

### Questions for Public Health exam

1. Definition of sanitary statistics, importance in the activities of a doctor and the health care system.
2. Stages of scientific research, their characteristics.
3. The purpose and objectives of the study: the essence of concepts.
4. Unit of observation: definition of the concept, characteristics, their classification.
5. Registration form: definition and requirements for the registration form.
6. Types of statistical tables, their characteristics.
7. Define the extensive indicator. What does an extensive indicator mean, what is the method of its calculation and practical application?
8. What coefficient can show how often a phenomenon occurs in the environment that produces it; how is this indicator calculated, and the intensity of which phenomena is calculated by this indicator in practical healthcare?
9. What are ratio indicators? How are they calculated and when are they used in healthcare practice?
10. What is the criterion for the reliability of a relative value?
11. How can we assess whether the difference between two relative values is reliable?
12. Dynamic series, its types, alignment methods.
13. What is a variation series and what are its characteristics?
14. What types of variation series do you know?
15. What is the reason for the need to build a grouped variation series and what is the order of its compilation?
16. What are types of average values and the method of their calculation?
17. How to find the median in a series of variations?
18. What is the procedure for calculating the arithmetic mean by the method of moments?
19. Properties and disadvantages of averages, application of the averages in practical medicine.
20. What does the standard deviation(variance) mean?
21. How to determine the reliability of the difference between the compared averages?
22. How to determine the sample size for the average values?
23. How to calculate the error of representativeness of the average value?
24. The main types of connection between phenomena and signs, their characteristics.
25. "Correlation relationship": definition of the concept, types. The direction and strength of the correlation relationship: interpretation of the correlation coefficient.
26. Assessment of the reliability of the correlation coefficient.
27. "Standardization": definition, practical application.
28. The methodology for calculating standardized indicators by the direct method.
29. Methodology for determining the volume of the sample population for relative values.
30. Methodology for determining the volume of the sample population for average values.
31. Population dynamics: definition, types of population movement.
32. The procedure for calculating the infant mortality rate, neonatal mortality, early neonatal mortality, maternal mortality.
33. Medical and social characteristics of fertility.

34. The main causes of death in various age periods (neonatal, infant, maternal, child, general).
35. Morbidity of hospitalized patients: methods of studying the main indicators.
36. Morbidity with temporary disability: definition, study methodology, indicators.
37. Morbidity according to medical examinations and follow-up: a methodology for studying.
38. Morbidity of the Russian population in various age groups (level, structure).
39. Morbidity according to data on causes of death: a study methodology
40. Name the types of activities aimed at preventing diseases and protecting the health of citizens
  41. List the types of prevention and describe their content
  42. What are the purpose, objectives, methods and forms of hygienic education and training of the population?
  43. Medical examination: definition, purpose, objectives of medical examination. Legal support for the medical examination of the population in the Russian Federation
  44. Organization of medical examination of the adult population and stages of medical examination:
  45. Screening and preventive examinations, types of preventive examinations
  46. Registration at the dispensary, depending on the state of health and management of the patient
  47. What are the main indicators of medical examination calculated?
  48. What are the features of dispensary supervision of children?
  49. Features of the organization of medical control over the health of schoolchildren:
  50. By what criteria and into which groups of dispensary supervision are persons who have passed preventive examinations distributed?
  51. What indicators are used to assess the quality and effectiveness of medical examinations?
  52. Define primary health care and name its main tasks defined by the World Health Organization.
  53. What is the role of outpatient care in the system of medical and preventive services for the population?
  54. List the institutions that provide outpatient care.
  55. The organizational structure of the city polyclinic and its main tasks
  56. The main sections of the work and elements of the activity of the district general practitioner.
  57. How is the principle of continuity implemented in the provision of medical care?
  58. Name the hospital-substituting forms of medical care in the polyclinic and about the organization of their work.
  59. What are the main performance indicators of a general practitioner?
  60. What are the main indicators characterizing the work of emergency medical services?
  61. Define the concept of "quality of medical care" in accordance with Federal Law No. 323 "On the basics of public health protection in the Russian Federation".
  62. Name the main characteristics of the quality of medical care and disclose their content.
  63. Reveal the content of the components of the quality of medical care in accordance with the triad of A. Donabedian.
  63. Conducting quality control of medical care in accordance with the triad of A. Donabedian.
  64. How internal quality and safety control of medical care is organized.
  65. The functions of the attending physician in conducting internal quality and safety control of medical care.
  66. Define the concepts of ability to work and disability.

