

MINISTRY OF HEALTH OF UKRAINE
KHARKIV NATIONAL MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

Department of Public Health and Health Management
Academic year 2021-2022

SYLLABUS OF THE EDUCATIONAL COMPONENT
(name of the discipline)
SOCIAL MEDICINE, PUBLIC HEALTH

Normative or selective educational component Normative

Form of education Full-time
(full-time; correspondence; distant)

Branch of knowledge 22 «Health care»
(code and name of the specialty)

Specialty 222 «Medicine»
(code and name of the specialty)

Specialization (if available)

Educational and professional program (educational and scientific program)

The second (master's) level of higher education

Course

6-th

Syllabus of the discipline was approved at
the meeting of the department public health
and health management

Protocol from.
“27” august 2021 № 13

Head of Department

(signature)




prof. Ohnev V.A.
(surname and initials)

Approved by the methodical
commission of KhNMU on public
health problems

Protocol from.
“01” September 2021 № 2

Head

(signature)



prof. Ohnev V.A.
(surname and initials)

SYLABUS DEVELOPERS:

1. Ohnev V.A. – d. med. s., professor, head of the Department of Public Health and Health Management;
2. Sokol K.M. – c. med. s., professor of the Department of Public Health and Health Management;
3. Usenko S.G. – c. med. s., associate Professor of Public Health and Health Management;
4. Grigorov Mykola Mykolayovych - assistant of the department of Public Health and Health Management;

DATA ON TEACHERS WHO TEACH EDUCATIONAL COMPONENT

Name, father's name, surname of teacher	Ohnev Victor Andreevich , d. med. s., professor, head of the Department of Public Health and Health Management;
Professional interests, links to the teacher's profile (on the university website. Departments , in the Moodle system and other	Public health, Fundamentals of public health, Evidence-based medicine with the basics of modern epidemiology, Biostatistics, Organization of medical and social research, Health communication University website: http://www.knmu.kharkov.ua/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=232%3A2011-05-19-08-08-34&catid=7%3A2011-05-05-09-09-08&Itemid=27&lang=uk AMS: http://31.128.79.157:8080//profile Moodle: http://distance.knmu.edu.ua/course/view.php?id=4918 ORCID: https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7319-1424 Scopus: https://www.scopus.com/authid/detail.uri?authorId=57208735130
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Name, father's name, surname of teacher	Sokol Konstantin Mikhailovich , c. med. s., professor of the Department of Public Health and Health Management;
Professional interests, links to the teacher's profile (on the university website.	Social Medicine and Public Health, Health Care Management University website: http://www.knmu.kharkov.ua/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=232%3A2011-05-19-08-08-34&catid=7%3A2011-05-05-09-09-08&Itemid=27&lang=uk ACY: http://31.128.79.157:8080//profile Moodle: http://distance.knmu.edu.ua/user/profile.php?id=141 ORCID : 0000-0001-6849-579X

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Professional interests, links to the teacher's profile (on the university website. Departments , in the Moodle system and other	Public health, International organizations in the health care system, Evidence-based medicine with the basics of modern epidemiology, Biostatistics. Socially significant non-communicable diseases University website: http://www.knu.kharkov.ua/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=232%3A2011-05-19-08-08-34&catid=7%3A2011-05-05-09-09-08&Itemid=27&lang=uk AMS: http://31.128.79.157:8080/profile Moodle: http://distance.knu.edu.ua/course/view.php?id=791 ORCID: https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1438-0668 Scopus: https://www.scopus.com/authid/detail.uri?authorId=57218347171 Scientists of Ukraine: http://irbis-nbuv.gov.ua/ASUA/0031829
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Name, father's name, surname of teacher	Grigorov Mykola Mykolayovych - assistant of the department of Public Health and Health Management;
Professional interests, links to the teacher's profile (on the university website. Departments, in the Moodle system and other	Public Health, Fundamentals of Public Health, Evidence-Based Medicine with Fundamentals of Modern Epidemiology, Biostatistics. University website: :http://www.knmu.kharkov.ua/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=232%3A2011-05-19-08-08-34&catid=7%3A2011-05-09-09-08&Itemid=27&lang=uk ACY: http://31.128.79.157:8080//profile Moodle: http://distance.knmu.edu.ua/course/view.php?id=538
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INTRODUCTION

Syllabus of the discipline "Social Medicine, Public Health" is compiled in accordance with the educational-professional program (hereinafter OPP) and the Standard of Higher Education of Ukraine (hereinafter – the Standard), the second (master's) level, field of knowledge 22 "Health", specialty 222 "Medicine".

Description of the discipline (annotation)

The discipline "Social Medicine, Public Health" includes information on the basic concepts and terms of health care, features of regulatory and legal support in health care and modern strategy for reforming the health care system, features of the organization of primary, specialized and highly specialized medical care, inpatient and emergency, as well as palliative and hospice care. As well as the study of the peculiarities of medical care for the elderly, maternity and childhood care, the organization of medical examination of disability, mastering the principles of methods of expert assessments of the quality of medical care, analysis of factors influencing the activities of health care facilities, studying health management, making management decisions and implementing a modern approach to e-health.

The study of this discipline is one of the integral components of training a highly qualified specialist in the field of public health, who has a systematic understanding of the organization and basic principles and features of the health care system and is able to apply this knowledge to professional activities in the field of public health.

Subject of study of the discipline is modern approaches and features of health care organization in Ukraine.

Interdisciplinary links: "Social medicine, public health" is integrated with the disciplines: "Fundamentals of public health", "Informatization in the field of public health", "Surveillance and assessment of health and well-being", "Economics and financing of health care", as well as with elective courses "Legal aspects of medical activities", "Ethical standards in public health", "Quality management in health care", "Fundamentals of evidence-based medicine".

The discipline is a compulsory subject.

The syllabus is organized with the application of modern pedagogical principles of organization of the educational process of higher education.

Prerequisites: The study of the discipline "Social Medicine, Public Health" is based on the possession of the necessary knowledge to study the analysis and evaluation of public health indicators, organization of resources and health care system, development of evidence-based medicine, recommendations for prevention and elimination of harmful influence of factors and improvement of the organization of medical care to the population and the public health system.

Post-requisites: Gain knowledge, skills and acquire competencies to assess the health and risks of the population, as well as to develop and implement preventive measures aimed at maintaining the health and social well-being of the population. Improve the organization and improvement of the activities of specialists and health care institutions.

Link to the discipline page in MOODLE:

1. PURPOSE OF THE COURSE AND TASKS OF THE COURSE

1.1. The purpose of studying the discipline is: mastering by graduates of modern knowledge of the organization of the health care system in the country as a whole and in certain areas, its legal regulation and trends and prospects of health care reform, as well as mastering the skills of using this knowledge in professional activities in public health.

1.2. The main tasks of studying the discipline are: basic theoretical concepts of health care organization; types of health care systems, their characteristics, advantages and disadvantages; the essence and key aspects of the organization of health care in Ukraine, the essence of primary health care and the peculiarities of its organization; types of medical care according to the content and degree of complexity and principles of organization of specialized and highly specialized medical care, institutions and doctors who provide them; features of inpatient medical care, its reform and organizational forms of medical care for certain groups of the population; the essence of hospital districts, the principles of their creation and the role in the modern health care system; content, significance and features of the organization of medical care for the elderly, palliative and hospice care; the essence and content of the system of maternity and childhood protection, the organization of work of institutions of the maternity and childhood protection system.

1.3. Competences and learning outcomes, the formation of which is facilitated by the discipline (relationship with the normative content of training of applicants for higher education, formulated in terms of learning outcomes in the EPP and Standard)

1.3.1. The study of the discipline provides mastery by students.

competencies:

integral:

Ability to solve complex problems and problems in the field of public health or in the learning process, which involves research, application of scientific theories and analytical methods and is characterized by complexity and uncertainty of conditions.

