, consultation, revision and revision of what was written or the absence of a clear plan, rejection of the recommendations of the supervisor).

The Master's student submits an abstract for review no later than a week before the defense. The reviewer is the teacher. Experience shows that it is advisable to familiarize the Master's student with the review a few days before the defense. Opponents are appointed by a teacher from among the masters. 10-20 minutes is enough for an oral presentation (this is about the time it takes to answer the exam tickets).

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

Grade 4 – the main requirements for the abstract and its defense have been met, but at the same time there are shortcomings. In particular, there are inaccuracies in the presentation of the material; there is no logical consistency 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 abstracting. In particular: the topic is covered only partially; factual errors were made in the content of the abstract or when answering additional questions; There is no conclusion during the defense.

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

Grade 1 – abstract not submitted.

Topics of abstracts and presentations

1. Federal Fund of Compulsory Medical Insurance of the Russian Federation.
2. Health Economics in the System of Market Relations.
3. Health as an economic category. Factors influencing the level of health of the population.
4. Medical and Economic Problems of Health Care Reform.
5. Health as an economic and social category.
6. Contemporary Problems of Russian Health Care.
7. Medical and Economic Problems of Primorsky Krai.
8. Health Care in the System of Market Relations. Healthcare services market.
9. Analysis of health insurance systems in foreign countries.
10. Organizational and legal forms of entrepreneurship in health care.

11. Economic analysis of the effectiveness of medical care in health care.
12. Formation of an estimate for a medical organization.
13. Objectives and principles of medical supply. Planning the need for medicines, consumables and other inventory.
14. Legal basis for the provision of paid medical services in the Russian Federation.
15. Types of medical care provided on a paid basis.
16. Features of Labor Rationing in Health Care.
17. Calculation of remuneration for the staff of a medical institution.
18. Planning the activities of a medical organization.
19. Formation of an estimate of income and expenses of a medical institution.
20. Analysis of the financial condition of a medical organization
17. The concept of quality in healthcare. Quality Assurance Program.
21. Functions of the health services market. Improving public services in the health care market.
22. Features of the organization and management of the hospital.
23. Features of the organization and management of the polyclinic.
24. Features of the organization and management of the pharmacy.
25. Features of the organization and management of the dispensary.

Criteria for Evaluating the Performance of Independent Work

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

- completeness and quality of completed tasks;
- • Mastery of methods and techniques of computer modeling in the issues under study, the use of software tools;
- the quality of the report, the use of rules and standards for the preparation of text and electronic documents;
- use of data from domestic and foreign literature, Internet sources, regulatory and legal information and best practices;
- No factual errors related to understanding the problem.
- When assessing students' knowledge, not only the amount of knowledge is taken into account, but, first of all, the quality of material assimilation, understanding of the logic of the academic discipline, the ability to freely, competently, logically coherently present what has been studied, the ability to defend one's own point of view with arguments.

The answer to independent tasks, in which the material is presented systematically, logically and consistently, is graded as "excellent".

A "good" assessment presupposes knowledge of the material and the ability to draw independent conclusions, comment on the material presented; A response with minor flaws.

"Satisfactory" is the assessment of the assimilation of the material when the student has not studied some sections deeply enough, allows unclear formulations, gives incomplete answers.

"Unsatisfactory" is given in the case when the student does not know a significant part of the educational material, makes significant mistakes; Knowledge is haphazard.

Criteria for evaluating the abstract

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

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

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

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

IV. EDUCATIONAL AND METHODOLOGICAL SUPPORT OF STUDENTS' INDEPENDENT WORK

Independent work is defined as individual or collective learning activities carried out without the direct supervision of the teacher, but according to his tasks and under his supervision. Independent work is a cognitive learning activity, when the sequence of the 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 students' independent work is to acquire the necessary competencies in their field of training, experience in creative and research activities.

Forms of independent work of students:

- work with basic and additional literature, Internet resources;
- independent acquaintance with the lecture material presented on electronic media in the library of the educational institution;
- preparation of abstract reviews of periodical sources, 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 classroom tests;
- doing home tests;
- performing test tasks, solving problems;
- compilation of crosswords, schemes;
- preparation of reports for presentation at a seminar or conference;
- filling out a workbook;
- writing essays, term papers;
- preparation for business and role-playing games;
- resume writing;
- preparation for tests and exams;
- other types of activities organized and carried out by the educational institution and student self-government bodies.

V. MONITORING THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE COURSE

OBJECTIVES

Item No.	Supervised modules/sections/topics of the discipline	Codes and Stages of Competency Formation		Valuation Tools – Name	
				Current control	Intermediate Attestation
1	Health Economics as a science and a subject of teaching. Subject Methods, Market Relations in Health Care	PP-5.1; PC-5.2; PC-5.3; PP-4.1; PP-4.2; PC-4.3	Knows	UO-1 Interview	Exam Questions 1-4
			Can	Tests PR-1, PR-3	
			Owens	Work in small groups UO-3, presentation	
2			Knows	UO-1 Interview	Exam

