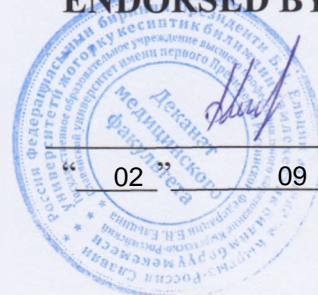


MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND HIGHER EDUCATION OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION
 MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

Government-run Educational Institution of Higher Professional Education
 Kyrgyz-Russian Slavic University named after B.N. Yeltsin

ENDORSED BY



“ 02 ” 09 2024г.

Public health and health care, health economics

Course Outline (module)

Anchored to the Department of **Public health and health care**

Academic plan 31050150_18_1gm.plx
 Speciality 31.05.01. - RF, 560001 - KR General Medicine

Qualification **medical doctor**

Mode of Study **Intramural**

Total Credit Value 6 credit points

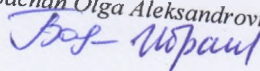
Course Hours 216
 including:
 in-class learning 126
 individual work 71,7
 exams 17,5

Scope of Testing Semesters:
 exams 8
 credits 7

Course Hours Scheduling (per semester)						
Semester Academic Year	7 (4.1)		8 (4.2)		Total	
Weeks	16		16			
Type of Training	AC	CO				CO
Lectures	18	18	18	18	36	36
Practical Session	36	36	54	54	90	90
Contact	0,3	0,3			0,3	0,3
Contact			0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5
Including Interactive Session	5	5	6	6	11	11
Total In-class Session	54,3	54,3	72,5	72,5	126,8	126,8
Face-to-face Learning	53,7	53,7	18	18	71,7	71,7
Control			17,5	17,5	17,5	17,5
Total	108	108	108	108	216	216

The Course outline developed by:

the candidate of medical Sciences, associate Professor Bolbachan Olga Aleksandrovna; the candidate of medical Sciences, associate Professor Ibraimova Dzhyllyz Dzhumadilovna



Reviewers:

Candidate of Medical Sciences, Associate Professor of the Department of Oncology and Radiation Therapy of KRSU, Tumanbayev Arstanbek Muktarbekovich; Head of the Department of Public Health and Public Health of KSMU, Doctor of Medical Sciences, Professor, Aydarov Ziyabidin Abdirayimovich



The Course Outline

Public health and health, health Economics

developed in full compliance with FSES 3++:

Federal State Education Standards of Higher Professional Education for students trained for specialty 31.05.01 (The Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Order of 09.02.2016r. №95)

in accordance with Academic Curriculum:

31.05.01. - RF, 560001 - KR Medical care

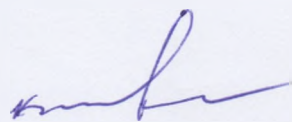
confirmed by KRSU Board of Academics in 28.06.2024 Protocol № 11.

The Course Outline endorsed by **Public health and health care** Department Meeting

Record of 26.08.2024 r. № 1

Valid for: 2024-2029 e.y. academic year

The Head of Department Doctor of medical science, Professor N.K. Kasiev



1. COURSE OUTLINE OBJECTIVES

1.1	The objectives of the discipline are-to contribute to the development of future doctors of modern social and medical thinking, to provide the basis for the adoption of organizational health decisions in a market economy.
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2. PLACE OF THE COURSE IN THE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

Cycle (section)GEP:	B1.B
2.1 Students' Preliminary Training Requirements:	
2.1.1	Bioethics
2.1.2	History of medicine
2.1.3	Medical law
2.2 Course Units and Practical Sessions imposing the prior Proficiency	
2.2.1	Hygiene
2.2.2	Epidemiology
2.2.3	Evidence medicine

3. STUDENTS' COMPETENCIES RESULTING FROM THE COURSE UNIT (MODULE)

OPC-1: ability and readiness to implement a set of measures aimed at preserving and strengthening health and including the formation of a healthy lifestyle, prevention of the occurrence and (or) spread of diseases, their early diagnosis, identification of the causes and conditions of their occurrence and development, as well as aimed at eliminating the harmful effects on human health factors of its habitat.	
Knowledge:	
Level 1	Causes, conditions and development of diseases, as well as the elimination of harmful factors affecting human health
Level 2	The organization of the complex measures aimed at the preservation and promotion of health and elimination of harmful factors
Level 3	A set of measures aimed at the preservation and promotion of health, the formation of healthy lifestyle and factors affecting human health
Skills:	
Level 1	To identify harmful effects on human health of environmental factors of its habitat
Level 2	To prevent the occurrence and (or) spread of diseases, their early diagnosis and the causes of their occurrence
Level 3	To eliminate the causes of the occurrence and spread of diseases
Expertise:	
Level 1	A complex of measures on formation of healthy lifestyle
Level 2	Complex activities aimed at preserving and promoting the health and formation of healthy lifestyles
Level 3	A complex of measures aimed at the formation of a healthy lifestyle, preservation and promotion of health and disease prevention
OPC-16: readiness for educational activity on elimination of risk factors and formation of skills of a healthy lifestyle.	
Knowledge:	
Level 1	Risk factors and methods of formation of healthy lifestyle
Level 2	Risk factors and skills to form a healthy lifestyle
Level 3	A complex of measures aimed at the preservation and promotion of health, the formation of healthy lifestyle and factors affecting human health
Skills:	
Level 1	To form skills of healthy lifestyle
Level 2	To form and to eliminate the social risk factors affecting human health
Level 3	To assess the quality of forming skills of healthy lifestyle and eliminate risk factors
Expertise:	
Level 1	Educational activity on formation of skills of a healthy lifestyle
Level 2	Educational activities on elimination of risk factors and the skills of a healthy lifestyle
Level 3	Educational activities on the formation of healthy lifestyle skills and elimination of risk factors for human health

OPC-17: ability to apply the basic principles of organization and management in the field of public health, medical organizations and their structural units.	
Knowledge:	
Level 1	Fundamentals of management
Level 2	Management framework and organization principles in the field of health
Level 3	Principles of management in the sphere of health of citizens, medical organizations and their structural subdivisions
Skills:	
Level 1	To apply the principles of organization and management in the field of public health
Level 2	To apply the principles of management of medical institutions
Level 3	To apply the principles of management of medical institutions and their structural units
Expertise:	
Level 1	The basic principles of management
Level 2	Basic principles of organization and management in the field of public health
Level 3	The basic principles of management med.organizations and their structural units
OPC-18: readiness to participate in the assessment of the quality of medical care using the main medical and statistical indicators.	
Knowledge:	
Level 1	Main medical and statistical indicators
Level 2	Assessment of the quality of medical care using medical and statistical indicators
Level 3	Analyze medical and statistical indicators and their interpretation
Skills:	
Level 1	Use the main medical statistical indicators
Level 2	Use medical and statistical indicators to assess the quality of medical care
Level 3	To assess the quality of medical care using the main medical and statistical indicators
Expertise:	
Level 1	The main medical statistical indicators
Level 2	Assessment of the quality of medical care using medical and statistical indicators
Level 3	A set of measures to assess the quality of medical care using statistical indicators

Final Students' Competences

3.1 Knowledge:	
3.1.1	<input type="checkbox"/> contents of the subject of public health and health care;
3.1.2	<input type="checkbox"/> the legal framework for the protection of public health;
3.1.3	<input type="checkbox"/> fundamentals of biomedical statistics;
3.1.4	<input type="checkbox"/> health indicators and their determinants;
3.1.5	<input type="checkbox"/> the role of the health promotion service (HPS) in formation of a healthy lifestyle (FHL);
3.1.6	<input type="checkbox"/> the main problems and strategies of health promotion (HP) among separate contingent of the population by WHO;
3.1.7	<input type="checkbox"/> fundamentals of health care reform;
3.1.8	<input type="checkbox"/> fundamentals of health care management and quality of health services;
3.1.9	<input type="checkbox"/> determination of the economy and financing of health care, the purpose, objectives and ways of further development in terms of health insurance and market economy;
3.1.10	<input type="checkbox"/> the state of the health care system abroad.
3.2 Skills:	
3.2.1	<input type="checkbox"/> plan and conduct statistical studies, analyze and interpret their results in practical and scientific activities;
3.2.2	<input type="checkbox"/> calculate and analyze the main health factors of the population and the activities of medical organizations;
3.2.3	<input type="checkbox"/> to carry out situational analysis of the organization and divisions of health care.
3.3 Expertise:	
3.3.1	<input type="checkbox"/> methods of calculating statistical indicators, basic management and marketing skills of health care organizations.

4. COURSE (MODULE) STRUCTURE AND CONTENT							
Class Code	Subject Name /Type of Class/	Semester / Academic	Hours	Competencies	Literature	Interactive Sessions	Notes
	Section 1. Medical statistics						
1.1	The subject and content of medical statistics /Pr/	7	2	OPC-1 OPC-16 OPC-17 OPC-18	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L2.3 L3.1 E1	0	
1.2	The organization of statistical research /Pr/	7	2	OPC-1 OPC-16 OPC-17 OPC-18	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L2.3 L3.1 E1	2	Preparation of the layout of the stages of statistical research
1.3	Relative values/Pr/	7	2	OPC-1 OPC-16 OPC-17 OPC-18	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L2.3 L3.1 E1	0	
1.4	The variation range and average values /Pr/	7	2	OPC-1 OPC-16 OPC-17 OPC-18	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L2.3 L3.1 E1	0	
1.5	Sample method and evaluation of the reliability of the results of the study /Pr/	7	2	OPC-1 OPC-16 OPC-17 OPC-18	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L2.3 L3.1 E1	0	
1.6	Standardized indicators /Pr/	7	2	OPC-1 OPC-16 OPC-17 OPC-18	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L2.3 L3.1 E1	0	
1.7	Dynamic series /Pr/	7	2	OPC-1 OPC-16 OPC-17 OPC-18	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L2.3 L3.1 E1	0	
1.8	Correlation /Pr/	7	2	OPC-1 OPC-16 OPC-17 OPC-18	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L2.3 L3.1 E1	0	
1.9	Regression /Pr/	7	2	OPC-1 OPC-16 OPC-17 OPC-18	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L2.3 L3.1 E1	0	
1.10	The types of graphic images /Pr/	7	2	OPC-1 OPC-16 OPC-17 OPC-18	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L2.3 L3.1 E1	0	
1.11	The subject and content of medical statistics /Sc/	7	3	OPC-1 OPC-16 OPC-17 OPC-18	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L2.3 L3.1 E1	0	
1.12	The organization of statistical research /Sc/	7	3	OPC-1 OPC-16 OPC-17 OPC-18	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L2.3 L3.1 E1	0	
1.13	Relative values /Sc/	7	3	OPC-1 OPC-16 OPC-17 OPC-18	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L2.3 L3.1 E1	0	
1.14	The variation range and average values /Sc/	7	3	OPC-1 OPC-16 OPC-17 OPC-18	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L2.3 L3.1 E1	0	
1.15	Sample method and evaluation of the reliability of the results of the study /Sc/	7	3	OPC-1 OPC-16 OPC-17 OPC-18	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L2.3 L3.1 E1	0	

1.16	Standardized indicators /Sc/	7	3	OPC-1 OPC-16 OPC-17 OPC- 18	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L2.3 L3.1 E1	0	
1.17	Dynamic series /Sc/	7	3	OPC-1 OPC-16 OPC-17 OPC- 18	L1.1 L1.2 L2.3 L2.1 L2.2 L3.1 E1	0	
1.18	Correlation analysis /Sc/	7	3	OPC-1 OPC-16 OPC-17 OPC- 18	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1 L2.3 L2.2 L3.1 E1	0	
1.19	Regression analysis /Sc/	7	3	OPC-1 OPC-16 OPC-17 OPC- 18	L1.2 L1.1 L2.2 L2.1 L2.3 L3.1 E1	0	
1.20	The types of graphic images /Sc/	7	3	OPC-1 OPC-16 OPC-17 OPC- 18	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L2.3 L3.1 E1	0	
Section 2. Statistics of the health							
2.1	Medical and demographic indicators /Pr/	7	2	OPC-1 OPC-16 OPC-17 OPC- 18	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L2.3 L3.1 E1	0	
2.2	Indicators of morbidity and disability /Pr/	7	2	OPC-1 OPC-16 OPC-17 OPC- 18	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L2.3 L3.1 E1	0	
2.3	Calculation and analysis of medical and demographic indicators of the region /Pr/	7	2	OPC-1 OPC-16 OPC-17 OPC- 18	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L2.3 L3.1 E1	2	Calculation of special indicators of population reproduction and mortality of children in different periods of life
2.4	Calculation and analysis of the dynamic range of fertility and maternal mortality /Pr/	7	2	OPC-1 OPC-16 OPC-17 OPC- 18	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L2.3 L3.1 E1	1	Calculations of the main indicators of morbidity , temporary disability and disability
2.5	Calculation and analysis of morbidity rates for adults and children /Pr/	7	2	OPC-1 OPC-16 OPC-17 OPC- 18	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L2.3 L3.1 E1	0	
2.6	Calculation and analysis of primary health care in the region /Pr/	7	2	OPC-1 OPC-16 OPC-17 OPC- 18	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L2.3 L3.1 E1	0	
2.7	Calculation and analysis of the activity of hospital services /Pr/	7	2	OPC-1 OPC-16 OPC-17 OPC- 18	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L2.3 L3.1 E1	0	
2.8	Calculation and analysis of children's physical development /Sc/	7	2	OPC-1 OPC-16 OPC-17 OPC- 18	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L2.3 L3.1 E1	0	

2.9	Medical and demographic indicators /Sc/	7	3	OPC-1 OPC-16 OPC-17 OPC- 18	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L2.3 L3.1 E1	0	
2.10	Indicators of morbidity and disability /Sc/	7	3	OPC-1 OPC-16 OPC-17 OPC- 18	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L2.3 L3.1 E1	0	
2.11	Calculation and analysis of medical and demographic indicators of the region /Sc/	7	3	OPC-1 OPC-16 OPC-17 OPC- 18	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L2.3 L3.1 E1	0	
2.12	Calculation and analysis of the dynamic range of fertility and maternal mortality /Sc/	7	3	OPC-1 OPC-16 OPC-17 OPC- 18	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L2.3 L3.1 E1	0	
2.13	Calculation and analysis of morbidity rates for adults and children /Sc/	7	3	OPC-1 OPC-16 OPC-17 OPC- 18	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L2.3 L3.1 E1	0	
2.14	Calculation and analysis of primary health care in the region /Sc/	7	3	OPC-1 OPC-16 OPC-17 OPC- 18	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L2.3 L3.1 E1	0	
2.15	Calculation and analysis of the activity of hospital services /Sc/	7	3	OPC-1 OPC-17 OPC-16 OPC- 18	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L2.3 L3.1 E1	0	
2.16	Calculation and analysis of children's physical development /Sc/	7	3	OPC-1 OPC-16 OPC-17 OPC- 18	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L2.3 L3.1 E1	0	
2.17	/Unit/	7	0	OPC-1 OPC-16 OPC-17		0	
Section 3. Health management							
3.1	Introduction to public health and health care /Lec/	7	2	OPC-1 OPC-16 OPC-17 OPC- 18	L1.3 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L2.3 L3.1 E1	0	
3.2	Public health and the condition causing it /Lec/	7	2	OPC-1 OPC-16 OPC-17 OPC- 18	L1.2 L1.3 L2.1 L2.2 L2.3 L3.1 E1	0	
3.3	Risk factors for diseases /Lec/	7	2	OPC-1 OPC-16 OPC-17 OPC- 18	L1.2 L1.3 L2.2 L2.1 L2.3 L3.1 E1	0	
3.4	Health status of the population in the Kyrgyz Republic and dispensary method of service /Lec/	7	2	OPC-1 OPC-16 OPC-17 OPC- 18	L1.3 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L2.3 L3.1 E1	0	
3.5	Health promotion service (HPS) /Lec/	7	2	OPC-1 OPC-16 OPC-17 OPC- 18	L1.2 L1.3 L2.1 L2.2 L2.3 L3.1 E1	0	
3.6	HPS of children and young people /Lec/	7	2	OPC-1 OPC-16 OPC-17 OPC- 18	L1.2 L1.3 L2.1 L2.2 L2.3 L3.1 E1	0	
3.7	HPS of women and elderly /Lec/	7	2	OPC-1 OPC-16 OPC-17 OPC- 18	L1.2 L1.3 L2.1 L2.2 L2.3 L3.1 E1	0	