– **special:**

- ability to abstract thinking, analysis and synthesis;
- ability to apply knowledge in practical situations;
- ability to communicate in the state language both orally and in writing;
- skills of using information and communication technologies;
- ability to learn and master modern knowledge;
- ability to search, process and analyze information from various sources;
- ability to communicate with representatives of other professional groups of different levels (with experts from other fields of knowledge / types of economic activity); здатність бути критичним і самокритичним;
- ability to make informed decisions;
- ability to develop and manage projects;
- ability to act socially responsibly and consciously;

- ability to preserve and multiply moral, cultural, scientific values and achievements of society based on understanding the history and patterns of development of the subject area, its place in the general system of knowledge about nature and society and in the development of society, technology, use different types and forms of physical activity for active recreation and a healthy lifestyle;
- ability to act on the basis of ethical considerations (motives);
- ability to be aware of equal opportunities and gender issues.

special (professional, subject):

- ability to assess, interpret, compare and predict key public health indicators;
- the ability to develop and propose scientifically sound options for strategies, policies and measures aimed at preserving and strengthening the health of the population, as well as to evaluate their effectiveness;
- ability to organize measures to monitor the health of the population using a cross-sectoral approach;
- ability to analyze the impact of various determinants on public health and justify appropriate measures to prevent them;
- the ability to assess risks and justify appropriate action in response to public health emergencies;
- ability to analyze public health strategies, policies and interventions and propose measures to improve the efficiency of available funds;
- the ability to build a team for public health activities and ensure its effective operation;
- ability to develop projects for the provision of public health services and prevention (primary, secondary and tertiary) of diseases, health promotion, and ensure their implementation;
- ability to apply different methods, strategies and models of teaching public health;
- ability to apply scientific approaches to research design planning, data collection, dissemination and exploitation of public health research results;
- the ability to teach the basics of public health in educational institutions of different levels, to plan and implement activities aimed at building the appropriate level of human resources for public health;
- the ability to mentor and promote the continuing professional development of public health professionals;
- ability to perform management functions and organize the provision of public health services, to ensure quality control of services provided at the appropriate level.

1.3.2. The study of the discipline ensures that students acquire the following **program learning outcomes:**

PLO 1 – Acquisition by a person of general and special fundamental and professionally-oriented knowledge, skills, abilities, competencies necessary for the performance of typical professional tasks related to his / her activity in the field of health care in the relevant position

PLO 2 – Knowledge in the field of public health and organization of the health care system, development and implementation of appropriate measures to ensure public health

PLO 4 – Prioritize and assess public health needs, propose science-based measures, and develop appropriate conclusions and strategies to improve the health sector

PLO 5 – Organize measures to monitor the health of the population using a cross-sectoral approach

PLO 6 – Formulate conclusions, develop forecasts and analyze the impact of determinants on public health (social, economic, individual, environmental), determine the health needs of different groups of the population, based on information obtained from epidemiological surveillance systems

PLO 7 – Identify, analyze the risks associated with the impact on the health of the population of environmental determinants (physical, radiation, chemical, biological and industrial) and organize appropriate measures to protect public health

PLO 8 – Assess the impact of social determinants and the main individual determinants of health, develop appropriate measures to preserve and strengthen the health of the population

PLO 9 – Develop measures for the prevention (primary, secondary and tertiary) of diseases and promote their implementation in practice

PLO 10 – Develop and implement strategies, policies and individual measures in the field of health promotion, carry out effective communication in the field of public health using various channels and communication techniques

PLO 11 – Develop and implement systems for monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of interventions, prevention and diagnostic or screening programs and public health policies

PLO 12 – Analyze the effectiveness of developed procedures, interventions, strategies and policies in the field of public health

PLO 13 – Develop and implement evidence-based public health strategies, policies and interventions based on a cross-sectoral approach

PLO 14 – Present the results of own research in the form of reports, presentations and scientific publications in the state and English languages

PLO 15 – Ability to expand the understanding of the principles of public health in educational institutions of different levels and to implement measures aimed at developing human resources

PLO 16 – Ability to mentor and promote the continuing professional development of public health professionals

PLO 17 – Tendency to critically evaluate the results of scientific research and search for the necessary scientific information in the field of public health, analyze information, conduct research, formulate conclusions and recommendations for their implementation

1.3.3. The study of the discipline provides students with the following **social skills (Soft skills):**

- **Social skills**
- **Leadership qualities**
- **Ways of thinking.**

Training in OP allows you to acquire social skills through professional educational components that include social elements to work in the field of public health, a block of elective courses (which contribute to the development and improvement of thinking, professional, ideological, social qualities, moral and ethical values) and through industrial (managerial) practice, during which students learn to demonstrate tolerance, empathy, ability to cooperate with the patient / client, colleagues, show leadership qualities, work in critical conditions and think logically and systematically.

2. INFORMATION SCOPE OF THE COURSE

Name of indicators	Field of knowledge, direction of training, educational and qualification level	Characteristics of the discipline	
		full-time education	
Number of credits – 1.5	Direction of training <u>22 «Health care»</u> <small>(code and name)</small>	Normative	
Total number of hours - 45	Specialty: <u>222 "Medicine"</u> <small>(code and name)</small>	Year:	
		6	-
		Semester	
Hours for full-time (or evening) study: classroom –20 independent work of the student – 25	Education level: The second master's degree	11-th	12-th
		Lectures	
		- h.	- h.
		Practical, seminar	
		20 h.	h.
		Individual work:	
		25 год.	h.
Individual task: h.			
Type of control: diff. credit			

2.1 Description of the discipline

2.1.1. Practical classes

№	Name of topic	Number of hours	Teaching methods	Forms of control
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1	Healthcare systems. Health care reform in Ukraine.	2	Presentation, conversation, story-explanation, business game, process modeling, case method	CC: Oral, written survey, test control, individual tasks Final control: credit, differential credit
2	Organization of primary health care.	2	Presentation, conversation, story-explanation, business game, process modeling, case method	CC: Oral, written survey, test control, individual tasks Final control: credit, differential credit
3	Organization of outpatient (specialized and highly specialized) medical care for the population.	2	Presentation, conversation, story-explanation, business game, process modeling, case method	CC: Oral, written survey, test control, individual tasks Final control: credit, differential credit
4	Organization of inpatient medical care for the population.	2	Presentation, conversation, story-explanation, business game, process modeling, case method	CC: Oral, written survey, test control, individual tasks Final control: credit, differential credit
5	Organization and content of work of institutions of maternity and childhood protection system.	2	Presentation, conversation, story-explanation, business game, process modeling, case method	CC: Oral, written survey, test control, individual tasks Final control: credit, differential credit
6	Analysis of the activities of the emergency (ambulance) service.	2	Presentation, conversation, story-explanation,	CC: Oral, written survey, test control, individual tasks

			business game, process modeling, case method	Final control: credit, differential credit
7	Methods of conducting expert assessments of the quality of medical care to the population.	2	Presentation, conversation, story-explanation, business game, process modeling, case method	CC: Oral, written survey, test control, individual tasks Final control: credit, differential credit
8	Organization of medical examination of disability.	2	Presentation, conversation, story-explanation, business game, process modeling, case method	CC: Oral, written survey, test control, individual tasks Final control: credit, differential credit
9	Health management. Methods of making managerial decisions. HR.	2	Presentation, conversation, story-explanation, business game, process modeling, case method	CC: Oral, written survey, test control, individual tasks Final control: credit, differential credit
10	Final modular control.	2		CC: Oral, written survey, test control, individual tasks Final control: credit, differential credit
Total hours		20		

2.1.2. Independent work

№	Name of topic	Number of hours	Teaching methods	Forms of control
1	Medical and social support of the elderly population.	1	Presentation	Current control: Oral, written survey, test

				control, individual tasks Final control: credit, differential credit
2	Palliative and hospice care.	1	Presentation	Current control: Oral, written survey, test control, individual tasks Final control: credit, differential credit
3	Mental health.	1	Presentation	Current control: Oral, written survey, test control, individual tasks Final control: credit, differential credit
4	Analysis of factors influencing the activities of health care facilities.	1	Presentation	Current control: Oral, written survey, test control, individual tasks Final control: credit, differential credit
5	Legal principles of health care. Medical Insurance.	1	Presentation	Current control: Oral, written survey, test control, individual tasks Final control: credit, differential credit
6	E-health.	1	Presentation	Current control: Oral, written survey, test

				control, individual tasks Final control: credit, differential credit
7	Preparation for practical classes - theoretical training and development of practical skills.	12	Presentation	Current control: Oral, written survey, test control, individual tasks Final control: credit, differential credit
	Execution of IW on the selected topic.	3	Presentation	Current control: Oral, written survey, test control, individual tasks Final control: credit, differential credit
	Preparation for the final modular control.	4		Current control: Oral, written survey, test control, individual tasks Final control: credit, differential credit
	Total hours	25		

3. EVALUATION CRITERIA

3.1. Evaluation of the academic performance of education of students is carried out on the basis of the current "Instructions for evaluating the educational activities of students of KhNMU", approved by the order of KhNMU № 181 from 21.08.2021.

The current educational activity of applicants for higher education is controlled by the teacher of the academic group, after the students have mastered each topic of the discipline and grades are set using a 4-point (national) system. At the end of the semester, the teacher automatically receives the average grade (to the nearest hundredth) for CEA using an electronic journal of the AMS system.

Recalculation of the average grade for current activities is carried out in accordance with the current "Instructions for assessing the educational activities of students of KhNMU", approved by the order of KhNMU № 181 from 21.08.2021

The final score for CEA in the semester is defined as the arithmetic mean of national grades for each lesson and FL, rounded to 2 decimal places. According to the specified Instruction, recalculation of an average estimation for current educational activity (CEA) in a multi-point scale, for the disciplines coming to the end of examination is carried out according to table 1.

