



# **The healthcare system in Russia**

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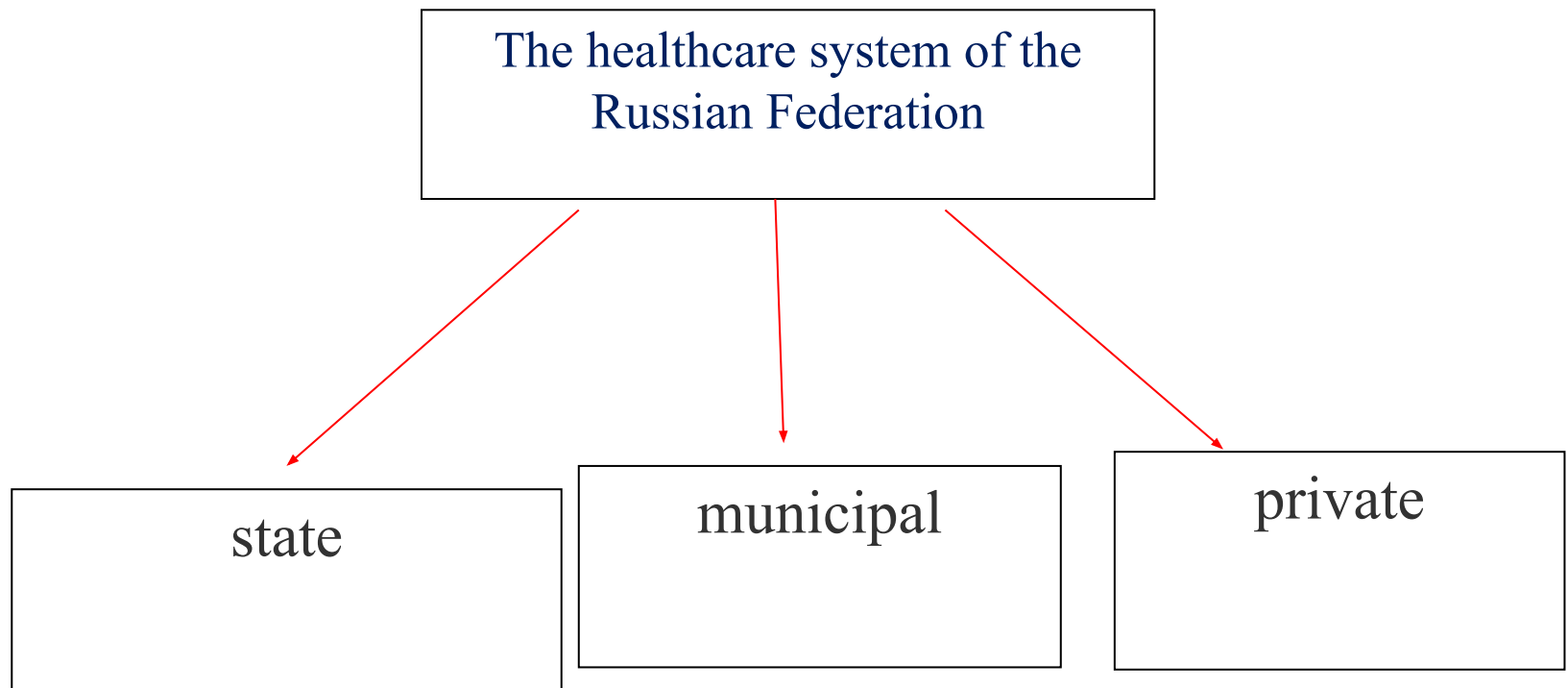
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Healthcare is a branch of the state's activity, the purpose of which is to organize and provide affordable medical care to the population, to preserve and improve their level of health.



- The priority structural element of the healthcare system is the preventive activity of medical workers, the development of medical and social activity and attitudes to a healthy lifestyle among various population groups.
- The main direction in the development and improvement of healthcare is the protection of motherhood and childhood, the creation of optimal socio-economic, legal and medico-social conditions for strengthening the health of women and children, family planning, solving medical and demographic problems.
- In the healthcare system of the Russian Federation, it is necessary to provide services that are responsive to the needs of people and based on the principles of justice and the preservation of human dignity.

The healthcare system is a set of interrelated activities that promote health and are carried out at home, in educational institutions, in the workplace, in the physical and psychosocial environment, as well as in the health sector.



## THE MAIN TYPES OF medical and preventive institutions:

- Hospital facilities
- Dispensaries
- Polyclinic institutions
- Ambulance and Emergency Care Stations (SSMP)
- Maternity and child protection institutions
- Sanatorium-type institutions

# The main types of medical and preventive institutions

To provide medical care to the population in our country, a wide network of various medical and preventive institutions has been created

**Hospital facilities** (city hospitals, emergency medical services, hospitals for war veterans, etc.) are designed to treat patients in a hospital (from the Latin stationarius - stationary).

## **Classification of hospitals:**

- Precinct
- District
- City, including children's hospital
- City Ambulance Station
- Central (city, district) hospital
- Regional, including children's (regional, republican, district)

Hospital institutions may have a polyclinic (outpatient clinic) in their composition

## Types of hospitals



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graph TD; A[Types of hospitals] --> B[Monoprophilic, intended for the treatment of patients with any one disease (for example, tuberculosis)]; A --> C[Multidisciplinary, which includes various departments (therapeutic, surgical, neurological, etc.)];
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## Pros and cons of the healthcare system in the Russian Federation

Positive	Negative
Increased funding	Increasing the share of paid services
A large number of adopted programs, laws and bills	Low salaries for health workers
Thanks to imported equipment, the level of medical diagnostics has significantly improved	Draft laws on healthcare are created without the participation of the medical community, without a broad public discussion and without the involvement of experts from professional medical associations. They are of a market nature.
With the help of the latest technologies, many diseases that doctors used to give up and throw up their hands before are now treatable	The almost complete absence of modern high-tech hospitals, primarily surgical profile