3.8	Introduction to public health and health care /Pr/	8	2	OPC-1 OPC-16 OPC-17 OPC- 18	L1.2 L1.3 L2.1 L2.2 L2.3 L3.1 E1	0	
3.9	Public health and the condition causing it. /Pr/	8	4	OPC-1 OPC-16 OPC-17 OPC- 18	L1.2 L1.3 L2.2 L2.1 L2.3 L3.1 E1	0	Presentation. Information report on the health care system in different countries of the world (Russia, USA, Western Europe, Southeast Asia)
3.10	Risk factors for diseases /Pr/	8	2	OPC-1 OPC-16 OPC-17 OPC- 18	L1.2 L1.3 L2.1 L2.2 L2.3 L3.1 E1	1	Information report on the topics: healthy lifestyle; risk factors; social mobilization; prevention. Presentation (discussion)
3.11	Health status of the population in the Kyrgyz Republic and dispensary method of service. /Pr/	8	4	OPC-1 OPC-16 OPC-17 OPC- 18	L1.3 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L2.3 L3.1 E1	0	Presentation. Information message
3.12	Health promotion service (HPS) /Pr/	8	2	OPC-1 OPC-16 OPC-17 OPC- 18	L1.2 L1.3 L2.1 L2.2 L2.3 L3.1 E1	0	
3.13	HPS of children and young people /Pr/	8	4	OPC-1 OPC-16 OPC-17 OPC- 18	L1.2 L1.3 L2.1 L2.2 L2.3 L3.1 E1	0	Presentation. Information message
3.14	HPS of women and elderly /Pr/	8	2	OPC-1 OPC-16 OPC-17 OPC- 18	L1.2 L1.3 L2.1 L2.2 L2.3 L3.1 E1	0	
3.15	Introduction to public health and health care /Sc/	8	1	OPC-1 OPC-16 OPC-17 OPC- 18	L1.2 L1.3 L2.1 L2.2 L2.3 L3.1 E1	0	
3.16	Public health and the condition causing it /Sc/	8	1	OPC-1 OPC-16 OPC-17 OPC- 18	L1.2 L1.3 L2.1 L2.2 L2.3 L3.1 E1	0	
3.17	Risk factors for diseases /Sc/	8	1	OPC-1 OPC-16 OPC-17 OPC- 18	L1.2 L1.3 L2.1 L2.2 L2.3 L3.1 E1	0	
3.18	Health status of the population in the Kyrgyz Republic and dispensary method of service /Sc/	8	1	OPC-1 OPC-16 OPC-17 OPC- 18	L1.2 L1.3 L2.1 L2.2 L2.3 L3.1 E1	0	
3.19	Health promotion service (HPS) /Sc/	8	1	OPC-1 OPC-16 OPC-17 OPC- 18	L1.2 L1.3 L2.1 L2.2 L2.3 L3.1 E1	0	

3.20	HPS of children and young people /Sc/	8	1	OPC-1 OPC-16 OPC-17 OPC- 18	L1.2 L1.3 L2.1 L2.2 L2.3 L3.1 E1	0	
3.21	HPS of women and elderly /Sc/	8	1	OPC-1 OPC-16 OPC-17 OPC- 18	L1.2 L1.3 L2.1 L2.2 L2.3 L3.1 E1	0	
Section 4. Health management							
4.1	Management in health care /Lec/	7	2	OPC-1 OPC-16 OPC-17 OPC- 18	L1.2 L1.3 L2.1 L2.2 L2.3 L3.1 E1	0	
4.2	Marketing in health care /Lec/	7	2	OPC-1 OPC-16 OPC-17 OPC- 18	L1.2 L1.3 L2.1 L2.2 L2.3 L3.1 E1	0	
4.3	Health care reform /Lec/	8	2	OPC-1 OPC-16 OPC-17 OPC- 18	L1.2 L1.3 L2.1 L2.2 L2.3 L3.1 E1	0	
4.4	Basics of family medicine /Lec/	8	2	OPC-1 OPC-16 OPC-17 OPC- 18	L1.2 L1.3 L2.1 L2.2 L2.3 L3.1 E1	0	
4.5	Management in health care /Pr/	8	4	OPC-1 OPC-16 OPC-17 OPC- 18	L1.2 L1.3 L2.1 L2.2 L2.3 L3.1 E1	1	Information report on the topics: methods, management style; the concept of groups and their importance; conflicts and their solutions. Presentation (discussion)
4.6	Marketing in health care /Pr/	8	2	OPC-1 OPC-16 OPC-17 OPC- 18	L1.2 L1.3 L2.1 L2.2 L2.3 L3.1 E1	1	Information report on the topics: market, public health; marketing research; advertising. Presentation (discussion)
4.7	Health care reform /Pr/	8	4	OPC-1 OPC-16 OPC-17 OPC- 18	L1.2 L1.3 L2.1 L2.2 L2.3 L3.1 E1	0	Presentation. Information message
4.8	Basics of family medicine /Pr/	8	2	OPC-1 OPC-16 OPC-17 OPC- 18	L1.2 L1.3 L2.1 L2.2 L2.3 L3.1 E1	0	
4.9	Management in health care /Sc/	8	1	OPC-1 OPC-16 OPC-17 OPC- 18	L1.2 L1.3 L2.1 L2.2 L2.3 L3.1 E1	0	

4.10	Marketing in health care /Sc/	8	1	OPC-1 OPC-16 OPC-17 OPC- 18	L1.2 L1.3 L2.1 L2.2 L2.3 L3.1 E1	0	
4.11	Health care reform /Sc/	8	1	OPC-1 OPC-16 OPC-17 OPC- 18	L1.2 L1.3 L2.1 L2.2 L2.3 L3.1 E1	0	
4.12	Basics of family medicine /Sc/	8	1	OPC-1 OPC-16 OPC-17 OPC- 18	L1.2 L1.3 L2.1 L2.2 L2.3 L3.1 E1	0	
Section 5. Quality management of medical services							
5.1	Social and health insurance /Lec/	8	2	OPC-1 OPC-16 OPC-17 OPC- 18	L1.2 L1.3 L2.1 L2.2 L2.3 L3.1 E1	0	
5.2	The quality of medical services /Lec/	8	2	OPC-1 OPC-16 OPC-17 OPC- 18	L1.2 L1.3 L2.1 L2.2 L2.3 L3.1 E1	0	
5.3	Indicators on the status and activities of health care organizations /Lec/	8	2	OPC-1 OPC-16 OPC-17 OPC- 18	L1.2 L1.3 L2.1 L2.2 L2.3 L3.1 E1	0	
5.4	Врачебно-трудова́я Эксперти́за /Lec/	8	2	OPC-1 OPC-16 OPC-17 OPC- 18	L1.2 L1.3 L2.1 L2.2 L2.3 L3.1 E1	0	
5.5	Social and health insurance /Pr/	8	4	OPC-1 OPC-16 OPC-17 OPC- 18	L1.2 L1.3 L2.1 L2.2 L2.3 L3.1 E1	0	Presentation. Information message
5.6	The quality of medical services /Pr/	8	2	OPC-1 OPC-16 OPC-17 OPC- 18	L1.2 L1.3 L2.1 L2.2 L2.3 L3.1 E1	0	
5.7	Indicators of the state and activities of health care organizations. Methods of calculation and analysis of performance indicators of outpatient and inpatient facilities. Presentation. Information message /Pr/	8	4	OPC-1 OPC-16 OPC-17 OPC- 18	L1.2 L1.3 L2.1 L2.2 L2.3 L3.1 E1	1	Work with the collection of statistics on health services and accounting, reporting documentation
5.8	Medical and labor expertise /Pr/	8	2	OPC-1 OPC-16 OPC-17 OPC- 18	L1.2 L1.3 L2.1 L2.2 L2.3 L3.1 E1	0	
5.9	Social and health insurance /Sc/	8	1	OPC-1 OPC-16 OPC-17 OPC- 18	L1.2 L1.3 L2.1 L2.2 L2.3 L3.1 E1	0	
5.10	The quality of medical services /Sc/	8	1	OPC-1 OPC-16 OPC-17 OPC- 18	L1.3 L1.2 L2.3 L2.1 L2.2 L3.1 E1	0	
5.11	Indicators on the status and activities of health care organizations /Sc/	8	1	OPC-1 OPC-16 OPC-17 OPC- 18	L1.2 L1.3 L2.1 L2.2 L2.3 L3.1 E1	0	

5.12	Medical and labor expertise /Sc/	8	1	OPC-18 OPC- 17 OPC-16 OPC-1	L1.2 L1.3 L2.1 L2.2 L2.3 L3.1 E1	0	
Section 6. Health economics							
6.1	Health planning and Economics /Lec/	8	2	OPC-1 OPC-16 OPC-17 OPC- 18	L1.2 L1.3 L2.1 L2.2 L2.3 L3.1 E1	0	
6.2	Health financing /Lec/	8	2	OPC-1 OPC-16 OPC-17 OPC- 18	L1.2 L1.3 L2.1 L2.2 L2.3 L3.1 E1	0	
6.3	The health care system in foreign countries. Healthcare risks. /Lec/	8	2	OPC-1 OPC-16 OPC-17 OPC- 18	L1.2 L1.3 L2.1 L2.2 L2.3 L3.1 E1	0	
6.4	Health planning and Economics /Пп/	8	4	OPC-1 OPC-16 OPC-17 OPC- 18	L1.2 L1.3 L2.1 L2.2 L2.3 L3.1 E1	0	Methods of calculation and analysis of indicators of economic activity of institutions. Presentation. Information message
6.5	Health financing /Pr/	8	2	OPC-1 OPC-16 OPC-17 OPC- 18	L1.1 L1.2 L2.1 L2.2 L2.3 L3.1 E1	1	Familiarization with the clinical and cost group, calculations of payment for primary-level medical services and inpatient care
6.6	The health care system in foreign countries. Healthcare risks /Pr/	8	4	OPC-1 OPC-16 OPC-17 OPC- 18	L1.2 L1.3 L2.1 L2.2 L2.3 L3.1 E1	1	Information message on health care systems of foreign countries in the form of presentation
6.7	Health planning and Economics /Sc/	8	1	OPC-1 OPC-16 OPC-17 OPC- 18	L1.2 L1.3 L2.1 L2.2 L2.3 L3.1 E1	0	
6.8	Health financing /Sc/	8	1	OPC-1 OPC-16 OPC-17 OPC- 18	L1.2 L1.3 L2.1 L2.2 L2.3 L3.1 E1	0	
6.9	The health care system in foreign countries. Healthcare risks /Sc/	8	1	OPC-1 OPC-16 OPC-17 OPC- 18	L1.2 L1.3 L2.1 L2.2 L2.3 L3.1 E1	0	
6.10	/ Exam /	8	18	OPC-1 OPC-16 OPC-17		0	

5. ASSESSMENT FUND

5.1. Advancement Questions and Assignments

Questions to test the level of training "to KNOW":

1. sections of medical statistics;
2. statistical set, its types;
3. stages of statistical research and their content;
4. the main types of errors in the analysis of the material;
5. the features of the socio-medical and clinical research;
6. types of relative quantities;
7. intensive and extensive indicators, their differences;
8. indicators of coordination, likelihood, correlation, clarity;
9. variational series, its characteristics and types;
10. average values, their types, application;
11. mean square deviation (SD) and coefficient of variation (CV);
12. the concept and essence of reliability assessment;
13. the concept necessary for the assessment of reliability;
14. determination of confidence limits of relative and average values;
15. the essence of the concepts of reliability of mean and relative quantities, "reliability criterion" of research results;
16. the essence of the criterion of conformity (x^2);
17. the main provisions of the method of standardization of statistical indicators;
18. steps of the direct method of standardization;
19. the role of time series analysis in scientific research;
20. methods of smoothing time series and their importance for the analysis of the material;
21. the essence of the correlation between the features;
22. estimation of reliability of correlation coefficient;
23. the essence of the coefficient of determination;
24. application of regression method in medical practice;
25. the principles of the cycle of regression;
26. content of demography, medical demography, sections of demography;
27. General and special medical and demographic indicators, their content;
28. the mortality rates in different periods of the life of the fetus and die before the age of 1 year;
29. significance of the study of morbidity of population and methods of its study;
30. the types of morbidity by appealability and their contents;
31. incidence and indicators of temporary disability;
32. disability, the content and indicators;
33. the contents of evidence-based medicine;
34. types of research and its content;
35. the purpose of application of graphic images in statistical research and General rules of their construction, types of graphic images;
36. the contents of the public health and healthcare;
37. legislative framework of health protection;
38. contents of the public health act;
39. indicators of physical, mental (spiritual) and social well-being of a person;
40. factors influencing health status;
41. public health indicators and key trends;
42. health promotion and evaluation technology: principles, resources;
43. the strategy of health promotion in international documents and Kyrgyzstan;
44. the way of life: definition, concept;
45. healthy lifestyle: definition, concept, spiritual and value guidelines, the formation of a healthy lifestyle (HLS);
46. risk factors: definition, grouping, main risk factors affecting the occurrence of diseases;
47. the potential danger to health (risk factors ICD -10);
48. prevention of risk factors: definition, types;
49. social mobilization of the population;
50. international classification of diseases (ICD), clinical and cost group (CCG);
51. health status of the KR population;
52. the contents of the dispensary method of service;
53. the role of the health promotion service (SUZ) in shaping a healthy lifestyle (HLS);
54. communication for health promotion;
55. international cooperation in health promotion;
56. prevention strategies in foreign countries;
57. the main problems and strategies of health promotion (HP) children and young people for WHO and KR;
58. the main problems and strategies of health promotion (HP) children, youth, women and elderly people who and in the Kyrgyz Republic;

59. the main health problems of women and the elderly, strategies to improve their health;
60. basic concepts and provisions of management;
61. solution and its types;
62. management technology;
63. the basic concepts of marketing;
64. public health market;
65. marketing research and advertising;
66. system: concept, content;
67. main directions of health care reform in the Kyrgyz Republic;
68. classification and structure of health care facilities;
69. the essence of social insurance, security and health insurance;
70. contents of health insurance in the Kyrgyz Republic;
71. the content of social Pediatrics;
72. the essence of the concept of " child health»;
73. the essence of the concept of "protection of motherhood and childhood»;
74. basics of family medicine;
75. the principles, structure, FMC, FDG;
76. tasks of emergency medical care and specialized medical care;
77. the content of the quality of medical services;
78. evaluation and quality management of health services;
79. essence of licensing and accreditation in medical institutions;
80. accounting and reporting in health care;
81. performance indicators of the General treatment network;
82. performance indicators of specialized medical services;
83. the essence of medical and labor expertise;
84. the contents of examination of temporary disability;
85. organization of disability expertise;
86. Government resolution" on the procedure and terms of temporary disability " №576 from 14.08.2006;
87. the basics of planning and health Economics;
88. pricing in health care;
89. basics of health care financing;
90. health system;
91. organization of health care in developed countries: great Britain, France, USA;
92. the organization of health care in developing countries;
93. international organization.

