

## MODERN PROBLEMS OF HEALTH CARE SYSTEM OF UKRAINE (ANALYTICAL LITERATURE REVIEW)

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**Purpose:** highlight the main problems of the health care system in Ukraine at the present stage.

**Materials and methods.** In work analytical methods of research were applied.

**Results.** It is established that the main problems of health care system of Ukraine at present stage are: inadequate of legal and regulatory base; insufficiency of resource and financial providing and inefficient use of available resources; insufficient quality and availability of medical care; low level of salaries of medical workers. It has caused necessity of carrying out of system transformations in health care.

**Conclusions.** The further reforming of health care sector should be carried out in view of available problems, with their obligatory analysis and monitoring.

**KEY WORDS:** state policy, health care, the problem, reforming.

Modern development of Ukraine as democratic state, changes in society require formation of new approaches to government in all areas of the country, including in the health care sector.

Health care currently is one of priorities of the state activity.

The feature of state policy problem in health care is its integrated approach, system, general character, caused growing unity of the modern world, the tendencies to strengthening interrelation and interdependence of components of the health care system. Therefore, analysis of problems of state policy strategy concerning reorganization of health care system provides consideration of all government mechanisms involved in the process of modern transformations and realities that affect activity of area.

Necessity of health care system reforming is recognized both at the state level and at the level of the industry. One of the priorities of the state policy of Ukraine is preservation and strengthening of nation's health on the basis of healthy lifestyle formation and increase of availability and quality of medical aid. Question of health care reforming were considered in many works including such scientists as Z. Gladun, R. Grevtsova, D. Karamyshev, O. Musiy, V. Pashkov, J. Radysh. Among priority directions of system transformations in medicine it is allocated: reforming of primary health care provision on principles of family medicine, distribution of prevention activities and promote healthy lifestyle, increasing budgetary financing of health care, introduction of multi-channel financing

of brunch (including voluntary health insurance), development of national protocols and standards for different types of medical care, use of data cards of medical products, deregulation and privatization of medical institutions, development of medical self-management and involvement of the medical community to process of decision-making, increase of efficiency of government management by brunch, improvement and systematization of current legislation on health protection [16].

Problems of state policy and questions of its improvement studied V.D. Bakumenko, O.L. Valevskiy, O.P. Demyanchuk, T. Dihtyar, O.I. Kiliyevych, V.A. Rebkalo, V.E. Romanov, O.M. Rudik, V.V. Tertychka, Z.S. Gladun [4].

The general faults of reforming in health care today are determined:

- absence of clearly outlined purposes;
- constant revision of reforms strategy;
- lack of a clear policy provides performance of the accepted decisions;
- ignoring scientifically proved or checked up practical approaches, forms and methods of transformations;
- low rates of realization;
- inconsistency and discrepancy actions [10].

In the case remains unresolved a number of problems of health care system of Ukraine and some approaches to its reforming, as predetermines the relevance of study.

**Purpose** – to cover the main unresolved problems of Ukraine's health care system and strategy of its reforming.

**Materials and methods.** In work analytical methods of research were applied.

**Results of research and their discussion.** Independence, society democratization, transition to market relations not only has created preconditions for further progress, but also have generated a number of problems that have affected also health care industry.

Public health care in independent Ukraine is carried out on the principles proclaimed in the Constitution of Ukraine and Bases of Ukraine's legislation of health care, which guarantee to everyone right to health care [3;11]. This right should be provided through state financing of relevant social and economic, medical and health preventive programs. On Constitution of Ukraine, the state should create conditions for effective and accessible to all citizens health care.

Analysis of the development and state of health care in Ukraine shows that it has inherited both positive features and shortcomings of the Soviet system deepened by crisis of transition period associated with a change in the socio-economic and political systems, transition to market economy and so on. Therefore, the problem of brunch reforming, which became ripe in the conditions of the Soviet system, has become urgent due to the political and socio-economic realities, in particular:

- society democratization, integration of Ukraine into the global community;
- global structural processes in the economy;
- decline in level and deterioration in life quality of most citizens;
- critical demographic situation;
- unsatisfactory state of health of the population;
- low economic efficiency of use of health care resources, imperfect system of payment of doctors and other health professionals;
- disproportions in development of outpatient and inpatient medical care;
- poor ecological situation complicated by the effects of the Chernobyl disaster.

