

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

«SOCIAL MEDICINE»
(name of the discipline)

Selective educational component

Form of education Full-time

(full-time; correspondence; remote)

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

Specialty 223 «Nursing»
(code and name of the field of knowledge)

Educational and professional program «Nursing»

First (bachelor's) level of higher education


Course 1-st

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

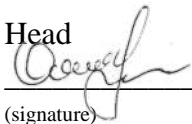
Approved by the methodical commission of KhNMU on public health problems

Protocol from
“27”august 2021 № 13

Protocol from
“01”september 2021 № 2

Head of Department


(signature) prof. V.A. Ohniev
(surname and initials)

Head


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SYLABUS DEVELOPERS:

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Data on teachers who teach educational component

Name, father's name, surname of teacher	Nesterenko Valentina Gennadiievna , Associate Professor of the Department of Public Health and Healthcare Management, Ph.D
Professional interests, links to the teacher's profile (on the university website. Departments, in the Moodle system and other	Public health, healthcare management, project 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=1039 ORCID : 0000-0002-3773-9525
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Consultations	Thursday 15.30-17.00
Location	Audience of the Department of Public Health and Health Management

Teacher's surname, name and patronymic	Podpriadova Anna Anatoliivna , Associate Professor of Public Health and Healthcare Department, PhD in Medicine
Professional interests, teacher's profile (at the university (department's) site, in the MOODLE system, etc.	Public Health, Basics of Public Health, Evidence-Based Medicine with the elements of Epidemiology, Biostatistics University Site: 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 ORCID: https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9847-3057 ACY: http://31.128.79.157:8080/profile/self/general-info MOODLE: http://distance.knmu.edu.ua/user/profile.php?id
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Schedule	
Consultations	Tuesday 15.30-17.00
Location	Room at Public Health and Healthcare Department (build. A, third floor, room 13)

INTRODUCTION

Syllabus of the educational component "Social medicine" is compiled in accordance with the educational and professional program (hereinafter referred to as the EPP) "Nursing" and the Standard of Higher Education of Ukraine (hereinafter referred to as the Standard), first (bachelor's) level, branches of knowledge 22 "Healthcare", specialties 223 "Nursing"

Description of the educational component (annotation). In the process of studying the educational component of Social Medicine, applicants must study the essence and history of the development of social medicine, become familiar with the basics of: public health; medical statistics; social medicine; methods of planning, organizing and conducting statistical research; medical and social problems of public health; methods for studying and assessing demographic indicators; methodological and social problems of population morbidity; the most important socially significant diseases; conducting a medical and social examination of temporary and permanent disability. Applicants for higher education become familiar with issues of health promotion, organization, methods and methods of medical and hygienic training and education of the population.

The subject of study of the educational component are theoretical and methodological bases for social medicine and medical statistics.

Interdisciplinary links: The educational component "Social Medicine" occupies an important place in the bachelor's training program and is closely related to the issues and skills that education applicants acquire when studying educational components such as "Organization of Health Care", "Biostatistics", "Organization of Anti-epidemic Measures", "Epidemiological Surveillance" and assessment of the health and well-being of the population", "Formation of a healthy lifestyle of the population".

Prerequisites: essence and methods of comprehensive assessment of population health; the essence and features of demographic processes and the demographic situation, methods of their assessment and analysis; importance in the public health system; methods for studying and assessing factors affecting public health; the essence of morbidity as a medical and social problem and methods for studying and assessing morbidity rates, medical and social aspects of disability and the methodological basis for studying the severity of diseases; essence and analysis of characteristics of physical development;

Postrequisites: operate with basic concepts and categories in the field of public health; apply methods of comprehensive assessment of population health, operate with relevant categories and indicators when studying population health; apply methods for studying and assessing the demographic situation and demographic processes; study and analyze demographic indicators and apply them in identifying public health problems and interventions; carry out the study, assessment and analysis of factors influencing public health, apply these skills in professional activities in public health.

1. PURPOSE OF THE COURSE AND TASKS OF THE COURSE

1.1. The purpose of studying the educational component "Social Medicine" as a science is: the formation of scientific medical and social thinking among applicants for higher education for use in the study and assessment of the patterns of public health and the system of its protection, qualified justification and development of social, medical and economic measures, ensuring a rational level health of the population and its active longevity.

1.2. The purpose of studying the educational component "Social Medicine" is:

- familiarization with methods for determining and analyzing basic biostatistical indicators and criteria;
- mastering the methodological and theoretical foundations of the formation of statistical aggregates for their further adequate analysis;
- mastering the principles of analysis and evaluation of results according to individual criteria and in connection with the factors influencing them;
- mastering the theoretical foundations, modern principles, patterns and legal foundations of public health and the system of its protection;
- mastering methods for determining and analyzing the main indicators of public health in connection with the factors influencing it;

- familiarization with the principles of assessing the organization and quality of providing various types of medical care and sanitary and epidemiological provision of the well-being of the population in the context of healthcare reform;

- mastering the principles of developing measures to improve the health of the population and its individual contingents;

- formation of knowledge on the issue of disability, its types, the procedure for organizing the examination of disability and the actions of medical workers in specific situations of examination of disability;

- familiarization and interpretation of laws and principles of management;

- mastering the principles of developing management decisions aimed at improving the activities of healthcare institutions;

1.3 Competencies and learning outcomes, the formation of which is facilitated by the educational component.

1.3.1. Studying the educational component ensures that applicants master competencies:

integral:

The Bachelor of nursing is able to solve complex specialized problems and practical problems in the field of nursing or in the learning process, which involves the application of certain theories and methods of the relevant science and is characterized by complexity and uncertainty of conditions.

general:

01. The ability to realize one's rights and responsibilities as a member of society, to understand the values of a civil (free democratic) society and the need for its sustainable development, the rule of law, the rights and freedoms of man and citizen in Ukraine.