Questions to test the level of training "to KNOW HOW and to POSSESS":

1. to determine the amount and type of the statistical population unit, and the indication of observation;
2. to develop the stages of statistical research;
3. to make the layout of statistical tables;
4. to calculate the intensive and extensive indicators;
5. to calculate the performance of coordination, likelihood ratio, clarity;
6. to make a simple and grouped variational series;
7. to calculate the average values (M);
8. to calculate the mean square deviation and coefficient of variation;
9. to calculate the margin of error relative and mean values;
10. to evaluate the reliability of the results of the study;
11. to calculate the standardized indicators;
12. to calculate and analyze the indicators of time series;
13. to calculate the coefficient of determination;
14. to calculate the regression coefficient;
15. to build the regression chart;
16. to calculate, evaluate and analyze General and specific medical and demographic indicators;
17. to calculate, estimate and analyze mortality rates for different periods of fetal life and those under 1 year of age;
18. to calculate and analyze morbidity rates;
19. to calculate and analyze the indicators of morbidity with temporary disability;
20. to calculate and analyze rates of disability;
21. to select experimental and control groups for research in accordance with the requirements of evidence-based medicine;
22. to constructing a graphical image;
23. to substantiate the priority of diseases in Kyrgyzstan according to the WHO policy " Health for all in the 21st century»;
24. to carry out social mobilization of the population on formation of HLS of the population;
25. to calculate and analyze the indicators of population health and clinical examinations;
26. to solve situational problems;
27. to analyse the situation and make recommendations to improve the health of children and young people;
28. to analyse the situation and make recommendations to improve the health of children, youth, women and older persons;
29. to analyze the situation of morbidity of women and elderly people, to offer specific recommendations on

- the improvement of their health;
30. to determine the results of self-test;
 31. to calculate and analyze sections of marketing arithmetic;
 32. to analyze the activities of health care institutions;
 33. to analyze the quality of medical services of the FMC and FDG;
 34. to calculate and analyze performance indicators of health services;
 35. to calculate and analyze the indicators of temporary and permanent disability;
 36. to calculate the population's need for medical visits, hospital beds, medical personnel;
 37. to calculate the budget of the health care institution;
 38. to determine the system health of this country.

5.2. Course Papers Themes

Discipline is not provided in this work.

5.3. Assessment Fund

Presentation. Thematics:

1. WHO policy "health for all in the 21st century".
2. Human health and a healthy lifestyle.
3. Risk factors and their impact on human health.
4. Prevention.
5. Social mobilization of the population.
6. The law on public health in the Kyrgyz Republic.
7. Health policy of Kyrgyzstan in the XXI century.
8. The promotion of women's health (the WHO strategy and KR).
9. The promotion of children's health (the WHO strategy and KR).
10. Improving the health of young people (the WHO strategy and KR).
11. The health of older people (the who strategy and KR).
12. The latest theories of management of health care organizations.
13. The concept of groups and their significance.
14. Cause of conflict.
15. Communicative behavior in the organization.
16. Marketing environment (macro, micro) and medical services.
17. Medical service and its features.
18. Life cycle of medical services and its stages.
19. Competitiveness in medicine.
20. Demand factors and their classification.
21. Advertising in the marketing system of health care.
22. The issues of the SWOT analysis.
23. Health care reform "Den sooluk".
24. The results of the reform "Manas", "Manas Taalimi".
25. Family medicine in the Kyrgyz Republic.
26. Organization of work of the family doctor, paramedic, family nurse.
27. History of emergency medical care. The organization EMC in KR.
28. Social and health insurance.
29. The quality of medical services.
30. Pricing of medical services.
31. Types of economic laws.
32. Financing of the health care system of the Kyrgyz Republic.
33. Funding for the FMC (FDG).
34. The financing of inpatient medical services.

Test:

Control work «Relative values. Variational series. Average»:

1. The minimum of the absolute number to calculate the intensive and extensive indicators.
2. Variational series: definition, characteristic.
3. Relative values: definition, views.
4. Limit, amplitude: concept, calculation method.
5. Intense index: concept, methods of calculation.
6. Standard deviation: concept, methods of calculation.
7. Extensive indicators: concept, methods of calculation.
8. The criteria for the diversity characteristic of variational series.
9. The difference between intensive and extensive indicators.
10. Arithmetic mean for the grouped variational series: concept, calculation method.
11. Indicator of coordination: concept, method of calculation.
12. Average weighted arithmetic mean: definition, methods of calculation.
13. The measure of plausibility: concept, methods of calculation.
14. The average arithmetic simple: the concept, the method of calculation.
15. Ratio: concept, methods of calculation.
16. Arithmetic mean: definition, types.

17. Indicator clarity: the concept, methods of calculation.
18. The mode and median: the concept.
19. Designation of intensive indicators.
20. Mean values: definition, properties.
21. The value bases an intense performance.
22. Coefficient of variation: definition, calculation method.
23. Relative values: definition, species.
24. Variation range: concept, types.

Control work " Medico-demographic indicators»:

1. Demography is a concept.
2. Mortality, computation.
3. Medical demography is a concept.
4. Post-neonatal mortality, computation.
5. Sections of demography.
6. Neonatal or early infant mortality, calculation.
7. Statics of the population – the notion.
8. Perinatal mortality, computation.
9. The population dynamics of the concept.
10. Postnatal or early neonatal mortality, calculation.
11. Types of population movement and their essence.
12. Intranatal mortality, computation.
13. General indicators of natural population movement.
14. Antenatal mortality, computation.
15. Special indicators of natural population movement.
16. Stillborn, computation.
17. Fertility rates, calculation.
18. The infant mortality rate calculation.
19. Mortality rates, calculation.
20. Marriage fertility, computation.
21. The natural increase of the population.
22. Average life expectancy - a concept.

Objectives of the health and demographic indicators in Annex 1

Verification work «Medical statistics»:

1. Statistics, health statistics – definition, scope.
2. Types of relative quantities.
3. Types of statistical observation, sampling method and methods of selection.
4. Stages of statistical research.
5. The intensive parameters, their application, methods of calculation.
6. The concept of standardized indicators, methods of standardization.
7. Tasks and sections of medical statistics.
8. Types of average value.
9. The types of morbidity by appealability.
10. The contents of the 1st stage of statistical research
11. The notion of variational series and its characteristic, the difference between simple and grouped variational series.
12. Health and health indicators.
13. The content of the research plan (stage 2) of statistical research
14. Values of the base of intensive indicators.
15. Methods of calculating the arithmetic mean.
16. A statistical aggregate, the types, the requirements for sampling,
17. The index of coordination, methods of calculation.
18. Sources for the study of disease, their characteristic.
19. The essence of the third and fourth stages of statistical research.
20. Relative values, species.
21. Types of population movement and their essence.
22. Extensive indicators, coordination indicators, likelihood indicators, their application, calculation methods.
23. Characteristics of the mean square deviation (SD), and the method of calculation
24. Morbidity: concepts.
25. Statistical quantities.
26. Demography, medical demography: the concept.
27. Method of calculation of rank correlation.
28. The main types of errors in the analysis of the material.
29. The definition of dynamic range, and types of time series.
30. Methods of selection (or calculation) of the standard.
31. Sections of demography.
32. Features of social-medical and clinical-statistical researches.

33. The value of the coefficient of variation (SG), evaluation criteria, method of calculation.
34. Stages of statistical research.
35. The magnitude of the basis of morbidity and mortality.
36. Reliability of average and relative values, confidence criterion.
37. The methods of smoothing of series.
38. Definition of "correlation".
39. Special demographic indicators.
40. Sources for the study of disease and their characteristics.
41. The method of calculation of the margin of error for mean values (m).
42. The concept of standardization, methods for calculating standardized coefficients.
43. General demographic indicators, methods of calculation.
44. The methods of smoothing of series.
45. The types of morbidity by appealability.
46. The difference between intensive and extensive indicators.
47. The essence of the margin of error (m).
48. The coefficient of determination, application and methods of calculations.
49. Ratio indicators, indicators of visibility, application, calculation methods.
50. Measurement of seasonal variations, calculation principle.
51. General medical and demographic indicators.
52. Evidence-based medicine: definition.
53. The main indicators of the General morbidity according to the data of appeal.
54. Disability groups and their essence.
55. Intensive index, calculation method.
56. The essence of the reliability criterion (t).
57. Graphic images-concepts, application, statistical quantities used to construct graphic images.
58. The incidence rate according to medical examinations.
59. Indicators characterizing the dynamic series.
60. Correlation: evaluation of the correlation coefficient.
61. The concept of regression and regression coefficient, calculation method.
62. The methods of smoothing of series.
63. Infant mortality, types, methods of calculation.
64. Extensive index, methodology of calculation.
65. Average life expectancy: concept and significance.
66. Special types of morbidity.
67. Statistics, health statistics – definition, scope.
68. Special medical and demographic indicators.
69. Disability, method of calculation.
70. The main types of graphic images, chart views.
71. Methods of calculating the arithmetic mean.
72. Disability groups and their essence.
73. Health and health indicators.
74. Characteristics of the mean square deviation (Φ), and the method of calculation
75. The definition of dynamic range, and types of time series.
76. Tasks and sections of medical statistics.
77. Evaluation of the reliability criterion (p).
78. Statics of the population – the notion.

Control work «management and marketing in healthcare»:

1. Marketing: concept.
2. Management method.
3. Factors influencing the final result of the decision.
4. Health care management: concept, purpose.
5. Term of transaction.
6. Tasks of marketing research.
7. Functions of management.
8. Kind of document.
9. Segmentation of the medical services market.
10. The market of public health.
11. Characteristics of the market of medical services.
12. Degrees decisions.
13. The market for medical services: the concept.
14. The stages of control.
15. Kind of document.
16. Necessity: the concept.
17. Distribution: the concept.
18. The style of the Manager.
19. Demand: the concept.

20. The main role of the management.
21. Classification of the solution.
22. The need: the concept.
23. Types of marketing of medical services.
24. Reasons for the lack of time.
25. Request: concept.
26. Management technology: concept, operations.
27. Causes of conflicts in the team.
28. Product: concept, types.
29. Objectives of management.
30. Solution: concept, purpose, tasks.
31. Proposal: the concept.
32. Marketing research: definition.
33. Requirements for meetings.
34. Promotion: concept.
35. Features of health care management.
36. Requirements for the Manager.
37. Market: the concept.
38. The principles of management.
39. Kind of document.
40. Management skills.
41. Exchange: the concept.
42. Methods of marketing research.
43. Types of market: the concept.
44. Triad of management.
45. Requirements for meetings.
46. The deal: the concept
47. Types of marketing of medical services.
48. Management method.
49. Health care management: concept, purpose.
50. Price: concept.
51. Methods of marketing research.
52. Classification of the solution.
53. Management technology: concept, operations.
54. The market of public health.
55. Marketing research: definition.
56. Advertising: concept, types.
57. Functions of management.
58. Factors affecting the effectiveness of the solution.
59. Reasons for the lack of time.
60. Marketing: concept.
61. The stages of control.
62. Requirements for the Manager.
63. The market for medical services: the concept.
64. The principles of management.
65. Proposal: the concept.
66. Tasks of marketing research.
67. Market: the concept.
68. Features of health care management.
69. Solution: concept, purpose, tasks.
70. Types of market: the concept.
71. Objectives of management.
72. The style of the Manager.

Test «the Quality of medical services»:

1. State social insurance, definition, sources of financing.
2. Quality of medical services: definition, consumers of medical services.
3. Accounting: definition, purpose and types.
4. State social security: definition, types of benefits.
5. Medical service, definition. Subjects of medical services.
6. The document accounting documentation, determination. Types of primary accounting documentation.
7. Health insurance: definition, types.
8. Approach to the quality of medical services and its elements.
9. Report and reporting documents, definition.
10. List the models of the health care system and their authors.
11. Clinical Protocol: definition, purpose, objectives.
12. List the accounting and statistical documents of the FDG.
13. List the basic principles of health insurance.

14. Indicator, definition and its types.
15. List the accounting and statistical documents of the hospital.
16. Categories of insured persons.
17. Quality management of medical services, concept, subjects of management.
18. Accounting documentation, types of primary accounting documentation.
19. Compulsory health insurance Fund: definition, purpose, objectives.
20. License, licensing, definition. The stages of licensing.
21. List the performance indicators of FMC.
22. FOMS, definition, purpose, sources of financing.
23. Accreditation, definition, purpose, tasks.
24. Provision of population with hospital beds, calculation methods.
25. State social insurance, definition, sources.
26. Standard, definition. The concept of a licensing standard.
27. To list the methods of evaluation and analysis of HP.
28. Types of social insurance.
29. Stages of licensing and accreditation, determination.
30. The average patient stay in the hospital, method of calculation.
31. State social security, types of state benefits.
32. Medical service, definition.
33. The level of hospitalization of the population, the method of calculation.
34. The essence of health care models.
35. Quality of medical services, definition.
36. The hospital mortality rate, method of calculation.
37. The history of development of medical insurance.
38. List the subjects of medical services.
39. Indicator of the total number of abortions, method of calculation.
40. Types of health insurance.
41. Elements of the quality of medical services.
42. Completeness of examination of pregnant women, calculation method.
43. Sources of financing of insured citizens.
44. Approach to health care quality control.
45. Health index of children in the first year of life, without a history of viral respiratory infection, etc. flu-like diseases, the method of calculation.
46. Category of insured persons, the source of funding.
47. Licensing, definition, steps.
48. Frequency of infants under 3 months of age who are breastfed, calculation method.
49. List the rights of insured citizens.
50. Accreditation of health care organizations, purpose and objectives.
51. The use of bed Fund of hospitals, method of calculation.
52. List the sources of funding for MHIF.
53. Clinical Protocol, definition, purpose and objectives.
54. The provision of nursing staff, the method of calculation.
55. The history of development of medical insurance.
56. Standard, definition, licensing standards.
57. The ratio of doctors and nurses, calculation methods.
58. The principles of MI.
59. Consumers of medical services.
60. The level of hospitalization of the population, the method of calculation.
61. Health insurance in the Kyrgyz Republic, the definition and its types.
62. Quality of medical services, definition, subjects of management.
63. The hospital mortality rate, method of calculation.
64. State social insurance and its types.
65. Licensing, definition, purpose.
66. Completeness of examination of pregnant women, calculation method.
67. The types of state benefits.
68. Approach to the quality of medical services.
69. Indicator of the quality of medical work, calculation method.
70. Health care models and their essence.
71. Consumers of medical services.
72. Provision of the population with doctors, calculation methods.
73. The Mandatory Health insurance Fund (HIF), definition, purpose, objectives.
74. Accreditation, definition, stages.
75. The number of visits per 1 resident per year to doctors outpatient reception, calculation method.

Analysis of health status and health by region of the country:

1. Statistical data on area " B " for N year.
2. Statistical data for region "D" in the N a year.
3. Statistical data on area " I " for N year.

