

BASIC CONCEPTS OF STATE GOVERNANCE OF DEPARTMENTAL MEDICINE IN UKRAINE

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Summary

The article is devoted to the study of the categorical-conceptual apparatus of state governance in the field of health care and departmental medicine in Ukraine. The article highlights the definitions, principles of functioning of the health care sector, state governance of the health care sector and state governance of departmental medicine, which is a functional entity that is able to unify approaches to medical care, its availability and quality.

The study of the problem of state governance of departmental medicine in Ukraine in wartime necessitated the analysis of scientific interpretations of the basic concepts: “medicine”, “departmental medicine”, “health care», «state governance”, “state governance in the field of health care “I”. The current state of the medical industry in Ukraine is characterized by low efficiency of available financial and economic, logistical and human resources, slow pace of change in the implementation of innovative diagnostic methods and technologies and lack of understanding of standards and indicators of quality and management in providing medical services to all patients. departmental health care.

The Sustainable Development Strategy “Ukraine – 2030” envisages the implementation of reforms and programs of state development and reform of the health care system: creation of a patient-oriented system capable of providing medical care for all citizens of Ukraine at the level of developed European countries; increasing the personal responsibility of citizens for their own health (*Strategy-of-sustainable-development-of-Ukraine-until-2030, 2017*). Which prompted the study of the problem of state governance of Ukrainians departmental medicine.

Keywords: state governance, departmental medicine, state governance of health care.

DOI <https://doi.org/10.23856/5223>

1. Introduction

The state health department is aimed at treatment, assistance in providing, as before, medical care. This also applies to well-known medicine, where quality medical care is provided by medical institutions and departmental institutions at all levels in Ukraine.

In recent years, this has been reflected in the intensified financial and organizational and structural changes taking place in the health care system and related to its reform. This also applies to departmental medicine in Ukraine.

However, today in the field of health care in Ukraine there is a shortage of highly qualified management staff who could be at a high level of health care management, but also improve the management of well-known medicine and implement systemic changes.

The purpose of the study: to investigate the categorical-conceptual apparatus of the departmental medicine state governance to improve the definition of “departmental medicine”.

Task. To achieve this goal, it is necessary to solve the following tasks:

- to study the work of domestic and foreign scientists to study the categorical-conceptual apparatus;

- to propose the improvement of the concept of “departmental medicine”.

Research methodology. In order to achieve certain goals and objectives in the research process, general and special research methods were used, aimed at obtaining objective and reliable results.

In writing the article used theoretical methods of scientific research:

- generalization, systematization – during the study of the theoretical foundations of the formation and implementation of the departmental medicine state governance and, in particular, the establishment of the level of research of the problem in the scientific literature;

- grouping, comparison – during the expansion and clarification of the categorical-conceptual apparatus of the researched problem.

2. The main text

The study of state governance problem of departmental medicine in Ukraine for health care has necessitated the analysis of scientific interpretations of basic concepts, in particular: “health”, “medicine”, “departmental medicine”, “health care”, “state governance”, “State governance in the field of health care”. As a rule, the study of these definitions requires a comprehensive assessment of the factors that led to its formation and development, which are covered in the works of domestic and foreign scientists.

Thus, substantiation and formation of the definition of a concept, process, or phenomenon – one of the most difficult procedures for the study of science in general. After all, a correct understanding of scientific concepts solves almost half of scientific problems.

Research of the problem by scientists. Works on the problems of public administration were published in the 90s of the twentieth century. such Ukrainian scientists as: V. Bakumenko (*V. Bakumenko, 2000*), O. Valevsky (*O. Valevsky, 1999*), O. Kiliievych (*O. Kiliievych, 2001*), V. Rebkalov (*V. Rebkalov, 2000*), V. Tertychka (*V. Tertychka, 2000*) and others, who formulated and developed fundamental scientific approaches to state power and implementation of state governance mechanisms.