Table 1

**Recalculation of the average score for current activities in a multi-point scale
(for disciplines that end with a DC or an exam)**

4-point scale	120- point scale	4-point scale	120- point scale
5	120	3.91-3,94	94
4.95-4,99	119	3.87-3,9	93
4.91-4,94	118	3.83- 3,86	92
4.87-4,9	117	3.79- 3,82	91
4.83-4,86	116	3.74-3,78	90
4.79-4,82	115	3.7- 3,73	89
4.75-4,78	114	3.66- 3,69	88
4.7-4,74	113	3.62- 3,65	87
4.66-4,69	112	3.58-3,61	86
4.62-4,65	111	3.54- 3,57	85
4.58-4,61	110	3.49- 3,53	84
4.54-4,57	109	3.45-3,48	83
4.5-4,53	108	3.41-3,44	82
4.45-4,49	107	3.37-3,4	81
4.41-4,44	106	3.33- 3,36	80
4.37-4,4	105	3.29-3,32	79
4.33-4,36	104	3.25-3,28	78
4.29-4,32	103	3.21-3,24	77
4.25- 4,28	102	3.18-3,2	76
4.2- 4,24	101	3.15- 3,17	75
4.16- 4,19	100	3.13- 3,14	74
4.12- 4,15	99	3.1- 3,12	73
4.08- 4,11	98	3.07- 3,09	72
4.04- 4,07	97	3.04-3,06	71
3.99-4,03	96	3.0-3,03	70
3.95- 3,98	95	Less than 3	Not enough

Conducting and evaluating differentiated credit

Differentiated credit is a process during which the received for a course (semester) are checked:

- level of theoretical knowledge;
- development of creative thinking;
- skills of independent work;
- competencies - the ability to synthesize the acquired knowledge and apply them in solving practical problems.

In addition, the differentiated test provides the following control elements: Solving a package of test tasks, covering the program of the discipline, includes test tasks from the database of test tasks "Step" for the previous 5 years. Evaluation criterion - 90% of correctly solved tasks. Test tasks submitted for semester control (SC) should be considered in full in practical classes with an explanation of their educational essence;

Tasks for the assessment of theoretical knowledge on all topics of the discipline according to tables: 2 and 3 "Criteria for scoring theoretical knowledge" and "Assessment of theoretical knowledge and practical skills, if they are presented in one ticket."

Differentiated test is conducted by the group teacher at the last practical lesson

Taking into account the peculiarities of the discipline, the differentiated test is conducted in the form of assessing the acquisition of practical skills and theoretical knowledge on the day of the differentiated test.

Table 2

Criteria for assessing the learning outcomes of students in disciplines

Rating	Evaluation criteria
«Perfectly»	The student shows special creative abilities, is able to acquire knowledge independently, without the help of the teacher finds and processes the necessary information, is able to use the acquired knowledge and skills for decision-making in unusual situations, convincingly argues answers, independently reveals own talents and inclinations.
«Very good»	The student is fluent in the studied amount of material, applies it in practice, freely solves exercises and problems in standard situations, independently corrects mistakes, the number of which is insignificant
«Good»	The student is able to compare, summarize, systematize information under the guidance of the teacher; as a whole to apply it independently in practice; control their own activities; to correct mistakes, among which there are significant ones, to choose arguments to confirm opinions
«Satisfactorily»	The student reproduces a significant part of the theoretical material, shows knowledge and understanding of the basic principles; with the help of the teacher can analyze the educational material, correct mistakes, among which there are a significant number of significant ones
«Enough»	Student possess educational material at a level higher than the initial, a significant part of it reproduces at the reproductive level
«Unsatisfactorily» with the possibility of re-assembling the semester control	Student possess educational material at a level individual fragments that make up a small part of the training material
«Unsatisfactorily» with mandatory re-	Student possess educational material at a level elementary recognition and reproduction of individual facts, elements, objects

examination of the credit	
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Table 3

Assessment of theoretical knowledge and practical skills, if they are presented in one ticket

Number of questions	«5»	«4»	«3»	Answer for tickets, which include the theoretical and practical part of the discipline	For each answer the student receives from 10 to 16 points, which corresponds to: «5» - 20 points; «4» - 18-19 points; «3» - 12-17 points.
1	20	18	12		
2	20	18	12		
3	20	18	12		
4	20	18	12		
	80	65	50		

Grade from the discipline.

The grade in the discipline is defined as the arithmetic mean of the GAA scores, which are translated into a 120-point ECTS scale (Table 1) with the addition of scores obtained directly on the differentiated test.

The maximum number of points that a student can score for studying a discipline is 200 points, including the maximum number of points for current educational activities - 120 points, as well as the maximum number of points based on the exam results - 80 points. The minimum number of points is 120, including the minimum current educational activity - 70 and according to the exam results - 50 points.

Discipline assessment technology.

The evaluation of the results of studying the discipline is carried out directly during the test. The grade for the discipline is determined as the sum of points on the current educational activity and is min - 120 to max - 200. The correspondence of the grades for the 200 point scale, the four-point (national) scale and the ECTS scale is shown in Table 4.

Table 4

KhNMU evaluation scale

Score on a 200-point scale	Score on the ECTS scale	Score on a four-point (national) scale
180–200	A	Perfectly
160–179	B	Good
150–159	C	Good
130–149	D	Satisfactorily
120–129	E	Satisfactorily
Less than 120	F, Fx	Unsatisfactorily

The grade in the discipline is given only to students who have passed all the final classes and differentiated credit.

Students who do not meet the requirements of the curriculum of the disciplines are given an **F_x** grade, if they were admitted to the differentiated test, but did not pass it. A grade of **F** is given to students who are not allowed to take a differentiated test.

3.2. Questions to the differential credit:

1. Basic principles of health care in Ukraine. Legal principles of health care.
2. Health systems: goals, functions. Types of health care systems, characteristics, advantages and disadvantages.
3. Reforms in the health care system of Ukraine: reforms in the provision of services, financing, staffing and health care management.
4. Organizational principles of medical care. Types of medical care and facilities that provide it.
5. Definition of "primary care" (PMC). Basic principles of PMC on the basis of family medicine. Primary care centers.
6. Characteristics of existing organizational models of family doctors. Possible organizational models of family medicine in Ukraine.
7. Tasks and content of the family doctor's work, cooperation with various health care institutions, with social services. The role of primary health care centers in the medical care of the population
8. Organization of outpatient (specialized and highly specialized) medical care for the population.
9. The content of secondary (specialized) and tertiary (highly specialized, high-tech, highly qualified) inpatient care. Institutions providing inpatient care.
10. Measures for the rational use of bed stock. The role of continuity between outpatient and hospital facilities.
11. The value of inpatient care, its organizational forms. Functions and structure of the day hospital.
12. Accounting for hospitals, methods of determining and analyzing indicators of their activities.
13. Features of medical care of the rural population; factors that affect it.
14. Hospital district: the principle of creation and characteristics of institutions.
15. Emergency medical care: system, principles, tasks, performance indicators of institutions. Organization of emergency medical care in rural areas.
16. Centers for emergency medical care and disaster medicine. Hospital and ambulance stations, main tasks and functions.
17. Medical and preventive institutions for obstetric and gynecological care, features of their formation in urban and rural areas; organization and content of their activities.
18. Expert assessment of organizational elements of medical care for pregnant women and women with gynecological diseases.

19. Perinatal center. Maternity hospital. Women's consultation. Tasks, content of work, structure, indicators of activity, features of interaction between themselves and establishments providing primary medical care.
20. Institutions that provide medical care to children, their structure and functions.
21. The main sections of the work of a pediatrician, family doctor. Organization of specialized medical care for children.
22. Organization of medical examination of disability. Types of temporary incapacity for work, features of examination for certain types of incapacity for work. Tasks of attending physicians and DCC during the examination of temporary disability.
23. Organization of examination of permanent disability. Types of disability. Medical and social expert commissions (MSEC), their types, functions.
24. Components of quality: structural quality; quality of technologies; quality of results. Indicators of quality and efficiency of medical care. Application of clinical protocols and medical standards.
25. Factors affecting the effectiveness of health facilities: Basic approaches to developing measures to improve health care.
26. Medical and social support of the elderly population.
27. Palliative and hospice care, principles of organization.
28. The concept of "health insurance". Features of the implementation of compulsory and voluntary health insurance. Problems of introduction of insurance medicine in Ukraine.
29. The essence of management science, its subject. Principles of management. Components of the management process. Management decision.
30. Awareness of mental health in society. Organization of mental health care at the level of primary health care, preventive and rehabilitation measures.
32. E-health. Structure, resources, services.
33. World Health Organization (WHO). Purpose and history of creation, tasks. Importance of WHO activities for the countries of the world and Ukraine.