03. Ability for abstract thinking, analysis and synthesis

04. Ability to apply knowledge in practical situations

05. Domain knowledge and understanding

09. Certainty and perseverance in assigned tasks and assumed responsibilities.

The study of the educational component ensures that applicants for higher education acquire subsequent **program learning outcomes:**

6. Ensure a healthy microclimate in the team. Using the principles of nursing ethics and deontology, the rules of interpersonal communication in order to create a favorable psychological microclimate, be able to:

- communicate with the patient and members of his family or close associates, medical personnel;

- solve ethical and deontological problems when working with the patient and his family members; consider and analyze professional errors in a team; conduct training for junior and technical staff.

7. Participate in monitoring the healthy and recovered population, rehabilitation and dispensary supervision.

In conditions 303 at home and in the community, using the current orders of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine, in order to form, maintain and improve the health of adults and children, be able to:

- keep records of dispensary groups of the population;

- calculate and analyze statistical indicators of clinical examination effectiveness;

- carry out explanatory work among patients of different dispensary groups;

- keep records of health groups;

- calculate and evaluate individual indicators of the complex effect of microclimate on the human body;

- determine the stages of medical and social rehabilitation of the patient, the tasks of each stage;

- draw up a set of rehabilitation measures depending on the profile, course, period of the disease or injury;

- conduct a census of the children's population.

8. Perform medical procedures in order to ensure the sanitary and anti-epidemic regime.

1.3.2. Studying the educational component ensures that education applicants acquire the following soft skills:

- **Social skills**

- **Leadership skills**

- **Ways of thinking.**

Training allows you to acquire social skills both through professional educational components, which include social elements for work in the field of public health, a block of selective educational components (which contribute to the development and improvement of ways of thinking, professional, ideological, social qualities, moral and ethical values), and through undergoing industrial (managerial) practice, during which applicants for education learn to demonstrate tolerance, empathy, the ability to establish cooperation with a patient/client, colleagues, demonstrate leadership qualities, work in critical conditions and think logically and systematically.

2. INFORMATION SCOPE OF THE EDUCATIONAL COMPONENT

The name of indicators	Branch of knowledge, speciality and education level, EPP	Characteristics of the discipline
		full-time education
Number of credits – 3	Branch of Knowledge: 22 «Healthcare »	Selective
The total number of hours – 90	Specialty: 223 «Nursing»	Year of preparation:
		1-st
		Semester
Hours for full-time education: classrooms – 32. independent work of the education applicant – 58	Education level: the first (bachelor's) level EPP “Nursing”	2-nd
		Lectures
		10 h.
		Practical, seminar
		22 h.
		Laboratory
		-h.
		Independent work
		58 h.
Individual task		
-h.		
Type of control: credit		

2.1. Description of the discipline.

2.2.1. Lectures

№	Name	Hours	Types of lectures
1	Statistics as a separate science. Theoretical and methodological foundations of medical statistics, its organization and content. Implications for healthcare practice.	2	Introductory
2	Relative values. Graphic representation of statistical data. Average values, methods of their calculation. Variation series	2	Thematic
3	Medical and social problems of public health, methods of studying it and studying risk factors and their impact on public health	2	Thematic

4	Population morbidity as a medical and social problem, methods of study. Trends and characteristics of morbidity among the population of Ukraine and other countries.	2	Thematic
5	Healthcare. Its types and procedure for provision	2	Thematic
Total hours		10	

2.2.3. Practical lessons

№	Name	Hours	Methods of studying	Forms of control
1	Methodology for planning, organizing and conducting statistical research on the state of public health	2	Presentation, conversation, explanatory story, business game, process modeling, case method	Oral and written survey, test control, individual assignments Final control: credit
2	Relative values. Graphic representation of statistical data	2	Presentation, conversation, explanatory story, business game, process modeling, case method	Oral and written survey, test control, individual assignments Final control: credit
3	Average values, methods of their calculation. Variation series	2	Presentation, conversation, explanatory story, business game, process modeling, case method	Oral and written survey, test control, individual assignments Final control: credit
4	Population health. Comprehensive assessment of population health.	2	Presentation, conversation, explanatory story, business game, process modeling, case method	Oral and written survey, test control, individual assignments Final control: credit
5	Risk factors, methods of their study and impact on public health.	2	Presentation, conversation, explanatory story, business game, process modeling, case method	Oral and written survey, test control, individual assignments. Final control: credit

6	Research methodology and assessment of demographic characteristics, sections and their features.	2	Presentation, conversation, explanatory story, business game, process modeling, case method	Oral and written survey, test control, individual assignments Final control: credit
7	Population morbidity as a medical and social problem. Types of morbidity, research methods.	2	Presentation, conversation, explanatory story, business game, process modeling, case method	Oral and written survey, test control, individual assignments Final control: credit
	Trends and characteristics of morbidity among the population of Ukraine and other countries.			
8	Healthcare. Its types and procedure for provision	2	Presentation, conversation, explanatory story, business game, process modeling, case method	Oral and written survey, test control, individual assignments Final control: credit
9	Methodology for conducting medical and social examination of temporary disability.	2	Presentation, conversation, explanatory story, business game, process modeling, case method	Oral and written survey, test control, individual assignments Final control: credit
10	Methodology for conducting medical and social examination of persistent disability in the work of medical institutions.	2	Presentation, conversation, explanatory story, business game, process modeling, case method	Oral and written survey, test control, individual assignments Final control: credit

11	Health promotion. Organizations, methods and methods of medical and hygienic training and education of the population. Preventive direction of the healthcare system	2	Presentation, conversation, explanatory story, business game, process modeling, case method	Oral and written survey, test control, individual assignments. Final control: credit
	Total hours	22		Final control: credit,

2.2.5. Independent work

№	Name	Hours	Methods of studying	Forms of control
1	Public health: subject of study and structure of the academic discipline.	2	Lecture, presentations	Oral and written survey, test control, individual assignments Final control: credit
2	Fundamentals and significance of medical statistics.	2	Lecture, presentations	Oral and written survey, test control, individual assignments Final control: credit
3	Statistics as a separate science. Theoretical and methodological bases of medical statistics, its organization and content. Implications for healthcare practice.	2	Lecture, presentations	Oral and written survey, test control, individual assignments Final control: credit
4	Social medicine and healthcare organization as a science and subject of teaching. Medical statistics. Methodological bases for organizing statistical research in the healthcare system.	2	Lecture, presentations	Oral and written survey, test control, individual assignments Final control: credit
5	Methodology for planning, organizing and conducting statistical research on the state of public health	2	Lecture, presentations	Oral and written survey, test control, individual assignments Final control: credit