	Calculation of the cost of medical services	PP-5.1; PC-5.2; PC-5.3; PP-4.1; PP-4.2; PC-4.3	Can	Tests PR-1, PR-3	Questions 5-8
			Owns	Work in small groups UO-3, presentation	
3	Calculation of profit and the amount of taxes paid by a medical organization	PP-5.1; PC-5.2; PC-5.3; PP-4.1; PP-4.2; PC-4.3	Knows	UO-1 Interview	Exam Questions 9-12
			Can	Tests PR-1, PR-3	
			Owns	Work in small groups UO-3, presentation	
4	Determination of the rating of the supplier and the amount of insurance stocks of the medical organization	PP-5.1; PC-5.2; PC-5.3; PP-4.1; PP-4.2; PC-4.3	Knows	UO-1 Interview	Exam Questions 13-16
			Can	Tests PR-1, PR-3	
			Owns	Work in small groups UO-3, presentation	
5	Planning the activities of a medical organization	PP-5.1; PC-5.2; PC-5.3; PP-4.1; PP-4.2; PC-4.3	Knows	UO-1 Interview	Exam Questions 17-22
			Can	Tests PR-1, PR-3	
			Owns	Work in small groups UO-3, presentation	
6	Comparative Economic Analysis of Health Care Systems of the Russian Federation and Foreign Countries	PP-5.1; PC-5.2; PC-5.3; PP-4.1; PP-4.2; PC-4.3	Knows	UO-1 Interview	Exam Questions 23-27
			Can	Tests PR-1, PR-3	
			Owns	Work in small groups UO-3, presentation	
7	Business plan of a medical organization	PP-5.1; PC-5.2; PC-5.3; PP-4.1; PP-4.2; PC-4.3	Knows	UO-1 Interview	Exam Questions 28-33
			Can	Tests PR-1, PR-3	
			Owns	Work in small groups UO-3, presentation	
8	Health Care Financing	PP-5.1; PC-5.2; PC-5.3; PP-4.1; PP-4.2; PC-4.3	Knows	UO-1 Interview	Exam Questions 34-38
			Can	Tests PR-1, PR-3	
			Owns	Work in small groups UO-3, presentation	
9	Financial environment of medical institutions (sources of financing, methods of payment for medical care: outpatient, inpatient)	PP-5.1; PC-5.2; PC-5.3; PP-4.1; PP-4.2; PC-4.3	Knows	UO-1 Interview	Exam Questions 39-44
			Can	Tests PR-1, PR-3	
			Owns	Work in small groups UO-3, presentation	
10			Knows	UO-1 Interview	Exam

	Remuneration of labor in health care institutions. Entrepreneurship, paid services	PP-5.1; PC-5.2; PC-5.3; PP-4.1; PP-4.2; PC-4.3	Can	Tests PR-1, PR-3	Questions 45-51
			Owns	Work in small groups UO-3, presentation	
11	Fundamentals of Planning, Marketing, Management, Economics and Financing of Health Care	PP-5.1; PC-5.2; PC-5.3; PP-4.1; PP-4.2; PC-4.3	Knows	UO-1 Interview	Exam Questions 52-58
			Can	Tests PR-1, PR-3	
			Owns	Work in small groups UO-3, presentation	
12	Inefficient Spending in Healthcare	PP-5.1; PC-5.2; PC-5.3; PP-4.1; PP-4.2; PC-4.3	Knows	UO-1 Interview	Exam Questions 59-65
			Can	Tests PR-1, PR-3	
			Owns	Work in small groups UO-3, presentation	
13	Financing in the compulsory medical insurance system. Basic and territorial programs of compulsory medical insurance. "Program of State Guarantees for the Provision of Free Medical Care to the Population" (Federal, Territorial)	PP-5.1; PC-5.2; PC-5.3; PP-4.1; PP-4.2; PC-4.3	Knows	UO-1 Interview	Exam Questions 66-73
			Can	Tests PR-1, PR-3	
			Owns	Work in small groups UO-3, presentation	
14	Health Care in the System of Market Relations (Fundamentals of Market Relations – Prerequisites, Elements of the Market Mechanism, Market Functions, Structure	PP-5.1; PC-5.2; PC-5.3; PP-4.1; PP-4.2; PC-4.3	Knows	UO-1 Interview	Exam Questions 74-78
			Can	Tests PR-1, PR-3	
			Owns	Work in small groups UO-3, presentation	
15	Financial Management in Healthcare	PP-5.1; PC-5.2; PC-5.3; PP-4.1; PP-4.2; PC-4.3	Knows	UO-1 Interview	Exam Questions 79-88
			Can	Tests PR-1, PR-3	
			Owns	Work in small groups UO-3, presentation	

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

Reference citations

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

2. Ekonomika: uchebnik dlya studentov vuzov, obucheniushchikh po napravleniya podgotovki "Ekonomika" / Lipsits I.V., - 8th ed., ster. - Moscow: Magister, NITS INFRA-M, 2018. - 607 p.: 60x90 1/16. - (Higher economic education) - Mode of access: <http://znanium.com/catalog/product/780388>

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

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

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

5. Sofina T.N. Ekonomika [Elektronnyi resurs]: praktikum/ Sofina T.N.— Elektron. textual data.— Moscow: All-Russian State University of Justice (RPA of the Ministry of Justice of Russia), 2015.— 106 p.

Mode of access: <http://www.iprbookshop.ru/47265.html>.— EBS «IPRbooks»

6. Fundamentals of Economics: Textbook / I.V. Lipsits. - 2013. - 336 p. (in Russian).

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

Further reading

1. Public Health and Health Care: Textbook for Higher Educational Institutions / V. A. Medik. Moscow: GEOTAR-Media, 2018. - 649 p. (in Russian).

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

2. Health Economics : textbook for postgraduate professional education / [A. V. Reshetnikov, V. M. Alekseeva, S. A. Efimenko et al.] ; ed. by A. V. Reshetnikov. 3rd ed., revised and supplemented, Moscow, GEOTAR-Media, 2016.-191 p.

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

3. Tsygankova S.M., Levkevich M.M. Formirovaniye mekhanizma gosudarstvennogo regulirovaniy v sfere zdravookhraneniye [Formation of the mechanism of state regulation in the field of health care]. Infra-M. – 2014. 156 p. (in Russian).

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

4. Upravlenie i Z'Health Economics: uchebnoe posobie dlya vuzov [Upravlenie i Z'Health Economics: uchebnoe posobie dlya vuzov] [A. I. Vyalkov, V. Z. Kucherenko, B. A. Raizberg et al.]; ed. by A. I. Vyalkov, Moscow, GEOTAR-Media, 2013.- 658 p.