3.3. Control questions:

1. The main criteria for the functioning of existing models of health care systems in the world.
2. Strategic goals of health care system models.
3. Value characteristics of health care system models.
4. General health problems in the world.
5. General conditions for the successful functioning of the health care system.
6. Public health care system. Fundamentals of functioning, positive and negative features.
7. Health insurance system. Fundamentals of functioning, positive and negative features.
8. Private health care system. Fundamentals of functioning, positive and negative features.
9. The world's multi-structural healthcare systems.
10. The formula for financing health care in accordance with WHO recommendations.

11. Define outpatient care and its features of providing medical care to the population.
12. Packages of medical services to provide outpatient medical care under the program of medical guarantees:
13. The content of secondary (specialized) medical care
14. Tertiary (highly specialized) medical care, conditions of its receipt.
15. Institutions where outpatient secondary medical care is provided.
16. Name the institutions that provide tertiary (highly specialized) treatment and prevention care.
17. Organization of the cardiology office.
18. Features of providing outpatient pulmonology medical care to the population, pulmonology office.
19. Organization of the trauma office (trauma center).
20. Oncology office and organization of its work.
21. The importance of the cabinet of infectious diseases in maintaining the sanitary and epidemiological well-being of the population.
22. Functions of a specialist and classification of drug categories.
23. Educational portfolio of a specialist and the procedure for calculating points for continuous professional development.
24. Features of the organization of outpatient specialized and highly specialized care in rural areas.
25. Central district clinical hospital and organization of specialized (secondary) treatment and prevention work with the population of the district.
26. Narrowly specialized treatment and prevention care in regional clinical hospitals, its main tasks.
27. Features of the consultative polyclinic of the regional clinical hospital.
28. Organizational and methodical work of the regional clinical hospital, its main sections. The role of chief and regional specialists in providing consultative and inpatient care to the population.
29. What types of medical care exist according to the Law of Ukraine "Fundamentals of the legislation of Ukraine on health care".
30. Define what is palliative care?
31. Give a brief description of the history of the establishment of palliative care facilities and hospices.
32. List where and how palliative care is provided.
33. Name and describe all levels at which palliative care is provided.
34. Which groups of patients, in the first place, need palliative care?
35. In what other pathological conditions is palliative care needed?
36. What are the main components of palliative care and on what principles is it based?
37. What is the structure of palliative care?
38. Describe the palliative care coordination centers.
39. Describe the work of the center for medical rehabilitation and palliative care for children.

40. Describe the work of the mobile palliative care department.
41. Describe the work of the office for the treatment of chronic pain and palliative care.
42. What is "Hospice", its structure and main tasks?
43. What types of hospice care in Ukraine and in the world?
44. What support will Hospice patients receive?
45. What are the rules and regulations of moral precepts that are formed in the form of precepts by managers of foreign and domestic "Hospices"?
46. In the works of which doctor of the ancient world there are the first descriptions of signs of aging and disease in the elderly?
47. Who is the founder of gerontology in Ukraine?
48. In what year and where was the first Institute of Gerontology and Geriatrics of the Academy of Medical Sciences founded?
49. What new age classification has been developed by the WHO?
50. List and describe the prosperous socio-psychological types of old age.
51. What are the key factors contributing to the aging process ?;
52. What aspects of the life of the elderly is studied by the science of "gerontology" ?;
53. Describe the demographic processes in relation to the elderly population;
54. Define "geriatric care";
55. Which medical institutions are involved in providing medical care to the elderly?
56. What is the only three-tier system provided by the model of organization of geriatric service?
57. What is the basis for providing medical care to the elderly and senile in outpatient clinics?
58. How is "inpatient care" for the elderly?;
59. The role of the "Gerontology Center" as a special institution for the elderly;
60. The role of the "Home for the Elderly" as a special housing for the elderly;
61. List the responsibilities of a geriatrician and professional requirements for him;
62. The role of family geriatricians in the organization and provision of medical care to the elderly.
63. What are the stages in the provision of medical care to women and children?
64. In which institutions obstetric and gynecological care is provided?
65. Functions of the clinical perinatal center.
66. The structure of the clinical perinatal center.
67. The main divisions of the clinical maternity hospital.
68. Management of a clinical maternity hospital, functional responsibilities of management officials.
69. The structure of women's counseling.
70. Staffing standards for physicians for outpatient care for women.
71. Dispensary observation of pregnant women. The value of the school of mothers.
72. Organization of medical and preventive care for women with gynecological

diseases.

73. The structure of the hospital maternity hospital.
74. The organization of work of the receiving and passing block.
75. Organization of inpatient obstetric care for women (Physiological Obstetrics Department).
76. Organization of the observation obstetric department and the department of pathology of pregnant women.
77. Organization of inpatient care for newborns.
78. Organization of inpatient gynecological care for women.
79. Sections of the Law of Ukraine "On Child Protection".
80. Stages of providing medical care to children.
81. Methods of comprehensive assessment of the health of children from 3 years and adolescents
82. Municipal non-profit enterprises providing medical care to children in urban areas.
83. Institutions providing medical care to children in rural areas.
84. Basic principles of child care.
85. The main functions of the children's clinic.
86. The structure of the children's clinic.
87. Organization of the reception and filter.
88. The structure of the children's hospital.
89. The structure and functions of the children's hospital.
90. Functional responsibilities of the district pediatrician.
91. The main functional responsibilities of a family doctor.
92. Organization of the office of a healthy child.
93. Organization of the office of dispensary observation of children.
94. Rules of admission of children to a preschool educational institution.
95. Rules of admission of children to a school.
96. Functional responsibilities of the office of preventive vaccinations.
97. The state of pediatric immunoprophylaxis in Ukraine.
98. Organization of specialized medical care for children.
99. Duties of the doctor of preschool department.
100. Responsibilities of a preschool nurse.
101. Responsibilities of the school doctor.
102. Responsibilities of a school nurse.
103. Types of children's homes.
104. Functions of the orphanage.
105. The structure of the orphanage.
106. What is the system of protection of motherhood and childhood?
107. What is the medical and social significance of the system of maternity and childhood protection?
108. What are the main international legal instruments that constitute the legal framework for women's and children's health?
109. What is the essence of the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights?

110. What are the main provisions of the Declaration of the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Rights of the Child?
111. What is the main purpose of the UN Children's Fund in 1946?
112. What are the main objectives of the Global Health 21 program?
113. What does the 2000 Maternity Protection Convention (№ 183) provide?
114. What are the main documents that make up the legal framework for maternal and child health in Ukraine?
115. Which articles of the Constitution of Ukraine are devoted to the protection of maternal and child health?
116. What are the main sections of the Law "On Child Protection", approved by the President of Ukraine on April 26, 2001?
117. Which section of the Fundamentals of the legislation of Ukraine on health care is devoted to the health of mother and child and what articles are related to it?
118. What national programs on motherhood and childhood are implemented in Ukraine?
119. Reproductive health, its characteristics.
120. Indicators of reproductive health.
121. Risks and problems of reproductive health.
122. Recommendations for women's health.
123. Determinants that affect the health of women and children.
124. What legislation provides control and management of the quality of medical care in Ukraine?
125. Define the concepts of "quality" and "quality of care".
126. Tell about the classical approach to quality assurance of medical care, proposed by A. Donabedian.
127. Evaluation criteria for the quality of medical care.
128. Standardization in the quality assurance system of medical care.
129. Define the terms "Clinical Recommendations", "Medical Care Standard", "Unified Clinical Medical Care Protocol" and "Local Medical Care Protocol".
130. Define accreditation and licensing processes.
131. Classification of forms of quality control of medical care.
132. Determining the quality of medical institutions and medical workers.
133. Medical services in the health care system.
134. Identify three approaches to quality control in health care.
135. Methods for assessing the quality of treatment (G.N. Tsarik, 1996).
136. Tell the degree of quality control.
137. Define the standard of quality of treatment.
138. Assessment of diagnostic measures and the patient's health after treatment and rehabilitation using scales.
139. Assessment of the quality of medical care according to the model of final results.
140. Principles and general guidelines for expert assessment of the quality of medical care.
141. History of emergency (ambulance) service.
142. Importance of emergency (ambulance) service, its institutions.