6	Relative values. Graphic representation of statistical data. Average values, methods of their calculation. Variation series	2	Lecture, presentations	Oral and written survey, test control, individual assignments Final control: credit
7	Use of statistical information to evaluate the performance of medical institutions.	4	Lecture, presentations	Oral and written survey, test control, individual assignments Final control: credit
8	Correlation and regression analysis.	4	Lecture, presentations	Oral and written survey, test control, individual assignments Final control: credit
9	Standardization method.	4	Lecture, presentations	Oral and written survey, test control, individual assignments Final control: credit
10	Medical and social problems of health and methods of its study.	4	Lecture, presentations	Oral and written survey, test control, individual assignments Final control: credit
11	Population health. Comprehensive assessment of population health. Risk factors, methods of their study and impact on public health.	4	Lecture, presentations	Oral and written survey, test control, individual assignments Final control: credit
12	Methodology for studying risk factors and their impact on public health.	4	Lecture, presentations	Oral and written survey, test control, individual assignments Final control: credit
13	Research methodology and assessment of demographic characteristics, sections and their	2	Lecture, presentations	Oral and written survey, test control, individual assignments Final control:

	features.			credit
14	Methodological and social problems of population morbidity, its types and methods of study.	4	Lecture, presentations	Oral and written survey, test control, individual assignments Final control: credit
15	Population morbidity as a medical and social problem. Types of morbidity, research methods. Trends and characteristics of morbidity among the population of Ukraine and other countries.	2	Lecture, presentations	Oral and written survey, test control, individual assignments Final control: credit
16	The concept of the most important socially significant diseases.	4	Lecture, presentations	Oral and written survey, test control, individual assignments Final control: credit
17	Healthcare. Its types and procedure for provision	4	Lecture, presentations	Oral and written survey, test control, individual assignments Final control: credit
18	Methodology for conducting medical and social examination of temporary disability in the work of medical institutions.	2	Lecture, presentations	Oral and written survey, test control, individual assignments Final control: credit
19	Methodology for conducting medical and social examination of permanent disability.	2	Lecture, presentations	Oral and written survey, test control, individual assignments Final control: credit

20	Health promotion. Organization, methods and methods of medical and hygienic training and education of the population. Preventive direction of the healthcare system.	2	Lecture, presentations	Oral and written survey, test control, individual assignments Final control: credit
	Final control	2	Lecture, presentations	Final control: credit,
	Total hours	58		

Teaching methods: lecture, illustration, demonstration, presentation, videos, videos, discussion, business, role-playing, simulation game, modeling of processes and situations, delegation of authority, case method, project method, debate.

Control methods:

Current control: oral survey (individual and frontal); written survey; test control; creative tasks; individual tasks; abstracts; annotations; report; speech on the topic.

Final control: credit.

3. EVALUATION CRITERIA

3.1. Assessment of the educational success of education applicants is carried out on the basis of the current Instructions for assessing the educational activities of education applicants of KhNMU No. 181 dated 08.21.2021.

The current educational activities of higher education applicants are monitored by the teacher of the academic group after the applicants have mastered each topic of the educational component and grades are given using a 4-point (national) system. For applicants for part-time studies, current grades also include the grade for the completed individual assignment. At the end of the semester, the teacher automatically receives the average grade (accurate to hundredths) on the CEA using the electronic journal of the ASD system.

Assessment of current and general educational activities (CEA, GEA):

Evaluation of applicants for higher education is carried out in accordance with the "Instructions for assessing the educational activities of applicants for higher education in KhNMU" (Order of KhNMU №181 from 21.08.2021).

The final score for the GEA in the semester is determined as the arithmetic average of national grades for each lesson, rounded to 2 decimal places. The amount of points for the research work also includes the assessment for the individual work done. According to the specified Instructions, the recalculation of the average grade for general educational activity (GAL) into a multi-point scale for the educational component ending with a test is carried out in accordance with Table 1.

Table 1.

Recalculation of the average grade for the current activity into a multi-point scale (for disciplines ending with credit)

4-бальна шкала	200- бальна шкала	4-бальна шкала	200- бальна шкала	4-бальна шкала	200- бальна шкала
5	200	4.22-4,23	169	3.45-3,46	138

4.97-4,99	199	4.19-4,21	168	3.42-3,44	137
4.95-4,96	198	4.17-4,18	167	3.4-3,41	136
4.92-4,94	197	4.14-4,16	166	3.37-3,39	135
4.9-4,91	196	4.12-4,13	165	3.35-3,36	134
4.87-4,89	195	4.09-4,11	164	3.32-3,34	133
4.85-4,86	194	4.07-4,08	163	3.3-3,31	132
4.82-4,84	193	4.04-4,06	162	3.27-3,29	131
4.8-4,81	192	4.02-4,03	161	3.25-3,26	130
4.77-4,79	191	3.99-4,01	160	3.22-3,24	129
4.75-4,76	190	3.97-3,98	159	3.2-3,21	128
4.72-4,74	189	3.94-3,96	158	3.17-3,19	127
4.7-4,71	188	3.92-3,93	157	3.15-3,16	126
4.67-4,69	187	3.89-3,91	156	3.12-3,14	125
4.65-4,66	186	3.87-3,88	155	3.1-3,11	124
4.62-4,64	185	3.84-3,86	154	3.07-3,09	123
4.6-4,61	184	3.82-3,83	153	3.05-3,06	122
4.57-4,59	183	3.79-3,81	152	3.02-3,04	121
4.54-4,56	182	3.77-3,78	151	3-3,01	120
4.52-4,53	181	3.74-3,76	150	Менше 3	Недостатъно
4.5-4,51	180	3.72-3,73	149		
4.47-4,49	179	3.7-3,71	148		
4.45-4,46	178	3.67-3,69	147		
4.42-4,44	177	3.65-3,66	146		
4.4-4,41	176	3.62-3,64	145		
4.37-4,39	175	3.6-3,61	144		
4.35-4,36	174	3.57-3,59	143		
4.32-4,34	173	3.55-3,56	142		
4.3-4,31	172	3.52-3,54	141		
4,27-4,29	171	3.5-3,51	140		
4.24-4,26	170	3.47-3,49	139		

Conducting and assessing the final lesson.