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

5. Fundamentals of Economics: Textbook / I.V. Lipsits. - 2013. - 336 p. (in Russian). Mode of access:

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

6. Health Economics: Textbook. Reshetnikov A.V., Alekseeva V.M., Galkin E.B. et al. / Ed. by A.V. Reshetnikov. 2nd ed. 2010. - 272 p. Mode of access:

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

Regulatory and legal documents

1. Law of the Russian Federation of April 20, 1996 No. 36 "On Employment of the Population in the Russian Federation" (as amended on December 30, 2012).

2. Law of the RSFSR of May 15, 1991 No. 1244-1 "On Social Protection of Citizens Exposed to Radiation as a Result of the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant Disaster" (as amended on 30.12.2012).

3. Law of the RSFSR of November 20, 1990 No. 340-1 "On State Pensions in the RSFSR".

4. The Law of the USSR of May 15, 1990 "On Pension Provision of Citizens in the USSR".

5. Constitution of the Russian Federation.

6. Tax Code of the Russian Federation. Part Two.

7. Order of the Ministry of Health and Social Development of the Russian Federation "On Approval of the Procedure for Issuing Leaves of Incapacity for Work" dated June 29, 2011 No. 624n (as amended on 24.01.2012 No. 31n).

8. Labor Code of the Russian Federation.

9. Decree of the President of the Russian Federation of March 15, 2000 No. 508 "On the Amount of Temporary Disability Benefit".

10. Federal Law "On Donation of Blood and Its Components" No. 125 FZ of July 20, 2012.

11. Federal Law "On the Fundamentals of Compulsory Social Insurance" No. 165-FZ dated 16.07.1999 (as amended on 11.07.2011 No. 200-FZ).

12. Federal Law "Fundamentals of the Legislation of the Russian Federation on Health Protection of Citizens" No. 323-FZ of November 9, 2011 (as amended by Federal Laws No. 89-FZ of 25.06.2012, No. 93-FZ of 25.06.2012).

13. Federal Law No. 212-FZ of July 24, 2009 "On Insurance Contributions to the Pension Fund of the Russian Federation, the Social Insurance Fund of the Russian Federation, the Federal Fund of Compulsory Medical Insurance and the Territorial Funds of Compulsory Medical Insurance" (as amended on 25.12.2012).

14. Federal Law No. 81-FZ of May 19, 1995 "On State Benefits to Citizens Who Have Children" (as amended on December 22, 2005).

Federal Law No. 125-FZ of 24 July 1998 "On Compulsory Social Insurance against Accidents at Work and Occupational Diseases" (amended on 17 July 1999, 2 January 2000, 25 October, 30 December 2001, 11 February 2002).

16. Federal Law No. 134-FZ of October 24, 1997 "On the Living Wage in the Russian Federation" (as amended on December 3, 2012 No. 233-FZ).

17. Federal Law No. 131-FZ of October 6, 2003 "On General Principles of Organization of Local Self-Government in the Russian Federation" (as amended on 07.07.2011).

List of resources of the information and telecommunication network "Internet" necessary for mastering the discipline

1. INECA website. Environmental Information Agency. Environmental and social projects, ECO-bulletin, seminars, environmental management and audit, development of environmental standards, environmental impact assessment:
<http://ineca.ru/>

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

3. Scientific Electronic Library: <http://www.elibrary.ru>

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

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

6. Meditsina Publishing House: <http://www.medlit.ru>

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

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

9. Legal reference system Consultant Plus.

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

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

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

13. Student Library <http://www.studmedlib.ru>

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

List of information technologies and software

- Microsoft Office Professional Plus 2010;
- an office suite that includes software for working with various types of documents (texts, spreadsheets, databases, etc.);
- 7Zip 9.20 - free file archiver with high data compression ratio;
- ABBYY FineReader 11 is a software for optical character recognition;

- Adobe Acrobat XI Pro is a software package for creating and viewing electronic publications in PDF format;
- ESET Endpoint Security is a comprehensive protection for Windows-based workstations. Virtualization support + new technologies;
- WinDjView 2.0.2 is a program for recognizing and viewing files with the DJV and DjVu formats of the same name.

VIII. METHODOLOGICAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR MASTERING THE DISCIPLINE

Practical exercises of the course are conducted in all sections of the curriculum. Practical work is aimed at developing master's skills for independent research work. In the course of practical classes, the master performs a set of tasks that allow him to consolidate the lecture material on the topic under study.

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

Lectures are focused on covering 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.

Independent work on the course *is especially important for the professional training* of students. 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, notes, annotating sources, writing tests.

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

The course should contribute to the development of skills for informed and independent evaluations of facts and scientific concepts. Therefore, in all forms of knowledge control, especially when passing a test, attention should be paid to the understanding of 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. Problematic lecture.

The lecture begins with the teacher's statement of the problems, which are solved in the course of the presentation of the material. Answering a problem requires reflection from the entire audience. During the lecture, the students' thinking takes place with the help of the teacher's creation of a problem situation before they receive all the necessary information that constitutes new knowledge for them. In this way, students try to find a solution to a problem situation on their own.

Educational problems are accessible in their complexity for students, they take into account the cognitive capabilities of the students, proceed from the subject being studied and are significant for the assimilation of new material and the development of personality - general and professional.

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

Practical classes are focused on the most fundamental and problematic issues and are designed to stimulate the development of one's own position on these topics.

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

Conference or Round Table

When using this method, it is possible to invite various specialists who are engaged in the study of the problem under consideration or work on the 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 the one that is more interesting for them. The selected questions are passed on to the invited specialist of the "round table" to prepare for the presentation and answers. At the same time, several specialists engaged in the study of this problem may be invited to the round table. In order for the round table to be active and engaged, it is necessary to encourage the audience to exchange views and maintain an atmosphere of free discussion.