143. Tasks of the station (department) of emergency (ambulance) medical care.
144. Functions of the station (department) of emergency (ambulance) medical care.
145. Cooperation of the emergency (ambulance) service with the structures of the Ministry of Emergencies.
146. The structure of emergency (ambulance) stations.
147. Types of field teams, their composition.
148. Functions of field teams.
149. Organization of emergency (ambulance) medical care in rural areas.
150. Interaction of emergency (ambulance) service with various medical institutions.
151. Accounting documents of emergency (ambulance) stations, definition and analysis of indicators of their activity.
152. Types and degree of human disability. Define each type of disability.
153. Give a definition of the degree of disability.
154. The amount of compensation for wages in case of temporary disability.
155. Tasks of health care institutions in medical and social examination (MSE) of working capacity. The sequence of actions of the doctor at MSE.
156. Who in medical and preventive institutions carries out medical and social examination of temporary incapacity for work.
157. Functions of the attending physician, head of the department at the MSE.
158. Functions of the Chief Physician and Deputy Chief Physician for the examination of temporary incapacity for work during the MSE.
159. Composition and functions of the medical advisory commission (DCC).
160. Medical records certifying temporary incapacity for work.
161. The order of filling and functions of the certificate of incapacity for work.
162. Responsibility of doctors, accounting and storage of forms of sick leaves.
163. General procedure for issuing sick leaves.
164. The main types of incapacity for work, in which a certificate of incapacity for work is issued, the regime of patients with temporary incapacity for work.
165. The order of issue of leaves of incapacity for work at diseases.
166. Rules for issuing sick leaves in case of injuries and transfer to another job.
167. Rules for issuing sick leaves for the care of a sick child and an adult family member.
168. The order of issue of leaves of incapacity for work at quarantine and prosthetics.
169. The order of issue of leaves of incapacity for work at sanatorium treatment.
170. The procedure for issuing sick leaves in connection with pregnancy and childbirth, in connection with artificial abortion, in connection with adoption (adoption) from the maternity hospital.
171. Organization of medical and social examination of permanent disability. Medical and Social Expert Commission (MSEC).
172. Types of medical and social expert commissions on a territorial basis.
173. Types of medical and social expert commissions by profile.
174. In what cases the patient will be directed to MSEC?
175. With what documents the patient is sent to MSEC?
176. The composition of the primary MSEC general and specialized profile.
177. The composition of the higher MSEC general and special profile.

178. MSEC functions.
179. What are the challenges facing MSEC?
180. The main causes of disability and types.
181. Special MSEC to establish the causal link between illness, disability and death from ionizing radiation and other harmful factors as a result of the Chernobyl accident.
182. International Classification of Functioning, Life and Health Restrictions (ICF)
183. Disability groups established by MSEC.
184. Causes of disability.
185. Types of disability.
186. Rehabilitation of the disabled and appeal of the MSEC decision.
187. The main indicators characterizing disability, MSEC documentation.
188. Management as a science and a subject of teaching;
189. Basic laws and methods of management science;
190. Scientific schools of management, prominent figures of management and their contribution to the formation of modern management;
191. Management models;
192. Fundamentals of systems approach in management, classification and properties of systems;
193. Types of management (system, situational, project and others);
194. Principles of management;
195. Functions and levels of management;
196. Management process, its technological phases;
197. The purpose of management, requirements and its classification;
198. Type, path and style of management;
199. Factors determining effective management;
200. Development and adoption of management decisions;
201. Types of management decisions, requirements;
202. Planning the implementation of management decisions;
203. Reorganization and regulation of the system, control over the implementation of decisions;
204. Control over the implementation of management decisions, types of control.
205. What is the e-health system?
206. List electronic registers of health care facilities, doctors.
207. What information is included in each of the registers?
208. Describe the term "declaration of choice of a doctor who provides PMC".
209. Explain the rules of selection, change and refusal of the doctor who provides PMC.
210. Rules for filling out and submitting the declaration.
211. List the grounds for termination of the declaration.
212. What is an electronic prescription? The basic rules of its discharge.
213. Explain the meaning of the terms: telemedicine, telemetry, telemedicine counseling.
214. Tasks of telemedicine counseling.
215. What are the rules for telemedicine counseling?

216. History of primary health care.
217. Define primary health care.
218. Name the basic principles and objectives of primary health care.
219. Name the main institutions that provide primary health care to the population.
220. Features and stages of providing primary health care to villagers.
221. For what purpose are the centers of primary health care created?
222. Name the main tasks of the center of primary health care.
223. What does the primary health care center provide?
224. Name the rights and responsibilities of the center of primary health care.
225. Name the organizational structure of the center of primary health care.
226. Define the concept of "primary health care".
227. Explain the terms general practitioner - family medicine.
228. What are the characteristics of family medicine, regardless of basic health care systems?
229. The main functions of a general practitioner (family medicine) in accordance with the European Union of General Practitioners.
230. Who has the right to work as a general practitioner (family doctor), his workload and working hours?
231. Rights and responsibilities of a general practitioner (family medicine).
232. What is the principle of "Free choice of primary care physician", its features?
233. What is the "Territorial principle of attaching patients to the doctor", its advantages?
234. The purpose and objectives of family medicine.
235. Principles of providing medical care on the basis of family medicine.
236. Models of functioning of family medicine.
237. The structure of the family doctor's outpatient clinic and the organization of its work.
238. The main provisions of the qualification characteristics of the family doctor.
239. Medical passport of the family and its characteristics.
240. Performance indicators of the family doctor (outpatient clinic), accounting documentation of the family doctor's outpatient clinic
241. Determining the term of health care reform.
242. The main goals in creating a health care system.
243. Tasks to be reformed.
244. Directions in which the reform is carried out.
245. Characteristics of each of the areas (transformation of the primary level, optimization of the network of health care facilities, the introduction of electronic health care, international procurement of drugs and medical devices).
246. Characteristics of the next stage of transformation of the health care system.
247. Model of the health care system of Ukraine: characteristics.
248. The main problems in financing the health care system.
249. Strategic documents defining ways to reform the domestic health care system.
250. Principles on which the health care system is based.
251. Reforming the provision of services in the national health care system.
252. Reforming funding in the national health care system.

253. Management reform in the national health care system.
254. Reforming training in the national health care system.
255. What is the content of secondary (specialized) and tertiary (highly specialized, highly qualified) inpatient care?
256. Reforming the provision of hospital care.
257. Which institutions provide inpatient care?
258. Medical services provided in inpatient settings
259. Hospital district: the principle of creation and characteristics of institutions.
Functions of health care facilities within the hospital district
260. How health care facilities are defined
261. Structure and functions of hospitals.
262. Features of inpatient care for the rural population;
263. "Youth-friendly clinic" and "Child-friendly hospital" - hospitals of a new type with a special status.
264. Clinics of research institutes, their role in providing tertiary care.
265. New organizational forms of medical care for certain groups of the population - HIV-infected, tuberculosis patients, the elderly, the elderly, etc.
266. Explain the concept of "Insurance Medicine"?
267. Explain the concept of "Health Insurance"?
268. The purpose of health insurance?
269. The task of health insurance?
270. The main features of insurance medicine in the world?
271. Principles of health insurance?
272. Name the types of health insurance?
273. Features of compulsory and voluntary health insurance?
274. The history of insurance medicine in Ukraine?
275. The main aspects of modern insurance medicine?
276. What does the term "Insurer"?
277. What does the term "Insured"?
278. What does the term "Insured" mean?
279. The concept of "Insurance risk" and its types?
280. What are the main risks for the insurer?
281. What is an insurance policy and its functions?
282. What is a tariff rate and how is it determined?

3.4. Individual tasks:

An individual situational task is provided for each topic of the practical lesson and for the topic of independent work.

1. Specialized dispensaries in Ukraine: activities and development prospects.
2. Perinatal centers - a new form of maternal and child health. Causes and consequences of implementation.
3. The problem of infertility in Ukraine. Reproductive health centers. The problem of in vitro fertilization.
4. Orphanages as institutions of medical and social protection: problems and prospects of development.

5. Specialized institutions for the elderly (geriatric service): present and prospects for development.
6. Development of palliative care in Ukraine. Hospices: problems and prospects for development.
7. Development of insurance medicine in Ukraine. History and modernity.
8. Sanatorium and resort service in Ukraine: a network of institutions, their activities and prospects for development.
9. Financing of the health care system in Ukraine and abroad: problems, reforms.
10. Medical education in Ukraine. The system of advanced training of doctors: institutions, certification, categories.
11. Staffing of the health care system in Ukraine.
12. Pharmaceutical industry in Ukraine: network of institutions, activities and prospects for development.
13. E-health. Structure, resources, services.
14. Medical science in Ukraine: a network of research institutions, scientific degrees in medicine, the National Academy of Medical Sciences of Ukraine.
15. Criteria for medical and social efficiency of medical institutions in different countries (on the example of a particular country)

3.6. Rules for appealing the assessment

The rules of appeal are set out in the "Regulations on the appeal of the results of the final control of students of Kharkiv National Medical University" №35 / 2020 from 30.09 2020.

Appeal - appeal by students of the results of the final control.

Appeal of the results of the final control of knowledge of students is part of the organizational support of the educational process. Consideration of the appeal is carried out in order to determine the objectivity of the assessment. The main task of the appeal procedure is to overcome the elements of subjectivism in assessing the knowledge of students, to avoid misunderstandings and disputes, to create favorable conditions for the development and real protection of the legal rights and interests of students.

Applicants for higher education have the right to appeal the final grade, then set out of the discipline. Unsatisfactory grades obtained by the applicant in the absence of the final control without good reason (in accordance with the procedure established by the university). not subject to appeal.