4. Statistical data on area " H " for N year.
 5. Statistical data on area "F" for N year.
 6. Statistical data on the region" H " for N year.
 7. Statistical data on area" T " for N year.
 8. Statistical data for the city of «B» for N year.
 9. Statistical data for the city of "O" for N year.
- Тест (перечень тестовых вопросов в приложении 2)

Exam (list of exam questions and tasks in Appendix 3)

5.4. List of Assessment Tools

Presentation

Test

Frontal quiz in form of a test

Exam

(Evaluation scales for all types of evaluation tools in Annex 4)

6. COURSE (MODULE) METHODOLOGICAL AND INFORMATIONAL SUPPORT

6.1. Recommended Reading

6.1.1. Required Reading List

	The authors, compilers	Title	Publisher, year
L1.1	Rozyeva R.S., Bolbachan O.A., Ishenova G.I., Artykbaeva A.K.	Medical statistics: a textbook	Bishkek: KRSU publ. 2014
L1.2	Kasiev N.K., Bolbachan O.A.	Public health and health care: textbook	Bishkek: KRSU publ. 2016
L1.3	Bolbachan O.A., Rozyeva R.S.	Public health and health care: a training manual	Bishkek: KRSU publ. 2017

6.1.2. Advanced Reading

	The authors, compilers	Title	Publisher, year
L2.1	Bolbachan O.A., Rozyeva R.S., Builashev T.S., Koshmuratov A.G., Ibraimova D.D., Artykbaeva A.K. Ishenova G.I.	Methods of implementation of the course work "Analysis of health and health in the regions of the country": textbook	Bishkek: KRSU publ. 2015
L2.2	Shepin O.P., Medik B.A.	Public health and health care: textbook	Moscow 2011
L2.3	Стародубцева В.И., Щепина О.П.	Общественное здоровье и здравоохранение: Национальное руководство	M.: Geotar 2013

6.1.3. Guidance Papers

	The authors, compilers	Title	Publisher, year
L3.1	Rozyeva R.S.	Methodological developments in the subject public health and health, health Economics: methodological developments	Bishkek, Department of public health and healthcare 2014

6.2. Online Resources

E1	Public health and health care	http://uchebnik.biz/book/137-obshestvennoe-zdorovya-i
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6.3. List of Information and Education Technologies

6.3.1 Competence-based Educational Technologies

6.3.1.1	Traditional educational technologies: lectures, practical classes, consultations focused on the message of knowledge transmitted to students.
6.3.1.2	Innovative educational technology classes in an interactive form, which form the systematic thinking and ability to generate ideas in solving various problems. This includes e-texts of lectures, presentations and screenings of videos.
6.3.1.3	Information educational technology – independent student use of computer technology and Internet resources to carry out practical tasks and independent work.

6.3.2 List of Information Reference Systems and Software

6.3.2.1	http://meduniver.com/Medical/Book/28.html
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7. COURSE (MODULE) LOGISTICS

7.1	The Department is located on the territory of National center of Oncology - the case of "conference hall" at the address: Bishkek, Akhunbaeva str 92A.
7.2	Auditorium with 220 seats.
7.3	Room №1 30 seats for practical classes, perform independent work and view multimedia, video, visual materials, board.
7.4	Room №2 30 seats for practical classes, perform independent work and view multimedia, video, visual materials, board.
7.5	Room №3 (reading room) 28 seats for practical classes, perform independent work and view multimedia, video, visual materials, board.
7.6	Information sources: library – 88 copies - electronic library has 11 copies.
7.7	Computer.
7.8	Projector.
7.9	Printer.
7.10	Scanner.
7.11	Laptop.
7.12	Screen

8. COURSE (MODULE) PROFICIENCY METHODOICAL GLUIDELINES (FOR STUDENT)

Technological map of the discipline (Annex 5).

Recommendations on the use of WPD:

- materials of the WPD contain all the main trends of the current state of public health and health issues;
- in the study of the subject are the concepts of the foundations of public health and health care with a discussion of the basic approaches to solving some specific problems of public health and health;
- the study of public health and health is based on the preparation of term papers by students, followed by discussion and protection in the group;
- the practical part of the subject is based on solving situational problems, working with ICD – 10, determining the results of self-testing, analyzing the activities of health care institutions, reviewing examples of the clinical Protocol, studying accounting documents, calculating the health budget, determining the health system of a particular country.

Recommendations for the study of certain topics of the discipline:

- 1 section "Medical statistics" requires knowledge of mathematics;
- 2 section "Statistics of health of population" with the necessary knowledge of medical statistics;
- 3 section "health Management" requires knowledge of medical statistics, factors affecting health, documents of the Kyrgyz Republic and International health protection;
- in the study of the section "health management" requires knowledge of management and marketing of health, Economics and financing.

Guidelines for working with the literature:

- in recent years, a large number of publications on public health and health and on the current state of public health and health on the website have appeared in the literature - www.orthomed.ru.

Recommendations on work with control questions to a subject:

- control questions to the topic reflect the main course of the subject;
- represent the consolidation of the material topics.

Recommendations on the discussion of some public health and health issues:

- the main problematic and debatable questions on which the teacher and students express own opinion directed on the solution of questions of public health and health are given.

Recommendations for the solution of situational tasks:

- situational tasks prepared on all subjects;
- when solving situational problems, the student should acquire theoretical knowledge of the topic and logical thinking.

Recommendations for working with ICD – 10, determining the results of self-testing, analysis of health care institutions, analysis of examples of the clinical Protocol, the study of accounting documents, calculation of the health budget, determining the health care system of a particular country, the student must master the theoretical and have logical thinking.

Recommendations on working with the test system of disciplines:

- tests compiled on modular issues;
- for each question there are 4 possible answers, 1 of which is correct.

Recommendations on preparation for offset:

- module on the subject surrenders control questions to the topic, reflecting the basis of knowledge necessary for the study of the discipline;
- after the delivery of the module and test for a positive rating raises the standings.

Recommendations for exam preparation:

- in all classes, attention is paid to the questions for the exam;
- in all classes is solved situational problems that are brought to the exam.

The order of presentation design:

The presentation is made according to the requirements of the Department, should be presented in Microsoft PowerPoint, the number of 8-12 slides for 4-10 minutes and a report.

The task of the control of the "Health and demographic indicators".

Birth weight (grams)	The number of births		Died among them in the period							Total birth
	alive	dead	antenatal	intranatal	early neonatal (0-6 days)	late neonatal (7 to 27 days)	Post-neonatal (28 days-1 year)	From 0 to 1 year		
500-999	25	7	4	3	21	0	4	25		32
1000-1499	29	6	5	1	18	3	2	23		35
1500-2499	255	10	9	1	19	4	5	28		265
2500 and more	5512	23	16	7	21	1	42	64		5535
Total	5821	46	34	12	79	8	53	140		5867

To calculate post-neonatal mortality.

Birth weight (grams)	The number of births		Died among them in the period							Total birth
	alive	dead	antenatal	intranatal	early neonatal (0-6 days)	late neonatal (7 to 27 days)	Post-neonatal (28 days-1 year)	From 0 to 1 year		
500-999	25	7	4	3	21	0	4	25		32
1000-1499	29	6	5	1	18	3	2	23		35
1500-2499	255	10	9	1	19	4	5	28		265
2500 and more	5512	23	16	7	21	1	42	64		5535
Total	5821	46	34	12	79	8	53	140		5867

To calculate antenatal mortality.

Birth weight (grams)	The number of births	Died among them in the period							Total birth
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	alive	dead			early neonatal (0-6 days)	late neonatal (7 to 27 days)	Post-neonatal (28 days-1 year)	From 0 to 1 year		
			antenatal	intranatal						
500-999	25	7	4	3	21	0	4	25		32
1000-1499	29	6	5	1	18	3	2	23		35
1500-2499	255	10	9	1	19	4	5	28		265
2500 and more	5512	23	16	7	21	1	42	64		5535
Total	5821	46	34	12	79	8	53	140		5867

To calculate intranatal mortality.

Birth weight (grams)	The number of births		Died among them in the period							Total birth
	alive	dead	antenatal	intranatal	early neonatal (0-6 days)	late neonatal (7 to 27 days)	Post-neonatal (28 days-1 year)	From 0 to 1 year		
500-999	25	7	4	3	21	0	4	25		32
1000-1499	29	6	5	1	18	3	2	23		35
1500-2499	255	10	9	1	19	4	5	28		265
2500 and more	5512	23	16	7	21	1	42	64		5535
Total	5821	46	34	12	79	8	53	140		5867

To calculate late neonatal mortality.

Birth weight (grams)	The number of births		Died among them in the period							Total birth
	alive	dead	antenatal	intranatal	early neonatal (0-6 days)	late neonatal (7 to 27 days)	Post-neonatal (28 days-1 year)	From 0 to 1 year		

500-999	25	7	4	3	21	0	4	25		32
1000-1499	29	6	5	1	18	3	2	23		35
1500-2499	255	10	9	1	19	4	5	28		265
2500 and more	5512	23	16	7	21	1	42	64		5535
Total	5821	46	34	12	79	8	53	140		5867

To calculate post-neonatal mortality.

Birth weight (grams)	The number of births		Died among them in the period							Total birth
	alive	dead	antenatal	intranatal	early neonatal (0-6 days)	late neonatal (7 to 27 days)	Post-neonatal (28 days-1 year)	From 0 to 1 year		
500-999	25	7	4	3	21	0	4	25		32
1000-1499	29	6	5	1	18	3	2	23		35
1500-2499	255	10	9	1	19	4	5	28		265
2500 and more	5512	23	16	7	21	1	42	64		5535
Total	5821	46	34	12	79	8	53	140		5867

To calculate perinatal mortality.

Birth weight (grams)	The number of births		Died among them in the period							Total birth
	alive	dead	antenatal	intranatal	early neonatal (0-6 days)	late neonatal (7 to 27 days)	Post-neonatal (28 days-1 year)	From 0 to 1 year		
500-999	25	7	4	3	21	0	4	25		32
1000-1499	29	6	5	1	18	3	2	23		35
1500-2499	255	10	9	1	19	4	5	28		265
2500 and more	5512	23	16	7	21	1	42	64		5535

Total	5821	46	34	12	79	8	53	140		5867
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To calculate the stillbirth rate.

Birth weight (grams)	The number of births		Died among them in the period							Total birth	
	alive	dead		antenatal	intranatal	early neonatal (0-6 days)	late neonatal (7 to 27 days)	Post-neonatal (28 days-1 year)	From 0 to 1 year		
500-999	25	7		4	3	21	0	4	25		32
1000-1499	29	6		5	1	18	3	2	23		35
1500-2499	255	10		9	1	19	4	5	28		265
2500 and more	5512	23		16	7	21	1	42	64		5535
Total	5821	46		34	12	79	8	53	140		5867

To calculate early infant mortality.

"Public health and health care"**Tests for knowledge control**

LD gr ____ code / / / / / / / /

Test № 1. The definition of public or social medicine:

- a) multi-faceted field of public medical activities aimed at the preservation of physical health;
- b) multi-faceted field of public medical activities aimed at the preservation of public health;
- c) multi-faceted field of medical public activities aimed at preserving the emotional state;
- d) multi-faceted field of medical public activities aimed at maintaining mental health.

Test № 2. Indicators of fetal-infant losses:

- a) the mortality rate, the birth rate;
- b) the abortion rate, mortality during childbirth;
- c) infant mortality, mortality of women after 42 days after childbirth;
- d) fetal-infant losses, reproductive losses.

Test № 3. A leading factor affecting human health:

- a) hereditary;
- b) biological;
- c) psychological;
- d) social

Test № 4. The definition of "Health" by the WHO:

- a) is a state of complete physical, mental and social wellbeing and not merely the absence of disease and disability;
- b) is a state of complete physical, mental and social wellbeing and not merely the absence of disease;
- c) is a state of complete physical, mental and social wellbeing and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity;
- d) is a state of complete physical, mental wellbeing and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.

Test № 5. Factors which have an influence on human well-being:

- a) emotional stress;
- b) social, emotional;
- c) social, physical, intellectual;
- d) physical, psychological.

Test № 6. The health of the population can be expressed as:

- a) indirect indicators in the form of indicators – determinants of health;
- b) direct indicators and indicators of determinants of health;
- c) direct indicators and indicators of determinants of health;
- d) indirect indicators, and indicators of determinants of health.

Test № 7. Categories of the lifestyle:

- a) manners of life, quality of life, ability to work;
- b) the standard of living, quality of life, psychological climate at work;
- c) lifestyle, quality of life, psychological climate in the family;
- d) the level, quality, lifestyle.

Test № 8. The "Disease" is:

- a) it is a qualitative state of the organism that occurs in response to damage by environmental influences, social conditions;
- b) the state violated the interaction of the organism with the social environment;
- c) as a disturbed interaction of the organism with the external environment;
- d) the state violated the interaction of the organism with the geographical environment.

Test № 9. The concept of classification of diseases:

- a) a specific system of distribution and unification of the States into groups and classes;
- b) a specific system of distribution of pathological conditions in groups and classes;
- c) a specific system of distribution and associations of diseases in groups and classes;
- d) a specific system of distribution and associations of diseases and pathological conditions in groups and classes in accordance with established criteria.

Test № 10. How many classes there are in ICD – 10:

- a) 17 b) 19; c) 21; d) 23.

Test №11. The activity levels of ASD:

- a) national, regional, local;
- b) state, regional, district;
- c) state, local, city;
- d) city, district, outpatient.

Test № 12. Communication in health care:

- a) is the process of one-sided information to improve medical care;
- b) is the process of information exchange in the area of health promotion among the population;

c) is the process of information exchange to improve health care and health promotion among med. workers and the population;

d) is the process of exchange of information to improve quality of life.

Test № 13. The reformation in system is carried out when:

a) the current system is good, but it needs further improvement;

b) the existing system is not satisfactory (bad), you need to change it;

c) the existing system is good, but it does not correspond to new socio-economic conditions;

d) all of the above situations.

Test № 14. In the Kyrgyz Republic in the structure of causes of infant mortality on the 1 place stands:

a) congenital anomalies

b) diseases of the respiratory system

c) conditions originating in the perinatal period

d) infectious and parasitic diseases.

Test № 15. In the Kyrgyz Republic normal delivery are observed:

a) in 60% of cases; b) in 20% of cases;

c) in 40% of the cases; d) in 30% of cases.

Test № 16. Due to KR strategy mean life duration without disabilities is expected to increase by:

a) 20%; b) 25%; c) 10%; d) 15%.

Test № 17. The main role of management is:

a) interpersonal relationships; b) initiative;

c) knowledge of the technique; d) competence.

Test №18. Management skills are:

a) knowledge of the technique;

b) ability to plan work;

c) the ability to make a decision;

d) to possess the economic methods.

Test № 19. Factor which influences on the final result of solutions:

a) financial;

b) the moral and psychological;

c) production;

d) personnel.

Test № 20. The concept of " Management technology ":

- a) system operations and procedures that run in sequence;
- b) the system of operations and procedures, performing in combination;
- c) a system of operations and procedures that run in a specific sequence and combination;
- d) the system operations, performs in a certain sequence and combination.

Test № 21. Characteristics of medical services market:

- a) persistence;
- b) quality consistency;
- c) separability from the source;
- d) intangibility.

Test № 22. The Concept Of "Goods":

- a) everything that could meet the needs, the need and the request and offered to the market in order to attract attention, acquisition, use or consumption;
- b) everything that can satisfy the needs, need and request with the purpose of attraction of attention, acquisition, use or consumption;
- c) all which can meet the needs, the needs and the request and offered to the market in order to attract attention, acquisition;
- d) anything that can meet the needs and is offered to the market in order to attract attention, acquisition, use or consumption.

Test № 23. The concept of "offer of services":

- a) the number of services that a medical institution is able to provide a certain period of time at a certain price;
- b) the number of services that a medical institution is able to provide at a certain price;
- c) the number of services that a medical institution is able to provide a certain period of time;
- d) the number of services that a medical institution is able to provide.

Test № 24. The Concept of "Price":

- a) the cost of a certain amount of sold goods and services;
- b) the cost of a certain type and volume of realized goods and services;
- c) the cost of a certain type of marketed goods and services;
- d) the value of a certain type and volume of services implemented.

Test № 25. Types of systems:

- a) real, unreal, incoming, outgoing;
- b) real, abstract, open, closed;

c) abstract, essential, closed, open;

d) real, unreal, open, closed.

Test № 26. Types of institutions:

a) municipal, departmental, private;

b) state, private, municipal;

c) government, non-government, private;

d) state, municipal and private.