At present stage the main purpose of the state policy of Ukraine in the field of health care should be the following objectives: preservation and improvement health of all sectors of the population, improvement of quality and efficiency of health care, social justice and rights of citizens to receive it in terms of transformation of social and economic relations by improving the organization and financing of brunch and rational use of resources [12;13;19].

However, on a way of reforming of branch there are a number of problems.

Relationships in health care are regulated and governed by the Constitution of Ukraine, Bases Law on Health of Ukraine, a number of laws, decrees of the President of Ukraine, governmental, Ministry of

Health of Ukraine orders, as well as national and state, integrate and target programs on actual health care problems, confirmed by decrees of the President of Ukraine or decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.

Imperfection of regulatory legal acts in the field of health care and their inconsistency among themselves lead to the fact that the leadership of the state are often forced to make changes to them, so the legal framework of health care was formed some confusion that complicates realization of the specified norms, causes neglect them and finally leads to distortion of the legislation that regulates health care system.

Ordering of legislation of Ukraine in the field of health care urged not only to bring order to ensure regulatory system, but also to raise its quality according to current political and socio-economic situation in the country and European standards and requirements. One of the basic conditions for successful carrying out of legislation systematization of Ukraine in the field of health care is introduction of legal regulation of social relations at legislative level, that is establishment of primary (initial) norms only the laws of Ukraine adopted by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine in the established order, which should provide reasonable rules and responsibilities of certain agencies, officials and citizens for their observance and execution.

The transition to market economy and crisis in the economy of Ukraine the most serious problem of health care system remains the industry financing. Although many years are propagandized transition to multi-channel financing (with prevalence budgetary and insurance), till now it is not accepted the Law of Ukraine "On Mandatory State Social Health Insurance", some which projects years are on consideration in the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. Therefore, on the official data, health care is financed from state and local budgets.

Official statistics of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine shows growth of private receipts to health care institutions. Thus, insufficient state financing of health care system is supplemented with means from other sources, first of all from hospital cash departments as one of forms of voluntary medical insurance.

Analysis of the structure of budgetary expenditures for financing health care institutions recognizes that budgetary funds mostly are spent for staff salaries, on municipal services, etc, and charges on medicines, food, and patients keeping are extremely limited.

In this situation, transition to program-based budgeting, on which the network of medical facilities is not funded and set of measures is expedient, transform the received means into socially significant results [20].

In a number of works presented convincing evidences for necessity of returning to the idea of introduction of obligatory state social medical insurance, specified realities and perspectives of its development [15;17].

Leading experts count the main problem of health care insufficient volumes of financing of branch from the state sources, which leads to excessive expenses of population for needs of health care, inadequate methods of financing of health care institutions and payments of medical staff [1;5;18].

Important social and economic problem is provide of worthy wage of health workers which, according to the Basic Law of Health Care of Ukraine, should be not lower than average salary in the industry. But also now, taking a significant share in the structure of health care costs, the average salary of health workers remain to one of the lowest in comparison with other branches of the national economy.

Today remains inefficient the health care structure with an excessive number of stationary facilities and hospital beds. Till now poor quality of medical care rendering, which is caused by transformation of licensing and accreditation of health care institutions rather formal tools of interdepartmental examination and certification of physicians is observed. Not without drawbacks standards of medical care in the form of clinical protocols developed by expert method without use evidence-based medicine data [5]. The important problem there is also provide medicines of health facilities, the costs of which only on 4-5% are covered by the budget, and all others are put on consumers.

This has led to the fact that again there was the question on necessity of carrying out of system reforms in health care [1;2;6;7]. Organizational and Legal bases of experiment on health care reforming in modern conditions are adjusted by the Law of Ukraine "On the Procedure for health care reforming in Vinnytsa, Dnipropetrovsk, Donetsk regions and Kyiv" [14]. Today it is still difficult to talk about productivity and efficiency of the activities and achievements of goals, but some points already caused criticism and complaints from both patients and health professionals, primarily due to lower availability of specialized and hospital care, especially for rural residents and others.