The final lesson (FL) is held as scheduled, during the last lesson. The final lesson involves test tasks that are submitted to the software and must be reviewed in full during practical classes with an explanation of their educational essence, etc.

Assessment of the development of practical skills, given in Table 2 “Criteria for assessing the learning outcomes of education applicants by educational components”, in particular the assessment of applied practical skills.

Table 2

Criteria for assessing the results of educational activities applicants by educational component

Grade	Evaluation criteria
"Great"	The education applicant displays special creative abilities, knows how to independently acquire knowledge, finds and processes the necessary information without the help of a teacher, knows how to use acquired knowledge and skills to make decisions in non-standard situations, convincingly argues answers, and independently reveals his own talents and inclinations.
"Very good"	The education applicant is fluent in the amount of material he has studied, applies it in practice, freely solves exercises and problems in standard situations, and independently corrects mistakes, the number of which is insignificant.

"Fine"	The education applicant is able to compare, summarize, and systematize information under the guidance of a teacher; in general, independently apply it in practice; control your activities; correct errors, including significant ones, select arguments to confirm opinions
"Satisfactorily"	The education applicant reproduces a significant part of the theoretical material, reveals knowledge and understanding of the main provisions; with the help of a teacher, can analyze educational material, correct errors, among which there are a significant number of significant
"Enough"	The education applicant has educational material at a level above the primary level, a significant part of it is reproduced at the reproductive level
"Unsatisfactory" with the possibility of re-compiling a semester control	The education applicant has the material at the level of individual fragments, constituting an insignificant part of the educational material.
"Unsatisfactory" with mandatory re-study of the credit	The education applicant has material at the level of elementary recognition and reproduction of individual facts, elements, objects

Table 3

Grading scale at KhNMU

Grading on a 200 point scale	ECTS score	Grading on a four-point (national) scale
180–200	A	Great
160–179	B	Fine
150–159	C	Fine
130–149	D	Satisfactorily
120–129	E	Satisfactorily
Less 120	F, Fx	Unsatisfactory

A grade for the educational component will only be given to applicants who are enrolled in all classes, including the final class.

After completing the study of the educational component, the person responsible for organizing educational and methodological work at the department or the teacher gives the applicant the appropriate grade on the scales in the individual curriculum and fills out information on the success of education applicants in the educational component in the form: У-5.03А залік.

3.2. Questions for credit:

1. Statistical population, its types, definitions, examples, characteristics of the statistical population.
2. What is a unit of observation, what are the characteristics taken into account, do you know their types, give a definition?
3. methods of forming a sample statistical population, their features. Features of the sample

population, basic requirements for its formation.

4. Statistical research, definition, forms and types of statistical research.
5. Stages of statistical research. Describe in detail the program and design of the statistical study.
6. Contents of stage III of statistical research. Statistical tables, their features, types and construction rules.
7. Intensive indicators: definition, their types, indicate the necessary data for calculating intensive indicators, formula and graphical display of intensive indicators used in the practice of a doctor.
8. Extensive indicators: definition, necessary data for calculation, application in a doctor's practice, their graphical representation.
9. Ratio indicator: definition, necessary data for calculation, application in a doctor's practice, their graphical representation.
10. Visual indicator: definition, necessary data for calculation, calculation procedure, application in a doctor's practice, their graphical representation.
11. Variation series, definitions, its elements, types. Rules for constructing an interval variation series.
12. Arithmetic mean, definition, types of averages, methods and conditions of calculation. Application of the average value in the practice of a doctor.
13. Leading groups of factors influencing public health, their classification. Surveillance and assessment of population health and well-being.
14. The subject and content of demography, the importance of demographic data for health care practice. Sources of information, main characteristics.
15. Fertility rates, indicators in Ukraine. Factors influencing the birth rate.
16. Mortality. Methodology for calculating general and special indicators. Features and causes of mortality in different population groups. Infant mortality. Leading causes, factors influencing its formation. Medical and social aspects of reducing infant mortality.
17. Average life expectancy (ALE), relationship with the human development index (HDI). Trends in the dynamics of HHS in different regions of the world, individual countries and Ukraine. Taking into account the impact of the "burden of disease" on the health of life.
18. Morbidity, its medical and social significance. Study methods, their advantages and capabilities. International statistical classification of diseases, injuries and causes of death, the principle of its construction and significance.
19. General morbidity, sources of study. Indicators of general morbidity, characteristics of urban and rural populations.
20. Infectious morbidity: feasibility of special recording, main characteristics.
21. Incidence of the most important socially significant diseases: list of nosological forms, main indicators.
22. Hospitalized morbidity: concept, main characteristics.
23. Morbidity with temporary disability, main characteristics.
24. The concept of types of pathology in the population. Their trait. Leading non-infectious diseases: diseases of the circulatory system, malignant neoplasms, diabetes, chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases, their medical and social significance.
25. Leading risk factors for non-communicable diseases: tobacco use, alcohol, low physical activity, poor nutrition, metabolic risk factors.
26. Tuberculosis as a medical and social problem.
27. HIV infection/AIDS as a medical and social problem.
28. Injuries, medical and social significance.

29. Physical development. Criteria for studying biological and morpho-functional development. Modern trends in the characteristics of physical development.

3.3. Control questions:

Topic 1. Assessing the health and well-being of the population.