With the use of all these forms of classes, students get real practice of formulating their point of view, comprehending the system of argumentation, i.e. 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 master oral speech, to listen, hear and understand others, and to conduct an argument correctly and reasonably. Teamwork requires not only individual responsibility and independence, but also self-organization of the team's work, demandingness, 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 peculiarities 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 an action from one participant to another; Self-management skills are developed.

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

In the previous lesson, the teacher instructs 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 trainee must determine whether there is a problem in it, what it is, and determine his attitude to the situation. At the same time, each student should analyze the causes, course and results of the activities carried out by getting used to the role of specific historical figures. The practical lesson begins with an introductory speech by the teacher, in which the problems for discussion are voiced. In the course of the discussion, each of the students has the opportunity to get acquainted with the options for the solution, listen to and weigh the many of their assessments, additions, changes, enter into a dialogue and discussion.

In the course of discussing the issues of the practical lesson, the analytical skills of the trainers 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 based on the students' performances, makes 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. There are three more people - expert analysts.

The practical lesson is implemented in four stages:

The first is preparatory (carried out 1-2 weeks before the practical lesson). The teacher instructs about the purpose, content, nature, and rules of participation in the game. Student training 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 received proposals and ideas, which will allow you to purposefully and meaningfully analyze and summarize the results of the lesson.

Mutual criticism and evaluations are strictly forbidden, as they prevent the emergence of new ideas. It is necessary to refrain from actions and gestures that may be misinterpreted by other participants in the session. No matter how fantastic or improbable an idea put forward by any of the participants in the session, it should be met with approval. The more proposals are put forward, the more likely it is that a new and valuable idea will emerge.

Secondly, 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 thinking activities to search for non-traditional ways to solve problems, when discussing controversial issues, hypotheses, problem or conflict situations.

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

For current control and intermediate certification, an interview and a survey are conducted.

IX. MATERIAL AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT OF DISCIPLINE

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

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 persons with disabilities at FEFU, all buildings are equipped with ramps, elevators, lifts, specialized places equipped with toilets, information and navigation support signs.

Name of Equipped Premises and Self-Study Rooms	List of Main Equipment
690922, Primorsky Krai, Vladivostok, Russky Island, Saperny Peninsula, Ajax village, 10, School of Biomedicine, room M 422, area 158.6 m ²	Multimedia audience: Electric Screen 236*147cm Trim Screen Line; DLP projector, 3000 ANSI Lm, WXGA 1280x800, 2000:1 EW330U Mitsubishi; CP355AF Avervision visualizer, MP-HD718 Multipix camcorder; CORSA-2007 Tuarex Specialized Equipment Fastening Subsystem; Video Switching Subsystem: Audio Switching and Sound Reinforcement Subsystem: Power Amplifier, Wireless LAN Based on 802.11a/b/g/n 2x2 MIMO(2SS) Access Points.
690922, Primorsky Krai, Vladivostok, Russky Island, Saperny Peninsula, Ajax Village, 10, School of Biomedicine, aud. M 419, area 74.9 m ²	Multimedia audience: Electric Screen 236*147cm Trim Screen Line; DLP projector, 3000 ANSI Lm, WXGA 1280x800, 2000:1 EW330U Mitsubishi; CP355AF Avervision visualizer, MP-HD718 Multipix camcorder; CORSA-2007 Tuarex Specialized Equipment Fastening Subsystem; Video Switching Subsystem: Audio Switching and Sound Reinforcement Subsystem: Power Amplifier, Wireless LAN Based on 802.11a/b/g/n 2x2 MIMO(2SS) Access Points.
690922, Primorsky Krai, Vladivostok, Russky Island, Saperny Peninsula, Ajax Village, 10, Oud. M612, area 47.2 m ²	Computer class for 22 workplaces: HP RgoOpe 400 All-in-One 19.5 (1600x900), Core i3-4150T, 4GB DDR3-1600 (1x4GB), 1TB HDD 7200 SATA, DVD+/-RW, GigEth, Wi-Fi, VT, 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 collection (building A - level 10)	HP RgoOpe 400 All-in-One 19.5 (1600x900), Core i3-4150T, 4GB DDR3-1600 (1x4GB), 1TB HDD 7200 SATA, DVD+/-RW, GigEth, Wi-Fi, VT, 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 displays and Braille printers; equipped with: portable devices for reading flat-printed texts, scanning and reading machines, a video magnifier with the ability to adjust color spectrums; magnifying electronic magnifiers and ultrasonic markers

VALUATION FUND

WOS Passport

Professional competencies of graduates and indicators of their achievement:

Task type	Code and name of professional competence (result of mastering)	Code and name of the competency indicator
Organizational and managerial	PC-4 Ability to analyze and evaluate the performance of a medical organization, manage the resources of a medical organization, develop and implement a quality management system in a medical organization, prepare a justification for the volume of medical care in accordance with the resources of the medical organization and the needs of the population	PC-4.1 Knows the methodology for a comprehensive assessment of the results of a medical organization's activities PC-4.2 Is able to develop and select the optimal areas of activity of a medical organization PP-4.3 Possesses skills of a systematic approach in the development of development plans
Organizational and managerial	PC-5 Ability to assess the effectiveness of a medical organization, develop and select optimal management solutions, develop a business plan for the development of a medical organization, use a process approach in the management of 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 Is able to draw up a plan for a medical organization, develop business planning and investment projects PC-5.3 Proficient in planning, development of business planning and investment projects

