

FORMATION OF LEGAL RELATIONS IN HEALTH SERVICES OF RUSSIA, THE USSR AND RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Vadim Tsybulsky

By the end of XIX – the beginning of XX century the health care system in Russia practically was absent, there was no also a legal regulation. The first legal certificates have been connected with creation in 1864 of institute doctors applied by zemstvos* for serving peasants at the expense of means of local governments – zemstvases*, and with development of factory medicine, thanks to the law from August, 26th 1866 r, obliged factories to arrange clinics with number of places depending on number of the workers. Medical care in these clinics have been provided free of charge. As the industry charter forbade to raise a payment from workers not only for treatment, but also for hygienic and dietary maintenance of the patient. Later according to Cities Regulation of 1870 and 1892 the duty of the organization of medical care has been assigned to a municipal government to the population similar to those which was provided by zemstvos* doctors on village.

In 1912 by experience of the insurance legislation operating in a number of the European countries on an illness case the legislation also developed in Russia on insurance of workers and activity of «Hospital cash desks».

Legal relations in health services after revolution and in time of the Soviet period.

On December, 22nd, 1917, the All-Russia Executive Committee has published the decree «About social insurance on an illness case», considerably expanded circle of the

insured persons. According to this decree all workers except the self-occupied peasants and handicraftsmen were subject to obligatory insurance. Hospital cash desks remained, but have been obliged to merge in city and district cash desks. The size of the grant has been increased, duration of its reception not It was limited. Temporary disablement allowances have started to receive, including - women on pregnancy and sorts, and feeding mothers have acquired the right to leave with work each three hours for 30 minutes for feedings of children. Actually this decree put legal bases of health services, including motherhood and childhood protection.

In the USSR the legal field in health services was defined by the Constitution of the USSR, the governmental orders and the CPSU Central Committee, legal certificates. The constitution of the USSR in 1937 in article 35 has fixed the equal rights of women and men, material, moral and legal support of motherhood and the childhood, and also has defined special safety arrangements and health of women and to creation of the conditions allowing women to combine work with motherhood. For the first time «Bases of the legislation of USSR and Union republics in the field of health services», have been accepted only in 1969, in 1971 there were a similar document in RSFSR (and other republics), unfortunately, these documents carried declarative, instead of a binding character, the medical care organizations concerned mainly. Activity of bodies and medicosanitary establishments, their financing, preparation and use of shots of public health services, development of a medical science it was defined by the above-stated decisions, and also orders, instructions, methodical letters of Ministry of Health. Private medical practice has not been forbidden, but practically its development was braked. After creation of the Russian Federation legislative practice has accepted modern outlines.