1. Explain the concept of social well-being (individual and public).
2. History of the formation of the concept of social well-being.
3. How do you understand the social state and its essence?
4. The role and significance of economic approaches in the formation of social well-being.
5. Structural components of social well-being.
6. What is meant by integral, systemic, comprehensive methods for assessing “social well-being”? List the main ones.
7. Human Development Index (HDI), its indicators, assessment.
8. International Happiness Index (Happy Planet Index).
9. Regional characteristics of the state of social well-being in the world.
10. Factors determining social well-being.
11. The role of health, success and happiness of the population in ensuring social well-being.
12. Basic provisions of the methodology for assessing the quality of life of the population.
13. The concept of social cohesion and its main goal.
14. Human success and its role in social well-being.
15. A person’s idea of happiness.
16. What defines social well-being as a strategic goal of society. 1. Define what social medicine and healthcare organization is and what sections does it include?
17. History of the emergence and development of social medicine. Outstanding figures in social medicine and health care organizations.
18. Formation and development of social medicine and healthcare in Ukraine.
19. Methods of social medicine and healthcare organization, its role in the study of public health and the healthcare system.
20. The purpose of social medicine and healthcare organization, its role in the study of public health and the healthcare system.
21. What are the main tasks of social medicine?
22. Sections of social medicine and healthcare organization as a teaching subject.
23. The current state of the discipline “Social medicine” as a science and subject of teaching.

Topic 2. Comprehensive assessment of population health.

1. Definition of the concept of personal, group, regional and population health.
2. the main ways to study the health status of the population.
3. What is meant by a comprehensive method of studying the state of “health” of the population?
4. What is meant by integral methods of studying the state of “health” of the population? List the main integral methods.
5. Name the sources of population health research.
6. Regional features of the health status of the population of Ukraine.
7. Assessment of the health status of the population based on the vitality coefficient.
8. Human Development Index (HDI), its indicators and assessment.

9. Life indicator of the population up to a certain age (up to 1, 5, 15, 45 and 65 years).
10. The essence of assessing population health based on the "DALY" Index.
11. Basic provisions of the methodology for assessing the quality of life of the population.
12. Medical and social significance of infant mortality and its role in assessing population health.
13. Medical and social significance of the average future life expectancy of the population and its role in assessing population health.
14. Name the risk factors involved in the formation of public health. Their classification.
15. Name the health groups of the population, the significance of identifying health groups for practical healthcare.
16. General trends in the main health indicators of the population of Ukraine.
17. Name the criteria for achieving a certain level of health for the population of Ukraine, determined by WHO experts.
18. Define "physical development"
19. What criteria relate to biological development?
20. What are the standards of biological development?
21. What criteria relate to morpho-functional development?
22. What are the standards of morpho-functional development?
23. What methods are used to analyze the obtained data?
24. What are the patterns of physical development of the child population of Ukraine?
25. What is the reason for the deterioration in physical development indicators?
26. How can these indicators be improved?
27. How did the acceleration process manifest itself in the second half of the 20th century?
28. How have the timing of puberty changed?
29. How have the processes of ossification changed?
30. What acceleration processes are discussed?
31. What problems does the acceleration process itself pose for modern doctors?

Topic 3. Research methodology and assessment of main demographic characteristics (population statistics).

1. What is demography, its main sections?
2. What characterizes population statics?
3. How is a population census conducted and the basic requirements for its organization and conduct?
4. What are the main features of the population in the world and Ukraine?
5. Density and regional features.
6. Gender and age characteristics of the population in the world and Ukraine.
7. Type of age structure, procedure for determining it.
8. Features of population distribution by place of residence.
9. Population aging and its significance for healthcare.
10. "Demographic overload" indicator. Calculation method
11. What is urbanization?
12. What are the demographic features in Ukraine?
13. The importance of statics for healthcare.

Topic 4. Research methodology and assessment of the main demographic characteristics of the

natural population movement (population dynamics). Analysis of the demographic situation. Research methodology and assessment of infant mortality characteristics.

1. What is demography, its main sections?
2. What characterizes population dynamics?
3. What is “migration” and what types of migrations?
4. How is migration processes analyzed?
5. What is natural population movement?
6. What indicators characterize the natural movement of the population?
7. Depopulation as a medical and social problem of society.
8. Sources for studying the characteristics of natural movement.
9. Fertility and methods for determining birth rates, their types.
10. special characteristics of fertility and their significance for the analysis of demographic actions.
11. Factors influencing the birth rate.
12. How and on the basis of what documents is registration of born citizens of Ukraine carried out?
13. Trends characteristic of the birth rate in Ukraine.
14. General and special mortality rate of the population. Method of their calculation.
15. How and on the basis of what documents is registration of deceased citizens of Ukraine carried out?
16. Causes of mortality in different age and sex groups of the population.
17. Natural increase (natural decline) of the population, features of the analysis of demographic processes based on natural increase (natural decline).
18. Average life expectancy, its regional and national characteristics.
19. Characteristics of the current demographic situation in Ukraine.
20. Define infant mortality.
21. What are the periods of infant mortality?
22. What factors influence the formation of the infant mortality rate?
23. What is perinatal mortality?
24. What types of perinatal mortality?
25. Describe neonatal and early neonatal mortality.
26. Characterize late neonatal and postneonatal mortality.
27. What are the causes of death of a baby?
28. Name the causes of death of children in the 1st month of life.
29. How is the infant mortality rate calculated?
30. What are the types of infant mortality?
31. Which type of infant mortality rate is better and why?
32. Describe the mortality rate of boys and girls in the first year of life.
33. What are the regional characteristics of infant mortality?
34. Describe the dynamics of infant mortality in Ukraine.
35. Describe the mortality rate of children under 5 years of age and the value of this coefficient.
36. Define the concept of “infant mortality”.

37. Define maternal mortality.

38. Types of maternal mortality.

39. What are the main causes of maternal mortality?

40. What concepts does WHO propose to take into account to improve the recording of deaths from obstetric causes?

41. Describe the regional characteristics of maternal mortality.

Topic 5. Methodology for studying and assessing population morbidity rates (methods for studying morbidity).

1. Medical and social significance of population morbidity.

2. methods of studying population morbidity, their properties.