Code and Competency Statement	Stages of competence formation
PC-4.1 Knows the methodology for a comprehensive assessment of the results of a medical organization's activities	Knows the methodology for a comprehensive assessment of the results of the activities of a medical organization Able to conduct a comprehensive assessment of the results of the activities of a medical organization Possesses the skill of conducting a comprehensive assessment of the results of the activities of a medical organization
PC-4.2 Is able to develop and select the optimal areas of activity of a medical organization	Knows the optimal areas of activity of a medical organization Able to develop and select the optimal areas of activity of a medical organization Possesses the skill of developing the optimal direction of the medical organization's activities
PP-4.3 Possesses skills of a systematic approach in the development of development plans	Knows the principles of organizing and implementing measures to ensure public health and the implementation of a quality management system in a medical organization Is able to plan measures to ensure the health of the population, implement a quality management system in a medical organization, prepare a justification for the volume of medical care in accordance with the resources of the medical organization

	Possesses the skills of organizing and implementing measures to ensure the protection of public health, as well as methods for analyzing and evaluating the performance of a medical organization, managing the resources of a medical organization, methods for developing and implementing a quality management system in a medical organization, preparing a justification for the volume of medical care in accordance with the resources of a medical organization and the needs of the population
PC-5.1 Knows the methods of planning a medical organization	Knows the methods of planning a medical organization Able to plan the work of a medical organization
PC-5.2 Is 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, developing a business plan, an investment project Is able to draw up a plan for a medical organization, develop business planning and investment projects Possesses the skill of drawing up a plan for a medical organization, developing business and investment projects
PC-5.3 Proficient in planning, development of 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 process approach to the management of 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 is proficient in the methods of formulating and implementing strategies at the level of a business unit, developing and implementing marketing programs, as well as methods of investment analysis and analysis of financial markets, a process approach in the management of a medical organization and the possibility of using technological maps of the processes of a medical organization.

V. MONITORING THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE COURSE

OBJECTIVES

Item No.	Supervised modules/sections/topics of the discipline	Codes and Stages of Competency Formation		Valuation Tools – Name	
				Current control	Intermediate Attestation
1	Health Economics as a science and a subject of teaching. Subject Methods, Market Relations in Health Care	PP-5.1; PC-5.2; PC-5.3; PP-4.1; PP-4.2; PC-4.3	Knows	UO-1 Interview	Exam Questions 1-4
			Can	Tests PR-1, PR-3	
			Owns	Work in small groups UO-3, presentation	
2	Calculation of the cost of medical services	PP-5.1; PC-5.2; PC-5.3;	Knows	UO-1 Interview	Exam Questions 5-8
			Can	Tests PR-1, PR-3	

		PP-4.1; PP-4.2; PC-4.3	Owns	Work in small groups UO-3, presentation	
3	Calculation of profit and the amount of taxes paid by a medical organization	PP-5.1; PC-5.2; PC-5.3; PP-4.1; PP-4.2; PC-4.3	Knows	UO-1 Interview	Exam Questions 9-12
			Can	Tests PR-1, PR-3	
			Owns	Work in small groups UO-3, presentation	
4	Determination of the rating of the supplier and the amount of insurance stocks of the medical organization	PP-5.1; PC-5.2; PC-5.3; PP-4.1; PP-4.2; PC-4.3	Knows	UO-1 Interview	Exam Questions 13-16
			Can	Tests PR-1, PR-3	
			Owns	Work in small groups UO-3, presentation	
5	Planning the activities of a medical organization	PP-5.1; PC-5.2; PC-5.3; PP-4.1; PP-4.2; PC-4.3	Knows	UO-1 Interview	Exam Questions 17-22
			Can	Tests PR-1, PR-3	
			Owns	Work in small groups UO-3, presentation	
6	Comparative Economic Analysis of Health Care Systems of the Russian Federation and Foreign Countries	PP-5.1; PC-5.2; PC-5.3; PP-4.1; PP-4.2; PC-4.3	Knows	UO-1 Interview	Exam Questions 23-27
			Can	Tests PR-1, PR-3	
			Owns	Work in small groups UO-3, presentation	
7	Business plan of a medical organization	PP-5.1; PC-5.2; PC-5.3; PP-4.1; PP-4.2; PC-4.3	Knows	UO-1 Interview	Exam Questions 28-33
			Can	Tests PR-1, PR-3	
			Owns	Work in small groups UO-3, presentation	
8	Health Care Financing	PP-5.1; PC-5.2; PC-5.3; PP-4.1; PP-4.2; PC-4.3	Knows	UO-1 Interview	Exam Questions 34-38
			Can	Tests PR-1, PR-3	
			Owns	Work in small groups UO-3, presentation	
9	Financial environment of medical institutions (sources of financing, methods of payment for medical care: outpatient, inpatient)	PP-5.1; PC-5.2; PC-5.3; PP-4.1; PP-4.2; PC-4.3	Knows	UO-1 Interview	Exam Questions 39-44
			Can	Tests PR-1, PR-3	
			Owns	Work in small groups UO-3, presentation	
10	Remuneration of labor in health care institutions.	PP-5.1; PC-5.2; PC-5.3;	Knows	UO-1 Interview	Exam Questions 45-51
			Can	Tests PR-1, PR-3	