Test № 27. The family doctor is:

a) specialist with higher medical education, which provides highly specialized medical care at the level of FMC;

b) specialist with higher medical education, which provides highly specialized, highly specialized assistance to the family regardless of sex and age at FDG;

c) specialist with higher medical education who provides primary care for adults;

d) specialist with higher medical education, which provides primary health care to the family regardless of sex and age.

Test № 28. The expenditure of funds in the FDG:

expenses	b)	c)	d)	a)
- financial incentives	0%	10%	30%	35%
- development of material and technical equipment	20%	40%	40%	60%
- medicines and products of med. purpose	60%	20%	20%	30%
- others	5%	10%	10%	10%

Test № 29. The model of the health system:

a) Bismarck, Beveridge, Semashko, Brukhonenko;

b) Bismarck, Boerhaave, Semashko, private;

in) Beveridge, Semashko, Virchow, state;

g) Bismarck, Beveridge, Semashko, private.

Test № 30. The health insurance Fund under the MOH is:

- a) dependent, non-profit insurance organization;
- b) independent economic, commercial insurance company;
- c) independent, own business, private insurance organization;
- d) independent business, a nonprofit insurance organization.

Test № 31. What percentage of salary deductions sent to IF for the working population by employer?

a) 6%	b) 3%	c) 4%	d) 2%
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Test № 32. Elements of quality of medical services are considered from the position of:

- a) the system provider, the patient;
- b) state, system, organization;
- c) the system institution client;
- d) of Republic, organization, the patient.

Test No. 33. Accreditation of healthcare organizations is:

- a) the authorisation procedure, when the healthcare facility public administrations (MOH) permits (licenses) to carry out medical activities in accordance with the stated types of medical services;
- b) the procedure for obtaining the right to conclude a contract with the MIF;
- c) the official procedure of recognition of competence to carry out professional activities regardless of their forms of ownership, in accordance with accreditation standards;
- d) procedure of authorization for medical business activities.

Test No. 34. Quality is:

- a) the presence of essential features that distinguish one object or phenomenon from others;
- b) the degree of compliance of medical services with established criteria and standards;
- in) the presence of essential features, properties, characteristics;
- g) having properties, characteristics, distinguish one object or phenomenon from others.

Test No. 35. The provision of the population with doctors is characterized by:

- (a) the number of doctors per institution;
- b) the number of doctors per 10,000 population;
- C) the number of doctors per FDG;
- d) the number of doctors per 1000 population.

Test No. 36. Types of medical records:

- (a) clinical, military, registration;

- b) generally accepted, report-medical, Voyenno-field;
- C) General medical, military medical, forensic medical;
- d) ascribed, specific, clinical.

Test No. 37. Primary visit to the doctor of FDG at home of newborns after discharge from maternity hospital:

- (a) first week;
- b) within the first three days;
- C) on the first day;
- d) within a month.

Test No. 38. Do not have the right to issue documents certifying temporary incapacity for work, medical workers:

(a) first aid stations;	C) health posts;
b) FAP;	d) ADD.

Test No. 39. The Concept Of " Incapacity For Work»:

- (a) a condition caused by illness, injury, its effects or other permanent causes is not possible;
- b) the condition caused by the disease, trauma, its consequences or other reasons when accomplishment of professional work is impossible;
- C) the condition caused by the disease, trauma, its consequences;
- d) the condition caused by the disease, trauma, its consequences when accomplishment of professional work is impossible.

Test No. 40. The function of MSE:

- (a) capacity to work;
- b) establishment of disability, group and term;
- (C) definition of disability groups;
- g) identify actions to restore the permanent incapacity for work.

Test No. 41. The sections of the plan:

<p>a)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • network med. institutions-number and composition • the need to Finance • allowance • technical support • budget 	<p>b)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • network med. institutions-number and composition • need for material resources • capital construction • material security • finance
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<p>c)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • network med. institutions-number and composition • staffing requirements • capital construction • logistics • budget 	<p>d)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • network med. institutions' • the need for medications • diem • capital construction • total funds
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Test No. 42. Types of efficiency:

- (a) medical, inpatient, economic;
- b) medical, social, economic;
- C) medical, systemic, curative;
- d) medical, budgetary, financial.

Test No. 43. Types of plan:

- a) branch, territorial, current, perspective;
- b) departmental, administrative, current, for five years;
- C) branch, local, perspective, current;
- d) system, territorial, current, future.

Test No. 44. Family planning is:

- (a) right to protection from cruel and degrading treatment;
- b) a set of measures aimed at eliminating risk factors;
- C) the system of actions directed on adoption and realization by spouses of the decision on the birth or refusal of birth of children;
- d) state of complete physical, mental and social well-being.

Test No. 45. Who approves the state budget of the health sector?

- a) Ministry of Finance of the Kyrgyz REPUBLIC and Social Fund;
- b) the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic;
- C) the Jogorku Kenesh;
- g) decree of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Test No. 46. The distribution of funds:

institutions	a)	b)	c)	d)
Hospital	20%	50%	70%	90%
FMC	80%	50%	30%	10%

Test No. 47. The shortcomings of the state system:

- (a) lack of money (residual funding principle);
- b) lack of paid services;
- C) high efficiency in health care expansion;
- d) all of the above.

Test No. 48. Which of the health systems has more advantages in rapid response to the increasing needs of the population:

(a) public (national));	C) private enterprise;
b) insurance;	d) not one of the systems.

Test No. 49. Types of rehabilitation

- (a) medical, psychological;
- b) social or household;
- C) professional;
- d) all of the above.

Test No. 50. The concept of " health Promotion»:

- (a) it is a process that helps a person to strengthen and improve the control of health determinants;
- b) it is a process that helps a person to strengthen control over their physical health;
- C) it is a process that helps a person to strengthen control over the psychological state and improve it;
- d) it is a process that helps a person to strengthen control over individual health.

Test No. 51. The concept of public health:

- a) organization of social efforts to meet the needs of society in the field of health;
- b) activity on the organization of public efforts for the purpose of satisfaction of needs of society in the field of protection of physical development;
- C) activity on the organization of public efforts for the purpose of satisfaction of needs of society in the field of protection of a physical condition;
- d) activity on the organization of public efforts for the purpose of satisfaction of needs of society in the field of protection of mental health.

Test № 52. The task of social medicine and health care organization:

- (a) examination of health facilities;
- b) studying of work of bodies of health care;

C) studying of the organization of medico-social services to the population;

d) studying of work of medical institutions of health care.

Test No. 53. Definition of the disease:

a) new in contrast to health quality state of the organism, arising in response to damage by environmental influences, through social conditions;

b) new in contrast to health quality state of the organism, arising in response to damage by environmental influences, through economic conditions;

C) new in contrast to health quality state of the organism, arising in response to damage by environmental influences, through natural conditions;

d) new in contrast to health quality state of the body, arising in response to damage by environmental influences, through biological conditions.

Test No. 54. Health distinguish:

(a) individual, public;

b) individual, group, collective;

C) individual, group;

d) individual, group, public.

Test No. 55. The indicator recommended by WHO for the evaluation of public health:

(a) allocation of gross national product to health;

b) deduction of tax on health care;

C) deduction from surplus value;

d) deduction from the profit of the national product on health care.

Test No. 56. The concept of " health Promotion»:

a) it is a process that allows a person to strengthen control over the determinants of physical condition and improve it;

b) it is a process that allows a person to strengthen control over determinants of health;

C) it is a process that allows a person to increase control over and improve the determinants of health;

d) it is a process that allows a person to strengthen control over the determinants of ability to work and improve it.

Test No. 57. Factor influencing the final result of the decision:

(a) financial;

b) moral and psychological;

in production;

d) personnel.

Test № 58. Group of diseases in ICD – 10:

a) epidemic; b) etiopathological; C) pathogenetic; d) inflammatory.

Test No. 59. The birth rate in KR has tends:

(a) reduction;	C) to stabilization;
b) to increase;	d) to improve.

Test No. 60. The mortality rate in the Kyrgyz Republic has tends:

(a) unchanged;	C) decreases;
b) increases;	d) changes dramatically.

Test No. 61. The oratory consists of:

a)	b)	c)	d)
rhetoric, heuristics, dynamics;	heuristics, dialectics, proof;	rhetoric, heuristics, dialectics;	dialectics, proof, rhetoric.

Test No. 62. Communication channel:

(a) face-to-face meetings, graphic and audio-visual media;

b) direct meetings, decoration, television;

C) staging, Newspapers, mass media;

d) mass media, daily meetings, publications in Newspapers.

Test № 63. In the structure of morbidity of children and adolescents on the 1st place In the KR is:

a) diseases of the respiratory system;

b) infectious and parasitic diseases;

C) diseases of the endocrine system;

g) diseases of the digestive system.

Test No. 64. In the structure of causes of infant mortality on the 1st place in the KR is:

(a) congenital malformations;

b) diseases of the respiratory system;

C) conditions arising in the perinatal period;

d) infectious and parasitic diseases.

Test number 65. Specify what kind of medical care is currently the most resource-intensive (costly):

(a) stationary;

b) out-patient polyclinic;

C) ambulance services;

d) health resort.

Test № 66. Factor influencing on the effectiveness of the solution is:

(a) collegiality in decision-making;

b) speed of decision-making;

C) initiative in decision-making;

g) competence in the issue being addressed.

Test No. 67. Degree of solution:

(a) request;

b) order;

in the notification;

d) instruction.

Test No. 68. Function of management:

(a) information;

b) control;

C) technical;

d) organizational.

Test No. 69. Principle of management:

a) discipline; b) economy; C) financing; d) control.

Test № 70. The Concept Of "Query»:

(a) need that depends on the socio-economic situation of the individual;

b) this is a requirement supported by purchasing power;

C) the need, supported by purchasing power, i.e. depends on the economic situation of the individual;

d) the need supported by purchasing power, i.e. depends on the social status of the individual.

Test No. 71. The Concept Of " Market»:

(a) set of existing and potential buyers;

- b) the set of potential buyers;
- (C) combination of existing purchasers;
- d) a set of existing, potential buyers of goods and producers of services.

Test No 72. The Concept Of "Advertising»:

- (a) information on consumer properties of goods and services with a view to creating demand for them;
- b) information on consumer properties and types of services in order to create demand for them;
- C) information on consumer properties of goods and services in order to create demand for them;
- d) information on consumer properties of goods and types of services for the purpose of creation of the offer on them.

Test No 73. The concept of " market research»:

- a) systematic identification of the range of data required in connection with the marketing situation facing the medical institution: planning, material collection, analysis and results report;
- b) systematic identification of the range of data required in connection with the marketing situation facing the medical institution: collection of material, analysis and results report;
- C) systematic identification of the range of data required in connection with the marketing situation facing the medical institution: planning, analysis and results report;
- d) systematic definition of the range of data necessary in connection with the marketing situation facing the medical institution: planning, material collection, analysis.

Test № 74. Reform of the system is carried out when:

- (a) the existing system is good, but further improvement is needed;
- b) the existing system is not satisfactory (bad), it must be changed;
- C) the existing system is good, but it does not meet the new socio-economic conditions;
- g) all of the above situations.

Test № 75. Levels of institutions:

- a) pre-medical, medical, specialized;
- b) outpatient, stationary, Republican;
- C) primary, secondary, tertiary;
- d) outpatient, stationary, mixed.

Test No. 76. Group of family doctors is an Association that includes:

- (a) therapist, neurologist, pediatrician;
- b) obstetrician-gynecologist, therapist, dentist;
- C) therapist, pediatrician, oculist;
- d) therapist, pediatrician, obstetrician – gynecologist.

Test № 77. As is funded by FDG to the Single payer system?

- (a) for each visit;
- b) per capita standard;
- C) for the treated case;
- g) in the case of outpatient services.

Test № 28. Types of social insurance:

- (a) pension, temporary incapacity for work, maternity, unemployment, funeral allowance);
- b) pension, loss of breadwinner, maternity, unemployment;
- C) on TD, on unemployment, on the occasion of death, on age, on change of residence;
- g) retirement, death, loss of property, age, for loss of income.

Test No. 79. Social Fund contributions for retiree and the unemployed:

- a) 2 min salary per year;
- b) 1.5 min salary in a month;
- C) 1.5 min of salary per year;
- d) 1 min salary per year.

Test № 80. What categories of the population are insured under the program of compulsory medical insurance in 2011?

- (a) employed persons, pensioners, unemployed persons;
- b) working, pensioners, children under 16 years of age, persons receiving social benefits, persons who own, acquire insurance Policies;
- C) workers, pensioners, unemployed, children under 16, persons receiving social benefits benefits, foreign citizens;
- d) pensioners, children under 16 years of age, persons receiving social benefits, unemployed, foreign nationals, students.

Test № 81. The licensing of medical activities is:

- (a) mandatory extradition procedure for legal and physical entities by organ of management (Ministry of health) of permission (license) to engage in the declared types of medical activity;
- b) procedure for obtaining the right to conclude a contract with MIF;
- C) procedure of recognition of competence (ability) of medical institutions to perform professional activity according to the accreditation standards approved in accordance with the established procedure;
- d) professional certification of medical workers.

Test No. 82. Medical service is:

- (a) a set of measures aimed at the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of diseases;

- b) a set of measures aimed at the diagnosis and treatment of diseases;
- C) the complex of actions directed on treatment of diseases and economy of financial means;
- d) the complex of actions directed on treatment of diseases taking into account the market economic relations.

Test № 83. The Concept Of "Clinical Examination»:

- (a) active detection, recording and monitoring of the health status of certain population groups (healthy and sick);
- b) taking into account and monitoring the state of health of certain contingents of the population (healthy and sick);
- C) active detection and monitoring of the state of health of certain contingents of the population (healthy and sick);
- d) active identification, taking into account and monitoring of the state of health of the population (healthy and sick).

Test No. 84. The hospital mortality rate is characterized by the ratio:

- (a) the number of deaths to the number of retired patients;
- b) the number of deaths among the admitted to the hospital;
- C) the number of persons who have left for other hospitals;
- d) numbers of the dead to number transferred from other hospitals.

Test No. 85. Terms of timely registration of pregnant women in FMG:

- a) up to 6 weeks;
- b) up to 12 weeks;
- C) up to 20 weeks;
- d) up to 18 weeks.

Test No. 86. The provision of the population with average medical personnel is characterized by:

- a) the number of nurses per one doctor's post;
- b) number of the average medical workers falling on 10 medical positions;
- C) the number of average health workers per 10,000 population;
- g) number of nurses per FMG.

Test number 87. The task of MSE:

- (a) social and labour rehabilitation;
- b) the conduct of vocational rehabilitation;
- C) carrying out social rehabilitation;
- d) carrying out social and economic rehabilitation.

Test No. 88. The document of temporary disability:

- (a) disability sheet;
- b) sick leave;
- C) disability card;
- d) Bulletin of incapacity for work.

Test № 89. The Concept Of "Rehabilitation»:

- (a) restoration of human capacity to work through public and medical measures;
- b) restoration of working capacity of the person by means of medical actions;
- C) restoration of human ability to work with the help of state measures;
- d) restoration of working capacity of the person by means of social actions.

Test № 90. Planning method:

(a) statistical historical according to GOST experimental mathematical normative;	C) analysis calculated state standard project's normative mathematical;
b) analytical carrying ratios and proportions experimental economic and mathematical normative;	d) accounting proportions' normative experiment's calculated statistical.

Test № 91. Methods of payment for medical services at the primary level:

- (a) fee, per capita, per case treated;
- b) age and sex, by geographical location (city / village);
- C) fee, per capita, method of payment;
- d) the fee, per capita, on firm rates of the salary.