67. Name and describe the types of disability.
68. Define the concept of temporary disability expertise, as well as its goals and objectives.
69. Organization and examination of temporary disability in a medical organization, the functions of the attending physician.
70. The role of the examination of temporary disability in assessing the quality of medical care.
71. Specialized medical care: definition, forms and conditions of provision, the main tasks of the city hospital for adults.
72. The organizational structure of the city hospital for adults.
73. Functional responsibilities of the head of the hospital department, the resident of the department.
74. The main indicators of the hospital's activity.
75. Palliative care: definition, forms, conditions of provision, organization and medical and social significance.
76. Organization of work and main tasks of the cancer dispensary.
77. The main forms of primary accounting medical documentation and statistical indicators of the analysis of the activity of the cancer dispensary.
78. Organization of specialized psychiatric care for the population, tasks of a neuropsychiatric dispensary.
79. The main forms of primary medical records and statistical indicators of the analysis of the activities of the neuropsychiatric dispensary.
80. Organization of work and tasks of the tuberculosis dispensary.
81. The main forms of primary accounting medical documentation and statistical indicators of the analysis of the activities of the tuberculosis dispensary.
82. The Center for the Prevention and Control of AIDS – the organization of work and the main tasks for the prevention and control of HIV infection.
83. List and describe the medical organizations that provide medical care to women and children.
84. The main functional duties of an obstetrician-gynecologist.
85. The procedure for providing medical care to women with gynecological diseases.
86. The procedure for providing medical care to women during pregnancy.
87. The organizational structure and functions of the maternity hospital. Accounting forms, performance indicators.
88. On the basis of which indicators the analysis of the activities of the maternity hospital is carried out?
89. Basic principles and procedures for the organization of medical care for children.
90. The organizational structure of the children's polyclinic, the features of the structure and organization of work.
91. The main sections of the work of the children's polyclinic, their contents. Accounting forms, performance indicators.
92. The content of the work of the department (cabinet) of medical statistics in health care institutions.
93. Name the indicators evaluating the activities of the polyclinic
94. Name the indicators used to analyze the hospital's activities
95. Information systems of the Russian ministry of Healthcare
96. Information technologies in medicine
97. BARS healthcare information system
98. Definition of the concept of "healthcare economics", its purpose and place in the country's economy.
99. The main tasks of the healthcare economy.

100. The impact of market relations on the economy of healthcare and medical organizations.

101. Identification of human needs, their nature and types, their connection with health promotion

102. The main types of resources in the healthcare economy.

103. Types of medical service needs.

104. List and characterize the types of effectiveness in healthcare.

105. What is meant by economic damage in healthcare?

106. Direct and indirect (potential) economic damage in healthcare.

107. Development of medical insurance in Russia and the world.

108. The purpose, principles and essence of health insurance in Russia

109. Types of medical insurance and their fundamental differences.

110. Subjects of compulsory medical insurance, their rights and obligations.

111. Contractual relations in the compulsory health insurance system.

112. The territorial program of compulsory medical insurance and the program of state guarantees.

113. What are medical and economic standards for ensuring the quality of compulsory health insurance?

114. The economic basis of voluntary health insurance.

115. Contractual relations in the voluntary health insurance system.

116. Sources of healthcare financing in Russia

117. Main sources and conditions of extra-budgetary financing in healthcare

118. Directions of financial expenditure in a medical organization

119. Definition and functions of wages.

120. Nominal and real wages, principles of remuneration

121. The main forms of remuneration in the healthcare system.

122. Definition of the concept of paid medical service and its characteristics

123. Provision of paid medical services. Models of organization of paid medical services, their advantages and disadvantages

124. Responsibilities of medical institutions in the provision of paid medical services

125. The content of the standard contract for the provision of paid medical services

126. Determining the price of a paid service and its structure

127. Determining the cost of medical services

128. What taxes does a medical institution pay when providing paid medical services?

129. The procedure for compensation of damage caused by injury to health in the provision of paid medical services

130. Define the concepts of "planning" and "forecasting" in healthcare.

131. Name the basic principles of planning. List the methods of planning in healthcare.

132. What medical and economic indicators underlie planning?

135. Define marketing in connection with the need, demand, product, service

136. Name the types of marketing

137. List the principles of marketing and the specifics of healthcare

138. Name the marketing functions

139. Define and characterize the medical services market

140. Describe the marketing in the market of medical products and services

141. What is the mechanism of regulation of the medical services market?

142. Define and structure the market price, its types

143. What is social marketing?

144. Describe marketing as a tool for managing economic activity in healthcare