One disadvantage of managing the reforms is stay of work of the National Council of Health, absence or inactivity of public councils in the health care system, which could explain the population purpose and nature of spent reforms. In this regard it is also necessary to create a modern information system of health care. Quite important would be acceptance of the Law of Ukraine "On Medical self-

management" and creation of the National corporate organization of doctors who could undertake some of the important functions of Ministry of Health of Ukraine in solving of professional problems of medical ethics, improvements of medical training, quality management of medical care, protection of patients' rights and health workers [8;9].

Analysis of problems of branch reforming has shown that alongside with carrying out of the social and economic reforms directed on improvement of quality of life, ensure the effective protection of the environment, formation of healthy lifestyle, carrying out of effective demographic policy directed on increase of birth rate and mortality decrease, maintain and strengthening of reproductive health, support of youth and young families, social protection of disabled and older persons, the main areas in health care today should be:

- ensure of availability of qualified medical care to all segments of the population by legislative definition of a guaranteed level of free medical care from the state budget and fund of state social medical insurance;
- improvement of health care organization on the basis of priority development of primary health care on principles of family medicine;
- improvement of health care quality on the basis of introduction of effective medical technologies and quality standards, licensing and certification of physicians, accreditation of health facilities;
- improvement of health care financing by introduction of multi-channel financing system, which basis should be the state budget and obligatory state social health insurance, coordinated with tax system;
- establishment of appropriate payment of health professionals;
- improvement of legal base of health care, directed on maintenance of human rights and justice in reception of medical care, wide integration of Ukraine into the world and the European Community;
- creation of modern information system of health care.

#### Conclusions

The further reforming of health care branch should be carried out within existing problems: inadequate legislation that regulates activity of health care system, insufficient resource support of industry and irrational use of available resources, lack of mechanisms of state financing, inadequate structural and organizational model of health care system, limited access to qualitative health services (especially rural population), the issue of personnel provide of branch, lack of modern adequate information system etc.

**Prospects of further researches** consist in further monitoring problems of health care system of Ukraine.

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**СУЧАСНІ ПРОБЛЕМИ СИСТЕМИ ОХОРОНИ ЗДОРОВ'Я УКРАЇНИ (АНАЛІТИЧНИЙ ОГЛЯД ЛІТЕРАТУРИ)**

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**Мета:** висвітлити основні проблеми системи охорони здоров'я України на сучасному етапі.

**Матеріали і методи.** У роботі застосовувались аналітичні методи дослідження.

**Результати.** Встановлено, що основними проблемами системи охорони здоров'я України на сучасному етапі є: недосконалість нормативно-правової бази; недостатність ресурсного та фінансового забезпечення та нераціональне використання наявних ресурсів; недостатня якість та доступність медичної допомоги; низький рівень оплати праці медичних працівників тощо. Це зумовило необхідність проведення системних перетворень в охороні здоров'я.

**Висновки.** Подальше реформування галузі охорони здоров'я повинно здійснюватися з урахуванням наявних проблем, з обов'язковим їх аналізом та моніторингом.

КЛЮЧОВІ СЛОВА: державна політика, охорона здоров'я, проблема, реформування.

**СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ СИСТЕМЫ ЗДРАВООХРАНЕНИЯ УКРАИНЫ (АНАЛИТИЧЕСКИЙ ОБЗОР ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ)**

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**Цель:** осветить основные проблемы системы здравоохранения Украины на современном этапе.

**Материалы и методы.** В работе применялись аналитические методы исследования.

**Результаты.** Установлено, что основными проблемами системы оздоровления Украины на современном этапе являются: несовершенство нормативно-правовой базы; недостаточность ресурсного и финансового обеспечения и нерациональное использование имеющихся ресурсов; недостаточное качество и доступность медицинской помощи; низкий уровень оплаты труда медицинских работников. Это обусловило необходимость проведения системных преобразований в здравоохранении.

**Выводы.** Дальнейшее реформирование отрасли здравоохранения должно осуществляться с учетом существующих проблем, с обязательным их анализом и мониторингом.

**КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА:** государственная политика, здравоохранение, проблема, реформирование.

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