3. Advantages and disadvantages of each method.

4. Study of morbidity based on the population's appeals to medical institutions.

5. Study of morbidity based on data from preventive examinations.

6. Study of morbidity based on data on causes of death.

7. Study of morbidity using the survey method.

8. Study of morbidity using special sample studies.

9. Types of morbidity in the population.

Topic 6. Methodology for studying and assessing morbidity indicators (types of morbidity and ICD-10).

1. Medical and social significance of population morbidity.

2. methods of studying population morbidity, their properties.

3. Advantages and disadvantages of each method.

4. Study of morbidity based on the population's appeals to medical institutions.

5. Study of morbidity based on data from preventive examinations.

6. Study of morbidity based on data on causes of death.

7. Study of morbidity using the survey method.

8. Study of morbidity using special sample studies.

9. Types of morbidity in the population.

10. Medical and social significance of population morbidity.

11. Types of morbidity in the population.

12. History of the emergence and improvement of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (ICD-10).

13. Principles of construction of ICD-10.

14. Distinctive features of ICD-10 from ICD-9.

15. Features of the ICD-11 revision process

Topic 7. Methodology for studying and assessing incidence rates of the most important socially significant diseases.

1. Define the concept of individual, group, regional and population health.

2. Name the main ways to study the health status of the population.

3. What is a comprehensive method for studying the health status of the population?

4. What are integral methods of studying the state of public health? List them.

5. Name the sources of population health research.

6. What are the regional features of the health status of the population of Ukraine?
7. Assessment of the condition of the population based on the vitality coefficient.
8. Human Development Index (HDI), its indicators, assessment.
9. Life indicator of the population up to a certain age (up to 1, 5, 15, 45 and 65 years)
10. The essence of assessing population health based on the “DALY” index.
11. Basic provisions of the methodology for assessing the quality of life of the population.
12. Name the health groups for the adult population, the significance of identifying health groups for practical healthcare.
13. Name the health groups for the child population, the significance of identifying health groups for practical healthcare.
14. General trends in the main health indicators of the population of Ukraine
15. Name the criteria for achieving a certain level of health of the population of Ukraine, determined by WHO experts.
16. Define the concept of socially significant diseases and the history of its occurrence.
17. Characterize the “non-epidemic” and “epidemic” types of pathology of the population.
18. Name the main features of the concept of “socially significant disease”.
19. What determines the medical and social significance of socially important diseases?
20. Name the factors causing the problem of socially significant diseases.
21. List the main socially important diseases.
22. Characterize diseases of the circulatory system as a medical and social problem.
23. Characterize malignant neoplasms as a medical and social problem.
24. Describe the problem of injuries.
25. Describe the problem of diabetes mellitus.
26. Describe the problem of obesity.
27. Describe the problem of mental disorders.
28. Describe the problem of tuberculosis.
29. Describe the problem of HIV infection/AIDS.
30. Describe the problem of drug addiction.
31. Describe the problem of alcoholism.
32. Describe the problem of nicotine addiction.
33. Name measures to reduce the social significance of diseases.
34. Name the Global Goals in accordance with the WHO Global Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Noncommunicable Diseases 2013-2020.

Topic 8. Health promotion. Types, forms and methods.

1. Define the concept of “health promotion” and its main strategies.
2. Name the main priorities for promoting public health in accordance with the WHO Ottawa Charter.
3. Name the main priorities for promoting public health in accordance with the WHO Jakarta Declaration.
4. Describe health promoting hospitals and their goals.
5. Describe schools that contribute to the preservation of children’s health, WHO expert criteria for these schools.

6. Areas of healthcare and medical prevention, their features, types, etc.
7. Describe medical examinations, their types and purposes.
8. Types of preventive programs to ensure public health;
9. Main types (models) of preventive programs.
10. Sanitary education and prevention: their characteristics and types.
11. Describe medical examinations, their types and purposes.
12. Define the system of promoting a healthy lifestyle.
13. Goals and objectives of promoting a healthy lifestyle.
14. List and describe the principles of promoting a healthy way life.
15. Describe the target groups by age, health status and others criteria for differentiated implementation of healthy lifestyle.
16. Name the institutions included in the system of promoting a healthy lifestyle, their structure, functions.
17. Organizational structure of the healthy lifestyle promotion system.
18. List and give a brief description of the main methods of promoting a healthy lifestyle.
19. List the main forms of personal sanitary and educational propaganda. Their trait.
20. List the main forms of group sanitary and educational propaganda. Their trait.
21. List the main forms of mass sanitary and educational propaganda. Their trait.
22. List the main groups of means of sanitary education.
23. What is the difference between a lecture, report and conversation?
25. Basic requirements for organizing and conducting a health education lecture among the population.
26. Features of organizing the promotion of a healthy lifestyle by doctors in the clinic.
27. Features of organizing the promotion of a healthy lifestyle by doctors in hospitals.
28. Define the concept of “sanitary culture”.
29. Are the concepts of “hygienic knowledge”, “hygienic skills”, and sanitary culture the same in meaning? Justify your answer.

3.4. Individual tasks.

Individual work of applicants for higher education under the guidance of a teacher in the educational component «Social medicine» is carried out during the semester in the form of: studying literary sources recommended for mastering topics and problems and preparing notes, presentations, reports on them; study of regulatory documents in the field of public health recommended for studying various topics of the educational component; solving situational problems and practical exercises on various topics of the educational component.

Individual creative work (ICW) is carried out by the applicant independently, with consultations from the teacher provided they are necessary. The work involves the search and processing by the applicant of theoretical, analytical and statistical material on research, its study and systematization, generalization of the results obtained, the implementation of generalizations and the formulation of substantiated conclusions. The task for individual creative work is selected by the applicant from the list proposed by the teacher. Individual work is performed in the form of a presentation with a mandatory presentation (defense) in practical classes. Individual creative work must be structured, deeply reveal the research topic and meet established design requirements.

3.3. Rules for appealing the grade

The rules of appeal are prescribed in the Regulations on the appeal of the results of the final control of education applicants of the Kharkiv National Medical University No. 35/2020 dated September 30,

2020.

Appeal – appeal by education applicants against the results of the final control.