Test No. 92. The tasks of health care reform "Manas" included:

- (a) management reform
- (b) institutional reform

reform of med. services	financing reform
reform of training	reform of post-graduate training
financing reforms;	reform of the outpatient segment;
(C) management reform	(d) fixed service reform
reform of medical education	reform of funding
reform the personnel training	reform of medical education
reform of health services;	reform of training.

Test No. 93. List of the priority items of expenditure in terms of distribution of the institution operating in the Single payer system.

- (a) wages;
- b) wages and medicines;
- C) wages, food and scholarships (benefits);
- d) salary, contributions to the social Fund, food and medicines.

Test No. 94. The positive side of the state system:

- (a) savings;
- (b) reducing the likelihood of abuse;
- C) it is less common to impose unnecessary procedures and medicines on patients in order to generate additional income;
- d) all of the above.

Test No. 95. The shortcomings of the insurance system:

- (a) the population pays for medical services;
- b) cost savings;
- C) lack of money (residual financing principle);
- d) poor technical equipment.

Test № 96. The Fund of obligatory medical insurance is:

- (a) dependent, non-profit insurance organization
- b) self-managing, commercial insurance company
- C) independent, independent economic, private insurance company
- d) independent, independently managing, non-profit insurance organization

Test No. 97. Who / Europe has developed in 1999 a document:

- (A) "health for all in the 21st century»;
- b) " Health for all»;

C)" health for children in the 21st century»;

d)"health for women in the 21st century".

Test № 98. The one of the main principles of health promotion:

a) political mobilization of the population;

b) economic mobilization of the population;

C) social mobilization of the population;

d) financial mobilization of the population.

Test № 99. Triad of management:

(a) organization, decision, control;

b) office-work, decision, control;

C) information, decision, control;

d) management, decision, control.

Test No. 100. Management style:

(a) policy	in the economic
b) control	d) financial

Test No. 101. The concept of public health:

A) organization of social efforts to meet the needs of society in the field of health

B) activity on the organization of public efforts for the purpose of satisfaction of needs of society in the field of protection of physical development

C) activity on the organization of public efforts for the purpose of satisfaction of needs of society in the field of protection of a physical condition

D) activity on the organization of public efforts for the purpose of satisfaction of needs of society in the field of mental health protection

Test No. 102. The definition of "Social medicine and organization of health care»:

A) the science that studies the influence of various social factors on the health status of the population

B) the science studying influence of various factors on a state of health of the population

C) the science studying influence of various natural factors on a state of health of the population

D) the science studying influence of various biological factors on a state of health of the population

Test No. 103. Who / Europe has developed in 1999 a document:

(A) "health for all in the 21st century»;

b) " Health for all»;

C)" health for children in the 21st century»;

d)"health for women in the 21st century".

Test No. 104. One of the first health protection laws of the Kyrgyz republic:

(A) law on the protection of the physical condition of the population of the Kyrgyz republic

B) the law on health protection of the population

C) the law on protection of physical development of the population of Kyrgyz republic

D) the law on protection of mental health of the population of Kyrgyz republic

Test No. 105. The resources needed to achieve health:

(A) socio-economic

B) social

In the economic

D) financial

Test No. 106. Kyrgyzstan established a national programme based on the WHO

A) "Health care of Kyrgyzstan in the 21st century"

B) "Health of Kyrgyzstan in the 21st century"

C) "children's Health of Kyrgyzstan in the 21st century"

G) "Medicine of Kyrgyzstan in the 21st century"

Test No. 107. Types of prevention:

(A) initial, intermediate, final

B) primary, secondary, final

C) initial, secondary, tertiary

D) primary, secondary, tertiary

Test No. 108. Factors affecting human health:

	A	B	C	D
Lifestyle	20%	30%;	10%	50%
Heredity	50%	30%;	20%;	20%
Environment	20%	20%;	50%	20%
Health	10%	20%	20%	10%

Test № 109. In the structure of mortality in the Kyrgyz republic ranked first:

- (A) neoplasms
- B) diseases of the respiratory system
- C) injury and poisoning
- D) diseases of the circulatory system

Test number 110. In the structure of morbidity in the Kyrgyz Republic, the leading place is occupied:

- A) diseases of the respiratory system
- B) diseases of the circulatory system
- C) diseases of the digestive system
- D) diseases of the genitourinary system

Test No. 111. The purpose of the prophylactic medical examination:

- A) strengthening population health, increasing life expectancy of people and increased labor productivity working
- B) preservation and strengthening of health of the population, increase of life expectancy of people and increase of productivity of the working people
- C) preservation of health of the population, increase of life expectancy of people and increase of productivity of the working
- D) preservation and strengthening of health of the population, increase in life expectancy of people, improvement of productivity of the working

Test No. 112. Communication channel:

- (A) staging, Newspapers, media
- B) direct meetings, decoration, television
- C) direct meetings, graphic and audiovisual media
- D) mass media, daily meetings, publications in Newspapers

Test № 113. The target audience are:

- (A) primary, secondary, tertiary
- B) zero, primary
- C) primary, secondary
- D) target, non-target

Test No. 114. The concept of " Strengthening the health of children and youth»:

- A) the system of national, medical, social events aimed at improving the quality of life of the young generation
- B) a system of social, medical, social activities aimed at improving the quality of life of the young generation
- C) a system of medical and social measures aimed at improving the quality of life of the young generation

D) the system of the all-state, medical directed on improvement of quality of life of young generation

Test No. 115. The Concept Of " Disease»:

- a) it is a qualitative state of the organism, arising in response to damage by environmental influences, through social conditions;
- b) the state violated the interaction of the organism with the social environment;
- C) the state of the disturbed interaction of the organism with the environment;
- g) the state violated the interaction of the organism with the geographical environment.

Test № 116. The WHO recommends to reduce maternal mortality by up to:

- (A) 15 per 100,000 live births
- (B) 20 per 100,000 live births
- (C) 25 per 100,000 live births
- (D) 10 cases per 100,000 live births

Test number 117. In ICD – 10 there are classes:

a) 17;	b) 19;	c) 21;	d) 23.
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Test № 118. Requirements to personal qualities of health care Manager:

- A) a basic degree in
- B) higher education
- (C) economic education
- D) financial education

Test № 119. The Concept Of "Solution»:

- (A) a logically thought legal act developed in time
- B) the emotionally-psychological legal act developed on time
- C) the logically-thinking, emotionally-psychological legal act developed on time
- D) the legal act developed on time

Test No. 120. Features of management in health care:

- A) difficulties in the management of
- B) a special responsibility in financial matters
- (C) special responsibility of decisions
- D) difficulties in management

Test No. 121. Management methods are:

- (A) organizational and administrative
- B) Directive
- C) controlling
- D) liberal

Test № 122. Definition of " health care Management»:

- (A) the totality of all types and forms of management of medical organizations and enterprises
- B) set of all forms of management of the medical organizations and the enterprises
- C) set of all types of management of the medical organizations and the enterprises
- D) set of all types and forms of management of the medical organizations

Test № 123. The Concept Of "Marketing»:

- (A) the type of human activity aimed at meeting needs through exchange
- B) the type of the human activity directed to satisfaction and needs by means of the exchange
- C) the type of human activity directed on satisfaction of needs and requirements by means of the exchange
- D) the type of the human activity directed to satisfaction of needs and requirements

Test No. 124. The concept of " market of medical services»:

- A) the set of technologies, products of medical equipment, methods of the organization of medical activity, the pharmaceutical industry realized in the conditions of competition
- B) set of technologies, methods of the organization of medical activity, the pharmaceutical industry realized in the conditions of competition
- C) set of technologies, products of medical equipment, methods of the organization of medical activity realized in the conditions of competition
- D) the set of technologies, products of medical equipment, the pharmaceutical industry realized in the conditions of competition

Test No. 125. The concept of " Demand for medical services»:

- A) this is the number of medical services that buyers wish to purchase
- B) these are services that patients wish to purchase in medical organizations
- C) this is the number of medical services that patients wish to purchase
- D) this is the number of medical services that patients wish to purchase

Test No. 126. The Concept Of "Need»:

- (A) need taking a specific form according to the cultural level and personality of the individual
- B) the need which has taken the specific form according to cultural level and character of the individual

C) need which has taken the specific form according to cultural level and feature of the individual

G) the need to adopt a specific form according to cultural level and habits of the individual

Test № 127. The program "Manas" - the purpose:

(A) improving public health through increased funding

B) improving the health of the population by improving the efficiency and quality of health care

C) improving the health of the population through the introduction of new financing methods at the outpatient level of medical care

D) improving the health of the population by increasing the efficiency of the use of financial resources

Test № 128. The types of system:

A) real, unreal, open, closed

B) real, abstract, open, closed

C) abstract, essential, closed, open

D) real, unreal, incoming, outgoing

Test № 129. The tasks of the health care reform "Manas" included:

(A) management reform

(B) institutional reform

reform of med. services

financing reform

reform of post-graduate training

reform of training

reform of financing

reform of the outpatient segment

(C) management reform

(D) fixed service reform

reform of medical education

reform of funding

reform the personnel training

reform of medical education

health care reform

training reform

Test № 130. A family doctor is:

A) specialist with higher medical education, who provides highly specialized medical care

B) specialist with higher medical education, who provides highly specialized, highly specialized assistance to the family, regardless of gender and age

C) specialist with higher medical education who provides primary care to adults

D) specialist with higher medical education, which provides primary care by a family member regardless of gender and age

Test № 131. The model of the health system:

A) Bismarck, Beveridge, Semashko, Brukhonenko

- B) Bismarck, Boerhaave, Semashko, private
- In) Beveridge, Semashko, Virchow, state
- G) of Bismarck, Beveridge, Semashko, private

Test No. 132. Health insurance:

- (A) compulsory social security
- B) mandatory, voluntary
- C) universal, one-time
- D) family, temporary

Test number 133. What percentage of deductions from the wage Fund is sent to the MIF for working citizens by the employer?

a) 6%	b) 3%	c) 4%	d) 2%
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Test № 134. Clinical protocols – this are:

- (A) guidelines for physicians.
- B) instructions to be followed if there is no reason to the contrary.
- (B) training manuals for doctors and patients.
- D) complete therapeutic guides.

Test № 135. Licensing of medical activity is a mandatory procedure:

- (A) for legal entities and physical persons irrespective of their form of ownership and departmental affiliation.
- B) for state medical institutions
- C) for the legal entities and physical persons performing entrepreneurial medical activity (private medical practice)
- D) for physical persons to carry out private medical practice

Test № 136. Types of indicators:

- (A) quantitative, special
- B) qualitative, quantitative
- C) quantitative, individual
- D) qualitative, nominal

Test № 137. Clinical protocols are used for:

- (A) optimal use of resources.
- B) punishment of the doctor for medical mistakes.

C) advertising of drugs of a certain pharmaceutical company.

G) the displacement of all the expensive drugs.

Test No. 138. The types of accounting:

A) operational and technological, warning

B) a signal containing information

C) operational and technological, urgently technological

D) operational and technological, signal

Test № 139. The rate of abortion (not mini abortions)

(A) is characterized by the proportion of abortions among all

B) is characterized by the share of abortions to all women from 18 to 35 years.

C) is characterized by the share of abortions to all women from 20 to 45 years.

D) structure of abortions to all

Test № 140. The timeliness of registration of pregnant women in the women's consultation is characterized:

A) specific gravity of pregnant women eligible to register up to 32 weeks of pregnancy among all pregnant women who were registered

B) specific gravity of the pregnant women who were registered till 22 weeks of pregnancy among all pregnant women who became on accounting

C) specific gravity of the pregnant women who were registered till 12 weeks of pregnancy among all pregnant women who became on account

D) specific gravity of the pregnant women who were registered till 28 weeks of pregnancy among all pregnant women who became on accounting

Test № 141. The level of hospitalization of the population is characterized by:

(A) number of hospitalized persons with FMG

B) number of the hospitalized persons from the serviced site

C) the number of hospitalized individuals with FMC

D) number of hospitalized persons per 100 persons of the population

Test No. 142. The availability of hospital beds is characterized by:

(A) number of beds per 1,000 population

B) the number of beds per 10,000 population

C) the number of beds attributed to the population

G) the number of beds the number of hospital organizations

Test № 143. The use of hospital bed Fund is characterized by:

- (A) number of days of bed occupancy per year
- B) number of days of bed occupancy per month
- C) number of days of employment per quarter
- D) number of days of employment of the bed for the half-year

Test № 144. The concept of " medical and social expertise»:

- (A) a medical examination of a person's ability to work to determine the extent and duration of his or her incapacity to work
- B) the research of working capacity of the person which is carried out for the purpose of determination of duration of his disability
- C) the study of disability rights, therapists, with the aim of determining the degree of incapacity for work
- D) investigation of a person's ability to work and the duration of his / her incapacity to work

Test № 145. Type of incapacity for work depending on the reasons:

- A) medical contraindications to the performance of professional work
- B) medical contraindications to performance of specific work
- C) medical contraindications to performance of work
- D) medical contraindications to physical or mental work

Test № 146 plan Indicators:

A) the power of the medical organizations the work of medical institutions medical personnel finance	B) attendance expenses profit resources
C) Staff turnover The staffing Resources Expenses	D) The work of medical institutions The turnover of financial resources Expenditure of material resources The number of doctors

Test # 147 Method of payment of the stationary help:

- A) For the held bed-days for each re case
- B) at the average cost per treated case
- C) For every bed for every case
- D) For the treated case

Test # 148 Types of funding:

A)

- State budget
- Rental of premises
- Co-payment
- MIS
- Donation

B)

- State budget
- MIS
- Co-payment
- Special means
- SWAP Means

C)

- State budget
- Municipal funds
- Donation
- Funds from rent
- Private insurance

C)

- State budget
- MIS
- Means enabling Fund
- World bank
- Taxpayers' money

Test # 149. The payment methods medical services in hospitals in Single payer system:

A) at the bed-days

B) at the average cost of treatment

C) actual expenditure for hospitalization

G) for the treated case

Test № 150. The positive side of the insurance system:

A) the money doesn't go to the General budget of the state, but purposefully go for health;

B) allow us to respond to the expanding needs of population in medical care;

C) social solidarity (the rich pays for poor, young over old, healthy over sick);

D) all of the above.

Exam question for transfer state exams at the PHaHC

1. The subject and content of medical statistics: statistics, biostatistics, medical statistics. Tasks and sections of medical statistics.
2. Health indicators and health. A statistical aggregate, types.
3. Stages of statistical research: and their contents (I, II stages).
4. Stages of statistical research: and their contents (III, IV, V stages).
5. Relative values and their essence. Intensive and extensive indicators.
6. Relative values and their essence. Ratio and clarity.
7. The variation range and averages: types of averages, the method of calculation of arithmetic mean (simple and weighted).
8. The standard deviation (σ), margin of error (m) for relative and average values. The method of calculation.
9. The sampling method and evaluation of the reliability of the study results for relative and average values. The method of calculation.
10. The standardized coefficients, the phases and their nature. The method of calculation.
11. The correlation coefficient, coefficient of determination. The method of calculation.
12. Regression concept. The regression coefficient, linear regression equation. The method of calculation.
13. Time series, types of indicators. The method of calculation.
14. Graphics, types of requirements (linear, pie charts, method of construction).
15. Demography, medical demography, population reproduction. Areas of demography.
16. General health and demographic indicators (birth rate, death rate, natural population growth, average life expectancy).
17. Special demographic and health indicators (infant mortality, neonatal, perinatal and maternal mortality), global and KR trends.
18. Morbidity: concepts, sources for the study indicators. The types of morbidity by appealability and temporary disability.
19. Disability, groups, indicators, methods of calculation.
20. Dispensary method of service: medical examination, medical method, the purpose, tasks, selection of contributors, agencies, elements, and performance indicators.
21. The contents of evidence-based medicine: concept, purpose, causes, elements.
22. Legislative framework health: Constitution, new laws, international documents, the modern concept of health.
23. The contents of the public health and health care: the concept of social medicine, public health, health policy, public health, public health service. The purpose and objectives of social medicine and organization of health care.
24. The law "on public health and health care": the purpose, objectives, principles, rights and duties of citizens.
25. Human health: definition human well-being (physical, mental, social), factors influencing health status, trends in health and demographic indicators and morbidity indicators.
26. Health promotion (HP): definition, objectives, assessment of HP resources. Who policy "Health for all in 21 century".
27. The way of life: definition, concept, categories, healthy lifestyle, formation of healthy lifestyle.
28. Risk factors, their definition, classification by WHO. The lifestyle factors, genetic factors their prevention. Factors of potential health hazards.
29. Prevention: definition, types of medical prevention.
30. Social mobilization of the population: definition, types, elements.
31. International classification of diseases (ICD). The concept, story, grouping, ICD – 10. Clinical and cost group formation principles, types, therapeutic and surgical cases.
32. Socio-medical meaning of certain chronic non-communicable diseases: morbidity and causes of death in KR.
33. Specialized medical services: cardiology and Oncology service in KR.
34. Organization of services health promotion (SHP) in Kyrgyzstan: objectives, levels of management. The concept of HP (goals, objectives, strategies), health promotion centers.

