

PROBLEMATIC ASPECTS, PROSPECTS OF DEVELOPMENT AND THE COMPLEX OF MEASURES ON MODERNIZATION OF PUBLIC HEALTH OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

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Successive realization of the state policy in the field of healthcare, the implementation of federal and regional medical-social programs allowed achieving certain results in maintaining the health of the residents of the Russian Federation, improvement of the health system. There is an increased interest of public authorities, heads of organizations and enterprises of the region in solving problems of health protection of citizens, as the main focus of the activities of the healthcare system is health, and the object is a person. However, despite the measures taken, a number of unresolved problems remains in the healthcare system of Russia. According to experts [1] the main problems include:

1. Staffing problems in the healthcare system:

- The lack of qualified personnel. As of January 1, 2016 there are 543,6 physicians and 1,3 medical workers with secondary vocational education in medical institutions of system of Ministry of healthcare of Russia in the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, of January 1, 2015 – there were 580,4 doctors and 1,28 medical workers with secondary vocational education, and the ratio of doctors and nurses in the Russian Federation in 2014 was 1 to 2.3, which corresponds to a value stipulated in the state program [2]. The sufficiency of doctors and nurses in the Russian Federation population (on the 10 thousands) is 40.3 and 100,0, respectively [3].

- Problems in the personnel policy (wages, working conditions). Overall in 2014, wages of public sector employees in absolute values increased. According to Federal State Statistics Service of Russian Federation, the average salary of doctors in 2014 compared to 2013 increased by 4.0 thousand rubles, middle medical (pharmaceutical) staff – by 2.2 thousand rubles, nurses – 1.8 thousand rubles [4]. However, the level of wages of workers is greatly influenced by the high percentage of internal concurrent employment, which is a

quarter of the total payroll. That means that the growth of the average salary of medical workers is not caused by actual increase in the size of remuneration of his labour, but by the increased workload per employee, when instead of the 8 hours the doctor works 12 hours or more [5].

- Poor quality of training. An expert survey [1] showed that there are inadequate training, insufficient qualification of medical personnel and, as a consequence, the poor quality of medical care.

- The outflow of professionals to the private sector. Russia's population is increasingly to use paid services, for example, in 2015 the growth of the volume of paid medical services was 24.2% compared to 2014. As noted by the auditor of the Accounts Chamber of the Russian Federation [5], the growth of paid medical services can indicate the substitution of free medical care for paid in conditions of reduced availability of medical care for the population.

2. Deficit financing of the healthcare system:

On the basis of the United Nations, the World Health Organization and the world Bank, the American Agency of financial and economic information - Bloomberg[7] presented the annual ranking of countries in terms of the efficiency of healthcare systems in 2014. Russia was identified in 51st place (1 place – Singapore, Germany – 23th place, USA – 44th place) by this ranking. Evaluation criteria of healthcare are: life expectancy (the dominant indicator of the efficiency of the healthcare system of the country), per capita healthcare expenditure, the ratio of expenditures on health to the GDP of the state. The Russian healthcare system is somewhat lagging behind the developed countries, but in recent years there has been a positive growth of evaluation criteria, besides experts developed and proposed a set of priority directions for solving this problem [8]:

- 1) Upgrading primary health care and especially outpatient level.

- 2) Switch to single-channel financing and formation on its basis of the full tariff for the rendered medical services.

- 3) Maximum use of financial and economic methods of management, aimed at the motivation of increasing the efficiency of all elements of the system.

3. Reduced influence and control of modern politics:

In general, the state program "Development of healthcare" is working very efficiently. The most successful destinations are [9]:

- Protection of the health of mother and child.
- Improving the provision of emergency medical care, including emergency specialized medical care and medical evacuation.
- Introduction of innovative methods of diagnosis of diseases.

However there are other areas requiring additional development:

- Introduction of the principles of personalized medicine.
- Staffing of the healthcare system in line with modern demands and palliative care.

Prospects of development of medicine:

To date the measures undertaken by the Government of Russian Federation aimed at preventing the consequences of the demographic crisis, in particular, at the development of healthcare system, which will ensure the creation of methods of diagnosis and treatment based on the principles of personalized medicine, non-invasive reliable rapid monitoring technologies at home, remote methods of obtaining medical services, characterized by a prevention orientation, safety, high efficiency. The main scientific and technological trends that shape competitive goods (works, services) in healthcare include:

1. Technology development of personalized medical care, which will help to individualize the diagnostic process, provide a narrow medical or other therapeutic effects.

2. The use of "smart" drugs, whose effectiveness is modulated by either their surroundings or special components of the drug, aimed at improving its efficiency, specificity, and accuracy of localization.

3. Application of non-invasive diagnosis methods;

4. The establishment of monitoring systems and tracking specific groups of patients or specific groups of diagnoses for timely assistance in critical conditions.

5. The provision of palliative care to the population of the Russian Federation.

These measures will ensure the mobilization scenario of development of the national healthcare and effectively work on reducing morbidity and mortality from cancer, cardiovascular diseases and metabolic diseases (diabetes, obesity, etc.).

This scenario of competitive development involves changing the existing management model, attracting private investment and the development of principles of competition all the manufacturers of services and resources in the industry. The prospects of import substitution in services markets require changes regional approach to the placement of public procurement. A competitive model of public-private healthcare is associated with investments in projects for the development of high technology and human capital payback parameters far beyond current market limits the medium. The main barriers caused by the lack of competitive by world standards professional staff, both at the level of corporations and governance, ineffective mechanisms for coordination of efforts.

The experts proposed measures to improve the quality and/or availability of medical services for the population [11]:

- 1) Redeployment of medical professionals to the "effective contract", the creation of incentives for medical personnel.
- 2) The development of basic science in such areas as evidence-based medicine, biostatistics, pharmacoeconomics, economic analysis, involving experts and teachers from other countries.
- 3) Revision of indicators system reflecting the affairs in the field of healthcare of state (life expectancy, mortality put on a par with the average salaries of doctors).
- 4) The development of sanatorium treatment, including among children.
- 5) The development of science-based methodologies to assess effectiveness of spending.
- 6) The establishment of a system of independent expertise in decision-making related to budget expenditure.
- 7) The development of entrepreneurial and investment programs aimed at the development of the healthcare sector.
- 8) Conversion the existing medical examination program of prevention of non-infectious and infectious diseases.
- 9) The improvement of the mechanism of compensation of cost of medicines.
- 10) The inclusion the production of drugs subject to supervision of circulation of medicines.
- 11) The inclusion of values, which are based on WHO rankings, to the system of indicators

After analyzing the existing system of healthcare of the Russian Federation, we can conclude that there are both challenges and some prospective points to increase its efficiency and to introduce new

approaches to the implementation of programs at the Federal level. The range of areas of policy priorities in healthcare consists of three basic principles:

1. Unity of health system, irrespective of territorial and departmental distinctions.
2. Unity of medical and economic efficiency.
3. The unity of doctor and patient in the achievement of high results of preventive and medical activity.

Each of these principles should be inseparably linked with each other and accompanied by financial, economic, medical, management mechanisms and tools that will allow to apply a systematic approach to the development and modernization of the healthcare system of the Russian Federation.

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