Appealing the results of the final control of knowledge of education applicants is an integral part of the organizational support of the educational process.

The appeal is considered to examine the objectivity of the assessment. The main task of the appeal procedure is to overcome elements of subjectivity when assessing the knowledge of education applicants, avoiding misunderstandings and controversial situations, creating receptive conditions for the development and real provision of the legal rights and interests of students.

The regulations regulate the procedure for creating an appeal commission, define the principles of work, and the appeal procedure.

The Appeal Commission works on the basis of democracy, creating the most favorable conditions for development and truly ensuring transparency, objectivity and openness in accordance with the legislation of Ukraine.

Applicants for higher education have the right to appeal the final grade awarded in the education component.

Unsatisfactory grades received by an education applicant in the absence of a final test without a good reason (in accordance with the procedure established at the university) are not subject to appeal.

Controversial issues regarding the assessments obtained during the certification process are considered by the examination committee.

The procedure for creating and composition of the appeal commission

The appeal commission is created to resolve controversial issues that arose during the final control and consideration of the appeal of KhNMU education applicants.

The appeal commission includes the vice-rector for scientific or scientific-pedagogical work, the director of the educational and scientific institute for the quality of education, the head of the educational and methodological department, the head of the corresponding dean's office, the institute, the head of graduate school, doctoral studies and clinical residency, the guarantor of the educational program, scientific and pedagogical workers who are involved in the implementation of the relevant educational program (including those teaching the educational component, the assessment of which is controversial, but did not conduct the final control of this applicant), representatives of student government. The appeal commission consists of at least 5 people.

Procedure for filing an appeal

Before the start of the final control, the head of the relevant dean's office, institute, head of graduate school, doctoral studies and clinical residency brings to the attention of applicants for education the contents of this Regulation.

The application for appeal (hereinafter referred to as the application) is submitted by the education applicant personally in writing no later than the next day after the announcement of the results of the final control. (A sample application for appeal is given in Appendix 2 to these Regulations).

The applicant for education submits an application to the appropriate dean's office, institute, department of graduate school, doctoral studies and clinical residency in which he is studying. The head of this unit registers the application in the educational and methodological department and provides the education applicant with the date and place of the meeting of the appeal commission.

If an education applicant who disputes the results of the final control wishes to add additional documents to the application, then he must do this when submitting the application (no additional written work is provided).

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

Procedure for consideration of the application

Applications are considered at a meeting of the appeal commission. Several applications may be considered at one meeting of the appeal commission.

The education applicant who has submitted an application has the right to attend all meetings of the appeal commission when considering his application. In the event of his absence, the secretary of the commission must make a corresponding entry in the minutes of the meeting.

To consider the application by the head of the relevant dean's office, institute, head of graduate school, doctoral studies and clinical residency, the original written work of the education applicant for the final control, a printed version of computer testing, journals of work by the academic group, etc. are submitted to the appeal commission.

When considering an application for final control, which was carried out in writing, repeated or additional questioning of the education applicant by the appeal commission is prohibited. The appeal committee reviews and analyzes the written work based on the assessment criteria for the relevant educational component.

When considering an application regarding the final control, which was carried out orally, the education applicant, by decision of the appeal commission, may be given the opportunity to re-compile the final control during a meeting of the appeal commission for a new ticket, from a set of tickets from the educational component. For the sake of objectivity and transparency, the ticket on which the applicant first compiled the final control is removed from the set.

Decisions of the appeal commission are made by a majority vote of the total composition of the commission. With an equal number of votes "for" and "against" is a decision supported by the chairman of the commission.

The result of consideration of the application is the adoption by the appeal commission of one of two decisions:

- the preliminary assessment of the education applicant's knowledge at the final control corresponds to the level of quality of his knowledge in this educational component and does not change;
- the preliminary assessment of the education applicant's knowledge at the final control does not correspond to the level of quality of his knowledge in this educational component and deserves a different assessment (a new assessment is indicated in accordance with the current assessment scale for the results of the final control at KhNMU), but not lower than that obtained at the final control, according to which an application has been submitted.

If, as a result of consideration of the application, the appeal commission decides to change the preliminary results of the final control, a new assessment of the education applicant's knowledge is set in accordance with the scale for assessing the results of the final control of KhNMU, first in the minutes of the meeting of the appeal commission, and then changed by proofreading - in written work, in the information success and grade book (individual curriculum) of the education applicant).

4. POLICY OF EDUCATIONAL COMPONENT

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

According to the current "Instructions for assessing educational activities under the European Credit and Transfer System for organizing the educational process," higher education applicants must receive an assessment for each topic of the educational component. If an applicant misses a training session, he must work it out in accordance with the "Regulations on the procedure for education applicants at the Kharkov National Medical University to complete training sessions." Workouts are carried out daily by the department teacher on duty.

If the applicant does not submit an individual task on time for a valid reason, it is necessary to inform the teacher about this situation and set a new due date. If the applicant does not have time to complete an individual task, he can ask the teacher to postpone the deadline with justification for the reason for late completion (the teacher decides in each specific situation whether it makes sense to extend the deadline and for how long).

In case of failure to complete assignments during class sessions or failure to complete part of such a

class, the teacher issues an unsatisfactory grade, which the applicant must transfer to the teacher in the free time of the teacher and the applicant, which should be pre-assigned.

During a lecture class, applicants for higher education are advised to take notes from the class and maintain a sufficient level of silence.

During practical classes, applicants are expected to have a sufficient level of preparedness for them and to actively participate in the work and fulfillment of the tasks assigned by the teacher. In particular, active participation is expected during classroom discussions; applicants must be prepared to understand the material in detail, ask questions, express their point of view, and debate. During classes it is important:

- respect for colleagues, politeness and good manners,
- tolerance towards others and their experiences,
- sensitivity and impartiality,
- the ability to disagree with an opinion, but respect the personality of the opponent,
- careful argumentation of your opinion and the courage to change your position under the influence of evidence,
- I-statement, when a person avoids unnecessary generalizations, describes his feelings and formulates his wishes based on his own thoughts and emotions,
- mandatory familiarity with primary sources, preparedness for the lesson.