35. The problem of health promotion (HP) children and young people: the WHO strategy, the Millennium Declaration (MD), problems in the quality of life of children and adolescents, the structure of morbidity and causes of death.
36. Policies to promote the health of children and young people: the WHO strategy, the strategy of health promotion in the Kyrgyz Republic.
37. The main problems associated with women's health: health problems in modern conditions, WHO recommendations to improve health strategies to improve health in the Kyrgyz Republic.
38. The main problems related to health of older persons: health problems in modern conditions, WHO recommendations for health improvement.
39. The WHO strategy for improving the health of women and elderly: international documents, strategies, problems, problems.
40. Management: principles, functions, objectives, methods, stages, features of management in health care, requirements management.
41. The decision and its types: concept, purpose, objectives, factors, classification decisions, degree.
42. Technology management: concept, types of papers, style of work, reasons of shortage of time, the causes of conflict, the requirements of the meeting.
43. Marketing: meaning, definition, need, need, request, product, market, exchange, trade.
44. Market public health: definition, types, medical services market, demand, supply. Marketing research and advertising: concept, objectives, methods. Advertising, types.
45. "System" and its contents: the definition, purpose, elements and types of system. "Input" and "Output" of the system.
46. The national health reform program: reform program "Manas", the goal, objectives, principles, major achievements, health reform program "Manas – Taalimi", "Den sooluk" goal, objectives, components.
47. Classification of health care institutions: types, types, levels, levels, and types of medical services.
48. Family medicine: primary health care – definition. The history of family medicine, the principles, the experts, the differences between the family and the local doctor.
49. The center for family medicine: definition, purpose, principles, structure. The group of family doctors: the principle of formation, tasks, rights, structure.
50. Social insurance, social welfare: definition, types.
51. Medical insurance: a model health system, the definition of health insurance types, principles, subjects, contingent insured.
52. The mandatory medical insurance Fund: definition, purpose, objectives, sources of funding.
53. The quality of medical services: definition, consumers, actors of health services, approaches to quality, quality items.
54. Evaluation and quality management of medical services: clinical Protocol definition, purpose, objectives, indicators, types of indicators, quality management of medical services, subjects.
55. Licensing and accreditation: definitions, goals, standard-definition, stages, decisions, and the Supervisory Board.
56. Accounting and reporting in health care: accounting – definition, types. Document – definition, types a primary consideration of, the report – definition, types.
57. Indicators of the General medical network: security med. personnel, activities of HPC, hospitals.
58. Performance indicators of the specialized health services: obstetrical and gynecological, pediatric.
59. Medical-labor expertise: concept, objectives, types and concepts of disability, criteria.
60. Examination of temporary incapacity to work: documents, organization of the examination of disability, benefit for temporary incapacity for work.
61. Organization of disability examination: goals, objectives, rehabilitation.
62. The health planning: definition, purpose, objectives, types, methods, topics, indicators of the plan.
63. The types of health systems: state, insurance, private business.
64. Risks, classification of risks to health and safety concerns of medical practice.
65. Safety in medicine: definition, concept, types.
66. Health Economics: definition, reasons, reasons of growth of expenses, paid medical services.
67. The main directions of health Economics, efficiency of health care.
68. Formation of financial assets: types, budget execution, payment methods medical services at the primary level, economic incentives.
69. Financing health care: "Single payer", the accumulation of financial assets, consolidation of funds, creation and execution of the budget of health care organizations.

70. Financing hospitals and primary health care facilities: the norm of per capita financing and payment methods in-patient care, expenditure of funds.

Tasks for the exam in public health

Problem # 1.

Population, numbers of births, deaths in city A

Population	Born	Died	Including under the age of 1 year	Of them till 1 month of life	Of them till 6 months of life	Stillborn	Died of respiratory diseases	Of them till 1 month of life
159810	4517	1285	104	61	42	17	598	83

To calculate fertility

Problem # 2.

Population, numbers of births, deaths in city B

Population	Born	Died	Including under the age of 1 year	Of them till 1 month of life	Of them till 6 months of life	Stillborn	Died of respiratory diseases	Of them till 1 month of life
76176	2352	622	58	31	19	8	340	39

To calculate the total mortality

Problem # 3.

Population, numbers of births, deaths in city C

Population	Born	Died	Including under the age of 1 year	Of them till 1 month of life	Of them till 6 months of life	Stillborn	Died of respiratory diseases	Of them till 1 month of life
26312	768	211	17	9	7	3	89	14

To calculate the rate of natural population growth

Problem # 4.

Population, numbers of births, deaths in city D

Population	Born	Died	Including under the age of 1 year	Of them till 1 month of life	Of them till 6 months of life	Stillborn	Died of respiratory diseases	Of them till 1 month of life
111532	3110	821	74	39	26	11	372	56

To calculate the infant mortality rate

Problem # 5.

Population, numbers of births, deaths in city E

Population	Born	Died	Including under the age of 1 year	Of them till 1 month of life	Of them till 6 months of life	Stillborn	Died of respiratory diseases	Of them till 1 month of life
232059	6530	2091	137	85	61	19	757	123

To calculate the perinatal mortality rate

Problem # 6.**Population, numbers of births, deaths in city F**

Population	Born	Died	Including under the age of 1 year	Of them till 1 month of life	Of them till 6 months of life	Stillborn	Died of respiratory diseases	Of them till 1 month of life
232059	6530	2091	137	85	61	19	757	123

To calculate neonatal mortality rate

Problem # 7.**Population, numbers of births, deaths in city G**

Population	Born	Died	Including under the age of 1 year	Of them till 1 month of life	Of them till 6 months of life	Stillborn	Died of respiratory diseases	Of them till 1 month of life
232059	6530	2091	137	85	61	19	757	123

To calculate the mortality rate from diseases of the respiratory system

Problem # 8.**Population, numbers of births, deaths in city H**

Population	Born	Died	Including under the age of 1 year	Of them till 1 month of life	Of them till 6 months of life	Stillborn	Died of respiratory diseases	Of them till 1 month of life
232059	6530	2091	137	85	61	19	757	123

To calculate the infant mortality rate from diseases of the respiratory system

Problem # 9.**Population, the number of diseases in the city A**

Population	Covered physical examined	Newly identified diseases	All existing diseases	Diseases detected at physical examination	The number of persons never applied to medical institutions throughout the year
93115	60527	13256	27015	123475	64116

To calculate the index of primary morbidity

Problem # 10.**Population, the number of diseases in the city B**

Population	Covered physical examined	Newly identified diseases	All existing diseases	Diseases detected at physical examination	The number of persons never applied to medical institutions throughout the year
139508	89193	21303	38519	185314	105111

To calculate the prevalence of the disease

Problem # 11.**Population, the number of diseases in the city C**

Population	Covered physical examined	Newly identified diseases	All existing diseases	Diseases detected at physical examination	The number of persons never applied to medical institutions throughout the year
185272	123152	26851	53705	247517	130517

To calculate abnormal affection

Problem # 12.

Population, the number of diseases in the city C

Population	Covered physical examined	Newly identified diseases	All existing diseases	Diseases detected at physical examination	The number of persons never applied to medical institutions throughout the year
93140	16150	33180	66860	30171	18150

To calculate the rate of persons who never applied to medical institutions throughout the year

Problem # 13.

The number of employees, the number of cases and days of incapacity to work of the plant A

Number of employees	The number of cases of incapacity for work	The number of days of disability	The number of cases of disability from cardiovascular disease	The number of days of disability from cardiovascular disease
473	275	2910	72	1150

To calculate the number of cases of incapacity to work per 100 employees

Problem # 14.

The number of employees, the number of cases and days of incapacity to work of the plant B

Number of employees	The number of cases of incapacity for work	The number of days of disability	The number of cases of disability from cardiovascular disease	The number of days of disability from cardiovascular disease
615	373	4010	101	1713

To calculate the number of days of disability on 100 working

Problem # 15.

The number of employees, the number of cases and days of incapacity to work of the plant C

Number of employees	The number of cases of incapacity for work	The number of days of disability	The number of cases of disability from cardiovascular disease	The number of days of disability from cardiovascular disease
151	98	105	28	415

To calculate the average duration of disability

Problem # 16.

The number of employees, the number of cases and days of incapacity to work of the plant D

Number of employees	The number of cases of incapacity for work	The number of days of disability	The number of cases of disability from cardiovascular disease	The number of days of disability from cardiovascular disease
78	41	79	9	125

To calculate the number of cases of disability from cardiovascular disease per 100 employees

Problem # 17.

The number of employees, the number of cases and days of incapacity to work of the plant E

Number of employees	The number of cases of incapacity for work	The number of days of disability	The number of cases of disability from cardiovascular disease	The number of days of disability from cardiovascular disease
78	41	79	9	125

To calculate the number of days of disability from cardiovascular disease per 100 employees

Problem # 18.**The number of employees, number of persons with disabilities in city A**

Number of employees	For the first time recognized as disabled	Including disabled of the 1st group	The number of disabled persons consisting on the account	Including disabled persons from cardiovascular disease
65117	410	92	1318	371

To calculate the index of primary disability

Problem # 19.**The number of employees, number of persons with disabilities in city B**

Number of employees	For the first time recognized as disabled	Including disabled of the 1st group	The number of disabled persons consisting on the account	Including disabled persons from cardiovascular disease
65117	410	92	1318	371

To calculate the population of persons with disabilities

Problem # 20.**The number of employees, number of persons with disabilities in city D**

Number of employees	For the first time recognized as disabled	Including disabled of the 1st group	The number of disabled persons consisting on the account	Including disabled persons from cardiovascular disease
65117	410	92	1318	371

To calculate the index of primary disability of the 1st group

Problem # 21.**Population, number of medical personnel and hospital beds.**

Population	Number of doctors	The number of nurses	The number of hospital beds
5065100	13058	30783	26040

To calculate the provision of doctors.

Problem # 22.**Population, number of medical personnel and hospital beds.**

Population	Number of doctors	The number of nurses	The number of hospital beds
5065100	13058	30783	26040

To calculate the provision of nurses.

Problem # 23.**Population, number of medical personnel and hospital beds.**

Population	Number of doctors	The number of nurses	The number of hospital beds
5065100	13058	30783	26040

To calculate the provision of hospital beds.

Problem # 24.**Population, numbers of births, deaths in city A**

Population	Born	Died	Including under the age of 1 year	Of them till 1 month of life	Of them till 6 months of life	Stillborn	Died of respiratory diseases	Of them till 1 month of life
159810	4517	1285	104	61	42	17	598	83

To calculate fertility

Problem # 25.**Population, numbers of births, deaths in city B**

Population	Born	Died	Including under the age of 1 year	Of them till 1 month of life	Of them till 6 months of life	Stillborn	Died of respiratory diseases	Of them till 1 month of life
76176	2352	622	58	31	19	8	340	39

To calculate the total mortality

Problem # 26.**Population, numbers of births, deaths in city C**

Population	Born	Died	Including under the age of 1 year	Of them till 1 month of life	Of them till 6 months of life	Stillborn	Died of respiratory diseases	Of them till 1 month of life
26312	768	211	17	9	7	3	89	14

To calculate the rate of natural population growth

Problem # 27.**Population, numbers of births, deaths in city D**

Population	Born	Died	Including under the age of 1 year	Of them till 1 month of life	Of them till 6 months of life	Stillborn	Died of respiratory diseases	Of them till 1 month of life
111532	3110	821	74	39	26	11	372	56

To calculate the infant mortality rate

Problem # 28.**Population, numbers of births, deaths in city E**

Population	Born	Died	Including under the age of 1 year	Of them till 1 month of life	Of them till 6 months of life	Stillborn	Died of respiratory diseases	Of them till 1 month of life
232059	6530	2091	137	85	61	19	757	123

To calculate the perinatal mortality rate

Problem # 29.**Population, numbers of births, deaths in city F**

Population	Born	Died	Including under the age of 1 year	Of them till 1 month of life	Of them till 6 months of life	Stillborn	Died of respiratory diseases	Of them till 1 month of life
232059	6530	2091	137	85	61	19	757	123

To calculate neonatal mortality rate

Problem # 30.

Population, numbers of births, deaths in city G

Population	Born	Died	Including under the age of 1 year	Of them till 1 month of life	Of them till 6 months of life	Stillborn	Died of respiratory diseases	Of them till 1 month of life
232059	6530	2091	137	85	61	19	757	123

To calculate the mortality rate from respiratory diseases

Problem # 31.

Population, numbers of births, deaths in city H

Population	Born	Died	Including under the age of 1 year	Of them till 1 month of life	Of them till 6 months of life	Stillborn	Died of respiratory diseases	Of them till 1 month of life
232059	6530	2091	137	85	61	19	757	123

To calculate the infant mortality rate from respiratory diseases

Problem # 32.

Population, number of diseases in city A

Population	Covered physical examined	Newly identified diseases	All existing diseases	Diseases detected at physical examination	The number of persons never applied to medical institutions throughout the year
93115	60527	13256	27015	123475	64116

To calculate the index of primary morbidity

Problem # 33.

Population, number of diseases in city B

Population	Covered physical examined	Newly identified diseases	All existing diseases	Diseases detected at physical examination	The number of persons never applied to medical institutions throughout the year
139508	89193	21303	38519	185314	105111

To calculate the prevalence of the disease

Problem # 34.

Population, number of diseases in city C

Population	Covered physical examined	Newly identified diseases	All existing diseases	Diseases detected at physical examination	The number of persons never applied to medical institutions throughout the year
185272	123152	26851	53705	247517	130517

To calculate abnormal affection

Problem # 35.

Population, number of diseases in city D

Population	Covered physical examined	Newly identified diseases	All existing diseases	Diseases detected at physical examination	The number of persons never applied to medical
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					institutions throughout the year
93140	16150	33180	66860	30171	18150

To calculate the rate of persons who never applied to medical institutions throughout the year

Problem # 36.

The number of employees, the number of cases and days of incapacity to work of the plant A

Number of employees	The number of cases of incapacity for work	The number of days of disability	The number of cases of disability from cardiovascular disease	The number of days of disability from cardiovascular disease
473	275	2910	72	1150

To calculate the number of cases of incapacity to work per 100 employees

Problem # 37.

The number of employees, the number of cases and days of incapacity to work of the plant B

Number of employees	The number of cases of incapacity for work	The number of days of disability	The number of cases of disability from cardiovascular disease	The number of days of disability from cardiovascular disease
615	373	4010	101	1713

To calculate the number of days of disability on 100 working

Problem # 38.