	Entrepreneurship, paid services	PP-4.1; PP-4.2; PC-4.3	Owns	Work in small groups UO-3, presentation	
11	Fundamentals of Planning, Marketing, Management, Economics and Financing of Health Care	PP-5.1; PC-5.2; PC-5.3; PP-4.1; PP-4.2; PC-4.3	Knows	UO-1 Interview	Exam Questions 52-58
			Can	Tests PR-1, PR-3	
			Owns	Work in small groups UO-3, presentation	
12	Inefficient Spending in Healthcare	PP-5.1; PC-5.2; PC-5.3; PP-4.1; PP-4.2; PC-4.3	Knows	UO-1 Interview	Exam Questions 59-65
			Can	Tests PR-1, PR-3	
			Owns	Work in small groups UO-3, presentation	
13	Financing in the compulsory medical insurance system. Basic and territorial programs of compulsory medical insurance. "Program of State Guarantees for the Provision of Free Medical Care to the Population" (Federal, Territorial)	PP-5.1; PC-5.2; PC-5.3; PP-4.1; PP-4.2; PC-4.3	Knows	UO-1 Interview	Exam Questions 66-73
			Can	Tests PR-1, PR-3	
			Owns	Work in small groups UO-3, presentation	
14	Health Care in the System of Market Relations (Fundamentals of Market Relations – Prerequisites, Elements of the Market Mechanism, Market Functions, Structure	PP-5.1; PC-5.2; PC-5.3; PP-4.1; PP-4.2; PC-4.3	Knows	UO-1 Interview	Exam Questions 74-78
			Can	Tests PR-1, PR-3	
			Owns	Work in small groups UO-3, presentation	
15	Financial Management in Healthcare	PP-5.1; PC-5.2; PC-5.3; PP-4.1; PP-4.2; PC-4.3	Knows	UO-1 Interview	Exam Questions 79-88
			Can	Tests PR-1, PR-3	
			Owns	Work in small groups UO-3, presentation	

Scale for assessing the level of competence formation

Code and Competency Statement	Stages of competence formation	criteria	Indicators	Points
-------------------------------	--------------------------------	----------	------------	--------

<p>PC-4 ability to analyze and evaluate the performance indicators of a medical organization, manage the resources of a medical organization, develop and implement a quality management system in a medical organization, prepare a justification for the volume of medical care in accordance with the resources of the medical organization and the needs of the population</p>	<p>Knows (Threshold)</p>	<p>Fundamentals of planning and organization of measures to ensure the protection of public health in accordance with the resources of the medical organization and the needs of the population</p>	<p>Knowledge of the basics of planning and organizing measures to ensure public health in accordance with the resources of the medical organization and the needs of the population</p>	<p>Ability to explain and apply in practice the basics of planning and organizing measures to ensure the protection of public health in accordance with the resources of the medical organization and the needs of the population</p>	<p>61-70</p>
<p>PC-4 ability to analyze and evaluate the performance indicators of a medical organization, manage the resources of a medical organization, develop and implement a quality management system in a medical organization, prepare a justification for the volume of medical care in accordance with the resources of the medical organization and the needs of the population</p>	<p>Can (Advanced)</p>	<p>properly draw up official medical documents, maintain primary medical documentation, carry out measures to ensure health protection, analyze and evaluate the performance of a medical organization</p>	<p>analyze and evaluate the performance indicators of a medical organization, manage the resources of a medical organization, develop and implement quality management systems in a medical organization, justify the volume of medical care in accordance with the resources of the medical organization and the needs of the population</p>	<p>ability to analyze and evaluate the performance of a medical organization, manage the resources of a medical organization, develop and evaluate the performance of a medical organization. implementation of a quality management system in a medical organization in accordance with the resources of the medical organization and the needs of the population</p>	<p>71-84</p>

	Proficient (High)	methods of planning and organizing measures to ensure the health of the population, developing and implementing a quality management system in a medical organization, preparing a justification for the volume of medical care in accordance with the resources of the medical organization and the needs of the population	Mastery of methods for planning and organizing measures to ensure public health, analysis and evaluation of performance indicators of a medical organization, management of resources of a medical organization , development and implementation of a quality management system in a medical organization	ability analysis and evaluation of the performance indicators of a medical organization, management of the resources of a medical organization, development and implementation of a quality management system in a medical organization, preparation of justification for the volume of medical care in accordance with the resources of the medical organization and the needs of the population	85-100
PC-5 Ability to assess the effectiveness of a medical organization, develop and select optimal management solutions, develop a business plan for the development	Knows (Threshold)	Principles of goal-setting, types and methods of organizational planning and fundamental concepts of financial management	Knowledge of the basic concepts of research processes, including business processes in medicine	Ability to explain the main stages of research of a business plan of a medical organization, a process approach in the management of a medical organization	61-70

of a medical organization, use a process approach in the management of 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	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 activities	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 activities	71-84
	Proficient (High)	methods of formulating and implementing strategies at the level of a business unit, developing and implementing marketing programs, as well as methods of investment analysis and analysis of financial markets	methods of collecting, processing, analyzing information and their presentation for the implementation of business strategies of a medical organization using technological maps of medical activity processes	Ability to formulate the main stages and explain the tasks for the implementation of marketing programs and analysis of financial markets using the process approach in the management of a medical organization and the use of technological maps of the processes of medical activities	85-100

Methodological Recommendations Defining the Procedures for Assessing the Results of Mastering the Discipline

Current assessment of students. Current certification of students in the discipline "Health Economics" is carried out in accordance with the local regulations of FEFU and is mandatory.

Current attestation in the discipline "Health Economics" is carried out in the form of control measures (written survey, defense of practical/laboratory works) to assess the actual results of master's training is carried out by the leading teacher.

The objects of assessment are:

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

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

Intermediate attestation of students. Intermediate certification of students in the discipline "Health Economics" is carried out in accordance with the local regulations of FEFU and is mandatory.

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

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

Assessment Tools for Intermediate Attestation

Exam Questions

1. Health Economics in the System of Market Relations.
2. Medical service.
3. Health care as a social sphere of the economy.
4. Health as an economic category. Factors influencing the level of health of the population.
5. The socio-economic nature of health services. Classification and features of medical services.
6. What is the main feature of the medical services market?
7. What are the features of the medical services market?
8. Define a health service.
9. How does the behavior of doctors differ from the behavior of merchants?