Many scientists have studied the issues of state governance of the health care system, they include scientists in public administration: Ya.F. Radish (*Ya.F. Radish, 2001:359*), M.M. Bilynska, IM Solonenko (*M.M. Bilynska, IM Solonenko, 2005*), VM Lehan (*V.M. Lehan, 2010*), L. Zhalilo (*L. Zhalilo, 2001*); military medics of Ukraine: OG Шекера, B.O. Жаховський, B.Г. Livinsky; foreign scientists: Martin D. Merry, MD, LTG Racheli Magnezi, Dr. Michael Tempel.

The Ottawa Charter on Health Promotion (*WHO, Geneva, 1986*) states that "health" is a good and a resource for daily life, not a goal of existence (*Glossary of terms used in the Health for All series, 1984*).

According to the WHO, “health” is of individual and general importance and believes that public health management is to set priorities, implement a system of measures to prevent

disease, ensure health and develop physiological and psychological functions, productive working capacity and social activity of all members of society at the maximum biologically possible life expectancy of each person (*Glossary of terms used in the Health for All series, 1984*).

Health is a positive concept, which is based on social, personal and physical capabilities (*Glossary of terms used in the Health for All series, 1984*).

Category "Medicine", deputy Medicine is a branch of scientific and practical activity that studies normal and pathological processes in the human body, various diseases, pathological conditions, methods of their treatment, prevention and strengthening of human health.

The word "medicine" comes from the phrase Latin. ars medicina – "healing art", "art of healing" and has the same root as the Latin verb. meedeor – "I heal".

The term "medical field" is a multi-stage, functionally effective system that is created and used to implement a number of social and medical measures aimed at protecting and improving the health of each person and society as a whole. Life, namely man and human life, occupies the highest position in the hierarchy of life values, because all the other values behind them have less meaning. (*O. A. Fedko, 2009*).

Article 16, "Fundamentals of the legislation of Ukraine on health care" states: "Health care institutions are created by enterprises, institutions and organizations with various forms of ownership, as well as individuals with the necessary material and technical base and qualified specialists. The procedure and conditions for the establishment of health care institutions, state registration and accreditation of these institutions, as well as the procedure for licensing medical and pharmaceutical practices are determined by acts of legislation of Ukraine" (*Law of Ukraine Fundamentals of the legislation of Ukraine on health care, 1992*)

When we talk about "departmental medicine", we first of all mean the organization of medical care in the system of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine, the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine, the Security Service, Ukrzaliznytsia, the State Administration. Here, people related to the above-mentioned agencies and members of their families have the opportunity to receive quality medical care. (*S.H.Stetsenko, 2014*).

It should be noted that some experts generally deny the expediency of the existence of departmental medicine as such. For example, the former Minister of Health of Ukraine O. Kvitashvili stated: "Watermen, academics, railwaymen or miners who have their own hospitals are the same people as you and me. Perhaps the specifics of these institutions are a little different. Maybe there The specifics of the disease are slightly different, but in general people are the same as us, with the same physique and set of diseases, and it is impossible for there to be four or five health care systems in the country that work differently. this system with departmental hospitals can be maintained as it is, but they must work on the same principle as other hospitals. I, law enforcement agencies. There and the system works differently, and absolutely other specificity of reactions to crisis cases" (*O. Kvitashvili, 2015*).

The definition of "health care" means a set of legislative, theoretical, scientific, organizational and medical infrastructure facilities of the state for the permanent provision of citizens with adequate medical care.

The basic concepts of building a health care system are defined in Art. 4 of the Law of Ukraine "Fundamentals of the legislation of Ukraine on health care". The type of health care system enshrined in the Law is based on the principles of the English model, which is gradually being implemented in both legislative and medical practice, and manifests itself in forms of family and private medicine, insurance, multi-source funding, and high social standards.

The etymology of the word "management", borrowed from the English language – "management" indicates that in both cases it is about the ability to manage. The English word to manage comes from the Latin word manus (hand).

In the “New Explanatory Dictionary of the Ukrainian Language” the word “manage” has the following interpretations: 1. To direct the activity, work of someone or something; to be at the head of someone, something; manage. 2. Using the steering wheel and other regulating devices, direct the movement, stroke, operation of something; to direct the course of a process, to influence the development, the state of something (*V. Yaremenko, O. Slipushko, 2000:6*).

Peter F. Drucker defines management as “a specific activity that transforms a disorganized crowd into an effective purposeful productive group.” (*Peter F. Drucker, 1999*).