The number of employees, the number of cases and days of incapacity to work of the plant C

Number of employees	The number of cases of incapacity for work	The number of days of disability	The number of cases of disability from cardiovascular disease	The number of days of disability from cardiovascular disease
151	98	105	28	415

To calculate the average duration of loss of disability

Problem # 39.

The number of employees, the number of cases and days of incapacity to work of the plant C

Number of employees	The number of cases of incapacity for work	The number of days of disability	The number of cases of disability from cardiovascular disease	The number of days of disability from cardiovascular disease
78	41	79	9	125

To calculate the number of cases of disability from cardiovascular disease per 100 employees

Problem # 40.

The number of employees, the number of cases and days of incapacity to work of the plant D

Number of employees	The number of cases of incapacity for work	The number of days of disability	The number of cases of disability from cardiovascular disease	The number of days of disability from cardiovascular disease
78	41	79	9	125

To calculate the number of days of disability from cardiovascular disease per 100 employees

Problem # 41.

The number of employees, number of persons with disabilities in city A

Number of employees	For the first time recognized as disabled	Including disabled of the 1st group	The number of disabled persons consisting on the account	Including disabled persons from cardiovascular disease
65117	410	92	1318	371

To calculate the index of primary disability

Problem # 42.

The number of employees, number of persons with disabilities in city B

Number of employees	For the first time recognized as disabled	Including disabled of the 1st group	The number of disabled persons consisting on the account	Including disabled persons from cardiovascular disease
65117	410	92	1318	371

To calculate the population of persons with disabilities

Problem # 43.

The number of employees, number of persons with disabilities in city C

Number of employees	For the first time recognized as disabled	Including disabled of the 1st group	The number of disabled persons consisting on the account	Including disabled persons from cardiovascular disease
65117	410	92	1318	371

To calculate the index of primary disability of the 1st group

Problem # 44.

Population, number of medical personnel and hospital beds.

Population	Number of doctors	The number of nurses	The number of hospital beds
5065100	13058	30783	26040

To calculate the provision of doctors.

Problem # 45.

Population, number of medical personnel and hospital beds.

Population	Number of doctors	The number of nurses	The number of hospital beds
5065100	13058	30783	26040

To calculate the provision of nurses.

Problem # 46.

Population, number of medical personnel and hospital beds.

Population	Number of doctors	The number of nurses	The number of hospital beds
5065100	13058	30783	26040

To calculate the provision of hospital beds.

Problem # 47.

Population, numbers of births, deaths in city A

Population	Born	Died	Including under the age of 1 year	Of them till 1 month of life	Of them till 6 months of life	Stillborn	Died of respiratory diseases	Of them till 1 month of life
159810	4517	1285	104	61	42	17	598	83

To calculate fertility

Problem # 48.**Population, numbers of births, deaths in city B**

Population	Born	Died	Including under the age of 1 year	Of them till 1 month of life	Of them till 6 months of life	Stillborn	Died of respiratory diseases	Of them till 1 month of life
76176	2352	622	58	31	19	8	340	39

To calculate the total mortality

Problem # 49.**Population, numbers of births, deaths in city C**

Population	Born	Died	Including under the age of 1 year	Of them till 1 month of life	Of them till 6 months of life	Stillborn	Died of respiratory diseases	Of them till 1 month of life
26312	768	211	17	9	7	3	89	14

To calculate the rate of natural population growth

Problem # 50.**Population, numbers of births, deaths in city D**

Population	Born	Died	Including under the age of 1 year	Of them till 1 month of life	Of them till 6 months of life	Stillborn	Died of respiratory diseases	Of them till 1 month of life
111532	3110	821	74	39	26	11	372	56

To calculate the infant mortality rate

Problem # 51.**Population, numbers of births, deaths in city E**

Population	Born	Died	Including under the age of 1 year	Of them till 1 month of life	Of them till 6 months of life	Stillborn	Died of respiratory diseases	Of them till 1 month of life
232059	6530	2091	137	85	61	19	757	123

To calculate the perinatal mortality rate

Problem # 52.**Population, numbers of births, deaths in city F**

Population	Born	Died	Including under the age of 1 year	Of them till 1 month of life	Of them till 6 months of life	Stillborn	Died of respiratory diseases	Of them till 1 month of life
232059	6530	2091	137	85	61	19	757	123

To calculate neonatal mortality rate

Problem # 53.**Population, numbers of births, deaths in city G**

Population	Born	Died	Including under the age of 1 year	Of them till 1 month of life	Of them till 6 months of life	Stillborn	Died of respiratory diseases	Of them till 1 month of life
232059	6530	2091	137	85	61	19	757	123

To calculate the mortality rate from respiratory diseases

Problem # 54.

Population, numbers of births, deaths in city H

Population	Born	Died	Including under the age of 1 year	Of them till 1 month of life	Of them till 6 months of life	Stillborn	Died of respiratory diseases	Of them till 1 month of life
232059	6530	2091	137	85	61	19	757	123

To calculate the infant mortality rate from respiratory diseases

Problem # 55.

Population, number of diseases in city A

Population	Covered physical examined	Newly identified diseases	All existing diseases	Diseases detected at physical examination	The number of persons never applied to medical institutions throughout the year
93115	60527	13256	27015	123475	64116

To calculate the index of primary morbidity

Problem # 56.

Population, number of diseases in city B

Population	Covered physical examined	Newly identified diseases	All existing diseases	Diseases detected at physical examination	The number of persons never applied to medical institutions throughout the year
139508	89193	21303	38519	185314	105111

To calculate the prevalence of the disease

Problem # 57.

Population, number of diseases in city C

Population	Covered physical examined	Newly identified diseases	All existing diseases	Diseases detected at physical examination	The number of persons never applied to medical institutions throughout the year
185272	123152	26851	53705	247517	130517

To calculate abnormal affection

Problem # 58.

Population, number of diseases in city D

Population	Covered physical examined	Newly identified diseases	All existing diseases	Diseases detected at physical examination	The number of persons never applied to medical institutions throughout the year
93140	16150	33180	66860	30171	18150

To calculate the rate of persons who never applied to medical institutions throughout the year

Problem # 59.

The number of employees, the number of cases and days of incapacity to work of the plant A

Number of employees	The number of cases of incapacity for work	The number of days of disability	The number of cases of disability from cardiovascular disease	The number of days of disability from cardiovascular disease
473	275	2910	72	1150

To calculate the number of cases of incapacity to work per 100 employees

SCALE OF EVALUATION. Examination (theoretical questions) (midterm)

«85-100%»

- deep and durable learning themes of the module;
- complete, consistent, competent and logically presented answers to questions;
- reproduction of educational material on the themes of the module with the desired high degree of accuracy.

«75-84%»

- the presence of minor errors in the presentation of the material of the module;
- demonstration of the students knowledge of the completed the program;
- clear presentation of training material.

«60-74%»

- the presence of significant errors in the responses on module;
- demonstration to students is not enough knowledge on the program;
- not a clear presentation of educational material in the answer.

«less than 60%»

- no knowledge of materials topics;
- a serious mistakes in answers.

Control work of "Relative value. Variational series. Average value »

0-59% - 0-4 points rating of "poor»

60-74% - 5-6 points rating of "satisfactory»

75-84% - 7-8 points rating of "good»

85-100% - 9-10 points rating of "excellent»

Control work of "Medical-demographic indicators»

0-59% - 0-4 points rating of "poor»

60-74% - 5-6 points rating of "satisfactory»

75-84% - 7-8 points rating of "good»

85-100% - 9-10 points rating of "excellent»

Control work "Medical statistics»

0-59% - 0-4 points rating of "poor»

60-74% - 5-6 points rating of "satisfactory»

75-84% - 7-8 points rating of "good»

85-100% - 9-10 points rating of "excellent»

Control work of "Management and marketing in healthcare»

0-59% - 0-4 points rating of "poor»

60-74% - 5-6 points rating of "satisfactory»

75-84% - 7-8 points rating of "good»

85-100% - 9-10 points rating of "excellent»

Control work "the Quality of medical services»

0-59% - 0-4 points rating of "poor»

60-74% - 5-6 points rating of "satisfactory»

75-84% - 7-8 points rating of "good»

85-100% - 9-10 points rating of "excellent»

SCALE of EVALUATION of the PRESENTATION (the current control)

№ p/p	Name of the indicator	Mark (in %)
PRESENTATION		70
1.	Cover sheet with title	0-4
2.	Design of slides and use of additional effects (slide transitions, sound, drawings)	0-10
3.	The text of the presentation write a short, well-formed and ideas are clear and structured	0-40
4.	Slides presented in a logical sequence	0-10
5.	Slides printed	0-6
REPORT		30
1.	The correctness and accuracy of speech while protecting	0-12
2.	Breadth of vision (answers to questions)	0-10
3.	The implementation of the rules	0-8
		Total score

During the presentation

0-59% - 0-7 points, a rating of "poor»

60-74% - 8-9 points, a rating of "satisfactory»

75-84% - 10-11 points, a rating of "good»

85-100% - 12-13 points, a rating of "excellent»

SCALE OF ASSESSMENT OF FRONTAL SURVEY TEST (current control)

1. In one test task 20 questions.
2. The questions are given ready-made answers to choose from, one correct and the others wrong.
3. For each correct answer – 5%.
4. Overall rating is defined as the amount of accumulated interest.
5. Scoring % is translated into points.

At testing:

0-59% - (0-11 correct answers), it is 0-7 points, a rating of "poor»

60-74% - (12 to 14 correct answers), it is 8-9 a rating of "satisfactory»

75-84% - (15-17 correct answers), it is 10-11 a rating of "good»

85-100% - (18-20 correct answers), it is 12-13 a rating of "excellent»

SCALE OF ASSESSMENT OF ORAL TEST

(intermediate control – "KNOW»)

(offset in the VII semester examination in the VIII semester)

When assessing oral answers to the test level of training to KNOW used the following criteria:

1. Knowledge of the basic processes of the studied subject area, depth and completeness of disclosure of the issue.
2. Ability to solve situational problems, making inferences and generalizations, to give reasoned answers.
3. Possession of a monological speech, the consistency of the answer, ability to answer questions, to express their opinion on the problem.

85-100% (16-20 points) evaluates the response, which shows strong knowledge of content of subject of public health and health care; the legislative framework for the protection of public health; fundamentals of biomedical statistics; health indicators of the population and factors determining them; the role of service health promotion in the formation of healthy lifestyle; the main challenges and strategies of health; basics of health care reform; the foundations of the Department of health and the quality of health services; definitions of Economics and of health financing, purpose, objectives and ways of further development in the context of medical insurance and a market economy; health abroad; the consistency of the response.

75-84% (10-15 points) estimated response, exhibiting strong knowledge of the content of the subject of public health and health care; the legislative framework for the protection of public health; fundamentals of biomedical statistics; health indicators of the population and factors determining them; the role of service health promotion in the formation of healthy lifestyle; the main challenges and strategies of health promotion; basics of health care reform; the foundations of the Department of health and the quality of health services; definitions of Economics and of health financing, purpose, objectives and ways of further development in the context of medical insurance and a market economy; health abroad; the consistency of the response. However, it may be one or two inaccuracies in the response.

60-74% (5-10 points) evaluates the response, indicating mainly about the basic knowledge of the subject of public health and health services; the legislative framework for the protection of public health; insufficient depth of knowledge of the fundamentals of biomedical statistics; health indicators of the population and factors determining them; the role of service health promotion in the formation of healthy lifestyle; the main challenges and strategies of health promotion; basics of health care reform; the foundations of the Department of health and the quality of health services; definitions of Economics and of health financing, purpose, objectives and ways of further development in the context of health insurance and the market economy; the state of the health system abroad. There could be several errors in the content of the response.

0-59% (1-4 points) estimated response, exhibiting ignorance of the subject of public health and health services; the legislative framework for the protection of public health; ignorance of the fundamentals of biomedical statistics; health indicators of the population and factors determining them; inability to give reasoned answers, a weak command of monological speech, lack of logic and continuity. Serious errors are made in the content of the response.

SCALE OF ASSESSMENT OF PRACTICAL TASKS

(intermediate control – "to know and to know how»)

(offset in the VII semester examination in the VIII semester)

In assessing the answers to the test level of training to know and to know how used the following criteria:

85-100% (8-10 points) estimates the response in which the student is able to plan and conduct statistical studies to analyze and interpret their results in practical and scientific activities; calculate and analyze key ratios of population health and activity of medical organizations; undertake a situational analysis of the organization and departments of health; proficient in the calculation of statistical indicators; possesses basic skills of management and marketing of health care organizations.

Demonstrates a complete understanding of the problem. All the requirements for the job were done.

75-84% (4-7 points) evaluates the response in which the student is able to plan and conduct statistical studies to analyze and interpret their results in practical and scientific activities; calculate and analyze key ratios of population health and activity of medical organizations; undertake a situational analysis of the organization and departments of health; proficient in the calculation of statistical indicators; not enough has the basic skills of management and marketing of health care organizations.

Demonstrates considerable understanding of the problem. Most of the requirements of the job were done.

60-74% (1-3 points) estimates the response in which the student is able to plan and conduct statistical studies to analyze and interpret their results in practical and scientific activities; calculate and analyze key ratios of population health and activity of medical organizations; undertake a situational analysis of the organization and departments of health; not quite well conversant with the methodology of calculating statistical indicators; not enough good command of the basic skills of management and marketing of health care organizations.

Demonstrates partial or little understanding of the problem. Many of the requirements for the job were not done.

0-59% (0 points) evaluates the response in which the student shows lack of understanding of a problem or no reply and did not even attempt to solve the problem.

APPENDIX 5

THE ROUTING OF THE DISCIPLINE "PUBLIC HEALTH AND HEALTHCARE, HEALTH ECONOMICS"

Course 4, semester 7, the Number CU - 3, Reporting – offset

All modules of the discipline according to VPD	Control	Form of control	scoring low	scoring high	control chart
Unit 1					
Medical statistics	Current	Activity, attendance, front survey tests, problem solving and self-directed learning: preparation for the written homework	8	13	2 week
	Midterm	Test	5	10	
Unit 2					
Statistics of the health		Activity, attendance, front survey tests, problem solving and self-directed learning: preparation for the written homework	8	13	6 week
	Midterm	Test	5	10	
Unit 3					
		Activity, attendance, front survey tests, problem solving and self-directed learning: preparation for the written homework	9	14	7 week
	Midterm	Test	5	10	
TOTAL for the semester			40	70	8 week
Midterm(Credit)					
1. Theoretical question (0-20 points)			20	30	
2. Analysis assignment (0-10 points)					
The semester rating of discipline			60	100	

THE ROUTING OF THE DISCIPLINE "PUBLIC HEALTH AND HEALTHCARE, HEALTH ECONOMICS"

Course 4, semester 8, the Number CU - 3, Reporting – exam

All modules of the discipline according to VPD	Control	Form of control	scoring low	scoring high	control chart
Unit 1					
Health management	Current	Activity, attendance, front survey tests, self-directed work: preparation of a presentation	8	13	4 week
	Midterm	Test	5	10	
Unit 2					
Quality management of medical services		Activity, attendance, front survey tests, self-directed work: preparation of a presentation	8	13	6 week
	Midterm	Test	5	10	
Unit 3					
Health economics		Activity, attendance, front survey tests, self-directed work: preparation of a presentation	8	13	7 week
	Midterm	Analysis of health status and health by region of the country	6	11	
TOTAL for the semester			40	70	8 week
Midterm (Credit)					
1. Theoretical question (0-20 points)			20	30	
2. Analysis assignment (0-10 points)					
The semester rating of discipline			60	100	