10. Describe the relationship between health outcomes and funding levels.
11. If we characterize the structure of the health care services market by the action of the market mechanism, then we can distinguish three main elements of this mechanism, these are:
 12. Medical and Economic Problems of Health Care Reform.
 13. Health as an economic and social category.
 14. Contemporary Problems of Russian Health Care.
 15. Medical and Economic Problems of Primorsky Krai.
 16. Health Care in the System of Market Relations. Healthcare services market.
 17. Health services and their characteristics.
 18. Demand and supply factors for health care services.
 19. Health Financing Systems. Sources of funding for health care institutions.
 20. Health insurance. Compulsory medical insurance and voluntary health insurance.
 21. Analysis of health insurance systems in foreign countries.
 22. Economic Resources in Health Care. Rational and profitable use of resources in healthcare.
 23. Entrepreneurship in health care.
 24. Health Financing Systems.
 25. A program of state guarantees for the provision of free medical care to the population.
 26. The essence of work and types of work activity. Labor efficiency in health care.
 27. Remuneration of medical workers in the market.
 28. The relationship of ownership and their relationship to health care.
 29. Privatization in the health sector.
 30. Organizational and legal forms of entrepreneurship in health care.
 31. Corporatization in health care.
 32. Public and private health sectors.
 33. Accounting and balance sheet of the organization.
 34. Taxation system in the healthcare sector.
 35. Financial environment of a health care facility
 36. Planning the activities of a medical organization. Basic principles of planning. Types and Methods of Planning in Health Care.
 37. Features of making an estimate in a medical institution.
 38. Structure of the business plan. Characteristics of the sections of the business plan.

39. Economic Mechanism of Management in Health Care. Characteristics of material resources.
40. Human Resources Management, Recruitment.
41. Economic analysis of the employment of medical personnel.
42. Economic analysis of the effectiveness of medical care in health care.
43. Remuneration of medical workers.
44. Contracts for the provision of medical care.
45. Formation of an estimate for a medical organization.
46. Entrepreneurship in health care.
47. Organizational and legal forms of entrepreneurial activity.
48. Development of general medical practice.
49. In what organizational and economic forms is business possible in healthcare?
50. Supply and demand factors in the medical services market.
51. Finance in Healthcare. Types of health systems.
52. The program of state guarantees for providing the population of the Russian Federation with free medical care.
53. Methods of payment for outpatient care.
54. Payment methods for inpatient care.
55. Pricing in Healthcare.
56. Restructuring of medical care.
57. Health and the Market, or How to Link Health to the Economy.
58. Medical and Economic Problems of Health Care Reform.
59. Healthcare as a branch of the economy.
60. The estimate of the medical institution, the procedure for its preparation and the role of the chief nurse in monitoring its implementation.
61. Remuneration systems for medical workers in the market.
62. Insurance medicine, analysis of the main features. Disadvantages and advantages of health insurance.
63. Valuation of medical services.
64. Methods of payment for outpatient care.
65. Payment methods for inpatient care.
66. Basics of auditing. The concept of nursing audit.
67. Healthcare as a branch of the economy.
68. Sources of health care financing. Foreign experience.
69. Health Care Financing Models.
70. Organizational and legal forms of entrepreneurship in health care.
71. Taxation system in Russia. Taxation in the field of healthcare.
72. Medical business.

73. Purpose and functions of a business plan for a medical-entrepreneurial organization.

74. The Concept of a Medical Institution. Features and classification of medical services. The process of production of medical services.

75. Economic resources of a medical organization. Licensing and accreditation of the Ministry of Defense. Competitiveness

76. Models and methods of management of health facilities. The role of management in the development of entrepreneurship in health care.

77. Objectives and principles of medical supply. Medical Equipment and Its Classification. Planning the need for medicines, consumables and other inventory.

78. Organizational Principles for the Supply of Medicines. Formation of a pharmacy and a medical warehouse. Keeping inventory records.

79. Economic Aspects of the Organization of Paid Medical Services Legal Basis for the Provision of Paid Medical Services in the Russian Federation.

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

81. Specifics of labor rationing in health care. Forms and systems of wages. Calculation of remuneration for the staff of a medical institution. Criteria for evaluating the doctor's work. Remuneration in the non-state health sector.

82. Planning and budgeting of a medical organization

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

84. Elements of financial management of a medical organization on the basis of budgeting: development of the financial structure of a medical organization; formation of budgets of subdivisions and the full budget of a medical organization; financial accounting; Organization of planning.

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

86. Comprehensive assessment of the effectiveness of the financial and economic activities of health care facilities. Financial Problems in Economic Analysis. The Role of Economic Analysis in the Management of a Medical Institution.

87. Characteristics of health marketing. Main types of marketing in healthcare.

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

**Exam Grading Criteria
in the discipline "Health Economics"**

Exam Assessment	Requirements for the formed competencies
------------------------	---

"Excellent"	An "excellent" grade is given to a student if he/she has deeply and firmly mastered the program material, comprehensively, consistently, clearly and logically coherently presents it, is able to closely link theory with practice, freely copes with tasks, questions and other types of application of knowledge, and does not find it difficult to answer when changing tasks, uses the material of monographic literature in the answer, correctly justifies the decision made, has versatile skills and methods of implementation practical tasks;
"Good"	A grade of "good" is given to a student if he/she knows the material well, presents it competently and to the point, without making significant inaccuracies in the answer to the question, correctly applies theoretical provisions in solving practical issues and problems, has the necessary skills and techniques for their implementation;
"Satisfactory"	A grade of "satisfactory" is given to a student if he/she has knowledge only of the main material, but has not mastered its details, makes inaccuracies, insufficiently correct formulations, violations of the logical sequence in the presentation of the program material, has difficulties in performing practical work;
"Unsatisfactory"	An "unsatisfactory" grade is given to a student who does not know a significant part of the program material, makes significant mistakes, is uncertain, and performs practical work with great difficulty.

Assessment Tools for Ongoing Attestation

The control tests are intended for Master's students studying the course "Health Economics".

When working with tests, you are asked to choose one answer option out of three or four proposed. At the same time, the complexity of the tests is not the same. Among the proposed tests, there are tests that contain several options for correct answers. All correct answers must be provided.

