

Health Centers Creation And Development In Russia

Andrey Mikhailovich Allenov¹, Lusine Surenovna Polonskaya², Lyubov Edvardovna Demuria³, Ekaterina Edvardovna Lyubimova⁴, Ivan Artemovich Melikyan⁵

¹Candidate of Medical Sciences , National Research Institute of Public Health named after NA. Semashko

²Candidate of Medical Sciences, National Research Institute of Public Health named after NA. Semashko

³Candidate of Medical Sciences, National Research Institute of Public Health named after NA. Semashko

⁴National Research Institute of Public Health named after NA. Semashko

⁵Candidate of Medical Sciences, National Research Institute of Public Health named after NA. Semashko,

Abstract

The population's commitment to a healthy lifestyle is the state's most valuable asset, and any attempt to succeed in this area should be welcomed. Healthcare professionals do not often discuss the development and functioning of the medical services market. It is primarily a grey market for paid medicine and is practically not analyzed. Today it is impossible to unequivocally assess neither the volume of the market turnover nor their structure. So far, it is possible to start studying it only in general terms, relying on a few studies.

Keywords: health centre, analysis, issues of transitions to work, shortcomings

Introduction

"Modern socio-economic transformations in the country and the transition to qualitatively new requirements for the provision of medical care dictate the need to analyze and develop new organizational forms of work of medical institutions, which are called to be Health Centers.

A tangible increase in morbidity and mortality from non-infectious diseases poses a threat to many countries of the world. Chronic non-communicable diseases (NCDs) initiate the bulk of the deaths of the adult population of our country. The annual economic damage to the Russian Federation from mass non-infectious diseases is estimated at 1 trillion rubles per year, that is, about 3% of the gross domestic product,

which determines their social significance, as well as the need of the state and society to increase the effectiveness of organizational measures for primary prevention” [1-3].

The main goal of Health Centers creation, which were founded in 2009, was to identify risk factors for chronic diseases, the peculiarities of their prevention in different age and sex groups, and promote a healthy lifestyle [4–5]. However, the complete assessment of Health Centers to prevent chronic pathology and the timely levelling of risk factors for their development have not been thoroughly studied.

Results.

In Russia, the Health Centers are called upon to serve as the infrastructure for a healthy lifestyle. The priority of this topic is also evidenced by the regulatory and legal framework - PP RF No. 413, orders of the Ministry of Health and Social Development No. 302n and 597n. 502 Health Centers have already been created in 83 regions. Health centres are created based on regional and municipal health care institutions. At the same time, the Centers are allocated premises, they are staffed, and new equipment is specially purchased for them. Also, personnel in 19 specialities will be specially trained for Health Centers. The Moscow region alone is planned to open 25 health centres based on existing medical prevention centres. The state-of-the-art equipment based on nanotechnology will be installed there using budget funds.

In connection with the development of the service market and the transformations taking place in our healthcare, several questions arise that require analysis:

- Who and when conducted a comprehensive study that proved that creating Health Centers from scratch is the most optimal way to struggle for the nation's health?
- Who and when proved that every ruble invested in the creation and operation of Health Centers will bring the maximum return compared to other expenses in health care?
- Will the purchase of equipment based on nanotechnology for Health Centers turn into the play's second act on purchasing tomographs?
- Are we talking about the reduction of existing medical organizations since Health Centers are being created based on existing medical prevention centres and existing medical organizations? However, at the same time, they will be independent units with their budget and personnel?
- Is there an increase in the number of health workers in connection with the creation of Health Centers, and if not, by reducing what positions will the staff of Health Centers be formed?
- What items of the health budget are used to finance the Health Centers, or are we talking about an increase in the health budget?
- What are the absolute values of expenditures for Health Centers as a whole, by region, per health centre, per health centre staff?

These questions arise for a completely trivial reason: the main indicator of the country's health care system's success is the population's life expectancy, and more advanced - the length of a healthy life. In 2020, the average life expectancy at birth in Russia was 74.3 years (healthy life - 70 years). The same indicators in Germany - 80 (73), USA - 85 (75), Gabon - 60 (52), Barbados - 74 (67) (World Health Statistics, WHO 2010, pp. 48 - 55). Furthermore, quite naturally, the question arises: how will the life expectancy indicators in Russia change after the creation and commissioning of Health Centers, and how many years will we have to wait for the result?