According to Henri Fayol – “to manage is to anticipate, organize, dispose of, coordinate, control”. (*Fayol, Henri, 1916*).

In state governance, power and responsibility have spread “vertically and horizontally” across the institutional levels of government and society through changes in approaches to democracy, the formation and implementation of public health policy as part of welfare. (*Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine On the approval of the plan of activities of the Program of Activities of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and the Sustainable Development Strategy “Ukraine–2020” No. 213, 2015*).

The category of “state governance” is a component of public administration. Accordingly, the paradigm of public administration should conceptually reflect the theoretical foundations of qualitative social change, taking into account the current challenges of implementing a new policy of state governance. (*O. Yu. Vysotskyi, O.E. Vysotska, Yu.P. Sharov, 2008:52*).

"State governance" (public administration, English public administrative) – a type of state activity, the managerial organizational influence through the use of executive power through the organization of law enforcement, management functions for integrated socio-economic and cultural development of the state, its individual territories, and also ensuring the implementation of state policy in relevant areas of public life, creating conditions for citizens to exercise their rights and freedoms. (*O. Yu. Obolenskyi, 2005:94*).

State governance is a component of political management; it is a process of realization of state executive power as a way of functioning of any social community. In some countries (for example, Croatia), this activity of the state is managed by a separate ministry.

Particular emphasis is placed on the fact that the implementation of public administration is based on power as an organized force of society, capable of coercion. (*Bouckaert G, 2002:26*).

When developing a management model, it is necessary to take into account all elements of the internal and external environment of the organization. Geert Bookert emphasizes that “public administration is not a neutral, technical process, but an activity that is closely linked to politics, law and civil society”.

Dominant trends and factors that determine the dynamics of the society evolution give rise to the development of concepts of social systems management and public administration. The development of the theory and practice of public (public) management is based on a set of theories of social management, the main of which are the concepts of administrative management, “human relations”, the empirical concept of management, a new concept of management science, etc. (*O. V. Baeva, 2007:328*).

The health care system of Ukraine is managed by the Ministry of Health and other central executive departments to which departmental health care institutions, local state administrations and local self-government bodies, and the Academy of Medical Sciences of Ukraine are subordinated. The Ministry of State Security, which is related to health care, this system also functions due to the control and management function of other state institutions, namely the President of Ukraine (in particular, as a prism of the Presidential Administration of Ukraine, the National and Defense Council of Ukraine), the Verkhovna Rada Ukraine (in particular, the

Verkhovna Rada Committee on Health), the Verkhovna Rada Commissioner for Human Rights, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine (in particular, through the activities of relevant ministries and other central executive bodies), the Prosecutor General's Office of Ukraine and its local bodies, as well as the judicial system of Ukraine.

It is well known that the health care structure of Ukraine has three main levels: national, regional and local (*Ya.F. Radish, 2001:359*), which are represented by public authorities (Ministry of Health of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and departments (offices) of health care at regional state administrations, district state administrations, local governments), as well as health care institutions.

The health care management system in Ukraine can be considered at two levels: the intra-industry level of management (from the head of the department to the head of the health care institution) and the state level of management (from the chief specialist of the health department to the Minister of Health). (*V. M. Knyazevich, N. O. Vasyuk, T. V. Savina, 2017:24-78*).

Current trends in the development of health care indicate that it is necessary to radically change the direction in the management of the health care system in order to clearly divide managerial (publicservants, heads of health care institutions, managers, etc.) and medical positions.

3. Conclusions

1. As a result of the study of literature sources, we can conclude that the creation of a single effective system of public administration of health care to save the lives and health of citizens of Ukraine is the main public administration at all levels of health and departmental medicine in particular. In this sense, a single medical space with the involvement of departmental medical institutions would be a real step forward in ensuring the “medical rights” of citizens.

When analyzing the categorical-conceptual apparatus, we propose to improve the concept of “departmental medicine” – this is a network of health care facilities of different levels and different departments that provides quality, effective affordable, timely, equitable medical care to all categories of patients in a single medical space except health care facilities of the Ministries of Power, Security and Armed Forces of Ukraine.

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