The tests are designed for both individual and collective solutions. They can be used in the process of both classroom classes and independent work. 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. An "excellent" grade is given if you answer more than 90% of the tests offered by the teacher. A "good" score is given if you answer correctly on more than 70% of the tests. The grade is "satisfactory" – with a correct answer to 50% of the proposed tests.

Sample test tasks

Instructions: Choose one of the answer options and mark it with any sign.

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

A – return on capital for the medical institution (in physical or value terms);

B – capital-labor ratio of personnel;

B is the refresh rate.

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

2 – analysis of the provision of fixed assets;

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

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

1 – Define the Base Cost Unit

2 – Calculation of costs by hospital units

3 – redistribution of the costs of the auxiliary units of the institution to the main divisions

4 – Determining the cost of the service

A – 2, 1, 3, 4

B – 1, 3, 2, 4

B – 1, 2, 3, 4

3. Specify the sequence of actions for the implementation of paid medical services in a healthcare institution.

1 – Determination of types of paid services

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

3 – Determination of the factors that make it possible to introduce paid services in health care facilities

4 – calculation of the cost of medical services

5 – informing the population about the list, cost and types of paid services

A – 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

B – 2, 3, 1, 4, 5

B – 5,1,3,2,4

4. Categorize: which methods of outpatient care indicated by numbers belong 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 on the basis of the per capita standard for each treated person (partial fund holding, full fund holding)

5. Categorize which inpatient payment methods indicated by numbers are retrospective (A) and prospective (B)

- 1 – for the actual number of bed-days
- 2 – for the actual number of completed treatment cases
- 3 – for the planned and agreed volumes and structure of inpatient care

6. What priority tasks should be addressed by the chosen methods of payment for medical care?

- 1 – Ensuring resource conservation
- 2 – attraction of patient flows (consumers of services)
- 3 – Cost predictability
- 4 – increasing the duration of the cost of treatment
- 5 – all of the above

A – 1, 2, 3

B – 1, 2, 4

B – 5

D – 1, 3

7. For each of the scenarios (indicated by numbers), select the appropriate type of marketing research of the situation (indicated by a letter):

- 1 – when a new drug is placed 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 Market Research:

A – descriptive

B – Search

B – Experimental

8. You enter the market with surgeries 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 as possible and attract customers 24 hours a day

The main thing is to start working as soon as possible, and then everything will work out

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

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

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

9. Indicate the correct sequence of the methodology for analyzing the activities of the polyclinic in the context of budgetary and insurance medicine

1. – Quality of medical diagnostics and treatment of patients
2. – carrying out preventive work and its results
3. – organization of the work of the polyclinic
4. – general information about the polyclinic
5. – continuity of the work of the polyclinic and the hospital

A – 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

B – 4, 3, 2, 1, 5.

10. Which of the following indicators characterizing the activity of the hospital are related to the volume indicators?

1. – provision of the population with beds
2. – Hospitalization rate
3. – average annual bed occupancy
4. – the average length of stay of the patient in the bed
5. – Bed turnover
6. – coincidence of clinical and pathological diagnoses
7. – postoperative complications
8. – In-hospital mortality
9. – Staffing of doctors

A- All of the above is true

B – 6, 7, 8

B – 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9.

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

1. – general information about the hospital
2. – continuity of the work of the hospital and the polyclinic
3. – organization of the work of the hospital
4. – Quality of medical diagnostics
5. – Quality of treatment of patients

A – 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

B – 1, 3, 4, 5, 2.

12. Specify the Correct Sequence of the Market Research Scheme

1. – Selection of sources of information
2. – Collection of information

3. – Identification of problems and formulation of research goals
4. – Presentation of the results obtained
5. – Analysis of the collected information

A – 3,1,2,5,4

B – 1,2,3,4,5.

13. Specify 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-by-group intensive indicators
4. – Distribution in standard
- 5 – Obtaining an Overall Intensive Standardized Measure

A – 3,1,4,2,5

B – 1,2,3,4,5

14. What are fixed costs?

A) Costs incurred by the entity regardless of the volume of products (services) produced

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

C) Costs associated with the production of an additional service

D) Costs that change inversely in proportion to the volume of production

E) Sum of all costs

15. Which of the following does not apply to the direct costs of the Ministry of Defense?

(A) Salaries of core staff

B) Accruals for the remuneration of key personnel

C) Cost of medicines fully consumed in the process of providing medical services

D) Cost of soft materials fully consumed in the process of providing medical services

16. Which of the following does not apply to indirect costs of the Ministry of Defense?

(A) Travel and service costs

(B) Accruals for general agency staff

C) Cost of medicines consumed in the course of providing medical services

D) Remuneration of general agency staff

E) Wear and tear of soft equipment in auxiliary units

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

A. Medical efficacy

B. Social Efficiency

in. _____

18. Cost-effectiveness of health care should be expressed in the following:

- (a) Financial resources are spent rationally;
- b) medicines, bandages, etc. are used sparingly,
- c) the contribution of health care to the economy of the national economy is evaluated.

19. Mark the cost-effectiveness of health care:

- (a) The number of lives saved in the working age
- b) the number of lives saved at retirement age
- c) the amount of money returned to society for the improvement of health indicators

20. The method of proving the economic efficiency of health care is the definition of:

- (a) The cost of medical care at the outpatient and inpatient stages
- b) the total cost of training medical personnel
- c) the cost of scientific research and its implementation
- d) the ratio of the cost of medical care to the economic effect

21. The criterion of economic efficiency shall be defined as:

- (a) Ratio of total economic loss to avoided economic loss
- b) the ratio of the total cost of medical care to the avoided economic damage
- c) the ratio of the cost of treatment to the cost of preventive measures.

Test Evaluation Criteria

Assessment is carried out in an e-learning session on a hundred-point scale.

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

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