Discussion.

In the course of the Health Centers work analysis, it was found that the current state of Russian health care is determined not only by the lack of "the population's commitment to a healthy lifestyle" but also by insufficiently effective work of the medical prevention centres, whose work the Health Centers are called to improve.

The existing Russian healthcare system operates in conditions of a severe financial deficit, which affects the quality of medical services, the condition and equipment of medical organizations, the level of wages in the industry, etc. In figures, in 2020, the healthcare budget in Russia amounted to 5.4% of GDP, while in other developed countries - about 10% (Germany - 10.4%, USA - 15.7%). Expenditures on health care in physical terms per person per year in Russia amounted to USD 493 in 2007, while in the same year in the USA - USD 7,285, in Germany - USD 4,209. For comparison, per capita, health care expenditure in Gabon in 2020 was \$ 373, in Barbados - \$ 932.

In 2010–2020 the number of healthcare workers per 10,000 people in Russia was 43 doctors and 85 nursing and midwifery personnel. The same in Germany - 35 and 80, the USA - 27 and 98, Gabon - 3 and 50.

According to Forbes magazine and website in 2020 in the United States, according to the "US government's National, State and Metropolitan Area Occupational Employment and Wage Estimates" list of the 25 most highly paid professions looked as follows (table 1).

Table 1. The level of wages in the healthcare sector in Russia remains insufficient, while the prospects for a qualitative change in this situation are illusory.

No	Title	Salary USD
1	Surgeon	206 770
2	Anaesthetist	197 570
3	Orthodontist	194 930

4	Obstetricians and gynaecologists	192 780
5	Maxillofacial Surgeons	190 420
6	Internal Medicine Specialists	176 740
7	Prosthetists	169 810
8	Therapists	165 000
9	Family doctors and general practitioners	161 490
10	Executive directors	160 440
11	Dentists	154 270
12	Psychiatrists	154 050
13	Paediatricians	153 370
14	All other dentists	142 070
15	Podiatrists	125 760
16	Lawyers	124 750
17	Science Managers	123 140
18	Technical managers (chief engineers)	120 580
19	Pilots	119 750
20	Petroleum engineers	119 140
21	IT managers	118 710
22	Marketing managers	118 160
23	Financial managers	110 640
24	Sales managers	110 390
25	Air traffic controllers	108 090

Уровень заработной платы в сфере здравоохранения России остаётся недостаточным, при этом перспективы качественного изменения данной ситуации призрачны.

Выводы. Подводя итог вышесказанному, хотелось бы еще раз попытаться проанализировать тему с созданием Центров здоровья: является ли их создание российским «секретным» способом решить вопрос с «приверженностью населения здоровому образу жизни» в частности и продолжительностью жизни в целом весьма бюджетным способом, тратя на здравоохранения в 10 - 20 раз меньше, чем другие страны.

The level of wages in the healthcare sector in Russia remains insufficient, while the prospects for a qualitative change in this situation are illusory.

Conclusions. Summing up the above, I would like to try once again to analyze the topic with the creation of Health Centers: is their creation a Russian “secret” way to solve the issue of “the population’s commitment to a healthy lifestyle” in particular and life expectancy in general in a very budgetary way, spending on healthcare in 10 - 20 times less than other countries.

References:

1. Avdeeva MV. The urgency of improving the prevention of chronic non-infectious diseases in the primary health care system. The doctor 2013; 12: 83–85.
2. Boytsov SA. On the first results of the work of the Health Centers. GlavVrach 2012; 2: 33–41.
3. Kimonos OV, Boytsov SA, Pogosova NV. Providing medical assistance to the adult population in the Health Centers: Methodical recommendations. M., 2012; 110 p. Бойцов С. А. О первых результатах работы центров здоровья. ГлавВрач 2012; 2: 33–41.
4. Order of the Ministry of Health and Social Development of the Russian Federation of June 8, 2010, No. 430n «On Amendments to the Order of the Ministry of Health and Social Development of the Russian Federation of August 19, 2009, No. 597n “On the Organization of Health Centers for Healthy Lifestyles among Russian Citizens, Consumption of alcohol and tobacco”». URL: <http://www.consultant.ru>.
5. Shemetova GN, Krasnikova NV, Gubanova GV, et al. Priorities of preventive work in the cardiovascular pathology among persons of working age. Saratov: SGMU, 2011; 216 p.