Disputes concerning the marks obtained during the certification are considered by the examination commission.

4. The order of creation and composition of the appeal commission

The Appeals Commission is established to resolve disputes that have arisen during the final control, and to consider the appeal of students of KhNMU.

The Appeals Commission is established by order of the Rector of KhNMU, in the case of a written application from the student to appeal the results of the final control.

On behalf of the rector, the head of the relevant dean's office, institute, head of graduate, doctoral and clinical residency prepares a draft order on the establishment

of the appeal commission, in the draft determined the chairman of the commission, deputy chairman, commission members, secretary of the commission.

The appeal commission includes a vice-rector for scientific or scientific-pedagogical work, director of the educational-scientific institute of quality of education, head of the educational-methodical department, head of the dean's office, institute, head of postgraduate, doctoral and clinical residency, guarantor of educational program, scientific-pedagogical employees who are involved in the implementation of the educational program (including those who teach the discipline, the assessment of which is controversial, but did not conduct final control of the applicant), representatives of student government. The composition of the appeal commission is not less than 5 people.

The chairman of the appeal commission is personally responsible for organizing the work of the appeal commission, timely and objective consideration of appeals of students regarding the results of final control, case management, compliance with the established procedure for document circulation. A meeting of the appeal commission is considered valid if at least two thirds of its members are present.

Each meeting of the appeal commission is recorded. The minutes of the meeting shall be signed by the chairman and members of the appeal commission who were present at the meeting. The responsibility for keeping the minutes of the meeting of the appeal commission rests with the secretary of the commission (A sample of the minutes of the meeting of the appeal commission is given in Annex 1 to this Regulation)

The work of scientific and pedagogical workers in the appeal commission is performed within the organizational work and is included in the relevant section of the individual plan.

The procedure for filing an appeal

Prior to the final control, the head of the relevant dean's office, institute, head of postgraduate, doctoral and clinical residency shall inform the students of the content of its Regulations.

Submission of the application for appeal (hereinafter - the application) is carried out by the applicant in person in writing no later than the next day after the announcement of the results of the final control

The applicant submits an application to the relevant dean's office, institute, department of postgraduate studies, doctoral studies and clinical residency in which he studies. The head of this unit registers the application in the educational and methodical department and submits it for the signature of the rector, prepares a draft order on the composition of the appeal commission, notifies the education and the date and place of the appeal commission.

If the student who is challenging the results of the final control wants to add additional documents to the application, he must do so when submitting the application (written works are not provided).

The application must be considered at the meeting of the Appeals Commission no later than the next two working days after its submission.

An application not submitted in due time is not subject to consideration.

The application is registered in the Journal of registration of applications, which is stored in the educational and methodical department.

A copy of the registered application and extracts from the order on the establishment of the appeal commission and the minutes of its meeting are attached to the personal file of the student.

The order of consideration of applications

Applications are considered during the meeting of the appeal commission. Several applications may be considered at one meeting of the Appeals Commission.

The applicant who has applied has the right to be present at all meetings of the appeal commission when considering the application. In case of his absence, the secretary of the commission shall make an appropriate entry in the minutes of the meeting.

For consideration of the application, the head of the relevant dean's office, institute, head of postgraduate, doctoral and clinical residency submits to the appeal commission originals of written works of the student on final control, printed version of computer testing, journals of academic group, etc.

When considering an application for final control, which was conducted in writing, re-examination of the applicant by the Board of Appeal is prohibited. The Appeals Commission reviews and analyzes the written work guided by the evaluation criteria of the discipline.

When considering the application for final control, which was conducted orally, the student, by decision of the Appeals Commission, may be given the opportunity to re-take the final control during the meeting of the Appeals Commission for a new ticket, a set of tickets for the discipline. For objectivity and transparency, the ticket, for which the applicant for the first time made the final control, is removed from the set.

Decisions of the Appeals Commission shall be taken by a majority vote of the total membership of the Commission. In case of equal number of votes "for" and "against" the decision which is supported by the chairman of the commission is accepted.

As a result of consideration of the application "adoption by the Appeals Commission of one of two decisions:

- preliminary assessment of the student's knowledge on the final control corresponds to the level of quality of his knowledge in this discipline and does not change;

- preliminary assessment of the student's knowledge at the final control does not correspond to the level of quality of his knowledge of this discipline and deserves a different assessment (indicate a new assessment in accordance with the current scale of evaluation of the results of final control), but not lower than obtained at the final control application submitted.

If, as a result of consideration of the application, the Appeals Commission decides to change the previous results of the final control, the new assessment of the student's knowledge is set in accordance with the scale of assessment of the final control of success and record book (individual curriculum) by the applicant.

4. COURSE POLICY

The policy of the course is to adhere to the Code of Ethics concluded by the university community, which defines the basic moral principles (Code of Corporate Ethics of KhNMU is presented on the website <http://knmu.edu.ua>)

According to the current "Guidelines for the evaluation of educational activities in the European credit transfer system for the organization of the educational process" students for higher education must receive an assessment for each topic of the discipline. If the student has missed a training lesson, he must complete it in accordance with the "Regulations on the procedure for training of students of the Kharkiv National Medical University". Working off are conducted daily to the duty teacher of the department.

If the applicant did not pass the individual task on time for a good reason, it is necessary to notify the teacher of this situation and set a new deadline. If the student does not have time to complete an individual task, he can ask the teacher to postpone the deadline justifying the reason for late performance (the teacher decides in each situation whether it makes sense to extend the deadline and for how long).

In case of non-fulfillment of tasks during training lessons, or non-fulfillment of a part of such lesson, the teacher gives an unsatisfactory grade, which the student must reassign to the teacher in free time of teacher and the student, that should be appointed in advance.

During the lecture, students of higher education are recommended to keep a synopsis of the lesson and keep a sufficient level of silence.

During the practical classes a sufficient level of preparedness of students for them and active participation in the work and performance of the tasks set by the teacher is expected. In particular, active participation is expected during the discussion in the audience, students must be ready to understand the material in detail, ask questions, express their views, discuss. During classes are important:

- respect for colleagues, politeness and politeness,
- tolerance for others and their experiences,
- susceptibility and impartiality,
- ability to disagree with the opinion, but to respect the personality of the opponent / s),
- careful argumentation of one's opinion and courage to change one's position under the influence of evidence,
- self-expression, when a person avoids unnecessary generalizations, describes his feelings and formulates his wishes based on their own thoughts and emotions,
- obligatory acquaintance with primary sources, readiness for lesson.

A creative approach in its various manifestations is welcome. Students from higher education are expected to be interested in participating in various scientific and communicative activities in the subject profile.

Successful completion of the course requires adherence to academic integrity, knowledge and ability to use in preparation for classes and tasks Regulations on the examination of text documents at Kharkiv National University - dissertations, research reports, scientific publications, materials of scientific forums, educational

literature, educational and methodical publications and teaching aids for the presence of text borrowings.

5. ACADEMIC INTEGRITY.

1. General provisions

1.1. The Code of Academic Integrity of Kharkiv National Medical University, approved by the order of KhNMU dated August 27, 2019 № 305 (hereinafter - the University) was developed to support the idea of integrity and decent relationships between participants in the academic process; promoting the importance of academic integrity; resolved issues related to raising the quality of higher education; promoting the development of a positive reputation; raising the rating of teachers and the competitiveness of university graduates; development of skills of conscientious and correct work with sources of information; compliance with the requirements of scientific ethics and respect for the intellectual property of others; activation of independence and individuality in the creation of their own works, as well as increasing the responsibility for violating the generally accepted rules of citation.

The main tasks of implementing the policy of academic integrity at the University are: prevention and elimination of cases of academic fraud among students and teachers of the University, education of negative attitudes to plagiarism, constant purposeful work on the development of academic integrity in students.

This Code establishes the principles of academic integrity in the educational process, the rights and responsibilities of participants in the academic process, the types of violations of academic integrity and the procedure for their elimination.

Teachers, researchers and students who show a desire for academic integrity should be a role model and raise the standard of educational and research activities in general. Violations of the rules of academic integrity should not adversely affect the reputation of the University and reduce the value of educational and scientific degrees obtained at the University.

1.2. The Code is developed on the basis of current legislation: on the basis of the Constitution of Ukraine, Laws of Ukraine "On Education", "On Higher Education", "On Scientific and Scientific-Technical Activity", "On Copyright and Related Rights", "On Prevention of Corruption" . In forming the document, the legal framework of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, information from international publications of the Council of Europe were used; the recommendations of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine on the implementation of codes of ethics in Ukrainian HEI are taken into account.

1.3. The purpose of this Code, within the educational process and research activities, is to promote the principles of academic integrity among employees and applicants for higher education.