Creativity in its various forms is encouraged. Applicants for higher education are expected to be interested in various scientific and communication activities in their subject area.

Successful completion of the course requires adherence to academic virtue, knowledge and skill to use in preparing for classes and completing tasks. educational publications and teaching aids, availability of text borrowings.

Behavior in the audience

Basic "yes" and "no"

It is important for applicants to higher education to adhere to the rules of appropriate behavior at the university. These rules are common to everyone, they also apply to all teaching staff and employees, and do not fundamentally differ from generally accepted norms. During classes, applicants must wear medical gowns (professional clothing).

During classes it is allowed:

- leave the classroom for a short time if necessary and with the permission of the teacher;
- drink water;
- take photographs of presentation slides;
- actively participate during the lesson.

forbidden:

- eat (except for persons whose special medical condition requires another - in this case medical confirmation is required);
- smoke, drink alcoholic and even low-alcohol drinks, drinks other than water, as well as drugs;
- use obscene language or use words that insult the honor and dignity of colleagues and teaching staff;
- play gambling;
- cause harm to the material and technical base of the university (spoil inventory, equipment; furniture, walls, floors, litter rooms and territories);
- make noise, shout or listen to loud music in classrooms and even in the corridors during classes.

Occupational safety and health

At the first lesson of the course, the basic principles of labor protection will be explained through appropriate instruction. Everyone is expected to know where the emergency exit is closest to the audience, where the fire extinguisher is located, and how to use it.

5. ACADEMIC INTEGRITY

General provisions

The Code of Academic Virtue of the Kharkov National Medical University (hereinafter referred to

as the University) was developed to support the idea of virtue and decent relations between participants in the academic process; promoting the importance of academic virtue; resolved issues on improving the quality of higher education; promoting the development of a positive reputation; increasing the rating of teachers and the competitiveness of university graduates; developing skills for conscientious and correct work with sources of information; compliance with the requirements of scientific ethics and respect for the intellectual property of others; enhancing independence and individuality when creating their works, as well as increasing responsibility for violating generally accepted citation rules.

The main objectives of implementing a policy of academic virtue at the University are: preventing and eliminating cases of academic fraud among education applicants and University teachers, fostering a negative attitude towards plagiarism, and carrying out constant targeted work to develop academic virtue among applicants.

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

Teachers, researchers and students of education who demonstrate a commitment to academic virtue should become role models and raise the standard of educational and scientific activities in general. Violations of the rules of academic integrity must not adversely affect the reputation of the University or diminish the value of educational and scientific degrees earned at the University.

The Code was developed based on the requirements of the current legislation: on the basis of the Constitution of Ukraine, the Laws of Ukraine “On Education”, “On Higher Education”, “On Scientific and Scientific-Technical Activities”, “On Copyright and Related Rights”, “On the Prevention of Corruption” . When forming the document, the regulatory framework of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, information on international publications of the Council of Europe were used; the recommendations of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine on the introduction of ethical codes in Ukrainian educational institutions were taken into account.

The purpose of this Code, within the framework of the educational process and scientific activities, is to popularize the principles of academic virtue among employees and applicants for higher education.

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

Legality. In your activities, comply with the Constitution of Ukraine, laws and regulations.

Scientificity. Objectively cover scientific facts, concepts, scientific achievements, and introduce scientific methods.

Honesty and integrity. Avoid the use of false statements.

Mutual trust. Free exchange of ideas and information.

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

Fairness and objectivity. An impartial attitude towards each other, an objective assessment of the results of educational, research and work activities, an impartial consideration of controversial issues, without personal preferences or benefits.

Competence and professionalism. Requires analytical abilities, moral qualities, internal culture, emotional intelligence, knowledge of business etiquette, and high work organization.

Integrity and responsibility. Take responsibility for the results of your activities and fulfill your obligations.

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

Safety and well-being. The activities of participants in the educational process should not lead to threats to their lives, health and property of the University.

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

Democratic governance. Management of the higher education system and the University must be carried out with the involvement of all relevant participants in the educational process, with the university management morally fulfilling its powers at all levels.

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.

6. RECOMMENDED LITERATURE

Basic

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7. INFORMATION RESOURCES

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16. Kharkiv State Scientific Library named after V.G. Korolenko - <http://korolenko.kharkov.com/>
17. Public Health Center of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine - www.phc.org.ua
18. Center for Disease Control and Prevention - www.cdc.gov
19. Central Library of the Pushchinsky Scientific Center of the Russian Academy of Sciences -- <http://cbp.iteb.psn.ru/library/default.html>
20. Central scientific medical library of the First Moscow State Medical University named after I.M. Sechenov -- <http://elibrary.ru/defaultx.asp>
21. U.S. National Library of Medicine - <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/>

8. OTHER

Useful links:

1. Provisions on the prevention, prevention and settlement of cases related to sexual harassment and discrimination at KhNMU http://files.knmu.edu.ua:8181/upload/redakt/doc_uchproc/polog-sex.doc

2. Regulations on academic integrity and ethics of academic relationships at the Kharkiv National Medical University

http://files.knmu.edu.ua:8181/upload/redakt/doc_uchproc/polog_ad_etyka_text.pdf

3. The procedure for conducting classes on in-depth study by students of the Kharkiv National Medical University of certain disciplines beyond the scope of the curriculum

http://files.knmu.edu.ua:8181/upload/redakt/doc_uchproc/nak-poriad-pogl-vyv-dysc.docx

4. Provisions on the Commission on Academic Integrity, Ethics and Conflict Management of KhNMU http://files.knmu.edu.ua:8181/upload/redakt/doc_uchproc/polog_komis_ad_text.pdf

5. Regulations on recognition of the results of non-formal education at the Kharkiv National Medical University http://files.knmu.edu.ua:8181/upload/redakt/doc_uchproc/polog_neform_osv.pdf

6. INCLUSIVE EDUCATION:

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=en

7. ACADEMIC INTEGRITY:

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=enhttp://files.knmu.edu.ua:8181/upload/redakt/doc_uchproc/kodex_AD.docx