The basic principles of academic integrity in the educational process are:

1.3.1. Legality. In their activities to comply with the Constitution of Ukraine, laws and regulations.

1.3.2. Scientific. Objectively cover scientific facts, concepts, scientific achievements, get acquainted with scientific methods.

1.3.3. Honesty and decency. Do not allow the use of false statements.

1.3.4. Mutual trust. Free exchange of ideas and information.

1.3.5. Politeness and tolerance. Treat others with respect and kindness, their thoughts, views, beliefs.

1.3.6. Fairness and objectivity. Impartial attitude to each other, objective assessment of the results of educational, research and work activities, impartial consideration of debatable issues, without personal preferences or gain.

1.3.7. Competence and professionalism. Transmission of analytical health, moral qualities, internal culture, emotional intelligence, knowledge of the etiquette, high organization of practice.

1.3.8. Conscientiousness and reliability. To take responsibility for the results of their activities, to fulfill their obligations..

1.3.9. Partnership and mutual assistance. Perception of all participants in the educational process as equal parties.

1.3.10. Security and well-being. The activities of participants in the educational process should not endanger their lives, health and property of the University.

1.3.11. Social justice and equality. Equal access to education regardless of race, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, political, religious beliefs, ethnic, social origin, health status.

1.3.12. Democratic governance. The management of the higher education system and the University should be carried out with the involvement of all relevant participants in the educational process in the ethical implementation of the university management of its powers at all levels.

1.3.13. Quality education. Self-improvement and improvement of the education system. All participants in the academic process support the idea of the highest possible quality of education, making every effort to continuously improve the educational system, including through their own professional development.

2. Basic concepts and their definitions

Author is an individual, the result of whose creative work is the submitted work (Article 1 of the Law "On Copyright and Related Rights" of 23.12.1993 № 3792 - XII).

Applicants for higher education - persons who study at the university at a certain level of higher education in order to obtain the appropriate degree and qualification (Article 1 of the Law "On Higher Education" from 01.07.2014 № 1556 - VII).

Creation - the result of scientific or educational activities of the author (co-authors) submitted to the University on paper or electronically, published on the Internet or on the official website of the University in the form of a monograph, textbook, article, thesis, preprint, abstract and manuscript of dissertation (dissertation work), diploma work, term paper or project, abstract, essay, test, etc.

Publication of the creation – performed with the consent of the author or other subject of copyright and (or) related rights, the action that first makes the work available to the public through publication, public performance, public display, public demonstration, public notice, etc., Article 1 of the Law "On Copyright and related rights" from 23.12.1993 № 3792 - XII).

Plagiarism – publication (publication), in whole or in part, of another's work under the name of a person who is not the author of this work (Article 50 of the Law "On Copyright and Related Rights" of 23.12.1993 № 3792 - XII).

Academic plagiarism – intentional reproduction in part or in full) of scientific results obtained by others as the results of their own research, or reproduction under their own name of published works or other results of intellectual work created by others without reference. (Article 69 of the Law “On Higher Education” of July 1, 2014 № 1556 - VII).

Quote – a relatively short excerpt from a literary, scientific or any other published work that is used, with a mandatory reference to its author and citation sources, another person in his work in order to make his statements clearer or to refer to the views of another author in the authentic wording. (Article 1 of the Law "On Copyright and Related Rights" of 23.12.1993 № 3792 - XII).

The indicator of originality of the work is a similarity coefficient, expressed as a percentage, which reflects the level of borrowings in the document and determines the ratio of the number of selected words to the total number of words in the document.

3. The policy of academic integrity

Academic integrity is a set of ethical principles and statutory rules that should guide the participants in the educational process during training, teaching and conducting scientific (creative) activities in order to ensure confidence in learning outcomes and / or scientific (creative) achievements.

Observance of academic integrity by pedagogical, scientific-pedagogical and scientific workers provides:

objective and impartial assessment of knowledge and skills of students (graduates);

compliance with the rules of reference to sources of information in the case of borrowing ideas, statements, writing methodological materials, scientific papers, etc
·;

exercising control over the observance of academic integrity by applicants for higher education;

compliance with the law on copyright and related rights;

informing higher education seekers about the main criteria for detecting plagiarism and responsibility for its use;

conducting activities among students to prevent cases of plagiarism.

providing reliable information about research methods and results, sources of information used and own pedagogical (scientific-pedagogical, creative) activity;

Academic integrity of applicants for higher education provides:

use in teaching or research activities only verified and reliable sources of information and refer to them correctly;

compliance with the rules of reference to sources of information in the case of borrowing ideas, statements, writing methodological materials, scientific papers, etc.

independent performance of educational tasks, tasks of current and final control of learning outcomes (for persons with special educational needs this requirement is applied taking into account their individual needs and opportunities);

compliance with the law on copyright and related rights;

providing reliable information about the results of their own educational (scientific, creative) activities, used research methods and sources of information.

It is considered a violation of academic integrity:

- academic plagiarism – publication (partially or completely) of scientific (creative) results obtained by other persons as the results of own research (creativity) and / or reproduction of published texts (published works of art) by other authors without indication of authorship;

- self-plagiarism – publication (in part or in full) of their own previously published scientific results as new scientific results;

- fabrication – the fabrication of data or facts used in the educational process or research;

- falsification – a deliberate change or modification of existing data relating to the educational process or research;

- write-off – performance of written works with the involvement of external sources of information, other than those permitted for use, in particular during the evaluation of learning outcomes;

- deception – providing knowingly false information about their own educational (scientific, creative) activities or organization of the educational process ;

- bribery – the provision (receipt) of a participant in the educational process or a proposal to provide (receive) funds, property, services, benefits or any other material or intangible benefits in order to obtain an illegal advantage in the educational process, receiving payment for settlement in dormitories, permission to use the material and technical base of the University (if it does not provide a list of paid services);

- biased assessment – deliberate overestimation or underestimation of the assessment of learning outcomes of students.

- involvement of fictitious persons in the list of authors of scientific (creative) or educational work, participation of such persons in the current or final assessment of knowledge;

- forced charitable contributions and forced labor – forcing participants in the academic process to pay money or perform certain work under the threat of intentionally harming the interests and rights of the learner in education or other matters.

- the emergence of situations that caused a conflict of interest – the real and potential conflict between personal, property, non-property interests of the person or persons close to him and his powers, the presence of which may affect the objectivity of decision-making, as well as acts or omissions during the exercise of the powers granted to her;

- Excess of authority – the use of official position, family ties to obtain benefits in the educational, scientific or administrative field.

For violation of academic integrity pedagogical, scientific-pedagogical and scientific workers of educational institutions can be brought to the following academic responsibility:

refusal to award a scientific degree or confer a scientific title;

deprivation of the awarded scientific (educational and creative) degree or the awarded scientific title;

refusal to assign or deprivation of the assigned pedagogical title, qualification category;

deprivation of the right to participate in the work of statutory bodies or to hold statutory positions.

For violation of academic integrity, students may be held subject to the following academic liability:

re-assessment (test, exam, test, etc.);

re-passing the relevant educational component of the educational program;

expulsions from educational institutions (except for persons receiving general secondary education);

deprivation of an academic scholarship;

deprivation of tuition benefits provided by the educational institution.

Types of academic responsibility (including additional and / or detailed) of participants in the educational process for specific violations of academic integrity are determined by special laws and / or internal regulations of the educational institution, approved (agreed) by the Academic Council of the University and agreed with relevant self-governing bodies.

The procedure for identifying and establishing the facts of violation of academic integrity.

Every person in respect of whom the fact of violation of his academic integrity has been established has the following rights:

- to get acquainted with all the materials of the inspection to establish the fact of violation of academic integrity, to submit comments to them;

- personally or through a representative to provide oral and written explanations or refuse to provide any explanations, to participate in the study of evidence of violation of academic integrity;

- to know about the date, time and place and to be present during the consideration of the issue of establishing the fact of violation of academic integrity and bringing it to academic responsibility;

- to appeal against the decision to bring to academic responsibility to the body authorized to consider appeals or to the court.

Forms and types of academic responsibility of educational institutions are determined by special laws.

For actions (inaction) recognized as a violation of academic integrity, a person may be held liable for other types of liability on the grounds and in the manner prescribed by law.

4. Ethical norms of educational and scientific activity

Violation of ethical norms of educational and scientific activity are:

- academic falsification and fabrication, publication of fictional research results;

- attributing the results of collective activities to one or individuals without the consent of other members of the author's team or inclusion in the list of authors of scientific or educational work that did not participate in the creation of a scientific product;

- publication (in part or in full) of scientific results obtained by others as a result of their own research;

- providing knowingly false information about their own educational (scientific) activities or organization of the educational process, including when filling out questionnaires to form a rating of scientific and pedagogical workers;

- use of borrowed texts in written works without indicating all sources of borrowing;

- use of other people's materials in one's own work, including from the Internet, without proper links;

- quoting material created by another person, whether published or not, without proper compliance with the rules of citation;

- presentation as one's own work (essay, term paper, diploma project, article thesis, laboratory work, etc.) of material received from the Internet or from third parties;

- references to sources that were not used in the work;

- reuse of previously performed written work by another person;

- re-publication of their scientific results;

- translation of foreign (or own) texts from one language to another.

5. Final provisions

Members of the university community are required to know the Code of Academic Integrity of Kharkiv National Medical University.

The fact of acquainting the participants of the academic process with the text of the Code and their obligations to comply with it is realized by including the main provisions of this document in the employment contracts of University employees, as well as agreements (contracts) between the University and students.

All changes and additions to this Code are considered and approved at the meeting of the Academic Council of KhNMU, after which the rector of the university approves a new version of the "Code of Academic Integrity of Kharkiv National Medical University".

Upon approval of the new version of the Code, the previous one shall cease to be valid.

6. RECOMMENDED LITERATURE.

Basic literature

1. Громадське здоров'я: підручник для студ. вищих мед. навч. закладів. - Вид. 3 – Вінниця: «Нова книга», 2013. – 560 с.
2. Економічний аналіз використання ресурсів в системі охорони здоров'я / В.Д.Парій, Ю.М.Сафонов, Н.М. Захарова та ін. / За загальною редакцією професора В.Д. Парія / Навч. посібн. – Житомир: «Полісся», 2015. – 148 с.
3. Oxford Textbook of Global Public Health, 6 edition. Edited by RogesDetels, Martin Gulliford, QuarraishaAbdoolKarimand ChorhChuan Tan. – Oxford University Press, 2017. – 1728 p.
4. Medical Statistics at a Glance Text and Workbook. Aviva Petria, Caroline Sabin. – Wiley-Blackwell, 2013. – 288 p.

Additional literature

1. Board Review in Preventive Medicine and Public Health. Gregory Schwaid. - ELSEVIER., 2017. – 450 p.
2. Donaldson`s Essential Public Health, Fourth Edition. Liam J. Donaldson, Paul Rutter – CRC Press, Taylor&Francis Group, 2017 – 374 p.
3. Jekel`s epidemiology, biostatistics, preventive medicine and public health. Fourth edition. DavidL. Katz, Joann G. Elmore, Dorothea M.G. Wild, Sean C. Lucan. – ELSEVIER., 2014. – 405 p.
4. Oxford Handbook of Public Health Practice, Fourth Edition. Charles Guest, Walter Ricciardi, Ichiro Kawachi, Iain Lang. – Oxford University Press, 2012. – 656 p.
5. Primer of Biostatistics, Seventh Edition. Stanton A. Glantz – McGraw-HillEducation, 2012. – 320 p.
6. Health economics: textbook. – Vinnytsia: Nova Knyga, 2010. – 112 p.
7. Альбом А., Норелл С. Введение в современнуюэпидемиологию. – Таллинн, 1996. – 122 с.
8. Біостатистика. – К.: Книга плюс; 2009. – 184 с.
9. Власов В.В. Введение в доказательную медицину. – М.: Медиа Сфера, 2001. – 392 с.
10. Гаркавенко С.С. Маркетинг: підруч. - К.: Лібра, 2002. – 712 с.

11. Гланц С. Медико-биологическая статистика. – М.: Практика, 1999. – 459 с.
12. Гринхальх Т. Основы доказательной медицины: пер. с англ. – М.: ГЭОТАР-МЕД, 2004. – 240 с.
13. Доклад о состоянии здравоохранения в Европе 2012. Курс на благополучие. – ВОЗ, 2013. – 190 с.
14. Доклад о состоянии здравоохранения в мире 2013 г. – ВОЗ, 2013. – 206 с. (режим доступа: www.who.int/whr/2013/report/ru).
15. Економіка охорони здоров'я: підручник. – Вінниця: Нова Книга, 2010. – 288 с.
16. Епідеміологічні методи вивчення неінфекційних захворювань / В.М. Лехан, Ю.В. Вороненко, О.П. Максименко та ін. – Д.:АРТ-ПРЕС, 2004. – 184 с.
17. Збірник тестових завдань до державних випробувань з гігієни, соціальної медицини, організації та економіки охорони здоров'я. Навч.посібник. – Вінниця: Нова книга, 2012 – 200 с.
18. Здоровье 2020 – основы европейской политики и стратегии для XXI века. – ВОЗ, 2013. – 232с.
19. Каминская Т.М. Рынок медицинских услуг: опыт теоретико-институционального анализа. – Х.: ИПП «Контраст», 2006. – 296 с.
20. Кэмпбелл Р. Макконнел, Стэнли Л. Брю. Экономикс: принципы, проблемы и политика. Пер. с англ. 11-го изд. – К., ХаГар-Демос, 1998. – 785 с.
21. Методи соціальної медицини / під ред. О.М. Очередько, О.Г. Процек. – Вінниця: Тезис, 2007. – 410 с.
22. Мочерный С.В., Некрасова В.В. Основы организации предпринимательской деятельности: учебник для вузов. – М.: «Приор-издат», 2004. – 544 с.
23. Населення України. Демографічний щорічник. – К.: Держкомстат України. (режим доступа: www.ukrstat.gov.ua).
24. Попченко Т.П. Реформування сфери охорони здоров'я в Україні: організаційне, нормативно-правове та фінансово-економічне забезпечення. – К.: НІСД, 2012. – 96 с.
25. Посібник із соціальної медицини та організації охорони здоров'я. – К.: «Здоров'я», 2002. – 359 с.
26. Програмні тестові питання з соціальної медицини та організації охорони здоров'я. – Тернопіль: Укрмедкнига, 2001. – 316 с.
27. Соціальна медицина і організація охорони здоров'я (для студентів стоматологічних факультетів вищих медичних навчальних закладів України IV рівня акредитації. – К.: Книга плюс, 2010. – 328 с.
28. Флетчер Р., Флетчер С., Вагнер Э. Клиническая эпидемиология. Основы доказательной медицины. – М.: Медиа Сфера, 1998. – 352 с.
29. Щорічна доповідь про стан здоров'я населення, санітарно-епідемічну ситуацію та результати діяльності системи охорони здоров'я України. 2016 рік / МОЗ України, ДУ «УІСД МОЗ України». – Київ, 2017. – 516 с.
30. Экономика здравоохранения / И.М. Шейман, С.В. Шишкин, М.Г. Колосницина. - Высшая школа Экономики, 2009. – 480 с.
31. Экономика здравоохранения: учебник. – Винница: Новая Книга, 2010. – 144 с.

Information Resources

- Всесвітня організація охорони здоров'я www.who.int
- Европейская база данных «Здоровье для всех» www.euro.who.int/ru/home
- Кохрейнівський центр доказової медицини www.cebm.net
- Кохрейнівська бібліотека www.cochrane.org
- Національна медична бібліотека США – MEDLINE www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PubMed
- Канадський центр доказів в охороні здоров'я www.cche.net
- Центр контролю та профілактики захворювань www.cdc.gov
- Центр громадського здоров'я МОЗ України www.phc.org.ua
- Українська база медико-статистичної інформації «Здоров'я для всіх»: <http://medstat.gov.ua/ukr/news.html?id=203>
- Журнал British Medical Journal www.bmj.com
- Журнал Evidence-Based Medicine www.evidence-basedmedicine.com

8. Other Sources

Положення про запобігання, попередження та врегулювання випадків пов'язаних із сексуальними домаганнями і дискримінацією у ХНМУ: http://files.knmu.edu.ua:8181/upload/redakt/doc_uchproc/polog-sex.doc

Положення про академічну доброчесність та етику академічних взаємовідносин в Харківському національному медичному університеті: http://files.knmu.edu.ua:8181/upload/redakt/doc_uchproc/polog_ad_etyka_text.pdf

Порядок проведення занять з поглибленого вивчення здобувачами вищої освіти Харківського національного медичного університету окремих дисциплін понад обсяг навчального плану: http://files.knmu.edu.ua:8181/upload/redakt/doc_uchproc/nac-poriad-pogl-vyv-dysc.docx

Положення про Комісію з академічної доброчесності, етики та управління конфліктами ХНМУ: http://files.knmu.edu.ua:8181/upload/redakt/doc_uchproc/polog_komis_ad_text.pdf

Положення про визнання результатів неформальної освіти в Харківському національному медичному університеті: http://files.knmu.edu.ua:8181/upload/redakt/doc_uchproc/polog_neform_osv.pdf

Інклюзивна освіта:

http://www.knmu.kharkov.ua/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=7108%3A2021-03-10-14-08-02&catid=12%3A2011-05-10-07-16-32&Itemid=33&lang=uk

Академічна доброчесність:

http://www.knmu.kharkov.ua/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=2520%3A2015-04-30-08-10-46&catid=20%3A2011-05-17-09-30-17&Itemid=40&lang=u